

REPORT

ON THE

Census of Travancore

TAKEN ON THE

17th FEBRUARY 1881 A. D.—7th MAUSY 1056 M. E.

ALONG WITH THE IMPERIAL CENSUS OF
INDIA.

BY

V. NAGAMAIYA, B. A.

TREVANDRUM:

Travancore Government Press,
1884.

CS
Y. 212.T.M.81
M84
74412

DEPUTY PEISHCAR'S LETTER TO DEWAN pp. i—ii.

Travancore census taken with Imperial census of India. Royal Proclamation. Proceedings of the Madras Government about fixing a date. Taking of the final census on the 17th February 1881. Opinion of the Peishcars with regard to the cost and establishment. Estimate of cost. Cost of paper and agency undertaken by the Travancore Government. Suggestion of the Census Committee to have a simple enumeration by sex. Suggestion to adopt a more elaborate form. Adopted form prescribed by the Government of India for Native States. Economical expense in obtaining the additional information. Division of work. General instructions for the census. Instructions for filling in Form No. I. Instructions to fill in Form No. III. Rules for the enumeration of the sea-going population. Statement of the number and cost of the different schedules struck off. Census supervisors appointed by the Division Peishcars. Rules for the guidance of census Supervisors. Uniform nomenclature for local units of census area adopted. Comparison of the particulars of census form No. I with Madras. Time required for the house register. Differences between the present and old form of house register. Distinction of enclosures and houses in the Madras census and inconvenience of sub-numbering. Sub-numbering in the present Madras census abandoned. Levy of a cess given up in the present census. Convenience of the thatched roofs and the advantages of cocoanut leaves thatch. Classification of houses. A separate column added for houses 'under construction.' The column chief resident or head of the family' omitted in the present census, as it was misunderstood as conferring a legal status. Census schedules can be no evidence in Law Courts. Scrutiny by the Tahsildars and Supervisors. Form No. II. Suggestion made in the former report to include a list of miscellaneous buildings in the Madras census. Adoption of the above suggestion in the present Madras Census. Form No. III. Time allowed for the preliminary enumeration. Date of commencement of the enumeration. Aid of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills invoked to census the Hill tracts. Previous censuses of the Cardamom Hills. Impracticability of a final census among the Hill tribes. Proposal to have a final census of the hill tracts by some District Collectors and its difficulty.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

and uselessness pointed out to Government by the Malabar Collector. Opinion of the Collector of Ganjam. Decision of the Madras Government. Salary of the enumerators for the hill tracts and low country. Issue of a circular prohibiting enumerators from entering houses during their visits. Differences pointed out between the enumerators schedules of the two censuses. Numbering. Age. Ignorance of the people with regard to their ages. Religion. Caste or Sect. Importance of the minute sub-divisions of castes. Sub-divisions of castes given. The sects among Mahomedans. Christians. Suggestion to distinguish Syrians into Palayakoor and Pootenkoor in the next census. Letter of the Archbishop of Nicomedia about the Syrians. Jews. Language. Enquiries into combinations of two languages returned in the Madras census. Occupation. Non-existence of duplex occupations in the schedules. Some important items of information omitted for want of time. Scrutinizing of the census schedules by Supervisors, Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates, and its results. Utmost care taken to render the final enumeration accurate. Enumerators protected from liability to obey summonses during the census week. Number of enumerators for the final census. Success of the work. Distribution of enumerators into castes or sects. Superintendence of the final census. The chief festivals to be avoided in fixing the date for the census. Arrangements made to census the floating population in rivers &c. No. of persons returned on the final census night other than in houses. Appreciation of the census by His Highness the Maha Rajah. Number and particulars of the sea-going population. Arrival of the Taluq packages of enumerator's schedules. Reports from census supervisors. Commencement of tabulation work. The staff of clerks engaged for the tabulation. List of the several statements deduced from the tabulation results. Receipt of final forms. List of the final forms submitted to the Census Commissioner. System of tabulation adopted. Disadvantages of the stroke system. The tabular statements in which are comprised the results of the census. Working forms. Average number of items tabulated by a clerk. Comparison of the work with the Madras census office. A specimen working form adopted in this office. Correspondence of the office (English and Malayalam). Favorable comparison of the correspondence work with the last census. Knowledge of the tabulating clerks, of the census work. The departments from which they were taken. Average pay of the clerks. Efficiency of the clerks. Letter submitted to Dewan with lists of the clerks, dividing them into classes A. and B. in the order of service and qualifications.

CHAPTER I.

AREAS, TALUQS AND POPULATION pp. 84—101.

General features. Distribution of the surface. Productions. Omission of the particulars described in the former Report. Areas. Comparison with other Indian States. Areas of Taluqs. Population according to the present Census. The results of the previous Censuses. Comparative value of the several Censuses. Statement of the increase and decrease of Population compared with the previous Census. Comparison by Taluqs. Comparison by Religion. Comparison by Sexes. Uniformity of increase both in houses and population. Accuracy of the Census. Accuracy of the Census when compared with that of the Provinces and States of the British Indian Empire. Statement of areas, taluqs and population. Travancore has a larger population than any of the Districts of the Madras Presidency and of some of the European and American countries. Density of population discussed. Population results for Taluqs arranged in the order of their totals. Relative position of Taluqs with regard to their totals in the Censuses of 1875 and 1881. Totals for Divisions. Exactness of the proportions of increase in houses and population. Average for each of the Revenue Divisions. A few remarks on the incidence of taxation. Items of Revenue. Travancore a lightly taxed country when compared with Madras. Comparison of taxation with other Indian States. Statistics of crime.

CHAPTER II.

HOUSES pp. 102—123.

Parallellitude in the increase of houses and population. Number of occupied and unoccupied houses. Statement showing the proportion of occupied and unoccupied houses. Table showing the accommodation of the people on the final census day. Distribution of houses into Taluqs. Proportion of houses. Comparative statement of houses in the Censuses of 1875 and 1881. Causes of increase and decrease. Houses arranged according to roofs. Thatched houses. Proportion of each kind of roofs to a 1000. Description of thatching a Nair house. Straw thatched houses. Terraced roof. Tiled roof. Shingled roof. Zinc roof. Stone roof. Statement of the numbers and proportion under each sort of roofing to 1000 houses, Taluqwar. Class of houses. Comparison with the last census. Statement of the numbers and proportion of each class of houses. Families. House name. Statement of houses having house names, in each Taluq. Statement of the number of persons living in each house. Average of garden and rice lands to each house. Average houses per square mile. Comparison of the increase of houses with Madras. Statement of the houses and population in the famine and non-famine areas of the Madras Presidency compared with 1871 and 1881. Comparison with Cochin results.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER III.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES pp. 124-134.

Population distributed according to sex. Excess of male births. The preponderance of women in Travancore. Hindu children and adults. Mahommedan children and adults. Christian children and adults. Jewish children and adults. Statement showing the proportions of females to 100 males in each religion. Increase or decrease under each religion. Increase and decrease under each sex. Diversity of proportions when compared with Taluqs. Proportions of females to 100 males in the famine and non-famine Districts of the Madras Presidency. Comparative statement of the proportions of the sexes of the several British Provinces, with Travancore.

CHAPTER IV.

RELIGION pp. 135-162.

Population distributed according to Religion. Hindus. Taluqs arranged in the order of the Hindu population. Mahommedans. Classification of Mahommedans. The feelings of the adherents of the several sects among Mahommedans. The history of their religion. The Koran. Their mode of worship. Their food and clothing. The divisions of the Sunni sect. Description of a Sunni. Marriage. Chastity. Salvation. Christians. Sub-divisions of Christians. Proportion of Christians in the different Taluqs. Comparative statement of the subdivisions of Christians with the census results of 1050. Protestants. Protestant Missions. London Missionary Society. Church Missionary Society. Life of a Missionary. Roman Catholics. Syrians. The history of the Syrians in Travancore. Disturbance and divisions among the Syrian community. Grants of land made to them. The classes of Syrians. Split in the Syrian church by the advent of the Portuguese. Industrial conditions of the Syrians. Their dress and ornaments. Their address to His Excellency the Governor of Madras. Jews. Parliamentary discussions. Statement showing the numbers under each Religion Taluqwar.

CHAPTER V.

AGE pp. 163-176.

Tabulation of age statistics, the most difficult part of the census work. Tables of age statistics. Age statement for Travancore. Travancore age results compared with final Form VII of Madras. Classification of age into quinquennial periods. Classification of age into decennial periods. Classification into Vicennial periods. Vicennial periods compared with Madras. Comparison of age under each Religion.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Statement of ages under each religion. Proportion of females to 100 males of the quinquennial grouping of ages. Proportion of females to 100 males of the decennial grouping of ages. Proportion of females grouping to 100 males of the Vicennial. Travancore compares favorably with Britain and Madras. Comparative statement between Madras and Travancore. Accuracy of our age results. Statement of the famine and non-famine Districts of the Madras Presidency compared with Travancore. General statement of ages. Accuracy of the excessive proportion of children.

CHAPTER VI.

CASTE pp. 177-226.

The 46 comprehensive Hindu castes and the number of persons in each. Census Commissioner's circular K. (k) enjoining Deputy Census Superintendents to use their discretion in arranging the different castes. Statement showing the proportions of the 81 castes to their totals. Statement of the Hindu castes in the order of their numbers with proportions. List showing the 377 minute sub-divisions of Hindu castes. Low caste people not Sudras and cannot be so called. Malayala Brahmins. Comparative statement of the increase and decrease with the census of 1050. Their statistical condition under sexes and occupations. The last Morajapem ceremony. Foreign Brahmins. Kshetrias in general. Kshetrya group. Coiltamburan. Tiravappad. Tamban. Samanthaken. Onniathiree. Pandala. Curtaya. Rajoo. Elayathu. Kongani. Kodiputtan. Ambalavasis in general. Ambalavasi group. Moothathu. Chakkir. Nambiar. Oonnee. Psharodi. Pushpaken. Varier. Theattoonnee. Coornkkal. Alathoe. Nam-bidi. Thaivampadee. Puthuval. Brahmini. Adiyodi. Patter-bidde. Plappulli. Maran. Malayala Sudras. Vellalars. Moodelly. Pandi Sudras. Chetti. Vadookan. Putnoolkaren. Krishnenuka. Chaliers. Sankampandarem. Panan. Elavanien. Vanien. Chekkala. Kammalars in general. Kammalar group. Thuitan. Kannan. Kullen. Kollen. Thutchen. Ashari. Chem-boothatti. Ponden. Maraven. Edayan. Koshaven. Chalooppan. Veluthaden. Chemman. Kshowraken. Kanian. Velen. Mannan. Paraven. Thundan. Noolian. Elaven. Channan. Mookkuven. Kakkalen. Malayaraven. Vaden. Pullen. Oolladen. Koraven. Parayen. Pulayen. Comparison of our results with the Madras Final Census Table VIII.

CHAPTER VII.

OCCUPATION pp. 227-256.

Classification of occupations into Dr. Farr's system. The Census Commissioner's circular V (v). First attempt at censusing the occupations of women and children. Statement showing the numbers

TABLE OF CONTENTS

of both sexes under each of the major classes of occupations. Comparative table of occupation results for 1875 and 1881. Close uniformity of both the census results. Statement of occupations showing groups according to circular V (v) of the Imperial Census Commissioner. Occupations arranged according to orders with percentages. Occupations arranged according to sub-orders with percentages. Absence of certain columns in the occupation results compared with Madras. Statistical condition of orders 1 and 2 (Government service) under class I. Statement showing the castes distinguishing sexes under orders 1 and 2. Statistical condition of order 3. Statement showing the sub-orders distinguishing sexes under order 3. Statistical condition of order 5 under class II. Statistical condition of order 6 (Traders) under class III. Statistical condition of order 7 and a description of the occupations that come under it. Statistical condition of order 8 under class IV (Agriculturists). Statistical condition of order 9 under class IV. Statistical condition of order 10 under class V. Statistical condition of order 11. Statistical condition of order 12. Statistical condition of orders 13 and 14 under class V. Statistical conditions of orders 15 and 16 under classes V and VI respectively. The general laborers under each caste distinguishing sexes. Statistical condition of orders 17 and 18 under class VI. Statement of the number of beggars in each caste. Charity observed by the Hindus to the poor.

CHAPTER VIII.

LANGUAGES pp. 257—275.

Statement showing the number of persons speaking each language and their percentage to the total Population. Comparative statement of persons speaking each language under the two censuses of 1050 and 1056. Dissimilarity of the comparison. Malayalam. Tamil. Statement showing the Malayalam and Tamil speaking population for each Division with percentages. Proportion of the Tamil and Malayalam speakers in all the Divisions. Konkani. Absence of the Konkani language in the Madras Final Census Table IX. returned for the Provinces of Cochin and Malabar. Telugu. Hindustani. Mahratti. English. Nagaram. Canarese. Tulu. Portuguese. Arabic. Guzeratti. Other Languages. Statement showing the number of persons speaking each language distinguishing sexes, taluqwar. Statement showing the number of persons in each caste compared with Language. Absence of double languages returned in our schedules.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER IX.

TOWNS AND KARAS pp. 276—281.

Towns have no defined limits. Statement of Houses and Population for 7 Towns. Statement showing the number of Karas and people in each. Statement giving the number of houses and people in each Property.

CHAPTER X.

CONCLUDING REMARKS. pp. 285—288.

Evidences adduced to show the accuracy of the census results. Additional information to be obtained in the next census. Value of Life statistics recommended. Dates for the present census suitably chosen. Cost of the census and economy preserved. The Deputy Peishcar's taking up the work in addition to his other duties. The cheapness of the present Census.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT. p. 289.

6
TREVANDRUM DIVISION CUTCHERRY,
TREVANDRUM, 31ST MARCH 1883.

To,
THE HONBLE. V. RAMIENGAR AVERGAL C. S. I.
DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,
I have the honor to submit herewith the
Report on the Census of Travancore taken in the year
1881 A. D.

The previous Census of the State was taken on the
18th May 1875 and though scarcely 6 years had elapsed
since then, this second census was determined upon to
meet the wishes of the British Government and thus con-
form to their periodic decennial censusing of British India.

The present Census took in all, about 2 years to finish,
including the time spent in the actual enumeration and
the tabulation of the statistics. This report is submitted
exactly 2 years and 2 months after the Final Census date
which, in the circumstances of the work, its laboriousness,
and difficulties, will not, I hope, be considered too long
a time. Even Mr. Plowden, the able Census Reporter of
the Northwest Provinces and the present Imperial Census
Commissioner of India took 2 years and 3 months for his
last Report.

The present Report is drawn up on the lines of my
former one, and though I have intended it to be brief, it
nevertheless contains all the main results of the Census.
It has been my endeavour to present the statistics in a
complete form, comparing the present results with those
of the former census and making the book useful for

reference on all points of statistical information. No detailed description of castes, nor of their customs and manners has been now attempted; but in presenting the statistics in a readable form, the labor and attention bestowed have been none the less.

The Census work is by no means a light one. A work which calls forth the best energies of hundreds of men for weeks and of 11,183 enumerators for the final census day must always be a gigantic undertaking and it will be, I trust, a source of gratification to His Highness' Government to know that the Census of 1056 has been a complete success.

This satisfactory result has been achieved by the selection of intelligent and hardworking subordinates for the work and by my own anxious and unremitting devotion to it in addition to my other heavy duties. In acknowledging with gratitude, the support which I have uniformly received from His Highness the Maharajah's Government, I wish also to express here my warm acknowledgments to you personally, for the advice given and the interest shown throughout the operations, to which, I think, is due, in the main, the success of this difficult undertaking.

The principal tabulated results of the Census are embodied in the Appendix to this Report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

V. NAGAMAIYA,

Deputy Peishcar, In charge Census.

INTRODUCTION.

In consonance with the wishes of the Madras Government it was decided to take a census of Travancore in the early part of the year 1881 A. D. along with the general census of the British Indian Empire. So early as July 1878, the British Resident (J. C. Hannington Esq.) intimated "that a general census of India is to be taken in the year 1881 and that the Government of Madras has requested me to suggest to His Highness' Government that it is very desirable that a census of Travancore should take place at the same time, the exact date being notified hereafter. The Government is aware that census was taken in 1875; but in the present case a mere enumeration of the people by sex is all that is required." On behalf of His Highness' Government the Dewan replied on the 26th July 1878 that "His Highness' Government will be prepared to have a census of Travancore taken in 1881 in conjunction with the general census of India proposed for that year." It was then deemed sufficient to confine the present census to an enumeration by sex alone as it came so soon after the elaborate census of 1875.

His Highness the Maha Rajah was pleased to initiate the census by a Royal Proclamation dated 20th August 1880. The Proclamation ran as follows:—"Whereas it is proposed to take a census of the population of this State along with that of the British Indian Empire in ^{February 1881.} _{1881-1880.} and whereas it seems necessary to impress upon all Our subjects the real object and importance of this measure with a view to guard against misrepresentations or misconceptions, We are pleased to notify that Our purpose in sanctioning this measure is simply to have accurate statistics of Our subject population of all castes and classes, to enable Us to watch the progress of the country and for various purposes of Government. We specially desire it to be understood that in so doing We have in view the levying of no new tax whatever nor the increase of any of the existing taxes; and We therefore command that every

person in Our dominions when called upon by duly constituted authorities who will hereafter be named submit a correct return, of all the members of his household including women and children, according to the forms which will be duly supplied by Our officers."

2. "If any person whether a Government servant or not maliciously and with the object of falsifying the results either submit or instigate others to submit an incorrect return, or spread false rumours to frighten Our loyal subjects from complying with this Proclamation or in any way obstruct the course of enumeration, he will on conviction before a duly constituted tribunal be punished for such offence with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees and in default of payment with simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months."

3. "Every person refusing or failing to furnish the necessary information in the manner and within the time which may be prescribed in the Rules and Notices which will be issued by the Dewan will be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees and in default of payment to simple imprisonment not exceeding three months."

Full publicity was given to the objects and use of the census by issuing several thousand copies of this Royal Proclamation throughout the country and publishing it by beat of tom-tom. The aid of the gentlemen connected with the various missions was invoked by sending them copies of this Royal Proclamation and requesting their co-operation in the census of their large congregations. The memory of the previous census was still fresh in men's minds and the missionaries had not much to do in the way of enlightening their congregations. Mr. J. Duthie one of the oldest European missionaries in the field wrote to me on the subject. "Well, we found there was hardly any need for special action on that occasion, the people having, so lately as 1875, been well instructed as to the objects &c. which the taking of a census had in view. In 1875 there was much misapprehension, as you know, but in 1881 we found we had little else to do but remind the people of what had been fully explained only a few years before. Hence, as I say, nothing special was found to be necessary."

The final census date was not given in the Proclamation, as it was not then fixed for British India itself. A suggestion was made to Government with regard to a date, which was considered in their Proceedings No. 1163 dated 14th September 1880, printed below.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

14th September 1880 No. 1163.

Read the following paper;—

No. 251. From A. MacGregor Esquire, Resident in Travancore and Cochin to the Chief Secretary to Government Fort St. George, dated Trivandrum 27th August 1880. No. 92:—

I have the honor to forward, for the information and orders of Government copy of a letter No. 4370—M. 1095 dated 26th Instant, from the Dewan of Travancore on the subject of the forthcoming census.

ENCLOSURE.

From N. Nanoo Pillay, Dewan, to the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Trivandrum, 26th August 1880, No. 4370—M. 1095.

With regard to the coming census I have the honor to inform you that His Highness the Maha Rajah has himself initiated it by a Royal Proclamation dated the 6th Chingom 1056 (20th August 1880) which is being printed and a large number of copies will be distributed throughout the kingdom.

2 When the date of the final census in British India is announced, I shall issue the necessary instructions, to the officers of this State. The month of February is a convenient season for our census, and if I may offer a suggestion with regard to a date, I will propose any day between the 9th and 16th February. The full moon in February falls on the 14th and the convenience of this natural aid for a

INTRODUCTION

night census of the travellers is an important factor of all accurate census. On the last occasion, too, the final census was taken just two days before the full moon. I simply offer it as a suggestion. As far as I am able now to ascertain, there are no serious festivals in Travancore about the middle of February next, which will interfere with the census.

No. 1720.

Transferred to the Revenue Department.

Ootacamund,
2nd September 1880. } (Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

No. 252. Order thereon, 14th September 1880, No. 1163.

Miscellaneous. Recorded with reference to G. O.
dated 14th September 1880, No. 1162,
copy of which will be furnished to the Resident.

(True Extract)

(Signed) C. G. MASTER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
„ the Board of Revenue.

The Madras Government decided in that order No. 1162 dated 14th September 1880, referred to, that the final census should be taken on the 18th February a date which they subsequently altered to the 17th February 1881.

The final census of Travancore was accordingly taken on the ^{17th February 1881.} 7th May 1880; and I am happy to report that this synchronous enumeration of the whole State was a complete success. The present census, like its predecessor of the 18th May 1875 is a most systematic one—and its results are perfectly trustworthy. This is the 5th census of the kingdom recorded—the first having been taken so long ago as 1816 A. D.

INTRODUCTION

The question of cost was early considered.

In consideration of the many pressing reforms which His Highness' Government had in view and of the large expenditure of 43,000 Rupees recently incurred on account of the former census it was desired that this census should be as economical a one as possible. In his letter of the 25th May 1880 the Dewan called upon the Division Peishcars to report whether the census work could not be carried out by the permanent Revenue establishments without prejudice to their own legitimate work. The Dewan wrote:—
“A plan of census operations will be soon prepared and details will be communicated to you. But roughly stating it, the information to be obtained by this census, will comprise a schedule of houses, a preliminary house-to-house enumeration and a synchronous final counting throughout the kingdom. This excludes Form No. III and Form No. IV of the last census and a great deal of labor on that account. Even the Form No. V which had 17 columns of information last time, will be reduced to a few columns of essential particulars. With these modifications you will see that the labor of a census will be materially diminished. My object in drawing your attention to them is to know from you at your earliest convenience, whether our permanent Revenue departments may not be enough to meet this additional light work without going to the expenditure of additional agencies.” They did not seem to approve of the suggestion. Mr. Rama Row, Dewan Peishcar of Cottayam replied that “though the census work in February next will be much simpler, I am constrained to think it cannot be satisfactorily performed if entrusted to our permanent Revenue departments. The revenue work in this Division has considerably increased in various ways and I fear the pressure will be too great with this additional business light as it is.”

“I would therefore recommend the employment of a small extra agency to have this special work carried out with requisite success.”

Mr. Shungra Soobier, Dewan Peishcar of Quilon wrote: “The census operations as indicated in the first reference

INTRODUCTION

“ under reply are to comprise the preparing of a schedule
 “ of houses, a preliminary house-to-house enumeration and
 “ a synchronous final counting.”

“ At the last census, the first item of work, viz. the
 “ preparing of the house register was attended to by the
 “ Proverticars conjointly with the enumerators specially
 “ appointed for each Proverty. The second item was
 “ solely entrusted to the enumerators and for synchronous
 “ counting almost the whole service was utilized.”

“ The same plan may now be adopted I think with
 “ this exception—that instead of new hands being employed
 “ as enumerators, the Pokkuvaravu clerks of the Proverties
 “ may be detached for that business. Wherever these
 “ clerks are insufficient in number, those in the several
 “ Pokkuvaravu offices may be availed of to make up the
 “ deficiency. The Pokkuvaravu officers themselves may
 “ be entrusted with the duty of supervision and testing
 “ results as was done formerly by the census supervisors.”

“ During the time the Pokkuvaravu department is
 “ occupied with the census work, its ordinary business will
 “ have to be suspended more or less, as undivided atten-
 “ tion is an important condition in securing accuracy of
 “ results. To require the Pokkuvaravu agents or any other
 “ body of employes to undertake the census work along
 “ with their ordinary functions would for obvious reasons
 “ be undesirable.”

“ This is the only arrangement I can suggest for meet-
 “ ing the object in view without entailing additional ex-
 “ penditure. The preliminary part of the census work will,
 “ I believe, take more than two months' time as it did on
 “ the last occasion, and neither the Taluq nor the Proverty
 “ agency, on the permanent establishment can, I think,
 “ be so long spared without serious prejudice to the
 “ interests of local administration.”

Mr. Patcheappa Naicker, Dewan Poishcar of Trivandrum
 wrote “ I had addressed the Tahsildars in the Division on
 “ the subject of your letters and received their replies; the
 “ last yesterday. They are all unanimously of opinion that it

“ is exceedingly difficult if not impossible to get the work
 “ done by the subordinates in the Proverty or Taluq Cut-
 “ cherries without injury to their ordinary work which
 “ being very heavy already they are unable to cope with,
 “ and that it is absolutely necessary to employ additional
 “ hands. I fully agree with them in this opinion.”

Mr. Suba Row, Dewan Peishcar of Pulpanabapuram
 was of the same opinion observing that “ additional hands
 “ will be required for the work, the present staff of hands
 “ in the Proverties and Taluq Cutcherries being insufficient
 “ even for the ordinary duties.”

It was not desirable therefore to go against such a
 consensus of opinion and I was asked to draw up an estimate
 for a very limited establishment and stationery required for
 the census work. On the 18th Adi 1055, I submitted the
 following estimate for Rupees 26,217-25 chs.—and 10 cash.

INTRODUCTION

Name of Items of cost.	Actual expenditure for the census of 1050.		Name of Items of cost.	Estimate for the Census of 1056.		Increase.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Chs.		Rs.	Chs.		
1 1300 Enumerators for 4 months at 9 Rupees with stationery ...	17,560	22	4 600 Enumerators for 2 months 24 days at 8 Rs. with stationery ...	13,771	12	7	8
2 292 Supervisors for 5 months at 21 and 25 Rs. each with stationery ...	3,809	3	5 32 Supervisors for 3 months at 23 Rs. average each with stationery ...	2,356	...	...	Time and pay reduced.
3 32 Supervisors' Peons for 5 months at 4 Rs. each ...	535	7	6 32 Supervisors' Peons for 3 months at 4 Rs. each ...	384	...	...	Time reduced.
4 Final Census (excluding Sir-car) agency at one Rupee per day ...	2,407	...	7 Final Census (excluding Sir-car) agency at one Rupee per day ...	2,400	...	...	Time reduced.
5 Central office for the preliminary work and Tabulation ...	11,733	17	8 Central office for the preliminary work and Tabulation ...	3,000	...	...	1 fear this is too small.
6 House rent ...	555	...	9 House rent ...	300	...	...	[reduced. Time, staff and work less time.
7 Tar ...	212	15	10 Tar ...	160	...	...	Market value cheaper.
8 Stencil plates ...	156	...	11 Stencil plates ...	150	...	...	Will depend upon competition.
9 Printing charges ...	1,307	11	12 Printing charges ...	500	...	...	The Sirear Press has machines which may be worked with the sum shown in column 5. Cannot be reduced.
10 Miscellaneous expenses ...	113	7	13 Miscellaneous expenses ...	100	...	...	Reduced the number of forms
11 Transit charges ...	196	13	14 Transit charges ...	196	...	...	
12 Paper ...	4,770	21	15 Paper ...	3,000	...	...	
Total ...	43,441	9	Total ...	23,217	25	10	

INTRODUCTION

His Highness the Maha Rajah sanctioned the estimated sum on the 22nd Adi 1055.

This cheap estimate was to cover the cost of a simple census like the one originally proposed viz. an enumeration of the whole population by sex.

The financial effect of my estimate was a saving of about Rupees 17,200 to His Highness' Government as compared with the expense of the previous census.

It would appear that the Madras Government undertook the supply, free of charge, of enumerator's schedules and forms required for the Native States of Sundoor, Apully and Pudukota; but His Highness' Government undertook the cost of paper and agency required for this census, as on the last occasion (1875).

The object of this simple enumeration by sex was explained in para 48 of the Report by the Census Committee dated 29th January 1878. "There is also one point to which we draw attention, though it has not been referred to in the papers with which we have had to deal. We think it would be advantageous if the Government would use its influence to secure a contemporaneous enumeration of the residents in Native States or other foreign territories within the Indian Continent. It is probable that if only a mere numbering of the people by sex were suggested, no opposition would be experienced, and if this were acceded to, our information would be as complete as it could be made of the actual numbers of the people throughout British and Foreign India."

It was subsequently deemed desirable to obtain more information than this simple enumeration could give, and His Highness' Government was asked to choose between the two following forms.

INTRODUCTION

(1)	District	Taluk or Circle	Town or Village	Form of Enumerator's Schedule	Name of Enumerator	Number of House									
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Serial number of each inmate.	Name.	Condition i. e. whether married, unmarried, widow or widower.	Sex.	Age last birthday.	Religion.	Caste if Hindu; sect if of other religion.	Mother-tongue.	Place of birth.	Occupation of Men also of boys and females who may do work.
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						1. Under instruction.	2. Not under instruction but able to read and write.	3. Not under instruction and not able to read and write.	4. Lepers.	5. Unsound mind.	6. Dead mutes from birth.	7. Blind.	8. Unsound mind.	9. Lepers.	10. Dead mutes from birth.

† In this column such details of tribes, clans and sects as the Local Government may direct should be introduced.

* If a European British subject, add British subject. If a foreigner, state of what country. If of mixed European and Asiatic parentage, add Eurasian.

+ Boys at school, girls, small children, and who perform no regular work should not be shown at all under column 10.

(2) Name of State, District, Subdivision (to be varied according to circumstances) Village House No.

Serial number of each inmate.	Name.	Sex.	Age last birthday.	Religion.	Caste or Sect.	Mother-tongue.	Occupation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

The second form was adopted for our enumerator's schedule, the Dewan writing to the Assistant Resident on the 27th October 1882, "As to adopting one of the two forms referred to by you, after what you say, I have decided upon adopting the simpler of the two i. e. that prescribed by the Government of India; and although I still think that there will be difficulty in making the necessary arrangements within the time available, I will do my best to meet the views of Government."

It was no doubt difficult to have the form altered just before the commencement of the census work; but every endeavour was made to meet the wishes of Government and to carry through successfully the censusing, according to this complicated schedule; and the result was, as I have already stated, that everything went off satisfactorily.

It is also a source of satisfaction that so much additional information was secured and the results tabulated without materially exceeding the estimate sanctioned, as I have shown in another portion of this Report.

The census work was divided into three parts. The first part was the preparation of a house register; then followed a house-to-house enumeration extending over 29 days. This was preliminary to the final synchronous enumeration of the whole kingdom which was carried out on

On the 30th September 1880 the general instructions on the census, and soon after, the detailed instructions for filling in Form No. I, were published. They are given below:-

General instructions for the census of Travancore to be taken on a day to be fixed in the month of ^{February 1881.} ~~February 1880.~~

His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government proposes to take a census of the population of Travancore in February 1881. His Highness' Government expects every one of its servants to be most careful and attentive to the work.

1. In the first place, &c.

2. In the first place, a house register will be prepared in the following Form.

Property						
					Rent	Tax
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of the house.	Name of the house.	Nature of the building whether terraced, tiled, shingled or thatched.	Class of house.	Number of families living in the house.	Total number of people in the house.	Remarks whether a house is built.

3.	In this register all manner of houses from the loftiest bungalow to the meanest hut should be included. The huts and cottages of low castes must not be omitted on any account.	5	6	7
4.	A register number must be assigned to each house or tenement for the purpose of reference.			

4. A register number will be affixed by the enumerator to the prominent door of every house by tar or by ticket. Tickets must be used only where there is no possibility of painting with tar, as will generally be the case with the huts of the lowest classes. The object is that the numbering must be permanent enough to last till the final enumeration day.

5. The preparation of the house register must commence by the 10th Alpasy 1056 and it must be completed and submitted to the Taluq Supervisor by the 10th Kartigay 1056. They must be stitched together lightly with a sheet outside showing the name of the Proverty and Taluq and the names of the persons who have prepared them.

6. The Proverticars will render every aid in their power to the enumerators in the preparation of this register.

7. Before the 15th Kartigay 1056 the Tahsildar will have received the house registers from the Supervisors.

8. Meanwhile the Supervisors will have looked into them testing 20 per cent at least of the returns by personal enquiry. In the months of Alpasy and Kartigay the Supervisors will be required continually to move within their Taluqs and satisfy themselves that the Proverticars and enumerators understand the "Instructions." They will also see that mistakes committed by the enumerators in the entries are *then and there* rectified.

9. The Tahsildars will also carefully examine the house registers to see if they have been carefully prepared. The Dewan will be glad to hear cases of examination by them and correction if any. From these registers the Tahsildars will compile a taluq return in the following form.

FORM NO. II

FORM NO. II.

Return of Properties, houses, families and people in Taluq.

Return of Property.	
Total for the Taluq.	Name of Property.
1	No. of terraced houses.
2	No. of tiled houses.
3	No. of shingled houses.
4	No. of thatched houses.
5	Total No. of houses in the Property
6	No. of 1st class houses.
7	No. of 2nd class houses.
8	No. of 3rd class houses.
9	No. of families in each Property.
10	Total number of people in the Property.

INTRODUCTION

10. This taluq return must be prepared and submitted by the Tahsildar to the Huzur Census office before the 25th Kartigay 1056. The house registers must remain with the Tahsildars until wanted for the enumeration.

11. The preliminary house-to-house enumeration must next be made. This enumeration must commence on the 1st Margaly 1056 and must be finished by the 29th Margaly.

12. An enumerator shall be appointed for every 700 houses. He will be required to visit not less than 25 houses a day during this preliminary enumeration.

13. By the 25th of Kartigay the Tahsildar must return the house registers to the enumerators with a number of blank books, each containing not less than 350 papers in the following form.

FORM NO. III.

House No.				Karav			Name		Property		Nature of the roof		Taluq	
Serial Number.	Names of Males.	Age.	Whether he chews tobacco: if so what sort of tobacco.	Serial Number.	Names of Females.	Age.	Whether she chews tobacco: if so what sort of tobacco.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8							

14. Early in the month of Kartigay the Tahsildar will divide the Taluq into enumerator's blocks each block containing not less than 700 houses, and entrust each enumerator with a blank book containing the necessary number of forms. A slight rise or fall in the number of houses distributed to each enumerator is not of much consequence if the block will exhaust the houses of a number of whole Karas—that is, in other words, every block must comprise a number of whole Karas, though not the same number in all the blocks—example—A thinly peopled block may comprise seven Karas while a thickly peopled one comprises five Karas only.

15. A Property may be divided into two or more enumerators' blocks but no block should comprise parts of two Proverties.

16. Fifty loose forms will also be supplied to each of the enumerators.

17. The enumerator will also be supplied with a copy of instructions for filling in the forms.

18. Before the 30th Kartigay the enumerator will fill in the heading of the returns from the house register placed in his hands by the Tahsildar.

19. When his work is done the enumerator will stitch up all the forms filled in and having written the name of the Property in which the houses are situated, and his own name on the outside, he will send the book thus made stitched to the house register, by the first convenient opportunity to the Supervisor appointed over him.

20. The Supervisor will test 20 per cent at least of the returns, superintending the enumerators whilst at work. By the 5th Tye he must send all the books that remain in his hands to the Tahsildar whether tested or not.

21. The Tahsildar will by himself and by confidential agents test as many as he can of the returns.

22. On the 10th Tye the Tahsildar will send back the enumeration books to the enumerators with a view to the final enumeration. It is of the last importance that this distribution should be complete. By the 15th Tye the Tahsildar will hold written acknowledgments of the receipt of the returns from each enumerator and if any are not received the cause must be immediately ascertained. If by accident any enumeration book is lost at this late stage of the proceedings, the Tahsildar must at once proceed to the enumerator's block concerned, and superintend the final enumeration.

23. On the 15th Tye the Tahsildar must forward for approval, to the Huzur Census office a list of enumerators appointed for the final enumeration day in the following form.



INTRODUCTION

*Return of Enumerators, Karas, Houses &c. in**Taluq.*

Name of the enumerator.	Age of the enumerator.	His present occupation.	Name of the Property in which his block is situated.	Number of Karas in his block.	Names of Karas comprised by his block.	Total number of houses in his block.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

24. In towns each enumerator is expected to visit not less than 50 houses on the final enumeration day: and in the mofussil where houses are more scattered he will be required to visit between 25 and 40 houses only. He must therefore be supplied with the previously filled in forms of those houses over which he is appointed. As this is the work of only a single day, all grades of public servants including Division Cutcherry goomastahs, Taluq servants, Poverty servants, officers of the Extra Police, School-masters &c. will be entrusted with the enumeration work. Those whom the Tahsildar has chosen for his Taluq, and the Peishcar for his Division must be previously shown the forms and instructions for conducting the final enumeration. Even intelligent school boys and respectable private individuals may be appointed for this work; but care should be taken that they full well understand their responsibility. Paid agency should be avoided as much as possible, but if the number of public servants falls short of the required number of enumerators, even after every available hand has been secured, a staff of paid enumerators may be entertained. When the work is done, orders will be issued to disburse their wages.

25. It is necessary that on the final enumeration day, every enumerator must be accompanied by a belted peon. His work will be to precede the enumerator and prepare the way for him by giving previous notice of his advent to every householder, so that the enumerator may pass from house to house with little or no delay. The necessity for this arrangement will be most felt in large towns like

Trevandrum, Quilon, Alleppy and Nagercoil. It is therefore hoped that the Peishcars will make this distribution of peons as complete as possible to facilitate the taking of the final census.

26. The enumerator must bear in mind the detailed instructions given him as to the manner of doing the work of the final enumeration day.

27. Some erasures and additions will have to be made in the enumeration forms, as specified in the detailed instructions; this must be done in red ink. The required quantity will be supplied from the stationery Depot Trevandrum. Tahsildars should make their indents through the Division Peishcars.

28. At daylight on the final census day (to be announced in the Government Gazette) the enumerators will proceed from house to house as rapidly as possible with the forms previously filled up; and correct the totals by the number of people who slept in such house the previous night. On this occasion the names of all guests &c. who slept in the house that night must be entered under the corrected return of ordinary residents.

29. Enumerators will not be liable to obey any summons issued by a Revenue, Police or Judicial authority between (dates to be fixed) except in important criminal cases. No other cause whatever must be allowed to interfere with this final enumeration.

30. With regard to chuthrams, dak bungalows, encampments, cartstands, canoes, boats, dockyards &c. the mode of procedure will be indicated in the detailed instructions for the final enumeration.

31. This part of the work must also be tested by the Supervisors and Tahsildars.

32. After being thoroughly examined and tested, these returns and the house registers must be sent by the Tahsildars in taluq packages to the Huzur Census Office. These taluq packages must reach the Huzur Census Office not later than 29th Mausy 1056.

33. In towns, the name of the town should be added to the Kara, Proverty and Taluq written at the top of Form No. III.

34. The Superintendents of Jails in Travancore should undertake the enumeration of the convicts under their charge. Tahsildars and Sub-magistrates should similarly enumerate those lodged in the local lockups in their jurisdictions. The Officer Commanding Nair Brigade will also submit a return of the sentinels on guard on the night previous to the final census morning. A final enumeration is all that is required from them.

35. For thinly peopled tracts, hilly country, jungle tribes, coffee estates &c. a thorough and searching preliminary enumeration alone will be sufficient. No final enumeration need be attempted. The return for such tracts will be prepared in the same form as No. III; columns for which information cannot be had may be left blank.

36. The Superintendent and Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills will interest himself in the securing of perfectly satisfactory results from this preliminary enumeration. He will take an early opportunity of communicating to the Huzur the arrangements necessary to census the hill tribes in his jurisdiction. In time for the preliminary enumeration he will give due intimation to the Tahsildars around him of the portion of the country which he means to census, and while taking care that no part escapes enumeration owing to indefiniteness or confusion in the arrangements, he will see that no part of his jurisdiction is *twice* censused, once by himself and again by the Tahsildar.

37. The houseless, wandering and travelling population must be enumerated at the final enumeration only. In the case of ships, dhonies, canoes, boats, jails, hospitals &c. also, the final enumeration is all that is required and it can be done by the special officers concerned.

38. The enumerators, Supervisors, and all concerned in the taking of the census must remember to enter themselves in the returns both of the preliminary and final enumerations.

39. 'Yedavagays' or petty states cannot be omitted from the census. The Tahsildar of the Taluq will take care to supply such Yedavagays with the necessary number of forms, instructions &c. No paid agency need be employed to census such estates. The Adhigaries, Pillamars, and Managers of such estates must be called upon to render the needful service. The Peishcars will invite the co-operation of yeda prabhus or landlords in the securing of perfectly satisfactory results from a census of their estates. This work also must be tested by the Supervisors.

40. The forms I, II and III will be furnished by the census office. The Peishcars should indent for the number they require for their Divisions. They should also indent for the necessary supply of quills and red ink.

41. All officers are warned that throughout the whole of these operations, the greatest vigilance and energy will be required, and that any negligence or inaccuracy will be severely visited on those who are responsible for it. At the same time, His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government desires to observe that the services of those who take a personal interest in the matter will be specially recognized.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE MODE OF FILLING IN FORM NO. I.

1. In every enumerator's block the preparation of the house register must commence on the 10th Alpasy and be completed by the 10th Kartigay 1056. When completed the enumerator will submit the house register books to the Taluq Supervisor.

2. A general consecutive number for each sub-division of a Proverty must be adopted in numbering the houses i. e. each Kara or sub-division of a Proverty will begin with number 1 and end with the highest number of houses in it. A subdivision of a Proverty is known by the names of Kara, Muri, Desom, Sheri, Pacuthi in different Taluqs.

3. A register number must be painted on the prominent door of every house with some durable paint or tar. As uniformity in the material used is desirable tar must be used throughout, and the required quantity will be supplied to the Proverties.

4. The marking on the door must be thus:— **15**

5. The same number which is placed on the house door must be entered in the register under column 1.

6. Most of the houses in this country are known by names. Such names will be given under column 2. Houses having no names will be simply numbered and its number entered in the house register.

7. Houses may be divided into three classes. A house valued at 1,000 Rupees or more will be placed in the first class; a house valued between 200 Rupees and 1,000 Rupees in the second class; and all the rest will be placed in the third class.

8. A family consists of all who live under the same roof and cook and eat their meals together.

9. Unoccupied houses must be numbered and other particulars called for in columns 1, 2, 3 and 4 must be given; but under columns 5 and 6 the word 'empty' must be written across the form.

10. Under column 7, note when you see a house is in course of building. For such houses no particulars except numbering need be given.

11. Pagodas, churches and mosques will not be reckoned as houses. Shops which are not used as dwelling places will also be excluded. Out-houses will be considered part of the principal house and need not be counted separately unless independent families live in such.

12. Avoid as far as possible entering more than the houses of one Kara in a sheet—that is let a sheet end with one Kara or two sheets with one Kara; but never mix up the houses of two Karas in one sheet.

13. Great care must be taken to make the entries as neat as possible.

14. When the houses have all been numbered and registered the papers must be stitched together with a blank sheet on the outside on which the names of the enumerators who prepared the register must be entered. The total number of houses in the Proverty must also be given on the outside to enable the Tahsildars to submit the totals for their Taluqs to the Huzur at once.

15. On the same day that the house registers are completed and submitted to the Supervisor of the Taluq, the Proverticars must report *directly* to the Huzur stating when the papers were transmitted to the Supervisor, and showing the total number of houses in each Proverty.

16. Within 5 days after the house registers are received, the Supervisors must transmit them to the Taluq cutcherry testing 20 per cent at least of the entries.

17. The Tahsildar will in his turn test the house registers as much as he can till he is ordered to send them back for the preliminary enumeration.

18. As the Proverticars cannot be wholly diverted from their legitimate duties one or more enumerators will be appointed for each Proverty to prepare the house register and they will divide the work equally between themselves. The Proverticar need not therefore take upon himself the writing part of the business except when he happens to be free from other duties. But he must always act in conjunction with the enumerators appointed for his Proverty and render them every help in his power. He will be responsible for the accuracy of the information obtained of the houses and people.

19. Specimen of a form filled up is appended for reference.

INTRODUCTION

FORM No. I.

Register of houses in Thekkayveetoo Kara Nallamun Property
Tiruvandrum Taluq.

Number.	Name of the house.	Nature of the building whether terraced, tiled, shingled, or thatched.	Class of house.		Total No. of people in the house.	Remarks whether a house is building.
			No. of families living in the house.	No. of people in the house.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Anathanathoo.	Thatched	3	1	8	
2	Moolivalli.	Do.	2	1	5	
3	Perenjampalli.	Do.	2	1	6	
4	Colathara.	Do.	1	1	9	
5	Thannikkal.	Tiled	1	1	3	
6	Carikkattoo.	Thatched	2	2	10	
7	Poonnakkal.	Do.	3	1	4	
8	Madathil.	Do.	2	1	3	
9	Carayavelakum.	Do.	2	1	4	
10	Cannel.	Do.	1	1	3	
11	Adikkalom.	Do.	1	1	4	
12	Paromboo.	Do.	1	3	10	
13	Moolloovilakom.	Do.	2	2	6	
14	Chamavilakom.	Tiled	3	1	4	
15	Kariyariathoo.	Do.	1	1	3	
16	Padiyodi.	Thatched	1	1	2	
17	Calathil.	Do.	2	2	5	
18	Malathyl.	Do.	1	1	7	
19	Mannoor.	Do.	1	1	6	
20		Do.	3	1	4	
		Do.	3	2	7	

Is in the course of building.

Clear instructions were published in November 1880 for the filling in of Form No. III which was the enumerator's schedule adopted for the preliminary and final enumerations. A week before the final census day rules for the enumeration of our sea-going population were also issued. The rules were framed on the model of those for the Madras sea-going population which were received only in the first week of February. In the course of 3 or 4 days the rules had to be recast, printed and distributed in time to reach the remotest stations on the coast. Fortunately there was no cause of mis-hap reported, this hurried preparation notwithstanding. The sea-going population on

the census night numbered 947 souls and were found distributed in 54 bottoms including ships, barges, pathamars, brigs, boats and vessels of all kinds. There were vessels lying in all our ports worth the name. The largest were two ships one English and one American with a total tonnage of more than 2324. No females are returned in the schedules.

The enumeration of the sea-going population is a new feature of the present census and is I think an improvement upon the former one.

The instructions for filling in Form No. III, and rules for enumerating the sea-going population are given below for future reference.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS TO FILL IN FORM No. III.

A. Preliminary Enumeration.

1. This form will be used for the preliminary and final enumerations.

2. The preliminary enumeration will commence on the 1st Margaly 1056 and must be finished before the 29th Margaly.

3. With a view to this preliminary enumeration the house registers must be sent to the enumerators by the 25th Kartigay. When the enumerator receives it he must send a written acknowledgment to the Tahsildar. During the time he is in possession of the house registers the enumerator must take great care of them.

4. With the house register the enumerator will receive a number of blank forms corresponding to the number of houses shown in his register together with loose forms to be used when a single form is insufficient and the entries have to be continued in another, or when the houseowners wish to fill up the forms themselves or when forms are spoiled by mischance.

5. The entries must be made distinctly and in black ink.
6. Before the 30th Kartigay the enumerators will fill in the heading of all the forms.
7. Every morning on and after the 1st Margaly 1056 the enumerator will proceed from house to house filling in the forms. If any householder wishes to fill up the form himself he may do so, and a loose form will be given him for the purpose, but in this case, the enumerator will scrutinize the entries and see that no mistake has been made.
8. If any of the houses are unoccupied the word 'empty' must be written across the form. At the end of the book an entry should be made of all the empty houses in the village.
9. All houses omitted on any account from the house register prepared in the months of Alpasi and Kartigay or houses built since that register was prepared must be numbered and painted with tar and entered in this form.
10. In column 1. The inmates of each house should be numbered in a series, and a number should be entered against each name. There will be a separate series for each house not for each family residing in a house.
- Column 2. In this column are to be entered the names of all the inmates belonging to the house; but if there is any objection to telling the names of females the simple entry 'female' will do. The inmates must be divided into groups corresponding to the number of families residing in the house. At the bottom of each group a space must be left for strangers &c. where they will be entered at the final enumeration, but the names of passing guests should not be entered at the first enumeration.
11. The object of the first enumeration is to prepare for the final census which is to be taken on the 17th February 1882, 17th Masey 1056 and to give the authorities an opportunity of seeing that the enumerators know their work.

12. Accordingly the names of all people who habitually live in the house must be entered though they may be accidentally absent when the enumeration is made. On the other hand the names of strangers and guests who are only there for a day or two must not be entered as they will be absent on the day of the final enumeration. A space must be left at the end of each group for additional names in case any have to be added at the final enumeration.

13. A family consists of all who live under the same roof and cook and eat their meals together. If there is more than one family in the house they must be entered one after the other. The names of 20 persons including males and females can be entered in one page of a form.

14. Servants who habitually sleep within the premises of the house in which they work should be entered in the form relating to it.

15. In column 3, the sex of each inmate should be entered.

In column 4. The age on the last birthday as near as it can be ascertained must be entered. But children under one year must be entered as "under one". Babies must not be omitted on any account. If any person is unable to state his or her age precisely column 4 should not be left blank, but should be filled up with as much accuracy as the enumerator can from his own observation if the person is before him, or after inquiry from the other inmates of the house. The enumerator is forbidden to ask to see any female who is not voluntarily produced before him.

Column 5 relates to religion. The entry under this column will be Hindu, Mahommedan, Christian, Jew, Jain, or Sikh. The religion of children will be entered from the dictation of their parents.

Column 6. The caste or sect must be given in column 6. If possible the enumerator should represent it by some generally known word and not by one of merely local use. The Hindus will be designated by the well-known castes of Brahmin, Kshetraya, Soodra &c. Amongst Brahmins the entry will be either Malayala (Namburi) Brahmins or foreign Brahmins. Christians should be shown as Protestants, Roman Catholics or Syrians. In the case of Mahommedans, Shia, Sunni, Farazi or Wahabi should be stated.

But with regard to converts from one religion to another, entry under this column is unnecessary.

Column 7. The mother-tongue of each inmate should be shown. That of servants in a house may be different from that of the members in it. This must be distinctly stated. If the father and mother of a person speak different languages both should be entered as his mother-tongue.

Column 8. Only such persons are to be shown in this column as actually do work contributing to the family income. Mere employment in such domestic occupations as spinning will not entitle women to be shown in this column, unless the produce of their labor is regularly brought to market. When a person has two or more occupations, he should be entered as following the occupation whence his income is chiefly derived. General terms, such as servant, workman, dealer must not be employed. In each case the specific service or trade in which the person is engaged must be named, e. g., watchman, office messenger, digger, ploughman, cloth-seller. In every case the occupation must be indicated by some well-known word and not by one of merely local use.

16. The particulars of two houses can be in most cases entered in one form one house being entered on each page of it. If all the names of a household cannot be entered in one page of the form, the entries may be continued in a second page of the form or in a second form, but the names and particulars of the inmates of a fresh house must not be begun in the middle of a page.

17. When the book has been filled up, it must be stitched to the book containing the house register and they must be sent to the Supervisor appointed to superintend the enumerator's work.

18. Specimens of forms filled up for Eurasian, Hindu and Mahomedan families are appended.

19. The Supervisors will superintend the enumerators whilst at work and see that they understand the instructions. Between the 1st Margaly and 5th Tye they will diligently seize every opportunity of testing the entries in the village books sent to them by the enumerators and will authenticate the village books, in which they have tested

20 per cent at least, by their signature. If any enumerator's work seems to be incorrect the Supervisor will see that the mistake is at once rectified and that the enumerator does it all carefully over again.

20. By the 5th Tye the Supervisor must hand over all the books which he has received from the enumerators to the Tahsildars whether he has been able to go through all of them or not. The Tahsildar will by himself and by confidential agents test as many as he can of the returns till the 10th Tye.

21. On the 10th Tye the Tahsildar will send back the village books to the enumerators with a view to the final enumeration. By the 15th Tye the Tahsildar should have obtained written acknowledgments of the receipt of the returns from each enumerator, and if any are not received the cause must be immediately ascertained. If by accident any village book is lost at this late stage of the proceedings, the Tahsildar must at once proceed to the enumerator's block concerned and superintend the final enumeration. The Supervisor must also heartily co-operate.

B. Final Enumeration.

22. The final enumeration will take place at daylight on the ^{17th February 1881} ^{7th Mautsy 1036} (with one exception which will be noticed below).

23. Enumerators will not be liable to obey any summons issued by a Revenue, Police or Judicial authority between the ^{14th February} ^{4th Mautsy} and ^{19th February} ^{24th Mautsy} except in important criminal cases. In such cases the Tahsildar must make prompt arrangements to conduct the final enumeration. No other cause whatever must be allowed to interfere with this final enumeration.

24. The enumerators will proceed with book in hand from house to house. They will be assisted by all the Taluq and Poverty servants.

25. At each house they will inquire who slept in the house the night before and such and no others except police peons, watchmen &c. who do night duty and return to their houses every morning or members of the household who sleep in their fields must appear in the return.

26. If any member of the family or servant whose name is entered in the form has been absent during the night or has died since the *first* enumeration, the enumerator must pass his pen through the name (using red ink which can be obtained at the Taluq Cutcherry). If any one who was not there at the first enumeration has come, or has been born since, his or her name with the requisite particulars must be added to the rest in red ink.

27. Strangers or guests must be entered with full particulars in the place reserved for them.

28. Every effort must be made to complete the work before sunset but when there is great trouble inquiries may be completed next day.

29. It has been stated that there is an exception to the rule that the final census is to begin at daylight on the 17th February 1881. 7th Maury 1956. It is in the case of chuttrams, ambalams, oottuperahs, inns, matams, dak bungalows, hotels, shops, cutcherries, encampments, pagodas, churches, school-houses, cartstands, backwater stations &c. The enumerator must proceed to these with loose forms at 8 P. M. on the night of the 16th February 6th Maury and fill them up by 12 o'clock with entries of persons found there. Travellers on the roads within the enumerator's block should also be included. Care must be taken that no canoe, boat &c. is reckoned twice. The enumeration of passengers in ships, pathamars &c. in dockyards will begin at 7 A. M. on the 17th February 7th Maury and be completed before 8 A. M. throughout all the seaport stations. The Master Attendants at our seaports will make the enumeration complete. No unnecessary annoyance to passengers on the plea of censusing them will be countenanced. This work will be undertaken by the enumerator along with the other work to which he is appointed. The forms should afterwards be stitched or pasted into the books. The ordinary forms will do, but the designation of the place should be written at the head, instead of the number of the house, and there will be no need to group the people into families, servants and strangers.

30. In towns the name of the town should be added to the Kara, Proverty and Taluq written at the top of form No. III.

31. Enumerators must understand that no work of any kind is to interfere with this.

32. When the work is done the enumerators will as before after firmly stitching all the forms in the same book send them to the Supervisors. On the top of each form the enumerator should write his own name and on the outside of the book the Supervisor must write his own. The Supervisors will test the books and forward them to the Tahsildars for despatch to the Huzur Census Office.

33. These instructions should be understood as being in continuation of the general instructions published in the Travancore Government Gazette-extra of the 10th September 1880. 10th Parattay 1956.

34. All officers are warned that throughout the whole of these operations the greatest vigilance and energy will be required and that any negligence or inaccuracy will be severely visited on those who are responsible for it. At the same time the services of such as take a personal interest in the matter will be specially noticed by the Government.

INTRODUCTION

Specimen of Form No. III filled up for Hindu families.

House No. 478 Karamany Village in Malabar District Kuru Vanchigoor Property Trevandrum Taluq.

Serial No. of each in-mate.	Name.	Sex.	Age last birthday.	Religion.	Caste or Sect.	Mother-tongue.	Occupation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Puthmanabha Iyen...	Male	55	Hindu	Foreign Brahmin.	Tamil	Cloth merchant.
2	Shungra Iyen	Do.	35	Do.	Do.	Do.	Goemastah Registry office.
3	Rama Iyen	Do.	3	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.
4	Lekshmi Annal	Female	50	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.
5	Parvathi Annal	Do.	25	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.
6	Bagavathy	Do.	under one	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.
7	Venatchelam Iyen...	Male	50	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rice merchant.
8	Ramaswamy Iyen	Do.	34	Do.	Do.	Do.	Revenue Settlement office clerk.
9	Annamal Annal	Female	28	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.

House No. 20 Name Modloorla

Malabar District Kuru Vanchigoor Property Trevandrum Taluq.

Serial No.	Name	Sex	Age last birthday.	Religion.	Caste or Sect.	Mother-tongue.	Occupation.
1	Puthmanabha Pillay.	Male	35	Hindu	Malayala Soodra	Malayalam	Division Sumprethy.
2	Krishna Pillay	Do.	28	Do.	Do.	Do.	Zillah Court Pleader.
3	Narayana Pillay	Do.	60	Do.	Do.	Do.	Cultivation.
4	Narayana	Female	31	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.
5	Bagavathy	Do.	20	Do.	Do.	Do.	Schoolmistress.

Specimen of Form No. III filled up for Christian and Mohammedan families.

House No. 67 Name Veroorilakam in Vellore District Kuru Malabar District Trevandrum Taluq.

Serial No. of each in-mate.	Name.	Sex.	Age last birthday.	Religion.	Caste or Sect.	Mother-tongue.	Occupation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	John D'Cruz	Male	45	Christian	Protestant	English	Police Superintendent.
2	James D'Cruz	Do.	30	Do.	Do.	Do.	Head Clerk.
3	Charles D'Cruz	Do.	25	Do.	Do.	Do.	Schoolmaster.
4	Anne D'Cruz	Female	42	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.
5	Mary D'Cruz	Do.	23	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.
6	Mariammal	Do.	23	Do.	Roman Catholic	Tamil	Domestic servant.

House No. 167

Name Koolieka

Malabar District Kuru

Nellam District Property

Trevandrum Taluq.

Serial No.	Name	Sex	Age last birthday.	Religion.	Caste or Sect.	Mother-tongue.	Occupation.
1	Mustapha Sahib	Male	61	Mohammedan.	Sunni	Hindustani	None.
2	Tajuddin Sahib	Do.	35	Do.	Do.	Do.	Irrigation Amindar.
3	Mahmood	Do.	25	Do.	Do.	Do.	Police Naich.
4	Hussain	Do.	25	Do.	Shia	Do.	Bookbinder.
5	Female	Female	22	Do.	Sunni	Do.	None.
6	Kumaro Beebee	Do.	18	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.

RULES FOR THE ENUMERATION OF THE SEA-GOING POPULATION IN TRAVANCORE.

1. As part of the arrangements in connection with the taking of the general census in February 1881 an enumeration of the sea-going population will be made.

2. By sea-going population is meant all persons who between 9 P. M. and 6 A. M. on the night of the 16th February 1881 are afloat in any ship, vessel or boat, of any kind at anchor within the limits of any port, or roadstead in Travancore but it is not intended to include any person in any boat, or vessel, moored to the shore or bank, or alongside any quay, and which can be boarded at high water directly from the land.

3. Fishermen who may be off shore between 9 P. M. and 6 A. M. on the census night engaged in the pursuit of their calling, will be enumerated with their households; where they should be marked as temporarily absent.

4. No vessel under foreign colours need be enumerated or provided with forms unless they are going to remain at anchor until after the census night.

5. The enumeration of the sea-going population will be carried on by the ordinary census agency. The Master Attendant will supervise the census work of all the ports in a Division. If there is more than one Master Attendant in a Division they will divide the ports equally between themselves.

6. It will be the duty of each Master Attendant to appoint the needful number of enumerators to be employed under him. It will also be the duty of such Master Attendant to see that the enumerators so appointed thoroughly understand the instructions to enumerators appended, and to test the correctness of 10 per cent. of the entries of the enumerators within his circle. He should make and carry out his arrangements generally, in communication with the Dewan Peishcar.

7. The agency employed should, as far as possible, be Sirkar officers. Paid agency should be employed where it cannot be otherwise managed.

