

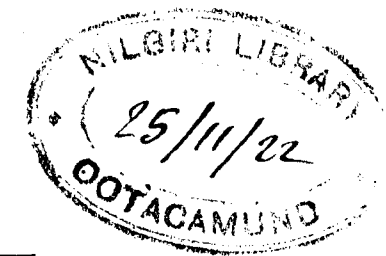
I
CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921

VOLUME XIII

MADRAS

PART I

REPORT



BY

G. T. BOAG, M.A.

OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras



MADRAS

PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1922

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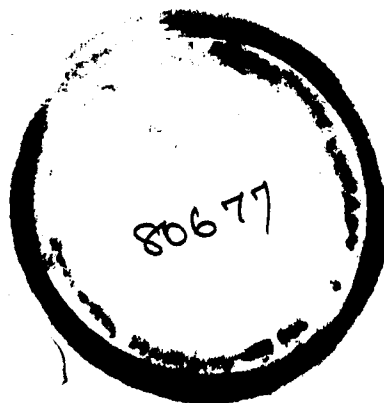
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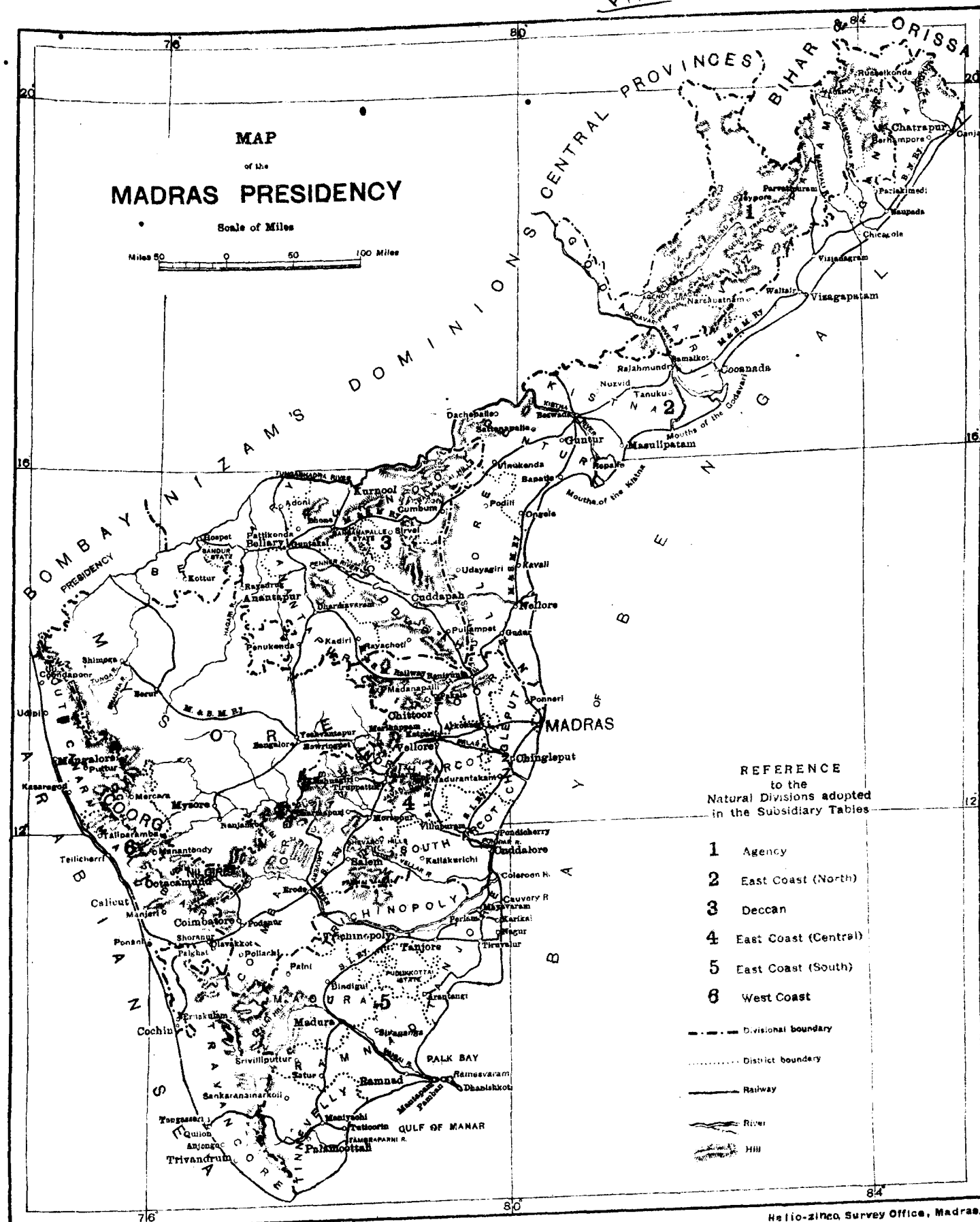
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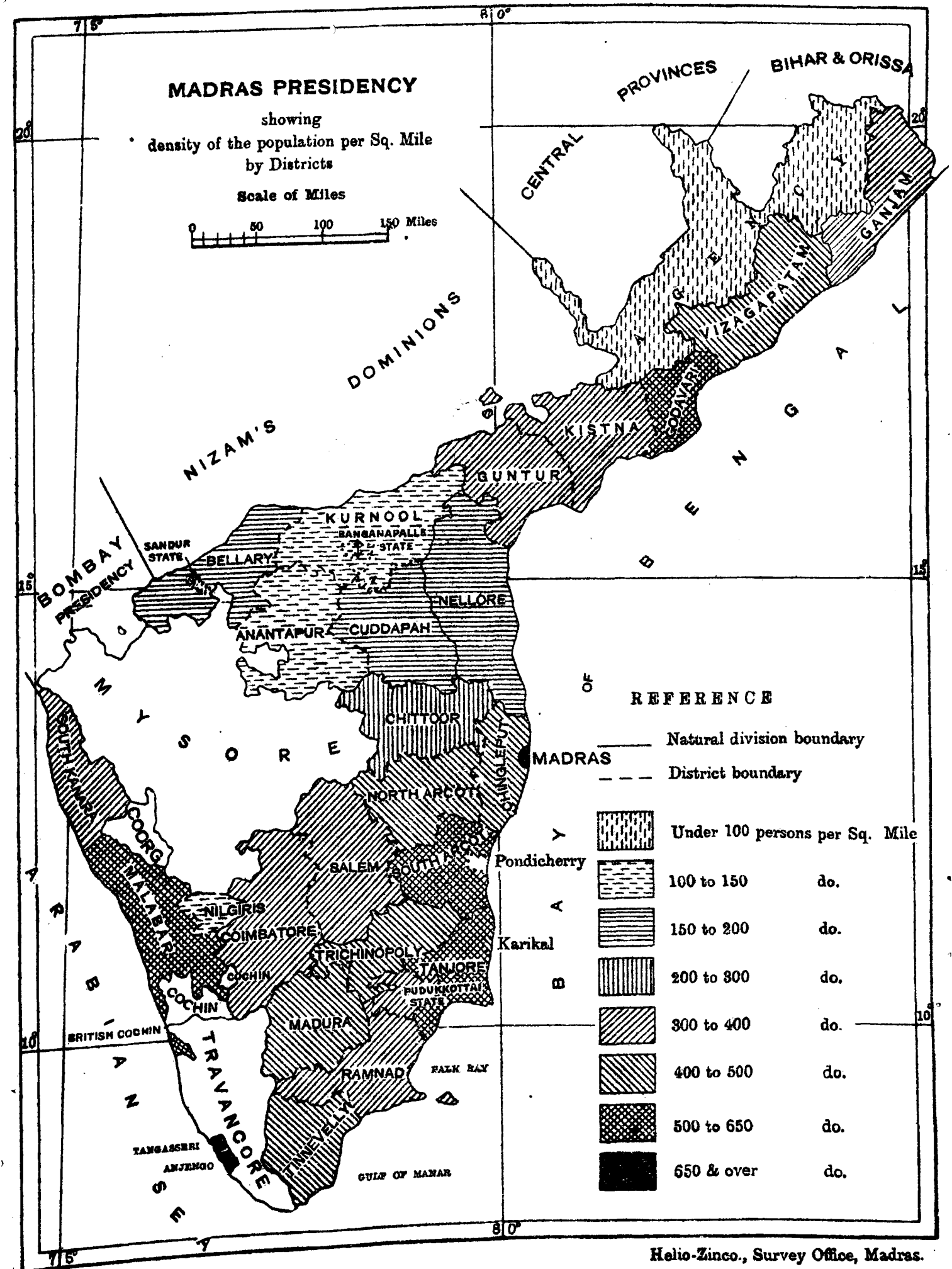
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MAP of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Scale of Miles
 Miles 50 0 50 100



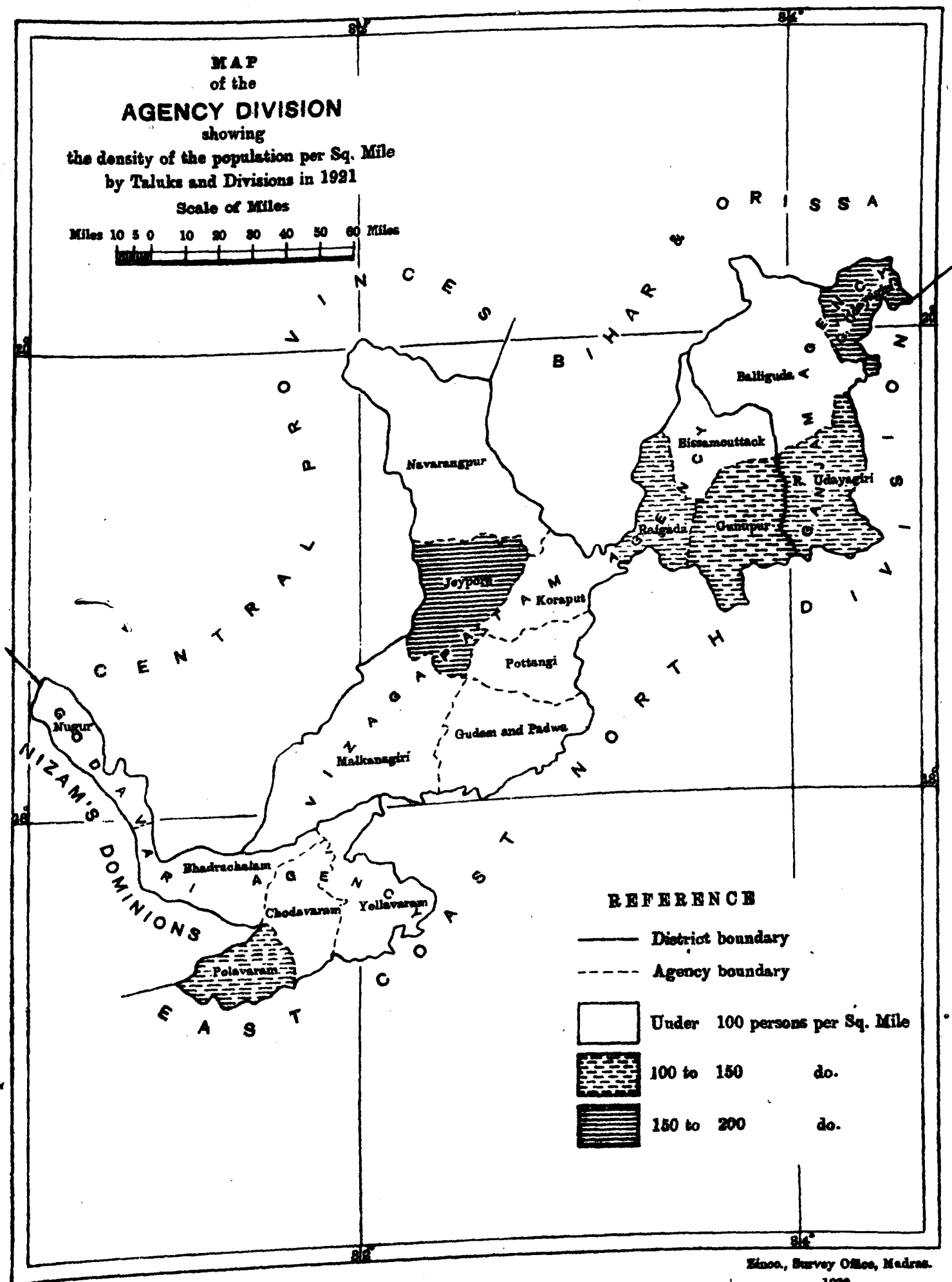
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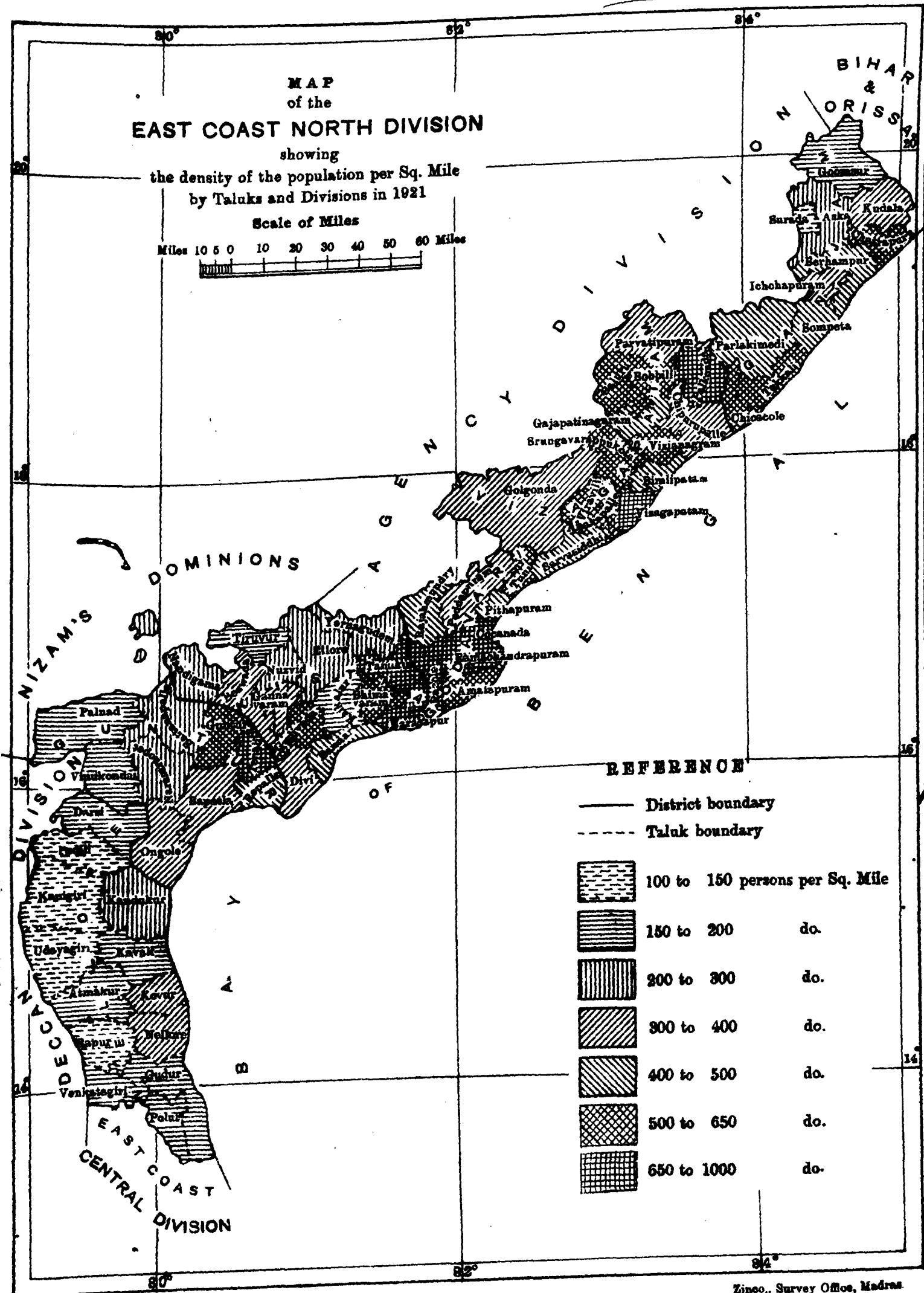
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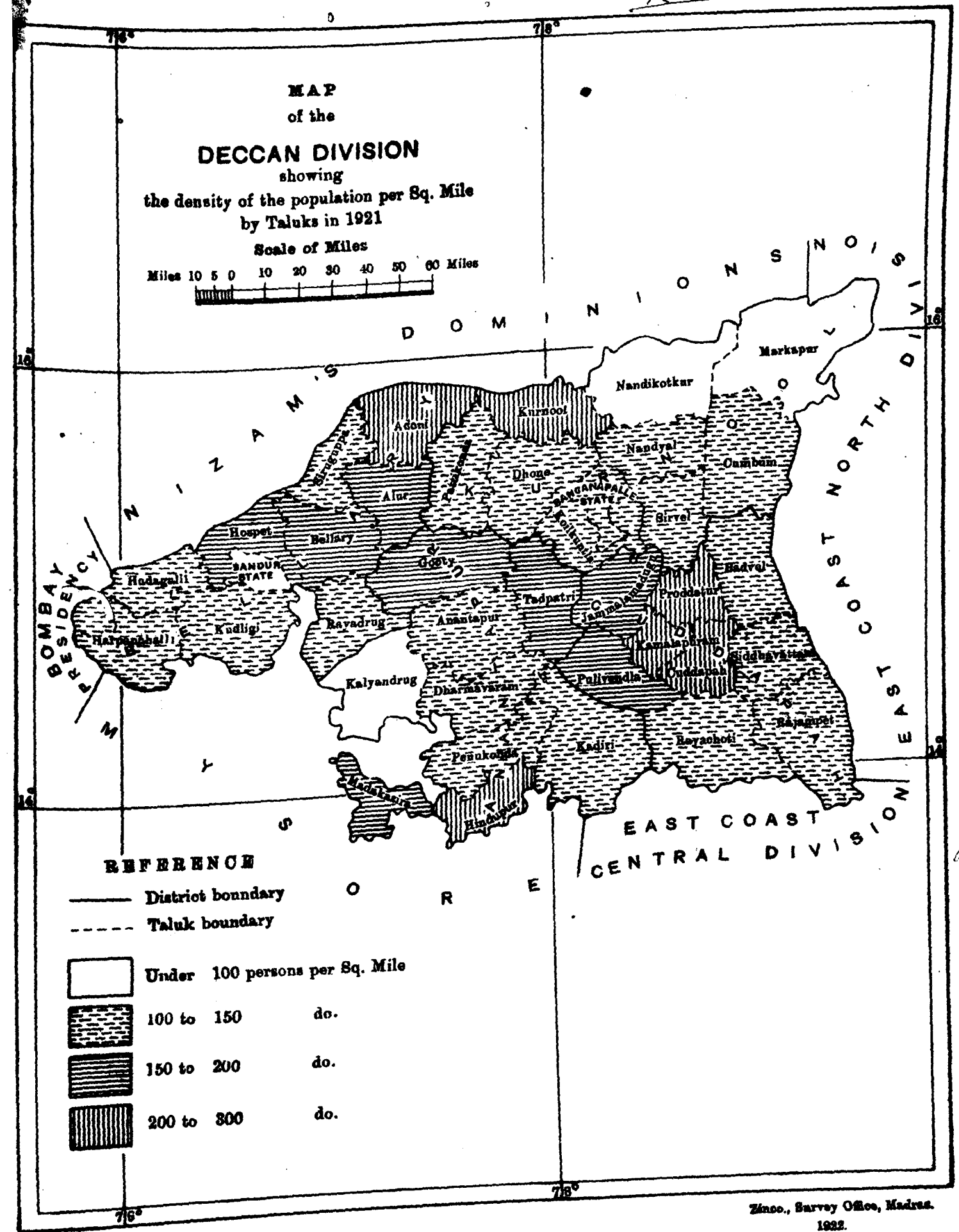
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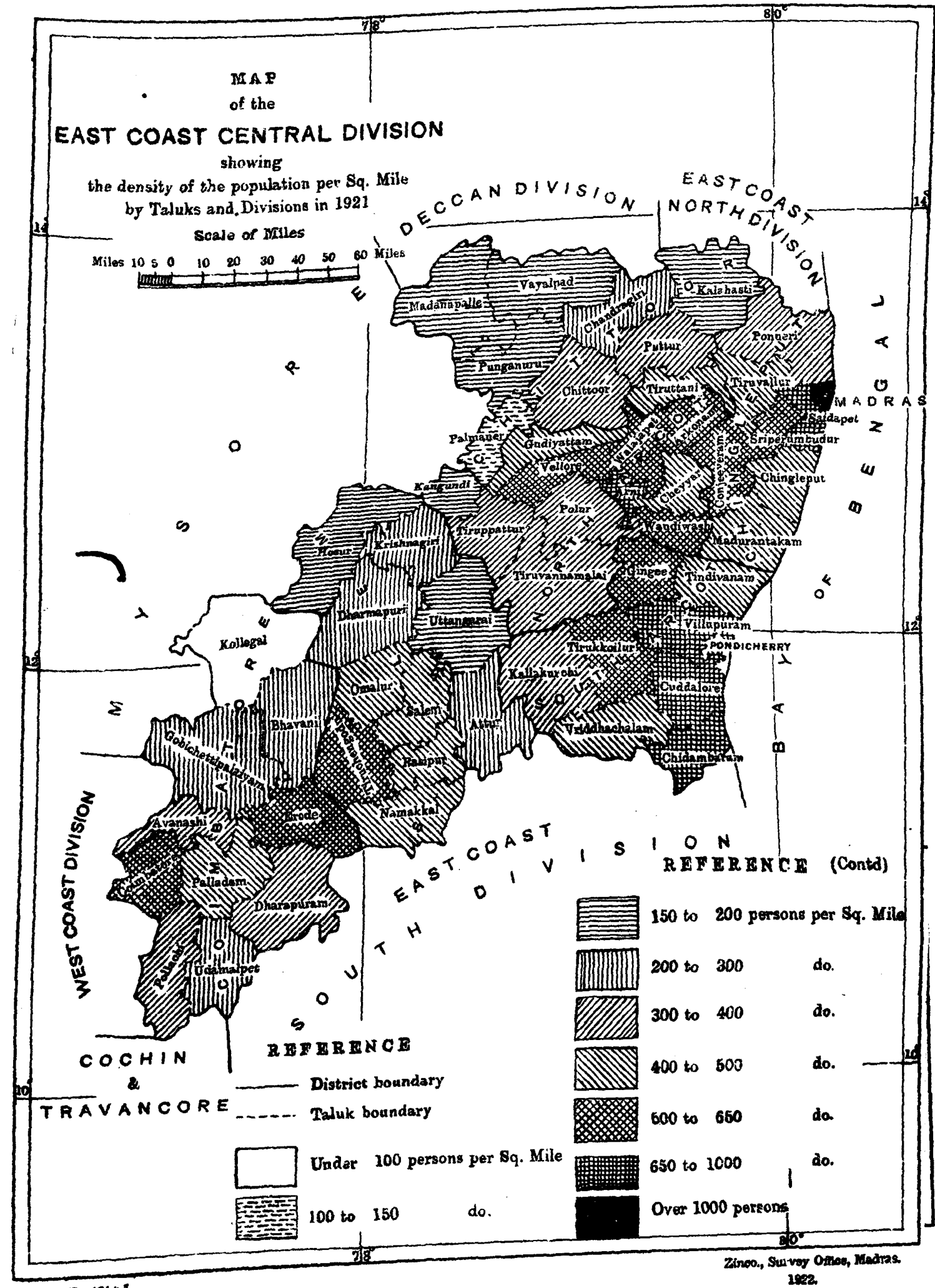


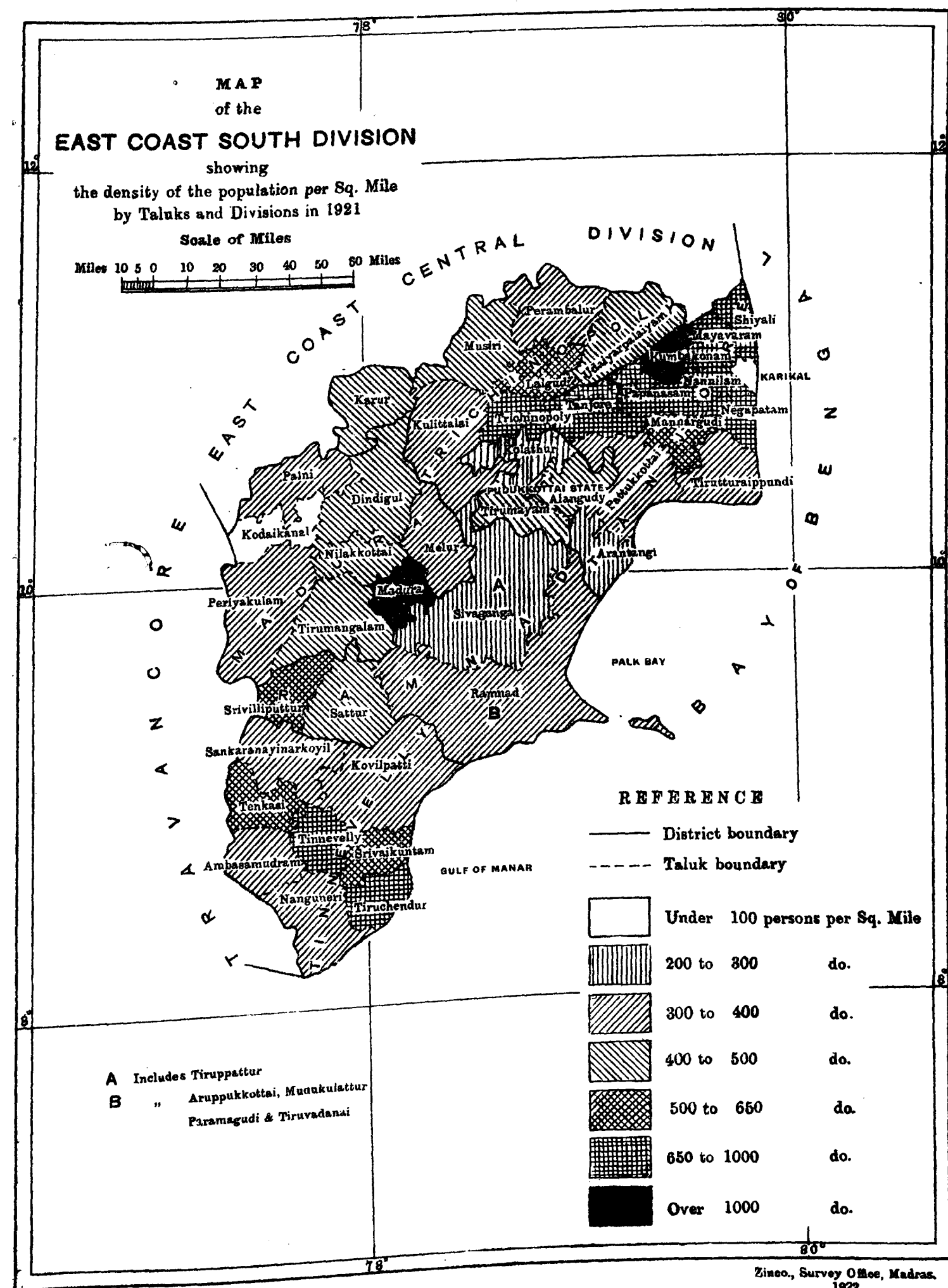
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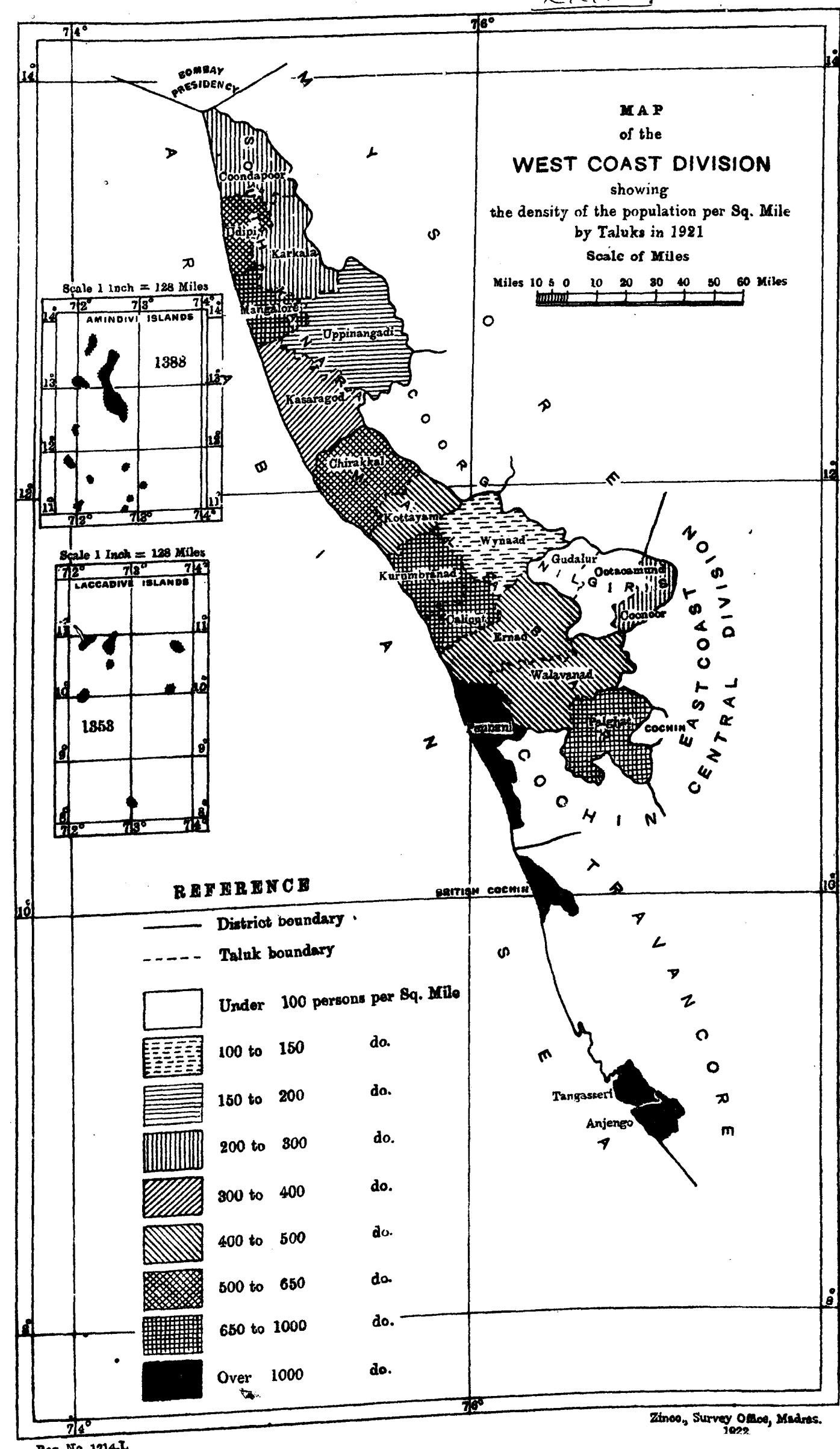
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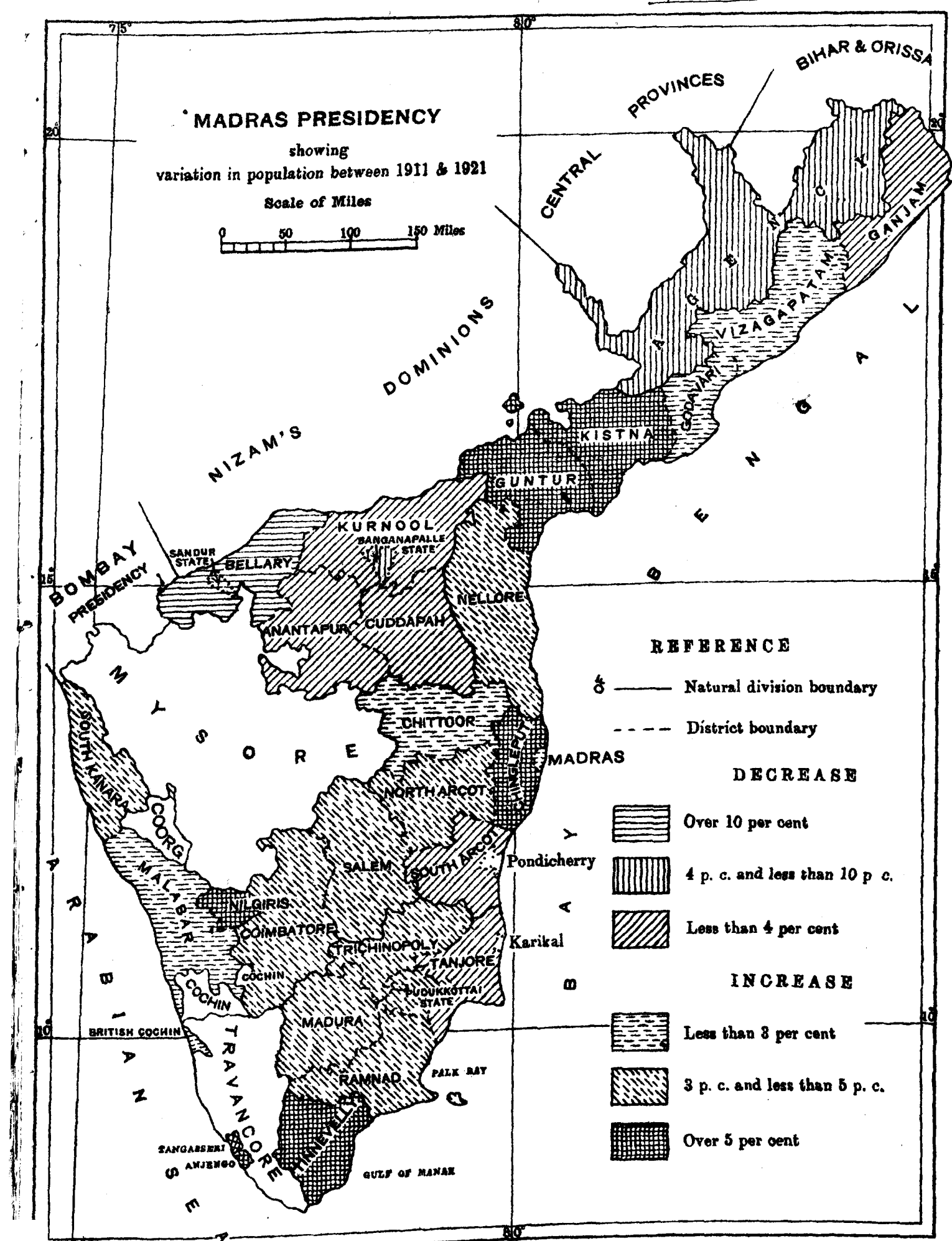




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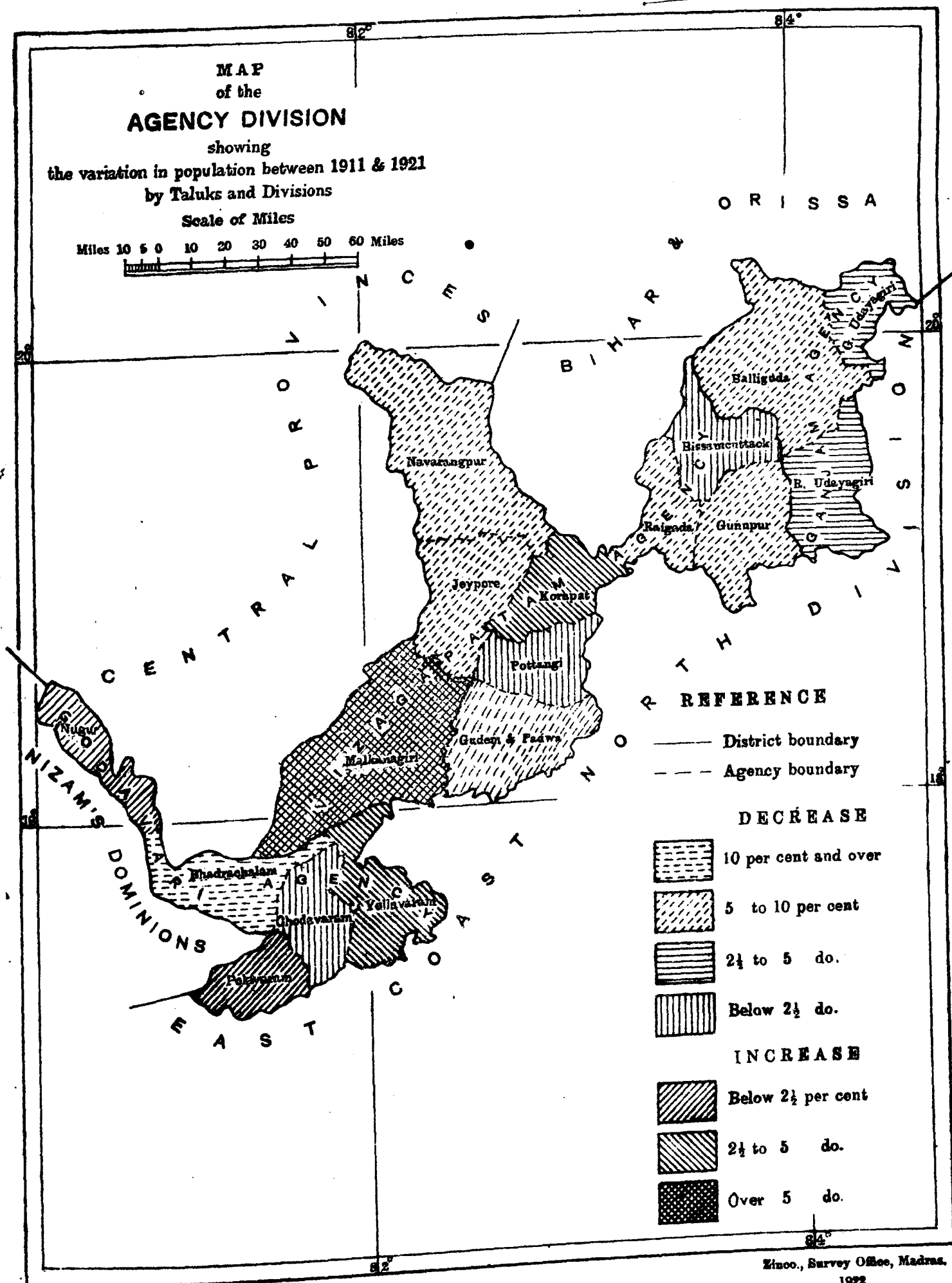
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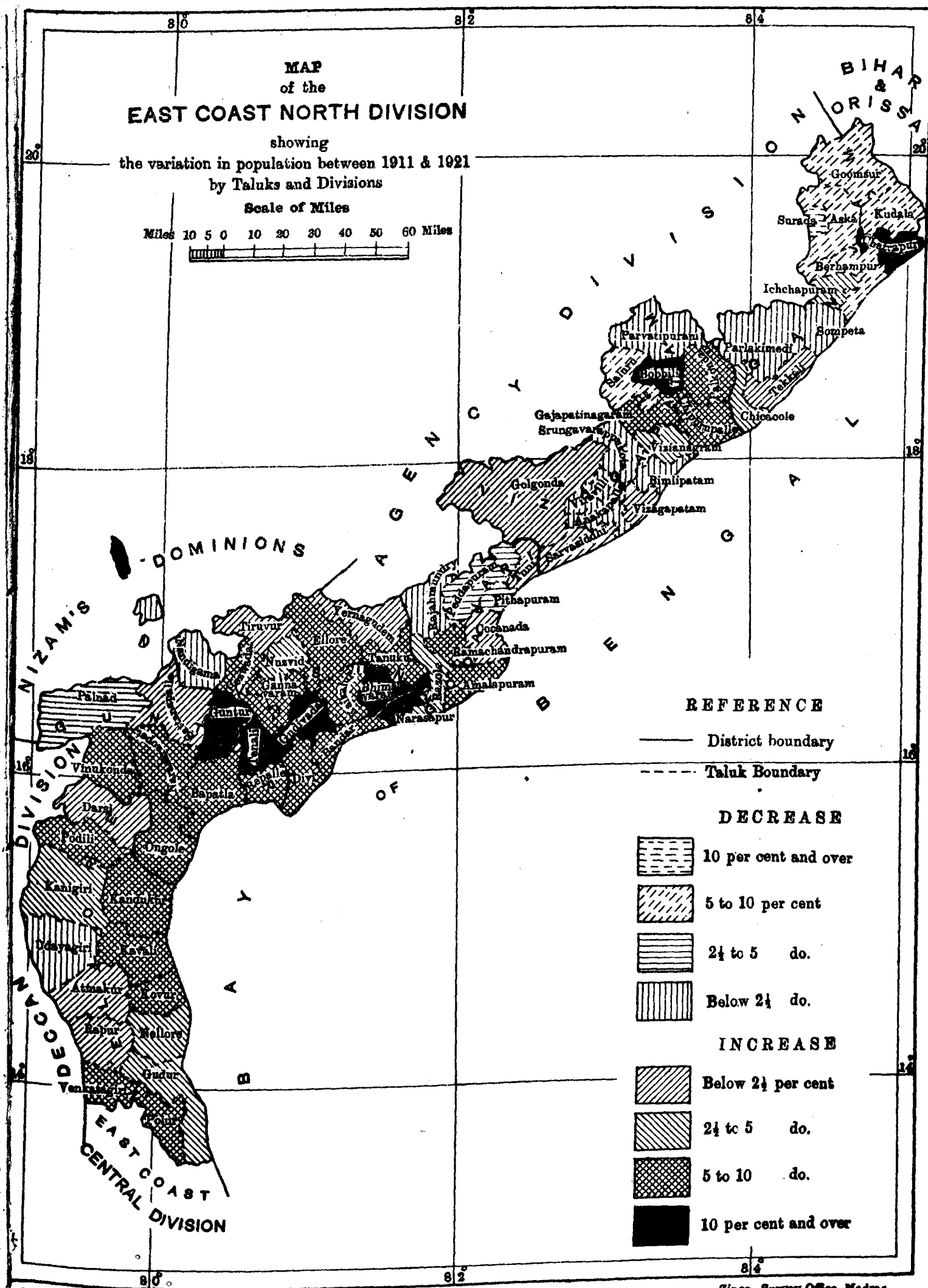
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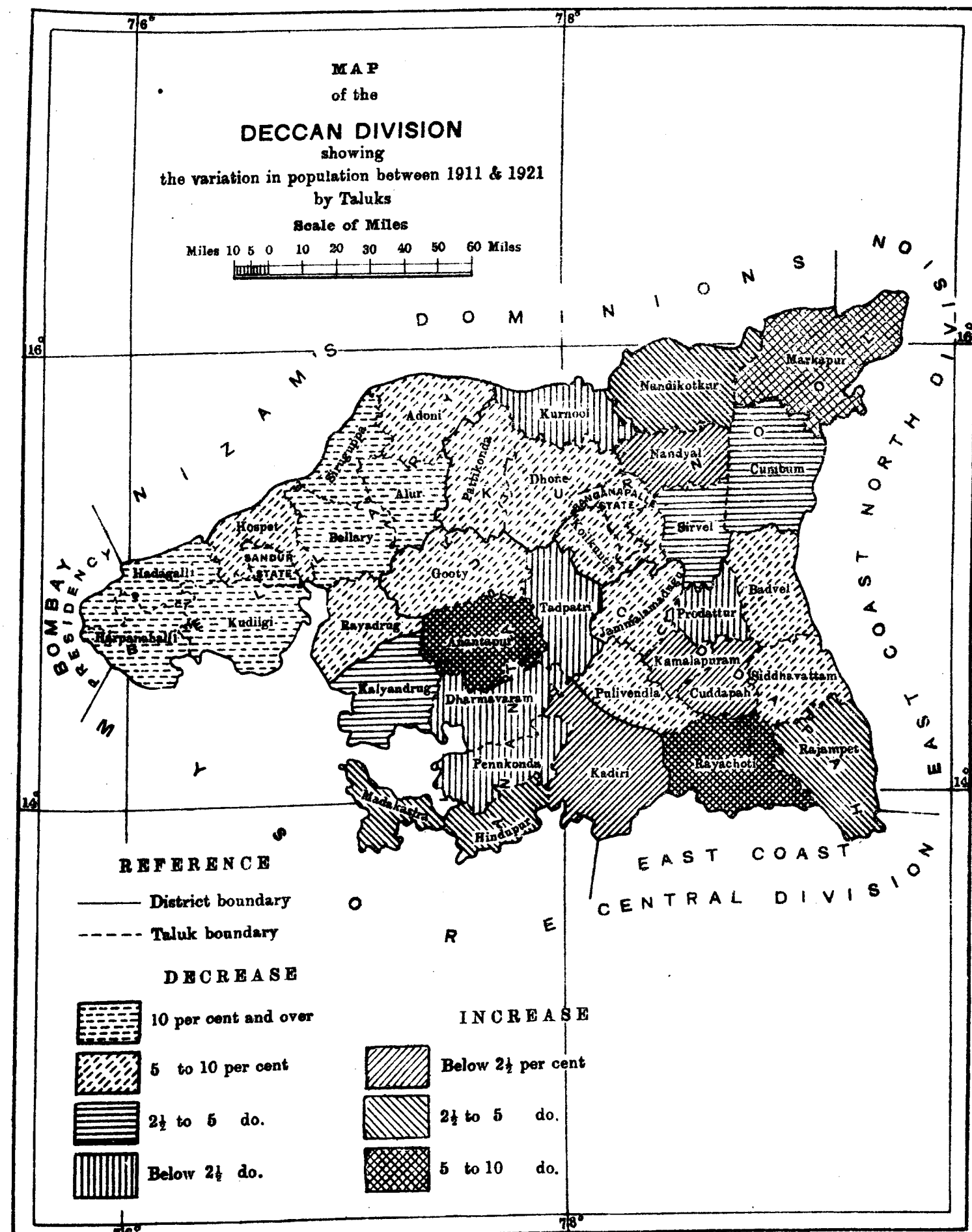


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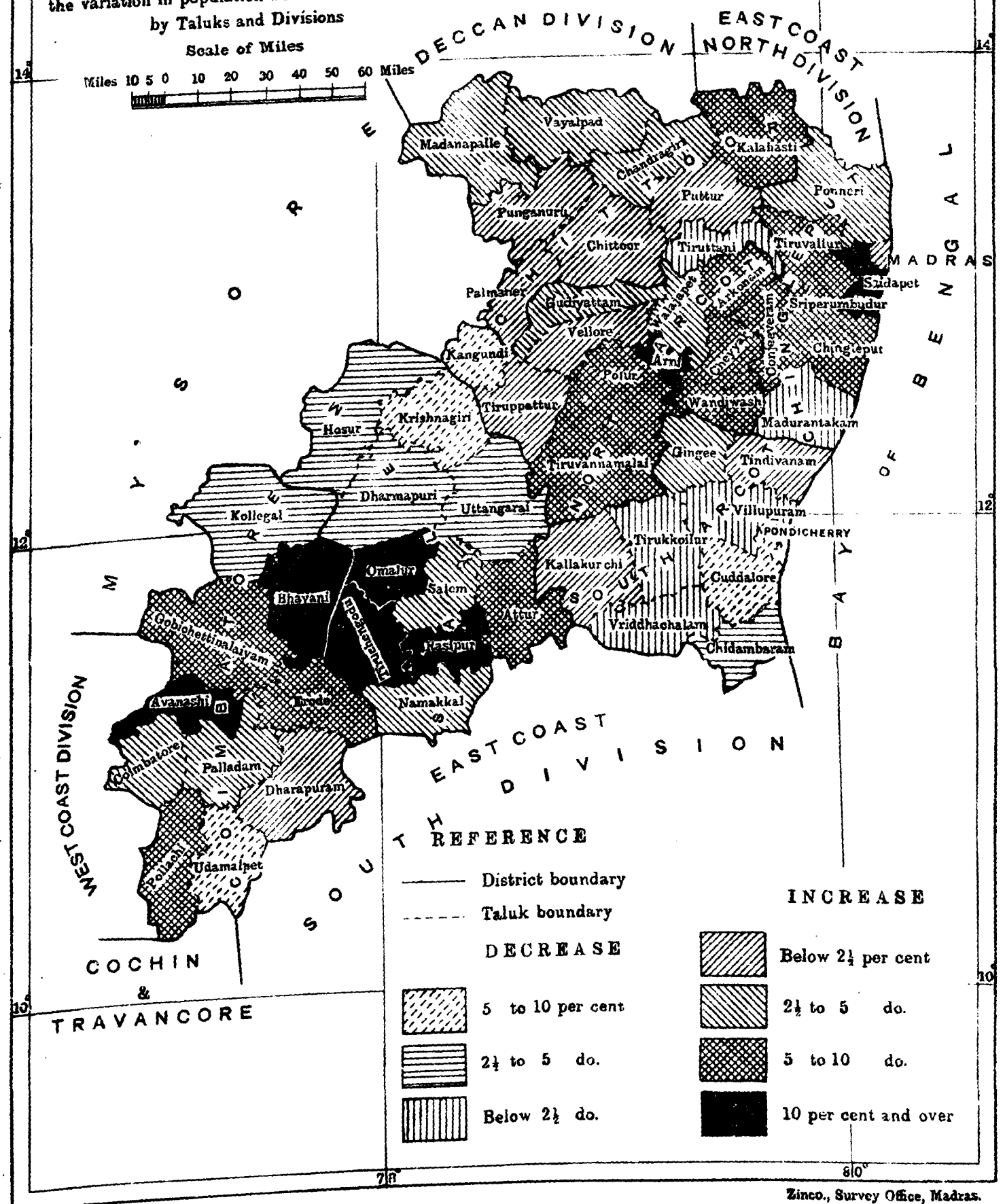


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MAP
of the
EAST COAST CENTRAL DIVISION
showing
the variation in population between 1911 & 1921
by Taluks and Divisions

Scale of Miles
Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles



MAP
of the
EAST COAST SOUTH DIVISION
showing
the variation in population between 1911 & 1921
by Taluks and Divisions

Scale of Miles
Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Miles

EAST COAST CENTRAL DIVISION

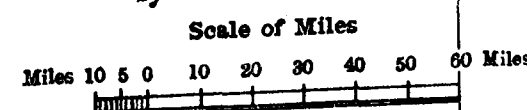
REFERENCE
— District boundary
--- Taluk boundary

DECREASE
2½ to 5 per cent
Below 2½ do.

INCREASE
Below 2½ per cent
2½ to 5 do.
5 to 10 do.
10 per cent and over

A Includes Tirupattur
B " Aruppukottai, Mudukulattur
Paramagudi & Tiruvadanai

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REFERENCE

———— District boundary
 - - - - - Taluk boundary

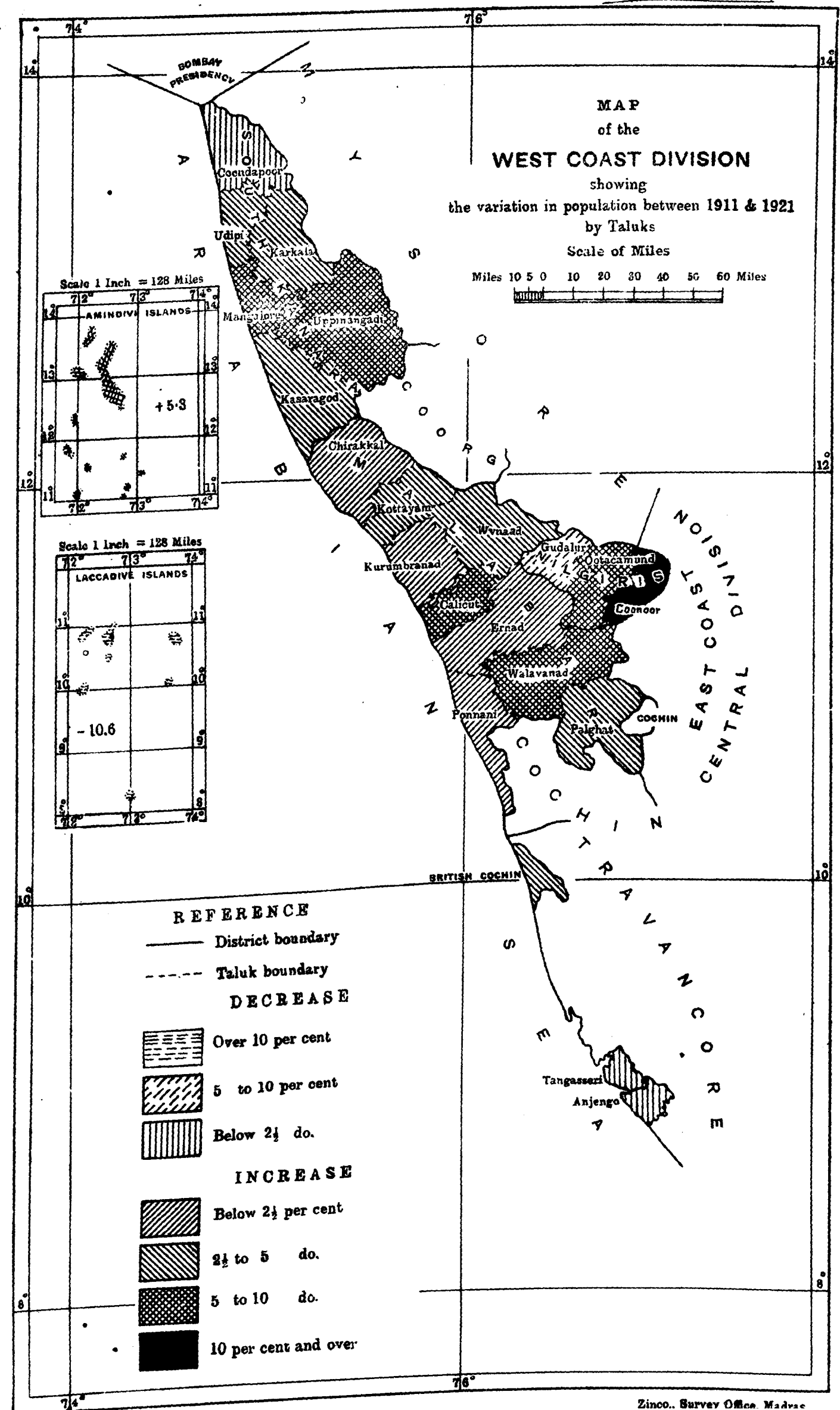
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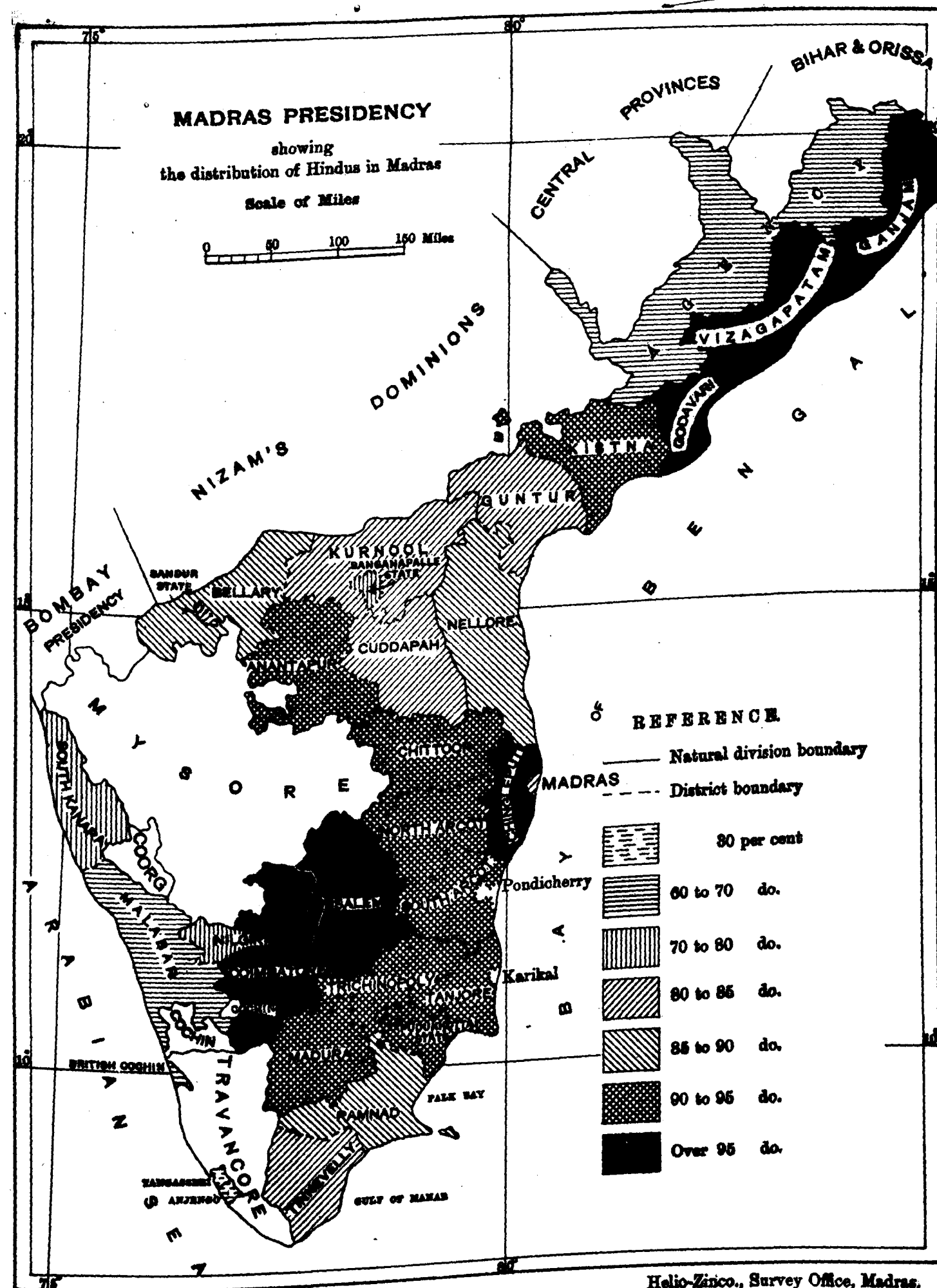
 2½ to 5 per cent
 Below 2½ do.

I N C R E A S E

 Below 2½ per cent
 2½ to 5 do.
 5 to 10 do.
 10 per cent and over

A Includes Tiruppattur
B " Aruppukkottai, Mudukulattur
Paramagudi & Tiruvadanai

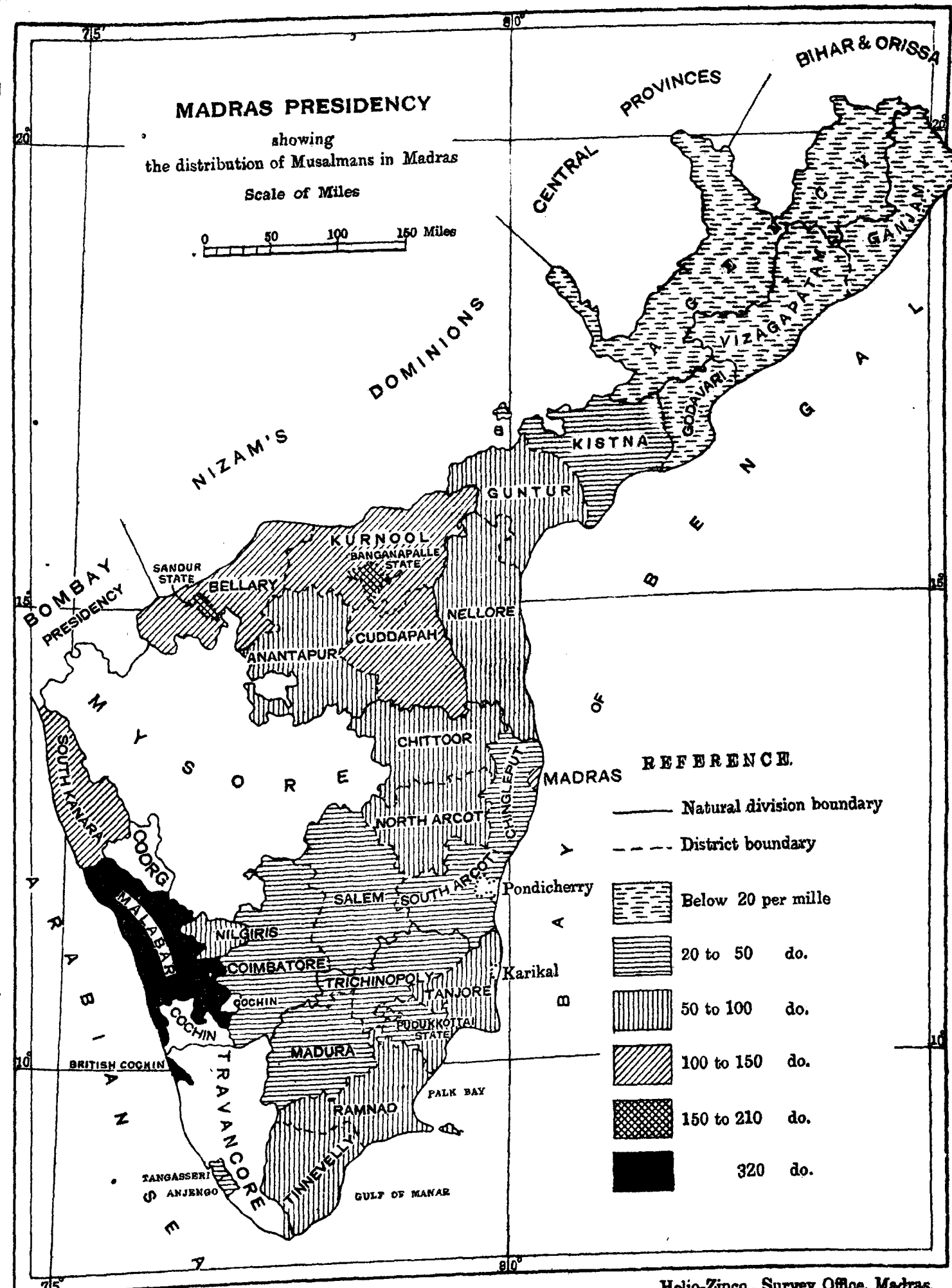




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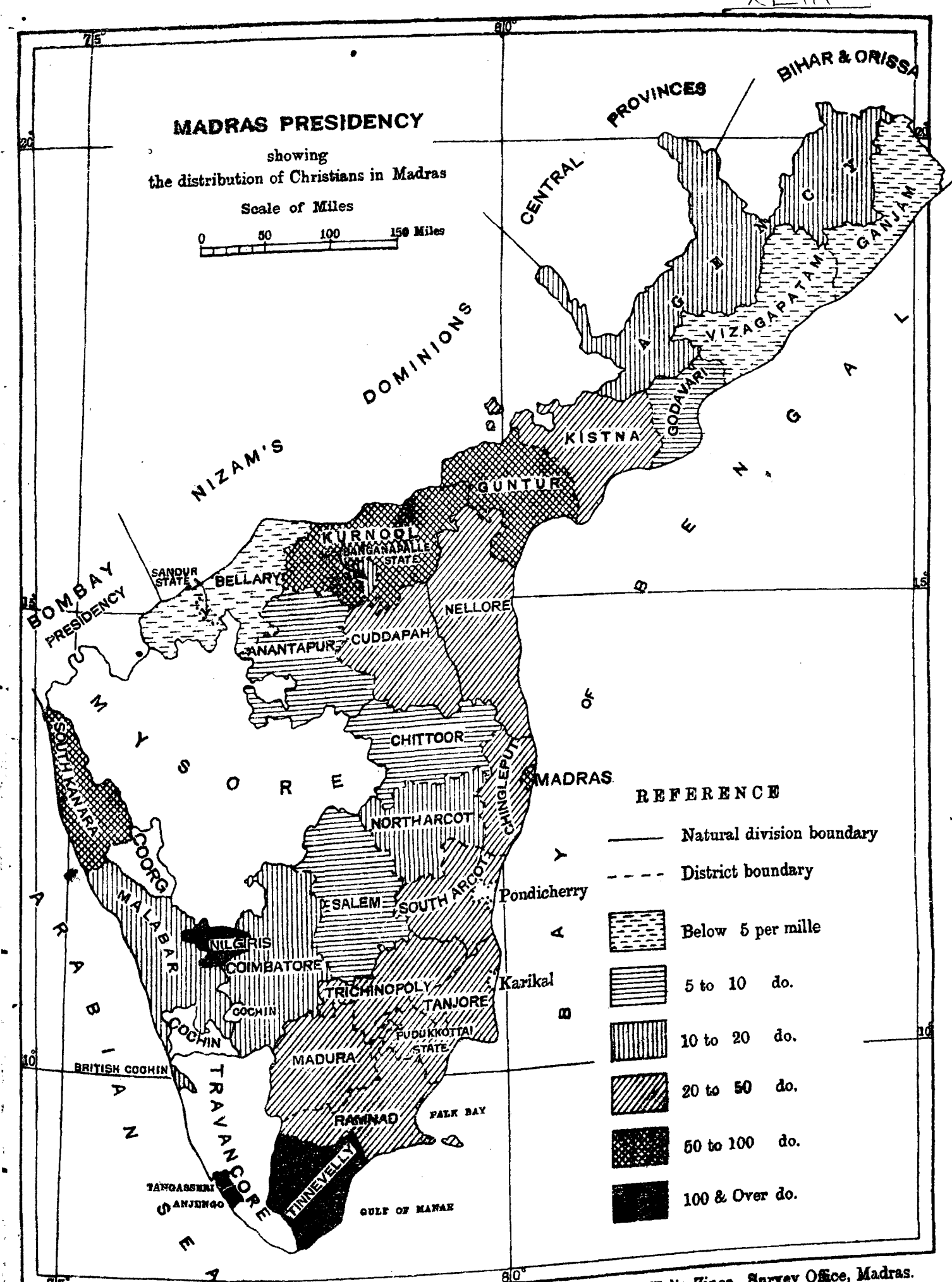
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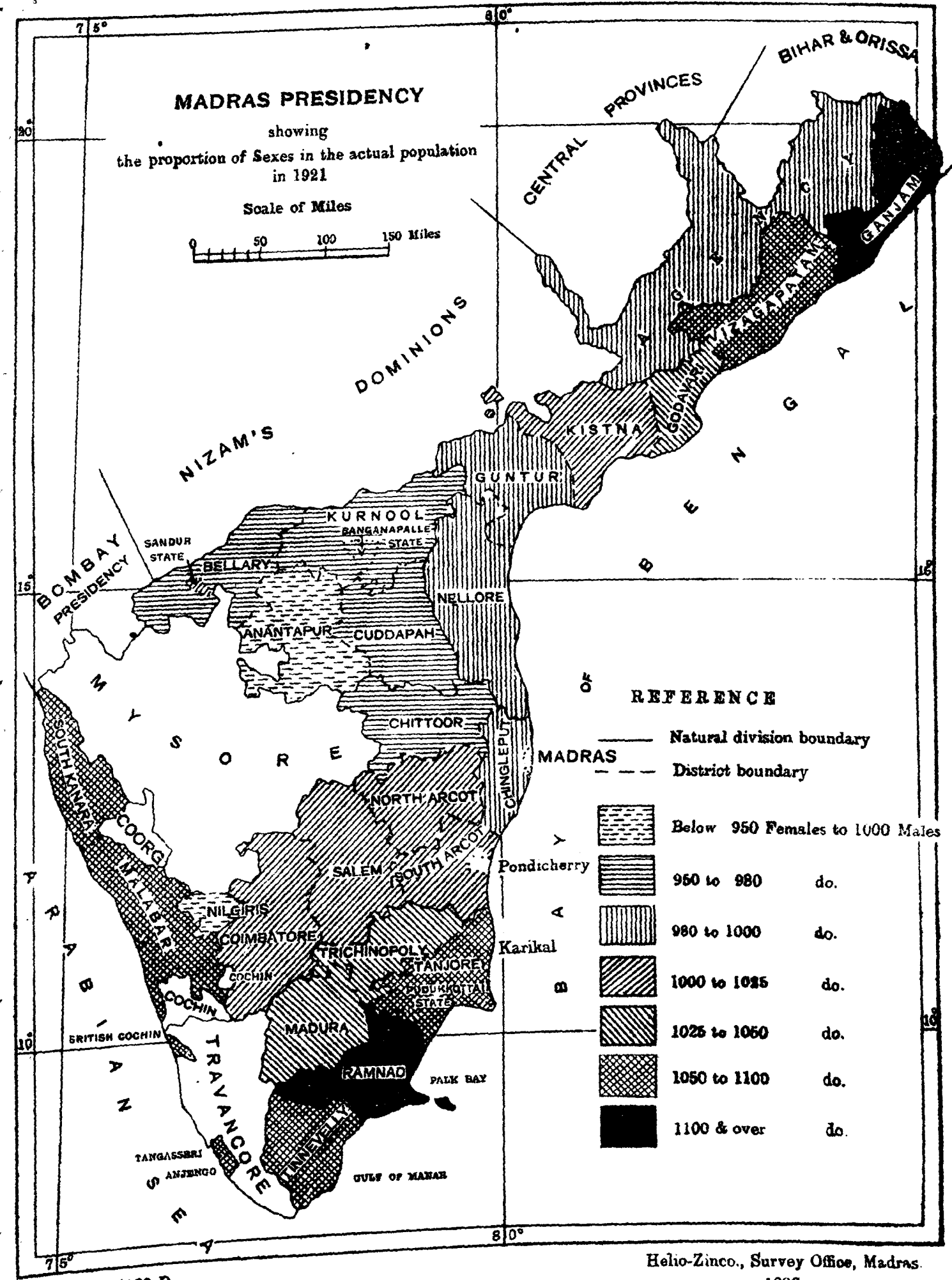
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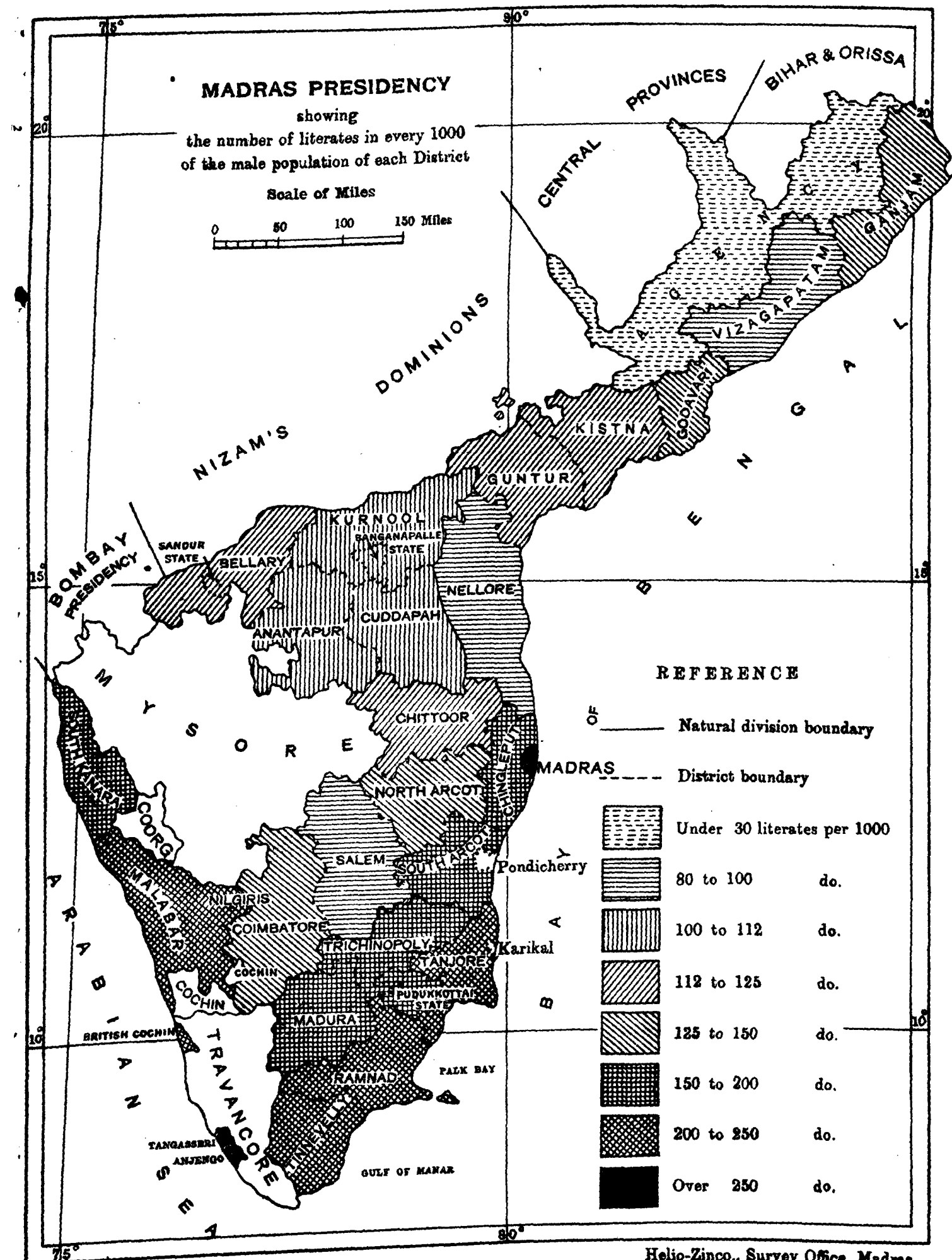
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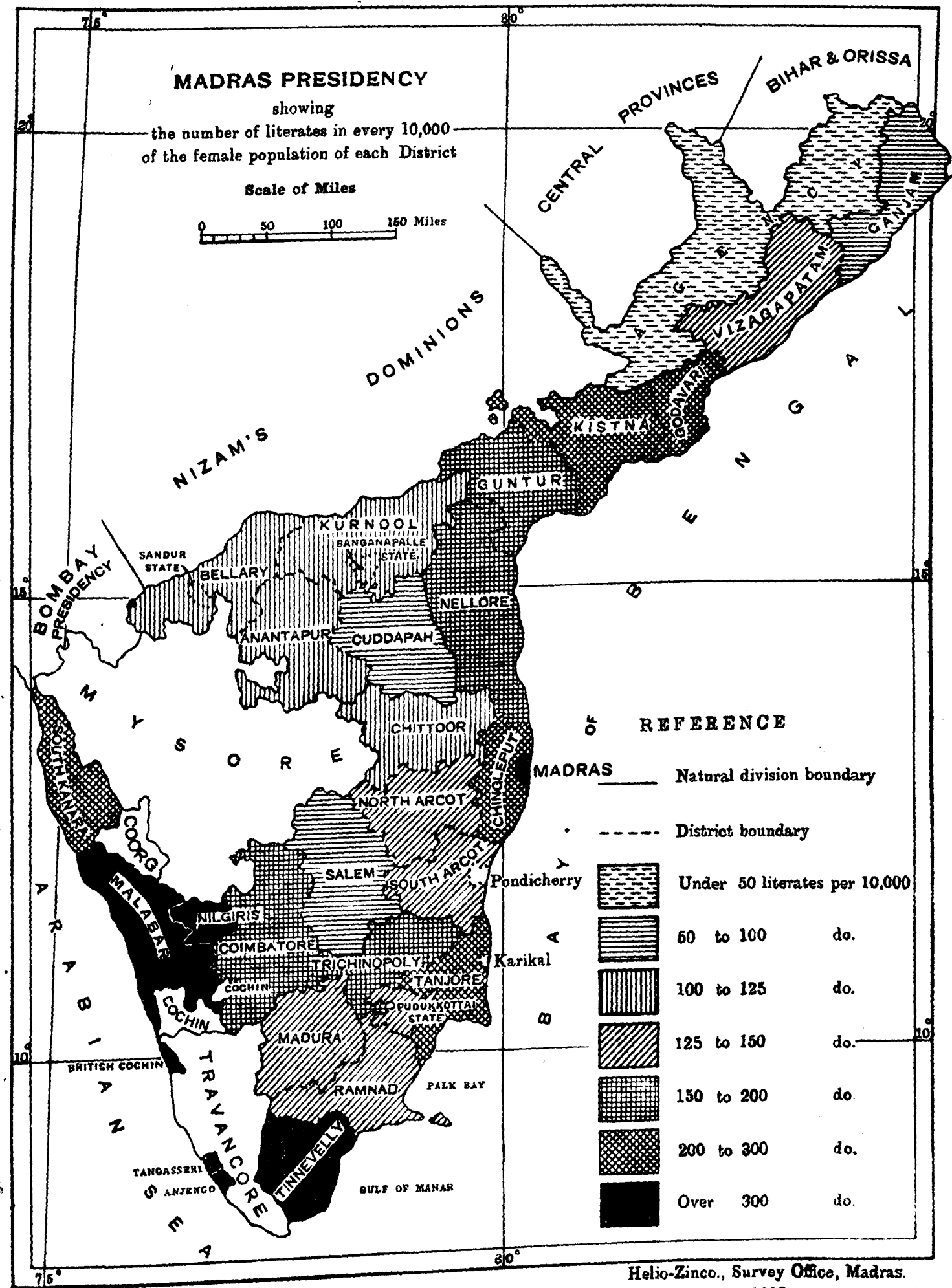
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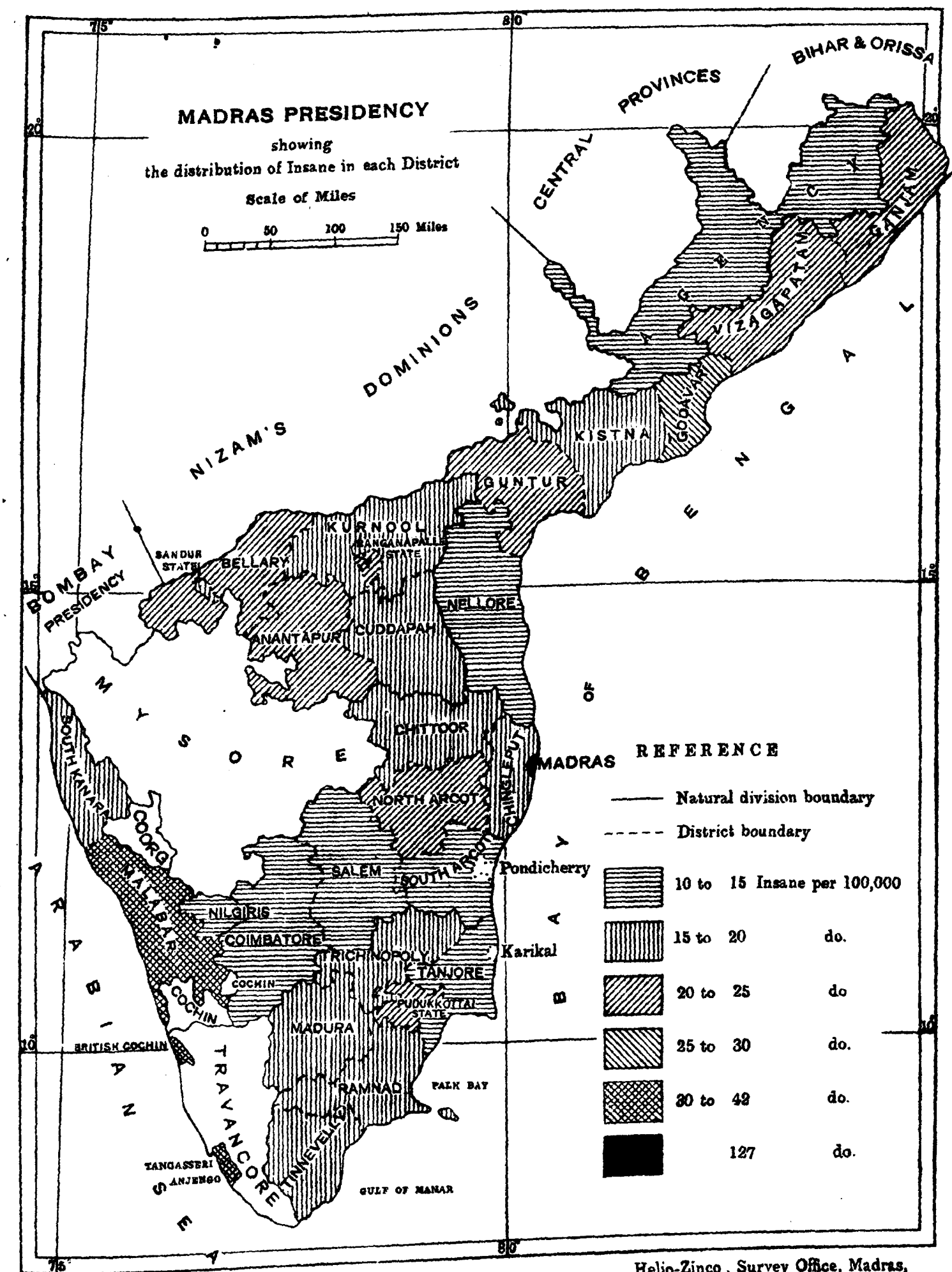


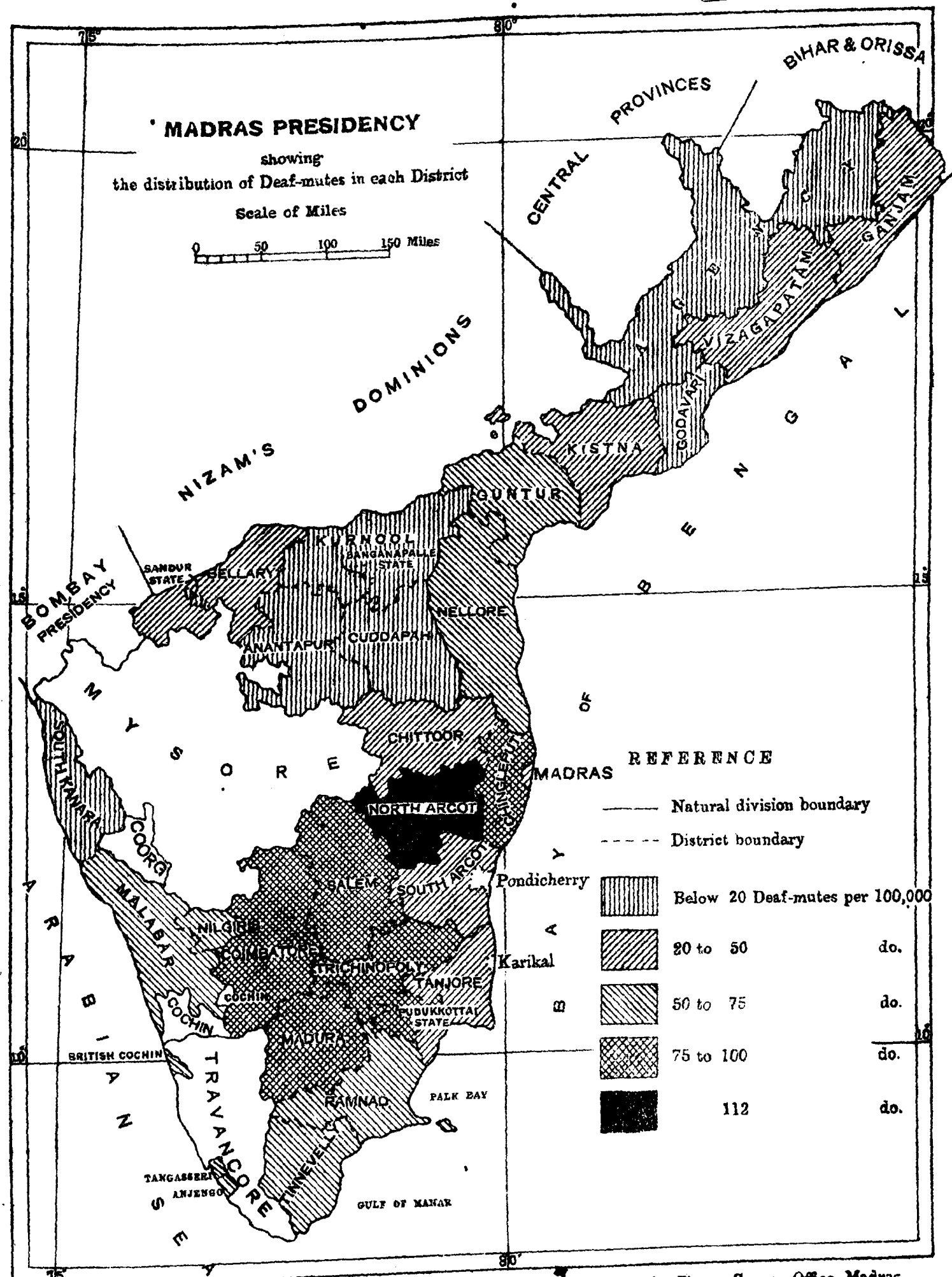
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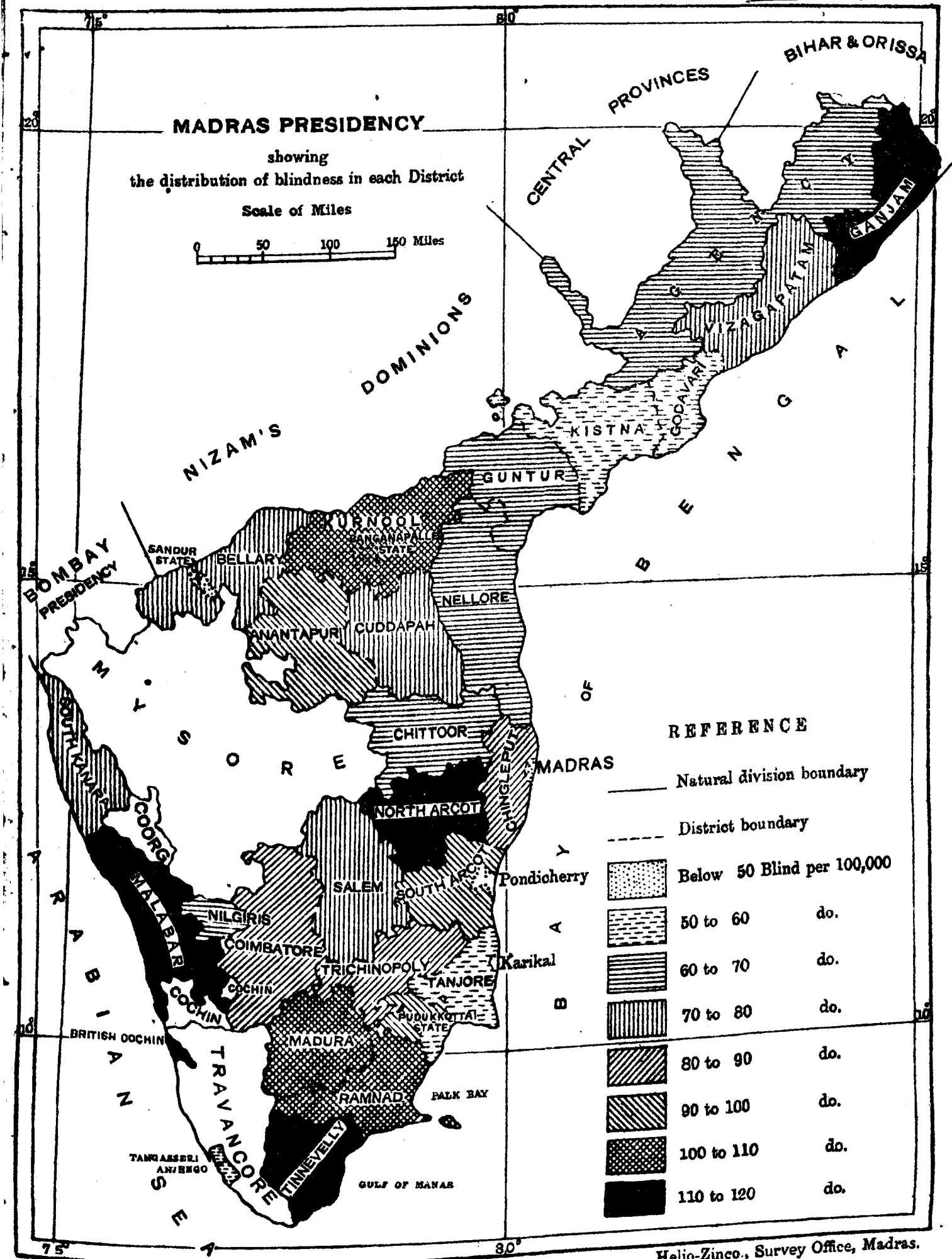
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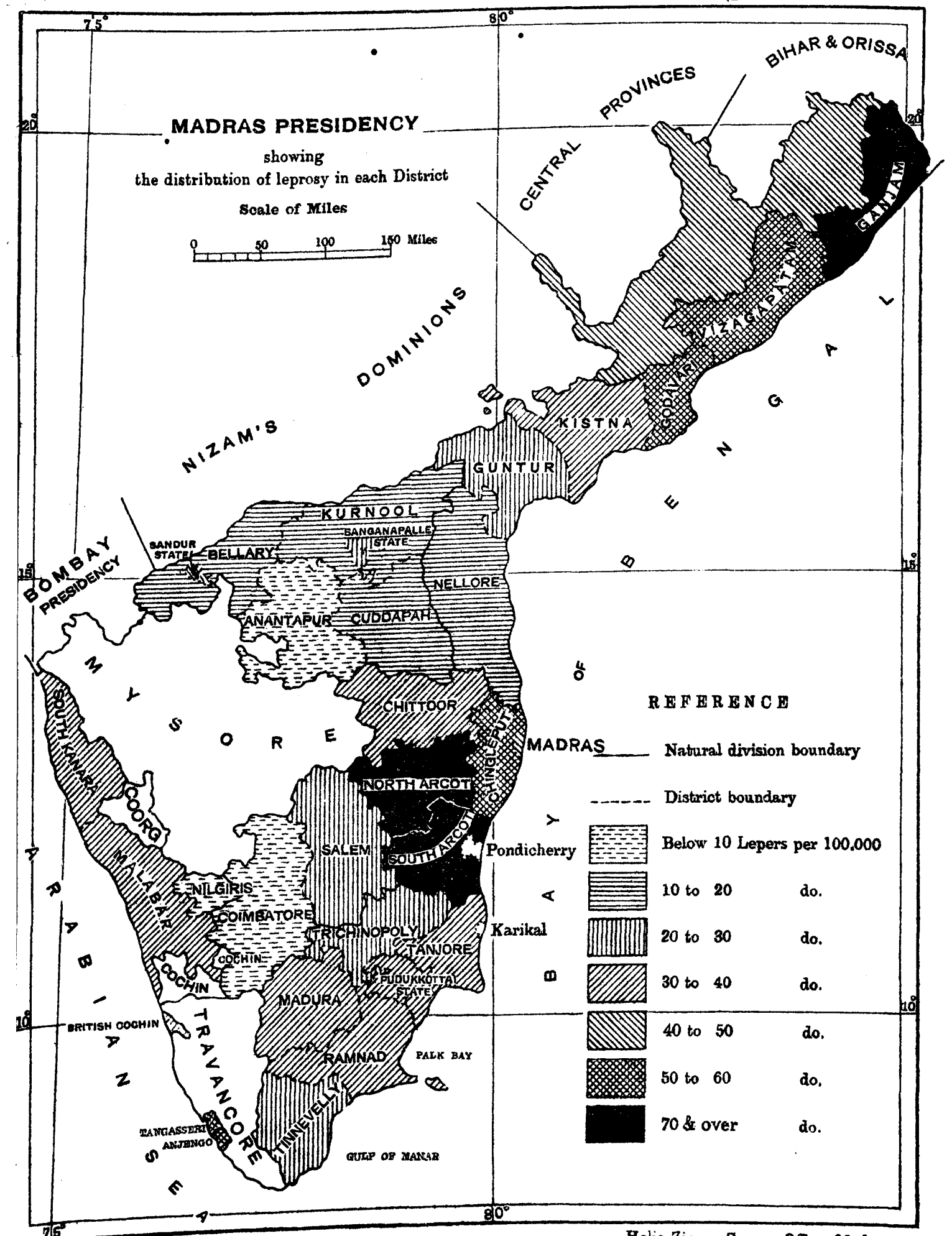






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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921.

MADRAS.

IMPERIAL SERIES, VOLUME XIII. PROVINCIAL SERIES, PART I.

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS.

INTRODUCTION.

THE first attempt to number the people of Madras appears to have been made in the year 1822, when the population of the Presidency was returned as a little less than 13½ millions. But these figures, while they included the population of North Kanara, which now forms part of the Bombay Presidency, omitted the population of Kurnool which was still an independent State.

2. In the year 1836-37, there was another enumeration of the population within the same territorial limits, when it was found that in fifteen years the population had increased by not more than half a million, and in several districts the returns showed an actual decrease. This was ascribed to serious outbreaks of cholera, which occurred between the years 1818 and 1827 and culminated in the year 1833-34 in a most deadly epidemic. A terrible famine had just preceded this outbreak and it was estimated that in the Guntūr district alone more than half the people perished from famine and disease.

3. In the year 1849, the Government of India desired the Local Government to introduce the practice of making an enumeration of the population every five years. The first of these quinquennial returns was made during the official year 1851-52, and the practice was continued regularly until 1871-72 when the quinquennial census was merged in the first imperial census. These early enumerations were carried out through the agency of the village officials; and in the large towns it is probable that the quinquennial enumerations were a matter of estimate rather than of actual computation; for until the imperial census of 1871 no arrangements were made for the appointment of special enumerators in towns.

4. Thus when the Government of India suggested the imperial census of 1871, both the officials and the people of the Madras Presidency were quite familiar with the procedure, and the Government reported in 1868 "there is nothing novel in the idea of the census in this Presidency and there is no reason to anticipate any difficulty in carrying out the wishes of the Government of India." The method by which the first imperial census was taken was very much the same as that followed to-day. The organization of the undertaking was in charge of the Board of Revenue, who after some preliminary discussion and consideration decided that the first thing to be done was to count and mark the houses in each village and to ensure that the inhabitants of every detached hamlet were included within the proper village limits. This work having been completed, it was then decided that the actual enumeration of the people and the filling up of the schedules should extend over a period of not more than fifteen days, and finally when the information required had been obtained for the whole people

in this manner, and the enumerators' work had been checked and tested by the district officials, on the 15th of November 1871 the census papers in every town and village were finally corrected and a special enumeration was made of travellers and of persons not present in any house.

5. The agency employed in villages were the village officers working under the supervision of the superior revenue officers of the district. In municipal towns the arrangements were entrusted to the municipal commissioners. In some of the larger villages and towns extra enumerators had to be employed and they were paid for their trouble. In fact a sum of Rs. 33,000 was paid out to enumerators.

6. The information collected on the schedule was first a description of each house, whether terraced, tiled or thatched; then for each individual the following particulars were recorded: Age, religion, caste, race or country of birth, occupation, and whether able to read and write. For persons below the age of 20 information was also collected as to whether they were attending school or college or were under private tuition; and a column was provided for a note to be made against all blind, deaf, dumb, insane, idiots and lepers. The result of the census was a return of the population at just over 31½ millions or an increase of about 4¼ millions over the returns obtained at the quinquennial census of 1866-67.

7. The second imperial census was held after an interval of 9¼ years on the 17th February 1881. In preparation for this census a committee of experts was appointed by the Government of India to suggest the best system for taking the census and for publishing the results. The committee decided in the main to follow the lines of the 1871 census, to employ, as a rule, the same agency and to continue the practice of having a preliminary census extending over 15 days and a final census which was to be synchronous. Some modifications were made in the schedule, additional information being required as to (1) civil condition; (2) birth-place; (3) language. The result of this census was a decrease of population by nearly half a million, in consequence of the great famine of 1877-78. This famine made its mark in every table compiled at this census. It "stained every column of the returns and compelled allusion on every page of the report." It was estimated that the loss by famine to the population of 1881 was about 3¼ millions; and it made a special mark on the age returns, for the children born in the year 1878-79 were appallingly few. Another feature of the 1881 census was that it cost about Rs. 5 lakhs as compared with Rs. 2,05,000 spent on the census of 1871.

8. The next census was held on the 26th February 1891 when for the first time the States of Travancore and Cochin made their own arrangements to take the census and publish the results. About 150,000 persons were employed as enumerators; in addition to officials many non-officials were employed, most of whom gave their services gratuitously; as no official received any extra remuneration for the census work 99 per cent of the census officers employed were unpaid. It was only in hill and forest tracts that a considerable number of paid enumerators and supervisors were employed. The general procedure was the same as in 1871 and 1881. The preliminary record was written up from the beginning of January onwards. On previous occasions the final record had been made on the morning following the night to which the enumeration related; in 1891, however, the final census was taken on the actual night; the change did not give rise to any difficulty or inaccuracy. Special arrangements were made to publish the main results of the census as quickly as possible and the approximate total of the enumerated population of each district was known on the 18th March. These provisional results fell short of the finally tabulated figures by 15,600 or 0.04 per cent. The result of this census was an increase in the population since 1881 by 4,800,000 persons or 15.6 per cent.

9. The census of 1901 was chiefly remarkable for the introduction of the "slip" system of tabulating the results. This resulted in a great economy,

reducing the expenditure to Rs. 2,85,000 as compared with Rs. 4,72,000 spent in 1891. The actual enumeration was taken in the same way as on former occasions. The final enumeration was held on the night of the 1st March, and the provisional totals, published on the 8th March, were only 0.024 per cent different from the results as finally tabulated. At this census the population was found to have risen by 7.2 per cent.

10. The census of 1911 was remarkable for one new feature, the introduction of a special return of all industrial establishments employing 20 persons and upwards. It cost about the same as that of 1901, and that it did not cost more was due to the fact that the slip system of tabulation used in 1901 was continued without the necessity for wasting time and money on experiments to find out the best way of working it. The population in the decade 1901-1911 rose by 8.3 per cent.

11. The sixth imperial census was taken on the 18th March 1921. Legal authority for the procedure involved was conveyed in the Census Act IV of 1920 and in rules framed by the Government of India and by the Local Government under that Act. The date was selected with reference partly to the state of the moon and partly to the occurrences of fairs and festivals. It is desirable to have moonlight to enable the enumerators to get about, and it is desirable to avoid as far as possible large fairs and festivals which are bound to upset the normal distribution of the population. The Government of India first wished the census to be taken about the time of the full moon in February; but they agreed to postpone it to March when the Madras Government pointed out that if held in February it would coincide with the Mahamagham Festival at Kumbakonam—a festival held only once in twelve years which attracts upwards of half a million people to a town whose normal population is under 60,000.