8. Only the final enumeration of the sea-going population will be made. It will begin at 9 P. M. on the night of the 16th February 1881. Form No. III will be used for this enumeration.

9. All ships, vessels and boats should be ranged so as to facilitate the final enumeration.

10. During the 3 days prior to 16th February 1881 all vessels of 15 tons and upwards in, or arriving at any port will be boarded by an enumerator who will himself then fill up the form for the standing crew &c. of the vessel. The name and tonnage of the vessel should be entered in the enumerator's schedule instead of the house number, and the name of the port instead of town or village. Each vessel should be regarded as a house.

11. Should the master, or other person in command, or charge of the vessel be competent and willing to do so, the form may be left with him to be filled up; but in this case the enumerator must satisfy himself by subsequent inquiry that the form has been correctly filled up.

12. The form so filled up under rules 10 and 11 should be left or retained on board the vessel until the night of the 16th February.

13. Vessels carrying passengers should be dealt with under rules 10, 11 and 12 at the last port at which they are expected to touch before the census night and should then be supplied with spare forms sufficient for the number of passengers &c. on board. The master, or other person in command, or charge of the vessel should be instructed to enter in them on the morning of the 17th February, all the passengers who were on board his vessel between 9 P. M. and 6 A. M. on the previous night and give the forms up at the next port of call if the vessel has meanwhile left the port at which the forms were supplied; a copy of the instructions to enumerators should be left with him. In the case of coasting steamers the time between port and port may be calculated within a few hours, and so with these there should be little, if any, difficulty. Greater care will be necessary with the sailing craft.



14. After 9 P. M. on the night of the 16th February the enumerator of the sea-going population will first proceed to all vessels &c. of 15 tons and upwards in the port and will receive from them the enumerator's schedule filled up under rules 10 and 11. He will satisfy himself that every one entered in it, is on board. He will strike out the entry relating to any person not found on board and he will enter any person found on board but not entered in the schedule.

15. He will then visit all boats, at anchor, and will enter all persons found in them in one general list.

16. Every vessel of 15 tons and upwards will on enumeration on the night of the 16th February be given a check-ticket showing that she has been enumerated, which the master, or other person in command or charge of the vessel should be instructed to retain as evidence that his vessel has been counted, and he should be instructed to preserve it, and to produce it should any one try to enumerate his vessel again.

N. B. This rule applies generally wherever the vessel may be, whether she is enumerated under these rules or not. The check-ticket will contain the following particulars.

The name of the port where the vessel was lying at anchor.	The name of the vessel.	The name of the master of the vessel.	The name of the port from which the vessel started.	The name and signature of the enumerator.	The time and date in which the vessel was counted.
1	2	3	4	5	6

17. Every vessel of 15 tons and upwards entering any port after the night of the 16th February and before the 1st March 1881 will be boarded and enquiries will be made as to whether she was at sea on the night of the 16th February

1881 and whether her crew and passengers have already been enumerated elsewhere under these or any other rules. If the enumerator is satisfied that they have not been so enumerated a form should be filled up for the vessel in the usual way or if the master holds forms already filled up, they should be collected.

The required census schedules and instructions were printed and distributed in time to all the Taluqs.

The subjoined statement shows the number of copies of forms, instructions &c. struck off for the census.

1	2	3	4	5
		Number of copies struck off.	Cost.	
			Rs. Ch. C.	
1	Royal Proclamation ...	5,000	52 14	...
2	Rules for filling in Form No. I (Eng.) ...	1,000	30	...
3	Form No. I ...	15,000	170	...
4	Rules for filling in Form No. I (Mal.) ...	1,000	25	...
5	General Instructions ...	12,000	796	...
6	Rules for the guidance of Supervisors (Mal.) ...	100	5	...
7	Do. Do. (Eng.) ...	50	4	...
8	Supervisors' A Diary Form ...	500	5	...
9	Do. B Do. ...	400	10	...
10	Rules for filling in the Diary Form ...	60	5	...
11	Form No. II ...	100	6	...
12	Rules for filling in form No. III ...	600	49 14	...
13	Form No. III (English) ...	200	6	...
14	Form No. III (Malayalam) ...	3,06,950	1,221 21	...
Total.....		3,42,960	2,385 21	...

Most part of the printing work was done by the Sirkar Press at Trevandrum. Private presses also had to be engaged to meet our demand.

The Dewan Peishcars were requested to appoint early in Alpsy 1056 the required number of enumerators for their Divisions—a patronage which they exercised mostly in behalf of those who had taken part in the census of 1875.

The total number of enumerators appointed for the house register which commenced on the 10th Alpasy was 596—a number which rose to 629 during the preliminary enumeration. The pay of each enumerator was fixed at 8 Rs. against 9 Rs. of the previous census.

The appointment of the census Supervisors was made by the Dewan about the end of Alpasy by which time the census work had fairly started. These formed a supervising and testing agency and the choice was confined to men who had either rendered good service in the past census or were otherwise possessed of proper qualifications. The Supervisors were of two grades with salaries of 25 and 20 Rupees each. A Supervisor was appointed for every Taluq. There were 32 Supervisors in all. Their duties were defined in the subjoined rules for their guidance:—

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

1. The Supervisor must join his place of appointment at the earliest date after he receives the order of appointment.
2. On joining his appointment he must report the fact to the Deputy Peishcar in charge of the census department.
3. He will be required to carry on the necessary correspondence with the enumerators appointed in his Taluq and in cases of importance refer to the Deputy Peishcar for decision and reply.
4. He must be continually moving within his Taluq and personally test 20 per cent of the returns as they are being prepared and also after they are handed over to him.
5. He must explain the instructions and clear all doubts which the enumerators may have on the subject of census-taking the houses and people and must keep a register of attendance of all the enumerators under his charge.
6. He must also keep a diary of his movements and submit to the Huzur Census Office once in 5 days. Printed

forms of the diary will be given him. Generally he should not remain more than one day in any place. Once every week he should report the number of houses censused according to Form No. I. and Form No. III finished in his Taluq and the approximate number that may remain to be censused.

7. If the work in any Proverty is not sufficiently advancing so as to be finished in time he must warn the Proverticar and the enumerator and if they continue inattentive even after the warning, he must at once report to the Deputy Peishcar on the subject.

8. In cases of slight inattention or carelessness on the part of an enumerator the Supervisor may inflict a fine of not more than half a rupee on each occasion bringing it to the notice of the Peishcar in his register of attendance which must be despatched to the Huzur Census Office on the 1st of every month.

9. When the work is finished the Supervisor must collect the papers from each Proverty and after examination forward them to the Tahsildar.

10. No census subordinate can be granted leave during these operations.

11. The Supervisor must also act up to the instructions published in connection with the taking of the census and which may from time to time be issued from the Huzur Census Office under the signature of the Dewan or the Deputy Peishcar.

They were generally expected to test 20 per cent of the census entries made by enumerators and to clear up and explain to them any doubtful points in the rules and also to inform people of the real objects of the census and dispel from their minds ungrounded fears and suspicions.

The census Supervisors of Ambalapulay, Kottarakaray, Tovalay, Cottayam and Todupulay have each tested more than 25 per cent of the entries made by enumerators; those of Kartigapully and Cunnathunad Taluqs more than 20 per

cent; and the Supervisors of Agusthceswaram, Eraneel, Trevandrum (2 Taluqs) Sherainkil, Puthanapuram, Shen-cotta, Quilon, Cunnathoor, Mavalikarai, Vycome, Yettoo-manoor and Paravoor 20 per cent; while the Supervisors of the other 12 Taluqs have each done only between 10 and 20 per cent of the results; and the Supervisor of Alangad still less—namely 5 per cent. On an average each Supervisor has scrutinized 20 per cent of the whole results which was the quantity of work required of them by the rules.

The Supervisors were maintained for a period of 4 months. A Supervisor had on an average to control and scrutinize the work of 19 enumerators.

The enumerators were continuously employed from 10th Alpay to the end of Margaly 1056 i. e. for 2 months and 20 days.

During this period the house register and the preliminary enumeration were completed. For the former only 596 and for the latter 629 enumerators were at work. This gives an enumerator an average of 876 houses which he had to visit during the 30 days he was employed on the house register. During the preliminary enumeration each enumerator visited 835 houses during 29 days with a more difficult form (Form No. III) to fill up. In both cases I consider that the enumerator has done very fair work.

For purposes of the census the long existing and well defined revenue divisions of the State were accepted as the bases of operations.

The Government of India attached much importance to adopting a uniform nomenclature throughout India for local units of census area the object being "to ensure the use of a consistent phraseology." "It is not intended," they added, "to vary in any way the substance of any preliminary census circulars that may have issued in Madras." In his letter No 3-35 C dated 15th June 1880, C. L. Tupper Esq. Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India, suggested that, "The smallest unit including a number of houses, should therefore be known as a block;

"a circle will be composed of a number of blocks, and a charge of a number of circles. A charge will often though not necessarily always coincide with the limits of some revenue or police jurisdiction, such as a taluka, pargana or thana. In Upper India there would be several charges within one tahsil. The officers responsible for the enumeration in the several areas will accordingly be designated as follows:—

- "The enumerator of a Block
- "The Supervisor of a Circle
- "The Superintendent of a Charge.

"Enumerators will be immediately subordinate to the Supervisors and the latter to the Superintendents."

Travancore is divided into 32 Taluqs and each Taluq is sub-divided into Proverties and each Proverty into 'Karas.'

The 'Kara' was the unit of our census operations; but as there were 3719 Karas in the State, and as a 'Kara' comprised only about 2 square miles in area, an enumerator was put in charge of a few 'Karas.' For each Proverty 2 or 3 and sometimes 4 enumerators were appointed according to the population, and the distance that had to be traversed; on an average each enumerator's block comprised 6 Karas. There were 19 blocks under a Supervisor's circle. I, as Superintendent of the census, had 32 circles in my charge. In the arrangements we made the 'circle' was co-extensive with a Taluq.

As already remarked, the preparation of the house register was the first portion of the census work. The form adopted for this branch of the work was almost the same as the one adopted for the census of 1050. The instructions and the procedure followed were also much the same.

The present Madras census, provided for a return of buildings in human occupation but the schedule did not seek for more details than the nature of the building whether house, shop, temple &c and the name of the occupant. Our Form (No 1) included information as to the name of the house, the nature of the roof, class of house

according to its value, number of families living in it and total number of persons. A column was also added to show separately a house was in course of construction. These details enabled easy identification of the houses (for the first and final enumerations) besides being otherwise serviceable in a variety of ways.

According to rule 5 of the general instructions for the census, the preparation of the house register was to commence on the 10th Alpasy and to be finished by the 10th Kartigay 1056. In 24 Taluqs the work commenced on the appointed date; in 5 Taluqs on the next day; in one Taluq on the 12th Alpasy; in another on the 13th; and in Shencotta which began last on the 15th. In the 17 Taluqs out of 32 the whole work was completed by the 10th Kartigay as required by the rules; in the remaining 15 Taluqs the bulk of the work was finished by that date, some villages taking one, two or three days more. The greatest delay was 10 days which happened in the case of one of the villages in Vycome then in dispute between Travancore and Cochin. These exceptions show that the rule was strictly observed wherever practicable.

In one instance there was considerable delay in beginning the house register. That happened in Chengana-cherry Taluq in the Edavagay domain of the Vunjipolay landlord generally known as Vunjipolay 'Pundara thila'. The Peishcar's attention was immediately called to it and he subsequently reported that the house register there was completed 2 days before the appointed date. The time allowed for the house register was 30 days this time against 40 in the previous census.

The differences between the present and the old forms of house register will be noticed. In the former census the Proverticar was entrusted with the duty of preparing that register—an arrangement which even then was found inconvenient and which was therefore given up in the present census, in consideration of their (Proverticars') heavy and multifarious duties. This portion of the work therefore was done by a paid staff.

Houses were numbered on their outer doors or walls, the same numbers being recorded in the register books. The usual appliances of stencil plates, brushes and tar having been duly supplied, the painting of the numbers was as a rule neatly executed. I personally satisfied myself of this during my circuits in the Trevandrum and Pulpanabapuram Divisions.

A few instances were indeed brought to notice in which enumerators did not on account of caste scruples, paint the house numbers on the doors of some Native Christians but left the numbers on 'Palais' * (പാലസ്) and delivered them for safe custody till the final enumeration. This was of course wrong as the census rule strictly enjoined that "Tickets must be used only where there is no possibility of painting with tar, as will generally be the case with the huts of the lowest classes." The officials concerned were of course taken to task for acting in contravention of so clear a rule.

The 'Palaces' were not numbered as a mark of distinction.

Before the numbering of houses commenced, the Division Peishcars were requested to issue notices calling upon house-owners to scrape off the former census numbers where such existed in order to avoid confusion in the numbering.

Every house in a Kara had a serial number given to it, beginning with No. 1 and ending with the last house.

In my last census Report I referred to the distinction drawn in the Madras census between enclosures and houses, and alluded to the inconvenience of sub-numbering. I then wrote, "In the Madras census Report and in a paper of instructions issued by Mr. Puckle while Collector of Tinnevely, mention is made of the numbering of enclosures one after another, and the marking of sub-numbers where there were more houses than one in an enclosure. The distribution of houses into enclosures is the normal condition of Malabar life; but it is not clear why this was adopted in the Madras census where a large majority, perhaps 99 per cent, are houses congregated in villages and where enclosures of

* The Leaf of the areca palm soft and pliable like well dressed leather.

the kind we have here are very limited indeed. The sub-numbers certainly serve no purpose whatever of enumeration except to confuse and confound a little, and have therefore been abandoned in our census. The simple rule of numbering every detached building with distinct households, whether one house or ten in an enclosure, having been adopted instead."

I note that the distinction was abandoned in the present Imperial census of India; for in the Circular No. 1, c. dated 29th March 1880, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India (C. Bernard Esquire, C.S.I.) wrote to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, "The distinction between *condado* and house has been abandoned, the latter term alone being retained. It is believed that the term 'house' is easily recognised in India, as indicating the household where members of a family live in commensality, and as comprising also the resident servants of such families."

A cess of 4 cash (equivalent of an anna) was levied from each house on the last census for purposes of check and verification. This was given up in the present census; for however light in itself, the amount was distasteful to the people. In this connection it may be stated that tenders were called for the supply of *stencil plates* required for the census, and the result was a total saving of 81 Rs. on this item.

Column 2 of the register was devoted to the entry of the house-name, most houses in the country being known by special names. 4,58,466 houses, or 27 per cent of the total number of houses are returned under house names.

Statistics of the roofing of houses were secured by this register. The different kinds of roofs mentioned in the schedules are, terraced, tiled, thatched with *ola* (ola) thatched with straw, shingled, zinc, and stone roof.

The roofs of houses in Travancore are no index whatever of their worth or importance. The peculiarities of the climate and the customs and habits of house-owners have in the large majority of cases decided in favor of

thatched roof. "The cocoanut leaves' thatch in addition to being a cheap one counts several other advantages in its favor. They (the cocoanut leaves) preserve the joists, rafters and beams infinitely better than tiles which on the contrary gradually eat them away and the buildings fast decay often in the lifetime of the persons who raised them. The segregation of the houses and their position in the centres of large Topes (Purayidems) almost eliminate the chances of extensive and wholesale destruction from fire, the apprehension of which is one of the material causes of tiling so generally adopted on the other coast, so that while the most flimsy houses on the other coast are protected by tiles, the most substantial mansions on this coast are left covered with thatch. The cocoanut leaves are renewed once or twice every year according to circumstances, and the buildings thoroughly examined and dusted and necessary precautions taken to prevent leakage or other decay. This cannot be done with tiled houses. A further advantage of thatched roofs is that they moderate the temperature within them." (Census Report of 1875).

It was therefore thought necessary to classify houses according to a money value. A house valued at 1,000 Rs. or more was placed in the 1st class; a house valued between 200 and 1,000 Rs. in the 2nd class and all the rest in the 3rd class.

A separate column for 'houses under construction' was added, a new item of information.

The column of 'chief resident or head of the family' was omitted from the form in the present census. The information on this head was misunderstood as conferring a legal status, and led in the census of 1875 to disputes between rival claimants for what was considered a place of importance in the schedule. It was then decided that census schedules were to be no evidence whatever in Law Courts and that the information was solely intended for statistical purposes. All applications since then for copies of census forms were met in the same manner, petitioner after petitioner being told that "copy of census schedule applied for cannot be granted." The point is now finally settled on the high authority of the Secretary of State for

India. In section 12 of the Indian Census Act it was enjoined that, "Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any book, register or record made by a census officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer shall be admissible as evidence in any judicial proceeding. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to proceedings under this Act." And it was added in the statement of objects and reasons, "Sec. 12 provides that the census records shall not be admissible in evidence except in cases connected with the taking of the census. This provision has been inserted in consequence of a suggestion to this effect made by the Secretary of State for India."

The results of the house register were tested by the census Supervisors first, and then by the Tahsildars. The Supervisors were not to keep the completed registers more than 5 days in their hands, as it was intended that the interval between the different portions of the census work should be as limited as possible in order to save time and money, and as it was also carefully arranged that the bulk of the testing was to be done by the Supervisors during the time the enumerators were at work. The Supervisors were asked to keep a diary of work in the following forms.

Diary form of Supervisor of
from (date)

A.

Taluq for the testing of houses
to (date).

Date of inspection.	Name of Property.	Names of Kara in- spected.	Number of houses tested.	Remarks showing the errors found out in testing and the correc- tions made thereon.
1	2	3	4	5
(date)	(month)	(year)		

Signature of Supervisor

B.

Form of Diary to be submitted to the central office by Supervisor of Taluq
for the number of houses registered according to Form No. and the number
remaining to be registered and the number of houses tested by him.

remarking.											
Number.		Name of Property.		No of houses registered.			Number of houses tested.			Specification of the number of the house tested in the Kara and the mode of correction of errors, if any, found in them.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Total No. of houses.	No. of houses finished up to date.	From (date) to (date.)	Total of houses finished.	Number of houses remaining to be registered.	Finished up to date.	From (date) to (date).	Total of houses registered.	Name of Kara and the House-number.	Remarks showing the errors found out and corrections made thereon.

(year) (month) (date)

Supervisor.

Form No II comprised Taluq totals for the house registers. These were submitted by the Tahildars, within 15 days after the books were received in their offices.

During the census of 1875, a list of miscellaneous buildings such as shops, pagodas, churches, mosques, chuttrams, oottooperahs, school-houses &c. was prepared, information which has not been sought in the present census for reasons already explained. On this head I remarked in my last Report, "The Madras census of 1871 A. D. did not attempt the preparation of such a statement, though its utility cannot be gainsaid; neither is there any record here of similar information having been obtained by previous censuses of this country. It is desirable that the British Indian Government should include this form in their next Imperial census and obtain information on this important head as the results will, besides being valuable in themselves enable comparison with our own statistics. The comparison will, it is believed, result in favor of this State

"so far as the devotion and piety of the people, their general affluence, and their hospitality and charities are concerned."

I am glad to observe that a schedule on this head has been included in the present Madras Census (1881 A. D.).

Form No. III. This form was adopted for the preliminary and final enumeration, an account of which operations will now be given.

The preliminary enumeration was a 30 days' work. It was a leisurely house-to-house enumeration of the whole kingdom including the Cardamom Hills and other remote, hilly, and inaccessible parts of the country. It was an enumeration once for all both where the house registers did not reach and where the final enumeration could not. A long interval was provided for between the preliminary and final censusing in order that this first enumeration might be as thorough and accurate as possible. All human habitations were included in this enumeration.

This leisurely enumeration was proposed to be commenced on the 1st Margaly 1256 and completed by the end of that month. In one Taluq the work commenced a day before the 1st Margaly and in the remaining 31 Taluqs on the appointed date itself. In 24 Taluqs the preliminary enumeration was completed by the 1st Tye; in 6 other Taluqs it was over by the 5th Tye; in 1 Taluq it was over by the 10th Tye; and in Alengad which is one of the border Taluqs between Travancore and Cochin the work was finished only by the 15th Tye, some disputes having arisen between the census officers of the two States in connection with the village of Chathottampuram (ചാത്തംപുരം) and which had therefore to be censused under the personal superintendence of the Head Sumprethy then in charge of the Taluq. A quietus has now at last been given to the long existing frontier disputes between Travancore and Cochin which disturbed the peace of many generations and unnecessarily hampered the *entente cordiale* which has otherwise always existed between the two Sovereigns and peoples. Now that the boundaries are clearly demarcated, one can contemplate with pleasure that our future census on the borders will be as easy and smooth as in any other part of His Highness' dominions.

Long before the date fixed for commencing the preliminary enumeration the aid of the Superintendent and Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills was invoked for a thorough counting of the houses and people in his jurisdiction the Dewan writing to him on the 15th November 1880, "It is of the utmost importance that we should secure accurate results and I feel sure you will endeavour to do your best to further the object of His Highness' Government in this direction. I know the difficulties of a hill census, but very much desire to arrive at a correct result of the numbering of our hill population. Please inform me at your early convenience what arrangements you have made in accordance with para 36 of the 'General Instructions' for securing an accurate census of the population of the Cardamom Hills—a point to which His Highness' Government attaches so much importance."

The first census of the Cardamom Hills was taken in 1049 under the superintendence of Mr. J. D. Munro and it was thought unnecessary therefore to re-enumerate the hills in the general census of Travancore which came a year after (1875 A. D.). The total population alone (2488 souls) was ascertained in Mr. Munro's census, and was shown separately in the census statements as I could not incorporate it with the more elaborate Taluq results. In our present census full information of these hill tribes including particulars of their sex, religion, caste, age occupation &c were called for, and obtained by the special exertions of the Superintendent, Mr. O. H. Bensley, B. A. The Cardamom Hills' population according to the present census is 6228, against 2488 of the former year, an enormous increase if due to the natural growth of population; but the increase probably was due to the pure accident of their having migrated in large numbers to the Cardamom Hills at the time of the census. "Owing to migrations into the Annamullays, Cochin Hills and North Tinnevely Hills, the population varies; but there is a great increase on the census taken during Ward and Corner's survey about 50 years ago. With the exception of the Araans (who have permanent homes and gardens) the other tribes all move about annually from one clearing to another." (Mr. J. D. Munro's letter dated 13th November 1874).

The migratory nature of the hill tribes and the difficulties of censusing them made it impossible for a synchronous enumeration of them being attempted. It was therefore decided that a leisurely enumeration was all that was practicable.

I understand that a final enumeration of the hill tracts was proposed in some Districts of the Madras Presidency, the Collectors thereof having assured Government that it was possible to do so. This was not however attempted in the neighbouring British Province of Malabar where the Collector (W. Logan Esquire), quoting the authority of Mr. Athol MacGregor, pointed out to Government the extreme difficulty and uselessness of such an attempt. Mr. MacGregor wrote in 1871 that, "It was found advisable to exclude the hill tribes from the preliminary enumeration in May, the jungles being then unhealthy and the time of the Taluq establishment fully occupied elsewhere; and on further consideration it appears impossible to include this class in the simultaneous final enumeration. They are scattered in huts over thousands of square miles of unfrequented jungles traversable by game paths known only to themselves, and to organize a machinery for simultaneous enumeration would be simply impossible; even if it could be done it is probable that the extraordinary preparations would produce such a panic among these simple and ignorant tribes that they would disappear temporarily in the jungles in the neighbourhood of their huts, and in the event of their thus trying to elude observation, it would be as easy to census the elephants and bison of the district."

Mr. G. D. Leman, Collector of Ganjam was of the same mind with regard to the hill tribes. In his letter dated 7th November 1878 he represented to the Board of Revenue that "the census could not possibly be taken on one fixed day. A week is the very least time that can be given for the counting in the way I propose".

The Madras Government accordingly however decided in their G. O. No. 1324 dated 21st June 1879 that, "They do not desire to attempt a synchronous census in these tracts. It will be quite sufficient if a reasonably accurate statement of numbers is procured."

The enumerators for the hill tracts were each paid 10 Rupees a month against 8 Rupees in the low country; and each of them was accompanied by 3 or 4 hill kanikars* during his visits, the staff of kanikars varying with the difficulties of the region that had to be traversed. A kanikaren was given a daily batta of 4 chs. amounting to 2 as. and 3 pies of Madras coin.

At the commencement of the preliminary enumeration a circular was issued to census officers strictly prohibiting them from entering houses visited by them for censusing. The information required for the schedules was to be elicited by questions which the enumerator was to put to householders, himself standing at the house-door.

There are some differences in the enumerator's schedule as adopted now and before. These will be briefly noticed.

Numbering. A serial number of each inmate was given in column 1. This was an improvement and facilitated village totalling. The highest number of inmates that I have seen entered under one roof is 61, found in a Mahomedan house at Alleppey. There are 5 houses in the kingdom each with a population of 50 to 60 souls in them; and 25 houses containing between 40 and 50 souls in each. I will refer again to these interesting details in another place.

Age. The approaching birthday was calculated for age entries in the census of 1875. On this occasion the age last birthday, was called for by the rules. Age statistics always form the most unsatisfactory feature of an Indian census. The bulk of our population do not know their ages accurately. The higher classes such as Brahmins, Kshetrias and Sudras know them correctly enough even to the hour of their birth. The Elavars and Shanars have an indifferent knowledge and do not care much for accuracy; but the Kummalars, Edayars, Koshavars, Washermen, Barbers, Mukkuvars, Pulayars and Pariahs and the bulk of the Mahomedan population have no idea of their ages at all. Some years ago meeting an old Pulaya woman working in the paddy fields in a mofussil village a hundred miles off, I

* The Kanikars are an aboriginal hill tribe in Travancore.

asked her what her age was. She answered '1' the poor woman was in her dotage and looked at least 70 years old. She had no idea of the date of her birth; all that she did know was that her mother had told her that the year of her birth was marked by an abundant crop on those paddy lands. In my experience as a Magistrate I have heard more than one witness say in answer to an enquiry about his age "please take it down at any figure you like. I don't know it myself." To secure all possible accuracy in such cases the enumerator was instructed to use his own judgment in determining the age. "If any person is unable to state his or her age precisely column 4 should not be left blank but should be filled with as much accuracy as the enumerator can from his own observation if the person is before him or after inquiry from the other inmates of the house." (Rule 15 column 4.) These precautions having been taken, I am able to say that the age results are in the main accurate and that the groupings into quinquennial, decennial and vicennial periods may be safely relied on for comparison with the tabulated results of the Indian Empire. There are 5,687 octogenarians in Travancore of whom the females number 2,925 while the males number 2,762. Between the ages of 70 and 80 there are 25,795 people. 1,03,027 persons in all or 4 per cent of the total population have turned '60' and their sexual distribution shows that there are more 'old women' in the country than 'old men'.

There are 7,88,229 children of both sexes. The adults number 16,12,929. The children form one-third of the total population while the adults form two-thirds, a correct proportion whether judged by the standard of our census of 1875 or that of other civilized countries.

Religion. The entries obtained under this head were Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians and Jews. No returns were made under the head of 'Buddhists', 'Jains', 'Brahmos', 'Theists', 'Parsis', 'Kodagus' or 'Agnostics'. In no case was the religion of an individual 'not stated'. In the Madras final census table No. III, '1,419' persons are returned for the Madras Presidency under religions 'not stated'. No such instances came to my notice during our tabulation; if

perchance the column of religion had been left blank against some names, the tabulating clerk would have found it out without difficulty, by looking at the name of the person, his caste, the house-name if any, and the entries under 'religion and caste' of the other members of the house, from all of which circumstances the religion of any particular member in it could be determined with almost perfect accuracy.

Caste or Sect. The Hindus are shown in the schedules as distributed under 377 castes. In most cases the distinction is simply one of name, very little being known of the real differences between them in their manners or customs, laws of marriage or inheritance. The sub-divisions have therefore been thrown together into 81 larger groups which are recognized as broad and well understood distinctions by our people. In the statement submitted to the Imperial Census Commissioner of India (W. C. Plowden Esquire) the castes have been further reduced to 45 heads, a sufficiently numerous classification considering that the last Madras Census Report gave only 17 comprehensive castes for the Hindu population. A column of 'other castes' was added to bring in all those who could not be considered as properly belonging to any of the '45' headings.

It must be noted here that the minute sub-divisions of castes are 377 in all against 420 returned by the last census, the difference of 43 castes being attributable to the circumstance of the smaller sub-divisions having been merged by the enumerators themselves into the remaining ones. I am not able to lay my finger on the '43' castes not returned in the present schedules as the tabulated statements of 1875 have been nearly all lost, except those published in the body of the report itself, a small staff which was left in charge of the census records and statements having been summarily dispensed with, in the late administration before the statistics could be printed.

A great deal of importance both statistically and ethnologically is attached to these minute subdivisions of Hindu castes, the tabulation and classification of which mean an expenditure of labour and time, out of all proportion to the results achieved. In connection with this subject Mr. D. Ibbetson

remarks in his exhaustive memo. on Punjab Ethnology. "The labour expended in the record and preliminary tabulation of the numerous minor clans has been very great, while the information thus collected is of the highest value. Comprehensive and well ordered tables of these smaller branches would not only throw much light on the ethnology of the Province, but would also, by enabling the compiling staff of the next census to refer each minor entry at once to its proper caste and clan, save an immense amount of trouble and uncertainty which has attended the classification of the present census. It would be grievous if such valuable material, collected with so great labor, were not fully utilized."

"In any case the name by which the people are best known and most commonly spoken of among their neighbors, generally that of their clan should always be prominently noted."

The names of the '377' subdivisions of Hindu castes are given below to serve for future guidance and also to be made the basis of research from time to time as opportunities may offer.

1. Malayala Brahmin	27. Curthavoo
2. Namburi	28. Rajoo
3. Patti	29. Elayathu
4. Enbran	30. Nambisthee
5. Tiruvella Desi	31. Kongani
6. Bhattathiri	32. Kongana Brahmin
7. Foreign Brahmin	33. Idien
8. Mahratta Do.	34. Kodipatten
9. Telugu Do.	35. Ambalavasi
10. Tamil Do.	36. Moothadoo
11. Guzerati Do.	37. Chakkier
12. Vaishnava Do.	38. Nambiar
13. Gowda Do.	39. Oo
14. Carnataka Do.	40. Pan
15. Soliah Do.	41. Pushpaken
16. Mookkani Do.	42. Varier
17. Pattaya Do.	43. Thecattoonnee
18. Vunji Do.	44. Koorukkud
19. Sanathi Do.	45. Alathie
20. Kshetrias	46. Nambidi
21. Tiravappad	47. Thuvampadi
22. Tamban	48. Puthuval
23. Coiltamburan	49. Brahmini
24. Samanthaken	50. Adiyodi
25. Oonniathiri	51. Pattaroomi
26. Pandala	52. Plappalli

53. Maran	112. Devadasi
54. Oachen	113. Nattuven
55. Marayakuruppu	114. Vanashiven
56. Pattukuruppu	115. Nanjinad Sudra
57. Mangalliem	116. Madamoodellikurukkal
58. Pulikkamaran	117. Moothalee
59. Kosha maran	118. Nagarem Moothalee
60. Nambikuruppu	119. Chetti
61. Seethyan	120. Comatti
62. Seethykan	121. Kavaray
63. Malayala Sudra	122. Vellala Chetti
64. Illam	123. Niseyen
65. Sworupam	124. Nadathanad Chetti
66. Tamilpathem	125. Kavaray Do.
67. Pathamangalem	126. Nanjinad Do.
68. Karuvalem	127. Pattra Do.
69. Edashari	128. Anjootti Do.
70. Madambi	129. Kalavanibha Do.
71. Kooruppu	130. Moonmootti Do.
72. Kymal	131. Kadathanad Do.
73. Panikkar	132. Nool Do.
74. Ponnarapanikkar	133. Pannipala Do.
75. Veliathu Nair	134. Coombaconum Do.
76. Pattathu Nair	135. Vula Do.
77. Vatti	136. Moothu Do.
78. Kadakathu Nair	137. Malayala Do.
79. Kappiara	138. Yapanathu Do.
80. Koolappa	139. Thevango Do.
81. Menone	140. Kudimi Do.
82. Pandari	141. Vaduken
83. Vandikkaren	142. Naicken
84. Karichikaren	143. Naidu
85. Mala Nair	144. Reddi
86. Mangalathu Nair	145. Putnoolkaren
87. Kiriathu Nair	146. Krishnenvaka
88. Pulikka Nair	147. Chalien
89. Vathikuruppu	148. Kykalaven
90. Pada Nair	149. Puttachalien
91. Tambi	150. Kudimi chalien
92. Oonithan	151. Puttalien
93. Nair	152. Kychalien
94. Dikku Nair	153. Pattaren
95. Guru Nair	154. Vanien
96. Vale Nair	155. Mooppen
97. Manavalen	156. Chekkala
98. Malayathur Nair	157. Poolva
99. Sudra Prabhu	158. Autali
100. Vellalen	159. Sunkampandarem
101. Koorukkandarem	160. Pundarem
102. Nanjinad Vellalen	161. Madapathi
103. Ashiva Do.	162. Thathen
104. Karakkattu Do.	163. Panan
105. Panayapattu Do.	164. Ooshivellalen
106. Kodikka Do.	165. Elavanien
107. Arya Do.	166. Kammalen
108. Shiva Do.	167. Thuttan
109. Paradesa Do.	168. Kannan
110. Pandi Sudra	169. Kullen
111. Nagavasithen	170. Kollen

171	Thuchen	231	Chavalakkaren.
172	Ashari	232	Marakkan.
173	Chemboothattee	233	Vaulen.
174	Ponden	234	Kakkalen.
175	Bhoiyi	235	Valen.
176	Pallishavooken	236	Malayaraan.
177	Maraven	237	Aryan.
178	Kuller	238	Kanikkaren.
179	Thaven	239	Vaden.
180	Edayen	240	Pullen.
181	Konan	241	Oolladen.
182	Kangayen	242	Kuraven.
183	Valayidaen	243	Parayen.
184	Vadnkidaen	244	Pulayen.
185	Auttidaen	245	Mrattian.
186	Koottidaen	246	Vysian.
187	Nanthagopalen	247	Otten.
188	Koshaven	248	Pallan.
189	Koolalen	249	Karaveettukaren.
190	Valan	250	Vunniyen.
191	Shaliyahanen	251	Kyaven
192	Vishvubrahma	252	Nadikul.
193	Oaden	253	Coombhayan.
194	Chalooppen	254	Vanoongen.
195	Veluthaden	255	Pidya.
196	Rajaken	256	Jathaven
197	Nirmalen	257	Anthalaven.
198	Eurankelli	258	Kadiyan.
199	Chayakaren	259	Valarasen.
200	Ayavoo	260	Pratien.
201	Iyekkaraven	261	Ageera.
202	Thoovar	262	Lothi.
203	Vunnan	263	Koyippee.
204	Chemunan	264	Kalliya
205	Chakkilien	265	Chakka
206	Orakaren	266	Chakkanaden
207	Tholkuruppu	267	Gulliari
208	Vilkuruppu	268	Theevaran
209	Vilkollen	269	Villashan
210	Kahowraken	270	Kshatri
211	Pranopakari	271	Oongaden
212	Ambatten	272	Alaven
213	Kudimaken	273	Chola
214	Vilakkathalaven	274	Colian
215	Komaram	275	Konjen
216	Navien	276	Manikuthadi
217	Kanian	277	Vyraki
218	Kanikuruppu	278	Vyravi
219	Packeni	279	Maratta Dasen
220	Mannan	280	Cosavi
221	Pathiyan	281	Thalaven
222	Paraven	282	Gurunathen
223	Thundan	283	Cattilaen
224	Oorali	284	Malanaicken
225	Nulayen	285	Kattari
226	Ealaven	286	Neyyan
227	Chamman	287	Ottiyan
228	Nadan	288	Yogeesworen
229	Valemkyoorkondan	289	Meliti
230	Mukkuven.		

290.	Aryakuruppu	334.	Vattookanakken
291.	Vallooven	335.	Moothuven
292.	Theeattupulli	336.	Karoval
293.	Kondi	337.	Mekattupanikar
294.	Paranchavar	338.	Thottien
295.	Vadayachi	339.	Patten
296.	Kotranaicken	340.	Peramandy
297.	Viranari	341.	Kattan
298.	Condathi	342.	Pundithen
299.	Shoocran	343.	Kalen
300.	Thoothen	344.	Nambidian
301.	Kadasen	345.	Cadakken
302.	Puttachala	346.	Cavoonden
303.	Vattakaren	347.	Vittaren
304.	Kanakken	348.	Chedian
305.	Vallooven	349.	Kumbathilkoothadi
306.	Kadoopatten	350.	Kathikaren
307.	Karovan	351.	Laden
308.	Kalarikuruppu	352.	Vadoovaicken
309.	Chenkokchar	353.	Valavilaen
310.	Cattaroo	354.	Nagathar
311.	Cuttadum	355.	Nalikul
312.	Moosooni	356.	Codikul
313.	Sunisa	357.	Cunnadien
314.	Vikkilakuruppu	358.	Malayankaren
315.	Cattoottum	359.	Andien
316.	Thalaven	360.	Piragadi
317.	Pattemketti	361.	Pakithuttan
318.	Cadsum	362.	Mochen
319.	Araven	363.	Sheevan
320.	Vadayakshi	364.	Theendakuruppu
321.	Moorathashiven	365.	Pattini
322.	Vasen	366.	Chekkalapattarocmi
323.	Kokrakuruppu	367.	Vattoan
324.	Coovar	368.	Cavathi
325.	Mali	369.	Tharaven
326.	Loovathi	370.	Navisen
327.	Loyi	371.	Cutch
328.	Balzar	372.	Ealavathi
329.	Lalla	373.	Thoombakanakken
330.	Cappudanam	374.	Pattoonnakanakken
331.	Thalaen	375.	Kalarikkel kuruppu
332.	Neelapandien	376.	Sindhkaren
333.	Visharen	377.	Thooshiya

It will be shown further on, how these sections of castes are grouped under more comprehensive heads.

Mahommedans. These have been shown under the different sects of Sunni, Shia, Wahabi and Farazi. The Sunnis are the most numerous in Travancore as in other parts of India. This is accounted for, by the fact that Hyder Ali Khan and Tippoo Sultan were 'Sunnis' by caste; so also were the Mogul Emperors otherwise known as Delhi Badshas. Emperor Aurengzebe, as is known, was a Sunni

and put one of his brothers to death on the pretext that he had become a Shia. The Sultan of Turkey who is considered the secular and spiritual head of the Mahommedan world and known as the 'Commander of the Faithful' belongs to this sect. No religion is so much indebted for its advance to temporal power as that of Mahomet and none perhaps requires its aid to the same extent. "Unlike Hinduism the faith of Mahomet is essentially a missionary religion and successive Afghan, Persian and Mogul princes have by promise of material advantages successfully allured converts to the faith" (J. W. H. Stobart)

In Travancore there are 1,46,909 Mahommedans of all sects, or 6 per cent of the total population; the proportion of Mahommedans in the Madras Presidency is also 6 per cent.

The Mahommedans of Travancore have been loyal and faithful subjects all along and have in return always enjoyed equal rights and privileges, under the tolerant sway of our Hindu kings.

The racial distinctions of Syed, Sbeik, Mogul, Pathan, Lubbay, Tulukken &c. were not attempted in the present census.

Christians. The Christians have been divided into Protestants, Roman Catholics or Syrians. With regard to converts from one religion to another, as already settled in the census of 1875, their former castes were not to be entered. The same rule has, I observe, been adopted in the Imperial census of last year, though in the Madras census of 1871, the column of religion as well as of caste was expected to be filled up by Native Christians.

The Syrians were not subdivided into Palayakoor (പലയാകൂർ) and Puthenkor (പുതൻകൂർ): but the distinction is an important item of additional information which I would recommend to be supplied in the next census of Travancore. In the present census it was not attempted as explained already, in consideration of the additional time and expense it would entail. The circumstance of both the sects having been returned under the general head of 'Syrians' in the census of 1875 has led to a complaint from

Fr. Leonard, the Archbishop of Nicomedia. Anent the subject, His Grace wrote to the Dewan in his letter of 3rd October 1882. "In the report on the census of Travancore all the Catholic Syrians are included under the general denomination of *Christian* Syrians being therefore amalgamated with the heretic Jacobites of the same caste. Such a statement is calculated to deceive the public opinion as in fact happened in the last month when several newspapers mentioned the Syrian Jacobite congregation as numbering 3,00,000 souls which is a downright falsehood. It is a real vexation for the Catholic Syrians subject to His Highness the Maha Rajah to be thus ignored in the public documents as if they did not exist and I intend when I have leisure to publish a full memorial showing in detail by undeniable facts extracted from the very Government census that the Syrian Catholic population in Travancore is very considerable and the Jacobites are in comparison but a small minority."

I am looking forward with much interest to the promised memorial on the Syrian Catholics of Travancore, but I must beg to differ from him in the motives he has unintentionally attributed to our last Census Report, with regard to his congregation, the Syrian Catholics of Travancore.

In the first place he will find that nowhere in the last Census Report was it stated that these 'Syrians' were not Roman Catholics nor was it said that they were all Jacobite Syrians as he styles them. The fault if any, was with the people themselves who whether Puthenkor or Palayakoor always chose to call themselves by the broad term സിറിയൻ (Syrians) while the humble enumerator's duty consisted in simply writing down the entries from dictation. Father Leonard is evidently smarting under the statement made by newspapers "that the Syrian Jacobites of Travancore number 3,00,000 souls," a statement with which we have no sympathy and for which the census reporter of His Highness' Government is surely not responsible. A brief account of these Syrians will be attempted in the Chapter on Religion.

Jews. This interesting race of people numbered 97 only, in the census of 1881, against 151 of the previous

census. Cochin is their stronghold and they have settled down on this coast for several centuries.

Language. The mother tongue of each inmate was shown in the census schedule as against the language of the house on the last occasion. The bulk of the entries for houses must of course be homogeneous with those for individuals; but I am not able to show separately by our tabulation the number of houses, the inmates of which speak one, two or more tongues. Twenty languages are spoken in Travancore. The 'Malayalam' speaking races form 81 per cent of the population while the 'Tamil' speaking races number 18 per cent. The remaining 18 languages of the country are spoken only by 1 per cent of the population. None is returned as speaking two or more languages.

In the Madras Final census table No. IX, figures are given of people having two mother tongues such as 'Tamil and English', 'Tamil and Arabic', 'Tamil and Hindustani', 'Tamil and Mahratti', 'Mahratti and Portuguese', 'Mahratti and Telugu', 'Malayalam and Hindustani' and so on. This gives rise to some interesting inquiries. It will be granted that combinations like these are very significant in an Indian community. 'Tamil and Mahratti' means that a marriage has taken place between a Tamil speaking man or woman with a Mahratti speaking woman or man. It is a well known fact that among the Brahmins and other high castes of the Hindu community such intermarriages are unknown. Intercourse at meals or reciting of Vedas together exists between these or other co-ordinate branches of the Dravidian Brahmins; but intermarriages do not seem to be allowed. The prohibition does not exist perhaps to an equal extent in the lower classes but even among them it will be an innovation looked upon with great jealousy by the other members of the community. The relationship concubinage merely such as say a Tamil Brahmin living with a Mahratti harlot, in which case the mother-tongue of the offspring will be 'Tamil and Mahratti,' as laid down by the rules. The question then arises "were such relationships ever faithfully acknowledged in the census schedules?" I should think not. However the point deserves, I think, some notice. The same remarks apply to

the other combinations, 'Tamil and English,' 'Tamil and Persian,' 'Tamil and Arabic,' 'Mahratti and Portuguese,' 'Malayalam and Hindustani,' 'Malayalam and Telugu.' These combinations are rare and have a strange sound to Hindu ears. Such is not the case for instance with regard to combinations 'French and English' 'English and Portuguese,' 'German and English' all of which are well understood and pass as a matter of course. There are many persons in the country who know two or more languages, but these were not returned in the schedules not being required by them; for, knowing two languages is different from having two mother-tongues.

Occupation. Only for male adults, occupation entries were secured in the census of 1875, but in the present census this column applied to all whether for men, women or children, the standard being that the persons included should "actually do work contributing to the family income." Mere employment in such domestic occupations as spinning will not entitle women to be shown in this column unless the produce of their labor is regularly brought to market. When a person has two or more occupations he should be entered as following the occupation whence his income is chiefly derived. In every case the occupation was indicated by some well-known word and not by one of merely local use. The names of 1,058 occupations are returned in the schedules. These have been reduced into 101 group-headings with the number of persons under each; these again have been further classified into orders and sub-orders under what are called Dr. Farr's tables with the aid of the admirable list and alphabetical Index of occupations sent us by Mr. Plowden. A list of our occupations grouped into sub-orders, orders and classes is given in the Appendix to this Report.

9,56,884 people are shown as following some occupation or other which contributes to the family income. Excluding children and the aged of both sexes we have a population of 16,55,062 between the ages of 10 and 60 whom we will suppose to be physically able to follow an occupation. Only 57 per cent of this available population are returned as following an occupation; the result of the previous census

was that 62 per cent of the male population found a place in the occupation column.

It appears from Mr. Plowden's Circular No. W (w) dated 4th May 1882, that particular instructions were issued under Mr. Elliott's (former Census Commissioner) orders to secure in the schedules whether occupations followed by agriculturists were purely agricultural pursuits or were combined with other trades. In the first place I regret to state that these particular instructions were not received in this office; and if they had been we should not have been able to furnish statistics for duplex occupations as the rule on the point was limited in its scope, it having been already decided that "when a person has two or more occupations, he should be entered as following the occupation whence his income is chiefly derived."

No information was sought in the present census under the heads country of birth or race, education, infirmities or married condition, all of which are important items worth being included in an elaborate census. But time did not permit of it; and it is hoped that these points will be noted and carefully included in the next census of 1891 when, in consideration of their statistical value, His Highness' Government will cheerfully undergo the trouble and expense of obtaining the additional information.

The enumerators' books were carefully scrutinized by the census Supervisors and by Tahsildars and Sub-magistrates as much as possible. The following extract from a diary of one of the Sub-magistrates, (Krishna Row of Killiyoor) shows the attention generally bestowed by them on the census work. "Tested 20 houses at Tippermala where the census Supervisor was busy with the examination of Form No. I. The entries were accurate."

The entries in Form No III were all made in black ink and the corrections in them on the final census day were made in red ink.

The preliminary enumeration having concluded in the early part of Tye, preparations were commenced immediately after with a view to the final enumeration.

The utmost care was taken to render this final enumeration thoroughly accurate. Every care was enjoined and

no precaution was omitted. The chief points in the rules already published in the Government Gazette were made the subject of a series of circulars just a few days before the final census date. The local officers were asked to choose early and report in time the staff appointed by them for the last enumeration; sirkar servants were to be preferred; the work was to be done in two hours; the enumerators were to write down in a book, their receipts of the forms entrusted to them; and a quill was to be given to each enumerator. How the majenta powder was to be made into red ink; how the ink was to be kept in a reed; in what cases the red ink was to be used; how the schedules were to be filled in and returned to the Taluq Cutcherries before evening and other details too numerous to mention were all duly communicated to them. In one word the census week was a most anxious one with every body concerned.

That no work of any kind might interfere with this final enumeration, the enumerators were protected from all liability to attend in obedience to summons from any Revenue, Magisterial or Civil Courts of the country. The Dewan wrote to the Sudr Court "I have the honor to call your attention to para 23 of the Instructions to enumerators to fill in Form No III published in a Gazette extra of the 17th Kartigay 1056 and to request you will be good enough to direct the Zillah and Munsiff Courts to carry out the wishes of His Highness' Government in the matter. I need hardly inform you how important it is that the distribution of enumerators for the final census should be complete and uninterfered with." The period of exemption was limited to 5 days instead of 14 in the previous census. Experience had given us greater confidence.

The final census staff consisted of 11,183 enumerators who were able to visit the 5,24,940 houses of the kingdom on one single day in less than 6 hours. This gives an average of 47 houses to each enumerator during the final enumeration.

An operation carried out with the aid of an army of clerks numbering 7 times the strength of our Nair Brigade may be truly called 'gigantic.' The whole force worked like one man and the result is that a thoroughly satisfactory synchronous counting of the population of the whole State was effected with ease and expedition in a single forenoon.

Even in distant Paravoor which being on the frontier was considered one of the weakest links in the chain, the Supervisor reported that the simultaneous final enumeration was accomplished without difficulty.

The subjoined table shows the castes to which the preliminary and final census agencies belonged.

Number.	Name of Caste.	Preliminary census agency.	Final census agency.
1	Malayala Brahmin		13
2	Foreign Brahmin	1	
3	Kshetrias	119	1,599
4	Kongani	1	2
5	Ambalavasi	1	9
6	Tamban	2	116
7	Moothathu	3	3
8	Elayathu	1	4
9	Malayala Sudra	3	6
10	Vellalen	442	7,878
11	Moodelly	34	647
12	Naidu		5
13	Pandi Sudra	2	1
14	Chetti		107
15	Kammalen		28
16	Sunni		3
17	Roman Catholic		66
18	Syrian		10
		20	686
	Total.....	629	11,183.

I superintended the enumeration of the Town of Trevandrum on the morning of the census day; and I satisfied myself by personal observation that the census commenced at dawn and was completed before noon of that day. I visited Manaccad, the Fort, the Beach, Pettah, Kythamookku, Cantonment and Tycaud. A medical officer whom I met that morning challenged the accuracy of the census on the ground that his name was not taken down in the morning enumeration as the rules prescribed. I stopped and sent for the enumerator who showed me the schedule and informed me that the challenger's name was

included in the enumeration although he was not at home when his house was visited. As a rule the enumerators visited the houses quietly and did their work unostentatiously often-times without the knowledge of the head of the house, a spirit deserving of encouragement rather than any thing else in a difficult undertaking like the census. "From time to time these officers (enumerators) were met with, accompanied in each case by a constable and perhaps an assistant or two. Noiselessly the group flitted from one house to the next, the door was opened and the head of the house was called; the names of the inmates were read out, corrections or additions made in the schedule and the enumerator passed on." (Mr. Beverley on the Calcutta Census.)

The 17th February 1881 was a convenient date for the final censusing, no interruption of any kind having been experienced in the work on account of large gatherings for fairs, oolsavams or national festivals, all of which disturbing causes were carefully avoided.

The census night during which the enumeration of the travelling population was conducted was a bright clear moonlight night just two days after the full moon in February. There were no difficulties of any kind experienced in the night censusing either.

The great Hindu festivals in the land are the Lekshadeepam in Trevandrum which falls on the 1st of Tye once in six years, the Oolsavams of the capital in the months of Panguny and Alpasy, the great Onam festival of Avany celebrated in every household throughout the kingdom, the car festival at Suchindrum in Margaly, the Mundakadkodai in Mausy, the Pooram in Shareetala which comes off in Panguny, the Tirukartikay in Kumaranelloor and the Ashtami in Vycome pagoda in the month of Kartigay and the Meena Bharani of Codungalloor (in Cochin a few miles from Paravoor). Among Christians the Christmas season and the festival at St. Xavier's Church in Kottar, and among Mahommedans the Moharram which is the first month of the Mahommedan year are opportunities for great gatherings.

These form the great perturbing causes of a census and ought to be carefully avoided to obtain a successful enumeration. On these festive occasions which stir up the hearts of the populace, thousands gather together, attracted either by feelings of piety or instincts of trade, while to the young of both sexes sight-seeing is by itself a sufficient inducement. Some of these gatherings at the Capital number from 70,000 to 1,00,000 people.

Special arrangements were made for the census of the floating population in rivers, canals, backwaters and other water courses which form the *boundary* between Travancore and British territories. The necessity for such arrangements existed only in Trevandrum, Quilon and Cottayam Divisions, as in these only our territories were separated by water from the British possessions of Anjengo, Tangacherry and Malabar. Our census officers enumerated those afloat on the boundary rivers, British census enumerators counting only people on British soil. We issued tickets to these people which were recognized by British officers and their tickets were recognized in return; the object of these tickets was to avoid double enumeration. Information of these arrangements was given in the Resident's letter of the 9th February which reached us on the 10th February and I addressed the following letter to the Dewan Peishears of Trevandrum, Quilon and Cottayam on the 11th of the same month. "Sir, I am directed to draw your attention to the following. You are doubtless aware that a census of landing places will be taken on the night of the 16 February 1881 corresponding to the 6th Masy 1056 as per rule 29 of the Instructions on the census. In connection with that census, I request you will be good enough to make the following arrangements so far as apply to your Division.

1. "In all rivers, canals, backwaters or other water-courses which form the boundary between Travancore and British territories the population afloat on them on the night of the census should be enumerated and a ticket should be given to each person to show that he has been enumerated.

2. "The landing places on those rivers &c. on the British side should not be enumerated by Travancore officers but will be enumerated by British census agency.

3. "Tickets from British census officers found in the possession of any travellers, on the rivers, or in our territory, are evidence of such persons having been included in the British census and they should not be again enumerated in our census. I forward copies of papers received on the subject for your information."

In addition to the population found residing in houses the final census included 14,131 souls arranged under the following heads.

1. Palaces.....	352	13. School houses	34
2. Hospitals	374	14. Sentinels on guard	613
3. Tannahs	517	15. Cutcheries	355
4. Jails	691	16. Ambalams	481
5. Oottuperahs	415	17. On the roads	453
6. Shops	585	18. Ships	947
7. Cartstands	625	19. Other places not	
8. Landing places	1815	included in Form	3396
9. Travellers' Suttrams	148	No. 1.	
10. Travellers' Bungalows	106		
11. Pagodas	1493		
12. Churches & Mosques	731		
		Total.....	14,131.

The number '352' returned under the head 'Palaces' includes the royal family and officers, servants, peons, guards, &c. who remained there on duty on the census night. In this connection I must record the high honor done to the census by His Highness the Maharajah ordering Himself and all the members of His royal household to be included in the enumeration, the first instance of its kind in the annals of Travancore. His Highness has thus given a practical proof of His appreciation of the important operation which must tend to remove any prejudices still lingering in the minds of His subjects and render future similar operations even more successful. The Palace schedule shows that His Highness is a Hindu by religion and Kshetrya by caste; under the column of occupation His Highness is returned as engaged in രാജ്യഭാരം or 'ruling his kingdom.'

Under the head of backwater landing places, 1815 people are given. This includes the population afloat on boundary waters.



The rules adopted for the census of the sea-going population have already been referred to. 947 people are returned in ships which lay at anchor at our ports on the census night. 23 vessels were enumerated at the Alleppey Port; 13 vessels at Quilon; 7 vessels at Munambam; 3 vessels at Manakudi; 3 at Colachel; 2 in Anjengo; 2 in Vilinjum and 1 in Poonthuray. The number of vessels enumerated on the census night was in all 54, and their total tonnage 7,682. The largest was an American ship of 1,415 tons. It contained 28 persons on the census night. The second in size was the English ship 'Alumgeers' and carried 41 persons in it. The smallest was a vessel of 17½ tons. The total number of persons in all the 54 vessels was 947 of whom the Tamil speaking people numbered 328; Arabic 207; Mahratti 167; Hindustani 104; Guzerati 59; Malayalam 51; English 28; German 1; Dutch 1 and Russian 1. These last named languages (German, Dutch and Russian) are three out of the 5 additional languages returned in this census as shown in the chapter on 'Languages.' I give below a detailed statement of the sea-going population.

Statement showing the number and particulars of the sea-going population censused in several ports of Travancore (1881 A. D.)

No.	Name of the Taluqs in which the sea-ports are situate.	Port at which the vessel lay at anchor on the census night.	Number of persons speaking.										Occupation.									
			No. of vessels at each port.		No. of persons found in the vessels.								Total.					Without occupation.				
					Malayalam.	Tamil.	Arabic.	Mahratti.	Hindustani.	Guzerati.	English.	German.	Dutch.	Russian.	Seaman, Sailor, Mariner, clerk, master mariner, ship's carpenter.	General laborer.	Cook scullion.	Total.				
1	Ambalapalay	Alleppey	...	23	440	8	114	31	151	70	55	8	1	1	440	237	2	181	8	428	12	440
2	Quilon	Quilon	...	13	288	29	51	176	4	20	...	8	...	...	288	137	1	117	6	231	27	288
3	Paravoor	Moonambam	...	7	76	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	20	...	37	2	59	17	76
4	Agasteeswarani	Mannakudi	...	3	39	...	14	...	10	10	...	5	...	...	39	14	...	21	2	37	2	39
5	Eranjel	Colachel	...	3	36	...	34	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	36	27	1	...	3	31	5	36
6	Sherasingil	Anjengo	...	2	30	5	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	13	1	5	4	23	7	30
7	Neyattinkarai	Vilinjum	...	2	32	7	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	22	20	2	...	...	22	...	22
8	Trevandrum South	Poonthooray	...	1	16	2	...	...	2	4	4	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	16	...	16
		Total	54	947	51	328	207	167	104	59	28	1	1	1	947	484	7	361	25	877	70	947

In 1875 none were returned as sea-going, as the season of the census was then too far advanced for ships to touch at any of our ports.

The sentinels on guard numbered 613 or 39 per cent of the Nair Brigade.

The Taluq packages of enumerator's schedules began to arrive in the census office soon after the final enumeration. Those from the Trevandrum Taluq were the earliest to arrive. The forms of the Cardamom Hills and other 11 Taluqs reached the central office before the end of Mausey. Those of Nedumangad, Yettoomanoor and Cottayam came last. All were received before the end of Panguny.

As the packages arrived they were carefully arranged according to Taluqs, Proverties and Karas and labelled. The same clerk who was in charge of the census records of 1875 was put in charge of the records again and he knew his work and did it thoroughly well. In his hands the records were always in perfect order.

Reports were called for from census Supervisors in answer to questions proposed to them about the origin and history of castes, the difficulties if any of the census, any defects in the census rules, what rumours were current in connection with it and how far the results were accurate. In most cases the reports were meagre, but some gave sensible answers, specimens of which are embodied in the appendix to this Report.

The tabulation of the census results commenced almost as the schedules came in from the Taluqs. It may be said to have commenced in right earnest from the 1st Chittray 1056.

The staff of clerks in the central office was at first limited. There were only 7 hands in it when the tabulation began. It was increased to 34 hands in Avany 1057; and the full complement of 70 clerks was reached only in Chittray 1057. In the month of Ani following many of them were disbanded, and the number was reduced to 37. At the time of writing this Report 7 clerks only are retained in charge of the tabulated statements and to correct the proof sheets.

Within a period of 15 months the whole of the tabulation was completed, really the most laborious part of the census work. It is a curious coincidence that the tabulation staff at its highest strength counted 70 on the present occasion as in the last. The total cost per month was 655 rupees against 570 rupees in 1875. As a rule every tabulating clerk was better paid than in the former census.

The results of the census as obtained by this tabulation are embodied in the following 75 statements.

- (1) I. ...General statement of Areas and Population.
- (2) II. ...General statement of Houses, Families and population with percentages.
- (3) II. a. ...Do. Do. Do. for Proverties.
- (4) II. b. ...Do. Do. Do. for Karas.
- (5) II. A. ...Statement of Houses showing the nature of roof of the buildings.
- (6) II. A. 1. ...Do. Do. Do. for Proverties.
- (7) II. A. 2. ...Do. Do. Do. for Karas.
- (8) II. B. ...Statement of Houses showing the class of buildings with reference to their value.
- (9) II. B. 1. ...Do. Do. Do. for Proverties.
- (10) II. B. 2. ...Do. Do. Do. for Karas.
- (11) II. a. 1. ...Statement of houses showing the number of occupied and unoccupied houses (according to Form No. I.)
- (12) II. a. 2. ...Do. Do. Do. for Proverties.
- (13) II. a. 3. ...Do. Do. Do. for Karas.
- (14) II. b. 1. ...Statement of Houses showing the number of occupied and unoccupied houses (according to Form No. III.)
- (15) II. b. 2. ...Do. Do. Do. for Proverties.
- (16) II. b. 3. ...Do. Do. Do. for Karas.
- (17) II. b. 4. ...Do. Do. with percentages for Taluqs.
- (18) II. C. ...Comparative statement of houses with the results of the census of 1050.
- (19) II. D. ...Comparative statement of houses as per Form Nos. I and III (according to the census of 1056.)

- (20) II. E. ...Statement of houses arranged according to the number of people living in each house.
- (21) II. F. ...Statement showing the number of houses occupied by people of each caste.
- (22) III. ...General statement of population showing the number of children and adults, males and females compared with Religion.
- (23) III. a. ...Do. Do. for Proverties.
- (24) III. b. ...Do. Do. for Karas.
- (25) III. B. ...Comparative statement with the results of the census of 1050 M. E.
- (26) IV. ...Statement of population showing the proportions of the sexes in each Religion.
- (27) V. ...General statement of castes.
- (28) V. a. ...Do. Do. Do. for Proverties.
- (29) V. b. ...Do. Do. Do. for Karas.
- (30) V. A. ...General statement of caste with percentages.
- (31) V. A. 1. ...Comparative statement with census of 1050.
- (32) V. B. ...Statement of population arranged according to caste showing the number in each sex.
- (33) V. B. 1. ...Do. Do. Do. for Proverties.
- (34) V. B. 2. ...Do. Do. Do. for Karas.
- (35) V. C. ...Comparative statement with census of 1050.
- (36) VI. ...Statement of population arranged according to caste showing the number of children and adults in each sex.
- (37) VI. a. ...Do. Do. Do. for Proverties.
- (38) VI. b. ...Do. Do. Do. for Karas.
- (39) VI. A. ...Comparative statement with census of 1050 M. E.
- (40) VII. ...Detailed list of castes showing the totals with percentages to the total of each Religion and to the total population.

- (41) VIII. ...General statement of population arranged according to age in each Religion distinguishing sexes.
- (42) VIII. a. ...Do. Do. Do. for Proverties.
- (43) VIII. b. ...Do. Do. Do. for Karas.
- (44) VIII. A. ...Statement of population arranged according to Quinquennial periods of age with the sexes distinguished.
- (45) VIII. A. 1. ...Do. Do. Do. for Proverties.
- (46) VIII. A. 2. ...Do. Do. Do. for Karas.
- (47) VIII. a. 1. ...Statement of population arranged according to Decennial periods of age distinguishing sexes.
- (48) VIII. a. 2. ...Do. Do. Do. for Proverties.
- (49) VIII. a. 3. ...Do. Do. Do. for Karas.
- (50) VIII. b. 1. ...Statement of population arranged according to Vicennial periods of age distinguishing sexes.
- (51) VIII. b. 2. ...Do. Do. Do. for Proverties.
- (52) VIII. b. 3. ...Do. Do. Do. for Karas.
- (53) VIII. B. ...Comparative statement of Quinquennial periods with census of 1050.
- (54) VIII. C. ...Comparative statement of Decennial periods with census of 1050.
- (55) VIII. D. ...Comparative statement of Vicennial periods with census of 1050.
- (56) VIII. B. 1. ...Statement of population arranged according to Quinquennial periods of age (as per Census Commissioner's Final form) distinguishing sexes.
- (57) VIII. B. 2. ...Do. Do. Do. for Proverties.
- (58) VIII. B. 3. ...Do. Do. Do. for Karas.
- (59) VIII. C. 1. ...Do. Do. Do. with proportions of the sexes for Taluqs.
- (60) VIII. C. 2. ...Statement of age showing percentages in each group to the totals of each Religions and to the total population.
- (61) IX. ...General statement of occupation.
- (62) IX. a. ...Comparative statement of occupation with census of 1050.
- (63) IX. A. ...Statement showing the population arranged according to occupation compared with castes, distinguishing sexes.

- (64) IX. A. 1. ... Do. Do. Do. for Proverties.
 (65) IX. A. 2. ... Do. Do. Do. for Karas.
 (66) X. ... Statement of population showing the number of persons in each language.
 (67) X. a. ... Do. Do. Do. for Proverties.
 (68) X. b. ... Do. Do. Do. for Karas.
 (69) X. A. ... General statement of population showing the number of males and females speaking different languages.
 (70) X. A. 1. ... Do. Do. Do. in each caste.
 (71) X. A. 2. ... Comparative statement of language with census of 1050 M. E.
 (72) XI. ... List of important Towns with particulars of the number of houses and population.
 (73) XII. ... List of all the different names of castes found in the schedules.
 (74) XIII. ... List of all the Proverties and Karas with the number of houses and people in each.
 (75) XIV. ... List of different names of occupations found in the schedules.

On the last occasion only 64 statements were given. The additional statements are due to the comparisons instituted between the present and former census statistics.

The first part of the tabulation work was to ascertain the rough totals of population distinguishing sex, for submission to the Government of India. The required information was sent to the Census Commissioner's head office on the 15th June 1881.

The results of the Imperial Census of India were tabulated into 20 statements called Final Forms.

These final forms were received in this office from the Census Commissioner (W. G. Plowden Esquire) and the information required by them was submitted as far as the circumstances of our enumerator's schedule permitted. Some of the statements could not be furnished as we had no columns in our schedule for 'Education' 'Infirmities' 'Civil condition' and 'Birthplace' which were the results required by them.

It has been stated at the outset that our enumerator's schedule is based on the model of the form prescribed by the Government of India for Native States. So far as the items of that schedule go, our tabulation is complete.

The final forms filled in and submitted to the Census Commissioner are the following :

- Final Form I.—General statement of Area and population.
 Final Form II.—(Provincial) Statement of the Increase or Decrease of the population.
 Final Form II.—(Imperial) Statement of the Increase or Decrease of the population.
 Final Form III.—Statement of the distribution of the population according to religion.
 Final Form IV.—Statement of the relative proportions of the sexes and of the Main Religious divisions of the population.
 Final Form VII.—Statement showing the Ages of the population.
 Final Form VIII.—Distribution of the people by castes (Hindus) and tribes (Mahomedans).
 Final Form IX.—Statement showing the Distribution of the population according to Language.
 Final Form XII.—Statement showing the Distribution of the population according to Occupation.
 Final Form XVIII.—Statement showing the number of Villages and Towns.
 Final Form XIX.—Towns containing more than 5,000 inhabitants arranged according to population.

The statements themselves with the results entered in them are shown in the Appendix. The 75 statements referred to above, include the results of these final forms, the difference being only in the manner of presenting the tabulated statistics. Most of the tabulation was completed before the final forms of the Census Commissioner arrived. A portion of it had to be re-done to suit the arrangement adopted in his final forms, as for instance in the 'age' working form, where our tables were slightly different from those of the Commissioner's.

The system of tabulation adopted will be briefly explained.

My old friend, Mr. Kallyana Soondram Chettiar sent me the 'Working Forms' of the Madras Census office with a short account of each of them.

The system adopted in Madras was what has been known as the 'stroke system' of Dr. Farr, which was tried in our former census tabulation and given up. I sent Mr. Kallyana Soondram Chettiar a copy of one of our working forms, which were adopted by me in the census office here, being the same as those adopted in 1875.

I have seen nothing since then to change my views with regard to the superior advantages of the working forms adopted by us, though I have not succeeded in converting the Madras Census office to my opinions. I reproduce here what I said on the comparative merits of the two systems in my last Report. "This system which we have since been designating in this office by the name of the 'stroke system' I adopted at first for our tabulation. One whole statement [Nos. (5) (6) and (7)] was prepared according to this system of stroking. It was at once found out that this was by no means the best system that could be adopted. It had one great convenience however, viz., the great facility for totalling the units; but this was all. In every other respect it was found defective. The sea of strokes in a vast sheet of paper is, in the first place, confusing. The clerk who goes on marking off stroke after stroke, with his left hand probably fixed on the schedule to know the last item for which he had marked off the stroke, is taxed to his utmost and is, as it were, nailed to his desk. The slightest disturbance such as the shaking of his table or the sneezing of his neighbour is enough to throw him off his work and leave him in doubt whether the last item marked off was a child or an adult, a male or a female, a Hindu or a Mahomedan. Once the doubt is created in his mind, he is hopelessly confused, and would have to go through the whole work, probably the whole of the village schedules again, to re-assure himself on the item of doubt, there being nothing to show in the succession of strokes where one house closed and another commenced. The testing of this system of tabulation meant nothing else but a re-tabulation, for if there was a difference between the

original result and the subsequent one shown by the testing clerk and if each party disputed the accuracy of the other's result a third tabulation must at once be set on foot, by the result of which perhaps both the original tabulating clerk and the tester will have to abide. But if this result again happens to be different from both the former results, a fourth tabulation would evidently be required to settle the point. And so on *ad infinitum*."

"The reason of this is obvious. There is no manner of identifying each stroke or each group of five strokes with the individual or house in the schedules. If there was such a possibility, a great deal of the trouble in testing can be saved, and when there is a difference between the results shown by the tabulating clerk and the tester, the tester will be able to lay his finger on the *particular house* in the village where the clerk made his mistake. This would settle the point finally *beyond all doubt*. The necessary correction can at once be made and the work will progress with greater speed and better care. But on the other hand, if every fresh difference had to be settled by a fresh tabulation, without either of them being able to know the particular item in which the difference happened, the responsibility of the tester increases indefinitely, while that of the tabulating clerk diminishes in the same proportion."

Nine working forms were adopted for our tabulation and they are as follow:

(A) Statements Nos. (1), (14), (15), (16), (72) and (74) were tabulated from this working form which shows the number of houses inhabited and uninhabited and the population under each sex. In the preparation of these statements census form No. III (the form used for the preliminary and final enumerations and depended upon in all other statements) was made use of. This statement was taken up first, to ascertain the number of houses and people for submission to the Government of India. This was the first working form.

(B.) From a second working form statements (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) and (13) were prepared showing the number of houses arranged according to the nature of their roofing as well as cost, the number of families and people in them. In this tabulation census form No. I (House Register schedules) was depended

upon. Hence this shows a difference from the results in the other statements which are all based upon form No. III.

(C). A third working form was to prepare a statement of people under each religion showing the number of males and females, children and adults. In this tabulation census form No. III has been made use of. Statements Nos. (22) (23) and (24) are based upon this working form.

(D). A statement of people under each caste showing the number of males and females, children and adults was prepared from a fourth working form. In this tabulation census form No. III has been used. The results are shown in statements Nos. (27) (28) (29) (30) (32) (33) (34) (36) (37) (38) (40) and (73).

(E). Working form No. 5 shows the number of males and females in each caste, compared with their mother-tongue. This was also tabulated from census form No. III. Statements Nos. (66) (67) (68) (69) and (70) are the results of this working form.

(F). A statement of males and females in each caste, compared with occupation was prepared from a sixth working form. Upon this working form are founded statements (61) (63) (64) (65) and (75).

(G). The seventh working form was the most difficult of all, in which age statistics were tabulated. They are shown in statements Nos. (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (56) (57) (58) (59) and (60.)

(H). A statement of houses compared with the number of inmates in them was tabulated in the eighth working form and the result is given in statement No. 20.

(I). The last and the ninth working form gave a statement of houses occupied by each caste. The result is shown in statement No. (21).

The age working form (No. 7) was the most difficult. On the other hand the working forms Nos. 8 and 9 were the most easy. There were therefore vast differences in the quantity of work done each day by a clerk, the number of tabulated items varying according to the nature of the working forms used. In the age working form each clerk tabulated on an average 1,570 items a day, while in working form No. 8 the average was 9,375 items a day. In the

other working forms, the averages varied from 1,625 to 8,750. The following table gives the average of daily work in each working form.

No.	Name of the working form.	No. of items tabulated each day by an average clerk.
1	Working Form No. I. (Houses and Population per Form No. I.)	8,575
2	Do. No. II. (Houses and particulars roofing, Form No. II.)	5,205
3	Do. No. III. (Religion) as per Form No. III	3,750
4	Do. No. IV. (Caste) Do.	2,190
5	Do. No. V. (Language) Do.	2,315
6	Do. No. VI. (Occupation) Do.	1,625
7	Do. No. VII. (Age) Do.	1,570
8	Do. No. VIII. Houses compared with inmates Do.	8,750
9	Do. No. IX. Houses in each caste Do.	9,375

Taking all the forms together, the average for each clerk comes to 4,817 items a day. This compares favorably with the work of the Madras Census Office.

An item represents an individual. Each 'stroke' under the silent system of tabulation in Madras also I think represents an individual.

The Madras census office averages are given in one of Mr. Kallyana Soondram Chettiar's letters to me from which I quote the following extract. "The whole tabulation work is done under the silent system. The minimum number of strokes to be given by each clerk is as follows:—

Working Register	Number of strokes.
I ...	1,800
II and IV ...	2,000
III ...	3,000
V ...	2,000
VI ...	2,000
5	10,800
5	2,160
	432

"Thus the average number of names given will be 2,000 and the average number of names per clerk will be 400 the rate of work required by Government of India."

Note. 80 of these communications were signed by me under the 'by order' system.

(B). Communications, orders and arivoos sent by the Deputy Peishcar	1,156
Total number of letters received in connection with the census (Eng. and Mal.) ...	2,861
Do. Do. despatched ...	1,982

The figures for the Census of 1875 stand thus:

Total letters received ...	5,844
Total letters despatched ...	4,083

The quantity of correspondence as shown above is much less than in the Census of 1875, a result due to the better knowledge attained of the rules of the census, by the census staff, thus occasioning less number of references to the Head office and as a consequence less number of replies therefrom. Census matters do not admit of any delays in reply, and hence no letters remained undisposed of at the end of the operations.

Most of the hands chosen for tabulation were clerks who had obtained some knowledge of the census work. Some had served in the former census or as mofussil agents in the present census while a few were newly chosen; but all liked the work and were devoted to it.

The strength of the central office at its highest was as already stated 70 clerks. Of this number 6 were census supervisors, 10 enumerators and 7 employed in the early part of the census operations, 8 were taken from the Pokkuvaravu Department and 15 from the Revenue Settlement.

The average pay of a clerk is 9½ Rupees a month; the remuneration is moderate compared with the average work done.

I have already brought to the notice of Government the value of the services rendered by the census office; and I must not omit to mention here the importance to a future

census or to other future temporary establishments, of the effect of a special recognition of the services of those who have labored in the census work.

The following letter was addressed to the Dewan on the 27th September 1882, "I beg to forward herewith list of 63 disbanded clerks. I have divided them into two classes. List A gives the names, salaries and qualifications of clerks some of whom have served in the past and present censuses, and for some time in the Revenue Settlement department and whom I have known for several years. List B gives the names of those who have served only for a few months and had to be dispensed with as soon as the emergent work for which they were called was over. In forwarding these lists, I think it due to these clerks to state that they have all as a rule, done their work well. I request you therefore to issue general instructions to all departments to take them into permanent places in the service whenever opportunities offer."

INTRODUCTION

The Lists contained the following names:

LIST A.

No.	Names.	Salary. Rupees.
1	Athinatha Row	19
2	Boothanatha Pillay	18
3	Narayana Menone	16
4	Cottayam, Narayana Pillay	14
5	Ramaswamy Iyen	14
6	M. Chinnappa Pillay	14
7	Sambasiva Iyen	14
8	O. Narayana Pillay	13
9	Sankara Pillay	13
10	Venetasoobien	12
11	G. Puthmanabha Row	12
12	Sheraingil, Narayana Pillay	12
13	Kashava Pillay	11
14	Vuttiurcavu, Narayana Pillay	11
15	S. Anendakrishna Iyen	10
16	Vencoba Row	10
17	Thanoo Iyen	10
18	K. Govinda Pillay	10
19	Kutten Menone	10
20	B. Anendakrishna Iyen	10
21	Iyeppen Pillay	10
22	Cherakara, Krishna Iyen	10
23	Ramiengar	10
24	Appathora Iyen	10
25	T. Krishna Iyen	10
26	Fort, Krishna Iyen	7

1. K. Sreenivasa Iyen
2. N. Letchumana Iyen
3. A. Anenda Iyen
4. P. Pitchoo Iyen
5. T. Kuppa Row
6. K. Shungra Iyen
7. P. Ramakrishna Iyen

These 7 Clerks were still retained in the office at the time of this letter.

Note. Nearly all the Clerks named in List A have been since employed by Government in the Revenue Settlement department now organized.

LIST B.

No.	Names.	Salary. Rupees.
1	Easwara Iyen	10
2	Kylasom Iyen	10
3	Kuppuswamy Iyen	8
4	T. S. Krishna Iyen	8
5	Puthmanabha Iyen	7
6	S. Krishna Iyen	6
7	G. Krishna Iyen	6
8	C. Vyasa Row	6
9	Venkitarama Iyengar	6
10	Sivasankara Pillay	6
11	Sankara Narayana Iyen	6
12	Vanchiyoor Narayana Pillay	6
13	Dharmaraja Iyen	6
14	K. Soobramony Iyen	6
15	S. Narayana Iyen	6
16	Mahadeva Iyen	6
17	Hurrihara Iyen	6
18	Sreecundaswaram Kashava Pillay	6
19	T. S. Mathaven Pillay	6
20	L. Soobramony Iyen	6
21	Venkittarama Iyen	6
22	Chirakara Puthmanabha Iyen	6
23	P. Narayana Iyen	6
24	T. Mathaven Pillay	6
25	P. Paramaswara Iyen	6
26	Vanchiyoor Paramaswara Pillay	6
27	Valiakokkel Krishna Pillay	6
28	Renga Iyen	6
29	Narayana Iyengar	5
30	Shencotta Sankara Iyen	5
31	Bagavati Pillay	5
32	G. Iyeppen Pillay	5
33	Venkittarama Iyen	5
34	P. Velu Pillay	5
35	P. Sasha Iyen	5
36	Vanchiyoor Iyeppen Pillay	5
37	Chenganacherry Mathaven Pillay	5

CHAPTER I.

AREAS, TALUQS AND POPULATION.

General Features. What strikes a stranger most in Travancore is the eminently picturesque character of its natural features. The view of the country from one of our hill-tops on the Western Ghauts is worth getting at even at the cost of a hundred miles' journey. Nature is then seen at its best. Going up an elevation of 4 or 5 thousand feet above the sea to one of those bold and isolated heights open on all sides, the traveller is treated to an intellectual repast exceeding in grandeur all that poets or novelists have discovered in the revelry of nature itself. It is one continuous feast to the eye. On one side lie a series of mountains, rising in successive tiers till the highest peaks disappear in happy confusion with the white clouds of the East. On the other side is a vast rich undulating plain spread out in velvet green and covered with dense jungle not penetrated even by a Kawni's hut, the picturesque view extending over many square miles of territory and presenting scenes of indescribable beauty as far as the eye can reach; there is something like a glut produced on the human eye-sight by the quantity and variety of beauty simultaneously presented to it. For a while, the traveller's eye rests on regions of magnificent primeval forest as old as Parasurama himself. Here the view is relieved by neat plots of coffee land upon which is seen the industrious hand of the mighty British adventurer, a scene full of life and calling to mind associations of lacs of plants and lacs of Rupees, at one time the land of dreams but now often the grave of fortunes. Then anon is seen towering pre-eminently over all, the Agastiar Peak or the Mount Everest of our Ghauts, supposed to be the abode of pious Rishis, or at any rate now of guileless birds and beasts and of untainted perennial waters. In one word "at every corner and every turning point opens out a panorama of inexpressible grandeur."

Distribution of the Surface. The area of Travancore is 6,730 square miles. Of this area more than one-third is

* His Highness the Maha Rajah's reply speech at Muthukulivayal, dated 25th September 1882.

inaccessible to man being covered with dense and impenetrable forests, and unwholesome for human life. Less than one-third is covered with low jungle, part of which perhaps is used for pasturage. The remaining portion is distributed among rice lands, slopes for dry grains, suparee, cocoanut and palmyra topes, lakes, rivers and tanks and building sites. The following table conveys an almost correct distribution of its surface:—

Distribution of the surface.	Square miles.
Rice lands...	741
Slopes available for the temporary cultivation of rice and various dry grains about ...	1,000
Suparee and cocoanut topes chiefly along the coast ...	356½
Sandy extent covered with palmyra trees chiefly to the south ...	115
Lakes, rivers, tanks ...	157½
Site occupied by buildings of every description about ...	20
Pasturage and superficies occupied by low chains of hills about ...	1,961
Hills and forests, scarcely any part of which is improvable...	2,379½
Total area.....	6,730½

Productions. The varieties of soil and its fertility make it possible to grow all kinds of agricultural products, a circumstance which added to its diversified natural aspect has obtained for Travancore the name of 'Epitome of India.' Of India itself it has been said "India presents all the physical features of a vast continent, and in wonderful variety, from the swamps and forests of the Tarai to the parched-up desert of the Thar, from the richly fertile soil of Bengal to the salt wastes of Kuch, from the dull level of the plains to the lovely scenery of the Western Ghats and from the low lying Carnatic (Karnatik) to the snow clad peaks of Hymalaya," a description which on a small scale may be faithfully applied to Travancore.

I omit here all mention on the nomenclature, early territorial acquisitions, climate, animals, trees and agricultural productions and the revenue divisions of the country, as these have been fully described in my former Report.

Areas. The area of the whole State being 6,730 square miles, we get an average area of 1,682 square miles for each Division and 217 square miles for each Taluq. The average area of a Proverty is $27\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, while that of a Kara is about 2 square miles. The Kara is our village or social unit and corresponds to the English parish. Travancore with reference to its extent is nearly equal to the size of Wales, or the kingdom of Wurtenburgh; it is a third, a fourth and fifth part as much again as the Thuringian States, the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin and the kingdom of Saxony respectively; and is larger than the three Grand Duchies of Hessen, Oldenburgh and Strelitz put together. Coming nearer home and comparing ourselves with the collectorates in the Madras Presidency we find that Travancore has a larger area than either Godavery or Malabar; that it is a third as much again as the neighbouring Province of Tinnevely; that it is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of South Arcot; that it is nearly twice as much as either of the districts of Tanjore or Trichinopoly; and that it is equal to the districts of South Canara, Chingleput and Madras put together.

Compared with the other States of India, Travancore is nearly equal to the territories of Holkar (Indore); it is two-thirds of the kingdom of Jeypore; it is about one-fourth of the Mysore State or the island of Ceylon; half as much again as Baroda or Kotah; nearly twice as large as Kolapoor or Bhopal; five times the size of the neighbouring State of Cochin and 6 times that of Pudukota.

Of the Taluqs the largest is Todupulay having an area of 612 square miles, the smallest is Paravoor measuring 47 square miles; the trans-alpine district of Shencotta situated in the midst of British territory measures 65 square miles; the cusbal Taluq of Trevandrum including both its divisions * comprises an area of 99 square miles; Kartigapully has an area of 70 square miles; Karunagapully and Vycome which are nearly equal are each a little less than Trevandrum; Augusteeswarem is about the size of Trevandrum; Thovalay, Ambalapulay and Sharetalay are each $1\frac{1}{2}$ times

* The two taluqs of Trevandrum have been amalgamated into one in the recent Revenue Reform, (vide Proceedings of Government dated 5th Aug. 1882.)

the size of Trevandrum; Eraniel, Culcoolom, Vilavancode, Shirainkeel, Qilon, Yettoomanoor and Cottayam are each $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of Trevandrum; Cunnathoor is a little more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ times the size of Trevandrum; Neyattunkaray, Cunnathunad and Alengad are each a little more than twice the size of Trevandrum; Kottarakaray is $2\frac{1}{4}$ times the size of Trevandrum; Chenganacherry is $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of Trevandrum; Meenachel and Nedomungad are each $3\frac{1}{4}$ times the size of Trevandrum; Puthanapuram is 4 times the size of Trevandrum; Mooattupulay is a little more than 5 times the size of Trevandrum; and Todupulay is more than six times its size; the areas of Mavalikaray and Chenganoor are not separately known. Their aggregate area is 1,164 square miles, which is nearly one-sixth of the whole territory of Travancore.

The population of Travancore according to the census taken on the 17th February 1881 is 24,01,158.
7th May 1956.

The results of the several censuses of the country are:—

A. D.	Population.
1816	9,06,587
1836	12,80,668
1854	12,62,647
1875	23,11,379
1881	24,01,158

The total increase of population on the census of 1875 is 89,779 souls in both the sexes together i. e. an increase of 3.8 per cent during a period of 5 years and 9 months or we will roughly take it at 6 years. This gives a rate of .63 per cent increase of population every year.

The results of the several years' censuses will be briefly compared and their respective values ascertained.

I endeavoured in my former Report to show at some length, the comparative values of the census results of the years 1816, 1836, 1854 and 1875. I then came to the conclusion that, as the census of 1875 was a thoroughly systematic one and taken with great care and patience, the results of that census should be considered trustworthy

and that serious differences between that and previous results where such existed must be put down as due to the perfunctory enumerations of former times. I then wrote:— "From the foregoing remarks, it is evident that the population cannot have advanced so rapidly as the difference between the present and the former census results may indicate. What the rate of actual increase is, must form a subject for discussion in subsequent Census Reports. The results of the present census however, may safely be relied upon as a starting point for discussion and comparison of life statistics which, in order to lead to the discovery of the true law of increase of population, must engross within it the results of a series of accurate censuses."

The comparison of the two years'† results will show how far the claim of the present census to an equal degree of accuracy is well founded.

It may be remarked at the outset that the extreme brevity of the interval between the two censuses is an unfavorable circumstance for comparison; but, at any rate, the comparison ought not to show serious discrepancies, for within such small limits capricious differences may exist without necessarily impugning the accuracy of census results, all of which small differences will disappear when the comparison embraces a large cycle of years.

The following table gives the total results of the censuses of 1875 and 1881, Taluqwar with the differences of population and the rates of increase or decrease.

* 16,48,732.

† 1875 and 1881.

	Name of Taluqs.	Population.		Increase.	Decrease.	Rate of increase for the whole period.	Decrease for the whole period.
		1050	1056				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thovalay ...	23,635	30,260	625	...	2.11	...
2	Agustoeswaram ...	31,613	78,979	...	2,634	...	3.23
3	Eraniel ...	1,36,732	1,12,116	5,384	...	5.04	...
4	Culcoolum ...	62,146	60,908	...	1,238	...	1.99
5	Vilavancode ...	69,553	69,688	135	...	.19	...
6	Neyattunkaray ...	1,06,128	1,10,410	4,282	...	4.03	...
7	Trevandrum South ...	49,927	51,337	1,410	...	2.82	...
8	Do. North ...	50,486	51,649	1,163	...	2.30	...
9	Nedoomangad ...	47,668	52,211	4,543	...	9.53	...
10	Sheraingil ...	87,992	87,072	...	920	...	1.05
11	Kottarakaray ...	53,137	55,924	2,787	...	5.24	...
12	Pathanapuram ...	35,816	37,064	248	...	.6	...
13	Shencotta ...	28,756	30,477	1,721	...	5.98	...
14	Quilon ...	1,06,091	1,03,469	2,378	...	2.24	...
15	Cannattoor ...	59,947	62,700	2,753	...	4.59	...
16	Karunnapully ...	95,470	1,01,039	5,569	...	5.83	...
17	Kartigapully ...	80,262	81,960	1,706	...	2.1	...
18	Mavalikarai ...	1,09,191	1,11,731	2,540	...	2.33	...
19	Chengennoor ...	75,997	81,301	5,303	...	6.9	...
20	Piravella ...	97,826	1,03,007	5,187	...	5.30	...
21	Ambalapalay ...	89,022	93,104	4,082	...	4.59	...
22	Sharetala ...	1,14,931	1,13,704	...	1,227	...	1.07
23	Vycome ...	72,151	76,414	4,263	...	5.91	...
24	Yettoomanoor ...	76,890	79,058	2,168	...	2.82	...
25	Cottayam ...	60,867	64,958	4,091	...	6.7	...
26	Changanacherry ...	69,420	74,154	4,734	...	6.8	...
27	Meenachel ...	53,140	57,102	3,962	...	7.46	...
28	Mavattapalay ...	91,674	95,460	3,786	...	4.13	...
29	Edapalay ...	23,373	24,321	968	...	4.14	...
30	Cannattunad ...	97,015	1,09,625	12,610	...	13.00	...
31	A'engaul ...	64,903	66,753	1,850	...	2.78	...
32	Paravoor ...	60,156	61,966	1,810	...	3.01	...
	Jirdamom Hills ...	2,458	6,228	3,740	...	150.32	...
Total.....		23,11,379	24,01,158	95,798	6,019	3.88	26

The foregoing table shows that the population in 23 out of the 32 Taluqs have increased steadily.

Out of 4 Taluqs which have lost population, the decrease in 3 of them is inconsiderable being in each case less than 2 per cent for a whole period of 6 years. I do not think, it shows anything at all and therefore the decrease needs no notice. In the Taluq of Agasteeswaram I note there is a decrease of more than 3 per cent upon the total population of 1875. The decrease is due not to any loss of population but to the abnormal increase caused in the last final census of this Taluq on account of the car festival at Cape Comorin, which then attracted the populations of the neighbouring British villages. The absence of this disturbing cause in the present census accounts satisfactorily for the difference.

In one Taluq the increase of population is 13 per cent and in another 9 per cent, while the general increase is only about 4 per cent. In 8 Taluqs the increase is between 2 and 3 per cent. In 2 Taluqs the increase is less than 1 per cent and in all the remaining 16 Taluqs, the increase varies from 3 to 7 per cent.

That there should be a steady increase under ordinary circumstances of human life of the kind we have had during the last 6 years, is the natural law of population. The figures bear out this law. It will be again observed that the increases are moderate in Taluqs where the populations are large, fatal differences being found only where the numbers are small.

Viewed under the head of religions, the comparison shows equally satisfactory results. The populations under the principal religions of the country have all steadily increased. The Hindus have increased by 3 per cent; the Mahomedans by 5 per cent; and the Christians by 6 per cent. The increment in the Hindu population is due entirely to the natural fecundity of the species, while some portions of the increase in the other two religions may be due to proselytizing, an absent element in the Hindu faith. The greatest number of conversions are to the Christian religion which therefore shows the highest

increase viz 6.4 per cent. I do not refer to the decrease under the head of 'other religionists' as the total under that head is '97'; - all Jews, found in the northernmost Taluqs of Sharetala and Paravoor and the loss may be entirely due to their having been temporarily absent in the neighbouring town of Cochin which is their head-quarters. The subjoined statement shows the figures and rates of increase under each religion.

Religion.	1950.	1956.	Increase.	Percentag of Increase.
Hindus	17,00,317	17,55,616	55,293	3.25
Mahomedans	1,39,903	1,41,909	7,004	5.01
Christians	4,68,518	4,98,542	30,024	6.41

Taking the sexual distribution of the people into consideration, I find there is a steady increase in both males and females. The males number 11,97,134 or 48,445 more than before, while the females number 12,04,021 or 43,822 more than the result of 1875. The increase in males is 4 per cent; in females 3.8 per cent—a uniformity of result clearly bearing out the accuracy of the census.

Looking at the proportions of increase in the sexes of the different religions, an equally satisfactory uniformity consistent only with an accurate census is maintained, as the following table will show.

Religions.	Males.				Females.			
	1950	1956	In-crease	Proportion of Increase	1950	1956	In-crease	Proportion of Increase
Hindus	8,43,530	8,72,770	29,240	3.47	8,56,787	8,82,816	26,029	3.04
Mahomedans	70,369	73,988	3,619	5.14	69,536	72,221	2,685	3.87
Christians	2,31,718	2,40,344	8,626	3.72	2,36,500	2,48,276	11,776	5.17

According to this table the Hindu males have increased by 3.4 per cent of their old numbers; their females by 3 per cent. The Mahomedan males by 5 per cent; their females by 3.8 per cent. The Christian males by 3.7 per cent; and their females by 5.17 per cent.

The houses number, according to the present census, 5,24,950, against 5,07,425 in 1875. The increase again is 3.4 per cent. The average number of persons per house is between 4 and 5 souls, also exactly the result of the former census. The additional number of houses according to this result is 17,525; for an increased population, as already given of 89,779 souls. This gives an average of about 5 persons to a house on the increased houses alone.

I will not multiply instances to show that the present census is accurate. I trust these will suffice. Statistics can never lie, and the instances already adduced show such a uniformity between the two results as will suffice to establish beyond doubt the accuracy of both. And besides, there were other guarantees for the accuracy of the present results, such as a better trained census staff more efficient in its work, a sounder knowledge of the objects of the census on the part of the people, less fears and less rumours due, I think, to the progress of time itself and to the fact that the former enumeration was perfectly innocuous in its aim though designing men had attributed the worst motives to it, and better acquaintance with the details of the census work on the part of the Taluq and Property subordinates, all of which circumstances contributed their quota to make the work easy and the results reliable.

The result of the census of the Provinces and States of the British Indian Empire, where the present census is not the first, showed an increase of 12½ millions on a population of 218 millions i. e. 6.2 per cent on the numbers of 1871. Our census shows an increase of nearly 4 per cent in 6 years, or which will at that rate of increase give 6.2 per cent for 10 years. This is, I think, about the best proof that can be given of the accuracy of our result.

The following table gives the area and population of the State arranged Taluqwar.

No.	Name of Taluqs.	Area in square miles.	Total Population	Average number of persons to a square mile.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thovalay	121	30,260	250.02
2	Arusteewaram	97	78,979	814.22
3	Eranial	142	1,12,116	789.55
4	Culepolum	142	60,908	428.93
5	Vilavancode	146	69,688	477.32
6	Neyattinkaray	213	1,10,410	518.86
7	Trevandrum South	90	51,337	1040.26
8	Do. North	90	51,649	1040.26
9	Nedoomangad	340	52,211	158.56
10	Sheraingil	143	87,072	608.90
11	Kottarakaray	234	55,924	238.99
12	Putthanapuram	40	37,064	92.66
13	Shencotta	65	30,477	468.88
14	Quilon	154	1,08,469	704.34
15	Cannattoor	185	6,700	338.92
16	Karunagapully	89	1,01,039	1135.27
17	Kartikapully	70	81,960	1170.99
18	Mavalikaray	1,164	1,11,731	165.84
19	Chenganoor	125	81,311	165.84
20	Tiruvella	125	1,03,007	824.56
21	Ambalapalay	121	93,104	769.45
22	Sharetala	129	1,13,704	881.43
23	Vycome	88	76,114	868.34
24	Yectoomanoor	140	79,058	564.70
25	Cottayam	147	64,958	441.89
26	Chungacherry	260	74,154	285.21
27	Meenachel	312	57,102	183.02
28	Moovattupalay	516	95,460	185.00
29	Todupalay	612	24,321	39.74
30	Cannattunad	221	1,09,025	496.04
31	Alengad	208	66,753	320.93
32	Paravoor	47	61,966	1318.43
	Cardamom Hills	...	6,288	...
	Total	6,730	24,01,158	356.78

Travancore has a larger population than any district of the Madras Presidency. Malabar has 23 lacs of people and is the highest in the Presidency. Tanjore and Madura have each 21 lacs. North and South Arcots have each 18 lacs. Vizagapatam, Godavery and Tinnevely have each about 17 lacs; 7 districts have each from 12 to 16 lacs. The total population of both the districts of Nellore and Cuddappah, which together comprise an area of 17,500 square miles, is less than that of Travancore. It has a larger population than Kurnool, Chingleput, Nilghiris and Madras City put together. It has 4 times the population of the Cochin State and 8 times that of Pudukota. The Native State of Baroda has only 21½ lacs of people. Compared with the countries of Europe, Travancore has a population nearly equal to that of Switzerland, one half of the population of Belgium or Ireland and a larger population than either Denmark or Norway.

Compared with the United States (census of 1880) Travancore has a larger population than any of its 47 sections, New York and Pennsylvania excepted. It has eight-sevenths of the population of the State of Missouri. It has half as much again as that of Massachusetts. It is equal to the total populations of the States of Alabama and Mississippi. It has twice as much as the populations of the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont put together.

Density. The number of persons to a square mile is 356.7 against 343.4 of the previous census. Travancore is not so thickly populated as it might be. The average density however exceeds that of 15 districts in the Madras Presidency where the highest density is 583 to the square mile found in the province of Tanjore. In the Cochin State there are 441 persons to the square mile and in Pudukota 274.

The density varies very widely in the Taluqs as will be seen from the subjoined statement.

Taluqs.	Density.	Taluqs.	Density.
1 Paravoor	1318.43	17 Shencotta	468.88
2 Kartigapully	1170.99	18 Cottayam	441.80
3 Karunagapully	1135.27	19 Cuducolum	428.93
4 Trevandrum S. and N.	1040.26	20 Cunnattoor	318.92
5 Sharetala	881.43	21 Alengand	320.93
6 Vycome	838.34	22 Chunganacherry	285.21
7 Tiruvella	827.56	23 Thovalay	250.08
8 Agusteeswaram	811.22	24 Kotarakaray	238.99
9 Eraniel	789.55	25 Moovattupulay	185.00
10 Ambalupulay	769.45	26 Meenachel	183.02
11 Quilon	704.34	27 Mavalikaray	165.84
12 Shiraingil	608.90	28 Chengennoor	155.56
13 Yettoomanoor	547.70	29 Nedoomangad	155.56
14 Neyattankaray	515.36	30 Puthanapuram	122.66
15 Cunnattunad	495.04	31 Todupulay	39.74
16 Vilavancode	477.32		

The small Taluq of Paravoor has 1318 persons to the square mile, while Todupulay—the largest Taluq in the country, has 39 persons to the square mile. Four Taluqs in the country have each more than a thousand persons to the square mile. Two Taluqs have less than 100 persons to the square mile. As a rule the density of population is greater on the seaboard than in the interior. The Taluqs are thus grouped under the two heads to show their comparative densities.

Interior Taluqs.	Density.	Sea-board Taluqs.	Density.
1 Thovalay	250.08	1 Agusteeswaram	811.22
2 Cuducolum	428.93	2 Eraniel	789.55
3 Nedoomangad	155.56	3 Vilavancode	477.32
4 Puthanapuram	122.66	4 Neyattankaray	515.36
5 Kottarakaray	238.99	5 Trevandrum South	1040.26
6 Shencotta	468.88	6 Do. North	608.90
7 Cunnattoor	318.92	7 Shiraingil	608.90
8 Mavalikaray	165.84	8 Quilon	704.34
9 Chengennoor	155.56	9 Karunagapully	1135.27
10 Tiruvella	827.56	10 Kartigapully	1170.99
11 Yettoomanoor	547.70	11 Ambalupulay	769.45
12 Cottayam	441.80	12 Sharetala	881.43
13 Chunganacherry	285.21	13 Paravoor	1318.43
14 Meenachel	183.02		
15 Moovattupulay	185.00		
16 Todupulay	39.74		
17 Cunnattunad	495.04		
18 Alengand	320.93		
19 Vycome	838.34		



The population of the Taluqs will be next noticed. In the subjoined table the Taluqs are arranged in the order of their numbers.

No.	Taluqs.	Arranged according to numbers.
1	Sharetala	1,13,704
2	Eraniel	1,12,116
3	Mavalikaray	1,11,731
4	Neyattunkaray	1,10,410
5	Cunnattunad	1,09,625
6	Quilon	1,08,469
7	Tiruvella	1,03,007
8	Karunagapully	1,01,039
9	Moovattupulay	95,460
10	Ambalapulay	93,104
11	Sheraingil	87,072
12	Kartigapully	81,969
13	Chengennoor	81,301
14	Yettoomanoor	79,058
15	Agusteeswaram	78,979
16	Vycome	76,414
17	Chunganacherry	74,154
18	Valavancode	69,688
19	Alengaud	66,753
20	Cottayam	64,958
21	Cunnattoor	62,700
22	Paravoor	61,906
23	Culcoolum	60,908
24	Meenachel	57,102
25	Kottarakaray	55,924
26	Nedoomangad	52,211
27	Trevandrum North	51,649
28	Do. South	51,337
29	Puthanapuram	37,064
30	Shencotta	30,477
31	Thovalay	30,260
32	Todupulay	24,321
	Cardamom Hills	6,228

Sharetala maintains its position in the list with regard to population. It stood first in the last report. Its gross population is 1,13,704; Eraniel, Mavalikaray, Neyattunkaray, Cunnattunad, Quilon, Tiruvella and Karunagapully have

each more than a lac of people. 20 Taluqs have each a population between fifty and one hundred thousand souls. There are only 4 Taluqs in the country with a population under half a lac in each.

The relative positions of the Taluqs with regard to their gross totals in the censuses of 1875 and 1881 are shown in the subjoined list.

Taluqs.	Population (1875).	Taluqs.	Population (1881)
2	3	4	5
1 Sharetala	1,14,933	Sharetala	1,13,704
2 Mavalikaray	1,09,119	Eraniel	1,12,116
3 Eraniel	1,06,731	Mavalikaray	1,11,731
4 Neyattunkaray	1,06,121	Neyattunkaray	1,10,410
5 Quilon	1,06,091	Cunnattunad	1,09,625
6 Tiruvella	97,821	Quilon	1,08,469
7 Cunnattunad	97,013	Tiruvella	1,03,007
8 Karunagapully	95,470	Karunagapully	1,01,039
9 Moovattupulay	91,671	Moovattupulay	95,460
10 Ambalapulay	89,621	Ambalapulay	93,104
11 Sheraingil	87,992	Sheraingil	87,072
12 Kartigapully	81,613	Kartigapully	81,969
13 Agusteeswaram	80,263	Chengennoor	81,301
14 Yettoomanoor	76,891	Yettoomanoor	79,058
15 Chengennoor	75,998	Agusteeswaram	78,979
16 Vycome	72,151	Chunganacherry	76,414
17 Vilavancode	69,553	Vilavancode	74,154
18 Chunganacherry	69,421	Alengaud	69,688
19 Alengaud	64,901	Cottayam	66,753
20 Culcoolum	62,141	Cunnattoor	64,958
21 Cottayam	60,867	Paravoor	62,700
22 Paravoor	60,150	Culcoolum	61,906
23 Cunnattoor	59,941	Meenachel	60,908
24 Meenachel	53,140	Kottarakaray	57,102
25 Kottarakaray	53,137	Nedoomangad	55,924
26 Trevandrum North	50,486	Trevandrum North	52,211
27 Do. South	49,927	Do. South	51,649
28 Nedoomangad	47,668	Do. South	51,337
29 Pathanapuram	36,816	Pathanapuram	37,064
30 Thovalay	29,635	Shencotta	30,477
31 Shencotta	28,756	Thovalay	30,260
32 Todupulay	23,353	Todupulay	24,321
Cardamom Hills	2,458	Cardamom Hills	6,228
Total.....	23,11,379	Total....	24,01,158

Most of the Taluqs have maintained their positions in the list with regard to their populations.

The Taluqs of North and South Trevandrum have been amalgamated into one Taluq in the recent revenue reform; but the results are shown here separately in all the tables, as the tabulation was finished long before the amalgamation. The total for the amalgamated Cusba Taluq is 1,02,936.

The population of the Cardamom Hills is 6,223.

The totals of the Divisions are:—Quilon 8,66,785 people; Cottayam 8,23,515; Trevandrum 3,32,679 and Pulpanabapurem 3,51,951. Compared with the previous census the Divisions stand in the same order with regard to population except that Trevandrum has gained a place over Pulpanabapurem. The Cottayam Division comprises the area covered by what used to be the 'Shareetala Division.'

The population distributed over the total houses in the kingdom gives between 4 and 5 souls to each house, the same result as before. The exact figures to a house are 4.56 in 1875; and 4.57 in 1881 A. D. The extreme smallness of the difference is a matter for congratulation showing, as it does, how exact has been the proportion of increase in houses and people.

Each Taluq has, on an average, 75,036 souls against 72,231 before; each Proverty has 9,841 against 9,473 before; and each Kara, 646 against 697. There are more Karas * returned under the present census. Hence the average is less.

A few remarks are added here on the incidence of taxation and the crime of the country.

The total revenue collected from all sources was 62,03,841 Rupees in 1056. M. E. out of which rupees 46,14,543 and 1 p 5 came from land revenue, customs, salt, abkarry, and opium. This revenue distributed over the whole population gives an average incidence of 1 R. 14 ans. 9 p. per head, against 1 R. 12 ans. 6 p., 5 years ago. In the Administration Report of the Madras Presidency for 1880-81, the incidence of taxation is given at 2 Rs. 6 ans. per head. The Travancore tax-payer gains 7 ans. per annum under Native rule.

Note * There are 3,719 Karas against 3,586 of the former Census.

The incidence of taxation per head on each source of revenue is noted below, and is compared with the result of 1875 as given in my last report.

	Item of Revenue.	1875 A.D. 1050 M.E.		1881 A.D. 1056 M.E.	
		Rs.	ans. p.	Rs.	ans. p.
Per head of population.	Land Revenue...	11	1	11	10
	Customs ...	8	10	7	9
	Salt ...	7	5	9	11
	Abkarry ...	1	2	1	3
	Total.....	1	12 6	1	14 9

The increased incidence of taxation under land revenue is not due to an increase in the existing rates, nor to imposition of new ones, but simply shows that more land has been brought under cultivation and assessed; in other words, cultivation has extended faster than the population.

The 'Customs' presses less by 1 an. 1 p. per head. "This occurs entirely in the duty on imports, the chief article of which is tobacco and is due to the reduction of duty on that article granted by His Highness the present Maharajah on his accession to the throne." "Coffee also showed a decline amounting nearly to one-third or 32 per cent owing to the unfavorable season and the depressed condition of this industry." [Dewan's (Honorable V. Ramiengar's) Administration Report for 1056.]

The salt revenue amounts to 9 ans. 11 p. per head against 7 ans 5 p. in the previous census—a result due entirely to the enhancement of our salt price under the Interportal Convention with the British Government. There is no item of revenue levied from the people upon which the masses are so sensitive as on this heavy taxation of what is the chief necessary of life. We have gone on increasing this revenue year after year in utter disregard of public feeling. The salt tax in Madras amounts to 7 ans. 3 p. per head, while here it is, as already stated, 9 ans. 11 p. Fishing is no doubt largely carried on, but the true reason is that the people on this coast consume more salt than in Madras due, I think, to the nature of the food of the labour-

ing classes who, in some seasons of the year, live almost entirely upon tapioca, yams and other farinaceous roots. These roots are well cleaned and boiled with large quantities of salt and seasoned with cocoanut and chillies, and often a whole pot is consumed in a meal by a family consisting of a man and wife, and two or three working children. Salt is also largely used in the rearing of cocoanut plantations.

The incidence of the abkarry and opium revenue continues to be almost the same as before.

Travancore is a lightly taxed country and the subject populations have ever been grateful to the blessing they have enjoyed under the paternal care of their Government. Cheap education, cheap justice and cheap protection have a peculiar fascination to the native mind. Heavy taxes or a multiplicity of light ones are alike distasteful to the native character. It was justly remarked in the Madras Administration Report that "direct taxes to which an agriculturist in this Presidency is now liable are very numerous. He is liable to pay a land-tax, a water-tax, a Local Fund land cess, an irrigation cess, a village service cess, a toll upon carts and animals passing along roads, municipal tax in the shape of a toll for carrying produce into the towns for disposal, a duty on the export of produce by sea to other countries, a stamp duty on the sale or mortgage of land, an additional duty in the way of registration fee when the land is sold or mortgaged, a stamp duty when complaint is made to the Collector regarding any dispute about the irrigation or the like, and numerous petty demands, public and private, such as the payment of cost of material used in the demarcation of land or batta and other payments to peons, overseers, classifiers, boundary officers, Police constables &c. It is true that all these taxes and imposts added together amount to no more than the old land assessment, but the multiplicity of present taxation cannot but be held to be an unwelcome substitute for the simplicity of the old taxation." (Madras Administration Report for 1876-76.) A few simple taxes on the chief heads of revenue with a moderate pressure on the whole is Manu's dictum* and has been the past practice of this Native Government which is perhaps the secret of its popularity.

* "A sixth, an eighth, or a twelfth part of grain may be taken by the king according to the goodness or badness of the soil" Manu.

In Cochin the incidence of tax per head is 2 Rs. 4 ans 8 p. and in Pudukota 2 Rs. 0. 11 p.

The incidence of tax per head in Baroda † is about 6 Baroda Rupees equivalent to 5 Bh. Rs. 5 ans. 5 p. The land tax is Rs. 3 ans. 11 p. 9 per head; abkarry 1 an. 6 p.; customs 5 ans. 7 p.; opium 4 ans. 8 p.

In the Bombay Native States, taxation is heavier than in Southern India—a circumstance which probably led to Sir Richard Temple's observation that "The average rate of revenue per head of the population will generally be found higher in the Native States than in the British territories." (India in 1880 by Sir Richard Temple Bart. Page 65.)

Crime. At the end of the year 1056 the Jail population of Travancore numbered 520 comprised of the following classes.

Hindus 378; Christians 86; and Mahomedans 56.

The census shows that one in every 4,618 people was a criminal, a satisfactory result showing how peaceful and law-abiding our population is. The ratio of criminal population among Hindus is 1 in 4,644; among Christians 1 in 5,797; and among Mahomedans 1 in 2,623.

The daily average number of prisoners in the Madras Presidency Jails during the year 1879 was 21,389 or a ratio of 1 criminal to every 1,457 people.

† Report for 1878-79.



CHAPTER II.

HOUSES.

There are 5,24,950 houses in Travancore i. e. an increase of 3.4 per cent on the number returned by the previous census. The parallelism in the increase of houses and population is very striking, the population having increased, as stated already, by 3.8 per cent on the old numbers.

Out of the total number of houses, 4,92,976 were occupied on the census night and 31,974 were unoccupied. The occupied houses form 94 per cent of the whole against 93 per cent in 1875. In Madras, the occupied houses form 89 per cent of the total.

The unoccupied houses number 6 per cent of the whole. In Shencotta the proportion of 'unoccupied houses' was the largest being 16 per cent of the whole against 15 per cent on the previous occasion. In Agasteeswaram the proportion of 'unoccupied houses' was 10 per cent; in Sharatala 8 per cent; in Puthanapuram 7.58 per cent and in Thovalay 7.36 per cent. The smallest proportion of empty houses on the census night was in Alengaud and Tiruvella where we have 3 per cent each. The subjoined statement gives the proportions of occupied and unoccupied houses in every Taluq.

HOUSES

103

No.	Taluqs.	Total number of houses.	No. of occupied houses.	Proportion of occupied houses.	No. of unoccupied houses.	Proportion of unoccupied houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thovalay	8,588	7,955	92.64	632	7.36
2	Agasteeswaram	20,849	18,681	89.66	2,168	10.40
3	Eraniel	24,238	23,149	95.51	1,089	4.49
4	Calcoothum	13,631	13,000	95.35	631	4.63
5	Vilavancode	14,589	13,092	90.39	1,497	10.26
6	Neyattinkaray	24,072	22,685	94.24	1,387	5.76
7	Trevandrum	10,846	10,130	93.48	716	6.59
8	Do.	10,549	9,815	93.04	734	6.96
9	Nedoomangad	11,636	10,703	91.98	933	8.02
10	Shoraingil	13,904	12,639	90.87	1,265	9.10
11	Kottarakaray	12,174	11,338	93.54	836	6.87
12	Puthanapuram	8,461	7,820	92.44	641	7.58
13	Shencotta	8,759	7,391	84.39	1,368	15.61
14	Quilon	22,208	21,179	95.37	1,029	4.63
15	Cunnattoor	13,470	12,647	93.89	823	6.11
16	Kurungapally	23,676	22,186	93.71	1,490	6.29
17	Karttipally	18,178	16,805	92.44	1,373	7.55
18	Mavalikaray	25,216	23,769	94.28	1,447	5.74
19	Chengannoor	17,143	16,230	94.67	913	5.32
20	Tiruvella	21,273	20,469	96.22	804	3.78
21	Amthalapalay	19,042	17,938	94.19	1,104	5.80
22	Sharatala	29,622	27,119	91.42	2,503	8.45
23	Vycome	17,567	16,598	94.54	969	5.52
24	Yettoomanoor	16,554	15,681	94.73	873	5.27
25	Cottayam	13,249	12,484	94.23	765	5.77
26	Chunganacherry	14,932	14,224	95.26	708	4.74
27	Meenachel	11,843	10,834	91.48	1,009	8.52
28	Moovattupalay	19,618	18,677	94.92	941	4.80
29	Todupalay	5,214	4,806	92.35	408	7.84
30	Cunnattunad	22,705	21,732	95.71	973	4.29
31	Alengaud	13,860	12,949	93.41	911	6.58
32	Paravoor	14,962	14,483	96.80	479	3.20
	Cardamom Hills	689	677	98.26	12	1.74
	Total	5,24,950	4,92,976	93.91	31,974	6.09

Out of the aggregate population of 24,01,153 for the whole State, 23,87,027 persons or 99 per cent of the whole were found in houses on the census night. The travelling population numbered 14,131 and the subjoined statement shows how they were accommodated at the time of their enumeration.

	Names of buildings.				Population.
1	Backwater landing places	...	...	...	1,815
2	Pagodas	...	...	...	1,493
3	Ships	...	...	...	947
4	Mosques and Churches	...	...	...	731
5	Jails...	...	...	...	691
6	Cartstands	...	...	...	625
7	Sentinels	...	...	...	613
8	Shops	...	...	...	585
9	Tannahs	...	...	...	517
10	Ambalams	...	...	...	481
11	On roads	...	...	...	453
12	Oottupurahs	...	...	...	415
13	Hospitals	...	...	...	374
14	Churches	...	...	...	355
15	Palaces	...	...	...	352
16	Travellers, Suthrams	...	...	...	148
17	Do. Bangalows	...	...	...	106
18	School-houses	...	...	...	34
19	Other places	...	...	...	3,396
Total.....					14,131
Houses.....					23,87,027
Total.....					24,01,158

Only one in every 170 persons was found absent from his house on the census night. This is a satisfactory result.

The travelling population enumerated shows an increase of 4,372 on the previous result. 947 were numbered in ships alone.

In 1875 no ships touched any of our parts on the census day.

Houses. The total number for the whole State is 5,24,950 houses and is in excess of the result of the previous census by 17,525 houses.

The highest number of houses in a Taluq is 29,662 and is found in Sharetala. Mavalikaray stands second having 25,216 houses in it. Eraniel has 24,238 houses. In 28 Taluqs out of 32, the number of houses is more than 10,000 in each. Todupulay has the least number of houses, there being only 5,214 in that Taluq; Cardamom Hills contained 689 houses according to the result of the preliminary census which was the only enumeration taken there.

The average number of houses per Taluq is 16,405. 16 Taluqs have each more than this average number of houses and the other 16 less than it.

Sharetala contains 5.65 per cent of the houses of the whole kingdom. Mavalikaray 4.80 per cent; Eraniel 4.62 per cent; Neyattunkaray 4.59 per cent; Karunagapully 4.51 per cent. The smallest proportion of houses is in the Cardamom Hills which has only .13 per cent of the whole. Todupulay Taluq contains nearly 1 per cent of the whole number of houses. An average Taluq contains 3.13 per cent of the total houses of the kingdom.

The appended table gives the Taluqs arranged in the order of their total houses in the censuses of 1875 and 1881.

Taluqs.	1875.		Taluqs.	1881.	
	Houses.	Proportion to total houses.		Houses.	Proportion to total houses.
1 Sharetala	28,968	5.71	Sharetala	29,662	5.65
2 Mavalikarav	24,929	4.91	Mavalikarav	25,216	4.80
3 Eraniel	24,233	4.78	Eraniel	24,238	4.62
4 Karunagapully	23,147	4.56	Neyattunkaray	24,072	4.59
5 Neyattunkaray	22,595	4.45	Karunagapully	23,676	4.51
6 Agusteeswaram	21,706	4.28	Cunnattunad	22,705	4.31
7 Quilon	21,369	4.21	Quilon	22,208	4.23
8 Cunnattunad	21,365	4.21	Tiruvella	21,273	4.05
9 Tiruvella	20,294	4.00	Agusteeswaram	20,849	3.97
10 Shirangil	18,970	3.74	Moovattupulay	19,618	3.74
11 Moovattupulay	18,721	3.69	Ambalapulay	19,042	3.63
12 Kartigapully	18,074	3.66	Shirangil	18,994	3.62
13 Ambalapulay	17,794	3.51	Kartigapully	18,178	3.46
14 Chengenoor	16,438	3.25	Vycome	17,567	3.35
15 Vycome	16,482	3.25	Chengenoor	17,143	3.27
16 Yettoomanoor	15,639	3.08	Yettoomanoor	16,554	3.15
17 Vilavancode	14,237	2.80	Chunganacherry	14,332	2.84
18 Chunganacherry	14,162	2.79	Vilavancode	14,589	2.78
19 Culcoolum	13,377	2.64	Culcoolum	13,634	2.60
20 Cunnattoor	12,361	2.53	Cunnattoor	13,470	2.57
21 Alengaud	12,790	2.52	Alengaud	13,360	2.54
22 Cottayam	12,434	2.45	Cottayam	13,249	2.52
23 Paravoor	11,838	2.33	Kottarakaray	12,174	2.32
24 Kottarakaray	11,687	2.30	Paravoor	11,962	2.28
25 Meenachel	11,255	2.22	Meenachel	11,843	2.26
26 Nedoomangad	10,941	2.17	Nedoomangad	11,636	2.22
27 Trevandram South	10,298	2.03	Trevandram South	10,846	2.07
28 Do. North	10,213	2.01	Do. North	10,549	2.01
29 Thovalay	8,585	1.69	Shencotta	8,759	1.67
30 Puthanapuram	8,461	1.67	Thovalay	8,588	1.64
31 Shencotta	8,145	1.60	Puthanapuram	8,461	1.61
32 Todupulay	4,846	.96	Todupulay	5,214	.99
Cardamom Hills	511	.10	Cardamom Hills	689	.13
Total.....	5,07,425	100	Total.....	5,24,950	100

The increase of 17,525 houses for the whole State distributed over the Taluqs gives an average increase of 547 houses per Taluq. In the Taluqs of Neyattunkaray, Ambalapulay and Cunnattunad, the increase is about three times this average. In 15 more Taluqs the number is greater than this average. In 12 Taluqs the number is less than this average. In Thovalay the increase is only 3 per cent; and in Eraniel 5 per cent. In Puthanapuram there is no increase at all. It is difficult to believe that in this Taluq alone there has been no increase to the number of dwellings while there is a general increase of habitations throughout the country. The reason ascertained is that the Punalur Suspension Bridge, a work of some magnitude had been completed since the last census, and that therefore the superfluous number of houses and people, the work had called forth into existence, had disappeared. Hence the present result of 8,461 houses for that Taluq which is exactly equal to that of 1875 is in truth an increase upon the *permanent* dwellings of that year. It is unfortunate that in the Taluq of Agusteeswaram alone there is a decrease of 857 houses since the last census. I have already explained in Chapter I. the reason of the diminished population of that Taluq. On a careful investigation into the cause of the decrease in houses, I learn that a large number of Shanars annually migrate to the neighbouring British village of Mannad at this season of the year in quest of work, and return in time for the toddy drawing season in their own villages which begins with the first showers in May. The emigration in the year of the census has been earlier in the season and in larger numbers than usual on account of the diminished rainfall of the previous monsoon which early indicated an exceptionally bad agricultural year. Under these circumstances their houses which are generally huts of the poorest kind were neglected and hence is the decrease in the census which would be otherwise unaccountable. Agusteeswaram is the richest portion of Nanjenad and is called the granary of South Travancore on account of its extensive paddy cultivation—nowhere is a drought so painfully felt or does a plenty so quickly permeate all classes as in Nanjenad.

Particulars of the roofing and value of houses will be next noticed.

The particulars are tabulated from census form No. I and the aggregate results will slightly differ from those given above, as that form was prepared 3 months before the final census; but the statistics are worth recording.