12. The Administrative Volume of this Report gives a detailed account of the machinery by which the census was taken and the results compiled. It is unnecessary to do more here than to give a brief sketch of the proceedings. Existing administrative divisions such as the village or town are used as far as possible. The first process in the census operations is to get a complete list of all the houses in each village and town. This was easily prepared by the village or municipal officers, who, of course, are familiar with all the local conditions. Since each enumerator is expected to visit every house for which he is responsible in the course of the census night, it is unwise to allot too many houses to each man. Experience has proved that from 25 to 30 houses is about as much as one enumerator will undertake, except in towns where the houses lie close together and where it is usually possible to get a better class of enumerator. Accordingly in villages from 25 to 30 houses were grouped together to form an enumerator's block. Blocks were grouped into circles; each circle contained, as a rule, about 20 blocks and was entrusted to the care of a supervisor; circles again were grouped to form charges; and each charge, which was usually identical with a revenue inspector's firka, was entrusted to a charge superintendent. Municipalities and other large towns were each constituted a charge, with the municipal chairman or some other local official as charge superintendent. A tahsildar was generally responsible for all arrangements in his taluk and was not expected to have any specific charge to look after. Supervisors and charge superintendents were as far as possible selected from Government officials of all departments. In many cases, however, officials ran short and non-official supervisors were appointed; and reports from the districts testify that in almost every case the non-officials did their work no less willingly and no less efficiently than the officials. Altogether 1,536 charge superintendents, 17,399 supervisors and 354,128 enumerators were employed. Almost all these officers were unpaid. It was only enumerators who were required to go far from their homes, for example, the enumerators who were sent from village to village through the Agency or persons who were sent to specially unhealthy places like the Attapadi valley in Malabar district, who were paid for their services. Other census officers were paid their out-of-pocket expenses as they submitted their claims.

13. While this preliminary work of preparing the house lists and forming census divisions was going on in the districts, the Government Press was busy printing the forms required for the enumeration. As soon as the house lists were completed each tahsildar was required to consolidate the information for his taluk and submit it to the Superintendent's office. On receipt of this information orders were given to the Press as to the number of forms to be sent to each taluk.

14. The actual census was taken in the traditional manner. There was a preliminary census which started about the end of January and the final census was taken on the night of 18th March. In certain places it is impossible to carry out the final census at night. For example, throughout the district of Malabar the final census was taken on the morning following the night to which it related. So also in certain hilly tracts in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and South Kanara. In this case the census to all intents and purposes is synchronous, the only difference being that the enumerator goes on his rounds on the following morning instead of on the actual night. There is another class of place, for example, the greater part of the Agency division, the remoter Chenchu gudems in the Nallamalai hills, the Laccadive and Amindivi Islands and certain hill villages in Malabar and South Kanara, where, owing to the illiterate condition of the inhabitants and to the difficulty of moving from place to place, it is impossible to get an adequate number of enumerators to visit each house on any one day or night. The best that can be done in such tracts is to make a record of the normal inhabitants, which may of course differ slightly from the numbers actually present on a stated night. A typical example may be quoted from the Agency division, where an enumerator is appointed for two months and is given a certain number of villages to visit within that period. He visits each of these villages, and at each house in each village he writes up the census record for all people normally resident. By these means we get a return of the *de jure* population though we may not get a perfectly accurate statement of the population present on the census night.

15. Special arrangements have also to be made for the enumeration of travellers by railway, by boat or by road and of large crowds of visitors or pilgrims present at fairs or festivals. At previous censuses it was the practice for the railway administration to undertake the census of their own employees, of all persons living on railway premises, and of travellers by train. In 1921, however, under the orders of the Government of India the railway census was brought within the scope of the ordinary district census administration. Each railway station (except very large stations or colonies which were made charges) was constituted a circle and, as a rule, the station-master or assistant station-master was both supervisor and enumerator. By this means the railway employees had the advantage of the same training in the census procedure as was given to other supervisors and enumerators. The result of the change is everywhere reported to have been satisfactory. Travellers by road are enumerated by the police and toll-gate attendants. Travellers by boat are enumerated at fixed points on rivers or canals generally by Public Works Department subordinates specially posted for the occasion.

16. On the morning after the census each supervisor was instructed to gather his enumerators and to see that each enumerator compiled an abstract for the population with which he dealt. From these enumerators' abstracts, each supervisor compiled an abstract for his circle which he sent off by the quickest possible method to the taluk office. There the tahsildar compiled an abstract for his taluk which, as soon as it was completed, he despatched to the Collector's office, where the abstract for the district was worked out. As soon as the Collector had completed his district abstract he wired the result to Madras and also to the Census Commissioner at Simla. The first of these telegrams reached Madras on Monday, 21st March and the last on the night of 23rd March, so that it was possible to publish the provisional results on the 24th March, so that it was published differed from the finally tabulated results by less than 0.01 per cent.

17. As soon as possible the enumeration schedules were despatched to central offices, where the tabulation was to be made. The slip system introduced to India in 1901 and continued in 1911 was again adopted on this occasion. Nine offices were organized, one at Berhampur for the Oriya and Telugu schedules of the Agency division and the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam; two other Telugu offices were located in Madras; there was a Kanarese office at Bellary, a Malayalam office at Malappuram, two Tamil offices in Tanjore, one Tamil office and one office, partly Tamil and partly English, in Madras. Each of the offices was placed in charge of a deputy superintendent, an officer borrowed in most cases from the Revenue Department. An office was organized in a certain number of sections according to the amount of work entrusted to it. The largest number of sections in any office was eleven and the smallest was four. Each section consisted of one supervisor, three checkers and from 20 to 25 clerks. The maximum number of men employed in these offices was 2,468.

18. The work to be done fell into three stages:—(1) Abstraction or copying of details from enumeration schedules on to the slips; (2) Tabulation or successive sortings of the slips in order to obtain materials for the various Imperial tables; (3) Compilation or the posting and addition of the results of the several sortings. The copying of the slips was started in most offices on 11th April 1921, and was finished in all offices by the first week in July. The earliest date on which the sorting began in any office was 25th May 1921. The compilation proceeded as far as possible *pari passu* with sorting. The first Imperial tables were prepared and sent to the Press on 15th October 1921, and the last was sent on 9th May 1922.

19. The tabulation and compilation had to be done in considerably more detail than on previous occasions; the Local Self-Government Department required certain statistics for municipalities tabulated by wards; the age tables were required separately for taluks and towns; and the Government also required the caste statistics to be tabulated by taluks and towns. The multiplication of compilation sheets and registers necessitated by the demand for these additional details inevitably prolonged the work beyond the period occupied in 1911–12. But by the end of July 1922 when the census office closed, all the tables had been finally approved, all except one chapter of this report had been written, sent to the Press, and passed in proof, and all volumes of village statistics had long been completed.

20. Two accounts are maintained for expenditure on account of the census; the departmental account shows everything paid out in connexion with the work; while in the treasury account certain abatements are admitted such as salaries, which must in any case be paid whether the men are employed on a census or on some other work. From April 1920 to the end of July 1922 the departmental accounts show an expenditure of four lakhs eighty-two thousand rupees, while the treasury account shows eighty-eight thousand rupees less. Adding the estimated cost of printing this report and other charges which have still to be met, and deducting recoveries from municipalities, from the sale of paper, furniture and calculating machines, the total cost of the census may be put down at five lakhs fifteen thousand rupees on departmental account, or four lakhs twenty-seven thousand rupees on treasury account. This works out at about Rs. 12-1-0 per 1,000 of population, as compared with about Rs. 6-4-0 in 1911. The census of England and Wales in 1911 cost £5-8-8 per 1,000 of the population.

21. The cost of the 1921 census was inevitably greater than that of the census of 1911. The heaviest item of expenditure is the maintenance of the large abstraction offices, of which the establishment in 1921 cost about two and a half lakhs as against one lakh and sixty thousand rupees in 1911. Salaries have almost doubled in the decade and so has the cost of printing and paper.

22. Acknowledgments are due to many who have helped both in the enumeration and in the preparation of this report. To Collectors and other district officers, the task of enumeration comes as a troublesome addition to an already

full day's work. Yet it is hardly an exaggeration to say that census matters invariably received prompt and careful attention; and any success which attended the enumeration is to be attributed to the admirable arrangements made by Collectors and their assistants. The superintendents of the abstraction offices had special difficulties to face. An officer in control of 250 men must always have an anxious time; but on this occasion the anxiety was increased by the fact that in every one of these census offices there were at times murmurs and threats of a strike, while in Madras, Berhampur and Bellary the threats were actually carried out and the clerks refused to work under the conditions laid down. The superintendents in every case were firm, and in due course the clerks saw that their efforts were vain, and sought for re-employment. Apart from these special difficulties the superintendents managed their offices with energy and skill; to Mr. S. Dandapani Ayyar's experience of no less than two previous censuses I am especially indebted; his suggestions for improving details of the work in the abstraction offices and his assistance in the final compilation of the tables were of outstanding value. Much credit is due to Mr. T. P. Kunhiraman and his subordinates at Malappuram for the part they played. The census office was located in the empty barracks and work was in full swing when the Māppilla rebellion broke out; Malappuram was in the very centre of the disturbed area and for more than a week was cut off by the rebels. Many of the supervisors and clerks were naturally anxious about their relatives and wanted to go home; so the office had to be closed. Then when the troops made their way through to Malappuram of course they required the barracks; and the census office was moved to the travellers' bungalow. With all these difficulties to face Mr. Kunhiraman was able to reopen his office after an interval of ten days and on the re-opening day there were only three absentees. Of many others who did good work space permits me to mention only Mr. S. Shanmukham Pillai, another veteran of 1911, who kept the accounts and managed the office.

23. The maps and one of the diagrams which illustrate this report were prepared in the Madras Survey Office, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging the assistance received from successive Directors of Survey both in the preparation and printing of the maps and also in the loan of a draftsman to plot the diagrams.

24. Finally, my heaviest debt is to Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Green and Mr. Marsh of the Government Press and to their staff, from whom at every stage I have received all possible consideration and help. The census involves an enormous mass of work for the Press. Forms are required by the million for the enumeration, and by the thousand for the abstraction offices; and the printing of this report and tables demands the greatest care and accuracy. The Press replied to every request with unfailing courtesy and promptitude, and to its resource and skill the present volumes bear eloquent testimony.

Mr. S. Dandapani Ayyar.
" T. J. Abboyi Nayudu.
" Mahammad Taj-ud-din Sahib.
" R. Srinivasa Varada Ayyangar.
" J. H. Honaman.
" T. P. Kunhiraman.
" B. Ananda Baliga.
" Sriman D. Mahanty.
" P. V. Subba Rao.

CHAPTER I.—DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

THE area dealt with in this report is the Presidency of Madras. The southernmost province of India, Madras is bounded on the east, south and west by the sea. On the north it touches the Presidency of Bombay, the States of Mysore and Hyderabad, the Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. Within these limits are included not only the districts under direct British rule, but also the five States of Travancore, Cochin, Pudukkōttai, Banganapalle and Sandūr. From 1891 onwards the States of Travancore and Cochin, though they have been in direct political relations with the Government of Madras, have had their own census organization and published their own reports; and consequently the figures for these States find no place in the reports for Madras. On this occasion the State of Pudukkōttai has done its own tabulation and is publishing a report of its own; but the statistics for this State as well as those for the smaller States of Banganapalle and Sandūr are included in this report.

The Madras Presidency

2. During the last decade there have been no changes in the boundary of the Presidency. Nor have there been any considerable changes in the boundaries of the districts into which it is divided for administrative purposes. The principal change has been the separation of the Agency tracts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari from those districts and the formation of a separate administrative unit called the Agency division. The boundaries of a few other districts, for example, Chittoor, North Arcot, Madura and Rāmnād have undergone slight changes; and the taluk of Nāmakkal, which, in 1910, was transferred from the Salem to the Trichinopoly district, has now been transferred back to Salem. New taluks have been formed in the districts of Ganjām, Kistna, Chingleput, Salem, Trichinopoly and South Kanara, and this has involved revision of the boundaries of other taluks in these districts.

Changes in area

3. To describe in detail each of the twenty-seven districts into which the Presidency is divided for administrative purposes would be a bewildering and fruitless task. In 1911 the districts were grouped into six natural divisions, the distinctive characteristics of each of which are graphically depicted at the beginning of Chapter I of the 1911 report. The same grouping is adopted in the present report and it is unnecessary to do more than to give a brief description of the divisions.

The natural divisions

4. The Agency division, as its name indicates, comprises what were formerly the Agency tracts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari, a primitive country consisting almost entirely of jungle and low hills, deficient in communications, devastated by fever, sparsely populated by uncivilized tribes who speak languages of their own, are reluctant to leave their own country, and depend for their livelihood almost entirely on sporadic cultivation.

The Agency

5. The plains below the Agency hills constitute the East Coast North division, which includes the wealthy deltas of the Gōdāvari and Kistna rivers. Parts of the district of Ganjām and the uplands of Kistna and Guntūr have been affected by famine during the decade. But on the whole the division has an adequate rainfall and is sufficiently protected by irrigation to guarantee its prosperity except in very abnormal seasons.

The East Coast North

6. Passing westwards we come to the Deccan division which comprises the four districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur and the States of Banganapalle and Sandūr. Situated in the middle of the peninsula where it gets the full benefit of neither monsoon, this division must always have a struggle to maintain its population. The prosperity of all these districts is immediately affected by even a comparatively small shortage of rainfall, while Bellary and Anantapur especially are seldom free if not from the reality, at least from the

The Deccan

haunting apprehension of famine, and from the epidemics which come in famine's train. During the past decade these districts have all lost in population and Bellary especially has been very badly hit. The epidemic of influenza took greater toll in these districts than in other parts of the Presidency, and in addition to the abnormal mortality from this cause Bellary and Anantapur were at the end of the decade visited by famine.

The East Coast Central 7. To the south of the Deccan we come to the East Coast Central division and here we first see the Tamil country, where a more generous rainfall and greater fertility of soil, coupled with the greater industry of the Tamil peasant, give the country an air of much greater prosperity.

The East Coast South 8. Further south in the East Coast South division the prosperity is still more evident in the thickly populated deltas of the Cauvery and Tambraparni as well as in the rich cotton fields of Madura and Tinnevely.

The West Coast 9. But the wealthiest division of the Presidency is beyond doubt the West Coast where with an abundant rainfall nature produces from the soil sufficient wealth to support a teeming population with hardly any exertion on their part. A general summary giving the main statistical features of each of these divisions is given in Appendix I to this report.

Reference to statistics 10. The area and population of each district and State are given in Imperial Table I. Provincial Table I at the end of Volume II gives the area and population of each taluk. At the end of this chapter are seven subsidiary tables in which the salient features of the statistics regarding the density and movement of the population are exhibited in a more convenient form.

Definition of population 11. By "population" is meant the people actually present within the area specified on the date of the census. Thus the population enumerated on Friday, 18th March 1921, in the several areas into which the Presidency is divided includes the residents, both permanent and temporary, the inmates of institutions such as hospitals, jails, etc., persons on board the ships which were in the ports on the census night or which arrived from elsewhere within a period of fifteen days after the census and which could not prove that they had been enumerated at a previous port of call; it also includes vagrants, visitors and pilgrims gathered at fairs and festivals. Persons engaged in night work were, as a rule, counted as belonging to the population of the place from which they started in the evening or to which they returned the following morning, while travellers were included in the population of the place at which special arrangements were made to enumerate them. The above remarks apply to the greater part of the Presidency in which the census was synchronous. In the non-synchronous tracts such as the Agency and other inaccessible hill villages, and in the Laccadive and Amindivi islands, no attempt was made to ascertain the actual population present on the census night. All that was attempted in these places was to obtain a record of the normal or *de jure* population.

De facto and de jure population 12. From the last column of Imperial Table III it is seen that the number of travellers enumerated in the whole Presidency was only 41,334 or less than one per mille of the total population; and of these travellers it may safely be assumed that the majority were permanent residents of some part of the Presidency. Thus taking the population of the Presidency as a whole, the difference between the *de facto* and the *de jure* population is not sufficient to warrant the attempt which is made in some European countries to obtain the returns, not only of the persons actually present in each area at the time of the census, but also of all the usual inhabitants of the area whether present or not, persons who usually live in other places but who happened to be within the area on the census date being excluded.

Summary of the statistics 13. The total number of persons enumerated in the Madras Presidency on the 18th March 1921 was 42,794,155. This is an increase of 923,995 over the number returned in March 1911, which corresponds to a decennial rate of increase of 2.2 per cent. This is the lowest rate of increase met with since the census of

1881, when the Presidency was suffering from the effects of the great famine of 1877-78, as shown by the following table:—

Population at each census since 1871.

	Population.			Variation since last census.	Decennial variation per cent of population.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
1871	31,638,276	15,893,962	15,742,314	...	...
1881	31,181,940	15,426,698	15,755,242	- 454,336	- 1.6
1891	36,064,408	17,828,047	18,236,361	+ 4,882,468	+ 15.7
1901	38,653,558	19,054,012	19,599,546	+ 2,589,150	+ 7.2
1911	41,870,160	20,806,008	21,064,152	+ 3,216,602	+ 8.3
1921	42,794,155	21,100,158	21,693,997	+ 923,995	+ 2.2

14. The population is distributed over the natural divisions as shown in the margin; the three East Coast divisions between them contain 77.4 per cent of the population, 10.5 per cent are in the West Coast districts, 8.6 per cent in the Deccan, and 3.5 per cent in the Agency. Fifty-two per cent of the population are found in the East Coast Central and South divisions which

Distribution of population by natural divisions.

	Population.	Per cent of total population.
Agency	1,496,358	3.5
East Coast North	10,868,740	25.4
Deccan	3,669,463	8.6
East Coast Central	11,996,687	28.0
East Coast South	10,286,231	24.0
West Coast	4,478,676	10.5

are preponderatingly Tamil; 34 per cent are contained in the East Coast North and Deccan divisions which, except for parts of Ganjam which are Oriyā and the western taluks of Bellary which are mainly Kanarese, constitute the Telugu or Andhra country. Thus the Tamil country has a distinct numerical superiority over any other part of the Presidency.

15. Nine districts now contain a population over 2,000,000 each, as against only six in 1911. Trichinopoly district which in 1911 had 2,107,029 inhabitants has now only 1,902,838 on account of the transfer of Namakkal taluk back to Salem which brings Salem over the 2,000,000 limit. The districts of Kistna, North Arcot and Madura have by a natural increase of population gained their place in the list. It may be noticed that of these nine districts, no less than six belong to the Tamil country, two are Telugu, and one is Malayalam. Except the four Deccan districts, Madras, the Nilgiris and Anjengo, each of the other British districts has a population ranging between 1 and 2 millions. The average population of a British district is 1,567,370.

District.	Population.
Malabar	3,098,871
Tanjore	2,326,265
South Arcot	2,320,085
Visagapatam	2,331,874
Coimbatore	2,219,848
Kistna	2,133,314
Salem	2,112,034
North Arcot	2,065,594
Madura	2,007,082

16. Of 244 taluks under British rule, 1 (Ponnāni in Malabar district) has a population over 500,000; 3 (2 in Malabar and 1 in Madura) have between 400,000 and 500,000 inhabitants; 17 number between 300,000 and 400,000, of which 3 are in Malabar, and 13 in the Tamil country; of 66 taluks with between 200,000 and 300,000 inhabitants each, 4 are on the West Coast, 16 are in the East Coast North division, and the rest in the East Coast Central and South divisions. Of the remaining taluks 98 have a population above 100,000 and 59 have less than 100,000 each. The average population of a taluk in British territory is 173,226.

17. Before proceeding to investigate and discuss the density and movement of the population it is desirable to survey briefly the circumstances during the

past decade which have exerted an influence, favourable or the reverse, on the population.

The past decade: the seasons

18. The early years of the decade 1911-1921 were in the main favourable to cultivation and to the prosperity of the country. The monsoons on the whole were adequate and generally speaking crops matured satisfactorily. The annual rainfall was sufficient every year, though in 1911 and 1913 the south-west, and in 1911 and 1914 the north-east, monsoon gave less rain than the average. The quantity of rain in each year of the decade is shown in the statement below:—

Rainfall in inches.

Year.	South-west monsoon (June to September).	North-east monsoon (October to December).	Dry weather (January to March).	Hot weather (April and May)
Average of 46 years ending 1915	25.13	14.40	1.37	3.90
1911	22.24	14.12	0.64	2.96
1912	26.25	16.55	0.46	3.43
1913	21.27	17.18	0.46	4.10
1914	28.81	14.01	4.83	3.81
1915	26.98	15.84	0.17	3.13
1916	29.77	16.92	2.70	3.85
1917	29.52	15.12	3.83	6.13
1918	18.27	15.87	1.91	3.90
1919	25.70	18.06	3.63	3.79
1920	21.58	17.39	3.39	3.89
Average for the decade	24.83	16.09	2.11	3.75

Some damage was caused by floods in a few districts in 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1916, and cyclones did great havoc in the districts of Ganjam (1911 and 1914), Vizagapatam (1914) and South Arcot (1916). The year 1918-19, however, was most unfavourable. The south-west monsoon was a general failure being short in every district. On this account the area under cultivation at the end of this monsoon was everywhere below the average of the previous years; but the deficiency was most striking in the Deccan, where dry cultivation was 78 per cent and wet cultivation 73 per cent below the average of the previous five years. The situation was rendered worse by the delay of the north-east monsoon. The area cropped fell from nearly 39 million acres in 1917 to a little over 36 millions in 1918-19 and of the area cropped unirrigated land yielded little or nothing. The following statement shows the area under each of the principal crops in each year of the decade:—

Statement showing areas of principal food and commercial crops (in thousands of acres).

	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Food crops—										
Paddy	10,289	10,944	10,678	10,876	11,230	11,533	11,655	10,469	11,648	11,096
Cholam	5,163	5,220	5,790	5,102	5,525	4,761	4,890	5,069	5,408	5,322
Cumbu	3,384	3,606	3,273	3,482	3,873	3,410	3,309	3,080	3,265	3,012
Ragi	2,448	2,600	2,489	2,432	2,529	2,399	2,402	2,386	2,479	2,561
Commercial crops—										
Gingelly	887	824	809	861	823	779	832	681	881	753
Groundnut	1,299	1,456	1,606	1,866	1,136	1,796	1,415	1,001	1,144	1,600
Castors	576	544	518	463	561	548	489	396	475	891
Sugarcane	108	99	84	74	95	114	127	123	93	103
Cotton	2,676	2,389	2,697	2,087	2,080	2,168	2,700	2,133	2,339	2,123
Indigo	90	67	55	72	222	400	324	144	101	113
Tobacco	192	206	208	227	216	208	208	236	228	201
Total	27,114	27,955	28,208	27,542	28,070	28,176	28,441	26,666	28,151	27,153
Total cultivated area	37,380	39,120	38,344	38,080	39,175	39,052	38,821	36,047	38,210	37,553

The tracts worst affected were the East Coast North and Deccan divisions and the districts of Chittoor and Salem. It was only in the Ganjam and Kistna districts, however, that famine relief had to be undertaken, and in Kistna district the distress was very slight and confined to part of one taluk. In Ganjam there was severe distress over more than 1,000 square miles; and at the worst period, in October 1919, the number in receipt of daily relief was over 150,000.

19. The latter half of the decade was marked by a rise in prices due to the world shortage of food supplies consequent on the war. As always happens, the interval between the rise in prices and the rise in wages which inevitably followed, was marked by considerable distress amongst the labouring population. The rise in the price of the principal food-grains is illustrated clearly in the following statement:—

Prices of staple food-grains.

(In terms of Imperial seers of 80 tolas per rupee.)

Year.	Rice.	Ragi.	Cholam.	Cumbu.
Average of 15 years ending 1910	10.2	17.8	17.4	16.8
1911	9.3	15.7	14.6	15.1
1912	7.5	13.5	12.5	12.2
1913	7.4	13.5	12.7	12.6
1914	7.7	13.8	13.5	12.9
1915	8.2	15.1	14.8	14.3
1916	7.9	14.8	14.6	13.6
1917	7.8	14.0	12.8	12.9
1918	6.9	12.0	9.9	10.5
1919	4.7	6.9	6.5	6.6
1920	4.6	6.7	6.6	6.4
Average of 1911-1920	7.2	12.6	11.8	11.7

20. The public health of the decade follows the same course as the rainfall and the prices, that is to say, during the early years of the decade and up to 1917 conditions were generally favourable, though in 1914 the death-rate was above the average owing to cholera which was prevalent in all parts of the Presidency except the Agency and the West Coast divisions. The mortality due to certain diseases, such as cholera, small-pox, fever, dysentery and plague are set out in a subsidiary statement at the end of Chapter V of this report, where also will be found a statement illustrating the birth and death rates of the various divisions of the Presidency. These rates for the Presidency as a whole are noted in the margin. The most striking feature of them is that, while in 1917, the birth-rate of the Presidency was 32.4 per mille and the death-rate was 26.2 per mille, in 1918 the birth-rate fell to 28.9 per mille, while the death-rate rose to 43.1 per mille. This sudden shock to the population of the Presidency was due to the epidemic of influenza which broke out in July 1918 and rapidly spread all over the Presidency until it reached its climax in the months of October, November and December of that year. It is difficult to ascertain the

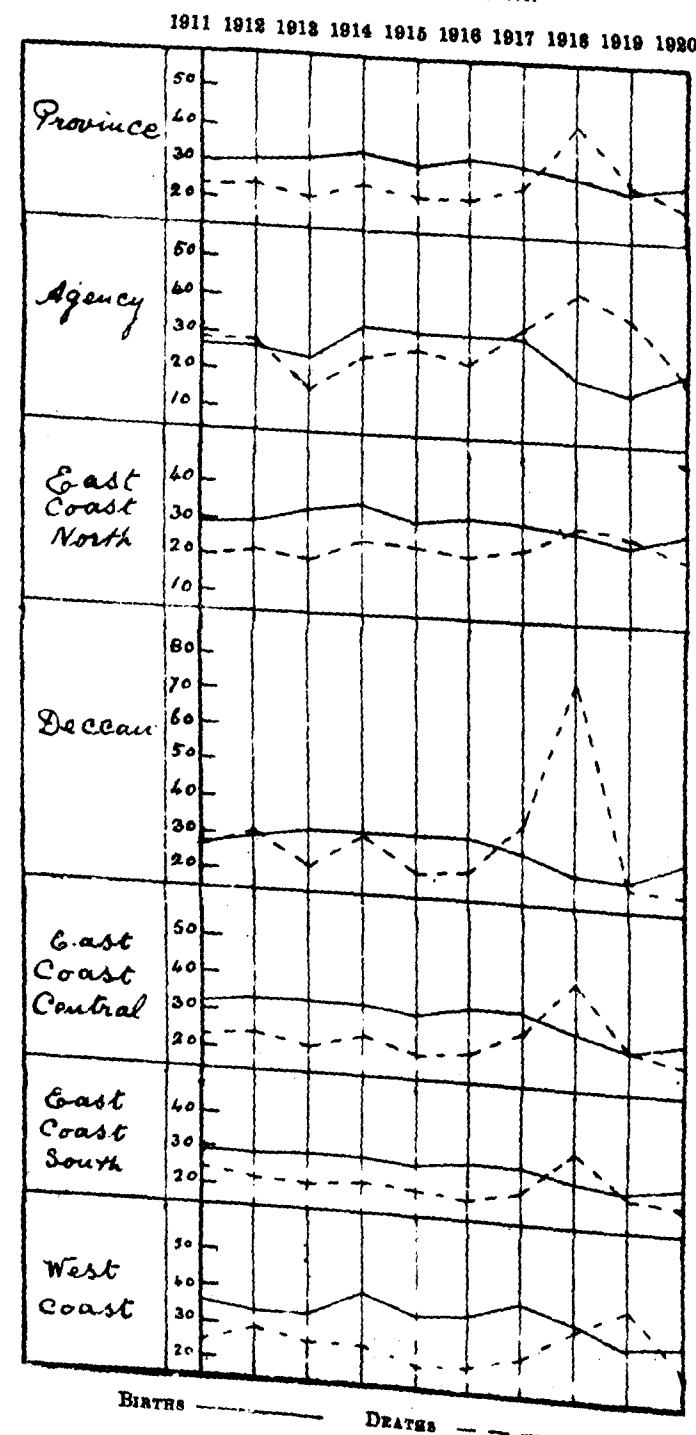
Public health

Birth-rate per mille. Death-rate per mille.

1911	30.4	23.1
1912	30.9	24.3
1913	32.2	21.4
1914	33.5	24.9
1915	31.2	22.0
1916	32.5	21.9
1917	32.4	26.2
1918	28.9	43.1
1919	25.5	27.2
1920	28.4	21.8

exact number of deaths due to this cause; most of the deaths from influenza were recorded as due to fever; but there is no doubt that many of them were shown under the head of the "respiratory" diseases and so forth. The epidemic died down in the early months of 1919, but reappeared about the middle of the year, when, however, its ravages were neither so widespread nor so fatal as in the previous year. In spite of high prices which still continued everywhere there was a slight recovery in 1919 except in the West Coast division where a severe visitation of cholera and dysentery sent the death-rate up even higher than it had been in 1918. The birth and death rates for each natural division are compared in the following diagram, which shows clearly what a disastrous year 1918 was, and how it affected the Deccan worse than any other part of the Presidency:—

Diagram showing the yearly number of births and deaths per mille in each natural division.



21. The question has been asked why both the birth and death rates in Madras are lower than in any other part of India. The average birth and death rates per mille during the last decade in each of the principal provinces of India are given in the margin. It will be seen that the provinces in which the rates are highest are the Central Provinces, the Punjab and the United Provinces. In 1911 the number of married women aged 15-40 to 100 women of all ages

Province.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
Assam	32.3	31.3
Bengal	32.8	31.1
Bihar and Orissa	38.8	35.2
Bombay	34.2	30.9
Burma	33.5	27.6
Central Provinces	45.5	44.2
Delhi	48.1	48.0
Madras	30.7	25.6
North-West Frontier Province	32.8	30.3
Punjab	43.8	36.6
United Provinces	42.2	40.2

in these three provinces was 36, 34 and 35 against only 32 in Madras; while the proportion of children to 100 females aged 15-40 in the three provinces was 160, 183 and 150 as compared with 165 in Madras. It appears thus that Madras contains a smaller proportion of married women of reproductive age, though its proportion of children to women of that age is slightly higher. Again the number of female deaths per thousand male deaths during age-periods 5-15 and 15-30 shows that the mortality of women before and at the child-bearing ages is considerably higher in Madras than in any other province.

Average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.

Province.	Age-period.	5-15.	15-30.
Central Provinces	...	881	1,100
Punjab	...	1,055	1,010
United Provinces	...	897	1,080
Madras	...	923	1,222

22. It does not appear that, generally speaking, the registration of births and deaths in the various districts of Madras is badly defective. An attempt has been made to test the figures by taking the number of births in the year 1920, and deducting from them the reported number of deaths of infants below one year of age. The remainder is compared with the population returned at the census as less than one year old. In three districts (Agency, South Arcot and Nellore) the variation is over 20,000 (both sexes together). As regards the Agency the variation is explained by the fact that the registration of vital statistics is in force only in a very limited part of that division. As regards the district of Nellore the Sanitary Commissioner in his annual administration report has noticed the smallness of the returns and has pointed out that they must be incomplete; and a similar explanation must account for the big variation in South Arcot district and also for a smaller though still excessive deficiency in the vital statistics of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Tanjore, Malabar and South Kanara. But in spite of this there is such a reasonably close approximation of the population as deduced from the vital statistics to the population as ascertained by the census that the whole burden of the variation between the birth and death rates of Madras and those of other parts of India cannot fairly be laid on the incompleteness of the Madras vital statistics.

23. Another possible explanation for the variation is the constant emigration from Madras of males at the reproductive ages. It is also possible that the universal custom in Madras of intermarriage of cousins may affect injuriously the reproductive powers of the people. Other things being equal a low death-rate is a natural consequence of a low birth-rate. Thus the lowness of the birth and death rates of Madras compared with the rates reported in certain other provinces of India, is mainly due to (1) the smaller proportion of married women at reproductive ages; (2) a great excess of deaths of women at these ages; (3) a constant flow of emigration on the part of males at these ages; and (4) possibly in some measure to constant in-breeding.

24. As we have seen, the census of 1921 has given an increase of 923,995, 494,150 males and 429,845 females, over that of 1911. The interval between the census was 8 days more than 10 years; the date in 1911 was March 10th and in 1921 March 18th. The statistics of birth and death are compiled by calendar years; but for all practical purposes this difference of dates may be ignored.

The variation according to the vital statistics compares as shown in the margin with that arrived at by the census. The difference is considerable and exceeds that in any other province of India except the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa. The circumstances which have contributed to it are (1) the fact that vital statistics are not registered in all parts of the Presidency, e.g., in most of the Agency; (2) defective registration of deaths during epidemics of influenza, cholera and plague; (3) extensive emigration induced by bad seasons at the close of the decade. Subsidiary table 5 gives the comparison for each district, and for the natural as well as the actual population. From it we see that about 369,000 or more than one-third of the difference is accounted for by emigration; and in fact more than this number will be accounted for in this way when the returns of persons born in Madras and enumerated out of India are complete.

Increase according to	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Vital statistics ...	2,000,446	1,083,984	916,512
Census ...	923,995	494,150	429,845
Difference ...	1,076,451	589,784	486,667

The influenza epidemic

25. We must now revert to the subject of influenza, and make an attempt to estimate its effect in different parts of the Presidency. The statement in the margin compares for each natural division the death-rate from fever in 1918 with the average death-rate of the five years 1913-1917.

Natural division.	Average death-rate by fever from 1913-1917.	Death-rate by fever in 1918.	Percentage increase.
Madras Presidency...	7.4	22.4	202.7
Agency ...	18.5	35.4	91.4
East Coast North ...	12.6	25.7	104.0
Deccan ...	8.7	50.8	483.9
East Coast Central.	4.3	19.9	362.8
East Coast South ...	4.6	13.4	191.3
West Coast ...	7.8	15.9	103.8

26. The increase in the actual number of deaths was about 600,000, which is the number quoted by the Sanitary Commissioner in his report for 1918 as a moderate estimate of the number of victims to influenza in the second half of that year. We see from these figures that the natural divisions which suffered worst were the Deccan, the East Coast Central and the East Coast South. We shall have reason later, when discussing the statistics by age, sex and civil condition, to suggest that in point of fact the Agency division suffered just as much as the Deccan. This does not appear from the vital statistics, because registration is enforced only in a very small portion of the Agency division. In 16 out of the 27 districts of the Madras Presidency, the death-rate from fever rose in the year 1918 by over 100 per cent. These 16 districts are—

Vizagapatam ...	116.6	Chingleput ...	372.9
Kistna ...	121.3	North Arcot ...	706.9
Guntūr ...	105.0	Coimbatore ...	617.9
Cuddapah ...	246.9	South Arcot ...	118.4
Kurnool ...	245.5	Tanjore ...	385.7
Bellary ...	1,328.5	Madura ...	238.3
Anantapur ...	1,410.0	Nilgiris ...	380.0
Madras ...	148.9	South Kanara ...	142.7

This shows clearly that the districts of Bellary and Anantapur were the worst affected. In Bellary the actual increase in the number of deaths from fever was nearly 55,000, while in Anantapur it was about 41,000. The only other district where there was an increase approximating to these figures is Vizagapatam where it was nearly 47,000.

27. The following statement shows that the epidemic of influenza was more fatal to females than to males.

	Death from fever.		Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths in normal years.
	Males.	Females.		
Vizagapatam ...	44,432	46,238	1,041	985
Kistna ...	19,034	20,263	1,064	953
Guntūr ...	20,311	21,165	1,042	965
Cuddapah ...	17,176	17,850	1,039	965
Kurnool ...	25,911	26,061	1,003	960
Bellary ...	27,663	31,260	1,130	926
Anantapur ...	20,527	23,016	1,117	960
Madras ...	2,510	3,154	1,249	1,070
Chingleput ...	11,814	13,339	1,179	1,033
North Arcot ...	21,421	24,467	1,142	1,000
Coimbatore ...	21,158	21,270	1,005	998
South Arcot ...	12,478	12,372	1,016	981
Tanjore ...	14,459	17,969	1,243	1,078
Madura ...	15,124	15,626	1,033	947
Nilgiris ...	1,884	2,000	1,061	865
South Kanara ...	10,017	11,770	1,176	1,007

The statement gives for each of the 15 districts in which we have seen that influenza was most severely felt, the number of deaths from fever in the year 1918, and the number of female deaths in that year per thousand male deaths as compared with the normal ratio of female to male deaths. It will be seen that in every case the proportion of female deaths is higher in 1918 than the average, and in some districts, for example, the Nilgiris, Bellary, Madras, Tanjore and South Kanara, the variation is very great.

28. It is commonly believed that the influenza epidemic was particularly fatal to persons in the prime of life and not so much so in the case of children and old persons. That this supposition is founded on fact may be seen from the following statement which compares the distribution of 1,000 deaths by certain age-periods in the year 1918 with the average distribution of deaths over the 5-year period 1913-1917:—

	0-10.		10-20.		20-40.		40-50.		50 and over.	
	Average of 5 years 1913-1917.	1918.	Average.	1918.	Average.	1918.	Average.	1918.	Average.	1918.
Vizagapatam ...	451	354	71	118	151	252	77	86	250	200
Cuddapah ...	361	230	73	111	169	317	92	114	305	228
Kurnool ...	424	246	63	128	156	325	81	97	278	209
Bellary ...	414	242	85	166	181	353	76	83	244	160
Anantapur ...	417	360	76	134	172	330	78	92	257	184
North Arcot ...	490	382	68	179	129	229	57	69	256	151
Salem ...	474	302	74	124	140	290	70	92	242	192
Nilgiris ...	500	330	66	118	180	341	70	82	174	120
South Kanara ...	443	421	58	116	161	208	76	74	262	181
Average for the nine districts ...	442	308	70	131	161	294	75	87	252	181

It will be observed that in almost every district the great increase of deaths is at ages 10-20 and 20-40, that there is a comparatively slight excess at ages 40-50, and a comparative fall at the two extremes of life at ages 0-10 and 50 and over.

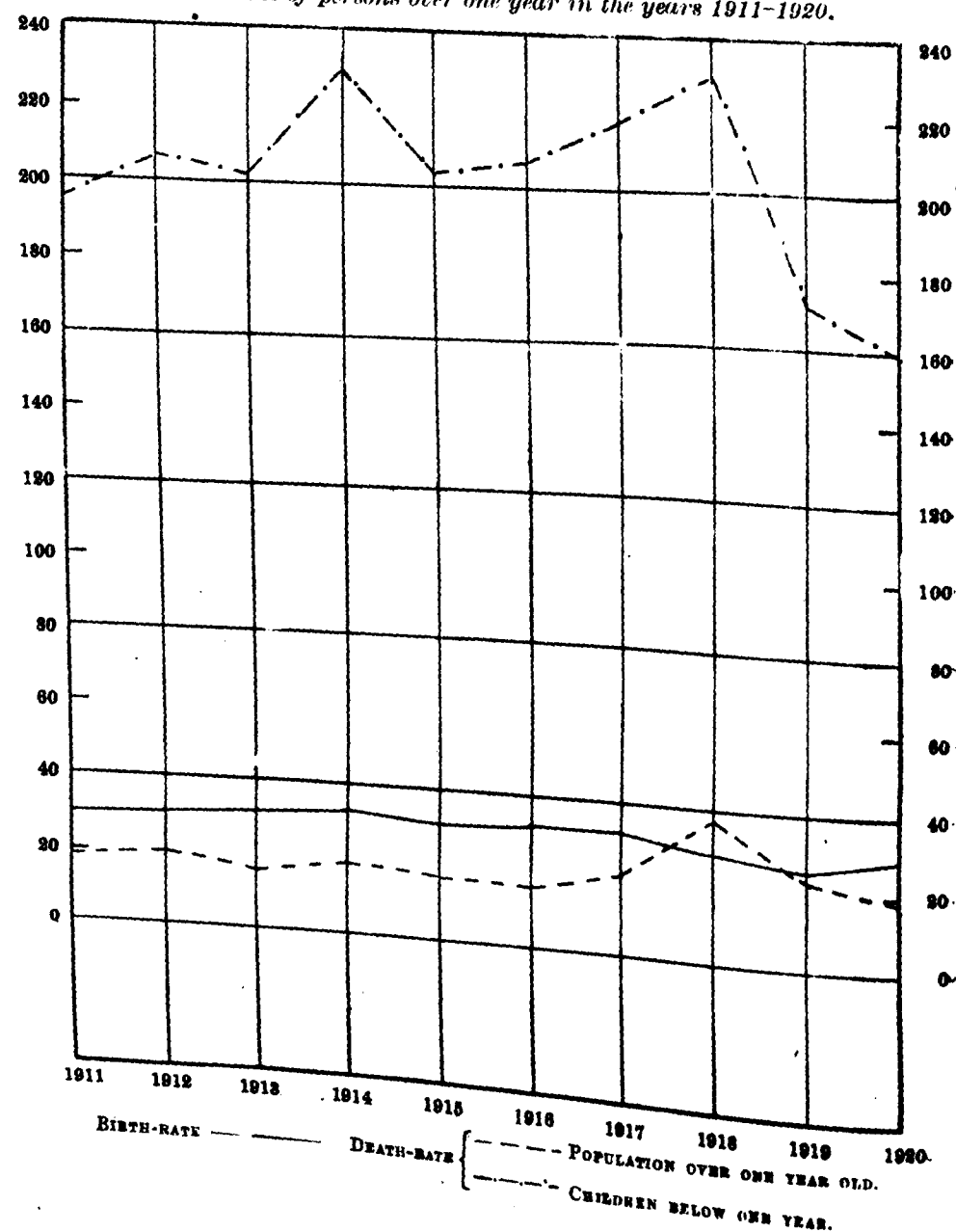
29. This great increase of deaths among persons at the prime of life naturally affected the birth-rate in the succeeding years. The accompanying statement shows that the birth-rate even in 1920 was still markedly below the average of the years 1913-1917.

Natural divisions and districts.	Mean birth-rate for the five years ending 1917.	Birth-rate in			Ratio of infant mortality to total births.			
		1918.	1919.	1920.	Average 1913-1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Visagapatam ...	33.5	32.9	27.5	31.9	167	212	178	135
Cuddapah ...	29.0	23.9	22.3	27.3	183	195	127	108
Kurnool ...	31.4	21.4	22.6	27.9	178	275	168	164
Bellary ...	32.0	23.8	20.8	27.9	196	279	199	142
Anantapur ...	33.7	26.4	25.6	32.6	185	290	189	180
North Arcot ...	34.9	33.2	27.3	27.9	179	212	198	166
Salem ...	35.0	28.4	26.9	28.5	205	242	188	173
Nilgiris ...	30.9	29.7	25.5	25.8	213	273	227	244
South Kanara ...	37.2	36.6	31.7	33.1	176	204	208	138

On the other hand the last four columns of the statement throw a ray of light upon the gloomy prospect, for they show that in each of the districts for which particulars are given (except the Nilgiris) there is a gratifying fall in the ratio of infant mortality.

30. Subsidiary table 9 at the end of Chapter V differentiates the number of deaths during each year of the last decade by age-periods, and in the following diagram the death-rate per mille of children below the age of one year is compared

Diagram comparing the birth-rate with (a) death-rate of children below one year and (b) death-rate of persons over one year in the years 1911-1920.



with the birth-rate and with the death-rate per mille of the population over the age of one year. While the mean average birth-rate is 30.7 per mille and the death-rate of persons who survive the first year of their life is 20.4 per mille, the number of children out of every thousand born who die in the first year of their life is no less than 202. In the first year of the decade the ratio of infantile mortality was 195 in every thousand births: the following year it rose to 206 and in 1914 after a slight fall to 202 in 1913 it reached the high figure of 229; in 1915 it fell again to 203 but rose in each of the following years to 207, 218 and 231. In 1919 and 1920 it fell to 171 and 159. The diagram shows that the "peaks" in the infantile mortality curve at years 1914 and 1918 are reflected by a very slight rise in 1914, and by a much steeper rise in 1918, the year of influenza, in the curve illustrating the death-rate in the population over one year of age.

31. The figures for the Presidency as a whole are serious enough especially when compared with the rate of infantile mortality in a country like Sweden where in the years 1896-1900 the death-rate at age 0-1 per 1,000 births was only 100.50; or the State of Massachusetts in America where in 1915 it was 102. There is however great variation between one district and another in this respect; and it comes as a shock to find that the districts which have the highest rate of infantile mortality are those which in other respects are generally considered among the most advanced, Madras, the Nilgiris, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Chingleput.

The marginal statement shows the rate of infantile mortality for males and females in each of these districts in the years 1911, 1914, 1918 and 1920. The only consoling feature in these figures is the fall in the death-rate at the close of the decade; though the Nilgiris cannot congratulate itself even on this small measure of improvement.

Deaths at age 0-1 per mille of births in		1911	1914	1918	1920
Madras city.	Males	320	321	372	290
	Females	298	304	349	275
Nilgiris	Males	220	255	270	264
	Females	231	248	277	285
Tanjore	Males	239	232	286	213
	Females	206	205	289	192
Tinnevely	Males	229	230	215	186
	Females	206	205	204	170
Chingleput...	Males	217	238	295	202
	Females	204	218	282	185

32. The returns for Madras city are especially bad. Even in the best conditions city life is less favourable to the survival of infants than life in the country. For instance, we have seen that in Sweden the rate of infantile mortality in the five years 1896-1900 was 100.50; during the same period in Stockholm it was 169. (It is, however, only fair to add that the present century has seen a very great improvement in the health of all European cities (except those of Russia) and that even by 1912 the infant mortality rate of Stockholm had fallen to 82.) Again the infant mortality rate in the State of Massachusetts in 1915 was 102; in the city of Boston it was 104. But this does not excuse Madras for showing in 1920 male and female infant mortality rates of 290 and 275 when the rates for the Presidency are only 173 and 146.

33. The next factor affecting the population of the Presidency is emigration. This subject is considered in detail in Chapter III; here it is necessary only to state the main facts in the most summary form. The returns received from other provinces of India show that 917,000 persons, born in Madras, were enumerated in other provinces of India. Reports have also been received of another 814,000 persons born in Madras but enumerated in countries outside India. On the other hand the number of persons enumerated in Madras but born elsewhere is only 210,000; so that on the balance of emigration and immigration Madras has lost over 1½ millions of her natural population. And the actual figure is probably in excess of this; for complete returns have not been received from all foreign countries to which Madras emigrate.

34. Thus summing up the conditions of the decade, we find that after a succession of comparatively favourable years, the year 1918 was bad from the point of view of public health, from the point of view of failure of rain and consequent scarcity, and from the point of view of prices. The influenza epidemic of this year is the dominating influence of the decade; not only did it take a heavy toll of the people directly, but by causing the death of persons, especially women, in the prime of life, it has seriously affected the birth-rate in subsequent years. Moreover scarcity combined with high prices led to extensive emigration. Thus it is not surprising that the census of 1921 gives results very little in advance of those of 1911 and that in some districts the population has gone back.

Density of the population: reference to statistics

35. At the beginning of the report are maps which show (1) the present density of the population in each district; (2) the variation in density between 1911 and 1921 of the population in each district; (3) for each taluk the present density per square mile; (4) the variation in the population of each district; and (5) the variation in the population of each taluk. Subsidiary table 1 compares the density of each natural division and district with the water-supply and crops. Subsidiary table 2 shows the distribution of the population according to density, and subsidiary table 3 shows the variation in relation to density since 1891. The mean density of the Presidency, as a whole, is 297 persons to the square mile. This is to be compared with 291 persons in 1911, 269 in 1901 and 251 in 1891. But, as we have already seen, the circumstances and conditions of different parts of the Presidency vary so much that there can be no uniformity in density throughout the Presidency. It will be convenient therefore to consider this subject (1) by natural divisions; (2) by districts; and (3) by taluks. But before entering on this discussion we may for a moment consider the density of Madras in comparison with that of other provinces and States in India and of a few foreign countries:—

India	177	Mysore State	203
Assam	130	Travancore State	525
Bengal	579	The United Kingdom	482
Bihar and Orissa	310	England and Wales	649
Bombay	143	Scotland	161
Burma	57	The United States	82
Central Provinces	122	Egypt	1,043
Punjab	183	Natal	40
United Provinces	414	Japan	295
Baroda State	262	Ceylon	177
Hyderabad State	262		

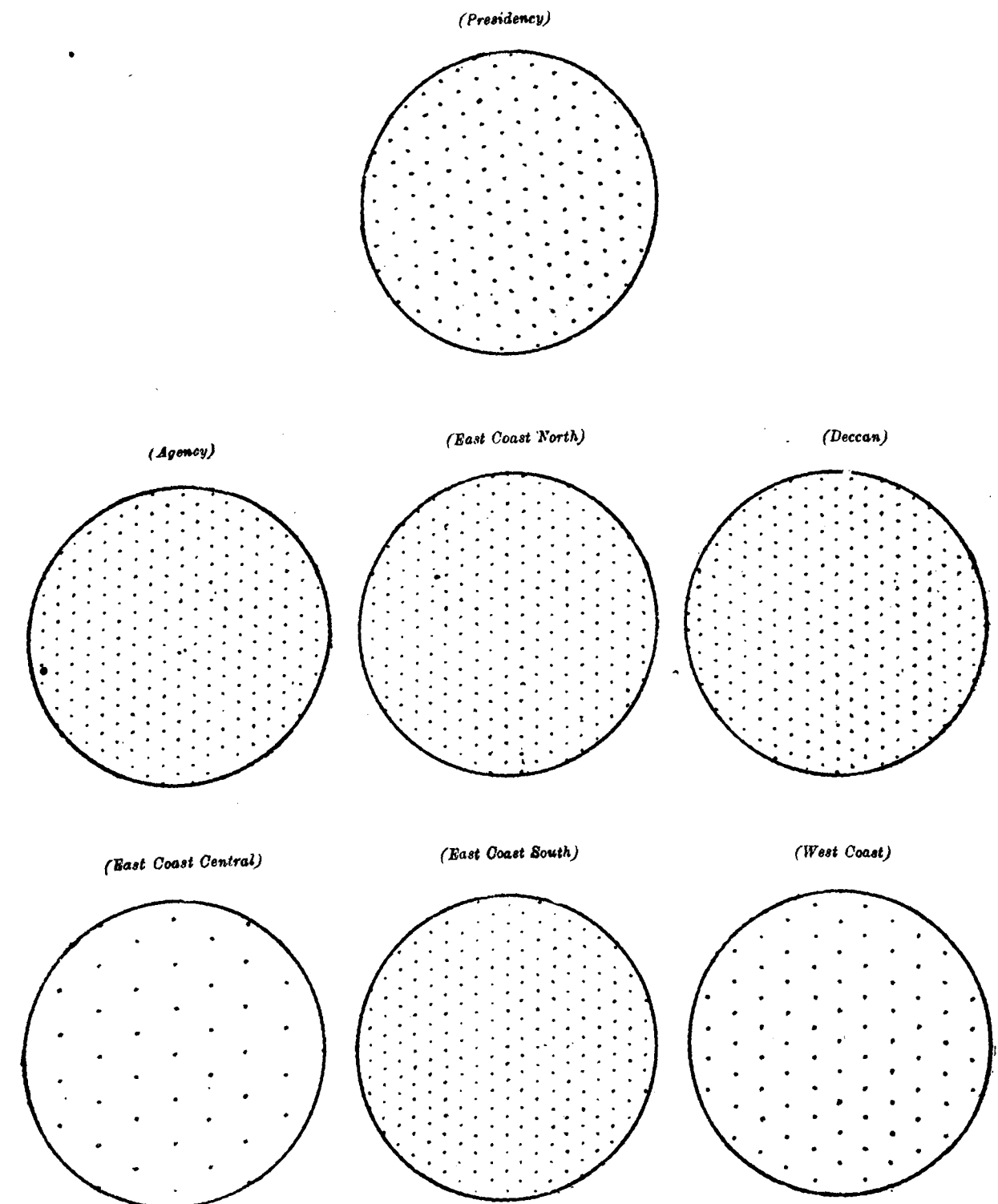
Of the greater provinces of India Madras stands fourth to Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa in this respect. The density of Madras is almost identical with that of Japan.

Density by natural divisions

36. Of the natural divisions in Madras the least densely populated is, of course, the Agency which has only 75 persons to a square mile. Next comes the Deccan with 139 persons; the East Coast North division has 345, and the East Coast Central division 375; while on the West Coast there are 415, and the East Coast South is the most densely populated division with 442 persons to the square mile. Another way of expressing the relative density of the divisions is by what is called the proximity of the population in yards; i.e., the distance which would separate each individual, if the whole population were distributed at equal distances over the area. The marginal figures represent the relative positions of the divisions in this respect, and the accompanying diagrams illustrate the point graphically.

Natural division.	Proximity in yards.
Madras Presidency	111
Agency	221
East Coast North	102
Deccan	180
East Coast Central	97
East Coast South	90
West Coast	83

Proximity in yards of the population enumerated in 1921.
(Scale 2 inches to 1 mile.)



37. As we have already seen, the mean density of the Presidency, as a whole, has increased by 6 during the decade. The density of the Deccan division has fallen by 6 and that of the Agency division by 3; in the East Coast North and the East Coast Central divisions there has been an increase of 11 each; while in the East Coast South and West Coast divisions the increase is 13.

38. Turning to a consideration of the relative density of the districts and taluks in each natural division, and taking first the Agency division, we find that the density of the taluks varies from 22 persons per square mile in Malkangiri to 160 in Jeypore. There are only six taluks in the Agency where the density

exceeds 100 persons per square mile and in all of these (except Pōlavaram) there has been a loss of population during the decade. The taluks with the lowest density per square mile are Malkanagiri (22), Gūdem (30), Nugur (34), Chōdavarām (40), and Yellavaram (41), and in three of these taluks there has been an increase of population, the increase in Malkanagiri being no less than 32·5 per cent. The Agency Commissioner reports that this large increase is due principally to emigration from parts where *podu* cultivation* has been specially suppressed. In five taluks only there has been an increase of population; the loss in all the others is attributed to the epidemic of influenza, to the scarcity due to famine in 1918-19 and to the limitation of *podu* cultivation which has caused a certain amount of emigration.

The East Coast
North

39. The East Coast North division contains six districts, Gōdāvari and Vizagapatam being the most densely populated. Ganjām and Kistna also contain more people per square mile than the average of the division, while the least densely populated districts are Guntūr and Nellore. The only district in which the population has decreased is Ganjām where it has fallen by nearly 2 per cent during the decade. This decrease in population is due to emigration on account of the famine which visited the district in 1918-19. For the same reason the district of Ganjām shows a decrease in density of 7 persons per square mile.

Taluks.	Persons to the square mile.
Rāmachandrapuram	881
Rāzōle	779
Cocanada	772
Tanuku	770
Tenāli	746
Narasapur	728

40. The most densely populated taluks in this division are naturally those in the deltas of the Gōdāvari and the Kistna rivers in the districts of Gōdāvari, Kistna and Guntūr.

All these taluks show an increase of population, though in the case of Cocanada the increase is very small, only 0·3 per cent; in the case of the other taluks the increase varies from 4 per cent in Rāzōle to 11·5 per cent in Narasapur. Next to the deltas the most thickly populated taluks are Palkonda, Vizagapatam and Vizianagram, in each of which there are between 600 and 700 persons to the square mile. In these taluks there has been an increase of population during the decade ranging from 0·4 per cent in Vizagapatam to 5·9 per cent in Palkonda. The least densely populated taluks are in Nellore district where four taluks have less than 130 people to the square mile. In three of these taluks there has been an increase of population; but in Udayagiri the population has gone down by 1·3 per cent. Another sparsely populated taluk is that of Suradā in Ganjām where there are only 142 persons to the square mile and where there has been a fall in population of no less than 10 per cent. Generally speaking, in this division it is in the most densely populated taluks that the increase of population is the greatest, and it is in those taluks which are more sparsely populated that the population has gone down. To this, of course, there are exceptions, for example, Sālūru taluk in Vizagapatam district which has a density of 513 persons per square mile and yet has lost no less than 7·4 per cent of its 1911 population. Similarly there are two taluks in Nellore district, i.e., Kāvali and Pōlūru, which have a density of less than 200 persons per square mile, and yet each has increased in population by nearly 10 per cent.

The Deccan

41. We come next to the Deccan division which, as we have already seen, suffered worst from influenza and also felt severely the scarcity of the years 1918-19. There are in this division four districts and two States, in all of which without exception the population has gone down. The density varies from 74 persons to the square mile in Sandūr State to 151 persons in Bellary district. The chief loss of population has been in Sandūr State and in Bellary district, where the population has gone down by 13·8 per cent and 11 per cent. The greatest increase of population is in Mārkapur taluk in Kurnool district, where

* "Podu" cultivation is the wasteful method by which a piece of jungle is felled, the felled trees and undergrowth are burned, and dry grain is sown in the ashes two years in succession; after which the plot is abandoned and the same process is started elsewhere.

the population has risen by 8 per cent; but this taluk, with Nandikōtkūr which adjoins it, is very largely covered by the Nallamalai hills, and the density of these taluks is only 94 and 80 persons to the square mile. The only other taluk where the density is below 100 persons is Kalyāndrug and here the population has fallen by nearly 4 per cent. The most densely populated taluk in this division is Hindupur in Anantapur district where there are 235 people to the square mile, and where there has been an increase of nearly 4 per cent. But on the whole the tendency in the Deccan division is for the more densely populated taluks to show a comparatively large fall in population; while it is the more sparsely populated taluks which show an increase. Six taluks of Bellary are conspicuous for a great fall in population ranging from 10·2 per cent in Alūr to 17·3 per cent in Siruguppa.

42. The East Coast Central division contains six districts and the city of Madras, which for administrative purposes is reckoned as a district. All these districts, except South Arcot where there is a loss of 1·8 per cent in population, show an increase ranging from 1·6 per cent in Madras to 6·2 in Chingleput. The lowest density is 226 in Chittoor; and the highest (after Madras) is 551 in South Arcot. The most densely populated taluk in the division is Saidapet which practically forms a suburb of Madras. Here there are 889 persons to the square mile and there is an increase in population of 11·4 per cent. The next most densely populated taluks are those of Cuddalore, Chidambaram and Villupuram in South Arcot district, and in each of these taluks there has been a loss of population in the past decade. On the other hand in Arni taluk, which has a density of 686 persons, the population has increased by nearly 12 per cent. The most sparsely populated taluk in the division is Kollegal which has only 89 persons to the square mile; and here there has been a fall of population by 3·1 per cent. Other thinly populated taluks where the population has gone down are Uttangarai, Hosūr and Kangundi.

The East Coast Central

43. In the East Coast South division there are five districts and the State of Pudukkōttai; and it contains the rich deltas of the rivers Cauvery and Tambraparni. There has been an increase of population in every district except Tanjore which has lost 1·5 per cent of its population. The density is uniformly high ranging from 362 in Pudukkōttai State to 624 in Tanjore. There are two taluks in the division with a density of over 1,000 persons: Madura with 1,034, and Kumbakonam with 1,278, persons to the square mile. The population of Madura has increased by 4½ per cent while that of Kumbakonam has decreased by 3½ per cent. The next most thickly populated taluks are all in Tanjore or Trichinopoly districts. All the delta taluks in Tanjore district (except Shiyāli) show a decline in population; but in Shiyāli there is an increase of 1·8 per cent. The most thinly populated taluk in this division is Kodaikānal where there are only 57 persons per square mile. This taluk consists entirely of hills for the most part covered either by forests or open grass lands which in either case cannot support a large population; yet here the population has risen by 5·4 per cent, principally owing to the growth of the settlement of Kodaikānal, which has been rendered more accessible during the decade by the opening of a road suitable for motor traffic.

The East Coast South

44. Finally in the West Coast division the density ranges from 79 persons to the square mile in Gūdalūr to 11,209 in Cochin. Cochin taluk consists of practically nothing but Cochin town and hence it has a large density. Similarly Anjengo which has a density of 5,918 persons to the square mile consists merely of two big villages closely surrounded by the territory of Travancore. The next most densely populated regions are the Amindivi and the Laccadive islands which support between 1,350 and 1,400 persons per square mile. Of the taluks which own to more or less normal conditions, we find the range varying from Ponnāni taluk which has a population of 1,252 persons to the square mile down to Uppinangadi where the density is only 156. In this division no relation can be detected between the density of the population and the variation in population. The taluk with the greatest increase of population is Coonoor which has a density

The West Coast

of 243 persons. The next greatest increase is in Calicut where the density is 767. In point of increase Ootacamund comes next, but its density is only 99. The density in Mangalore taluk is 737, and that in Uppinangadi is 156; but in both these taluks there has been a considerable increase of population.

Density
relative to
cultivable
area

45. It must not be forgotten that these figures of density calculated on the total area of districts and taluks may to some extent convey a false impression; for the density of a taluk or district will frequently depend on the extent of hill or forest included in it; and the fact that a taluk has a low average density by no means implies that no part of it is thickly populated. A more valuable comparison is suggested by the figures in subsidiary table 1 and the consideration of density relatively to the area available for cultivation. The marginal statement compares the rank held by certain districts in density proportional to total area with their rank in density proportional to cultivated area. South Kanara, Chittoor and the Nilgiris have a comparatively small area of cultivated land; consequently though their population is small and though they rank low in respect of density proportional to total area, they rank very high when the cultivated area alone is taken into consideration.

District.	Rank according to	
	Density : Total area.	Density : Cultivated area.
Tanjore ...	1	6
Godavari ...	2	10
South Arcot ...	3	8
Malabar ...	4	1
Vizagapatam ...	5	9
Chingleput ...	6	6
Trichinopoly ...	7	15
Tinnevely ...	8	12
South Kanara ...	18	2
Chittoor ...	19	3
Nilgiris ...	25	4

Distribution
of population
by taluks
according to
density

46. Subsidiary table 2 shows the distribution of the population by taluks according to density; 52 per cent of the population lives in taluks in which there are more than 600 persons to a square mile; 20.4 per cent live in taluks where there are more than 300 persons to the square mile; and 27.6 in taluks where there are less than 300 persons to the square mile. In 1911 30.2 per cent of the population lived in taluks where the density was less than 300 persons to the square mile; 41 per cent in taluks with 300 to 500 persons to the square mile; and 28.8 per cent in taluks with more than 500 persons to a square mile. Thus a smaller proportion of the population now lives in the sparsely populated taluks. In the Agency, the proportion of persons living in taluks with a population per square mile of under 100 has risen from 37.1 per cent to 52.7 per cent, while the proportion of the population living in taluks with 100-150 persons to the square mile has fallen from 51.9 per cent to 31.2 per cent. In the Deccan division more than half the population lives in taluks with a density of 100-150 persons to the square mile. In the East Coast North, Central and South divisions more than half the people live in taluks where there are from 300 to 600 persons to the square mile. On the West Coast also the majority of the people live in the more densely populated taluks.

Movement of
the popula-
tion

47. The following diagrams illustrate the variation since 1871 of the population in each natural division. The statistics for the Agency and East Coast North divisions cannot be separated for the year 1871; so in the first diagram they are shown together; the second diagram gives the variation from the year 1881 for the two divisions separately. We have already seen that in the decade 1871-1881 in which the great famine occurred, the population of Madras fell by nearly half a million. The diagram makes it clear that this calamity affected the Deccan division worst and then the East Coast Central division in both which there was a fall of population in 1881 as compared with 1871. In the following decade 1881-1891 a rapid recovery was effected, though the Deccan had not by 1891 reached the point at which it stood in 1871, and the population increased by nearly 5 millions or 15.7 per cent. This was undoubtedly higher than the normal rate of increase, as is shown by the fact that in the two following decades 1891-1901 and 1901-1911, in neither of which was there any serious setback, the increase of population was only 7.2 per cent and 8.3 per cent. At this census, while the rate of increase for the Presidency has fallen to 2.2 per cent, the population of the Agency and Deccan divisions has actually decreased. The

Agency has lost 63,000 persons or 4.1 per cent of its 1911 population. The Deccan division has lost 3.8 per cent; and has again fallen below the figure it touched in 1871; and to this loss every district and every State in the division contributes. But the Bellary district and the Sandūr State have suffered the worst, Bellary having lost 11 per cent of its population and Sandūr 13.8 per cent. Next comes the Banganapalle State which has lost 6.7 per cent and the Kurnool district, where the population has gone down by 2.2 per cent. In Cuddapah and Anantapur districts the decrease is less than one per cent. There has also been a decrease of population in the districts of Ganjam, South Arcot and Tanjore. In the case of Ganjam the decrease of population is due to greater emigration to Burma and Assam. In South Arcot there was a rapid increase of population in the decade of 1901-1911 which was attributed mainly to the expansion of the groundnut cultivation. The fall in population at this census, may be in some measure due to the natural recoil after a rapid increase in the previous decade. Tanjore, as has been pointed out, is the most densely populated district in the Presidency, and the fact that at the close of an unfavourable series of years the population should show an actual fall, indicates that the present population is about the limit which the district with its present resources can support. There is no doubt that both in South Arcot and Tanjore the adverse conditions of the closing years of the decade stimulated emigration to the Straits, Burma and Ceylon. The increase of population in the four divisions, East Coast North, Central, South and West Coast varies between 3 and 3.3 per cent. In districts the range of variation is slightly greater, the maximum increase being 6.8 in Kistna and the minimum 1.6 in Madras. The particulars of the variation in each district and taluk are illustrated graphically on the maps at the beginning of the report and a table showing the variation in the population of each natural division since 1871 is given in Appendix II to this report.

Diagram showing the variations since 1871 per thousand of the population in each natural division.

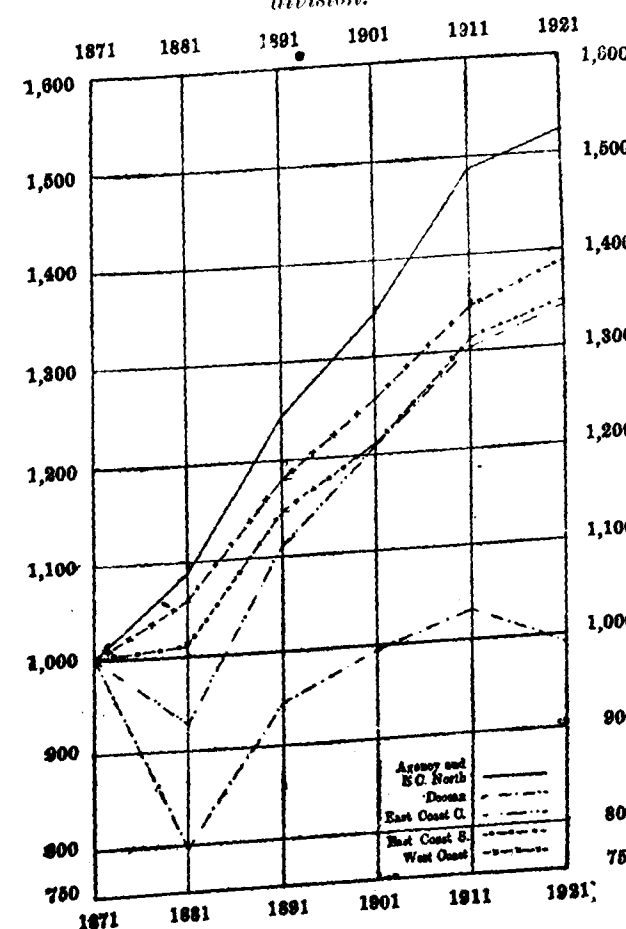
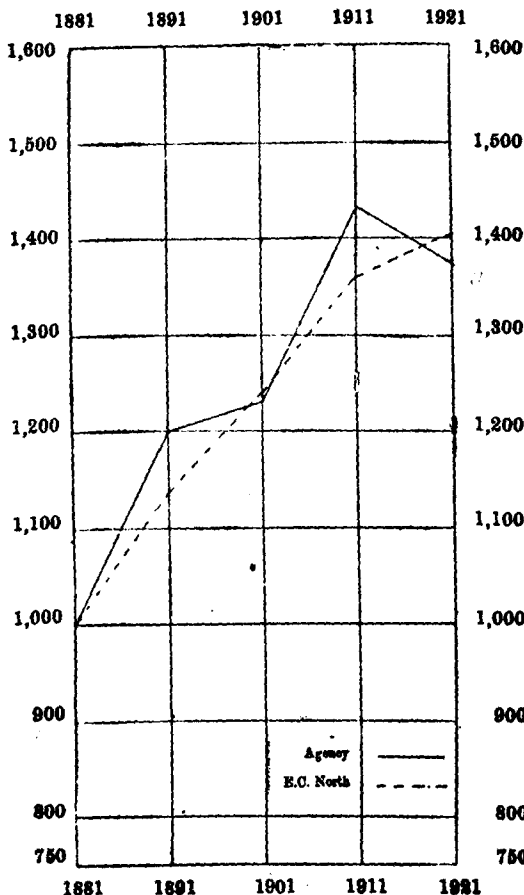


Diagram showing the variations since 1881 per thousand of the population in the Agency and East Coast North.



Variation
dependent on
agricultural
conditions

48. The variation in the population of districts and taluks has been considered above in relation to their density. The dominant factors in the movement of a pre-eminently rural population like that of Madras must necessarily be connected with agricultural conditions. The important statistics bearing on this point will be found in subsidiary table 1. Of the districts which have the largest increase in population Chingleput and Kistna are districts in which rice is extensively cultivated and the greater part of the cultivated area is irrigated; Guntūr and Tinnevely are not distinguished by the same characteristics; the Nilgiris and Anjengo are abnormal districts; the increase of population on the Nilgiris is due to the expansion of the European settlements, and Anjengo is nothing more than a small enclave in Travancore and must conform to the conditions of the surrounding country. It does not follow that extensive cultivation of rice necessarily leads to an increase of population; in Tanjore the population has gone down, yet 76.4 per cent of the cultivated area, a greater proportion than in any other district except South Kanara, is under rice.

	Increase per cent.	Percentage of area cultivated under rice.
Kistna	8.8	52.0
Nilgiris	8.7	7.8
Guntūr	6.6	15.5
Chingleput	6.2	68.9
Tinnevely	6.2	21.4
Anjengo	6.2	...

49. The variation of the population during the decade has unquestionably been influenced (1) by the epidemic of influenza than which nothing did more to disturb the normal movement of the population; and (2) by the conditions of scarcity—in some places approaching famine—which obtained in 1919. These influences were felt most in the north—the Agency, Ganjām and Vizagapatam—the Deccan and to a less extent elsewhere. Hence we find a decrease of population in the Agency and the Deccan, and also in Ganjām district, while in all other districts, with the exceptions of South Arcot and Tanjore, the population has risen moderately. In 17 districts there has been an increase of population in excess of the Presidency average of 2.2 per cent, while in the remaining 13 districts there has been a loss or an increase of less than 2.2 per cent; and of these 13 districts ten are either in the north or the Deccan.

50. In the 50 years since 1871 the variation in the natural divisions has been as shown in the margin; these figures emphasize how severely the Deccan has suffered compared with other divisions. From subsidiary table 3 it is seen that since 1891 there has been an increase in each division; and again the Deccan shows up badly. The principal increases were in the districts of Kistna, Guntūr and Madura which have all risen by more than 30 per cent in the thirty years, largely no doubt in consequence of improved facilities for irrigation. The smallest variations are in the Deccan and Tanjore; Bellary has lost 2.1 per cent, and is the only district in which the population in 1921 is less than it was thirty years ago.

Variation by natural divisions

	Variation per cent since 1871.
Presidency	+85
Agency	+52
East Coast North	+52
Deccan	-1
East Coast Central	+34
East Coast South	+35
West Coast	+39

	Increase per cent since 1891.
Presidency	18.7
Agency	14.4
East Coast North	23.4
Deccan	5.1
East Coast Central	21.1
East Coast South	17.7
West Coast	17.6

Tanjore; Bellary has lost 2.1 per cent, and is the only district in which the population in 1921 is less than it was thirty years ago.

51. From subsidiary table 1 we see that the annual normal rainfall in the Deccan is markedly below the average of the rest of the Presidency. This tract of country is so situated that it gets the full benefit of neither monsoon; consequently it is often impossible to cultivate the land at the proper season, and so the cultivator at times fails to get a full return for his labour. Nor is the

	Average annual rainfall.
Madras Presidency	48.88
Agency	55.92
East Coast North	37.55
Deccan	26.43
East Coast Central	38.58
East Coast South	33.86
West Coast	118.99

The Deccan
liable to
shortage of
rain

lack of natural rainfall made good by artificial irrigation; for subsidiary table 1 again tells us that only 7.5 per cent of the cultivated area of the Deccan is irrigated, the proportion in the East Coast divisions being 31.7, 36.2 and 43.3. The West Coast gets such abundant rain that it needs no artificial irrigation and the primitive inhabitants of the Agency have not yet acquired the wish or the knowledge to make full use of the possibilities of irrigation.

52. To this natural handicap—or is it a direct consequence of it?—is added the almost perpetual scourge of epidemic diseases. Plague has not been absent from the Deccan in any year of the decade and was at its worst in 1917; cholera claimed its victims every year, and was especially severe in 1912, 1918 and 1914; small-pox was particularly virulent in 1914. The effect is seen in the average death-rates for the natural divisions which are given in the margin.

	Average annual death-rate per mille. 1911-1920.
Madras Presidency	25.6
East Coast North	24.5
Deccan	30.9
East Coast Central	26.0
East Coast South	23.7
West Coast	27.1

53. Every remark made above about the natural division as a whole applies with still greater force to the district of Bellary; in point of view of rainfall, irrigation, liability to epidemics, and death-rate, Bellary is worse off than any of the other districts in the Deccan. Its position is indeed reflected in the census figures: Bellary has lost 11 per cent of its population since 1911; Kurnool has lost only 2.2 per cent.

54. Imperial Table I shows for each district the number of occupied houses, and Provincial Table I gives the same information for each taluk. For the purpose of the census a "house" is defined as "the residence of one or more families having a separate entrance from the common way." The definition has been employed in Madras from 1891 onwards and village officers and municipal employees who are entrusted with the duty of preparing the list of houses are by this time familiar with the definition and know how to apply it. The definition is sufficiently comprehensive to cover alike a Raja's palace and the portable hut carried from place to place by a member of a wandering tribe. Imperial Table I shows that there are now 8,416,265 houses in the Presidency, 961,750 in towns and the rest in villages. In 1911 there were 7,916,490 houses, of which 861,061 were in towns. Thus while the population has risen only by 2.2 per cent, the number of houses has increased by 6.3 per cent; and while the urban population has increased by 7.8 per cent the number of houses in towns has increased by 11.7 per cent. Prima facie this indicates the spread of a better standard of living both in town and country.

in town and country.

55. From subsidiary table 7 we see

					Number of persons per 100 houses.	
					1921.	1911.
Presidency	...	...	...	...	609	529
Agency	...	...	...	...	441	458
East Coast North	...	...	...	...	490	510
Deccan	...	...	...	...	483	504
East Coast Central	...	...	...	...	544	579
East Coast South	...	...	...	...	497	510
West Coast	...	...	...	...	545	558

that this feature is common to all natural divisions. The greatest improvement has been in the East Coast Central division and in this division the district of South Arcot has made the greatest progress, where there are now only 563 persons to every 100 houses against 625 in 1921; and next comes the city of Madras where the number of persons to every 100 houses has fallen from 870 in 1911 to 815 in 1921. North Arcot and Salem also show substantial

**Increase in
house-room in
all natural
divisions**

improvement in this respect.

in publishing a separate report

56. The Corporation of Madras are again publishing a separate report dealing with the census of the city of Madras. Such notes as are to be made on the question of over-crowding in the city will be found there; and it is unnecessary to repeat them here. There is a great variation in the house accommodation afforded by the other cities of the Presidency: in Tinnevely there are only 413 persons to every 100 houses; while in Conjeeveram there are 698. These

And to
epidemic
diseases

Bellary
specially
liable to these
calamities

Number of
occupied
houses

Increase in
house-room in
all natural
divisions

House-room in
cities

statistics, together with certain other general information for the cities, will be found in a special statement in Appendix III at the end of this volume.

Madura

57. The cities of Madura and Trichinopoly which have each over 100,000 inhabitants deserve more detailed mention. Statements giving the same information for these cities by wards will be found in Appendix IV. In Madura, taking the city as a whole, there are 685 persons to every 100 houses; the variation in individual wards is from 537 in ward 18, which is the large tract of suburban country lying north of the river Vaigai, to 821 in ward 2 and 809 in ward 3, which are congested quarters largely inhabited by Saurashtra weavers and dyers. In one other ward—13—there are less than 600 persons to 100 houses; and for the rest, in 9 wards there are between 600 and 700 persons, and in 5 wards between 700 and 800 persons to every 100 houses.

Trichinopoly

58. In Trichinopoly the most crowded ward appears to be ward 1 which has as many as 800 persons to every 100 houses. This is accounted for by the fact that this ward includes the Trichinopoly Cantonment; in the civil area of the ward the number is only 689, and even this includes a number of travellers enumerated at the Trichinopoly Junction Railway Station. The crowding is least (367 persons to 100 houses) in ward 8 which lies in the direction of Srirangam; in wards 15, 17 and 18 there are between 450 and 500 persons to 100 houses, in wards 9, 11 and 12 situated around the "Rock" there are between 600 and 700 persons to 100 houses; and in the rest of the city between 500 and 600.

I.—Density, water-supply and crops.

District and natural division.	Mean density per square mile in 1921.	Percentage of total area.		Percentage of cultivable area of		Percentage of cultivated area which is irrigated.	Normal rainfall.	Percentage of gross cultivated area under					
		Cultivable.	Not cultivated.	Net cultivated.	Double cropped.			Rice.	Cholam,umbu and ragi.	Other food crops and pulses.	Groundnut.	Cotton.	Other crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Province	297	60.1	38.1	63.4	8.3	28.3	43.26	28.6	27.6	19.5	3.6	5.5	15.2
Agency	75	37.6	15.7	41.8	0.6	26.6	55.92	40.1	16.0	11.6	0.6	0.1	31.6
East Coast North	345	63.4	40.8	64.3	13.1	43.3	37.55	38.4	21.2	17.6	0.5	2.9	19.4
Ganjām	383	82.8	47.4	75.5	14.6	50.5	44.73	58.3	4.9	15.3	1.0	0.1	20.5
Visagapatam	489	46.0	27.0	59.9	22.0	49.5	39.83	31.3	17.7	19.1	1.7	1.1	29.1
Godāvari	578	72.2	50.0	69.3	22.6	69.7	39.29	53.0	10.5	15.3	...	0.9	20.3
Kistna	361	80.3	51.1	63.6	12.5	55.6	36.09	52.0	21.1	9.4	0.1	2.9	14.6
Guntūr	318	74.5	56.9	76.4	11.0	18.2	31.29	16.5	27.7	25.8	0.2	7.3	23.5
Nellore	174	56.9	28.4	46.4	4.8	37.3	34.09	27.2	42.7	19.2	0.1	3.0	7.8
Deccan	139	66.0	43.9	66.5	2.4	7.5	26.35	4.5	37.6	31.0	4.7	10.5	11.7
Cuddapah	150	51.9	28.0	53.9	5.2	20.1	27.81	9.3	46.1	17.6	9.4	9.4	8.2
Kurnool	121	57.8	41.6	72.0	2.1	4.6	24.81	3.7	38.9	31.5	3.3	0.7	21.9
Banganapalle	144	86.5	75.6	87.3	0.4	1.3	25.97	0.5	48.7	16.7	0.9	28.3	4.9
Bellary	151	79.5	64.0	80.4	1.0	2.5	22.81	1.5	38.7	31.6	1.4	21.0	5.8
Sandūr	74	82.4	46.8	75.0	...	1.7	34.10	0.1	64.2	27.4	...	0.3	8.0
Anantapur	142	75.6	42.3	56.0	2.4	10.3	22.62	6.6	28.8	38.8	7.5	8.0	10.3
East Coast Central.	375	55.9	36.9	66.1	11.0	31.7	38.58	24.0	36.6	18.9	8.0	3.4	9.1
Madras	18,169	...	...	...	...	...	49.16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	486	58.0	38.9	67.1	18.0	67.4	45.67	68.9	12.4	5.8	2.8	...	10.1
Chittoor	226	44.0	17.7	40.2	7.7	43.4	33.15	23.0	45.0	16.0	3.6	0.1	12.3
North Arcot	415	51.6	36.5	70.7	15.0	37.1	37.74	34.9	25.6	17.3	12.4	0.1	9.7
Salem	308	56.0	37.0	68.0	94.4	14.4	32.32	9.2	46.1	30.9	3.4	1.1	9.3
Coimbatore	307	60.7	43.4	71.6	9.7	21.7	26.23	4.2	54.0	20.7	2.9	11.9	6.3
South Arcot	551	66.8	50.5	75.5	11.5	36.8	45.81	33.9	20.6	13.1	22.0	0.2	10.2
East Coast South	442	73.4	22.1	70.9	7.0	36.2	33.86	31.5	27.7	18.4	3.6	9.4	9.4
Tanjore	624	72.1	55.7	77.3	5.9	73.9	43.89	76.4	4.4	6.2	5.2	0.2	7.6
Trichinopoly	441	77.8	51.0	65.5	7.6	19.6	33.07	17.9	46.7	17.8	5.2	3.3	9.1
Pudukkottai	362	66.7	50.9	76.3	1.3	38.4	37.93	41.2	17.7	27.7	11.7	0.2	1.5
Madura	409	65.4	44.9	68.7	7.8	30.3	30.53	19.5	32.5	26.1	3.0	10.8	8.1
Ramnād	356	83.8	65.9	78.6	3.5	33.0	29.48	24.1	28.7	18.3	2.1	18.5	8.3
Tinnevely	440	73.2	48.3	66.1	11.1	26.3	28.25	21.4	25.1	20.5	...	17.7	15.3
West Coast	415	58.0	28.3	48.7	12.0	...	113.99	59.6	0.9	4.4	...	...	35.1
Nilgiris	129	40.7	11.3	27.7	1.1	...	77.51	7.3	3.2	20.2	...	...	69.2
Malabar	535	65.1	36.5	56.1	11.6	...	118.37	53.1	0.8	2.7	...	...	43.4
Anjengo	5,918	91.7	89.6	97.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Kanara	310	52.4	20.8	39.6	14.9	...	146.08	79.4	0.8	6.7	...	...	13.1

2.—Distribution of the population (000s omitted) according to density.

Natural division.	Taluka or divisions with a population per square mile of															
	Under 100.		100-150.		150-200.		200-300.		300-450.		450-600.		600-750.		750 and over.	
	Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.		Area.	
	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Province ...	19,984	1,279	23,331	2,872	19,290	3,182	18,240	4,480	32,459	11,990	19,989	10,258	5,628	3,845	4,931	4,888
Agency ...	13.9	3.0	16.2	6.7	13.4	7.4	12.7	10.5	22.6	28.0	13.9	24.0	3.9	9.0	3.4	11.4
East Coast North ...	72.1	52.7	20.3	31.2	7.6	16.1										
Deccan ...	3,423	864	14,890	1,884	4,981	813	3,052	669								
East Coast Central ...	1,078	95	411	50	5,896	896	5,201	1,262	9,834	3,837	8,816	4,485	647	454	1,128	1,417
East Coast South ...	418	23					2,580	682	13,270	5,042	3,636	1,913	1,662	1,120	1,734	1,606
West Coast ...	741	68	821	85	1,239	194	1,489	338	2,608	1,053	1,520	789	1,560	1,088	818	866
	6.9	1.5	7.6	1.9	11.5	4.3	13.8	7.5	8.1	23.5	14.1	17.6	14.4	24.3	7.6	19.4

VARIATION AND DENSITY

3.—Variation in relation to density since 1891.

District and natural division.	Percentage of variation Increase (+) Decrease (-)			Net varia- tion 1891 to 1921.	Mean density per square mile.			
	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province ...	22	83	72	187	297	291	269	251
Agency ...	- 41	165	24	144	75	78	67	66
East Coast North ...	32	99	88	234	345	334	304	279
Ganjām ...	- 19	107	63	154	383	390	254	247
Vizagapatam ...	20	44	72	142	489	474	459	428
Godāvari ...	17	124	92	249	578	568	505	463
Kistna ...	68	145	143	398	361	338	295	258
Guntūr ...	66	139	133	375	316	296	260	230
Nellore ...	43	42	28	117	174	167	116	156
Deccan ...	- 38	38	53	51	139	145	140	143
Cuddapah ...	- 07	16	- 03	06	150	151	149	149
Kurnool ...	- 22	72	66	119	121	123	115	108
Bangasapalle ...	- 67	219	- 91	34	144	154	127	139
Bellary ...	- 110	23	75	- 21	151	170	166	154
Sandūr ...	- 138	208	- 17	24	74	88	71	72
Anantapur ...	- 08	52	82	108	142	143	139	128
East Coast Central.	30	79	89	211	375	364	337	310
Madras ...	16	18	126	164	18,169	17,885	17,564	15,604
Chingleput ...	62	73	91	243	486	458	427	391
Chittoor ...	25	56	48	134	226	221	209	199
North Arcot ...	48	120	65	250	415	396	353	332
Salem ...	34	39	128	211	306	296	285	252
Coimbatore ...	49	69	105	230	307	293	274	248
South Arcot ...	- 16	122	76	185	551	562	501	465
East Coast South ...	30	84	54	177	442	429	396	375*
Tanjore ...	- 15	52	08	49	624	634	602	598
Trichinopoly ...	40	78	51	178	441	424	393	374
Pudukkottai ...	36	83	20	144	362	349	323	316
Madura ...	43	129	113	310	409	392	347	312
Rāmnād ...	33	91	45	178	356	345	316	302
Tinnevely ...	62	80	83	242	440	414	383	354
West Coast ...	33	71	63	176	415	402	375	353
Nilgiris ...	67	51	116	251	129	121	115	103
Malabar ...	28	78	56	170	535	521	483	457
Anjengo ...	62	157	97	347	5,918	5,572	4,817	4,397
South Kanara ...	44	53	74	181	310	297	282	263

4.—Variation in natural population (actual figures 000s omitted).

District.	Population in 1921.				Population in 1911.				Variation per cent 1911-1921 in natural population Increase (+) Decrease (-).
	Actual population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population.	
Province ...	42,794	210	1,731	44,315	41,870	254	1,409	43,025	+ 3.0
Agency and East Coast North ...	12,370	564	809	12,615	12,087	100	202	12,189	+ 3.5
Agency ...	1,496	454	28	1,065	...	...	...	...	+ 0.4
Ganjām ...	1,838	21	220	2,085	2,331	24	97	2,294	
Vizagapatam ...	2,282	86	486	2,682	3,190	23	204	3,371	
Godāvari ...	1,471	99	71	1,443	1,663	123	55	1,685	
Kistna ...	2,133	68	86	2,166	1,998	162	42	1,878	
Guntūr ...	1,810	41	44	1,818	1,698	76	45	1,667	+ 8.8
Nellore ...	1,385	33	71	1,428	1,328	82	97	1,398	+ 2.2
Deccan ...	3,669	95	108	3,682	3,815	103	116	3,828	- 3.8
Cuddapah ...	888	20	42	909	894	22	51	928	- 1.5
Kurnool ...	915	42	56	929	935	47	40	928	+ 0.1
Banganapalle ...	87	...	...	84	...	...	...	80	+ 13.3
Bellary ...	862	119	58	801	969	58	58	974	+ 17.8
Sandūr ...	12	2	...	10	14	3	...	11	+ 9.1
Anantapur ...	956	47	91	1,000	983	56	52	989	+ 4.3
East Coast Central ...	11,997	217	367	12,147	11,647	235	441	11,853	+ 2.5
Madras ...	527	177	180	510	519	173	133	479	+ 6.5
Chingleput ...	1,493	79	108	1,522	1,406	85	138	1,459	+ 4.3
Chittoor ...	1,269	45	54	1,282	1,238	67	84	1,206	+ 6.4
North Arcot ...	2,056	70	112	2,068	1,961	138	173	1,998	+ 5.1
Salem ...	2,112	33	82	2,161	2,044	35	169	2,178	- 0.8
Coimbatore ...	2,220	45	69	2,244	2,117	47	89	2,159	+ 3.9
South Arcot ...	2,320	68	78	2,330	2,363	90	103	2,376	- 1.9
East Coast South ...	10,286	117	188	10,357	9,987	149	498	10,336	- 0.2
Tanjore ...	2,328	78	103	2,356	2,363	88	162	2,487	- 3.3
Trichinopoly ...	1,903	100	90	1,893	1,830	120	198	1,908	- 0.8
Pudukkottai ...	427	37	13	408	412	36	38	414	- 2.7
Madura ...	2,007	62	69	2,014	1,924	72	161	2,013	...
Rāmnād ...	1,722	44	56	1,784	1,687	59	29	1,637	+ 5.9
Tinnevely ...	1,901	17	73	1,967	1,791	24	159	1,926	+ 1.6
West Coast ...	4,479	60	163	4,582	4,335	71	159	4,423	+ 3.6
Nilgiri ...	126	40	5	91	119	39	8	88	+ 3.4
Malabar ...	3,099	25	81	3,158	3,015	82	87	3,070	+ 2.9
Anjengo ...	6	1	...	5	6	1	...	5	...
South Kanara ...	1,247	6	87	1,328	1,196	12	77	1,260	+ 5.4
Unspecified ...	...	...	929	929	...	...	397	397	+ 134.0

5.—Comparison with vital statistics.

District and natural division.	In 1911-1921 total number of		Number per cent of population of 1911.		Excess (+) or deficiency (-) of births over deaths (000s omitted).	Increase (+) or decrease (-) of population of 1921 compared with 1911 (000s omitted).	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		Natural population.	Actual population.
Total ...	12,261,503	10,261,057	30.6	25.6	+ 2,000	+ 1,290*	+ 924
Agency ...	46,209	48,460	21.4	22.5	- 2	+ 1,085†	- 63
Ganjām ...	486,593	410,158	26.0	21.9	+ 76	- 259†	- 35
Vizagapatam ...	694,325	557,106	32.0	25.7	+ 137	- 689†	+ 44
Godāvari ...	462,625	384,274	32.0	23.6	+ 79	- 142†	+ 25
Kistna ...	656,828	519,438	32.9	26.0	+ 137	+ 278	+ 136
Guntūr ...	627,487	457,991	37.0	27.0	+ 169	+ 146	+ 112
Nellore ...	311,687	252,818	23.5	19.0	+ 59	+ 30	+ 57
Cuddapah ...	239,621	233,717	26.8	26.1	+ 6	- 14	- 6
Kurnool ...	269,958	283,626	28.9	30.3	- 14	+ 1	- 23
Bellary ...	287,127	358,818	29.2	36.6	- 72	- 174†	- 108
Sandūr ...							
Anantapur ...	302,002	291,833	31.4	30.3	+ 10	+ 41	- 7
Madras ...	196,344	219,307	38.9	43.5	- 23	+ 31	+ 8
Chingleput ...	516,544	396,674	36.8	28.3	+ 120	+ 63	+ 37
Chittoor ...	365,948	288,934	29.5	23.3	+ 77	+ 77	+ 31
North Arcot ...	635,868	503,707	32.4	25.7	+ 132	+ 102	+ 94
Salem ...	601,680	508,198	29.4	24.9	+ 93	- 17	+ 68
Coimbatore ...	638,203	499,919	30.2	23.6	+ 138	+ 85	+ 103
South Arcot ...	639,498	542,664	27.1	23.0	+ 97	- 46	- 42
Tanjore ...	660,414	642,614	28.0	27.2	+ 18	- 81	- 36
Trichinopoly ...	589,067	477,733	32.2	26.1	+ 111	- 15	+ 73
Madura ...	547,604	439,074	28.3	22.7	+ 109	+ 1	+ 83
Rāmnād ...	385,661	315,856	23.3	19.0	+ 70	+ 97	+ 54
Tinnevely ...	584,229	454,832	32.0	25.4	+ 129	+ 31	+ 111
Nilgiris ...	33,976	34,809	29.8	30.6	- 1	+ 3	+ 8
Malabar ...	1,067,347	823,400	35.2	27.4	+ 235	+ 88	+ 84
Anjengo ...							
South Kanara ...	424,658	316,097	35.5	26.5	+ 109	+ 68	+ 52

* Represents increase for the province (excluding Pudukkottai and Banganapalle States) as a whole, including persons enumerated outside India for whom district of birth is not known.

† Persons born in the Agency division were shown in previous censuses as born in the district in which the particular portion of the Agency was then included.

‡ The figures against this district include those for Sandar State for which separate vital statistics are not available.

•• Vital statistics for Banganapalle and Pudukkottai States are not available and they do not therefore appear in this table.

6.—Variation by taluks or divisions classified according to density.

(a) Actual Variation.

Natural division.	Decade.	Variation in taluks or divisions with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of							
		Under 100.	100-150.	150-200.	200-300.	300-450.	450-600.	600-750.	750 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Province ...	1911-1921	- 12,858	- 34,613	- 86,188	+ 116,665	+ 463,471	+ 349,825	+ 130,273	- 2,580
	1901-1911	+ 194,642	+ 281,032	+ 82,654	+ 664,451	+ 1,156,340	+ 441,460	+ 262,838	+ 188,185
	1891-1901	+ 61,094	+ 209,739	+ 301,748	+ 749,584	+ 753,112	+ 296,027	+ 145,008	+ 72,888
Agency ...	1911-1921	- 23,160	- 24,661	- 15,513	...	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	+ 153,967	+ 62,254	+ 4,872	...	...	...	...	...
	1891-1901	+ 30,343	+ 549	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast North ...	1911-1921	...	+ 13,411	+ 36,887	+ 29,447	+ 71,929	+ 88,754	+ 80,389	+ 18,405
	1901-1911	...	+ 69,213	+ 26,792	+ 356,378	+ 275,680	+ 191,747	+ 26,668	...
	1891-1901	...	+ 2,499	+ 131,063	+ 171,374	+ 200,399	+ 181,419	+ 88,415	...
Deccan ...	1911-1921	+ 10,446	- 36,593	- 110,398	- 8,718	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	+ 28,485	+ 73,151	+ 23,308	+ 13,197	...	...	...	...
	1891-1901	+ 20,704	+ 98,211	+ 55,731	+ 10,892	...	...	...	...
East Coast Central ...	1911-1921	- 3,063	+ 339	+ 2,836	+ 54,431	+ 125,878	+ 171,364	+ 5,240	- 7,400
	1901-1911	- 878	+ 16,283	+ 27,682	+ 160,239	+ 367,485	+ 160,735	+ 81,006	+ 39,569
	1891-1901	+ 8,034	+ 90,887	+ 105,539	+ 365,923	+ 243,548	+ 16,895	- 26,083	+ 81,801
East Coast South ...	1911-1921	+ 1,175	...	...	+ 29,865	+ 227,123	+ 68,112	- 9,112	- 17,558
	1901-1911	+ 2,284	...	...	+ 122,625	+ 421,585	+ 64,597	+ 70,880	+ 90,482
	1891-1901	+ 1,297	...	...	+ 174,972	+ 258,723	+ 36,352	+ 41,513	- 39,216
West Coast ...	1911-1921	+ 1,764	+ 12,891	...	+ 11,640	+ 38,541	+ 21,596	+ 53,756	+ 3,973
	1901-1911	+ 10,784	+ 10,181	...	+ 12,012	+ 91,640	+ 24,881	+ 84,284	+ 53,134
	1891-1901	+ 716	+ 17,593	+ 9,415	+ 26,428	+ 50,442	+ 61,861	+ 41,163	+ 30,753

6.—Variation by taluks or divisions classified according to density—concluded.

(b) Proportional Variation.

Natural division.	Decade.	Variation per cent in taluks or divisions with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of.							
		Under 100.	100-150.	150-200.	200-300.	300-450.	450-600.	600-750.	750 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Province ...	1911-1921	- 1.1	- 1.2	- 2.5	+ 2.3	+ 4.0	+ 3.7	+ 3.2	- 0.1
	1901-1911	+ 17.0	+ 6.6	+ 3.1	+ 9.8	+ 9.5	+ 8.7	+ 5.7	+ 6.7
	1891-1901	+ 5.3	+ 5.2	+ 10.0	+ 10.1	+ 7.6	+ 6.5	+ 4.0	+ 3.2
Agency ...	1911-1921	- 3.2	- 4.3	- 6.1	...	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	+ 25.4	+ 9.5	+ 6.3	...	...	...	...	...
	1891-1901	+ 5.5	+ 0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast North ...	1911-1921	...	+ 3.0	+ 4.0	+ 1.8	+ 3.3	+ 2.4	+ 6.7	+ 3.9
	1901-1911	...	+ 8.8	+ 3.7	+ 16.4	+ 12.6	+ 8.3	+ 1.9	...
	1891-1901	...	+ 0.3	+ 11.2	+ 8.0	+ 12.6	+ 8.4	+ 9.2	...
Deccan ...	1911-1921	+ 4.9	- 2.2	- 8.0	- 1.5	...	...	...	...
	1901-1911	+ 10.2	+ 4.5	+ 2.4	+ 1.7	...	...	...	...
	1891-1901	+ 6.0	+ 5.3	+ 5.5	+ 3.7	...	...	...	...
East Coast Central ...	1911-1921	- 3.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.8	+ 4.6	+ 4.2	+ 1.2	- 0.5
	1901-1911	- 0.6	+ 6.7	+ 3.1	+ 9.2	+ 8.6	+ 9.3	+ 11.1	+ 3.7
	1891-1901	+ 8.8	+ 18.3	+ 13.4	+ 14.4	+ 7.4	+ 1.7	- 2.7	+ 10.3
East Coast South ...	1911-1921	+ 5.4	...	...	+ 4.6	+ 4.1	+ 6.8	- 0.8	- 1.1
	1901-1911	+ 11.6	...	...	+ 7.1	+ 9.3	+ 11.8	+ 5.7	+ 8.0
	1891-1901	+ 7.1	...	...	+ 8.7	+ 6.2	+ 10.0	+ 3.6	- 3.9
West Coast ...	1911-1921	+ 2.7	+ 4.9	...	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 2.8	+ 4.1	+ 0.7
	1901-1911	+ 7.8	+ 5.9	...	+ 3.8	+ 8.0	+ 4.7	+ 6.8	+ 10.3
	1891-1901	+ 0.5	+ 11.3	+ 23.1	+ 5.6	+ 5.8	+ 5.6	+ 7.6	+ 6.8

7.—Persons per 1,000 houses and houses per 1,000 square miles.