According to that form the houses number 5,22,263 or 2,687 houses less than that returned by the Final Census Form No. III.

Arranged under 'roofs' the numbers stand thus:—

Terraced	51	Shingled	223
Tiled	2,591	Zinc	104
Thatched	5,16,822	Under construction	2,470
Stone roof	2		
		Total.....	5,22,263.

The Thatched houses. The thatch referred to is of two kinds viz. straw and cadjan. Houses thatched with cadjan number 3,99,768 and with straw 1,17,054. 104 houses are returned as having a zinc roof—quite an innovation in this conservative land. We have been able also to ascertain from the census the number of houses in course of construction—a new item of information. The total of such houses is 2,470 or about 5 in a thousand.

The subjoined is a statement showing the proportion of houses under each kind of roof in every thousand.

	Proportion to 1000 houses.
Terraced	10
Tiled	4.96
Thatched with cadjan	765.46
Stone roof	.00
Shingled	.43
Thatched with straw	224.13
Zinc	.20
Houses under construction	4.72

1000.00

The foregoing table shows that the proportion of thatched houses in the whole is 889 to every thousand, while houses of all other sorts of roofing number only 11 in a

thousand. The superior advantages of thatched roofs have already been referred to in the Introduction; the peculiarities of the climate, alternating from excessive moisture in some months to extreme heat in others, added to the facilities of procuring cadjan-thatch on account of the abundance of the cocoanut trees in the land and the neatness of the thatch itself, to say nothing of the long existing custom and the early associations of boyhood, are all circumstances in its favor which it will take a long time for the Malayali to shake off. The thatching of a house is quite a ceremony with the native of Travancore. Certain days of the week must be avoided, such as Friday and Sunday. Saturday is an especially good day for thatching. Monday and Wednesday are also unobjectionable. All the village Nairs must be invited, and in a respectable Nair's house on the occasion of its annual thatching almost every house in the Kara is fairly represented. It is quite a gala day both with the owner and those who come for his service. The old people come and sit in the Poomugam and superintend the thatching. The able-bodied work, but in no case is the work heavy as it does not take more than 2 or 3 hours and is divided between a large number present. Tobacco serves to keep up the spirits of all the assembled workmen and is distributed without stint or measure. Conjee (അട) with a round of vegetable dishes, upon which the native is fastidious, forms a light repast in the morning; when all the numerous apartments including the main house, Vadakkathu, Thekkathu and Poomugum have been nicely dusted and thatched, it is time for the party to go to bathe. By the time they return from bath, the owner very hospitably arranges for a rich dinner, of which rice, not conjee forms the staple food. The banquet over, the villagers again chewing betel and tobacco to their hearts' content, retire. They take no wages, but are quite satisfied with the hospitality shown as they themselves expect the same service and to show the same attention in return. This is a fine institution due, I think to the communal ideas of the good old times, continuing still much in the same form, the rapid changes in society notwithstanding.

The cadjan thatch is most common in all the seaboard Taluqs, while in the interior Taluqs the thatch with straw

takes its place. In Shareetala there are 29,481 cadjan-thatched houses or 997 in a thousand. In Karunagapully the proportion of cadjan-thatched houses is 996 in a thousand. In Eraniel 994 in a thousand; in Paravoor 992; in Kartigapully 991 in a thousand; in Trevandrum (North) 983 in a thousand. The smallest proportion of cadjan-thatched houses is in Moovattupulay where it is 165 in a thousand.

With regard to straw-thatched houses we find that Moovattupulay stands first in the list having 829 houses in a thousand. Cunnattunad comes next, having 816 in a thousand; Shencotta is the third with 718 in a thousand; Kottarakaray has 703 in a thousand; Meenachel has 672 in a thousand; Todupulay has 615 in a thousand; Neduman-gad 594 in a thousand. Karunagapully has only 4 such houses in all or $1\frac{1}{2}$ houses in ten thousand. Looking at the map of Travancore we shall find that, in all Taluqs removed from the sea-board or the lakes, straw-thatch prevails while on the coast the cadjan thatch is the only one known. The cadjan used in thatch is itself of three kinds, one being the cocoanut fronds, another of the Palmyra and the third the (കടലാസ്) or the leaf of the Borassus. There is no Taluq in the country without cadjan-thatched houses. The straw-thatch is known only in 26 Taluqs.

Terraced roof. There are 51 houses in all with terraced roofs, of which the largest number 22 is found in the Taluq of Shencotta; 12 are found in the two Taluqs of Nanjenad. The remaining 17 are the total of 12 other Taluqs. The terraced roof is an appliance common in a dry climate and hence is not met with in most of the Taluqs of Travancore. Shencotta, Agusteeswaram and Thovalay where we have the largest number returned are the driest parts of Travancore. Only 33 houses were returned in the previous census under this kind of roof.

Tiled roof. There are 2,591 tiled houses in all, met with in 29 Taluqs of the country; Agusteeswaram has 995 tiled houses or 48 in a thousand. The three Taluqs of Shencotta, Trevandrum South and Thovalay have 1,150 tiled houses between them all. The total of the other 25 Taluqs comes to 446 tiled houses. Public feeling is against tiled roofs in general. Since the last census there is an increase of 436 houses under this roof.

Shingled roof. There are 223 houses with shingles on, mostly met with in the coffee district of Chunganacherry.

Zinc roof. Out of 104 houses in the kingdom with zinc roof 34 are found in the Taluq of Quilon.

Stone roof. There are two of such returned in the Taluq of Agusteeswaram. Strictly speaking these are not houses but inns or കല്ലുവീടുകൾ where perhaps a family such as that of the inn-keeper or watch permanently resides. There are hundreds of them in the country especially in South Travancore which are not returned in the census, as they are not used as 'dwelling houses.'

In the last report, zinc and stone were not distinguished as all these were included under the head of 'other kinds' of which 5,488 houses were returned for the whole State.

The following table gives, taluqwar, the numbers and proportion under each sort of roofing in a thousand houses.

TALUQ.	PROPORTION TO 1,000															
	Terraced. Proportion.	Tiled. Proportion.	Thatched with cudjan. Proportion.	Same roof. Proportion.	Shingled. Proportion.	Thatched with straw. Proportion.	Zinc. Proportion.	Under con- struction. Proportion.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Talukaly	2	23	267	30.75	8235	948.33							10	1.17	13.13	
Agusteeswaram	10	48	925	47.65	19767	948.69	2	10					19	2.21	87.47	
Exaid.	1	94	23	95	24625	994.46									110.45	
Calasum.	1	97	26	1.92	12937	947.27									46.31	
Vilvancoode.	1	97	5	21	14522	995.95									48.32	
Trevandrum South.	3	28	361	33.45	10347	958.36							1766	77.06	167.70	
Do. North.	2	19	84	8.05	10288	963.65									78.74	
Nedemangad.				44	4602	100.07							7	.67	58.50	
Shirangil.				37	18765	879.81									175.92	
Todupulay.	1	12	1	.06	3507	290.53			1	11			2100	110.60	69.57	
Shencotta.	22	2.50	627	59.82	1003	216.05							8494	703.67	43.51	
Quilon.				1.06	20160	940.75							6339	100.99	26.29	
Onnathoor.				22	8526	634.29							5328	718.96	130.62	
Karunagapully.	3	13	3	.13	29602	996.37							1095	50.35	20.14	
Kartikapully.				.06	18040	901.48							4	.17	76.52	
Navalakaray.				1.54	22260	883.31									118.46	
Chengannoor.				.18	14206	832.02							2735	116.47	35.20	
Trivella.				1.14	12927	611.64							2530	165.75	58.27	
Ambalapalay.				1.62	18378	944.95							8120	384.48	88.46	
Sharetala.				10	29451	1097.02							691	27.88	85.28	
Vycome.				2	11	1541	851.71								69.39	
Todupulay.				.36	10598	640.56							2006	114.51	60.35	
Changanacherry.				4.99	12380	990.85							5886	355.65	51.86	
Seemachel.	1	97	17	1.14	10820	724.67							710	63.70	53.66	
Soovattupalay.	1	98	10	.25	3750	316.64			219	14.67			3816	235.39	113.95	
Pecimuly.				.21	3235	165.30							7609	672.29	94.40	
Changanad.	1	19		.84	1240	275.04							16238	829.59	42.14	
Alangad.	1	97	23	1.72	7128	534.40							3174	615.24	127.56	
Paravoor.	1	98	18	1.31	11871	992.36							18447	816.06	63.47	
Total.	31	103891	4.96	309768	785.46	2	00.223		43	117064	224.13	104	20	2470	4.72	

Class of Houses. The schedules (Census Form No. I) returned the class of houses determined in reference to their money value. Houses worth more than 1,000 Rs. were placed in the first class; houses valued between 200 and 1,000 Rs. in the second class; and all below, in the third class.

The houses are thus arranged under the three classes.

	Number.	Percentage to the whole.
First Class	... 3,063	.59
Second Class	... 16,343	3.13
Third Class	... 5,00,382	95.81
Unknown	... 2,475	.47

Total..... 5,22,263 100.00

The 'unknown class' is of the houses that were in course of construction.

The third class houses form 95 per cent of the whole. It is gratifying to remark that the proportions of each class to the whole are nearly the same as the result arrived at in the previous census—a further proof of the accuracy of the two censuses.

The comparison stands thus:—

	1050	1056
	Percentage to the whole.	Percentage to the whole.
First Class houses...	.43	.59
Second Class	... 3.09	3.13
Third Class	... 96.48	95.1
Unknown...	...	.47

In the Taluq of Agusteeswaram there are 198 first class houses; in Trevandrum North 190; in Sharetala 182. There are only 8 first class houses in Todupulay.

The highest proportion of first class houses is, as before, in Trevandrum North where we have 1.82 per cent of the whole against 1.12 per cent on the last occasion. In Trevandrum South the proportion of first class houses is 1.38 per cent. In Shencotta we have 1.14 per cent; and in the other Taluqs less than 1 per cent each. There is no Taluq without first class houses.

The second class houses in the country form 3 per cent of the whole. The largest number is 1,595 in the Sharetala Taluq. Agusteeswaram has 1,062 second class houses. Ambalapulay has 789 and Yettoomanoor has 717. Neyattunkaray and Tiruvella have each 716 and 702 respectively. The number in 18 Taluqs varies from 300 to 700 second class houses. In 8 Taluqs there are from 100 to 300 second class houses. Todupulay stands last in the list having 115 second class houses in it.

The two Taluqs of Trevandrum North and South have the largest proportion of second class houses being 6.52 per cent and 6.31 per cent respectively. In Shencotta the proportion of second class houses to the whole is 5.47 per cent. The smallest proportion is in Cunnattoor where the second class houses form 1.28 per cent of the total.

The third class houses number 5,00,382 for the whole State and are 25 times as numerous as the first and second class houses put together. There are 163 third class houses to every first class house and 31 third class houses to every house in the second class.

Sharetala has the largest number of third class houses as of the second class, there being 27,707. Mavalikaray has 24,460 third class houses. Eraniel has 23,661. The smallest number is 4,994 found in Todupulay. With regard to houses, Todupulay has the smallest number under the first, second and third classes. Sharetala has six times the number of third class houses in Todupulay. The largest proportion of third class houses is in Cunnattoor being 98.04 per cent of the whole. Eraniel stands next having 97.94 per cent; the smallest proportion is 90.92 per cent in the Taluq of Trevandrum North.

The average number of third class houses per Taluq is 15,637; the number of second class houses per Taluq is 511; and the number of first class is 96.

It would be interesting to find out, from a census, the class of houses under each kind of roof—an information not obtained either in the present or past tabulation. The point will be noted and the defect remedied in the next census.

The numbers and proportions of each class of houses are shown, taluqwar, in the subjoined table:

	TALUQS.	No. of first class houses.	Percentage to total No. of houses.	No. of second class houses.	Percentage to total No. of houses.	No. of third class houses.	Percentage to total No. of houses.	Total No. of houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thovalay.	77	90	204	2.40	8226	96.55	8507
2	Agusteeswaram.	199	95	1052	6.09	15533	93.55	2071
3	Eraniel.	63	26	325	1.35	23661	97.94	240
4	Culeolulum.	107	79	435	3.22	12916	96.65	133
5	Vilavancode.	96	65	357	2.48	14070	96.53	1533
6	Neyattunkaray.	143	60	716	3.00	22822	96.70	2366
7	Tiruvella South.	149	138	681	6.31	9886	91.60	107
8	Do. North.	190	182	881	6.52	9306	90.92	1039
9	Nedoomanad.	21	18	250	2.18	11174	97.14	114
10	S. Irainji.	58	31	358	1.98	18396	96.40	188
11	Kottaray.	69	66	279	2.31	11655	96.56	120
12	Pathanapuram.	23	28	199	2.2	1074	96.9	828
13	Shencotta.	100	114	482	5.47	8301	93.11	878
14	Quilon.	17	28	38	2.58	2082	96.21	216
15	Cunnattoor.	24	17	172	1.28	1322	98.4	1341
16	Karnagapully.	170	72	459	1.94	2398	97.0	236
17	Karigapully.	75	43	534	2.95	17429	96.7	180
18	Mavalikaray.	103	41	530	2.1	24460	97.02	250
19	C. Cunnattoor.	71	12	505	2.06	16483	96.4	170
20	Tiruvella.	76	35	702	3.3	20229	96.0	217
21	Ambalapulay.	144	76	789	4.14	18024	94.0	187
22	Sharetala.	182	61	1594	6.59	277	93.7	2944
23	Vycome.	116	61	418	2.35	16921	96.6	1744
24	Yettoomanoor.	123	75	717	4.35	1665	94.6	1641
25	Cattayam.	118	87	540	4.08	1251	94.6	1317
26	Chungamacherry.	34	56	603	4.04	1418	95	1487
27	M. enacul.	31	74	441	3.74	1121	94.5	117
28	Moovattupulay.	40	19	206	1.44	1914	97.9	1947
29	Todupulay.	8	16	115	2.23	499	99.8	511
30	Cunnattoor.	97	43	694	2.63	2178	96.3	2247
31	Aleagaud.	39	29	279	2.07	1297	97.1	1329
32	Paravoor.	93	76	464	3.76	1137	95.2	1198
	Total.	3063	59	16313	3.13	510382	96.81	519288

Families. The total number of families returned by the census is 5,08,242 for a total population of 23,73,841 according to that form (No. I). The average number of persons for a family is 4.67. The average number of persons for a family was 4.69 in the previous census.

There is an increase of 22,437 families since 1875, which, calculated upon the aggregate increase of population, gives about 4 persons to a family. This proportionate increase in families and population is a satisfactory result.

The total number of houses compared with the total families gives '97 of a family to each house against '96 of a family to a house in the last census. Comparing families with occupied houses, we get 1'03 of a family to each house against 1'04 of a family in the former census. I need scarcely remark how marvellous the coincidences are.

House names. 4,58,466 houses or 87 per cent of the total are known by 'names.' This figure includes the names of 'Illums' belonging to Numburi Brahmins, of the 'Matoms' or 'Agarams' of the Foreign Brahmins, of 'Veedoos' of the Sudras and of the 'Kymilas' of the Elavas which last are called after the names of the compounds in which they live. A house name is a peculiarity pertaining to the true native population of this country and hence we find that no house names are returned in the Taluqs of Agusteeswaram, Thovalay and Shencotta, peopled almost entirely by the Tamil races of the Eastern Coast. In the three frontier Taluqs the populations congregate in villages and streets like those common in the Madras Coast and the interior economy of houses there, is quite different from that of a Nair household. As we go more and more north, we find the proportion of houses without names, smaller and smaller. In Quilon out of a total number of 22,208 houses there are only 29 houses found in the schedules without names. In Shareetala with a total of nearly 30,000 houses, only 41 are returned without names. In Cunnattoor there are 8 houses without names. In Yettoomanoor Taluq, which has 16,554 houses, there is just one house without a name. In Mavalikarar, Vycome, Chunganacherry and Meenachel, there is no house without a name. It must not be understood, however, that no aliens are settled in these Taluqs; but on the contrary there are many such families who quietly follow the custom of the land. I know for instance Pandi Vellalar families settled in Meenachel Taluq whose kith and kin are in the remote Tinnevely villages, but who have quite forgotten Tamil having spoken only Malayalam for generations in their households and who wear the ordinary 'Moonda' and 'Nariathu' and are in other respects like a Travancorean, except in their marriage customs and law of succession. They have all adopted a name for their houses in common with their Nair neighbours.

The subjoined Statement presents the interesting information under 'house names.'

	TALUQS.	Total Houses.	Number having names.	Percentage	Number without names.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thovalay. ...	8,588	...	...	8,588	100.00
2	Agusteeswaram ...	20,849	...	...	20,849	100.00
3	Eranjel ...	24,238	8,351	34.50	15,887	65.50
4	Calcooim ...	13,634	5,17	42.67	7,817	57.33
5	Vilavancode... ..	14,189	14,466	99.16	123	.84
6	Neyattinkkary ...	24,072	23,032	95.68	1,04	4.32
7	Treandrum South ...	10,840	9,855	90.86	991	9.14
8	Do. North... ..	10,549	10,086	95.61	463	4.39
9	Nedoomangad ...	11,630	11,511	98.98	119	1.02
10	Sheraingil ...	18,994	18,701	98.46	293	1.54
11	Kottarakaray ...	12,174	12,079	99.22	95	.78
12	Puthanapuram ...	8,461	8,269	97.73	192	2.27
13	Shencotta ...	8,753	...	...	8,753	100.00
14	Quilon ...	22,208	22,179	99.87	29	.13
15	Cunnattoor ...	13,471	13,46	99.94	8	.06
16	Karunagapully ...	23,671	23,588	99.63	83	.35
17	Kartigapally. ...	18,171	18,161	99.91	10	.05
18	Mavalikarar ...	25,10	25,216	100.00	...	...
19	Chengemnoor ...	17,143	16,931	98.76	212	1.24
20	Tiravella ...	21,271	21,261	99.94	10	.05
21	Amabalapalay ...	19,041	19,011	99.85	30	.16
22	Shareetala ...	29,661	29,621	99.86	40	.14
23	Vycome ...	17,561	17,567	100.00	...	...
24	Yettoomanoor ...	16,554	16,553	99.99	1	.01
25	Cottayam ...	13,211	13,411	99.94	8	.06
26	Chunganacherry ...	14,932	14,932	100.00	...	...
27	Meenachel ...	11,841	11,843	100.00	...	...
28	Moovattupalay ...	19,011	19,591	99.86	27	.14
29	Todupalay ...	5,211	5,202	99.77	9	.17
30	Cunnattunad ...	22,701	22,680	99.89	21	.11
31	Angand ...	13,361	13,291	99.54	70	.52
32	Paravoor ...	11,961	11,940	99.83	21	.18
33	Cardamom Hills ...	691	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	24,951	4,58,466	87.34	65,792	11.66

The 'occupied' houses number, as already stated 4,92,976 or 94 per cent of the total. Of this number, the

houses belonging to the different religionists stand thus distributed:—

	Houses	Percentage to the total houses occupied
The Hindus were found in	3,74,673	or 76.00
Mahomedans " " "	25,622	or 5.20
Christians " " "	92,660	or 18.00
Jews " " "	21	or 0.00
Total.....	4,92,976	or 100.00

Each occupied house in the kingdom had an average of 4.84 persons to it, on the census night. The average to a Hindu house is 4.69 persons; the average to a Mahomedan house is 5.73 persons; to a Christian house 5.38 persons and to a Jew's dwelling 4.62 persons. The number of persons per occupied house in Madras is 5.5. In districts the number varies from 4.5 to 8.4 persons to a house.

A table is shown below from which some interesting details of the numbers living in each house may be gathered.

Taluk.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total
Thuvaiy	216	183	152	809	405	204	103	48	20							1868
Agastawaran	88	12	43	24	133	871	543	236	63	20						2145
Eraniel	9146	5031	3094	2016	1153	707	430	230	43							13007
Chicoolum	4217	2891	2421	1843	818	169	322	184	111	31	1					12000
Vilavancode	6631	3291	1871	1278	784	439	235	381	45	13	1					22000
Neyyankarai	10574	3736	2359	2522	1388	804	480	534	107	29	1	1				16137
Travancore South	5708	1638	1930	919	544	305	179	215	53	9						8119
Do North	4682	1681	1099	878	518	300	174	244	54	7						10700
Sherafnelli	1832	1777	1037	913	838	428	810	418	28	2						17627
Kottarakkay	8410	3637	2461	1495	4007	806	379	579	89	5						11889
Puthanapuram	5380	1940	1405	880	610											7990
Shencotta	4274	1079	77	728	403	404	347	415	25	7						7397
Quilon	3910	1171	983	619	391	251	130	217	31	4						7397
Cunnathoor	7337	4513	311	2398	1575	725	131	181	21	4						21720
Karunagapully	6077	2392	147	1044	716	925	55	548	92	25						1204
Karthampally	12421	3798	2638	1638	555	441	367	57	37	3						22787
Mataikarai	8116	2817	177	1940	848	600	28	329	28	6	1	1				16800
Chengannoor	10804	4076	319	2218	7394	666	406	814	58	24	1					22760
Tiruvella	687	3649	371	1727	696	534	887	683	41	5						16790
Ambalapully	9150	3797	2977	1876	1109	574	331	220	16	3						20460
Sharetala	6420	434	342	1691	1011	879	455	501	35	5	1					17000
Vycome	8699	1115	237	1654	808	559	426	212	122	77	6	29	3			22119
Yettanamoor	8560	283	203	1363	808	559	232	426	44	11						16800
Cottayam	7458	5676	158	1363	808	559	232	426	44	11						16800
Chungamacherry	8705	6038	169	1363	808	559	232	426	44	11						16800
Meenachai	8092	2184	1798	1077	1041	371	282	280	42	5						1425
Moovattupully	7691	3636	2714	1638	807	485	337	388	43	4						16870
Todupully	5537	729	511	319	7424	710	574	120	20	4						10810
Cunnathunad	7404	4824	8481	2603	1387	851	110	170	18	2						21760
Alco, and	327	2164	1797	1190	1035	400	240	479	51	7						12880
Paravoor	2430	2268	179	1138	716	428	329	200	88	24	6					1180
Cardamom Hills	800	103	60	85	48	29	19	23	3							71
Total	221988	91852	68108	44381	27168	16360	10249	13078	1801	408	60	22	5	1		400070

By far the large majority of houses accommodate only a limited number in each. In 2,21,988 houses the number of persons living in each is less than 4 or in other words there are from 1 to 4 persons only in 45 per cent of the total houses of the kingdom. In 91,802 houses, or 19 per cent of the total number there are 5 persons living in each. In 66,103 or 13 per cent of the total houses there are 6 persons in each; in 44,381 or 9 per cent of the total houses there are 7 in each. Only in 5 per cent of the total number of houses there are more than 10 persons found living in each. There are 1,501 houses in Travancore each holding from 16 to 20 persons; 408 houses each holding from 21 to 30 persons; 80 houses from 31 to 40 persons; 25 houses from 41 to 50 persons. There are 5 houses each holding from 51 to 60 persons and one house in the kingdom holding 61 persons.

This house is No. 9 in one of the sections of the Town of Alleppy and belongs to a Mahomedan merchant. The total inmates numbered 61 on the census day and their entries cover three pages of a full sheet—schedule. 26 males and 35 females are returned, of whom 36 are adults and 25 are children. The adults and children of each sex stand distributed thus:—

	Males.	Females
Adults	13	23
Children	13	12
Total.....	26	35
Total.....		61

According to the garden survey of 1012 M. E. there are 7,48,147 purayidems or gardens and according to the Ayacut of 973 there are 39,41,815 paraahs or about 5,63,116 acres. Compared with houses there is for every house 1.43 of a garden plus 1.07 acre of paddy land. There are in all 2,44,691 holders of garden lands or one person in every nine, is a garden owner. Every owner of a garden land has, on an average, 3 gardens.

The 5,63,116 acres of rice land is owned by 2,89,680 persons i. e. one in every 8 persons has a piece of paddy land to his name. Each man's holding measures on an average 13 para's or nearly two acres. The majority of our farms are small in size. Travancore affords a good instance of the advantages of small farming. A farmer owning 100 para's or 14 acres of paddy land with one or two gardens, holding in all 500 bearing coconut trees, 10 jack and 50 suparee trees will pass for a respectable land holder. The kist due to the Government on such a holding will be 70 Rs. in the year, which circumstance also will go to raise a man in the estimation of his neighbours.

There are in Travancore 78 houses per square mile against 92 houses per square mile in Cochin, 67 per square mile in Pudukota, and 46 per square mile in the Madras Presidency. Compared with the districts of the Madras Presidency, Travancore has a greater density of houses per square mile than 15 districts of that Presidency. The highest density is in Tanjore where there are 119 houses to a square mile. The average of the 5 districts* named in the margin is 98 houses per square mile.

I have already stated that the number of our houses has increased by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon the total of the last census. Throughout the Madras Presidency the increase is 1.21,773 houses upon a total number of 63,07,592 houses in 1871, that is an increase of 1.93 per cent in 10 years. This is not the normal rate of increase. The increment of 2 per cent houses upon the total figure of 1871 is the net increase for the Presidency, deducting the large decrease of habitations in some of the districts affected by the famine of 1877. The normal increase can be ascertained from the results of the Non-famine districts and the abnormal decrease from the districts covered by the famine area.

* Ganjam.
Vizagapatam.
Tanjore.
Tinnevely.
Malabar.

I give below the results of houses and population in the two areas for 1871 and 1881.

No.	Non-Famine Districts.	Houses.		Increase or Decrease + or -	Percentage of Increase or Decrease + or -	Population.		Increase or Decrease + or -	Percentage of Increase or Decrease + or -
		1871	1881			1871	1881		
1	Ganjam	3,41,404	3,59,182	17,778	5.21	15,29,088	17,49,694	2,20,606	14.43
2	Vizagapatam	4,89,419	5,50,225	60,806	12.44	21,50,139	24,85,141	3,35,002	15.58
3	Godavari	3,89,713	4,46,482	56,769	14.56	15,92,939	17,91,512	1,98,573	12.47
4	Krishna	2,85,858	2,87,812	1,954	0.68	14,52,374	15,48,480	96,106	6.62
5	S. Arnot	2,25,761	2,66,729	40,968	18.15	17,55,917	18,14,788	58,871	3.36
6	Tanjore	3,69,884	4,35,838	65,954	17.83	19,73,731	21,39,883	1,66,152	8.42
7	Tinnevely	2,10,690	2,34,292	23,602	11.20	12,00,408	12,15,033	14,625	1.22
8	Chingleput	4,03,893	4,33,340	29,447	7.32	16,93,959	16,99,787	5,828	0.34
9	Madras City	1,84,569	2,00,446	15,877	8.60	9,18,362	9,59,514	41,152	4.46
10	Madras City	1,35,462	1,68,825	33,363	24.65	22,61,250	23,55,035	93,785	4.16
11	Madras City	51,741	64,550	12,809	24.76	3,97,552	4,05,848	8,296	2.09
12	Madras City	34,01,826	36,60,277	2,58,451	7.59	1,09,75,189	11,82,56,069	17,30,880	15.74
Total		34,01,826	36,60,277	2,58,451	7.59	1,09,75,189	11,82,56,069	17,30,880	15.74
Famine Districts.									
1	Bellary	3,31,948	3,17,475	-14,473	-4.36	16,68,046	15,53,696	-1,14,350	-6.86
2	Cuddapah	3,39,063	2,78,531	-60,532	-17.85	13,51,134	11,21,088	-2,30,046	-17.03
3	Kurnool	2,05,884	1,75,000	-30,884	-14.99	9,59,619	7,00,300	-2,59,319	-26.99
4	Nellore	2,63,820	2,54,559	-9,261	-3.49	13,76,814	12,50,238	-1,26,576	-9.19
5	Chingleput	2,61,100	2,40,375	-20,725	-7.94	16,57,690	15,00,584	-1,57,106	-9.48
6	Chingleput	1,41,434	1,63,038	21,604	15.27	9,38,184	9,81,281	43,097	4.59
7	Salem	3,31,519	3,44,402	12,883	3.89	19,66,395	15,90,565	-3,75,830	-18.63
8	N. Arcot	3,29,844	3,10,205	-19,639	-5.95	18,17,814	16,17,461	-2,00,353	-11.03
9	Madure	4,43,513	4,50,430	6,917	1.56	22,69,615	21,48,680	-1,20,935	-5.33
Total		23,25,129	26,86,004	3,60,875	15.52	14,305,997	12,62,436	-1,685,561	-11.74
Pudukotta		77,638	74,634	-3,004	-3.87	3,16,665	3,02,127	-14,538	-4.59
Grand Total		63,07,592	64,29,865	1,22,273	1.93	3,15,97,872	3,11,70,631	-4,27,241	-1.35

In a comparison of the two years* results, it must be remembered that the census of the former year is not quite reliable "the 1871 figures being not slightly but very considerably understated." But the comparison will not be vitiated if the figures have been *uniformly* understated; it will be presently shown however that the error was not uniform. In Salem which was a complete famine district the decrease in the number of houses has been 12 per cent, while in Coimbatore another fairly representative famine district there has not only been no decrease, but the present result shows an increase of 8 per cent houses on the old figures. In the severely distressed district of Chingleput there is an increase again of 15 per cent houses while there is a decrease of 17 per cent in Cudappa. In Kurnool the loss was 14 per cent upon the past census figures while in the district of Madura, which fell within the severely distressed area, there has been an increase of about 2 per cent. The general effect of the famine upon the 9 districts is that, in the present census, the number of houses is less by 5 per cent than that of the previous year (1871). The loss of population is double that proportion. It must not be forgotten that since 1878 the return of the usual seasons has arrested the unnatural decreases, and the natural forces of increase have had a fair play during more than 3 years. This can be illustrated from the results arrived at by a special census of selected parts of the famine area; the result of 15 Taluqs specially censused showed that, in 1878 the decrease in them since 1871 was 12 per cent in houses and 23 per cent in population. The present ameliorated condition showing a decrease of only 5 per cent in houses and 11 per cent in population is due entirely to the recovery of natural forces which have operated without obstruction since the famine disappeared.

Turning to the non-famine districts the total for them shows a gain of 7 per cent in houses and 11 per cent in population upon the census of 1871. This does not compare unfavorably with our result of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in houses and 4 per cent in population for a period of 6 years.

* 1871 and 1881.
Administration Report for Madras Presidency 1877-78.

One inference can, I think, be safely drawn from the above comparison, the defects of enumerations notwithstanding; viz that increase in dwellings is accompanied by an increase in population, as is seen in non-famine districts and that vice versa decrease of houses goes hand in hand with decrease of population as in famine districts. I have not at hand the statistics of other Presidencies to refer to, but I feel confident that those figures, if obtained, will not controvert this inference drawn from the Madras census results.

In the Cochin census it would appear there is an increase of 6 per cent in the number of houses and a loss in population to the extent of 14 per cent which contradicts this law generalized from a large sphere of statistics and hence requires, I think, some further elucidation before it can be accepted as trustworthy.

CHAPTER. III.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES.

The total population of the State is 24,01,158 and is distributed between the sexes in the following manner.

Number of males.....	11,97,134
Number of females.....	12,04,024

Total.....24,01,158

The excess of females over males is 6,890, there being 501.43 females to 498.57 males in every thousand persons; that is there are 100.58 females to every 100 males. The proportion according to the result of the previous census was 101 females to 100 males.

For a total of 7,88,229 children there are 4,13,974 boys and 3,74,255 girls. The boys are more numerous by 39,719 or we have 90.41 girls to every 100 boys. The proportions according to the previous result, was 85 girls to 100 boys. It would appear that the girls have increased at a greater rate than boys but the statistical doctrine "that more boys are born into the world than girls" is still maintained by our figures. The adults number 16,12,929 of whom there are 7,83,160 men and 8,29,769 women. The excess of women over men is 46,609 or there are 105.95 women to 100 men. The proportion in the last census was 110 women to 100 men. The small difference is due to the increase of girls which has therefore affected the proportion among adults.

Hindus. There are 17,55,610 Hindus, of whom 8,72,770 are males and 8,82,840 are females; the proportion is 101.15 females to 100 males. The proportion in the former census was 101.57 females to 100 males.

The Hindu children number 5,59,295 or 32 per cent of the total Hindu population. They are thus distributed between the sexes; boys 2,94,534; girls 2,64,761. They stand in the proportion of 89.89 girls to 100 boys against 85.13 girls to 100 boys in the previous census.

The Hindu adults number 11,96,315 or 68 per cent of the total Hindu population. The males number 5,78,236 and females 6,18,079. In other words there are 106.89 women to 100 men.

Mahommedans. The Mahommedans number 1,46,909 or 6 per cent of the population of the State. Males 73,988; females 72,921. The proportion is 95.56 females to 100 males.

There are in all 51,482 children among Mahomedans and they form 35 per cent of the total Mahomedan population. It is composed of 27,035 males, and 24,447 females. There are 90.43 girls to 100 boys.

The Mahomedan adults number 95,427 of whom 46,953 are males and 48,474 females i. e. there are 103.23 females to 100 males against 108.64 females to 100 males in the previous census. The slight decrease in the proportion of women to men seems to be made up by the increase in the proportion of girls to boys. The proportions are that there are 90 girls to 100 boys now, against 85 girls to 100 boys in the past census.

Christians. The total Christian population of the State is 4,98,542; of whom the Protestants number 57,318; Roman Catholics 1,53,815 and Syrians 2,87,409. They form 11.50 per cent, 30.85 per cent, and 57.65 per cent of the total Christians respectively.

The Christian children number 1,77,425 and Christian adults 3,21,117, or 36 per cent and 64 per cent of the total population respectively.

Of Christian children 92,389 are males and 85,036 females or 92.04 girls for 100 boys. The adults number 3,21,117 of whom the males are 1,57,935 and the females 1,63,182. They stand in the proportion of 103.32 women to 100 men.

The Protestant children number 21,752 or 38 per cent of the total Protestants. The boys number 11,256 and girls 10,496. We have a proportion of 93.25 girls to 100 boys.

The Protestant adults number 35,566 or 17,231 men and 18,335 women. The women are in the proportion of 106.41 to 100 men.

The Roman Catholic children number 56,856 of whom 29,321 are boys and 27,035 girls or 92.20 girls to 100 boys. The children form 37 per cent of the total Roman Catholic population.

The Roman Catholic adults number 97,439 or 63 per cent of the total. There are 47,406 males and 50,033 females or the proportions are 105.58 females to 100 males.

The Syrian children number 99,317 out of a total population of 2,87,409 or the children form 35 per cent of the total. There are 51,812 boys and 47,505 girls or 91.39 girls to 100 boys.

The Syrian adults number 1,88,092 composed of 93,298 men and 94,794 women. There are 101.60 women to 100 men.

Jews. The small number of 97 Jews is distributed between the sexes thus: 52 males and 45 females, or 86.54 females to 100 males. There are 27 children and 70 adults.

The children are made up of 16 boys and 11 girls or 68.75 girls to 100 boys. The adults 70, contain 34 men and 34 women or 94.44 females to 100 males.

The accompanying table gives the proportions of females to 100 males under each religion distinguishing children from adults

Statement showing the proportion of females to 100 males.

Taluds.	Hindus.			Mahomedans.			Christians.			Jews.			Total.		
	Children.	Adults.	Total.	Children.	Adults.	Total.	Children.	Adults.	Total.	Children.	Adults.	Total.	Children.	Adults.	Total.
1 Thovalay	89.28	113.22	105.14	75.82	100.92	91.90	85.48	107.85	99.62	...	...	...	88.22	112.22	104.05
2 Agasteeswaram	97.41	114.67	108.74	113.94	112.60	112.73	98.75	118.08	110.18	...	...	...	98.49	115.17	109.27
3 Etaniel	89.31	111.14	102.78	81.19	103.96	94.54	94.20	114.18	105.08	...	...	...	90.40	111.71	103.39
4 Culcoolum	87.25	109.14	100.91	103.74	94.83	98.29	87.03	114.43	100.59	...	...	...	87.84	108.84	100.74
5 Vilavancode	83.00	100.69	98.16	99.80	107.00	106.41	87.83	106.51	98.62	...	...	...	86.12	106.80	93.54
6 Neyattinkaray	86.40	108.07	99.69	91.03	117.68	107.00	91.02	100.66	96.08	...	...	...	87.32	107.47	99.59
7 Trevandrum South	87.58	105.58	99.56	88.55	104.35	98.29	89.91	114.13	104.22	...	...	...	87.94	106.11	98.81
8 Do. North	82.26	109.08	99.80	103.63	87.50	93.12	88.85	102.36	97.48	...	...	...	84.53	106.92	99.11
9 Nedoomangad	93.37	97.98	98.11	93.85	92.53	93.03	89.33	66.76	73.50	...	...	...	97.86	96.99	97.28
10 Sheraingil	83.58	115.21	105.65	86.68	129.92	109.50	89.33	66.76	73.50	...	...	...	88.96	117.70	106.87
11 Kottarakaray	91.17	102.15	98.58	94.42	87.80	90.28	98.57	99.10	98.91	...	...	...	92.34	100.73	97.94
12 Puthanapuram	91.81	103.64	99.76	84.92	104.68	97.61	87.06	102.87	97.09	...	...	...	90.75	103.63	99.33
13 Shencotta	83.80	120.94	109.10	66.52	103.09	88.23	101.59	113.20	109.46	...	...	...	87.21	119.41	107.50
14 Quilon	92.03	110.65	104.41	94.27	111.51	103.25	98.65	108.83	104.83	...	...	...	93.28	110.53	104.55
15 Cannattoor	98.45	102.44	101.31	101.20	82.37	88.05	107.03	92.16	96.44	...	...	...	99.98	99.94	99.95
16 Karungaspully	96.35	114.47	108.47	82.66	104.53	98.41	87.00	118.22	106.42	...	...	...	93.83	113.66	106.98
17 Kartigapully	88.77	115.24	106.20	89.64	104.04	90.89	83.43	101.64	96.99	...	...	...	83.81	113.29	104.88
18 Mavalikaray	87.03	108.53	101.69	93.22	104.10	100.27	87.70	102.21	96.89	...	...	...	87.40	107.51	100.94
19 Chingennoor	84.38	103.51	97.63	85.49	107.98	100.28	83.66	98.34	92.78	...	...	...	84.52	102.44	96.50
20 Tiruvella	98.38	95.32	96.26	117.77	98.30	104.65	89.96	94.81	93.21	...	...	...	95.82	95.20	95.39
21 Ambalapalay	91.37	101.04	98.05	121.69	114.58	116.45	94.80	94.43	94.39	...	...	...	93.45	100.47	98.28
22 Shareetala	84.61	112.08	102.60	91.31	92.53	92.42	94.60	105.82	101.86	...	...	...	87.38	100.01	102.31
23 Vayome	92.47	103.22	99.87	87.68	92.89	90.78	85.51	101.08	94.95	...	...	...	90.90	102.52	98.72
24 Yettomanoor	94.01	104.76	101.69	93.58	112.57	105.07	89.94	96.95	97.97	...	...	...	96.93	102.14	100.42
25 Cottayam	76.61	105.26	95.56	85.00	96.90	92.35	84.06	108.71	99.44	...	...	...	79.34	106.30	96.79
26 Chunganacherry	88.57	96.85	94.39	97.06	81.45	86.11	87.78	99.48	95.16	...	...	...	88.62	96.96	94.28
27 Meenachel	79.07	102.93	94.61	91.13	86.53	88.11	83.33	107.61	98.13	...	...	...	81.45	102.61	95.08
28 Movattupalay	88.78	104.68	99.21	81.26	90.82	87.54	88.08	101.71	96.35	...	...	...	91.00	106.46	101.41
29 Tedupalay	94.25	107.34	102.72	80.03	96.52	90.62	96.23	108.19	103.92	...	...	...	87.74	103.32	97.17
30 Cunnattunad	94.16	103.00	100.10	98.36	101.26	100.23	95.95	103.23	101.49	...	...	...	95.31	102.02	99.32
31 Alengaud	91.37	101.74	98.38	82.94	90.99	88.17	91.97	96.35	94.74	...	...	...	95.31	102.02	99.32
32 Paravoor	93.77	85.44	88.63	33.33	11.11	13.33	62.50	21.43	26.56	...	...	...	93.35	83.03	86.19
Cardamom Hills	89.89	106.89	101.15	90.43	103.24	98.56	92.04	103.32	99.16	...	...	...	90.41	105.35	100.35
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



The increase or decrease of the sexes under each religion will be briefly noticed.

The Hindu males have increased by 29,210 or 3.47 per cent on the old figure they having gone up from 8,43,530 in 1875 to 8,72,770 in the present census. Their females have also increased but not to the same extent, their ratio of increase being only 3.04 per cent against 3.47 per cent among males. The females number 8,82,840 now, against 8,56,787 in the former year being 26,053 more than before.

The Mahomedan males have increased from 70,369 to 73,988 or 3,619 more than formerly. The Mahomedan females have increased from 69,536 to 72,921 or 3,385 more. The proportions of increase are 5.14 per cent among the males and 4.87 per cent among their females.

The Christian males have increased by 6.65 per cent and their females by 6.17 per cent upon the old totals. The increase of males is 15,606 against an increase of 14,418 in the other sex, since the census of 1875.

The four score and 17 Jews require no notice. They have however lost 54 of their number since the last enumeration, 20 among males and 34 among females.

According to this table the highest proportion of females to males is among the Hindus where we have 101.15 females to 100 males being slightly more than the proportion for the whole kingdom which is as already stated 100.58 females to 100 males. Among Christians the sexes are nearly equal in numbers there being 99.16 females to 100 males. The Mahomedans are of course the most opposed to civilized ideas and their females are as a rule returned in fewer numbers than among the other religionists. We have 98.56 females to 100 males among them. The proportion is nearly the same as in the previous census when the result was 98.82 females to 100 males.

The proportions vary considerably among the children and adults of each religion.

The proportion among the total adults of the whole State is 105.95 females to 100 males; and among children 90.41 females to 100 males.

The highest proportion is among Hindu adults where we have 106.89 females to 100 males. Among Christian adults there are 103.32 females to 100 males. The proportion is much the same among Mahomedan adults that being 103.24 females to 100 males. The smallest proportion of females to males is among Hindu children where there are only 89.89 females to 100 males.

Increase or Decrease. The total males of the kingdom number now 11,97,134 against 11,48,689 in the previous census. The increase in 6 years is 48,445 or 4.22 per cent upon the old figure. The females are 12,04,024 against 11,60,202 of the previous result. The females have increased by 43,822 or 3.78 per cent. The net result of the increase in both sexes together is 3.88 per cent as already stated.

The children have diminished in number from 7,95,466 to 7,88,229. Viewed under 10 years, there is an increase of children from 7,28,785 in 1875 to 7,30,516 in 1881. The boys number now 4,13,974 against 4,29,705 in the previous census. The girls have increased from 3,65,761 in the former year to 3,74,255 now.

The adults have increased from 15,13,425 in 1875 to 16,12,929 in the present census that is by 99,504 on the whole. The men number now 7,83,160 against 7,18,984 or an increase of 64,176 men. Women have increased from 7,94,441 to 8,29,769 i. e. by 35,328. The ratio of increase among men is 8. per cent; among women 4 per cent since the past census.

Comparing the Taluqs together, there is a great diversity in the proportions of the sexes.

Among Hindus the highest proportion of females is found in the Taluq of Shencotta where there are 109.10 females to 100 males. Agusteeswaram comes next having 108.74 females to 100 males. In Karunagapully there are 108.47 females to 100 males. In all there are 15 Taluqs where the females are more numerous than the males. In the Cardamom Hills population we have the smallest proportion of the weaker sex there being only 88.63 females to 100 males.

In 17 Taluqs the females number less than the males the proportions varying between 99.87 females to 100 males in Vycome to 94.39 females to 100 males in Chunganacherry.

Among Mahommedans the highest proportion is found in Ambalapulay where there are 116.45 females to 100 males. In Agusteeswaram there are 112.73 females; the proportion is still less in Sheraingil where we have 109.50 females; In Neyattunkaray 107; In Vilavancode 106.41; in Quilon 105.23; in Yettoomanoor 105.07; in Tiruvella 104.05. 12 Taluqs have Mahommedan females more than males; and in the remaining 20 Taluqs there are more males than females. The smallest proportion of females is in Chunganacherry Taluq where there are only 86.11 females to 100 males. In the Cardamom Hills the proportion is only 13.33 females to 100 males.

Among Christians the highest proportion is in the Sheraingil Taluq where the females are as 111.63 to 100 males; In Agusteeswaram there are 110.18 females to 100 males; in Shencotta the proportion is 109.46; in Karunagapully 106.42; in Eraneel 106.08; in Quilon 104.83; in Trevandrum South 104.22. In 11 Taluqs there are more Christian females than males; they are less in the remaining 21 Taluqs and in the Cardamom Hills in which last place there are only 26 females to 100 males.

If we view the proportions among children in all the religions, taluqwar, we have the highest ratio of females to males in the Christians of Sheraingil where there are 122.53 girls to 100 boys; the next highest proportion is in the Mahommedans of Ambalapulay where there are 121.69 girls to 100 boys. Among Hindus the highest proportion is in Tiruvella where we have 98.59 girls to 100 boys. In all the religions together the highest proportion of girls to boys is in Cunnattoor Taluq being there 99.98 girls to 100 boys.

Comparing the adults of the different religious persuasions, we have the highest proportion among the Mahommedans of Sheraingil where there are 129.92 Mahommedan male adults to 100 female adults. The Christian adults of that Taluq (Sheraingil) comes next in the order, there being among them 122.53 females to 100 males. The highest proportion among the Hindu adults is in the Shencotta Taluq.

In the Madras census of last year (1881 A. D.) the proportion of the sexes is 102.13 females to 100 males against our proportion of 100.58 females to 100 males. In the census of a decade ago, the proportion for the whole Presidency stood as 99 females to 100 males. That proportion is now seriously disturbed on account of famine, the effect of which was that more males died unnatural deaths than females, leaving a larger proportion of females to males. The proportion in the famine districts is 102.05 females to 100 males and in the non-famine districts 102.03 females to 100 males as is evident from the following table. The difference is more marked in the districts, than in the groups.

Famine Districts.					Proportion of females to 100 males.		
					Children.	Adults	Total.
1	Bellary	...	...	...	103.79	94.92	96.75
2	Oudappa	...	...	...	102.90	95.05	96.48
3	Kurnool	...	...	...	101.67	96.39	97.38
4	Nellore	...	...	...	102.22	97.17	98.31
5	Coimbatore	...	...	...	104.61	105.76	105.45
6	Chingleput	...	...	...	103.31	96.95	99.21
7	Salem	...	...	...	105.87	105.04	105.48
8	North Arcot	...	...	...	105.23	98.73	100.34
9	Madura	...	...	...	104.15	112.28	109.10
Total					104.28	101.34	102.05

NON-FAMINE DISTRICTS.

Districts.					Proportion of females to 100 males.		
					Children.	Adults.	Total.
1	Ganjam	...	...	...	102.66	100.74	101.23
2	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	101.41	90.00	98.04
3	Godavery	...	...	...	100.16	102.07	101.53
4	Krishna	...	...	...	100.99	97.43	98.37
5	South Arcot	...	...	...	105.40	98.55	100.35
6	Tanjore	...	...	...	104.31	108.76	107.53
7	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	105.54	107.79	107.19
8	Tinnevely	...	...	...	102.12	107.24	105.81
9	Nilgiris	...	...	...	102.18	72.40	78.58
10	South Canara	...	...	...	100.72	104.15	103.19
11	Malabar	...	...	...	97.96	102.79	101.40
12	Madras City	...	...	...	102.83	102.73	102.75
Total					101.95	102.06	102.03
Travancore					101.89	99.	100.58

'Kodagu' it is 76·77; Even in Cochin which in common parlance is known as the heart of 'പ്രണവ മണ്ഡലം' the proportion of females is only 99·15 to 100 males.

I have not to hand the results of the recent census of European countries for comparison.

RELIGION.

The population of the State is thus distributed between the several religionists :

Hindus...	...	...	17,55,610
Mahommedans...	...	...	1,46,909
Christians	...	...	4,98,542
Jews	...	...	97

Total.....24,01,158

The Hindus form 73·12 per cent of the total population of the kingdom. The Mahommedans form 6·12 per cent and the Christians 20·76 per cent. The proportions of each religion in the previous census were Hindus 73·64 per cent; Mahommedans 6·06 per cent; and Christians 20·29 per cent. The coincidences are striking. The proportions for the Madras Presidency are Hindus 91·43 per cent of the total population; Mahommedans 6·20 per cent; and Christians 2·28 per cent. It is a remarkable proof of the religious tolerance of our native Government that in Travancore 20 per cent of the population are Christians against 2 per cent in the Madras Presidency. His Highness the Maha Rajah has a larger number of Christian subjects in Travancore than Her Majesty the Queen Empress has in any part of her Indian dominions, measuring 20 times its area.

Hindus. The highest number of Hindus is in Mavalikarar where there are 91,468 of them; in Neyattukarar there are 89,464 Hindus; in Sharetala there are 83,580; in Karunagapully 82,877; in Quilon 82,114; in Eraniel 75,587; in Sheraingil 72,029; in Todupulay there are 15,371 Hindus. In the Cardamom Hills there are only 6,113. The Taluqs are arranged below in the order of their Hindu population.

No.	Taluqs.	Population.
1	Mavalikarai	91,468
2	Neyattunkaray	89,464
3	Sharetala	83,580
4	Karunagapully	82,870
5	Quilon	82,114
6	Eraniel	75,487
7	Sheraingil	72,029
8	Kartigapully	69,376
9	Tiruvella	69,155
10	Ambalapalay	68,109
11	Cunnatonad	64,236
12	Vycome	63,021
13	Chengennoor	58,526
14	Agasteeswaram	58,196
15	Vilavancode	53,229
16	Yettoomanoor	51,176
17	Moovattupalay	50,606
18	Cunnattoor	50,214
19	Nedoomangad	47,713
20	Calcoolam	46,340
21	Changanacherry	45,870
22	Kottarakaray	45,383
23	Trevandrum North	43,532
24	Cottayam	42,687
25	Paravoor	41,255
26	Trevandrum South	40,925
27	Alengaud	35,079
28	Pathanapuram	30,709
29	Meenachel	28,822
30	Shencotta	27,513
31	Thovaiy	26,342
32	Thodupalay	15,871
33	Cardamom Hills	6,113
Total		1,755,610

The highest proportion of Hindus is in the Nedoomangad Taluq where we have 91.38 per cent of the total population, Hindus. In Shencotta the proportion is 90.27 per cent; In Thovaiy 87.07 per cent; in Kartigapully 84.64 per cent; the smallest proportion is in Meenachel where 50.47 per cent are Hindus. In the Cardamom Hills the Hindus number 98.15 per cent of the total. The Hindus form as I have already stated 73 per cent of the total

population of the State. Only in 12 Taluqs the proportion of Hindus is less than this average; nowhere is the Hindu population less than 50 per cent of the total figures. The highest proportion found in any Taluq was 92.68 per cent in the previous census.

Mahommedans. The Mahommedans are found in all Taluqs of Travancore. The largest number is 14,523 found in the Taluq of Cunnattunad; 13,132 Mahommedans are found in Sheraingil; 12,478 in Quilon; 10,775 in Karunagapully; 6,900 in Alengaud; 5,911 in Trevandrum South; 5,907 in Kartigapully; 5,566 in Moovattupalay; 5,554 in Ambalapalay; 5,237 in Neyattunkaray; Less than 5,000 Mahommedans are found in each of the 22 remaining Taluqs; the smallest number of Mahommedans is found in the Cardamom Hills where only 34 Mahommedans were returned.

Taking the proportions of Mahommedan population for Taluqs, it is found that nowhere the Mahommedans are more than 15 per cent of the total figures. This proportion (15 per cent) is reached in the Sheraingil Taluq. In Cunnattunad the proportion is 13.24 per cent; in Trevandrum South 11.51 per cent; in Quilon 11.51 per cent; in Todupalay 11.01 per cent; in Karunagapully 10.66 per cent in Alengaud 10.34 per cent. In 21 Taluqs the proportions vary from 7.74 per cent in Kottarakaray to 3.25 per cent in Chengennoor. In Meenachel it is 2.38 per cent; in Tiruvella and Cottayam 1 per cent each; in Yettoomanoor 78 per cent and in the Cardamom Hills .55 per cent. For the whole State the proportion of Mahommedans is 6.12 per cent.

The Mahommedans were classified into the well known sects of Sunnis, Shias, Wahabis and Farazis. The results obtained by the tabulation are.

Sunnis	1,30,738 or 88.99 per cent of the Mahommedan population.
Shias	15,220 or 10.36 per cent
Wahabis	936 or .64 per cent
Farazis	15 or .01 per cent
Total	...1,46,909...100.00 per cent

The Sunnis preponderate in Travancore as in all parts of India. In Madras the Sunnis number 90 per cent of the Mahommedan population against 89 per cent in this country. The Sunnis are found in every Taluq of Travancore; the Shias form 10 per cent of our Mahommedan population; in Madras they number 2 per cent but the 'not stated' are given as forming nearly 7 per cent of the Mahommedan population. The total results may be therefore considered accurate.

The feelings between the adherents of the different sects among Mahommedans is ever rancorous and in this respect they are worse than the Hindus among whom caste distinctions whatever may be the reason, do not breed such unreasonable hatred or class antipathy. To wit the 'Moharram' a Shiah festival is always a source of much anxiety to our police, while the Hindus get through the round of their ceremonies and festivals quietly from year to year.

Mahommedanism is called the 'great antagonistic creed,' antagonistic I think to Christianity and to every other religion besides. Intolerance is its chief characteristic, and as a necessary consequence we find that the Mahommedan races all over the world are fanatical and fierce. The bigotry of the creed breeds 'Faquirism' and stifles all philosophical thought and enquiry. A religious schism among them is sufficient to estrange the feelings of their kith and kin from the schismatics. To the schismatics the term 'wanderers from the truth' is applied the faithful adherents alone being entitled to the name of Muslim (Moslem) or the Believers. The outside world are called Infidels or kafirs a broad term covering within it Christians, Jews, Hindus, Budhists and all other religionists. Against the Infidels or kafirs the free use of the sword is sanctioned by the Koran the text running as follows. "But for the rest, the sword is not to be sheathed till they are exterminated or submit to the faith which is to 'become' superior to every other religion" (Sura IX).

I will add here a few remarks on the Mahommedan religion and Mahommedans in general—the result of study and personal conversation with some Moulvies of Travandrum.

I give here an abstract of the information collected by me for a fuller report.

The 'Koran' is their holy scripture and is looked upon by the Moslems as the fountain of all science, all knowledge and all laws. Mahomet is their Prophet called by them their 'Nabi.' The great doctrine of their faith is "There is no God but God and Mahomet is the prophet of God". This is the characteristic tenet and foundation stone of Mahommedanism.

The Mahommedans are characterised by piety and devotion; their behaviour in mosques is said to be of an exemplary character—the utmost solemnity and decorum being observed in their public worship.

'Mecca' the birth place of Mahomet is the 'Kasi'* of the Mahommedan world and a pilgrimage to the holy city is one of the chief aims of a Moslem's life. The Mussulman is expected to say prayers five times a day. (1) Before sunrise; (2) at noon; (3) before sunset; (4) during the twilight of the evening; (5) and after night-fall. For prayer a Moslem may sit or stand; but generally he sits on the calves of his legs (a posture reprobated among Hindus) over a cloth spread on the floor with his face turned towards the temple of Kaaba in Mecca, which is their Kebla or point of adoration in the same manner that the Brahmin's prayers are made towards the sun. Friday is the most important day of the week with the Mussulman, and all the village Mahommedans are on that day expected to join in the prayers at the mosque—absence being punished by fines. Before praying the Mussulman must wash his hands and feet with water, or where that is not possible sand may be used, a substitute invented I think by the genius of Mahomet to suit the climatic condition of Arabia the cradle of the Mahommedan religion.

The Mahommedans are the most obnoxious of all people to the effects of the influences of civilization. In all the District English schools of Travancore there are 26 Mahommedan pupils for a population of 1,46,909. On this point the Dewan remarked in the last Administration

* Benares.

Report. "The Mahommedans as usual are the most backward." Throughout India, their progress in education is not a whit better. Ignorance is their great curse and to this cause may be attributed the immense influence exercised to this day by their itinerant 'Tangals' or priests. The Mahommedan classes furnish no converts to Christianity.

The Mahommedans are a very expensive people, both in their clothing and in their food. The high caste Moslem may be said to be extravagant on the score of his personal attire, silk trousers, endless number of jackets and inner jackets, with a magnificent long robe like the Roman toga, a richly laced silk turban, red or blue silk scarfs, thrown over the shoulder or tied as a bandage round the waist and all together presenting the colors of a rainbow, form the tasteful clothing of a Mahommedan. The dress of their women is said to be superbly rich. A well-to-do Mahommedan's food is cooked with immense quantities of ghee and sugar. His favorite drink is syrup of fruits such as mangoes, pomegranates, melons &c. A Mahommedan may be said to be an epicure in the luxuries of the table. The circumcision of the boy, the marriage of a girl, the anniversary of the prophet's birth are also other occasions of much expense. Charity or giving of alms to the poor is recommended by the Koran. The chief dates are during the 30 days of fast in Ramzan, on the 70th day from it called 'Hadj' during the Moharrum season, and the 15th day of Shahban called 'Barath' and on the 27th day of Rajup. Their charity is said to be of two kinds (1) sakkat (2) sadukat. The former means an allotment of 2½ per cent of their total annual income for charity to the deserving. The owner of less than 40 Rupee's income need not give anything in alms. Sadukat is the giving of rice, cloths or money to beggars daily as they come.

Cleanliness of person and living is enjoined by their religion, impurities of person are looked upon as disabling a man from reciting the Koran or entering a mosque a rule of conduct "more honored in the breach than the observance" by the Travancore Mussulmans. Here they are a dirty set, the majority of them being aborigines of the country converted to Islam.

The Sunnis are sub-divided into 4 great schools, the Hanifce, Shafee, Malikee and Hambali of which the first two classes are the most numerous in Travancore and in India. The Shias are sub-divided into 6 groups each being again cut up into 12 smaller divisions. The 72 sects of Shias are regarded by the Sunnis as wanderers from the truth. The names of the 72 classes are given below.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Alevvia. | 37. Ahadia. |
| 2. Pada-ya. | 38. Thahanwia. |
| 3. Shai-ya. | 39. Kysaneeya. |
| 4. Eshakeeya. | 40. Shaithaneeya. |
| 5. Sydeeya. | 41. Shareskeeya. |
| 6. Abbaseeya. | 42. Vaheemeeya. |
| 7. Imamseya. | 43. Rideeya. |
| 8. Navaseeya. | 44. Naksya. |
| 9. Thnaskeeya. | 45. Malbareeya. |
| 10. La-aneeya. | 46. Kastheeya. |
| 11. Raji-eya. | 47. Nilameeya. |
| 12. Moruthallar-eeya. | 48. Mansylia. |
| 13. Arssukheeya. | 49. Moo-athlya. |
| 14. Ryalia. | 50. Mutharabiseeya. |
| 15. Thabalabia. | 51. Mutharakibeeya. |
| 16. Jasameeya. | 52. Parideeya. |
| 17. Halpheeya. | 53. Harkeeya. |
| 18. Coozia. | 54. Mahoolookia. |
| 19. Khenzia. | 55. Arabia. |
| 20. Moohthzika. | 56. Khaneeya. |
| 21. Mymonia. | 57. Snadykheeya. |
| 22. Mohukmeeya. | 58. Noophtheeya. |
| 23. Ahnasheeya. | 59. Kaburceya. |
| 24. Shrajeeya. | 60. Vakhiphceya. |
| 25. Muluithreeya. | 61. Tharikheeya. |
| 26. Afa-Aaliya. | 62. Sha-ceya. |
| 27. Ma-ceya. | 63. Rajceya. |
| 28. Maffrukia. | 64. Shakceya. |
| 29. Najareeya. | 65. Bysheeya. |
| 30. Moonmaneeya. | 66. Amleeya. |
| 31. Cusbaneeya. | 67. Mankooshia. |
| 32. Sabikeeya. | 68. Masthadineeya. |
| 33. Jepalia. | 69. Ashurabia. |
| 34. Kahonphia. | 70. Biddeeya. |
| 35. Feekreeya. | 71. Mashubakeeya. |
| 36. Hasabia. | 72. Hashuveeya. |

I have already (in the Introduction) referred to the cause of the Sunnis preponderating in Travancore and in other parts of India. For the same reasons it would appear the Hanifees also preponderate, the Mahommedan Sovereigns and Princes of India having all belonged to

that school. The Sultan of Turkey himself is said to be a Hanifce.