Natural division.	Number of persons per 1,000 houses.				Number of houses per 1,000 square miles.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Province ...	5,085	5,289	5,260	5,310	58,506	55,005	50,315	47,577
Agency ...	4,412	4,580	4,461	4,511	17,058	17,410	15,514	14,969
East Coast North ...	4,896	5,097	5,160	5,148	70,400	65,137	58,706	54,346
Deccan ...	4,828	5,043	5,089	4,907	28,846	28,738	27,679	27,355
East Coast Central ...	5,444	5,790	5,872	5,751	68,841	62,540	59,060	55,369
East Coast South ...	4,969	5,098	5,185	5,160	88,864	84,086	76,701	72,671
West Coast ...	5,445	5,580	5,653	5,746	76,385	71,841	66,253	63,466

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

Reference
to statistics

IMPERIAL Table I distinguishes the urban from the rural population; Imperial Table III shows the population living in towns and villages of different sizes; Imperial Table IV gives a list of towns classified by population with variations since 1871; and Imperial Table V gives another list of towns by districts with the population classified by religion. At the end of this chapter are four subsidiary tables; (1) showing the distribution of the population between towns and villages, (2) giving the number per mille of the population and of each main religion who live in towns, (3) classifying towns by population, and (4) giving certain general statistics for the 17 towns, which, for the purposes of the census, have been treated as cities.

Definitions

2. At a census the Government of India define a "city" as a town with a population of 100,000; and for all cities special statistics regarding age, literacy, birth-place, and occupations are published. The Government of Madras, however, desired that these special statistics, which in 1911 were prepared for all towns with a population of 50,000 and over, should again be worked up for all towns of this size; consequently in this report the term city is applied to all those towns for which the special statistics have been tabulated. The special statistics will be found at the end of Imperial Tables VII, VIII, XI and XVI and at the foot of each page of Imperial Table XVII. A "town" includes all municipalities, cantonments, and every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons which the Census Superintendent may consider fit to be treated as a town. A "village" in Madras is not a residential unit but the familiar administrative unit and may contain several residential units or hamlets.

Population
of towns and
villages

3. The diagram opposite shows the proportion of the population of each district who live in towns and villages of different sizes. It will be seen that after Madras, the district with the proportionately largest urban population is the Nilgiris; then come Tinnevely, Rāmnād, Bellary, Tanjore, Chingleput and Madura in all of which the urban population is over 150 per mille of the district population. In the Agency 80 per cent of the population live in villages with a population under 500; in Godāvari, Guntūr, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevely, the Nilgiris and Malabar the majority of the village population prefer large villages with a population over 2,000; but in all other districts the smaller

Urban
population
compared
with other
provinces

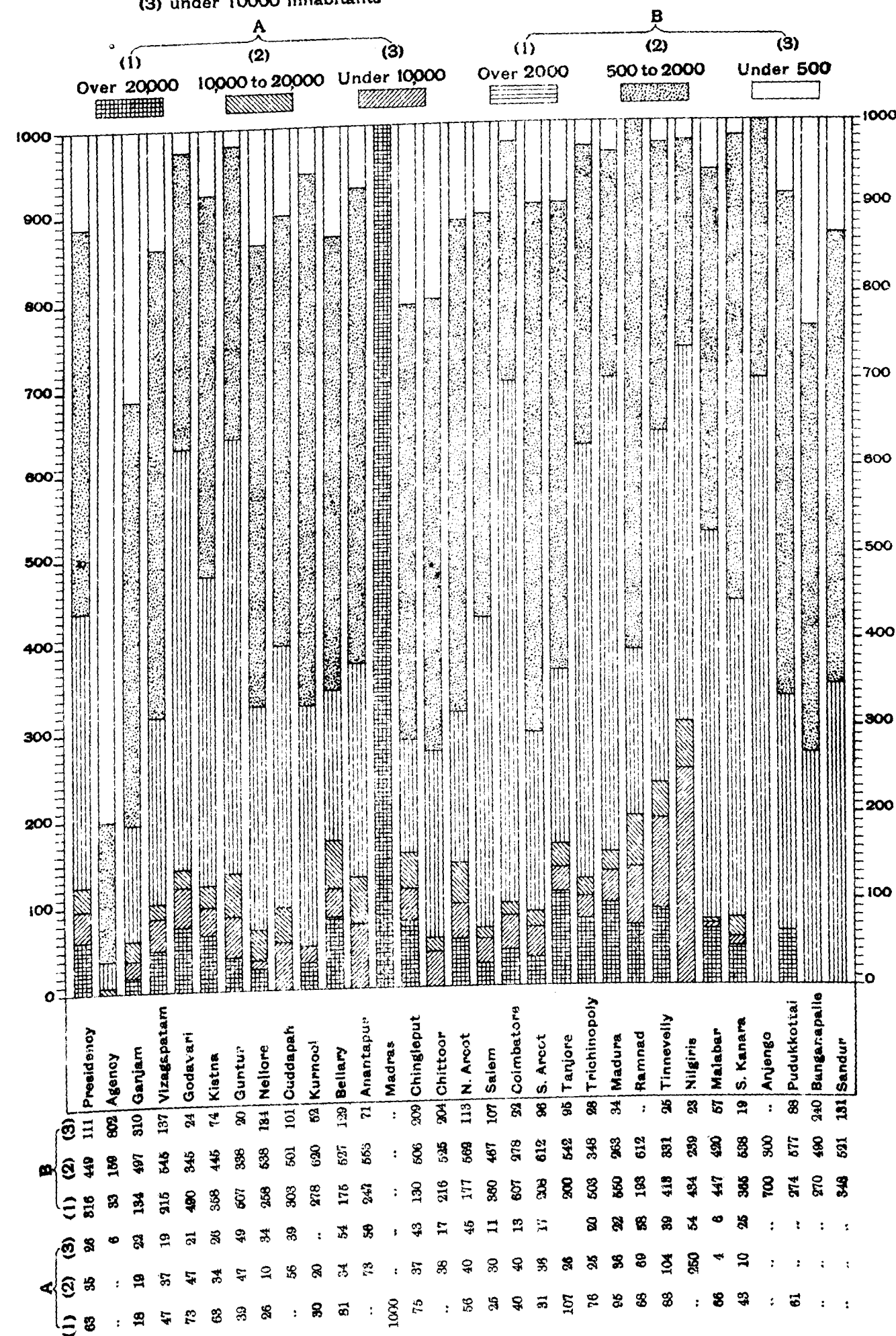
Country or province.	Number per mille who live in towns.	
	1921.	1911.
England and Wales	...	781
India	...	96
Bombay	...	211
Madras	...	190
United Provinces...	...	124
Punjab	...	106
Burma	...	102
Central Provinces	...	108
Bengal	...	98
Bihar and Orissa	...	80
	...	85
	...	87
	...	87

4. It is instructive to compare the proportion of the population of Madras who live in towns with similar figures for other parts of India and with the figure for England and Wales. Second only to Bombay among the greater Provinces of India in respect of the proportion of those living in towns, Madras has a good lead—which is increasing—over all other parts of the country. But not even Bombay can yet claim to approach anywhere near the proportion of urban population shown by the industrial countries of Europe.

Proportion per Mille of the Population of each District Living in

A. Urban Areas

B. Villages

(1) of over 20000 (2) 10000 to 20000 &
(3) under 10000 inhabitants(1) of over 2000 (2) 500 to 2000 &
(3) under 500 inhabitants

5. The movement of the urban population of the Presidency is seen in subsidiary tables 3, 3-A and 3-B. The comparative growth of the urban population in each natural division is as shown in the margin. The East Coast South division still contains the largest number of dwellers in towns, but the greatest increase in the decade has been in the East Coast North division. In the decade 1901-1911 the urban population rose from 11.1 per cent of the total population to 11.7, a rate of increase which has just been bettered in the last decade. Subsidiary table 3-A shows the increase of the urban population living in towns of different sizes. Part of this increase is due to the formation of new towns, and part to the increase of the population of old towns. We see that compared with 1911 there are now a larger number of people living in towns containing 50,000 to 100,000 persons and also in the smaller towns containing less than 10,000. Between 1901 and 1911 the increase was in the population of the small towns and in that of those containing 20,000 to 50,000 people. The variation is explained by the facts that certain towns which are now in the class 50,000-100,000 were in 1911 in the class below, and that a number of places have newly been included in the list of towns with a population below 10,000.

Natural division.	Number per mille who live in towns.	
	1921.	1911.
Province	124	117
Agency	6	...
East Coast North	106	96
Deccan	109	107
East Coast Central	138	134
East Coast South	167	159
West Coast	88	81

Growth of population of towns

6. Subsidiary table 3-B exhibits the rate of growth of the places which are now treated as towns, comparing the present population of these places with the population enumerated in 1911. While the population as a whole has increased by 2.2 per cent, the urban population has risen only by 1.7 per cent. The greatest growth has been in the towns of moderate size with between 10,000 and 50,000 inhabitants; the large towns show a very slight increase of population; and the small towns contain considerably fewer people than they did in 1911.

7. Subsidiary table 2 shows for each main religion the proportion who live in towns in each natural division. It shows that those who follow religions foreign to the Presidency, e.g., Buddhists, Parsis, Jews and Brahmos, are almost exclusively residents of towns. So are the Jains except in the East Coast Central and West Coast divisions, where, as we shall see in Chapter IV, they are indigenous agriculturists. Animists—as might be expected—do not favour a town life, while Muhammadans and Christians are more attracted by it than Hindus.

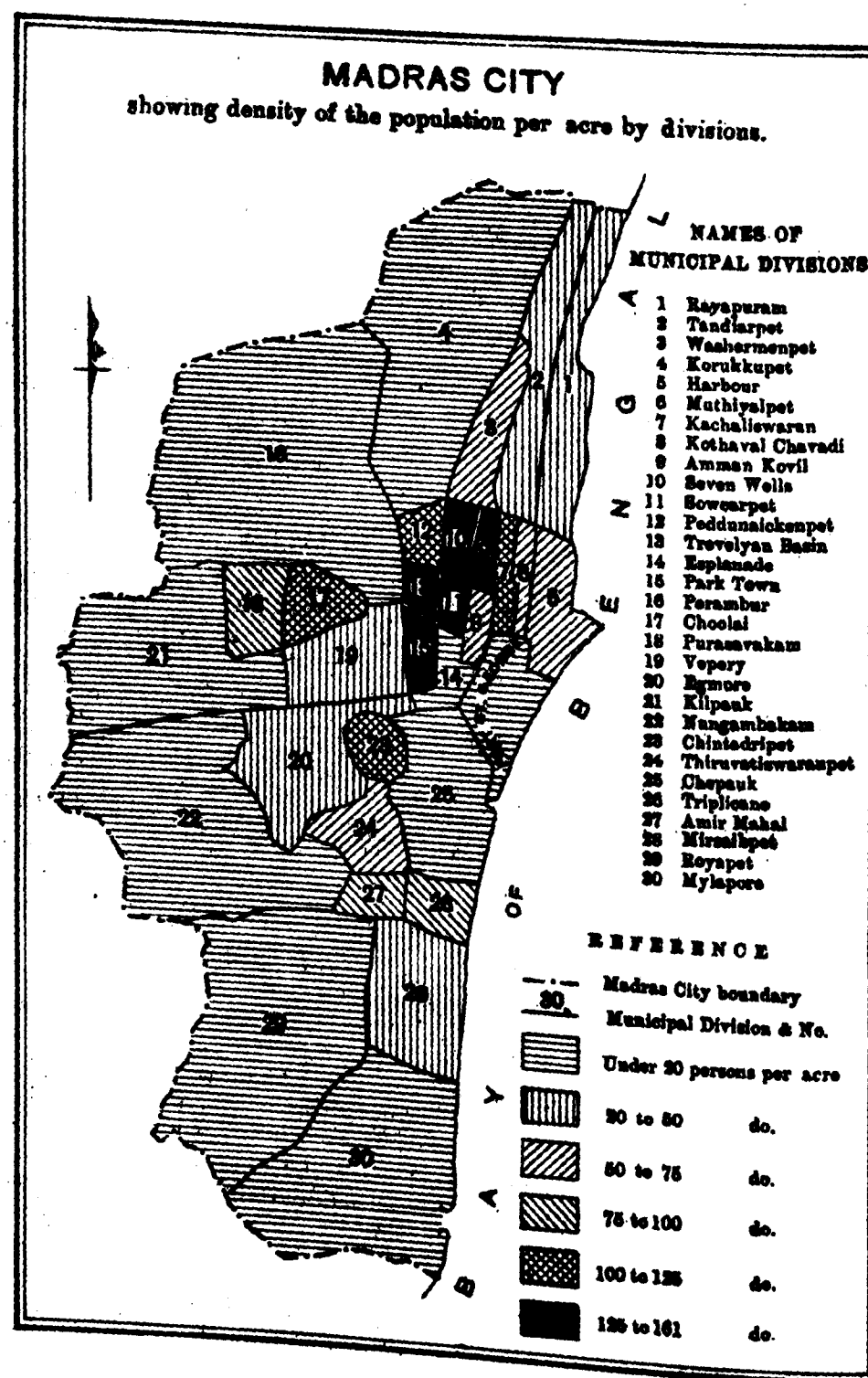
8. There are only three places in Madras which come within the Government of India's definition of a city, having a population exceeding 100,000. These cities are Madras, Madura and Trichinopoly. The population of Madras has increased by only 1.6 per cent, that of Madura by 2.8 per cent, while that of Trichinopoly has fallen by 2.5 per cent. The density of the city of Madras is 18,169 persons per square mile, but any one familiar with the city will immediately understand that there is a very wide difference in this respect between the various divisions. The most densely populated division is the 10th division in the heart of Georgetown with a density of 161 persons per acre or 103,040 persons per square mile; and the most sparsely populated part of the city is Fort St. George, which accommodates only two persons per acre or 1,280 persons per square mile. This comparatively sparse population is explained by the fact that within the limits of Fort St. George are included not only the land inside the fort proper but also a considerable extent of unoccupied land all round it; and again of the buildings within the fort, some are used only as offices and are worth from the census point of view nothing more than a watchman or two left to guard them at night.

Cities in Madras

9. The annexed map shows the density of each division in the city of Madras. The thinly populated divisions with the exception of Fort St. George are those on the north, west and south boundaries. The most thickly populated parts of the city are divisions 9, 10, 11, 13 and 15, all in Georgetown. Madras has the

Madras city

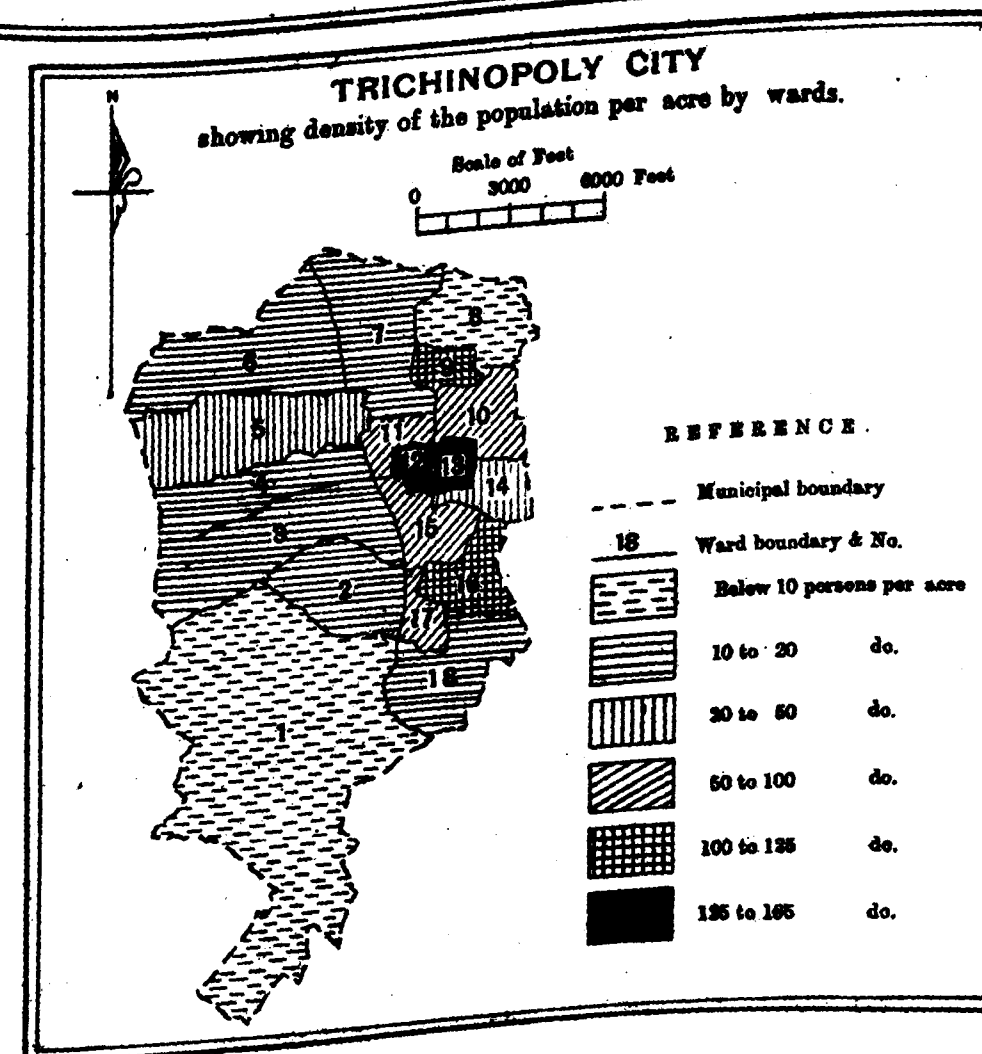
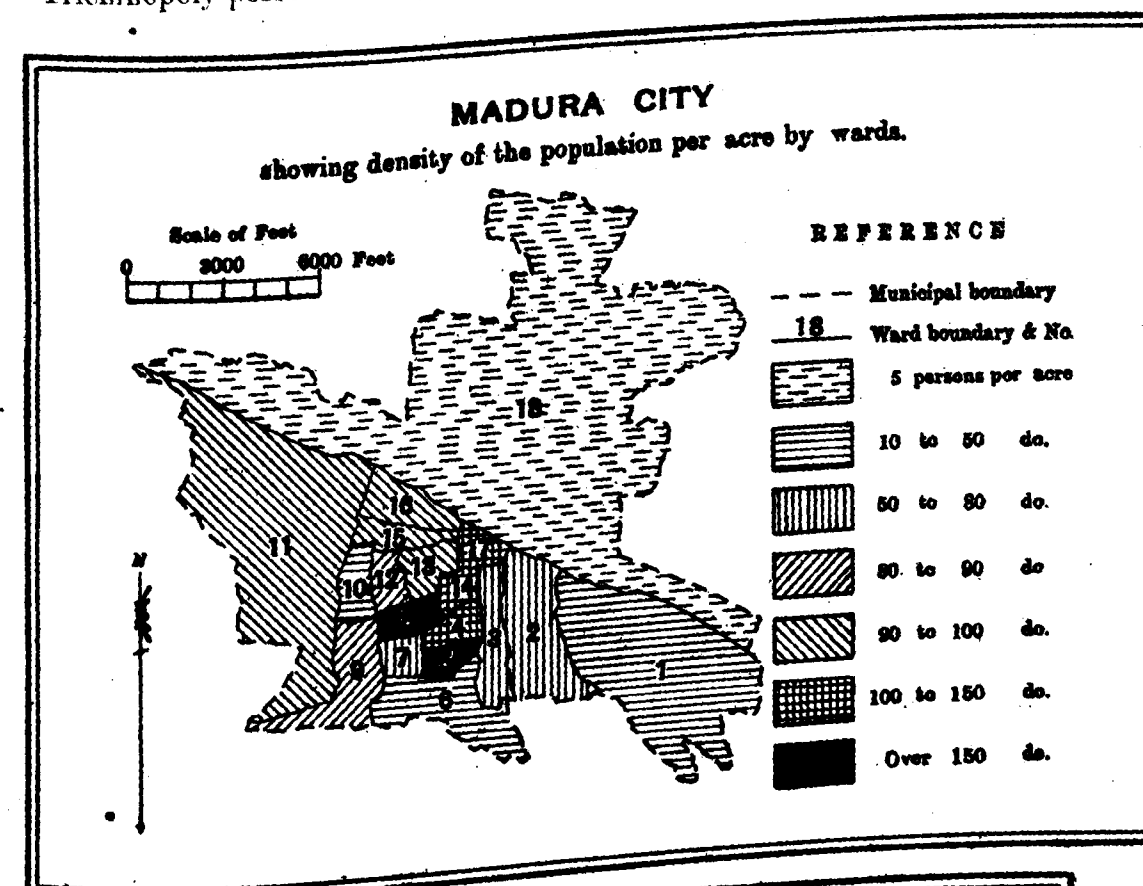
unenviable notoriety of having a higher death-rate than any district in the Presidency. During the past ten years the number of deaths in the city has exceeded the number of births by no less than 22,963 or 11·7 per cent. Thus the increase of 8,251 recorded in the decade is due entirely to immigration.



Madura and
Trichinopoly

10. Appended are similar maps showing the density in each ward of the cities of Madura and Trichinopoly. In Madura the density varies from 3,200 persons per square mile in ward 18 to 111,360 persons per square mile in ward 5, while in Trichinopoly the range is from 3,840 persons in ward 8 to 105,600 persons in ward 13. Madura is the centre of a great indigenous dyeing industry and has

also two large cotton mills which employ a considerable number of labourers. Trichinopoly possesses no special industry but is a great centre of trade.



Other cities

11. Besides these three cities, there are fourteen other towns treated as cities under the orders of the Government of Madras. Three of these towns, Mangalore, Rajahmundry and Vellore, are newly included in the list of cities. The population of Mangalore, an important industrial, commercial and educational centre on the West Coast, has increased in the decade by 11.3 per cent. Rajahmundry, which has also grown by just over 11 per cent, is the principal trade centre for the Godavari delta and also for part of the Agency. Vellore, the population of which has increased by less than one per cent, owes its importance partly to historic tradition and partly to the fact that it is the headquarters of the North Arcot district.

12. The growth of the seventeen cities within the last fifty years is set out in subsidiary table 4 at the end of this chapter and is illustrated by the diagram on page 40. The towns which have increased most in the half century are Cocanada, Rajahmundry, Madura and Tinnevely. Of these Cocanada has apparently reached the limit of expansion, for in the last decade there has been a slight fall in its population. Rajahmundry, on the other hand, has shown a consistent growth, though the rate of expansion has somewhat slackened since 1911. The small increase in the population of Madura since 1911 is attributed to the fact that plague was present in the town at the time of the census of 1921, when as many as 15,000 to 20,000 residents are said to have left the town on this account. The increase in the case of Tinnevely is mainly due to the absorption of outlying suburbs. The town is an important commercial and educational centre; it adjoins Palamcottah which is the headquarters of the Tinnevely district and it contains famous temples which contribute to its attractions.

Variation in population of cities

13. It will be seen that seven of the cities return a smaller population in 1921 than in 1911. The decline in Salem is due to a visitation of plague which coincided with the census. In the case of Negapatam and Cuddalore, which have both fallen by 10 per cent, the decline is attributed to slackness of trade. To the same reason is ascribed the slight fall in the population of Cocanada. In the case of Trichinopoly the decrease in the population is ascribed to high mortality which, in turn, is attributed partly to distress consequent on the high price of food-stuffs and partly to the epidemic of influenza. To the same causes may be attributed the decrease in the population of Kumbakonam and Tanjore. The cities which show the largest increase in the population during the decade are Bellary and Conjeeveram. Twenty years ago the population of Bellary was 58,247; in 1911 on account of plague the population fell to just below 35,000; and the increase in the past decade brings the population up to nearly 40,000. This indicates that, granted favourable conditions, there is a possibility that Bellary may in course of time regain its former position. The growth of Conjeeveram cannot be ascribed to any special circumstances. It is a town of religious importance and contains temples which are the objects of the constant pilgrimage. The town is situated in the middle of a fertile stretch of country and possibly part of its expansion is due to a growing tendency amongst the larger landholders to forsake their villages for the greater convenience and comfort of life in a town.

Towns

14. Towns in Madras owe their importance to a variety of circumstances. Some, such as Tuticorin or Virudupatti, depend largely on local industries. Bezwada and Erode owe their importance to their commerce. Others like Srivilliputtur, Srirangam and Chidambaram have grown up round large and famous temples. Others again like Nellore and Kurnool derive part of their importance from their past history and part from the fact that they now form the headquarters of the local administration. Others again combine several or all of these features. These illustrations have all been taken from the towns with a population between 20,000 and 50,000 placed in class III in Imperial Table IV. But it will be found that practically every town included in the table can be classified as deriving its urban features from one or other of these main characteristics. Of the towns in class III an increase of population in the last decade is shown in Saidapet, Bezwada, Tiruvālūr, Erode, Tenāli, Ellore, Dindigul and

Guntūr. Saidapet is practically a suburb of Madras. Recently it has been constituted a municipality; part of the increase is due to the growth of the suburban population and part to the inclusion in the municipality of areas which formerly lay outside the town. Bezwada, as has already been mentioned, is an important trade centre situated at the junction of five railways and at the head of the Kistna canal system. Its rapid growth from 8,000 in 1871 to 44,000 in 1921 bears an eloquent testimony to the increase in the trade of that part of the country. Of the other towns mentioned, Tiruvālūr owes its apparent increase of population to the fact that at the time of the census a large festival was in progress at which about 10,000 visitors are reported to have been present. Many of these visitors were enumerated in the town on the census night and helped to swell the population to its present limits. Erode is an important trade centre. In Tenāli it is reported that the increase of population is due to immigration from the surrounding villages partly to obtain facilities for education and partly for the purpose of securing work. Ellore, Dindigul and Guntūr are centres of trade and industry and all three have a considerable official population.

15. Among the towns there are 18 which do not conform to the condition which requires a population of at least 5,000 in each place before it can be termed a town. Eight of these places have been included in the list of towns for the first time at this census. It was confidently expected that the population would not fall short of 5,000, but owing to the adverse circumstances of the last years of the decade, the visitation of influenza and the general distress owing to the rapid rise in prices, these expectations were not fulfilled. The remarkably small population of Kāvēripattanam is due to the fact that at the time of the census the greater part of the town was evacuated on account of plague; and the abnormal fall in the population of Mēlūr from 9,972 in 1911 to 4,774 in 1921 is ascribed partly to plague and partly to the exclusion of an important hamlet from the union administration.

Towns with population below 5,000

16. In the case of towns the municipal or union chairman was, as a rule, the charge superintendent for the limits of his local jurisdiction. Consequently the limits of the census towns coincide exactly with the limits of the area under municipal or union administration. Areas beyond these limits, even though possibly urban in character, are not included in the statistics of the town. Generally speaking, the census returns may be said to represent the normal population of the towns; though in some cases, of which instances have been given, an abnormal small rise or an actual fall is due to a partial evacuation of the town on account of plague. A large fall in the population of some other towns, e.g., Badvel, Vēmpalle, Kanigiri, Rāzampēta, Tanuku and Madanapalle, is due to the exclusion of outlying hamlets or villages from the union administration and hence from the town limits. The fall in the population of Tiruchendūr in the Tinnevely district is ascribed to the fact that the census of 1921 did not coincide with the annual festival as was the case in 1901 and 1911. An abnormal increase shown in the case of a town like Rēpalle is usually due to the inclusion of adjoining villages in the newly formed municipal administration or to improvement in railway communications.

Variation in population of towns

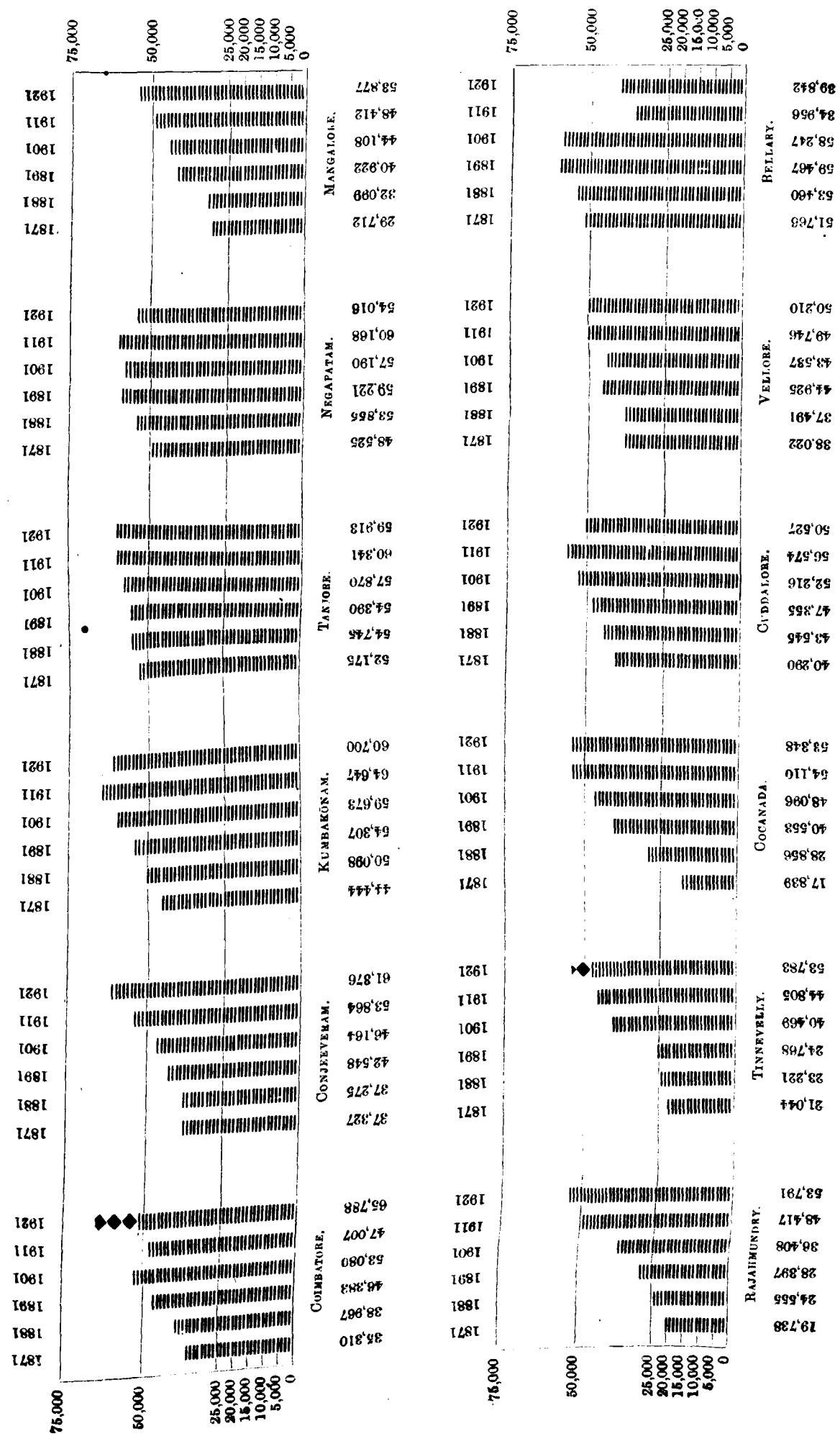
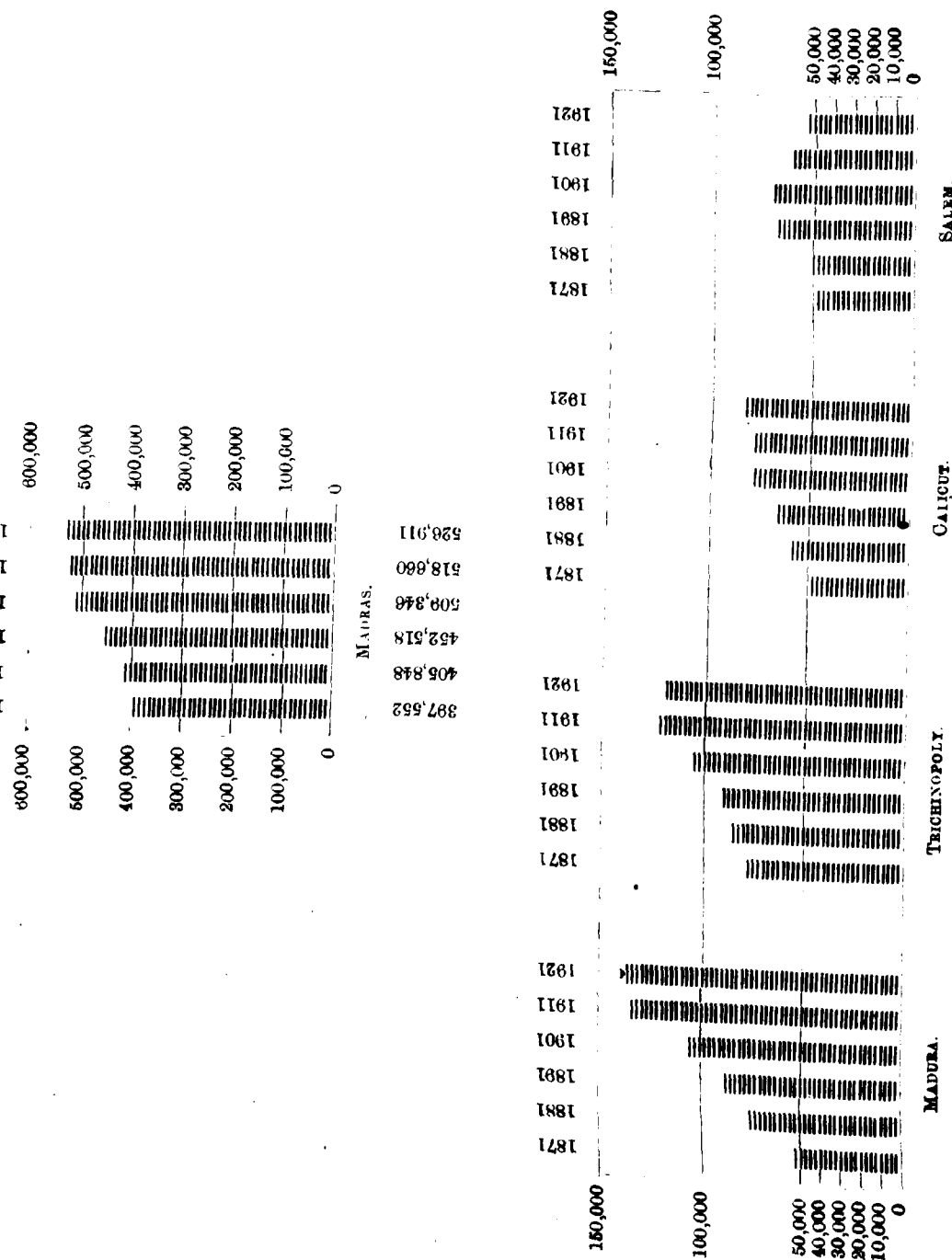
17. In the census report for 1911 Mr. Molony drew attention to the fact that urban life, such as it is, appeals to the Tamil more than to the other peoples of the Presidency. This feature is still characteristic of Madras as the annexed statements show :—

Proportion of urban population in different parts of the Presidency

CITIES.			TOWNS (INCLUDING CITIES).		
	Number.	Population.		Number.	Population.
Total	17	1,538,134	Total	317	5,304,808
Tamil	13	1,354,342	Tamil	175	3,298,553
Telugu	2	107,159	Telugu	111	1,469,688
Malayālam	1	82,384	Malayālam	9	242,362
Others	1	92,719	Others	22	294,172

Variation in population 1871-1921 in each municipality of which the population exceeded 50,000 in 1921.

Note.—Population added by extensions of boundary is indicated by the thick type [◆] portions of the columns. These portions in each case represent the population of the added area at the census last preceding the extension of boundary.



	Total population.	Urban population.	Percentage of urban to total population.
Total ...	42,794,155	5,304,806	12.4
Tamil country.	21,284,980	3,298,553	15.5
Telugu "	13,845,323	1,469,688	10.6
Malayalam "	3,361,720	242,393	7.2
Others ...	4,299,126	294,172	6.8

18. But a truer comparison is to be obtained by examining the proportion in which the urban population stands to the total population of the several tracts of country. This comparison is given in the margin.

Villages in Madras

19. Generally speaking the census village is not a residential unit, but the administrative unit which constitutes the charge of a village headman. But in a country so extensive as the Madras Presidency, with such varieties of climate, and inhabited by such diverse races it is natural to find villages of many different types. There is the village common in the Agency division "a tiny temporary affair, containing only a couple of huts and a cattle byre," perpetually shifted according to the exigencies of the season or the requirements of cultivation. Or there is the village typical of the Deccan, fortified up to 100 years ago, and still presenting traces of the old stone walls and circular watch towers. Being compelled to live within fortifications the people were forced to crowd their square flat-roofed houses close together so that in many villages there are only one or two streets wide enough to admit an ordinary country cart, the other thoroughfares being merely tortuous lanes. For the same reason hamlets are rare in the Deccan districts. Villages of this type are found also in those portions of the Salem district which were the scene of successive campaigns in the Mysore wars. Or again the ordinary villages of the Tamil country will contain three or four broad streets, each bordered by the houses of the better class villagers; these houses will, as a rule, be substantial buildings of solid masonry with tiled or terraced roofs. Behind or interspersed among these houses will be a shapeless cluster of thatched mud huts in which the humbler folk lead their lives. It is in these quarters that congestion and overcrowding is common; the houses are frequently huddled close together without any consideration of drainage or ventilation.

Villages and hamlets

20. It is in these southern districts that there is the greatest difference between the village as an administrative and as a residential unit. Examination of the conditions of a few taluks in different parts of the Presidency gives the following result:—

District.	Taluk.	Number of villages.	Number of hamlets (excluding villages mentioned in col. 3).	Total residential units.
Godāvari ...	Amalāpūram ...	120	170	290
Anantapur ...	Anantapur ...	117	104	221
Chingleput ...	Conjeevaram ...	324	101	328
Coimbatore ...	Dhārāpūram ...	86	820	906
Tanjore ...	Nannilam ...	252	374	628
Rāmnād ...	Sāttār ...	249	315	564

Natural Division.	Number of villages.		Average population of a village.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
Agency ...	12,846	13,329	118	119
East Coast North ...	11,724	11,792	829	806
Deccan ...	3,488	3,511	938	971
East Coast Central ...	12,087	12,315	835	769
East Coast South ...	9,506	9,933	901	863
West Coast ...	2,057	3,063	1,344	1,300

Thus it is of little value to work out and exhibit the average population of a village. The figures, however, to some extent illustrate the differences in social customs between different parts of the Presidency and for what they are worth they are given in the margin.

These figures illustrate first the marked difference between the Agency and the rest of the Presidency to which reference has been made above. Secondly, they show that there has been an universal decrease in the number of villages; this probably is due to the introduction of economies in the administration. Thirdly, they show that everywhere except in the Agency and in the Deccan the average population of a village is greater now than it was ten years ago. And, lastly, they make clear the peculiar conditions of the West Coast.

21. For the West Coast village is entirely different from that of any other part of the Presidency. Except for a few bazaars, the houses are not built in regular or irregular streets. But "each house, even the humblest, stands in its own little compound or garden, which is usually thickly planted with areca and coconut palms, jack trees, plantains, betel and pepper vines and the like." The "village" here again is an administrative unit, it may cover a wide area, and it may contain a great number of isolated homesteads. It is this peculiarity—coupled with the luxurious vegetation of the West Coast—which gives the whole of Malabar the appearance of a beautiful garden, where live a race of prosperous lotus-eaters, each family nestling under its own pepper vine and jack tree. And it is due to this peculiarity that in Malabar it was impossible for the enumerators to conduct the final census by night. On the East Coast the 25 or 30 houses allotted to an enumerator were all situated close together, in one or at the most two streets; but in Malabar to visit 25 or 30 houses probably involved a prolonged tramp along dark and deserted jungle paths.

The West Coast village

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

Natural division.	Average population per		Number per mille residing in		Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with a population of				Number per mille of rural population residing in villages with a population of			
	Town.	Village.	Towns.	Villages.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Province	16,734	711	124	876	510	283	192	15	55	306	512	127
Agency	9,669	116	6	994	...	...	1,000	...	4	29	160	807
East Coast North	14,056	829	106	894	422	312	247	19	35	823	509	133
Deccan	11,399	938	106	891	246	418	308	28	27	256	617	100
East Coast Central	20,201	855	138	862	585	253	148	14	46	285	543	128
East Coast South	17,382	901	167	833	520	290	179	11	79	360	511	50
West Coast	20,578	1,344	83	917	696	164	188	12	116	347	488	49

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

		Number per mille who live in towns.								
Natural division.	Total population.	Hindu.	Muham- madan.	Christian.	Animistic.	Jain.	Buddhist.	Parsi.	Jew.	Brahmo.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Province	124	114	243	196	13	164	877	966	889	769
Agency	6	8	99	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast North	106	101	285	111	50	...	...	...	...	...
Deccan	109	87	279	98	...	573	944	873	...	...
East Coast Central	138	122	448	31	616	1,000	889	...	...	880
East Coast South	167	155	883	341	62	168	378	980	1,000	985
West Coast	83	68	89	171	...	878	967	1,000	...	778
				300	48	87	778	994	1,000	529

3.—*Towns classified by population.*

Class of towns.	Number of towns of each class in 1921.	Proportion to total urban population.	Number of females per 1,000 males.	Variation per cent in the population of towns as classed at previous censuses.					Increase per cent in urban population of each class from 1871 to 1921.	
				1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1871 to 1881.	(a) In towns as classed in 1871.	(b) In the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1871.
Total ...	317	100·0	1,005	+ 1·6	+ 5·8	+ 18·4	+ 14·7	+ 7·6	+ 50·8	+ 231·7
I. 100,000 and over ...	3	14·8	932	+ 1·3	+ 7·8	+ 12·6	+ 11·5	+ 2·1	+ 32·5	+ 97·8
II. 50,000—100,000 ...	13	14·2	999	+ 2·6	+ 5·1	+ 9·7	+ 12·8	+ 12·3	+ 45·6	+ 166·2
III. 20,000—50,000 ...	38	22·0	1,005	+ 6·4	+ 11·7	+ 12·8	+ 12·7	+ 4·9	+ 43·8	+ 76·6
IV. 10,000—20,000 ...	109	28·3	1,028	+ 2·8	+ 3·8	+ 17·9	+ 10·7	+ 20·2	+ 107·2	+ 616·6
V. 5,000—10,000 ...	135	19·2	1,088	+ 3·8	+ 6·8	+ 75·2	+ 11·0	+ 8·4	+ 27·7	+ 2,853·6
VI. Under 5,000 ...	19	1·5	1,004	+ 15·9	+ 1·8	+ 30·2	+ 14·6	+ 21·4	+ 196·7	+ 905·5

3-A.—Distribution of population in groups of places according to size and in rural territory, 1891-1921.

Class of place.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.		Per cent of the total population.			
	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population.	Number of places.	Population.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total population of Province.	53,025	42,794,155	54,623	41,870,160	53,898	38,653,558	58,066	36,064,408	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
Rural territory	52,708	37,489,849	51,343	36,950,684	55,663	34,358,033	57,851	32,841,418	87.6	88.3	88.9	90.5
Urban territory	317	5,304,806	280	4,919,476	235	4,295,525	215	3,422,990	12.4	11.7	11.1	9.5
I. Towns of 100,000 or over ..	3	786,227	3	776,302	3	720,051	1	452,518	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.3
II. Do. 50,000 to 100,000.	13	751,907	8	487,274	4	485,878	8	539,210	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.5
III. Do. 20,000 to 50,000.	38	1,165,491	40	1,264,259	32	1,004,322	27	825,763	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.3
IV. Do. 10,000 to 20,000.	109	1,501,182	105	1,480,071	102	1,411,478	57	765,072	3.5	3.5	3.6	2.1
V. Do. 5,000 to 10,000.	135	1,019,799	113	861,221	87	662,520	108	783,242	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.2
VI. Do. under 5,000	19	80,200	11	50,349	3	11,276	14	55,185	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1

3-B.—Population of urban classes and of rural territory as constituted in 1921 with variation.

Class of places.	Number of places in 1921.	Population.		Variation, 1911 to 1921.	
		1921.	1911.	Number.	Per cent.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Province ...	53,025	42,794,155	41,870,160	+ 923,995	+ 2.2
Territory urban in 1921 ...	317	5,304,806	5,215,889	+ 88,917	+ 1.7
Towns having in 1921—					
I. Population of 100,000 and over ...	3	786,227	777,287	+ 8,940	+ 1.2
II. Population 50,000 to 100,000.	13	751,907	745,599	+ 6,308	+ 0.8
III. Do. 20,000 to 50,000.	38	1,165,491	1,065,408	+ 100,083	+ 9.4
IV. Do. 10,000 to 20,000.	109	1,501,182	1,448,557	+ 52,625	+ 3.6
V. Do. 5,000 to 10,000.	135	1,019,799	1,079,799	- 60,000	- 5.6
VI. Do. under 5,000 ...	19	80,200	99,239	- 19,039	- 19.2
Territory rural in 1921 ...	52,708	37,489,349	36,654,271	+ 835,078	+ 2.3

4.—Cities.

Cities.	Population in 1921.	Number of persons per square mile	Number of females to 1,000 males.	Proportion of foreign born per mille.	Number of literates per mille.		Percentage of variation.					
					Males.	Females.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1871 to 1881.	1871 to 1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madras ...	526,911	18,169	908	335	458	174	+ 1·6	+ 1·8	+ 12·6	+ 11·5	+ 21	+ 32
Madura ...	38,894	17,105	976	178	554	90	+ 2·8	+ 26·6	+ 21·2	+ 18·5	+ 42·0	+ 165
Trichinopoly ...	120,422	13,622	988	176	491	132	+ 2·5	+ 17·9	+ 15·8	+ 7·3	+ 10·3	+ 57
Calicut ...	82,334	7,645	936	39	407	156	+ 5·0	+ 1·9	+ 16·5	+ 15·8	+ 19·0	+ 71
Coimbatore ...	65,788	9,049	969	87	437	1·6	+ 9·3	- 11·4	+ 14·4	+ 19·0	+ 10·4	+ 44
Conjeeveram ...	61,376	15,697	998	175	470	81	+ 13·9	+ 16·7	+ 8·5	+ 14·2	+ 0·1	+ 34
Kumbakonam ...	60,700	13,764	1,040	87	586	101	- 6·1	+ 8·3	+ 9·9	+ 8·4	+ 12·7	+ 36
Tanjore ...	59,213	7,811	1,041	92	541	122	- 0·7	+ 4·3	+ 6·4	- 0·6	+ 4·9	+ 14
Nagapatam ...	54,016	9,898	1,052	114	497	81	- 10·2	+ 5·2	- 3·4	+ 10·0	+ 11·0	+ 11
Mangalore ...	53,877	10,802	1,010	189	328	112	+ 11·1	+ 33·0	+ 28·2	+ 15·6	+ 24·4	+ 172
Rajahmundry ...	53,791	16,400	1,025	24	517	85	+ 4·3	+ 10·8	+ 62·6	+ 6·7	+ 10·5	+ 121
Tinnevely ...	53,783	15,223	1,025	286	326	109	- 1·4	+ 12·5	+ 18·6	+ 40·5	+ 61·8	+ 199
Cocanada ...	52,348	6,884	1,025	286	326	85	- 11·7	- 16·2	+ 4·3	+ 33·6	+ 1·3	+ 4
Salem ...	52,244	11,874	978	27	297	93	- 10·7	+ 8·3	+ 10·3	+ 8·7	+ 8·1	+ 25
Quddalore ...	50,527	4,193	1,015	101	385	93	+ 0·9	+ 14·3	- 8·1	+ 19·8	- 1·4	+ 32
Vellore ...	50,210	12,367	1,017	93	319	92	+ 14·0	- 40·0	- 2·1	+ 11·2	+ 3·8	- 23
Belhary ...	39,843	7,838	887	195	396							

CHAPTER III.—BIRTH-PLACE.

The statistics THE statistics of birth-place are contained in Imperial Table XI which is divided into two parts, one giving the birth-places of the population of each district and State, and the other giving the same particulars for cities. The salient features of the statistics are summarized in four subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter:—

Table 1 shows the actual figures of immigration to each district and natural division.

Table 2 gives the actual figures of emigration from each district and natural division.

Table 3 shows the migration between natural divisions.

Table 4 shows the migration between Madras and other parts of India.

Summary of statistics

2. Of the 42,794,155 persons enumerated in Madras, 42,584,293 were born in the Presidency, the remaining 0.5 per cent being immigrants from outside. In 1911 the number of immigrants was 243,788 so that in the decade the number of immigrants decreased by 33,926 or 14 per cent.

Immigration to districts

3. There are only six districts in which less than 90 per cent of the persons enumerated were born in the district.

Persons born in the district per mille enumerated.

Agency	...	...	...	...	...	696
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	862
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	685
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	681
Anjengo	...	...	...	...	...	802
Sandūr	...	...	...	...	...	791

From this number the Agency ought probably to be removed; to many people the Agency is not yet familiar as the name of an administrative division; and there is no doubt that many people who in fact were born in the Agency returned as their birth-place the district of Ganjām, Vizagapatam or Gōdāvari, meaning thereby nothing more than that they were born in the portion of the Agency which was formerly under the administration of the Collector of that district. It is natural to find a large percentage of immigrants in a city such as Madras; a city grows not so much by a high birth-rate as by the inducements it offers to persons to try their fortune by joining in its busy crowds. In the Nilgiris there is a large percentage of foreign labour on tea estates, and the considerable European population also helps to swell the proportion of foreign-born folk enumerated on the hills. Anjengo and Sandūr are places of insignificant area—the one surrounded by the State of Travancore and the other by the district of Bellary; the fact that a considerable proportion of the population returned their birth-place as Travancore or Bellary is of no significance. The districts with the largest percentage of native-born persons are South Kanara (995 per mille), Malabar (992), and Tinnevely (991), all of which lose a substantial proportion of their population by emigration and attract few immigrants.

Migration between natural divisions

4. Subsidiary table 3 shows how little migration there is between one natural division and another; in every division except the Agency and the East Coast North 99 per cent of the population were born in the division in which they were enumerated; and it is probable that what appears to be a large migration from the East Coast North division to the Agency is really due to the reason mentioned in the previous paragraph. It appears from column 5 of subsidiary tables 1 and 2 that, while there are 485,000 immigrants into the Agency from contiguous districts, 89,000 persons have emigrated from Ganjām, and 401,000 from Vizagapatam, to adjoining districts. The foreigners in the Agency must form part of this 490,000, and in all probability the amount of real emigration, even temporary, which the figures represent, is something very small.

5. The chief districts which attract immigrants are Bellary, Gōdāvari and Trichinopoly. There was a Malayali regiment at Bellary at the time of the census which accounts for most of the immigrants from Malabar; for the rest the majority come from the other Ceded districts and from Madras. Most of the immigration to Gōdāvari is from Vizagapatam, and most of that to Trichinopoly is from the surrounding districts.

6. From column 5 of subsidiary table 4 to Chapter II we see for each of the cities the proportion of the population who are foreign-born. There is a remarkable degree of variation in this respect; in Madras 335 in every thousand are foreign-born, as against 334 in 1911; while in Tinnevely only 24 persons in a thousand were born outside the Tinnevely district. The number of foreign-born in Cocanada is exceptionally high—286 in every thousand against 247 in 1911; but most of the immigrants still come from the neighbouring districts of Vizagapatam and Kistna. The foreign-born of Madura have risen from 150 to 178 in every thousand, while those of Trichinopoly have fallen from 189 to 176. Rajahmundry draws mainly on Vizagapatam and Kistna districts, and Bellary on Anantapur and Kurnool; the immigrants from Malabar were a regiment stationed in Bellary at the time of the census. The towns which attract fewest immigrants are Tinnevely, Salem, Calicut and Mangalore; Calicut and Mangalore have important industries, but apparently the inducement is not strong enough to attract people from outside the district. Tinnevely and Salem have no great industries, and no special attraction to offer persons from other districts.

7. The statistics of emigration outside the Presidency are far from complete. For all except 115,000 of the 917,000 persons of Madras birth who were enumerated in other provinces of India we have particulars by districts; but in addition to these there are in countries outside India 814,000 persons born in Madras for whom we have no knowledge of the district of birth; and in addition to these people there are in South Africa, in British Guiana, in Mauritius, in the Fiji Islands and elsewhere people of Madras origin for whom no returns at all have been received. By this last number the “natural population” of the Presidency will be short; and by its share of this number as well as by the portion of 929,000 assignable to each district will the “natural population” of that district be short. For this reason it is idle to base discussion on the variation between the “natural” and “actual” population, or to work out details of the constitution of the natural population.

8. In return for 1,731,000 Madrasis enumerated in other parts of India or in countries beyond India, we count only 210,000 persons from other provinces or countries enumerated in Madras.

Number of immigrants from	
Mysore State	86,855
Hyderabad State	38,916
Bihar and Orissa	18,882
Bombay	15,957
French and Portuguese possessions	14,257
Central Provinces	12,377
Cochin State	10,124
Travancore	8,293
Other Provinces and States	12,998
	<u>196,609</u>

The tables show that the majority of the immigrants come from a limited area mostly the territories adjoining Madras. Of the remaining 13,000, 6,000 come from Asiatic countries other than India (chiefly Ceylon and the Straits Settlements), and are mostly children of parents who originally emigrated from Madras to those countries; 6,000 come from Europe (all but 600 from Great Britain and Ireland), and 1,000 from Africa, America and Australasia.

9. The immigrants from Mysore and Hyderabad are mostly localized in the districts which border on those States; those from Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces are mostly in the Agency and the districts of Ganjām and Gōdāvari; most of those who come from Bombay are in Bellary, Madras and Malabar; the French possessions help to populate the districts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Madras and Chingleput; from Travancore immigrants come to Malabar and Tinnevely, and from Cochin to Malabar and Coimbatore.

Immigration to cities

Emigration

Where immigrants come from

Variation
in immi-
gration

10. There is a great increase in the number of immigrants from Bihar and Orissa and from the Central Provinces; from all other parts of India, Madras in 1921 attracted fewer visitors than in 1911. The immigration from the Central Provinces and from Bihar and Orissa was, as we have seen, mainly to the Agency and to Ganjam or Godavari; there is a vast preponderance of females in those who come from Bihar and Orissa and it is remarkable that exactly the same phenomenon is observed in the emigrants from Madras to that province. Much of this migration is no doubt mere ordinary movement from place to place across the frontier of the provinces, and the increase recorded at this census may be due to greater accuracy in the enumeration of the Agency villages bordering on those provinces. It is noteworthy that there is a great disparity between the sex proportion of the immigrants from Hyderabad and that of those from Mysore; the lack of female immigrants from Hyderabad occurs chiefly in the districts of Kistna, Guntur and Chittoor, and indicates the temporary nature of the immigration to those districts.

Where
emigrants
go to

Number of emigrants to		1921.
Burma	...	270,993
Mysore	...	269,675
Hyderabad	...	84,158
Travancore	...	58,277
Assam	...	54,536
Bombay	...	44,039
Bengal	...	28,595
Cochin	...	26,388
Coorg	...	22,509
Bihar and Orissa	...	18,238
Other Provinces and States	...	16,689
Total	...	917,474

emigrants to Coorg are coolies working on coffee estates.

12. The marginal figures show the sex proportion in which emigrants leave Madras for other parts of India. The high proportion of female emigrants to Bihar and Orissa supports the conclusion suggested above, that the only migration there is from village to village across an artificial frontier. The high proportion of females in Assam is noteworthy especially when compared with the very low proportion of women among the emigrants to Burma, Coorg, Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore.

13. Of the 813,512 persons of Madras birth who were enumerated outside India, the majority were in Ceylon, which depends largely on South Indian labour for its tea, etc., estates and other industries. After Ceylon the most popular place is the Federated Malay States; then the Straits Settlements and other Malay States; and finally we have returns of a few in the East African colonies and of 1 in the Gilbert Islands. We have so far no returns of the numbers of persons of Madras birth enumerated in South Africa, Mauritius, Fiji, the Seychelles, or the British Isles, etc., though in 1911 considerable numbers were reported from all these places.

Emigration
to countries
beyond India

Persons born in Madras and enumerated in	
Ceylon	447,334
Federated Malay States	238,948
Straits Settlements	76,732
Other Malay States	50,368
Elsewhere	130

Details of
emigration

14. From an economic point of view the most important streams of emigration from Madras are those to (1) Ceylon, (2) Burma, (3) the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, (4) planters' estates in Mysore, Coorg and Travancore, and (5) Assam. Major Scoble Nicholson, O.B.E., of the Ceylon Labour Commission has very kindly contributed some interesting facts regarding emigration to

Ceylon, and to Major Brock, O.B.E., V.D., of the United Planters' Association of Southern India and Dr. Ford, the Emigration Agent of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States, I am indebted for similar notes on emigration to the estates of Travancore, Coorg and Mysore, and to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

The number of emigrants registered by the Ceylon Labour Commission in the decade was 744,621. For the years 1911 to 1914 particulars are given for men, women, children and infants, who emigrated in the proportion of 601, 203, 132 and 64, and although these details have not been tabulated of recent years there is every reason to suppose that the proportion remains fairly constant; infants are children below 5 years of age; children are males between 5 and 14 and females between 5 and 16. For the years 1917 to 1920 figures are given separately for emigrants proceeding to Ceylon for the first time and those who have been there before. It was only in 1919, the year of bad seasons and high prices, when the number of emigrants rose with a bound, that the new emigrants out-numbered the old; in the other three years those returning to Ceylon after one or more visits numbered about 78,000 and those going for the first time were only about 44,500.		Emigration to Ceylon
Year.	Number registered.	
1911	72,549	
1912	93,925	
1913	97,564	
1914	70,654	
1915	83,742	
1916	99,648	
1917	42,877	
1918	41,961	
1919	103,580	
1920	38,126	

15. The number of emigrants registered by the Ceylon Labour Commission in the decade was 744,621. For the years 1911 to 1914 particulars are given for men, women, children and infants, who emigrated in the proportion of 601, 203, 132 and 64, and although these details have not been tabulated of recent years there is every reason to suppose that the proportion remains fairly constant; infants are children below 5 years of age; children are males between 5 and 14 and females between 5 and 16. For the years 1917 to 1920 figures are given separately for emigrants proceeding to Ceylon for the first time and those who have been there before. It was only in 1919, the year of bad seasons and high prices, when the number of emigrants rose with a bound, that the new emigrants out-numbered the old; in the other three years those returning to Ceylon after one or more visits numbered about 78,000 and those going for the first time were only about 44,500.

16. The Ceylon Labour Commission recruits only for estates, consequently practically all those who emigrate through its agency are agriculturists by occupation. The majority of them are drawn from the Paraiyan, Kallan, Vellala and Pallar castes who together have contributed 619,000 out of the 744,500 who have emigrated during the decade. Nearly half the emigrants registered in Trichinopoly district—which implies that if they did not actually come from a village in that district they came from no great distance; the rest are recruited mostly in the Tamil districts—all of which contribute a quota; Malabar sends 10,000; and the Telugu districts of Cuddapah, Godavari and Guntur are also drawn upon.

Caste and
district
emigrants

17. The United Planters' Association of Southern India recruits about 150,000 labourers annually for about 390 estates. Only 237 of these estates, however, lie beyond the limits of the Madras Presidency, and it is only the recruitment of labour for these which affects the population of the Presidency. These 237 estates absorb annually about 90,000 labourers, about 20 per cent of whom are entirely new to estate work. The labour is recruited in most of the Tamil districts, on the West Coast, and in Vizagapatam and the Agency; the recruits are practically all agriculturists. Children are employed on coffee and tea estates, but not on rubber estates; out of every 100 recruits 88 are adults and 12 are children. There is no very great disparity in the proportion of the sexes; for in every 100 persons, 59 are men and 41 women.

Emigration to
planting dis-
tricts

18. It is reported that on the average a labourer stays on an estate about ten months during which time a man on the average saves Rs. 47-8-0 and a woman Rs. 35. In exceptional cases savings amounting to Rs. 100 and even Rs. 150 have been accumulated in this period.

19. No information has been obtained regarding the districts from which recruits are obtained for the Straits Settlements, etc. Almost all the emigrants sail either from Negapatam or Madras; and it is natural to expect the majority to be recruited in the districts adjacent to the ports. On the average 90,000 sail every year, of whom 11 out of every 12 are adults, and 4 out of every 5 adults are men. The chief employment is as agricultural labourers on the rubber estates; and as a rule the emigrants make a stay of about 2½ years. Many return for a second and third spell on the estates.

Emigration to
Straits
Settlements,
etc.

Emigration to
Burma and
Assam

20. Of the people born in Madras and enumerated in Burma, 100,506 did not specify the district of birth. Of the remaining 172,020 the majority were born in the districts noted in the margin. The main stream of emigration to Burma is from the northern districts—Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari and Kistna—and secondly from the extreme south. Assam gets practically the whole of its Madrasi element from the three districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari, whence go 48,119 of the 54,536 emigrants. Most of the remainder are attributed to "Madras" which may stand for the Presidency—in which case the number in all probability should be treated as coming from the same districts.

Distribution of 1,000 emigrants to Burma by district of birth.				Number per mille.
Ganjām	...	...	...	285
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	211
Gōdāvari	...	...	...	149
Tanjore	...	...	...	84
Rāmnād	...	...	...	77
Kistna	...	...	...	50
Madura	...	...	...	38
Malabar	...	...	...	26
Tinnevely	...	...	...	26
Other districts	...	...	...	56
				1,000

1.—Immigration (actual figures 000s omitted).

District and natural division where enumerated.	Born in																	
	District or natural division.			Contiguous districts in province.			Other parts of province.			Contiguous parts of other provinces, etc.			Non-contiguous parts of other provinces, etc.			Outside India.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Province	42,584	20,988	21,596	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	33	35	129	71	58	13	8	5
Agency	1,042	508	534	435	232	203	1	1	...	4	2	2	15	7	8	...	...	...
East Coast North	10,766	5,241	5,525	42	24	18	26	16	10	3	1	2	29	17	12	...	...	...
Ganjām	1,814	817	997	9	5	4	2	1	1	3	1	2	8	3	5	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	2,196	1,062	1,134	31	15	16	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Gōdāvari	1,372	687	705	81	43	38	11	5	6	...	...	...	7	3	4	...	...	...
Kistna	2,070	1,024	1,046	22	14	8	37	22	15	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	...
Guntūr	1,769	890	879	28	15	13	5	3	2	...	...	...	7	5	2	...	...	...
Nellore	1,363	676	677	15	9	6	15	11	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
Deccan	3,575	1,823	1,752	24	12	12	21	13	8	17	8	9	32	15	17	...	...	...
Cuddapah	868	442	426	18	8	8	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Kurnool	878	443	430	29	14	15	2	1	1	3	2	1	7	3	4	...	...	...
Banganapalle	34	17	17	2	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	743	374	369	79	43	36	23	15	8	3	1	2	15	7	8	...	...	...
Sandūr	9	5	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anantapur	909	469	440	22	11	11	5	3	2	11	5	6	9	5	4	...	...	...
East Coast Central	11,780	5,890	5,890	128	67	61	26	16	10	21	9	12	36	22	14	6	4	2
Madras	360	175	175	65	36	29	90	52	38	...	...	...	18	11	7	3	2	1
Chingleput	1,414	715	699	63	29	34	12	7	5	...	...	...	4	2	2	1	1	...
Chittoor	1,223	624	599	28	13	15	8	4	4	3	1	2	7	5	2	...	...	...
North Arcot	1,986	988	998	49	23	27	15	9	6	2	1	1	3	1	2	...	...	...
Salem	2,079	1,036	1,043	22	10	12	5	3	2	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	2,175	1,081	1,094	34	18	15	5	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	2	...	...	...
South Arcot	2,252	1,124	1,128	53	21	32	8	4	4	6	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
East Coast South	10,169	4,930	5,239	79	35	44	22	12	10	5	3	2	7	4	3	4	2	2
Tanjore	2,254	1,083	1,171	44	18	26	22	12	10	2	1	1	8	2	1	2	1	1
Trichinopoly	1,803	890	913	86	45	51	11	6	5	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...
Pudukkottai	389	191	198	85	12	23	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Madura	1,945	957	988	41	19	22	19	10	9	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rāmnād	1,678	797	881	35	17	18	7	4	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely	1,884	917	967	8	4	4	7	4	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast	4,420	2,153	2,267	17	9	8	13	6	7	18	10	8	9	6	3	3	2	1
Nilgiris	86	44	42	20	12	8	9	4	5	7	4	3	3	2	1	2	1	1
Malabar	3,074	1,492	1,578	7	4	3	3	2	1	9	5	4	5	4	1	1	1	...
Anjengo	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Kanara	1,241	602	639	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...

2.—Emigration (actual figures 000s omitted).

District and natural division of birth.	Enumerated in															Natural population (actual figures).		
	District or natural division.			Contiguous district in province.			Other parts of province.			Other provinces.			Outside India.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.			
Province ...	42,584	20,988	21,596	...	...	...	...	...	...	917	583	334	814	533	281	44,314,923	22,104,309	22,210,614
Agency ...	1,042	508	534	23	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,065,451	519,706	545,745
East Coast North ...	10,766	5,241	5,525	465	247	218	22	14	8	298	206	92	...	...	...	11,551,936	5,707,505	5,844,431
Ganjām ...	1,814	817	997	89	47	42	7	4	3	124	82	42	...	...	...	2,034,594	950,800	1,083,794
Visagapatam ...	2,196	1,082	1,114	408	218	190	16	9	7	62	43	19	...	...	...	2,682,022	1,332,700	1,349,322
Godāvari ...	1,872	887	985	32	18	14	8	6	2	30	25	5	...	...	...	1,442,546	715,515	727,031
Kistna ...	2,070	1,024	1,046	23	11	12	5	3	2	57	40	17	...	...	...	2,156,481	1,078,868	1,077,613
Guntūr ...	1,769	890	879	23	12	11	8	5	3	18	8	5	...	...	...	1,812,850	914,061	898,789
Nellore ...	1,853	876	977	37	18	19	22	13	9	12	8	4	...	...	...	1,423,443	715,161	708,282
Deccan ...	3,575	1,823	1,752	18	11	7	18	11	7	73	36	37	...	...	...	3,682,447	1,881,148	1,801,299
Cuddapah ...	868	442	426	21	11	10	14	9	5	5	3	2	...	...	...	908,931	465,080	443,851
Kurnool ...	873	443	430	48	28	20	4	2	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	928,954	475,533	453,421
Bangalore ...	34	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,990	17,407	16,583
Bellary ...	743	374	369	16	7	9	7	4	3	36	18	18	...	...	...	801,159	402,889	398,270
Sandur ...	9	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,646	5,082	4,564
Anantapur ...	909	469	440	57	29	28	5	3	2	28	13	15	...	...	...	999,767	514,567	485,210
East Coast Central ...	11,780	5,890	5,890	125	60	65	29	17	12	213	115	98	...	...	...	12,146,761	6,082,069	6,064,692
Madras ...	350	175	175	18	8	10	38	21	17	105	58	47	...	...	...	510,010	261,646	248,364
Chingleput ...	1,414	715	699	97	49	48	6	3	3	6	3	3	...	...	...	1,521,488	770,046	751,442
Chittoor ...	1,223	624	599	26	14	12	9	4	5	23	12	11	...	...	...	1,281,984	654,372	627,612
North Arcot ...	1,986	988	998	44	19	25	27	15	12	43	22	18	...	...	...	2,097,754	1,044,389	1,053,365
Salem ...	2,079	1,036	1,043	44	20	24	16	9	7	22	11	11	...	...	...	2,161,457	1,076,019	1,085,438
Coimbatore ...	2,175	1,081	1,094	44	22	22	11	6	5	14	7	7	...	...	...	2,244,052	1,116,784	1,127,268
South Arcot ...	2,252	1,124	1,128	59	24	35	17	10	7	3	2	1	...	...	...	2,330,018	1,158,813	1,171,203
East Coast South ...	10,169	4,930	5,239	52	23	29	49	27	22	88	57	31	...	...	...	10,357,160	5,036,764	5,320,396
Tanjore ...	2,254	1,083	1,171	56	23	33	29	16	13	18	13	5	...	...	...	2,356,184	1,134,049	1,222,085
Trichinopoly ...	1,803	890	913	72	29	43	11	6	5	7	5	2	...	...	...	1,893,308	929,789	963,517
Pudukkottai ...	389	191	198	12	4	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	402,700	196,304	206,396
Madurai ...	1,945	957	988	30	14	16	24	12	12	16	10	6	...	...	...	2,013,927	992,168	1,021,759
Rāmānāthapuram ...	1,678	787	891	40	19	21	2	1	1	13	11	2	...	...	...	1,733,821	827,784	906,037
Tinnevely ...	1,884	917	967	15	8	7	25	14	11	34	18	16	...	...	...	1,957,272	956,670	1,000,602
West Coast ...	4,420	2,153	2,267	10	7	3	23	16	7	130	85	45	...	...	...	4,581,860	2,260,017	2,321,843
Nilgiris ...	86	41	45	1	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	90,782	46,121	44,661
Malabar ...	3,074	1,496	1,578	19	13	6	19	13	6	47	30	17	...	...	...	3,158,139	1,551,742	1,606,397
Anjengo ...	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,192	2,672	2,520
South Kanara ...	1,241	602	639	3	2	1	3	2	1	81	54	27	...	...	...	1,827,767	859,482	968,285
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	84	31	814	533	281	929,306	617,100	312,206

Note.—Particulars by districts are not available for those enumerated outside India.

3.—Migration between natural divisions (actual figures 000s omitted) (compared with 1901 and 1911).

Natural division in which born.		Total born in each Natural Division.	Number enumerated in natural division.					
			Agency.	East Coast North.	Deccan.	East Coast Central.	East Coast South.	West Coast
Madras Presidency ...	1921	42,584	1,478	10,833	3,620	11,933	10,270	4,450
	1911	41,616	1,565	10,473	3,752	11,922	10,240	4,294
	1901	38,375	1,317	9,523	3,867	10,722	8,938	4,008
Agency ...	1921	1,065	1,042	23	...	...	...	...
	1911	11,254	436	10,767	19	29	2	1
	1901	12,045	1,565	10,422	24	32	2	...
East Coast North ...	1921	10,840	1,317	9,469	24	27	2	1
	1911	3,609	...	21	3,575	12	1	...
	1901	3,752	...	23	3,712	16	1	...
Deccan ...	1921	3,856	...	24	3,818	13	1	...
	1911	11,935	...	19	22	11,780	90	24
	1901	11,308	...	23	13	11,135	111	26
East Coast Central ...	1921	10,755	...	26	22	10,569	110	28
	1911	10,269	...	2	2	91	10,169	5
	1901	10,220	...	4	2	94	10,115	5
East Coast South ...	1921	8,935	...	3	2	102	8,822	6
	1911	4,452	...	1	2	21	8	4,420
	1901	4,291	...	1	1	15	11	4,283
West Coast ...	1921	3,989	...	1	1	11	3	3,973
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—For the years 1911 and 1901, the figures under East Coast North include also the figures of Agency.

4.—Migration between the Province and other parts of India.

(i) British Territory and States.

Province.	Immigrants to Madras.			Emigrants from Madras.			Excess (+) or deficiency (−) of immigration over emigration.	
	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.
Total ...	182,312	216,170	− 33,858	917,468	824,723	+ 92,745	− 735,156	− 608,553
British Territory ...	54,483	36,907	+ 17,576	453,453	385,357	+ 68,096	− 398,970	− 348,450
Ajmer-Merwara ...	445	120	+ 325	391	224	+ 167	+ 54	− 104
Andamans and Nicobars ...	2	65	− 63	1,600	1,489	+ 111	− 1,598	− 1,424
Assam ...	51	204	− 153	54,586	34,509	+ 20,027	− 54,485	− 34,305
Baluchistan ...	147	126	+ 21	340	184	+ 206	− 193	− 8
Bengal ...	3,181	6,547	− 3,366	28,595	13,171	+ 15,424	− 25,414	− 6,624
Bihar and Orissa ...	16,832	426	+ 16,406	19,238	16,795	+ 2,443	− 2,406	− 16,369
Bombay ...	15,957	17,304	− 1,347	44,089	33,631	+ 10,408	− 28,082	− 16,327
Burma ...	1,915	2,021	− 106	270,993	248,064	+ 22,929	− 269,078	− 248,048
Central Provinces and Berar ...	12,377	6,291	+ 6,086	4,908	5,358	− 455	+ 7,474	+ 933
Coorg ...	345	741	− 396	22,509	28,583	− 6,074	− 22,164	− 27,842
Delhi ...	216	...	...	553	...	...	337	...
North-West Frontier Province ...	146	82	+ 64	1,950	63	+ 1,886	− 1,813	+ 19
Punjab ...	625	875	− 250	1,588	1,060	+ 528	− 968	− 175
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	2,244	2,105	+ 139	2,214	2,286	− 72	+ 30	− 181
States and Agencies. ...	127,829	179,263	− 51,434	464,015	439,366	+ 24,649	− 335,186	− 260,103
Assam State ...	...	...	...	...	10	− 10	...	− 10
Baluchistan State ...	...	...	...	...	1	− 1	...	− 1
Baroda State ...	130	320	− 190	264	228	+ 36	− 184	+ 92
Bengal States ...	...	...	...	2,075	1,070	+ 1,005	− 2,875	− 1,070
Bihar and Orissa States ...	47	975	− 928	16,689	18,694	− 2,005	− 16,642	− 17,719
Bombay States ...	1,840	1,518	+ 322	1,553	1,853	− 300	+ 296	− 335
Central India Agency ...	15	503	− 488	498	1,083	− 585	− 483	− 530
Central Provinces States ...	152	915	− 763	1,594	4,862	− 3,268	− 1,444	− 3,947
Hyderabad State ...	38,916	60,692	− 21,776	84,158	67,821	+ 16,337	− 45,242	− 7,129
Kashmir State ...	33	28	+ 5	34	27	+ 7	− 1	− 1
Madras States—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore ...	8,293	10,446	− 2,153	58,277	40,520	+ 17,757	− 49,984	− 39,074
Cochin ...	10,124	9,643	+ 481	26,388	30,488	− 4,100	− 16,264	− 30,846
Mysore State ...	66,855	92,732	− 25,877	269,675	268,417	+ 2,258	− 202,820	− 170,685
North-West Frontier Province ...	...	...	...	...	9	− 9	...	− 9
Punjab States ...	...	...	...	...	39	− 39	...	− 39
Rajputana Agency ...	1,415	1,491	− 76	203	290	− 87	+ 1,212	+ 1,201
United Provinces States ...	...	...	...	...	4	− 4	...	− 4
Burma Administered areas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				2,007	...	+ 2,007	− 2,007	...

Note.—In this subsidiary table, Travancore and Cochin States are treated as outside the Madras Presidency. In addition to the immigrants shown in the table, 14,257 persons (against 22,174 in 1911) born in the French and Portuguese Settlements in India were enumerated in the Presidency. They have not been included in the table as the corresponding figures of emigration have not been received.

4.—Migration between the Province and other parts of India—continued.

(ii) British Territory.

Province.	Immigrants to Madras.			Emigrants from Madras.			Excess (+) or deficiency (−) of immigration over emigration.	
	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.
Total ...	195,363	236,255	− 40,892	958,367	870,617	+ 87,750	− 763,004	− 634,362
British Territory ...	54,252	36,493	+ 17,759	453,376	384,591	+ 68,785	− 399,124	− 348,098
Ajmer-Merwara ...	445	120	+ 325	391	218	+ 173	+ 54	− 98
Andamans and Nicobars ...	2	65	− 63	1,598	1,489	+ 109	− 1,596	− 1,424
Assam ...	51	204	− 153	54,527	34,497	+ 20,030	− 54,476	− 34,293
Baluchistan ...	147	126	+ 21	340	184	+ 206	− 193	− 8
Bengal ...	3,176	6,537	− 3,361	28,595	13,170	+ 15,425	− 25,419	− 6,633
Bihar and Orissa ...	16,832	426	+ 16,406	19,232	16,795	+ 2,437	− 2,400	− 16,369
Bombay ...	15,761	16,952	− 1,191	44,083	33,629	+ 10,404	− 28,272	− 16,677
Burma ...	1,895	1,991	− 96	270,939	247,360	+ 23,579	− 269,044	− 245,369
Central Provinces and Berar ...	12,376	6,281	+ 6,095	4,903	5,357	− 454	+ 7,473	+ 924
Coorg ...	345	737	− 392	22,509	28,581	− 6,072	− 22,164	− 27,844
Delhi ...	216	...	...	553	...	...	337	...
North-West Frontier Province ...	146	79	+ 67	1,959	63	+ 1,896	− 1,813	+ 16
Punjab ...	621	874	− 253	1,583	1,044	+ 539	− 962	− 170
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	2,239	2,101	+ 138	2,214	2,254	− 40	+ 25	− 153
States and Agencies. ...	141,111	199,762	− 58,651	504,991	486,026	+ 18,965	− 363,880	− 286,264
Assam State ...	...	...	...	...	10	− 10	...	− 10
Baluchistan State ...	...	...	...	...	1	− 1	...	− 1
Baroda State ...	130	318	− 188	264	228	+ 36	− 184	+ 90
Bengal States ...	...	...	...	2,075	1,070	+ 1,005	− 2,876	− 1,070
Bihar and Orissa States ...	47	975	− 928	16,689	18,694	− 2,005	− 16,642	− 17,719
Bombay States ...	1,840	1,518	+ 322	1,553	1,853	− 300	+ 293	− 335
Central India Agency ...	15	503	− 488	498	1,083	− 585	− 483	− 530
Central Provinces States ...	150	915	− 765	1,594	4,862	− 3,268	− 1,444	− 3,947
Hyderabad State ...	38,737	60,412	− 21,675	84,152	67,821	+ 16,331	− 45,415	− 7,409
Kashmir State ...	33	28	+ 5	34	27	+ 7	− 1	− 1
Madras States—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore ...	8,219	10,417	− 2,198	58,060	49,511	+ 8,549	− 49,861	− 39,094
Cochin ...	10,103	9,641	+ 462	26,380	30,485	− 4,105	− 16,277	− 20,844
Other Madras States ...	13,339	21,048	− 7,209	41,211	46,734	− 5,523	− 27,372	− 25,686
Mysore State ...	66,577	92,503	− 25,926	269,651	263,362	+ 6,289	− 203,074	− 170,859
North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal areas) ...	...	...	...	...	9	− 9	...	− 9
Punjab States ...	...	...	...	...	39	− 39	...	− 39
Rajputana Agency ...	1,415	1,484	− 69	203	283	− 80	+ 1,212	+ 1,201
United Provinces States ...	...	...	...	...	4	− 4	...	− 4
Burma Administered areas ...	...	...	...	2,007	...	+ 2,007	− 2,007	...

Note.—This part refers to migration between Madras, British Territory, and other parts of India, including the Madras States of Pudukkottai, Banganapalle and Sander.

4.—Migration between the Province and other parts of India—concluded.

(iii) Madras States.

Province.	Immigrants to Madras States.			Emigrants from Madras States.			Excess (+) or deficiency (−) of immigration over emigration.	
	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.
Total ...	41,999	47,697	− 5,698	14,151	21,888	− 7,737	+ 27,848	+ 25,809
British Territory ...	41,442	47,148	− 5,706	13,916	21,814	− 7,898	+ 27,526	+ 25,334
Ajmer-Merwara ...	...	...	...	...	6	− 6	...	− 6
Andamans and Nicobars ...	...	...	...	2	...	+ 2	− 2	...
Assam ...	...	...	...	9	12	− 3	− 9	− 12
Bengal ...	5	10	− 5	...	1	− 1	+ 5	+ 9
Bihar and Orissa ...	...	...	...	6	...	+ 6	− 6	...
Bombay ...	196	352	− 156	6	2	+ 4	+ 190	+ 350
Burma ...	20	30	− 10	54	704	− 650	− 34	− 674
Central Provinces and Berar ...	1	10	− 9	...	1	− 1	+ 1	+ 9
Coorg ...	...	4	− 4	...	2	− 2	...	+ 2
Madras ...	41,211	46,734	− 5,523	13,889	21,048	− 7,209	+ 27,872	+ 25,686
North-West Frontier Province ...	...	3	− 3	...	...	...	...	+ 3
Punjab ...	4	1	+ 3	...	6	− 6	+ 4	− 5
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ...	5	4	+ 1	...	32	− 32	+ 5	− 28
States and Agencies.	557	549	+ 8	235	74	+ 161	+ 322	+ 475
Baroda State ...	...	2	− 2	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay States ...	3	...	+ 3	...	...	...	...	+ 2
Central Provinces States ...	2	...	+ 2	...	...	...	+ 3	...
Hyderabad State ...	179	250	− 101	6	...	...	+ 2	...
Madras States—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore ...	74	29	+ 45	197	...	...	+ 173	+ 280
Cochin ...	21	2	+ 19	8	9	+ 186	− 128	+ 20
Mysore State ...	278	229	+ 49	24	8	+ 5	+ 18	− 1
Rajputana Agency ...	...	7	− 7	...	55	− 81	+ 354	+ 174
					7	− 7	...	...

Note.—This part refers to migration between the Madras States of Pudukkottai, Ranganapalle and Sandur and other parts of India, including Madras, British Territory.

CHAPTER IV.—RELIGION.

THE religious distribution of the people of the Madras Presidency is shown in Imperial Table VI. On the title page of the table is given a summary of the returns regarding the sects of Muhammadans; and the information collected regarding the sects of Christians is presented in Imperial Table XV. The salient features of the religious statistics are set out in four subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter which show (1) the general distribution of the population by religion, (2) the distribution by districts of the main religions, (3) the number and variation of the Christian population, and (4) the religion of the urban and rural population. The distribution of Hindus, Musalmans and Christians over the districts of the Presidency is illustrated graphically in the maps at the beginning of the report.

2. The enumerators were instructed to record the main religion returned by each person enumerated and also, in the case of Muhammadans and Christians only, the sect. In India information regarding the religious beliefs of the people is collected at every census because differences of religion still connote social and political differences, and for administrative purposes it is necessary to know the strength and distribution of the various religions in the country. In India, again, no one regards the question about his religion as unnecessary or inquisitorial. But in spite of this it must be admitted that the statistics collected are not satisfactory. The chief hindrance to the obtaining of accurate returns is the fact that the terms used to classify the religions are unfamiliar to the people of the country, and do not really suggest what is meant in common parlance by religion. The worst instances are the terms "Hindu" and "Animist." No Indian is familiar with the term "Hindu" as applied to his religion. If asked what his religion is, he usually replies with the name of the sect (e.g., Saivite), to which he belongs. Many attempts have been made to define the term "Hindu," but none has been successful, and only within the last few months a select committee of the Legislative Assembly has given up the attempt to find an adequate definition. For the word "Hindu" implies not only certain religious beliefs but also a certain nationality and almost necessarily a certain social organization. In 1881 it was stated in the Madras Census Report that the term "Hinduism includes all those who recognize caste and who are governed by one of the systems of Hindu Law." In other words it includes practically every Indian who owns no allegiance to any other definite creed. A term so elastic naturally cannot imply any definite creed or system of morality; and in fact it is the custom of his caste rather than his religion which determines the moral standard of the ordinary Hindu. The question what it is which all those who are labelled "Hindu" have in common and which those who are not Hindus are without, admits of no easy or complete answer. The religion of the great majority of those who are classed as Hindus implies a recognition, more or less perfunctory, of the great orthodox deities, the incarnations of Vishnu or Siva, their wives or their offspring; but in South India, at any rate, these Gods are in the main recognized only at times of festival or on occasion of special observances. More intimate devotion is paid to the local Amman or Gramadēvata in whose power it rests to bestow prosperity or the reverse on the individuals who shelter beneath their sway. There are also many malevolent powers always on the lookout for opportunities to cause harm or suffering and these it is always advisable to appease with timely propitiation. Thus the religious exercises of the "Hindu" may be described as a series of ceremonies undertaken in order to avert harm from, or to secure benefits for,

himself and his belongings. The speculations of the philosophers, Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhwa, no doubt afford intellectual diversion for the learned; but they are purely metaphysical exercises, and of the religion which inspires and moulds men's conduct, these metaphysics form little or no part.

Animism

3. Within the all-embracing sphere of Hinduism are found rites and ceremonies, superstitions and beliefs, characteristic of every stage of civilization. Hinduism tends to absorb every saint or deity with whom it comes in contact; it finds a place for the God in its pantheon, and room for the worshippers in its temple courts. It is only by these absorptions that Hinduism can expand; for Hinduism is a birth-right which cannot be acquired; just as a man cannot become a Brāhman unless he be born one, so it is claimed that no person born in another religion can become a Hindu. That this process of absorption is not inactive, the census statistics bear witness when they show an increase in the number of Hindus and a fall in the number of Animists. And this leads to comment on the difficulty of distinguishing between the Hindu and the Animist. We have seen that the term "Hindu" does not admit of definition. The term "Animist" does represent a certain form of religious belief and is capable of definition, but the ordinary enumerator is unable either to understand the distinction between the two or to apply intelligently a definition of Animist; nor can this be wondered at, for the orthodox rites of Hindu worship contain much that is definitely Animistic in origin. Accordingly after the practice of 1901 and 1911, enumerators were instructed, when taking the census of jungle tribes, if they found people who said they were not Hindus or who could not understand references to the orthodox Hindu deities, to record for such people under the head "Religion" the name of their tribe. In the tabulation offices all persons whose religion was described in this way were treated as Animists. In Appendix V there is a statement which shows the strength of each tribe and the numbers whose religion was entered in this way, and compares this proportion of the tribal strength with the number so returned in 1901 and 1911. It is evident from the extract from this table given in the margin that whether a man is returned as a Hindu or an Animist depends less upon his religious beliefs and observances than upon the enumerators' whims.

Tribe.	Percentage returned as Animists in		
	1921.	1911.	1901.
Khond ...	82.7	75.1	95.9
Savara ...	59.0	70.0	86.7
Yānadi ...	48.8	64.7	11.9
Poroja ...	68.8	24.1	28.8
Gadabā ...	47.4	6.0	47.8
Kōyā ...	12.0	28.6	16.8

Summary of the statistics

Number per 1,000 of the total population.			
	1921.	1911.	
Hindu ...	887	889	
Musalman ...	67	66	
Christian ...	32	29	
Animistic ...	13	15	
Others ...	1	1	

4. Having thus made it clear that the line dividing the Hindu from the Animist is not capable of strict definition and that it varies from one census to another, we may now proceed to consider the actual statistics returned. The figures in the margin show that there has been very little change in the relative strength of the main religions. What little movement can be noticed is from Hinduism and Animism to Muhammadanism and Christianity. But the movement is so small that in the distribution of a hundred persons no variation is perceptible between 1911 and 1921. It is still true as it was in 1911 that of every hundred persons in Madras 89 are Hindus, 7 are Muhammadans, 3 are Christians and 1 is an Animist. Yet during the decade, while the population as a whole has risen by 2.2 per cent, Hindus have increased by 1.9 per cent, Muhammadans by 3.7 per cent and Christians by 14.2 per cent. On the other hand, Animists have decreased by 9.4 per cent and the others by 3.7 per cent. In view, however, of the impossibility of distinguishing accurately between Hindus and Animists a better comparison may perhaps be obtained by combining the figures for these two religions. This is the less objectionable in that there is on the one hand little to distinguish the religion of the uneducated Hindu from that of an Animist, and on

the other hand there is little to distinguish the Hindu from the Animistic member of the same tribe. The figures are as follows:—

	1921.	1911.	1901.	Variation.	
				1911-1921.	1901-1911.
Hindu and Animist ...	33,520,589	37,868,500	35,078,411	1.7	8.0
Increase in population ...	...	...	...	2.2	7.2

Thus while between 1901 and 1911 Hindus and Animists together increased at a greater rate than the population as a whole, in this decade they have lost ground.

5. In the fourteen districts noted in the margin and in the State of Pudukkōttai 90 per cent and more of the population are Hindus. If Animists also be added to Hindus, the Agency division must be added to these districts. Apart from Anjengo, where Christians predominate, Malabar is the only district in

Ganjām.
Viragapatam.
Godāvāri.
Kistna.
Anantapur.
Chingleput.
Chittoor.

North Arcot.
Salem.
Coimbatore.
South Arcot.
Tanjore.
Trichinopoly.
Madara.

Distribution by districts

which the Hindus and Animists number less than 70 per cent of the population. Hindus have gained ground at the expense of Animists in the Agency and in the districts of Ganjām and Nellore; in the East Coast Central division (chiefly in the districts of Madras, North Arcot and Salem) they have gained at the expense of Muhammadans and they have also gained from Muhammadans in the district of Rāmnād. Elsewhere they have lost to Muhammadans and to Christians.

6. From the tolerant theology of Hinduism we pass to the uncompromising creed of Islam. Yet even here the "pure doctrine of the word" has in some measure caught infection from the surrounding Hindus. Witness the curious sect of Dūdēkulas whose religious exercises are derived both from Hindu and Muhammadan exemplars and the famous shrine at Nagore which attracts Hindus as well as Muhammadans to its annual festival.

Muham-
madanism

The Muhammadan population of the Presidency has increased during the decade by 3.7 per cent; but in the East Coast North and West Coast divisions the increase is considerably larger, being 6.3 and 5.7 per cent. In the East Coast North division the increase occurred principally in the districts of Guntūr and Nellore and chiefly in the Sheikh tribe. The West Coast is the home of the Māppillas whose population has increased during the past decade by 6 per cent. It is only reasonable to conjecture that this increase, which is more than double that of the total population of the locality, is due to conversion, especially when we find that the Cheruman population, which provides most of the Māppilla recruits, has fallen during the decade by 7,000 or 2 per cent.

It is only in Malabar, South Kanara, the Deccan districts, and Madras that the Musalmans number 10 per cent of the population. They are fewest in the district of Ganjām and in the Agency where they form less than one per cent of the inhabitants.

7. At this census for the first time since 1881 sects of Muhammadans were recorded with the following result:—

Sect.	1921.	Per cent.	1881.	Per cent.
Sunni ...	2,681,945	93.60	1,758,376	90.94
Shiah ...	54,114	1.89	44,378	2.29
Others ...	2,394	0.08	1,102	0.06
Sect not returned ...	126,832	4.43	129,715	6.71
	2,865,285	100.00	1,933,571	100.00

Muhammadan
sects

Thus whereas in 1881 of every 100 Muhammadans, 91 were Sunnis, 2 were Shiachs and 7 had not returned their sect, at this census we have 94 Sunnis, 2 Shiachs, and 4 who have returned no sect.

An examination of the records of a few districts in which a considerable number of Shiahhs were returned shows that the majority of those who profess to be Shiahhs are Sheiks by tribe, though it is remarkable that in Tanjore district the majority of Shiahhs are Labbais, while in Malabar practically all persons who claim to belong to the Shiah sect are either Mäppillas or Labbais.

Christians

8. Since 1911 the Christians of Madras have increased by 172,157 or 14·2 per cent. The figures for the various natural divisions are noted in the margin. The largest increase both actually and proportionately has been in the East Coast North division. Every district except Ganjām has contributed to this increase, of which the chief details are as follows:—

Divisions.	Increase.	
	Actual.	Per cent.
Agency	4,338	32·7
East Coast North	85,497	38·6
Deccan	15,119	20·6
East Coast Central	15,917	7·5
East Coast South	36,384	7·2
West Coast	14,952	8·8

District.	Increase.	
	Actual.	Per cent.
Kistna	41,224	82·7
Guntūr	29,808	24·1
Nellore	8,198	18·5
Godāvari	5,997	72·8

Next in point of numbers comes the East Coast South division, where the actual increase is considerably greater than in the Agency and the Deccan which have larger proportionate increases. The only Deccan district in which there has been an increase comparable with that of the Northern Circars is Kurnool, where the number of Christians has increased by 11,588 or 27·5 per cent.

The district containing the largest Christian population is Tinnevely, and here there has been an increase of 16,461 or 9·4 per cent. Of the other Southern districts, Trichinopoly, Madura and Rāmnād show increases ranging between 4,800 and 8,100; Coimbatore has an increase of nearly 9,000 or 44·8 per cent; and in South Kanara the numbers have risen by 10,000 or 10·8 per cent.

Distribution of Christian population

9. From the statement in the margin, which shows the distribution among the natural divisions of 1,000 Christians in each of the years 1901, 1911 and 1921, it will be seen that the East Coast North division which, in 1901, had 17 less Christians than the East Coast Central division, now has 66 more, and is rapidly pulling down the lead long held by the East Coast South division.

10. As mentioned already, the distribution of the principal Christian denominations is set out in Imperial Table XV. It is disappointing that such a large number have failed to return their sect; for this table is of little practical use except to missionaries and other religious workers who may wish to use its figures either to check their own returns or as a basis for constructive propaganda; and in either case incomplete figures are of little or no value. Probably the most interesting feature of the table is the fact that now for the first time the South India United Church appears as a distinct denomination. As was mentioned in the report of 1911, this body is composed of the adherents of the London Mission, the American Madura Mission, the American Arcot Mission and the United Free Church of Scotland Mission. According to the census tables its numbers are just over 63,000; but the authorities of the Church claim that their adherents in Madras number more than 100,000. The Church is organized in eight areas each under the control of a Church Council. Of these areas, Jaffna, Travancore and part of the Kanarese jurisdiction lie outside the scope of this report.

Christian denominations

The information furnished by the authorities of the Church gives the number of Christians in each Council area as shown below:—

Church Council.	District.	Population according to census.	Population according to Church statistics.
Madura	Madura	7,767	25,088
	Rāmnād	6,923	
	Salem	431	
North Tamil	Coimbatore	2,125	12,857
	Madras	1,128	
	Chingleput	2,382	
Madras	North Arcot	3,944	29,734
	South Arcot	2,191	
	Chittoor	3,315	
	Visagapatam	18	
	Godāvari	85	
Kanarese	Bellary	404	1,604
	Kurnool	4,434	
Telugu	Cuddapah	15,223	29,396
	Anantapur	1,570	
Malabar	Malabar	6,938	7,085
		58,888	105,774

It is difficult to account for the discrepancies in the areas of the Madura and North Tamil Councils. Possibly some of these Christians have returned themselves as belonging to some other denomination. Rāmnād district shows a remarkable increase under Anglicans and Lutherans and it is possible that some of these should have been returned as members of the South India United Church. If the figures given by the Church for their adherents in Coimbatore and Salem are correct, the Christians in these districts must have been returned both at this census and in 1911 under some other head. The South India United Church claims nearly 13,000 Christians in these two districts. In 1911 there were 35,000 Christians in these districts of whom 29,500 were Roman Catholics. At this census we have 43,700 Christians in the two districts of whom 36,000 are Roman Catholics. No satisfactory explanation for these discrepancies has been suggested.

Negotiations are at present in train for a further union between the South India United Church and the Anglican Church and it may be that, at the time the next census report comes to be written, still further steps may have been taken towards the union of all Protestant Christians in Southern India.

11. Passing on to the other denominations in order of numerical superiority, we find that the Roman Catholic Church has increased during the decade by 71,239 persons or 10 per cent. The chief increase is in the Tinnevely district where the numbers have gone up by 20 per cent. In Madura and South Kanara the numbers have risen by 15 per cent and 12 per cent. In South Arcot the numbers have decreased by 5 per cent and they have also gone down in Ganjām, Kurnool and Bellary. Apparently this decrease in population simply reflects the general decrease in the population of these districts.

Roman Catholics

12. Anglicans have increased by 15,313 or 9 per cent. The main increases are in Kistna (62½ per cent), Kurnool (14½ per cent), and Rāmnād (29½ per cent). The great stronghold of the Anglican Communion is the district of Tinnevely and here it is remarkable that their numbers have gone down by 1 per cent as compared with the returns of 1911. A closer examination of the figures, however, suggests that there is something peculiar in the female population returned in 1911, for whereas the two sexes show a steady growth from 1891 to 1901, in which years they were in approximately the same proportion as they are at the census of 1921, in 1911 there was an abrupt increase in the number of females, the numbers returned being 39,068 males to 45,822 females. At this census the sex proportions revert more or less to what they were in 1891 and

Anglicans

1901. It has been impossible to discover any reason for the abnormal increase in the Anglican female population in 1911. Nor has local inquiry elicited any circumstance which may have caused it.

Baptists 13. Baptists show a considerable increase in the Ceded districts and in Kurnool particularly. The main increases are in the districts of Kistna (57·2 per cent), Nellore (16·6 per cent), Guntūr (10·2 per cent) and Kurnool (26·1 per cent). The number of Baptists in Gōdāvari has increased by 2,000 or 50 per cent.

Lutherans 14. Guntūr and Kistna again are responsible for a large increase in the number of Lutherans. In Kistna their numbers have risen by more than 100 per cent to just over 20,000 and in Guntūr they have risen from 44,000 to 64,000.

Methodists 15. The number of Methodists has risen by 42 per cent; the chief increases are in the districts of the Nilgiris, Tinnevely, Chingleput and Coimbatore.

Salvation Army 16. The number of adherents of the Salvation Army has increased by 50 per cent. The chief scenes of activity are the districts of Kistna, Guntūr and Nellore, in each of which there has been a substantial increase. The special work on which the Salvation Army concentrates is the management of criminal settlements, where predatory tribes are kept under more or less close restraint and are taught and exercised in the means of earning an honest livelihood.

Congregationalists and Presbyterians 17. The returns under Congregationalists and Presbyterians can hardly be compared with those of previous censuses, for the majority of the Christians who were formerly returned under one of these heads have at this census been returned as members of the South India United Church.

Protestants unspecified 18. The number of persons returned as Protestants without any further indication of sect shows a fall of nearly 14 per cent. Of the 9,500 people returned under this head more than half are in the district of South Kanara, where the Kanarese Evangelical Mission expressly repudiates adherence to any recognized sect.

Minor Protestant denominations 19. There is also a fall in the numbers returned under the head Minor Protestant denominations. The bodies grouped under this head are specified on the title page of Imperial Table XV. The chief of them are Adventists and bodies have returned numbers largely in excess of those returned in 1911.

Syrian Christians 20. The number of Syrian Christians is slightly in excess of the number returned in 1911. As on that occasion the great majority of them are found in Malabar with a few in South Kanara and Madras. The details of their sects are entered on the title page of the table and call for no special remarks.

Jains 21. The number of Jains has fallen by 1,512 during the past decade. Of the Jains in the Madras Presidency the majority are permanent residents engaged in cultivation, but in almost every district there is a certain number of Mārwarī merchants and business men who travel up and down the country in pursuit of their business. A rough estimate of the number of Jains who are permanent residents in Madras gives the following result:—

	1921.	1911.	Difference.
Chingleput ...	568	371	+ 197
North Arcot ...	8,271	8,826	- 555
South Arcot ...	4,558	4,947	- 389
Tanjore ...	532	595	- 63
South Kanara ...	8,153	8,898	- 745
Malabar ...	429	490	- 61
Bellary ...	1,019	1,156	- 137
Anantapur ...	196	436	- 240
Total ...	28,711	26,719	- 2,008

(1) In the Carnatic, that is to say, Chingleput, North Arcot and the districts south of them, there are about 14,000 Jains; (2) in the districts of South Kanara and Malabar about 8,500; and (3) in the Ceded districts, chiefly Bellary and Anantapur, about 1,200. The figures in the margin suggest that it is the Jains who belong to Madras whose numbers are declining, and not those who come on business from other provinces.

Buddhists 22. Buddhists have nearly doubled during the decade, having increased from 697 to 1,222. Most of them are found in Madras and in the districts of North Arcot and Chingleput. The Buddhists of Madras are mostly recent converts from the depressed classes or from fishermen. There is an association in Madras which professes "to promote the knowledge of Buddhism amongst the Indians with a view to secure adherents"; but apparently this association has succeeded only in securing about 500 adherents in the last ten years, so that the movement does not promise to lead to any great result.

Parsis 23. Parsis, who in 1911 were just under 500, have now just passed that number. They are mostly found, as is natural, in the principal trade centres, Madras, the Nilgiris, Malabar and so forth. Unlike the Jain Mārwarī, the Parsi business man migrates permanently to Madras or wherever it may be, and makes a permanent home for himself and his family. He is not continually travelling about the country, but stays, as a rule, in one place and there conducts his business.

Brahmo and Arya Samaj 24. The Brahmo Samaj seems to be losing its ground in this Presidency unless its members have preferred, at this census, to return themselves as "Hindu." We have now only 171 Brahmos against 374 in 1911. Most of these persons are in Madras. The districts which they favour most next to Madras are South Kanara, Malabar and Ganjam.

25. At this census 51 people, of whom 44 are in South Kanara, have returned themselves as members of the "Arya Samaj." A branch of this society has recently been started in Madras and it is reported to be at work at various centres such as Mangalore, Madura and places in the district of South Kanara only. From the census statistics it appears that in the district of South Kanara only the movement met with a favourable reception. Generally speaking it is evident that neither of these reformed Hindu societies has any effect on the religious life or thought of the masses of the Madras Presidency.

Jews 26. The number of Jews in Madras is only 45, of whom 34 are in the Malabar district. They are more numerous in Travancore and Cochin, where they number 258 and 1,167. There is a curious sect in the Tinnevely district near the great Christian centre of Nazareth which has broken away from the Anglican Church and formed a new sect styled variously Jews, Hindu Christians, or Jehovah Messianists. The sect was started in 1850 by an influential convert, who owing to some personal differences with the leading missionaries of the S.P.G. founded a new Church of his own. For some years the new sect flourished, but now it numbers only a few hundred people scattered over three or four villages. In their religious observances they differ little from the body which they left, but as they have adopted a few Jewish practices they claim a right to call themselves Jews. At the census, however, these people have all been returned as Christians.

Others 27. At previous censuses it was the practice to include Freethinkers, Atheists, Theosophists and others who profess similar indefinite beliefs under the category of Christians. On this occasion these people are shown under the head "Others," along with Confucians, Sikhs and members of the Arya Samaj. The exact numbers who profess each of these creeds will be found on the title page of Imperial Table VI.

1.—General distribution of population by religions.

Religion or locality.		Actual number in 1921.	Proportion per 10,000 of population in				Variation per cent. Increase +, Decrease -.			Net variation.
			1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hindu.	PROVINCE	37,942,191	8,886	8,892	8,914	8,983	+ 1.9	+ 8.1	+ 6.8	+ 17.2
	Agency	1,026,989	6,862	6,772	6,216	6,575	- 2.7	+ 28.8	- 2.3	+ 22.4
	East Coast North	10,084,579	9,279	9,847	9,886	9,511	+ 2.5	+ 9.5	+ 7.2	+ 20.8
	Deccan	3,168,722	8,622	8,721	8,781	8,908	- 4.9	+ 3.0	+ 3.9	- 1.8
	East Coast Central	11,316,331	9,433	9,429	9,436	9,468	+ 3.0	+ 7.8	+ 8.6	+ 20.6
	East Coast South	9,229,361	8,972	8,982	9,011	9,028	+ 2.9	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 17.0
	West Coast	3,121,259	6,969	7,043	7,180	7,301	+ 2.2	+ 5.0	+ 4.5	+ 12.3
Musalman.	PROVINCE	2,895,285	870	680	644	630	+ 3.7	+ 11.1	+ 9.6	+ 26.2
	Agency	4,421	30	29	27	25	- 3.4	+ 27.4	+ 15.6	+ 42.3
	East Coast North	342,797	315	303	298	297	+ 6.3	+ 12.9	+ 12.7	+ 35.6
	Deccan	411,158	1,121	1,060	1,022	990	+ 1.7	+ 7.6	+ 9.8	+ 20.2
	East Coast Central	430,110	359	365	359	354	+ 1.3	+ 9.5	+ 10.5	+ 22.6
	East Coast South	512,733	499	510	499	499	+ 0.9	+ 10.6	+ 5.7	+ 18.0
	West Coast	1,163,066	2,597	2,536	2,411	2,327	+ 5.7	+ 12.7	+ 10.1	+ 31.2
Christian.	PROVINCE	1,380,872	323	289	289	244	+ 14.2	+ 16.3	+ 18.1	+ 57.0
	Agency	17,603	118	85	38	8	+ 32.7	+ 176.0	+ 386.2	+ 1,497.4
	East Coast North	318,955	295	222	186	147	+ 36.6	+ 31.1	+ 37.3	+ 146.1
	Deccan	88,564	241	192	165	112	+ 20.6	+ 21.4	+ 54.8	+ 126.7
	East Coast Central	227,399	190	182	180	163	+ 7.5	+ 8.8	+ 20.2	+ 40.5
	East Coast South	542,508	528	507	489	477	+ 7.2	+ 12.5	+ 8.0	+ 30.1
	West Coast	185,099	413	398	372	343	+ 8.8	+ 18.1	+ 15.3	+ 41.8
Animistic.	PROVINCE	678,398	158	158	166	131	- 9.4	- 0.5	+ 35.7	+ 18.9
	Agency	447,895	2,990	3,114	3,721	3,392	- 7.9	- 1.0	+ 11.8	+ 1.9
	East Coast North	119,784	111	125	130	55	- 8.7	+ 4.8	+ 163.0	+ 151.5
	Deccan	4,714	13	28	27	...	- 44.3	- 14.3	...	...
	East Coast Central	6,225	5	10	11	...	- 47.5	+ 3.9	...	...
	East Coast South	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	West Coast	830	1	3	12	...	- 78.4	- 70.4	...	...
Jain.	PROVINCE	26,493	6	6	7	8	- 5.6	- 1.6	...	- 7.0
	Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	East Coast North	541	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deccan	1,262	3	4	5	...	+ 35.5	- 21.6	+ 120.5	+ 1,129.5
	East Coast Central	14,545	12	13	14	14	- 25.2	- 10.5	+ 2.8	- 81.8
	East Coast South	549	1	1	1	1	- 4.0	+ 2.8	+ 8.0	+ 1.6
	West Coast	8,596	19	22	25	28	- 16.3	+ 6.0	+ 4.0	- 7.7
Others.	PROVINCE	2,118	...	...	...	4	+ 28.5	+ 119.6	+ 50.6	+ 36.9
	Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	East Coast North	134	...	...	...	...	- 10.6	- 5.7	- 22.4	- 34.6
	Deccan	39	...	...	...	...	- 22.0	- 15.1	+ 76.7	+ 58.0
	East Coast Central	1,537	1	1	...	1	+ 82.3	+ 204.5	- 61.4	+ 90.7
	East Coast South	80	...	...	...	...	- 35.5	+ 217.9	- 61.0	- 20.0
	West Coast	326	1	1	...	1	- 18.9	+ 101.0	- 51.2	- 20.5

2.—Distribution by districts of the main religions.

District and natural division.	Number per 10,000 of the population who are															
	Hindu.				Musalman.				Christian.				Others.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Agency ...	6,662	6,772	6,216	6,575	30	29	27	25	118	85	36	8	2,990	3,114	3,721	3,392
East Coast North.	9,279	9,247	9,366	9,511	315	306	289	287	295	222	186	147	111	125	130	55
Ganjām ...	9,690	9,975	9,569	9,651	28	29	35	34	11	13	14	15	271	283	262	300
Vizagapatam ...	9,678	9,869	9,680	9,876	88	100	106	108	25	23	20	16	16	8	242	...
Godāvari ...	9,742	9,771	9,787	9,798	168	169	175	182	97	57	37	24	8	3	1	...
Kistna ...	9,308	9,389	9,468	9,547	360	354	358	347	427	260	187	108	15	7	12	...
Godavari ...	9,578	9,536	9,618	9,643	722	691	654	620	848	729	679	536	52	54	49	1
Nalluru ...	8,586	8,565	8,068	8,163	644	616	587	563	379	334	284	281	392	405	81	8
Deccan ...	8,682	8,721	8,781	8,903	1,121	1,060	1,022	960	241	192	165	112	16	27	32	5
Ordhapah ...	8,491	8,602	8,756	8,912	1,199	1,109	1,097	985	290	261	207	108	20	38	...	...
Karnool ...	8,062	8,266	8,457	8,580	1,239	1,291	1,284	1,191	586	450	391	278	18	23	18	1
Dangasapalle ...	7,729	7,752	7,947	7,965	2,062	2,047	1,932	1,999	189	200	92	16	...	1	29	...
Bellary ...	8,981	8,972	8,929	8,972	1,018	966	1,006	963	41	46	53	59	15	16	19	16
Bandur ...	8,168	8,047	8,168	8,286	1,841	1,893	1,805	1,640	21	63	38	34	...	7	...	...
Anantapur ...	9,042	9,099	9,098	9,237	889	891	783	738	52	38	30	21	17	82	89	4
East Coast Central.	9,433	9,429	9,436	9,463	359	365	359	354	190	182	180	163	18	24	25	15
Madras ...	8,117	8,019	8,062	7,986	1,009	1,141	1,126	1,176	838	806	804	679	36	34	8	9
Chingleput ...	9,543	9,547	9,568	9,612	224	225	229	227	218	216	202	168	15	19	3	3
Chittoor ...	9,396	9,417	9,468	9,548	511	478	462	429	54	37	33	23	33	39	68	47
North Arcot ...	9,207	9,186	9,104	9,243	576	601	591	580	175	167	163	124	42	46	52	58
Salem ...	9,708	9,696	9,673	9,673	323	325	286	280	73	76	80	95	1	...	1	3
Coimbatore ...	9,665	9,694	9,677	9,725	207	204	202	192	128	92	90	81	...	10	31	2
South Arcot ...	9,612	9,610	9,619	9,662	269	284	272	268	279	285	283	253	20	21	25	26
East Coast South.	8,972	8,982	9,011	9,023	499	510	499	499	528	507	489	477	1	1	1	1
Tanjore ...	9,061	9,062	9,062	9,076	562	555	546	538	385	380	387	383	2	3	3	2
Trichinopoly ...	9,182	9,182	9,222	9,260	325	342	320	299	482	475	467	441	...	...	...	...
Palani ...	9,215	9,276	9,296	9,297	342	326	322	308	433	398	380	370	...	...	...	...
Madurai ...	9,262	9,301	9,308	9,320	393	396	400	396	325	313	292	278	...	...	...	...
Thiruvannamalai ...	9,281	9,315	9,340	9,328	675	723	698	723	494	462	462	449	...	...	...	...
Thiruvallur ...	8,414	8,420	8,514	8,506	574	589	577	587	1,012	982	909	907	...	...	...	...
West Coast.	6,999	7,043	7,180	7,301	2,597	2,536	2,411	2,327	413	393	372	343	21	26	37	29
Mangalore ...	7,222	7,217	7,202	7,227	535	496	531	487	1,595	1,462	1,316	1,152	37	135	350	4
Malabar ...	6,522	6,500	6,507	6,522	2,341	2,162	2,015	1,907	176	176	178	168	1	2	5	3
Kannur ...	6,011	6,004	6,008	6,070	270	297	406	322	6,619	6,748	6,707	6,998	...	...	...	...
South Kanara ...	7,966	7,944	8,066	8,108	1,217	1,177	1,118	1,060	853	803	741	675	66	76	88	97

3.—Christians—Number and variations.

District and natural division.	Actual number of Christians in				Variation per cent.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	1891-1921.
Province ...	1,380,672	1,208,515	1,038,854	879,437	+ 14.2	+ 16.3	+ 18.1	+ 57.0
Agency ...	17,603	13,265	4,807	1,102	+ 32.7	+ 176.0	+ 336.2	+ 1,497.4
East Coast North.	318,955	233,458	178,045	129,629	+ 36.6	+ 31.1	+ 37.3	+ 146.1
Ganjām ...	1,969	2,367	2,426	2,292	- 16.6	- 2.4	+ 5.8	- 14.1
Vizagapatam ...	5,666	4,983	4,191	3,014	+ 18.5	+ 18.9	+ 39.0	+ 87.7
Godāvari ...	14,287	8,240	4,768	2,871	+ 72.8	+ 72.8	+ 66.1	+ 395.9
Kistna ...	91,087	49,868	23,188	16,107	+ 82.7	+ 70.8	+ 81.2	+ 465.5
Guntūr ...	188,510	128,707	101,225	70,470	+ 24.1	+ 22.2	+ 48.6	+ 189.7
Nellore ...	52,406	44,293	36,240	34,875	+ 18.6	+ 22.2	+ 3.9	+ 50.5
Deccan ...	88,568	73,449	60,480	39,069	+ 20.6	+ 21.4	+ 54.8	+ 126.7
Cuddapah ...	25,739	22,408	18,196	9,108	+ 14.9	+ 23.1	+ 99.9	+ 182.6
Kurnool ...	53,656	42,068	34,052	22,735	+ 27.5	+ 23.5	+ 49.7	+ 186.0
Bangalore ...	604	785	267	57	- 11.8	+ 164.3	+ 421.1	+ 1,117.5
Bellary ...	3,532	4,481	5,066	5,282	- 21.2	- 11.5	- 4.1	- 38.1
Sandur ...	24	71	87	39	- 66.2	+ 91.9	- 5.1	- 38.5
Anantapur ...	4,928	3,686	2,832	1,853	+ 35.4	+ 28.4	+ 52.9	+ 165.7
East Coast Central.	227,939	212,022	194,997	162,248	+ 7.5	+ 8.8	+ 20.2	+ 40.5
Madras ...	44,136	41,914	40,858	39,742	+ 5.6	+ 2.1	+ 3.1	+ 11.1
Chingleput ...	32,581	30,877	26,406	18,982	+ 7.4	+ 14.8	+ 39.4	+ 71.4
Chittoor ...	6,916	4,558	3,864	2,585	+ 51.7	+ 17.9	+ 52.8	+ 172.8
North Arcot ...	36,019	32,822	28,569	20,408	+ 9.7	+ 14.9	+ 40.0	+ 76.5
Salem ...	15,375	15,465	17,719	16,597	- 0.6	- 12.7	+ 6.3	- 7.4
Coimbatore ...	29,308	19,550	17,758	14,504	+ 44.8	+ 10.1	+ 22.4	+ 95.2
South Arcot ...	64,654	67,436	69,668	49,485	- 4.1	+ 13.1	+ 20.6	+ 30.7
East Coast South.	542,506	506,174	450,054	416,850	+ 7.2	+ 12.5	+ 8.0	+ 30.1
Tanjore ...	89,558	89,914	86,979	85,871	- 0.3	+ 3.8	+ 1.9	+ 4.9
Trichinopoly ...	91,727	86,891	77,576	71,273	+ 5.6	+ 12.0	+ 2.3	+ 5.9
Pudukkottai ...	18,470	16,893	14,449	13,813	+ 12.7	+ 13.4	+ 4.6	+ 38.7
Madurai ...	65,801	60,182	49,745	41,914	+ 8.5	+ 21.0	+ 18.7	+ 55.9
Ramnād ...	85,102	76,995	70,569	65,700	+ 10.5	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 29.5
Tinnevely ...	192,350	175,989	150,736	138,779	+ 9.4	+ 16.7	+ 8.6	+ 38.6
West Coast ...	185,099	170,147	150,471	130,539	+ 8.8	+ 13.1	+ 15.3	+ 41.8
Nilgiris ...	20,178	17,343	14,875	11,649	+ 16.3	+ 16.6	+ 44.9	+ 78.2
Malabar ...	51,650	53,015	49,282	44,557	+ 3.1	+ 9.8	+ 19.0	+ 22.7
Anjengo ...	3,917	3,780	3,281	3,074	+ 4.2	+ 10.4	+ 22.3	+ 27.5
South Kanara ...	106,354	96,029	84,103	71,259	+ 10.8	+ 14.2	+ 34.8	+ 49.2

4.—Religion of urban and rural population.

Natural division.	Number per 10,000 of urban population who are						Number per 10,000 of rural population who are					
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Animistic.	Jain.	Others.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Animistic.	Jain.	Others.
Total ...	8,153	1,313	509	14	8	3	8,967	579	296	152	6	...
Agency ...	8,501	451	51	997	...	...	8,352	27	118	3,008	...	...
East Coast North ...	8,846	791	307	52	...	...	9,392	269	292	117	...	...
Deccan ...	8,866	2,878	217	4	20	...	8,894	907	244	14	...	...
East Coast Central ...	8,857	1,150	469	2	...	...	9,805	232	145	6	12	...
East Coast South ...	8,318	1,144	540	...	...	...	9,104	370	525	...	1	...
West Coast ...	8,609	2,787	1,496	...	...	...	7,084	2,580	815	1	30	...

CHAPTER V.—AGE.

THE statistics regarding the age distribution of the population of each district and state are exhibited in Imperial Table VII; the age distribution of certain castes is shown in Imperial Table XIV; and at the end of this chapter are ten subsidiary tables which bring out, by comparative and proportional figures, the salient features of the statistics. The enumerators were instructed to record on the enumeration schedule the number of years which each person had completed, and in the case of children less than a year old, they were instructed to write the word "infant." The instructions sound simple, but in practice they give rise to a great deal of difficulty. In no country in the world does the census bring in accurate returns of the age of the population. There are always influences at work which induce some persons to understate and others to overstate their age. India is not free from these influences. But the principal cause of the inaccuracy of the age returns is pure and simple ignorance. The great majority of the population does not know when it was born or what its age is. Hence come the characteristics which have been noticed in the age returns of every Indian census, namely, a tendency to return the age as a round number, especially as a multiple of 10 or 5. The ages of a limited number of the population were tabulated by annual periods. The result of this tabulation is given in subsidiary table 1 and is also illustrated by the diagrams below which show most graphically how erratic the returns of age are. Besides ignorance there are various other factors which tend to vitiate the returns of age. There is a tendency to return unmarried girls as younger than they really are; there is a tendency amongst the middle-aged to understate their age; and there is a tendency in the case of very old people to exaggerate it. To eliminate the effects of these various influences is no easy task and requires an expert in the manipulation of the figures. The Government of India have, as usual, engaged the services of an actuary to examine and report upon the age statistics and in anticipation of his report it would be idle for a layman to attempt to go over his ground.

Diagram showing the actual ages returned by 100,000 males.

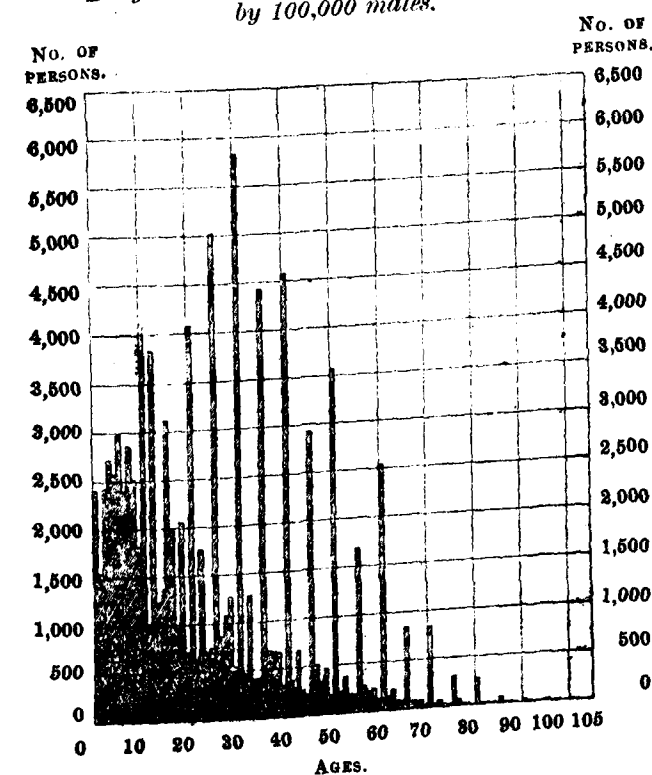
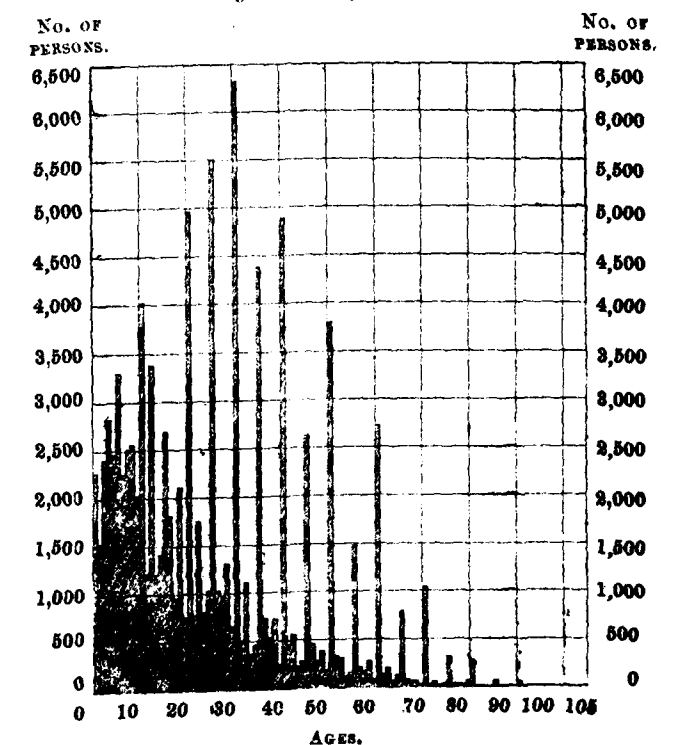


Diagram showing the actual ages returned by 100,000 females.



Comparison
with previous
census

2. Unsatisfactory and unreliable as the age returns are, it is claimed that they are as good as those of previous censuses and that consequently a comparison of these age statistics with those obtained at previous censuses may be useful in indicating any important tendency in the distribution of the population. Subsidiary table 2 shows the age distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex in the Presidency and in each natural division. It will be observed that throughout the Presidency the proportion of children aged 0-5 has decreased. The decrease is most marked

in the Agency division, but the actual proportion of male children is lowest in the Deccan. There is no doubt that in this we find one of the effects of the influenza epidemic which, as has been shown in Chapter I, carried off a large number of persons at the reproductive ages, and so reduced the birth-rate and diminished the number of children in the last years of the decade. Except in the Agency and the West Coast divisions it appears from subsidiary table 3 that there has since 1891 been a steady decline of population at age-period 0-5. It was pointed out in the 1901 Report that the proportion of children in 1891 was abnormally high, owing to recovery in the previous decade from the famine of 1877-78. In 1901 the proportion went back to its natural level from which it fell very slightly in 1911. The marked fall in 1921 is, as has already been mentioned, one of the effects of influenza.

Loss of
children
among
Animists

3. Subsidiary table 3 gives the age distribution by religion; and from this we see that the loss in the age-period 0-5, though common to all religions, has been much more serious in the case of Animists than among those who follow other religions; this coupled with the fact noticed in the previous paragraph that the loss at age-period 0-5 was most severe in the Agency is a further indication that the Agency suffered most severely in the influenza epidemic. An examination of the taluk age statistics shows that in the six taluks of Bissamcuttak, Padwa, Udayagiri, Balligudā, Yellavaram, Rāyagāda and Gunupūr, the proportion of children at age 0-5 is very much below the normal.

4. The same feature appears in subsidiary tables 5 and 5-A which give the proportion of children under 10 to those of the reproductive ages 15 to 40. The proportion of children has fallen from 70 to 60 per cent in the Agency and divisions is 4 per cent in the East Coast North division, and in other religions the greatest fall is from 68 to 65 per cent among Hindus.

Age distri-
bution in
Agency and
Deccan
divisions

5. If this change in age distribution is really due to the influenza epidemic, it may be objected that it ought to be even more marked in the Deccan division than in the Agency, since the vital statistics show that influenza hit the Deccan worse than the Agency. To this the answer is that we have no vital statistics for the greater part of the Agency and can only judge of the degree of severity of the epidemic there by the results; if the results indicate that the Agency suffered only because the proportion of children in the Deccan was very low in 1911, that the fall in the proportion during the past decade is less noticeable than in the

	Number per 10,000 of each sex at age-period 0-5.			
	Males.		Females.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
Agency ...	1,080	1,321	1,077	1,402
East Coast North ...	1,187	1,300	1,178	1,295
Deccan ...	1,055	1,140	1,163	1,209
East Coast Central ...	1,253	1,357	1,329	1,417
East Coast South ...	1,256	1,398	1,221	1,345
West Coast ...	1,365	1,388	1,306	1,337

	Number per 10,000 of each sex at age-period 0-5.			
	Males.		Females.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
Hindu ...	1,208	1,319	1,228	1,330
Musalman ...	1,356	1,461	1,328	1,428
Christian ...	1,320	1,442	1,353	1,417
Animist ...	1,117	1,403	1,248	1,483

- Agency. The marginal table shows clearly that in 1911 the proportion of children in the Deccan was lower than it is now in any division except the Agency and the Deccan; while in 1921 the Agency is only 1 per cent lower than the Deccan. Another serious feature in these divisions is the fall in the proportion of married women aged 15-40 to the total number of women of all ages. In the Agency the proportion has fallen from 35 to 33 and in the Deccan it has gone down from 31 to 30.

6. From the following statement it is possible to follow through succeeding censuses the fortunes of persons placed in various age groups in 1891. The figures relate only to persons enumerated in British territory.

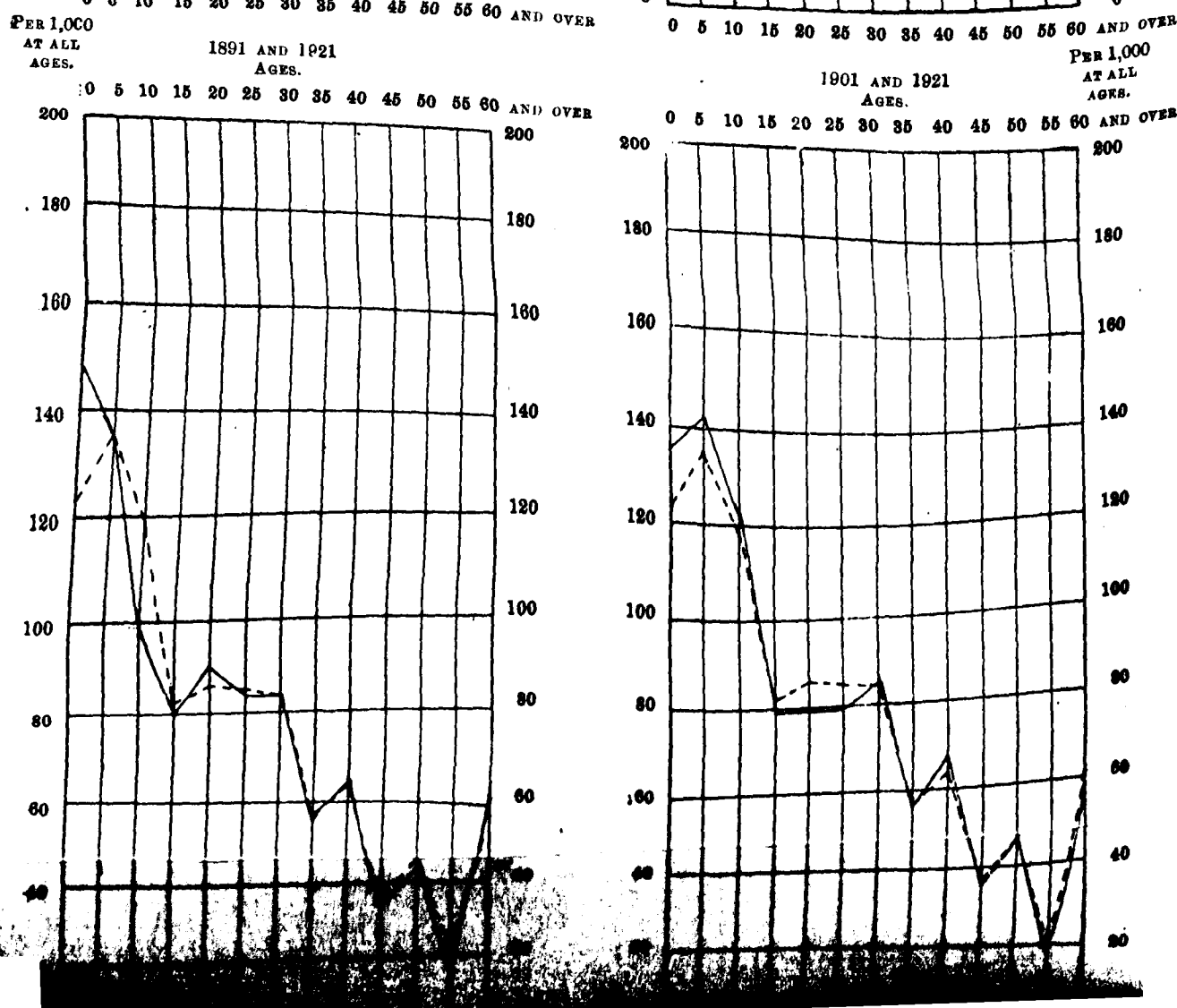
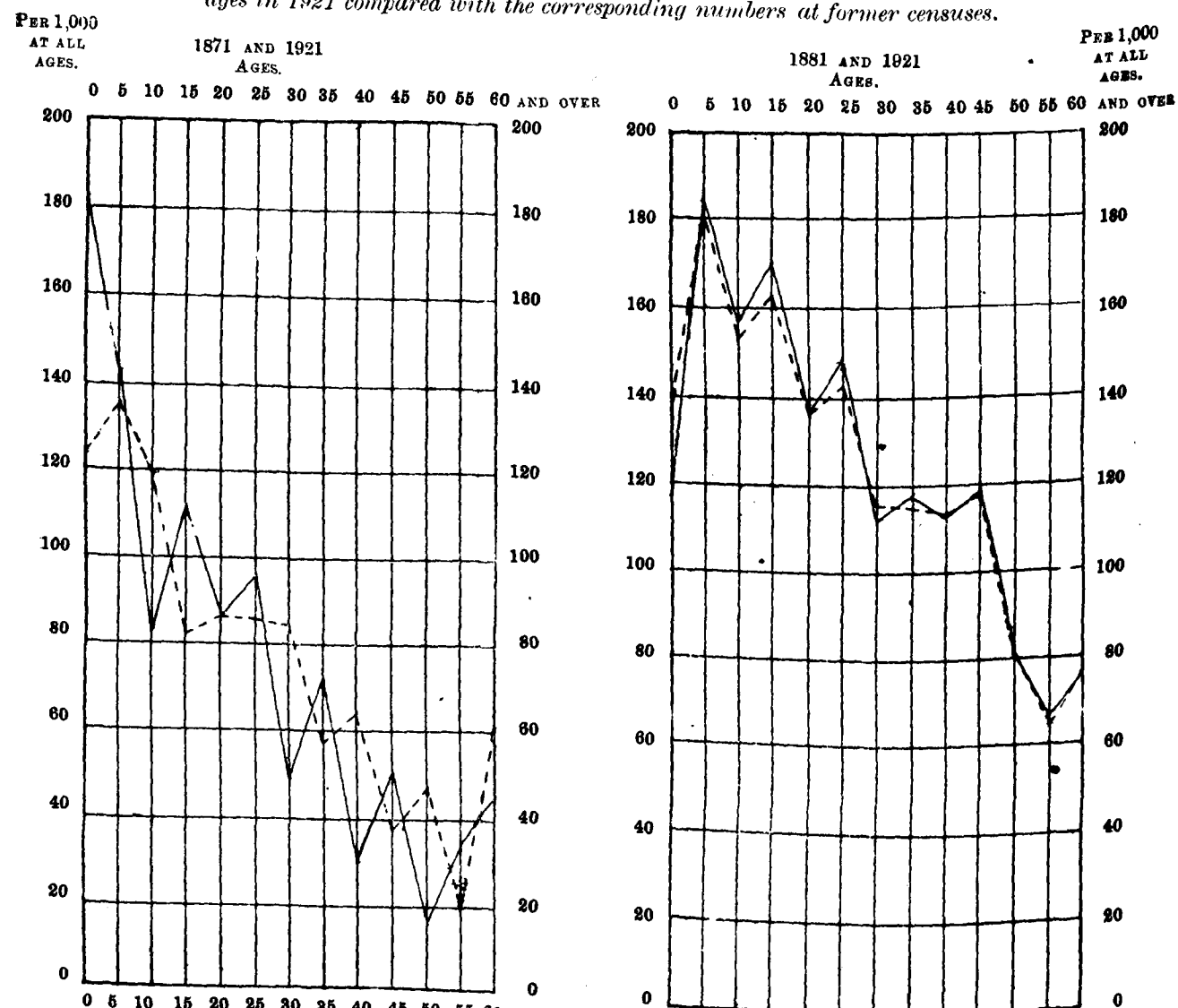
Year.	0-5.		10-15.		20-25.		30-35.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1921 ...	2,547,864	2,659,423	2,605,202	2,438,224	1,685,959	2,012,173	1,704,787	1,860,821
1911 ...	2,716,605	2,820,372	2,488,739	2,295,029	1,666,171	1,992,322	1,519,466	1,715,888
1901 ...	2,521,995	2,651,248	2,449,697	2,209,587	1,340,763	1,673,204	1,538,452	1,723,885
1891 ...	2,591,549	2,726,418	1,895,566	1,651,286	1,434,541	1,741,146	1,448,253	1,582,980

Persons aged 0-5 in 1891 had by 1901, when they appeared in group 10-15, lost about 141,000 males and 517,000 females; this greater loss of females at this age-period occurs at each successive census—though not in such a marked degree: between 1901 and 1911 the loss was 33,256 males and 356,219 females, and between 1911 and 1921 it was 111,403 males and 382,148 females. The reason for the greater mortality of females at these ages is no doubt premature marriage and maternity. Now following up age group 10-15 of 1901 we find that between 1901 and 1911 when they were aged 20-25 they had lost 783,526 males and 216,265 females; similar variations occur in the population at these age-periods between 1911 and 1921; this greater loss of males in early manhood is due to emigration; the gain of females at these age-periods between 1891 and 1901 must have been due to misstatements of age. Following the first group on to 1921 when they were 30-35 we find that they have gained 38,616 males since 1911 and lost 132,701 females; and these figures again are typical of what is observed at each census. The return of males from the countries to which they had emigrated and the natural loss of women accounts for these variations.

7. The statement in the margin and the five diagrams on the next page compare the present age distribution with that in 1871 and at each subsequent census. Between the returns of 1871 and 1921 there is a most remarkable contrast—not only was the number of children in 1871 greatly in excess of the number now, or indeed of the number returned at any subsequent census; but even more remarkable are the fluctuations at subsequent age-periods; for at each age-period from 10-15 upwards if there is a rise in the 1871 curve there is a fall in that of 1921 and *vice versa*. In the loss of children in 1881 we see a consequence of the great famine of 1877-78; and it is remarkable how closely the curve of 1921 corresponds with that of 1881 especially in the earlier

Age-period.	Number per mille of total population enumerated at each age-period.					
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.
0-5 ...	123	184	135	149	124	182
5-10 ...	135	132	142	136	132	143
10-15 ...	119	115	122	99	119	83
15-20 ...	82	86	79	80	82	112
20-25 ...	86	88	79	89	87	86
25-30 ...	85	82	79	84	82	96
30-35 ...	84	78	85	85	88	49
35-40 ...	57	58	56	55	52	72
40-45 ...	64	64	67	66	63	30
45-50 ...	36	38	35	33	30	51
50-55 ...	47	46	47	44	43	16
55-60 ...	20	20	18	17	16	35
60-65 ...	32	31	56	63	82	45
65-70 ...	10	9				
70 and over.	20	19				

Population of Madras Presidency, Persons of both sexes. Proportional numbers enumerated at various ages in 1921 compared with the corresponding numbers at former censuses.



age-periods below 20. It cannot merely be a coincidence that the curves of 1881 and 1921 show an almost identical age distribution in the earlier periods, and that in each year the population was just beginning to recover from a severe shock. In 1891 we see the proportion of children rise again—while at other age-periods the distribution is not far different from that of 1921. Between 1901 and 1921 there is again a general resemblance, shortage in 1921 at age-periods 0-10 being balanced by an excess at ages 15-30. Between 1911 and 1921 there is more difference: the proportion of children at ages 0-5 has fallen and there is a slight excess at ages 5-15; there is a loss again at ages 15-25 balanced by an excess at ages 25-40. In the later age-periods the correspondence is almost exact.

8. In the industrial countries of Europe there is a marked difference in the age and sex constitution of the population of urban and rural districts. The following table and the diagrams on the next page were drawn up to illustrate such differences as are to be found in the constitution of the population of the towns and villages of this Presidency. 5,000 persons in the Presidency population of both sexes are distributed by 10-year age-periods; we thus get a standard age distribution for the Presidency; and with this is compared the distribution by sex and age of 10,000 persons living (1) in the whole Presidency; (2) in Madras City; (3) in other cities; (4) in towns; and (5) in villages. The first point to notice is the difference in the age distribution of males and females in the Presidency population; the excess of females at ages 0-10 and 20-30 and the excess of males at 10-20. Then we see the great divergence of the Madras City population from the standard; the excess of males at all ages from 20 to 50; the great deficiency in children of both sexes; and the excess of females at ages 20-30. All this shows clearly that there is a great amount of immigration to the city of Madras by persons of both sexes at ages 20-30; and the same attraction is exercised by other towns and cities but to a smaller degree. The lower proportion of children in the cities and towns is partly due to the immigration of adults and partly to the greater incidence of infantile mortality in the urban population. The overwhelming proportion which the rural population of the Presidency bears to the total population is clearly marked by the almost exact resemblance between the age distribution of the population of the whole Presidency and that of the rural population.

different localities distributed according to sex and age.

Age-period.	5,000 persons of both sexes distributed by age.	10,000 persons of different localities distributed according to sex and age.									
		Madras Presidency.		Madras City.		Other cities.		Towns.		Villages.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-10	1,290	1,270	1,312	1,039	1,050	1,116	1,118	1,196	1,219	1,283	1,328
10-20	1,010	1,039	877	994	934	1,090	978	1,085	1,007	1,084	976
20-30	855	788	925	1,060	1,035	931	950	888	932	777	922
30-40	705	706	707	903	724	751	726	712	706	701	706
40-50	500	499	501	618	498	535	530	508	515	496	490
50-60	335	336	336	357	302	336	356	330	352	337	335
60 and over.	305	293	311	249	217	266	317	278	322	295	312

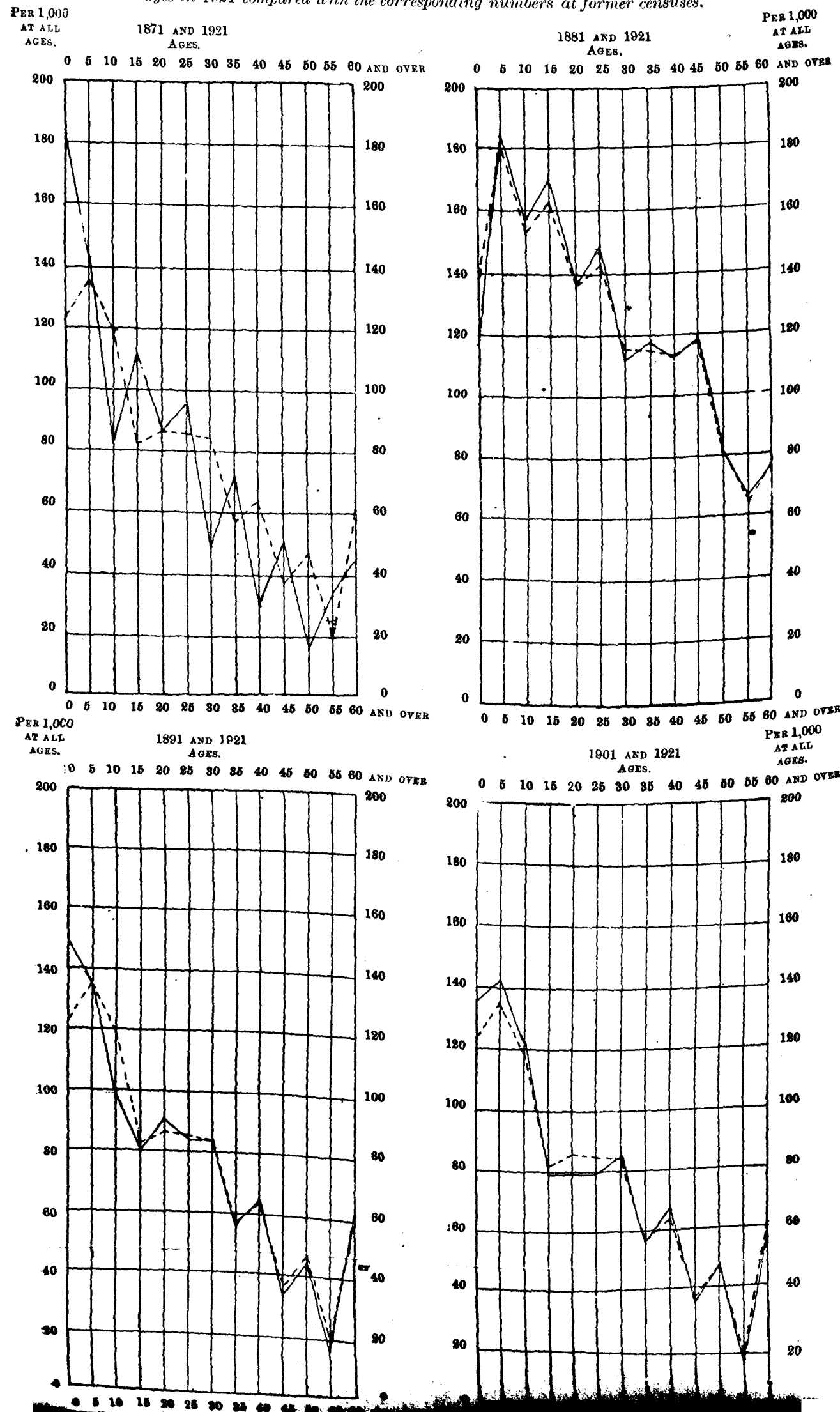
9. In the India Census Report of 1911 it was shown that the population of India conforms to the rule observed in

				Number of persons per mille aged		
				0-15.	15-50.	50 and over.
Presidency	1931	...	...	377	494	129
Do	1911	...	...	382	408	125
Agency	1921	...	...	393	535	82
East Coast North	"	...	...	382	464	184
Deccan	"	...	...	370	405	185
East Coast Central	"	...	...	381	491	134
East Coast South	"	...	...	366	501	133
West Coast	"	...	...	385	508	107

1911 it was shown that the population of India conforms to the rule observed in Europe that about half the population are between the ages of 15-50. The distribution of the population of Madras by this method remains practically the same as in 1911, as will be seen from the table in the margin. The proportional lack of old people in the Agency division is natural; primitive man is not long-lived. But the comparative lack of old people in the West Coast division is strange. The figures, however, show that in each of the natural

Proportion of population at various age-periods

Population of Madras Presidency, Persons of both sexes. Proportional numbers enumerated at various ages in 1921 compared with the corresponding numbers at former censuses.



age-periods below 20. It cannot merely be a coincidence that the curves of 1881 and 1921 show an almost identical age distribution in the earlier periods, and that in each year the population was just beginning to recover from a severe shock. In 1891 we see the proportion of children rise again—while at other age-periods the distribution is not far different from that of 1921. Between 1901 and 1921 there is again a general resemblance, shortage in 1921 at age-periods 0-10 being balanced by an excess at ages 15-30. Between 1911 and 1921 there is more difference: the proportion of children at ages 0-5 has fallen and there is a slight excess at ages 5-15; there is a loss again at ages 15-25 balanced by an excess at ages 25-40. In the later age-periods the correspondence is almost exact.

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Contrast in age distribution of population of towns and villages

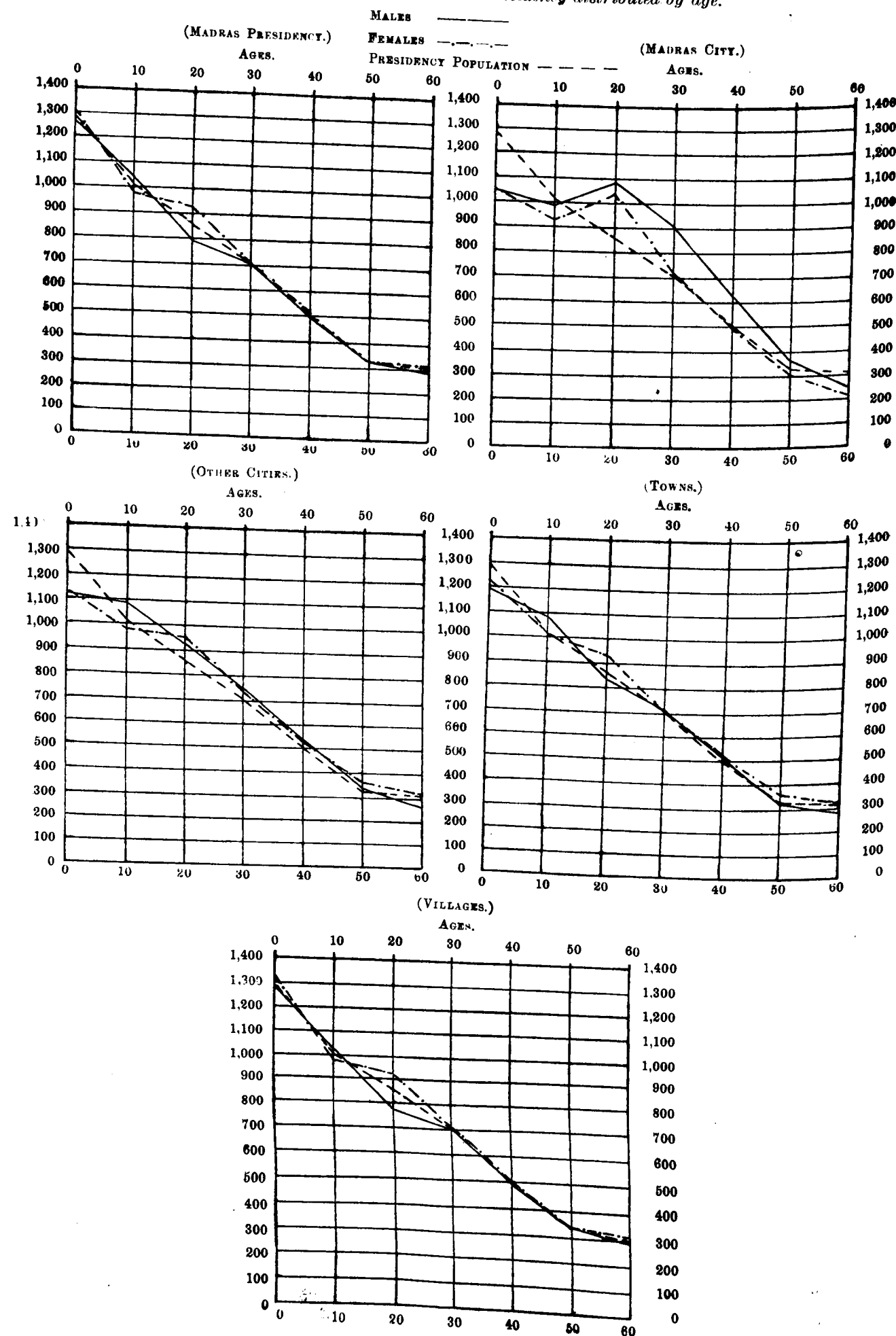
Age-period.	5,000 persons of both sexes distributed by age.	10,000 persons of different localities distributed according to sex and age.									
		Madras Presidency.		Madras City.		Other cities.		Towns.		Villages.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-10	1,290	1,270	1,312	1,039	1,050	1,116	1,118	1,108	1,219	1,283	1,328
10-20	1,010	1,039	977	984	934	1,090	978	1,085	1,007	1,084	975
20-30	855	788	925	1,050	1,035	931	950	888	932	777	922
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40-50	500	499	501	618	498	535	530	508	515	496	499
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60 and over.	305	293	311	249	217	286	317	278	322	295	312

9. In the India Census Report of 1911 it was shown that the population of India conforms to the rule observed in Europe that about half the population are between the ages of 15-50. The distribution of the population of Madras by this method remains practically the same as in 1911, as will be seen from the table in the margin. The proportional lack of old people in the Agency division is natural; primitive man is not long-lived. But the comparative lack of old people in the West Coast division is strange. The figures, however, show that in each of the natural

Proportion of population at various age-periods

	Number of persons per mille aged		
	0-15.	15-50.	50 and over.
Presidency 1921	277	494	129
Do 1911	282	493	125
Agency 1921	293	525	82
East Coast North	292	484	124
Deccan	270	495	135
East Coast Central	281	491	128
East Coast South	266	501	133
West Coast	285	508	107

10,000 persons of different localities distributed by sex and age, compared with 5,000 persons of both sexes in the population of the Presidency distributed by age.



divisions the population is of the type classified by statisticians as progressive, with a much larger proportion of children than of old people.

10. As was noticed in 1911, the proportion of persons aged 15-50 tends to vary not only locally, but by religion: it is 530 among Animists, 495 among Hindus and 487 among Musalmans and Christians.

11. In the Madras Census Report for 1911 Mr. Molony published some interesting figures showing the proportion of males and females at certain age-periods which differ slightly from those adopted in the subsidiary tables. For males he chose the periods 0-5 (childhood), 5-15 (school), 15-20 (student or apprentice), 20-45 (householder), 45 and upwards (old age); and for females 0-5 (childhood), 5-10 (school), 10-15 (adolescent), 15-35 (married life), 35 and over (old age). These age-periods he chose as more suitable to conditions in South India than those in the subsidiary tables. The marginal figures show the distribution of 10,000 of each sex at each of these periods at the last four censuses.

Men.					
Year.	0-5.	5-15.	15-20.	20-45.	45 and over.
1921 ...	1,220	2,804	856	3,656	1,864
1911 ...	1,338	2,554	876	3,587	1,650
1901 ...	1,339	2,784	825	3,551	1,551
1891 ...	1,482	2,475	828	3,731	1,484

Women.					
Year.	0-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-35.	35 and over.
1921 ...	1,239	1,350	1,186	3,483	2,792
1911 ...	1,341	1,312	1,091	3,444	2,812
1901 ...	1,368	1,406	1,140	3,335	2,751
1891 ...	1,524	1,346	923	3,506	2,701

12. The figures repeat the tale, told elsewhere, of the decline of the proportion of children of each sex; males have fallen by 113 and females by 102, as against a fall of only 6 and 27 in the decade 1901-1911. The variations in the proportion at each age-period from decade to decade are given in the margin. These figures show clearly how disastrous the past decade has been for the children of each sex. "Decade 1891-1901 showed then a bad position among householders and infants but great possibilities in its adolescent strength for a speedy repair of this state of things. The ensuing decade did in a large measure actualize these possibilities. It is possible that the characteristics of the first decade will reappear in the decade 1911-1921 inasmuch as the decade 1901-1911 shows a weakening in adolescents, which may more than counteract the improvement in the infant index that the improved adult position is likely to effect." This forecast made in the census report of 1911 has in part come true; the position so far as concerns infants is bad; but householders have managed to hold their own; while the partial recovery of adolescent strength points hopefully to the future.

Males.					
Period.	Infants.	Adolescents.		Householders.	Old people.
	0-5.	5-15.	15-20.	20-45.	45 and over.
1891-1901 ...	-143	+259	-3	-130	+67
1901-1911 ...	-6	-180	+51	+36	+99
1911-1921 ...	-113	+50	-20	+69	+14
1921 compared with 1891 ...	-262	+129	+28	-75	+180

Females.					
Period.	0-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-35.	35 and over.
	0-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-35.	35 and over.
1891-1901 ...	-156	+60	+217	-171	+50
1901-1911 ...	-27	-94	-49	+109	+61
1911-1921 ...	-102	+38	+45	+39	-20
1921 compared with 1891 ...	-285	+4	+213	-23	+91

13. Subsidiary table 6 shows the variation in the population at each age-period at the last three censuses. It shows that taking the province as a whole the main increase is at ages 10-15; this is certainly a more healthy position than was disclosed by the census of 1911 when the principal increase was at ages 60 and over.

The figures for the natural divisions in this table disclose some remarkable

	Variation per cent in population for period 1911-1921 at age-period.					
	All ages.	0-10.	10-15.	15-40.	40-60.	60 and over.
Presidency ...	+ 2.2	- 0.8	+ 5.5	+ 3.5	+ 0.8	+ 4.6
Agency ...	- 5.1	- 17.2	+ 19.3	- 3.4	- 4.1	- 1.8
East Coast North ...	+ 3.4	- 1.6	+ 7.0	+ 4.7	+ 4.3	+ 7.4
Deccan ...	- 3.8	- 3.3	- 1.5	- 1.0	- 12.6	- 2.8
East Coast Central ...	+ 5.5	+ 5.2	+ 5.3	+ 7.0	+ 2.0	+ 8.2
East Coast South ...	+ 0.2	- 4.4	+ 5.3	+ 27.6	- 0.5	- 0.4
West Coast ...	+ 3.3	+ 2.9	+ 4.0	+ 1.3	+ 7.2	+ 9.9

variations. In the divisions which suffered worst from influenza we find a marked decrease at ages 0-10, and 40 and over. On the West Coast we find the main increase at age-period 60 and over, having seen in paragraph 9 above that the proportion of old persons is lower in this division than elsewhere.

Age distribution of certain castes

14. Subsidiary tables 4 and 4-A show the age distribution of certain castes. They display several curious inconsistencies. As a rule the proportion of children is greater in what are generally considered the castes lowest in the social scale. Yet we find the second largest proportion of children aged 0-5 among Kanarese Brāhmans. It is only in the case of a few West Coast castes—Kanarese and Pattar Brāhmans, Tiyaṇs and Holeyās—that the proportion of children is greater than in 1911. But it is difficult to understand why the proportion of male children should be so low among Nambūdri and Embrāndri Brāhmans as compared with females. Again the highest proportion of persons over 40 is as

	Males.		Females.	
	0-5	5-12	0-5	5-12
Nambūdri ...	92	128	111	147
Embrāndri ...	59	86	120	146

might be expected in the Brāhman castes; and yet we find that Tamil and Telugu Brāhmans have a comparatively small proportion. It

must of course be remembered that these tables are based on Imperial Table XIV which shows the figures of the castes only for certain selected areas and not for the whole caste population of the Presidency.

15. The remaining subsidiary tables exhibit the birth and death rates and the number of deaths from certain diseases. These statistics have already been the subject of discussion in Chapter I which there is no occasion to repeat here.

1-A.—Age distribution of about 200,000 Hindus of each sex by annual periods.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
TOTAL ...	200,210	201,807						
0 ...	4,689	4,445	36 ...	1,437	1,362	72 ...	88	81
1 ...	2,956	2,872	37 ...	870	687	73 ...	43	26
2 ...	4,711	4,614	38 ...	1,362	1,340	74 ...	42	44
3 ...	5,714	5,580	39 ...	467	390	75 ...	497	470
4 ...	5,368	5,133	40 ...	10,391	11,183	76 ...	131	52
5 ...	6,151	6,116	41 ...	460	884	77 ...	23	46
6 ...	5,678	5,340	42 ...	1,105	932	78 ...	35	54
7 ...	5,091	4,599	43 ...	436	370	79 ...	12	86
8 ...	6,256	6,118	44 ...	514	461	80 ...	800	807
9 ...	3,659	3,732	45 ...	5,352	4,522	81 ...	14	10
10 ...	9,263	8,761	46 ...	957	947	82 ...	12	31
11 ...	1,878	2,367	47 ...	570	360	83 ...	7	7
12 ...	8,170	6,715	48 ...	919	748	84 ...	16	11
13 ...	2,419	2,426	49 ...	395	279	85 ...	116	98
14 ...	3,202	2,985	50 ...	7,912	8,483	86 ...	22	11
15 ...	5,355	4,612	51 ...	277	620	87 ...	8	6
16 ...	4,263	4,015	52 ...	719	524	88 ...	8	12
17 ...	1,646	1,395	53 ...	261	189	89 ...	5	4
18 ...	4,292	4,585	54 ...	404	324	90 ...	94	132
19 ...	1,336	1,270	55 ...	2,755	2,318	91 ...	6	2
20 ...	8,579	11,239	56 ...	569	501	92 ...	3	4
21 ...	1,077	1,196	57 ...	277	216	93 ...	2	3
22 ...	3,053	3,151	58 ...	447	425	94 ...	3	4
23 ...	1,156	1,298	59 ...	183	136	95 ...	9	11
24 ...	1,786	2,177	60 ...	5,856	6,158	96 ...	6	4
25 ...	9,291	10,820	61 ...	182	336	97 ...	2	2
26 ...	1,946	2,010	62 ...	322	317	98 ...	1	...
27 ...	1,595	1,366	63 ...	134	108	99 ...	4	1
28 ...	2,709	2,541	64 ...	218	218	100 ...	9	7
29 ...	927	1,016	65 ...	1,366	1,240	101 ...	1	...
30 ...	12,294	14,265	66 ...	147	183	102 ...	1	...
31 ...	652	741	67 ...	103	91	103 ...	...	...
32 ...	2,058	1,785	68 ...	167	149	104 ...	...	i
33 ...	672	574	69 ...	44	43	105 ...	...	1
34 ...	892	883	70 ...	2,920	2,298			
35 ...	7,722	7,586	71 ...	60	70			

1-B.—Age distribution of about 50,000 Musalmans of each sex by annual periods.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
TOTAL ...	50,032	50,034						
0 ...	1,222	1,152	34 ...	290	310	68 ...	61	58
1 ...	780	814	35 ...	1,764	1,550	69 ...	97	24
2 ...	1,380	1,234	36 ...	432	335	70 ...	378	472
3 ...	1,538	1,487	37 ...	198	168	71 ...	29	9
4 ...	1,513	1,345	38 ...	383	326	72 ...	32	13
5 ...	1,568	1,477	39 ...	196	137	73 ...	12	8
6 ...	1,698	1,511	40 ...	2,333	2,470	74 ...	22	31
7 ...	1,335	1,205	41 ...	171	141	75 ...	109	153
8 ...	1,739	1,767	42 ...	278	212	76 ...	21	8
9 ...	1,129	949	43 ...	118	150	77 ...	14	4
10 ...	2,179	2,165	44 ...	182	143	78 ...	21	26
11 ...	656	531	45 ...	1,080	926	79 ...	3	13
12 ...	2,266	1,808	46 ...	211	159	80 ...	164	228
13 ...	676	507	47 ...	104	86	81 ...	12	6
14 ...	1,030	850	48 ...	253	183	82 ...	5	22
15 ...	955	967	49 ...	139	83	83 ...	1	4
16 ...	1,223	1,172	50 ...	1,698	1,928	84 ...	8	14
17 ...	337	320	51 ...	94	101	85 ...	20	39
18 ...	1,222	1,401	52 ...	154	165	86 ...	3	14
19 ...	314	353	53 ...	76	93	87 ...	1	...
20 ...	2,016	2,860	54 ...	170	90	88 ...	2	9
21 ...	285	267	55 ...	510	425	89 ...	2	4
22 ...	722	929	56 ...	149	94	90 ...	15	27
23 ...	335	334	57 ...	57	51	91 ...	1	1
24 ...	507	707	58 ...	121	81	92 ...	...	1
25 ...	1,972	2,466	59 ...	41	54	93 ...	7	...
26 ...	548	637	60 ...	1,212	1,315	94 ...	...	...
27 ...	289	401	61 ...	77	59	95 ...	4	1
28 ...	654	739	62 ...	73	62	96 ...	...	...
29 ...	169	253	63 ...	37	41	97 ...	1	1
30 ...	2,781	3,173	64 ...	72	51	98 ...	...	1
31 ...	212	155	65 ...	290	237	99 ...	...	...
32 ...	540	515	66 ...	35	19	100 ...	...	2
33 ...	220	285	67 ...	27	17	110 ...	2	...

2.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the province and each natural division.

	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Province—								
0-1 ...	260	259	285	284	294	297	330	338
1-2 ..	152	153	173	177	158	161	171	178
2-3 ...	246	254	283	285	280	288	315	327
3-4 ...	287	298	309	315	310	322	352	365
4-5 ...	275	275	283	280	297	300	314	316
0-5 ...	1,220	1,239	1,383	1,341	1,339	1,368	1,482	1,524
5-10 ...	1,356	1,350	1,334	1,312	1,434	1,406	1,391	1,346
10-15 ...	1,248	1,136	1,220	1,091	1,300	1,140	1,084	923
15-20 ...	856	791	876	845	825	757	828	788
20-25 ...	783	937	817	947	711	863	820	973
25-30 ...	816	887	792	836	755	824	821	965
30-35 ...	817	868	745	816	816	891	828	885
35-40 ...	616	527	590	533	599	520	592	505
40-45 ...	624	646	643	656	670	675	670	661
45-50 ...	388	342	410	355	376	320	365	305
50-55 ...	465	482	454	468	465	480	427	460
55-60 ...	217	182	218	189	190	162	177	157
60-65 ...	308	325	295	320	...	...	...	...
65-70 ...	96	86	94	90	520	594	515	613
70 and over ...	190	202	179	201	...	...	...	...
Mean age ...	25.5	25.5	25.1	25.3	24.5	24.8	24.6	25.0
Agency—								
0-5 ...	1,090	1,077	1,321	1,402	1,197	1,346	1,023	1,153
5-10 ...	1,497	1,455	1,584	1,560	1,539	1,532	1,264	1,254
10-15 ...	1,300	1,443	1,158	1,023	1,249	1,074	1,023	896
15-20 ...	802	824	798	850	814	892	711	768
20-40 ...	3,428	3,464	3,278	3,469	3,293	3,514	2,613	2,759
40-60 ...	1,532	1,381	1,546	1,384	1,584	1,289	1,251	1,028
60 and over ...	351	356	320	362	324	353	291	323
Not stated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,824	1,814
Mean age ...	24.3	23.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast North—								
0-5 ...	1,167	1,178	1,300	1,295	1,318	1,356	1,391	1,456
5-10 ...	1,401	1,376	1,414	1,371	1,445	1,393	1,459	1,396
10-15 ...	1,339	1,180	1,303	1,131	1,357	1,154	1,246	1,037
15-20 ...	861	795	841	806	817	754	820	771
20-40 ...	2,887	3,124	2,850	3,017	2,829	3,057	2,892	3,083
40-60 ...	1,695	1,644	1,679	1,631	1,682	1,624	1,612	1,542
60 and over ...	650	703	613	689	552	662	578	703
Not stated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Mean age ...	25.3	24.3	...	...	...	...	...	...

2.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the province and each natural division—concluded.

	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Deccan—								
0-5	1,055	1,163	1,140	1,209	1,148	1,254	1,380	1,508
5-10	1,812	1,394	1,243	1,302	1,412	1,483	1,342	1,364
10-15	1,284	1,201	1,241	1,186	1,371	1,261	826	720
15-20	768	679	824	784	705	804	720	663
20-40	3,256	3,303	3,036	3,135	2,932	3,080	3,455	3,517
40-60	1,658	1,607	1,862	1,731	1,883	1,698	1,768	1,614
60 and over	667	653	654	653	549	620	506	616
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Mean age	26.1	25.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast Central—								
0-5	1,253	1,329	1,357	1,417	1,381	1,446	1,576	1,644
5-10	1,353	1,391	1,271	1,300	1,442	1,461	1,354	1,344
10-15	1,197	1,096	1,200	1,099	1,288	1,155	994	859
15-20	839	764	899	852	817	713	809	753
20-40	3,060	3,211	2,914	3,085	2,815	3,051	3,107	3,231
40-60	1,704	1,639	1,782	1,678	1,728	1,621	1,656	1,555
60 and over	604	570	577	569	529	558	503	561
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Mean age	25.6	25.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast South—								
0-5	1,256	1,221	1,398	1,345	1,415	1,363	1,519	1,471
5-10	1,316	1,294	1,326	1,269	1,417	1,344	1,373	1,299
10-15	1,175	1,056	1,135	989	1,168	1,020	1,044	865
15-20	877	789	858	818	837	764	847	775
20-40	2,998	3,233	2,909	3,141	2,860	3,105	2,968	3,191
40-60	1,781	1,777	1,789	1,793	1,735	1,769	1,702	1,750
60 and over	597	630	590	645	548	635	545	647
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Mean age	25.9	26.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast—								
0-5	1,365	1,306	1,388	1,387	1,348	1,322	1,528	1,524
5-10	1,339	1,238	1,319	1,227	1,412	1,320	1,371	1,268
10-15	1,284	1,166	1,277	1,156	1,381	1,243	1,328	1,092
15-20	940	934	1,018	1,036	964	965	952	973
20-40	3,082	3,292	3,120	3,240	3,040	3,178	3,080	3,186
40-60	1,554	1,538	1,478	1,500	1,461	1,469	1,438	1,453
60 and over	436	526	400	504	394	503	401	533
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mean age	24.1	26.2	...	...	...	...	...	...

3.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion.

Age.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU—								
0-5	1,208	1,223	1,319	1,330	1,330	1,362	1,470	1,515
5-10	1,346	1,342	1,323	1,302	1,425	1,399	1,379	1,335
10-15	1,242	1,130	1,216	1,085	1,293	1,132	1,072	911
15-20	857	779	874	835	822	746	824	778
20-40	3,035	3,217	2,944	3,132	2,844	3,097	3,062	3,230
40-60	1,711	1,676	1,748	1,694	1,720	1,659	1,658	1,596
60 and over	601	628	576	622	526	605	519	620
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	20
Mean age	25.6	25.7	25.3	25.5	24.6	24.9	24.4	24.8
MUSALMAN—								
0-5	1,356	1,328	1,461	1,428	1,463	1,428	1,592	1,576
5-10	1,442	1,400	1,419	1,379	1,510	1,444	1,453	1,380
10-15	1,323	1,192	1,292	1,157	1,380	1,207	1,151	976
15-20	877	892	915	940	857	843	854	851
20-40	2,964	3,208	2,900	3,087	2,809	3,059	2,972	3,167
40-60	1,513	1,449	1,502	1,458	1,492	1,473	1,479	1,462
60 and over	525	536	511	551	489	546	497	566
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Mean age	24.1	24.2	23.7	24.0	23.2	23.7	23.3	23.9
CHRISTIAN—								
0-5	1,320	1,353	1,442	1,417	1,429	1,434	1,581	1,591
5-10	1,376	1,400	1,361	1,358	1,517	1,486	1,470	1,438
10-15	1,257	1,191	1,244	1,159	1,356	1,230	1,189	1,019
15-20	862	875	880	916	843	828	853	858
20-40	2,952	3,145	2,892	3,079	2,766	2,998	2,933	3,097
40-60	1,638	1,520	1,622	1,541	1,603	1,513	1,541	1,465
60 and over	595	516	559	530	496	511	482	530
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Mean age	25.1	24.3	24.5	24.3	23.7	23.7	23.5	23.5
ANIMISTIC—								
0-5	1,117	1,243	1,403	1,458	1,219	1,359	803	915
5-10	1,524	1,524	1,567	1,535	1,542	1,526	1,074	1,067
10-15	1,240	1,124	1,126	1,001	1,271	1,125	801	732
15-20	789	857	784	825	824	925	532	566
20-40	3,309	3,567	3,186	3,379	3,190	3,445	1,986	2,021
40-60	1,629	1,368	1,561	1,314	1,634	1,289	953	775
60 and over	383	317	373	363	320	331	224	214
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,677	3,710
Mean age	24.5	23.3	23.6	22.9	23.6	22.7	23.1	22.0
JAIN—								
0-5	903	1,037	880	1,032	1,007	1,115	1,032	1,119
5-10	858	979	893	1,046	1,014	1,076	969	1,063
10-15	1,035	953	1,084	1,050	1,041	1,003	1,046	953
15-20	678	868	956	837	887	764	899	830
20-40	3,492	3,246	3,421	3,122	3,278	3,085	3,373	3,193
40-60	2,008	1,999	2,039	1,988	2,029	2,054	1,997	1,956
60 and over	726	898	727	925	744	908	682	874
Not stated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Mean age	28.7	29.0	28.8	29.0	28.0	28.4	27.8	28.1

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

Caste.	Males—Number per mille aged					Females—Number per mille aged				
	0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-40.	40 and over.	0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-40.	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Baliya, Kavarai ...	110	176	75	302	247	113	181	63	395	248
Tamil ...	98	150	74	425	253	107	158	60	398	277
Telugu ...	115	155	74	415	241	116	157	76	390	261
Brāhman. Malayalam. Embrāndri ...	59	86	32	477	346	120	146	61	435	238
Nambūdrī ...	92	128	62	433	285	111	147	63	386	293
Pattar ...	112	143	66	404	275	129	202	61	388	220
Kanarese ...	147	138	104	351	260	143	157	51	401	248
Oriya ...	126	44	87	432	311	106	183	57	406	248
Cheruman ...	140	193	81	393	193	130	158	74	437	201
Chetti ...	111	153	104	380	252	93	137	74	432	264
Devānga ...	114	176	74	396	240	104	175	56	413	252
Holeya ...	161	207	89	350	193	147	159	71	407	216
Kaikolan, Sengundar, Sengunda Kshatriya ...	129	173	103	396	199	142	174	91	376	217
Kātingi ...	118	196	70	385	231	119	193	55	394	239
Kālinji ...	128	265	102	321	184	93	209	76	400	222
Kammālan, Kamsala, Pānchāla, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma (Tamil) ...	125	170	84	394	227	123	173	81	402	221
Kammālan, Kamsala, Pānchāla, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma (Telugu) ...	105	189	74	403	229	106	188	53	408	246
Kāpu ...	108	193	72	397	240	111	190	57	398	249
Kōmati, Arya Vaisya ...	108	167	78	400	247	109	167	69	396	259
Māla ...	122	207	80	358	233	129	189	65	394	223
Nādār ...	122	162	83	394	239	127	165	85	397	226
Paraiyan, Panchama ...	136	199	77	372	216	135	184	64	411	206
Sāle ...	114	196	77	381	232	119	184	59	403	235
Tiyan ...	139	175	78	399	209	122	183	78	417	200
Vellāla ...	114	165	76	413	232	109	165	79	394	253

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

Castes.	Proportion of children both sexes per 100.		Proportion of persons over 40 per 100 aged 15-40.		Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons aged 15-40.	Married females aged 15-40.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baliya	74	192	63	63	30
Brāhman, Tamil	62	153	60	70	33
Do. Telugu	68	182	58	67	30
Do. Malayalam, Embrāndri	45	141	72	55	32
Do. do. Nambūdrī	58	194	66	78	26
Do. do. Pattar	72	228	68	57	30
Do. Kanarese	78	179	74	62	33
Do. Oriyā	56	134	72	61	32
Cheruman	75	191	49	46	31
Chetti	60	131	67	61	32
Devānga	70	162	61	61	34
Holeyā	87	204	55	53	29
Kaikolan, Sengundar, Sengunda Kshatriya	80	216	50	58	29
Kālingi	80	184	60	61	33
Kālinji	92	171	57	55	34
Kammālan, Kamsala, Pānchāla, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma (Tamil)	74	207	58	55	29
Kammālan, Kamsala, Pānchāla, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma (Telugu)	78	197	57	60	30
Kāpu	77	191	62	63	31
Kōmatī, Arya Vaisya	58	181	44	66	31
Māla	70	191	44	57	33
Nādār	83	243	61	57	28
Paraiyan, Panchama	83	187	58	50	34
Sāle	79	184	61	60	33
Tiyan	72	218	53	43	28
Vellāla	69	189	56	64	30

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

Natural division.	Proportion of children (both sexes) per 100.				Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40.				Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.			
	Persons aged 15-40.				Married females aged 15-40.							
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Province ...	65	68	73	73	160	165	179	175	15	15	15	14
Agency ...	60	70	66	69	153	170	161	164	8	8	8	8
East Coast ...	67	71	74	75	155	165	178	179	17	18	17	18
North Coast ...	61	63	72	67	166	161	189	176	17	17	15	17
Deccan ...	68	69	77	74	168	166	187	177	16	14	15	15
East Coast ...	64	69	73	78	155	162	173	170	15	16	16	15
Central Coast ...	64	63	66	69	166	166	177	177	11	12	10	12
South Coast ...	64	63	66	69	166	166	177	177	11	12	10	12
West Coast ...	64	63	66	69	166	166	177	177	11	12	10	12
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Province ...	32	32	31	32	32	32	31	32	32	32	31	32
Agency ...	33	35	36	29	33	35	36	29	33	35	36	29
East Coast ...	32	32	31	32	32	32	31	32	32	32	31	32
North Coast ...	32	32	31	32	32	32	31	32	32	32	31	32
Deccan ...	32	32	31	32	32	32	31	32	32	32	31	32
East Coast ...	32	32	31	32	32	32	31	32	32	32	31	32
Central Coast ...	32	32	31	32	32	32	31	32	32	32	31	32
South Coast ...	32	32	31	32	32	32	31	32	32	32	31	32
West Coast ...	32	32	31	32	32	32	31	32	32	32	31	32

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

Religion and natural division.	Proportion of children (both sexes) per 100.				Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40.								Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages.							
	Persons aged 15-40.				Married females aged 15-40.				1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.					
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Province—																				
Hindu ...	65	68	73	71	159	163	178	173	16	16	15	16	14	16	13	15	32	32	31	32
Musalman ...	70	72	77	76	170	174	187	181	14	13	13	14	13	14	13	14	32	32	31	33
Christian ...	70	72	79	74	176	179	196	179	16	13	15	13	14	13	12	12	31	31	29	32
Animist ...	63	72	68	76	161	177	168	189	9	7	9	8	8	8	8	8	34	34	34	21
Jain ...	44	46	52	50	126	128	141	187	16	22	17	23	18	24	16	22	30	32	31	32
Agency—																				
Hindu ...	60	70	67	67	152	168	159	159	9	9	8	9	8	8	9	10	33	35	36	34
Musalman ...	58	61	52	52	140	150	143	145	9	11	8	11	7	13	8	16	35	36	35	32
Christian ...	74	54	63	78	172	134	160	223	6	6	8	5	6	7	8	5	35	36	36	30
Animist ...	59	70	68	75	155	176	170	186	8	6	8	8	7	7	9	8	34	34	35	20
East Coast																				
North—																				
Hindu ...	66	71	74	75	155	182	175	179	17	18	14	15	15	18	16	18	32	32	31	32
Musalman ...	71	73	78	76	170	173	165	181	19	17	18	18	17	18	17	19	32	32	35	32
Christian ...	69	71	82	81	163	166	194	186	20	13	18	14	17	14	15	16	33	33	31	34
Animist ...	79	82	73	86	180	183	179	210	16	10	16	12	10	10	12	11	34	34	32	31
Deccan—																				
Hindu ...	60	61	71	66	165	159	188	175	17	17	17	17	15	17	12	15	30	31	28	32
Musalman ...	68	72	81	74	173	175	197	181	17	16	18	17	17	17	13	15	32	32	30	34
Christian ...	68	68	79	70	172	169	199	178	17	14	20	15	15	14	12	13	32	31	29	34
East Coast																				
Central—																				
Hindu ...	68	69	77	73	163	166	187	173	16	14	15	15	15	15	13	14	33	32	30	33
Musalman ...	70	76	81	66	171	178	187	177	15	18	16	14	16	15	16	16	33	33	32	33
Christian ...	70	72	82	77	219	190	218	201	18	11	13	11	13	13	12	12	26	29	27	30
Jain ...	43	52	54	51	109	126	134	181	24	26	26	30	28	27	20	26	32	31	31	31
East Coast																				
South—																				
Hindu ...	64	68	72	72	154	161	173	170	15	16	16	16	15	17	14	16	32	32	31	32
Musalman ...	72	78	82	80	153	163	169	168	15	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	33	33	32	32
Christian ...	69	74	79	80	175	178	190	188	15	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	30	31	30	31
West Coast—																				
Hindu ...	61	52	64	67	160	139	171	172	11	13	10	12	10	18	10	13	31	31	30	32
Musalman ...	68	70	73	78	176	181	192	179	10	11	9	10	9	10	9	11	31	32	30	35
Christian ...	71	68	55	77	193	188	148	199	14	13	11	12	11	11	10	12	28	29	29	30
Jain ...	54	45	56	52	156	130	153	145	14	19	13	17	15	20	14	17	30	31	31	32

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

Natural division.	Period.	Variation per cent in population (Increase + Decrease —).					
		All ages.	0-10.	10-15.	15-40.	40-60.	60 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Province ...	1911-1921	+ 2.2	- 0.8	+ 5.5	+ 3.5	+ 0.8	+ 4.6
	1901-1911	+ 8.4	+ 3.9	+ 2.7	+ 11.8	+ 10.2	+ 14.7
	1891-1901	+ 7.2	+ 4.3	(c) + 31.3	+ 3.3	+ 11.7	+ 6.3
Agency (a) ...	1911-1921	- 5.1	- 17.2	+ 19.6	- 8.4	- 4.1	- 1.6
	1901-1911	+ 18.4	+ 23.8	+ 11.1	+ 16.8	+ 18.5	+ 19.3
	1891-1901	+ 2.9	+ 23.0	(c) + 24.5	+ 27.9	+ 29.6	+ 13.4
East Coast North ...	1911-1921	+ 3.4	- 1.6	+ 7.0	+ 4.7	+ 4.3	+ 7.4
	1901-1911	+ 9.9	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 11.6	+ 10.0	+ 17.8
	1891-1901	+ 8.7	+ 5.0	(c) + 19.4	+ 7.1	+ 13.9	+ 2.8
Deccan (b) ...	1911-1921	- 3.8	- 3.3	- 1.5	- 1.0	- 12.6	- 2.8
	1901-1911	- 3.2	- 10.6	- 10.8	+ 2.8	- 2.9	+ 8.2
	1891-1901	+ 5.3	- 0.2	(c) + 79.1	- 7.3	+ 11.4	+ 9.8
East Coast Central ...	1911-1921	+ 5.5	+ 5.2	+ 5.3	+ 7.0	+ 2.0	+ 8.2
	1901-1911	+ 5.4	- 1.7	- 0.7	+ 10.5	+ 9.0	+ 11.6
	1891-1901	+ 8.9	+ 5.5	(c) + 43.7	+ 1.4	+ 13.5	+ 10.8
East Coast South ...	1911-1921	+ 0.2	- 4.4	+ 5.3	+ 27.6	- 0.5	- 0.4
	1901-1911	+ 1.5	+ 10.3	+ 10.2	+ 17.0	+ 17.0	+ 19.3
	1891-1901	+ 5.4	+ 3.1	(c) + 22.1	+ 2.5	+ 7.0	+ 4.6
West Coast ...	1911-1921	+ 3.8	+ 2.9	+ 4.0	+ 1.3	+ 7.2	+ 9.9
	1901-1911	+ 7.1	+ 4.5	- 0.7	+ 10.6	+ 8.9	+ 8.0
	1891-1901	+ 6.3	+ 0.8	(c) + 20.2	+ 5.7	+ 8.5	+ 3.2

Note.—The percentages are based on variations in unadjusted figures for previous censuses. For 1891, persons who have not stated their ages have been omitted in working out percentages for columns 4 to 8, but have been included for column 3.

(a) High increase in all age-periods between 1901-1911 is partly due to inclusion of Nugur in 1911. The high increase between 1891-1901 may be due to exclusion of "not stated" from 1891 figures.

(b) Figures for 1901 include Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks now transferred to Chittoor.

(c) Probably due to small number of births during 1877-78 famine.

7.—Reported birth-rate by sex and natural divisions.

Year.	Number of births per 1,000 of total population (Census of 1911).																				
	Province.			Agency.			East Coast North.			Deccan.			East Coast Central.			East Coast South.			West Coast.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1911 ...	30.4	15.5	14.9	26.6	13.7	13.1	23.7	14.7	14.0	27.6	14.0	13.6	31.7	16.2	15.5	29.4	15.1	14.3	36.1	18.5	17.6
1912 ...	30.9	15.8	15.1	26.8	13.7	13.1	30.4	15.6	14.8	30.0	15.2	14.8	32.9	16.8	16.1	28.6	14.5	14.1	33.7	17.2	16.5
1913 ...	32.2	16.6	15.7	24.0	12.4	11.6	33.0	16.9	16.1	32.0	16.2	15.8	32.9	16.8	16.1	29.9	15.3	14.6	34.3	17.6	16.7
1914 ...	32.5	17.1	16.4	23.3	16.9	16.4	35.4	18.1	17.3	32.4	16.3	16.1	33.1	16.9	16.2	29.5	15.1	14.4	30.7	20.3	19.4
1915 ...	31.2	15.9	15.3	31.5	16.1	15.4	31.1	15.9	15.2	32.3	16.4	15.9	32.3	16.5	15.8	32.3	14.5	13.8	34.3	17.8	17.0
1916 ...	32.5	16.6	15.9	31.7	16.0	15.7	31.8	16.3	15.5	32.3	16.5	15.8	34.1	17.4	16.7	29.8	15.2	14.6	36.4	18.5	17.9
1917 ...	32.4	16.5	15.9	31.7	16.0	15.7	31.3	16.0	15.3	28.9	14.6	14.3	34.1	17.4	16.7	29.7	15.2	14.5	39.5	20.2	19.3
1918 ...	28.9	14.8	14.1	21.3	10.9	10.4	29.2	15.0	14.2	23.9	12.1	11.8	39.5	15.0	14.5	26.8	13.8	13.0	35.2	18.3	17.6
1919 ...	25.5	13.1	12.4	17.7	9.3	8.4	25.3	12.9	12.3	22.8	11.7	11.1	25.6	13.1	12.5	24.9	12.8	12.1	30.1	15.4	14.7
1920 ...	26.4	14.6	13.8	23.2	11.7	11.5	29.1	14.9	14.2	29.0	14.7	14.3	28.4	14.6	13.8	28.6	13.7	12.9	30.8	15.3	15.0

8.—Reported death-rate by sex and natural divisions.

Year.	Number of deaths per 1,000 of total population (Census of 1911).																				
	Province.			Agency.			East Coast North.			Deccan.			East Coast Central.			East Coast South.			West Coast.		
	Persons.			Persons.			Persons.			Persons.			Persons.			Persons.			Persons.		
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
1911	23.1	24.0	22.3	28.1	14.6	13.5	19.7	10.2	9.5	27.4	14.2	13.2	22.8	11.5	11.3	24.8	12.6	12.2	24.9	12.8	12.1
1912	24.3	25.2	23.5	28.1	14.6	13.5	22.1	11.3	10.8	30.5	15.8	14.7	23.6	12.0	11.6	23.0	11.6	11.4	29.4	15.2	14.2
1913	21.4	22.2	20.7	14.8	7.9	6.9	18.8	9.7	9.1	21.5	11.1	10.4	21.6	10.9	10.7	22.4	11.3	11.1	25.5	13.1	12.4
1914	24.9	25.7	24.2	23.8	12.3	11.5	24.2	12.4	11.8	31.1	15.8	15.3	24.6	12.4	12.2	23.3	11.7	11.6	26.0	13.3	12.7
1915	22.0	22.6	21.4	26.9	14.1	12.8	22.7	11.6	11.1	21.6	11.1	10.5	22.3	11.2	11.1	21.6	10.8	10.8	20.8	10.6	10.3
1916	21.9	22.6	21.2	23.5	12.0	11.5	21.7	11.1	10.6	23.8	12.0	11.3	23.2	11.7	11.5	20.1	10.0	10.1	22.3	11.4	10.9
1917	26.2	27.1	25.4	34.2	17.6	16.6	24.3	12.4	11.9	33.8	18.9	17.9	28.0	14.1	13.9	22.7	11.4	11.3	24.8	12.7	12.1
1918	43.1	43.2	42.9	44.0	23.0	21.0	30.1	15.1	15.0	75.9	37.1	38.8	44.4	21.9	22.5	35.3	17.3	18.0	34.4	17.0	17.4
1919	27.2	28.0	26.5	36.8	19.4	17.4	27.8	14.1	13.7	21.4	11.1	10.3	26.1	13.3	12.8	24.2	12.1	12.1	40.5	20.0	20.5
1920	21.8	22.4	21.3	20.6	10.7	9.9	21.8	11.0	10.8	20.1	10.2	9.9	21.6	11.0	10.6	22.4	11.2	11.2	23.3	11.5	11.5

9.—Reported death-rate by sex and age during the decade per mille living at same age according to the Census of 1911.

Age.	Average of decade.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.	
	Persons.		Persons.		Persons.		Persons.		Persons.		Persons.		Persons.		Persons.		Persons.		Persons.		Persons.	
	Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.	
	Females.		Females.		Females.		Females.		Females.		Females.		Females.		Females.		Females.		Females.		Females.	
All ages:	26.3	24.9	24.0	22.3	25.2	23.5	22.2	20.7	25.7	24.2	22.6	21.4	22.6	21.2	27.1	25.4	43.2	42.9	28.0	26.5	22.4	21.3
Under year 1-5	218.6	186.0	211.9	179.4	224.3	188.3	219.6	184.1	248.4	209.8	218.6	186.9	225.5	188.4	235.7	201.3	246.7	216.2	183.1	159.5	172.6	146.4
5-10	11.0	10.6	9.8	9.3	10.6	9.8	8.1	7.6	10.7	10.0	8.2	7.9	8.0	7.6	11.5	10.8	21.3	21.7	13.0	12.5	9.1	8.9
10-15	7.7	8.0	6.9	6.9	7.8	7.1	5.5	5.6	7.0	7.0	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.4	7.8	7.9	16.7	18.7	9.0	9.2	6.2	6.4
15-20	11.2	14.0	9.6	11.7	10.2	12.7	7.8	10.8	9.7	12.4	8.1	10.8	7.4	9.8	10.2	12.6	27.6	34.7	12.6	14.8	8.5	10.6
20-30	13.1	14.6	10.9	11.6	11.5	12.4	9.2	10.5	10.9	12.2	9.4	10.5	8.8	10.1	11.5	12.9	38.3	37.5	15.1	16.2	10.4	11.9
30-40	15.9	14.8	13.9	12.4	14.7	13.4	11.7	11.0	13.4	12.6	11.8	10.9	11.2	10.5	14.4	13.8	35.6	33.8	18.7	17.6	13.4	12.7
40-50	20.1	16.2	18.9	14.6	19.5	15.3	15.9	12.4	17.6	14.2	16.1	12.8	16.0	12.5	19.9	16.0	37.0	31.1	23.1	18.9	17.4	14.1
50-60	31.3	26.3	29.8	24.6	30.4	25.3	25.7	21.2	28.3	23.8	26.6	22.2	26.2	21.9	32.6	27.1	49.2	43.5	35.6	29.9	28.8	23.8
60 and over.	75.3	73.0	70.2	68.6	70.9	69.0	64.2	62.0	70.1	65.7	70.0	67.8	70.7	68.2	82.8	79.1	97.7	94.9	85.6	81.0	71.0	71.4

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

Year.	Whole province.						Actual number of deaths in											
	Actual number of deaths.			Ratio per mille of each sex.		Agency.		East Coast North.		Deccan.		East Coast Central.		East Coast South.		West Coast.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Cholera.	1911	58,174	30,996	27,178	1.6	1.3	144	132	8,097	7,150	496	518	6,424	5,805	15,272	12,989	563	544
	1912	92,497	48,424	44,078	2.5	2.2	144	132	11,728	11,229	11,312	9,801	12,493	11,382	11,168	9,596	1,579	1,633
	1913	37,730	19,854	17,879	1.0	0.9	...	3	874	726	3,880	3,285	5,490	4,729	7,402	6,639	2,208	2,404
	1914	68,449	35,933	32,516	1.8	1.6	180	159	7,802	7,020	7,142	6,652	10,353	9,501	9,767	8,598	589	586
	1915	30,098	16,232	13,866	0.8	0.7	6	6	1,497	1,166	971	880	6,450	4,734	7,976	6,726	332	354
	1916	16,735	8,813	7,922	0.4	0.4	14	6	2,882	2,740	846	780	2,585	2,302	2,163	2,054	23	40
	1917	58,939	30,785	28,154	1.6	1.4	703	695	9,181	8,635	4,886	4,283	7,613	6,767	7,973	7,815	429	459
	1918	122,263	64,139	58,124	3.3	2.9	96	79	16,295	14,652	9,843	8,389	18,926	17,393	16,382	14,556	2,597	3,055
1919	93,262	47,491	45,771	2.4	2.3	111	87	12,068	11,086	2,814	2,509	14,338	12,722	7,626	6,443	10,534	12,924	
1920	81,139	16,587	14,552	0.8	0.7	40	24	3,791	3,557	201	150	5,827	4,858	6,325	5,468	403	495	
Smallpox.	1911	23,817	11,992	11,825	0.6	0.6	89	73	1,764	1,747	590	608	3,518	3,404	4,363	4,295	1,668	1,698
	1912	16,094	8,364	7,730	0.4	0.4	89	73	1,375	1,313	691	602	3,596	3,326	2,121	1,924	492	492
	1913	14,802	7,479	7,323	0.4	0.4	11	11	1,392	1,254	863	839	3,474	3,433	1,499	1,467	341	319
	1914	27,889	14,350	13,539	0.7	0.7	89	38	3,000	2,880	5,072	5,101	3,436	3,142	2,302	2,134	501	444
	1915	24,088	12,328	11,715	0.6	0.6	308	238	6,069	5,748	1,182	1,112	2,632	2,543	1,857	1,809	275	265
	1916	21,903	11,146	10,757	0.6	0.5	16	20	2,966	2,928	667	573	4,908	4,670	2,055	2,036	534	530
	1917	34,958	17,871	17,087	0.9	0.8	22	13	3,640	3,348	874	818	7,740	7,597	4,124	3,842	1,471	1,489
	1918	58,752	30,015	28,787	1.5	1.4	61	38	8,225	7,569	1,428	1,391	8,844	8,296	8,609	8,449	2,648	2,994
1919	41,732	21,513	20,219	1.1	1.0	138	141	5,493	5,318	2,178	2,033	5,920	5,287	4,083	3,967	3,701	3,473	
1920	18,697	7,197	6,500	0.4	0.3	115	86	1,702	1,551	1,056	1,051	2,292	1,904	1,412	1,241	620	667	
Fever.	1911	298,688	151,592	147,296	7.6	7.2	1,980	1,890	61,897	59,124	18,713	16,964	26,838	27,135	23,393	23,709	18,571	18,474
	1912	306,471	155,493	150,978	7.8	7.4	1,980	1,890	66,118	64,570	17,409	16,392	24,090	23,053	23,305	22,635	20,722	20,722
	1913	268,024	135,858	132,166	6.9	6.5	1,132	973	59,054	56,226	11,770	11,119	23,669	23,983	22,182	22,482	18,071	17,883
	1914	307,620	154,574	153,046	7.9	7.5	1,562	1,509	71,582	70,245	15,232	14,855	25,097	25,463	22,729	22,895	18,372	18,076
	1915	290,228	148,502	141,726	7.4	7.1	1,758	1,648	70,536	68,769	14,302	13,638	23,409	23,441	21,351	21,443	15,182	14,587
	1916	292,491	148,079	144,413	7.5	7.1	1,605	1,593	67,174	65,254	17,244	16,475	23,783	23,644	21,691	21,483	16,542	15,983
	1917	321,902	162,343	159,559	8.2	7.9	1,922	1,830	69,944	65,147	24,060	23,929	29,043	29,212	21,897	22,310	17,577	17,131
	1918	386,388	201,699	191,800	10.2	9.9	2,965	2,757	86,717	86,968	15,823	14,269	37,052	36,552	30,111	31,436	28,031	28,798
1919	408,499	201,699	201,800	10.2	9.9	2,965	2,757	86,717	86,968	15,823	14,269	37,052	36,552	30,111	31,436	28,031	28,798	
1920	324,998	162,423	162,575	8.2	8.0	1,468	1,380	69,036	69,376	16,765	16,375	31,263	30,890	24,179	24,741	19,712	19,313	
Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	1911	64,349	33,166	31,223	1.7	1.5	107	91	4,635	4,051	2,305	2,121	12,702	12,623	7,059	6,571	6,358	5,766
	1912	71,913	37,169	34,744	1.9	1.7	107	91	4,912	4,325	2,454	2,282	13,432	13,172	6,856	6,502	6,408	5,872
	1913	65,711	33,860	31,551	1.7	1.6	49	38	4,253	4,014	1,799	1,627	13,079	12,739	6,314	6,088	5,366	7,347
	1914	75,990	38,952	37,038	2.0	1.8	76	57	6,141	5,424	2,802	2,480	15,286	14,975	7,105	6,909	7,542	7,193
	1915	61,057	31,114	29,943	1.6	1.5	105	78	4,374	3,893	2,071	1,917	13,396	13,115	6,537	6,055	5,011	4,890
	1916	58,444	29,818	28,626	1.5	1.4	67	73	5,436	4,953	2,115	1,927	12,095	11,797	4,830	4,791	5,275	5,085
	1917	73,384	37,700	35,694	1.9	1.8	137	125	7,477	6,714	2,714	2,495	15,084	14,563	5,978	5,808	6,310	5,989
	1918	79,841	40,806	39,535	2.0	1.9	151	156	7,255	6,820	2,763	2,442	17,576	17,568	6,328	6,321	6,289	6,238
1919	74,074	37,679	36,985	1.9	1.8	165	120	4,854	4,280	1,584	1,416	14,126	13,446	5,883	5,364	11,267	11,769	
1920	56,402	28,796	27,606	1.5	1.4	113	85	4,016	3,653	1,287	1,180	11,997	11,626	5,688	5,488	5,695	5,575	
Plague.	1911	15,185	8,060	7,125	0.4	0.3	...	...	...	4	5,274	4,515	2,421	2,316	153	119	203	172
	1912	6,651	3,368	3,283	0.2	0.2	...	...	12	6	1,345	1,265	1,780	1,784	3	...	228	228
	1913	5,130	2,640	2,490	0.1	0.1	...	...	2	...	443	332	1,978	1,948	21	29	196	181
	1914	5,102	2,426	2,676	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...	830	778	1,435	1,735	68	90	73	73
	1915	3,689	1,908	1,986	0.1	0.1	...	...	2	...	671	714	1,042	1,106	73	78	116	88
	1916	11,498	5,683	5,835	0.3	0.3	...	...	3	...	770	731	4,559	4,787	208	222	123	96
	1917	24,708	12,920	11,788	0.7	0.6	...	...	34	41	8,860	7,505	8,772	4,025	51	56	203	161
	1918	12,859	6,765	6,094	0.3	0.3	...	...	424	492	4,287	3,434	1,859	1,996	6	13	189	159
1919	5,668	2,782	2,876	0.1	0.1	...	...	247	239	940	933	1,206	1,245	311	410	78	49	
1920	14,632	7,001	7,651	0.4	0.4	...	...	8	6	1,215	1,272	2,900	3,006	2,840	3,335	88	82	

CHAPTER VI.—SEX.

Reference to
statistics

THE distribution of the population by sex is maintained in all the census tables. In Imperial Table I is exhibited the sex distribution of the population by districts and states; and the figures for taluks are contained in Provincial Table I. Attached to this chapter are six subsidiary tables containing comparative and proportionate figures drawn from the census tables and from the records of vital statistics; subsidiary table 1 gives the general proportion of the sexes by natural divisions and districts at each of the last four censuses. Table 2 compares the sex proportions at different age-periods by religion for the last four censuses. Table 3 shows the sex proportion at different age-periods by religions and natural divisions. Tables 4 and 4-A show the sex distribution in certain selected castes. Table 5 gives the actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the last twenty years, and table 6 shows the number of deaths of each sex at different ages.

Sex propor-
tion at
successive
censuses

2. Of the 42,794,155 persons enumerated in the Madras Presidency in 1921, 21,100,158 were males and 21,693,997 were females. There was thus an excess of 593,839 females over males. The number of females to 1,000 males at each successive census was as shown in the margin. From 1881 to 1911 there was a steady rise in the proportion of females; but during the last decade there has been a slight set-back, the proportion having fallen from 1,032 to 1,028.

	Number of females to 1,000 males.			
	1871	1881	1891	1901
1871	...	...	...	990
1881	...	...	...	1,021
1891	...	...	...	1,023
1901	...	...	...	1,029
1911	...	...	...	1,032
1921	...	...	...	1,028

	Number of females to 1,000 males.			
	1921.	1911.		
India ...	945	954		
Bengal ...	933	945		
Bombay ...	901	933		
Burma ...	955	959		
Central Provinces ...	1,001	1,008		
Bihar and Orissa ...	1,022	1,048		
Punjab ...	830	817		
United Provinces ...	912	917		

3. In respect of the preponderance of females the population of Madras differs from that of India as a whole and from that of most of the bigger provinces of India, where males predominate. But in every province, except the Punjab, there has, during the past decade, been a marked fall in the proportion of females in the population.

Sex propor-
tion in
districts

4. The map shows the sex proportion of the population in each district of the Presidency, which is also illustrated by the accompanying diagram. The proportion of females to 1,000 males varies from 888 in the Nilgiris to 1,220 in Ganjam. Females generally predominate in the north and in the south (both East and West Coasts), while males are in excess in the Deccan division and in the adjoining districts of the East Coast North and East Coast Central divisions.