A Sunni marriage may be said to be an interesting ceremony. Generally the Mahommedan girl is married after she attains her age. The marriage is proposed by the girl's relatives and if a suitable bridegroom is determined upon, the ceremony is celebrated immediately after, all days of the year being equally agreeable; no particular auspicious dates or months are observed as among Hindus. The month of Sheval following upon the 30 days of Fast in Ramzan is considered the best season, the prophet's daughter Fatima having been married in that month. The ceremony is celebrated in the presence of a priest called 'Kadi' and of the relatives of the girl and the boy, and of the villagers; the girl is not brought out to the public gaze but is kept in a retired room one of the girl's relatives who is either her father, brother, uncle or grandfather serves as best man and he addresses the boy's best man (who in Arabic is called 'Vali') in the presence of the company assembled that the girl is given away in marriage to such a boy for so much 'Makhir' a sum varying from 500* Drachmas to 101 Fanams in Travancore according to the status of the parties. She has an indefeasible right to the 'Makhir' in case of her divorce. The girl's best man takes the bridegroom to the room where the girl is, and taking hold of the girl's front lock of hair delivers her to the bridegroom's hand reciting a Dwa or an invocation of the blessing of God upon the married couple. Rice and money are thereafter distributed to the company according to the means of the parties. A marriage fee is always levied for the mosque. The honey moon lasts for 7 days in the case of the girl's first marriage, or 4 days in the case of her taking a second husband, during which time the married couple do not leave the house at all.

The marriages are as a rule celebrated in the nights though the Koran does not lay down any express injunction on the subject.

* A silver coin of varying value in different States; but nearly equal to 11 chukrams of Travancore money.

The Mahommedan is allowed to take 4 wives, and as many slave women as he likes. In practice however monogamy is the law of the country, economy also being in favor of a single wife. The Mahommedan is a most jealous husband, and in well-to-do families their women are strictly goshā; but the poorer classes cannot help going out to the bazaars and rivers though their dress is quite sufficient to protect them from the gaze of profane eyes. The women are watched with the proverbial moslem jealousy; but nevertheless the scene of the Arabian Nights is laid in a Mahommedan country and if fictions are satires upon real societies, the descriptions it contains of the infidelity of women exceed in horror the worst caricatures of life in other countries.

Chastity is reckoned a necessary virtue, adultery in man or woman being punished with 100 stripes with a (لـ) or stock of the cocoanut tree under their ecclesiastical law. Liquors are shunned as an abomination, any instance of infringement being punished with 40 stripes as above. Women may re-marry as often as they like, but no new marriage can be contracted before the existing tie has been formally divorced. Defaming an honorable woman is punished with 80 stripes.

There are 7 heavens and 7 hells according to the Mahommedan. All the kafirs are doomed to eternal perdition. The children of infidels however are it would appear exempt from the punishment as well as those who are lunatics from birth.

Of all occupations trade is most in consonance with the teaching of the Koran and is largely followed by the Mahommedans of all countries. Trade in liquors is prohibited. Usury is strongly condemned in their sacred books. "Whatever ye shall give in usury to be an increase of men's substance, shall not be increased by the blessing of God." Again "whoever returneth to usury they shall be the companions of Hell-Fire, they shall continue there for ever."

The Mahommedans believe in the existence of devils and genii and that persons are sometimes possessed by them. Exorcism of devils is also believed in, and practised

by them. Certain letters with adjurations and ceremonies are said to have the effect of driving away the devils.

The Mahommedans are in Travancore a strong and hardy race but not ferocious as their brethren the 'Moplahs of Malabar'. The localized Mahommedans follow some of the Hindu customs and the Hindus have also adopted some of their ceremonies and rites. "The Muslims of India became partially Hinduized and in language, habits and character took from the Hindus more than they imparted. Hence it happens that the lower orders of Indian Mahommedans observe distinctions of caste almost as strictly as the Hindus. Many of them will eat and drink together but not intermarry" (page XXI of Monier Williams on Hindu wisdom.). Per contra, circumcision is largely practised by the Nairs south of Quilon.

The total Christian population 4,98,542 consists of 57,318 Protestants, 1,53,815 Roman Catholics and 287,409 Syrians. The proportions of each sub-division to the total number of Christians stand thus:—

Sub-divisions.	Number.	Percentage to total Christians.	Percentage to total population.
Protestants	57,318	11.30	2.39
Roman Catholics	153,815	30.85	6.40
Syrians	287,409	57.65	11.97
Total	498,542	100.00	20.76

The Christians are found in every Taluq of Travancore. On an average each Taluq has 15,579 Christians against 54,863 Hindus and 4,591 Mahommedans in it. There are 74 Christians to a square mile in Travancore against 5 per square mile in the Madras Presidency.

The highest number of Christians found in any one Taluq is 39,288 which is the figure returned for Moovattupulay. Tiruvella counts 32,491 Christians; Eraniel 32,257; Cunnattunad 30,866; 16 Taluqs are returned as containing

a larger Christian population than the average. The numbers in the remaining 16 Taluqs vary from 13,949 in Vilavancode to 819 in Shencotta. The Cardamom Hills' returns show 81 Christians.

The highest proportion of Christians is found in the Meenachel Taluq where they form 47.14 per cent of the total population. In Moovattupulay they form 41.15 per cent; in Alengaud 37.11 per cent; in Yettoomanoor 34.49 per cent; in Chunganacherry 33.84 per cent; in the Cardamom Hills the smallest proportion is found and that is 1.30 per cent of its total population. The average for the whole State being 20.76 per cent, I find that 14 Taluqs have each a Christian population above this average, and 18 Taluqs below it. 13 out of these 14 Taluqs lie in the two Northern Divisions of Travancore where the bulk of the Syrian Christian population dwell; to their numbers the high averages are due. Eraniel one of the southern taluqs of Travancore with no Syrians in it has also a high average of Christians, that average being 28.77 per cent of its total population. The Syrian, the Roman Catholic and the Protestant faiths mark the different epochs of Christianity in Travancore, each being distinguished by broad land-marks from the rest. The numbers therefore under each sect vary according to the age of each Mission. The Syrian Mission was the earliest and they are twice as numerous as the Roman Catholics. The Roman Catholic Mission was the next and they in their turn are 3 times as numerous as the Protestants. The Protestant Missions came last. The subjoined statement shows the numbers and proportions of the different sects of the Christian community taluqwar compared with the results of the former census.

CENSUS OF 1056 M. E.

No.	Taluqa.	No. of Pro- testants.	P. C. to total Popu- lation.	P. C. to total Christians.	No. of Roman Ca- tholics.	P. C. to total Popu- lation.	P. C. to total Christians.	No. of Syrians.
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Thovalay ...	1,310	4.42	56.27	1,018	3.44	43.73	...
2	Agusteeswaram ...	10,264	12.58	61.29	6,483	7.94	38.11	34
3	Eraniel ...	11,591	10.86	35.40	21,122	19.79	64.50	2
4	Culcoolum ...	12,408	10.97	73.09	4,566	7.35	26.90	...
5	Vilavancode ...	8,773	12.61	46.63	10,041	14.42	53.37	26
6	Neyattinkaray ...	12,032	11.34	75.27	3,925	3.70	24.56	124
7	Trevandrum South	68	14	1.06	3,900	7.81	95.31	330
8	Do. North	288	57	6.43	3,861	7.65	86.20	...
9	Nedoomangad ...	907	1.90	80.98	213	45	19.02	340
10	Sherningil ...	109	12	0.09	1,142	1.30	63.76	5,342
11	Kottarakaray ...	1	00	02	597	1.12	10.05	1,722
12	Puthanapuram ...	13	04	38	1,616	4.39	47.60	...
13	Shencotta ...	101	35	14.92	576	2.00	85.08	3,684
14	Quilon ...	987	65	5.03	9,280	8.75	67.91	5,181
15	Cunnattoor ...	...	...	...	897	1.50	14.74	4,776
16	Karunagapully ...	114	12	1.55	2,458	2.57	33.45	5,906
17	Kartigapully ...	...	...	...	552	69	8.48	13,956
18	Mavalikaray ...	234	21	1.62	211	19	1.47	16,958
19	Chengannoor ...	...	...	...	195	26	1.14	30,352
20	Tiruvella ...	890	91	2.84	90	00	29	12,837
21	Amthalapalay ...	442	50	2.47	4,628	5.20	25.84	12,180
22	Sharetala ...	18	02	07	13,886	12.08	53.22	0,838
23	Vycome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,410
24	Yettoomanoor ...	430	57	1.74	402	52	1.59	18,292
25	Cottayam ...	613	1.01	3.24	...	...	...	21,296
26	Chunganacherry ...	262	38	1.20	195	28	90	16,720
27	Meenachel ...	...	...	...	6,466	12.17	27.88	34,147
28	Moovattupalay ...	...	...	...	4	02	07	5,680
29	Todupalay ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cunnattunad ...	18	02	07	3,414	3.52	13.81	31,822
31	Alengand ...	...	...	...	3,384	5.21	14.89	19,328
32	Paravoor ...	11	02	06	6,035	10.03	35.15	11,121
33	Cardamom Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		61,593	2.67	13.15	111,155	4.81	23.72	295,779

CENSUS OF 1056 M. E.

P. C. to total popu- lation.	P. C. to total Christians.	No. of Pro- testants.	P. C. to total popu- lation.	P. C. to total Christians.	No. of Roman Ca- tholics.	P. C. to total popu- lation.	P. C. to total Christians.	No. of Syrians.	P. C. to total population.	P. C. to total Christians.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	1,569	5.18	60.00	1,046	3.46	40.00	...	...	...
...	...	7,238	9.16	45.13	8,771	11.11	54.69	28	03	18
03	10	10,089	9.00	31.28	22,168	19.77	68.72	...	...	...
00	01	8,521	13.99	69.58	3,435	5.64	28.05	290	48	2.37
...	...	6,943	9.96	49.77	6,995	10.04	50.15	11	02	08
02	16	11,618	10.52	73.96	4,084	3.70	26.00	7	01	04
25	3.03	129	25	2.87	4,300	8.38	95.53	72	14	1.60
65	7.37	275	53	6.15	3,173	6.14	71.00	1,021	1.98	22.85
...	...	692	1.33	79.45	175	33	20.09	4	01	46
...	...	49	06	2.56	1,828	2.10	95.66	34	04	1.78
61	30.15	66	12	1.06	699	1.25	11.25	5,449	9.74	87.66
10.05	89.93	18	05	48	25	07	66	3,747	10.11	98.86
479	51.96	375	1.23	45.79	386	1.27	47.13	58	19	7.08
...	...	160	15	1.15	9,291	8.56	66.96	4,426	4.08	31.89
3.47	26.99	...	...	...	305	49	3.08	9,584	15.28	96.92
8.65	85.26	68	07	92	3,692	3.65	49.93	3,634	3.60	49.15
5.00	65.00	90	11	1.34	524	64	7.84	6,072	7.40	90.82
7.43	91.53	90	84	5.97	117	11	75	14,682	13.14	93.28
12.78	96.91	940	84	1.57	661	81	3.28	19,155	23.56	95.15
22.31	98.86	316	39	1.57	661	81	3.28	31,280	30.37	96.27
31.03	96.87	889	86	2.74	322	31	99	4,779	5.13	24.58
14.42	71.69	2,542	2.73	13.08	12,120	13.02	62.34	10,600	9.32	40.13
10.60	46.71	78	07	29	15,738	13.84	59.58	11,258	14.73	99.89
13.03	100.00	1	00	01	11	02	10	23,467	29.69	86.07
31.75	96.67	176	22	65	3,622	4.58	13.28	17,988	27.69	83.41
30.05	96.75	979	1.51	4.54	2,600	4.00	12.05	7,634	10.29	30.42
30.68	97.91	2,277	3.07	9.07	15,185	20.48	60.51	23,350	40.89	86.74
31.48	72.12	789	1.38	2.92	2,781	4.87	10.33	32,923	34.49	83.80
37.25	100.00	121	13	31	6,244	6.54	15.89	4,294	17.66	68.46
24.35	99.93	...	...	...	1,978	8.13	31.54	26,611	24.27	86.22
21.04	86.12	294	28	95	3,961	3.61	12.83	16,683	29.49	79.45
29.90	85.11	7	01	03	5,084	7.61	20.52	9,238	8.45	29.61
18.40	64.79	4	06	...	12,447	20.09	70.36	30	48	37.04
...	...	...	...	...	47	76	58.02	...	...	...
12.90	63.13	57,318	2.39	11.50	153,815	6.40	30.85	2,87,409	11.97	57.65

Protestants. There are 57,318 Protestants in the country of whom 11,618 are in Noyattunkaray; 10,089 in Eraniel; 8,521 in Culcoolum; 7,238 in Agusteeswaram 6,943 in Vilavancode; 2,542 in Ambalapulay; 2,277 in Chunganacherry; and 1,569 in Thovalay. In 22 Taluqs their numbers are much less, the figures varying between 979 in Cottayam and 1 in Vycome. The census of the Cardamom Hills returned 4 Protestants. No Protestants are returned for Cunnattoor and Todupulay Taluqs.

It is difficult to say how far these figures tally with the statistics in the possession of the Missionaries but the difference if any may be due to the cause explained by Dr. Cornish in his Report on the Madras census (1871) that in some cases "adherents are put down in the Missionary statistics as Christians, while in the census reports these adherents are sometimes entered as Christians, and sometimes as Hindus. Every person's religious persuasion was taken down according to his own statement, and it is possible that many "adherents" would not call themselves Christians, until their formal admission into a church by baptism."

The proportions of Protestants in each Taluq will be next reviewed. In Culcoolum they form 13.99 per cent of the total population; in Noyattunkaray 10.52 per cent; in Vilavancode 9.96 per cent; in Agusteeswaram 9.16 per cent; in Eraniel 9.00 per cent; in Thovalay 5.18 per cent; in Chunganacherry 3.07 per cent; in Ambalapulay 2.73 per cent; in Cottayam, Meenachel, Nedoomangad and Shencotta between 1 and 2 per cent in each; in all the remaining Taluqs they form less than 1 per cent in each. The smallest proportion is in Paravoor where the Protestants number 1 in ten thousand. In Vycome it is even smaller but no appreciable figure is ascertained for two decimals.

*Protestant Missions.** There are two bodies of Missionaries preaching the Gospel of Jesus in Travancore viz:— (1) The London Mission in South Travancore and (2) the Church Mission in North Travancore. The London Mis-

* I am indebted to the Report of the Missionary Conference of South India and Ceylon 1879, for the information on this head.

sionary Society's operations extend over the Tamil and a portion of the Malayalam speaking races of Travancore, while those of the Church Mission are confined solely to the Malayalam speaking races.

London Missionary Society. The London Mission was commenced in South Travancore by Mr. Ringeltaube about 1806. In six years he baptised about 700 persons. Nagercoil was the head-quarters of the Mission. The Seminary at Nagercoil was established in 1819 and a grant of rice fields obtained from the Ranee for its support. In 1827 another station was formed at Neyoor. The one at Parachalay was formed by Mr. Abbs in 1843. In 1858 there were 5 Mission districts and 6 European Missionaries; 350 including Evangelists, Catechists, and school Teachers; 864 Communicants and 1871 Baptised, the total of Adherents being 15,178, the Pupils 5,900 and contributions by Native Christians Rs. 3,234.

In 1873, the Missionaries addressed a petition to the Maha Rajah asking for a grant-in-aid to the schools of the Mission. The prayer was granted. Two schools for caste girls were commenced this year near Neyoor by Mrs. Thomson. The number increased to 5 schools in 1874.

The statistics of the Tamil Mission in 1878 is given below and shows the progress and prosperity of the Mission during the 72 years of their labors in the land.

European Missionaries	...	...	5
Native Ministers	...	...	9
Evangelists, Catechists &c	...	...	359
Communicants	...	...	2,808
Baptised	...	...	11,578
Total Adherents	...	...	32,629
Pupils	...	...	7,429

Contributions of Native Christians Rs. 10,514—10—1

The Malayalam Mission of the L. M. S. was begun at Quilon by the Rev. John Smith in 1821. The Trevandrum Mission was established by the Rev. J. Cox in 1838 and in 1850 it became the more important station, Quilon District having been from that year left in charge of Mr. Cox who gave it such superintendence as was possible

from a distance of 40 miles. But the success of either of these Mission stations was not equal to that which attended the labors of Missionaries in South Travancore.

Mr. Cox when he established himself in Cannamoola near the capital found in the whole district about 40 professing Christians, of whom but two were baptised. By the end of the first year the number of professors had increased to 107. Mr. Cox labored without intermission for 23 years and saw the number of adherents rise from 40 to 1,511 and the baptised from 2 to 302 in 1858. There were 17 catechists and 13 schools with 390 scholars, of whom 90 were girls at the date of the last Conference. There were then 13 small chapels besides four temporary buildings for worship put up by the people themselves.

In 1866 the residence of the Missionary was transferred to the town of Trevandrum from Cannamoola. A separate Missionary was appointed to Quilon from 1866 and since then that district has made considerable progress.

In 1878 the statistics of the two Mission districts of Trevandrum and Quilon stand thus:—

	Trevandrum.		Quilon.	
	1858	1878	1858	1878
Missionaries	1	1	...	...
Congregations	17	39	4	10
Communicants	78	459	23	94
Baptised	302	1,354	31	400
Unbaptised adherents	1,209	3,398	123	339
Total contributions	Rs. 207	Rs. 1,350	Rs. 24	Rs. 238

Church Missionary Society. The Mission commenced in 1816, but made no proselytes at first attempting only an internal reform of the Syrian Church. In 1837, no reform having been possible, a separation took place. From that time the Church Missionary Society began to make converts from

the heathen and to receive Syrians. The hilly station of Cottayam was made their head-quarters. The history of the Church Mission in Travancore and Cochin for the last 60 years tells of unmistakable progress. The main cause as stated by the Revd. W. J. Richards is "the toleration of the Travancore and Cochin Sirkars." The revival of 1873 was another prosperous event in the Church. The immediate result of this revival was the sale of 3034 Scriptures in 1874 against 1119 in the year previous. More than 2000 hill Aryans have been converted by the late lamented Revd. H. Baker. The Pulaya converts of the C. M. S. number about 10,000. In 1875 the labors of the Missionaries received a check from the six years' movement." The 'revival' Syrians joined the six years' people to the number of at least three or four thousand, giving up their property and in several instances forsaking their wives and children to follow Justus Joseph and Thomman. The converts by the C. M. S. may be divided into four classes Syrian Christians, Aryan, Chogan and slave or Pulayer converts.

The progress of this Church can be gauged from the following figures.

	(In 1878)
Baptised	17,564
Catechumens	2,367
Communicants	4,930
Religious contributions	Rs. 5,067
Readers and Teachers	225
Scholars	4,665
Villages	254
Pastors	17
Ordained Missionaries	5
Lay Do.	1

The progress is considerable. The country under the C. M. S. is dotted with mission schools chiefly attended by Syrians, Anglicans, Nairs and Chogans. There are separate schools for the Pulayers. There are 4 schools for the Hindu girls at Cottayam and others at Tiruvella. To Mrs. Bishop is due the credit of having established the first of these. The writer of this Report is a personal witness of

Mrs. Bishop's philanthropic labors in the cause of female education in Cottayam, himself having contributed his humble share of help to it. A printing press was established in 1823 by the Revd. Benjamin Bailey. It is well known how Mr. Bailey cut the first type himself, and made the first printing press set up in Travancore, from a description given in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

In concluding this short notice of the Protestant Missions in the country and their unmistakable progress under the tolerant sway of our Government, it must not be forgotten that a Missionary's life is nevertheless full of pains and difficulties. What was said of the C. M. S. Missionaries by the Revd. W. J. Richards applies as well to all European Missionaries in India. "When we remember that of the Church Missionary Society's Missionaries in Travancore alive twenty years ago; at the time of the last South India Conference not one survives except the Revd. R. Collins transferred to Ceylon, the difficulties under which the Travancore mission labors, and the losses sustained may be imagined. A Missionary is in his prime after twenty years' labor. His power in the language is great, his knowledge of the work and its needs is sound and practical. The death or withdrawal of such is a trial which acts adversely in two ways."

Roman Catholics. These are found in every Taluq of Travancore. The greatest number is 22,168 and are found in the Taluq of Eraniel. In Sharetala there are 15,738 Roman Catholics; in Chunganacherry 15,185; in Paravoor 12,447; in Ambalapulay 12,120; in Quilon 9,291; in Agusteeswaram 8,771; in Vilavancode 6,995; in Moovattupulay 6,244; in Alengaud 5,084; in 20 Taluqs the numbers oscillate from 117 to 4,300; in Vycome there are 11 Roman Catholics.

The greatest percentage of Roman Catholics is met with in the Chunganacherry Taluq where they form 20.48 per cent of the population. In Paravoor they are 20.09 per cent of the total; in Eraniel 19.77 per cent; in Sharetala and Ambalapulay 13 per cent; in Agusteeswaram and Vilavancode they form 10 to 11 per cent; in Quilon, Trevandrum South, Todupulay, Alengaud, Moovattupulay Tre-

vandrum North and Culcoolum the proportions vary from 8 to 5 per cent. In Vycome there are only 2 Roman Catholics in a 10,000.

Syrians. Their aggregate number 2,87,409 is distributed over 30 Taluqs of the country. The bulk of their population are settled in the northern Taluqs of Travancore for many generations. None are found in Thovalay and Eraniel.* Four of them are found in Nedoomangad; 7 in Neyattunkaray; 11 in Vilavancode; and so on, the number increases as we go further and further north. In Moovattupulay they number 32,923; in Tiruvella 31,280; in Cunnattunad 26,611 in Yettoomanoor 23,467; in Meenachel 23,350. The results for each of the Divisions stand thus:—

Cottayam Division.....	Syrians	1,83,476
Quilon	do.	1,02,866
Trevandrum	do.	1,138
Pulpanabapuram	do.	329
Total.....	do.	2,87,409

With regard to Protestants the order is just reversed, the Pulpanabapuram Peishcar exercising temporal jurisdiction over the largest number of them, while the Cottayam Peishcar does over the fewest, as the subjoined statement shows.

Pulpanabapuram.....	Division	Protestants.
Trevandrum.....	do.	34,360
Quilon	do.	12,763
Cottayam	do.	5,464
Total.....		4,731
		57,318

The Syrians form 11.97 per cent of the total population of the State. In 12 Taluqs their proportions are higher than this average, the highest being 40.89 per cent in the Meenachel Taluq; in 19 Taluqs including the Cardamom Hills the proportion is less than this average. In 8 Taluqs the proportion is less than 1 per cent. In Neyattunkaray and Nedoomangad there is only one Syrian to every 10,000 of the population.

The Syrian Christians may be briefly noticed here. As already stated they mark the earliest epoch of Christianity in Travancore. St. Thomas one of the Apostles of

* The few Syrians, of this Taluk (Eraniel) known as Dharyakhal have been by a misapprehension included among Hindus. Vide explanation in p. 154.

Jesus Christ, started from Syria in A. D. 35 and after spending some years in Northern India reached Mylapore near Madras in 51 A. D. He arrived in Malankara or Malanad as the country was then called in 52 A. D. where he preached the Gospel for many years. Great success attended his labors here. So many as 32 Illums or Brahmin families are said to have been converted by his preaching. He built 7 churches. * After a labor of 30 years in the country

- * 1. Maliankara.
- 2. Kottakayil.
- 3. Kokkamangalam.
- 4. Niranam.
- 5. Chayel.
- 6. Kurukkannikollum.
- 7. Paloor.

he is said to have been mortally wounded by an Embran on his way back to the Coromandel Coast and died a martyr at Mylapore. The suburb of St. Thome with a few houses and churches marks the memory of his name in Madras. When he left, he entrusted the work of future Evangelisation and Church government to two of the noblest families known as Shankarapuri and Pakalomattom.

About the year 200 A. D. the Syrian community were disturbed by divisions within and exposed to temptations from without by the advent of a Hindu Shivaite known as 'Manikkavasagar' who it would appear exercised influence upon them by exorcising devils and curing the diseases of their cattle by his prayers and incantations. His labors were confined to the Syrians of Kurukkannikollum (near the modern town of Quilon) who were since known as Manigramakar. There are still some of them met with in Quilon. They are shunned by Syrians and are a distinct class occupying a lower position than Sudras in the Hindu scale. Those Syrians who did not yield to the influence of the Shivaite and refused to adopt his tenets are known as 'Dharyakal' (ധരിയാക്കൽ meaning ധരിക്കാത്തവർ, those who refused to adopt ashes as a caste mark). This class has died out now, there being in all only 2 or 3 families in the country, some of whom are found in Tiruvithancode (a village in south Travancore) where they have one or two houses and a church of their own. The others live in Trevandrum. It is supposed that most of them reverted to the Syrian community.

For about 3 centuries the Syrians of Malabar remained *in statu quo* when a fresh colony of more than 400 Christi-

ans belonging to 72 families arrived from Antioch under the leadership of one Thomas of Caena. They landed in Kodungalloor (Cranganore) in 345 A. D.

Then Malabar or Keralam, as it was known was ruled by the Perumals who were the Pro-consuls, sent from time to time by the kings of Chera. One of them the distinguished Cheraman Perumal who reigned for half a century was the Sovereign of the land when the fresh colony of Christians with Thomas of Caena at their head, arrived. The Christian missionary was introduced to the king and met with a kind reception from His Majesty. The king gave them every help, granting them land to live in, in Kodungallor and special rights and privileges as a class, which were conveyed to them in a copper-plate document of 6 plates written out in elaborate detail and signed and duly attested. It would be interesting to enumerate here the privileges, 72 in number, granted to them in these copper plate documents but space would not permit it. The use of palanquins, umbrellas, flags, venchamarom, musical instruments, ornaments, the conch shell, elephants and howdahs are the chief privileges among them. A Syrian, could also claim under the copper sasanam the privilege to enjoy without tax land deposits formed by currents on the river side near his house. Floatsam timber, the right to use teak, kumbal and anjelly wood and the privilege to hunt all species of game also form part of their claims under the said document. The artisan castes of the Hindu community were allowed to render professional aid to the new sect.

The copper document is dated 345 A. D. Saturday 29th Kumbham. The king is said to have signed copies of the same in several languages and the rights and privileges therein mentioned are to be enjoyed for all time to come, the words used in the deed being "the gift shall be valid from generation to generation and as long as the sun and moon endure." The deed was given with flowers and water (പൂവും നീരും) the usual accompaniments of a solemn religious gift. It is said on good authority that the then sovereign of Travancore was one of the attesting witnesses to the deed, he being referred to in it as the Vénad Iyeen

Adikul, Tiruvadikul.* Kodungalloor was their head quarters their part of the town being designated 'Mahadevarpuram' by the king in token of his kind regards. This Perumal subsequently conferred upon the Syrians the title of Maha Pillai now contracted into 'Moplah'. Their women were called 'Penn Pillays'.

The Syrians of Travancore are known under the different names of Nazranes, Christians of St. Thomas, the Jacobite Syrians, and Moplahs.

At present the Syrians are of three classes, the Protestants, the Roman Catholics, and the Jacobites. The census only shows the number of Protestants or Roman Catholics for the country as a whole, but does not give the strength of their numbers under the Syrian class. As I have already stated, this fuller information must be attempted in the next census.

The advent of the Portuguese towards the close of the 15th Century of the Christian era is the cause of a split in the Syrian church. The Portuguese succeeded in converting many Syrian Christians into Roman Catholicism and bringing them under the authority of their ecclesiastical head, the Pope of Rome. This period of subjection lasted for nearly 70 years when the Portuguese power in the East declined by the arrival of the Dutch. The Syrians took advantage of this and succeeded in throwing off the Romish yoke. The party who thus recovered their independence are called the Pootchenkur Syrians or Jacobites; and the party that remained faithful to the Church of Rome are called the Palayakur or Roman Catholics. According to Fre. Leonard "all the Syrians were at the beginning of the Christian era one homogeneous community of Catholic Christians. According to all probabilities in the V. century they fell into the Nestorian heresy and persevered in the same till about the end of the XVI. century. At that time they returned to Catholic unity and became therefore subject to the jurisdiction of the supreme head of the Catholic Church; His Holiness the Pope. So they remained for about 53 or 55 years. Then they rebelled against their lawful superiors, and without abandoning the orthodox

* "The Travancore king is still called Venad Adikul the adorable feet of Venadu" Madras Journal of Literature and Science.

profession of faith became schismatics. However 6 years after by the efforts of the Carmelite Missionaries they submitted again to the obedience of the Roman Pontiff. The portion of the Syrian community forms the bulk of those who are now called Catholic Syrians; the minority who would not return to the allegiance of the Pope remained schismatic till the year 1663. Then came from Palestine a Bishop named Mar Gregory who was a Jacobite heretic and easily prevailed upon them to embrace his heterodox doctrine; and thus they became Jacobites. From that time the double denomination of Palayacoor (പലയകൂർ) and Puthencoor (പുത്തൻകൂർ) began to be generally adopted; the Syrians who kept their former and ancient faith being called പഴയകൂർ while the novators by the name പുത്തൻകൂർ. All the abovesaid Christians are purely Malabarese people, but as from the beginning they are using in their liturgy the Syrian language, they style themselves 'Syrians' for the same reason the Malabarese who at a later period were converted to Catholicism and are using in their liturgy the Latin language are called Latins; but these denominations are merely accidental and have nothing to do with the religious creed of either of those communities."

The gist of the contention lies in the single circumstance that the census did not show the relative proportions of Catholic and Jacobite Syrians. I am glad to find from the information His Grace the Archbishop has so kindly supplied me with that nowhere does he state that the Syrian community is wrongly stated. He is sorry that his Catholic denominationalists are merged under the general head of "Syrians" a class often misunderstood as meaning Jacobites only. Otherwise as he himself writes:—"Concerning the marriages, funerals, and laws of inheritance, though there are some little differences, they may be considered as trifling". But with the fuller statements herein made, I trust that such misapprehensions will not occur again. The 'Syrians' as returned in the present census include all 'Syrians' whether Roman Catholics, Jacobites or Protestants.

They are a very industrious and enterprising class. Their general condition may be said to be one of prosperity

and comfort. The men dress like Nairs and wear no ornaments. Their women wear a folded 'moondu, a neat cotton shirt called in Malayalam Kuppayam (കപ്പായം) and use a perfectly white linen scarf as a head dress. They never go out without covering their head with a scarf. They use a few ornaments; an ear ornament called *chakkil* and another called *amgila*, a neck ornament called *minnu* (മിനു) put on at the time of the marriage and inseparable from her person during the husband's lifetime like the tali of the Hindu women, bracelets for the hands and rings nearly exhaust the list. Remarriage is not allowed in the lifetime of the husband or wife. Their women are as a rule neat and may be said to be handsome. Many of the Syrian families are converts from high caste Hindus. Some are supposed to be of Nambury origin.

This interesting class of people attracted the notice of His Excellency the Governor of Madras (The Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff) on the occasion of His Excellency's recent visit to Travancore and Cochin in September last.

Of late their community has been distracted by party dissensions. One party acknowledges the ecclesiastical sway of the Metropolitan of the See of Malabar. They are for a national church of Malabar. The rival party dispute his independent authority, but consider him only a lieutenant of the patriarchal power at Antioch. The Syrians of both the rival parties however combined to present an address to His Excellency the Governor in the name of the whole community. This gave him much pleasure and in his reply His Excellency referred to the happy occasion in these memorable words. "I may accordingly take it as quite certain that none of you could anticipate that you would give me so much pleasure as you have done by coming here together, sinking for once religious and party difference. I take, gentlemen, a very great interest in your community, as a whole, for you were for long ages the advanced post of that great eastern church, whose importance in the past, in the present, and still more in the future, no one who has given serious attention to European politics could dream of underrating. Less brilliant than her illustrious Latin sister who has been

mother not only of so many doctors and saints in whom she glories, but of many even more distinguished sons whom she anathematizes, the Eastern Church has yet per-hesitation that the most exquisite types of character which I have ever known or known about, have been those of persons who having been exposed in early life to the influence of the Eastern, have in later life come even more under the influence of the Western Church. I please myself with hoping that what I have known to take place in reference to individual minds, may one day far down the centuries take place upon a larger scale, and that the union which I see amongst you to-day, and of which my coming hither is the happy occasion, may be only the pre-figurement of a far wider union on a basis of which neither of the contending parties has yet dreamed." With regard to the leading divisions of the Syrian community His Excellency spoke the following weighty words of wisdom and eloquence. "If I take an interest in you as a whole, I also take an interest in your leading divisions. Some of you, if I am correctly informed, desire to have a national church of Malabar. In such a desire an Englishman, whose church is essentially political and parliamentary, cannot help sympathizing. Others again of you are faithful to Antioch the scene of the first council which decided, one may fairly say, whether Christianity was to be a Jewish sect or a world wide religion. Another of your division holds, I am told, with Babylon, and carries back our minds to a still more venerable and hoary antiquity, while a still larger section forms an integral, though in some respects a segregated and peculiar portion of that mighty communion which a great and essentially Protestant historian has compared to the dome of Brunelleschi rising over Florence; imposing, unbroken, unchangeable, radiating in equal expansion to every part of the earth, and directing its converging curves to heaven. I congratulate you, gentlemen, upon what you tell me of the intellectual movement now taking place amongst you. I shall watch its further development with the most anxious interest, and you may rely upon any assistance Government can give you, provided always it is compatible with the perfect religious neutrality which is the first duty and one of the highest

glories of British rule in India, a duty which is recognized and a glory which is shared by the Native Governments, under whose enlightened care so many of you enjoy so much quietness."

Jews. This interesting race of people numbered 97 in the last enumeration. They were found in the Taluqs of Paravoor and Shareetala, 95 in Paravoor alone. The bulk of their community live in Cochin. They are of two races one called the 'Black Jews' and the other 'White Jews'. The white Jews are said to preserve their racial purity in spite of their continued residence on this coast for centuries which has not resulted in any deterioration of the race as compared with the Jews of Europe.

They do not intermarry with the 'black Jews' who are a hybrid race but send for young men from Syria or Persia to marry their girls. The Jews were encouraged to settle in the coast about the year 350 A. D. by one of the Perumals from whom they received their grants of land and permission to enjoy special privileges. They have copper sasanums in their possession 1500 years old in one of which they are referred to as the Anjuvarnam (അഞ്ചുവർണം) or the 5th caste as they could not be classed in the Chaturvarna or four-fold system of castes according to Menu. It need hardly be said that the Chaturvarnya system meant the classification of the Hindus into the four great primary orders, Brahmin, Kshetraya, Vysia and Sudra.

In concluding this chapter, it may be remarked that no difficulty was experienced in obtaining information on the religious persuasions of the people. In the discussions in Parliament on the last Census Bill, Captain Aylmer took occasion to move "that no census, could, in the opinion of the House, be deemed satisfactory which did not indicate religious persuasion. He pointed out that a religious census was taken in Ireland and argued that no one could justly regard it as an impertinent question to be asked to what religious denomination he belonged. It was desirable, he added, to have such a census for the information of the House in its capacity of a legislative assembly as well as on the grounds of expediency, for another census could

"not be taken for ten years, truth and consistency." The proposal was negatived by a large majority of 97 against 27. The Right Honorable Mr. J. Bright observed in the course of a forcible speech, "Such a question, he held, "was offensive and insolent, and would never be allowed in this country." "It was said that the social science people "had recommended this religious census, but so omnivorous "were they that he did not doubt that some day a member "of that House, would at their suggestion, propose that "there should be a census of persons with red hair "(Laughter). Honorable gentlemen opposite, did not believe "that the majority of the people of this country were "opposed to this religious census. They could not make a "greater mistake. Then to the question, "What is your "religion?" what would hundreds of thousands of householders say? Why one would say, "I have not been to "church since I was married," and another would reply "I don't believe you have been there since you were christened."

A religious census is happily not attended with such difficulties either here or anywhere else in India.

The subjoined interesting statement will give the numbers under each religion in the State (talukwar).

Age Statement for Travancore.

AGES.	HINDUS.			MAHOMEDANS.			CHRISTIANS.			JEWS.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1	11,029	13,485	24,514	1,041	1,225	2,266	3,612	4,461	8,073	115.05	9	5	16,213	18,405	34,708
1-4	17,300	19,116	36,416	1,674	1,895	3,569	5,374	6,297	11,671	112.92	1	2	24,084	27,223	51,317
5-9	25,584	27,449	53,033	1,906	2,067	3,973	5,669	6,300	11,969	102.02	1	1	29,712	30,227	59,939
10-14	22,412	22,709	45,121	2,166	2,303	4,469	7,131	7,516	14,646	107.63	2	2	31,708	33,849	65,558
15-19	22,718	24,172	46,890	2,323	2,459	4,782	7,472	7,700	15,172	106.71	2	2	33,313	34,221	67,534
20-24	126,644	131,776	258,420	104,881	111,770	216,651	49,459	41,899	91,358	103.76	6	12	177,619	185,394	363,013
25-29	98,015	94,401	192,416	104,881	111,770	216,651	37,357	35,255	72,612	103.91	8	16	156,870	160,170	317,040
30-34	69,221	73,226	142,447	105,621	111,770	216,651	25,008	23,948	48,956	101.10	6	9	103,396	108,282	211,678
35-39	71,162	72,214	143,376	102,92	105,621	208,543	15,077	18,082	33,159	99.78	5	6	94,725	98,439	193,164
40-44	65,223	67,915	133,138	93,94	105,621	199,561	17,390	16,475	33,865	96.24	8	11	85,130	88,740	173,870
45-49	59,041	61,771	120,812	84,39	105,621	189,991	15,077	15,037	30,114	94.90	7	13	87,708	91,870	179,578
50-54	49,125	45,375	94,500	72,77	105,621	178,391	11,123	11,037	22,160	92.31	2	2	78,864	83,811	162,675
55-59	31,890	29,371	61,261	59,61	105,621	165,231	9,233	9,233	18,466	88.03	2	2	65,372	69,044	134,416
60-64	24,583	23,424	48,007	55,98	105,621	161,609	7,443	7,443	14,886	92.12	1	2	54,630	58,483	113,113
65-69	15,103	14,103	29,206	35,44	105,621	140,065	5,469	5,469	10,938	90.04	1	4	42,481	46,950	89,431
70 & upwards.	36,320	36,320	72,640	105,29	105,621	210,911	10,251	10,251	20,502	90.21	2	2	39,921	40,885	80,806
100 & upwards.	8,776	8,776	17,552	101.15	105,621	210,911	2,402,318	2,402,318	4,804,636	89.16	32	15	1,107,134	1,204,074	2,311,208
100-108															100-108

The age results as given in the foregoing table are for those under 1, 1, 2, 3, and 4 and then for groups of 5 years up to 60. All ages above 60 are thrown together. The whole population is thus distributed between these 17 columns. The babes who had not completed a twelve months at the census time number 34,708 for the whole State. Those who had attained the age of 1, number 52,317; those who had attained the age of 2, number 59,939; there are 65,558 children who had past the age of 3, and 67,534, the age of 4 at the time of the census. Within the ages of 5 to 9 both inclusive there are 3,63,013 children. From 10 to 14 there are 3,17,040; from 15 to 19 the number is 2,51,672. The last group of 5 years (55—to—59) contains 63,806 persons. It is a noticeable feature of these figures that for single years, there is a gradual increase in the numbers under each age up to the age of 5, the numbers rising from 34,708 under 1 to 67,534 who have past the age of 4. Taking groups of 5 years from ages 5 to 60 we have a descending series of numbers from group to group, the highest being 363,013 between the ages of 5 to 9 and the lowest being 63,806 in the series. "In every country where ages are properly taken, it is found that the numbers under each quinquennial period decrease gradually with advancing age." This I think is a satisfactory evidence of the justice of the statement ventured in the introduction to this Report that our age results are in the main accurate and trustworthy as a basis of comparison with those of other countries.

I give below for comparison with ours the results of the Madras census as shown in their Final Form VII from which the subjoined statement is compiled:

AGE	MAHOMEDANS	CHRISTIANS	JEWS	OTHER RELIGIONISTS	TOTAL	Proportion to the total population.
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-5	1,00,000	95,000	10,000	10,000	2,15,000	100.00
6-10	95,000	90,000	10,000	10,000	2,10,000	97.50
11-15	90,000	85,000	10,000	10,000	2,05,000	95.00
16-20	85,000	80,000	10,000	10,000	1,95,000	90.00
21-25	80,000	75,000	10,000	10,000	1,85,000	84.00
26-30	75,000	70,000	10,000	10,000	1,75,000	78.00
31-35	70,000	65,000	10,000	10,000	1,65,000	72.00
36-40	65,000	60,000	10,000	10,000	1,55,000	67.00
41-45	60,000	55,000	10,000	10,000	1,45,000	62.00
46-50	55,000	50,000	10,000	10,000	1,35,000	57.00
51-55	50,000	45,000	10,000	10,000	1,25,000	52.00
56-60	45,000	40,000	10,000	10,000	1,15,000	47.00
Above 60	40,000	35,000	10,000	10,000	1,10,000	44.00
All Ages	1,197,134	1,204,024	2,401,158	100.00		

I give here next the results of ages divided into quinquennial, decennial and vicennial periods distinguishing the sexes on the plan of the previous census tabulation.

The quinquennial classification shows the following results.

Ages.				Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion to the total population.
0	5	...	...	172,829	181,432	354,261	14.75
6	10	...	...	183,432	192,823	376,255	15.67
11	15	...	...	164,215	167,328	331,543	13.80
16	20	...	...	92,993	96,921	189,914	7.91
21	25	...	...	95,288	98,753	194,041	8.08
26	30	...	...	95,513	96,073	191,586	7.98
31	35	...	...	85,634	80,442	166,076	6.92
36	40	...	...	77,234	72,129	149,363	6.22
41	45	...	...	62,068	56,720	118,788	4.95
46	50	...	...	52,673	49,313	101,986	4.25
51	55	...	...	39,756	36,790	76,546	3.19
56	60	...	...	31,097	29,414	60,511	2.52
Above 60	...	...	...	44,402	45,886	90,288	3.76
All Ages	...	...	...	1,197,134	1,204,024	2,401,158	100.00

The groups of advancing age are seen to be less than those preceding as they ought to be. There are some slight variations according to this arrangement but they are not material.

In the decennial grouping all slight variations disappear as can be clearly seen from the subjoined statement, the numbers under each succeeding group being markedly less than those in the groups above it.

Ages.				Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion to the total population.
0	10	...	...	3,56,261	3,74,255	7,30,516	30.4
11	20	...	...	2,57,208	2,64,249	5,21,457	21.72
21	30	...	...	1,90,801	1,94,826	3,85,627	16.06
31	40	...	...	1,62,868	1,52,571	3,15,439	13.14
41	50	...	...	1,14,741	1,06,933	2,20,774	9.19
51	60	...	...	70,853	66,204	1,37,057	5.71
Above 60	...	...	...	44,402	45,886	90,288	3.76
Total	...	...	...	1,197,134	1,204,024	2,401,158	100.00

The vicennial classification gives the following results.

0	20	...	...	6,18,469	6,38,504	12,51,973	52.14
21	40	...	...	3,58,069	3,47,897	7,01,066	29.20
41	60	...	...	1,85,594	1,72,237	3,57,831	14.20
Above 60	...	...	...	44,402	45,886	90,288	3.76

The young of both sexes in the first vicennial group number 12,51,973 or more than 50 per cent of the total population of the State. Compared with the Madras results of the previous census (1871) it is found that the number of persons for the first vicennial period (0—to—20) formed 51 per cent of the total population. The number of persons in the second vicennial period formed in the Madras census of 1871, 30 per cent against 29 per cent now here. The number of persons for the third vicennial period (40—to—60) formed in Madras 13 per cent in 1871 against our 14 per cent; the number above 60 there and in Travancore form nearly 4 per cent of the total population in each.

The results of the classification into vicennial periods, compared with the present census of Madras stand thus:—

Ages.		Madras Presidency.		Travancore.	
		Population.	Proportion to the total.	Population.	Proportion to the total.
0	19	14,171,274	45.43	12,11,781	50.46
20	39	9,858,137	30.98	7,09,717	29.56
40	59	4,752,150	15.25	3,76,633	15.69
60 and upwards including not stated.		2,689,004	8.31	1,03,027	4.29
Total		31,470,531	100.00	2,401,158	100.00

The result of comparison may be said to be satisfactory except in the last vicennial group where we have only 4 per cent of the population, against 8 per cent in Madras. The latter proportion 8 per cent includes 'ages not stated' which number 954,231 out of a population of 31,170,331 or 3.06 per cent of the total. The 'not stated' when deducted from the number of persons who are 60

and upwards, we get nearly the same number of sexagenarians for Travancore and Madras. Again the 'not stated' who form 3 per cent of the total population though not necessarily limited to any one particular vicennial period, may be mostly in the first vicennial period as the unwillingness if any, to disclose age will generally be among females within 20, and besides, the number of persons within the age of 20 being 45 per cent of the total Madras population, the omissions to note age may also be the most numerous among them in which case the difference between Travancore and Madras in the first vicennial group is satisfactorily accounted for.

Comparing the ages under each religion in the country it is found that the Hindu babes under one year form 1 per cent of the total population or 103 in a 10,000 while the Mahommedan babes number only 9 in a 10,000, and the Christian babes 32 in a 10,000. In the first quinquennial group the Hindu children form 8.27 per cent of the total population; the Mahommedans 7.8 per cent and the Christians 2.61 per cent. In the second quinquennial period (5 to 9) the Hindu children number 10 per cent of the total population, while the Mahommedan and Christian children nearly 1 per cent and 3 per cent of the total population respectively. The next quinquennial group of Hindus numbers 9 per cent of the total population, and the next one numbers 7 per cent, and in the remaining groups the proportions diminish gradually in the following manner; 5.94 per cent; 5.93 per cent; 5.33 per cent; 4.78 per cent; 3.95 per cent; 3.37 per cent; 2.58 per cent and 2 per cent. The same harmony of proportions is seen in similar groups of ages of the Mahommedan and Christian populations. The characteristic of an accurate age enumeration, already referred to, is exemplified not only in the main results of quinquennial groupings but also in classification of peoples' ages under each religious persuasion. The whole results are exhibited in one view in the following statement.

The proportion of the sexes for the whole country is 100.58 females to 100 males. The proportion varies very widely under the different age groupings.

The three subjoined statements may be usefully studied.

Quinquennial Grouping.

Ages.			Males.	Females.	Total	Proportion of females to 100 males.
0	5	...	1,72,829	1,81,432	3,54,261	104.8
6	10	...	1,83,432	1,92,823	3,76,255	105.12
11	15	...	1,64,215	1,67,328	3,31,543	101.90
16	20	...	92,993	96,921	1,89,914	104.22
21	25	...	95,288	98,753	1,94,041	103.64
26	30	...	95,513	96,073	1,91,586	100.59
31	35	...	85,634	80,442	1,66,076	93.94
36	40	...	77,234	72,129	1,49,363	93.39
41	45	...	62,068	56,700	1,18,768	91.38
46	50	...	52,673	49,313	1,01,986	93.62
51	55	...	39,756	36,790	76,546	92.54
56	60	...	31,097	29,414	60,511	94.59
Above 60	...	...	44,401	45,886	90,287	103.34
All Ages.	...	...	1,197,134	1,204,624	2,401,758	100.58

Decennial Grouping.

0	10	...	3,56,261	3,74,255	7,30,516	105.05
11	20	...	25,72,08	2,64,249	5,21,457	103.60
21	30	...	1,90,801	1,94,826	3,85,627	102.11
31	40	...	1,62,868	1,52,571	3,15,439	93.68
41	50	...	1,14,741	1,06,033	2,20,774	92.50
51	60	...	70,853	66,204	1,37,057	93.44

Vicennial Grouping.

0	20	...	6,13,469	6,38,504	12,51,973	104.08
21	40	...	3,53,669	3,47,397	7,01,066	92.23
41	60	...	1,85,594	1,72,237	3,57,831	92.80

In the quinquennial period (0 to 5) the proportion of females is 104.98 to 100 males. In the next group of 5 years (5 to 10) the proportion is 105 females to 100 males. In the third group of 5 years the proportion is 101

AGE	HINDUS.				MAHOMEDANS.				CHRISTIANS.				JEWS.				TOTAL.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage to total Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage to total Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage to total Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage to total Population.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage to total Population.
Under 1	45	75	120	1.45	71	113	184	2.25	17	32	49	0.60	13	23	36	0.44	30	55	85	1.04
1-5	105	155	260	3.15	151	221	372	4.55	26	49	75	0.92	19	35	54	0.66	143	266	409	5.01
6-10	125	185	310	3.80	181	261	442	5.40	38	71	109	1.33	28	52	80	0.98	171	313	484	5.92
11-15	135	195	330	4.05	191	271	462	5.67	43	81	124	1.54	33	61	94	1.16	204	352	556	6.81
16-20	145	205	350	4.30	201	281	482	5.92	48	91	139	1.71	38	71	109	1.33	242	372	614	7.55
21-25	155	215	370	4.55	211	291	502	6.15	53	101	154	1.89	43	81	124	1.54	285	402	687	8.44
26-30	165	225	390	4.80	221	301	522	6.40	58	111	169	2.09	48	91	139	1.71	333	452	785	9.64
31-35	175	235	410	5.05	231	311	542	6.65	63	121	184	2.29	53	101	154	1.89	381	502	883	10.84
36-40	185	245	430	5.30	241	321	562	6.90	68	131	199	2.49	58	111	169	2.09	429	542	971	11.94
41-45	195	255	450	5.55	251	331	582	7.15	73	141	214	2.69	63	121	184	2.29	477	592	1,069	13.14
46-50	205	265	470	5.80	261	341	602	7.40	78	151	229	2.89	68	131	199	2.49	525	632	1,157	14.34
51-55	215	275	490	6.05	271	351	622	7.65	83	161	244	3.09	73	141	214	2.69	573	682	1,255	15.54
56-60	225	285	510	6.30	281	361	642	7.90	88	171	259	3.29	78	151	229	2.89	621	732	1,353	16.74
61-65	235	295	530	6.55	291	371	662	8.15	93	181	274	3.49	83	161	244	3.09	669	782	1,451	17.94
66-70	245	305	550	6.80	301	381	682	8.40	98	191	289	3.69	88	171	259	3.29	717	832	1,549	19.14
71-75	255	315	570	7.05	311	391	702	8.65	103	201	304	3.89	93	181	274	3.49	765	882	1,647	20.34
76-80	265	325	590	7.30	321	401	722	8.90	108	211	319	4.09	98	191	289	3.69	813	932	1,745	21.54
81-85	275	335	610	7.55	331	411	742	9.15	113	221	334	4.29	103	201	304	3.89	861	982	1,843	22.74
86-90	285	345	630	7.80	341	421	762	9.40	118	231	349	4.49	108	211	319	4.09	909	1,032	1,941	23.94
91-95	295	355	650	8.05	351	431	782	9.65	123	241	364	4.69	113	221	334	4.29	957	1,082	2,039	25.14
96-100	305	365	670	8.30	361	441	802	9.90	128	251	379	4.89	118	231	349	4.49	1,005	1,132	2,137	26.34
101-105	315	375	690	8.55	371	451	822	10.15	133	261	394	5.09	123	241	364	4.69	1,053	1,182	2,235	27.54
106-110	325	385	710	8.80	381	461	842	10.40	138	271	409	5.29	128	251	379	4.89	1,101	1,232	2,333	28.74
111-115	335	395	730	9.05	391	471	862	10.65	143	281	424	5.49	133	261	394	5.09	1,149	1,282	2,437	29.94
116-120	345	405	750	9.30	401	481	882	10.90	148	291	439	5.69	138	271	409	5.29	1,197	1,332	2,529	31.14
121-125	355	415	770	9.55	411	491	902	11.15	153	301	454	5.89	143	281	424	5.49	1,245	1,382	2,627	32.34
126-130	365	425	790	9.80	421	501	922	11.40	158	311	469	6.09	148	291	439	5.69	1,293	1,432	2,725	33.54
131-135	375	435	810	10.05	431	511	942	11.65	163	321	484	6.29	153	301	454	5.89	1,341	1,482	2,823	34.74
136-140	385	445	830	10.30	441	521	962	11.90	168	331	499	6.49	158	311	469	6.09	1,389	1,532	2,921	35.94
141-145	395	455	850	10.55	451	531	982	12.15	173	341	514	6.69	163	321	484	6.29	1,437	1,582	3,019	37.14
146-150	405	465	870	10.80	461	541	1,002	12.40	178	351	529	6.89	168	331	499	6.49	1,485	1,632	3,117	38.34
151-155	415	475	890	11.05	471	551	1,022	12.65	183	361	544	7.09	173	341	514	6.69	1,533	1,682	3,215	39.54
156-160	425	485	910	11.30	481	561	1,042	12.90	188	371	559	7.29	178	351	529	6.89	1,581	1,732	3,313	40.74
161-165	435	495	930	11.55	491	571	1,062	13.15	193	381	574	7.49	183	361	544	7.09	1,629	1,782	3,417	41.94
166-170	445	505	950	11.80	501	581	1,082	13.40	198	391	589	7.69	188	371	559	7.29	1,677	1,832	3,515	43.14
171-175	455	515	970	12.05	511	591	1,102	13.65	203	401	604	7.89	193	381	574	7.49	1,725	1,882	3,613	44.34
176-180	465	525	990	12.30	521	601	1,122	13.90	208	411	619	8.09	198	391	589	7.69	1,773	1,932	3,711	45.54
181-185	475	535	1,010	12.55	531	611	1,142	14.15	213	421	634	8.29	203	401	604	7.89	1,821	1,982	3,809	46.74
186-190	485	545	1,030	12.80	541	621	1,162	14.40	218	431	649	8.49	208	411	619	8.09	1,869	2,032	3,907	47.94
191-195	495	555	1,050	13.05	551	631	1,182	14.65	223	441	664	8.69	213	421	634	8.29	1,917	2,082	4,005	49.14
196-200	505	565	1,070	13.30	561	641	1,202	14.90	228	451	679	8.89	218	431	649	8.49	1,965	2,132	4,103	50.34
201-205	515	575	1,090	13.55	571	651	1,222	15.15	233	461	694	9.09	223	441	664	8.69	2,013	2,182	4,201	51.54
206-210	525	585	1,110	13.80	581	661	1,242	15.40	238	471	709	9.29	228	451	679	8.89	2,061	2,232	4,299	52.74
211-215	535	595	1,130	14.05	591	671	1,262	15.65	243	481	724	9.49	233	461	694	9.09	2,109	2,282	4,397	53.94
216-220	545	605	1,150	14.30	601	681	1,282	15.90	248	491	739	9.69	238	471	709	9.29	2,157	2,332	4,495	55.14
221-225	555	615	1,170	14.55	611	691	1,302	16.15	253	501	754	9.89	243	481	724	9.49	2,205	2,382	4,593	56.34
226-230	565	625	1,190	14.80	621	701	1,322	16.40	258	511	769	10.09	248	491	739	9.69	2,253	2,432	4,691	57.54
231-235	575	635	1,210	15.05	631	711	1,342	16.65	263	521	784	10.29	253	501	754	9.89	2,301	2,482	4,789	58.74
236-240	585	645	1,230	15.30	641	721	1,362	16.90	268	531	799	10.49	258	511	769	10.09	2,349	2,532	4,891	59.94
241-245	595	655	1,250	15.55	651	731	1,382	17.15	273	541	814	10.69	263	521	784	10.29	2,397	2,582	4,991	61.14
246-250	605	665	1,270	15.80	661	741	1,402	17.40	278	551	829	10.89	268	531	799	10.49	2,445	2,632	5,091	62.34
251-255	615	675	1,290	16.05	671	751	1,422	17.65	283	561	844	11.09	273	541	814	10.69	2,493	2,682	5,191	63.54
256-260	625	685	1,310	16.30	681	761	1,442	17.90	288	571	859	11.29	278	551	829	10.89	2,541	2,732	5,291	64.74
261-265	635	695	1,330	16.55	691	771	1,462	18.15	293	581	874	11.49	283	561	844	11.09	2,589	2,782	5,391	65.94
266-270	645	705	1,350	16.80	701	781	1,482	18.40	298	591	889	11.69	288	571	859	11.29	2,637	2,832	5,491	67.14
271-275	655	715	1,370	17.05	711	791	1,502	18.65	303	601	904	11.89	293	581	874	11.49	2,685	2,882	5,591	68.34
276-280	665	725	1,390	17.30	721	801	1,522	18.90	308	611	919	12.09	298	591	889	11.69	2,733	2,932	5,691	69.54
281-285	675	735	1,410	17.55	731	811	1,542	19.15	313	621	934	12.29	303	601	904	11.89	2,781	2,982	5,791	70.74
286-290	685	745	1,430	17.80	741	821	1,562	19.40	318	631	949	12.49	308	611	919	12.09	2,829	3,032	5,891	71.94
291-295	695	755	1,450	18.05	751	831	1,582	19.65	323	641	964	12.69	313	621	934	12.29	2,877	3,082	5,991	73.14
296-300	705	765	1,470	18.30	761	841	1,602	19.90	328	651	979	12.89	318	631	949	12.49	2,925	3,132	6,091	74.34
301-305	715	775	1,490	18.55	771	851	1,622	20.15	333	661	994	13.09	323	641	964	12.69	2,973	3,182	6,191	75.54
306-310	725	785	1,510	18.80	781	861	1,642	20.40	338	671	1,009	13.29	328	651	979	12.89	3,021	3,232	6,291	76.74
311-315	735	795	1,530	19.05	791	871	1,662	20.65	343	681	1,024	13.49	333	661	994	13.09	3,069	3,282	6,391	77.94
316-320	745	805	1,550	19.30	801	881	1,682	20.90	348	691	1,039									

females to 100 males. In the last group of 5 years (56-to-60) there are only 94 females to 100 males. In all ages above 60, the women number 103 to 100 men. In the Madras Census, the women who are '60 and upwards' number 124 to every 100 men. The proportions of women to men above 60 years stand thus.

Ages 61—65.....	99.11	women.
66—70.....	108.98	Do.
71—75.....	105.25	Do.
76—80.....	99.02	Do.
Above 80.....	105.90	Do.

In Britain, Madras and Travancore it is found that the aged women (above 60) are more numerous than the aged men, though there are differences in the proportions of their numbers.

In the decennial classification, I find in the first group of (0 to 10) 105 girls to 100 boys. In the second group (11 to 20) the women number 103 to 100 men. In the third group it is less, the proportion being only 102 women to 100 men. Further on, the proportion diminishes there being 93 and 92 women only for 100 men in the fourth and fifth groups respectively. Comparing the able-bodied of both sexes that is from ages 10 to 40 (the most important slice of human life) when the bulk of our population live a married life there are 100.13 females to 100 males or nearly the same number of men and women. In Madras the proportion is 100.76 able bodied women to 100 able bodied men. This equal proportion of men and women is the law of nature and wherever it has been seriously disturbed, society is known to have been thrown into serious confusion, with a marked increase in the vices of the people.

In the vicennial periods we have 104 women to 100 men in the first group, 98 women to 100 men in the second group, and 92 women to 100 men in the third group. Taking the two vicennial groups together that is 0 to 40 years the proportion of women is nearly 102 women to 100 men. Comparing with Madras, and the groupings have to

be slightly altered for such comparison, as their final census form does not give results for the 20 years in the first group but only to the end of the 19th year, the results stand thus.

Comparative Statement for Madras and Travancore.

Ages.	Madras.			Travancore.		
	Male.	Female.	Proportion of females to 100 males.	Male.	Female.	Proportion of females to 100 males.
0	19,71,90,942	69,80,332	97.07	5,93,920	6,17,861	104.03
20	39,46,69,031	49,89,106	106.86	3,56,827	3,52,890	98.90
40	49,23,37,215	24,14,945	103.35	1,95,454	1,81,179	92.70
60	12,23,855	13,65,209	111.53	50,933	52,094	102.28

The results as given in the foregoing table show a great difference between, but I am unable to draw any general inference from them whether favorable or unfavorable to either result. At the same time, after what has been already stated, I see little reason to condemn the accuracy of our figures.

* All up to the end of the 9th year are put down as children in this table.

Dividing the population into children* and adults and comparing our proportions of each to the total with the Madras results, I find a striking similarity of results between Travancore and Madras as the subjoined interesting statement will show.

AGE

Districts.	Male.										Female.										Total.																																																																								
	Children.					Adults.					Total.					Children.					Adults.					Total.																																																																			
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Famine Districts	16,37,159	47,19,226	62,42,085	12,07,37	37,43	24,26	75	61	15,87,281	47,83,066	65,70,36	2,56	37	9	34	92	75	96	31,06,410	96,02,996	12,612,432	54	46	15	25																																																																				
Non-Famine Districts	23,56,207	66,77,201	86,26,145	12,92	30	53	26	10	73	99	24,94,726	68,14,182	82,19,92	15	17	37	23	26	68	73	92	47,63,516	13,492,553	18,256,069	26	69	73	91																																																																	
Malakota Territory	38,532	1,04,385	1,42,816	12	07	34	31	27	00	73	90	41	311	1,8,006	1,59,317	13	67	39	66	25	93	54	07	79	863	2,72,564	3,02,137	26	43	13	37																																																														
Total	3,819,468	11,501,335	15,451,045	12	07	36	59	25	42	75	98	4,023,331	11,716,227	15,749,336	12	54	37	39	25	61	74	39	1,962,819	23,317,812	31,170,631	55	51	74	49																																																																
	3,13,660	8,83,174	11,97,134	13	06	36	79	26	36	75	80	3,29,469	8,73,615	12,04,024	13	72	36	42	27	36	75	61	6,45,069	13,55,089	24,81,158	26	78	73	72																																																																

For the whole Presidency there are 7,952,819 children and they form 25.51 per cent of the total population against 6,43,069 children in Travancore which form 26.78 per cent of our total population. The comparison would be more just with the Non-famine districts of the Presidency and then the results are that the children in them form 26 per cent of their population against 26 per cent in Travancore. In the Famine districts, as is to be expected, the proportion is less, the children forming only 24 per cent of the total population.

I conclude this short review of our age results with a general statement of ages. These different manipulations of age statistics are independent of the final census forms submitted to the Imperial Census Commissioner and mean additional labor and cost.

General Statement of Ages.

Ages.	Males.	Proportion to total males.	Females.	Proportion to total females.	Total	Proportion of females to 100 males.	
0	6	206,327	17.2	217,116	18.03	423,443	105.23
7	12	207,647	17.35	215,666	17.91	423,313	103.86
13	20	199,495	16.67	205,722	17.09	405,217	103.12
21	30	190,801	15.94	194,826	16.18	385,627	102.11
31	40	162,868	13.61	152,57	12.67	315,439	93.68
41	50	114,741	9.58	106,033	8.81	220,774	92.41
51	60	70,853	5.92	66,204	5.50	137,057	93.44
Above	60	44,402	3.71	45,856	3.81	90,283	103.34
Total ...	1,197,134	100.00	1,204,024	100.00	2,401,158	100.58	

The proportion of sexes among children according to the foregoing table is 104.54 girls to 100 boys. The boys under 12 years of age number 4,13,974 and form 34.58 per cent of the total males while the girls of that age number 4,32,782 and form 35.94 per cent of the total females of the State. The proportion of children to total population is greater in India than in England and Wales; but the persistency with which the figures repeat themselves in Province after Province in the Indian Empire shows that this excessive proportion of children is the normal condi-

tion of Indian life and is not necessarily incorrect. The girls are relatively more numerous in their sex than the boys are in the total males of the State. This excess of girls over boys is I think due to the cause explained by Mr. W. C. Plowden in his admirable census Report of the North West Provinces. "If it was otherwise, we should, I think, be justified in looking for a larger excess among female children compared with the female population than would be anticipated among the boys compared with the male population; for the feelings of natives in regard to their women are more pronounced where their females are arrived at maturity than where they are younger, and we should expect to find more concealment practised in regard to females above 12 than in regard to females below that age. This would give us a greater excess of girls than of boys, as in the case of males no motives for concealment exist, either in regard to boys or to men".

CHAPTER VI.

CASTE.

The list of the 377 small sub-divisions of Hindu castes has already been given in the Introduction for purposes of future use. These small sub-divisions it is impossible to treat of in detail. Hence the larger and more comprehensive groups will be shown in this place.

There are 46 comprehensive groups of Hindu castes in Travancore and they are given below with the number of persons in each.

No.	Names of castes.	No. of persons.	No.	Names of castes.	No. of persons.
1	Brahmins	37,138	26	Chaloojen	779
2	Kshatrias	2,410	27	Veluthaden	11,152
3	Elayathoo	2,425	28	Chemman	1,000
4	Kongani	7,430	29	Kshowraken	14,578
5	Kodiputten	406	30	Kuniyan	8,530
6	Umbalavasy	7,078	31	Munnan	6,194
7	Pilapulli	69	32	Paraven	7,959
8	Maran	11,822	33	Thundan	21,814
9	Malayala Sudras	4,64,239	34	Noolayen	2,185
10	Pandy Sudras	45,563	35	Ealoooven	3,87,176
11	Moothalee	544	36	Channan	1,28,600
12	Chetty	21,852	37	Mookkuven	29,342
13	Vaduken	2,069	38	Kakalen	693
14	Putnoolkaren	805	39	Malayarayen	17,627
15	Krishnenvaga	6,770	40	Vaden	6,155
16	Chalien	6,756	41	Pullen	5,438
17	Vaniyen	22,526	42	Oolladen	2,340
18	Shankum Pandarem	8,826	43	Koraven	54,828
19	Panan	2,070	44	Parayen	66,454
20	Elavaniyen	3,097	45	Poolayen	1,96,539
21	Kummalers	92,578	46	Others	23,617
22	Ponden	566			
23	Maraven	5,556			
24	Edayen	5,823			
25	Koshaven	6,259			
				Total.....	1,755,610

In the final form sent to the Imperial Census Commissioner only these 46 major heads of castes were given.

In the last Census Report of Travancore the castes were divided into 76 groups of which one group was denominated 'others' containing the names of miscellaneous unimportant castes. On this occasion the number of castes which may be said to be important and distinct are given as 81 showing an increase of 5 names. This increase is due to

the return of 4 additional sub-divisions* among the 'Amba-lavasies' and of a fifth sub-division called 'Kodiputten', removed from the list of miscellaneous castes in the last Report to a distinct head on the present occasion. The 81st heading is 'others' as before, retained to include all the other castes.

"In castes, Deputy Superintendents are allowed a latitude in bringing together under the appropriate main caste such sub-divisions of caste as have been entered by the enumerators in lieu of the primary caste of which these sub-divisions are mere sections. Further, Deputy Superintendents are allowed to group together under one specific name any caste known in different parts of their province by different names, but which, under whatever name it is shown, is practically one and the same.

"It is left to Deputy Superintendents to decide both in castes and occupations whether they are correct in grouping together two or more designations under one head. That is a matter in which local knowledge alone must be the guide, and a central office without this local knowledge can give no assistance in this direction. I am willing to accept all such decisions of the Deputy Superintendents.

"There are cases, however, where two or more castes though identical and known by different names in one province, are known only by one name in another province. It becomes a question in such a case how such castes should be shown in the Imperial Table. But this is not a matter which need affect the arrangement of the local Provincial Tables; and though in previous correspondence in several instances I have enjoined on Deputy Superintendents that in such cases, e. g. "Gwallas" and "Ahirs" it will be necessary to show these under separate names, and not to comprise them under one designation, any such instructions are now cancelled, and it is left to

- * 1. Poonthuval,
- 2. Brahmini,
- 3. Adiyodi,
- 4. Puthroenny.

"Deputy Superintendents to group such castes together under one term. They must, however, note in these castes what are the names of the castes they so group together.

"It may be laid down that this information should invariably comprise the following particulars:—

- (a) The number of each caste recorded,
- (b) "The composition of the caste by sex.

"Except in cases where the numbers are small, the names of the districts in which the caste is mainly to be found (and its numbers in those districts) should be given. If other points of interest are brought to light, they should not be omitted."

These sound and clear instructions contained in the Imperial Census Commissioner's circular K (k) to Deputy Superintendents were faithfully followed by me in the grouping of our castes. But I wish to bring to notice the circumstance that neither this valuable circular nor other equally important ones were received in this office. I regret to state that I am indebted to a private source of information for this important circular K (k)

I give below the names of these 81 sub-divisions with the numbers and proportions of each to the Hindu and total populations. In this statement the castes are arranged in the order of their importance in the Hindu social scale.

No.	Name of Caste.	No. of persons.	Percentage to Hindu popula- tion.	Percentage to total popula- tion.
1	Malayala Brahmins	11,914	68	50
2	Foreign Brahmins	25,224	144	105
3	Chettryas	1,266	07	05
4	Thiruvapad	359	02	01
5	Thumban	234	01	01
6	Thanthumburan	97	01	00
7	Samanthaken	212	01	01
8	Jonniathiri	91	01	00
9	Andala	59	...	...
10	Kurthavu	84	01	...
11	Kaju	38	...	10
12	Jayathu	2,425	14	31
13	Kongani	7,430	42	02
14	Kodiputten	406	02	01
15	Umbalavasy	324	02	02
16	Poothathu	495	03	00
17	Chakiyar	50	00	04
18	Numbiar	1,015	06	02
19	Omny	475	03	01
20	Chharady	364	02	02
21	Poshpaken	549	03	10
22	Varier	2,411	14	...
23	Thecattunni	108	01	03
24	Koorukkul	782	04	...
25	Aulathe	17	...	...
26	Numbidy	29	...	...
27	Thaivumbady	12	...	01
28	Poothuval	130	01	...
29	Brahmini	75	...	...
30	Adiyodi	6	...	01
31	Pottieroomes	236	01	...
32	Plappulli	69	...	50
33	Karali	11,822	68	1933
34	Malayala Sudra	4,64,230	2644	171
35	Veilalen	41,109	234	02
36	Moodalee	544	03	19
37	Pandy Sudra	4,454	25	91
38	Chetty	21,852	125	09
39	Vaduken	2,069	12	03
40	Putnoolkaren	806	05	03
41	Krishneavaku	6,770	39	28
42	Chadian	6,756	39	47
43	Chekkala	11,210	64	37
44	Shankum Pundarem	8,826	50	08
45	Panan	2,020	12	13
46	Elavanien	3,097	18	47
47	Vanien	11,316	64	82
48	Kammalen	19,573	112	...

No.	Name of Caste.	No. of persons.	Percentage to Hindu Popula- tion.	Percentage to total popula- tion.
49	Thuttan	13,679	78	57
50	Cunnan	3,096	18	13
51	Kullen	4,852	28	20
52	Kollen	18,122	103	75
53	Thutchen	3,584	20	19
54	Aushary	29,612	169	123
55	Chemboothutty	60	...	...
56	Ponden	566	03	02
57	Maraven	5,556	32	23
58	Edayen	5,823	33	24
59	Koshaven	6,209	35	26
60	Chaloopen	779	04	03
61	Veluthaden	11,152	64	46
62	Chemman	1,402	08	06
63	Kshowraken	14,578	83	61
64	Cuniyan	8,330	47	35
65	Valen	12,925	74	54
66	Munnan	6,494	37	27
67	Paraven	7,959	45	33
68	Thundan	21,814	124	95
69	Noolayen	2,185	12	09
70	Ealooven	3,87,176	2205	1612
71	Channan	1,28,600	733	536
72	Mookkuven	29,342	167	122
73	Kakalen	693	04	03
74	Malayaraen	4,702	27	20
75	Vaden	6,155	35	26
76	Pullen	5,438	31	23
77	Dolladen	2,840	16	12
78	Koraven	54,828	312	228
79	Parayen	66,454	378	277
80	Kulayen	1,96,739	1120	819
81	Others	20,617	112	82
Total.....		17,55,610	10000	7312



Important castes.	Detailed castes.	Minute sub-divisions of castes.
1 Brahmins	1 Malayala Brahmins	1 Malayala Brahmins. 2 Namburi. 3 Poti. 4 Embran. 5 Tiruvella Desi. 6 Bhattathiri. 7 Foreign Brahmins. 8 Maharasta Brahmins. 9 Telugu do. 10 Tamil do. 11 Gujarati do. 12 Vishnava do. 13 Gowda do. 14 Carnataka do. 15 Soliah do. 16 Mukkani do. 17 Pattaya do. 18 Vunji do. 19 Samathi do.
2 Kshetryas	3 Kshetryas 4 Tiruvappad 5 Tamban 6 Coiltamburan 7 Samanthaken 8 Oonniathiri 9 Pndala 10 Curthavoo 11 Rajoo 12 Elayathu	20 Kshetryas. 21 Tiruvappad. 22 Tamban. 23 Coiltamburan. 24 Samanthaken. 25 Oonniathiri. 26 Pandala. 27 Curthavoo. 28 Rajoo. 29 Elayathu. 30 Nambiathi. 31 Kongani. 32 Kongana Brahmin. 33 Idien. 34 Kodiputten. 35 Ambalavai. 36 Moothathu. 37 Chakkir. 38 Nambiar. 39 Oonnee. 40 Paharadi. 41 Pushpaken. 42 Varier. 43 Theestoonnee. 44 Koorukkul. 45 Alathae. 46 Nambidi. 47 Thattampadi. 48 Puthuvai. 49 Brahmini. 50 Adiyodi. 51 Pattaroonni. 52 Flappulli. 53 Maran. 54 Oachen. 55 Marayakuruppu.
3 Elayathu	13 Kongani	
4 Kongani		
5 Kodiputten	14 Kodiputten	
6 Ambalavai	15 Ambalavai 16 Moothadu 17 Chakkir 18 Nambiar 19 Oonnee 20 Paharadi 21 Pushpaken 22 Varier 23 Theestoonnee 24 Koorukkul 25 Alathae 26 Nambidi 27 Thattampadi 28 Puthuvai 29 Brahmini 30 Adiyodi 31 Pattaroonni 32 Flappulli 33 Maran	
7 Flappulli		
8 Maran		

Important castes.	Detailed castes.	Minute Sub-divisions of castes.
9 Malayala Sudra	34 Malayala Sudra	56 Pattukuruppu. 57 Mangaliem. 58 Pulikkamaran. 59 Koshamaran. 60 Nambikuruppu. 61 Seethyan. 62 Seethekan. 63 Malayala Sudra. 64 Iliam. 65 Sworupam. 66 Tamilpatham. 67 Pathamangalem. 68 Karuvalem. 69 Edashari. 70 Madambi. 71 Kooruppu. 72 Kymal. 73 Panikkar. 74 Ponnarapanikkar. 75 Veliathu Nair. 76 Pattathu Nair. 77 Vathi. 78 Kadakathu Nair. 79 Kappiara. 80 Koolappara. 81 Menone. 82 Pandari. 83 Vandikkaren. 84 Karichikaren. 85 Mala Nair. 86 Mangalathu Nair. 87 Kiriathu Nair. 88 Pulikka Nair. 89 Vathikuruppu. 90 Pada Nair. 91 Tambi. 92 Onnithan. 93 Nair. 94 Dikku Nair. 95 Guru Nair. 96 Vail Nair. 97 Manavalen. 98 Malayathur Nair. 99 Sudra Prabhu. 100 Vellalan. 101 Koorukkapandarem. 102 Nanjinad Vellelan. 103 Ashiva do. 104 Karakattoo do. 105 Panayapattoo do. 106 Kodikka do. 107 Arya do. 108 Shiva do. 109 Paradasa do. 110 Pandi Sudra.
10 Pandi Sudra	35 Vellalan	
	36 Padi Sudra	

Important castes.	Detailed castes.	Minute Sub-divisions of castes.
		111 Nagavaithen.
		112 Devadasi.
		113 Nattuven.
		114 Vanashiyen.
		115 Nanjinad Sudra.
		116 Madamoodellikurakkul
11 Moothalee ...	37 Moothalee ...	117 Moothalee.
		118 Nagarem Moothalee.
12 Chetti ...	38 Chetti ...	119 Chetti.
		120 Comatti.
		121 Kavaray.
		122 Vellala Chetti.
		123 Niseyen.
		124 Nadathanad Chetti.
		125 Kavaray do.
		126 Nanjinad do.
		127 Patra do.
		128 Anjootti do.
		129 Kalavanibba do.
		130 Moonmootti do.
		131 Kadathanad do.
		132 Nool do.
		133 Pamipala do.
		134 Coombaschum do.
		135 Vula do.
		136 Moothu do.
		137 Malayala do.
		138 Vapananthu do.
		139 Thevango do.
13 Vadukan ...	39 Vadukan ...	140 Kudumi
		141 Vadukan.
		142 Naicken.
		143 Naidu.
		144 Reddi.
14 Putnoolkaren...	40 Putnoolkaren...	145 Putnoolkaren.
15 Krishnenvaka	41 Krishnenvaka	146 Krishnenvaka.
16 Chalien ...	42 Chalien ...	147 Chalien.
		148 Kykaleven.
		149 Pattachalien.
		150 Kudumi Chalien.
		151 Pattalien.
		152 Kychalien.
17 Vanien ...	43 Vanien ...	153 Pattaren.
		154 Vanien.
		155 Mooppen.
	44 Chekkala	156 Chekkala.
		157 Poolva.
		158 Antala.
18 Sankampandaren	45 Sankampandaren.	159 Sankampandaren.
		160 Pandaren.
19 Panan ...	46 Panan	161 Malapathi.
		162 Thatthen.
20 Elavanien ...	47 Elavanien	163 Panan.
		164 Ooshevellalan.
		165 Elavanien.

Important castes.	Detailed castes.	Minute Sub-divisions of castes.
21 Kammalars ...	48 Kammalars ...	166 Kammalars.
	49 Thuttan ...	167 Thuttan.
	50 Kannan ...	168 Kannan.
	51 Kullen ...	169 Kullen.
	52 Kollen ...	170 Kollen.
	53 Thuchen ...	171 Thuchen.
	54 Ashari ...	172 Ashari.
	55 Chemboothattee	173 Chemboothattee.
22 Ponden ...	56 Ponden ...	174 Ponden.
		175 Bhoyi.
		176 Pallishavukan.
23 Maraven ...	57 Maraven ...	177 Maraven.
		178 Kuller.
		179 Thaven.
24 Edayen ...	58 Edayen ...	180 Edayen.
		181 Konan.
		182 Kangayen.
		183 Valayidaen.
		184 Vadukidaen.
		185 Auttidaen.
		186 Koottidaen.
		187 Nanthagopalen.
25 Koshaven ...	59 Koshaven ...	188 Koshaven.
		189 Koolalen.
		190 Vailan.
		191 Shalivahanen.
		192 Vishwabrahma.
		193 Oaden.
26 Chalooppen ...	60 Chalooppen ...	194 Chalooppen.
27 Veluthaden ...	61 Veluthaden ...	195 Veluthaden.
		196 Vunnan.
		197 Rejakan.
		198 Nirmalen.
		199 Earankolli.
		200 Chayakaran.
		201 Ayavoo.
		202 Iyekkaraven.
		203 Thoovar.
28 Chemman ...	62 Chemman ...	204 Chemman.
		205 Chakilien.
		206 Orakaren.
		207 Tholkuruppu.
		208 Vilkuruppu.
		209 Vilkoilen.
29 Kshowraken ...	63 Kshowraken ...	210 Kshowraken.
		211 Pranopakari.
		212 Ambattan.
		213 Koodimakan.
		214 Vilakkathalaven.
		215 Komaram.
		216 Navien.
30 Kanian ...	64 Kanian ...	217 Kanian.
		218 Kanikuruppu.
		219 Packeni.
31 Mannan ...	65 Mannan ...	220 Mannan.
		221 Padian.

Important castes.	Detailed castes.	Minute Sub-divisions of castes.
32 Paraven	66 Paraven	222 Paraven.
33 Thundan	67 Thundan	223 Thundan.
34 Noolian	68 Noolian	224 Oorali.
35 Ealaven	69 Ealaven	225 Noolian.
36 Channan	70 Channan	226 Ealaven.
		227 Channan.
		228 Nadan.
37 Mukkuven	71 Mookkuven	229 Valen-ky-ooerkondan.
		230 Mukkuven.
		231 Chavalakaren.
		232 Marakkan.
		233 Valen.
38 Kakkalen	72 Kakkalen	234 Kakkalen.
39 Malayaracu	73 Malayaracu	235 Malayaracu.
	74 Vailen	236 Vailen.
		237 Aryan.
		238 Kanikkaren.
40 Vaiden	75 Vaiden	239 Vaiden.
41 Pullen	76 Pullen	240 Pullen.
42 Oolladen	77 Oolladen	241 Oolladen.
43 Kooraven	78 Kooraven	242 Kooraven.
44 Parayen	79 Parayen	243 Parayen.
45 Poolayen	80 Poolayen	244 Poolayen.
46 Others	81 Others	245 Mrattian.
		246 Vysian.
		247 Otten.
		248 Pooloan.
		249 Karaveettukaren.
		250 Vunniyen.
		251 Kyaven.
		252 Nadikul.
		253 Coombhayani.
		254 Vanoongai.
		255 Pidya.
		256 Jathayen.
		257 Anthalaven.
		258 Kadiyan.
		259 Valavasen.
		260 Pratiem.
		261 Agiera.
		262 Lothi.
		263 Koippee.
		264 Kalliya.
		265 Chakka.
		266 Chakkanaden.
		267 Gulliar.
		268 Theevaran.
		269 Villashan.
		270 Kshatri.
		271 Oongaden.
		272 Alaven.
		273 Chola.
		274 Coliyan.
		275 Konjen.
		276 Mananthadi.

Important Castes.	Detailed castes.	Minute Sub-divisions of castes.
		277 Vyraki.
		278 Vyravi.
		279 Marattri Dasen.
		280 Cosavi.
		281 Thalaen.
		282 Gurunathen.
		283 Cattilaen.
		284 Malanaickan.
		285 Kallari.
		286 Neyyan.
		287 Ottiyan.
		288 Yogoewaran.
		289 Metti.
		290 Aryakuruppu.
		291 Vallooven.
		292 Thecattupulli.
		293 Kondi.
		294 Paranchavar.
		295 Vadayachi.
		296 Kouranaicken.
		297 Viranari.
		298 Condathi.
		299 Shoveran.
		300 Thoothen.
		301 Kadasen.
		302 Puttachalla.
		303 Vattakaren.
		304 Kanekkan.
		305 Vattuven.
		306 Kadoopatten.
		307 Karoovan.
		308 Kalarikuruppu.
		309 Chenkochar.
		310 Cattaroo.
		311 Cuttadum.
		312 Moosooni.
		313 Sunisa.
		314 Vikkilakuruppu.
		315 Cattoottum.
		316 Thalaren.
		317 Puttamketti.
		318 Cadsum.
		319 Araven.
		320 Vadayakshi.
		321 Moorathushiven.
		322 Vasen.
		323 Kokrakuruppu.
		324 Coovar.
		325 Mali.
		326 Loovathi.
		327 Loyi.
		328 Balgar.
		329 Lalla.
		330 Cappudanam.
		331 Thalaven.
		332 Neelapandien.

Important Castes.	Detailed castes.	Minute Sub-divisions of castes
		333 Vishaven.
		334 Vattookanekkan.
		335 Moothuvan.
		336 Karuval.
		337 Mekattupanikar.
		338 Thottien.
		339 Pallen.
		340 Peramandy.
		341 Kattan.
		342 Pandithen.
		343 Kalen.
		344 Nambidian.
		345 Cadakkien.
		346 Cayconden.
		347 Vettaren.
		348 Chedian.
		349 Kumbathilkoothadi.
		350 Kathikaren.
		351 Landen.
		352 Vadoovaicken.
		353 Valavilaen.
		354 Nagathar.
		355 Nalikul.
		356 Codikul.
		357 Cannadien.
		358 Malayankaren.
		359 Andiyen.
		360 Piragadi.
		361 Pakithuttan.
		362 Mochen.
		363 Shcevan.
		364 Theendakuruppu.
		365 Pattini.
		366 Chelkalapatterocnee.
		367 Vattoan.
		368 Cavathi.
		369 Tharayen.
		370 Navisen.
		371 Cutch.
		372 Ealavathi.
		373 Thoombakanakkan.
		374 Pattoonnakanakkan.
		375 Kalarikkelukuruppu.
		376 Sindhkaren.
		377 Thooshiya.
Total.....	46	81
		377

Mr. Plowden in his Report on the census (1865 A. D.) of the North-west Provinces, divides the present Hindu castes under the 4 great classes of Menu's chaturvarnya system viz. Brahmins, Kshettryas, Vysias and Sudras. "The 4 great primary castes of Hindus are thus sub-divided: Brahmins into 70 sub-divisions: Kshettryas into 175; Vysias into 65; Sudras into 230†". This grouping, however theoretically correct will be a classification unrecognized by the Hindus in general, to whom the thought of including an Ealuva, a Pariah and a Pulaya under the fourth great order of Menu's system viz. Sudras, will not only be novel but even painful to their caste feelings as at present understood, while to the members of those castes themselves it would be an elevation in the caste scale which they themselves do not claim. The 81 sub-divisions adopted for Travancore are broadly recognized castes and well understood by our people. Details of these sub-divisions are therefore shown further on.

The Brahmins are divided into the two well-known orders, Malayala Brahmins and Foreign Brahmins.

Malayala Brahmins. There are 11,914 Malayala Brahmins in Travancore of whom the largest number (1077) is found in the Taluq of Yettoomanoor, which now, as in the previous census, stands first in the list. 938 Malayala Brahmins are found in the Taluq of Moovattupulay; 814 in Cunnathunad; 754 in Alengaud; 693 in Chengennoor; 676 in Kartigapully; 625 in Tiruvella; 619 in Cottayam; 535 in Vycome; 515 in Mavalikarar; 501 in Chunganacherry; 440 in Sheraingil; 382 in Ambalapulay; 326 in Kottarakaray; 291 in Cunnattoor; 290 in Karunagapully; 276 in Nedoomangad; 264 in Trevandrum South; 255 in Meenachel; 232 in Puthanapuram; 214 in Paravoor; 185 in Todupulay; 176 in Trevandrum North; 174 in Neyattunkaray; 167 in Sharetala; 138 in Quilon; 120 in Eraniel; 105 in Vilavancode; 85 in Culcoolam; 32 in Agusteeswararam; 13 in Thovalay and 2 in Shencotta.

The number of Malayala Brahmins have increased by 1,152 upon the total of the last census which was returned at 10,762 for the whole State; or the increase is 10 per cent upon the previous result. The increase and decrease of

† Page 81 of his Report.

Malayala Brahmins for each Taluq is shown in the subjoined statement as compared with the results of 1875 A. D.

No.	Taluqs.	Malayala Brahmins.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
		1050.	1056.	Numbers	Proportion.
1	Thovalay ...	34	18	- 21	- 61.76
2	Agasteeswaram ...	64	32	- 32	- 50.00
3	Eraniel ...	74	120	+ 46	+ 62.16
4	Calcoolum ...	152	85	- 67	- 44.08
5	Vilavancode ...	121	105	- 16	- 13.22
6	Neyattinkaray ...	172	174	+ 2	+ 1.16
7	Trevandrum South	301	264	- 37	- 12.29
8	Do. North	112	176	+ 64	+ 57.14
9	Nedoomangad ...	241	276	+ 35	+ 14.52
10	Sheraingil ...	374	440	+ 66	+ 17.65
11	Kottarakaray ...	208	326	+ 118	+ 56.73
12	Pathanapuram ...	192	232	+ 40	+ 20.83
13	Shencotta ...	2	2	...	...
14	Quilon ...	134	138	+ 4	+ 2.99
15	Cunnattoor ...	252	291	+ 39	+ 15.48
16	Karnnagapully ...	187	290	+ 103	+ 55.80
17	Kartigapully ...	372	676	+ 304	+ 81.72
18	Mayalikkaray ...	417	515	+ 98	+ 23.50
19	Chengemnoor ...	679	693	+ 14	+ 2.06
20	Tiruvella ...	729	625	- 104	- 14.27
21	Ambalapalay ...	260	382	+ 122	+ 46.92
22	Sharetala ...	138	167	+ 29	+ 21.01
23	Vycome ...	646	585	- 61	- 9.44
24	Yettoomanoor ...	821	1,077	+ 256	+ 31.18
25	Cottayam ...	691	619	- 72	- 10.42
26	Chunganacherry ...	493	501	+ 8	+ 1.62
27	Meenachel ...	328	255	- 73	- 22.26
28	Moovattupalay ...	754	988	+ 234	+ 31.03
29	Todupalay ...	190	185	- 5	- 2.63
30	Cunnattunad ...	655	814	+ 159	+ 24.27
31	Alengaud ...	793	754	- 39	- 4.92
32	Paravoor ...	176	214	+ 38	+ 21.59
Total.....		10,762	11,914	+ 1,152	+ 10.70

The increases and decreases of population in the Taluqs within such limited figures call for no remark.

The Malayala Brahmins form '86 per cent of the Hindu population. There are only 5 Malayala Brahmins in every thousand of the total population.

Their sexual distribution stands thus; 6,472 males; 5,442 females.

There are only 84 females to 100 males. The large preponderance of males over females is due to the circumstance that the Poties and Embrans, who are a numerous body in Travancore mostly employed in connection with the temples of the kingdom live here single, leaving their wives and children in their own native villages in South Canara and Malabar.

Under occupations 2,376 or 36.71 per cent of the male population are returned; 931 are put down as following agricultural occupations meaning, I suppose in most cases management of landed property and not farming or cultivating land. 465 are santhikars or pujaries; 239 are employed in Government service; 235 are temple servants; 130 are sastries; 97 are theological students; 75 are astrologers; 50 are conjurors; 35 are Puranam readers; and 30 are purohits. No females among Malayala Brahmins are returned under the occupation columns, except 'two' who are put down as 'gentlewomen'.

It is not intended to give a detailed description of the Hindu castes in this Report, not only because a great deal of useful matter has already been brought to book in the last census, but chiefly owing to the very limited time available for the purpose at present. Since the narrative of the last census was written I have had better opportunities of studying the character and customs of the Malayala Brahmins of Travancore, of whom nearly 30 per cent were present in the last Morajepom ceremony at Trevandrum. The tidings of a new *regime* inaugurated with the accession to the throne of His Highness the present Maharajah, who, as First Prince, was the idol of their affections, and the innocent curiosity of seeing a new Dewan (Honorable V. Ramiengar C. S. I.) added to the usual attractions of a Morajepom ceremony, brought in hordes of Namburies from all parts of Malabar. The numbers were unusually large. About 4,000 of them were fed daily for 8 weeks. In the last week, the number daily fed increased to 8 or 10 thousand (including Foreign Brahmins.) I roughly estimated that about 7,25,000 meals were given in all during the whole course of the 8 weeks. This gigantic feeding enterprise is I think, unparalleled anywhere in the world and the arrangements made, though of a primeval fashion,

were nevertheless equal to the necessities of the occasion.

We in Travancore have no companies like Messrs. Ritter and Clifford of the Guildhall Tavern to arrange for State dinners as in civilized England. On such occasions the State appoints its own special agencies and I think it may be said without a doubt that the arrangements, though simple, are nevertheless perfect in their own way. It may perhaps be of some interest, were I to attempt here to give the result of my observation of these Namburies during the two months of the last Morajepom ceremony,* in the conduct of which I took a part; for instance, to tell the outside world how these Brahmins bathe and say their prayers standing in knee-deep water every day, how after ablutions crowds of them go from the tank into the temple and sit there in groups for at least 3 hours every morning, reciting without a fault either in manner or expression the Vedas handed down to them by word of mouth from a remote and venerable antiquity, to state what table arrangements are made and how instead of covers being laid thousands of plantain leaves are spread on the bare floor from which to eat off, how they sit in parallel lines facing each other in long and magnificent stone galleries in which the vista opens as one walks along; to describe the meal itself which is a strictly vegetable diet; and how fastidious they are in appreciating the nice differences in the preparation of the meal as it varies from day to day or from one Morajepom feast to another, some veteran eaters among them carrying their memories back to even the details of the dishes served half a century ago; what perfect silence prevails during the meal owing I suppose to the absence of the battle of 'forks and knives'; what contentment sits on the face of these innocent people after meals, how they spend the afternoon, what recreations they like best, when they meet again in the holy Tank for the evening ablutions, what Vedic hymn is then recited, its meaning and object, what respect is shown to them by the Sovereign and members of the Royal family, what money rewards they get during their two months' stay, how they go shopping in the town mis-

* 1057 M. E. — the 23rd celebration of the ceremony, which comes off once in 6 years. The first is said to have been celebrated in 925 M. E.

taking brass rings for gold ones, their opinions of officers of State, their gross ignorance of the world, and in some cases their unpardonable excesses, their notions of other castes, their accommodation into large temporary sheds in which hundreds of them spend their nights together without molesting each other, all these no doubt would be additional information not contained in the former Report and perhaps not uninteresting; but even a brief description of them, such as I can give, would take more time and space than now available, granted that the matter will not be considered foreign to the scope of this Report.

The following paragraphs of this chapter will be mainly devoted to show the statistical condition of each caste, with particulars of their sexual distribution and occupations.

Foreign Brahmins. There are 25,224 Foreign Brahmins in Travancore the largest number (4,481) being found in the Taluq of Trevandrum South, which stands first in the list now, as on the previous occasion. There are 2,927 Foreign Brahmins in Agusteeswaram; 2,502 in Shencotta; 1,590 in Trevandrum North; 1,424 in Culcoolam; 1,263 in Sheraingil; 1,211 in Vycome; 1,111 in Ambalapulay; 986 in Thovalay; 904 in Kartigapully; 624 in Neyattunkaray; 565 in Cunnattunad; 487 in Quilon; 472 in Cottayam; 446 in Moovattupulay; 413 in Yettoomanoor; 408 in Vilavancode; between 200 and 300 in each of the Taluqs of Karunagapully, Alengaud, Paravoor, Mavalikarai, Kottarakaray, Chengennoor, Eraniel, Nedoomangad and Shareetala; 188 in Tiruvella and 170 in Chunganacherry. Todupulay Puthanapuram and Cunnattoor have each less than 100 Foreign Brahmins. In the Cardamom Hills they number only 4.

They form 1.05 per cent of the total population and 1.44 per cent of the total Hindus.

The numbers under each sex are males 13,061; females 12,163. The proportion of the sexes is 93:100 females to 100 males. The reason of this undue preponderance of males is not far to seek.

All the Foreign Brahmins in Travancore are not permanent settlers; some are the alumni of His Highness

the Maharajah's College and schools, while many are merchants in all parts of the country especially in North Travancore who live here single, returning to their families in their native villages on the eastern coast once a year or so. The bulk of these two classes of people live in the country without their families.

Under the occupation columns 8,058 of the males and 660 of the females are shown, that is 61.70 per cent of the male population and 5.43 per cent of the female population are said to follow some occupation contributing to the family income. Of the 8,058 males, 2,024 are returned under Government service; 1,042 are engaged in agriculture; 844 are sastries; 833 are returned under trade; 700 are students; 283 are pleaders; 268 are pundits; 185 are cooks; 166 are purohits; 140 are temple servants; 139 are astrologers; 137 are masters (private schools); 135 are pujaris or santhikars; 128 are Puranam readers; 97 are dancing masters; 95 are domestic servants; 93 are native physicians; 93 are singers; 85 are dealers in paddy; 82 are bread-makers; 67 are conjurors; 63 are Brahminical thread makers; 61 are theological students; 54 are lawyers' clerks; 33 are matam servants; 28 are deed writers; 25 are fiddle players; 24 are players on veenai; 14 are interpreters; 14 are general labourers; 12 are hotel-keepers; 12 are beggars; 11 are picture painters; and 11 are water-pandal-men. 242 females come under instruction and 153 under 'trade'; 64 are bread-makers; 60 hotel-keepers; 50 are put down under agriculture; 36 are cooks; 24 are domestic servants; 20 are beggars; 7 in sirkar service and 2 native physicians; 2 are returned as gentlewomen.

Kshetrias. This is an important caste group, including under it the several small sub-divisions of Coiltamburan, Tiruvappad, Tamban, Samunthaken, Ooniathiri, Pundala, Curthavu and Rajoo. But in the schedules some have been returned under the comprehensive caste name (Kshetria) itself while others have been returned under the specific sub-divisions. The total of the Kshetria group is 2,440. The largest number of them are in Vycome, where their strength is 281. They are found only in 27 Taluqs of the country. There are 232

in Tiruvella; 210 in Trevandrum South; between 100 and 200 in each of the Taluqs of Mavalikarai, Chengennoor, Cottayam, Trevandrum North, Shareetala, Yettoomanoor, Ambalapulay and Karunagapully and less than 100 in the remaining 16 Taluqs. Nedoomangad has only 3 of them. No Kshetrias are returned for the Taluqs of Eraniel, Vilavancode, Shencotta, Cunnattoor and Todupulay.

There is 'one' Kshetria to every 1,000 of the total population or one to every 715 of the Hindu population.

They are distributed into 1,290 males and 1,150 females giving a proportion of 89.15 females to 100 males.

Their occupations are noticed in the detailed description of their sub-divisions.

Kshetrias. The number returned under the general term is 1,266 of whom the males number 705 and the females 561. The proportion is 79.57 females to 100 males.

212 males are returned under agriculture; 101 under Government service; 22 are traders and 16 are scholars. Of the females 9 are bread-makers. 7 are put down under trade and 4 are gentlewomen. 2 females are painters.

Coiltamburan. 97 is the total of this class found mostly in the Taluq of Sheraingil where they number 46, while 2 are returned for Trevandrum South. They are met with in 5 Taluqs of Travancore.

The males of this class number 44 and the females 53.

11 males are returned under agriculture. 5 are picture painters. Of the females 2 are returned as gentlewomen.

Tiruvappad. This class number 359, of whom 180 are males and 179 are females. This gives a proportion of 99.44 females to 100 males. The highest number 110 is in Shareetala, and the smallest is 1 in Kartigapully. They are returned in 11 Taluqs of the country. 33 males of this class are returned under agriculture, 8 under Government service and 2 are picture painters. No females of this class are put down under the occupation columns.

Tambans number 234, and are found in 9 Taluqs of the country. The highest number is in Vycome, where there are 149 of them. Trevandrum South has only 1 Tamban returned in it.

The males number 120 and the females 114, which gives a proportion of 95 females to 100 males.

20 males and 1 female are put down under agriculture.

Samanthaken. 212 of this class are returned for the country. These are enumerated in 7 Taluqs only, the highest number (93) being in Yettoomanoor and the lowest (2) in Vycome. The total is made up of 105 males and 107 females or a proportion of 101.90 females to 100 males. 40 males and 1 female are put down under agriculture.

Oonniathirees number 91 mostly found in the Taluq of Vycome, where there are 42 of them while in Tiruvella there is only 1. There are no Oonniathirees in 26 Taluqs of Travancore.

The distribution of the sexes are males 36 and females 55. 6 males and 1 female are returned under agriculture, and 4 males and 4 females under Government service.

Pandala. These number 79 and are met with in 7 Taluqs. Kartigapully has the highest number (21) and Cottayam has the least number (1) returned in it.

The males number 33 and the females 26 or the proportion is 78.79 females to 100 males. 8 males and 2 females are returned under agriculture and 3 males under Government service.

Curthavoo. There are 84 of this class in the State; males 47 and females 37.

18 males and 1 female are put down under agriculture and 1 male under Government service.

Rajoos number 38 of whom; 25 are in Trevandrum North. The total is made up of 20 males and 18 females. They are returned for 8 Taluqs of the country.

6 males of this class are returned under Government service; 3 males and 1 female are returned under agriculture.

Elayathu. Travancore has a total of 2,425 of this class. More than two-thirds of this total number are found distributed in 10 Taluqs of the Northern Division. There are only two in the Taluq of Trevandrum South.

There is 'one' Elayathu to every thousand of the total population.

The males number 1,291 and the females 1,134. The proportion is 87.84 females to 100 males.

Under the occupation column 250 males are returned, that is 19.36 per cent of the male population. 136 are put down under agriculture; 50 are temple servants; 35 are purohits; 22 are under Government service. Of the females 10 are temple servants; and 4 are put down under agriculture.

Konganis. There are 7,430 persons of this class and are met with in 24 Taluqs of the country. 2,259 of these reside in the Taluq of Sharetala where they are the most numerous; 1,550 in Ambalapully; 867 in Kartigapully; 409 in Paravoor. Less than 400 in each of the two Taluqs of Quilon and Cottayam; between 200 and 300 in each of the Taluqs of Vycome, Cunnattunad and Tiruvella; between 100 and 200 in each of the Taluqs of Yettoomanoor, Mavalikarai, Alengaud and Chunganacherry and less than 100 in the remaining 10 Taluqs. The Taluq of Eraniel has only one Kongani returned in it.

The Konganis form 31 per cent of the total population and 42 per cent of the total Hindus.

Their sexual proportion is 95.22 females to 100 males. The males number 3,806 and females 3,624.

1,084 males and 41 females of this class are returned under occupation. The males having occupations, form 28.48 per cent and the females 1.13 per cent of their total numbers. 937 males and 31 females are returned under trade; and 121 males and 10 females under agriculture.

Kodiputten. This class was removed from the list of miscellaneous castes to a distinct head, the total of their community numbering 406 and forming a chief head of caste. Of these 363 are found in Paravoor; 25 in Nedoomangad and 18 in Cunnattunad. None are returned for any of the other Taluqs of the country.

They number 2 in every 10,000 of the total population.

There are 201 males and 205 females among them the proportion being 101.99 females to 100 males.

91 males and 15 females of this class are returned under the occupation column and form 45.27 per cent and 7.32 per cent of them respectively. 47 males and 3 females are put down as agriculturists.

Ambalavasis. There are 18 sub-divisions included under this general term. All sub-divisions included, there are 7,078 of them found throughout Travancore. The Taluq of Cunnattunad has the highest number (468) in it. 457 in Sharotala; between 300 and 400 in each of the Taluqs of Mavalikaray, Karunagapully, Yettoomanoor, Alengaud, Cottayam, Kartigapully and Tiruvella; less than 300 in each of the Taluqs of Chunganacherry, Paravoor, Ambalapilly, Chengennoor, Vycome and Moovattupulay. The remaining 1,921 are found in the other 17 Taluqs of the country. Shencotta has only 4 of them.

The Ambalavasis form .29 per cent of the total population and .40 per cent of the Hindu population.

They are distributed into sexes thus:— 3,559 males and 3,519 females or a proportion of 98.88 females to 100 males.

Most of this class are returned under temple service. The particulars of the several sub-divisions are noticed below:—

Ambalavasis. 324 are returned under this head. Trevandrum North has 84 and Mavalikaray has 2 of them. 14 Taluqs have no Ambalavasis in them.

There are 161 males and 163 females or a proportion of 101.24 females to 100 males.

With regard to their occupations 31 males are given under sirkar service and 28 males and 87 females 'temple servants.'

Moothathu. There are 495 of this class and are found in 17 Taluqs; the highest 105 being in Yettoomanoor and the least 1 in Trevandrum South.

Moothathu males number 261 and females 234 or a proportion of 89.66 females to 100 males.

104 males and 27 females are returned under agriculture and 14 males and 16 females under 'temple service.'

The *Chakkiair* class number 50 of which 22 are in Cottayam and 15 in Paravoor. There is only one Chakkiair in Alengaud. They exist only in the Taluqs of the two Northern Divisions.

The males number 28 and the females 22 giving a proportion of 78.57 females to 100 males.

8 males and 1 female are put down under agriculture.

Nambiar. There are 1,015 of this class found distributed in 25 Taluqs. Mavalikaray has 167 and Meenachel 3 Nambiaris. From the results for languages (Vide Chapter VIII) it would appear that some 21 of them speak the Tamil language a circumstance which leads me to think that an error has arisen with regard to this class. The Tamil speaking Nambian (நாம்பியர்) is quite a different class from the Malayalam speaking "Nambiar." The Tamil Nambian is the officiating priest in the pagodas of the eastern coast and they form a distinct class considered slightly inferior to the Brahmins. They are also called Bhutter. The "Nambiar" is of the Ambalavasi group of castes in Travancore and are quite a distinct people from the Nambians of the eastern Coast.

They number 4 in every 10,000 of the total and 6 in every 10,000 of the Hindu population.

The males number 507 and the females 508 or a proportion of 100·20 females to 100 males.

181 males and 15 females of this class are returned under agriculture; 21 males and 41 females are temple servants; and 31 males are poojaris.

Oonnees number 475 of whom 306 are found in Sharetala. There is 1 in Vilavancode. Only 15 Taluqs have Oonnees in them.

They are distributed into 242 males and 233 females, the proportion being 96·28 females to 100 males.

81 males and 6 females are agriculturists and 17 males and 28 females are temple servants.

Psharodi. The total of this class is 364. Cunnattunad has 64 of them while 6 are returned for Trevandrum South. Psharodis are found in 15 Taluqs of the country.

The males number 179 and the females 185 or a proportion of 103·35 females to 100 males.

41 males are returned under agriculture and 14 males and 31 females are temple servants.

Pushpaken. There are 549 of this class found in 22 Taluqs of the country. 71 of these are returned for Cunnattunad and 5 for Trevandrum South.

The males number 234 and the females 265. The proportion is 93·31 females to 100 males.

69 males are agriculturists and 54 males and 61 females are temple servants.

Varier. 2,411 is the total of this class. Cunnattunad has 265 while Cunnattoor has only 2 of them. They are met with in 27 Taluqs.

The males number 1,214 and the females 1,197 giving a proportion of 98·52 females to 100 males.

347 males are returned under agriculture; 81 males and 282 females are put down as temple servants.

Theeattoonnees number 168, found in 9 Taluqs. 25 are returned for Tiruvella and 2 for Ambalapulay. The males number 48 and the females 60. 10 males and 1 female are put down under agriculture.

Coorukkal. 782 is the total of this class. The highest number is 101, found in Karunagapully while there is only 1 in Kottarakaray. They are returned for 21 Taluqs of the country.

The total is made up of 376 males and 406 females or a proportion of 107·98 females to 100 males. 83 males and 93 females of this class are temple servants.

Alathee. The total of this class is 17, made up of 9 males and 8 females. They are returned only for 3 Taluqs. Vilavancode has 10 and Culeccoolum has 1 of this class. 3 males are returned under agriculture.

Nambidees number 29 of whom 14 are males and 15 are females. They are found only in 3 Taluqs. 4 males and one female are put down under agriculture.

Thaivampadee. This class number 12 and are met with only in 2 Taluqs. 3 males are agriculturists.

Puthuvai. 130 is the total and are distributed over 6 Taluqs. Paravoor has 63 while Vycome has only 5 of them.

The males number 67 and the females 63 or a proportion of 94·03 females to 100 males. 16 males and 2 females are returned under agriculture.

Brahmini. There are 75 of this class found in 6 Taluqs. Their males number 26 and their females 49. 4 males and 1 female are put down under agriculture.

Adiyodi. There are only 6 of this class found in the Taluq of Paravoor.

Patteroonnee. The total is 236 made up of 133 males and 103 females; 75 are found in Cunnattoor while there is only 1 in Quilon. 37 males and 4 females are put down under agriculture. 2 males are actors.

The Plappullis number 69 and are found only in one Taluq of the country viz. Ambalapulay. There are 34

males and 35 females among them. The proportion is 102.94 females to 100 males.

There are 16 males and 18 females returned under occupations. The males form 47.06 per cent and the females 51.43 per cent of their totals respectively. 9 of the males and 17 of the females are milkdrawers.

Maran. These number 11,822 and are returned in all the Taluqs of the country. The highest number is found in the Taluq of Kartigapully where there are 1,094 of them. There are 881 in Kottarakaray; 867 in Karunagapully; 788 in Cunnattoor; 766 in Nedoomangad; 749 in Sheringil; less than 700 in each of the Taluqs of Mavalikaray and Quilon; 567 in Cottayam. The remaining number (4,806) is distributed into the other 23 Taluqs of the country. There are only 2 Marars returned for the Cardamom Hills.

The Marars number 5 in every 1,000 of the total population or 7 in every 1,000 of the Hindu population.

5,758 are males and 6,064 are females. They stand in the proportion of 105.31 females to 100 males.

2,466 males and 1,558 females are returned as having an occupation i.e. 42.83 per cent and 25.69 per cent of their sexes respectively. Of the males 645 are agriculturists; 627 are musicians; 482 are temple servants; 281 are under Government service; 151 are general laborers; 181 are traders; 21 are singers and 6 are players on mritthan-gom. Of the females 961 are temple servants.

Malayala Sudras. The Malayala Sudras number 4,64,239. 32,757 are found in the Taluq of Mavalikaray and is the highest number for any one Taluq. Mavalikaray contained the largest number of Malayala Sudras also in the former census. Neyattunkaray comes next where they number 30,354; 27,938 are found in Tiruvella; 27,693 in Quilon; 25,078 in Karunagapully; 21,287 in Sheringil; 21,085 in Chengennoor; 19,167 in Kartigapully; 18,610 in Ambalapully; 17,390 in Cunnattoor; 16,560 in Trevandrum North; 16,104 in Cunnattunad; 15,103 in Chunganacherry; 14,674 in Nedoomangad; 14,213 in Trevandrum South; 14,045 in Cottayam; 13,950 in Shareetala; 13,503 in Kottarakaray; 13,390 in Yettoomanoor; 12,934 in Vycome; 12,679 in

Moovattupulay; 11,761 in Vilavancode; 10,491 in Puthanapuram; 10,016 in Alengaud; 8,772 in Paravoor; 8,120 in Meenachel; 8,094 in Culcolum; 4,429 in Eraniel; 2,815 in Todupulay; 910 in Agusteeswaram; 146 in Thovalay; 146 in the Cardamom Hills and 5 in the Taluq of Shencotta.

They form 19.33 per cent of the total population and 26.44 per cent of the Hindu population.

The males number 2,29,354 and the females 2,34,885. The sexual proportion is 102.41 females to 100 males.

Under occupation 1,43,317 males and 46,307 females of this class are returned. The males having occupation form 62.54 per cent and the females 19.71 per cent of their respective totals. Of the total 1,43,317 males, 89,628 are returned under agriculture; 28,363 are general laborers; 10,545 are in Sirkar employment; 4,974 are traders; 2,175 are domestic servants; 1,976 are scholars; 1,264 are cooks; 459 are temple servants; 425 are dealers in paddy; 357 are native physicians; 335 are pleaders; 322 are sugar manufacturers; 284 are leaf umbrella makers; 270 are masters of private schools; 219 are astrologers; 164 are carriers; and 19 are elephant keepers. Of the females 36,811 are cooks; 2,039 are traders; 1,740 are put down under agriculture; 1,599 are temple servants; 1,389 are scholars; 1,231 are general laborers; 731 are domestic servants; 332 are grain huskers; 109 are under Government service; 14 are fiddle players and 4 are players on veenai.

The Malayala Sudras are all natives of the coast and form the most numerous body in the country. They are a very peculiar and interesting race. They correspond to the Nair class of Malabar.

Vellalars number 41,109 and are found in all the Taluqs without exception. The highest number is 10,659 found in the Taluq of Agusteeswaram; 8,998 in Thovalay; 3,702 in Shencotta; 2,287 in Trevandrum North; 1,788 in Todupulay; 1,670 in Eraniel; 1,431 in the Cardamom Hills; 1,233 in Ambalapully; and 1,165 in Nedoomangad. The remaining 8,171 are distributed in the other 24 Taluqs of the country. Alengaud has only 10 of them.

They form 1.71 per cent of the total or 2.34 per cent of the Hindu population.

Their sexual distribution is males 20,355 and females 20,754 or a proportion of 101.47 females to 100 males.

8,474 males and 2,785 females of this class are returned under occupation columns or a proportion of 41.63 per cent to total males and 13.42 per cent to total females respectively. 4,432 Vellalar males are returned as agriculturists; 1,373 are general laborers; 671 are under Government service; 547 are domestic servants; 374 are traders; 231 are cooks; 207 are scholars; 129 are bandy drivers; 81 are masters of private schools; 64 are temple servants. Of the females 2,034 are cooks; 279 are temple servants; 97 are scholars; 59 are fiddle players and 21 are players on veenai.

Moodelly. The total of this class is 544. The highest number (195) is found in Agusteeswaram. The least is 4 found in the Taluq of Puthanapuram. The Moodellis are returned for only 14 Taluqs of the country.

There are 2 Moodellis in a 10,000 of the total population and 3 in every 10,000 of the Hindu population.

The males of this class number 278 while the females number 266 giving a proportion of 95.68 females to 100 males.

Under the column of occupation 101 males are returned. This gives 36.33 per cent of the male population. 49 of these are returned under agriculture.

Pandi Sudras. These number 4,454 of which the highest is in Chunganacherry where there are 1,200 and the least is 1 in the Taluq of Alengaud. The Pandi Sudras are returned in 27 Taluqs out of 32.

They form 19 per cent of the total population and 25 per cent of the Hindu population. The total (4,454) is made up of 2,368 males and 2,086 females which gives a proportion of 88.09 females to 100 males.

There are 1,412 males and 516 females of this class that follow an occupation or 60.05 per cent of the total

males and 24.74 per cent of the total females respectively. 435 males are agriculturists; 262 are in Government service; 107 are bandy drivers; 89 are general laborers; 87 are traders; 71 are scholars; 70 are dancing masters. Of the females 271 are temple servants; 71 are cooks; 12 are singers and 11 are fiddle players.

Chettis number 21,852 and exist in all the Taluqs of Travancore. 2,816 are found in the frontier Taluq of Paravoor; 2,453 in Eraniel; between 1,000 and 2,000 in each of the Taluqs of Quilon, Shareetala, Ambalapulay, Vycome and Chengennoor; 930 in Agusteeswaram; 795 in Meenachel. The remaining 8,118 are distributed in the other 23 Taluqs of the country. The Taluq of Thovalay has only 56 of them.

They form .91 per cent of the total and 1.25 per cent of the Hindu population.

The sexes stand in the proportion of 96.65 females to 100 males. There are 11,112 males and 10,740 females among them.

Under the column of occupation the number of males returned is 2,150 while that of females is 471. The males returned, form 19.35 per cent and the females 4.39 per cent of their respective populations. Of these 1,681 males and 137 females are put down under trade; and 17 males and 231 females are cooks.

Vadookan. 2,069 are returned under this class. The highest number 494 is found in Quilon and the least 1 in Shareetala. They are returned for 22 Taluqs of the country.

There are 9 and 12 of these to every 10,000 of the total and Hindu populations respectively.

Their sexual distribution is 1,041 males and 1,028 females i. e. 98.76 females to 100 males.

Under occupation column 574 males or 55.14 per cent of the total males and 69 females or 6.71 per cent of their total are returned. 204 males and 31 females are put down under agriculture; 130 males and 24 females are general laborers; 41 males are carriers.

Putnoolkaran. This class number 806 and are found only in 4 Taluqs of the country. The highest number 780 is found in the Taluq of Agusteeswaram as on the former occasion. The least 1 is found in Culcoolum.

They form 3 in every 10,000 of the total population and 5 in every 10,000 of the Hindu population.

The males of this class are 405 while the females number 401. The proportion is 99.01 females to 100 males.

237 males and 62 females are returned under occupation columns or 70.86 per cent of their total males and 15.44 per cent of their total females respectively. Of these 137 males and 31 females are returned under cotton-cloth-weaving.

Krishnawaka. These are found in 7 Taluqs of the country and number 6,770. The highest number (5,132) live in Eraniel. The Taluq of Thovalay has only 5 of them.

They form 23 per cent of the total population and 39 per cent of the Hindu population.

The males number 3,258 and the females 3,512, which gives a proportion of 107.80 females to 100 males.

1,013 males and 222 females come under occupation. The proportions are 49.57 per cent to total males and 6.32 per cent to the total females respectively. 884 males and 24 females are returned under Agriculture; 422 males and 23 females are general laborers; and 237 males and 44 females are traders.

Chaliers number 6,756. They are most numerous in the Taluq of Agusteeswaram where they number 2,340. There is only one Chalier returned for the Cottayam Taluq. They are found in 20 Taluqs of the country.

This class form 28 per cent of the total population and 39 per cent of the total Hindus.

The males number 3,311 and the females 3,445. They stand in the proportion of 104 females to 100 males.

1,474 males and 401 females of this class are returned as cotton cloth weavers, their total under the occupation column being 2,005 males and 562 females. The proportion of occupation males is 60.56 per cent to the total males and 16.31 per cent among females. 69 males and 82 females are thread-makers.

Sankampandarem. These number 8,826, the highest being in Mavalikaray where they number 801. There are 696 in Nedoomangad; 523 in Kartigapully; between 400 and 500 in each of the Taluqs of Karunagapully, Eraniel, Neyattunkaray and Kottarakaray. The rest are distributed in 25 Taluqs of the country. Shareetala has only 8, and Ambalapulay has only 3 of this class. None are returned for the Cardamom Hills.

They form 37 per cent of the total population and 50 per cent of the Hindu population.

Their sexual distribution is 4,415 males and 4,411 females or a proportion of 99.91 females to 100 males.

1,846 males and 1,961 females of this class follow an occupation, forming 41.81 per cent and 44.46 per cent of their respective populations. 427 males and 31 females are returned under agriculture; 380 males and 210 females are put down under trade; 283 males and 149 females are beggars; 231 males and 114 females are general laborers; 137 males and 937 females are cooks; and 131 males and 189 females are temple servants.

Panar. There are 2,020 of this class of which Trevandrum North has the highest number (190) in it. The Taluq of Yettoomanoor has only 7 of them. These are found in every Taluq of the country except Shareetala.

There are 8 Panars to every 10,000 of the total population and 12 in every 10,000 of the Hindu population.

Their total is made up of 985 males and 1,035 females giving a proportion of 105.08 females to 100 males.

Under occupation columns 619 males and 303 females are returned, or a percentage of 62.84 per cent and 29.27 per cent to their respective populations. Of these 432 males and 230 females are tailors.

Elavanien. These number 3,097 and are mostly found in the Taluq of Shencotta where there are 2,254 of them. There are only 13 Taluqs in which this class is returned. Puthanapuram has only one Elavanien in it.

They form 13 per cent of the total population and 18 per cent of the total Hindus.

The numbers under each sex are males 1,558 and females 1,539. The proportion is 98.78 females to 100 males.

784 males and 314 females are returned as having an occupation. The males form 50.32 per cent and the females 20.40 per cent of their respective totals. Of these 532 males and 241 females are returned under trade.