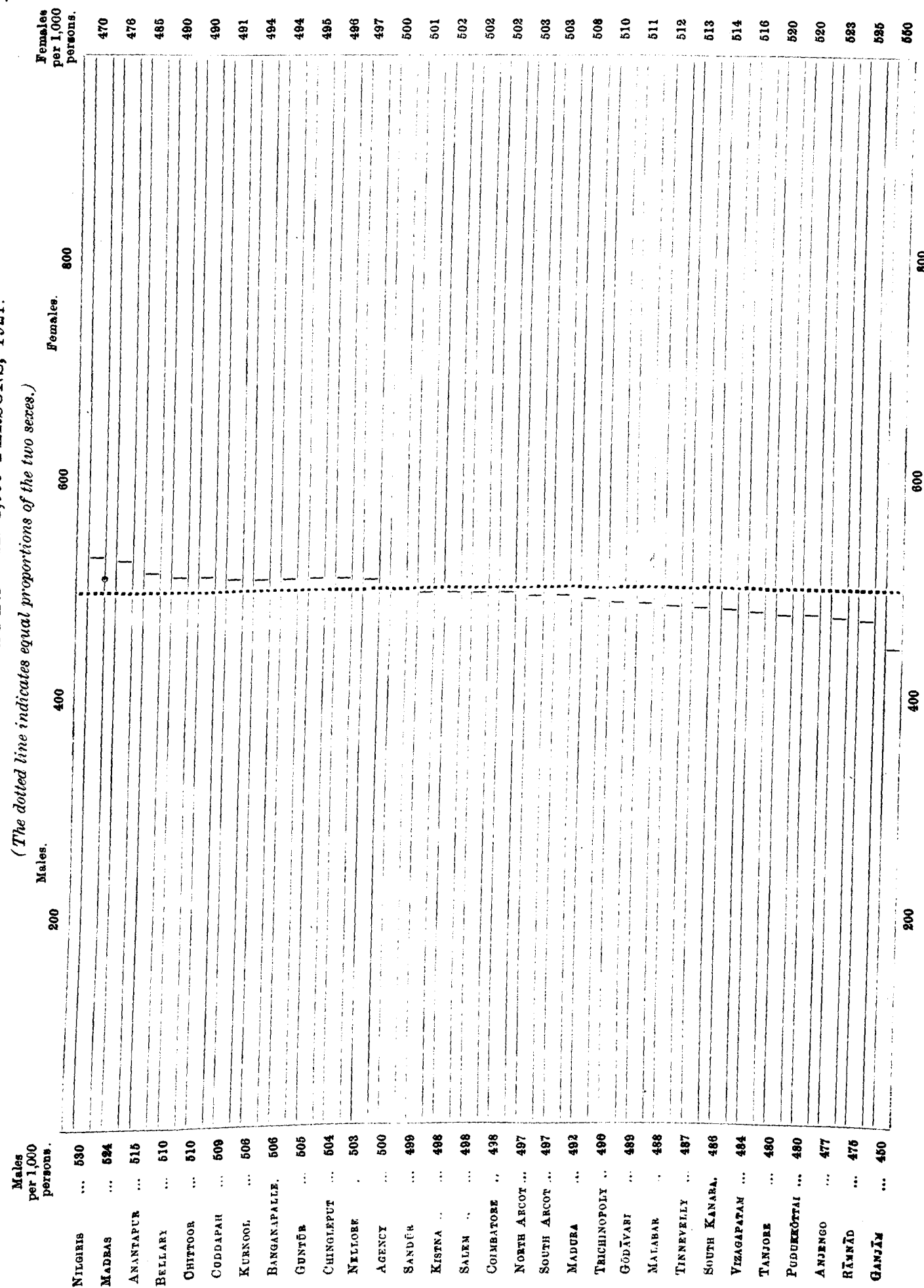
Actual and
natural
population

5. The diagram and the map are based on the population actually enumerated in each district. To ascertain the true sex proportion it is necessary to eliminate the effect of migration. The sex proportions of the natural population of each natural division and district (i.e., the number of persons born in each district, irrespective of where they were enumerated) is given in columns 6 to 9 of subsidiary table 1. There are only four districts in which the elimination of the effects of migration converts an excess of females into a defect or vice versa. We have, however, already seen in Chapter III that the figures shown under the natural population are far from complete so far as districts are concerned; for returns have not been

	Number of females to 1,000 males.			
	Actual population.	Natural population.		
Agency ...	998	1,060		
Kistna ...	1,007	999		
Sandur ...	1,005	898		
Anjengo ...	1,096	948		

SEX PROPORTION IN DISTRICTS PER 1,000 PERSONS, 1921.

(The dotted line indicates equal proportions of the two sexes.)



received completely for persons enumerated in countries beyond India; and for the 814,000 persons for whom reports have come, information regarding the district of birth has not been furnished in any case. Accordingly it is only possible to claim these persons as part of the natural population of the Presidency; they cannot be assigned to the district to which they belong. It is useless to base conclusions on figures so incomplete as this; and in the discussions in this chapter the figures used will always be those of the actual population.

Variation in proportion of females

6. Subsidiary table I shows that only in the seven districts mentioned is there an increase in the proportion of females to 1,000 males. In the case of the first four districts this variation is undoubtedly due to emigration to Assam and to Burma, which was greatly stimulated at the close of the decade by the bad season of 1918-19. In Malabar the increase is merely a continuation of a tendency for the proportion of females to 1,000 males. In the case of the first four districts this variation is undoubtedly due to emigration to Assam and to Burma, which was greatly stimulated at the close of the decade by the bad season of 1918-19. In Malabar the increase is merely a continuation of a tendency for the proportion of females to 1,000 males.

Number of females to 1,000 males.			
	1921.	1911.	
Agency ...	908	998	
Ganjām ...	1,220	1,128	
Vizagapatam ...	1,066	1,065	
Godāvari ...	1,046	1,043	
Nilgiris ...	888	868	
Malabar ...	1,051	1,084	
Anjengo ...	1,096	1,071	

to increase which has been in existence since 1891. The case is the same in the Nilgiris, where the low proportion of females is due to the presence of a considerable number of imported labourers on tea estates, and the rise in the proportion of females may be attributed to an increase in the number of European settlers, among whom females greatly predominate. The fall in the proportion of females elsewhere can only be attributed to the fall in the proportion of female to male births and the rise in the proportion of female to male deaths which are brought out by columns 11 and 12 of subsidiary table 5. The proportion of female deaths was greatest (1,024·2) in 1918, the worst year of the influenza outbreak, and the proportion of female births was lowest (951) in 1919 and 1920 following the epidemic.

	1911-1920.	1901-1910.
Female births to 1,000 male births.	955·9	958·3
Female deaths to 1,000 male deaths.	979·0	961·2

Sex proportion at different ages

7. In Madras as in India generally and in all countries of the world more males are born than females. In the first year of life, however, the number of male deaths greatly exceeds the number of female deaths, so that at all ages up to 10 females are in excess in the population. Subsidiary table 3 shows that to this general rule (deduced from column 1 of subsidiary table 2) the Agency and the West Coast are exceptions. The Agency figures look as if they were due to bad enumeration; it is not likely that there can be an excess of females at ages 0-1, 2-3, 3-4, and a very great deficiency at ages 1-2, 4-5 and 5-10. The West Coast figures are due to the deficiency of females at all ages 0-15 among Muhammadans. There is a tendency among Muhammadans in all natural divisions except the East Coast North to show a deficiency of females at one or more age-periods below 10; but on the West Coast Muhammadan males are in excess at all ages up to 15. It rather looks as if this were due to faulty enumeration—failure to enter female children on the census record. The deficiency of females at ages 10-15 and 15-20 is probably due partly to misstatements of age and partly to the high death-rate at the beginning of the reproductive period. The excess of females in the later age-periods is due mainly to the emigration of the males; for example, among Muhammadans, who do not emigrate in large numbers except from the districts of the East Coast South division, it is only in that division that females are in excess at the later age-periods.

Proportion of sexes in different religions and castes

8. Coming now to the differences in the sex proportion in the different religions we find that it is only among Animists and Jains that females are short. The position has been the same at each of the last four censuses. In the case of Jains the explanation is that many of them are immigrants from other provinces who merely come on

Hindu ...	1,029
Musalman ...	1,028
Christian ...	1,030
Animistic ...	996
Jain ...	877

business visits, and do not bring their women with them. In the case of Animists it is noteworthy that in the Central Provinces and in Bihar and Orissa where are found Animistic tribes akin to those of Madras the proportion of females to males among Animists is 1,051 and 1,033 as against 996 in Madras. It is not clear why the Animistic tribes of Madras should differ thus from their brothers in the adjoining provinces. Coming to the castes for which the sex distribution is given in subsidiary table 4-A it is impossible to find any consistent principle regulating the proportion of females to males. Among Brāhmans, three linguistic divisions show males in excess, and the rest show females. Of the depressed classes, all except Mādigas show females in excess, while Mādigas have more males.

In other parts of India, it has been remarked that racial or quasi-racial factors influence the sex distribution. Thus in 1911 in the Central Provinces it was seen that the lower and Dravidian castes had an excess of females. No such tendency is noticeable in Madras where as a rule the aboriginal tribes show an excess of males (probably due in the main to defective enumeration), and other castes for no apparent reason disclose great variations.

9. If the factor of migration be eliminated, the proportion of the sexes is of course regulated by the birth and death-rates. In the decade 1901-1910 the number of females born per 1,000 males was 958; in 1911-1920 it was 956. The corresponding proportion of female deaths were 961 and 979. The figures for each natural division are given in the margin, and present several unexpected features. It would be natural to find in the division where there are fewest females, a comparatively low female birth-rate and a high death-rate. Here, however, we find the exact opposite. In the Deccan where the proportion of women is lowest, the proportion of female to male births is highest, and the proportion of female

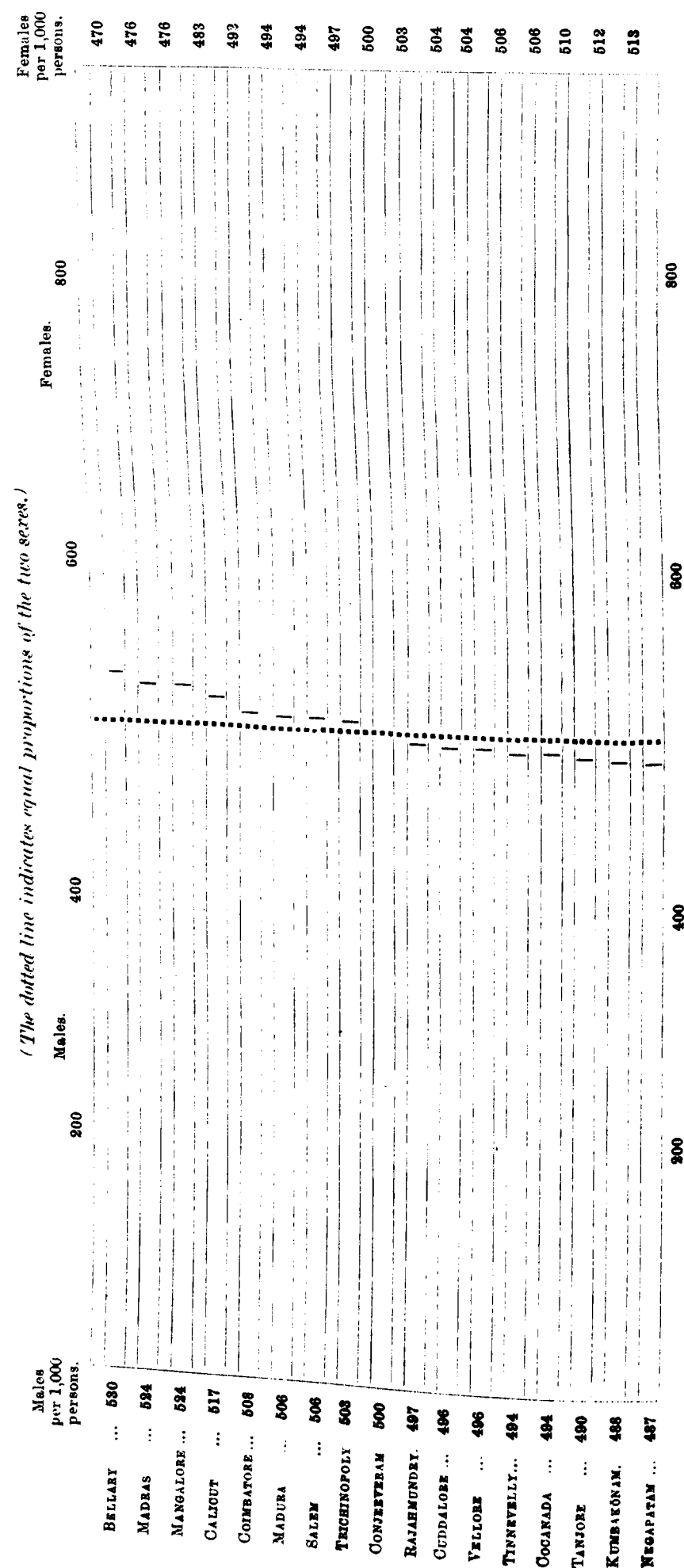
	Females per 1,000 males.	Female births per 1,000 male births.	Female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
Madras Presidency ...	1,028	956	979
Agency ...	998	961	921
East Coast North ...	1,051	953	964
Deccan ...	960	970	969
East Coast Central ...	997	958	985
East Coast South ...	1,063	951	997
West Coast ...	1,048	956	974

deaths is well below the Presidency average. And in the East Coast South division where the proportion of women is greatest, the comparative birth-rate is the lowest and the death-rate the highest of all. These figures make it quite clear that to a cause outside the vital statistics we should look for an explanation of the distribution of the sexes.

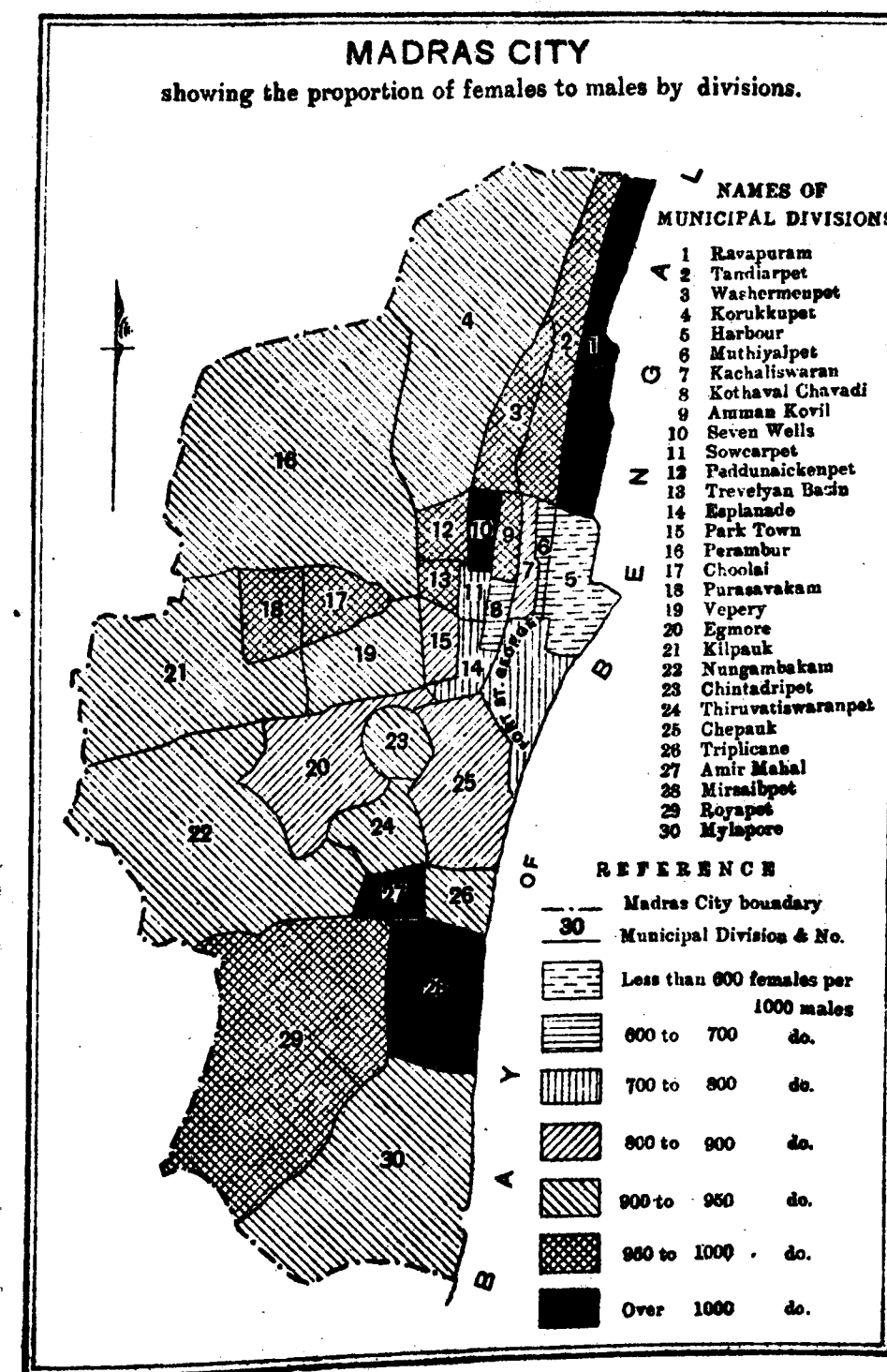
10. The accompanying diagram shows the sex proportion in the 17 cities of Madras. In the population of these cities together there are 962 females to 1,000 males, while in the total urban population of the Presidency the proportion is 1,005. The proportion of males is highest in Bellary, where the male population is swollen by the military element. In Madras and Mangalore the sex proportions are identical—a fact which emphasizes the attraction which the industries and other avocations of a city life exercise on the population of the surrounding country. Of the 17 cities 8 show an excess of males; in Conjeeveram the sexes are exactly equal; and in 8 females are in excess. The preponderance of females is greatest in the three cities of the Tanjore district in which (with the exception of railway workshops at Negapatam) there are no large industries and the population is mainly middle class.

11. For the city of Madras the sex distribution by divisions is shown on the map attached; the proportion varies from 448 in the Harbour division—where all the shipping, etc., naturally gives a great preponderance of males—to 1,014 in the Seven Wells division in the north part of Georgetown.

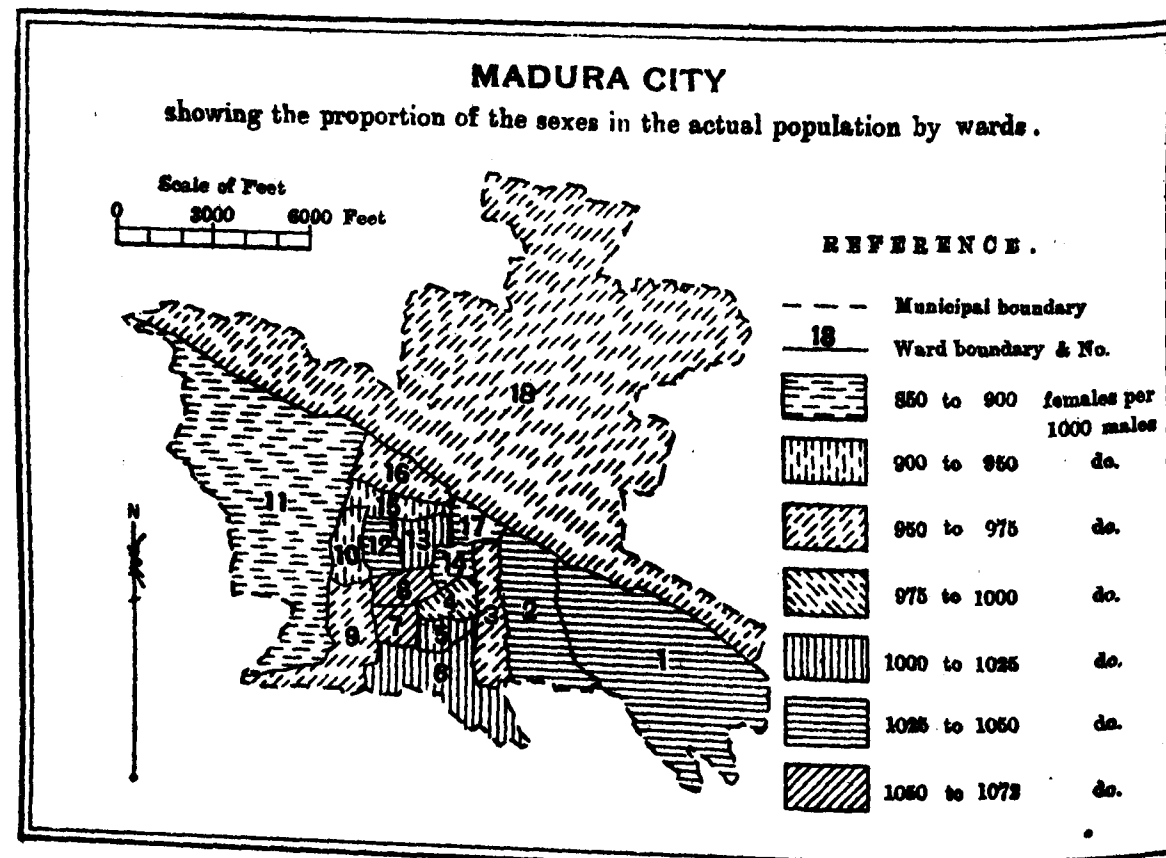
SEX PROPORTION IN CITIES PER 1,000 PERSONS, 1921.



The four divisions in which females are in excess are all mainly residential and not industrial or business centres. In the business part of Georgetown the proportion of females is very low.

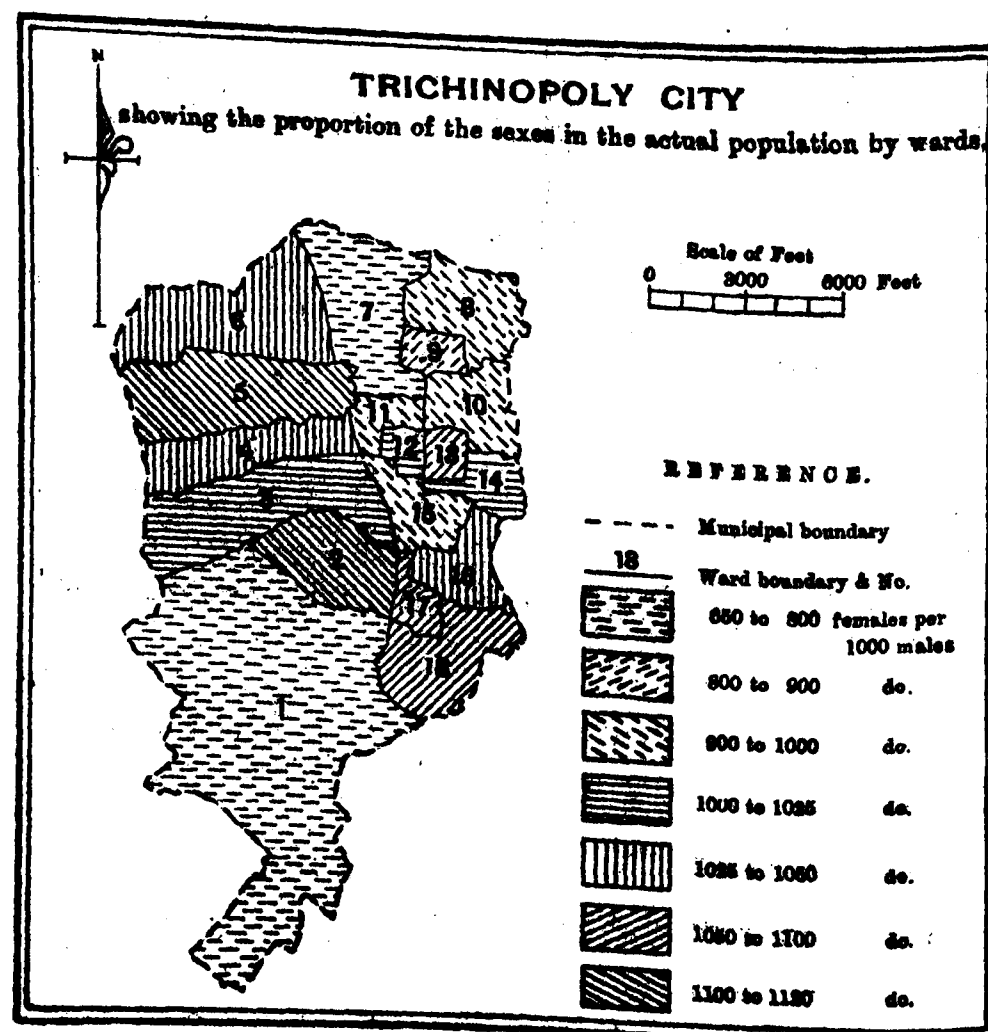


12. The next map shows the sex distribution in the various wards of Madras city. Here the proportion of females to 1,000 males varies from 850 in ward 14 to 1,072 in ward 7. Females are in excess in 8 out of the 18 wards, including wards 7, 8, 12 and 13 in the heart of the city.



Trichinopoly

13. The distribution of the sexes in the city of Trichinopoly is illustrated by the next map; the proportion for the whole city is 988 females to 1,000 males; in the wards it ranges from 686 in ward 7 to 1,120 in ward 5; females are in excess in 11 out of 18 wards.



14. A problem which has exercised Madras Census Superintendents since 1891 is the preponderance of the male sex in the eight districts in the centre of the Presidency. As has been pointed out above, these (with the addition of the

Excess of males in the Deccan, etc., districts

District.	Females per 1,000 males in actual population.	
	1911.	1921.
Guntur	982	982
Nellore	987	996
Cuddapah	964	969
Kurnool	975	984
Bellary	981	975
Anantapur	942	949
Chingleput	984	983
Chittoor	960	968

Agency, Madras and the Nilgiris where the conditions are exceptional) are the only districts where males are in excess; and at each census attempts have been made to find something in the circumstances of this tract of country to account for the difference it presents in this respect to the rest of the Presidency. In 1891 the only conclusion reached was that the deficiency of females was not due to an exceptional deficiency of female births. In 1901 the main conclusion was that the deficiency was due to deaths among young girls occasioned by the forcing upon them while still immature of the burden of maternity. The Superintendent of 1911, however, found the explanation of this shortage of females in the fact that these districts "very largely coincide with the famine zone" of the Presidency. The results of the Census of 1921 throw no fresh light on the subject. The relative male and female birth-rates of these districts disprove any contention that comparatively fewer females are born in this tract than elsewhere; and the statistics show that premature marriage is less common here than in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam. As regards famine, the Deccan districts are liable to suffer from scarcity; but during the past decade the district which suffered worst from famine was Ganjam. There the result was to drive the adult males to emigrate to Burma or Assam with the result that in Ganjam at the census the proportion of females was higher than in any other district. It is in fact noteworthy that of the districts with the largest proportion of females, those of the East Coast are districts from which emigration is commonest. The Ceded districts being inland, apparently it does not occur to the inhabitants to escape the discomfort of a famine by emigration.

1.—General proportion of the sexes by natural divisions and districts.

		Number of females to 1,000 males in							
		Actual population.				Natural population.			
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	Province	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agency	...	998	993	968	937	1,005	1,017	1,029	1,025
East Coast North	...	1,051	1,043	1,031	1,018	1,024	1,027	1,023	1,011
Ganjām	...	1,220	1,126	1,113	1,079	1,140	1,104	1,089	1,053
Vizagapatam	...	1,066	1,065	1,047	1,023	1,012	1,032	1,024	1,010
Gōdāvari	...	1,048	1,043	1,041	1,028	1,015	1,018	1,038	1,026
Kistna	...	1,007	1,008	1,005	1,002	999	1,012	980	983
Guntur	...	982	982	980	982	982	983	...	...
Nellore	...	987	996	988	985	990	983	981	983
Deccan	...	960	969	969	966	958	967	968	965
Cuddapah	...	961	960	976	974	952	965	972	966
Kurnool	...	975	984	979	975	954	985	976	974
Banganapalle	...	977	989	988	969	953	958	982	969
Bellary	...	961	976	970	962	989	976	977	971
Sandur	...	1,005	1,015	970	991	898	912	868	889
Anantapur	...	942	940	951	952	943	949	946	943
East Coast Central	...	997	1,008	1,011	1,011	989	1,004	1,014	1,014
Madras	...	908	946	984	1,004	807	967	1,035	1,050
Chingleput	...	984	993	984	983	978	990	980	981
Chittoor	...	960	968	974	967	959	965	...	...
North Arcot	...	1,013	1,021	1,023	1,014	1,009	1,001	999	990
Salem	...	1,000	1,020	1,029	1,038	1,009	1,012	1,039	1,037
Coimbatore	...	1,007	1,027	1,030	1,040	1,009	1,022	1,032	1,038
South Arcot	...	1,013	1,014	1,014	1,008	1,011	1,017	1,013	1,007
East Coast South	...	1,063	1,078	1,081	1,076	1,056	1,061	1,061	1,076
Tanjore	...	1,083	1,104	1,105	1,090	1,078	1,090	1,105	1,088
Trichinopoly	...	1,042	1,061	1,065	1,069	1,036	1,047	1,067	1,068
Pudukkottai	...	1,082	1,095	1,104	1,097	1,081	1,060	1,076	1,088
Madurai	...	1,033	1,042	1,046	1,047	1,030	1,025	1,082	1,088
Rāmnād	...	1,103	1,109	1,117	1,111	1,085	1,111	...	...
Tinnevely	...	1,052	1,069	1,063	1,057	1,046	1,036	1,060	1,050
West Coast	...	1,048	1,038	1,030	1,024	1,029	1,019	1,038	1,034
Nilgiris	...	888	868	840	778	968	925	960	965
Malabar	...	1,051	1,084	1,024	1,018	1,085	1,020	1,025	1,020
Anjengo	...	1,060	1,071	1,102	1,112	943	1,048	...	...
South Kanara	...	1,057	1,068	1,069	1,067	1,013	1,022	1,076	1,076

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

Age.	All religions.				Hindu				Musalman.				Christian.				Annetic.				Jain.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	
Total all ages (actual population) ...	1,028	1,032	1,029	1,023	1,029	1,033	1,029	1,024	1,023	1,029	1,032	1,026	1,020	1,030	1,033	1,027	996	969	932	877	906	940	941	
Total 0-30 ...	1,038	1,032	1,027	1,021	1,037	1,031	1,027	1,021	1,037	1,029	1,028	1,020	1,029	1,050	1,043	1,035	1,056	1,035	968	866	904	925	944	
0-1 ...	1,024	1,027	1,041	1,048	1,026	1,029	1,043	1,049	991	1,002	1,018	1,036	1,010	1,036	1,038	1,071	1,046	1,064	1,059	1,085	1,070	1,010	945	
1-2 ...	1,086	1,085	1,051	1,065	1,039	1,060	1,054	1,080	994	1,026	1,009	1,030	1,063	1,011	1,059	1,060	1,069	1,037	1,062	948	972	989	1,086	
2-3 ...	1,060	1,089	1,058	1,063	1,065	1,043	1,068	1,068	1,011	1,003	1,005	1,012	1,033	1,012	1,018	1,039	1,088	1,057	1,088	1,060	998	1,040	962	
3-4 ...	1,066	1,054	1,087	1,061	1,072	1,057	1,070	1,064	1,007	1,014	1,024	1,011	1,053	1,044	1,060	1,034	1,075	1,062	1,068	1,121	1,046	971	1,032	
4-5 ...	1,080	1,022	1,040	1,029	1,029	1,026	1,043	1,032	1,004	987	986	995	1,064	980	1,027	1,009	1,186	1,038	1,084	1,042	996	1,146	1,077	
Total 0-5 ...	1,044	1,038	1,051	1,052	1,047	1,042	1,055	1,055	1,002	1,005	1,007	1,016	1,045	1,012	1,036	1,033	1,107	1,046	1,082	1,062	1,008	1,063	1,040	
5-10 ...	1,023	1,015	1,008	990	1,026	1,017	1,011	991	994	1,000	988	974	1,037	1,029	1,012	1,004	996	969	959	926	1,001	1,062	997	
10-15 ...	986	922	902	871	938	922	902	870	921	921	902	870	967	960	937	918	895	879	867	852	808	875	905	
15-20 ...	950	906	944	907	988	986	934	960	1,041	1,057	1,014	1,034	1,036	1,072	1,017	1,035	1,062	1,167	1,089	992	727	794	810	
20-25 ...	1,230	1,197	1,248	1,214	1,227	1,196	1,245	1,214	1,262	1,188	1,272	1,232	1,286	1,318	1,262	1,199	1,362	1,293	1,284	1,153	840	851	905	
25-30 ...	1,119	1,068	1,120	1,077	1,119	1,089	1,120	1,077	1,142	1,101	1,156	1,104	1,122	1,105	1,189	1,098	1,044	996	1,005	908	776	795	867	
Total 30 and over ...	1,011	1,032	1,030	1,027	1,016	1,036	1,033	1,031	998	1,028	1,040	1,038	951	993	1,014	1,009	893	902	872	848	892	909	961	
30-40 ...	1,000	1,043	1,025	1,003	1,002	1,047	1,027	1,004	999	1,030	1,022	1,001	983	1,017	1,042	1,005	993	969	956	928	825	829	883	
40-50 ...	1,004	991	978	966	1,009	994	981	955	987	998	1,014	997	978	987	978	949	846	814	744	759	836	811	898	
50-60 ...	1,000	1,008	1,009	1,045	1,008	1,012	1,012	1,040	970	999	1,027	1,042	902	998	972	1,028	816	872	811	786	930	989	1,031	
60 and over ...	1,063	1,109	1,176	1,218	1,073	1,115	1,183	1,223	1,045	1,110	1,152	1,209	885	973	1,066	1,013	823	961	1,002	592	1,085	1,152	1,141	

3.—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions and natural divisions (Census of 1921).

Age.	Agency.			East Coast North.			Deccan.			East Coast Central.			East Coast South.			West Coast.		
	All religions.			Hindu.			Hindu.			Hindu.			Hindu.			Hindu.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Total all ages (actual population) ...	996	996	996	1,010	1,015	1,051	1,056	978	979	960	963	942	974	997	999	944	1,001	1,063
Total 0-5 ...	1,059	1,062	1,059	1,059	1,077	1,047	1,046	1,018	1,093	992	993	979	1,023	1,024	1,026	985	1,032	1,057
0-1 ...	1,033	1,015	965	1,131	1,021	1,075	1,066	1,025	1,151	1,040	1,039	1,044	1,077	1,035	1,038	991	1,001	1,020
1-2 ...	668	518	1,000	1,181	1,075	1,066	1,047	1,046	1,339	1,059	1,055	1,054	1,067	1,046	1,060	1,005	1,082	1,087
2-3 ...	1,112	1,115	1,343	1,146	1,080	1,098	1,047	1,047	1,210	1,049	1,044	1,090	1,019	1,069	1,074	997	1,001	1,042
3-4 ...	1,100	1,116	1,208	1,148	1,071	1,070	1,046	1,088	1,088	1,083	1,065	1,072	1,062	1,087	1,090	1,039	1,057	1,080
4-5 ...	877	713	902	1,266	1,061	1,054	1,164	1,180	1,061	1,061	1,068	1,042	1,044	1,043	1,047	970	1,014	1,015
Total 5-10 ...	967	928	1,070	1,175	1,061	1,057	1,074	1,174	1,059	1,059	1,058	1,063	1,064	1,058	1,061	1,000	1,020	1,033
5-10 ...	570	951	978	1,076	1,032	1,033	1,018	1,063	1,020	1,023	998	948	1,022	1,025	1,026	980	1,043	1,046
10-15 ...	1,108	1,197	1,129	932	926	926	878	897	896	896	905	850	889	913	915	877	924	955
15-20 ...	1,026	1,003	1,025	1,024	971	968	964	1,041	849	844	844	808	964	908	904	946	1,021	956
20-25 ...	1,332	1,336	1,268	1,449	1,283	1,262	1,201	1,308	1,162	1,158	1,158	1,165	1,211	1,188	1,193	1,101	1,105	1,237
25-30 ...	1,034	1,040	961	1,153	1,108	1,118	1,042	1,019	947	947	949	911	1,029	1,067	1,100	1,031	1,082	1,208
Total 30 and over ...	897	882	930	836	1,057	1,074	907	796	909	914	878	889	889	952	956	870	943	1,072
30-40 ...	860	814	725	863	1,067	1,079	944	907	871	874	841	841	864	949	952	884	932	1,063
40-50 ...	904	921	1,200	683	1,018	1,033	897	808	892	835	903	903	951	971	974	889	899	1,064
50-60 ...	891	914	1,019	976	1,019	1,088	836	698	929	934	899	872	843	948	948	825	807	1,056
60 and over ...	1,011	1,065	1,180	1,120	1,135	1,165	923	664	941	950	901	885	940	940	943	855	915	1,122

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

Caste.	Number of females per 1,000 males.						
	All ages.	0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-20.	20-40.	40 and over.
Baliya, Kavarai ...	993	1,018	1,020	885	859	1,045	995
Brāhman, Tamil ...	1,009	1,109	1,061	818	934	947	1,105
„ Telugu ...	973	980	984	1,005	950	901	1,055
„ Malayālam Embrāndri.	759	1,587	1,289	1,444	1,230	588	523
„ „ Nambādri.	915	1,100	1,048	929	802	790	943
„ „ Pattar ...	781	842	1,084	676	981	653	584
„ Kanarese ...	1,019	990	1,160	500	1,171	1,160	971
„ Oriyā ...	1,213	1,020	4,994	784	1,123	1,143	969
Cheruman ...	1,097	1,018	902	1,004	1,204	1,222	1,142
Chetti ...	1,350	1,124	1,210	968	1,519	1,542	1,411
Dēvānga ...	1,045	952	1,040	787	1,049	1,101	1,099
Holeyā ...	1,259	1,147	970	1,005	1,359	1,492	1,411
Kaikōlan, Sengundar, Sengunda Kshatriya ...	985	1,086	988	873	822	983	1,075
Kālingi ...	1,042	1,051	1,024	823	907	1,119	1,077
Kālinji ...	1,426	1,037	1,121	1,071	1,289	1,972	1,723
Kammālan, Kamsala, Pānchāla, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma (Tamil) ...	994	976	1,015	952	917	1,049	966
Kammālan, Kamsala, Pānchāla, Visva Brāhman, Visva Karma (Telugu) ...	980	987	974	701	893	1,021	1,051
Kāpu ...	1,015	1,046	999	808	872	1,075	1,050
Kōmati, Arya Vaisya ...	990	998	991	880	920	999	1,039
Māla ...	1,052	1,114	962	844	1,003	1,210	1,008
Nādār ...	945	981	960	969	924	963	896
Paraiyan, Panchama ...	1,058	1,055	978	885	978	1,284	1,008
Sāle ...	1,011	1,056	948	771	991	1,093	1,026
Tiyan ...	1,055	929	1,106	1,049	1,066	1,115	1,007
Vellāla ...	970	982	970	1,003	791	969	1,056

4-A.—Number of females to 1,000 males for certain castes (Imperial Table XIII).

Caste.	Number of females to 1,000 males.		Caste.	Number of females to 1,000 males.		Caste.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	
	1921.	1911.		1921.	1911.		1921.	1911.
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Agamudaiyan ...	1,050	1,084	Jogi ...	989	984	Pallan ...	1,062	1,087
Ambalakāran ...	1,030	1,050	Kabbers ...	1,048	1,074	Palli, Vanniya, Vanniya		
Ambalavāsi ...	1,064	1,072	Kadappettan ...	977	1,058	Kshatriya, Vanni-		
Ambattan ...	1,038	1,025	Kaikolan, Sengundar,			kula Kshatriya, Agni-		
Andi ...	1,004	1,063	Sengunda Kshatriya.	994	1,052	kula Kshatriya	1,086	1,038
Badaga ...	1,007	1,020	Kālingi ...	1,100	1,087	Pandārām ...	1,013	1,027
Bazala ...	1,015	1,050	Kālinji ...	1,325	1,260	Paniasavan ...	956	1,028
Baliya, Kavarai	1,019	1,023	Kallan ...	1,058	1,068	Paniyan ...	931	978
Bant ...	1,077	1,054	Kamma ...	974	995	Pāno ...	1,095	1,001
Bāvuri ...	1,380	1,289	Kammālan, Kamsala,			Paraiyan, Panchama	1,044	1,049
Bedaru ...	1,000	1,013	Pānchāla, Visva Brāh-			Parivāram ...	932	1,060
Bestha ...	978	995	man, Visva Karma			Pattananavan ...	1,017	988
Bhatrān ...	987	1,083	(Tamil) ...	1,002	1,036	Perike ...	983	988
Bhondāri ...	1,324	1,068	Kanisan ...	1,123	1,096	Porojā ...	957	940
Bhumia ...	999	974	Kannadiyan ...	1,056	949	Rājput ...	974	978
Billava ...	1,043	1,093	Kāpiliyan ...	1,094	1,013	Rāzu ...	1,030	1,003
Bogam ...	1,374	1,350	Kāpu ...	1,047	1,015	Relli ...	1,089	1,183
Botāda ...	978	1,006	Karnam, Oriyā	1,180	980	Rōna ...	1,002	981
Boya ...	942	965	" Tamil	959	1,003	Sālē	1,009	1,010
Brāhman, Tamil	971	1,012	Kevuto ...	1,272	1,291	Sātāni, Sattāda Sri Vai-		
" Telugu	987	1,010	Khond ...	997	1,011	shnava	1,057	1,036
" Malayālam	812	835	Kōlayān ...	1,127	1,089	Savara ...	993	1,016
" Kanarese	1,062	1,045	Kōmati, Arya Vaiya	974	993	Segidi ...	1,210	1,215
" Oriyā	1,149	1,058	Kōnda Dora ...	1,062	998	Sembadavan ...	980	1,019
" Others	1,018	1,007	Kottiya ...	1,156	973	Sēnakkudaiyān...	881	1,025
Ohakkān ...	1,111	1,038	Kōyi ...	1,083	1,020	Sondri ...	1,004	992
Chakkiliyan ...	1,047	1,014	Kshatriya	1,053	972	Sudarmān ...	968	1,033
Chāliyan ...	1,003	1,003	Kudumo ...	1,193	1,015	Telaga ...	1,030	1,029
Chetuman ...	1,092	1,101	Kumbāra ...	1,037	1,071	Telli ...	1,200	1,077
Chetti ...	1,045	1,048	Kummara ...	961	962	Togata ...	946	955
Dandāsi ...	1,395	1,182	Kuravan ...	938	1,045	Tottiyān ...	1,049	1,032
Dāseri ...	989	1,087	Kuruba ...	971	947	Tāskala ...	1,008	1,016
Dēvadiga ...	996	1,168	Kurumbān ...	1,055	995	Uppara ...	1,005	989
Dēvānga ...	1,001	1,008	Kusavan ...	1,002	1,036	Uppiliyan	1,022	1,055
Dhōbi ...	1,313	1,071	Lambādi	1,007	968	Urālī	1,048	1,050
Dombō ...	1,045	1,008	Lingāyat	1,015	1,028	Vadugan	1,058	1,052
Gadabā ...	956	981	Mādigā ...	984	990	Vakkaliga	1,086	1,075
Gamalla ...	1,007	1,008	Māla ...	1,024	1,021	Valsiyan	1,080	1,080
Gāndia ...	1,089	1,021	Malaimān	1,067	1,076	Vallamban	1,195	1,111
Gauda ...	955	972	Malayāli	1,018	1,022	Velluvan...	1,041	1,003
Gaudō ...	1,187	1,107	Mangala ...	987	1,039	Vāniyan, Vaniga,		
Gavara ...	1,061	1,081	Maunān ...	1,038	1,018	Vaiya	997	1,050
Golla ...	997	1,028	Marātha ...	925	1,028	Vannān ...	982	1,007
Gond ...	982	845	Maravan	1,002	1,052	Vedan ...	984	1,031
Haddi ...	1,078	1,031	Mēdara ...	975	993	Velama ...	1,011	1,020
Holeya ...			Moger ...	1,107	1,154	Vellāla ...	1,024	1,032
Idaiyan, Yādava	1,242	1,225	Mukkuvan	973	967	Vettuvan, Tamil	1,209	1,093
Idiga, Arya Hihida,	1,023	1,040	Mutrācha	982	993	" Malayālam.	1,045	1,027
Setti Baliya ...	1,043	1,061	Muttiriyān	982	1,005	Yānādi ...	971	956
Ituvan ...	1,124	1,107	Nādar	1,022	1,040	Yāta ...	1,586	1,343
Indra, Arya Hihida,			Nāgavāsulu	1,118	1,035	Yorukala ...	936	978
Setti Baliya ...	1,066	1,147	Nattamān	1,084	1,053	Musalman—		
Irula ...	950	1,009	Nāyar ...	1,080	1,079	Dudēkula	949	985
Jālāri ...	1,279	1,109	Odde ...	1,010	983	Labbai ...	1,180	1,172
Janappan ...	1,007	1,152	Odiya ...	1,352	1,166	Māppilla ...	1,022	1,007
Jangam ...	1,000	1,037	Paidi ...	1,014	1,033	Pathān ...	905	961
Jātiapu ...	1,091	1,058				Saiyad ...	952	984
						Sheik ...	1,001	1,016
						Indian Christian	1,021	1,086

5.—Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1901-1910 and 1911-1920.

Year.	Number of births.			Number of deaths.			Difference between columns 2 and 3. Excess of latter over former +, deficit -.	Difference between columns 5 and 6. Excess of latter over former +, deficit -.	Difference between columns 4 and 7. Excess of former over latter +, deficit -.	Number of female births per 1,000 male births.	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total 1901-1910.	5,777,672	5,536,480	11,314,152	4,342,651	4,174,304	8,516,955	- 241,192	- 168,347	+ 2,797,197	958.3	961.2
1901	477,490	458,259	935,749	407,975	388,165	796,140	- 19,231	- 19,810	+ 139,609	959.8	951.4
1902	521,745	501,401	1,023,146	373,355	359,082	732,437	- 20,344	- 14,273	+ 290,709	961.0	961.7
1903	593,713	571,367	1,165,080	419,275	407,388	826,663	- 22,346	- 11,887	+ 338,417	962.4	971.6
1904	573,819	551,932	1,125,751	419,825	404,453	824,278	- 21,887	- 15,372	+ 301,473	961.9	963.4
1905	599,469	576,727	1,176,256	401,406	384,717	786,123	- 22,682	- 16,689	+ 390,133	962.2	958.4
1906	575,074	550,904	1,125,978	507,823	490,568	998,391	- 24,170	- 17,255	+ 127,587	958.0	966.0
1907	573,041	546,129	1,119,170	449,290	433,726	883,016	- 26,912	- 15,564	+ 236,154	953.0	965.4
1908	610,268	581,868	1,192,136	491,082	469,857	960,919	- 28,400	- 21,205	+ 231,217	953.5	956.8
1909	621,369	594,348	1,215,717	410,589	390,977	801,586	- 27,021	- 19,612	+ 414,151	956.5	952.2
1910	631,684	603,485	1,235,169	462,051	445,371	907,422	- 28,199	- 16,680	+ 327,747	955.4	963.9
Total 1911-1920.	6,269,011	5,992,492	12,261,503	5,185,077	5,075,980	10,261,057	- 276,519	- 109,097	+ 2,000,446	955.9	979.0
1911	627,274	599,214	1,226,488	476,449	457,061	933,510	- 28,060	- 19,388	+ 292,978	955.2	959.4
1912	637,308	608,157	1,245,465	501,194	481,114	982,308	- 29,151	- 20,080	+ 263,157	954.3	959.9
1913	658,416	630,202	1,288,618	435,991	420,660	856,651	- 28,214	- 15,331	+ 431,967	957.1	964.8
1914	683,449	656,719	1,340,168	505,794	492,473	998,267	- 26,730	- 13,321	+ 341,901	960.9	973.7
1915	638,440	610,994	1,249,434	445,466	434,484	879,950	- 27,446	- 10,982	+ 369,464	957.0	975.3
1916	664,827	636,770	1,301,597	444,629	430,384	875,013	- 28,057	- 14,245	+ 426,584	957.8	968.0
1917	661,581	633,497	1,295,078	532,512	517,033	1,049,545	- 28,084	- 15,479	+ 245,533	957.5	970.9
1918	591,209	564,995	1,156,204	850,723	871,280	1,722,003	- 26,214	+ 20,557	- 565,799	955.7	1,024.2
1919	523,544	497,669	1,021,213	550,605	539,224	1,089,829	- 25,875	- 11,381	- 68,616	950.6	979.2
1920	582,963	554,275	1,137,238	441,714	432,267	873,981	- 28,688	- 9,447	+ 263,257	950.8	978.6

6.—Number of deaths of each sex at different ages (exclusive of Europeans and Anglo-Indians).

Ages.	1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		Total.		Average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.		1920.		Average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
0-1	...	124,112	109,001	128,088	109,855	133,835	117,359	140,046	126,077	103,937	98,025	629,970	555,317	1,815	98,015	85,368	871.0
1-5	...	...	61,211	63,006	63,968	77,026	77,462	110,461	110,886	77,378	76,438	389,082	389,150	1,000.1	59,721	60,280	1,009.4
5-10	...	...	21,761	21,243	21,176	20,506	30,314	29,647	58,266	34,269	33,532	163,765	162,624	993.0	24,047	23,910	994.3
10-15	...	...	13,868	12,933	12,787	12,074	18,979	17,616	40,606	21,853	20,610	108,093	106,380	973.9	15,130	14,254	942.1
15-20	...	...	14,122	18,813	12,867	16,944	17,820	21,935	48,321	21,962	25,780	115,092	143,843	1,249.8	14,936	18,420	1,233.3
20-30	...	...	30,062	38,486	27,989	37,018	36,703	46,957	106,295	48,140	59,267	249,189	318,676	1,278.8	33,131	43,277	1,306.3
30-40	...	...	31,058	30,021	29,492	28,971	38,086	36,755	93,837	49,224	48,460	241,697	237,368	982.1	35,291	34,981	991.2
40-50	...	...	33,682	26,623	33,316	26,043	41,482	33,195	77,304	48,324	39,160	234,106	189,539	809.6	36,344	29,234	804.4
50-60	...	...	35,711	30,169	35,288	29,737	43,827	36,697	59,014	47,893	40,511	238,813	196,118	857.1	38,632	32,305	836.2
60 and over	...	...	79,879	85,774	80,720	86,248	94,440	100,010	111,452	97,635	102,446	464,126	494,492	1,065.4	81,067	90,238	1,113.1



CHAPTER VII.—CIVIL CONDITION.

THE number of married, unmarried and widowed persons of each sex is given for the Presidency, and for each district and state by age and by religion in Imperial Table VII. At the end of the table statistics are given for cities by age but not by religion. In Imperial Table XIV are statistics of civil condition for certain selected castes. At the end of this chapter are five subsidiary tables—

(1) showing the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age-period at each of the last four censuses;

(2) showing the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division;

(3) showing the distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion;

(4) showing the proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and natural divisions; and

(5) showing the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

2. Enumerators were instructed to record each person as unmarried, married or widowed exactly as the person described himself or herself. The custom of infant marriage which obtains in India necessitates the application of a different connotation to the term "marriage" from that which it bears in western countries. There marriage implies a contract between two parties each of whom is of age to fulfil his or her part; here the term is often applied to a ceremony by which two children are pledged to live with one other as husband and wife in years to come; persons who are thus betrothed are described as married, even though the marriage has not been consummated; and should one of the parties die before the consummation of the marriage the survivor is technically "widowed." Moreover between the various classes of society and between one tribe and another marriage customs differ. For some a marriage is an elaborate ceremony extending over several days; for others it involves nothing but a new cloth for the bride and a round of toddy to her relatives. What to one brought up to certain traditions and customs seems an irregular union, to another brought up among different influences is a valid marriage. For these reasons enumerators were instructed not to import into the inquiry their own views of what was or was not a reputable marriage; but to write down for each person the exact description which such person gave of himself or herself. This naturally involves a certain element of inaccuracy in the statistics, for a certain number of persons, e.g., temple dancing girls who have undergone a ceremony of marriage with a god, as well as unmarried prostitutes or kept women prefer to describe themselves as married. It is also difficult to make enumerators carry out the instruction to describe divorced persons as widowed; the term "widowed" especially among women is a term of such opprobrium that it is inconceivable that except by way of insult any one who has not actually lost husband or wife by death should be called by that name.

Reference to statistics

Definition of "married"

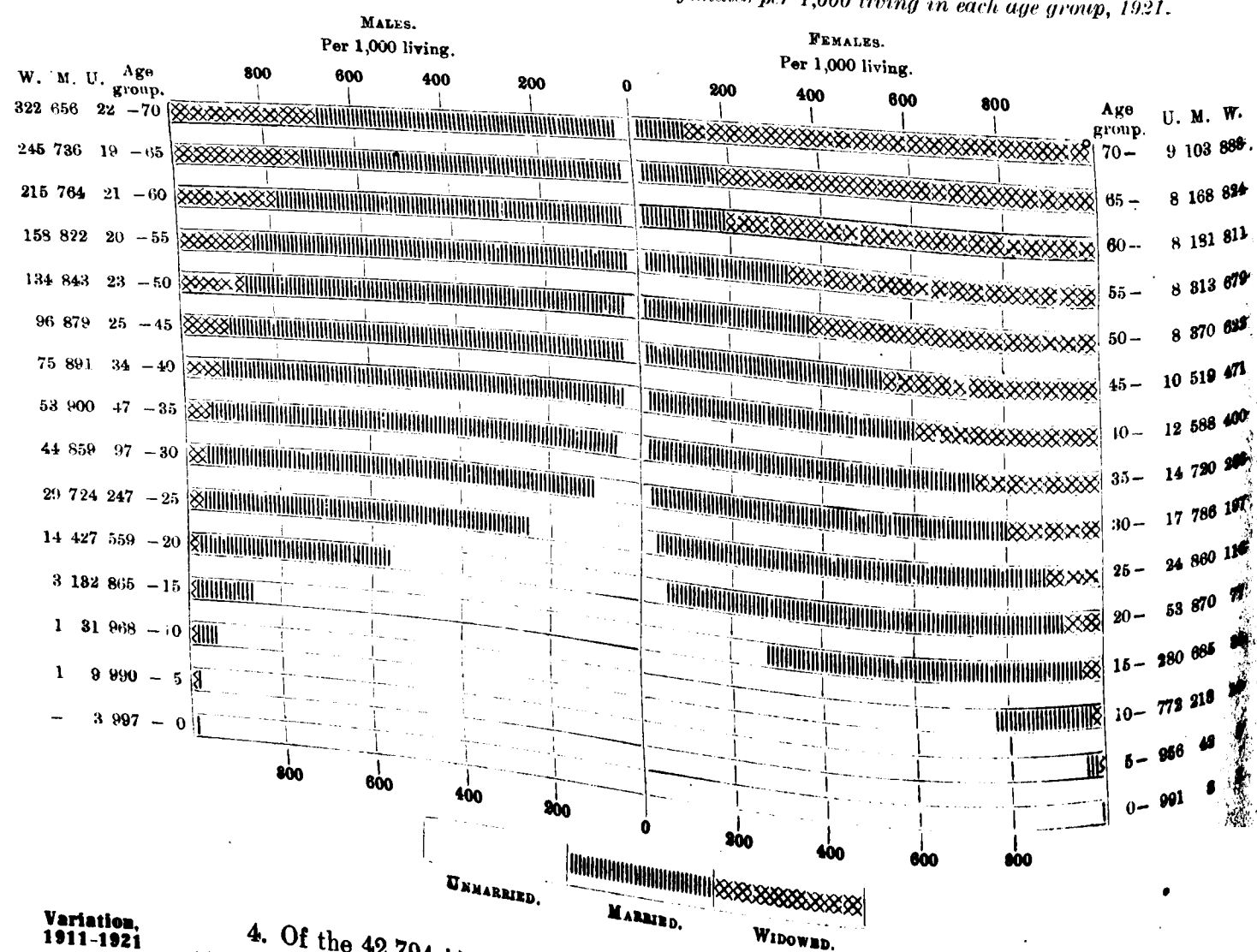
Summary of
the statistics

3. The following diagram shows for each age-period the number per mille of each sex who are unmarried, married or widowed. The total figures compare with those of previous censuses and with those of England and Wales in 1911 as follows:—

	Males per 1,000.			Females per 1,000.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1921	531	425	44	373	438	189
1911	533	428	39	378	441	186
1901	552	409	39	390	419	191
1891	539	427	34	372	436	192
England and Wales, 1911	593	372	35	571	356	73

The variation between the returns for 1911 and those for 1921 is very slight. The difference between European and Indian customs is illustrated by the difference between the Madras return and those for England and Wales. The greatest difference is in the high proportion of widows found in Madras, due of course to the custom which in certain castes forbids the remarriage of widows. Besides this, both among men and women fewer marry in England than in India.

Proportion of unmarried, married and widowed males and females per 1,000 living in each age group, 1921.



Variation,
1911-1921

4. Of the 42,794,155 persons enumerated in Madras 19,305,770 were returned as unmarried, 18,465,667 as married and 5,022,718 as widowed. Among the unmarried there were 722 females for every 1,000 males; the number of wives

exceeded the number of husbands by 548,769 and were in the proportion of 1,061 wives to 1,000 husbands, and the number of widows was 4,093,962 as compared with 928,756 widowers. In 1911, the numbers were very similar; there were 18,910,237 unmarried, 18,215,865 married and 4,744,058 widowed; then also there were 722 unmarried females for every 1,000 unmarried males; there were 1,064 wives for every 1,000 husbands; and among the widowed there were 795,363 males and 3,948,695 females. The conditions generally have varied hardly at all during the decade.

5. But it is of greater importance to learn how the figures compare at different age-periods, as may be seen in subsidiary table 1. It is generally accepted that a man should not marry below the age of 20, nor a girl below the age of 15. The appended figures divide the population of each religion by this criterion of age into those who are fit and those who are not fit for marriage.

Distribution per 1,000 of each sex.

	All religions.		Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.		Animist.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Not of marriageable age	468	372	465	370	500	392	482	394	468	339
Of marriageable age.	532	628	535	630	500	608	518	606	532	611

We may now compare the proportion of each sex in each religion who are of marriageable age with the proportion actually returned as having been married:—

Distribution per 1,000 of each sex.

	All religions.		Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.		Animist.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Of marriageable age.	532	628	535	630	500	608	518	606	532	611
Married and widowed.	469	627	473	634	421	583	448	549	474	567

Among Hindu females alone we find the proportion of married and widowed exceeds the proportion of those of marriageable age. This is explained by the custom mentioned above of child marriage which, though practised by all communities, is most common among Hindus of the better classes.

Number per 1,000 females at age-periods 0-15.

	All religions.			Hindu.			Musalman.			Christian.			Animist.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Married	84	94	86	91	101	92	40	46	44	25	28	25	32	33	32
Widowed	4	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	2

A decrease of 1 per cent among the Hindus who are chiefly responsible for the premature marriage of their daughters is all to the good, especially when compared with the retrograde tendency of the decade 1901-1911, but the pace of the improvement does not indicate that the social reformer is as yet really a power in the land.

Child marriage

6. From subsidiary table 2 we are able to locate the prevalence of premature marriage especially among the Hindus of the East Coast North division, for whom the statistics are compared in the margin, with those for the Presidency and for the Deccan, where the number is next greatest after the East Coast North. In this division Hindu males also are more

addicted to premature marriage than those of other parts, the proportion of males aged 10-15 who are married being 81 per 1,000 as against 33, which is the proportion for the Presidency. The case was exactly the same in 1911 when the proportion of married males and females at ages 10-15 was 96 and 488 while the proportions for the Presidency were only 41 and 268. A closer examination shows that the districts specially addicted to this unfortunate habit are Ganjām and Vizagapatam. Subsidiary table 5 corroborates this conclusion; it shows

Number per 1,000 females of each age-period who are married.

Age-period.	Presidency.	East Coast North.	Deccan.
0-5 ...	8	21	7
5-10 ...	46	124	33
10-15 ...	284	446	278

that of the castes selected for Imperial Table XIV those most addicted to early marriage are the Kālingis and Kālinjis enumerated in Ganjām. Among Kālingis of every 1,000 girls aged 5-12 no less than 641 are married, and among Kālinjis 411. In 1911 these figures were 632 for Kālingis and 478 for Kālinjis. The castes with the next largest proportion married are the Telugu artisans (341), Kāpus (324), and Dēvāngas (301); in 1911 these castes had 356, 288 and 301 girls aged 5-12 married. It must be remembered that subsidiary table 5 is based on the figures in Imperial Table XIV which gives results only for a few castes in special areas, and not for the whole caste population. Telugu Brāhmins show an improvement from 274 to 193 girls married per mille aged 5-12; but Kālinjis and Kāpus seem to marry more of their girls young now than they did ten years ago.

Child widows

Number per 1,000 females who are widowed at ages

	0-5.	5-10.	10-15.
Presidency ...	1	8	10
Ganjām ...	2	6	22
Vizagapatam ...	2	9	32

7. A natural corollary of this prevalence of child marriage in these districts is an excess over the Presidency average in the number of child widows. 8. It is customary to ascribe the prevalence of child marriage and widowhood to the greater orthodoxy of the Telugu; but the analysis just made suggests that the Oriyā may have a considerable share of the blame. Kālingis mostly speak Telugu and Kālinjis Oriyā. The marginal statement shows that the Kālingi is in a distinctly worse position than the Kālinji, and the comparative figures for 1921 and 1911 suggest that while the Kālinji is improving, the Kālingi is getting worse. The conclusion must be that Ganjām and Vizagapatam are the districts in which this evil is chiefly prevalent; it is worse in Vizagapatam than in Ganjām; it affects a Telugu caste worse than an Oriyā caste in Ganjām, indicates that it is a particular failing of the Telugu. And, as the appended figures show, both districts are going steadily from bad to worse.

Number per 1,000 females of each age-period.

	Kālingi.				Kālinji.			
	Married.		Widowed.		Married.		Widowed.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
0-5 ...	160	84	3	1	19	44	1	...
5-12 ...	241	632	24	18	411	478	8	9
12-20 ...	918	914	56	59	862	870	44	38

and this fact, together with the fact that

Number married in 1,000 females aged 0-10.

	1921.	1911.	1901.
Ganjām ...	132	129	106
Vizagapatam ...	165	153	134

9. We may now pass on from the prevalence of premature marriage to consider the second of the characteristic features of Indian census returns—the universality of marriage. A comparison between the figures of the English census and those of this census of Madras will illustrate the difference

Number married and widowed per 1,000 aged 15 and over.

		Males.	Females.
England and Wales ...	1911	589	615
	1921	750	947
Madras ...	1911	754	945
	1901	745	946

between the social conditions of the two countries. In Madras 75 males and 95 females out of every 100 over the age of 15 are or have been married. In England the married and widowed number only 59 males and 62 females out of every 100 over the age of 15. The proportion for the different religions is as shown in the margin for females only. The variation between the religions is not great; Animists

Number per 1,000 females aged 15 and over married and widowed.

Hindus ...	945
Musalman ...	947
Christians ...	895
Animists ...	892

have fewest married, probably because their women marry later than those who are fettered by the trammels of caste observances; the proportion of Christians is influenced by the presence of a certain number of European women

some of whom are not married; and there are fewer exceptions to the rule of universal marriage among Musalmans than among Hindus.

10. We do see however from Imperial Table VII that there were in 1921 8,092,817 unmarried females in the Presidency, of whom 726,233 are over the age of 15. Of these 599,000 are Hindus, 60,000 are Musalmans, 47,000 are Christians, 19,625 are Animists. Special sortings were made of the slips for these women in order to ascertain their caste, literacy, and occupation, and so to gain some clue as to what kept them from marriage. The result of this sorting is almost entirely negative. Adult women who remain unmarried are of all castes, they follow all occupations, and the proportion of literacy among them is no greater than it is in the female population as a whole. Take, for instance, Brāhman women in Trichinopoly district, of whom there are 184 over 15 years of age unmarried. Only 20 of them are literate; all but 26 are supported by agriculture; of the 26 who depend on occupations other than agriculture only 3 are actual workers; and of these 3, one is a beggar and two are merchants. As a rule the occupation is agriculture, or the traditional occupation of the caste, or general labour. It is only among Kaikōlars that any considerable number of these unmarried women return their occupation as that of a "dancing girl."

11. The statement in the margin shows the proportion of wives to husbands in each natural division in 1911 and in 1921. In the decade the proportion of wives has risen in the East Coast North division and on the West Coast. On the East Coast this variation is undoubtedly due to greater casual emigration to Burma and other places to which men go for a comparatively short

time unaccompanied by their women-folk. The decrease in the Agency, the Deccan and the East Coast Central is due to influenza which, as we have seen in Chapter I, was especially fatal to women in the prime of life. Subsidiary table 4 sets out the figures for each religion; the only remarkable feature is that Muhammadans in the East Coast South division still show a very large excess of wives, the proportion per mille being 1,299, while in no other case does it exceed 1,100.

Number of wives per 1,000 husbands among Muhammadans.

District.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Tanjore ...	1,356	1,367	1,400
Trichinopoly ...	1,104	1,130	1,074
Madura ...	1,039	1,082	1,372
Rāmnād ...	1,617	1,528	1,376
Tinnevely ...	1,301	1,357	1,376

find a very large preponderance of women in those districts. Similarly from Tanjore the men emigrate in numbers to the Straits leaving their wives behind.

Civil condition in urban and rural populations

12. If 1,000 persons of each sex are taken from the population, the distribution by civil condition will be as shown in the margin. The population of the Presidency is so overwhelmingly rural, that the proportion for the rural population differs from that for the total population by one only in unmarried and married. The distribution of the population of Madras City, and of the city population generally, varies considerably; the appended figures show that in Madras City to a marked degree and to a less extent in other cities the proportion of unmarried and widowed is lower and that of the married is higher than in the population as a whole. Marriage is so universal that this is simply a repetition in another form of the remark in Chapter V that the cities attract mainly persons in the prime of life. Another characteristic of city life is that whereas in the population as a whole there are 1,061 wives for every 1,000 husbands, in Madras City there are only 920 and in the 17 cities together 972. This means that in the cities there is a larger proportion of males in the prime of life, a conclusion which in Chapter V we have seen borne out by the statistics of age, and a condition which is generally recognized as characteristic of urban life.

	Males.	Females.
Unmarried ...	531	373
Married ...	425	438
Widowed ...	44	189

	Madras City.		Cities.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried ...	491	348	508	350
Married ...	473	479	453	458
Widowed ...	36	173	39	192

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

Religion.	Sex and age.	Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.			
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All religions.	Males ...	531	533	552	539	425	428	409	427	44	39	39	34
	0-5 ...	997	998	998	996	3	2	2	4	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	990	991	993	991	10	9	7	9	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	998	962	967	961	31	37	32	38	1	1	1	1
	15-20 ...	865	849	867	842	132	148	130	155	3	3	3	3
	20-40 ...	248	237	255	244	720	736	715	734	34	27	30	22
	40-60 ...	27	30	30	27	866	876	872	885	107	94	98	88
	60 and over ...	21	20	18	17	725	732	733	736	254	248	249	247
	Females ...	373	373	390	372	438	441	419	436	189	186	191	192
	0-5 ...	991	994	994	990	8	6	6	9	1	...	...	1
	5-10 ...	955	946	955	937	42	52	44	61	3	2	1	2
	10-15 ...	772	740	759	696	218	252	233	294	10	8	8	10
	15-20 ...	280	271	286	225	685	697	681	745	35	32	33	30
	20-40 ...	29	31	28	31	820	828	820	821	151	141	152	148
	40-60 ...	10	10	12	17	480	479	451	434	510	511	537	549
	60 and over ...	8	7	9	12	154	137	113	107	838	856	878	881
Hindu	Males ...	527	528	548	535	428	432	412	430	45	40	40	35
	0-5 ...	997	998	998	996	3	2	2	4	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	990	990	992	991	10	10	8	9	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	968	958	965	958	33	41	34	41	1	1	1	1
	15-20 ...	857	842	859	836	140	155	138	161	3	3	3	3
	20-40 ...	244	235	253	242	722	739	717	735	34	26	30	28
	40-60 ...	27	31	30	28	864	873	870	883	109	96	100	89
	60 and over ...	21	21	18	17	722	728	730	732	257	251	252	251
	Females ...	366	366	383	367	441	445	422	438	193	189	195	195
	0-5 ...	991	994	994	990	8	6	6	10	1	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	952	941	950	932	46	57	48	66	2	2	2	2
	10-15 ...	756	728	743	679	234	268	248	310	10	9	9	11
	15-20 ...	265	262	276	219	699	705	690	750	36	33	34	31
	20-40 ...	26	29	26	30	820	827	819	819	154	144	155	151
	40-60 ...	9	10	11	16	476	476	448	431	515	514	541	553
	60 and over ...	8	7	8	12	150	135	112	106	842	858	880	882
Musalman.	Males ...	579	592	598	582	387	388	373	394	34	30	29	24
	0-5 ...	999	999	999	997	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	997	997	997	997	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	990	989	989	990	10	11	11	10	...	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	933	918	934	918	64	78	64	81	3	4	2	1
	20-40 ...	280	271	286	272	687	700	686	711	33	29	28	17
	40-60 ...	23	23	25	26	898	905	901	914	79	72	74	60
	60 and over ...	19	16	22	21	768	776	777	786	213	208	201	193
	Females ...	417	412	428	412	413	413	398	416	170	175	174	172
	0-5 ...	997	998	998	995	3	2	2	5	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	990	987	987	981	9	12	12	18	1	1	1	1
	10-15 ...	877	855	861	818	119	140	135	178	4	5	4	4
	15-20 ...	317	268	286	233	650	693	681	746	33	39	33	21
	20-40 ...	35	26	36	43	822	830	821	831	143	144	143	126
	40-60 ...	11	8	20	32	470	458	440	433	519	534	540	535
	60 and over ...	9	5	19	26	141	125	107	103	850	870	874	871
Christian.	Males ...	552	561	584	564	405	407	385	407	43	32	31	29
	0-5 ...	998	998	998	996	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	994	997	997	995	6	3	3	4	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	984	989	991	990	16	11	9	10	...	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	930	923	938	908	68	76	61	90	2	1	1	2
	20-40 ...	251	245	261	227	717	735	716	754	32	20	23	19
	40-60 ...	27	28	24	21	869	890	894	907	104	82	82	72
	60 and over ...	21	19	17	14	713	746	752	753	266	235	231	233
	Females ...	451	446	462	440	414	411	390	408	135	143	148	152
	0-5 ...	997	997	997	993	3	3	3	6	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	989	991	993	987	10	9	8	16	1	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	930	915	926	887	67	83	71	110	3	2	3	3
	15-20 ...	474	439	468	374	512	549	518	612	14	12	14	14
	20-40 ...	68	63	53	47	831	836	837	845	103	101	110	108
	40-60 ...	24	22	19	17	562	541	514	490	412	437	467	493
	60 and over ...	20	16	16	12	240	170	142	138	740	814	842	850

CIVIL CONDITION BY RELIGION AND LOCALITY

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

[illegible]

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

Religion and age.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL RELIGIONS	5,314	4,246	440	3,730	4,383	1,887
0-10	9,985	62	3	9,727	266	17
10-15	9,684	805	11	7,724	2,160	96
15-40	3,826	5,900	274	781	7,986	1,283
40 and over	256	8,296	1,448	95	3,913	5,992
HINDU	5,271	4,280	449	3,660	4,410	1,930
0-10	9,981	66	3	9,705	281	14
10-15	9,660	329	11	7,560	2,837	103
15-40	3,790	5,936	274	728	7,960	1,312
40 and over	258	8,271	1,471	88	3,876	6,036
MUSALMAN	5,794	3,874	332	4,169	4,128	1,703
0-10	9,975	23	2	9,934	60	6
10-15	9,898	97	5	8,771	1,187	42
15-40	4,289	5,451	260	980	7,846	1,194
40 and over	218	8,645	1,137	104	3,813	6,083
CHRISTIAN	5,522	4,052	426	4,513	4,140	1,347
0-10	9,958	40	2	9,922	78	5
10-15	9,887	155	8	9,308	666	26
15-40	4,047	5,708	250	1,551	7,616	833
40 and over	254	8,272	1,474	245	4,806	4,950
ANIMISTIC	5,262	4,323	415	4,357	4,386	1,257
0-10	9,906	88	6	9,618	108	274
10-15	9,712	269	19	9,043	855	102
15-40	3,365	6,234	401	1,466	7,626	908
40 and over	287	8,504	1,229	188	5,259	4,553
JAIN	5,167	4,135	698	2,984	4,369	2,647
0-10	9,937	59	4	9,775	121	104
10-15	9,786	200	14	7,498	2,344	158
15-40	4,934	4,671	395	62	7,740	1,635
40 and over	727	7,374	1,899	139	3,181	6,680

4.—Proportion of sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and natural divisions.

Natural division and religion.	Number of females per 1,000 males.														
	All ages.			0-10.			10-15.			15-40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province—															
All religions ...	722	1,061	4,408	1,012	4,258	5,873	746	6,678	8,341	217	1,426	4,955	377	480	4,213
Hindu ...	715	1,061	4,424	1,012	4,424	4,722	733	6,660	8,565	203	1,418	5,057	351	480	4,207
Musalman ...	737	1,091	5,241	994	2,637	3,825	817	11,332	8,395	244	1,571	5,016	474	440	5,332
Christian ...	834	1,042	3,226	1,088	1,886	2,883	916	4,145	3,087	412	1,436	3,577	898	540	3,126
Agency—															
All religions ...	830	979	3,202	955	1,796	18,319	1,018	3,184	4,418	404	1,198	2,494	593	508	3,562
Hindu ...	831	969	3,224	927	2,006	3,371	1,094	3,388	4,183	358	1,168	2,459	595	500	3,727
Animistic ...	844	1,000	2,936	1,051	1,195	3,727	840	2,471	4,841	495	1,270	2,599	593	529	3,139
Christian ...	922	995	2,780	1,109	1,840	6,000	877	2,462	...	465	842	1,508	516	462	3,872
East Coast North—															
All religions ...	675	1,088	5,823	981	5,677	5,374	560	5,153	6,967	142	1,349	7,119	386	471	4,839
Hindu ...	666	1,082	5,555	975	5,772	5,463	540	5,119	7,133	133	1,341	7,800	381	472	5,022
Musalman ...	714	1,042	4,366	1,034	3,796	3,500	738	9,101	4,708	179	1,512	5,521	320	450	4,075
Christian ...	833	1,020	1,939	1,111	1,630	2,214	893	5,943	2,087	280	1,423	2,156	580	483	1,865
Deccan—															
All religions ...	625	962	2,960	1,020	4,973	3,799	661	12,874	11,351	115	1,352	4,152	258	397	2,888
Hindu ...	629	1,019	3,161	1,019	5,368	3,884	651	13,274	11,978	112	1,349	4,152	252	398	2,797
Musalman ...	677	992	3,526	1,021	2,564	2,792	707	9,929	5,808	119	1,360	4,328	286	419	3,279
Christian ...	743	999	3,124	1,035	2,875	1,200	811	8,696	4,200	209	1,399	3,708	455	440	2,938
East Coast Central—															
All religions ...	722	1,086	4,131	1,033	2,652	3,912	768	11,850	11,441	187	1,437	4,892	350	473	3,899
Hindu ...	722	1,038	4,104	1,034	2,703	3,878	765	11,609	11,767	182	1,437	4,879	332	476	3,868
Musalman ...	690	1,003	5,234	991	1,756	5,500	776	7,667	7,364	188	1,489	5,707	372	401	5,091
Christian ...	821	1,008	4,225	1,025	2,243	3,000	877	5,275	5,667	439	1,885	4,682	1,203	500	4,068
East Coast South—															
All religions ...	770	1,084	4,437	1,036	2,053	4,791	874	7,209	10,070	277	1,537	4,620	358	533	4,376
Hindu ...	762	1,073	4,365	1,034	2,021	4,781	867	7,581	10,330	264	1,524	4,526	327	528	4,310
Musalman ...	832	1,299	7,512	1,029	3,153	6,286	929	9,677	9,222	332	1,905	7,205	598	534	7,614
Christian ...	850	1,077	3,779	1,022	1,813	3,657	940	2,250	5,125	471	1,458	4,518	791	618	3,602
West Coast—															
All religions ...	751	1,077	5,225	983	3,308	5,239	845	19,478	25,407	322	1,518	3,811	783	447	5,640
Hindu ...	749	1,073	5,148	993	3,576	6,303	834	19,375	30,588	319	1,499	4,445	720	453	5,515
Musalman ...	743	1,094	5,672	960	2,769	3,364	850	23,926	18,313	304	1,569	4,511	776	419	6,507
Christian ...	840	1,051	4,378	973	1,697	8,000	987	5,362	4,750	496	1,515	4,871	1,324	521	4,244

persons than there were in 1911. This represents an increase of 13 per mille relatively to the total population. The general population has, during the decade, increased by 22 per mille; literates have multiplied by 172 per mille, and illiterates by no more than 10 per mille. Yet even now only 86 in every thousand of the people, 152 men and 21 women in every thousand of each sex, can read and write.

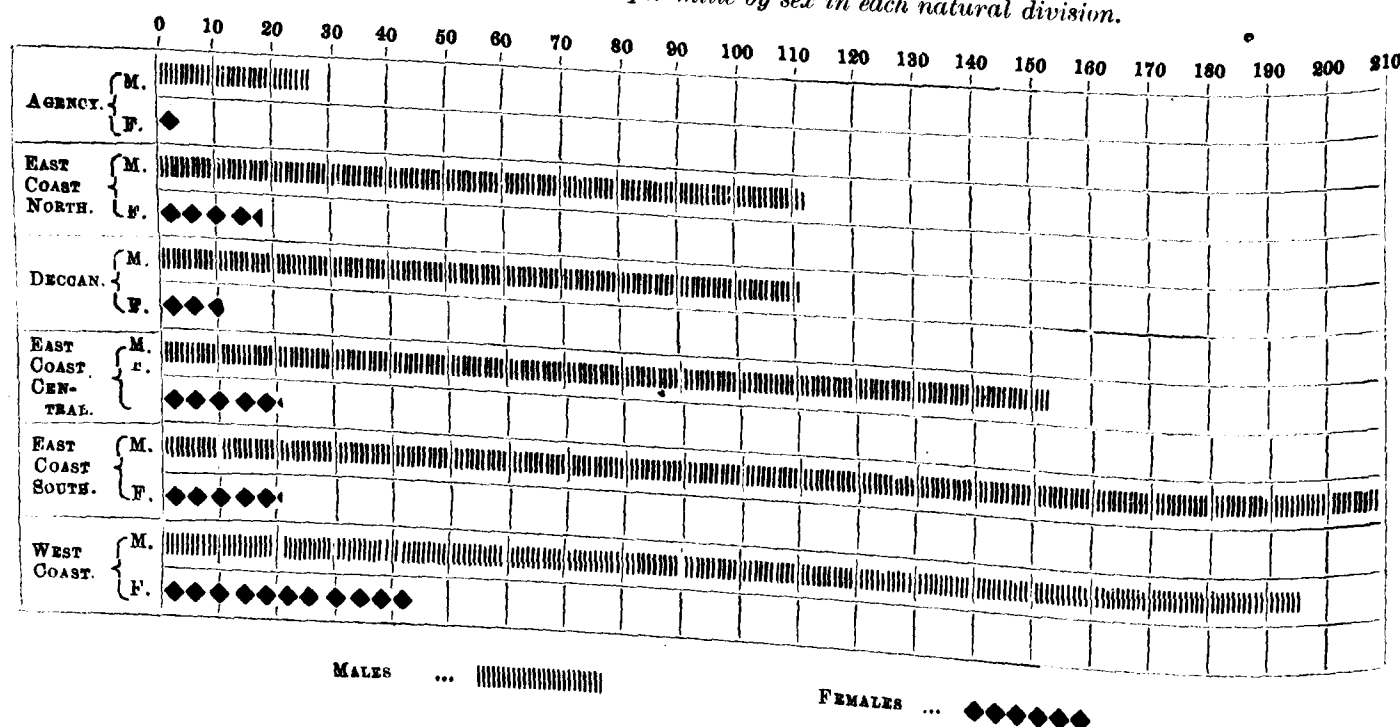
Literacy by natural divisions

5. The maps at the beginning of the

	Number per 10,000 who are literate.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Agency ...	144	256	32
East Coast North ...	634	1,116	176
Deccan ...	617	1,110	104
East Coast Central ...	870	1,532	206
East Coast South ...	1,120	2,090	212
West Coast ...	1,186	1,964	444

report illustrate the distribution of the literate population of each sex, and the diagram illustrates the relative position of the natural divisions in this respect. In respect of both sexes the Agency, as might be expected, is the most illiterate part of the Presidency. The East Coast North division is slightly more literate than the Deccan, the difference being more strongly marked in the case of females than of males. The East Coast South division is decidedly more literate than the East Coast Central, and the West Coast division, while it has slightly fewer literate males than the East Coast South division, is so far ahead in female literacy, that it easily takes the first place in literacy of the population generally.

Number of literate persons per mille by sex in each natural division.



Literacy by districts

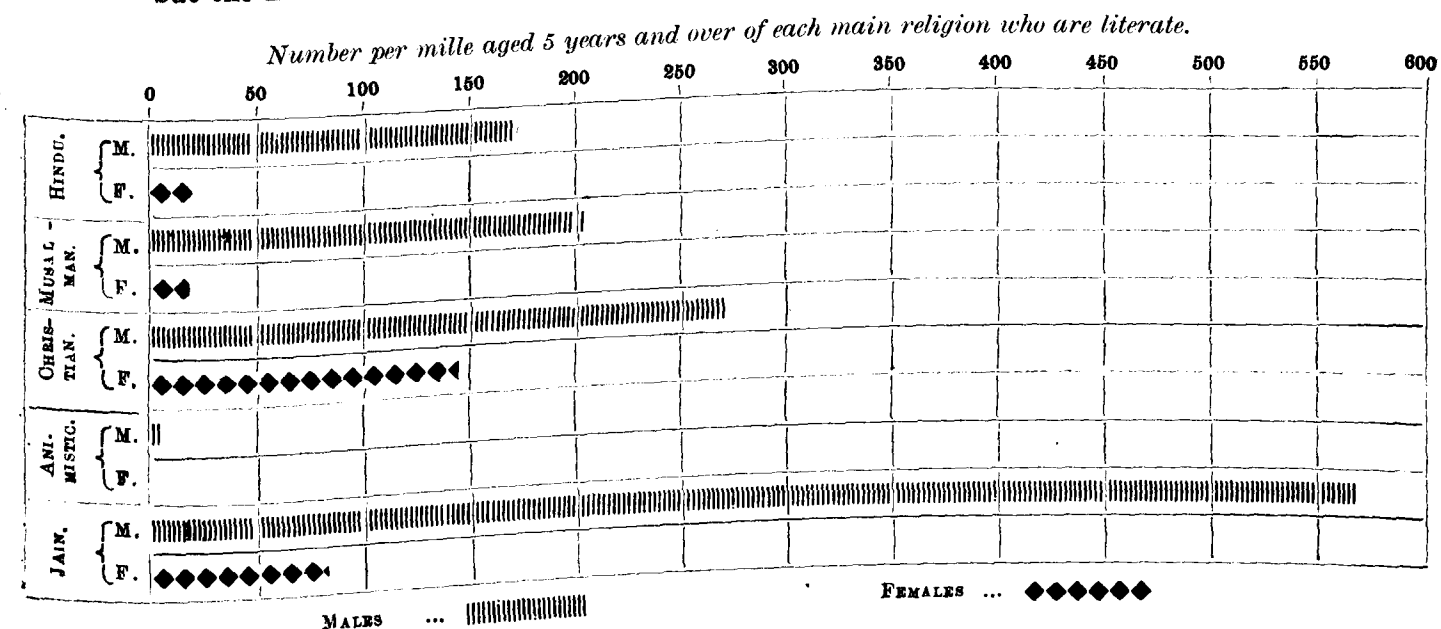
6. Leaving out of account the city of Madras and the districts of Anjengo and the Nilgiris the conditions of which are peculiar, the districts with the highest proportion of literates are Tinnevely, Tanjore, Malabar and Rāmnād. Taking male literacy alone, the leading districts are Tanjore, Tinnevely, Rāmnād and Malabar, Tinnevely, South Kanara, Kistna, Gōdāvari, Tanjore and Chingleput. In respect of male literacy the most backward districts are Vizagapatam, Salem and Nellore, while female literacy is lowest in Ganjām, Salem and Cuddapah.

7. The next diagram illustrates the relative position of the main religions in respect of literacy. The figures in the margin compare the proportion of literates at all ages in each religion for the last three censuses; the diagram shows the proportion of those aged 5 and over who are literate. The proportion of literates has increased in all religions. In the case of males the rate of increase is lower than in 1901-1911; but it must be remembered that the rate of increase of the population has been lower too. In the case of female literacy, however, there has been a quickening up of the rate of progress in all religions especially among Hindus. The Musalman male literates are still proportionately more numerous than Hindus; but the Musalmans have, during the last decade, lost some of their lead.

Literacy by religion

	Number per 1,000 of all ages who are literate.					
	1921.		1911.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions.	152	21	138	13	119	9
Hindu ...	150	18	135	11	116	7
Musalman ...	174	15	166	11	141	9
Christian ...	235	124	226	108	198	91
Animistic ...	4	...	4	...	5	...

but the Musalmans have, during the last decade, lost some of their lead.



8. With only 21 in 1,000 literate it is evident that female literacy has a lot of ground to cover before it overtakes male literacy. Still it is a matter for congratulation that the rate of progress has just doubled in the decade 1911-1921 compared with 1901-1911. In 1901-1911 the proportion rose from 9 to 13 in 1,000; in 1921 the proportion is 21 in 1,000. The actual increase in the decade is 172,041 compared with an actual increase in 1901-1911 of 104,366; and of these 172,041 women 52,854 are at ages 10-20 and will be the mothers of the coming generation. In relation to the total population literate women have increased by 8 per mille, Hindus by 7 per mille, Musalmans by 4 per mille, and Christians by 18 per mille. The figures in the margin show clearly the improvement which has been made in the last decade. Literates have

Literacy of females

	Rate of increase per mille.			
	Literates.		Illiterates.	
	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.
All religions ...	604	578	12	81
Hindu ...	700	681	10	79
Musalman ...	484	400	29	112
Christian ...	326	365	114	142

in all religions except the Christian increased more rapidly than in 1901-1911 and illiterates in all religions show a very much smaller increase.

Literacy by age

Religion.	Literates (both sexes) per mille.					
	10-15.		15-20		20 and over.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
All religions.	83	72	128	107	115	103
Hindu ...	80	69	122	102	111	99
Musalman ...	79	66	119	111	141	134
Christian ...	220	202	289	271	222	211

Religion.	Increase per mille of literates (both sexes).					
	10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.	
	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.
All religions.	214	290	155	316	157	277
Hindu ...	214	298	161	307	158	267
Musalman ...	137	297	83	361	108	319
Christian ...	269	254	177	377	218	375

9. A consideration of the literate population by age-periods suggests various lines of inquiry. It leads first to the question at what age-period the increase of literacy is taking place. Does the proportionate increase at the earlier age-periods exceed that at the later periods? The figures in the margin show a position even more favourable to the younger generation than that of 1911; the proportion of the younger generation to grow up literate is steadily increasing. The figures showing the increase per mille of literates repeat the same story. The increase is of course considerably less than in 1901-1911; but the increase is much greater among the young than among adults.

10. In view of the development of literacy among women figures of female literacy alone similar to those above may be of interest:—

Religion.	Literates (females) per mille.						Increase in female literates per mille.					
	10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1901-1911.
All religions	...	...	33	22	44	29	22	14	577	514	449	609
Hindu ...	...	...	29	18	38	24	19	11	674	628	548	690
Musalman ...	...	...	21	16	26	19	18	13	409	408	337	445
Christian ...	...	...	177	160	226	211	139	118	296	250	162	427

The increase in female literates is still greatest at the older age-period; but the younger generation is rapidly catching up. Muhammadans, however, are an exception to this general statement; in their case the increase at ages 20 and over is greatly in excess of that at the younger ages.

Progress in literacy

11. From subsidiary table 5 may be learnt the progress in literacy made by each sex in each district since 1891. For the purpose of this table account is taken only of literates aged 10 and over and hence the proportional figures are naturally higher than those in subsidiary table 1 which gives the proportion of literates at all ages. The proportion of male literacy in 1891 appears higher than in 1901 because the 1891 figures include those returned as "learning" as well as the "literate."

	Number literate per 10,000.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.

Males.					
Madras ...	1,986	1,833	1,601	1,646	
Agency ...	330	311	244	254	
East Coast North ...	1,444	1,305	1,112	1,118	
Deccan ...	1,417	1,235	1,077	1,220	
East Coast Central ...	2,008	1,872	1,673	1,734	
East Coast South ...	2,728	2,579	2,250	2,806	
West Coast ...	2,620	2,392	2,093	2,120	

Females.					
Madras ...	262	171	120	92	
Agency ...	40	20	18	8	
East Coast North ...	216	127	74	49	
Deccan ...	127	71	51	35	
East Coast Central ...	258	174	125	97	
East Coast South ...	261	174	110	78	
West Coast ...	562	394	319	295	

In male literacy the greatest progress has been made on the West Coast, especially in the Nilgiris and Malabar, in both of which districts there has been steady progress since 1901. The Deccan is the least literate part of the Presidency except the Agency; but it has made more progress in the past decade than any other part except the

West Coast; and it is the only natural division in which the progress in 1911-1921 has been more rapid than in 1901-1911. The main contribution to this advance has been made in Bellary district, with Anantapur a close second; and this suggests that the progress reflects the stimulus given to education in the Ceded districts by the opening of a new college during the decade at Anantapur. In respect of male literacy the East Coast South division stands first, with Tanjore and Tinnevely districts where a greater proportion of the population is literate than in any other part of the Presidency except Madras and Anjengo. Here the progress in the past decade has been slightly below the Presidency average owing to the fact that the districts of Rāmnād and Tinnevely have remained practically stationary, and that progress in Madras has been very slow. In the East Coast North division, Gōdāvari, Ganjām and Vizagapatam have made most rapid progress, Ganjām and Gōdāvari being the districts with most, and Vizagapatam the district with least, literate males in the division. Progress in Guntūr has been far below the average, and in Nellore and Kistna it has been very slow indeed. The East Coast Central division has made least progress in male literacy of any division, except the Agency, in spite of the fact that it contains Madras where more than half the male population over 10 years of age is literate; in this division the greatest progress has been made in Madras, Chittoor, and Coimbatore, and least in Salem which has a smaller proportion of male literates than any district in the Presidency except Vizagapatam.

12. In every district of the East Coast North and Deccan divisions except Ganjām and Bellary, the proportion of male literates at ages 15-20 exceeds the proportion at ages 20 and over; in the case of females the same is the case throughout the Presidency; but in the Tamil divisions and on the West Coast it is only in Madras and Chittoor, Anjengo and South Kanara that there is a larger proportion of male literates at ages 15-20 than at 20 and over. The inference is that in the northern part of the Presidency, which is more backward in literacy than the south, it is only of recent years that much progress has been made, so that literacy has not yet had time to penetrate among males of adult age to the same extent as among those of an age to be at school or college. In the southern districts, although they are more advanced and it is natural to find a larger proportion of literates among adults than in more backward districts, we should still have expected to find the proportion of literates aged 15-20 higher than that at 20 and over. A certain number of people do learn to read and write after they are grown up—more particularly business men—but it is not altogether hopeful for the future of education in the country to find that in the most progressive part of the Presidency the proportion of youthful literates is less than that of adult literates.

13. The proportion of literate females on the West Coast is more than twice as great as it is anywhere else; yet even there it is less than 25 per cent of the proportion of males who are literate. The greatest advance in female literacy has been on the West Coast, and chiefly in the Nilgiris and South Kanara. Outside the West Coast and Madras City, there has been a substantial advance in Tinnevely, Kistna and Gōdāvari which contain the next largest proportion of literate females. The Deccan, after the Agency, is the most backward division in respect of female education; yet here there has been a 79 per cent increase during the decade as compared with a 39 per cent increase in 1901-1911.

14. In a city it is usual to find more literacy than in rural districts; there are more facilities for education; and in the strenuous life of a city the illiterates are more apt to feel the lack of the power which education gives them.

City.	Number literate per 1,000 males.
Madras ...	554
Madras ...	541
Tanjore ...	536
Kumbakonam ...	517
Tinnevely ...	497
Nagapattinam ...	491
Trichinopoly ...	470
Conjeevaram ...	453
Madras ...	...

We have already seen that in the Presidency as a whole 152 men and 21 women in every thousand are literate. Columns 6 and 7 of subsidiary table 4 attached to Chapter II give the

Age distribution of literates

Proportion of female literacy

Literacy in cities

corresponding figures for each of the 17 cities. It is remarkable that there are no less than seven cities which contain a larger proportion of literate males than Madras; in four of these cities more than half the male population is literate; and it is noteworthy that all these cities are in the Tamil country. The cities with fewest literate males are Mangalore (233 per mille) and Salem (297 per mille).

15. In respect of female literacy the cities are ranged in quite a different order. Mangalore, which in point of male literacy comes last, is the first in respect of female literacy. In nine of the cities more than 100 females in every thousand are literate. It is noteworthy that in female literacy the Tamil country has not nearly so marked a preponderance as in male literacy; so far as females are concerned the West Coast comes first, and among the first nine cities are two West Coast cities and two Telugu cities. In male literacy Salem was last but one; in female literacy it is last, only 35 females in 1,000 claiming ability to read and write.

City.	Literate per 1,000 females.
Mangalore ...	200
Madras ...	174
Calicut ...	156
Trichinopoly ...	132
Coimbatore ...	128
Tanjore ...	122
Bajammundry ...	112
Cocanada ...	109
Kumbakonam ...	101

16. Particulars of English literacy are given in subsidiary table 4 for each district and natural division. In every 10,000 of the population 94 are literate in English, the proportion in the main religions being 80 Hindus, 64 Musalmans, and 585 Christians. The great majority of these are of course males, the number of females returned as literate in English being 13,254 out of 19½ million Hindus, 673 out of 1½ million Musalmans, and 30,217 out of 700,000 Christians; and of the Christians 13,439 are Europeans or Anglo-Indians to whom English is the ordinary means of communication.

English literacy by religion

17. There has been in the decade a great increase of those who profess literacy in English. In the case of Hindus this increase is greater than that in the previous decade; in the case of Musalmans it is considerably less. The increase of English literacy occurs throughout the Presidency, ranging in the case of males from 35 per cent in the East Coast Central division which contains the largest number of persons who know English to 82 per cent in the Agency where of course the actual numbers are very small, and in the case of females from 53 per cent in the East Coast Central division to 85 per cent in the East Coast North.

Increase in English literacy

Nature of increase.	All religions.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.
Actual	125,764	104,422	5,864	15,381
Per mille	455	528	447	235

18. The increase of English literacy during the decade is much greater than that of literacy generally—in all religions except among Christians. To so many Christians English is the language of daily use that there is not the same opportunity among Christians as among those of other religions for the knowledge of English to spread. The figures in the margin suggest that secondary or higher education is spreading out of all proportion to the expansion of primary education; it is doubtful how far this is a matter for congratulation.

	Increase per mille.	
	Literates.	Literates in English.
All religions ...	172	455
Hindu ...	172	528
Musalman ...	113	447
Christian ...	296	235

19. To illustrate the frequency of literacy in the principal castes of the Presidency and to compare the returns of the present census in this respect with those of 1901 and 1911, proportional figures are tabulated in subsidiary table 6. Literacy is of course most frequent among Brāhmans; but as the marginal figures will show, between 1911 and 1921 male literacy has declined among all Brāhmans, but to a very marked degree amongst Telugu, Kanarese and above all "other" Brāhmans, who are chiefly speakers of Marāthi and Tulu. On the other hand, except among Oriyā Brāhmans, female literacy has increased, especially amongst Tamil and Telugu Brāhmans. The only cause of the apparent decline

Literacy by caste

		Number per 1,000 who are literate.					
		Males.			Females.		
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Brāhman.	Tamil ...	715	719	736	210	120	58
	Telugu ...	597	682	678	150	99	46
	Malayālam ...	632	684	643	219	182	212
	Kanarese ...	525	573	516	87	51	18
	Oriyā ...	440	466	309	10	12	4
	Others ...	331	560	498	104	77	45

of male literacy which suggests itself is that a number of persons of other less educated castes may, for various reasons, have returned themselves as Brāhmans; and hence the number of Brāhmans has been unduly swollen and the number of illiterates has increased out of all proportion to the literates. In Chapter XI we shall see that there has been an abnormal increase in Telugu and in "other" Brāhmans. The marginal table shows the incidence of literacy among the Hindu castes in which it is commonest after Brāhmans. It is only in very few castes—Telugu artisans, Kaikōlans, Dēvāngas, Tīyans, and Nādars, most of whom are generally regarded as backward, that the increase in male literacy exceeds 10 per cent, and among Vellālas it appears that fewer are literate now than in 1911; the explanation being probably the same as that suggested above in the discussion about Brāhmans. It is, however, among the "Depressed classes" and others in which the actual number of literates is very small that the increase

Caste.	Number literate per 1,000.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Kōmati ...	521	521	495	54	25	9
Nāyar ...	429	419	395	143	114	103
Chetti ...	395	391	320	22	12	4
Vāniyan ...	298	317	148	20	16	2
Kamma-lan { Tamil ...	266	262	207	13	8	3
{ Telugu ...	276	251	165	25	13	5
Kaikōlan ...	262	228	129	19	14	15
Vellāla ...	242	246	69	25	18	2
Dēvānga ...	248	197	68	16	6	2
Baliya ...	233	209	143	33	20	8
Tīyan ...	210	176	147	40	23	16
Agamudaiyan ...	208	208	149	8	5	3
Nādār ...	200	181	164	15	7	6

has been greatest. There has also been a very large increase in literacy among Velamas who now have 70 males and 15 females per mille literate against 36 males and 5 females in 1911.

In addition to Brāhmans, Khonds and Kuravans return fewer male literates now than in 1911. Female literacy has increased in every caste, except among Kālingis, where it has fallen from 5 to 2 per mille.

20. The literacy of Labbais and Māppillas improves steadily and so does that of Indian Christians; subsidiary table 1-A brings out the remarkable fact that, while among Roman Catholics there is now more literacy than there was in 1911, other Indian Christian males have lost ground and their females have only just held their own.

21. The progress in the general spread of education can be roughly gauged by comparing the number of literate persons of each sex at ages 15–20 returned at successive censuses. The proportion of literate persons in the group furnishes

Comparison with statistics of previous censuses

a useful guide to the number of children who have been under effective instructions during the previous five years; and so will show what proportion of children of school-going age have attended school long enough to attain the census standard of literacy. These proportional figures for the last three censuses are given in the

Number literate per 1,000 of each sex aged 15-20.			
	Males.	Females.	
1921 ...	204	44	
1911 ...	184	29	
1901 ...	166	22	

	1921.	1911.	1901.
Agency ...	Males ... 35	32	24
	Females ... 8	8	2
East Coast North ...	Males ... 162	144	126
	Females ... 39	24	14
Deccan ...	Males ... 157	129	135
	Females ... 22	12	10
East Coast Central ...	Males ... 198	181	167
	Females ... 43	29	24
East Coast South ...	Males ... 270	256	219
	Females ... 44	31	21
West Coast ...	Males ... 258	218	198
	Females ... 78	53	45

	1921.	1911.	1901.
Hindu ...	Males ... 200	180	163
	Females ... 38	24	17
Musalman ...	Males ... 216	208	183
	Females ... 26	19	17
Christian ...	Males ... 354	336	303
	Females ... 226	211	190

Retention of literacy

22. The question often arises how far literacy once acquired is retained, what proportion of those who go to school in their youth remember through life and whether the census returns throw any light on the subject. All that it is possible to do with the census figures is to compare the number of literates in age groups, say, 10 to 20 at one census with those in age groups 20 to 30 at the next census and so on. If it is found that the number falls rapidly at each succeeding census it may be a fair assumption that the literacy acquired at school does not last through life. In the following statement are shown for a few selected districts and for the main religions the literates at ages 10-20 in 1901 compared with those at ages 30-40 in 1921 and those at ages 10-20 in 1911 compared with those at ages 20-30 in 1921:—

District.	Hindu.				District.	Musalman.				District.	Christian.			
	1901.	1921.	1911.	1921.		1901.	1921.	1911.	1921.		1901.	1921.	1911.	1921.
	10-20	30-40	10-20	20-30		10-20	30-40	10-20	20-30		10-20	30-40	10-20	20-30
Malabar ...	M. 43,475	51,524	48,896	58,119	Malabar ...	M. 6,558	13,959	9,044	14,750	Tinnevely ...	M. 5,593	5,728	7,417	6,870
	F. 11,574	11,305	14,310	17,448		F. 868	567	914	932		F. 3,551	2,984	5,124	4,373
Tinnevely ...	M. 28,442	36,598	35,411	40,006	Tanjore ...	M. 2,293	4,214	3,484	4,577	Malabar ...	M. 2,538	2,516	2,704	2,944
	F. 1,961	2,783	3,670	3,876		F. 105	103	125	165		F. 1,853	1,312	2,181	2,060
Tanjore ...	M. 40,548	51,839	45,300	56,248	North Arcot ...	M. 2,141	3,109	2,894	3,761	South Kanara ...	M. 1,674	2,018	2,606	3,328
	F. 3,036	4,211	5,718	6,490		F. 325	398	389	617		F. 880	895	1,404	1,896
Kistna ...	M. 19,403	20,699	27,221	29,056	Cuddapah ...	M. 1,758	1,286	1,186	1,329	Tanjore ...	M. 1,945	1,939	2,053	2,338
	F. 2,403	2,875	5,913	6,125		F. 104	103	114	179		F. 954	570	1,083	912

Among Hindus it is only in one group of women in Malabar that the numbers have fallen; in every other case there are more literates in 1921 at ages 20 to 30, and 30 to 40 than there were in 1911 or 1901 at ages 10-20. This means either that a good many children at ages 10 to 15 do not return themselves as literate though they are actually at school, or that a considerable number of people only acquire literacy after the age of 20. The second alternative must be the main cause of the very great increase in literacy of Musalman males in Malabar, where the number of literates aged 30 to 40 in 1921 was more than double the number at ages 10 to 20 in 1901; evidently the Mappilla takes to his books late in life. The same feature is noticeable, though to a less degree, in each of the four districts except Cuddapah where about 25 per cent of the males who were literate at ages 10 to 20 in 1901 had either disappeared or had lost their learning by 1921. The Christian figures are interesting: in each of the four selected districts except South Kanara there are in 1921 fewer female literates at ages 20 to 30 and 30 to 40 than there were at ages 10 to 20 in 1911 or 1901, and the increase in South Kanara is very slight. The male figures present more variety; 1921 shows an increase over 1901 in Tinnevely and South Kanara, but a loss in Malabar and Tanjore; as compared with 1911 it shows a loss in Tinnevely and South Kanara but a gain in Malabar and Tanjore. It is impossible to base any conclusion on such contradictory returns as these.

23. The last four subsidiary tables are intended to throw side-lights on the literacy statistics compiled from the census returns. Table 7 shows that during the last decade there has been an increase of 30 per cent in educational institutions of all kinds and of 48 per cent in the number of persons receiving education. The number of private institutions has decreased; and among the public institutions the increase is as shown in the

	Increase per cent in	
	Institutions.	Scholars.
All institutions ...	41	55
Colleges ...	64	108
Secondary schools ...	31	60
Primary schools ...	41	54

margin. These figures certainly support the conclusion indicated in paragraph 17 above that higher education is spreading very much faster than elementary education. The number of pupils shown in the returns of the Education Department are 353 of every 1,000 persons aged 10-15. Many pupils are of course over 15 or under 10; but the age-period 10-15 does correspond fairly closely to the (primary) school-going age. From the fact that only 126 out of every thousand persons aged 15-20 are literate, the conclusion must be drawn that many of the so-called pupils leave school before they have learnt enough to satisfy the very modest standard of literacy required at the census.

24. The Education Department has very kindly supplied the figures separately for girls' schools and colleges. Ninety-eight per cent more girls were at school or college in 1921 than in 1911; the number of institutions was 97 per cent higher; and a fall in the number of private institutions is seen here too. Taking public institutions alone, the number of institutions rose in the decade by 114 per cent, and the number of scholars by 104 per cent. In 1911 there were forty-three scholars in colleges, and in 1921 there were 267; the numbers in secondary schools had risen by 91 per cent and the number at elementary schools by 105 per cent. The proportion of girls aged 10-15 who are shown as pupils is 75 of every 1,000 and the proportion aged 15-20 who are shown as literate is 44 per thousand. The relation between these figures is very much closer than in the case quoted above, and indicates that of those girls who do go to school a larger proportion than among boys remain long enough to acquire sufficient knowledge to qualify them for the category of literate.

25. Subsidiary table 8 is compiled from the registers of the University and shows for the four years 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 the numbers who appeared for the various University examinations and the numbers who passed. The numbers who passed the F.A. or Intermediate examination completely rose from 592 in 1911 to 1,373 in 1921, those who took the B.A. degree in English or Science from 1,436 to 1,916, and those who took the B.L. from 81 to 299; and there are

Newspapers
and books

similar increases in the numbers who took degrees in teaching, medicine and engineering. Here is further evidence of the rapid progress in secondary and higher education upon which comment has already been made.

26. Subsidiary tables 9 and 10 show the material in the shape of newspapers and books which have been provided in the decade for the exercise of those arts in the acquiring of which there has been such great progress. The number of newspapers and periodicals in circulation has risen from 316 in 1911 to 463 in 1921 and the estimated number of readers from 263,448 to 412,514. The number of books published in the decade 1911-1920 is just double the number of those published between 1901 and 1910; and this in spite of the fact that the war caused a great set-back to literary activity which was still in existence in 1920. Of the 34,684 books published in the decade, 30,630 are said to be new books, and the rest reprints or translations. About 4,500 of the books were designed for educational purposes. The most popular subject for literary activity is religion to which as many as 18,260 of the books are devoted; it is said, however, that a considerable portion of these books are "lighter literature presented under a religious garb." It is interesting to note that books are being published in the Badaga, Kui (Khond), Savara, Tōda and Tulu languages—none of which was till recently a written language. Kui (Khond) books are printed either in Roman or in Telugu characters; Tulu as a rule is written in Kanarese characters; and a similar practice is followed with the other languages. Two of the languages mentioned in the table—Lushai and Garo—claim no speakers in this Presidency: apparently they are tribal languages of Assam; and the publication of the books in Madras was more or less an accident.

1.—Literacy by age, sex and religion.

Religion.	Number per 10,000 who are literate.										Number per 10,000 who are illiterate.			Number per 10,000 who are literate in English.		
	All ages.		0-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.		Total.		Total.	Total.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
All religions ..	857	1,522	211	185	64	1,205	328	2,048	437	2,180	223	9,143	8,478	9,789	94	170
Hindu ..	828	1,405	180	180	54	1,374	287	2,003	384	2,093	189	9,172	8,505	9,820	90	155
Muselman ..	938	1,740	154	144	44	1,155	207	2,183	283	2,713	151	9,062	8,260	9,846	64	125
Christian ..	1,785	2,347	1,285	464	378	2,020	1,771	3,586	2,258	3,062	1,394	8,215	7,653	8,765	585	740
Animistic ..	23	42	3	16	1	55	2	70	4	48	3	9,977	9,958	9,997	1	1
Jain ..	3,089	5,153	736	757	329	4,862	1,419	6,559	1,323	6,257	679	6,911	4,847	9,284	157	264

1-A.—Literacy of Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Christians.

	Number per 10,000.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Literates in English.	Literates in English.	Literates in English.	Literates in English.	Literates in English.	Literates in English.
European and allied races ..	8,992	8,929	8,678	8,678	8,578	8,578
Anglo-Indians ..	7,979	7,746	7,763	7,630	7,630	7,630
Indian Christians ..	2,335	483	933	179	179	179
(Roman Catholics ..)	4,284	679	2,145	231	231	231
(Syrians ..)	1,927	624	1,198	338	338	338
(Others ..)	...	...	...	...	...	...

2.—Literacy by age, sex and locality.

District and natural division.	Number per 10,000 who are literate.										
	All ages.			0-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MADRAS ...	857	1,522	211	185	64	1,295	328	2,043	437	2,139	223
Agency	144	256	32	45	8	177	32	349	56	364	40
East Coast North	634	1,116	176	165	58	1,050	309	1,617	392	1,520	171
Ganjām	638	1,330	70	193	30	1,080	98	1,681	110	2,088	76
Visagapatam	474	841	129	146	47	813	211	1,192	268	1,136	133
Godāvari	755	1,272	280	189	83	1,282	467	2,054	595	1,713	252
Kistna	720	1,177	268	191	87	1,179	473	1,637	597	1,559	252
Guntūr	693	1,183	194	156	56	1,167	365	1,683	466	1,537	179
Nellore	554	947	155	103	50	806	274	1,450	370	1,273	162
Deccan	617	1,110	104	120	38	989	159	1,573	218	1,494	109
Cuddapah	597	1,079	98	125	38	958	159	1,619	213	1,418	100
Kurnool	610	1,103	104	107	34	973	157	1,590	213	1,418	100
Banganaṣṣalle	585	1,056	103	69	80	844	188	1,570	278	1,445	97
Bellary	672	1,209	112	114	46	995	149	1,548	214	1,683	122
Sandūr	646	1,174	120	81	33	1,005	203	1,614	321	1,614	115
Anantapur	595	1,059	108	135	41	1,086	168	1,589	205	1,394	108
East Coast Central	870	1,632	206	184	66	1,267	308	1,975	432	2,179	224
Madras	3,201	4,532	1,787	879	608	4,275	2,708	5,724	2,894	5,583	1,805
Chingleput	973	1,714	221	177	67	1,360	325	2,177	449	2,503	251
Chittoor	649	1,160	118	147	37	1,093	206	1,689	258	1,563	124
North Arcot	776	1,428	132	115	38	1,074	202	1,836	277	2,158	152
Salem	484	891	81	112	32	776	199	1,102	172	1,278	84
Coimbatore	762	1,361	167	214	68	1,258	252	1,799	364	1,870	170
South Arcot	935	1,748	132	186	48	1,325	211	2,125	340	2,523	140
East Coast South	1,120	2,090	212	247	67	2,143	336	2,702	435	2,940	222
Tanjore	1,313	2,476	239	252	76	1,980	389	3,067	462	3,510	245
Trichinopoly	936	1,710	193	210	58	1,488	329	2,268	405	2,363	199
Pudukkōttai	1,006	1,957	126	211	40	1,559	201	2,406	287	2,801	129
Madura	940	1,766	141	204	46	1,544	218	2,354	312	2,482	149
Rāmnād	1,083	2,120	143	260	55	1,883	228	2,825	268	3,013	151
Tinnevely	1,331	2,357	357	318	108	2,075	524	2,993	698	3,296	388
West Coast	1,186	1,964	444	194	98	1,625	662	2,575	782	2,881	502
Nilgiris	1,618	2,329	817	398	301	2,061	1,143	2,870	1,272	3,089	927
Malabar	1,268	2,085	491	185	95	1,628	709	2,642	826	3,118	568
Anjengo	2,949	3,489	2,456	635	625	4,423	3,341	5,462	4,074	6,814	2,894
South Kanara	931	1,615	284	197	85	1,560	488	2,348	588	2,265	289
Cities	2,894	4,431	1,296	822	469	4,219	2,116	5,731	2,321	5,592	1,304

3.—Literacy by religion, sex and locality.

District and natural division.	Number per 10,000 who are literate.					
	Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
MADRAS ...	1,495	180	1,740	154	2,347	1,235
Agency ...	346	43	2,101	194	350	74
East Coast North ...	1,124	161	1,201	224	1,144	675
Ganjām ...	1,354	64	3,470	735	5,411	4,338
Vizagapatam ...	823	118	1,838	270	4,772	4,041
Godāvari ...	1,229	239	2,834	509	3,051	2,090
Kistna ...	1,183	240	1,426	383	1,294	704
Guntūr ...	1,269	187	737	96	775	354
Nellore ...	983	138	1,085	162	907	665
Deccan ...	1,104	89	1,078	101	1,411	651
Cuddapah ...	1,092	78	933	127	1,363	547
Kurnool ...	1,138	90	950	82	985	353
Bangalapalle ...	1,106	71	885	204	878	283
Bellary ...	1,193	98	1,151	79	4,365	2,568
Sandūr ...	1,281	120	683	65	2,727	4,615
Anantapur ...	1,007	89	1,394	111	4,131	2,493
East Coast Central ...	1,453	163	2,688	379	3,294	1,991
Madras ...	4,391	1,394	4,063	1,031	6,467	5,532
Chingleput ...	1,649	183	3,078	388	3,046	1,735
Chittoor ...	1,139	102	1,461	188	2,448	2,209
North Arcot ...	1,333	102	2,599	367	1,801	876
Salem ...	858	71	2,197	369	1,142	550
Coimbatore ...	1,277	140	3,499	267	3,880	2,151
South Arcot ...	1,723	118	2,472	183	1,544	550
East Coast South ...	1,999	156	3,152	127	2,696	1,140
Tanjore ...	2,431	225	3,383	80	2,290	803
Trichinopoly ...	1,597	160	3,835	164	2,380	338
Pudukkottai ...	1,850	123	4,087	164	2,509	191
Madura ...	1,671	108	3,180	106	2,674	1,142
Rāmnād ...	2,097	121	2,441	117	2,142	568
Tinnevely ...	2,203	195	2,955	188	3,314	1,786
West Coast ...	2,166	467	1,212	84	3,240	1,920
Nilgiris ...	1,872	215	3,619	720	5,240	3,558
Malabar ...	2,470	631	1,184	70	4,538	2,912
Anjengo ...	4,452	1,280	2,613	1,111	3,083	3,087
South Kanara ...	1,585	211	1,264	153	2,175	1,076
Cities ...	4,478	1,097	3,428	549	5,462	4,430

4.—English literacy by age, sex and locality.

English literacy by age, sex and locality.																
District and natural division.	Literate in English per 10,000.															
	1921.												1911.		1901.	
	All ages.		0-10.		10-15.		15-20.		20 and over.		All ages.		All ages.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
MADRAS ..	170	20	12	6	144	31	334	48	225	21	121	13	90	11		
Agency	24	1	19	0.2	10	0.6	25	3	30	1	13	0.6	7	0.3		
East Coast North ...	160	10	7	3	125	14	316	22	175	10	92	5	62	4		
Ganjām	123	2	5	0.5	127	1	274	2	165	3	71	2	45	2		
Visagapatam ...	140	13	9	3	111	19	278	29	189	14	87	7	65	6		
Godāvari	201	14	12	5	189	21	500	30	260	14	187	9	94	6		
Kistna	151	10	8	2	139	15	310	23	192	10	114	6	69	4		
Guntūr	111	9	5	2	117	16	320	20	126	9	71	2	47	2		
Nellore	98	12	5	3	79	18	237	36	124	12	72	7	53	3		
Deccan	92	7	5	3	74	8	175	19	123	7	59	4	44	4		
Uddapah	75	5	3	1	52	3	130	26	102	4	47	1	31	1		
Kurnool	86	4	3	1	69	4	193	9	112	5	53	3	26	1		
Banganapalle ...	78	1	10	0.0	30	4	178	101	2	69	0.5	16	2	2		
Bellary	110	12	7	6	91	15	185	26	148	12	78	9	49	5		
Sandūr	117	15	...	13	53	...	210	25	168	19	89	9	51	9		
Anantapur	99	8	7	3	85	9	170	14	130	9	54	5	36	5		
East Coast Central ...	211	32	18	8	166	47	357	75	292	34	165	22	131	20		
Madras	2,131	498	260	171	1,914	885	3,205	911	2,615	487	1,803	843	1,404	308		
Chingleput	219	27	21	13	197	28	382	62	292	29	165	21	118	16		
Chittoor	107	8	7	2	106	16	243	23	135	8	72	4	50	4		
North Arcot	109	10	5	2	77	11	195	23	180	12	79	7	67	7		
Salem	71	6	3	2	49	7	118	9	102	7	54	4	46	4		
Coimbatore	130	16	13	6	108	20	225	87	177	17	86	7	62	5		
South Arcot	98	7	6	2	75	11	167	15	186	8	67	4	56	3		
East Coast South ...	193	15	11	4	183	24	389	36	250	15	134	9	98	6		
Tanjore	293	14	16	3	267	20	558	20	379	14	193	7	160	5		
Trichinopoly	194	16	12	6	180	34	391	40	249	14	142	10	101	8		
Pudukkōttai	152	5	12	1	166	11	814	8	190	5	87	1	82	1		
Madura	153	16	9	4	140	29	814	43	201	17	106	9	70	6		
Rāmañd	111	6	3	2	97	6	231	18	151	6	66	4	43	2		
Tinnevely	194	25	11	4	203	24	395	60	246	27	150	16	97	14		
West Coast	199	46	13	12	167	78	407	94	268	46	142	38	102	21		
Nilgiris	835	432	150	152	691	642	1,087	534	1,104	510	719	349	635	277		
Malabar	175	30	8	7	141	67	367	68	238	29	125	17	86	16		
Anjengo	1,144	1,079	156	288	1,376	1,138	2,462	1,821	1,437	1,351	892	718	88	16		
South Kanara	183	43	10	10	178	76	454	112	230	40	121	22	83	14		

5.—Progress of literacy since 1891.

Number literate per 10,000.																				
District and natural division.	All ages (10 and over).								15-20.				20 and over.							
	Males.				Females.				Males.		Females.		Males.				Females.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
MADRAS	1,986	1,833	1,601	1,646	262	171	120	92	2,043	1,844	1,656	437	288	217	2,139	1,984	1,753	223	142	97
Agency	330	311	244	254	40	20	13	8	349	319	237	56	34	17	364	339	267	40	15	11
East Coast North	1,444	1,305	1,112	1,118	216	127	74	49	1,617	1,439	1,255	392	235	136	1,520	1,379	1,207	171	98	55
Ganjām	1,786	1,554	1,318	1,190	84	65	64	32	1,631	1,568	1,187	110	105	70	2,038	1,711	1,386	76	56	38
Visagapatam	1,086	858	820	799	158	76	52	34	1,192	917	908	268	124	103	1,186	916	867	133	62	42
Godāvari	1,660	1,412	1,137	1,059	322	191	96	67	2,054	1,640	1,341	395	354	189	1,713	1,482	1,215	252	146	70
Kistna	1,503	1,485	1,232	1,244	328	207	101	73	1,637	1,700	1,435	597	371	189	1,559	1,547	1,345	252	154	79
Guntūr	1,510	1,421	1,243	1,329	242	129	71	52	1,883	1,624	1,508	496	245	148	1,637	1,473	1,317	179	98	54
Nellore	1,215	1,171	1,105	1,178	189	114	70	42	1,450	1,282	1,306	370	235	157	1,273	1,233	1,180	152	90	53
Deccan	1,417	1,235	1,077	1,220	127	71	51	35	1,573	1,294	1,346	218	124	102	1,494	1,315	1,141	109	60	42
Cuddapah	1,364	1,260	1,124	1,165	119	76	57	25	1,619	1,358	1,412	213	136	118	1,418	1,308	1,152	100	63	38
Kurnool	1,415	1,251	1,045	1,158	127	77	62	39	1,590	1,403	1,244	235	145	130	1,499	1,325	1,130	108	64	42
Banganapalle	1,346	1,132	1,042	1,271	126	72	43	31	1,570	957	1,043	273	109	45	1,445	1,250	1,179	97	64	38
Bellary	1,551	1,317	1,157	1,504	135	68	45	52	1,548	1,274	1,428	214	106	85	1,683	1,412	1,245	122	56	38
Sandūr	1,508	1,312	1,436	1,391	150	97	57	51	1,614	1,241	1,395	321	258	55	1,611	1,457	1,559	115	53	37
Anantapur	1,350	1,121	980	1,041	126	67	52	28	1,539	1,175	1,293	205	115	85	1,394	1,192	1,036	106	58	50
East Coast Central	2,008	1,872	1,673	1,734	258	174	125	97	1,975	1,812	1,674	432	291	247	2,179	2,045	1,851	224	147	104
Madras	5,436	5,194	4,510	4,850	2,058	1,568	1,105	844	5,724	5,515	4,995	2,894	2,316	1,945	5,583	5,383	4,680	1,805	1,334	906
Chingleput	2,278	2,148	2,082	2,186	283	192	132	110	2,177	1,882	1,779	449	300	215	2,503	2,392	2,213	251	170	115
Chittoor	1,504	1,283	1,167	1,288	148	80	58	41	1,689	1,316	1,365	258	156	116	1,563	1,303	1,248	124	64	48
North Arcot	1,939	1,834	1,731	1,801	173	108	84	75	1,836	1,916	1,647	277	178	155	2,158	2,015	1,962	152	85	65
Salem	1,175	1,078	981	1,070	100	58	48	42	1,102	976	917	172	91	98	1,278	1,194	1,029	84	48	38
Coimbatore	1,792	1,550	1,312	1,343	202	109	70	46	1,799	1,562	1,387	364	195	148	1,870	1,686	1,431	170	88	52
South Arcot	2,278	2,139	1,903	1,939	162	108	69	45	2,125	1,974	1,799	240	165	113	2,523	2,343	2,115	140	84	56
East Coast South	2,728	2,579	2,250	2,306	261	174	110	78	2,702	2,561	2,192	435	305	206	2,940	2,764	2,415	222	142	85
Tanjore	3,208	2,911	2,738	2,644	290	195	112	66	3,087	2,887	2,650	482	340	201	3,510	3,156	2,998	245	158	86
Trichinopoly	2,216	1,991	1,698	1,827	239	149	93	71	2,268	1,953	1,655	405	273	174	2,368	2,141	1,769	199	117	63
Pudukkottai	2,555	2,260	2,125	2,053	155	80	55	40	2,406	2,177	1,777	312	182	156	2,482	2,411	1,932	129	65	44
Madura	2,320	2,257	1,789	1,870	175	114	77	55	2,354	2,217	1,777	268	159	101	3,013	2,979	2,512	149	96	62
Rāmañd	2,812	2,810	2,305	2,481	173	104	59	40	2,825	2,838	2,307	268	159	101	3,013	2,979	2,512	151	89	52
Tinnevely	3,064	3,062	2,631	2,694	440	328	218	169	2,998	3,122	2,527	698	577	390	3,296	3,244	2,838	383	267	174
West Coast	2,620	2,392	2,093	2,120	562	394	319	295	2,575	2,175	1,975	782	527	452	2,881	2,703	2,390	502	360	293
Mysore	2,915	2,559	2,179	1,704	1,003	795	683	322	2,870	2,308	2,065	1,272	1,099	878	3,089	2,755	2,332	927	728	560
Malabar	2,789	2,560	2,312	2,391	624	447	389	379	2,642	2,261	2,098	826	567	518	3,118	2,924	2,666	568	421	366
Anjengo	4,686	4,192	...	...	3,146	2,407	...	...	5,462	...	...	4,614	...	242	2,255	2,183	1,706	2,894	180	98
South Kanara	2,154	1,989	1,524	1,473	355	219	133	97	2,348	1,963	1,231	688	354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

6.—Literacy by caste.

[illegible]

Note.—Killingt includes Kikhuji also.

8.—Literacy by caste—concluded.

Caste.	Number per 1,000 who are literate.						Number per 10,000 who are literate in English.											
	1921.			1911.			1901.			1921.			1911.			1901.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.			
Hindu and Animistic -cont.																		
32. Kuravan ...	30	55	3	32	64	2	3	6	0.1	11	21	5	0.2	...	...	...	...	...
33. Kurumban ...	33	45	2	16	32	0.8	3	15	0.4	7	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Kuvava ...	61	118	4	51	101	3	36	73	0.7	13	25	18	0.1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6
35. Madiga ...	5	9	1	4	8	0.7	1	3	0.1	3	5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1	0.1
36. Mala ...	9	16	1	7	14	0.8	3	6	0.4	3	7	2	0.3	2	3	0.1	0.5	1
37. Mangala ...	48	86	5	35	68	3	18	36	1	12	21	14	0.2	4	8	...	...	...
38. Maravan ...	70	137	3	69	138	8	54	106	2	12	23	13	1	2	4	...	...	...
39. Matscha ...	32	59	4	20	39	2	10	19	0.4	10	19	6	0.1	3	6	...	...	...
40. Nidar ...	106	209	15	92	181	7	79	154	6	39	75	30	0.2	3	5	...	...	...
41. Nayar ...	260	439	143	244	419	114	244	395	103	240	457	148	10	78	154	3	3	3
42. Odde ...	14	28	2	6	12	0.5	2	4	0.2	7	14	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.8	...	...	...
43. Pallan ...	33	45	1	19	40	0.8	12	25	0.4	3	7	2	0.0	0.3	0.5	...	...	...
44. Pali, Vanniya, Vannika, Khatriva, Vannikula, Khatriva, Agnikula	57	111	4	48	97	2	33	66	0.9	18	36	10	0.5	1	2	...	...	...
45. Paraiyan, Panchama ...	18	35	2	14	28	1	5	10	0.3	9	16	3	0.5	0.3	0.6	...	...	...
46. Sale ...	87	152	22	93	118	6	25	49	1	43	84	16	1	6	12	...	...	...
47. Savara ...	4	8	0.2	1	2	0.2	1	2	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48. Telaga ...	67	119	17	58	109	10	38	72	5	93	182	65	2	44	86	1	4	4
49. Tayan ...	123	210	40	99	176	28	81	147	16	87	147	51	12	32	61	4	...	...
50. Tottayan ...	63	123	4	33	63	4	23	46	1	16	32	2	4	8	2	...	...	...
51. Tattala ...	10	18	2	6	11	1	3	6	0.3	5	8	2	0.1	1	2	...	...	...
52. Uppara ...	14	26	3	10	20	1	3	5	0.4	8	15	3	...	0.8	4	...	...	...
53. Vanniyan ...	26	51	1	21	43	1	13	28	0.2	1	2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	...	...	...
54. Vanniyan, Vannaigai Vanniya.	169	298	20	163	317	16	74	146	2	59	112	56	3	2	4	...	...	...
55. Vannan ...	43	78	5	32	63	2	13	27	0.8	6	11	5	10	2	0.3	...	...	...
56. Velama ...	40	70	10	20	36	5	13	25	0.6	34	63	21	...	3	6	...	...	...
57. Velala ...	133	242	25	130	243	18	95	162	2	122	237	106	4	10	19	...	...	...
Musalman--																		
58. Labbai ...	145	300	15	132	278	8	93	211	3	44	92	16	0.6	3	7	...	...	...
59. Mappilla ...	63	117	8	53	108	6	45	87	4	10	19	5	...	3	5	...	...	...
Christian--																		
60. Indian Christian ...	163	219	107	143	204	85	109	162	59	395	547	247	283	441	151	173	272	77

18.A

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

	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
All kinds	39,731	1,799,850	30,635	1,215,725	26,926	850,224	22,028	644,164
Public institutions	35,804	1,688,673	25,344	1,087,562	21,215	731,207	18,839	583,137
Arts colleges	50	7,840	31	3,741	41	3,279	35	3,205
Professional colleges	9	1,784	5	590	6	636	5	518
Secondary schools	585	189,634	446	105,945	732	100,126	815	70,515
Primary schools	34,906	1,494,121	24,686	969,379	20,305	621,627	17,885	505,280
Training schools	160	9,500	88	2,989	74	1,612	70	1,427
Other special schools	94	5,794	93	4,618	57	3,927	29	2,192
Private institutions	3,927	111,177	5,291	128,163	5,711	119,017	3,189	61,027
Advanced	368	11,261	368	10,141	241	5,415	130	4,060
Elementary	2,002	47,716	2,820	60,875	4,460	84,467	2,843	52,109
Teaching the Koran only	842	36,228	984	35,161	1,005	29,073	197	4,464
Other schools not conforming to the departmental standard	715	15,970	1,119	21,986	5	62	19	394

8.—Main results of University examinations.

Examinations.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.	Candi- dates.	Passed.
Matriculation (Entrance)	38	7	822	164	7,798	2,427	8,029	2,381
Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination	(a) 11,429	3,721	7,290	...	...	...	...	...
F.A. or Intermediate	4,878	1,373	1,453	592	1,924	730	2,048	740
Whole examination	3,294	(b) 1,055	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part I only	1,175	131	...	...	...	...	...	...
Part II only	409	184	...	...	...	...	...	...
Degree in Arts—								
H.A. English Language divi- sion	2,532	982	1,523	626	964	488	458	230
Second Language divi- sion	...	...	1,044	881	656	516	...	...
Science division	2,132	934	1,374	810	839	449	540	316
M.A.	89	20	61	27	41	19	13	6
Degree in Teaching—								
L.T.	242	150	116	80	108	70	19	7
Practical	...	...	...	...	147	51	...	...
Degree in Medicine—								
L.M. & S. { Whole exami- { nation	5	2	23	18	2	...	96	17
{ Part I only	26	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Part II only	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
M.B. & C.M. { Whole exami- { nation	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Part I only	27	(c) 22	(d) 28	8	6	...	2	1
{ Part II only	51	14	2	1	...	...	...	...
M.D.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Degree in Law—								
B.L.	429	299	354	81	353	141	137	39
M.L.	45	12	14	1	3	1	2	1
Degree in Civil Engineering—								
B.C.E. or B.E.—								
Civil	24	16	10	5	4	3	11	1
Mechanical	18	13	10	8	5	3	...	...

(a) The Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination was instituted in 1911. Up to 1916, no list of candidates eligible for a University course was issued. A register of marks obtained in the class and in the public examination was given to each candidate and those who were admitted into a college for the University course were registered by the University as matriculates. From the year 1916, a list of candidates eligible for a University course is published annually and the number entered in column 3 for 1921 is based on this list.

(b) In addition to these 222 passed in Part I only, and 638 in Part II only.

(c) In addition, 25 candidates qualified for the L.M. & S. only, 4 in Part I and 21 in Part II.

(d) Of these, 8 candidates qualified for the L.M. & S. only.

9.—Number and circulation of newspapers, etc.

Language.	Year.	Daily.		Tri-weekly or bi-weekly.		Weekly.		Tri-monthly, bi-monthly or fortnightly.		Monthly.		Six to ten times a year.		Quarterly.		At other intervals.	
		Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.	Number.	Circulation.
All languages	1921	16	32,593	11	18,207	113	98,281	38	24,670	243	208,998	1	300	28	23,420	13	4,745
	1911	9	19,849	14	10,225	69	50,463	22	14,869	184	158,492	6	4,200	12	5,850	...	...
	1901	9	12,893	17	7,120	92	46,784	22	8,693	98	67,136	2	1,075	3	900	...	...
English	1921	5	15,300	4	3,850	26	18,375	13	8,025	59	54,883	1	(a) 300	17	15,680	10	(d) 3,545
	1911	7	16,189	5	2,910	17	8,889	4	3,288	36	30,462	2	(b) 1,575	7	3,250	...	...
	1901	5	10,463	7	2,840	20	9,114	1	500	31	24,980	1	(b) 825	3	900	...	...
English, Tamil and Telugu	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
English, Tamil and Malayalam	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
English and Latin	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
English, Latin and Malayalam	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Tamil	1921	...	...	...	...	3	1,355	1	500	...	...	...	...	1	400	2	(e) 100
	1911	...	...	...	...	1	400	2	1,500	2	700	...	...	...	...	...	(f) 1,100
	1901	...	...	...	...	2	2,280	2	900	4	2,050	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Telugu	1921	1	2,500	...	...	7	8,200	1	1,200	3	950	...	...	2	500	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	1	100	...	...	2	550	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Telugu and Tamil	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Malayalam	1921	...	...	3	8,300	20	19,500	1	300	4	2,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	2	3,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	1	1,600	1	1,135	...	...	...	...	1	(e) 300	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Kanarese	1921	1	800	...	...	2	2,550	...	...	4	4,350	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Urdu	1921	...	...	1	757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anglo-Sanskrit	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,028	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	4	9,500	2	4,000	17	13,376	3	2,750	50	63,595	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	1	2,680	2	1,350	15	8,955	4	2,150	37	55,896	...	...	1	800	...	...
Tamil	1921	2	1,400	3	700	28	14,210	5	1,934	16	13,630	...	...	1	200	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamil and Anglo-Tamil	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	550	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamil and Malayalam	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	550	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamil and Sanskrit	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamil and French	1921	...	...	1	500	...	...	1	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	1	1,229	...	...	11	6,775	8	4,845	35	19,722	...	...	3	2,510	...	...
Telugu	1921	...	...	2	1,000	6	4,525	4	3,400	34	25,975	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	1	300	3	1,305	8	3,025	3	980	17	9,545	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1901	...	...	1	1,800	9	6,850	2	1,250	40	32,898	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malayalam	1921	...	...	1	756	12	10,950	3	1,223	32	24,146	3	(b) 2,325	2	2,925	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	6	3,870	4	1,570	18	7,595	1	(b) 250	1	500	...	...
	1901	...	...	...	...	11	18,800	2	2,300	24	14,120	...	...	2	825	...	...
Kanarese	1921	...	...	...	...	5	10,762	...	...	16	8,583	...	...	1	900	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Konkani	1921	...	...	...	...	...	7,300	3	1,919	5	5,368	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	850	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriya	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,470	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriya and English	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	4	3,764	...	...	3	2,050	1	400	10	4,990	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urdu	1921	1	1,000	1	100	7	2,882	2	300	10	5,450	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	1	800	...	...	15	4,930	1	250	6	2,300	...	...	1	400	...	...
Urdu and Anglo-Tamil	1921	...	...	1	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	1	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urdu and Kanarese	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	2	570	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urdu and Marathi	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	1	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French, Italian, Portuguese and German	1921	...	...	...	...	3	1,000	...	...	2	390	...	...	1	800	...	...
	1911	...	...	1	50	3	100	...	...	1	180	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit	1921	...	...	...	...	1	300	1	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	2	300	...	...	3	700	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit and Telugu	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit and Malayalam	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	540	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanskrit and Kanarese	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	890	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latin	1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	900	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Ten times a year.

(b) Once in two months.

(c) Eight times a year.

(d) Made up of 1 once in four months (circulation 600); 2 three times a year (circulation 900); 4 half-yearly (circulation 1,475); 3 yearly (circulation 570).

(e) At irregular intervals.

(f) Made up of 1 three times a year (circulation 350); 1 half-yearly (circulation 750).

10.—Number of books published in each language during the last four decades.

Language.	1911-1920.	1901-1910.	1891-1900.	1881-1890.
Total	34,684	17,412	9,766	9,590
A.—Vernaculars of India.				
(i) Vernaculars of the Presidency	22,139	9,697	5,437	6,449
1. Badaga	1	1	...	2
2. Hindostani	399	223	56	275
3. Kanarese	873	420	337	530
4. Konkani	120	22	6	14
5. Kni (Khond)	2	...	...	...
6. Malayalam	1,278	719	371	790
7. Marathi	14	5	5	5
8. Oriya	298	196	13	6
9. Patnali, Kahatri or Saurashtra	6	9	1	...
10. Savara	3	...	...	...
11. Tamil	11,683	4,820	2,297	3,232
12. Telugu	7,465	3,255	2,347	1,575
13. Toda	1	3	...	...
14. Tulu	16	24	4	15
(ii) Vernaculars foreign to the Presidency	2,400	1,773	1,071	966
15. Gāro	2	...	...	...
16. Gujarati	20	...	...	...
17. Hindi	11	...	...	...
18. Kodagu or Coorgi	1	2	...	2
19. Lushai	10	19	...	...
20. Pali (in English)	1	...	...	...
21. Prakrit	1	...	...	...
22. Sanskrit	2,364	1,752	1,071	964
B.—Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic Countries				
23. Arabic	430	240	13	80
24. Persian	11	14	4	39
C.—European Languages				
25. Dutch	6	10	...	...
26. English	3,569	5,613	3,124	2,026
27. French	32	12	...	1
28. German	1	...	2	...
29. Italian	14	20	...	...
30. Latin	23	8	5	18
31. Portuguese	12	...	...	...
D.—Other Languages				
32. Others	37	25	110	11

CHAPTER IX.—LANGUAGE.

Reference to statistics

On the enumeration schedule a column is provided for the language habitually used by each person. The enumerators were instructed to record in this column the language which each person ordinarily speaks in his house. The instructions were simple and easy to grasp and it is probable that the statistics of language are about the most accurate of any collected at the census. The result is presented in Imperial Table X; and at the end of this chapter are three subsidiary tables of which (1) shows the languages arranged according to the Linguistic Survey and the number of persons speaking each language, (2) gives the distribution by language of 10,000 of the population of each district and natural division, and (3) compares for some of the aboriginal and jungle tribes the strength of the tribe with the number returned as speaking the tribal languages.

Dravidian languages mainly spoken

2. Madras is pre-eminently the Presidency of the Dravidian languages. Of every 1,000 inhabitants of Madras, 924 speak a Dravidian language, 70 speak an Aryan language, 5 a Munda language and 1 an European language. Again of 62,718,961 persons in India who in 1911 spoke Dravidian languages, 42,824,049 or 68 per cent were enumerated in Madras and in the States attached to the Madras Government.

Distribution of population by language

Persons per 1,000 of the population speaking		1921.		1911.	
Tamil ...	...	410	407	...	...
Telugu ...	...	377	377	...	...
Malayalam ...	...	75	74	...	...
Oriyā ...	...	37	38	...	...
Kanarese ...	...	35	37	...	...
Hindōstānī ...	...	23	23	...	...
Total ...	...	957	956	...	...

Persons per 1,000 of the population speaking		1921.		1911.	
Tulu ...	...	13	12	...	...
Khond ...	...	8	9	...	...
Savara ...	...	4	4	...	...
Konkani ...	...	4	4	...	...
Marāthī ...	...	2	2	...	...
Saurashtrī ...	...	1	1	...	...
English ...	...	1	1	...	...
Others ...	...	3	9	...	...
Total ...	...	43	44	...	...

Variation in languages returned

4. Of the smaller languages, Bellara and Koraga which were returned in 1911 do not now appear; both are now treated as dialects of Tulu, following the Linguistic Survey. Similarly of the Indian vernaculars foreign to the Presidency we now miss Chitrālī, Goanese, and Korku; Chitrālī and Korku or Kurukh have not been returned at this census, and Goanese is now included with Kōnkani. Of the vernaculars of non-Indian Asiatic countries we lose Syriac and gain Malay; and among European languages we gain Russian, and lose Flemish, Hungarian, and (despite the presence of the Leinster Regiment) Irish.

5. Subsidiary table 2 shows that there are 9 districts in which 90 per cent of the population speaks one language; and it is remarkable that there is far less mixture of languages in the Telugu districts of the East Coast North division than in any other part of the Presidency except Malabar. There are a considerable number of Telugu-speakers in every Tamil district and even on the West Coast; but the

Distribution of languages by districts

District.	Language.
Vizagapatam...	Telugu.
Gōdāvari ...	"
Kistna ...	"
Guntūr ...	"
Nellore ...	Tamil.
Tanjore ...	"
Tinnevely ...	Malayalam.
Malabar ...	Tamil.
Pudukkottai State ...	"

number of Tamil-speakers in the Telugu districts is insignificant. A few districts are notoriously bi-lingual or multi-lingual and it is interesting to watch in these districts for any tendency of one language to obliterate another. The principal districts to which these remarks apply are Ganjām with a long-standing feud between Telugu and Oriyā, Bellary divided in allegiance between Kanarese and Telugu with a strong element of Hindōstānī, Chittoor on the borderland between Telugu and Tamil, Coimbatore with Telugu and Kanarese competing with Tamil, the Nilgiris where practically all the main languages meet and where the tribal dialects of Badaga and Kurumba claim a wide acceptance, and South Kanara where Kanarese—the official language of the district—is spoken by only 18 per cent of the population, both Tulu and Malayalam being spoken by larger numbers. Above all there is of course the Agency—a linguistic "No man's land"—where Munda, Dravidian and Aryan languages meet, and where primitive tribal tongues are found side by side with the more cultured languages of the country.

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

	1921.	1911.
Oriyā ...	5,076	5,124
Telugu ...	4,548	4,487
Savara ...	232	234
Khond ...	105	107
Other languages ...	39	48

The figures for Ganjām compare as shown in the margin. There are 48 fewer people in 10,000 speaking Oriyā, and 61 more who speak Telugu. The tendency of Telugu to replace Oriyā was remarked in 1911.

In Bellary we find rather more variation; but it must be remembered that the population of Bellary has received a very great shock during the decade and that variations in its composition are only to be expected. Telugu-speakers have decreased by 157 in 10,000, the increase being shared between Kanarese, Hindōstānī and Marāthī. There are also 39 fewer Lambādī-speakers in 10,000 of the population than in 1911.

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

	1921.	1911.
Kanarese ...	5,598	5,513
Telugu ...	3,151	3,308
Hindōstānī ...	904	820
Marāthī ...	143	119
Lambādī ...	71	110
Tamil ...	68	71
Other languages ...	66	69

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

	1921.	1911.
Telugu ...	7,224	7,186
Tamil ...	2,132	2,166
Hindōstānī ...	455	423
Kanarese ...	110	187
Marāthī ...	81	33
Other languages ...	43	56

Chittoor displays very little change in the decade; the proportion of Telugu and Hindōstānī speakers is a little higher now, while Tamil, Kanarese and Marāthī have lost a little ground.

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

	1921.	1911.
Tamil ...	6,426	6,439
Telugu ...	2,227	2,202
Kanarese ...	1,180	1,218
Hindōstānī ...	113	100
Other languages ...	54	41

In Coimbatore again the proportion remains much as it was in 1911, a very slight gain in Telugu and Hindōstānī, being balanced by a slight decline in Tamil and Kanarese.

Nilgiris

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak		Number per 10,000 of the population who speak.			
	1921.	1911.		1921.	1911.
Badaga ...	3,138	3,261	Hindustani ...	311	823
Tamil ...	3,085	3,085	Kurumba ...	233	246
Kanarese ...	1,168	1,098	Irula ...	92	196
Malayālam ...	917	709	Kōta ...	94	107
English ...	391	385	Tōda ...	52	61
Telugu ...	355	381	Marāthi ...	72	84
			Other languages.	94	61

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

South Kanara

	1921.	1911.
Tulu	4,312	4,281
Malayālam	2,088	1,983
Kanarese	1,778	1,871
Kōnkaci	1,407	1,367
Marāthi	298	308
Hindustāni	139	154
Other languages	28	41

In the Nilgiris there has been more change; all tribal languages show a decline, and there is a corresponding increase in the proportion of persons who speak Kanarese and Malayalam—the increase in the last being particularly marked.

In South Kanara, Kanarese has lost ground to Tulu, Kōnkanī and Malayalam.

Agency

The figures for the Agency show

Number per 10,000 of the population who speak

					1921.	1911.
Oriyā	...	...	...	...	4,026	3,842
Khond	...	...	...	...	2,094	2,133
Telugu	...	...	...	...	1,987	2,164
Savara	...	...	...	...	827	771
Porojā	...	...	...	...	848	378
Kōyā	...	...	...	...	298	306
Gadabā	...	...	...	...	181	169
Konda	...	...	...	...	102	95
Gōndī	...	...	...	...	73	58
Others	...	...	...	...	116	99

Gadabā, Kōyā and Porojā, there is an increase in the proportion of those who speak Savara, Konda and Gōndī.

6. The terms Porojā and Gadabā no more represent a language than they represent a race; just as there are several tribes grouped under the comprehensive term Porojā or Gadabā, so each of these tribes—amongst other characteristics which distinguish it from its neighbours—has a language of its own. An attempt to get enumerators to distinguish between the various tribes and languages was only partially successful, as is shown by the figures in the margin which show the languages actually returned with the number of persons speaking each.

Without an intimate knowledge of these shy people and their languages it is presumptuous to dogmatize. The following conclusions, however, reached from information kindly supplied by Messrs. C. A. Henderson, I.C.S.,

A. C. Duff, I.C.S., and others who have made a study of the question, may serve as a starting point for the scholar who is to investigate the primitive languages of the Agency. The Bodo Gadabā or Gutob and Parenga Gadabā languages are Munda; Olaru Gadabā is Dravidian; and each language is unintelligible to persons of another tribe. And of the Porojā tongues Bonda Porojā is against each language do not of course represent the full strength of the tribe or simply as Gadabā or Porojā should be distributed among the several tribes and languages; and a considerable number of persons whose tribe is returned either as Gadabā or Porojā have returned their language as Oriyā, Telugu or Khond.

7. Subsidiary table 3 shows that in the Presidency as a whole the tribal languages are not holding their own; they are spoken only by 792,321 persons as compared with 1,410,483 persons in 1911 and it is only in the case of Konda Doras and Tōdas that a larger proportion of the tribe than in 1911 are now

Tribal languages losing ground

returned as speaking the tribal language. We have just seen that in the Agency there has been an increase in the number of persons who speak Savara; but from subsidiary table 3 we learn that if the whole Savara tribe is taken into consideration the number per mille who speak Savara has fallen from 891 to 793. In the case of Khonds and Tōdas the language is spoken by more persons than are shown against the tribal strength; in the case of Tōdas this is due to the fact that some Tōdas have become Christians and so are shown as Indian Christians, though they continue to speak their own language; and similarly in the case of Khonds there are several tribes of which some members have been returned as speaking Khond, e.g., Jātāpu, Gond, etc. The figures in column 3 of subsidiary table 3 are taken from Imperial Table X and represent the total number of persons returned as speaking the particular language. But in Part I of Imperial Table XIII are shown the exact number of persons in each caste or tribe who have been returned as speaking a particular language. Thus in Table XIII we find that of 329,569 Khonds only 307,670 speak Khond; of the 341,726 persons who are recorded in Table X as speakers of Khond, we see from Table XIII that nearly 20,000 are Jātāpus, a few are Gonds, while the rest are small bodies of various tribes—so scanty in numbers that they find no mention in Table XIII. Similarly we find that of 65,466 Konda Doras only 11,768 speak Konda; the other 14,000 Konda-speakers being mostly Khonds and Jātāpus. Subsidiary table 3 is kept in its present form in order to present a true comparison with the figures of previous censuses when castes were not tabulated by language; but a truer view of the proportion of the members of a tribe who speak the tribal language is to be obtained from Table XIII.

8. A record has for the first time been made at this census of the languages returned by the Muhammadans of the Presidency. The figures in the margin give the results. The Malayalam-speakers are of course almost all Māpillas of Malabar and South Kanara districts. Hindostānī is returned by Musalmans of every district in the Presidency; but it is in most common use in the Deccan districts, Guntūr, Kistna, Nellore and North Arcot. Tamil is of

Languages returned by Musalmans

Number of Muhammadans who speak			Percentage of population in column 2 who speak	
	Actual.	Per 1,000		
Malayalam ...	1,108,865	367		
Hindustani ...	959,870	335		
Tamil ...	598,845	209		
Telugu ...	189,052	59		
Kanarese ...	11,461	4		
Hindi ...	3,835	1		
Mahl ...	3,148	1		
Kōnkanī ...	2,928	1		
Marāthi ...	2,025	1		
Other languages	5,256	2		

course spoken in all districts south and west of Madras, and Telugu to the north; but there are a considerable number of Telugu-speaking Musalmans returned in the districts of South Arcot and Trichinopoly. Hindi has been returned all over the Presidency, Kanarese is spoken almost entirely in Bellary, Mahl is the language of the Maldive Islands which are attached to the Ceylon Government and of Minicoy which is treated as one of the Laccadive group attached to the Malabar district, Kōnkanī is peculiar to South Kanara, and Marāthi to Bellary and South Kanara.

9. An examination of the languages returned by certain Musalman tribes in certain districts of the Presidency gives the following results:—

Tribe.	Population dealt with.	Percentage of population in column 2 who speak					
		Malayalam.	Hindustani.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Kanarese.	Kōnkanī.
Total ...	2,452,144	44.8	28.7	17.4	8.6	0.4	0.1
Māpilla ...	1,092,975	99.5	0.4	0.1	...	...	...
Sheik ...	798,998	...	65.6	17.1	16.4	0.7	0.3
Lebbai ...	283,695	3.5	8.1	91.0	2.1	0.8	0.3
Salyad ...	134,829	0.7	59.2	21.1	18.5	0.2	...
Pathan ...	71,316	1.2	84.7	2.2	11.6	0.8	...
Dodūkula ...	70,381	...	39.5	0.2	57.0	3.3	...

Māppillas speak practically no language except Malayālam, and over 90 per cent of the Labbais speak Tamil. More than half the Pathāns, Sheiks and Saiyads return Hindōstānī as their language, and a majority of the Dūdēkulas speak Telugu. A considerable proportion of the Sheiks and Saiyads speak Tamil and Telugu, while those Pathāns who do not speak Hindōstānī as a rule return Telugu. A few Dūdēkulas in Bellary district speak Kanarese; but elsewhere neither Kanarese nor Kōnkanī is returned by any appreciable number of any tribe.

1.—Distribution of total population by language according to Linguistic Survey.

(Languages spoken by less than 500 persons have been omitted.)

Family, sub-family branch and sub-branch.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Total number of speakers (000s omitted).			Number per 10,000 of population of province in 1921.	Where chiefly spoken (district or natural division).
				1921.	1911.	1901.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.—LANGUAGES OF INDIA.								
AUSTRO FAMILY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
AUSTRO-ASIATIC SUB-FAMILY.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
MUNDA BRANCH	...	...	Total ...	200	209	193	47	Agency and Ganjām.
		Savara ...	...	167	166	157	39	
		Gadaba ...	...	33	43	36	8	Agency and Vizagapatam.
		Total ...	...	39,529	38,591	35,282	9,236	
				(a)	(b)			
DRAVIDIAN FAMILY.	Dravida group.	Tamil ...	...	17,557	17,038	15,544	4,103	East Coast Central and South divisions.
		Korava or Yerukala.	...	35	43	41	8	Deccan, East Coast North and Central divisions.
		Irnula ...	...	1	2	1	...	Nilgiris.
		Malayālam ...	...	3,226	3,099	2,861	754	West Coast.
		Kanarese ...	...	1,504	1,562	1,581	351	Deccan, West Coast, East Coast Central and South divisions.
		Badagā ...	...	40	39	34	9	Nilgiris.
		Kurumba ...	...	3	3	5	1	Nilgiris.
		Tulu ...	...	541	513	496	126	South Kanara.
		Toda ...	...	1	1	1	...	Nilgiris.
		Kota ...	...	1	1	1	...	Nilgiris.
	Inter-mediate Group.	Kui, Kandhi, or Khond.	...	342	371	357	80	Agency, Ganjām and Vizagapatam.
		Gōndi ...	...	11	8	4	3	
		Koi or Kōyā	...	46	49	47	11	
		Kōnda ...	...	25	19	15	6	Agency.
		Parji or Porojā.	...	52	59	26	12	
		Andhra Language—Telugu ...	...	16,114	15,782	14,815	3,772	East Coast North and all over the Presidency.
		Total ...	...	3,025	3,027	3,116	708	
				(c)				
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY.	...	...	Total ...	125	127	121	29	All over the Presidency.
ARYAN SUB-FAMILY.	Southern Group.	Marāthi ...	...	179	170	157	42	South Kanara and Malabar.
		Kōnkanī ...	...	3	4	3	1	Minicoy.
INDO-ARYAN BRANCH, OUTER SUB-BRANCH.	Eastern Group.	Singhales ...	Mahl	1,574	1,604	1,809	368	Ganjām and Vizagapatam.
		Oriyā ...	...	1	1	1	...	
MEDIATE SUB-BRANCH.	Mediate Group.	Bengali ...	...	3	3	2	1	Agency.
		Eastern Hindi.	Chhattisgarhi or Lariā.	8	1	3	2	
INNER SUB-BRANCH.	Central Group.	Western Hindi.	Hindi	1,000	975	889	234	Whole province.
		Gujarātī ...	Hindostānī	7	7	7	3	Madras and Malabar.
		Patnālī, Khatri or Saurāshtrī.	...	95	93	89	20	East Coast South and Central divisions.
		Rājasthānī ...	Mārwarī	4	2	1	1	
		Labbādī or Labbhānī.	...	36	40	34	8	
II.—LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA.								
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY.	...	...	Total ...	38	41	40	9	
	Romance.	Portuguese ...	...	1	2	2	...	Malabar.
	Teutonic.	English ...	...	37	39	38	9	Madras, Nilgiris, Malabar and Chingleput.
				(a)	(c) Includes Sanskrit (1), Parai (1).			

(a) Includes Koraga (2).

(b) Includes Koraga (3).

(c) Includes Sanskrit (1), Parai (1).

2.—Distribution by languages of 10,000 of the population of each district.

District and natural division.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Oriya.	Kanarese.	Hindustani.	Marathi.	Patani, Khatri or Saurashtra.	English.	Other languages.	Remarks. (Chief languages included in column 11.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MADRAS ...	4,103	3,772	754	362	351	234	29	20	9	366	
Agency ...	2	1,987	...	4,026	...	25	54	...	...	3,906	Gadabā (131), Gōndi (73), Khond (2,094), Konda (102), Kōyā (298), Porojā (346), Savara (327).
East Coast North ...	33	8,695	...	892	2	251	3	...	3	121	
Ganjām ...	2	4,548	1	5,076	1	26	1	...	1	344	Khond (105), Savara (232).
Vizagapatam ...	8	9,634	...	147	1	43	2	...	6	159	Gadabā (60), Konda (48), Khond (41), Korava (7).
Gōdāvari ...	10	9,846	...	16	2	111	5	...	5	5	
Kistna ...	14	9,644	...	10	1	281	4	...	1	45	
Guntūr ...	17	9,263	...	2	3	608	4	...	1	102	
Nellore ...	189	9,250	1	...	4	523	6	...	5	22	
Deccan ...	38	7,255	2	3	1,609	916	72	...	3	102	
Cuddapah ...	23	8,940	...	2	20	938	28	...	1	50	
Kurnool ...	20	8,668	...	3	78	1,086	60	...	1	84	
Banganapalle ...	9	7,922	...	...	10	1,821	81	...	...	157	
Bellary ...	68	3,151	7	5	5,598	904	142	...	5	120	Lambādi (64), Korava (80).
Sandūr ...	19	1,236	8	...	8,368	1,618	490	...	5	263	Lambādi (71), Korava (28).
Anantapur ...	45	8,086	1	4	955	700	58	...	5	146	Lambādi (147), Lambādi (114), Korava (26).
East Coast Central ...	7,027	2,259	11	...	382	251	25	13	18	14	
Madras ...	6,387	1,976	78	7	62	888	127	62	270	148	
Chingleput ...	7,585	2,168	3	...	34	152	15	17	22	4	
Chittoor ...	2,132	7,224	1	2	110	455	31	8	2	35	
North Arcot ...	7,955	1,520	2	...	118	340	40	12	4	9	
Salem ...	7,348	1,727	2	...	674	191	22	31	1	4	
Coimbatore ...	6,426	2,227	31	...	1,180	113	10	...	7	6	
South Arcot ...	8,951	884	2	...	166	82	8	2	3	2	
East Coast South ...	8,677	975	6	...	198	58	15	66	3	2	
Tanjore ...	9,519	279	7	...	23	48	44	73	4	3	
Trichinopoly ...	8,460	1,147	7	...	281	109	18	26	4	8	
Pudukkōttai ...	9,493	271	4	...	145	45	16	24	1	1	
Madura ...	7,409	1,753	7	...	578	72	5	175	5	1	
Rāmnād ...	8,644	1,128	5	...	145	27	3	47	...	1	
Tinnevely ...	9,046	853	5	...	43	38	2	11	1	1	
West Coast ...	337	52	7,159	1	558	58	94	...	19	1,722	
Nilgiri ...	3,086	355	917	21	1,166	311	72	1	391	3,681	Badagā (3,138), Kurumba (238).
Malabar ...	858	58	9,472	...	44	15	12	...	8	33	
Anjengo ...	197	5	8,890	...	...	...	...	...	911	3	
South Kanara ...	9	6	2,038	...	1,778	139	298	...	3	5,729	Tulu (4,813), Konkani (1,407).

3.—Comparison of caste and language tables.

Tribe.	Strength of tribe (Table XIII).	Number speaking tribal language (Table X).	Number per 1,000 of the tribe speaking the tribal language.		
			1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Badaga ...	40,329	39,751	986	1,013	1,001
Bellara ...	29	...	...	984	328
Gadabā ...	53,770	33,008	614	953	901
Gōnd ...	40,823	10,886	266	316	205
Irula ...	99,874	1,284	13	23	14 includes Kasuva or Kasuba
Khond ...	329,569	341,726	1,037	1,044	1,128
Konda Dora ...	65,466	25,505	390	213	173
Koraga ...	5,287	...	...	372	615
Kuravan ...	132,365	34,598	157	217	245
Yerukala ...	88,631	...	...	...	...
Kōta ...	1,204	1,192	990	1,093	1,026
Kōyi ...	74,084	45,942	620	621	742
Kurumban ...	150,827	2,946	20	21	14
Lambādi ...	53,980	36,236	671	818	775
Porojā ...	87,019	51,727	594	636	284
Savara ...	210,511	166,882	793	891	858
Toda ...	640	663	1,036	976	998

CHAPTER X.—INFIRMITIES.

THE instructions given to enumerators were to record in the last column of the schedule whether any person were either insane, blind, deaf and dumb, or a leper. In one respect the instructions varied from those of 1911. In 1911 only those who were deaf and dumb from birth were brought on to the census record. On this occasion enumerators were required to make the record for all sufferers from deaf-mutism whether congenital or acquired. The statistics are tabulated in Imperial Tables XII, Parts I and II, and XII-A, and in three subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter; and at the beginning of the report are four maps illustrating the distribution of the infirm by districts.

Value of the results

2. At the outset it must be admitted that the unskilled inquiries made by census officers in order to ascertain the number of people afflicted with certain infirmities can only give unsatisfactory results. It is difficult, if not impossible, so to frame the instructions as to define the degree of infirmity which it is intended to include in the tabulation; and the enumerators, for whose guidance the instructions are drawn up, are for the most part entirely devoid of any technical knowledge; in all probability they fail to understand the instructions properly, and interpret them in a variety of different ways. Apart altogether from intentional errors of commission or omission, the very nature of the questions and of the agency employed to make the inquiries precludes any hope of complete or reliable statistics. It has long been recognized in European countries that "the census is not an agency suitable for the ascertainment and classification of facts, the accuracy of which in very many instances can only be learnt by the personal observation of men and women whose judgment has been trained and well practised in a special branch of medical work." To a man who has not been through any special course of training it is impossible to define the stage at which the feeble minded come into the category of the insane, or to distinguish leprosy from the diseases which have a superficial resemblance to it.

3. Then there is the possibility of intentional mistakes. It has been suggested that an enumerator sometimes uses this column of the schedule as a lever to work upon the fears of the unsophisticated inhabitants of the more remote villages, threatening to enter one or more of the infirmities against persons who for any reason may have incurred his displeasure. And it is always possible that the enumerators will be intentionally misled; a man is naturally unwilling to admit that he has a child who is deaf and dumb until all hopes of cure are finally abandoned. Similarly it is only natural for a man to hesitate before admitting to the presence in his house of a leper or a lunatic. In spite of all this, it is claimed that there is no reason to suspect the figures now compiled of greater inaccuracy than those of previous censuses and that some useful results may accrue from a comparison.

Comparison with previous censuses

Infirmity.	Number of afflicted in			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
Insane ...	8,689	8,407	7,276	7,757
Deaf-mutes ...	21,687	32,490	24,881	27,398
Blind ...	37,162	33,982	34,409	36,753
Lepers ...	15,753	16,858	13,563	12,738

there is a very large decrease is difficult of explanation. From subsidiary table 1 it is clear that the decrease pervades the whole Presidency, though it is most marked in the Agency division, the Deccan and the East Coast North. In the

twelve districts noted in the margin the decrease exceeds 50 per cent. Of these districts we have seen in Chapter I that all except Godāvari, Chittoor and Ganjām were amongst those where the influenza epidemic was most severely felt. In other districts, however, where influenza took a very heavy toll of the population, e.g., North Arcot, Madras, Chingleput, and the Nilgiris, there has been no marked fall in the number of deaf-mutes. indeed in North Arcot

District.	Percentage decrease.	District.	Percentage decrease.
Cuddapah ...	81	Agency ...	72
Kurnool ...	79	South Kanara ...	72
Anantapur ...	77	Ganjām ...	69
Vizagapatam ...	73	Bellary ...	67
Godāvari ...	73	Tanjore ...	55
Chittoor ...	73	North Arcot ...	54

they have actually increased in numbers. The Director of Public Health and his District officers have not been able to suggest any explanation for the large fall. It may, however, be worth mention that the figures of 1911 show an abnormal increase over those of 1901, and that between the 1901 and 1921 figures there is a difference of only 3,194 which may be attributed to the havoc which the fatal epidemic of 1918 would naturally play among deaf-mutes, who have less power of resistance than persons in normal health.

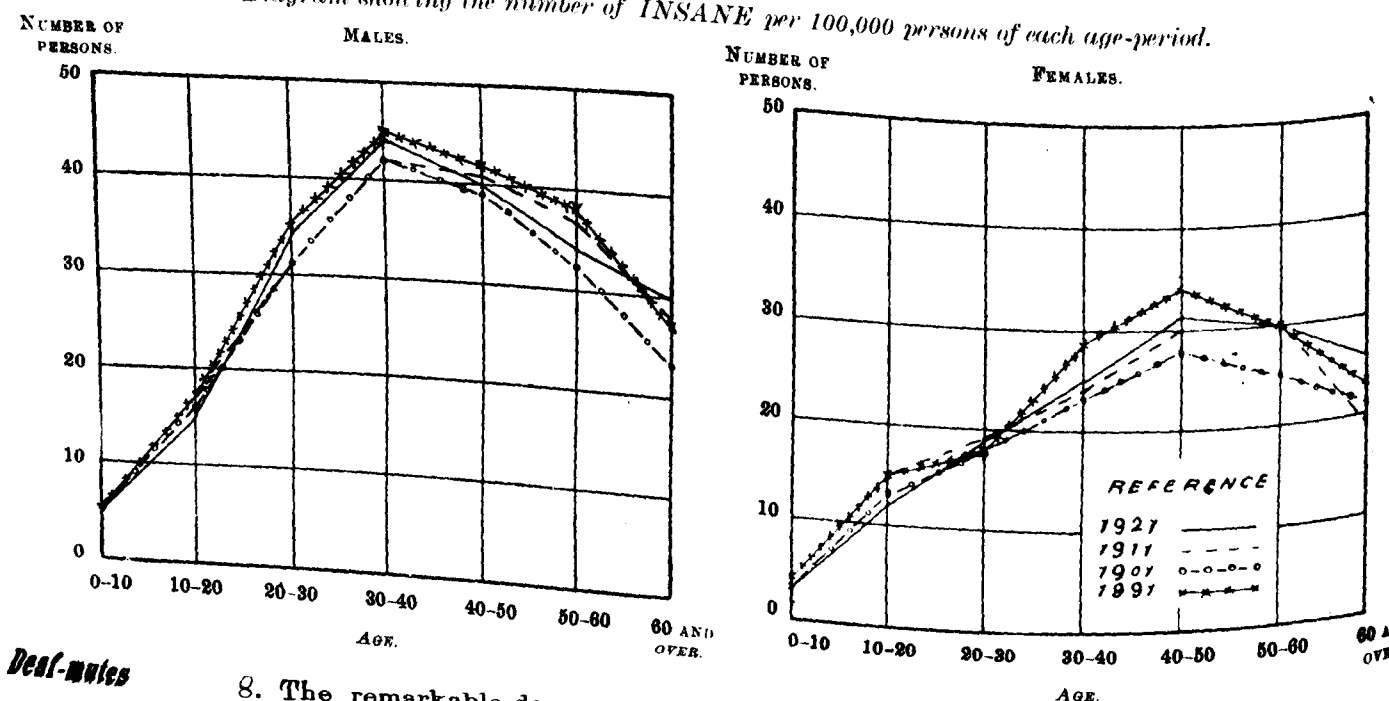
5. The prevalence of blindness, deaf-mutism, and insanity in England at the census of 1911 compares as shown in the margin with the returns for Madras in 1921. The enormous preponderance of insanity in England is no doubt in part due to more careful diagnosis, but it must also to some extent represent the greater stress of life in the countries of the West.

6. The map shows the proportion of the insane enumerated in each district and State. It will be seen that the proportion is greatest in the City of Madras; owing of course to the existence in Madras of a Lunatic Asylum. After Madras come Malabar and Anjengo. In Malabar also there is an asylum and the comparatively high proportion of the insane in that district is probably due to this cause. Next comes the district of Godāvari which contains a slightly larger proportion of insane persons than the neighbouring district of Vizagapatam. The number of insane persons in Ganjām has increased by over 50 per cent during the decade. Other districts in which there has been a large increase are Chingleput (30 per cent), Vizagapatam (26 per cent) and Malabar (22 per cent). On the other hand there has been a fall in Tinnevely (26 per cent), Kistna (24 per cent) and the Nilgiris (20 per cent). The increase in Vizagapatam and Malabar may be due to a greater number of admissions to the asylums in those districts. The Public Health Department suggest that the increase in Ganjām is due to increased consumption of drugs such as opium and *cannabis indica*. No particular reason suggests itself for the increase or decrease in other districts.

7. The following diagram shows the distribution at this census and at previous censuses of the insane by age-periods. It is difficult to feel much confidence in deductions drawn from these diagrams and from subsidiary table 2 which gives the distribution of the insane by age-periods considering how very uncertain are the statistics both of infirmity and of age. Still it may be useful just to call attention to the principal features of the statistics for what they are worth. We find that the slight increase in the number of the insane noted at this census occurs mainly at age-periods 25-30 in the case of males and 30-35 in the case of females. There is also a marked increase amongst the extremely old of both sexes. It is suggested that this is due to the fact that

latent (inherited) insanity tends to manifest itself at the critical periods of life, e.g., puberty and old age in the case of males, and at child-birth and the climacteric in the case of females.

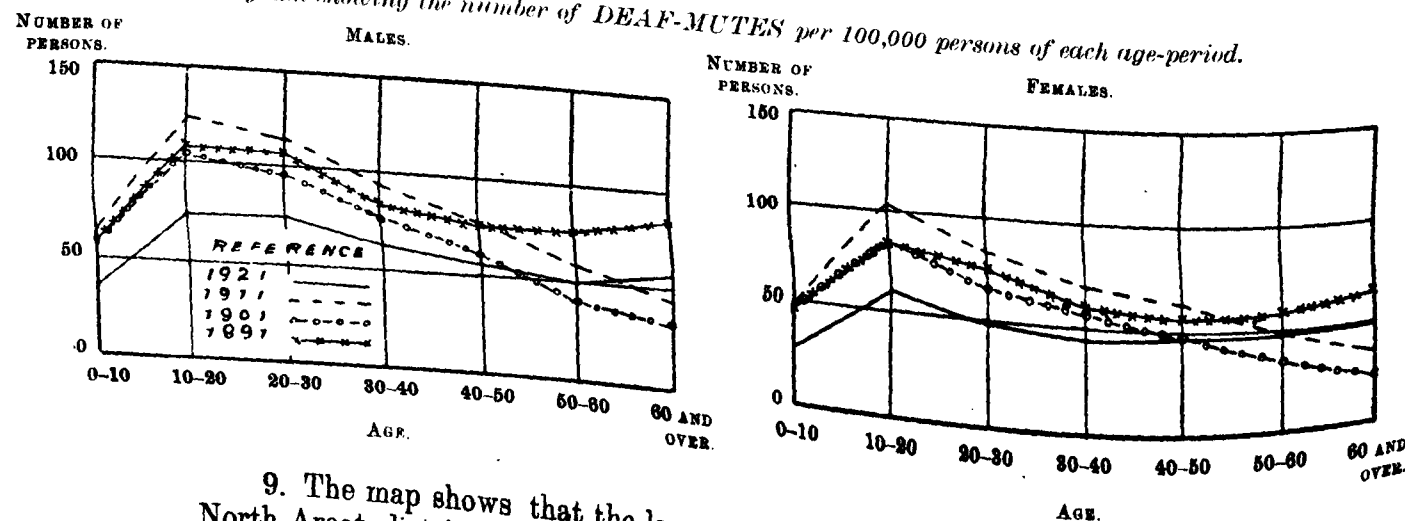
Diagram showing the number of INSANE per 100,000 persons of each age-period.



Deaf-mutes

8. The remarkable decrease in the number of deaf-mutes has been discussed at the beginning of this chapter. The diagram below gives the distribution by age-periods of the deaf-mutes enumerated at this and at the four previous censuses. It shows that both for males and females the number at all age-periods except those over 40 is much smaller now than at previous censuses.

Diagram showing the number of DEAF-MUTES per 100,000 persons of each age-period.



9. The map shows that the largest number of deaf-mutes are returned from North Arcot district, where 4,060 persons or 112 in every 100,000 of the population are shown as suffering from this affliction. The neighbouring districts of Salem, Coimbatore, Madras, Trichinopoly and Chingleput with Pudukkottai are next most seriously affected. The number is fewest in the Agency, and the Ceded districts with the one exception of Bellary.

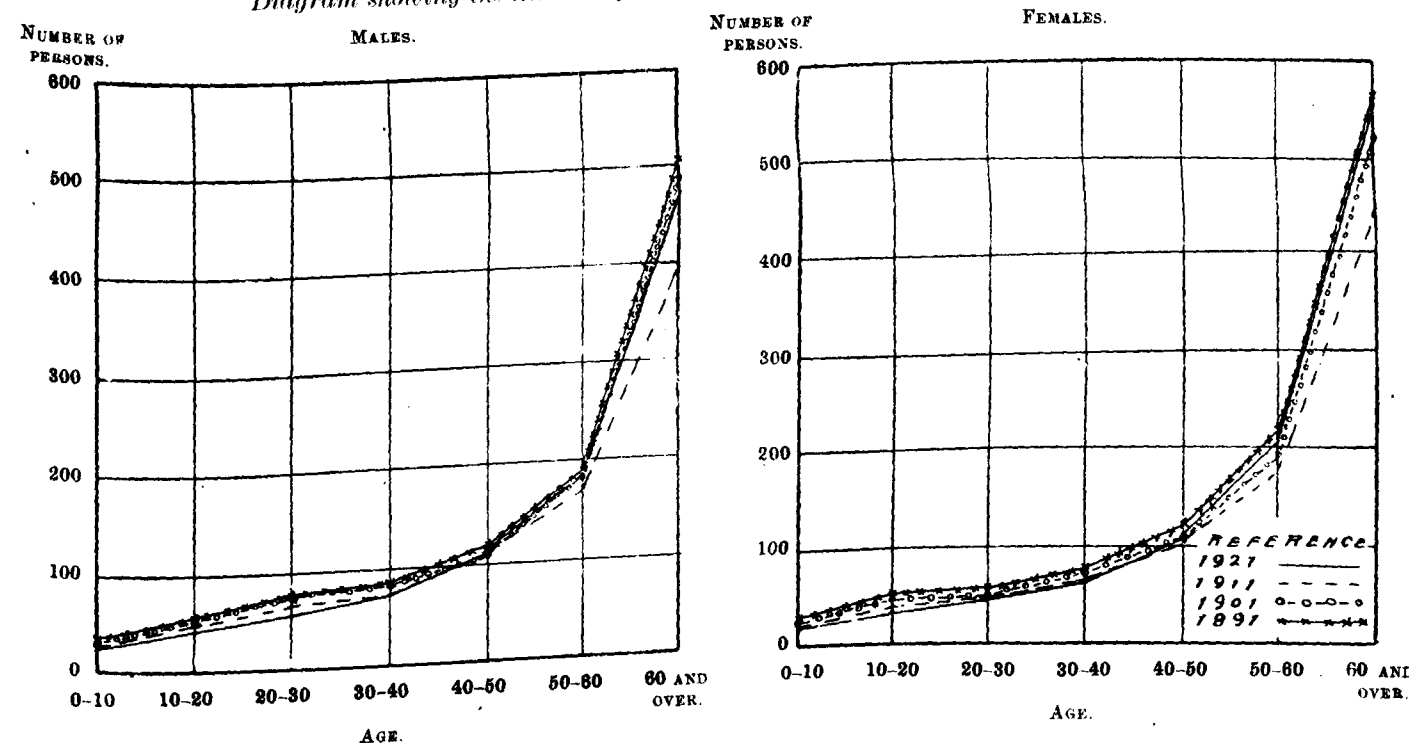
Blindness

10. The next map shows the distribution of the blind. It will be seen that there are seven districts and one State in which more than one per mille of the population is blind. Blindness appears to be most prevalent in Ganjam and next come North Arcot, Malabar and Tinnevely, where it is probable that the numbers are unduly swollen by the inmates of the Blind School at Palamcottah.

Of these districts, however, it is only in North Arcot that there has been any considerable increase in the number of blind in the last decade. The biggest increase has been in Madras (39 per cent); next come Chingleput and the Nilgiris with 35 per cent each; and then North Arcot and Salem with 33 per cent each; Kurnool has an increase of 31 per cent. The only district which shows any considerable loss is Bellary where there has been a fall of 15 per cent.

11. The following diagram shows the distribution of the blind by age and compares it with the returns of former censuses. The chief feature of this diagram is the gratifying decrease in the number of blind children. In fact it is only among males over 55 years of age and among females over 45 that there has been any increase in blindness. The Superintendent of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital in Madras says that the decrease in the number of children is not borne out by his experience at the hospital. It may be, however, that, while the actual number of blind children has decreased, a larger proportion of them and even greater actual numbers may be brought to the hospital. The statistics may not be accurate, but they are not necessarily inconsistent with Major Wright's experience.

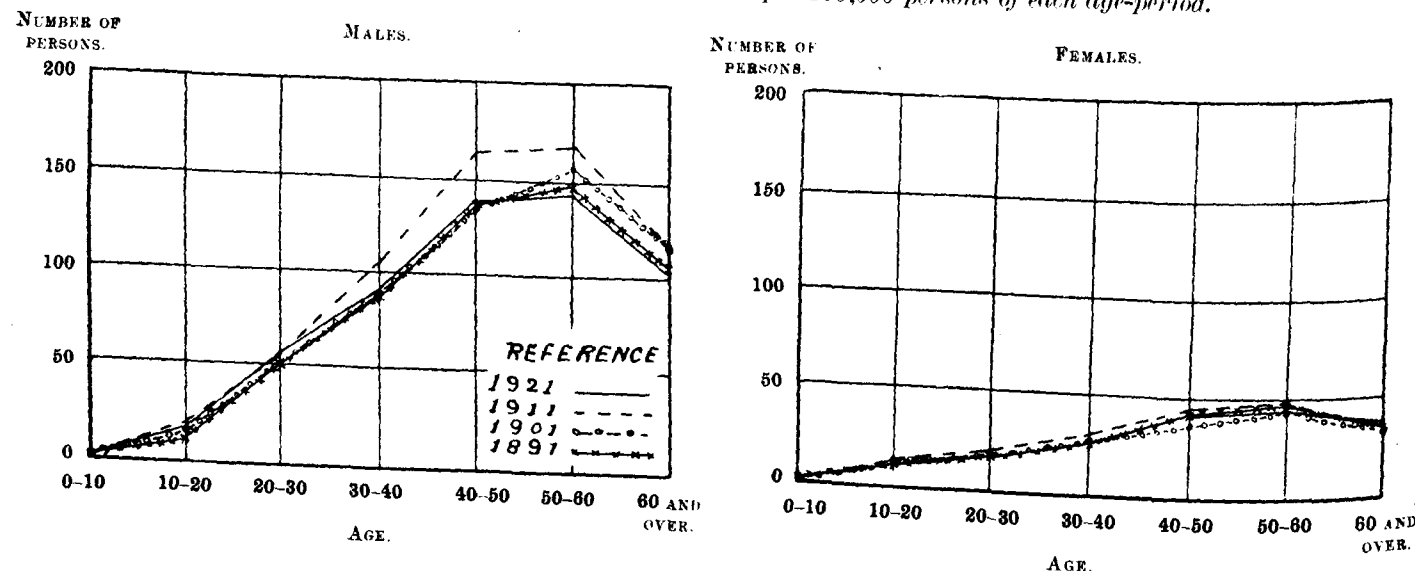
Diagram showing the number of BLIND per 100,000 persons of each age-period.



12. The distribution of the lepers is shown on the map which indicates Leprosy that Ganjam, North Arcot and South Arcot are the places where leprosy is most prevalent. There are two groups of districts which supply the majority of the lepers returned; the first group consists of the Agency division and the lepers returned; the first group consists of the Agency division and the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari; and the second consists of Madras and Chingleput with North and South Arcot. In all these districts the number of lepers exceeds 40 per 100,000—a proportion which is not reached in any other district in the Presidency. The Deccan division has fewer lepers than any other part of the Presidency. There are only three districts in which the number of lepers returned at this census is considerably in excess of those returned in 1911—these are Vizagapatam, Salem and Madras. On the other hand there is a considerable decrease in the number returned from Nellore, Bellary, Tanjore, Tinnevely and South Kanara. But it is generally accepted that the returns of leprosy are less accurate even than those of the other infirmities; so detailed

comment on these statistics is not likely to lead to any useful result. The accompanying diagram, which gives the distribution of lepers by age-periods, illustrates first the very marked disproportion of the sexes. The obvious conclusion is that a very large number of female lepers escape the census returns. In the case of females the age distribution hardly varies from one census to another; but in the case of males there was a marked increase in 1911 at ages 30 and upwards; at this census at ages 30 to 50 there is still a slight increase over the returns of 1891 and 1901, but a considerable decrease as compared with 1911; while at ages 50 and over the returns of 1921 are lower than at any previous census.

Diagram showing the number of LEPERS per 100,000 persons of each age-period.



Literacy
of the
infirm

13. The proportion per mille of the infirm of each sex returned as literate or literate in English is given in the margin. In each infirmity the proportion of literate males is below the proportion in the population as a whole; but there is a great difference in this respect between the insane and lepers on the one hand, and the deaf-mute and the blind on the other; while the insane and lepers contain nearly as large a proportion of literates as does the population (and the proportion of literate women who are insane actually exceeds by 66 per cent the proportion in the total population), deaf-mutes and the blind contain only about one-fifth the number. The probable reason is that the returns of insanity and leprosy are more complete among the educated classes than among those who in English, both male and female, among the insane suggests either that the return of insanity by the illiterate is incomplete or that the strain and stress of modern life among those who have acquired literacy in English leads to a greater frequency of insanity. The second alternative is to some degree supported by the contrast in the prevalence of insanity between England, where 4,491 persons in every million are insane, and India where the proportion is only 203 in every million. The only other point worth notice in these figures is that among deaf-mutes the proportion of females literate in English exceeds that of males. Most of the literates are in the Tinnevely district where there is a famous Deaf and

	Number per mille who are			
	Males.		Females.	
	Literate.	Literate in English.	Literate.	Literate in English.
Population ...	152	17	21	2
Insane ...	140	40	35	19
Deaf-mute ...	32	2	11	4
Blind ...	35	2	6	1
Lepers ...	128	7	5	2

Dumb School—whose students in all probability swell the number of female literates.

14. The number of the infirm who returned themselves as born outside the district in which they were enumerated or an adjoining district is very small. The number is greatest in the case of the insane; but as many as 68 per cent of them are in Madras mostly, no doubt, attracted by the hope of treatment in the Asylum. In the case of deaf-mutes again more than one-third of the immigrants are found in Madras or Tinnevely in both which places there are institutions for the care and treatment of the deaf and dumb.

Number of infirm who were returned as born outside the district in which enumerated or an adjoining district.

	Actual number.	Number per mille.
Insane ...	564	65
Deaf-mute ...	280	13
Blind ...	393	11
Lepers ...	293	19

tions for the care and treatment of the deaf and dumb.

15. Of those who are returned as workers the great majority in every case return an agricultural occupation; the next most popular occupation among all classes of the infirm, except the blind, is begging. Among the insane there are nearly 50 tailors, washermen and barbers; 21 live by preparing food-stuffs; 25 are in domestic service; and 25 follow a priestly or religious calling. There is only one insane lawyer; but 9 doctors, 17 schoolmasters, 13 policemen, and 7 Post office employees admit insanity. The deaf and dumb find employment in all sorts of industrial and commercial careers and so do the blind. No less than 245 lepers are returned as living by trade in foodstuffs; and another 179 are sundry shopkeepers who must handle a quantity of grain and other articles used for food; 223 are tailors, washermen and barbers; while there are 44 priests and temple servants, 29 domestic servants, 16 medical men, and 11 policemen—all returned as lepers.

16. The marginal figures distribute 1,000 persons of each sex afflicted with each of the above four infirmities according to their civil condition and compares this distribution with that of the population as a whole. In the case of all infirmities we find that the proportion of widowed greatly exceeds the proportion of widowed in the general population. In the case of the insane the proportion of the unmarried is almost the same as in the total population; and the excess of widowed is almost entirely made up of a deficiency of married. In the case of deaf-mutes the proportion of unmarried is abnormally large, probably due to the fact that deaf-mutism is in the main a congenital disease, and that parents will naturally hesitate to marry a son or a daughter to a deaf-mute. The number of widowed deaf-mutes is also large, and consequently the proportion of married is far below the proportion in the community as a whole. Blindness is an affliction which is apt to manifest itself in old age. It is not therefore surprising to find such a large proportion of the blind, both male and female, returned as widowed, and a corresponding reduction in the proportion of those who are unmarried and widowed. Among lepers the proportion returned as unmarried is considerably below the proportion of unmarried in the total population; this indicates that leprosy is a disease which does not manifest itself or which is not contracted in childhood. The proportion of the married males being considerably greater, while the sexes, the proportion of married females is considerably less than the proportion in the total population; this lends further strength to the opinion that there is a considerable concealment of leprosy among women, and indicates that it is married women especially who tend to conceal the disease.

Civil condition.		Number per mille of each sex of the				
		Population.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Lepers.
Unmarried...	Males	531	520	604	431	322
	Females	373	366	473	299	261
Married ...	Males	425	350	296	405	682
	Females	438	368	300	265	378
Widowed ...	Males	44	130	100	184	146
	Females	189	266	227	436	361

Infirmities
by caste

17. In table XII-A which gives particulars of the infirm by caste, the first noticeable feature is the great increase in the infirm (except deaf-mutes) among Oriyā Brāhmans. A comparison of the figures of the last three censuses suggests that there must have been something radically wrong with the returns of 1911.

Number of Oriyā Brāhmans afflicted.

	1921.	1911.	1901.
Insane	96	5	32
Deaf-mute	13	29	60
Blind	188	26	118
Leper	123	30	106

18. In the case of Musalmans the 1911 figures represent the infirm in the community as a whole. At this census the statistics of four tribes only have been tabulated, and these figures are considerably below the infirm found in those tribes in 1901.

Number of Musalmans afflicted.

	1921.	1901.
Insane	654	729
Deaf-mute	1,325	1,499
Blind	1,581	2,053
Leper	669	803

Number of Idaiyans afflicted.

Census.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.
1921	129	536	835	433
1911	225	999	984	507
1901	81	509	666	308
1891	108	663	812	307

19. Attention was drawn in the Report of 1911 to the great increase in the number of infirm Idaiyans at that census. In 1921 there is a fall in this caste under each infirmity. This confirms the conclusion drawn in 1911 that the figures of that year include also the infirm Gollas.

20. Other castes in which the proportion of the infirm has increased are Chettis and Kammālans. Of the "Depressed classes," insanity is more prevalent now than in 1911 among Cherumans, Mālas, and Paraiyans, and less common among Mādigas and Pallans. Deaf-mutism is more prevalent among Cherumans, and less common among the others; there is less blindness among Cherumans among Pallans and Paraiyans, and less so among Cherumans, Mādigas and Mālas.

21. Among Anglo-Indians there is less leprosy and blindness, more insanity and deaf-mutism than in 1911; while among Indian Christians all four infirmities are now less prevalent than formerly.

22. The number suffering from double infirmities has fallen from 379 to 155. The order of frequency of the different combinations is the same as in 1911. Insane and deaf-mute is still the commonest combination, then deaf-mute and blind, blind and leper, and insane and blind; the least common are deaf-mute and leper and insane and leper. There are now no persons returned as afflicted with more than two infirmities.

Double
infirmities

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

Natural division.	Insane.								Deaf-mute.							
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
Province	24	24	23	25	17	17	15	18	58	87	74	87	44	68	55	65
Agency	15	14	19	17	10	10	11	11	15	51	50	53	13	42	39	37
East Coast North	24	24	26	29	17	17	19	22	41	89	74	100	30	66	53	77
Deccan	22	22	24	28	15	14	15	17	20	88	80	94	17	69	60	67
East Coast Central	24	23	21	23	16	16	13	15	77	93	80	93	60	73	59	68
East Coast South	20	22	18	20	13	15	13	14	74	96	72	92	56	74	58	71
West Coast	39	35	28	40	29	25	20	29	54	65	61	33	40	52	45	25

Natural division.	Blind.								Lepers.							
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
Province	87	83	91	101	86	79	88	104	56	62	54	53	19	20	17	18
Agency	59	63	95	75	66	65	94	71	53	57	79	71	29	25	34	29
East Coast North	73	71	88	105	78	67	91	102	64	69	60	62	22	22	20	20
Deccan	90	88	107	117	83	69	96	113	15	19	29	29	7	8	8	9
East Coast Central	87	75	78	88	89	75	75	96	66	72	60	56	21	22	17	16
East Coast South	98	93	88	97	86	88	86	108	51	59	42	37	14	17	13	13
West Coast	109	117	121	133	109	113	108	123	49	61	63	82	18	23	25	31

2.—Distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex.

Age.	Insane.								Deaf-mute.							
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	92	79	95	109	100	103	91	175	300	407	494	447	363	426	521	492
5-10	393	428	501	427	420	470	461	457	1,243	1,461	1,740	1,562	1,228	1,398	1,725	1,596
10-15	600	721	772	602	690	844	802	663	1,502	1,632	1,776	1,335	1,423	1,613	1,652	1,150
15-20	704	769	707	751	718	843	846	832	1,159	1,309	1,222	1,151	1,106	1,279	1,182	1,162
20-25	917	1,031	940	1,033	1,022	1,048	983	961	1,011	1,174	987	1,186	1,109	1,219	1,011	1,272
25-30	1,309	1,074	1,091	1,211	949	989	1,026	930	1,052	940	919	910	919	922	929	897
30-35	1,433	1,332	1,462	1,518	1,227	1,057	1,347	1,344	943	838	926	885	888	877	986	881
35-40	1,175	1,051	1,161	1,067	877	880	745	908	634	564	526	515	509	515	461	433
40-45	1,019	1,070	1,171	1,131	1,161	1,200	1,298	1,225	607	614	583	630	638	664	603	589
45-50	677	725	630	558	687	624	606	602	386	339	261	281	385	293	274	263
50-55	610	706	700	636	891	823	766	795	375	318	263	367	510	327	310	439
55-60	339	342	240	260	306	362	303	236	212	126	84	162	203	145	86	129
60 and over	732	672	530	647	952	709	816	872	576	278	219	569	681	322	260	697

Age.	Blind.								Lepers.							
	Males.				Females.				Males.				Females.			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
0-5	216	301	307	407	198	251	239	314	34	19	13	49	77	21	57	97
5-10	541	551	611	641	370	407	440	458	67	79	40	89	159	119	83	153
10-15	587	668	729	582	377	465	517	390	201	207	226	232	434	382	431	390
15-20	458	596	531	561	357	497	481	447	418	393	392	420	615	746	642	564
20-25	493	619	596	666	463	602	521	532	720	580	583	640	865	950	788	810
25-30	579	640	599	567	480	514	498	461	800	807	781	885	882	822	869	888
30-35	675	638	721	673	591	640	681	635	1,188	1,147	1,217	1,140	1,147	1,099	1,282	1,165
35-40	544	551	551	508	406	465	474	438	1,127	1,105	1,088	1,078	786	926	907	835
40-45	726	807	762	756	720	788	784	725	1,499	1,625	1,617	1,629	1,871	1,807	1,436	1,374
45-50	576	591	493	469	526	509	452	438	1,028	1,142	1,043	1,009	855	867	788	707
50-55	848	867	910	730	989	948	968	876	1,179	1,214	1,326	1,192	1,115	1,126	1,199	1,169
55-60	587	509	414	421	586	513	443	464	573	600	561	498	416	485	373	409
60 and over	3,170	2,862	2,776	3,019	3,958	3,403	3,564	3,322	1,108	1,062	1,114	1,189	1,278	1,150	1,196	1,349

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

	Number afflicted per 100,000.								Number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.			
	Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Lepers.		Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Lepers.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
Total	24	17	58	44	87	86	56	19	705	785	1,013	344
0-5	2	1	14	13	15	14	2	1	786	948	930	775
5-10	7	5	53	40	35	24	3	2	755	774	694	821
10-15	12	10	69	55	41	29	9	7	810	744	651	745
15-20	20	16	78	61	47	39	27	14	719	749	788	506
20-25	28	18	74	52	55	43	51	17	786	860	952	414
25-30	39	18	74	46	62	45	59	18	511	626	805	353
30-35	42	28	67	42	72	59	81	25	604	696	888	333
35-40	46	28	59	50	77	66	102	28	526	742	756	240
40-45	39	30	56	43	102	96	133	39	803	825	1,004	315
45-50	42	33	57	49	130	132	147	46	716	783	924	286
50-55	32	31	46	46	159	177	141	43	1,029	1,066	1,182	326
55-60	38	28	56	49	237	277	146	48	636	752	1,009	250
60 and over	30	26	56	49	467	556	104	39	917	927	1,265	898

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

Reference to statistics

THE statistics of caste, tribe and race are contained in Imperial Table XIII of which Part I gives the numbers of each caste and Part II the distribution of the principal castes by districts. Imperial Table XVI shows the distribution of Europeans and Anglo-Indians by age in each district, State and city. The subsidiary table at the end of the chapter shows the variation in the strength of each caste since 1891.

Value of the returns

2. It has been seriously suggested that the question regarding caste should be omitted from the enumeration schedule, that in the census returns the classification of the population into castes, etc., should be suppressed, and that all discussion of the subject in the report should be omitted. The arguments used to support the suggestion are (1) that it is an anomaly that a Christian government should indirectly help to prolong the existence of the caste system; (2) that the statistics serve no reasonable purpose as they are inaccurate; and (3) that the perpetuation of caste distinctions which a census record implies encourages feuds between rival caste groups. In former census reports it has been the practice to deal with the subject of caste from the ethnographic point of view, to discuss the origin of the institution, and to treat its present state rather from the scientific than from the practical point of view. On this occasion it has been decided to treat the subject "from the sociological and demographical aspect and not from the point of view of ethnography or origins."

Caste the foundation of Hindu society

3. In answer to the first argument of those who would abolish the return of caste from the census records, it may be observed that the existence of caste is an undoubted fact; "caste is still the foundation of the Indian social fabric" and the record of caste is still "the best guide to the changes in the various social strata of Hindu society." Questions of marriage customs, education and occupations are inseparably connected with caste; and any census record of the population strength of each caste made at each successive census does nothing to assist to perpetuate the caste system; it is a statement of the conditions existing at the time, and it is possible by comparing the record of one census with another to see how far the conditions are changing. In the Presidency of Madras the caste column is the one part of the census schedule which arouses general interest; the Hindu public which cares not at all whether its age or occupation be correctly returned, makes a great point of having its caste recorded exactly as it wishes; so much so that throughout the period of the preliminary enumeration the Superintendent is bombarded with telegrams from various quarters complaining that enumerators are not making the record of caste properly. The record of caste is a living force is proved by the interest taken by members of many castes to have their names correctly recorded.

Accuracy of the returns

4. The next charge to meet is that of inaccuracy. It is not claimed for a moment that the census record is free from all imperfections. There are many chances of error; an unintelligent enumerator may make a mistake in writing a name which is strange to him; a slip-writer may make a mistake in copying the enumerator's entry; sorters may make a mistake in throwing together the slips of the castes with similar names; they have even been detected arrogating to themselves the duty of classifying caste names, and putting in one heap slips with various names which they regarded as identical. Every possible check was exercised;

and at this census the language distinction was maintained throughout the sorting by castes; this provided an additional and most valuable check which brought to light many mistakes. Special attention was paid to the final classification, and there is every ground for confidence that the final record contains a minimum of errors due to mistakes in tabulation. There is, however, bound to be a certain amount of error due to intentional misrepresentation by members of certain castes, who cherish claims repeated at every census, when they come forward with petitions asking that they should be described in a certain way in the census tables. All petitioners were informed that enumerators had orders to record the caste name exactly as it was given to them, but they were warned that if they returned themselves merely as Kshatriyas or Vaisyas they ran the risk of finding the numbers of their caste shown in the census tables lower than they ought to be. The Saurāshtras who want to be shown as Brāhmans, the Nādārs* and Vanni-be. The Saurāshtras who want to be shown as Kshatriyas, the Kōmatis who want to be shown as Vaisyas, and the Kamsalas who wish to be recorded as Visva Brāhmans, shown as Vaisyas, and the Kamsalas who prefer the name Sāttāda Sri have on this occasion been joined by Sātānis who wish to be called Arya Hihida or Setti vaishnavas, and by Idigas and Indras who wish to be called Arya Hihida or Setti vaishnavas, and by Lingāyats who wish to be returned as Vira Saivas, and Balijas. Then there are Lingāyats who wish to be returned as Vira Saivas, and Badagas who claim to be Lingāyats; and finally the Paraiyans or Panchamas who wish to be shown as Adi-Dravidas. An attempt was made to tabulate the statistics for these castes strictly according to the names returned, but this was for various reasons abandoned and for most of these castes one figure is given for the caste strength, while the more important of the names returned are entered against it. Nādārs returned as Kshatriyas and Kōmatis returned as Vaisyas are, however, lost—the Kshatriya and Vaisya figures being swollen by their numbers. Errors of this nature cannot be avoided, and to this extent the statistics are misleading. But after all this affects only a few castes; in the great majority of cases there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the figures.

Classification of caste titles

5. It is impossible to publish every name recorded on the enumeration schedules. With the caste title "Andi," for example, have been clubbed 26 caste names, some descriptive, some occupational, and others merely particularizing the special branch of the Andi caste to which the person belongs. Under Chetti again, no less than 70 different varieties have been clubbed. An attempt was made to isolate the more important groups such as Bēri Chetti, Nattukkōttai Chetti, etc., but the attempt was frustrated by the imperfection of the returns, the enumerators having entered a large number of persons merely as Chetti without any further indication to which branch they belonged. It must be admitted that in this respect the table is unsatisfactory; many of these groups of Chettis have absolutely nothing to do with one another, and constitute entirely distinct castes. These two instances, however, suffice to show what a mass of work the classification of caste names involves, and why it is utterly impossible, from considerations of space alone, to publish the returns exactly as they are made.

6. The third argument against the caste record is that it has encouraged feuds between rival castes. Of recent years the only important rivalry between castes has been that between Maravas and Nādārs in the district of Rāmnād. But it has never been suggested nor is there any evidence that these unhappy strifes are in any way affected by the census caste tables.

Definition

7. Before proceeding further we must define what is meant by the word "caste" as used in Table XIII and in this report. In the India Census Report of 1911 caste was defined as an "endogamous group or collection of groups bearing a common name and having a common traditional occupation, who are so linked together by these and other ties, such as the tradition of a common origin and the possession of the same tutelary deity, and the same social status,

* One change may perhaps be noted between this Table XIII and that of 1911: the Shānār of 1911 now appears as a Nādār; this is done under the orders of the Government of Madras, that the word Shānār should cease to be used in official records.

ceremonial observances and family priests, that they regard themselves, and are regarded by others, as forming a single homogeneous community." As a rule a caste contains several endogamous groups or sub-castes, and it is held by some authorities that each of these groups ought to be regarded as a caste, and that the larger body commonly called a caste is merely a collection of true castes who follow the same profession. Be that as it may, the "man in the street" applies the term caste to the larger group, and this report adopts the same practice. The characteristics of a caste will then be endogamy, commensality, and a common name and common traditions; though intermarriage and commensality seldom extend to the whole caste and are generally restricted to sub-castes or endogamous groups within the caste. The common name is not always a safe guide; nor is the common traditional occupation. In deference to the wishes of the representatives of the Nādār community the Madras Government have decided on this occasion not to show traditional occupations in the census tables; the traditional occupation of the Nādārs has hitherto been shown as toddy-drawing; but they now claim that they are by tradition and inheritance lords of the soil and that toddy-drawing was the occupation only of comparatively few degenerate members of the caste.

Caste feeling still vigorous

8. From what has already been said it will be clear that caste feeling shows *no sign of weakening*. The political victory of the *non-Brāhman* party in 1920 led to their dominance alike in the executive and in the legislature, and this roused jealousy in Brāhman quarters, which serves to keep alive a steady flame of caste consciousness. The attempts which have been made to improve the lot of the "depressed classes" have aroused feelings of resentment in some who would prefer to keep them depressed, and this resentment finds expression in an intensified caste hatred. The multiplication of caste "sangams" or associations to further the interests of the community has developed a feeling for the caste as a corporate body and what may almost be called a caste patriotism. On the other hand there is little evidence of any weakening of caste feeling in the face of modern economic or intellectual influences, while religious reformers such as the Buddhists, who would do away with caste, command little attention except from the fisherman and the "untouchable." The coolie who works in the mills thinks just as much of his caste as the village weaver.

Castes tabulated by language

9. Before passing on to consider the figures contained in Table XIII we note a new feature in the table, which now gives under each caste the language spoken by its members or if in one caste there are a considerable number of people speaking more than one language, the number which favours each language. There is little practical intercourse between persons who speak different languages even though they do belong to the same caste; and for administrative purposes it is desirable to know what numbers in a certain caste speak a given language. For all practical purposes the linguistic barrier is unsurmountable; of the two forces—identity of caste urging unity, and difference of language making for division—the latter is certainly the stronger; with the result that difference of language has virtually the effect of splitting a caste into as many separate castes as there are languages spoken. The matter is of special importance in the district of Ganjām where members of what were originally Oriyā castes have adopted Telugu, and many who were originally Telugu have adopted Oriyā; so that many Oriyā castes return a substantial proportion speaking Telugu, e.g., Bavuri, Dombō, Paidi, Telli, etc. The same circumstances obtain in South Kanara where, of the castes described as Kanarese in the census report of 1911, Bants, Billavas, Gaudas and Holeyas actually return a majority speaking Tulu.