Vaniers are returned for 27 Taluqs of the country their total being 11,316. 1,504 is the highest number found in Sheraingil; 1,432 in Agusteeswaram; 1,135 in Trevandrum North; between 700 and 800 in each of the Taluqs of Eraniel, Karunagapully and Shencotta. 11 are returned for the Taluq of Tiruvella. The remaining 4,951 are distributed in the 20 other Taluqs.

They form 47 per cent of the total and 64 per cent of the Hindu population.

The males number 5,653 and females 5,663 the proportion being 100.11 females to 100 males.

Under occupation 3,246 males and 925 females are returned, the proportion being 57.42 per cent among males and 46.33 per cent among females. Of these 1,856 males and 419 females are oilmakers; 831 males and 469 females are traders.

Chekkala. These aggregate 11,210 for the country. The highest number 1,652 is in Karunagapully and the least 4 in Ambalapalay. 20 Taluqs of the country have Chekkalas in them.

They form 47 per cent of the total and 64 per cent of the Hindus.

The total of this class is composed of 5,494 males and 5,716 females which gives a proportion of 104 females to 100 males.

1,432 males and 237 females are returned as oilmakers, the total under the occupation column being 2,945 males and 851 females. The males form 53.60 per cent of their totals and the females 14.89 per cent. 649 males and 376 females are traders; and 831 males and 189 females are put down under agriculture.

Kammalars. Under this general term are included the 'artisan' castes of the country. Their number is 92,578 all shades included. The subdivisions under this head are:—

1. Kammalars	19,573	5. Kollen	18,122
2. Thuttan	13,679	6. Thutchen	3,584
3. Kannan	3,096	7. Ashari	29,612
4. Kullen	4,852	8. Chemboothattee	60

Total.....92,578

The Kammalars are most numerous in Cunnattunad where they number 5,177. There are 4,824 in Quilon; 4,492 in Moovattupulay; 4,408 in Neyattunkaray; 3,978 in Agusteeswaram; 3,940 in Sheraingil; 3,890 in Alengaud; 3,749 in Mavalikarar; 3,593 in Karunagapully; 3,331 in Trevandrum North; 3,250 in Nedoomangad; 3,247 in Ambalapalay; 3,112 in Chengennoor; 3,065 in Yettoomanoor; 2,988 in Tiruvella; 2,932 in Cottayam; 2,737 in Kartigapully; 2,685 in Chunganacherry; 2,543 in Kottarakaray; 2,520 in Trevandrum South; 2,445 in Eraniel; 2,380 in Sharetala; 2,199 in Culcoolam; 2,111 in Cunnattoor; 2,041 in Vycome; 1,930 in Shencotta; 1,833 in Meenachel; 1,772 in Puthanapuram; 1,649 in Paravoor; 1,642 in Vilavancode; 1,145 in Tovalay; 909 in Todupulay; and 61 in the Cardamom Hills. There is no taluq without Kammalars. It may be further said that there is no taluq which does not contain a quorum of each subdivision of the Kammalar caste, though from our schedules it is impossible to state how many of each subdivision, as no such minute detail was attempted in the census. Every Hindu village has its own potter or potters, its carpenter, blacksmith, brazier, coppersmith, mason, and above all a goldsmith, not to speak of other than artisan castes at present.

These form 3.87 per cent of the total population and 5.27 per cent of the Hindu population.

The males number 45,906 and the females 46,672 or a proportion of 101.61 females to 100 males.

The occupation of those under each subdivisions will be noticed below.

Kammalars. 19,573 persons are returned under this general caste name. It is not easy to apportion this number (19,573) to each of its specific subdivisions such as Thuttan, Kullen, Kollen &c.

They form .82 per cent of the total population and 1.12 per cent of the Hindus. The males in them number 9,739 and females 9,834 or a proportion of 100.98 females to 100 males.

Under occupation 6,007 males and 736 females are returned or a percentage of 61.68 to total males and 7.48 per cent to total females. Of these 1,438 males are returned under gold and silver workmanship; 1,244 males are braziers; 837 are wood-workers; 732 are traders; 27 are wood-carvers and 2 are sculptors. Of the females 267 are traders. The occupations indicate the specific branch of some among those returned under the general denomination "Kammalars."

Thuttan. The total of this class is 13,679. In Vycome Taluq they number 1,025. They are returned for all the Taluqs of the country. Only 2 of this class are returned in Thovalay, which of course would be quite inaccurate but for the number of 1,438 gold and silver workers returned in the previous para under the general caste name who ought to have been included in this sub-division (Thuttan).

They form .57 per cent of the total and .78 per cent of the Hindu.

The males number 6,755 and the females 6,924. The proportion is 102.50 females to 100 males.

3,618 males and 751 females are returned under occupation columns or a proportion of 54.00 per cent to the male total and 10.85 per cent to the female total. Of these 2,746 males are put down under gold and silver works. 261 males and 421 females are traders; 10 males are ivory workers and 2 are sculptors.

Kannans exist in 28 Taluqs of the country counting 3,096 in all. The highest number 359 is in Chengennoor and the lowest 3 in Eraniel.

They form .13 per cent of the total population and .18 per cent of the Hindu population.

Their distribution into the sexes is 1,548 males and 1,548 females.

189 males are braziers and 187 are tinpotmakers, out of a total of 613 returned under the occupation columns.

Kullen. The total of this class is 4,852 and the highest number (748) is found in Cunnattunad and the least (3) in Vilavancode. They are found in 29 Taluqs.

There are 2 in every 1,000 of the total population and about 3 to every 1,000 of the Hindus.

The males are 2,371 and females 2,481 the proportion being 104.64 females to 100 males. 349 males of these are blacksmiths; 179 are stonemasons; 8 are sculptors.

Kollen. Every Taluq has returned this class of people, the highest number being in Moovattupulay where there are 2,182 and the least in Thovalay numbering only 5. The total for the country is 18,122.

There are 7 Kollens to every 1,000 of the total population and 10 to every 1,000 of the Hindu population.

The sexual composition is males 9,089; females 9,033, giving a proportion of 99.38 females to 100 males; 4,461 males are returned as blacksmiths and 337 males and 221 females are general laborers. 20 males are bellows-blowers.

Thuthchen. There are 3,584 of this class found in 25 Taluqs. Mavalikaray has the highest number (378) and Shareetala has the least number (5) in it.

There is one Thuthchen in every 1,000 of the total population.

The sexes are 1,765 males and 1,819 females giving a proportion of 103.06 females to 100 males. 289 males are woodworkers; 281 are sawers; 122 are woodcarvers; 83 are turners and 48 are carpenters.

Asharis are returned in all the Taluqs, their total being 29,612. Alengand has 3,042 and Agusteeswaram 6 of them.

They form 1.23 per cent of the total population and 1.69 per cent of the Hindu population.

Their males number 14,602 and females 15,010 or the proportion is 102.79 females to 100 males.

4,637 of this class are wood-workers out of a total of 8,430 males returned under occupation columns. 527 males are carpenters; 377 are sawers; 100 are wood-carvers; 21 are ivory workers and 6 are contractors of public works.

Chemboothattis number 60 of which 52 exist in Trevandrum South and 8 in Ambalapulay. The males of this class are 37 and females 23. 20 males are copper-smiths.

Ponden. There are 566 of this class found in 17 Taluqs of the country. 163 are found in Culceecolum and 1 in Agusteeswaram.

These form 2 in every 10,000 of the total population and 3 in every 10,000 of the Hindu population.

There are 278 males and 288 females giving a proportion of 103.60 females to 100 males. Under occupation 89 are put down as bearers.

Maravars aggregate 5,556 and are distributed in 17 Taluqs. Shencotta has more than two-thirds of their total containing 3,353 of them. The least 2 is found in Puthanapuram.

They form .23 per cent of the total and .32 per cent of the Hindu population. The males number 2,774 while the females are 2,782, giving a proportion of 100.65 females to 100 males.

841 males of this class are put down under agriculture.

Edayan. The total of this class is 5,823. They are most numerous in Shencotta where they number 1,771. There are only 4 returned for the Taluq of Chengennoor. The Edayars are returned for 18 Taluqs of the country. They form 3 in every 1,000 of the Hindu population.

The total is made up of 2,770 males and 3,053 females or a proportion of 110.22 females to 100 males.

484 males and 137 females are put down under agriculture; 63 males and 101 females are put down as milk drawers; 90 males are cowherds.

Koshaven. These are returned for 29 Taluqs of the country numbering 6,209 in all. The highest number of them is found in Neyattunkaray where there are 592. The least 9 is found in Mavalikaray.

They form .26 per cent of the total population and .35 per cent of the Hindu population.

There are 3,098 males and 3,111 females that make up the total of this class. The proportion is 100.42 females to 100 males. 2,124 males and 950 females are potters.

Chalooppars number 779 and are found in 9 Taluqs of the country. They mostly reside in Trevandrum North numbering 445 there. There is only one found in the Taluq of Quilon.

There are 3 Chalooppars to every 10,000 of the total population and 4 to every 10,000 of the Hindu population.

The total is made up of 387 males and 392 females or a proportion of 101.29 females to 100 males. 164 males of this class are bearers; and 41 are sackweavers.

Veluthaden. These number 11,152 and exist in all the Taluqs of the country; 897 is the highest figure found in the Taluq of Chengennoor. The least 33 is met with in Shencotta.

They form .46 per cent of the total population and .64 per cent of the Hindu population.

The males number 5,481 and the females 5,671. The proportion is 103.47 females to 100 males.

Under occupation are returned 3,462 males and 2,315 females or 63.16 per cent of the total males and 40.82 per cent of the total females respectively. 1,992 males are agriculturists; 1,471 are washermen. Among females 1,981 are washerwomen.

Chemman. This class number 1,402 and are found in 28 Taluqs of the country. Their numbers are the greatest in Agusteeswaram where there are 214 of them. Yettoomanoor has only one of this class.

They form 6 in every 10,000 of the total population and 8 in every 10,000 of the Hindu population.

Their total is made up of 725 males and 677 females or a proportion of 93.38 females to 100 males.

430 males and 281 females of this class are leather-workers.

Kshowraken. There are 14,578 of this class found distributed throughout all the Taluqs. The highest number 1,065 is found in the Taluq of Neyattunkaray. The lowest number is 55 found in the Cardamom Hills. There is no Taluq where their number is less than 100.

They form .61 per cent of the total and .83 per cent of the Hindu population.

The males number 7,319 and the females 7,259. The proportion is 99.18 females to 100 males.

Under occupation columns 4,772 males and 1,580 females are returned, forming 65.20 per cent of the total males and 21.77 per cent of the total females respectively. Of these 2,801 males and 1,306 females are returned as following their caste occupation. 64 males and 4 females are returned as native physicians.

Kanians. There are 8,330 of this class found in 31 Taluqs of the country. The highest number 679 is found in Cunnathunad. There are 658 in Mooattupulay; 573 in Mavalikarar; between 400 and 500 in each of the Taluqs of Chengennoor, Karunagapully, Ambalapulay and Kartigapully; between 300 and 400 in each of the Taluqs of Tiruvella, Chenganacherry, Cottayam, Yettoomanoor, Quilon, Kottarakaray and Shareetala. The remaining 2,272 are distributed over 17 Taluqs. Tovalay has only 4 of them. No Kanians are returned for the Taluq of Shencotta.

They form .35 per cent of the total and .47 per cent of the Hindu population.

They are distributed into 4,199 males and 4,131 females or a proportion of 98.38 females to 100 males.

Under the occupation columns 2,887 males and 1,019 females are returned forming 68.75 per cent of the total males and 24.67 per cent of the total females respectively. Of these 1,801 males are returned under agriculture; 531

are astrologers; 374 are leaf umbrella makers. Of the females, 777 are put down under agriculture and 3 are astrologers.

Välen. 12,925 are returned under this class and they are found in 27 Taluqs of the country. The least is 32 in Trevandrum South and the highest 2,401 in Nedoomangad.

They form .54 per cent of the total population and .74 per cent of the Hindu population.

The total is made up of 6,348 males and 6,577 females. This gives a proportion of 103.62 females to 100 males.

Under occupation 3,833 males and 1,150 females are returned or 60.38 per cent of the male total and 17.49 per cent of the female total. 2,611 males and 350 females are put down under agriculture; 527 males and 534 females are general laborers. 149 males are conjurers.

Mannans number 6,494 found in 29 Taluqs of the country. The Taluq of Tiruvella has the highest number (1,011) in it, while there is only one in Vycome and in the Cardamom Hills.

They form .27 per cent of the total and .37 per cent of the Hindu population.

The total is comprised of 3,203 males and 3,291 females or a proportion of 102.75 females to 100 males. 996 males and 1,019 females are returned as washers.

Paraven. 7,959 is the total of this class. The highest number 924 is in the Taluq of Yettoomanoor. There are only 6 in Mavalikarar.

They form .33 per cent of the total population and .45 per cent of the Hindu population.

The males number 4,013 and the females 3,946 or a proportion of 98.33 females to 100 males.

Under occupation 2,894 Paraver males and 1,118 females are returned. Of these 1,397 males and 732 females are traders, mostly in lime or chunam; 77 males are plasterers; and 14 males are general contractors.

Thundans. 21,814 of this class are returned. They are found in 23 Taluqs, the highest number being found in Kartigapully where there are 6,367 of them. There are only 5 in Sharetala.

There are 9 Thundans to every 1,000 of the total population and 12 to every 1,000 of the Hindu population.

The sexual distribution is males 10,623 and females 11,191. This gives a proportion of 105.35 females to 100 males.

7,332 males and 2,129 females are put down under occupation columns or 69.02 per cent of the total males and 19.02 per cent of the total females. 3,844 males and 937 females are returned under agriculture; 2,004 males are toddy drawers; 725 males and 139 females are general laborers; 101 males and 679 females are leaf plate makers (cadjan.)

Noolayers. There are 2,185 of this class. 632 is the highest number found in the Taluq of Neyattunkaray. There are only 16 in the Taluq of Agusteeswaram. The Noolayers are found only in 9 Taluqs of the two Southern Divisions.

There are 9 Noolayers in every 10,000 of the total population and 12 in every 10,000 of the Hindu population.

The males number 1,082 and the females 1,103, or a proportion of 101.94 females to 100 males.

100 males are rope-makers; 75 males and 239 females are leaf plate makers (cadjan); and 300 males are toddy drawers out of a total of 716 males and 352 females, returned under the occupation columns.

Ealavars. There are 3,87,176 Ealavars in Travancore found in all the Taluqs. The highest number is 46,454 found in the Taluq of Sharetala, as in the previous census. There are 30,243 Ealavars in Karunagapully; 25,741 in Kartigapully; 24,727 in Vycome; 24,389 in Sheraingil; 23,770 in Quilon; 22,787 in Mavalikarai; 22,108 in Ambalapulay; 16,186 in Paravoor; 14,964 in Yettoomanoor; 14,663 in Cunnattunad; 12,986 in Chengennoor; 10,662 in Moovattupulay; 9,506 in Neyattunkaray; 9,109 in Chunganacherry;

8,943 in Alengaud; 8,800 in Tiruvella; 8,559 in Cottayam; 8,226 in Kottarakaray; 7,690 in Cunnattoor; 6,691 in Trevandrum South; 6,304 in Trevandrum North; 6,011 in Meenachel; 4,642 in Nedoomangad; 3,560 in Todupulay; 3,428 in Puthanapuram; 1,783 in Vilavancode; 968 in Agusteeswaram; 902 in Culcoolum; 829 in Shencotta; 791 in Thovalay; 733 in Eraniel; and 21 in the Cardamom Hills.

The Ealavars form 16.12 per cent of the total population and 22.05 per cent of the Hindu population.

They have increased by 4,159 or by 1.09 per cent upon the last census.

The Ealavars are distributed into 1,91,018 males and 1,96,158 females. This gives a proportion of 102.70 females to 100 males.

Under occupation 1,03,349 males and 41,322 females are returned or 54.11 per cent of the total males and 21.07 per cent of the total females respectively. Of these 36,310 males and 26,371 females are general laborers; 27,499 males and 1,237 females are put down under agriculture; 27,331 males are toddy drawers; 3,187 males and 434 females are cotton cloth weavers; 2,347 males and 1,777 females are returned under trade; 1,658 males are stone quarriers; 1,311 males and 491 females are servants (domestic); 637 males are toddy contractors; 532 males are boatmen; 431 males and 4 females are carriers; 339 males and 2,073 females are ropemakers; 181 males are astrologers; 179 males and 2,101 females are leaf plate makers (cadjan); 71 males and 215 females are arrowroot manufacturers; 59 males and 2,375 females are distillers; 34 males and 4 females are cocoanut matting makers; 17 males and 66 females are cocoanut jaggery manufacturers. The Ealavars are a most numerous and industrious class. They are an able-bodied and hardworking race corresponding to the "Tiers" of Malabar.

Shannan. The total of this class is 1,28,600 and are found in 19 Taluqs. The highest number 44,214 is found in the Taluq of Eraniel. There are 25,134 Shanars in Vilavancode; 17,923 in Culcoolum; 17,567 in Agusteeswa-

ram; 15,974 in Neyattunkaray; 2,886 in Thovalay; 1,815 in Shencotta; 1,170 in Nedoomangad; 1,105 in Trevandrum North; 504 in Trevandrum South; and less than 200 in the other 9 Taluqs. There is only one Shanar in the Taluq of Chunganacherry. The Shanars are a Tamil speaking race found mostly in South Travancore and occupy a position in the Hindu scale, similar to the Ealavars of North Travancore. They are a most useful and persevering class of people.

They form 5.36 per cent of the total and 7.33 per cent of the Hindu population.

They have increased by 30,870, i. e. by 31.59 per cent upon the last census.

The Shanar males number 64,394 and the females 64,206 or a proportion of 99.71 females to 100 males.

Under occupation columns 42,705 males and 12,376 females are returned. The proportion is 66.32 per cent of the total males and 19.27 per cent of the total females. Of these 20,606 males are toddy-drawers; 12,679 males and 6,379 females are general laborers; 2,377 males and 439 females are put down under agriculture; 2,104 males and 140 females are cotton cloth weavers; 1,472 males and 1,072 females are returned under trade; 981 males and 227 females are servants (domestic). 654 males are stone quarriers; 431 males are toddy contractors; 131 males and 464 females are leaf plate makers (cadjan); 115 males and 240 females are palmyra jaggery manufacturers; 40 males and 1,895 females are distillers; 50 males and 123 females are winnowing basket makers; 34 males and 3 females are fan makers; 81 females are sieve makers; and 8 males are groomers.

Mukkuvan. The total of this class is 29,342 found in 25 Taluqs of the country. The highest is 5,338 found in Vycome. There are 4,645 in Ambalapulay; 4,107 in Karunagapully; 2,698 in Shareetala; 2,613 in Paravoor; 1,990 in Kartigapully; 1,666 in Meenachel; 1,536 in Todupulay; and less than 700 in the remaining 17 Taluqs. Vilavancode has only 3 of them.

They form 1.22 per cent of the total and 1.67 per cent of the Hindu population.

The total is made up of 14,518 males and 14,824 females or a proportion of 102.11 females to 100 males.

9,636 males and 2,253 females are returned under the occupation column. This gives 66.37 per cent of the total males and 15.20 per cent of the total females. Of these 6,389 males and 411 females are fishmongers; 1,832 males and 731 females are agriculturists; 409 males are fishermen; 218 males are boatmen; 207 males and 131 females are engaged in rope making.

Kakkalan. These number 693 of which the highest 150 is in Cunnattoor. This class of people are returned for 19 Taluqs of the country. There are only 2 in the Taluq of Todupulay.

There are 3 Kakkalars to every 10,000 of the total population and 4 to every 10,000 of the Hindu population.

They are comprised of 339 males and 354 females or a proportion of 104.42 females to 100 males.

Under occupation 97 males and 39 females are returned under agriculture; 17 males and 124 females are returned as tailors; 14 males are conjurors.

Malayaraen. 4,702 persons are returned under this head in 13 Taluqs of the country. The highest number (1,495) is found in the Taluq of Neyattunkaray and the lowest 5 in Trevandrum South. There are 1,453 in Culcoolam; 625 in the Cardamom Hills; 366 in Nedoomangad; 298 in Kottarakaray; 255 in Paravoor; and less than 90 in the remaining 6 Taluqs.

They form .20 per cent of the total and .27 per cent of the Hindu population.

The males number 2,400 and the females 2,302 or a proportion of 95.92 females to 100 males.

1,427 males and 687 females are returned for occupation columns. Of these 989 males and 534 females are put down under agriculture.

Védan. There are 6,155 of this class met with in 18 Taluqs of the country, of which 1,990 are found in the Taluq of Kottarakaray; 1,392 in Nedoomangad; 926 in Sheraingil; 902 in Quilon; 305 in Neyattunkaray; 135 in Puthanapuram; 108 in Chunganacherry; 80 in Mavalikarar; and less than 80 in the remaining 10 Taluqs. The Cardamom Hills contain 2 Vedars in it.

They form .26 per cent of the total and .35 per cent of the Hindu population.

They are distributed into 3,015 males and 3,140 females which gives a proportion of 104.15 females to 100 males.

1,071 males and 49 females of this class are returned under agriculture; 421 males and 637 females are general laborers; 37 males are conjurors; and 17 males are honey collectors.

Pullen. This is a caste peculiar to the Tamil country. Travancore has 5,438 of them, the highest number 3,593 being met with, in the Taluq of Shencotta. They are returned for 10 Taluqs. The least 4 is in Trevandrum North.

They form .23 per cent of the total and .31 per cent of the Hindu population.

The males number 2,686 and the females 2,752 that is a proportion of 102.46 females to 100 males.

Under occupation columns 1,181 males and 426 females are returned, giving 43.97 per cent to the total males and 15.48 per cent to the total females. 627 males and 31 females are put down under agriculture; 52 males and 210 females are manure dealers.

Oolladen. 2,840 is the total of this class returned in 16 Taluqs. The highest number 779 is in Meenachel and the least 13 in the Cardamom Hills.

These form .12 per cent of the total and .16 per cent of the Hindu population.

The total is made up of 1,413 males and 1,427 females or a proportion of 100.99 females to 100 males.

Under occupation 261 males and 112 females are returned as general laborers.

Koraven. There are 54,828 of this class found in 30 Taluqs of the country. Cunnattoor has returned the highest number being 9,533 of them. There are 8,249 Koravers in Sheraingil; 7,698 in Mavalikarar; 7,595 in Puthanapuram; 6,164 in Kottarakaray; 4,722 in Quilon; 3,252 in Nedoomangad; 3,153 in Chengennoor; 2,206 in Karunagapully; 828 in Tiruvella; 318 in Kartigapully; between 100 and 200 in each of the Taluqs of Trevandrum North, Sharetala, Moovattupulay and Trevandrum South; and less than 100 in the remaining 14 Taluqs. Ambalapulay has only 4 of them. No Koravers are returned for the Taluqs of Meenachel and Todupulay.

The Koravers form 2.28 per cent of the total population and 3.12 per cent of the Hindu population.

The sexes are distributed into 26,603 males and 28,225 females or a proportion of 106.10 females to 100 males.

Under occupation columns 12,341 males and 3,977 females are returned. This gives 46.39 per cent of the total males and 14.09 per cent of the total females. Of these 7,106 males and 139 females are put down under agriculture; 4,387 males and 2,987 females are general labourers; 237 males and 89 females are basket makers.

Pariahs number 66,454. Agusteeswaram has the highest number there being 6,871 in it. There are 6,114 in Thovalay; 5,950 in Culcoolum; 5,619 in Eraniel; 3,429 in Cunnattoor; 3,415 in Chunganacherry; 2,947 in Mavalikarar; 2,847 in Cunnattunad; 2,764 in Neyattunkaray; 2,702 in Nedoomangad; 2,520 in Cottayam; 2,392 in Vilavancode; 2,338 in Ambalapulay; between 1,000 and 2,000 in each of the Taluqs of Tiruvella, Chengennoor, Puthanapuram, Shencotta, Moovattupulay, Yettoomanoor, and Kottarakaray; 964 in Alengaud; 901 in Karunagapully; 869 in Quilon; 513 in Kartigapully; 466 in Meenachel; 415 in Vycome; 361 in Sheraingil; and less than 200 in the remaining 5 Taluqs. There are only 10 returned for the Cardamom Hills.

The Pariahs form 2.77 per cent of the total population and 3.78 per cent of the Hindu population.

They have increased by 2,766 or 4.34 per cent upon the last census.

Their total is made up of 32,797 males and 33,657 females or a proportion of 102.56 females to 100 males.

20,385 males and 10,421 females are returned under occupation columns giving 62.16 per cent of the total males and 30.96 per cent of the total females. Of these 14,375 males and 8,737 females are general laborers; 3,841 males and 131 females are agriculturists; 1,327 males and 731 females are traders; 491 males and 99 females are basket makers; 18 males and 299 females are rush mat makers; and 30 males and 3 females are grass cutters.

Pulayen. This class number 1,96,539 and are found in 29 Taluqs of the country. The highest number 19,824 is found in the Taluq of Tiruvella. There are 17,347 in Cunnattunad; 14,339 in Moovattupulay; 12,416 in Mavalikarai; 12,407 in Neyattunkaray; 11,213 in Yettoomanoor; 8,958 in Chengennoor; 8,134 in Vycome; 8,056 in Chunganacherry; 7,563 in Cottayam; 7,202 in Ambalapulay; 6,796 in Quilon; 6,454 in Nedoomangad; 6,057 in Alengaud; 5,776 in Meenachel; 5,669 in Sharetala; 5,051 in Trevandrum South; 4,577 in Cunnattoor; 3,993 in Kartigapully; 3,982 in Trevandrum North; 3,961 in Karunagapully; 3,662 in Kottarakaray; 3,464 in Paravoor; 2,587 in Vilavancode; 2,239 in Todupulay; 1,900 in Sheraingil; 1,481 in Puthanapuram; 827 in the Cardamom Hills; 308 in Eraniel; and 296 in Culcolum. No Pulayers are returned for the Taluqs of Thovalay, Agusteeswaram and Shencotta.

They form 8.19 per cent of the total population and 11.20 per cent of the Hindu population.

The Pulayers have increased by 7,623 or by 4.04 per cent since the last census a result due to their emancipation from a state of serfdom and their improvement along with the general prosperity all around.

Their sexual distribution is males 99,990 and females 96,549 or a proportion of 96.56 females to 100 males.

Under the column of occupation 51,364 males and 33,447 females are returned, that is 51.37 per cent of the total males and 34.64 per cent of the total females. 29,014 males and 27,120 females are general laborers; 18,371 males and 731 females are returned under agriculture; 934 males and 132 females are leaf umbrella makers; 699 males and 405 females are basket makers; 674 males and 255 females are firewood cutters; 144 males and 114 females are mat makers; 97 males and 186 females are reed cutters.

They are the lowest caste of the Hindu community and are peculiar to this coast. They are entirely a Malayalam speaking race unknown in the Tamil countries of the Eastern Coast. Both males and females are largely employed in labor connected with agricultural operations, and form a most useful body to the State. The largest proportion of females returned under occupations is in this caste; 34.64 per cent of them are shown as having occupation.

This brief notice of castes will be here concluded. I have not found it possible to enter into fuller details than what are presented here.

The caste final forms of Madras were not received at the time of writing this part of the Report and I regret that I cannot compare the caste conditions of Travancore with those of Madras as I should have otherwise done. I am indebted to Mr. Gabriel Stokes of the Madras census for the other final forms he kindly permitted to be sent to me and which I have been able to use for comparison with our results in the other chapters, a comparison, which, I am glad to observe has resulted in much satisfaction, as those forms have, in addition to throwing a flood of light upon our statistics, also generally shown the accuracy of our figures.

Note.—Final Table No. VIII showing the castes of the Madras Presidency has since been received. 51 Hindu castes are given in it against 81 in Travancore. In both the statistics, 17 same castes are shown. We in Travancore have not returned 34 of the Madras castes nor they 64 of Travancore castes.

The Brahmins in Madras form 3.9 per cent of the Hindu population; in Travancore they form only 2.1 per cent of the Hindu population. The Vaniers form nearly the same proportion of the

population both in Travancore and Madras, being a little above 1 per cent in each. The Pariahs are a very numerous body in Madras forming 11 per cent of the Hindu population. Here they number only 3 per cent. We have a larger proportion of Shanars in Travancore than in Madras, their number here being 7 per cent against 5 per cent in Madras. The comparative results are given below:—

Name of castes.	Madras.		Travancore.	
	Number.	Percentage to Hindu population.	Number.	Percentage to Hindu population.
1 Brahmins ...	1,122,070	3.94	37,138	2.12
2 Rajputs ...	13,915	.05	2,440	.14
3 Ambatten ...	342,835	1.20	14,578	.83
4 Edayen ...	1,072,351	3.76	5,823	.33
5 Kammalen ...	692,300	2.43	92,578	5.27
6 Vellalen ...	1,625,895	5.71	45,563	2.59
7 Koshaven ...	263,975	.92	6,209	.35
8 Maraven ...	256,304	.90	5,556	.32
9 Nair ...	335,320	1.18	464,239	26.44
10 Vadooken ...	609,138	2.14	2,069	.12
11 Sāle ...	206,697	.73	6,756	.39
12 Chetty ...	235,169	.82	21,852	1.25
13 Vanien ...	316,694	1.11	22,526	1.28
14 Vannan ...	528,535	1.85	11,152	.64
15 Channan ...	1,478,660	5.19	128,600	7.33
16 Paraven ...	104,985	.37	7,959	.45
17 Parayen ...	3,223,938	11.31	66,454	3.78
Total.....	12,428,781	43.61	941,492	53.63
Total of the remaining castes...	16,068,885	56.39	814,118	46.37
Grand Total...	28,497,666	100.00	1,755,610	100.00

The results are slightly different when compared with Final Table VIII A.

In tabulating the occupation results of our census the well known classification of Dr. Farr's has been adopted. According to his system, occupations are divided into six classes.

- I. Professional Class.
- II. Domestic Class.
- III. Commercial Class.
- IV. Agricultural Class.
- V. Industrial Class.
- VI. Indefinite and non-productive Class.

The orders, sub-orders and groups into which the occupations were classified have been adopted in strict conformity with the printed list of occupations received from the Imperial Census Commissioner. Mr. Plowden observed in his circular V (v). "There may also be cases where occupations appear in your Village Tables which are not shown in the list I now send you. If such cases occur, I must ask you to refer to me for instructions. If you have to refer to me, you should send me a detailed explanation of what the particular occupation is, giving its English designation when it is practicable so to do. You should also state what is the order and sub-order, and group, in which you propose to classify it." No case has occurred in our office necessitating a reference to the Commissioner as directed. Such is the exhaustive nature of the printed list.

The total number of occupations returned in our schedules is 1,058. These 1,058 names are shown in the Appendix.

They have been thrown together into 136 groups which have been further grouped into 45 suborders and 16 orders.

The total male population of the State is 11,97,134, of whom 6,83,759 or 57.12 per cent have occupations.

2,73,125 females or 22.68 per cent of the total female population are returned under occupations.

This is the first attempt at a censusing of the occupations of women and children; the previous census having been limited to a record of the occupations of male adults alone.

The numbers for each of the big classes are:—

Name of Class.	Both Sexes.	Proportion to total population.	Male.	Female.	Proportion of each class to total males having occupation.	Proportion of each class to total number of males.	Proportion of each class to total females having occupation.	Proportion of each class to total number of females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I Professional ...	40,730	1.70	33,641	7,089	4.92	2.81	2.59	.59
II Domestic ...	88,777	3.70	13,560	75,217	1.98	1.13	27.54	6.25
III Commercial ...	94,951	3.95	63,432	31,519	9.28	5.30	11.54	2.62
IV Agricultural ...	2,61,698	10.90	2,49,000	12,698	36.42	20.80	4.65	1.05
V Industrial ...	1,56,758	6.53	1,26,496	30,262	18.50	10.57	11.08	2.51
VI Indefinite and non-productive.	3,13,970	13.07	1,97,630	1,16,340	28.90	16.51	42.60	9.66
Total ...	9,56,884	39.85	6,83,759	2,73,125	100.00	57.12	100.00	22.68

The indefinite and non-productive class of occupations includes within it 3,13,970 persons of both sexes together i. e. 13 per cent of the total population of the State. Laborers and others (branch of labor undefined), persons of must of course form the most numerous body in any census of the occupations of males and females, including children. Otherwise the agricultural class numbering 2,61,698 in both sexes or 11 per cent of the total population, must be the chief occupation here as in every Hindu society. "It only requires a glance at this list to see

"that the main employments of the people are connected with agriculture. Nearly one half of the whole number of persons employed (48,78,890) or 31.1 per cent of the males, are cultivators, that is either peasant proprietors holding land directly under Government or under Zemindars." (Dr. Cornish's Census Report 1871). Taking males alone those engaged in agricultural work form 20.80 per cent of the total male population against 16.51 per cent who are put down in class VI. (Indefinite and non-productive). When both the sexes are taken together the order is reversed as there are more females returned in the non-productive class than in agricultural operations. Nearly 10 per cent of the total female population are returned in the Indefinite and non-productive class while the women agriculturists form only 1 per cent of their sex. The Industrial class numbers 1,56,758 persons or 6.53 per cent of the total population. The Commercial class stands fourth in the order of numbers there being 94,951 returned in that class or nearly 4 per cent of the total population. The Domestic class counts 88,777 persons or 3.70 per cent of the total population while the Professional class is the least numerous body, its strength being 40,730 persons of both sexes or 1.70 per cent of the total population. Among males, the agricultural class stands first being 20.80 per cent of the total males; the Indefinite and non-productive class forms 16.51 per cent; the Industrial class 10.57 per cent; the Commercial class 5.30 per cent; the Professional class 2.81 per cent; the Domestic class 1.13 per cent. In the other sex, the Indefinite and non-productive class are the most numerous, being 9.66 per cent; the Domestic class forms 6.25 per cent of the total females; the Commercial class 2.62 per cent; the Industrial class 2.51 per cent; the agriculturists number only 1.05 per cent of the total females; and the females of the Professional class form only 5 in a thousand.

In the Professional class there are 5 men employed to one woman; in trade two men to every woman; in agriculture 20 men to every woman; in the Industrial occupations 4 men to one woman; in the Indefinite and non-productive occupations 1.5 men to a woman. But in the Domestic occupations there are 6 women employed to one man. On the whole the proportion of the sexes returned under occupations, is 3 men to one woman.

I give here a comparative table of occupation results for 1875 and 1881 A. D. under the major classes.

Names of Classes.	1875.		1881.	
	No. of males having occupation.	Proportion to male population.	No. of males having occupation.	Proportion to male population.
1	2	3	4	5
I. Professional Class	33,612	2.91	33,641	2.81
II. Domestic Class	12,635	1.09	13,560	1.13
III. Commercial Class	65,865	5.74	63,432	5.30
IV. Agricultural Class	2,32,776	20.27	2,49,000	20.80
V. Industrial Class	1,04,499	9.11	1,26,496	10.57
VI. Indefinite and non-productive class	2,69,597	23.47	1,97,630	16.51
Total.....	7,18,984	62.59	6,83,759	57.12

The close uniformity of results in the foregoing table is striking and is I think an additional proof of the accuracy of our census. In my previous Report I was able to show on a careful comparison with the Madras statistics that our then results were accurate. The table given here is I think a sufficient guarantee of the correctness of our present results. The number of persons in the Professional class form now 2.81 per cent of the total males against 2.91 per cent in the previous census. We have now in the Domestic class 1.13 per cent against 1.09 per cent before; the Commercial class numbers 5.30 per cent against 5.74 per cent before; the Agricultural class numbers 20.80 per cent against 20.27 per cent; the Industrial class numbers 10.57 per cent against 9.11 per cent. The VI class of occupations (Indefinite and non-productive) numbers now 16.51 per cent against 23.47 per cent before, a large difference due to the cause that all male adults with no occupations were returned in this class in the previous census. Hence we have in the present census only 57.12 per cent of the total males returned under occupations against 62.59 per cent in the previous year.

The division of occupations is, as already stated, into groups, suborders, orders and classes. The last named are the most comprehensive. 'Orders' are the subdivisions of classes; suborders and groups are more minute subdivisions. The names of the occupations themselves are the units of our classification. We have according to our tabulation VI Classes, 16 orders, 45 suborders, 136 groups, and 1058 names of occupations. The 136 subdivisions called groups are given below in accordance with the instructions of the Census Commissioner contained in his circular V (v) dated 13th February 1882. "In the body of your Report, a table giving the whole of these 488 group headings should be inserted."

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Serial No.	Name of Occupation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	I & II III	1	1	1	Government service.
				2	Clergyman.
					Chaplain.
				3	Vicar or Curate.
				4	Achari (a priest.)
				5	Family priest (Guroo.)
				6	Purohit.
				7	Preacher (Poojari or santhi.)
					Archaken (an officiating priest.)
					Priest to Soodras, Pujari.
					Puranam Reader.
				8	Sastri.
				3	Mahommedan priest.
				10	Reader of Koran.
				4	Minister Protestant.
					Baptist Minister.
				5	Roman Catholic priest.
				6	Catechist.
					Local preacher.
				6	Missionary Church of England or others.
				7	Church servant.
					Bell toller.
					Chapelkeeper.
					Church Clerk.
					" Warden.

OCCUPATION

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Serial No.	Name of Occupation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	III		8	17	Sexton. Temple service not religious. Image bearer. Florist. Sacrifices officiator at. Temple storehouse keeper. Mosque servant. Theological student. Kathnar (a Syrian Christian priest.) Pleader. Criminal Vakeel. Do. Do. Taluq. Do. Sudr Court. Do. Zillah Court. Do. Moonsiff's Court.
		2	4	22	Lawyer's Clerk
		3	1	23	Deed writer.
		6	6	24	Occulist.
				25	Native physician. Medical herbs collector of. Physician skilled in surgery. Practitioner (unqualified.) Interpreter. Scholar. Student. Collegian. Painter picture. General painter. Painter portrait. Sculptor. Photographer. Fiddle player. Flute player. Musician. Teacher of singing. Musician for dancing girls. Player on Mrithangom. Player on Veenai. Singer. Songstress. Actor.
		4	3	26	
		6	6	27	
		5	1	28	
		5	2	29	
		5	4	30	
		6	1	31	
				32	
				33	
		6	2	34	
		7	1	35	
				36	

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Serial No.	Name of Occupation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	III		7	4	37
					38
			7	4	38
					39
			8	1	39
					40
			8	2	40
			8	2	41
			9	2	42
II	V		1	1	43
			1	4	44
			1	5	45
			2	1	46
			2	1	47
			2	1	48
					49
			2	3	49
			2	3	50
			2	5	51
III	VI				52
	VII		2	3	53
			2	4	54

Buffoon.
 Jester.
 Conjurors.
 Devil driver.
 Juggler.
 Magician.
 Performer.
 Rope dancer.
 Exhibitor of dexterous feats.
 Gymnasts.
 Exhibitor of petty tricks.
 Master (private schools.)
 Head master.
 Private teacher.
 Tutor.
 Dancing master.
 Gymnastic teacher.
 Teacher of Vedas.
 Astrologer.
 Astronomer.
 Horoscope caster
 Hotel keeper.
 Inn keeper.
 Do. servant.
 Water pandal man.
 Coffeehouse keeper.
 Matam servant.
 Ayah.
 Butler.
 Servant (domestic.)
 Servant general.
 Attendant.
 Cook.
 Maty.
 Nurse.
 Tradesman.
 Bandy driver.
 Bullock bandyman.
 Coachman (not domestic.)
 Carrier.
 Cart drawer (not agricultural laborer.)

OCCUPATION

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Serial No.	Name of Occupation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
III	VII	2	7	55	Carter Do.
					Bearer.
					Bandyman.
					Manchil (palanquin) bearer.
					Palanquin bearer.
					Porter, carrier.
					Transit man.
					Boatman.
					Ferryman.
					Boat owner.
IV	VIII IX	1	3	56	Ferry boat owner
					Ferry boat contractor.
					Sailor.
					Dhony man.
					Serang (Sailor.)
					Captain ship.
					Skipper.
					Agriculturists.
					Grass cutter (if for horses or animals.)
					Groom.
V	X	1	5	65	Cowherd (not agricultural laborer.)
					Fisherman.
					Fishing boatman.
					Elephant man.
					Book binder.
					Printer (not Government.)
					Compositor Do.
					Foreman press Do.
					Inker private press.
					Printing press proprietor.
		4	1	70	Printing servant.
					Wood carver.
					Racket maker.
					Sieve maker.
					Winnowing basket maker, seller.
					Contractor of public works.
					Builder.
					Contractor for buildings.
					Carpenter.
					Maistry (unspecified.)
		14	8	76	Stone mason.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Serial No.	Name of Occupations.
1	2	3	4	5	6
V	X	14	10	77	Plasterer.
					Whitewasher.
					Painter house.
					Glazier.
					Brahminical thread maker.
					Thread maker.
					Cotton cloth weaver.
					Barber (whether village or not.)
					Hair dresser.
					Tailor.
		5	4	83	Washer man.
					Washer woman.
					Mat maker.
					Grass mat maker.
					Mat weaver.
					Palmyra mat maker.
					Rope maker.
					Net maker.
					Sack maker.
					Bag maker.
		6	1	85	Cocoanut matting maker.
					Milk drawer.
					Cow keeper (diary man not farm servant)
					Butcher.
					Fish monger.
					Fish contractor.
					Honey collector.
					Arrow root dealer, manufacturer.
					Dealer in paddy.
					Grain husker.
		2	2	96	Wheat miller.
					Corn grinder.
					Grain miller.
					Rice miller.
					Paddy and rice beater or pounder.
					Bread maker.
					Baker.
					Sugar manufacturer.
					Jaggery manufacturer.
					Toddy drawer.
		3	2	101	Tree climber.

OCCUPATION

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Serial No.	Name of Occupation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
V	XII	3	2	102	Toddy contractor. Abkarry contractor. Arrack sub renter. Do. sub contractor. Toddy sub renter.
		3	3	103	Distiller.
	XIII	1	3	104	Arrack distiller. Comb maker (horn.) Horn comb repairer.
		1	5	105	Manure dealer.
		1	13	106	Ivory worker.
		2	4	107	Horn articles dealer and maker of Leather worker.
	XIV	1	1	108	Leather case maker (for knives.) Oil maker.
		2	1	109	Do. miller. Firewood cutter. Charcoal burner. Firewood contractor.
				110	Timber cutter. Do. contractor.
		2	2	111	Sawyer.
		2	3	112	Turner.
				113	Wood worker.
		4	1	114	Comb maker, seller (wooden.) Basket maker. Bamboo basket maker.
		4	5	115	Basket box maker.
				116	Leaf umbrella maker.
				117	Leaf plate maker.
			6	118	Fan maker.
				119	Reed cutter. Rush mat maker.
	XV	3	1	120	Tattie maker. Stone quarrier. Do. breaker. Do. cutter or dresser.
		4	1	121	Potter.
		8	1	122	Gold and silver smith. Gold smith. Silver smith.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Group.	Serial No.	Name of Occupation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
V	XV	9	2	123	Coppersmith. Copper worker.
		10	1	124	Tin pot maker.
		13	1	125	Brazier.
		14	2	126	Brass workman. Black smith. Hammer man.
VI	XVI	1	1	127	General laborer. Workman. Day laborer. Coolie, general laborer.
		2	1	128	Bellows blower.
		2	4	129	Matam agent.
		2	5	130	General contractor.
	XVII	1	1	131	Gentleman. Gentlewoman. Wealthy person with no occupation.
	XVIII	1	1	132	Beggar. Professional beggar.
		1	2	133	Gossain.
				134	Sanyasi. Religious devotee.
		1	3	135	Prisoner. Debtor in prison. Pauper. Prisoner civil. Do. State. Under trial prisoner.
VI	XVIII	1	3	136	Lunatic.

These 136 groups were comprised into 101 headings and submitted to the Census Commissioner but it is thought desirable to exhibit the information in fuller details here.

The chief results of occupation entries are shown below in these two statements.

OCCUPATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO ORDERS WITH PERCENTAGES.

I PROFESSIONAL CLASS.

Order.	Name of Orders under each class.	PROPORTION OF EACH ORDER.							
		Male.	Female.	To total occupation males.	To total occupation females.	To total males.	To total females.	To total occupation males.	To total females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
I & II	Persons engaged in the general or local Government and in defence of the country (Government service)	15,967	200	254	133	107	102		
III	Persons engaged in the learned professions, or in literature, art and science (with their immediate subordinates)	17,874	6,889	258	148	252	57		
	Total for the Professional Class.	33,641	7,089	492	281	259	59		
IV	Wives								
V	Persons engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for man	13,520	13,217	138	113	2754	635		
	Total for the Domestic Class.	13,520	13,217	138	113	2754	635		
VI	Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses or goods of various kinds (Traders)	58,000	31,515	849	485	1154	282		
VII	Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages	5,412	4	79	45	90	100		
	Total for the Commercial Class.	63,412	31,519	928	530	1154	292		
VIII	Persons possessing or working the land and engaged in growing grain, fruits, grasses, animals and other products (Agriculturists)	2,47,771	12,692	3624	2070	465	105		
IX	Persons engaged about animals	1,229	6	18	10	90	100		
	Total for the Agricultural Class.	2,49,000	12,698	3642	2080	465	105		
X	Persons engaged in art and mechanic productions, in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination	1,470	568	21	12	21	05		
XI	Persons working and dealing in the textile fabrics and in dress	16,644	12,084	243	139	442	100		
XII	Persons working and dealing in food and drinks	70,709	7,634	1034	591	280	133		
XIII	Persons working and dealing in animal substances	1,226	1,456	18	10	53	12		
XIV	Persons working and dealing in vegetable substances	20,532	7,527	301	172	276	63		
XV	Persons working and dealing in minerals	15,825	963	233	133	56	08		
	Total for the Industrial Class.	1,26,496	30,202	1850	1037	1158	251		
XVI	Laborers and others (branch of labor undefined)	1,95,537	1,14,692	2800	1633	4109	972		
XVII	Persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation	109	72	101	91	93	91		
XVIII	Persons of no specified occupation	1,884	1,576	28	17	58	18		
	Total for the Indefinite and non-productive Class.	1,97,530	1,16,340	2890	1651	4260	966		
	Total for all Classes or major divisions	6,83,760	273,125	193,901	57,132	100,000	22,688		

OCCUPATION

238

OCCUPATION

239

OCCUPATIONS ARRANGED ACCORDING TO SUB-ORDERS WITH PERCENTAGES.

ORDERS I & II. Persons engaged in the general or local Government and in defence of the country.

Serial No.	Sub-orders	Name of Sub-orders under each Order.	Male.	Female.	Proportion of each sub-order.							
					To total occupation males.	To total occupation females.	To total males.	To total females.	To total occupation males.	To total females.	To total occupation males.	To total females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
1	...	Government Service...	15,967	200	234	133	107	102				
ORDER III. Persons engaged in the learned professions or in literature, art and science (with their immediate subordinates.)												
2	1	Clergyman, minister, priest, church and temple officers	6,035	4,090	88	50	150	34				
3	2	Lawyers, law stationers and law stamp dealers	1,206	...	18	10	...	...				
4	3	Physicians, surgeons and druggists	1,089	8	16	99	...	...				
5	4	Authors and literary persons	4,825	2,655	70	40	97	22				
6	5	Artists	94	2	01	00	...	...				
7	6	Musicians	1,027	128	15	08	05	01				
8	7	Actors	1,086	...	16	09	...	...				
9	8	Teachers...	946	...	14	08	...	...				
10	9	Scientific persons	1,366	6	20	11	...	...				
		Total...	17,674	6,889	238	148	252	57				

ORDER IV. Wives. *

ORDER V. Persons engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for man.

11	1	Persons engaged in boarding and lodging	270	924	01	02	34	08
12	2	Attendants (domestic servants &c.)	13,290	74,293	194	111	2720	617
		Total...	13,560	75,217	198	113	2754	625

* In the form adopted by us, no civil condition was returned.

ORDER VI. Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses or goods of various kinds. (1)
 ORDER VII. Persons engaged in the conveyance of men animals goods and messages. (2)

13	Traders	...	...	(1) Total	58,920	31,515	8,49	4,85	11,54	2,62
14	2	Carriers on roads	...	...	2,493	4	36	21	.00	.00
15	3	Carriers on canals and rivers	...	...	2,418	...	35	20	...	...
16	4	Carriers on seas and rivers	...	...	501	...	07	04	...	...

ORDER VIII. Persons possessing or working the land and engaged in growing grain, fruits grasses animals and other products. (1)
 ORDER IX. Persons engaged about animals. (2)

17	Agriculturists	...	...	(1) Total	2,47,771	12,832	36,24	20,70	4,65	1,05
18	1	Persons engaged about animals	...	...	1,229	6	18	10	.00	.00

ORDER X. Persons engaged in art and mechanic productions in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination.

19	Workers in books ...	...	...	...	51	...	01	00	...
20	4	Do. in carving and figures ...	...	...	261	6	04	02	00
21	5	Do. in tackle for sports and games	...	...	25	...	00	00	00
22	10	Do. in machines and tools ...	...	...	50	548	01	00	20
23	14	Do. in houses and buildings	...	...	1,083	14	16	09	01

ORDER XI. Persons working and dealing in the textile fabrics and in dress.

3	Workers in cotton and flax	...	...	...	7,267	1,262	1.06	31	46	11
5	Do. in dress	...	...	...	7,299	5,069	1.07	31	1.86	42
6	Do. in hemp and other fibrous materials	...	...	...	2,078	5,753	2.82	17	2.10	48

ORDER XII. Persons working and dealing in food and drinks.

ORDER XII. Persons working and dealing in food and drinks.										
1	Workers in animal food	...	...	...	16,649	1,246	2,42	1,38	46	10
2	Do. in vegetable food	...	...	...	2,444	2,118	36	20	78	18
3	Workers in drinks and stimulants	...	...	...	51,716	4,270	7,56	4,32	1,56	35
Total...					70,709	7,634	10,34	5,92	2,80	63

ORDER XIII. Persons working and dealing in animal substances.

ORDER XIII. Fatuous working and dressing in animal products.										
30	1	Workers in grease, gut, bones, horns, ivory, whalebones and lac	...	...	404	1,002	06	03	37	08
31	2	Do. in skins, feathers and quills	...	...	822	454	12	07	16	04
		Total.	...		1,226	1,456	18	10	53	12

ORDER XIV. Persons working and dealing in vegetable substances.

ORDERK XIV. Persons working and obtaining in 1925.											
Workers in gums and resins											
32	1	Do. in wood	...	...	...	6,277	935	92	52	34	08
33	2	Do. in bamboo, cane, rush, straw and leaves	...	...	...	9,419	285	138	79	10	02
34	4	Do. in bamboo, cane, rush, straw and leaves	...	...	...	4,856	6,307	71	41	231	52
						20,552	7,527	3,01	1,72	2,76	63

ORDER XV. Persons working and dealing in minerals.

ORDER XV. Persons working and dealing in minerals.										
	3	Workers in stone and clay	...	...	2,551	...	37	21	...	...
35	4	Do. in earthenware	...	...	2,124	950	31	18	35	08
36	8	Do. in gold, silver, and precious stones	...	...	4,184	43	61	35	01	00
37	9	Do. in copper	...	...	166	...	03	01	...	...
38	10	Do. in tin and quicksilver	...	...	363	...	05	03	...	...
39	13	Do. in brass and other mixed metals	...	...	1,433	...	21	12	...	...
40	14	Do. in iron and steel	...	...	5,074	...	74	42	...	...
41				Total	15,895	993	2,32	1,33	36	08

ORDER XVI. Laborers, and others (branch of labor undefined).

ORDER XVI. Laborers and others (branch of labor undefined).										
42	1	Laborers and others (branch of labor undefined)	...	...	1,95,420	1,14,685	28,58	16,32	41,99	9,53
43	2	Other persons of indefinite occupation	...	...	117	7	02	01	00	00
Total					1,95,537	1,14,692	28,60	16,33	41,99	9,53

ORDERS XVII. & XVIII.

ORDERS XVII. & XVIII.									
44	1	Persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation...	...	...	109	72	01	01	08
45	1	Persons of no specified occupation	...	...	1,984	1,576	29	17	58
					6,88,759	2,73,125	100-00	57-12	100-00
Total for the 18 Orders...									22-68

These results may be briefly reviewed. We have 16 Orders instead of 18 given in the printed list; all persons whether engaged in the general or local Government or in the defence of the country were fused together in our tabulation while in the British census, they are shown under two Orders. Order '4' is devoted to 'wives' a point upon which our census schedules furnish no information as we did not attempt in our census to know the civil condition of the people. In all other respects our information is complete.

CLASS I. ORDERS 1 & 2 Government Service.

15,967 males or 1.33 per cent of the total male population are returned under Government service; 200 females are also similarly returned. The schedules give 521 names under Government service which are exhibited in the Appendix; but in most cases, in the schedules Sircar employes are returned under the general name of Government service. The 15,967 males are composed of 14,680 Hindus, 264 Mahommedans and 1,023 Christians. The 200 females in the Sircar service are 194 of them Hindus and 6 Christians.

The Government servants of both sexes belong to the following castes or sects.

Castes or Sects.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 Malayala Brahmins	239	"	239
2 Foreign Brahmins	2,024	7	2,031
3 Kshetrias	101	"	101
4 Tiruvappad	8	"	8
5 Onniathiri	4	4	8
6 Pandala	3	"	3
7 Karthava	1	"	1
8 Rajoo	6	"	6
9 Elayathu	22	"	22
10 Kongani	6	"	6
11 Ambalavasi	31	1	32
12 Moothathu	14	"	14
13 Chakkier	2	"	2
14 Numbiar	2	"	2

Castes of Sects.	Male.	Female.	Total.
15 Oonnee	6	2	8
16 Psharodi	4	"	4
17 Pshpaken	27	8	35
18 Varier	17	"	17
19 Koorookkul	8	"	8
20 Maran	231	54	285
21 Malayala Sudras	10,545	109	10,654
22 Pandi Sudras	262	"	262
23 Vellalan	671	"	671
24 Moothali	14	"	14
25 Chetty	37	"	37
26 Vadooken	14	"	14
27 Putnoolkaren	2	"	2
28 Krishnenvaka	7	"	7
29 Chalien	4	"	4
30 Vanien	7	"	7
31 Chekkala	4	"	4
32 Sankampandarem	21	1	22
33 Panan	7	"	7
34 Elavanien	4	"	4
35 Cummalen	31	"	31
36 Thuttan	13	"	13
37 Kunnan	7	"	7
38 Kollen	27	"	27
39 Thutchen	10	"	10
40 Ashari	11	"	11
41 Ponden	17	"	17
42 Maraven	18	"	18
43 Edayen	4	"	4
44 Chalooppen	4	"	4
45 Kshowraken	6	"	6
46 Kanian	4	"	4
47 Ealaven	131	"	131
48 Channan	21	"	21
49 Parayen	17	8	25
50 Others	4	"	4
51 Sunni	247	"	247
52 Shia	17	"	17
53 Protestant	237	4	241
54 Roman Catholic	699	2	701
55 Syrian	87	"	87
Total	15,967	200	16,167

The 'Nair' caste supplies the largest number of sircar servants; their number is 10,545 against 8,647 in the previous census. 2,024 is the number of Foreign Brahmins in the service; 671 Vellalars; 262 Pandi Sudras; The proportions of the 'employed' to the total caste are 15 per cent among Foreign Brahmins, 11 per cent among Pandi Sudras; 5 per cent among Malayala Sudras and 3 per cent among Vellalars.

CLASS I. ORDER 3. *Learned Professions.*

17,674 males or 1.48 per cent of the male population and 6,889 females or .57 per cent of the female population are returned under Learned Professions.

The Hindus of both sexes under this Order number 21,371, Mahommedans 1,125 and Christians 2,067. The total number of persons is 24,563 or 1.02 per cent of the total population of the State.

The principal professions included under this Order are.

Names of Suborders.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Clergyman, Ministers, Priests, Church & Temple officers	6,035	4,090	10,125
2. Lawyers, Law-stationers and Law Stamp dealers	1,206	" 8	1,206
3. Physicians, Surgeons and Druggists	1,089	" 2	1,097
4. Authors and Literary persons	4,825	" 2	7,480
5. Artists	94	" 2	96
6. Musicians	1,027	128	1,155
7. Actors	1,086	" 2	1,086
8. Teachers	946	" 2	946
9. Scientific persons	1,366	6	1,372
Total ...	17,674	6,889	24,563

CLASS II. ORDER 5. *Personal Service.*

88,777 persons are returned as engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for man. They form 3.70 per cent of the whole population.

The males among them number 13,560
The females 75,217

Total ... 88,777.

64,729 are Hindus; 8,306 are Mahommedans; and 15,742 are Christians.

CLASS III. ORDER 6. *Traders.*

These number 89,535 of whom the males are 58,020 and females 31,515. 4.85 per cent of the total males and 2.62 per cent of the females are returned under this Order. The Hindus number 36,703; Mahommedans 22,865; and Christians 29,948. 19 Jews are now returned in trade against 21 in the previous census.

The results given here are of trade in general, which of course is a much broader term than what is meant by Order 6 viz. "Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend, money houses or goods of various kinds." The minor distinctions under trade were generally not returned in the schedules and it is hopeless in the tabulation of results to expect more minute details than what the schedules contained. The printed list of occupations classified was subsequent to the census and intended as a guide to the Tabulating Office; even if the lists were ready for distribution before the census I cannot imagine how such a gigantic and complicated list could be properly utilized in the hands of a large staff like the census agency composed of indifferent materials and without any previous training whatever. In the tabulation work, the classified list, has been no doubt utilized to the best advantage; but on account of the obvious difficulties no attempt was made to prepare and circulate lists of either occupations or castes among the enumerators 'whose number was legion.'

The results herein given are nevertheless broader than what ought to lie strictly speaking, within the limits of this Order (6). It overlaps into the ground occupied by Orders 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

CLASS III. ORDER 7. *Conveyors.*

In this Order are included bandy driver, bullock bandyman, coachman, carrier, cartdriver, carter, bearer,

bandyman, manehil bearer, palanquin bearer, porter, transit-man, boat-man, ferry-man, boat-owner, ferry-boat owner, ferry contractor, sailor, dhonyman, skipper, syrang (sailor) and captain (ship).

The total under this Order is 5,416 persons of whom males are 5,412 and females 4.

The Hindu conveyors number	2,746
„ Mahommedan	1,124
„ Christian	1,546
Total.	5,416.

CLASS IV. ORDER 8. *Agriculturists.*

The total number of persons engaged in work connected with land is 2,80,463. The males number 2,47,771; females 12,692. The proportion of agriculturists to the others is 20.70 per cent among males and 1.05 per cent among females.

The number returned here are all *pure* agriculturists as our census did not attempt to know the duplex occupations of people. The census rule on the subject was "When a person has two or more occupations, he should be entered as following the occupation whence his income is chiefly derived". Hence it is not easy to distinguish in this number, how many follow purely agricultural pursuits and how many combine it with other trades or occupations.

The agricultural occupations returned in the schedules are, agricultural labourer, agriculturist, cattle driver, carter, coffee farm servant, coffee planters' agent, cowherd, cowherd, cultivator, ditcher, farmer, field watchman, freeholder (Inamdar), goat-herd, grazier, hodger, herdsman, landholder, landlord, leaseholder, ploughman, renter of lands, ryot, shepherd, sower, sub-tenant, tenant, tiller, woodcutter, arecanut tope gardener, coconut tope gardener, gardener, vegetable grower, planter of yams, shams, other vegetable tope gardener, cultivator of ginger, saffron, salt, kuculem, of dry grains and of arrowroots.