10. In Part I of Table XIII

**Record of
locality where
small castes
are found**

10. In Part I of Table XIII there is also a column which contains information as to the locality in which the smaller castes are to be found. It is these smaller and less familiar castes which attract most attention from the ethnologist, and it should be of assistance to him or to any one interested in the subject to know the locality in which the caste is found.

11. There are 28 castes and communities which contain each 500,000 persons and upwards. These communities make up about $27\frac{1}{2}$ millions of the population of the Presidency. They represent all classes and creeds except Animists and may be taken as representative of all parts of the Presidency except the Agency. It will be observed that there have been abnormal increases among Telugas, Indian Christians, Brāhmans, Kammālans and Māppillas, and that Mādigas alone have lost to any appreciable extent.

Caste.	Strength (000s omitted).	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.	Caste.	Strength (000s omitted).	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
Palli	2,810	- 0.4	Golla	907	+ 0.3
Vellāla	2,654	+ 4.7	Pallan	863	- 0.4
Kāpa	2,631	- 1.8	Idaiyan	744	+ 1.2
Paraiyan	2,387	+ 1.0	Māḍiga	737	- 8.7
Māla	1,493	- 1.2	Tiyan	679	+ 5.7
Brāhman	1,463	+ 11.7	Nāḍār	665	+ 2.1
Indian Christian	1,346	+ 15.3	Telaga	604	+ 21.1
Kamma	1,181	+ 3.1	Chakkiliyan	550	+ 4.4
Kammālan	1,088	+ 7.0	Odde	537	- 2.3
Māppilla	1,089	+ 6.6	Kallan	534	- 0.2
Balijs	1,041	...	Velama	516	+ 6.0
Sheik	933	+ 4.5			

12. The increase among Telugas occurs chiefly in Gōdāvari district, where Telugas there is a corresponding decrease under Kāpus and Telugu-speaking Pallis.

13. Among Indian Christians, as we have seen in Chapter IV, the chief increase has been in the districts of Kistna, Guntūr and Kurnool; the decrease in Mālas and Mādigas in those districts indicates the class from which the Christian converts were drawn.

14. Among Brāhmins, the main increase is among Telugu Brāhmins whose numbers have risen by more than 70,000 or 15 per cent; this increase has occurred chiefly in the districts of Guntūr, Kistna and Vizagapatam. But for the increase in the artisan community in those districts there would have been reason to suspect that part at least of the increase was due to Kamsalas returned as Visva Brāhmins and confused with Brāhmins in the abstraction offices. With this possibility ruled out, it is difficult to offer any plausible explanation why Brāhmins in these districts should have increased faster than other communities and faster than Brāhmins who speak the other languages of the Presidency except Malayālam and Kanarese. It is among these small communities that the proportional increase is greatest.

The increase of artisans occurs mainly in the Tamil districts; the rise in the number of Māppillas has been mentioned in Chapter IV.

15. The most violent fluctuations have occurred not so much in these more important castes as in some of the smaller ones. There are 21 castes besides those mentioned already of which the population has increased by 10 per cent and upwards and 14 castes which have lost more than 10 per cent of their strength. The greatest increase is in Vaisyas who have risen from 6,042 in 1911 to 145,968 in 1921; this increase is mostly accounted for by a fall of 94,523 or 21 per cent in the number of Kōmatis; and the greater part of this loss is in the district of Guntūr. The next most marked increase is in Kshatriyas and for the same reason as in the case of Vaisyas. A desire for social advancement or some more subtle reason induces various bodies such as the Rāzus of the Circars, the Pallis (of both the Tamil and Telugu branches), or the Nādārs to return their caste as Kshatriya. An increase of 97·4 per cent in 1901-1911 has now been followed by an increase of 100·8 per cent in 1911-1921. Their numbers have doubled in Gōdāvari, Kistna and Cuddapah; they have multiplied ten-fold in Chittoor; and in all the Tamil districts they have greatly increased. In Gōdāvari and Cuddapah they have gained at the expense of Rāzus and in the other Telugu

districts the principal gain is from Pallis; while in the Tamil districts they have gained from the Vanniyans or Pallis and from Nadars.

Gamalla,
Indra, Idiga

16. The next largest increase is in the Gamalla caste which is shown as about 100,000 or 65 per cent stronger than in 1911. There is at this census, as there has been since 1901, some interchange between the Idiga, Indra and Gamalla castes. The traditional occupation of all these castes is the drawing of toddy, and the three castes have recently formed a common organization under

Caste.	Number returned in		
	1921.	1911.	1901.
Gamalla ...	253,847	153,658	150,977
Idiga ...	153,237	281,235	231,340
Indra ...	68,675	58,774	39,949
Total ...	475,759	471,667	421,366

the title of Arya Hihida or Setti Balija Sangam. From the figures in the margin we see that in the last decade the Idigas have lost more than 100,000 of their numbers to Gamallas and Indras.

This has happened chiefly in the districts of Gōdāvari and Kistna: in Gōdāvari in 1911 there were 32,699

Gamallas, and 111,186 Idigas; now there are 103,935 Gamallas and 55,361 Idigas; and in Kistna, against 59,508 Gamallas and 78,292 Idigas of 1911 we now have 98,002 Gamallas and 35,762 Idigas. In Ganjam, Gamallas have become Indras; in Vizagapatam, Idigas have become Indras; Guntūr in 1911 had only Gamallas and Chittoor had only Idigas; now Guntūr returns 9,450 Indras in addition to 27,645 Gamallas and Chittoor has 2,448 Indras besides 9,279 Idigas. In the Agency, where in 1911 there were 3,480 Gamallas and 1,285 Idigas, there are now none of any of the three castes.

Kummara,
Kumbāra
and
Kumbhāro

17. The next castes to engage attention are the Kummara, Kumbāra and Kumbhāro, or Telugu, Tulu and Kanarese, and Oriyā potters; while the Telugu folk have lost 0.3 per cent of their numbers, the Kanarese and Tulu have gained 29.8 per cent and the Oriyā 60.8 per cent. The actual figures are given

	1921. 1911. Difference.		
	1921.	1911.	Difference.
Kummara ...	133,696	134,075	- 379
Kumbāra ...	49,751	38,307	+ 11,444
Kumbhāro ...	29,142	18,123	+ 11,019
Total ...	212,589	190,505	+ 22,084

in the margin. Evidently either at this census or in former years there has been confusion between the different languages. Inasmuch as the caste sorting was at this census done by language, there is at least a probability

that the 1921 figures may be the more accurate.

Ambalakāran,
Muttiriyān
and
Muttrācha

18. There is another series of castes between which there is a risk of confusion—Ambalakāran, Muttrācha, and Muttiriyān. Ambalakārāns rose in 1911, but in 1921 fell to the level at which they were in 1901; Muttrāchas fell in 1911, but in 1921 have risen by 48 per cent; while Muttiriyāns have increased steadily at each census. A "Muthurāja Sangam" has recently been started in Trichinopoly, and the preference for the title Muttrācha may be ascribed to the

activities of this sangam. The figures for the districts are even more remarkable: in Tanjore, while in Trichinopoly they have decreased by nearly 50 per cent. The chief increase of Muttrāchas is in Trichinopoly, whence none were returned in 1911 and now over 50,000; there has also been a large increase in Anantapur and in Chittoor, but have lost ground in North Arcot. Muttiriyāns show a loss in Chingleput, and a gain in North Arcot and Trichinopoly.

Lingayats

19. Next in point of increase come the Lingayats who now number 171,000 against 134,500 in 1911—an increase of 27.1 per cent. More than half these people are in Bellary district, where, in spite of the fact that the population of the district has fallen by 11 per cent, the number of Lingayats has risen by 23,000 or nearly 30 per cent; there are also 3,000 of them in the State of Sandūr where in 1911 there were only 200. They have lost a little ground in Coimbatore,

but in Salem they have more than doubled. The Lingayats on the Nilgiris are a section of the Badagās who follow the Lingayat doctrines.

20. The Maravans of Madura and Tinnevely have increased by 50 and 30 per cent, while in Rāmnād their numbers have risen by 9.2 per cent. In Madura there is a corresponding decrease of Baliyas; and in Tinnevely there is a marked fall in the number of Vellālas and of Paraiyans; but it is unnecessary if not impossible to regard this increase and these decreases as cause and effect.

21. It is only the Iluvan (Malayālam) who should be compared with the Iluvan of 1911. The folk shown as Iluvan (Tamil) in 1921 are the same as those entered as Panikkans in 1911; in adopting the name Iluvan the *Tinnevely District Gazetteer* published in 1917 was followed, which is the latest authority on the subject.

22. The tribe which shows the next largest increase is the congeries of aboriginal folk who are grouped under the name of Gadabā. With them it will be convenient to consider all the aboriginal, forest, and gipsy tribes together.

Tribe.	Number enumerated in		
	1921.	1911.	1901.
Khond ...	329,569	354,946	316,568
Savara ...	210,511	186,128	183,159
Yānādi ...	188,426	121,549	108,906
Irula ...	99,874	100,659	86,087
Yerukala ...	88,831	88,241	65,513
Porojā ...	87,019	92,737	91,886
Jātāpu ...	81,844	92,520	75,719
Kōyi ...	74,084	78,422	68,062
Kōnda Dora ...	65,466	89,775	88,715
Lambādi ...	53,980	49,418	44,439
Gadabā ...	53,770	45,115	40,395
Gond ...	40,823	25,596	20,734
Badaga ...	40,329	38,180	34,178
Kudubi ...	7,285	10,368	10,350
Chenchu ...	6,281	6,954	7,164
Kōta ...	1,204	1,163	1,267
Paliyan ...	731	1,462	705
Kādan ...	722	791	789
Tōda ...	640	748	807

The marginal statement shows how these tribes have fared during the last twenty years. And before starting the discussion it is necessary to repeat the warning given in Chapter IX when dealing with languages that the expressions Porojā and Gadabā do not represent each one tribe; but that each word is used to designate three or four distinct tribes—each such tribe having a distinctive language of its own, as well as its own peculiar habits and customs. With this warning we proceed to note that there are seven tribes whose numbers in 1921 are lower than they were in 1901. The Kudubis, a jungle tribe living in the

hills of South Kanara, have lost nearly a third of their numbers since 1911. Probably either in 1921 or at the early

Tribe.	Decrease, 1901-1921.	
	Actual.	Per cent.
Kudubi ...	3,065	29.6
Kōnda Dora ...	23,249	26.2
Porojā ...	4,867	5.3
Chenchu ...	883	12.3
Kōta ...	63	5.0
Kādan ...	67	8.5
Tōda ...	187	20.7

in the strength of Kōnda Doras in the Agency—partly due to the transfer to Vizagapatam district of certain Agency tracts which they inhabit; but the tribe as a whole has lost over 25 per cent of its numbers in the last ten years; it is uncertain whether this is due to heavy mortality or to emigration. The Chenchus at the time of the census of 1921 were, many of them, hiding in the heart of the Nallamalai hills from the police who were conducting an extensive campaign against them. The wonder is not so much that fewer of them should have been counted than in 1911, but that so many as 6,000 of them should have been found. The Kōtas who lost 8 per cent of their numbers between 1901 and 1911 have made a slight recovery in the last decade. The Tōdas, on the other hand, have suffered much heavier losses in the last decade than in 1901-1911; they now number only 640—360 men and 280 women. The proportion of women in 1901 was 781 to 1,000 males; in 1911 the proportion fell to 751; in 1921 it was 778 having nearly got back to the state of things obtaining in 1901. Kādāns are jungle folk in the hills of Malabar; the fall in their numbers may possibly be due to their migration to Cochin or Travancore.

Seven of the tribes have risen in numbers at the two censuses of 1911 and 1921. The large increase in the number of Gonds occurred mostly at the census of 1921; it may be due to migration across the borders from the Central Provinces, or it may be due to confusion with Khond or Konda Dora, both which tribes have lost population in the last decade. Yerukalas, Yānādis, and Lambādis all show a substantial increase—though in the case of Yerukalas the increase all occurred before 1911. The abnormal increase in these gipsy tribes is probably due to people of other castes with a taste for the wandering life joining their gangs, adopting their customs, and eventually claiming membership of the tribe. It is difficult to account for the increase of the Gadabās and Savaras considering the loss of population in the Agency generally and especially in the other aboriginal tribes; nor are the causes apparent which have led to the increase among Badagas. The other aboriginal and forest tribes, though they showed an increase of population in 1901–1911, have lost ground in 1911–1921, but are still well above the population of 1901. From these five tribes Paliyans ought to be excluded: 705 strong in 1901, they more than doubled their numbers in 1911, but in 1921 their numbers have fallen again to 731. Either the 1911 figures were wrong, or there must have been an invasion at the time of that census of Paliyans from Travancore. The fall in the strength of Khonds, Jātāpus, Kōyis, and Irulas is sufficiently explained by the bad conditions of the closing years of the decade.

The Depressed classes

23. We pass next to a consideration of the castes commonly known as the "Depressed classes." They have come into prominence recently partly by reason of their assertion of equal rights of humanity and citizenship with members of superior castes, partly owing to industrial disputes with members of superior castes which led to serious riots and disturbances in Madras, and partly owing to measures taken by the Government in recent years to improve their conditions. Following the established practice their first move in the direction of social advancement has been an agitation for a change of name; but they are not all of one opinion as to the most desirable name, some favour Adi-Drāvida for the Tamils and Adi-Andhra for the Telugus, others favour Drāvida. As a matter of fact none of these names is yet established outside Madras and its suburbs in Chingleput. About 50,000 persons in these two districts returned themselves as Adi-Drāvidas; the rest of the community continued to describe themselves either as Panchamas or by the traditional caste name.) These caste names with the numbers returned under each at the census of 1921 and the variation between 1911 and 1921 are given in the margin. The fall under Holeyas occurs in Bellary, Coimbatore, and chiefly in South Kanara. The fall in Bellary and Coimbatore reflects the general decrease of population in the district of Bellary and in the taluk of Kollegāl where the Coimbatore Holeyas are found; the fall in South Kanara is partly made up by the presence of 20,000 Mālas in that district. The greatest decrease among Mādigas occurs in Bellary where it is no doubt a result of the famine conditions which obtained at the close of the decade, and next in Kistna and Guntūr where we have seen a great addition to the Christian population. The fall in Cherumans has, we have seen, been accompanied by an abnormal rise in the number of Māppillas; and similarly there has been additions to the number of Mālas in Guntūr and Kurnool where there have been additions to the Christian community. The Pallans are fewer in the districts of Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Tanjore from which districts they must have emigrated in greater numbers. The number of Paraiyans has increased everywhere except

Tribe.	Increase, 1901–1921.	
	Actual.	Per cent.
Gond	20,089	96.9
Yerukala	23,118	35.3
Yānādi	34,520	83.2
Gadabā	13,376	33.1
Lambādi	9,541	21.2
Badaga	6,151	18.0
Savara	27,352	14.9

in Tinnevely and on the Nilgiris; in the Nilgiris the reason is less recruiting for the tea estates; the shortage in Tinnevely is probably due to increased emigration to Ceylon. Chakkiliyans have increased very largely in the Tamil districts of the East Coast Central division, but have decreased in South Arcot and the districts south of it (except Madura). This decrease again is probably the effect of increased emigration; the increase in Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem is due to the decline of Mālas and Mādigas in those districts.

24. The number returned as Europeans or of allied races has fallen since 1911 from 14,905 to 10,836; the number of British subjects having fallen from 12,741 to 9,950 and that of others from 2,130 to 886. The district with the largest number of Europeans is now the Nilgiris, with Madras second; in 1911 the position was reversed; these two districts contain 6,469 out of the 10,836 Europeans, and the rest are scattered in small numbers throughout the Presidency as is shown by the following table which groups districts according to the number of Europeans in each:—

Distribution of Europeans by districts.

Less than 30.	30 to 50.	50 to 100.	100 to 300.	Over 300.
Agency. Cuddapah. Anjengo. Pudukkottai. Bangalore. Salem.	Kistna. Kurnool. Rāmnād. South Kanara.	Ganjām. Guntūr. Nellore. Bellary. Anantapur. Chittoor. Salem.	Vizagapatam. Godāvari. North Arcot. South Arcot. Tanjore. Trichinopoly. Tinnevely.	Madras. Chingleput. Coimbatore. Madura. Nilgiris. Malabar.

Of the 9,950 British subjects, 6,721 are English, 725 Scotch, 1,101 Irish, 41 Welsh, 78 Australian and 34 Canadian. In 1911 there were 8,738 English, 668 Scotch, 657 Irish, 27 Welsh, 28 Australian, and 74 Canadian. The increase in the number of Irishmen in 1921 was due to presence of the Leinster Regiment in the Presidency at the time of the census. It is remarkable that there should be 2,000 less Englishmen in the Presidency than in 1911; many left India at the time of the war and evidently the places which they vacated have not all been filled. Of the Europeans who are not British subjects, the majority in 1921 were French and Americans who numbered 516 out of 886. In 1911 the most numerous community were Germans of whom 545 were enumerated in Madras that year. In 1921 Germany and her allies are represented by 11 Germans and 13 Austrians. Of the 10,836 Europeans, 2,944 were enumerated in Madras, just below 1,000 in the other 16 cities, and the rest in the smaller towns and in villages.

25. There has also been a fall in the number returned as Anglo-Indians from 26,023 in 1911 to 23,492 in 1921.

Distribution of 1,000 Anglo-Indians by age.

	0–15.	15–30.	30–50.	50 and over.
1921	377	292	217	114
1911	371	298	219	112

As will be seen from the margin there is little difference in the age distribution between the two censuses, 1921 showing a slightly lower proportion at ages 15 to 50 and with a corresponding increase in childhood and old age. 9,002 of the 23,492 Anglo-Indians were enumerated in Madras; Malabar has 2,501, Chingleput 2,175, the Nilgiris 1,285 and Vizagapatam, 1,136. They are distributed over the other districts as follows:—

Distribution of Anglo-Indians by districts.

Under 30.	30 to 100.	100 to 200.	200 to 600.	600 to 700.	843.
Agency. Guntūr. Rāmnād. Pudukkottai. Bangalore. Salem.	Ganjām. Cuddapah. Kurnool.	Kistna. Chittoor. Salem. Tinnevely. South Kanara.	Godāvari. Bellary. Anantapur. Trichinopoly.	Nellore. North Arcot. South Arcot. Tanjore. Madura. Anjengo.	Coimbatore.

The districts which attract them are naturally those where there are railway workshops or settlements. Part II of Table XVI shows that Anglo-Indians are much more addicted to city life than Europeans: whereas only 36 per cent of the Europeans were enumerated in cities, no less than 53 per cent of the Anglo-Indian community were returned from the 17 cities.

Musalman tribes

26. The strength of the principal Musalman tribes shows little variation from

Tribe.	Strength, 1921.	Variation, 1911-1921.	
		Actual.	Per cent.
Māppilla ...	1,092,453	+ 66,696	+ 6.5
Sheik ...	932,002	+ 40,029	+ 4.5
Labibai ...	(a) 385,914	- 15,789	- 3.9
Saiyad ...	175,538	+ 5,263	+ 3.2
Pathān ...	119,961	+ 13,041	+ 12.2
Dudakula ...	(b) 76,509	+ 4,897	+ 6.8

(a) Includes Ravuthars. (b) Includes Hindus.

and from Kistna, but are recorded in Vizagapatam; they have increased considerably in the districts of Guntūr, Bellary and Anantapur. The Māppilla who since the census has made himself notorious by his great rebellion is at home only on the West Coast. His numbers have risen by $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent since 1911 and we have seen in Chapter IV that this increase is at least in part due to conversions from among the Cherumans. Originally descended from Arab sailors who married women of the country, the majority of the Māppillas to-day have next to no admixture of foreign blood; except in few cases they are simply out-caste Cherumans who have turned to Islam in the hope of improving their social status, or the

Taluk.	Māppilla population.	Percentage of Māppilla to taluk population.
Calicut ...	86,952	29.9
Chirakkal ...	86,207	24.9
Cochin ...	4,225	18.8
Ernād ...	236,873	59.1
Kottayam ...	54,780	23.6
Kurumbanād ...	95,939	26.9
Laccadives ...	9,453	99.8
Palghat ...	18,060	4.2
Ponnāni ...	228,522	42.9
Walluvanād ...	131,497	33.3
Wynaad ...	12,833	15.1

descendants of such converts. Their zeal for Muhammadanism is notorious, and their fanatical outbreaks have for years been the only source of disturbance to the peace and quiet of the West Coast. The recent outbreak, for the numbers involved, the area affected, the damage done to person and property, public and private, and for its duration, has far surpassed all previous risings. Māppillas are found in every taluk of the district as will be seen from the figures in the margin. After the Laccadives, the three taluks of Ernād, Ponnāni and Walluvanād, in which they are most numerous, form with Calicut taluk the area worst affected by the rebellion. Palghat, it will be observed, is practically outside the Māppilla area; and their numbers are comparatively few in the Wynaad and in

1911. The apparent fall in the number of Labibais is accounted for by the common tendency of a Labibai as he rises in the social scale, to claim membership of the Sheik, Saiyad, Pathān, etc., tribes. The loss occurs mostly in the Rāmnād district and to a lesser degree in North Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Pudukkōttai. The greatest gain of population is by Pathāns in North Arcot, Rāmnād and Tinnevely. Dūdē-

kulas have disappeared from the Agency

and from Kistna, but are recorded in Vizagapatam; they have increased considerably in the districts of Guntūr, Bellary and Anantapur. The Māppilla who since the census has made himself notorious by his great rebellion is at home only on the West Coast. His numbers have risen by $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent since 1911 and we have seen in Chapter IV that this increase is at least in part due to conversions from among the Cherumans. Originally descended from Arab sailors who married women of the country, the majority of the Māppillas to-day have next to no admixture of foreign blood; except in few cases they are simply out-caste Cherumans who have turned to Islam in the hope of improving their social status, or the

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Variation in caste, tribe, etc., since 1891.

Caste, tribe or race.	Persons (000s omitted).				Percentage of variation Increase (+), Decrease (-).		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.
Agamudaiyan ...	369	350	318	296	+ 5.4	+ 10.0	+ 7.3
Ambalakāran ...	166	185	162	167	- 11.0	+ 14.0	- 3.0
Ambattan ...	227	213	200	184	+ 6.7	+ 6.5	+ 8.4
Andi ...	70	82	88	90	- 14.4	- 6.2	- 2.4
Baliya ...	1,041	1,041	1,008	884	...	+ 3.3	+ 14.0
Bant ...	131	126	119	110	+ 4.0	+ 6.6	+ 7.8
Bācuri ...	57	67	67	48	- 14.7	+ 0.8	+ 39.6
Beatha ...	49	48	41	35	+ 2.4	+ 16.1	+ 18.2
Billava ...	167	157	143	126	+ 6.2	+ 9.9	+ 13.4
Bottada ...	63	62	50	53	+ 5.8	+ 24.0	- 5.8
Boya ...	440	426	397	357	+ 3.4	+ 7.3	+ 11.3
Brāhman—							
Kanarese ...	125	94	94	...	+ 33.6	+ 0.0	...
Malayālam ...	26	19	19	...	+ 33.4	+ 0.4	...
Oriya ...	142	143	128	1,133	- 1.5	+ 12.3	+ 4.9
Tamil ...	505	450	416	...	+ 5.1	+ 15.4	...
Telugu ...	532	461	436	...	+ 15.4	+ 5.7	...
Others ...	133	113	106	...	+ 18.5	+ 6.4	...
Chakkiliyan ...	550	526	487	444	+ 4.4	+ 8.1	+ 9.7
Cheruman ...	248	255	253	260	- 2.7	+ 0.8	- 2.7
Chetti ...	351	350	289	556	+ 1.1	+ 21.0	- 55.9
Dāvānga ...	289	287	276	226	+ 0.8	+ 4.0	+ 22.2
Dombō ...	70	63	58	74	+ 11.7	+ 8.4	+ 21.7
Dudakula ...	77	72	75	51	+ 6.8	- 3.9	+ 45.0
Gadabā ...	54	45	40	33	+ 19.2	+ 11.7	+ 20.9
Gamalla ...	254	154	151	136	+ 65.2	+ 1.8	+ 11.3
Gauda ...	50	46	46	152	+ 9.8	- 1.9	- 1.7
Gando ...	96	122	103	...	- 22.3	+ 18.8	...
Gavara ...	64	61	56	41	+ 6.4	+ 9.0	+ 34.5
Golla ...	907	904	855	790	+ 0.3	+ 5.7	+ 8.3
Holeyā ...	92	136	148	155	- 32.7	- 8.0	- 4.8
Idaiyan, Yādava ...	744	735	695	664	+ 1.2	+ 5.7	+ 4.7
Idiga, Arya Hihida, Setti Baliya ...	153	261	231	185	- 41.3	+ 12.9	+ 49.7
Ilavan ...	150	121	111	121	- 0.8	+ 7.0	+ 6.8
Ilavān ...	...	30	30	...	...	...	...
Indian Christian ...	1,816	1,168	999	839	+ 15.3	+ 16.9	+ 19.0
Intra, Arya Hihida, Setti Baliya ...	69	57	39	85	+ 21.0	+ 45.4	- 54.3
Iruka ...	100	101	86	72	- 1.8	+ 16.9	+ 19.8
Jangam ...	117	110	102	88	+ 6.3	+ 7.8	+ 16.3
Jātāpū ...	82	93	76	82	- 11.5	+ 22.2	- 7.3
Kaikolan, Sengundar, Sengunda ...	407	368	347	313	+ 10.4	+ 6.2	+ 11.0
Kabatriya ...	87	83	127	115	+ 4.8	+ 6.7	+ 10.0
Kālingi ...	54	52	...	...	+ 5.8	...	...
Kālinji ...	534	535	486	410	- 0.2	+ 10.2	+ 18.4
Kallan ...	1,161	1,126	974	850	+ 3.1	+ 15.6	+ 14.5
Kamma ...							
Kammālan, Kamsala, Pānchāla, ...							
Vieva Brāhman, Vieva Karma—							
Malayālam ...	117	108	104	590	+ 11.6	+ 3.8	+ 1.8
Tamil ...	549	559	497	268	- 1.8	+ 12.6	+ 1.5
Telugu ...	364	295	272	246	+ 13.4	+ 8.8	+ 4.5
Kāpu ...	2,631	2,679	2,576	2,416	- 1.8	+ 4.0	- 2.3
Karnam ...	120	110	92	94	+ 8.9	+ 18.2	- 3.2
Khond ...	330	355	317	327	- 7.1	+ 12.1	- 3.2
Kōmati, Arya Valsya ...	394	428	428	288	- 21.0	+ 16.4	+ 49.0
Konda Dora ...	65	90	83	85	- 27.1	+ 1.2	+ 4.2
Kōyl ...	74	79	63	51	- 6.7	+ 25.9	+ 24.2
Kebatriya ...	318	158	80	152	+ 100.8	+ 97.4	- 47.3
Kumbāra ...	50	38	35	...	+ 29.8	+ 8.1	...
Kumbhāro ...	29	18	13	149	+ 60.8	+ 43.8	+ 13.0
Kumbara ...	134	134	120	...	- 0.3	+ 11.5	...
Kuravan ...	132	110	100	135	- 14.7	+ 9.3	+ 22.7
Kuruba ...	89	88	60	...	+ 0.4	+ 34.7	...
Kurumban ...	140	232	206	337	- 89.7	+ 12.4	+ 7.2
Kuruvan ...	151	144	155	...	+ 4.7	- 7.0	...
Labibai ...	154	153	139	129	+ 8.2	+ 9.9	+ 7.9
Labbadi ...	360	402	407	353	- 8.2	- 1.3	+ 15.2
Lingayat ...	54	49	44	38	+ 9.2	+ 11.2	+ 16.3
Mādiga ...	171	135	189	108	+ 27.1	- 2.8	+ 27.9
Māla ...	787	808	755	681	- 8.7	+ 7.0	+ 10.8
Māla ...	1,493	1,511	1,405	1,371	- 1.2	+ 7.6	+ 2.5

Variation in caste, tribe, etc., since 1891—concluded.

Caste, tribe or race.	Persons (000s omitted).				Percentage of variation Increase (+), Decrease (-).		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.
Malaimān	63	57	56	35	+ 11.1	+ 2.5	+ 59.4
Malayāli	62	63	46	47	- 2.3	+ 88.2	- 2.4
Mangala	183	184	164	154	- 0.4	+ 11.9	+ 7.1
Māppilla	1,099	1,033	913	823	+ 6.5	+ 13.1	+ 10.9
Marātha	91	79	82	67	+ 14.8	- 2.8	+ 22.2
Maravan	450	365	389	307	+ 23.4	+ 7.7	+ 10.3
Mutrācha	228	153	176	159	+ 48.3	- 12.9	+ 10.6
Muttiriyān	100	87	66	34	+ 15.5	+ 32.2	+ 31.0
Nādār	665	642	603	532	+ 2.1	+ 6.4	+ 13.4
Nattamān	161	163	151	95	- 1.0	+ 7.6	+ 58.9
Nāyar	490	412	410	394	+ 18.8	+ 0.4	+ 4.2
Odde	537	550	498	461	- 2.3	+ 10.4	+ 8.1
Odiya	84	101	96	92	- 17.3	+ 5.2	+ 4.4
Pallan	868	866	825	802	- 0.4	+ 4.9	+ 2.9
Palli, Vanniya, Vanniya Ksha- triya, Vannikula Kshatriya, Agnikula Kshatriya	2,810	2,820	2,554	2,395	- 0.4	+ 10.4	+ 6.6
Pandāram	64	67	53	42	- 3.5	+ 23.2	+ 26.9
Pāno	81	71	61	46	+ 13.3	+ 16.5	+ 32.9
Paraiyan, Panchama, Adi-Drāvida. Pathān	3,387	2,364	2,153	2,035	+ 1.0	+ 9.8	+ 5.8
Porojā	120	107	95	109	+ 12.2	+ 12.3	- 12.8
Rāzu	87	93	92	82	- 8.2	+ 0.9	+ 12.0
Saiyad	52	103	107	68	- 49.1	- 3.8	+ 56.3
Sāle	176	170	152	110	+ 3.2	+ 11.9	+ 37.6
Sātāni, Sāttāda Sri Vaishnava	340	353	326	310	- 5.2	+ 10.0	+ 5.1
Saurāshtra, Saurāshtra Brāhman	44	48	39	33	- 7.3	+ 21.4	+ 21.0
Savara	91	93	87	73	- 2.2	+ 6.5	+ 19.9
Segidi	211	186	183	182	+ 13.1	+ 1.6	+ 0.5
Sembadavan	58	56	54	60	+ 3.4	+ 5.1	- 10.4
Sheik	63	64	54	110	- 2.1	+ 19.9	- 51.2
Sudarmān	933	893	787	619	+ 4.5	+ 13.5	+ 27.1
Telaga	44	47	41	15	- 5.4	+ 15.1	+ 174.4
Tiyan	604	499	383	302	+ 21.1	+ 30.3	+ 26.5
Togata	676	640	578	548	+ 5.7	+ 10.6	+ 5.6
Tottiyān	70	67	63	59	+ 4.0	- 2.1	+ 16.0
Tsākala	154	156	150	146	- 1.3	+ 3.5	+ 3.3
Uppara	388	387	360	327	...	+ 7.5	+ 10.1
Urāli	112	115	110	101	- 3.0	+ 4.7	+ 9.4
Vadugan	50	62	63	43	- 19.2	- 1.7	+ 46.5
Vaiya	69	58	96	181	+ 18.5	- 39.4	- 47.1
Vakkaliga	146	6	19	9	+ 2315.9	+ 68.4	+ 90.0
Valaiyan	80	81	69	62	- 0.6	+ 17.1	+ 11.6
Valluvan	346	359	360	286	- 3.7	- 0.4	+ 25.8
Vāniyan, Vaniga Vaiya	59	63	55	41	- 6.8	+ 15.9	+ 32.7
Vannān	201	195	171	153	+ 2.9	+ 13.8	+ 11.7
Velama	251	242	209	229	+ 3.5	+ 16.0	- 8.7
Vellāla	516	487	436	382	+ 6.0	+ 11.7	+ 14.3
Vettuvan	2,654	2,536	2,379	2,221	+ 4.7	+ 6.6	+ 7.1
Yānādi	83	79	91	81	+ 4.8	- 12.4	+ 11.5
Yāta	138	122	104	85	+ 13.9	+ 17.0	+ 22.2
	46	50	53	49	- 9.1	+ 4.8	+ 7.1

CHAPTER XII.—OCCUPATION.

PART I.

The most difficult and complicated subject dealt with at a census, and to many people the most interesting and useful, is that of the occupations by which the people live. The information is recorded in three columns of the enumeration schedule, which are headed as shown in the margin. Enumerators were instructed to enter in column 9 the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or

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

carry on business either personally or through servants, or the actual means of subsistence of persons who live, for example, on pension, rents, or the interest on investments. They were instructed to make the entries as definite and precise as possible, and to avoid vague terms, such as "merchant," "shopkeeper," "writer," "coolie." They were further told to enter in column 9 the occupation of women and children who do any work which helps to augment the family income. Column 10 is provided for a record of any occupation which an actual worker follows at any time in addition to his principal occupation; when a man has two occupations the principal one is that from which he derives the greater part of his income or upon which he relies mainly for his support. Column 11 is for children, women and old or infirm persons who do no work either personally or through servants; for such person the principal occupation of the "actual worker" who supports him or her is to be entered in column 11. Thus the main distinction drawn is that between workers and dependants; and in making this distinction there is little risk of confusion; it may be open to question exactly when a boy who works with his father begins to augment the family income; but as a general rule it was suggested that the work of boys and girls over the age of 10 was of sufficient value to bring them within the category of workers.

2. The correct sorting and classification of occupations is by far the most difficult part of the work in the abstraction offices. The same occupation can be described in so many different ways that the tickets and registers must become bewilderingly voluminous. A new system of classifying occupations, based on that invented by Dr. Jacques Bertillon, a French statistician, was introduced to India in 1911, and has with slight modification been adopted again at this census. Dr. Bertillon divides all occupations into four classes and twelve sub-classes, below which there are three series of minor subdivisions which vary according to local requirements.

3. In the scheme adopted for the Indian census of 1911 there were 55 orders and 169 groups; on this occasion there are 56 orders and 191 groups. The variation in the number of orders is due (1) to the provision of three new orders (a) 19 Transport by Air, (b) 43 Air Force and (c) 56 "Other unclassified non-productive industries"; (2) to the amalgamation (a) of order 18 (industries of luxury) with order 19 (industries connected with refuse matter) under the head "Other miscellaneous and undefined industries" and (b) of order 40 (trade in refuse matter) with order 41 (trade of other sorts) under the head "Trade of other sorts." The variation in the number of the groups is in the main due to the splitting up of certain groups of 1911 with a view to more precise classification; thus the 1911 group 4 (farm servants and field labourers) is now split into group 4 (farm servants) and group 5 (field labourers), and group 13 of 1911 (raising of small animals) now appears as group 15 (birds, bees, etc.) and group 16 (silk-worms). In other cases this has been done specially for Madras,

in order to determine the number of persons supported by some occupation, such as coconut-fibre work [group 30 (a)], dyeing of yarn [group 37 (a)], workers in aluminium [group 50 (a)], which is of special interest or importance in Madras. In a few cases occupations have been transferred from one order to another in order to arrive at a more exact classification, e.g., bristles work, brush makers and persons occupied with feathers have been transferred from order 6 (textile industries) to order 7 (hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom); thatchers have been transferred from order 15 (building industries) to order 8 (wood industries); plough and agricultural implement makers have been removed from order 9 (metal industries) and are now included under wood or metal according to the material of which the implements are made; makers of glass bangles and beads have been transferred from order 18 (industries of luxury) to order 10 (ceramics); saddlers and harness makers have been transferred from order 16 (construction of means of transport) to order 7 (hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom); manufacturers of ice have been transferred from order 17 (production and transmission of physical forces) to order 11 (chemical products and analogous); newspaper managers and editors and journalists have been transferred from order 18 (industries of luxury) to order 50 (letters and arts and sciences); trade in thatch has been transferred from order 36 (trade in building materials) to order 28 (trade in wood); conjurors, acrobats, etc., have been transferred from order 41 (trade of other sorts) to order 50 (letters and arts and sciences).

New heads of classification

4. Mention has already been made of the introduction of two new orders to cover (1) persons employed in aerodromes, etc., and (2) members of the Air Force. The census of 1921 is the first at which it has been considered necessary to provide separate groups (1) for persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor-vehicles or cycles—group 90; (2) for owners, managers and employees connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams)—group 113; (3) for dealers and hirers in mechanical transport—group 144; and (4) for private motor-drivers and cleaners—group 183. The growing interest taken in the condition and movement of labour is reflected in the provision of three new groups in which are entered labourers employed in harbours and docks (group 106), labourers employed on the maintenance and construction of harbours, docks, canals, etc. (group 109), and labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges (group 112), all other persons employed on these works being placed in separate groups.

The statistics

5. The results obtained by the methods just described are published in Imperial Tables XVII to XXI. Table XVII shows for each district, state and city the number of persons supported by each occupation recognized in the classification scheme, and under each occupation the number of persons partially supported by agriculture. Table XVIII shows the subsidiary occupations returned by those whose main occupation is agriculture and contains separate divisions for rent-receivers (landlords and tenants*), cultivators (owners and tenants), and labourers whose principal occupation is other than agricultural. Table XIX shows the subsidiary occupations returned by those whose principal occupation is other than agricultural. Table XX showing the distribution of occupations among the population by religion was not compiled for Madras in 1911, and is not compiled on this occasion. Table XXI shows both for the principal castes the occupations which they follow, and for the principal occupational orders the castes supported by them. At the end of this chapter are seventeen subsidiary tables the first nine of which present the salient features of Imperial Tables XVII to XXI.

Table 1 shows the general distribution of the population by occupation.

Table 2 shows the distribution by occupation in natural divisions.

Table 3 gives the distribution of the main classes of occupations in natural divisions and districts.

* A tenant "rent receiver" is one who takes land on lease, and in turn sub-lets it, making his income out of the difference between the rent he receives and the rent he has to pay.

Tables 4 and 5 show the occupations combined with agriculture where agriculture is the subsidiary (table 4) or the principal (table 5) occupation.

Table 6 shows for certain occupation groups the number of female workers.

Table 7 gives a comparison for the years 1901, 1911 and 1921 of the numbers returned as supported by the main occupations.

Table 8 shows the occupations returned by certain selected castes and for each occupation the proportion of female workers to male.

Table 9 compares for 1911 and 1921 the number of persons employed on railways, and in the irrigation, postal and telegraph departments, as reported by those departments.

6. As in 1911 the occupation returns obtained on the ordinary census schedules have been supplemented by a special industrial return obtained from the manager of each industrial establishment. The scope of this inquiry has, however, on this occasion, been extended; in 1911 an industrial establishment was defined as an establishment in which 20 persons were employed; in 1921 the definition was altered so as to cover establishments employing 10 persons and over. The managers of all these establishments were required to send in returns giving full particulars about the ownership and management of the business, the articles produced, the power employed, and the number, sex, age, caste, and birth-place of each employee, skilled and unskilled. These schedules were handled quite separately from the enumeration schedules used for the population census; they were distributed to the managers of the industrial establishments who were told to fill them up and have them ready by a certain date on which they would be collected. District Magistrates, and, in Madras, the Commissioner of the Corporation, were responsible for the service and collection of these schedules. The information obtained from them is tabulated in the seven parts of Imperial Table XXII, of which Part I is a provincial summary giving the number of establishments of each kind, with the number and nationality of the managing, supervising and clerical staff, and the number and sex of skilled and unskilled employees. Part II shows the distribution of the establishments by districts, giving the same information as Part I. Part III classifies the industries according to the nature of ownership, and the race or caste of the owners and managers. Part IV gives the caste or race and birth-place of skilled workmen; and Part V gives similar information for the unskilled. Part VI gives particulars of the power employed in industrial establishments. Part VII gives the number of looms in use in textile establishments. The material contained in these tables is presented in summary form in the last eight subsidiary tables.

The special industrial census

7. Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., the Director of Industries, has very kindly contributed a review of the industrial occupations of the Presidency, based on the statistics obtained by this special census, which will be found at the end of this chapter; in view of this exposition by an officer possessed of such intimate knowledge of the industrial affairs of the Presidency, I have refrained from any detailed discussion of the industrial occupations.

8. The accompanying diagram illustrates the general distribution of the population by occupation, and contrasts with it the distribution of the city population. Of every 100 persons in Madras, 71 are engaged in agriculture, 13 in industry (including mines and transport), 6 in trade, and 10 in all other occupations; for all India in 1911

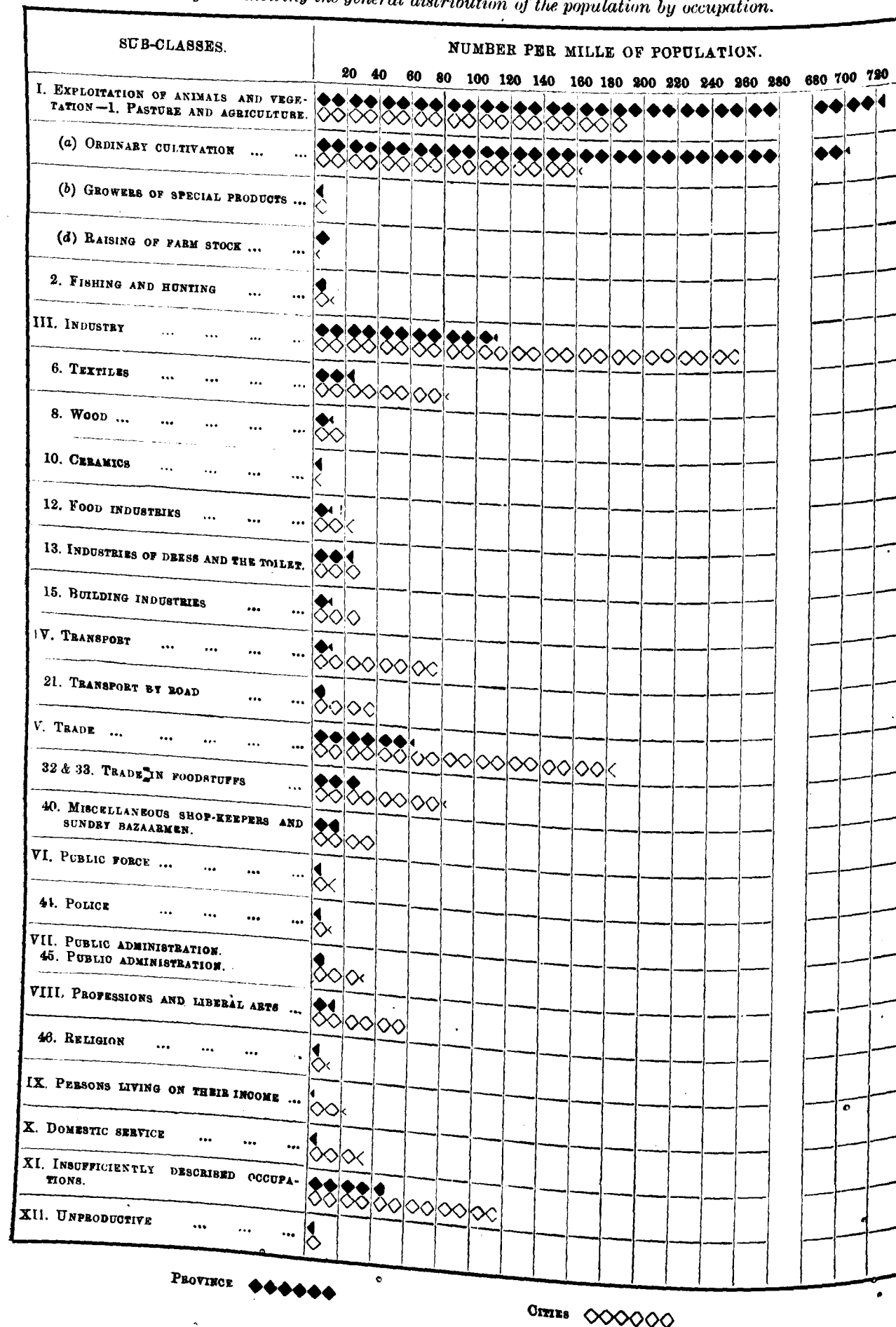
General distribution of the population by occupation

Number per cent of population supported by certain occupations.			
	1921.	1911.	
Agriculture	71	70	
Industry (including mines and transport)	13	15	
Trade	6	6	
Professions	3	3	
Others	7	6	

the proportion was 71 per cent engaged in pasture and agriculture to 29 per cent engaged otherwise. Of the "other" occupations which support 10 per cent of the population the most important are pasture, fishing and hunting, public administration, professions and the liberal arts, each of which supports one per cent. A comparison of this distribution with that of 1911 shows that there has

been practically no change in the occupations of the people during the decade; the slight rise in the proportion dependent upon agriculture is balanced by the equally slight fall in those supported by trade.

Diagram showing the general distribution of the population by occupation.



9. Of the population of the Presidency 49 in every hundred are workers and 51 dependants. In the margin are given the proportions in each natural division by the main heads of occupation. Under all heads there are more dependants on the West Coast than in any other part of the Presidency; and the professions have a larger proportion of dependants than any other group of occupations. There are fewest dependants in the Agency and in the Deccan—yet another sign, if any more were needed, that these divisions are more backward than any other in the Presidency.

Proportion per cent of dependants to workers.

	Agricul- ture.	Indus- try.	Com- merce.	Profes- sions.
Agency ...	48	50	44	55
East Coast North ...	51	51	51	63
Deccan ...	48	49	48	55
East Coast Central ...	53	55	57	62
East Coast South ...	50	56	59	63
West Coast ...	55	59	64	65

Proportion of
workers and
dependants

10. Dr. Bertillon's four classes are—A. Production of raw materials; B. Preparation and supply of material substances; C. Public administration and liberal arts; and D. Miscellaneous. The first class contains two sub-classes—(1) Exploitation of animals and vegetation; and (2) Exploitation of minerals; and the first sub-class is again divided into two orders—(1) Pasture and agriculture; and (2) fishing and hunting. We thus come to consider the agricultural occupations of the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency. As on former occasions the agriculturists of the Presidency have been classified into those who live by the rent of agricultural land, and those who cultivate the land; and each of these groups is again divided into landowners and tenants. Besides these there is the numerous body of farm servants and agricultural labourers.

Class A.
Production
of raw
materials.
Sub-class 1.
Exploitation
of animals
and vege-
tation.
Order 1.
Pasture and
agriculture—
(a) Ordinary
cultivation

11. Ordinary cultivation (excluding agents and persons connected with the management of landed estates) supports as workers and dependants 30,062,599 out of the 42,794,155 inhabitants of the Presidency, or 7,025 out of every 10,000; in 1911 the proportion of the population dependent upon agriculture was only 6,818, and in 1901 it was 6,831 in 10,000. There is no apparent reason why after a fall in 1901–1911 the proportion of agriculturists should rise in 1911–1921 by such a considerable amount as 207 in 10,000. No doubt the familiar tendency of any person however remotely connected with the soil to claim intimate relation with it, hoping thus to rise in the estimation of his fellows, accounts for a great deal.

Increase in
agricul-
turists

12. The next matter for consideration is the numbers of agriculturists of different types—landlord, tenant and labourer. The figures in the margin show the distribution of 1,000 agricultural workers among these six classes and compare the present distribution with what it was in 1911 and 1901. The main distribution remains the same; of every 10 agriculturists, 4 are cultivating landlords, 3 are labourers,

Proportion of
landowners,
tenants and
labourers

Distribution of 1,000 actual workers in agriculture.

Description.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Non-cultivating landowners.	49	23	19
Cultivating landowners ...	381	426	484
Non-cultivating tenant ...	28	4	1
Cultivating tenant ...	225	207	151
Farm servant ...	109	340	345
Field labourer ...	208		

2 are cultivating tenants, and 1 is a non-cultivating rent-receiver or rent-payer. At the same time there is a tendency throughout the twenty years for cultivating non-landowners and labourers to lose ground to the cultivating tenant and the non-cultivating rent-receiver or rent-payer. Does this imply that the man who farms his own land is being forced to relinquish it to the non-cultivating money-lender for whom he will cultivate as a tenant? The indication is slight, but it deserves attention. The figures of 1921 bear a sufficiently close resemblance to those of 1901 and 1911 to warrant the conclusion that the returns have been accurately made, and that the classification has been correctly done. Special trouble was taken to ensure this end. Collectors were asked to prescribe for their districts the use of the current vernacular terms for each of the agricultural occupations; and these terms were communicated to the abstraction offices so that they might know for each district the exact significance of the vernacular expressions used in the schedules. If we consider the classification of all persons supported by

agriculture, dependants as well as workers, we find that the main distribution is the same as that of actual workers. The only noteworthy difference, as in 1911, is in the case of agricultural labour; though the proportion of workers has decreased since 1911, the proportion of persons supported remains unchanged.

Distribution of 1,000 persons supported by agriculture.

Description.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Non-cultivating landowner ...	56	34	30
Cultivating landowner ...	398	461	512
Non cultivating tenant ...	32	6	2
Cultivating tenant ...	240	225	167
Farm servant ...	97		
Field labourer ...	177	274	289

Among those supported by agricultural labour there has been a very large fall in the proportion of actual workers; and among the actual workers the number of women to every 1,000 men has fallen from 1,187 to 996. All these facts indicate an improvement in the conditions of the labouring class.

13. A question of the first importance to Madras which is mainly dependent on agriculture is the sufficiency of the supply of agricultural labour. The census statistics by themselves do not throw much light on the subject; but by comparing the present proportion of labourers to landowners with that which obtained in 1911, we may get some notion how conditions are moving. In 1901 there were 270 working labourers for every 1,000 persons (workers and dependants) supported by the other agricultural occupations; in 1911 this proportion had fallen to 245; in 1921 it was only 212. There is no doubt that these figures reflect the great increase in emigration which we have seen occurring in the closing years of the decade. The figures will afford but cold comfort to those who see in emigration nothing beyond the fact that it denudes the district of its agricultural labour.

14. Casual agricultural labour is generally paid in grain, at the rate of 5 to 8 annas a day for a man or 3 to 4 annas for a woman. The farm servant is paid in a variety of ways; his condition varies from practical slavery to comparative independence; but such is the custom of the country that the master nearly always contrives to get his servant into his debt, and thus obtains a powerful hold over him in case he thinks of leaving his service. Sometimes these servants are paid a fixed annual quantity of grain; sometimes all they can claim is a specified share of the yield of their master's land; in other localities these methods are combined. Of late years labourers generally have begun to bestir themselves to secure better conditions; and this spirit has spread in some places even to that most conservative of men, the agricultural labourer. The labour of the East Coast has for a generation or more been in the habit of emigrating to Burma, Ceylon or the Straits whenever times were bad, or the master was more than usually troublesome; and in Tanjore district at any rate the labourers know well how to use the threat of emigration to extort better conditions from the master. Of late too the Government have started an organization to make a special study of labour and so far as may be possible to improve the conditions under which it works. Labour has learnt to assert itself and nothing that the master can do will ever succeed in driving it back to the squalid stupor from which it has just been roused.

15. Passing on from the "ordinary cultivator" we come to order 1 (b) which covers tea, coffee, etc., planters and their labour, and market gardeners. The number dependent on estates has risen from 37,379 in 1911 to 71,905 in 1921. The increase has occurred in Coimbatore and the Nilgiris; while there has been a loss of population in Salem and Malabar. New country has been opened up on the Anamalai Hills in Coimbatore and on the Nilgiris, which accounts for the increase in those districts. There has been a remarkable increase of market gardeners in Guntūr and Nellore, as also in South Arcot and Trichinopoly, while the number in Malabar and South Kanara as well as other districts has fallen. It is always difficult to get correct returns under these occupations; a man will call himself a cultivator and even if pressed by the enumerator will not admit that he

makes the greater part of his income by the cultivation of vegetables, fruit or flowers.

16. There is a slight decrease in forest officers, and wood-cutters; and a considerable decrease in the number whose occupation is the "raising of farm stock," the chief fall being in group 14 "Herdsman, etc." There are several groups which deal with persons concerned with cattle, namely, group 11 cattle breeding, 14 cattle tending, 70 making butter or ghee, 114 driving a cart, 133 selling butter, milk or ghee, and 146 cattle dealing or hiring. There is inevitably a certain confusion in these groups, for the various occupations are not clearly defined; the person who breeds cattle may himself make ghee and sell it, or he may put his cattle into a cart and drive or hire them out. The 1921 figures show an increase over those of 1911 in three of these groups, cattle breeding and the making and selling of butter; in the other groups there is a loss; and on the whole the loss is 73,000 or 10 per cent. There is, of course, a close alliance between these occupations and agriculture and it is more than likely that the deficiency under cattle has gone to one of the agricultural occupations. A decrease of about 12 per cent occurs in group 12—Sheep, goat and pig breeders, which may be ascribed to the same cause.

17. The raising of small animals is now shown as supporting 2,102 persons as against 327 in 1911; the principal occupation being the breeding and tending of silkworms in the districts of Salem and Coimbatore; birds and bees occupy a few people in Chingleput and Madura.

18. Order 2 contains those who live by fishing and hunting. Fishermen are liable to be confused with fish-curers (group 69) and fish dealers (group 131); more often than not it is the fisherman himself who both cures and sells the fish. Group 17—Fishermen—shows slightly more persons so employed in 1921 than in 1911; but in each of the other groups there is a great deficiency in 1921. The greatest variation in the district figures is in Tinnevely which now claims more than twice as many fishermen as it had in 1911.

19. Order 3—Mines—shows persons employed in the gold mines in Anantapur. The persons shown against Malabar are the dependants of persons working on the Kolar Gold Fields. There is a considerable fall in the number of persons employed in the gold mines in Anantapur, a matter which will be mentioned in the industrial part of the chapter.

20. Order 4—group 22—shows persons employed on mica in Nellore, on magnesite in Salem, etc. The persons shown against Chingleput and South Kanara are engaged in stone quarries, of which as a matter of fact there are some in every district, which give employment to far more persons than are shown in the table.

21. The principal occupation included under order 5 is the manufacture of salt carried on under the auspices of the Salt department of the Local Government. Here again the table is far from complete. In the margin are given figures obtained from the Salt department, from which it will be seen that salt is manufactured in every district on the East Coast. Table XVII shows no person at all against the districts of Gōdāvari, Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore and Rāmnād, and against the other districts a number far smaller than that given by the department. The reason apparently is that practically all these men are unskilled labourers, who must have been returned at the census as labourers unspecified.

District.	Number of factories.	Number of persons employed.
Ganjām ...	7	775
Visakhapatnam ...	6	1,444
Gōdāvari ...	2	811
Kistna ...	5	2,231
Guntūr ...	4	1,749
Nellore ...	7	3,028
Chingleput ...	8	4,539
South Arcot ...	5	1,499
Tanjore ...	10	5,118
Rāmnād ...	5	174
Tinnevely ...	12	1,660
Total ...	71	21,028

Order 1 (c).
Forestry.
Order 1 (d).
Raising of farm stock

Order 1 (e).
Raising of small animals

Order 2.
Fishing and hunting

Sub-class II.
Exploitation of minerals.
Order 3.
Mines

Order 4.
Quarries of hard rocks

Order 5.
Salt, etc.

Adequacy of the supply of agricultural labour

Conditions of agricultural labour

Order 1 (b).
Growers of special products and market gardening

Class B.
Preparation and supply
of material
substances.
Sub-class III.
Industry

22. Sub-class III deals with industries; it is divided into thirteen orders and 87 groups. The number of persons supported by industrial occupations has fallen from 5,591,058 in 1911 to 4,812,771 in 1921; of the industrial population in 1921 the actual workers number 2,219,497. The population supported and the actual workers are distributed among the various industries as shown in the margin.

Number per mille of industrial population dependent on	Persons supported.	Actual workers.
Textiles ...	234	240
Hides, skins, etc. ...	15	14
Wood ...	105	94
Metal ...	36	29
Ceramics ...	47	49
Chemical products ...	10	9
Food industries ...	113	104
Industries of dress, etc. ...	228	257
Furniture industries ...	1	4
Building do. ...	119	126
Construction of means of transport ...	1	1
Production and transmission of physical forces ...	1	1
Other miscellaneous industries.	90	75

In these groups are included alike the persons engaged in organized industries such as cotton mills, ammunition works and tile factories, and the village artisan following his traditional calling in the manner handed down from former generations.

23. From Imperial Table XXII we find that the number of persons engaged in industrial establishment employing ten persons and over is only 177,539 or 8 per cent of the population returned as actual workers on industrial occupations. We have seen that only 13 in every 100 of the population are supported by industry generally; and when it is shown that even of this 13 per cent the workers in organized industries form an insignificant minority it is clear that the Presidency of Madras can make no claim to any prominence in matters industrial. On this point Mr. Cotton has more to say in his part of the chapter.

Sub-class IV.
Transport

24. Sub-class IV includes persons employed on transport; it contains five orders dealing with transport by air, water, road and rail, and with post office, telegraph and telephone services. No persons were employed on transport by air. Under transport by water are included persons employed in the Madras Harbour, sailors enumerated in ships round the coast, persons engaged on canal transport, and boatmen. Transport by road covers persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, persons employed on mechanically driven vehicles, including trams and motors, cartmen, palki-bearers and rickshaw-pullers, persons connected with pack animals, and finally porters and messengers. All railway employees are included in order 22—labour in group 119 and all others in group 118.

25. Railway employees have increased by 25 per cent; and there has also been an increase in the number of persons employed on streams, canals, etc., and in the number of palki-bearers and rickshaw-pullers; there has been a slight increase in the quantity of labour employed on roads and bridges; but on transport by water and transport by road generally there is a distinct fall.

Sub-class V.
Trade

26. Trade supports about 2½ millions of the population of the Presidency. Of these nearly half are supported by trade in foodstuffs, and about another quarter fall under the head of general store and sundry bazaar-keepers or shop-keepers otherwise unspecified. The order is divided into 34 groups according to the article in which trade is carried on. But in each group there is a great variety of occupation; for example, group 121 includes as bankers persons employed in the big European banks, Indian financiers like the Mārwaris or the Nāttukkōttai Chettis, and the village money-lender. The classification is made entirely according to the article in which a person trades, and the methods and extent of his business are entirely ignored.

Internal
trade

27. Of the business done by the big commercial houses in Madras nothing need be said; it is the business familiar all the world over. An attempt has, however, been made to collect information regarding the nature of the trade done in the smaller towns and villages of the Presidency. The residents of villages and the smaller country towns have two alternative methods of supplying their modest requirements. They may either attend the nearest weekly market or they may purchase what they need from the village shop. I am indebted to Collectors of several districts for full and interesting descriptions of the town and village shop, the stock held, the methods of doing business, the accounts kept,

and the normal profits earned. Conditions are apparently the same in all parts of the Presidency. It is only in towns that the shops specialize in particular articles; in the smaller villages there is as a rule only one shop which sells everything that the villager is likely to want, from grain to kerosene-oil, and from salt to cheroots. Prices generally are regulated by custom and so are profits. In the more backward parts of the Presidency barter is not unknown.

28. Except in the districts of Guntūr, Nellore and Malabar periodical markets play a very important part in the collection and distribution of local produce and in bringing within the reach of the rural consumer necessities or luxuries otherwise procurable only in towns. The market, in fact, serves the same purpose for the rural area as a number of specialized shops do in towns. These markets are held at convenient distances to serve a group of villages and the days are so arranged that the same men may, as they often do, go on from the one market to another, purchasing and selling. The attendance varies with the importance of the market, and may range from 300 to 30,000.

29. Markets are held once a week but the number of hours varies in different places. Almost every important market lasts for a whole day, from 6 or 7 a.m. to 6 or 7 p.m.; but the smaller ones last from 3 to 5 hours, mostly in the afternoon. Prices are higher in the earlier hours of the market than in the later, and when the produce first comes to the market than at the time when in a favourable season the new year's fresh stocks are expected. Subject to these limitations prices are still to a large extent regulated by custom and this is almost always the case with articles like pots, coarse cloth, etc., which are brought to the market direct by the producer.

30. Profits are variously estimated in various places, but about 1 to 2 annas in the rupee seems to be the normal; profit on cattle rises sometimes to 25 per cent. In the smaller markets profits appear to be a little higher than in the larger, and retail sale usually brings in a larger return to the vendor than wholesale.

31. Retail sale is the rule, but in the larger collecting centres merchants purchase articles wholesale. Retail sale is, save in exceptional cases, for cash; in wholesale transactions, credit is allowed. Barter is reported to prevail in a few areas in Ganjām, Bellary, Coimbatore, Rāmnād and the Nilgiris; and bulls are reported to be exchanged in Chingleput and South Arcot districts.

32. The commodities brought to the markets include everything necessary for daily life and also luxuries. A large part of it is local produce, but produce of other districts, especially cattle, are sent long distances when they command a large sale.

33. Grain is brought in by the poorer ryot, the agent of the bigger ryot, or a mere trader. Vegetables, fruit and leaves are almost always brought by the grower; so also pots, coarse cloth, etc., by the maker; groceries and such things are usually brought in by the merchant; cattle, more often than not, by an agent; fresh fish, etc., by the fisherman, but dried fish by the merchant. Trade agents or brokers are employed in a few markets; but they are invariably employed for the sale of cattle. Cattle brokers are paid either by a commission on the sale value or at a fixed rate per head of cattle sold through them.

34. The average area served by a market and the income derived by local boards from them in certain districts are shown below:—

District.	Area in square miles.	Number of markets.	Amount of income derived by the local board.	Average area served by a market.	Average income derived from a market.
			RS.	SQ. MILES.	RS.
Godāvari ...	2,545	49	37,821	52	772
Kistna ...	5,907	63	23,116	94	367
Kistna ...	5,713	50	10,984	114	220
Bellary ...	4,954	58	18,732	85	323
North Arcot ...	7,225	78	61,054	98	783
Coimbatore ...	4,838	55	12,745	88	232
Rāmnād ...	4,021	30	5,376	134	179
South Kanara ...					

35. In addition to these markets held once a week, annual fairs and especially cattle fairs are held in various places of pilgrimage of local or general repute. The Madura and Tiruppūr fairs are the most important instances; but there are many others. A report has been received of a special market for the employees in the railway workshops at Perambūr near Madras. This market is held once a month on the day when the men get their pay. Provisions, etc., are taken out to the market from Madras and are sold for cash at rates which bring the sellers a profit of 12 per cent. Report says that the market is patronized by no one except the employees in the workshops, because of the high prices which are obtained.

36. During the decade the number of persons engaged in the pursuit of commerce has fallen by 0.6 per cent. There is a large increase in group 152, general store-keepers and shop-keepers otherwise unspecified, which has of course to be distributed over the other groups which deal with specific trades, so that it is impossible to account for the slight fall in the total commercial population. From

Number per 1,000 supported by commerce.

	1921.	1911.
Madras	186	294
Malabar	102	122
South Kanara	85	78
Nellore	84	84
Rāmnād	81	105

184—business men unspecified. In Rāmnād the fall under commerce is made up by a gain under agriculture.

Class C.
Public Administration and Liberal Arts.
Sub-class VI.
Public Force

37. Sub-class VI—Public Force—has four orders for the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Police. Madras has no person shown under the Air Force; the Imperial Army has fallen by 25 per cent, the Police by 10 per cent, and village watchmen by 31 per cent. The fall in the strength of the Army is due to

District.	Police—Actual workers.	
	1921.	1911.
Agency	461	1,675
Vizagapatam	1,502	2,015
Chittoor	1,133	1,773
Trichinopoly	1,871	1,182
Ganjām	1,759	1,265
Malabar	2,681	1,746

districts in which they rose by more than

District.	Village watchmen— Actual workers.	
	1921.	1911.
Agency	532	1,274
Ganjām	1,002	3,952
Vizagapatam	245	1,241
Godāvari	689	1,291
Chittoor	614	1,215
North Arcot	1,324	1,813
Tanjore	1,983	2,498
Trichinopoly	1,058	2,344
Coimbatore	1,549	993
South Arcot	1,620	1,030
South Kanara	798	4

lessness in classification, be due to the increase in group 164—"Village officials and servants other than watchmen"; but in the other districts this explanation is of no avail.

Sub-class VII.
Public Administration

38. Sub-class VII contains four groups 161—Service of the State: 162—Service of Indian and Foreign States: 163—Municipal and other Local service: 164—Village service. In this order there has been a fall of 9 per cent, shared by all groups except the last whose numbers have risen by 4 per cent. Government service of Indian and Foreign States (whose number is of course very small) has lost no less than 83 per cent of its 1911 population.

39. From Sub-class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts—we learn that there has been a fall of 25 per cent in Order 46—Religion, a fall of 6 per cent in Order 47—Law, an increase of 2 per cent in Medicine, a fall of 12 per cent in persons supported by Instruction and a fall of 6½ per cent in Letters and Arts and Sciences. Under Religion, there are 13,000 fewer priests, 43,000 less engaged on temple service, 5,000 fewer catechists and mission servants, and 3,000 fewer religious mendicants. The decrease occurs in several districts, and is perhaps most striking in Ganjām, Guntūr, Anantapur, Chittoor and Trichinopoly. The number of lawyers has increased, while their clerks are fewer by 15½ per cent. It is perhaps worth remark that the actual workers among lawyers have risen by no less than 34 per cent, while dependants remain practically the same.

40. In Medicine—Order 48—we find a decrease of 4 per cent under medical men, and an increase of as much as 35½ per cent under their assistants. It must be remembered that in group 171 are included not only qualified graduates of a Medical College but also the ignorant and superstitious quack. And similarly there is no means of knowing how far the increase in group 172 represents an increase of trained nurses, compounders and so forth, or whether it means that a larger number of barbers' wives have returned themselves as midwives. The districts in which there is the greatest fall in the number of doctors are Anantapur and Trichinopoly, while the increase in nurses, etc., is greatest in Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely.

41. Next come the groups in Order 49—Instruction; the number of persons supported by these occupations has fallen by 12 per cent though in actual workers the fall is only 5 per cent. The fall is most noticeable in South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely and Malabar, which are the last districts in which a fall in the number of schoolmasters would naturally be expected. It must, however, be remembered that as in the case of the medical profession, so in these groups the modern product of a university rubs shoulders with the master in a pial school.

42. The remaining professions and arts are included in Order 50 which contains seven groups. Architects, surveyors and engineers have lost nearly 4,000 out of 27,200; music has lost 5,800 out of 81,800; in fact all groups in the order have lost, and the order as a whole supports 6½ per cent fewer persons than in 1911.

43. There has been a fall of 21 per cent in the number of persons with independent means, chiefly in the districts of Trichinopoly and North Arcot.

Class D. Miscellaneous.
Sub-class IX.
Persons living on their income

44. Domestic service maintains 14,000 or 7 per cent fewer people than in 1911; the number of grooms and coachmen has fallen by 37½ per cent and the 6,000 private motor drivers do not quite make up the loss. The loss is distributed over most districts and in all probability represents a preference on the part of domestic servants to return an occupation, such as agriculture, other than their real one rather than an actual shortage of servants or a change in the habits of the people.

Sub-class X.
Domestic service

45. The 1911 census saw an increase of 125 per cent in the number of those supported by "insufficiently described occupations." At the 1921 census there is a still further increase of 38 per cent. The number classified in this order is now over 2,100,000. The increase is abnormally high in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Anantapur, North Arcot and Salem. There is, however, a satisfactory decrease in Trichinopoly and South Kanara districts. It cannot be necessary for so many as 2,000,000 persons to be described as owing their livelihood to one of these vague terms, and special efforts should be made at the next census to get other districts to follow the good example set this time by Trichinopoly and South Kanara, and to reduce, if not to eliminate altogether, the entries under these groups.

Sub-class XI.
Insufficiently described occupations

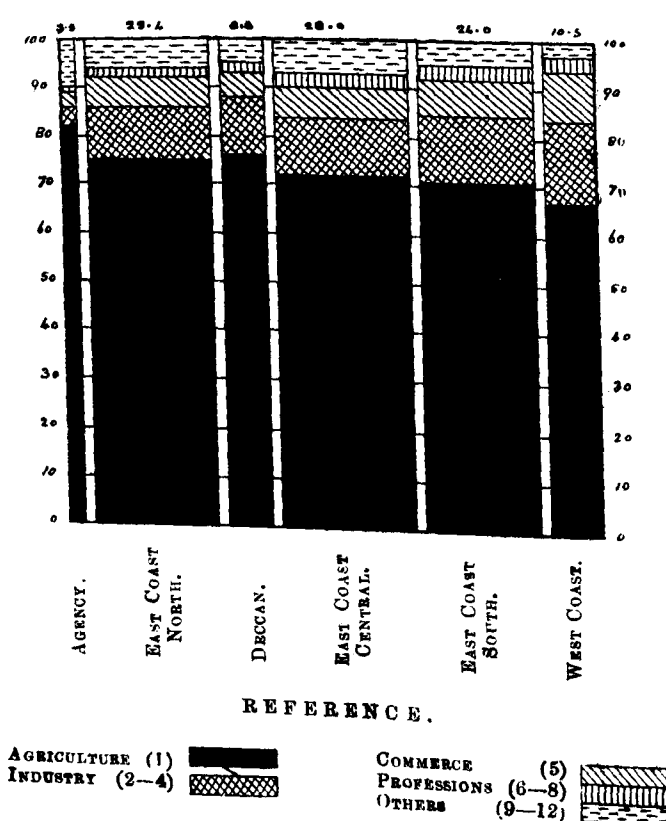
Sub-class XII.
Unproductive

46. Finally, we have the "unproductive" who are fewer now by 25 per cent than in 1911. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses have fallen by 1 per cent, while beggars and prostitutes have fallen by 26½ per cent.

Occupation
by natural
division

47. The accompanying diagram based on subsidiary table 3 shows for each natural division the proportion of the population dependent on agriculture, industry, commerce, professions and other occupations. The figures for the province as a whole are given in the margin. The variation under agriculture has been discussed above; the "other" occupations in which there has been an increase are the insufficiently described occupations.

Diagram showing the distribution of the population by occupation (classes) in natural divisions.



Note.—The base of each rectangle is proportional to the total population of the province. The height shows the percentage of the population which is employed on each class of occupation.

The Agency

48. In the Agency division the proportion of persons supported by agriculture is considerably higher than in any other division or in the province as a whole; and there is a corresponding shortage in the proportion of those living by industry, commerce and the professions. It will be observed from the figures in the margin that there has been a fall in the past decade in the proportion of the population supported by agriculture, industry and commerce, while there has been a considerable increase in the number who live by the professions or by "other" occupations. The increase under "other" occupations is almost entirely in the insufficiently described occupations under which head the numbers

Number per 1,000 supported by		
	1921.	1911.
Agriculture ...	804	815
Industry (including mines and transport) ...	37	53
Commerce ...	30	40
Professions ...	9	4
Others ...	120	88

have increased from 82,000 to 148,000. Practically the whole of this increase is in the group "labourers and workmen, otherwise unspecified."

49. Passing on to the East Coast North division the proportions are as shown in the margin. It will be observed that these figures approximate much more closely to those of the Presidency. It will also be noticed that the districts of Vizagapatam and Kistna are exceptions to the rule that agriculture supports now a larger proportion of the population than in 1911. In

1911, 724 out of every 1,000 persons in Vizagapatam and 721 in Kistna were supported by agriculture. The figures of this census are 691 and 673, whereas in Ganjam, Godavari and Guntur the proportion of those supported by agriculture has risen from 687, 665 and 696 to 781, 767 and 777. In Nellore there has been hardly any change in the proportion of the population supported by agriculture. Kistna again proves an exception to the rule that the proportion supported by industry has fallen. In 1911, 135 persons in every 1,000 in the Kistna district were supported by industry. The proportion in 1921 is 145. The greatest fall has been in Ganjam, but Guntur, Godavari and Vizagapatam all return a considerably smaller proportion of their population supported by industry which now has the case in 1911. Kistna again is the only district in the division which now has a larger proportion of the population supported by commerce than in 1911. The proportion in Nellore is exactly the same at the two censuses; but in the other four districts of the division there has been a distinct falling off on the part of the commercial population. With regard to professions the districts differ from each other very much. Godavari, Kistna and Guntur more or less follow the fortunes of the division as a whole. In Ganjam the proportion of professional men is exactly the same in 1921 as it was in 1911. Vizagapatam returns show a fall from 67 per mille in 1911 to 13 in 1921, while Nellore shows an increase from 10 per mille in 1911 to 25 in 1921.

50. The cities of Rajahmundry and Cocanada are situated in this division. As is natural, the distribution of the population by occupations in these cities is very different from the distribution in the districts. Agriculture supports only 286 people per mille in Rajahmundry and 319 in Cocanada. Rajahmundry returns 198 and Cocanada 182 per mille as maintained by industries. Commerce supports 169 in Rajahmundry and 212 in Cocanada; and the professions support in Rajahmundry 87, and in Cocanada 116 out of every 1,000 persons. Rajahmundry shows 260 under other occupations as against 171 in Cocanada.

51. In the Deccan considerably more people are supported by agriculture than the Presidency average, and the proportion has increased considerably in the past decade. There has been a corresponding decrease in those supported by industry, by commerce, and by other occupations. Professional men on the other hand show an increase, the proportion having risen from 9 per mille in 1911 to 23 in 1921. There is no great

variation in the four districts, though Bellary has a considerably higher proportion of agriculturists than the other districts and a corresponding shortage in those supported by industry; but the figures for the State of Banganapalle are quite different from those of the rest of the Deccan. Only 549 per mille are shown as supported by agriculture, 122 by industries, 88 by commerce, 8 by professions, and 238 by other occupations. These other occupations are in almost every case "labourers and workmen, otherwise unspecified," of whom there are now no less than 7,463 against 351 in 1911. Kurnool district is an exception to the rule that the proportion of the population supported by industry has declined since

Number per 1,000 supported by		
	1921.	1911.
Agriculture ...	746	719
Industry ...	116	136
Commerce ...	54	63
Professions ...	23	9
Others ...	61	73

1911 when 113 people in a thousand were supported by industry; the proportion in 1921 is 120. In all other districts and States there has been a decrease. In commerce there has been a fall in Bellary, Anantapur and Sandūr; while in Cuddapah the proportion has risen from 58 to 62 per mille; the most considerable fall is in Anantapur district where the proportion has dropped from 75 to 43. The proportion shown under professions in 1911 was remarkably low, being less than 10 per mille in each district. In 1921 the proportion in three of the districts is just below the Presidency average, while in Bellary the proportion has risen from 9 per mille in 1911 to 28 in 1921.

Bellary city

52. The only city in this division is Bellary where the returns show that of every 1,000 persons 263 are supported by agriculture, 265 by industry, 165 by trade, 141 by professions, and 166 by other occupations. The proportion of professional men is higher than in any city of the Presidency except Tanjore, Mangalore and Kumbakōnam, all professions being well represented in the city of Bellary.

East Coast Central

53. In the East Coast Central division the principal variation in the decade is a fall in the proportion of those supported by commerce and industry and an increase in the proportion supported by other occupations. The increase in the number of those supported by agriculture is small and the proportion of agriculturists is still below the Presidency average. This is not surprising; for the East Coast Central division contains the city of Madras in which only 39 per mille of the inhabitants are supported by agriculture. This division also contains the district of South Arcot which is the most purely agricultural district of the Presidency, as many as 821 of every 1,000 inhabitants deriving their livelihood from the land. The proportion of agriculture is lowest, after Madras, in Coimbatore where again there is a very large increase in the number returned as labourers unspecified. The proportion supported by industry in the city of Madras has risen from 271 to 370. There is also a slight increase in Chittoor and South Arcot but in the other districts the proportion has fallen, the principal fall being in Coimbatore where it has gone down from 176 to 123 per mille. The loss is considerable in Salem and North Arcot and trifling in Chingleput. Of those supported by commerce the proportion in Madras has fallen from 294 to 196 per mille, the reason apparently being a large increase in the number of those returned as business men unspecified. The proportion of the population supported by professional occupations has practically doubled in Madras, Chingleput and Salem; and there is no district in which there has not been a considerable increase.

Cities

54. The cities included in this division are Madras, Coimbatore, Conjeeveram, Salem, Cuddalore and Vellore, for which the statistics are as shown below:—

Number per 1,000 supported by	Madras.	Coimbatore.	Conjeeveram.	Salem.	Cuddalore.	Vellore.
Agriculture	39	398	178	655	453	229
Industry	370	198	512	134	125	226
Commerce	196	139	156	138	152	263
Professions	124	75	86	24	44	97
Others	271	190	68	49	226	185

55. Salem and Cuddalore were mentioned in the 1911 census report as typical of the "overgrown village" type of city and the reference is justified to some extent, by the fact that these two cities both contain a large proportion of agriculturists. In Salem as many as 655 per mille depend on agriculture and for Cuddalore the proportion is 453. More than half the population of Conjeeveram is maintained by industry—chiefly weaving—a proportion which is not approached in any other city except Madura where 499 persons out of 1,000 are supported by industries.

56. The proportions in this division differ considerably from those in any other natural division, and the variations between 1911 and 1921 are more considerable in this division than in any other.

	Number per 1,000 supported by	1921.	1911.
Agriculture	...	695	658
Industry	...	139	135
Commerce	...	67	88
Professions	...	28	21
Others	...	71	100

The proportion of those engaged in agriculture has increased and there has been a considerable decrease in the proportion supported both by commerce and by "other" occupations. Going to the figures for the districts we find that the increase in the proportion of agriculturists has occurred in every district except Madura. The increase is most considerable in Tanjore and least in Tinnevely which has a remarkably low agricultural population only 587 per mille of the inhabitants deriving their support from agriculture. In every district except Rāmṇād and Tinnevely the industrial population has increased. The increase is most considerable in Trichinopoly. Under commerce there is a striking variation in the population of Tanjore district; in 1911, 106 in every 1,000 persons depended upon commerce; the proportion has now fallen to 64. In Rāmṇād also there has been a considerable falling off from 105 persons per mille in 1911 to 81 in 1921. Professions occupy a particularly large number of persons in the district of Tanjore.

57. There are 6 cities in this natural division, Madura, Trichinopoly, Kumbakōnam, Tanjore, Negapatam and Tinnevely in none of which is there anything unusual in the distribution of the population by occupations.

Number per 1,000 supported by	Madura.	Trichinopoly.	Kumbakōnam.	Tanjore.	Negapatam.	Tinnevely.
Agriculture	138	148	220	194	174	256
Industry	499	392	258	283	381	308
Commerce	138	215	244	155	188	125
Professions	93	113	146	163	76	37
Others	132	132	132	205	203	276

58. In the West Coast division the proportion supported by agriculture, industry and professions has increased while the number supported by other occupations has gone down. The proportion of agriculturists is lower in this division than in any other part of the Presidency.

	Number per 1,000 supported by	1921.	1911.
Agriculture	...	644	633
Industry	...	173	156
Commerce	...	96	109
Professions	...	36	28
Others	...	51	74

The increase in agriculturists occurs in every district and is most noticeable in Malabar. The increase under industry occurs in every district and is practically uniform. The fall under commerce occurs in every district except South Kanara where there is a small increase. The proportion of professional men in the Nilgiris has nearly trebled while there is a slight increase in Malabar and South Kanara.

59. The cities in this division are Calicut and Mangalore; both are considerable industrial centres, 346 per mille in Calicut and 319 in Mangalore being supported by industrial occupations. The other figures call for no special comment.

Number per mille supported by	Calicut.	Mangalore.
Agriculture	97	171
Industry	846	319
Commerce	231	213
Professions	113	161
Others	213	136

60. Imperial Table XVIII gives the subsidiary occupations of agriculturists and Imperial Table XIX the subsidiary occupations returned by those whose principal occupation is not agriculture.

Number per 10,000 who returned a subsidiary occupation.	1921.	1911.
Rent receivers—landowners	653	2,788
tenants	719	1,993
Cultivators—landowners	437	1,229
tenants	463	1,212
Labourers	227	318

The gist of Table XVIII is contained in subsidiary table 5, while subsidiary table 4 shows the principal occupations of persons who returned agriculture as

East Coast South

Cities

West Coast

Cities

Subsidiary occupations

their subsidiary occupation. The first point which arrests attention is the striking fall in the number of those who have returned a subsidiary occupation. Taking first those who have returned agriculture as the principal occupation, we see from subsidiary table 5 that there has been a very great reduction among all sorts of agriculturists except labourers, and even among them the fall is considerable. There is no doubt that a large number of people who in 1911 returned their traditional occupation as the principal occupation and agriculture as subsidiary, have at this census returned agriculture as the main occupation and suppressed the traditional occupation altogether. The same condition is to be seen from a study of subsidiary table 4 and a comparison of it with the corresponding table of 1911. In 1921, 75 in 10,000 of the actual workers whose principal occupation was not agriculture returned an agricultural subsidiary occupation. In 1911 the proportion was 279 in 10,000; the figures for the

Number per 10,000 who are partially agriculturists.

	1921.	1911.	Percentage of variation.
Agency ...	6	133	-95.5
East Coast North ...	88	415	-78.8
Deccan ...	106	359	-70.5
East Coast Central ...	32	233	-86.3
East Coast South ...	116	220	-47.3
West Coast ...	57	172	-68.0

Agriculture as a subsidiary occupation

61. From the statement below it will be seen that agriculture is returned as a subsidiary occupation in the East Coast South and in the Deccan divisions more than in other parts of the Presidency, and that taking the Presidency as a whole it is commonest among those whose principal occupation is public administration or a profession. Each natural division, however, has its own peculiarity. In the Agency there are very few persons who return agriculture as a subsidiary occupation and of those who do most return an industry as the main occupation. In the East Coast North the largest number return a profession as the main occupation, but industry, public administration, and independent means are not far behind. In the Deccan, as in the East Coast South, a large number of those who supplement their principal occupation with agriculture are domestic servants; in the Deccan persons of independent means come next, closely followed by professional persons, industrial workers, persons engaged in public administration and transport workers; in the East Coast South persons engaged in public administration are the most numerous after domestic servants, and then come persons of independent means, members of the public forces, professions and traders. In the East Coast Central division the number of persons who return agriculture as a secondary occupation is very low, and of them the majority belong to the professions or to the public forces. On the West Coast the majority are principally engaged in public administration or a profession.

Number per 10,000 actual workers who are partially agriculturists.

Principal occupation.	Madras.	Agency.	East Coast North.	Deccan.	East Coast Central.	East Coast South.	West Coast.
All occupations ...	75	6	88	106	32	116	57
Market-gardening ...	51	...	324	56	22	84	51
Tending of animals ...	168	30	171	298	62	301	23
Industry ...	312	106	453	554	147	350	169
Transport ...	168	...	148	532	57	280	105
Trade ...	313	13	354	323	111	599	198
Public force ...	289	58	412	179	215	587	80
Public administration ...	477	12	493	585	199	865	572
Professions ...	417	27	404	569	132	705	81
Independent means ...	302	...	148	1,071	26	1,242	44
Domestic service ...	362	6	...	...	...	...	...

62. Turning now to occupations combined with agriculture where agriculture is the principal occupation, we find that in every case the majority have returned as their subsidiary occupation some other form of agricultural occupation, next come traders, and then, as is natural, a difference manifests itself between the various classes of agriculturists. Among landowners, the most common subsidiary occupations after trade are religion, money-lending and dealing in grain, wood or metal industry, the washing of clothes and miscellaneous labour; among tenants, we find general labour, religion, wood or metal industry, money-lending and grain dealing, public service, and textile industry; among cultivators and labourers alike, we find miscellaneous labour, wood and metal industry, cattle breeding and textile industries.

Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists

63. From subsidiary table 6 we see that 7,565,555 women out of the female population of 21,693,997 are engaged in some occupation. Of every 1,000 women workers 750 are employed in cultivation, 90 in industry, 52 in trade, 72 in occupations insufficiently described, and 36 in other occupations. Of the agriculturists 313 in every 1,000 are cultivating landowners, 295 are field labourers, 209 are cultivating tenants, 111 are farm servants, 45 are non-cultivating landowners, and 27 are non-cultivating tenants. In 1911, 746 women in every 1,000 workers in British territory were employed on agriculture, and of this number, 447 were labourers or farm servants, 532 were cultivating landlords or tenants. There is little difference between the figures of 1911 and those of the present census.

Occupations of women

64. The general feature of the 1921 census is an almost universal reduction in the proportion of women who work. In three only of the 12 sub-classes has there been an increase in the proportion of women workers and these three are mining, transport and professions. The women who work in mines are practically all employed in the mica industry in Nellore. The women who work at transport are (1) labour employed on roads and bridges; (2) owners of carts; (3) porters and messengers; and (4) railway labour. Those who depend on professions are supported by religion, medicine, teaching and music. But the actual numbers employed on all these professions are very small. The actual number of women employed has fallen by 813,823 or 9.7 per cent and in 1921 only 585 women were working for every 1,000 males as against 648 in 1911.

Fewer women workers

65. After cultivation the principal occupations which afford women a livelihood are trade in food, industries of dress and the toilet, textile industries and building industries. These occupations absorb 6½ millions of the 7½ million women workers and of the remaining million more than half come under the head of insufficiently defined occupations. An examination of each of these occupations in detail may indicate the direction in which women's work tends to develop.

Chief occupations at which women work

Number of female actual workers.

Occupation.	1921.	1911.	Variation per cent.
Rent receivers—landowners.	264,468	112,973	+ 125.2
" tenants	150,804	17,817	+ 754.9
Cultivators—landowners	1,774,468	2,364,228	- 21.6
" tenants	1,138,219	1,104,904	- 7.5
" "	2,306,394	2,760,380	- 16.4
Labourers	11,242	9,723	+ 15.4
etc., estates	11,000	8,876	+ 23.5
Plant, flower, etc., growers	...	...	...

66. The figures for the agricultural occupations are given in the margin. There has been a very considerable increase in the number of landlords and tenants, who lease their land for cultivation to others, and a considerable decrease both in cultivators and in labourers. The number of women employed on planters' estates has nearly doubled.

Agriculture

Textile industries

Number of female actual workers.				
Occupation.	1921.	1911.	Variation per cent.	
All textile industries.	195,954	292,076	- 32.9	
Cotton spinning, sising and weaving.	102,595	194,350	- 47.2	
Rope, twine and string ...	5,548	54,518	- 32.1	
Coconut fibre work ...	30,938			
Other fibres ...	545			
Cotton ginning ...	5,700	12,548	- 54.6	
Silk spinning and weaving ...	8,958	15,452	- 42.0	
Weavers unspecified.	31,833	...	...	

Industries of dress and the toilet

Number of female actual workers.				
Occupation.	1921.	1911.	Variation per cent.	
All industries of dress, etc.	192,576	271,414	- 8.9	
Tailors, etc.	7,368	12,018	- 38.7	
Shoe-makers	19,262	15,888	+ 21.2	
Washing, etc.	160,125	175,996	- 9.0	
Barbers, etc.	4,189	4,074	+ 2.8	

Building industries

Number of female actual workers.				
Occupation.	1921.	1911.	Variation per cent.	
All building industries	101,141	85,579	+ 18.2	
Lime burners	2,730	3,111	- 12.2	
Excavators, etc.	49,994	55,752	- 10.3	
Stone-cutters, etc.	7,803	20,230	+ 123.1	
Bricklayers, etc.	37,321			
Builders	3,293	6,486	- 49.2	

Trade in food

Number of female actual workers.				
Occupation.	1921.	1911.	Variation per cent.	
All food trades	217,326	351,570	- 38.0	
Sellers of wine	7,308	15,045	- 51.4	
Hotel-keepers	10,163	3,397	+ 199.2	
Fish-dealers	39,069	63,160	- 38.1	
Grocers, etc.	41,792	106,973	- 60.9	
Sellers of milk, etc.	25,446	28,318	- 10.1	
" sweetmeats	27,527	42,025	- 34.5	
" vegetables	30,995	45,885	- 32.4	
" grain	19,824	28,607	- 30.7	
" tobacco	4,335	4,661	- 7.0	
" sheep, goats and pigs	1,227	2,629	- 53.3	
" hay and grass	10,140	10,890	- 6.9	

Occupation by caste

71. Material for the study of the relation between occupation and caste is contained in Imperial Table XXI and subsidiary table 8. We notice that except in the case of Ambattan, Chenchu, Dēvānga, Kaikōlan, Kamsala (Telugu), Tsākala, Vāniyan, Vannān, and Pattanavan, Sāle, Saurāshtra, Sembadavan, favourite occupation of each caste. Of the castes specified as exceptions to this rule, practically all are castes with distinct occupational characteristics, e.g., the Ambattan and Mangala castes are by hereditary tradition barbers; the Dēvānga, Kaikōlan, Sāle and Saurāshtra are all by tradition weavers or dyers; the

67. Of the textile industries those which employ most women are shown in the margin. There has been an enormous fall in the number of women employed in each kind of work. These figures do not tell us whether the fall is in the number of women employed in mills, or in the number of women who work at cottage industries.

68. In industries of dress and the toilet, the variation between the number of women employed in 1911 and the number employed in 1921 is much less than in the occupations hitherto examined. In fact there has been an increase during the decade in the number of female shoe-makers and also in the number of female barbers. The great majority of women who work at these industries are employed on washing and cleaning of clothes and here the number of women workers has fallen by 9 per cent.

69. In the building industries there has been a considerable increase in the number of women employed. From the figures in the margin we see that, while there has been a fall in the number of women working as lime-burners and excavators, the number of women employed as stone-cutters, bricklayers, etc., has more than doubled.

70. Trade in food is the next group of occupations which employs a large number of women. The figures in the margin show that there has been a large fall in the number of women workers except in the group "hotel-keepers" where the number of women has increased from 3,400 to 10,000. All the other occupations employ fewer women than they did in 1911. The fall is especially striking in the case of sellers of wine, grocers and dealers in sheep, goats and pigs, each of which occupations now gives employment to less than half the number of women employed in 1911.

Sembadavan and Pattanavan are fishing castes; the Tsākala and Vannān are washermen; Vāniyans are concerned with the extraction and selling of vegetable oils; the principal occupation of Kōmatīs is the keeping of sundry bazaars and miscellaneous shops; Kusavans are potters; Telugu Kamsalas are artisans whose main occupations are working in gold and carpentry; but even with these artisans and other castes with special hereditary occupations, we find that in practically every case a considerable proportion of the members of the castes are returned as agriculturists.

Number per 1,000 workers who returned a religious occupation.

	1921.	1911.
Brāhman, Telugu ...	40	108
" Tamil ...	71	122
" Kanarese ...	84	60
" Oriya ...	51	86
" Malayālam ...	125	289

Number per 1,000 workers returned as non-cultivating landowners and tenants.

	1921.	1911.
Brāhman, Telugu ...	295	386
" Tamil ...	213	332
" Kanarese ...	114	141
" Oriya ...	196	184
" Malayālam ...	412	493

Number per 1,000 workers returned as cultivating landowners and tenants.

	1921.	1911.
Brāhman, Telugu ...	494	329
" Tamil ...	363	196
" Kanarese ...	643	713
" Oriya ...	524	430
" Malayālam ...	90	71

Number per 1,000 workers returned as agricultural labourers.

	1921.	1911.
Chakkiliyan ...	408	468
Cheruman ...	912	956
Holeya ...	442	797
Mādiga ...	473	861
Māla ...	609	791

The greatest variation occurs in the Holeya caste, among whom in 1911 only 28 per mille were returned as cultivating landowners and tenants. In 1921, this proportion has risen to 480 and there are also in every 1,000 actual workers 8 non-cultivating landowners and tenants. Among Chakkiliyans and Mādigas the proportion of leather workers is approximately the same in 1921 as in 1911.

73. We may next consider the occupations returned by those castes which constitute what are generally termed the depressed classes, among whom the statistics for only the castes shown in the margin are available both for 1921 and 1911.

74. Imperial Table XXI gives particulars of occupations for a certain number of hill and jungle tribes. It is unfortunate that occupation statistics were not tabulated in 1911 for any of these tribes; hence figures for comparison are not available. The occupations that are most frequently returned are cultivation, general labour, forest work and, in the case of Badagas, work on tea and coffee estates. The statement in the margin shows the number per thousand workers of each tribe engaged in each of these occupations. The only other occupations returned by any considerable number of these tribes are trade, returned by 4 Khonds per mille, weaving (120 Dombōs), begging (95 Chenchus), cattle-breeding (115 Dombōs), and village watchmen (12 Konda Doras).

	Ordinary cultivation.	General labour.	Forest work.	Estates.
Badaga ...	688	113	...	120
Chenchu ...	218	289	215	...
Dombō ...	516	150	...	...
Gadabā ...	840	...	41	...
Khond ...	876	106	9	...
Konda Dora ...	777	168	11	...
Savara ...	929	47	13	...

Occupation of Brahmans

72. Among Brāhmans in all parts of the Presidency, there has been a great fall in the number who returned as their principal occupation some form of religious calling or service in a temple. The comparative figures are as shown in the margin.

Again among all Brāhmans except Oriyā Brāhmans there has been a decline in the number of non-cultivating landowners and tenants as shown in the margin.

Brāhmans on this occasion have preferred to return their occupation as that of cultivators. Hence we find for each of the Brāhman castes except Kanarese an increase in the proportion returned as cultivating landowners and tenants.

The depressed classes

Hill and jungle tribes

Weavers

Number per mille engaged in spinning, weaving and dyeing.

	1921.	1911.
Dēvānga ...	540	738
Kaikōlan ...	480	538
Sāle ...	471	636
Saurāshtra ...	702	...

Number per mille engaged in cultivation.

	1921.
Dēvānga ...	293
Kaikōlan ...	363
Sāle ...	365
Saurāshtra ...	68

Number per mille engaged in trade in textiles, etc.

	1921.
Dēvānga ...	61
Kaikōlan ...	27
Sāle ...	28
Saurāshtra ...	58

75. In 1911 occupation statistics were tabulated for the three weaving castes, Dēvānga, Kaikōlan and Sāle. In 1921 we have in addition statistics for Saurāshtras.

The number per mille of the workers of these castes who are engaged in cultivation is shown in the margin.

And the proportion who returned trade in piece-goods and ready-made clothing is shown in the margin.

In the case of Dēvāngas, Kaikōlans and Sāles there is a marked decline in the numbers who live by their traditional occupations of spinning and weaving, and a large increase in the proportion who return agriculture as their principal means of livelihood. Saurāshtras during the decade have made a notable advance socially, economically, and educationally, and instead of one of the more backward communities, are now regarded as one of the most progressive.

Kallans

	1921.	1911.
Cultivators	607	...
Non-cultivating landowners and tenants ...	197	902
Agricultural labour ...	98	...
Miscellaneous labour ...	23	24
Artisans and other industries ...	12	23
Trade ...	18	18
Others ...	63	34

76. Apart from the castes already mentioned the only pre-eminently agricultural caste for which statistics were tabulated in 1911 are the Kallans. The 1921 statistics for this caste compare with those of 1911 as shown in the margin.

The proportion of the caste engaged in ordinary cultivation remains unchanged, and the numbers engaged in the other occupations are so small that the slight variation is not worthy of notice.

Women workers by caste

77. The last column of subsidiary table 8 shows for each of the castes and each of the occupations the proportion of female workers for every thousand male workers. In 1921 there are only two castes, Holeyas and Konda Doras, in which the number of female workers exceeds the number of males. In 1911 female workers were in a majority among Cherumans as well, but in 1921 there are only 995 female workers among Cherumans for every 1,000 males. The proportion of female workers among Brāhmans of all languages except Oriyā has increased as shown in the margin.

Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.

	1921.	1911.
Brāhman—Telugu ...	386	287
" Tamil ...	276	185
" Kanarese ...	570	381
" Oriyā ...	187	209
" Malayālam ...	79	78

Holeya ...	1,018	Teākals ...	847
Konda Dora ...	1,011	Velams ...	838
Cheruman ...	995	Vannān ...	788
Khond ...	932	Odde ...	776
Idiga ...	926	Kurumban ...	765
Iluvan ...	895	Maravan ...	752
Māla ...	897	Valaiyan ...	745
Billava ...	883	Pallan ...	719

Most of the Holeyas women work as agricultural labourers. Konda Dora women mostly do general coolie work, but they also sell firewood and attend to cultivation. Cheruman women are generally employed as agricultural labourers and they also work at basket making. Khond women are largely employed on cultivation, on general labour, in the sale of firewood, and in basket work. Idiga women mostly work as agricultural labourers.

PART II.—INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS.

(Contributed by Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S.)

PART I.—General.

78. Many reasons have been given at different times by different authorities for the industrial backwardness of the Madras Presidency. Some have pointed out that the intelligentsia have no natural inclination for industrial pursuits and prefer the less exacting routine of academic study to the strenuous apprenticeship which commerce demands of its acolytes. The professional classes, others say, consider the acquisition of land the best investment for their savings and the hereditary trading castes have a much greater aptitude for trafficking in raw materials than in promoting manufactures, while the history of joint-stock company promotion in Madras indicates a singular lack of that co-operative confidence which is necessary if capital is to flow into industrial ventures. These factors have no doubt a good deal to do with the present unsatisfactory position, but if they represented the whole truth the commercial achievement of Bengal would have been no better. The jute mills which have contributed so greatly to the prosperity of that Presidency owed everything in the early stages of their development to British enterprise and British capital and the frenzy of company promoting which reached its height in the year following the armistice was made possible by the gambling propensities of the Marwari colony in Calcutta rather than by any industrial awakening on the part of the natives of the province. The basic causes which operate to delay the industrial development of the Presidency are undoubtedly the absence of cheap fuel and the comparative lack of mineral wealth. I have seen it stated that fuel costs calory for calory, about three times as much in Madras as it does in English industrial centres. No supplies of coal have yet been proved within the borders of the Presidency, though prospecting in the Gōdāvari valley has lately been resumed with some prospect of success. A licence has been even more recently applied for to put down some borings for petroleum further south, but the geological prognosis is not exactly favourable. Attention is again being drawn to the extensive lignite deposits which are believed to exist in Travancore and elsewhere on the West Coast and also in the neighbourhood of Pondicherry and samples which have been obtained suggest that here is a possible source of cheap fuel if (but this is a very important qualification) a process of inexpensive briquetting can be devised. Meanwhile the price of wood fuel has risen by 50 per cent in the last ten years, and continues to rise while the price of oil fuel chiefly obtained from Burma is three times what it was in 1914. The mineral resources of the Presidency do not compare with those of certain other provinces and with the additional handicap of costly fuel, neither the magnetic iron ores of Salem for example nor the bauxites of Vizagapatam and the Malabar Coast can profitably be exploited. In these circumstances I can only echo Sir Alfred Chatterton's regret that very little use is made of hydraulic power; in fact, in the last ten years there has been no addition to the installations then existing, one at Sivasamudram and the other at Aruvankadu. However, thanks chiefly to the interest provoked by the hydro-electric survey of India which was initiated some three years ago, prospects for the future are decidedly brighter. There are several projects now under examination, among which may be mentioned the Sirumalai, the Kollimalai, the Kunda and the Pykara schemes which, if they materialize, will supply power to Madras, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Calicut, respectively. The supply power to Madras, on the other hand, has not advanced much, if at all, since 1911. Periyar scheme, on the other hand, has not advanced much, if at all, since 1911. chiefly, it would seem, owing to the difficulty of reconciling the claims of the promoters with those of the Irrigation Department. Apart from the electricity generated by water power, there are a few public power installations supplying current for electric lighting, driving fans and in some cases for industrial purposes. The Madura municipality is understood to be negotiating for a generating station which will supply the town with light and also furnish the power for a service of trams. For the development of chemical industries, scarcely less important than cheap supplies of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids and alkalis, such as caustic soda

General remarks

and ammonia is the availability of electricity at sufficiently low rates. Madras is no better and no worse off than the rest of India in the matter of the essential chemicals, the great bulk of which are of necessity imported, but of the several promising hydro-electric schemes which are now being investigated in Southern India, it is doubtful if any will yield electric energy at a figure which will make it profitable to employ it either for electro-metallurgical or electrolytic purposes owing to the fact that the water-supplies from which the power is generated postulate in most cases very heavy expenditure on the construction of storage reservoirs in order to guard against a shortage in the rainless interval between the north-east and south-west monsoons.