The bulk of these are returned under the general term (മലി) or agriculture. The names given above are the only specified ones. 1,94,308 or 74.60 per cent of the total agriculturists are Hindus; 9,972 or 3.83 per cent are Mahommedans; 56,174 or 11.27 per cent are Christians and 9 are Jews.

The different castes of Hindu people who follow agricultural occupations are shown in the following table.

Names of Castes.			No. of both sexes under Order 8.	Proportion to the total caste.
1	Malayala Brahmins	...	931	7.81
2	Foreign Brahmins	...	1,092	4.33
3	Kshetrias	...	213	16.82
4	Tiruvappad	...	33	9.19
5	Tamban	...	21	8.96
6	Coiltamburan	...	11	11.34
7	Samanthakken	...	41	19.34
8	Oonniathiri	...	7	7.69
9	Pandala	...	10	38.46
10	Curthavoo	...	19	22.62
11	Rajoo	...	4	10.53
12	Elayathu	...	140	5.77
13	Kongani	...	131	1.71
14	Kodiputten	...	50	12.32
15	Ambafayasi	...	16	4.94
16	Moothathu	...	131	26.46
17	Chakkir	...	9	18.00
18	Nambiar	...	196	19.51
19	Oonnee	...	87	18.32
20	Psharodi	...	48	13.19
21	Pashpaken	...	77	14.03
22	Varier	...	371	11.24
23	Theattoonnee	...	11	10.19
24	Coorookkui	...	65	8.31
25	Alathi	...	3	17.65
26	Nambidi	...	5	17.24
27	Thaivambadi	...	3	25.00
28	Poothuval	...	18	13.85
29	Brahmini	...	5	6.67
30	Adiyodi	...	1	16.67
31	Putteroonnee	...	41	17.37
32	Piappulli	...	8	11.59
33	Maran	...	727	6.27
34	Malayala Sudras	...	91,368	19.68

Names of Castes.	No. of both sexes under Order 8.	Proportion to the total caste.
35 Pandi Sudras	435	9.77
36 Vellalara	4,514	11.05
37 Moothalee	58	9.74
38 Chetty	151	68
39 Vadookan	235	11.36
40 Krishnenvaka	908	13.41
41 Vanien	538	4.75
42 Chekkala	1,020	9.10
43 Sankampandarem	458	5.19
44 Elavanien	141	5.55
45 Cummalen	519	2.65
46 Thuttan	200	1.46
47 Kunnan	48	1.55
48 Kullen	323	16.66
49 Kollen	1,051	5.80
50 Thutchen	328	9.15
51 Ashari	986	3.33
52 Ponden	12	1.12
53 Maraven	1,058	18.95
54 Edayen	621	10.66
55 Koshaven	46	74
56 Veloothaden	2,292	20.55
57 Chemman	33	2.35
58 Kshowraken	1,146	7.86
59 Kanian	2,578	30.95
60 Munnan	602	21.12
61 Paraven	672	8.44
62 Thundan	4,781	21.92
63 Noolayen	88	4.03
64 Ealaven	28,730	7.80
65 Channan	2,816	2.19
66 Mookkaven	2,563	8.74
67 Kakkalen	136	10.62
68 Velen	2,926	22.64
69 Malayaraen	1,523	32.39
70 Vaden	1,120	18.20
71 Pullen	658	12.10
72 Oolladen	248	8.73
73 Koraven	7,244	13.21
74 Parayen	3,972	12.89
75 Pulayen	19,102	9.72
76 Others	1,509	7.31
Total	1,94,308	11.13

There are 91,368 Malayala Sudras of both sexes returned as agriculturists. They form 19 per cent of their total numbers. The Ealaver cultivators number 28,736 or 7 per cent of their total population. The Pulayers number 19,102 or 9 per cent of their total population. By far the largest number of them are returned under 'general laborers' in Order 16. There, (under general labor) 56,134 Pulayers or 33 per cent of their aggregate population are returned; 1,092 Foreign Brahmins or 4.33 per cent of their total numbers are returned under agriculture. The number of agriculturists among Malayala Brahmins is 931 or 7.81 per cent of their community. Among Christians 30,206 Syrians, 19,941 Roman Catholics and 6,027 Protestants are returned under agriculture. In Islam, 8,741 Sunnis, 1,118 Shias and 112 Wahabis and 1 Farazi are returned under this Order. In comparing these results with those of the previous census it must not be forgotten that the proportions given here are for the totals of both sexes while in the previous Report the proportions are given only for the male sex. The comparative results under the male sex have been shown in another place.

CLASS IV. ORDER 9. *Persons engaged about animals.*

1,235 persons or 5 in a ten thousand are returned as persons engaged about animals. They are either grass cutters, grooms, cowherds, fishermen, fishing boatmen, or elephant men. There must be others engaged about animals such as shepherds, goat herds &c but these are returned in Order 8. Some occupations are given in the printed list which are not returned in our schedules such as tiger-keeper. The tiger-keeper in our menagerie at Trevandrum will call himself a Sircar servant and will be returned in Order 1 instead of Order 9.

The sexual composition of persons following this occupation stands thus; 1,229 males, and 6 females. Under Religions they stand thus:—

Hindus	603
Mahomedans	252
Christians	380
Total	1,235

CLASS V. ORDER 10. *Persons engaged in art and mechanic productions.*

2,038 persons or 8 in a ten thousand follow occupations included in this Order; 1,470 are males and 568 are females. In the printed list 17 Sub-orders are given, of which we have here only the following 5.

		Males.	Females.
1.	Workers in books ...	51	"
2.	" Carving and figures ...	261	6
3.	" Tackle for sports and games ...	25	"
4.	" Machines and tools ...	50	548
5.	" Houses and buildings ...	1,083	14
Total ...		1,470	568.

We have none returned under any of the other 12 Sub-orders, included under this head, though it is not difficult to explain the reasons of such omission. We have among our carpenters, workers in musical instruments (Sub-order 2) though none are returned under that Sub-order. I have often seen musical instruments called 'Tamboor' made in jackwood by our carpenters, but they will go into the Sub-order 'workers in wood' under Order 14. The lithographer in Sub-order 3 will be included in Government service. The Sub-order "workers in designs and dies" will similarly be included in Order 1 (Government service). We have many workers in arms (gunsmiths for instance) who will be included in 'workers in steel and iron.' The absence of the other Sub-orders may in like manner be explained.

In this Order 1,956 persons are Hindus; 12 are Mahomedans; and 70 are Christians.

CLASS V. ORDER 11. *Textile fabrics and dress.*

Workers and dealers in textile fabrics and dress number 28,728, of whom the Hindus number 22,657; Mahomedans 4,620; and Christians 1,451. The proportion of Hindu workers in dress to the total Hindu population is 1.29 per cent; of Mahomedan workers 3.14 per cent, and of Christian workers .29 per cent. Of these workers

16,644 are males and 12,084 are females. The Sub-orders included under this heading are:—

Name of Sub-order.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Workers in cotton and flax ...	7,267	1,262	8,529
" in dress ...	7,299	5,069	12,368
" in hemp and other fibrous materials ...	2,078	5,753	7,831
Total ...	16,644	12,084	28,728

Distributing this Sub-order (workers in cotton and flax) into castes we find:—

Foreign Brahmins 63 engaged in making the Brahminical thread (Poonool).

Ealavers ...	4,621
Shanars ...	2,244
Chalion ...	1,875
Patnoolkaren ...	168

The sects among Mahomedans and Christians are:—
Sunnis 111, and Syrians 52.

CLASS V. ORDER 12. *Food and drinks.*

The total number of persons working and dealing in food and drinks is 78,343 for the whole State or 3.26 per cent of the total population. The sexual composition stands thus: males 70,709; females 7,634; total 78,343. The figures under each Sub-order are shown below:—

Name of Sub-order.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Workers in animal food ...	16,549	1,246	17,795
Workers in vegetable food ...	2,444	2,118	4,562
Workers in drinks and stimulants ...	51,716	4,270	55,986
Total ...	70,709	7,634	78,343

65,878 persons of this Order are Hindus; 3,458 are Mahomedans and 9,007 are Christians.

CLASS V. ORDER 13. *Persons working and dealing in animal substances.*

We have 2,682 persons following this Order of occupations or 11 in a ten thousand. 1,226 are males and 1,456 are females. The Hindus number 2,063 out of 2,682; the Mahommedans 187; and Christians 432; We have two Sub-orders out of three given in the printed list. They are:—

	M.	F.
1. Workers in grease, gut, bones, horns, ivory, whalebone and lac	404	1,002
2. Workers in skins, feathers and quills	822	454
Total	1,226	1,456

Class V. Order 14. *Persons working and dealing in vegetable substances.*

The total number under this Order is 28,079 of whom 20,552 are males and 7,527 are females. Under religions, the Order is thus distributed.

Hindus	21,352
Mahommedans	2,872
Christians	3,855

Total.....28,079

Under this head are included the results of three Sub-orders viz.

Name of Suborder.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Workers in gums and resins...	6,277	935	7,212
Workers in wood	9,419	285	9,704
Workers in bamboo, cane, rush, straw and leaves...	4,856	6,307	11,163
Total	20,552	7,527	28,079

The occupations under this Order are:

	Name of occupation.	No. of persons.
1	Oilmakers	7,212
2	Firewood cutters	1,268
3	Timber cutters	244
4	Sawyers	1,041
5	Turners	632
6	Woodworkers	6,519
7	Basket makers	3,059
8	Leaf umbrella makers	1,724
9	Leaf plate makers	4,322
10	Fan makers	128
11	Reedcutters	517
12	Rush mat makers	1,413
	Total.....	28,079

The persons included under this Order of occupations form 1.17 per cent of the total population.

Class V. Order 15. *Persons working and dealing in minerals.*

The total number under this Order is 16,888 persons or 7 in a thousand. The males number 15,895 and the females 993.

The following Sub-orders are returned.

Name of suborder.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Workers in stone and clay	2,551	...	2,551
Workers in earthenware	2,124	950	3,074
Workers in gold, silver and precious stones	4,184	43	4,227
Workers in copper	166	...	166
Workers in tin and quicksilver	363	...	363
Workers in brass and other mixed metals	1,433	...	1,433
Workers in iron and steel	5,074	...	5,074
Total.....	15,895	993	16,888

This Order is composed mostly of Hindus who number 16,581. The Mahommedans number 307.

Class VI. Order 16. *Laborers and others.*

The total of this order is 3,10,229 or nearly 13 per cent of the whole population. The males number 1,95,537; females 1,14,692. Of these (124) are returned under 'indefinite occupations.'

The general laborers under the different castes stand thus distributed in the order of numbers.

	Names of Castes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Ealaven	36,310	26,371	62,681
2	Pulayen	29,014	27,120	56,134
3	Syrian	30,846	19,394	50,240
4	Malayala Sudras	28,363	1,231	29,594
5	Parayen	14,375	8,737	23,112
6	Roman Catholics	12,698	9,945	22,643
7	Channan	12,679	6,379	19,058
8	Protestants	8,679	4,666	13,345
9	Sunni	6,371	1,873	8,244
10	Koraven	4,387	2,987	7,374
11	Others	1,193	989	2,182
12	Shia	1,127	939	2,066
13	Vellalala	1,373	39	1,412
14	Mookkuven	237	871	1,108
15	Velen	527	534	1,061
16	Vedan	421	637	1,058
17	Ashari	897	122	1,019
18	Kshowraken	800	80	880
19	Thundan	725	139	864
20	Maraven	297	281	578
21	Kollen	337	221	558
22	Parayen	371	131	502
23	Krishnenvaka	422	23	445
24	Oolladen	261	112	373
25	Malayaraen	231	139	370
26	Sankampandarem	231	114	345
27	Pullen	227	101	328
28	Kullen	231	21	252
29	Edayen	170	69	239
30	Munnan	217	16	233
31	Cummalen	187	14	201
32	Maran	151	8	159
33	Thutchen	127	31	158
34	Vadookan	130	24	154
35	Thuttan	134	8	142
36	Kanian	18	112	130
37	Wahabi	84	42	126
38	Pandi Sudras	89	31	120
39	Panan	82	34	116
40	Elavanien	83	17	100
41	Chetty	78	4	82
42	Noolayen	37	13	50
43	Chalooppen	18	27	45
44	Kamman	37	11	48
45	Chemman	21	2	23
46	Kodipatten	18	11	29
47	Koshaven	14	11	25
48	Kakkalen	23	1	24
49	Ponden	17	2	19
50	Chalien	14	1	15
51	Putnoolkaren	14	1	15
52	Foreign Brahmins	14	1	15
Total.....		1,95,420	1,14,685	3,10,105

Most of this labor is connected with land. The bulk of the others are laborers in the Public works. The bellows blower, matam agent, general contractor are returned in this order of occupations.

Class VI. Order 17. *Persons of rank or property.*

181 persons are returned under this Order; 109 are males and 72 are females.

Class VI. Order 18. *Persons of no specified occupation.*

The total number so returned is 3,560, of whom 1,984 are males and 1576 are females.

The beggars, gipsies and vagrants number 2,080; the gosains 199; sanniyasis 13; prisoners 1,208; and lunatics 60.

The beggars number 9 in a ten thousand. The following table shows the beggars in each caste.

	Names of castes.	No. of persons.
1	Sunni	653
2	Sankampandarem	432
3	Roman Catholics	212
4	Koraven	196
5	Syrian	60
6	Ealaven	58
7	Kollen	56
8	Protestant	51
9	Chalooppen	43
10	Thuttan	42
11	Others	35
12	Foreign Brahmins	32
13	Kakkalen	32
14	Vellalala	26
15	Ashari	26
16	Thundan	22
17	Mookkuven	22
18	Malayala Sudras	14
19	Shia	13
20	Cummalen	11
21	Vanien	8
22	Velen	6
23	Chekkala	5
24	Chetty	5
25	Kannan	4
26	Pandi Sudras	4
27	Kullen	4
28	Vedan	2
29	Edayen	1
30	Maraven	1
Total.....		2,080

There are 432 beggars among the Sankampandarems; 196 among Koravers; 58 Ealavers; 32 Foreign Brahmins; 14 Malayala Sudras; 653 beggars are returned among the Sunnis; 323 among Christians.

The Hindus are, as a nation kind to their poor. It is a most ordinary thing in a village to see beggars going about from house to house, each receiving a dole of rice, sometimes boiled and sometimes unboiled, at every door. This voluntary act of charity is done by the women of the household. The hours of begging are generally about 9 or 10 in the morning and 6 in the evening. In times of scarcity or famine this primeval kind of alms-giving develops itself into an effective system of private relief.

All the valuable statistics collected under occupations are given in the Appendix, the main results having been referred to, in this chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

LANGUAGES.

Languages. The census shows that 20 tongues are spoken in Travancore, as per subjoined statement.

	Languages.	Number of persons speaking it.	Percentage to the total population.
1	Malayalam	1,937,454	80.69
2	Tamil	4,39,565	18.31
3	Konkon	10,703	.45
4	Telugu	3,352	.14
5	Hindustani	3,037	.13
6	Mahratti... ..	1,383	.06
7	English	1,060	.04
8	Nagaram	809	.03
9	Canarese... ..	774	.03
10	Portuguese	707	.03
11	Tulu	664	.03
12	Arabic	606	.03
13	Guzerati	571	.02
14	Cutch	353	.01
15	Hebrew	97	.00
16	Italian	15	.00
17	French	5	.00
18	German	1	.00
19	Russian	1	.00
20	Dutch	1	.00
	Total.....	2,401,158	100.00

"Malayalam" is the language of the country and is spoken by 1,937,454 or 80.69 per cent of the population. It is also the official Vernacular of the State. Tamil is spoken by 18.31 per cent of the population. The Tamil characters are very largely used in official documents. Between the two languages, Tamil and Malayalam, 99 per cent of the population of the whole State are distributed. The subjects of His Highness the Maha Rajah speaking the other "divers tongues" form only 1 per cent of the total population. The Cutch, Italian, German, Russian and Dutch languages appear in the present census schedules for the first time, none having been returned under any of them in the last census. 'Scindi' one of the languages given in page 270 of the former census Report of Travancore has not been returned in the present enumeration.

A comparative statement of the numbers and people talking each language under the 2 censuses is given below.

No.	Languages.	Number of persons speaking it.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	Proportion of + or -
		1050 M. E.	1036 M. E.		
1	Malayalam	1,902,533	1,937,454	+ 34,921	+ 1.84 per cent.
2	Tamil	3,87,909	4,39,565	+ 51,656	+ 13.32
3	Konkon	7,757	10,703	+ 2,946	+ 37.98
4	Telugu	3,205	3,352	+ 147	+ 4.59
5	Hindustani	2,844	3,037	+ 193	+ 6.79
6	Mahratti	415	1,353	+ 938	+ 233.25
7	English	1,229	1,000	- 169	- 13.75
8	Nagaram	530	899	+ 279	+ 52.64
9	Canarese	753	774	+ 21	+ 2.79
10	Portuguese	284	707	+ 423	+ 148.91
11	Tulu	363	664	+ 301	+ 82.92
12	Arabic	34	696	+ 572	+ 211.76
13	Guzerati	898	571	- 327	- 36.41
14	Gutch	...	353	+ 353	...
15	Hebrew	...	97	+ 97	...
16	Italian	95	13	- 82	- 85.79
17	French	...	15	+ 15	...
18	German	1	5	+ 4	+ 400
19	Russian	...	1	+ 1	...
20	Dutch	...	1	+ 1	...
21	Scindi	...	1	+ 1	...
		41	...	-	41
		2,308,891	2,401,158	+ 92,267	

A glance at the foregoing comparative table, will show that the results are not uniform. In 13 languages there is an increase, in some cases an enormous increase, in the number of persons speaking them. In Malayalam, the number of speakers have increased by 1.84 per cent upon the previous census result. In Tamil by 13.32 per cent; in Konkan 37.98 per cent; in Telugu 4.59 per cent; in Hindustani 6.79 per cent; in Mahratti 233.25 per cent; in Nagaram 52.64 per cent. I will not refer to lesser languages. These variations pointed out, are very unsatisfactory. In English and Guzeratti the number of speakers is less than in the former census, for which no special reason can be assigned. The explanation of all this difference lies however in one single circumstance viz. that in the present census the mother-tongue of each inmate was ascertained, while in the census of 1050, the language of the house, that is of the most important members of the house was

noted at the top of each schedule and the results given were of such entries, which however could only be approximate. This inaccuracy was inherent in the old figures and I did not then lose sight of it. I remarked in my former Report speaking of 'Tulu.' "In the census form used for the purpose, the language of the house was entered at the top of each schedule against its number and name. But a Tulu Embran living in a house occupied by Namboory Brahmins or in a Nair Veedoo where his visits are received, or in the Pagoda to which he is attached for stipulated terms, during which according to the custom of our temples the strictest bodily purity must be observed, will not be able to return himself under Tulu. This may happen quite as well with other people too. A Mahratta boy boarding with a Tamil guardian, a Pariah convert living in the house of his English ward will severally be overlooked in the entry of the 'Language of the house.'" The new figures are, it will be seen, upon a different basis of enumeration and the variations in the results need not therefore be discouraging. The census rule on the subject was "The mother-tongue of each inmate should be shown. That of servants in a house, may be different from that of the members in it. This must be distinctly stated. If the father and mother of a person speak different languages both should be entered as his mother-tongue."

Malayalam. 1,937,454 persons have returned Malayalam as their mother-tongue. It is spoken in all the Taluqs of the country. In Cunnattunad 1,08,083 persons speak that tongue; in Mavalikaray 1,07,404; in Shareetala 1,07,108; in Quilon 1,03,775; in Tiruvella 1,01,041; in Karunagapully 99,079; in each of 15 other Taluqs, Malayalam is spoken by more than half a lac of persons. In the Tamil Taluqs, south of Trevandrum the number of Malayalam speaking population is very small, there being 18,497 in Vilavancode; 10,528 in Culcoolum; 9,640 in Eraniel; 705 in Agusteeswaram; 190 in Thovalay; and 7 in the outlying Taluq of Shencotta. The Malayalam language is spoken by 81 per cent of the population of Travancore. In the case of Taluqs, Malayalam is spoken by 98.76 per cent of the population in Chengennoor; 98.63 per cent in Alengaud; 98.59 per cent in Cunnattunad; 98.09 per cent in Tiruvella; 98.06 per cent in Karunagapully. South of

Trevandrum, in Vilavancode 26.54 per cent of the population speak Malayalam; in Culcoolum 17.28 per cent; in Eraniel 8.60 per cent; in Agusteeswaram .89 per cent; in Thovalay .63 per cent; In Shencotta only 2 persons in a ten thousand speak Malayalam.

Tamil. The Tamil is the mother-tongue of 4,39,565 persons or 18 per cent of the total population of the State. It is spoken in all the Taluqs of the country, the largest numbers being in the southern Taluqs, and the fewest in the northern. It is the most important of all the foreign tongues spoken in the country. In Eraniel the number of persons speaking Tamil, is 1,02,389; in Agusteeswaram 76,645; in Vilavancode 51,172; in Culcoolum 49,930; in Thovalay 29,708; in Shencotta 29,694; in Neyattunkaray 12,809; in Trevandrum North 11,102; in Trevandrum South 10,522; in Chunganacherry 7,394; in 18 Taluqs the Tamil speakers vary from 1,059 in Kartigapully to 5,864 in Ambalapulay; in Alengaud there are 571 persons whose mother-tongue is Tamil. In Thovalay 98.18 per cent of the population speak Tamil and in Agusteeswaram 97.05 per cent; while in Alengaud and Cunnattunad, the Tamil speakers form only .86 per cent and .76 per cent of their populations respectively. In the Cardamom Hills which lie in the Malayalam speaking Taluqs of North Travancore 59.14 per cent of the total population use Tamil as their mother-tongue, a result due I think to the large influx of Pandi people from the Madura District.

The results of Malayalam and Tamil speaking populations for each Division are shown in the subjoined table:

Divisions.	Malayalam.		Tamil.		Konkan.		Telugu.		Hindustani.		Other Languages.		Total.
	Numbers.	Proportion to the total population.	Numbers.	Proportion to the total population.	Numbers.	Proportion to the total population.	Numbers.	Proportion to the total population.	Numbers.	Proportion to the total population.	Numbers.	Proportion to the total population.	
Pulpanabapuram	30,560	11.24	3,09,844	88.93	23	.01	779	.22	651	.19	1,095	.31	3,51,951
Trevandrum	3,07,006	87.06	42,625	12.60	140	.04	996	.29	708	.20	1,194	.33	3,52,679
Quilon	8,01,081	92.42	56,806	6.55	3,981	.46	1,040	.12	943	.11	2,926	.34	8,66,785
Cottayam	7,89,807	95.19	30,250	3.65	6,560	.79	523	.06	738	.09	1,832	.22	8,29,743
Total	1,27,154	87.06	4,39,565	18.41	10,703	.45	3,323	.14	3,037	.13	7,947	.34	1,27,154

We have some interesting results here. In the Cottayam Division 95 per cent of the population speak Malayalam. In Quilon 92 per cent; in Trevandrum 87 per cent; and further south, in the Pulpanabapuram Division, only 11 per cent of the aggregate population own 'Malayalam' as their mother-tongue. With regard to Tamil the order is just reversed. In the Pulpanabapuram Division 88 per cent of the total population own Tamil as their Vernacular. Only 12 per cent of the people of the Trevandrum Division are Tamil speakers. In Quilon still less, Tamil speakers being 6 per cent of the total population; and the least is in the Cottayam Division where they form only 3 per cent of the population. The results for Malayalam and Tamil seem to be nearly balanced in the Trevandrum and Pulpanabapuram Divisions. The Tamil speakers form in the Trevandrum Division 12 per cent of the total population against 11 per cent 'Malayalam' speakers in the Pulpanabapuram Division; and the number of Tamil speakers in the Pulpanabapuram Division is 88 per cent of their total population against 87 per cent Malayalam speakers in the Trevandrum Division. It is also another note-worthy fact, that the total of Tamil and Malayalam speakers comes to nearly the same proportion in all the Divisions; thus we have:—

Divisions.	Total population.	Total of Malayalam and Tamil.	Proportion of columns 3 to 2
1	2	3	4
Pulpanabapuram	3,51,951	3,49,404	99.27 percent.
Trevandrum	3,52,679	3,49,641	99.14 p. c.
Quilon	8,66,785	8,57,887	98.97 p. c.
Cottayam	8,29,743	8,20,087	98.84 p. c.
Total	2,401,158	2,377,019	99.00 p. c.

Konkan. The Konkan language which is called after the province of that name in the Bombay Presidency, is

spoken by 10,703 i. e. by 4 persons in a thousand. 3,565 of them are found in the Sharetala Taluq; 2,249 in Ambalapulay; 1,975 in Paravoor; 851 in Kartigapully. They are found also in 19 other Taluqs in more or less numbers. In Eraniel there would appear to be only one Konkani. The highest proportion of Konkani is in Paravoor where they form 3 per cent of the total population.

In Final Form IX received from the Madras census office, the Konkani language is not given and I have not been able to ascertain into what language that of the Konkani who are a numerous body both in Cochin and Malabar has been merged. 6,107 Mahratti speakers are given for Malabar against 1,383 in Travancore and there is no reason why there should be in Malabar 5 times the number of Mahrattas that we have here. I guess that the Konkani language is put down as Mahratti, but this however is only a mere guess.

Telugu. The Telugu is spoken by 3,352 people against 3,205 in the previous census. The largest number 983 is found in the present united Taluq of Trevandrum. There are 679 in Shencotta; 413 in Agusteeswaram; 248 in Vycome; 208 in Quilon. The Telugu is returned for 17 other Taluqs. The highest proportion of Telugu speakers is in the Taluq of Shencotta, where they number 2 per cent of the population.

Hindustani. 3,037 persons or a little more than 1 in a thousand speak the Hindustani tongue, as a native dialect. It is used in 23 Taluqs, the highest numbers varying from 586 in Sharetala to 1 in Tiruvella. Sixty years ago a knowledge of Hindustani was considered a *sine qua non* for Government officers whether here or on the other coast, as English is now understood to be.

Mahratti. Of 1,333 persons, Mahratti is given as the mother-tongue. They are found in 18 Taluqs of Travancore, the highest number is 426 in Cunnattunad; 273 in Ambalapulay; 264 in Alengaud. There are 120 in Trevandrum; 85 in Vycome; 70 in Agusteeswaram; 32 in Kartigapully; 28 in Quilon; 23 in Moovattupulay; 17 in Thovalay; 14 in Culcoolium; 8 in Shencotta; and the

rest in 5 other Taluqs. But I think these figures are overstated. There is evidently a confusion in the schedules between Mahratti, Konkani, Tulu, and Canarese. The Konkani with whom I talked on the subject are themselves not clear whether their dialect is Mahratti, Canarese, Tulu or Konkani. It may be safely stated that the large figures of Mahratti returned for the northern Taluqs such as Cunnattunad, Ambalapulay, Alengaud are mistakes for Konkani. There is a large admixture of Mahratti in what the Konkani talk; nevertheless the Konkani tongue is distinct from the Mahratti.

English. The English language is used as the mother-tongue by 1,060 people or by 4 in a ten thousand, against 11 in a ten thousand in the whole of the Madras Presidency. The 'English' is returned for 21 Taluqs out of the 32. The largest number 447 is found in the Taluq of Trevandrum; 86 in Chunganacherry Taluq including the settlers on the Peermade Coffee Estates; 61 in the Taluq of Ambalapulay in which the Port of Alleppey is situated; about 50 in each of the Taluqs of Sheraingil, Cottayam, Quilon, Nedoomangad and Meenachel. There are 30 English speaking people in Neyattunkaray and 29 in each of the Taluqs of Agusteeswaram and Kottarakaray; 18 in Eraniel; 14 in the Cardamom Hills. The numbers in the remaining Taluqs can be counted on the fingers.

Nagaram is the language returned by 809 people in the census; 780 are in the Taluq of Agusteeswaram; 23 in Trevandrum; 5 in Quilon and 1 in Culcoolium. This language is not returned for 27 Taluqs of the country. There is a large colony of silkweavers settled in the Agusteeswaram Taluq, of whom the 'Nagaram' is returned as the mother-tongue. In Tamil the silkweavers are known as Putnoolkars and their language is called by different names such as 'Nagaram' in our schedules 'Putnool' in the Madras census and 'Sourashtram' in a book of their alphabets sent to me from the silkweavers themselves.

In an inquiry instituted on the point to furnish information to the Imperial Census Commissioner for India, the silkweavers of Agusteeswaram stated that their language is a dialect of Mahratti and Hindustani.

Canarése is the language of 774 persons in Travancore, and is spoken in 21 Taluqs. 193 persons are returned for Kartigapully; 174 for Yettoomanoor; 126 for Trevandrum. The language is spoken both by Kannada and Tulu Brahmins, the former of whom are called Canarése and the latter Potis or Embrans.

Tulu is returned in 28 Taluqs of the country and is the language exclusively spoken by the class of Malayala Brahmins called 'Tulu Embrans; 664 is the total returned against 363 in the previous census.

Portuguese. 707 persons are returned under this language, of whom 572 are in Ambalapulay, and 58 in Trevandrum. 1 is returned for the Cardamom Hills, 76 are found in the Taluqs of Quilon, Neyattunkaray, Sheratala and Puthanapuram together.

Arabic. 606 persons are returned as speaking Arabic in their households; 303 are in the Taluq of Ambalapulay; the rest are found in 3 other Taluqs.

Guzeratti. To 571 persons Guzeratti is the mother-tongue; 458 are returned for Ambalapulay and a few in each of 4 other Taluqs.

Other Languages. 7 other languages are returned in the schedules. They are:—

Cutch	...	...	353 persons.
Hebrew	...	...	97
Italian	...	...	15
French	...	...	5
German	...	...	1
Russian	...	...	1
Dutch	...	...	1

The following interesting statement presents in one view, the results of languages for Taluqs.

Statement showing the number of persons speaking each language distinguishing sexes (Taluqs).

No.	Taluqs.	Total population.	MALAYALAM.			TAMIL.			KONKON.			TELUGU.			HINDUSTANI.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Thovalay	30,260	111	79	190	14,544	15,164	29,708	...	...	...	46	83	129	104	89	193
2	Agasteeswaram	78,979	331	374	705	26,687	40,058	76,645	5	4	9	186	227	413	148	137	275
3	Eranil	1,12,116	4,662	4,978	9,640	50,399	51,990	1,02,389	1	6	7	33	15	48	2	2	2
4	Calcootum	60,908	5,319	5,209	10,528	24,780	25,150	49,930	...	...	...	12	87	100	100	81	181
5	Villavacode	69,688	9,242	9,256	18,498	25,437	25,330	51,172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Neyattunkaray	1,10,410	48,997	48,488	97,485	6,245	6,564	12,809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Trevandrum/South	51,337	19,777	19,634	39,711	5,303	5,219	10,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Do. North	51,640	19,323	19,656	38,979	5,863	6,299	11,102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Nedoomangad	52,211	24,324	24,068	48,392	1,960	1,613	3,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Sheringil	87,072	39,637	42,602	82,339	2,284	2,349	4,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Kottarakaray	55,924	26,624	25,812	52,436	2,183	1,811	3,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Puthanapuram	37,064	17,632	17,632	35,264	834	769	1,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Shencotta	30,477	...	...	...	14,298	15,396	29,694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Quilon	1,08,469	59,407	53,368	1,03,775	1,366	1,684	3,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Cunnattoor	62,700	30,124	30,206	60,330	1,220	1,119	2,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Karungapully	1,01,029	47,824	51,255	99,079	900	914	1,814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kartigapully	81,969	38,836	40,869	79,705	582	477	1,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Mavalhary	1,11,731	53,392	54,012	1,07,404	2,120	2,019	4,139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Chengemnoor	81,301	40,893	39,402	80,295	405	521	926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Truvella	1,03,007	51,677	49,504	1,01,041	874	790	1,664	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Ambalapulay	95,104	41,430	40,915	82,345	2,915	2,949	5,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Sheratala	1,13,704	52,819	54,289	1,07,108	1,138	1,174	2,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Vycoac	76,414	36,567	36,260	72,827	1,350	1,325	2,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Yettoomanoor	79,058	37,413	37,591	75,004	1,941	1,938	3,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Cottayan	64,958	32,334	31,447	63,781	414	308	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Chur-ganacherry	74,154	34,082	32,399	66,481	3,999	3,465	7,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Meenacal	57,102	29,944	27,142	57,086	1,029	828	1,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Moovattupulay	95,460	45,389	47,084	92,473	971	959	1,930	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Todupulay	24,321	11,772	11,455	23,227	554	531	1,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cunnattumal	1,49,625	53,817	54,266	1,08,083	439	398	837	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Alangaud	46,753	32,881	32,958	65,839	319	261	580	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Paravoor	61,956	28,620	27,875	56,495	1,724	1,608	3,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Cardamom Hills	6,228	1,238	1,015	2,253	1,935	1,748	3,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		24,01,158	9,66,296	9,71,159	19,37,454	2,17,841	2,21,724	4,39,565	5,672	5,131	10,703	1,708	1,619	3,327	1,638	1,399	3,037

In our tabulation, the castes of people, speaking each language has also been obtained and the results are too valuable to be passed over without notice here. I refer to the subjoined statement:—

Statement showing the number of persons in each Caste compared with Language.
HINDU RELIGION.

No.	CASTES,	NUMBER OF PERSONS SPEAKING.														Total.					
		Malayalam.	Tamil.	Konkan.	Telugu.	Hindustani.	Mahratti.	English.	Nagaram.	Canarese.	Portuguese.	Tulu.	Arabic.	Guzerati.	Cutch.		Hebrew.	Italian.	French.	German.	Russian.
1	Malayala Brahmins	11,123	23,910	..	782	30	..	..	..	144	647	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,914
2	Foreign Brahmins	..	15	..	..	414	305	..	..	180	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,224
3	Kshatrias	704	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,266
4	Thiruvapad	359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	359
5	Thamban	234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234
6	Coilthamburan	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
7	Samunthaken	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212
8	Oomiyathiri	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
9	Pundala	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
10	Kurthavoo	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
11	Rajoo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Elayathoo	2,425	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
13	Konkani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Kodiputen	406	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Amalavasy	277	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,425
16	Meethathu	495	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,430
17	Chakkiyar	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	406
18	Numbur	394	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324
19	Oomni	475	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	495
20	Beharodi	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
21	Pushpaken	549	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,015
22	Varier	2,411	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	475
23	Theattoomnee	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	364
24	Kurockkal	592	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	549
25	Alathi	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,411
26	Numbidi	4	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
27	Thaivampadi	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	782
28	Poothuval	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
29	Brahmini	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
																					75

LANGUAGE

12 Hindu Castes speak the Telugu language of whom the Foreign Brahmins number 782; Vaduken 971; Chaloppars 779; Chettis 305; Chemman 168; Edayan 84; Raju 38; Kollen 23; Koraven 10; Cummalars 2; Vaden 2; and others 188.

Three Mahommedan sects and 3 Hindu castes are returned as speaking the Hindustani language. Of the Mahommedan castes, the Sunnis are 1,996, Shias 425 and Wahabis 29. Among Hindus 50 Foreign Brahmins, 414 Kshetrias and 143 Others use it as a mother-tongue.

6 Hindu castes are included in the Mahratti speaking people of whom Foreign Brahmins number 305; Chettis 451; Konkans 205; Kshetrias 122; Putnoolkars 12; and others 298. If the distinctions between Konkans, Mahratti and Nagaram (Putnool) were well understood, some of those returned under Mahratti ought to go under the heading Konkans, as already stated, and the two Putnoolkars returned here should go into the language known as Nagaram. It is not to be understood however that the want of 'uniformity' referred to is necessarily due to error in the schedules; it is quite possible that the Konkans and Chettis given under this head are really Mahratti speaking people as well as the 2 Putnoolkars, in which case this new tabulation adopted in the present census has, it will be admitted, thrown additional light upon the results.

The English is spoken by 537 Protestants and 523 Roman Catholics.

The Nagaram is the mother-tongue of 804 Putnoolkars (silkweavers) and 5 others.

The Portuguese is spoken by 453 Roman Catholics, 203 Protestants and 51 Mahommedans.

The Tulu language is exclusively spoken by Brahmins of whom 617 are Malayala Brahmins and 17 Foreign.

The Arabic speakers, 606 in all, are entirely Mahommedans.

The Guzeratti is spoken by 21 Hindus and 550 Mahommedans. The Cutch is spoken by 11 Hindus and 342 Mahommedans. The Hebrew is spoken only by the Jews.

The 15 Italians are all Roman Catholics. So are the 5 Frenchmen. The 1 German 1 Russian and the 1 Dutch are all returned as Protestants.

The information on the head of religion for languages was not sought in the tabulation of the previous census (1875).

I have already explained in the Introduction, the absence of figures under double mother-tongues in Travancore. I do not consider the omission at all serious. It is useless to expect satisfactory results on the languages of both parents in a country where the Makkathayam people are so few in numbers. The number returned for the whole of the Madras Presidency with double languages is 9,878 or 3 in 10,000 persons. In the similarly circumstanced District of Malabar having a population of 23½ lacs, only 15 persons are returned with double languages.

CHAPTER IX.

TOWNS AND KARAS.

Since the Census, an attempt has been made to distinguish in the schedules, those for the principal towns from the rest. Our Towns have no defined limits, and therefore for census purposes, the Taluqs and the Revenue divisions thereof, known as Proverties and Karas, were adopted. The Kara was taken as the unit of census operations. All the statistics tabulated are for these minute subdivisions, Karas. It was ascertained from local officers, what Karas and portions of Karas were comprised in the principal towns, and the figures so tallied were submitted to the Imperial Census Commissioner, for 7 Towns in Travancore. The following statement was so secured and the results are therefore only approximately accurate.

Towns.	Houses.	Population.
1 Trevandrum *		
2 Alleppey ...	8,278	41,173
3 Nagercoil...	5,476	25,754
4 Quilon ...	4,187	16,534
5 Vycome ...	2,719	13,588
6 Cottayam...	2,590	13,058
7 Shencotta ...	2,309	11,293
	2,214	7,882

* Including the Fort.

But the census statistics for Karas are complete and exact. There are 3,719 Karas in all. I append a statement below showing the number of Karas and people in each.

Taluqs.	No. of karas having below 200 people.	No. of karas having from 200 to 500 people.	No. of karas having from 500 to 1000 people.	No. of karas having from 1000 to 2000 people.	No. of karas having from 2000 to 3000 people.	No. of karas having from 3000 to 5000 people.	No. of karas having from 5000 to 10000 people.	Total No. of karas.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1 Thovalay ...	115	29	10	2	2	...	...	158
2 Agusteeswaram ...	359	92	21	3	...	...	...	475
3 Eraniel ...	38	46	39	28	5	3	...	153
4 Culcoolum ...	27	30	36	14	1	...	...	108
5 Vilavancode ...	37	30	18	26	3	...	...	114
6 Neyattunkaray ...	30	46	39	19	2	3	1	151
7 Trevandrum South ...	4	14	19	9	2	3	1	50
8 Trevandrum North ...	1	4	15	12	2	1	...	38
9 Nedoomangad ...	6	20	26	13	7	2	...	68
10 Sheraingil ...	3	25	26	25	...	...	...	88
11 Kottarakaray ...	45	56	28	7	1	...	...	137
12 Puthanapuram ...	9	43	27	1	...	1	1	80
13 Shencotta ...	44	8	12	2	2	...	...	70
14 Quilon ...	16	60	54	27	3	...	...	160
15 Cunnattoor ...	23	56	35	8	1	...	...	123
16 Karunagapully ...	1	17	43	42	1	...	...	104
17 Kartigapully ...	8	15	42	26	2	...	...	93
18 Mavalikaray ...	5	39	63	37	...	1	...	145
19 Chengennoor ...	29	43	36	24	1	...	...	133
20 Tiruvella ...	21	40	53	35	1	...	...	150
21 Ambalapalay ...	1	14	29	25	3	...	...	72
22 Sharfetalala ...	...	...	2	14	10	6	6	38
23 Vycome ...	6	11	18	23	7	2	...	67
24 Yettoomanoor ...	8	13	25	21	8	1	...	76
25 Cottayam ...	15	20	24	17	4	1	...	81
26 Chunganacherry ...	2	15	16	24	5	2	...	64
27 Meenachel ...	23	25	23	16	3	...	...	90
28 Moottupulay ...	44	34	49	33	2	...	...	162
29 Todupulay ...	47	28	13	5	...	...	...	88
30 Cunnattunad ...	25	66	49	16	9	...	1	166
31 Alengand ...	10	36	40	12	5	...	...	103
32 Paravoor ...	20	23	29	13	2	1	1	89
33 Cardamom Hills ...	8	5	6	...	...	...	...	19
Total.....	1,030	998	965	589	97	28	12	3,719

There are 1,030 Karas in Travancore with a population less than 200 in each; 998 Karas with from 200 to 500 people in each; 965 Karas with from 500 to 1,000 people; 589 Karas with from 1,000 to 2,000 people; 97 Karas with from 2,000 to 3,000 people; 28 Karas with from 3 to 5 thousand people; and 12 Karas with from 5 to 10 thousand people.

The area of a Kara is about 2 square miles; but the houses in it are not congregated together as in the villages of the Eastern Coast.

There are 244 Proverties in the country including the Fort of Trevandrum. It was found convenient to census the Fort by itself though it comprises within it portions of three Proverties. 205 Proverties out of 244 contain more than 5,000 people in each. The first in the list is Alleppey Proverty which holds 29,073 people in it. In 9 Proverties the population is between 20 and 25 thousand in each. In 32 Proverties the population ranges from 15 to 20 thousand. In 51 Proverties the population varies, from 10,073 to 14,838. In 113 Proverties, the number of people is between 5 and 10 thousand in each. In 39 Proverties there are less than 5,000 in each. The following statement gives the number of houses and people in each Proverty.

	Name of Proverties.	Houses.	Popula- tion.
1	2	3	4
1	Alleppey		
2	Neendakara	6,267	29,073
3	Quilon	5,749	24,082
4	Kottukal	4,871	23,380
5	Neyattunkaray	5,073	23,365
6	Vadakkakara (Chengennoor)	4,884	23,107
7	Vanjiyoor	4,573	22,623
8	Shareetala	4,326	22,475
9	Eravipuram	5,587	21,152
10	Aiyroor	4,449	20,620
11	Kotar pidaga	4,051	20,615
12	Nellamom	5,107	19,968
13	Kanjirapully	3,931	19,523
14	Colachel	3,859	19,520
15	Aiykaranad	3,678	18,699
16	Agusteeswaram	3,924	18,635
17	Yettoomanoor	5,292	18,522
18	Wurkalay	3,758	18,502
19	Eraniel	3,960	18,452
20	Kodakoolangara	4,429	18,420
21	Thuravoor	3,731	18,269
22	Eramalloor	4,079	18,187
		3,577	17,867

	Names of Proverties.	Houses.	Popula- tion.
1	2	3	4
23	Arenmoola	3,577	17,849
24	Vadakkakara (Paravoor)	3,527	17,821
25	Paravoor (Quilon)	3,510	17,456
26	Poothupully (Karunagapully)	4,036	17,281
27	Vayalaru	4,736	17,134
28	Parakka pidaga	3,773	16,296
29	Pandalum Thekkakara	3,504	16,232
30	Perunad	3,438	16,092
31	Thekkakara	3,779	16,086
32	Ariad	4,172	16,053
33	Mararicolum	4,280	15,997
34	Puthupully (Chunganacherry)	3,220	15,937
35	Koothattukulam	3,443	15,781
36	Vijayapuram	3,160	15,619
37	Manakunam	3,491	15,481
38	Elakad	3,132	15,438
39	Kaviyoor	3,380	15,300
40	Pullikkel	3,760	15,255
41	Kailooppara	3,106	15,194
42	Kumbila	3,094	15,001
43	Vycome	3,072	14,838
44	Cottayam	3,103	14,607
45	Killiyoor	2,852	14,601
46	Alengand	2,875	14,103
47	Chavara	3,223	13,994
48	Thalava	3,353	13,744
49	Krishnapuram	3,345	13,608
50	Culceoolum	3,104	13,602
51	Thaivalakara	2,792	13,500
52	Kondoor	2,653	13,463
53	Pundalem Vadakkakara	2,898	13,434
54	Panavully	3,419	13,340
55	Mavalikaray	2,826	13,218
56	Chunganacherry	2,686	12,961
57	Aroor	3,171	12,941
58	Vechoor	2,815	12,923
59	Perumbaloor	2,452	12,525
60	Aroodesapattu	2,645	12,388
61	Tiruvella	2,580	12,360
62	Edapully Thekcombhagum	2,551	12,093
63	Thunneermookkam	3,637	12,048
64	Manjadikara	2,409	12,024

TOWNS AND KARAS

Names of Proverties.			
1	2	3	4
65	Yeloodesapattu	...	11,968
66	Kadappa	2,296	11,916
67	Moovattupulay	2,508	11,874
68	Kilikolloor	2,366	11,537
69	Perunkadavila	2,290	11,459
70	Cunnattunad	2,585	11,262
71	Kadiapatanom	2,370	11,249
72	Pathiyoer	2,459	11,218
73	Kidangoor	2,512	11,163
74	Midalem	2,294	11,107
75	Padapattupidaga	2,316	11,061
76	Paravoor	2,865	11,025
77	Ashamannoor	1,944	11,011
78	Cunnattoor (Vilavancode)	2,242	10,922
79	Cheranellloor	2,266	10,720
80	Manjoor	2,125	10,697
81	Nemom	2,199	10,686
82	Puliannoor	2,390	10,641
83	Tamarakulam	2,290	10,613
84	Kappiara	2,413	10,579
85	Elookone	2,071	10,495
86	Kottarakaray	2,138	10,454
87	Sheraingil	2,260	10,388
88	Keerikad	2,173	10,327
89	Ramapuram	2,370	10,277
90	Karunagapully	2,100	10,210
91	Moodukulam	2,399	10,165
92	Omelloor	2,246	10,090
93	Tiruvuttar	2,096	10,073
94	Ramangalem	2,389	9,953
95	Kaduthurithi	2,123	9,907
96	Vallikode	2,053	9,907
97	Palcoolangara	2,147	9,836
98	Kollayil	2,030	9,760
99	Pakode	2,096	9,735
100	Nedoompiram	2,151	9,706
101	Iymenom	2,071	9,702
102	Kyppila	2,001	9,611
103	Pallipuram (Vycome)	2,026	9,536
104	Shooranad	2,558	9,531
105	Pannana	1,951	9,520
106	Anjel	2,217	9,338

Names of Proverties.			
1	2	3	4
107	Shencotta	2,674	9,294
108	Ala	2,058	9,278
109	Attungel	2,196	9,277
110	Chengennoor	1,991	9,230
111	Chennitala	2,064	9,102
112	Agalakunnam	1,841	9,101
113	Nedoomangad	2,020	9,094
114	Noornad	2,016	9,093
115	Alwaye	2,036	9,078
116	Vilavancode	1,837	9,054
117	Kulashekarapuram	2,311	8,984
118	Cunnattoor	2,045	8,884
119	Kartigapully	1,939	8,813
120	Kulashekaramangalem	2,042	8,696
121	Meenachel	1,791	8,669
122	Coomarapuram	1,963	8,664
123	Vadayar	1,827	8,645
124	Vurapalay	1,761	8,613
125	Mannar	1,982	8,529
126	Ælikara	1,744	8,378
127	Cunnamangalem	1,962	8,373
128	Oommanoor	1,858	8,296
129	Yenanellloor	1,663	8,272
130	Vattiyoorecavu	1,864	8,267
131	Vamanapuram	1,854	8,240
132	Llalum	1,675	8,168
133	Adoor	1,830	8,122
134	Piravom	1,703	8,056
135	Chengamanadu	1,582	8,023
136	Attoor	1,678	8,021
137	Thovalay	2,228	8,012
138	Manjappa	1,571	7,993
139	Porvali	1,691	7,957
140	Vemboyconnum	1,860	7,940
141	Kodamangalem	1,611	7,876
142	Triakara	1,751	7,819
143	Manamboor	1,739	7,806
144	Nattagom	1,550	7,741
145	Parakadavu	1,522	7,698
146	Pullipuram (Trevandrum)	1,567	7,695
147	Pullipad	1,727	7,678
148	Kadaccavoor	1,654	7,599

1	Names of Proverties.	Houses.	Popu- lation.
2	3	4	
149	Kottuvalli	1,464	7,542
150	Thalavadi	1,632	7,503
151	Karoomadi	1,632	7,496
152	Oolamalakel	1,793	7,486
153	Ayroor (Alengaud)	1,518	7,466
154	Coomaragum	1,702	7,436
155	Tiruvithancode	1,447	7,402
156	Adichencelloor	1,466	7,339
157	Maluvennoor	1,468	7,329
158	Ambalapulay	1,547	7,243
159	Arianadu	1,481	7,171
160	Vettikuvala	1,543	7,032
161	Coomaramangalem	1,565	7,004
162	Velium	1,415	6,850
163	Koonnathukal	1,689	6,752
164	Yenathimangalem	1,527	6,717
165	Marukil	1,451	6,702
166	Cheppad	1,445	6,664
167	Rannee	1,343	6,624
168	Kilakka Kallada	1,261	6,622
169	Oolloor	1,564	6,614
170	Kilimanoor	1,415	6,595
171	Kilakkakara (Kartigapully)	1,379	6,544
172	Soocheendrum pidaga	1,975	6,535
173	Coolathoor (Neyattunkaray)	1,372	6,534
174	Mailpidaga	1,834	6,526
175	Madavoor	1,330	6,497
176	Pulinkunnu	1,225	6,442
177	Coolathoor (Trevandrum)	1,511	6,417
178	Pynkulam	1,247	6,386
179	Putturu	1,339	6,380
180	Pambadi	1,299	6,379
181	Nattallem	1,308	6,338
182	Pareychala	1,374	6,318
183	Nagaroor	1,452	6,242
184	Poothenvalikara	1,218	6,190
185	Kodanelloor	1,424	6,112
186	Thair pidaga	1,837	6,105
187	Aripad	1,343	6,104
188	Pirakad	1,235	6,036
189	Navoykulam	1,318	6,028
190	Chadayamangalem	1,299	6,017

1	Names of Proverties.	Houses.	Popu- lation.
2	3	4	
191	Koolakada	1,369	6,002
192	Chumbakulam	1,087	5,889
193	Thalaccoody	1,679	5,830
194	Aroomana	1,261	5,810
195	Bharananganam	1,334	5,808
196	Moottar	1,131	5,788
197	Trikunnapulay	1,254	5,771
198	Pullikel	1,316	5,755
199	Vilaccoody	1,294	5,750
200	Ponmana	1,483	5,718
201	Thonnakel	1,273	5,520
202	Vilappoo	1,158	5,518
203	Mulaccoolam	1,158	5,450
204	Edappully Vadakkumbhagom	1,008	5,183
205	Mylam	1,102	5,016
206	Pattali Desom	1,158	4,880
207	Karimannoor	962	4,872
208	Kavalam	1,107	4,861
209	Karikode	946	4,820
210	Nedumoody	884	4,808
211	Kalaccoottam	1,056	4,696
212	Kodumun	963	4,569
213	Padinjara Kallada	923	4,498
214	Thakali	832	4,462
215	Karacolum	1,002	4,425
216	Koommil	989	4,406
217	Poothenchira	865	4,389
218	Shivanelloor	1,150	4,327
219	Shamboor Vadakara	1,231	4,300
220	Coonthalloor	936	4,251
221	Perunkulam	879	4,192
222	Pooliara	1,371	4,087
223	Kolimooku	937	4,026
224	Thalavoor	804	3,996
225	Puthanapuram	1,191	3,990
226	Velianadu	800	3,946
227	Alagiapandipuram	1,339	3,834
228	Todupulay	876	3,815
229	Neelamperoor	737	3,802
230	Manaccad	865	3,768
231	Valakulom	778	3,768
232	Maykode	826	3,653

	Names of Proverties.	Houses.	Popu- lation.
1	2	3	4
233	Edakode	821	3,598
234	Kynakari	657	3,419
235	Koolathoommel	747	3,357
236	Kaliel	886	3,177
237	Naduvu pidaga	972	3,040
238	Aykudi	800	2,932
239	Brahmapuram	659	2,857
240	Elathoor	687	2,458
241	Anendapuram	536	2,003
242	Klankadu	533	1,779
243	Karkudi	313	1,156
244	The Fort of Trevandrum	934	3,521

Before another census it will be desirable to define limits of our chief Towns and to census them separately. Such detailed information about Towns is I think very necessary and will be useful in a variety of ways, for Municipal and Government purposes.

CHAPTER X.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

All the chief results of the Census have been exhibited in the foregoing pages and the evidences given of the accuracy of those results are, I trust, satisfactory. The evidences may be briefly summarized here:

(1) That there is a steady increase in the population since the last Census which is the natural law of population.

(2) That the increase is general in the Taluqs of the country; that where it was not so, as in the case of Agusteeswaram Taluq which showed a decrease of about 3 per cent in population, the decrease is satisfactorily explained by the absence of a disturbing cause (a car festival) which existed in the previous Census and showed an abnormal population.

(3) That the increases are moderate in Taluqs where the populations are large, fitful differences being found only where the numbers are small.

(4) That viewed under the head of religions the same satisfactory results are maintained.

(5) That taking the sexes of the people into consideration, there is a steady and nearly the same increase in both males and females.

(6) That looking at the proportions of increase in the sexes of the different religionists, an equally satisfactory result consistent only with an accurate Census is maintained.

(7) That there is nearly the same proportion of increase in the number of houses, as in population, the houses also having increased by 3.4 per cent in 6 years.

(8) That the average number of persons per house is now between 4 and 5 souls being almost exactly the same as the result of the former census, the exact figure 4.56 persons to a house in 1875, and 4.57 persons in

(9) That the additional number of houses according to this result is 17,525 for an increased population of souls, which gives also an average of about 5 persons per house on the increased houses alone.

(10) That the results of the census of the British Indian Empire where the present census is not the first, showed an increase of 12½ millions on a population of 218 millions i. e. of 6·2 per cent on the numbers of 1871. Our census shows an increase of nearly 4 per cent in 6 years or which will at that rate of increase give 6·2 per cent for 10 years. This is the best proof that can be given of the accuracy of our enumeration.

(11) That the proportions of each class of religionists to the total population are nearly the same in the two censuses of 1875 and 1881 as given below.

1875 A. D.

The Hindus form 73·64 per cent of the total population.

The Mahommedans form 6·06 p. c.

The Christians form 20·29 p. c.

1881 A. D.

The Hindus form 73·12 per cent of the total population.

The Mahommedans form 6·12 p. c.

The Christians form 20·76 p. c.

(12) And that the principal classes of occupations have nearly the same proportions of the population in each, in the two censuses of 1875 and 1881. Thus :—

Name of Class.	1875.		1881.	
	Number of males having occupation.	Proportion to male population.	Number of males having occupation.	Proportion to male population.
2	3	4	5	6
Professional Class	33,612	2·91	33,641	2·81
Domestic Class	12,635	1·09	13,560	1·13
Commercial Class	65,865	5·74	63,432	5·30
Agricultural Class	2,32,776	20·27	2,49,000	20·80
Industrial Class	1,04,499	9·11	1,26,496	1
Indefinite & non-productive class	2,69,597	23·47	1,97,630	5
	7,18,984	62·59	6,83,759	57·1

The coincidences are marked; and I believe the instances cited here are sufficient to bring home to all minds the fact of the undoubted accuracy of our results.

The next Census of Travancore should be more ambitious than the present one. Further information should be secured on such heads as Education, Infirmities, Country of birth and Civil condition of the people. Greater accuracy should be aimed at, in defining the occupations of men and women, avoiding as far as possible, such general terms as 'trade,' 'Government service' and substituting instead, the special line of trade or department of Government service of each individual.

A statement of miscellaneous buildings should also be included in a future enumeration.

I beg to repeat here the suggestion I made in my last Report with regard to Life statistics. This is of the utmost importance to our State and I think His Highness' Government will be well advised in sanctioning a small establishment for the purpose. Every Proverty should send in monthly accounts of the number of births and deaths in it. A small staff will suffice and if Government are in a mood to sanction it, information may be collected also of the houses, shops and other buildings that come into existence or are abandoned in the month. The results given by this permanent agency may be compared with those arrived at by a periodic enumeration, such as the one now in vogue, and the progress of society in a variety of ways most accurately noted down.

The dates for the present Census have been suitably chosen. No disturbance has been reported anywhere to the Census work. With regard to the details of the work itself, the general sense of the mofussil officers, who have worked the Census rules, is that no suggestions can be made to improve them. This is about the best evidence of their value.

The cost of the Census remains to be noted.

The Government sanctioned 26,217 Rupees and 10 cash for the work. As already explained in the Introduction, this estimate of expenditure was for simple enumeration of the sexes alone. The Cen-

subsequently very much enlarged, a more complicated and difficult schedule having been adopted which took more time, ~~received~~ more hands, and would have entailed a cost, but for the care and economy with which the ~~work~~ ^{shipment} was worked. The actual expenditure incurred, up to date (30th Maasy 1058) is shown below:—

Items of Cost.	Actual expenditure.		
	Rs.	chs.	ps.
600 Enumerators for 2 months and 24 days at 8 Rs. with Stationery ...	12,268	5	8
32 Supervisors for 3 months at 28 Rs. average each with Stationery ...	2,429	11	11
Supervisors' peons for 3 months at 4 Rs. each ...	361	5	9
Central Office for the preliminary work and tabulation ...	8,292	26	13
House rent ...	50	"	"
Stencil plates ...	121	8	8
Printing charges ...	70	"	"
Tar ...	118	8	8
Miscellaneous expenses and transit charges ...	378	18	15
Total	24,089	18	14

To this has to be added the cost of stationery about Rupees 3,230 already incurred, and the future cost of printing and correcting proof sheets, the total of which I calculate at about 2,000 Rupees. This raises the total expenditure of the Census to 29,319 Rupees.

On the last occasion the pay and allowances of the Superintendent of the Census cost about 4,400 Rupees. On the present occasion I have done the Census work in addition to my other duties, and I am very thankful to His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government for the opportunity given me of making myself useful.

I am bound to state it as my opinion that a Census for a population of about 2½ millions, is a cheap

V. NAGAMAIYA,

Deputy Peishkar, In charge Census.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT.

Dated the 15th May 1884.

Read the following letter from Mr. Nagamaiyar Peishkar, in charge of the Census, dated 31st 1883 submitting the Census Report.

ORDER THEREON.

1. At the instance of the Madras Government, His Highness' Government agreed so early as the 20th of July 1878 to undertake a Census of Travancore along with the general Census of British India. As, however, there had been a Census taken only in 1875, it was thought that a general enumeration by sex alone would answer all practical purposes on this occasion; but subsequently it was decided to make the Census more comprehensive, but at the same time not so elaborate as the British Indian Census.

2. The population, according to the results of the present Census, is 24,01,158 which is an advance of 3·8 per cent on that returned by the Census of 1875.

3. The Government regret the great delay which has occurred in the publication of the Census results. Even now, the appendices forming the final Tables have not yet been printed, but it is hoped that the omission will be supplied as early as possible. The delay has been due to the officer charged with the duty of conducting the Census having had to be subsequently employed on other duty, and to the pressure of other work on the Government Press.

4. The total cost of the Census has amounted to Rupees 28,609.

5. His Highness notices with satisfaction the energy and diligence with which Mr. V. Nagamaiyar has carried out the laborious work of the Census entrusted to him in addition to his ordinary duties as Peishkar of the Trevandrum Division, and resolves to confer upon him an honorarium of Rupees 1,000 in recognition of his services on this occasion.

V. RAMIENGA