79. The only two minerals worked in the Madras Presidency on any considerable scale are manganese and mica, but magnesite, barytes and the precious metals, gold and silver also figure in the returns.

The total exports of manganese ore during the ten years ending 31st March 1921 amounted to 191,865 tons (chiefly from the Vizagapatam district) as compared with 952,025 tons in the ten years ending 31st March 1909. The average production in the quinquennium ending in 1913 amounted to about 120,000 tons. From 1914-18 the average fell to 14,000. This was partly attributable to two of the principal mines being flooded, and all work in them being suspended for about a year after war broke out. In 1914 some 33,000 tons were mined in Sandūr State chiefly for shipment to Belgium and Germany, but nothing was taken out of this area from 1915 onwards. High ocean freights, shortage of tonnage and export restrictions greatly affected the industry in Vizagapatam apart from the competition of other deposits in India with a higher commercial value. A reflection of this decline will be found in the census returns which show that the population supported by mineral production in the Presidency fell from 18,336 to 9,288 or practically 50 per cent between 1911 and 1921.

The mining of mica in large open quarries in the Nellore district continued. The outbreak of hostilities suspended the activities of a German firm which had just started the mining and shipping of mica from this field on a large scale. For a time thereafter trade conditions discouraged output and diminished the volume of exports, but later on a considerable demand grew up for Nellore as well as Bihar mica for munition purposes. In September 1915 exports except to the United Kingdom were prohibited and in June 1916 a scheme to purchase on Government account was introduced. The output from Nellore during the ten years ending 31st December 1920 amounted to 4,123 tons valued at Rs. 43,68,478 as compared with 4,234 tons valued at Rs. 49,64,193 for the previous decade. The above figures are generally regarded as conservative.

The exploitation of the magnesite deposits in the Chalk Hills near Salem has been steadily proceeded with in spite of various handicaps during the past decade. In 1916 and the following year over 17,000 tons were mined, but in 1918 there was a set-back to less than 6,000 tons. The exports are chiefly in the form of caustic magnesia obtained by calcining at a temperature of 800° C. In 1913-14 only 6 per cent of the shipments went to the United Kingdom, while 55 per cent went to Germany and 39 per cent to Belgium. The present prospects of the industry are decidedly hopeful.

The gold fields of Anantapur have yielded the following quantities of gold and silver during the last ten years :—

	Gold	Silver	OZ. TROY.
...	...	...	152,845
...	...	...	5,945

Only one mine was systematically worked.

The considerable deposits of barytes occurring near Betamcherla in the Kurnool district were for the first time exploited during the decennium. Two hundred and ninety-four tons were mined in 1913, but after that nothing was done until 1918 when 1,200 tons were extracted. The figures for 1919 and 1920 were 232 and 213 tons, respectively, only.

Other raw materials

80. As regards other raw materials, it is only perhaps in respect of cotton, oil-seeds and hides and skins that Madras is at all favourably situated, and in these fields there is much yet to be done in the way of developing manufactures in the country. There are those who would regard the extent by which her present exports of oil-seeds can be superseded by exports of oil and so much of the oil-cake as is not absorbed in the country for manurial purposes, the barometer of the industrial advance of the Madras Presidency. The problem is not one of finding the necessary capital to erect mills and machinery so much as of overcoming the difficulties which face the exporters of oil and oil-cake owing to tariff differentiation against them in the chief continental markets, while the raw material is admitted free, and the much higher freights which are demanded for oil and cake, particularly the former which cannot be carried in bulk as can the raw materials. The prejudice against oil expressed in India on account of impurities or deliberate adulteration has also to be lived down. The bulk of the skins exported are tanned, but not dressed, while hides are usually shipped in the form of "kips," i.e., half or crust tanned which means that they have to be subjected to further treatment known as "currying" after they reach foreign markets, before they can be regarded as finished leather. There is no cotton spinning and weaving mill north of Madras though there are large areas under cotton in the Northern Circars and Ceded districts. A company called the Bezvada Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, was registered in 1920, but the promoters have hitherto found it impossible to obtain sufficient capital to proceed to allotment. Another potential source of industrial wealth is the forests, the systematic exploitation of which has in the teeth of a good deal of criticism only just begun, while as regards bamboos and other material suitable for conversion into wood pulp, the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, has commenced the erection of a mill at Rajahmundry, but the extent of the Presidency resources in this regard has scarcely yet been fully ascertained. The industrial development which have taken place in Madras during the past ten years, as in the previous decade, have taken the form usually of expansion in the field that lies midway between manufacturing and cottage industries, typical examples of which are rice hulling and cotton ginning. Unlike the bulk of cottage industries, as for example, handloom weaving, they do not produce manufactured articles but stop short at the conversion of raw products into a form more suitable for further handling.

81. The following tabular statement extracted from the season and crop report for 1910-11 and 1920-21 shows in detail the area devoted to each of the crops grown in the Presidency which are subjected to preparatory processes of an industrial or quasi-industrial character before they are put on the market :—

Classification of areas—	Area.		Difference (plus or minus).
	1920-21.	1910-11.	
	ACS.	ACS.	
(1) Forests ...	12,985,852	13,606,994	— 621,142
(2) Net area under cultivation ...	33,078,385	33,751,818	— 673,428
(3) Net area cropped ...	37,553,000	38,085,000	— 532,000
(4) Irrigated from Government and private canals, tanks, wells and other sources ...	9,862,816	9,922,954	— 554,138
Acreage under or op—			
Cereals—	11,096,365	10,754,010	+ 342,355
Rice ...	...	...	...
Oil-seeds—	8,792	14,131	— 5,339
Linseed ...	752,622	815,100	— 62,478
Gingelly ...	1,599,788	934,185	+ 665,603
Groundnut ...	390,668	497,823	— 107,155
Castor ...	544,747	543,112	+ 1,635
Coconut ...	...	...	...
Sugar—	103,308	94,879	+ 8,429
Sugarcane ...	83,616	88,740	— 5,124
Palmyra ...	...	...	...

	Area.		Difference (plus or minus).
	1920-21.	1910-11.	
Fibres—			
Cotton ...	ACS.	ACS.	
Jute ...	2,121,628	2,317,045	- 195,417
Rubber ...	678	Nil.	+ 678
Dyes—	13,004	4,420	+ 8,584
Indigo ...			
Drugs and narcotics—	112,138	81,464	+ 30,674
Coffee ...			
Tea ...	54,108	49,097	+ 5,011
Tobacco ...	46,250	16,737	+ 29,513
	201,062	218,815	- 17,253

82. The fall in the area under forests is no doubt attributable to the policy of converting reserves into unreserves in the neighbourhood of villages for the benefit of the agricultural community, but the decline in the net area under cultivation is only temporary and attributable to the failure of both monsoons in parts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Gōdāvari and Anantapur in 1920-21. The acreage under groundnut shows a very marked increase due to the high prices and profitable trade in this oil-seed which prevailed during the greater part of the decade. The area under cotton has remained fairly stationary in the neighbourhood of 2,300,000 acres and the shortage in 1920-21 is attributable to seasonal failure. It will be noticed that during the last ten years the area under rubber has increased threefold while the indigo acreage has increased from 81,000 to 112,000. The temporary encouragement given by the war to natural indigo led at one time to as much as 300,000 acres being placed under this crop. Under drugs and narcotics, coffee under the stimulus of better prices has slightly increased while the area under tea has nearly trebled. The normal area sown with tobacco is 214,000 acres which is slightly below the total for 1910-11, but there is good reason to anticipate a considerable extension, particularly in the Guntūr district, in the course of the next few years. The low prices which prevailed in 1920-21 sufficiently account for the 10 per cent fall in the area in that year.

83. The statistics which follow indicate the expansion of the external trade of the Presidency in value, if not in volume, during the past ten years (in lakhs of rupees):—

Year.	Sea-borne trade.		Coasting trade.		Rail-borne trade.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.	LAKHS. RS.
1910-11	1,064	2,108	914	517	1,095	921	3,008	3,546
1911-12	1,169	2,210	811	633	1,161	988	3,141	3,891
1912-13	1,304	2,494	904	679	1,289	1,124	3,497	4,297
1913-14	1,635	2,591	858	549	1,265	1,105	3,753	4,245
1914-15	1,252	2,161	749	554	1,276	1,270	3,277	3,965
1915-16	1,153	2,458	680	490	1,657	1,564	3,470	4,519
1916-17	1,286	2,391	618	558	2,801	1,847	4,300	4,996
1917-18	1,220	1,994	614	707	2,629	2,594	4,463	4,995
1918-19	1,177	2,424	962	868	2,857	3,306	4,986	6,588
1919-20	1,338	2,665	1,451	752	2,788	2,894	5,572	7,311
1920-21	2,467	2,387	1,470	826	2,492	2,627	6,459	5,660

84. The history of the past ten years falls into three distinct epochs, the pre-war and post-war periods, and the four years and three months of actual hostilities. The first of these was marked by considerable trade activity and in the sphere of industrial progress by steady developments along the lines which had proved most successful in the past, viz., in an increasing number of small installations for irrigation purposes, cotton ginning and rice hulling. The closing of the central European markets to the raw materials which form the bulk of Madras exports caused at the outset of the second period considerable trade depression, but as the war proceeded, this was largely made good by the increasing demands of the mother country and the Allies and the reaction would have been even more favourable had not the losses due to submarines seriously affected, as time went on, the freight available at the majority of the ports in the Presidency. In values, if not in volume, however, the export trade continued to expand, and there was at the same time developed a remarkable if largely temporary activity in manufactures, principally of military requirements which the Indian Munitions Board working through a Provincial Controller, did much to stimulate. The manufacture of finished leather was encouraged by the war needs of the Allies, but several mushroom concerns which participated in this trade collapsed in the depression which followed close on the heels of the armistice. The weaving mills in Madras did splendid service in the supply of cloth required for the troops, the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills supplying monthly for a considerable period as much as one and a half million yards of khaki drill besides pagris, doosooties, tape webbing, etc. The chief engineering workshops at the Presidency undertook the manufacture of machinery and parts of machinery which hitherto had invariably been imported. The Indian Aluminium Company which found its supplies of aluminium sheets cut off employed its plant upon making articles of galvanized iron and brass and Messrs. George Brunton & Sons, Cochin, started manufacturing internal combustion motor and marine engines. The Madras Electric Supply Corporation and Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, concentrated on the production of meter boxes cut-outs, section insulators, transmission parts, etc., while Messrs. Best & Co. embarked upon the manufacture of looms and loom parts. The output of sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid at Rānipēttai by Messrs. Parry & Co. was nearly trebled. There was a temporary revival in the shipbuilding trade, a steamer for the coasting trade being built at Cochin and orders placed for several wooden sailing vessels on the West Coast as well as at Masulipatam. At the same time industrialists had many difficulties to contend with. Much indispensable machinery became practically unprocurable and the shortage of coal and oil fuel became intensified. In fact many of the rural installations which depended upon liquid fuel to run their plant had on this account compulsorily to shut down.

85. The third period opened with high hopes, though the armistice did not at once restore facilities for trading with enemy countries. The monsoon failure involved the continuance of an embargo on the exports of wheat and rice, but anticipations of a general renewal of world trade encouraged shipments in spite of railway and cable congestion, tonnage scarcity and the handicap of a rising exchange. At the same time the high sterling value of the rupee fostered imports and the total volume of the trade of the Presidency (including rail-borne) reached the unprecedented figure of 127 crores of rupees. But early in 1920 a reaction began to set in. With congestion of stocks in the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Japan, which are India's principal customers, the take-off in exports fell off considerably and exchange conditions were such as practically to preclude business with Germany and Russia who were in need of supplies. In Madras the tanning industry was perhaps the most severely affected and at the same time importers of Lancashire piece-goods found the distributing trade unable or unwilling on a falling exchange to take up their commitments when the general level of prices at home was simultaneously declining. The balance of trade turned against India and in March 1921 when the census was taken there was an almost complete stagnation of trade with the prospect of dull times ahead, for exporters in particular, for some time to come.

Railway development

86. The only important railway development in the Madras Presidency in the ten years under review was the opening by the South Indian Railway of a new route to Ceylon via Adam's Bridge, an extension from Pamban across the island of Rameswaram to Dhanushkodi being connected with the terminus of the Ceylon Railway at Talaimannar on the other side of the 22-mile strait. The Madras Railway disappeared as a separate entity, part of it being merged in the Southern Mahratta which is now known as the Madras and Southern Mahratta, and part of it in the South Indian. There were some additions made to the railway mileage owned by District Boards. The Podanur-Pollachi line was opened for traffic in October 1915 and the Salem-Suramangalam in 1917-18. But no progress was possible with more important schemes such as the Trichinopoly-Ramnád chord line while the alignment of the metre gauge connexion between Dindigul and the Shoranur-Cochin Railway cannot yet be regarded as finally settled. The extension of the Vizianagram-Pārvatipuram line depends upon the materialization of the Vizagapatam harbour scheme. To compensate to some extent for these disappointments there has been a remarkable development particularly during the last five years of motor transport to connect important centres in the interior with the nearest railway station. One of the earliest of these was the Cuddalore-Pondicherry service which obviated a roundabout railway journey via Villupuram.

Ports

87. In the other maritime provinces (other than Bihar), the foreign trade is chiefly concentrated in a single port. Karachi is the only outlet of importance for the trade of Sindh and the Punjab, Bombay for the Bombay Presidency proper, Calcutta with Chittagong, for Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar, and Rangoon for Burma whereas in Madras there are a number of minor ports whose aggregate trade slightly exceeds that of Madras itself and even the latter is not a terminal. Elaborate schemes for the development of the harbours of Vizagapatam, Tuticorin and Cochin have been under consideration during the period under review. The Bengal-Nagpur Company is interested in the first named, but the Cochin scheme has the greatest potentialities in view of the size of the inner harbour if a permanent entrance can be successfully dredged, and of its geographical situation and the rich hinterland including the States of Travancore and Cochin which it will serve.

Harbours

Department of Industries

88. Whatever the objections may be, and they are by no means purely theoretical, to the pioneering of industries by a bureaucracy, there is no doubt that in circumstances which are not peculiar to the Madras Presidency though intensified here, such industrial progress as has been registered during the last fifteen years owes a good deal to the policy which the Local Government followed in this matter at the instance of Mr. (now Sir) Alfred Chatterton. To this policy the famous despatch of Lord Morley in 1910 gave a temporary set-back, but his successor at the India Office restored the *status quo*, and there is little doubt that with the transfer of Provincial Departments of Industries under the Reforms to the charge of Ministers, this line of development is not likely to be definitely abandoned. Though Sir Alfred Chatterton's connexion with the Department of Industries in Madras terminated early in the decennium under review, I am justified in paying a tribute here to the considerable value of his work. Apart from his successful experiments in metal spinning and chrome tanning, the popularization of the fly shuttle slay is chiefly due to his propaganda work, and the success which attended enterprise in every part of the Presidency not only in that field but also in small industrial factories for cotton ginning, groundnut decorticating and rice hulling. And the record of the Department of Industries since Sir Alfred Chatterton left is not, as some people imagine, altogether barren of achievement. Sir Frederick Nicholson has conclusively proved the potentialities of soap manufacture and fish canning on a commercial scale. Pencil manufacture has successfully been demonstrated and the manufacture of glue at tropical temperatures has been found practicable, though the commercial value of the discovery still remains to be proved. The department is also gradually systematizing the growth

of industrial education chiefly by co-ordinating the work of the different schools under private management in different parts of the Presidency and there is no doubt that in recent years, owing to the devoted labours of the missionaries in whose charge the majority of the schools are, the bazaar standards of attainment in the minor arts of carpentry and blacksmithy are imperceptibly, but none the less appreciably, being raised. But while the artisan is being taught to do better work, it is unfortunately, seemingly much more difficult to turn out what is an even more urgent need, namely, the man capable of performing the function of works manager in an industrial concern. There have been many instances of so-called experts returning after an all too short apprenticeship in Europe, America or Japan quite unable to erect the machinery which they have persuaded the capitalist to invest in, and attaching so little importance to the lay-out of the factory that a great deal of money has to be spent later on in structural alterations, if not on actual rebuilding. In the case of small installations for irrigation purposes, considerable advantage has been taken of the facilities given under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, which has done much to further the utilization of small plants for this purpose, but the want of a similar measure to help the small industrialist has long been felt, and a measure is now under consideration to deal with the general question of State aid to industries. It is a subject of great complexity and the terms and principles governing such loans and the agency which will decide when they ought to be made will probably provoke a great deal of discussion.

Industrial education

89. In the light of what has already been stated, it was not to be expected that an examination of the provincial census returns would reveal any marked indications of an industrial awakening, for such development as has taken place has been not in the direction of large industrial concerns attracting as in the jute mills of Calcutta or the cotton mills of Bombay a large number of immigrant labourers from other provinces but in the substitution of machine-driven small plants for primitive bullock mills and mholtes, which tends not to increase the number of industrial workers but to reduce them. A rice huller does the work of a good many rice pounders and the same is true of cotton ginning, oil pressing, etc., when machinery displaces manual labour. The figures quoted *in/rā* indicating substantial declines in the population supported by these industries confirm this view. It is not therefore a matter for surprise that, while the population as a whole has only increased by 2.2 per cent, the increase in the population supported by pasture and agriculture is 4 per cent from 29,586,737 to 30,781,678. At the same time it is difficult to suggest any adequate explanation, if the figures are reliable, for the extent of the fall under the general heading "Industries" from 5,591,058 to 4,812,771, equivalent to nearly 14 per cent, though the high price of food-grains in parts of the country when the census was taken and the general trade depression may have led to a temporary abandonment of many cottage industries in favour of agriculture or emigration. Under the sub-head textiles, there has been a decline from 1,406,286 to 1,127,114 which is chiefly due to the fall under cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing from 59,253 to 20,844 and under cotton spinning, sizing and weaving from 1,118,628 to 687,083 though the two sets of figures are not strictly comparable because there is a new sub-head "weavers unspecified" amounting to 224,818 and "spinners unspecified" 6,645. Under makers of rope, twine and string, there was a fall from 74,294 to 14,444; under silk spinning and weaving from 74,773 to 34,984 and under wool carding and spinning and weaving of woollen blankets and carpets from 37,415 to 17,497. Tanners of hides and skins and makers of leather articles, 132,232 to 17,497. Feather and bristle makers, brush makers, etc., have fallen from 132,232 to 69,797; basket makers and builders working with bamboos and reeds from 222,301 to 145,319, makers of implements and tools from 158,072 to 133,556; workers in brass, copper and bell metal from 41,871 to 26,381. Under the head "ceramics" the fall is less marked from 249,413 to 226,753. Under the manufacture and refining of vegetable oils the total is 39,979 and for mineral oils 130 making a total of 40,109 as compared with 53,302 for the combined group in 1911. Under "food industries" there has been a fall from 619,298 to 545,517

Population supported by industries

though some increases are noted under sub-heads in this branch: for example, the population supported by bakers rose from 12,995 to 14,155 and by makers of sugar, molasses and gur from 25,093 to 27,146. On the other hand brewers and distillers have fallen from 4,335 to 520 and rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders from 204,922 to 139,691.

Factories

90. On the 31st March 1921 there were 511 factories subject to control under the Indian Factories Act though 14 were out of commission throughout the year. Of these, 332 were perennial and 179 seasonal. 155 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry. The average daily attendance of operatives was 101,655, 7,177 being employed in Government and Local Fund concerns and the remainder in privately owned factories. In the case of establishments employing 20 or more persons it is possible to institute comparisons between the figures for 1911 and 1921. The total number of such establishments rose from 867 to 1,384, from 109 to 302 and food industries from 149 to 325. The total number of persons employed was 131,644 in 1911 and 166,465 in 1921, the proportionate increase being lower than in the number of establishments which supports the contention that the majority of new establishments were on the small side. The number of skilled workmen rose from 41,141 to 43,412 only, while the additions in increase. As in the past immigrant labour from other provinces was practically negligible.

Power
employed

91. Table XXII gives some interesting information regarding the details of power employed in establishments using steam, oil, gas or water. The total for the Presidency is 1,466 distributed between steam engines 843, oil 497, water 36 and gas 90 while the brake horse power generated is compared below with the figures compiled in 1911:—

	1921.	1911.	Increase.
Steam	35,733	26,101	9,632
Oil	12,480	8,989	9,088
Gas	5,647	...	...
Water	3,519	1,763	1,756
Total	37,329	36,853	20,476

92. The above figures indicate that while the bulk of the power generated is derived from steam engines, the increase is proportionately larger during the last ten years in internal combustion engines, and with liquid fuel at its present height, there is little doubt that when the figures for 1931 are compiled, there will be a marked advance registered in the employment of suction gas plants. It is by which to institute comparisons of the increase under each head during the last ten years. And as regards railway workshops the figures for 1911 were, it is to be feared, not very complete or exact. The figures do not include the prime-movers employed in the generation of electric power, aggregating 8,939 H.P. and there are many small concerns which do not come within the scope of the Factory Act where gas or oil engines are installed. The statistics may therefore be appropriately supplemented by more comprehensive figures for which I am indebted to Mr. D. Sadasivam Pillai, Assistant Director, Tanjore division, showing the increases in the five southern districts of the Presidency during the last ten years. The total number of plants were in 1911, 113 and in 1921, 486 while the B.H.P. aggregated 7,249 in 1911 and 19,225 in 1921. The most striking feature of these tables is the enormous addition to the number of rice mills which increased from 21 to 244 in the Tanjore district and from 1 to 61 and nil to 43 in Trichinopoly and Madura respectively.

93. The districts selected are those in which the Department of Industries has, in view of the abundant irrigation facilities already available, done little in the way of small installations for agricultural purposes for which a wider scope exists in districts like Coimbatore where so much garden produce depends upon well irrigation.

Power census of southern districts.

Plants.	1911.	1921.
TANJORE DISTRICT—		
Rice mills	21	244
Railway workshops	1	1
Oil mill	1	...
Municipal water works	6	10
Pumping plants	...	6
Electric plant and lighting	...	5
Saw mills, tannery, etc.	...	...
Total plants	30	266
Total power	605 B.H.P.	6,933 B.H.P.
TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT—		
Rice mills	1	61
Irrigation	14	11
Ginning	1	4
Electric installation	1	2
Cinema	1	1
Workshop	1	1
Railway workshop	...	1
Tile factory	...	1
Soap factory	1	1
Tannery	1	...
Printing press	1	...
Municipal water works	2	...
Joinery works	...	...
Total plants	24	83
Total power	530 B.H.P.	1,495 B.H.P.
RAMNAD DISTRICT—		
Ginning plants	5	13
Pumping	...	2
Rice mills	...	12
Decorticator	...	1
Marine department plant	2	...
Cotton presses	3	...
Cotton ginning and pressing factory	...	...
Total plants	10	29
Total power	973 B.H.P.	2,073 B.H.P.
MADURA DISTRICT—		
Rice mills	5	43
Pumping sets	...	8
Electric installations	...	2
Cinema	1	1
Workshops	2	2
Municipal water works	2	2
Spinning mills	1	4
Ginning	...	2
Printing press	...	3
Soda factory	...	1
Cigar factory	1	...
Joinery works	1	...
Tobacco factory	1	...
Aerial ropeway	1	...
Railway workshop	1	...
Telegraph workshop	...	...
Total plants	16	68
Total power	1,190 B.H.P.	4,734 B.H.P.

Plants.	1911.	1921.
TINNEVELLY DISTRICT—		
Cotton ginning factories	4	8
Cotton presses	7	7
Cotton ginning and pressing factory	2	2
Cotton spinning mills	3	3
Petroleum storage	2	2
Rice mills	1	1
Sugar mills	2	2
Distillery	1	1
Tile works	1	1
Bone crushing	1	1
Irrigation	9	8
Salt manufacture	...	3
Total plants	88	99
Total power	3,951 B.H.P.	3,990 B.H.P.

Electric power The electric power applied to industries according to the table given in the corresponding chapter of the census report for 1911 was only 286 H.P.

The statistics for 1921 (vide Table XXII) show a total of 4,031 kilowatts equivalent to 5,403 H.P. employed in establishments which use electric power generated on the premises while 2,416 H.P. was the corresponding aggregate in respect of electric power generated outside the establishments which utilize it.

PART II.

The following notes on the principal industries of the Presidency are intended to supplement the general information given in the first part of this chapter.

Coconut industries

94. The principal commercial products of the coconut are four—copra, coir, coconut oil and poonac to name them in order of their importance—in this Presidency, the value of the shipments of each in the year 1913–14 being 181, 103, 94 and 4 lakhs of rupees respectively. But these do not by any means exhaust the products of the tree; every part of which as Mr. Innes has said in an article contributed to the Indian Munitions Board Handbook “has its own definite use or uses. The leaves are used for hutting and roofing and for the manufacture of brooms, baskets and umbrellas or are burnt for manure. The shells are the fuel of the Coast. The juice is drunk either fermented or unfermented and is made into jaggery and distilled into arrack . . . the trunks are employed in building or are used as water pipes.”

(i) Copra

95. The exports of copra, the dried kernel of the coconut, from Malabar ports in 1913–14 amounted to 762,000 cwt. at values double those which obtained in 1908–09. Of this quantity Germany took no less than 73 per cent and her elimination when war broke out caused a temporary paralysis in the trade but as April and May are normally the busiest months for shipment, the statistics for 1914–15 show only a comparatively small decline. Thereafter the trade with France considerably developed (her purchases in 1916–17 amounting to over 400,000 cwt. against a pre-war average of 55,823 cwt.) and the United Kingdom facture of margarine from the Hamburg mills turned to Malabar for direct supplies of copra. The volume of business would undoubtedly have been even larger had it not been for the shortage of steamers to carry it owing to submarine losses which culminated in the year 1918–19, the despatches being limited in that year to 13 cwt. to the Bahrein Islands while the All-India total was less than 10,000 cwt. any other in the world's markets chiefly because of its higher oil content, but is Cochin.

(ii) Coconut oil

96. The exports of coconut oil in the quinquennium preceding the war were almost stationary. Germany which admitted copra free imposed a duty on the

imports of oil and took only 22 per cent of the total shipments from Malabar, though “Cochin” oil, as it is known in the trade, has always commanded a premium over other varieties.

97. While the war lasted and for some time afterwards, there was a marked development in the demand for edible oils, long popular on the continent, in the United Kingdom and butter substitutes became the rule and not the exception in every household. The governing factors being quite different, exports of coconut oil, unlike those of copra, were greatly stimulated during the war period, the shipments in 1914–15 amounting to 1,784,000 gallons as compared with 1,060,000 gallons in 1913–14. The figures for subsequent years are:—

Years.	GALLONS.
1915–16	2,016,000
1916–17	2,019,000
1917–18	2,490,000
1918–19	3,885,000
1919–20	3,012,097
1920–21	1,794,042

The figures for 1918–19 were swelled by purchases on behalf of the Director of Oil and Seeds supply amounting to 2,198,000 gallons. The All-India shipments to the United Kingdom in this year totalled 5,760,000 gallons valued at over three-quarters of a million sterling.

98. The despatches of poonac (the resultant cake after expression of the oil) have never attained to any considerable dimensions. What little was shipped during the war period went to the United Kingdom which had not previously appreciated its value as a cattlefeed to anything like the same extent as Germany. (iii) Poonac

99. The manufacture of coir is the principal cottage industry of the Malabar littoral and as Mr. Innes has pointed out coir yarn is to some extent the currency of the Coast, for the workers (chiefly women), when they are not employed in any factory, take their hanks every evening to the bazaar to barter them for rice, chillies and other household necessities. These people were at first badly hit by the fall in values, which followed upon the outbreak of war and notwithstanding the support of the principal exporting firms which accumulated large stocks in excess of their immediate commitments, there was for a time not a little economic distress. The value of exports of coir manufacture in 1913–14 amounted to about Rs. 90 lakhs and of coir rope, fibre and matting to another Rs. 13 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Germany each took about 30 per cent of the trade and the balance went in about equal shares to Holland, France and Belgium, 29,329 tons of manufactured coir representing about 76 per cent of the whole was shipped from Cochin and the remainder entirely from Calicut. The season for shipment runs from September to May. The following table shows the quantities and values of the exports during the war period:—

Years.	TONS.	RS.
1914–15	23,550	55,95,000
1915–16	26,800	63,15,000
1916–17	27,900	63,45,000
1917–18	19,000	43,50,000
1918–19	18,090	34,80,000

In 1910–11 the corresponding figures were 31,730 tons valued at Rs. 69,70,000 and in 1920–21, 29,360 tons valued at Rs. 96,53,000. A marked increase in values since 1914 will be noticed.

Mats and matting of every description are woven from coir yarn on hand-loom at Cochin and Alleppey. During the war several new lines were successfully introduced, shipments being chiefly from Cochin. For example, in the last two years of the war about 150,000 square yards of coir screening were supplied

monthly to the military authorities in France for camouflage purposes. The following table shows the exports of coir, rope and cordage from 1913-14 onwards:—

Years.	Quantity TONS.	Value. RS.
1913-14	827	1,82,858
1914-15	459	1,03,466
1915-16	679	1,47,583
1916-17	627	1,16,482
1917-18	411	81,477
1918-19	523	1,16,725
1919-20	788	1,97,048
1920-21	456	1,37,043

Cotton

100. The various branches of the cotton trade continue to employ more capital and give employment to a larger number of people than any other industry carried on in this Presidency. The following statement shows the area on which cotton was grown during the last ten years with the weight and value of the cotton exported:—

Year.	Area under cultivation. ACS.	Exports of raw cotton.	
		Quantity. TONS.	Value. RS.
1911-12	2,675,898	43,004	3,90,22,462
1912-13	2,888,998	53,871	4,07,52,891
1913-14	2,696,604	39,304	3,09,96,193
1914-15	2,087,442	30,615	2,26,78,126
1915-16	2,060,376	28,320	1,74,09,658
1916-17	2,187,976	27,607	2,39,33,311
1917-18	2,700,487	18,048	1,97,33,589
1918-19	3,133,081	5,543	1,07,73,187
1919-20	2,339,296	29,651	4,25,39,472
1920-21	2,121,628	17,635	2,26,96,920

Cotton ginning

101. According to the census returns, there were 59,253 people engaged in cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing in 1911 while the corresponding figure for 1921 is 20,844, and though the extent of the fall is probably exaggerated some part of it must be attributed to the increase in the number of ginning factories and cotton presses throughout the Presidency. Exclusive of a number of small factories employing only two or three gins, the total was 99 in 1911 and in 1921, 205.

Varieties of cotton

102. The principal cotton growing tracts in Madras fall into three well-marked divisions—

- (1) The Ceded districts in which "Northern" and "Western" are grown.
- (2) The uplands of Guntūr, Kistna, Nellore and Gōdāvari of which the first named is much the most important, where "Cocanadas" are grown.
- (3) The Southern districts of Tinnevely, Rāmnād, Madura, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore where (1) "Cambodia" (a variety of American upland) is grown on red soils, (2) "Tinnevellies" of which pure *Karunganni* is much the most important variety, grown on black soils, and (3) Uppam cotton grown in Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts and to a small extent in Salem, sold under the trade name of Salems. In a normal year raw cotton accounts for 16 per cent of export. The war brought into stronger relief the dependence of Japan upon India for unlimited supplies of this raw material and while hostilities lasted the carrying trade of Indian cotton to Japan was at least temporarily largely transferred from British to Japanese bottoms.

Cotton spinning

103. Hand spinning had long ceased to be of any commercial importance and, in fact, had practically died out except as a cottage industry in one or two remote

hand-weaving centres when the charka suddenly became a political mascot, but the revival of this industry in the Madras Presidency is strictly localized and the profits to be derived from it are insufficient to postulate any great extension of it as whole-time employment.

The following table shows the progress made by the mill industry since 1891:—

Statement showing progress of the mill industry since 1891.

Number of	1891.	1901.	1909-10.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Mills	8	11	12	13	13	15
Looms	555	1,735	2,023	2,676	2,716	2,727
Spindles	173,000	283,000	339,500	404,928	404,612	423,232
Hands employed daily	5,900	12,600	18,860	22,859	23,388	24,118

Though the cotton mills in existence in this Presidency as elsewhere in India have made very large profits during the last five years, there are still extensive cotton-growing areas where no spinning and weaving mills exist, the chief obstacle to development being the amount of capital required to instal the number of spindles and looms which experience has proved constitute the smallest economic unit likely to ensure commercial success.

104. In the following table an attempt has been made to arrive at the quantity of mill-made and foreign yarn available for handloom weaving industry in this Presidency:—

Quantity in lb. of mill-made and foreign yarn available for handloom weavers.

Particulars.	Average of 1919-20— 1920-21. LB.
1. Imports into the Madras Presidency:—	
Cotton twist and yarn—	5,056,500
(a) Sea-borne traffic	3,083,500
(b) Coastal traffic—Indian	206,000
(c) Do. Foreign	48,657,500
(d) Rail-borne traffic—Indian	4,826,500
(e) Do. Foreign	42,793,500
2. Yarns produced in mills in the Madras Presidency	...
3. Total quantity of yarns imported and produced in the Presidency	104,623,500
4. Exports from the Madras Presidency:—	
Cotton twist and yarn—	4,406,500
(a) Sea-borne traffic—Indian	8,000
(b) Do. Foreign	1,202,000
(c) Coastal traffic—Indian	133,500
(d) Do. Foreign	28,973,000
(e) Rail-borne traffic—Indian	3,499,500
(f) Do. Foreign	18,642,000
5. Weight of goods woven in mills in the Presidency	12,180,500
6. Estimated consumption of yarn by cotton mills in the Presidency	50,403,000
7. Yarns exported and consumed by cotton mills in the Presidency	54,220,500
8. Balance available for consumption outside the mills	...

(e) Calculated at the rate of 100 lb. yarn = 112 lb. woven goods.

In the three years 1907-08 to 1909-10, the quantity available for the handloom industry was calculated at 179,572,000 lb. equivalent to an annual absorption of 59,857,333 lb. If both sets of figures are reliable, there is a decline of about 10 per cent to be accounted for, but there are so many factors involved in the calculation that any material error in a single item would vitiate comparisons.

Handloom
Census

105. The census taken of the number of handlooms in the Presidency has given the following totals for each district:—

Guntūr	14,974	Bellary	5,102
North Arcot	12,743	Godāvari	5,078
Tinnevely	11,394	Rāmnād	4,989
Salem	10,841	Anantapur	4,841
Chingleput	10,600	South Arcot	4,646
Nellore	10,494	Kurnool	4,419
Malabar and Anjengo	7,886	Chittoor	3,862
Coimbatore	7,714	South Kanara	1,528
Vizagapatam	7,438	Madras City	1,527
Madura	6,493	Agency Division	1,526
Kistna	6,349	Banganapalle State	929
Tanjore	6,299	Nilgiris	Nil.
Cuddapah	6,251		
Trichinopoly	5,898		
Ganjām	5,582	Total	169,403

106. According to the Statistical Atlas of the Madras Presidency, the number of handlooms in 1900 was 167,806. Comparison with the district figures is impossible in most cases owing to changes in territorial distribution, but in those instances where it is possible the larger variations do not lend themselves to obvious explanations. In Malabar there were 6,328 looms as compared with 7,886 now and in South Kanara 1,317 as compared with 1,528. On the other hand, while the total for Ganjām has fallen from 10,320 to 6,030 (including the Balligudā Agency), Vizagapatam (including Jeypore and Koraput) has increased from 1,461 to 7,931. Anantapur records 4,841 as compared with 2,299 twenty years ago, while Bellary has fallen from 9,284 to 5,102 and Tanjore from 9,598 to 6,299.

Census of
weavers

107. The counter-check made in certain localities by officers of the Department of Industries inclines one to the belief that there should have been disclosed a rather more marked increase in the number of looms. When we turn, however, to the statistics showing the population supported by cotton weaving, we find a very marked fall, the total for the combined head (cotton spinning, sizing and weaving) being 1,118,628 in 1911 as compared with 687,083 in 1921 and even if we add the number of "weavers unspecified" amounting to 224,818, it is obvious there has been a considerable drop which cannot altogether be accounted for by factors such as the existence of famine conditions in certain districts of the Presidency at the time the census was taken. The number of handloom weavers in 1911 was estimated at 368,509 as compared with 365,112 in 1891 and 381,132 in 1901, whereas if we assume that each weaver supports two others, the figure for 1921 deduced from that showing the population supported by the industry is rather less than 304,000. The attempt to organize the handloom industry in small factories has definitely proved a failure chiefly owing to the indolence and indiscipline of the workers, though such factories would greatly reduce the time taken in preliminary processes. With the laborious methods of warping and sizing now employed the average outturn of the handloom weaver does not much exceed 100 lb. of cloth per head per annum. The popularization of the fly shuttle has, however, done something to increase the output and attempts are being made by the weaving branch of the Department of Industries to introduce simple machinery to be worked by groups of weavers without bringing them into factories which should further increase their capacity to earn. But as was observed in 1911 the future of the handloom industry depends almost entirely upon the improvement of the hand weaver himself.

Fly shuttle

108. The development in the use of the fly shuttle has been most marked in the Tamil districts. The converts in the Northern Circars have to some extent backslided and also in the Ceded districts, the reason most commonly suggested being that sowcars who finance the industry find it difficult to market the increased outturn of the looms and to keep the coolie weavers supplied with yarn.

Many silk weavers have also adopted the fly shuttle but it is not suitable for the solid bordered sarees which are made at Salem and in the Tanjore district.

109. As to whether the economic condition of the handloom weavers has deteriorated during the last ten years it would be hazardous to express any decided opinion. There are clear indications in certain urban weaving centres of more material prosperity but the village weaver for the most part remains as ever incorrigibly lazy and improvident.

110. The population supported by dyeing and the bleaching of yarn amounted to 28,527 in addition to 85 persons returned as supported by printing and preparation and sponging of textiles, making a total of 28,612 as compared with 17,096 in 1911 and 23,061 in 1901. There is reason to believe that figures for 1911 were considerably under the mark; but probably some progress has been made during the last ten years, for the industry is at any rate, on the commercial side, in a very flourishing state in Madura which is the principal centre. About half the total imports of the Presidency go into the Madura market. There are only four dye works employing ten people and upwards, one in Madura, one in Bellary and two in Kistna. Most of the dyeing is done in the dyer's own house by himself and his family, who possess no knowledge of chemistry and work according to rough and ready rule of thumb methods. The statement below shows the quantity in lb. of alizarine and aniline dyes imported during the last ten years. The values are not given because during the war period they touched almost unimaginable heights.

Year.	Alizarine. LB.	Aniline. LB.
1911-12	1,254,830	318,353
1912-13	1,761,709	457,292
1913-14	1,479,124	486,011
1914-15	771,188	141,752
1915-16	31,248	11,355
1916-17	50,772	49,240
1917-18	20,823	40,520
1918-19	405,862	11,984
1919-20	761,979	98,619
1920-21	887,980	139,646

The normal development of the industry was very much interfered with by the war. When supplies of synthetic dyes became increasingly difficult to obtain, it was found that little use could be made of indigenous vegetable dyes other than indigo owing to many of the plants from which they were formerly derived having practically gone out of cultivation, and even the supplies obtained gave little satisfaction as the resultant shades did not compare favourably with those to which the dyers had grown accustomed. An interesting feature of the past ten years has been the increasing demand for fast dyes.

111. It is a matter for regret that the ryot continues to display a marked indifference, except perhaps for sugarcane cultivation, to the advantages of employing suitable manures. Quantities of oil-cake and animal bones are annually exported because there is no market for them in Southern India and the bulk of fertilizers manufactured in this Presidency is also exported, the only considerable market for them being among the planting community. The output of Messrs. Parry & Co.'s works at Rānipēttai continues nevertheless to increase, and in 1919 Messrs. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore, were given two blocks in the Trichinopoly district for the extraction of phosphatic nodules for conversion into fertilizer, a maximum price being fixed for the powdered meal in the hope of encouraging orders from the ryots of the Cauvery delta.

112. The declaration of hostilities in 1914 closed the markets of the world to synthetic indigo and in a very short time the shortage of dyestuffs among the Allies except perhaps Japan became acute and when indigo sales were resumed in Calcutta in December 1914, prices were nearly four times as high as those of the previous March. With this encouragement to exporters and with Indian dyers finding supplies of aniline increasingly difficult to obtain and then only at

extravagant rates, the area under cultivation increased by over 100 per cent in 1915-16 and again by another 100 per cent in the following year. This increase was most marked in Madras where unlike Bihar indigo is for the most part cultivated by small holders and the inferior grade of dye produced largely disappears in local consumption though there has always been a definite market for the better grade, particularly in the Levant. But the improvement noted was only temporary. The secret of aniline manufacture was rediscovered by British chemists and the Badische branch works in the United Kingdom were re-opened. In 1917-18 the marked fall in prices was reflected in a fall in the acreage cultivated and in 1918-19 these elements were even more accentuated though a substantial recovery was recorded in the volume of exports. The shipments of indigo from the Madras ports from 1913-14 onwards are shown in the following table:—

Year.	CWT.
1913-14	...
1914-15	1,787
1915-16	5,393
1916-17	26,171
1917-18	12,280
1918-19	3,411
1919-20	10,246
1920-21	12,138
	4,874

The particularly heavy shipments in 1915-16 went chiefly to the United Kingdom but also to Egypt (for orders), Persia and the United States. Even during the war India failed to make much impression on the Far Eastern markets. China and Japan have always been by far the largest buyers of indigo and owing to the very large stocks accumulated, the cutting off of German supplies was less severely felt in those quarters. With natural indigo prices gradually receding and with better returns obtainable from other agricultural products, the area under this crop is likely before long to return to its pre-war level.

Engineering
works and
saw mills

113. In addition to the locomotive and carriage building works of the M. & S.M. Railway at Perambur and those of the S.I. Railway at Negapatam and smaller running repair sheds at the more important junctions, and the P.W.D. shops at Madras, Bezvada and Dowlaishweram, there are several private engineering works in the Presidency town itself, and one at Cochin. Besides these there are a number of workshops where motor repairs, castings, etc., are attended to in some of the larger industrial schools. In 1921, there were including Local Fund and Municipal workshops 53 engineering establishments in existence employing 21,625 persons as compared with 12 employing 2,202 persons in 1911, which gives, it is thought, a fairly accurate illustration of the developments in this line during the last ten years.

114. At the time the census was taken there were 8 saw mills in the Presidency employing altogether 725 persons, the only two modern mills fitted with up-to-date machinery being in Malabar where 608 persons were employed.

Jute

115. Though there is no true jute (*corchorus*) grown in Madras, Deccan hemp (*hibiscus cannabinus*) which is known locally as Bimlipatam jute is largely grown in Northern Circars and yields a fibre which is very similar and can be put to practically the same uses. The area under *hibiscus cannabinus* in Madras is 70,000 to 80,000 acres and the chief ports of export are Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam and Cocanada. The pre-war destinations were the United Kingdom (67 per cent) and France (8 per cent) but in 1913-14 Germany took 5,000 tons equivalent nearly to 25 per cent of the whole. The table below shows the exports of Bimlipatam raw jute from Madras ports during the last decennium:—

Year.	Quantity. TONS.	Value. RS.	Year.	Quantity. TONS.	Value. RS.
1911-12	3,010	7,49,786	1916-17	...	...
1912-13	3,485	9,88,952	1917-18	6,090	16,84,030
1913-14	22,008	77,69,884	1918-19	32	8,264
1914-15	6,822	14,22,883	1919-20	2,876	9,11,256
1915-16	5,867	12,60,082	1920-21	5,911	28,46,272
				749	2,62,245

The large increase in 1913-14 was due to the temporary closing of the Chittivalasa mill which released a large quantity of raw jute for export.

The export trade lacking the organization of the Bengal jute industry and dependent upon an uncertain and gradually diminishing steamer service at three non-terminal ports was, it will be seen from the above figures, greatly curtailed during the last two years of the war. There were at the time the census was taken only two factories in the Madras Presidency which deal with this fibre, one being at Chittivalasa near Bimlipatam and the other at Ellore. The local demand for gunnies absorbs practically the whole production of these mills. A third mill was under construction at Nellimarla near Vizagapatam at the close of the period under review.

116. In examining the census returns for industries connected with hides and skins, one must remember that the leather trade throughout the world was suffering from a period of most acute depression at the time the census was taken, which was partly attributable to the sudden cessation of hostilities in November 1918 which left an enormous quantity of finished leather and raw hides in particular to be disposed of for other than military requirements. The importance of the leather trade in the Madras Presidency in pre-war times may be illustrated by the figures of export for 1913-14—

Year.	Tanned skins.		Tanned hides.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
1913-14	110,535	2,23,71,263	142,370	1,23,25,371

The success of chrome tanning has now been commercially proved and a regular industrial colony has been set up by the original firm which pioneered this form of tanning at Chromepet near Pallāvaram which in 1918 employed about 1,000 hands, and at the present time nearly 1,500.

117. The Madras tanners of skins enjoyed great prosperity during the first two and a half years of the war, the United States market being particularly active. High prices encouraged the tanning of skins in preference to hides though the demand for the former for war purposes was very limited, and led to undesirable competition between the tanner of hides and skins, extravagant rates being demanded for bark. Finally an apprehended shortage in the supply of East India "kips" for the War Office compelled the Government of India to prohibit the tanning of sheep and goat skins in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies with effect from the 28th April 1917 and an absolute embargo was placed upon the export of tanned skins from India from the 15th May 1917 though permission was afterwards given to ship the balance of stocks held on the 31st August 1918. The course of trade during the war years and after is well illustrated by the table below:—

Exports of tanned skins from Madras ports from 1914-15 to 1920-21.

Year.	Quantity.	Index number.	Value.	Index number.
	CWT.		RS.	
1914-15	97,472	100	1,89,87,769	100
1915-16	105,066	108	2,11,51,059	111
1916-17	132,956	136	3,97,46,607	209
1917-18	10,350	11	57,77,460	30
1918-19	26,572	27	98,33,534	52
1919-20	82,180	84	4,09,18,411	215
1920-21	47,360	49	1,80,64,472	95

The improvement in the volume of shipments in 1919-20 is attributable to the removal of the embargo on tanning and export, the record prices realized being due to the heavy demands chiefly from the United States of America to make good the shortage caused by export restrictions during the previous two years.

Tanned hides

118. No less illuminating are the corresponding figures for tanned hides (East India "kips"). In the first three years of the war, trade as revealed by the statistics followed a more or less normal course. In 1917-18, however, there was a great shortage of freight and very large quantities were awaiting shipment at the end of the year which help to swell the astonishing figures of 1918-19. The total for 1919-20 was in the circumstances no less remarkable, but in 1920-21 came a collapse, not only, it will be noticed, in volume but also in values.

Exports of tanned hides from Madras ports from 1912-13 to 1920-21.

Year.	Quantity. CWT.	Value. RS.
1912-13	192,206	1,60,27,098
1913-14	142,370	1,23,25,371
1914-15	170,263	1,79,88,387
1915-16	222,418	2,86,58,445
1916-17	142,954	1,85,07,241
1917-18	3,180	3,63,119
1918-19	450,480	6,46,62,529
1919-20	375,020	5,59,42,888
1920-21	65,160	86,32,758

Silk

119. As far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, sericulture is confined to the Kollegal taluk in Coimbatore district. The area under mulberry during the past four years has been as follows:—

Year.	ACS.
1917-18	11,244
1918-19	12,244
1919-20	11,880
1920-21	11,141

Silk weavers

The figures for the first six years of the decennium are unfortunately not available. Mr. Lefroy estimated the outturn of mulberry silk in this area in 1916 at 400,000 lb. which is quite insufficient for the needs of the Presidency and is supplemented not only by foreign imports but also by considerable rail-borne imports from Mysore, 90 per cent of which are used by silk weavers of the Presidency and the balance exported. According to the census returns the population supported by silk spinning and weaving has fallen from 74,773 to 34,984, but this of the cloths which they manufacture and are therefore more correctly classified a considerable number of skilled artisans who dispute with the weavers of fine counts of cotton at Pullampet the claim to be the exponents of the highest developments of the weavers' art in Southern India.

A census was also taken of the numbers of those actually engaged in silk weaving, the Presidency totals (excluding Native States) being 10,481 males and 4,642 females. The two districts where the bulk of silk weaving is done are Tanjore (2,524 males and 631 females) and Trichinopoly (2,413 males and 601 females) followed by Chingleput with 1,248 males and 1,158 females disclosing an unusually high proportion of women and Salem with 1,149 males and 430 females.

Sugar

120. The area under sugarcane in 1920-21 was 103,308 acres and under palmyra 83,616 as compared with 94,879 acres and 88,740 acres, respectively, ten years earlier. The total population supported by makers of sugar, molasses and gur is 27,146 in 1921 as compared with 25,093 in 1911. Of modern sugar factories there are only seven in the Presidency, the most important being that at Nelli-kuppam in South Arcot district. In most parts of the country the fragmentation of holdings operates to discourage the cultivation of sugarcane in areas sufficiently large to justify the establishment of central factories as in Java and the prospects of the industry seem to lie, at any rate for some time to come, in the development

of small factories, on the lines of the concern under the control of the Department of Industries at Pallapalayam near Coimbatore which receives cane from the neighbouring ryots and charges so much per *pothi* for the jaggery produced. The very large expenditure necessary to obtain the machinery for the extraction of white sugar and the more favourable prices obtainable for gur make the production of the latter at present decidedly more profitable. The difficulty about the utilization of the palmyra for sugar extraction is chiefly attributable to the sporadic distribution of the trees. A great deal of work has been done during the last ten years in the direction of growing and distributing improved cane to the ryots from the cane breeding station at Coimbatore which is financed by the Imperial Department of Agriculture.

121. The cultivation of oil-seeds is carried on extensively in most of the districts of the Presidency as the following table shows:—

Statement showing the area under cultivation of each kind of oil-seeds for 1920-21.

District.	Gingelly.	Groundnut.	Castor.	Coconut.	Cotton.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Total	752,622	1,599,738	390,668	544,747	2,121,628
Ganjām	57,189	22,216	3,254	10,821	2,040
Visagapatam	138,917	38,155	3,568	3,038	19,000
Godāvari	71,954	16	1,790	48,725	4,950
Kistna	98,315	2,091	15,019	9,465	43,636
Guntur	848	6,464	43,961	660	133,208
Kurnool	2,514	66,796	37,849	66	306,645
Bellary	12,980	19,673	36,693	2,260	446,887
Anantapur	20,451	118,870	67,850	961	111,097
Cuddapah	7,072	144,298	19,343	143	78,979
Nellore	3,137	1,254	37,138	263	31,310
Chingleput	23,347	32,590	63	6,387	1
South Arcot	40,898	438,793	869	3,625	1,413
Chittoor	5,551	38,068	15,905	2,347	740
North Arcot	22,057	221,705	6,914	12,890	1,645
Salem	25,629	88,945	21,489	10,362	24,658
Coimbatore	22,486	78,828	17,996	7,669	254,222
Trichinopoly	43,939	88,176	13,596	6,388	38,857
Tanjore	16,720	87,092	589	30,666	885
Madura	28,582	68,643	11,983	5,479	129,634
Rāmnād	22,389	38,663	2,940	6,572	251,811
Tinnevely	39,529	3,003	2,337	4,870	242,379
Malabar	14,464	631	403	328,967	322
South Kanara	2,908	...	212	46,801	164
Nilgiris	30	...	...	339	...
Anjengo	...	268	28,907	185	2,650
Agency	34,886	...	...	...	...

Vegetable oils

122. The copra and coconut oil industry have already been dealt with in another part of this chapter. Of the remaining oil-seeds, a large amount enters into local consumption, but the export trade to other parts of India and to foreign countries is, particularly in the case of groundnut, of considerable magnitude. The following table shows the average weight and value of the exports of oil-seeds other than copra in 1913-14 and also the number of gallons and value of the oils derived therefrom exported in that year:—

	Oils.		Oil-seeds.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
	GALLS.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
Gingelly	58,102	1,12,804	65,411	6,65,888
Groundnut	272,895	4,84,063	3,946,362	3,44,48,448
Castor	109,895	1,38,993	188,567	13,40,850
Other sorts	133,628	1,90,329	1,900	13,553
Cotton	...	...	83,832	3,21,743

The census returns show that the persons supported by the manufacture and refining of vegetable oils is just under 40,000 in 1920-21 as compared with 53,000 which included an inconsiderable number engaged in the manufacture and refining of mineral oils in 1911. The decline may be attributed to a further increase in the number of small mills worked by power which reduces the number of hands employed in oil extraction. The attempt made by the Eastern Development Corporation to extract dhupa fat from the seeds of the *vateria indica* in South Kanara failed owing to the uncertain cropping of the trees and the difficulty of collection as the fruit ripens and falls just after the south-west monsoon has burst. No recent figures are available as to the number of oil mills in this Presidency. The bulk of them are too small to figure either in factory or census returns.

THE OCCUPATION SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

1.—General distribution by occupation.

Class, sub-class and order.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Percentage in each class, sub-class and order of	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants.
	2	3	4	5
Class A.—Production of raw materials	7,252.4	3,529.7	48.7	51.3
Sub-Class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	7,250.2	3,528.7	48.7	51.3
Order 1. Pasture and agriculture—	7,230.8	3,411.9	48.5	51.5
(a) Ordinary cultivation	46.6	28.2	50.0	50.0
(b) Growers of special products and market gardening	16.0	7.54	47.1	52.9
(c) Forestry	97.7	59.2	60.6	39.4
(d) Raising of farm stock	0.4	0.24	50.8	49.2
(e) Raising of small animals	57.3	26.63	46.5	53.5
Order 2. Fishing and hunting	2.2	0.98	45.3	54.7
Sub-Class II.—Exploitation of minerals	0.4	0.13	37.2	62.8
Order 3. Mines	1.4	0.66	47.3	52.7
4. Quarries of hard rocks	0.4	0.19	45.5	54.5
5. Salt, etc.				
Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	1,993.6	849.17	44.8	55.2
Sub-Class III.—Industry	1,224.6	518.64	46.1	53.9
Order 6. Textiles	268.3	124.21	47.2	52.8
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	16.3	7.1	43.6	56.4
8. Wood	118.5	48.99	41.3	58.7
9. Metals	40.6	15.1	37.1	62.9
10. Ceramics	53.0	25.2	47.5	52.5
11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous	11.1	4.9	44.2	55.8
12. Food industries	127.5	54.6	42.8	57.2
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	256.6	133.4	52.0	48.0
14. Furniture industries	0.6	0.20	34.6	65.4
15. Building industries	133.3	65.4	49.1	50.9
16. Construction of means of transport	1.4	0.47	34.7	65.3
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)	0.6	0.22	37.4	62.6
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	101.8	38.85	38.2	61.8
Sub-Class IV.—Transport	126.4	48.73	38.6	61.4
Order 19. Transport by air	11.3	4.4	39.2	60.8
20. Transport by water	74.1	29.65	40.0	60.0
21. Transport by road	34.1	12.88	36.4	63.6
22. Transport by rail	6.9	2.3	33.1	66.9
23. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	642.6	281.8	43.8	56.2
Sub-Class V.—Trade	27.1	10.1	37.4	62.6
Order 24. Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance	4.9	1.7	33.9	66.1
25. Brokerage, commission and export	24.1	10.7	44.3	55.7
26. Trade in textiles	12.1	4.2	35.0	65.0
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	9.7	3.8	39.0	61.0
28. Trade in wood	2.5	0.8	35.8	64.2
29. Trade in metals	5.1	2.8	54.6	45.4
30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	4.9	2.2	44.0	56.0
31. Trade in chemical products	38.4	14.4	48.1	51.9
32. Hotels, cafes and restaurants, etc.	271.2	122.5	45.2	54.8
33. Other trade in food-stuffs	23.4	10.2	40.1	59.9
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	6.8	2.3	36.6	63.4
35. Trade in furniture	5.0	2.3	45.5	54.5
36. Trade in building materials	5.9	2.7	44.9	55.1
37. Trade in means of transport	17.6	9.6	54.5	45.5
38. Trade in fuel	20.0	8.1	40.5	59.5
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences	167.4	73.4	43.9	56.1
40. Trade of other sorts				

1.—General distribution by occupation—concluded.

Class, sub-class and order.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Percentage in each class, sub-class and order of	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants.
Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts ...	252.0	95.00	37.7	62.3
SUB-CLASS VI.—Public force ...				
Order 41. Army ...	38.8	14.5	37.3	62.7
" 42. Navy ...	2.7	1.2	42.2	57.8
" 43. Air force ...	...	...	57.1	42.9
" 44. Police ...	36.1	18.8	86.9	68.1
SUB-CLASS VII.—Public administration ...				
Order 45. Public administration ...	75.3	28.1	37.4	62.6
SUB-CLASS VIII.—Professions and liberal arts ...				
Order 46. Religion ...	137.9	52.4	38.0	62.0
" 47. Law ...	45.2	16.4	36.3	63.7
" 48. Medicine ...	10.7	8.4	81.8	68.2
" 49. Instruction ...	21.4	8.1	87.9	62.1
" 50. Letters and arts and sciences ...	30.2	12.0	39.8	60.2
Class D.—Miscellaneous ...	602.0	314.7	52.3	47.7
SUB-CLASS IX.—Persons living on their income ...				
Order 51. Persons living principally on their income ...	16.2	6.5	40.0	60.0
SUB-CLASS X.—Domestic service ...				
Order 52. Domestic service ...	44.8	22.3	49.8	50.2
SUB-CLASS XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ...				
Order 53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ...	493.1	255.4	51.8	48.2
SUB-CLASS XII.—Unproductive ...				
Order 54. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses ...	47.9	30.5	63.8	36.2
" 55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	8.1	2.7	87.0	12.0
" 56. Other unclassified non-productive industries ...	44.8	27.8	62.2	37.8
			42.0	58.0

2.—Distribution by occupation in natural divisions.

Occupation.	Number per 10,000 of total population supported in					
	Agency.	East Coast North.	Deccan.	East Coast Central.	East Coast South.	West Coast.
Class A.—Production of raw materials ...	8,207	7,465	7,614	7,195	7,084	6,662
SUB-CLASS I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	8,207	7,461	7,611	7,194	7,084	6,659
1. (a) Ordinary cultivation ...	8,042	7,241	7,455	6,999	6,897	6,246
(b) Cultivation of special products and market gardening ...	4	5	5	46	48	192
2. Raising of farm stock and small animals ...	143	133	114	97	78	32
3. Others ...	15	18	31	15	7	36
4. Fishing and hunting ...	3	69	6	37	54	153
SUB-CLASS II.—Exploitation of minerals ...		4	3	1		3
Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances ...	665	1,745	1,701	1,798	2,062	2,691
SUB-CLASS III.—Industry ...	354	1,061	1,074	1,064	1,248	1,478
1. Textiles ...	138	228	290	274	268	345
2. Wood industry ...	26	117	68	87	119	279
3. Metal industry ...	57	16	24	46	50	70
4. Ceramics ...	35	38	59	54	67	78
5. Food industry ...	17	59	41	104	196	305
6. Industries of dress and the toilet ...	44	383	385	189	216	186
7. Building industries ...	16	98	140	189	201	92
8. Other industries ...	26	117	67	161	146	143
SUB-CLASS IV.—Transport ...	14	82	89	135	140	249
SUB-CLASS V.—Trade ...	297	612	538	599	674	964
1. Foodstuffs ...	61	284	172	276	320	586
2. Textiles ...	11	27	32	21	15	44
3. Others ...	225	301	334	302	339	334
Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts ...	86	202	226	258	284	359
SUB-CLASS VI.—Public force ...	19	39	52	44	33	34
SUB-CLASS VII.—Public administration ...	40	64	96	77	81	79
SUB-CLASS VIII.—Professions and liberal arts ...	27	99	78	137	170	246
Class D.—Miscellaneous ...	1,042	588	459	749	569	288
SUB-CLASS IX.—Persons living on their income ...		10	9	30	11	18
X.—Domestic service ...	37	39	29	46	42	77
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ...	968	467	319	639	433	166
XII.—Unproductive ...	17	72	102	84	33	27

8.—Distribution of the agricultural, industrial, commercial and professional population in natural divisions and districts.

District and natural division.	Agriculture.				Industry (including mines) and transport.				Commerce.				Professions.																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Percentage on		9	10	11	12	Percentage on		13	14	15	16	17									
									Proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of district population.	Population supported by agriculture.					Actual workers.	Dependents.						Proportion of industrial population per 1,000 of district population.	Population supported by commerce.	Actual workers.	Dependents.	Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of district population.	Population supported by professions.	Proportion of professional population per 1,000 of district population.	Actual workers.	Dependents.
Province	30,293,165	1,203,906	708	49	51	5,362,967	126	45	55	2,749,880	64	44	56	1,078,555	25	38	62													
Agency	...	...	804	52	48	55,510	37	50	50	44,469	30	56	44	12,844	9	45	55													
East Coast North	7,873,217	...	725	49	51	1,236,224	114	49	51	665,040	61	49	51	219,446	20	37	63													
Ganjam	1,434,260	...	781	51	49	98,887	54	51	49	117,283	64	50	50	41,008	22	40	60													
Vijayapattam	1,641,683	...	691	57	43	243,904	109	56	44	117,486	53	61	39	28,203	13	36	64													
Godavari	1,127,433	...	767	43	57	184,056	112	44	56	81,277	66	42	58	30,969	21	34	66													
Krishna	1,435,663	...	673	44	56	309,366	145	46	54	144,428	68	48	52	53,002	25	42	58													
Guntur	1,406,318	...	777	46	54	216,439	119	47	53	83,549	69	49	51	30,981	17	34	66													
Nellore	927,980	...	670	47	53	204,473	148	49	51	116,006	84	47	53	85,298	25	34	66													
Deccan	2,737,524	...	746	52	48	427,781	116	51	49	197,421	54	53	48	83,002	23	45	55													
Udnapah	687,158	...	740	49	51	122,009	137	43	57	64,971	62	45	55	18,773	21	40	60													
Karnool	870,000	...	732	52	48	108,419	120	59	41	47,699	52	58	42	20,551	23	50	50													
Bangalore	30,124	...	549	54	46	4,479	122	67	33	3,218	88	82	18	281	8	75	25													
Bellary	677,604	...	766	54	46	76,968	89	51	49	49,347	57	55	45	24,261	28	44	56													
Sandur	9,054	...	776	53	47	988	86	55	45	754	65	50	50	402	34	40	60													
Anantapur	703,584	...	736	53	47	113,888	119	52	48	41,434	43	50	50	18,784	20	46	54													
East Coast Central	8,451,376	...	704	47	53	1,440,319	120	45	55	717,694	60	43	57	310,129	26	38	62													
Madras	20,284	...	39	39	61	195,130	370	39	61	108,338	190	39	61	65,346	124	33	67													
Chinglepat	1,084,885	...	713	46	54	168,781	125	44	56	84,230	57	45	55	45,084	30	37	63													
Chittoor	964,893	...	780	55	45	168,726	125	53	48	62,373	49	51	49	18,976	16	38	62													
North Arcot	1,512,682	...	786	50	50	268,865	101	43	57	132,926	65	40	60	39,425	19	39	61													
Salem	1,481,305	...	701	44	56	227,108	107	46	55	120,066	67	44	56	41,784	20	40	60													
Coimbatore	1,508,353	...	677	47	53	273,893	123	48	52	136,452	62	46	54	50,344	23	42	58													
South Arcot	1,904,514	...	621	43	57	192,046	83	40	60	78,319	84	44	56	46,216	21	38	62													
East Coast South	7,143,735	...	695	50	50	1,422,501	139	44	56	693,616	67	41	59	292,199	28	37	63													
Tanjore	1,624,203	...	698	49	51	283,704	122	40	60	147,864	64	42	58	105,088	25	34	66													
Tiruchinooly	1,350,351	...	710	55	45	266,501	140	44	56	109,058	57	45	55	47,886	26	40	60													
Pudukkottai	324,776	...	761	61	39	83,227	78	48	52	31,577	74	37	63	15,494	36	38	62													
Madurai	1,489,338	...	747	50	50	267,034	138	45	55	118,792	59	43	57	41,516	31	40	60													
Ramanad	1,228,528	...	714	44	56	182,398	106	44	56	136,724	81	36	64	32,871	19	31	69													
Tinnevely	1,116,539	...	567	47	53	395,037	208	45	55	146,601	77	43	57	49,804	26	43	57													
West Coast	2,683,407	...	644	45	55	775,032	173	41	59	431,650	96	35	64	160,635	36	35	65													
Nilgiris	75,675	...	597	65	35	14,380	114	51	49	6,816	54	46	54	7,580	80	41	59													
Malabar	1,905,182	...	615	39	61	597,061	138	40	60	317,719	102	33	67	120,013	39	34	66													
Arjuno	1,064	...	180	33	67	1,384	234	44	56	1,072	181	43	57	319	54	31	69													
South Kanara	801,586	...	723	58	42	162,207	130	45	55	106,043	85	45	55	32,723	26	35	65													
Cities	271,207	...	172	43	57	537,409	334	41	59	292,570	185	39	61	169,444	107	34	66													

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

Occupation.	Number per mille of actual workers who are partially agriculturists.						
	Province.	Agency.	East Coast North.	Deccan.	East Coast Central.	East Coast South.	West Coast.
Total actual workers	7.5	0.6	8.8	10.6	3.2	11.6	5.7
Class A.—Production of raw materials	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.4
Sub-Class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.4
1. (a) Ordinary cultivation	5.1	...	32.4	5.6	2.2	6.4	5.1
(b) Cultivation of special products and market gardening	16.8	3.0	17.1	29.8	6.2	30.1	2.2
2. Raising of farm stock and small animals	9.5	...	9.9	91.7	18.6	5.0	3.9
3. Fishing and hunting	16.2	47.2	39.1	13.4	4.2	13.7	12.2
4. Others	6.9	...	2.1	...	33.7	...	3.6
Sub-Class II.—Exploitation of minerals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	30.4	6.2	40.7	48.0	12.9	41.3	17.3
Sub-Class III.—Industry	31.2	10.6	45.3	55.4	14.7	85.0	16.9
1. Textiles	26.6	5.8	32.0	108.1	7.7	21.7	3.9
2. Wood industry	23.8	6.0	24.4	29.2	28.5	17.5	18.5
3. Metal industry	25.6	8.4	38.1	38.7	23.0	24.7	27.4
4. Ceramics	27.9	65.4	28.5	45.6	12.5	44.4	8.4
5. Food industry	18.9	1.4	28.7	52.8	7.3	16.8	28.7
6. Industries of dress and the toilet	44.4	...	67.9	36.1	28.2	24.9	25.8
7. Building industries	37.3	1.6	19.2	22.7	9.2	76.0	4.4
8. Other industries	23.4	...	39.8	43.6	11.1	20.1	28.3
Sub-Class IV.—Transport	10.8	...	14.8	53.2	5.7	25.0	10.5
Sub-Class V.—Trade	31.3	1.9	35.4	32.9	11.1	56.9	19.8
1. Trade in food-stuffs	29.2	4.9	33.6	37.0	9.6	50.9	17.8
2. " textiles	24.5	...	18.7	56.5	10.9	43.3	21.2
3. Other trades	34.0	1.2	38.4	29.1	12.7	64.4	23.0
Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts	41.5	2.6	42.6	46.1	22.0	65.0	33.8
Sub-Class VI.—Public Force	28.9	5.8	23.2	17.9	21.5	58.7	6.0
Sub-Class VII.—Public administration	47.7	1.2	41.2	53.4	19.9	85.5	57.2
Sub-Class VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	41.7	2.7	49.3	56.5	23.5	57.0	30.7
Class D.—Miscellaneous	14.7	0.1	10.2	20.8	4.3	39.3	6.9
Sub-Class IX.—Persons living on their income.	80.2	...	40.4	56.9	18.2	70.5	8.1
X.—Domestic service	36.2	0.6	14.8	107.1	2.6	124.2	4.4
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	12.8	0.1	7.8	13.5	4.3	35.2	9.5
XII.—Unproductive	11.4	1.3	19.4	16.8	1.2	2.0	2.6

5.—Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation).

Rent receivers—Landowners.		Rent receivers—Tenants.		Cultivators (landowners and tenants).		Farm servants and field labourers.	
Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.	Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it among land-owners.	Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it among tenants.
Total ...	652.8	Total ...	719.0	Total ...	486.5	Total ...	226.9
Agriculture ...	173.3	Agriculture ...	191.7	Agriculture ...	166.3	Agriculture ...	69.6
Traders (other than money-lenders) grain and pulse dealers ...	158.7	Traders (other than money-lenders) grain and pulse dealers ...	158.3	Traders (other than money-lenders) grain and pulse dealers ...	152.0	Traders of all kinds ...	40.8
Religion ...	40.3	Religion ...	48.6	Religion ...	74.1	General labourers ...	11.8
Money-lenders, grain and pulse dealers ...	36.6	Money-lenders, grain and pulse dealers ...	34.6	Money-lenders, grain and pulse dealers ...	41.9	Artisans ...	9.9
Artisans ...	34.6	Artisans ...	31.9	Artisans ...	36.1	Cattle-breeders ...	8.6
Washermen ...	31.9	Washermen ...	31.1	Washermen ...	16.6	Textile industries ...	5.4
Miscellaneous labourers ...	28.3	Miscellaneous labourers ...	25.2	Miscellaneous labourers ...	16.2	Beggars ...	8.0
Public service ...	18.3	Public service ...	22.0	Public service ...	13.9	Domestic service ...	5.7
Textile industries ...	15.6	Textile industries ...	19.8	Textile industries ...	18.0	Cart-owners and drivers, etc. ...	3.0
School-masters ...	14.8	School-masters ...	18.7	School-masters ...	12.0	Collection of forest produce ...	1.8
Cart-owners, drivers, etc. ...	12.6	Cart-owners, drivers, etc. ...	13.1	Cart-owners, drivers, etc. ...	8.2	Barbers ...	5.9
Barbers ...	7.3	Barbers ...	11.6	Barbers ...	7.8	Workers in woody materials ...	4.1
Business, unspecified ...	6.1	Business, unspecified ...	9.2	Business, unspecified ...	10.5	Toddy-drawers ...	2.0
Medical practitioners ...	5.0	Medical practitioners ...	7.8	Medical practitioners ...	6.5	Milkmen ...	1.7
Lawyers ...	3.7	Lawyers ...	17.7	Lawyers ...	5.5	Building industries ...	1.6
Cattle-breeders ...	3.4	Cattle-breeders ...	3.8	Cattle-breeders ...	4.1	Rice pounders ...	1.2
Growers of fruit, flowers, etc. ...	31.7	Growers of fruit, flowers, etc. ...	3.8	Growers of fruit, flowers, etc. ...	3.8	Washermen ...	1.1
Other occupations ...		Other occupations ...		Other occupations ...	2.8	Fishermen and boatmen ...	1.1
					38.4	Other occupations ...	18.7
					60.4		

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

Number of		Occupation.	Number of actual workers in 1921.		Number of females per 1,000 males.	
Order.	Group.		Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.
		Grand Total	12,926,818	7,565,555	585	648
		Sub-Class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	9,305,729	5,795,153	623	692
1	(a)	Pasture and agriculture	9,216,500	5,770,410	626	697
		Pasture and agriculture—ordinary cultivation	8,926,780	5,675,255	636	718
		Income from rent of agricultural land (owned)	468,778	254,463	549	504
		Do. do. (leased)	257,192	150,604	586	424
		Ordinary cultivators: owners	3,786,308	1,774,466	469	551
		Do. tenants	2,092,048	1,188,219	568	554
2	(a)	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters)	10,283	1,109	108	89
		clerks, rent collectors, etc.	961,911	630,055	655	1,187
8	(b)	Farm servants	1,854,260	1,676,339	1,238	
4		Field labourers			413	348
5		Pasture and agriculture—growers of special products and market gardening	70,344	29,039	639	580
6		Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations	27,140	17,347		
7		Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers	43,204	11,692	271	240
1 (e)		Pasture and agriculture—forestry	24,632	7,652	311	433
9		Wood-cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors	19,612	7,652	390	617
1 (d)		Wood-cutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors	195,098	58,043	298	165
11		and charcoal burners	40,423	10,165	261	183
12		Pasture and agriculture—raising of farm stock	37,632	12,639	336	221
13		Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	116,562	34,894	299	146
14		Sheep, goat and pig breeders	648	481	652	
1 (e)		Herdsmen, shepherds, goat-herds	89,289	24,743	277	193
17		Pasture and agriculture—raising of small animals	87,680	24,863	278	192
18		Fishing and hunting	1,599	380	288	
		Sub-Class II.—Exploitation of minerals	2,111	2,097	993	370
3		Mines	481	93	193	
4		Quarries of hard rocks	1,115	1,738	1,559	
5		Salt	515	266	517	
		Sub-Class III.—Industry	1,541,056	678,441	440	500
6		Textiles	335,604	196,954	594	639
25		Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	5,773	5,700	987	624
26		Cotton spinning	23,128	18,028	779	
27 (a)		Cotton sizing	1,231	658	535	503
28		Cotton weaving	182,105	83,907	437	
29		Inte spinning, pressing and weaving	1,074	489	455	
30		Rope, twine and string	2,541	5,548	2,183	6,536
30 (a)		Coconut fibre work	4,329	30,938	7,147	5,258
31		Other fibres (aloe, flax, hemp, straw, etc.)	1,493	545	365	
32		Weaving of woollen blankets	3,381	3,145	930	
33		Weaving of woollen carpets	1,947	753	387	
34		Silk spinners	1,018	1,385	1,363	722
35		Silk weavers	10,495	4,987	475	
36		Dyeing and bleaching of yarn	8,741	3,971	454	
37 (a)		Lace and embroidery works	1,035	1,944	1,878	
38 (b)		Spinners unspecified	1,660	1,609	969	
39		Weavers unspecified	75,606	31,833	421	
40		Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	27,380	3,017	110	95
41		Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers	8,469	766	120	
42		Makers of leather articles, such as trunk, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress	20,838	2,232	107	104
43		Wood	161,958	47,633	294	415
44		Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	109,323	4,824	40	54
45		Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves and thatchers and builders, working with bamboo reeds or similar materials	38,732	42,327	1,106	1,271
46		Metals	69,901	4,668	78	95
47		Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	44,460	3,808	86	104
48		Ceramics	77,348	30,434	393	568
49		Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	65,680	26,079	397	
50		Brick and tile makers	4,230	4,230	372	
51		Chemical products properly so called and analogous	11,366	5,486	354	388
52		Manufacture of dyes, paint, ink and pencils	15,492	244	202	
53		Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	1,309	5,100	401	404
54			12,712			

6.—Occupation of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups—continued.

Number of			Number of actual workers in 1921.		Number of females per 1,000 males.	
Order.	Group.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sub-Class III.—Industry—concluded						
12		Food industries ...				
	65	Rice pounders, huskers and flour grinders ...	157,273	76,348	485	894
	66	Bakers and biscuit makers ...	18,964	56,622	2,986	6,028
	67	Grain parchers, etc. ...	2,491	3,043	1,222	...
	68	Butchers ...	1,191	596	500	...
	71	Makers of sugar, molasses and gur ...	8,891	843	95	...
	72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc. ...	7,129	6,424	901	3,701
	74	Toddy-drawers ...	1,575	2,550	1,619	...
	75	Manufacture of tobacco, opium and ganja ...	106,191	1,980	18	29
13		Industries of dress and the toilet ...	10,368	3,526	340	...
	77	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darners and embroiders of linen ...	376,329	192,576	509	509
	78	Shoe, boot and saddle makers ...	22,477	7,368	328	468
	80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing ...	101,068	19,252	190	148
	81	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers ...	171,528	180,125	934	943
15		Building industries ...	82,302	4,189	51	48
	85	Lime burners and cement workers ...	178,811	101,141	566	422
	86	Excavators and well sinkers ...	5,494	2,730	497	...
	87	Stone cutters and dressers ...	59,193	49,994	845	732
	88	Bricklayers and masons ...	28,480	7,803	274	...
	89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar material), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc. ...	72,109	37,821	518	184
18		Other miscellaneous and undefined industries ...	13,585	3,298	242	501
	98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc. ...	145,210	21,073	145	70
	99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other material than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads ...	113,558	6,954	616	63
	103	Sweepers, scavengers, etc. ...	2,727	1,132	415	444
			14,268	12,194	855	...
Sub-Class IV.—Transport						
20		Transport by water ...	190,977	17,566	92	90
	108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction) ...	17,986	933	52	27
21		Transport by road ...	1,287	813	253	25
	111	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges ...	113,503	13,322	117	127
	112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges ...	1,208	810	257	...
	114	Owners, managers and employers (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles ...	10,282	3,119	308	506
	117	Porters and messengers ...	75,152	3,701	49	45
22		Transport by rail ...	28,547	5,993	257	221
	119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises ...	49,866	3,165	63	41
			12,692	3,044	168	13
Sub-Class V.—Trade						
24		Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees ...	813,247	392,562	483	597
26		Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ...	32,632	10,657	327	502
27		Trade in skins, leathers, furs, feathers, horn, etc., and articles made from these ...	33,335	12,402	372	185
28		Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, bamboo thatch, etc. ...	15,080	3,086	205	123
29		Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc. ...	10,456	5,784	563	646
30		Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	2,144	645	303	...
31		Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.) ...	5,708	6,179	1,063	667
32		Hotels, cafes, restaurants ...	6,789	2,478	367	...
	129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice ...	44,196	17,471	395	...
	130	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employees ...	22,184	7,808	329	...
33		Other trade in food-stuffs ...	22,000	10,163	463	...
	131	Fish dealers ...	22,759	20,335	619	...
	132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ...	22,971	20,069	1,008	...
	133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghi, poultry, eggs, etc. ...	107,373	41,792	390	...
			22,370	25,446	1,138	...

6.—Occupation of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups—concluded.

6.—Occupation of females by sub-classes and selected trades.			Number of actual workers in 1921.		Number of females per 1,000 males.	
Number of		Occupation.	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911.
Order.	Group.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sub-Class V.—Trade—concluded.				
88		Other trade in food-stuffs—concluded.	24,364	27,527	1,130	1,693
	184	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses ...				760
185		Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetable, fruits and arecanut sellers ...	52,341	30,995	592	522
	186	Grain and pulse dealers ...	42,991	19,824	461	217
137		Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers ...	19,781	4,335	219	261
138		Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs ...	7,583	1,227	162	
139		Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ...	8,078	10,140	1,255	2,471
34	140	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes) ...	37,726	5,907	157	221
			3,355	691	206	...
35	141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding ...				...
36	143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles, woody materials (stones, plasters, cement, sand, thatch, etc.) ...	6,680	3,105	465	...
			10,022	1,364	136	...
37		Trade in means of transport ...				...
	146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. ...	8,558	1,167	136	...
			20,211	20,771	1,028	1,351
38	147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ...				360
39		Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences ...	26,033	8,622	331	
	148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. ...	6,665	822	123	...
	149	Dealers in common bangles and necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. ...	17,263	7,701	446	476
			222,105	92,113	415	270
40		Trade of other sorts ...	139,708	59,799	428	282
	152(a)	General store and sundry bazaar-keepers ...	79,134	31,667	400	
	(b)	Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ...				
		Sub-Class VII.—Public administration and liberal arts	186,786	37,532	201	178
			64,595	5,418	84	136
46		Religion ...	22,759	1,086	48	74
	165	Priests, ministers, etc. ...	2,398	614	256	871
	167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service ...				144
	168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers ...	38,063	3,512	92	294
			25,405	9,409	370	
48		Medicine ...	21,627	4,188	194	140
	171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons ...				1,691
	172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. ...	3,778	5,221	1,382	142
			43,587	7,896	181	142
			40,701	7,554	186	289
49		Instruction ...	38,613	14,809	384	
	173	Professors and teachers of all kinds ...				
50		Letters and arts and sciences ...				453
	178	Music composers and masters, players of all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers ...	20,979	13,062	623	...
	179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals ...	2,874	895	311	...
		Sub-Class IX.—Persons living on their income	19,478	8,161	419	449
51	180	Proprietors (other than agricultural land) fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners ...	54,660	40,741	745	750
		Sub-Class X.—Domestic service				
52		Domestic service ...	47,900	40,330	842	843
	181	Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other in-door servants ...	550,474	542,499	986	1,231
		Sub-Class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations...				
53		General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation...				
	185	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in the unspecified offices, ware-houses and shops ...	58,108	2,164	373	61
			476,581	539,813	1,133	1,453
	187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	80,444	50,287	625	707
		Sub-Class XII.—Unproductive				
54		Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses ...	10,703	872	81	...
55	188	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	69,724	49,411	709	792
	189	Beggars, vagrants, widoes, wizards, etc. ...	69,569	46,335	666	792
	190	Procureurs and prostitutes ...	155	3,076	19,845	...
56	191	Other unclassified non-productive industries ...	17	4	235	...

7.—Selected occupations (1921, 1911 and 1901).

Number of			Occupation.	Population supported in			Percentage of variation.	
Sub-class.	Order.	Group.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1921-1911.	1911-1901.
1			Grand Total ...	42,794,155	41,870,160	38,633,340	+ 2.2	+ 8.4
			Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	31,026,751	29,325,702	27,675,819	+ 4.0	+ 7.6
	1		Pasture and agriculture ...	30,781,678	29,586,787	27,482,122	+ 4.0	+ 7.7
	1 (a)		Income from rent of agricultural land: Owned ...	80,094,335	28,821,449	28,488,155	+ 5.1	+ 8.1
	1 (b)		Income from rent of agricultural land: Leased ...	1,675,110	960,184	796,842	+ 74.5	+ 30.5
	2 (a)		Ordinary cultivators as owners ...	947,467	163,396	42,821	+ 479.9	+ 288.4
	2 (b)		Do. do. tenants ...	11,980,104	18,168,069	13,509,901	- 9.2	- 2.5
	4		Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc. ...	7,228,973	6,423,909	4,394,653	+ 12.5	+ 48.3
	5		Farm servants ...	81,636	74,508	103,859	- 57.5	- 37.9
	5		Field labourers ...	2,927,459	74,508	103,859	- 57.5	- 37.9
	5		Growers of special products and market gardening ...	5,323,986	7,831,433	7,640,774	+ 5.4	+ 2.5
	6		Tes, coffee, cinchona rubber and indigo plantations ...	198,830	158,261	171,134	+ 27.2	- 8.7
	7		Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine arecanut, etc., growers ...	71,905	37,379	51,876	+ 92.4	- 27.3
	9		Forestry ...	128,925	118,882	119,758	+ 8.8	- 0.7
	9		Wood cutters: firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners ...	68,614	70,638	92,046	- 3.0	- 28.3
	11		Raising of farm stock ...	55,092	51,177	77,428	+ 7.6	- 38.9
	12		Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ...	417,897	469,097	588,978	- 18.3	- 7.1
	13		Sheep, goat and pig breeders ...	89,148	74,847	80,813	+ 19.4	- 7.1
	13		Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.) ...	90,277	102,622	110,411	- 12.0	- 7.1
	14		Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc. ...	1,642	2,684	2,888	- 38.8	- 7.1
	14		Raising of small animals ...	236,830	319,144	343,366	- 25.8	- 7.1
	17		Fishing and hunting ...	2,102	827	112	+ 542.8	+ 192.0
	17		Fishing ...	245,073	238,965	193,697	+ 2.6	+ 23.4
	18		Hunting ...	240,169	234,080	188,153	+ 2.6	+ 24.4
			Exploitation of minerals ...	4,804	4,885	5,544	+ 0.4	- 100.8
	3		Mines ...	9,288	18,336	16,814	- 49.3	+ 9.0
	4		Quarries of hard rocks ...	1,542	10,051	8,002	- 84.7	+ 35.6
	5		Salt, etc. ...	6,030	5,586	4,888	+ 8.9	+ 20.7
			Industry ...	1,716	2,749	4,224	- 37.6	- 34.9
	6		Textiles ...	4,812,771	5,591,058	5,312,321	- 13.9	+ 5.2
	25		Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ...	1,127,114	1,406,286	1,394,080	- 19.9	+ 0.9
	26		Cotton spinning ...	20,844	59,253	43,478	- 64.8	+ 36.3
	27 (a)		Cotton sising ...	84,388	4,392	1,118,828	- 38.6	- 4.3
	27 (b)		Cotton weaving ...	597,753	8,210	5,564	- 42.3	+ 550.8
	28		Jute spinning, pressing and weaving ...	14,444	74,294	60,851	- 80.6	+ 23.1
	29		Rope, twine and string ...	843	11,652	21,554	- 53.2	+ 78.6
	31		Wool carding and spinning ...	11,652	5,043	74,778	- 53.2	+ 35.6
	32		Weaving of woollen blankets ...	5,202	1,359	1,057	- 95.3	+ 28.6
	33		Weaving of woollen carpets ...	5,043	17,096	23,061	+ 67.4	- 25.9
	34		Silk spinners ...	29,941	74,778	53,126	- 53.2	+ 35.6
	35		Silk weavers ...	28,527	1,359	1,057	- 95.3	+ 28.6
	36		Hair, camel and horse hair ...	84	1,359	1,057	- 95.3	+ 28.6
	37 (a)		Dyeing and bleaching of yarn ...	28,527	1,359	1,057	- 95.3	+ 28.6
	37 (b & c)		Printing and preparation and sponging of textiles ...	85	17,096	23,061	+ 67.4	- 25.9
	38 (c)		Spinners unspecified ...	85	17,096	23,061	+ 67.4	- 25.9
	38 (c)		Weavers unspecified ...	6,045	...	...	...	...
	39		Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ...	234,818	...	...	...	...
	39		Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc. ...	69,797	132,232	168,896	- 47.2	- 19.3
	40		Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress ...	15,886	32,381	25,323	- 50.9	+ 36.6
	41		Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles (brush makers) ...	53,648	99,309	132,000	- 46.0	- 24.3
	42		Bone, ivory horn, shell, etc., workers (except button) ...	57	59	6,000	- 94.6	- 99.0
	43		Wood ...	306	588	728	- 61.4	+ 46.6
	44		Sawyers ...	507,299	638,284	529,003	- 20.5	+ 30.7
	44		Carpenters turners and joiners, etc. ...	322,448	415,983	312,832	- 13.5	+ 38.0

7.—Selected occupations (1921, 1911 and 1901)—continued.

Number of			Occupation.	Population supported in			Percentage of variation.	
Sub-class.	Order.	Group.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1921-1911.	1911-1901.
III—cont.			Industry—concluded.					
	45		Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds, or similar materials ...	145,319	222,301	216,171	- 34.6	+ 2.8
	46		Metals ...	173,804	218,594	210,727	- 20.5	+ 3.7
	47		Forging and rolling of iron and others ...	822	...	...	...	...
	48		Makers of arms, guns, etc. ...	194	...	...	...	...
	49		Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron ...	133,556	158,072	152,359	- 15.5	+ 37.5
	50		Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal ...	26,381	41,871	190,235	- 37.0	+ 1.8
	51		Ceramics ...	226,753	249,413	190,235	- 9.1	+ 31.1
	52		Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	192,780	224,053	167,709	- 14.0	+ 33.6
	53		Chemical products properly so called and analogous ...	47,444	61,162	92,335	- 22.4	- 33.8
	54		Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ...	89,979	53,302	68,886	- 24.8	- 8.7
	55		Do. do. of mineral oils ...	130	619,298	625,535	- 11.9	- 1.0
	56		Food industries ...	545,517	266,830	256,830	- 31.8	- 30.2
	57		Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ...	139,691	204,922	6,601	+ 8.9	+ 96.9
	58		Bakers and biscuit makers ...	14,155	12,995	26,153	- 42.8	- 70.7
	59		Grain parchers, etc. ...	3,880	5,906	28,573	- 3.7	- 9.5
	60		Butchers ...	24,885	4,114	8,317	- 81.5	+ 30.1
	61		Fish curers ...	760	25,093	23,651	+ 8.2	+ 6.1
	62		Makers of sugar, molasses and gur ...	27,146	19,889	7,867	- 63.0	+ 152.8
	63		Sweetmeat makers and preparers of jam and condiments, etc. ...	7,359	4,335	710	- 88.0	+ 510.6
	64		Brewers and distillers ...	520	303,420	283,052	- 3.2	+ 15.3
	65		Toddy drawers ...	293,575	1,235,134	1,136,065	- 11.1	+ 8.7
	66		Industries of dress and the toilet ...	1,098,146	83,777	71,660	- 17.3	+ 18.9
	67		Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darters and embroiderers on linen ...	69,255	277,702	270,319	- 7.5	+ 2.7
	68		Shoe, boot and sandal makers ...	256,857	603,630	556,359	- 8.4	+ 8.5
	69		Washing, cleaning and dyeing ...	553,116	260,537	233,527	- 17.7	+ 11.6
	70		Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers ...	214,384	1,825	484	- 48.4	+ 166.6
	71		Furniture industries ...	2,512	606,841	607,118	- 6.0	- 0.0
	72		Building industries ...	570,321	229,892	303,428	- 8.5	- 24.2
	73		Excavators and well-sinkers ...	210,290	322,824	283,444	- 4.5	+ 13.9
	74		Stone-cutters and dressers ...	82,595	3,616	2,635	+ 63.3	+ 37.2
	75		Brick-layers and masons ...	225,556	5,904	...	...	...
	76		Construction of means of transport ...	...	...	...	...	...
	77		Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity motive power, etc.) ...	2,598	1,166	167	+ 122.6	+ 598.2
	78		Other miscellaneous and undefined industries ...	435,564	369,364	319,876	+ 5.2	+ 15.4
	79		Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc. ...	334,608	330,566	288,161	+ 1.2	+ 14.7
	80		Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other material than glass and makers of sprangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads ...	8,950	9,839	9,048	- 9.0	+ 8.7
	81		Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc. ...	320	44,802	38,746	+ 15.0	+ 15.6
	82		Sweepers, scavengers, etc. ...	51,215	568,701	597,357	- 4.9	- 4.8
	83		Transport ...	540,908	74,966	84,132	- 35.7	- 10.9
	84		Transport by water ...	48,185	15,912	10,043	- 48.4	+ 58.4
	85		Shipowners and their employees, ship-brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen ...	9,005	1,778	2,060	+ 312.9	- 13.7
	86		Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers, and canals (including construction) ...	3,271	4,071	71,208	- 51.6	- 37.0
	87		Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of streams, rivers and canals. Boat-owners, boat-men and tow-men ...	28,184	342,676	382,742	- 7.4	- 10.5
	88		Transport by road ...	317,260	31,638	86,666	+ 1.8	- 13.7
	89		Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges ...	4,056	28,153	...	...	...
	90		Labourers employed on roads and bridges ...	28,153	...	...	...	...

7.—Selected occupations (1921, 1911 and 1901)—continued.

Sub-class.	Order.	Group.	Occupation.	Population supported in			Percentage of variation.	
				1921.	1911.	1901.	1921-1911.	1911-1901.
IV—cont.			Transport—concluded.					
	113		Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles	6,508	215,475	166,528	- 2'0	+ 29'4
	114		Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles	204,653	4,170	2,857	+ 46'0	- 41'5
	115		Palki, etc., bearers and owners	137	1,060	5,555	- 87'1	- 80'9
	116		Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers	69,688	91,846	169,110	- 24'1	- 45'7
	117		Porters and messengers	145,851	116,511	100,822	+ 25'2	+ 15'6
	118		Transport by rail	89,620	101,504	83,431	- 11'7	+ 21'7
	119		Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies	56,231	15,007	17,891	+ 274'7	- 18'7
	120		Labourers employed on railway construction. Post office, telegraph and telephone services	29,612	34,548	29,861	- 14'3	+ 16'5
V			Trade	2749,990	2,767,356	2,588,075	- 0'6	+ 6'9
	121		Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	115,818	114,582	102,852	+ 1'1	+ 11'4
	122		Brokers, commission and export	21,088	19,872	29,482	+ 6'1	- 32'6
	123		Trade in textiles	103,217	98,575	180,047	+ 4'7	- 24'2
	124		Trade in skins, leather and furs	51,920	50,055	39,189	+ 3'7	+ 27'7
	125		Trade in wood	41,612	33,428	32,408	+ 24'5	+ 2'8
	126		Trade in metals	10,590	8,852	1,175	+ 174'9	+ 237'8
	127		Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	21,780	23,821	41,471	- 7'9	- 43'0
	128		Trade in chemical products	20,994	18,136	7,418	+ 15'8	+ 144'5
	129		Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	143,187	187,597	113,550	+ 4'0	+ 21'3
	130		Vendors of wine liquors, aerated water and ice	67,857	109,072	95,434	- 37'8	+ 14'3
	131		Owners and managers of hotels, cook shops, sarais, etc. (and their employees)	75,280	28,525	18,116	+ 183'9	+ 57'3
	132		Other trade in foodstuffs	1,160,220	1,830,411	1,718,221	- 1'7	+ 6'6
	133		Fish dealers	177,191	230,740	203,190	- 19'7	+ 8'6
	134		Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other (condiments)	329,004	858,756	603,807	- 61'5	+ 23'1
	135		Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	92,891	81,407	87,586	+ 13'5	- 7'1
	136		Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses	111,805	128,094	121,279	- 13'1	+ 6'1
	137		Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	186,596	226,513	252,678	- 17'6	- 10'4
	138		Grain and pulse dealers	155,223	200,859	219,572	- 23'7	- 8'5
	139		Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	57,017	66,291	61,334	- 14'0	+ 7'6
	140		Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	18,525	28,717	30,898	- 35'5	- 7'1
	141		Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	82,476	23,434	47,779	+ 35'6	+ 51'0
	142		Trade in clothing and toilet articles	106,847	90,079	16,907	+ 20'8	+ 432'8
	143		Trade in furniture	26,968	28,983	32,059	- 6'9	- 9'6
	144		Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	15,807	21,263	29,351	- 28'0	- 27'6
	145		Trade in building materials	21,516	25,808	25,644	- 16'6	+ 0'6
	146		Dealers in means of transport	25,366	27,999	30,124	- 9'5	- 7'1
	147		Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	785				
	148		Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	3,028	27,999	30,124	- 9'5	- 7'1
	149		Trade in fuel	21,558	86,234	135,208	- 12'8	- 36'2
	150		Dealers in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences. (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	75,189	88,179	88,480	- 3'1	- 0'4
	151		Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	19,485	22,802	29,134	- 13'8	- 22'4
	152		Trade of other sorts	59,124	59,839	55,039	- 1'2	+ 8'7
	153		Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.	716,151	440	43,745	+ 696'0	+ 104'7
	154		General store and sundry bazaar-keepers	704	89,830	48,745	+ 60'0	...
	155		Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	456,871	440	...	...	...
	156		Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)	248,584	71,038	23,258	+ 246'7	+ 308'2
				7,091	5,489	6,182	+ 29'2	- 11'3

7.—Selected occupations (1921, 1911 and 1901)—concluded.

Sub-class.	Order.	Group.	Occupation.	Population supported in			Percentage of variation.	
				1921.	1911.	1901.	1921-1911.	1911-1901.
VI			Public force	166,180	208,805	247,136	- 20'4	- 15'5
	155		Army	11,762	16,083	25,773	- 26'9	- 37'6
	156		Army (Imperial)	11,339	15,154	25,186	- 25'2	- 39'8
	157		Army (Indian states)	423	929	587	- 54'5	+ 58'3
	158		Navy	35	...	23	...	...
	159		Police	154,388	192,722	221,340	- 19'9	- 12'9
	160		Police	90,827	100,995	101,392	- 10'1	- 0'4
	161		Village watchman	63,556	91,727	112,948	- 30'7	- 23'5
VII			Public administration	322,237	353,164	396,610	- 8'8	- 11'0
	162		Public administration	322,237	353,164	396,610	- 8'8	- 11'0
	163		Service of the State*	141,662	160,087	160,723	- 11'5	- 0'4
	164		Service of Indian and Foreign States*	2,309	13,380	11,163	- 82'7	+ 1'9
	165		Municipal and other local (not village) service*	26,773	33,768	33,859	- 20'7	- 0'3
	166		Village officials and servants other than watchmen	151,493	145,929	190,865	+ 3'8	- 23'5
VIII			Professions and liberal arts	589,838	680,896	595,594	- 13'4	+ 14'3
	167		Religion	192,812	256,639	221,646	- 24'9	+ 15'8
	168		Priests, ministers, etc.	70,999	83,788	65,738	- 15'3	+ 27'4
	169		Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	3,861	6,424	4,975	- 47'7	+ 29'1
	170		Catechists, readers, church and mission service	8,039	13,329	13,960	- 39'7	- 4'5
	171		Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers	110,413	152,103	136,973	- 27'9	+ 11'8
	172		Law	45,878	48,580	36,368	- 5'6	+ 33'6
	173		Lawyers of all kinds, including kasis, law agents and mukhtars	22,350	20,723	20,569	+ 7'9	+ 0'7
	174		Lawyer's clerks, petition writers, etc.	23,528	27,857	15,799	- 15'5	+ 78'3
	175		Medicine	91,739	89,738	84,937	+ 2'2	+ 5'7
	176		Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	72,161	75,295	68,571	- 4'2	+ 9'8
	177		Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	19,875	14,443	16,366	+ 35'5	- 11'7
	178		Instruction	129,355	146,746	123,745	- 11'9	+ 18'6
	179		Professors and teachers of all kinds	121,359	146,746	123,745	- 11'9	+ 18'6
	180		Clerks and servants connected with education	7,926	139,193	128,898	- 6'5	+ 8'0
	181		Letters and arts and sciences	130,124	28,400	24,971	- 17'9	+ 13'7
	182		Literature: authors, editors, journalists	990	4,432	...	...	...
	183		Art: artists, photographers, sculptors, etc.	4,432	17,903	...	...	...
	184		Science: astronomers, meteorologists, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
	185		Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers, actors and dancers	76,058	81,809	84,779	- 7'0	- 3'5
IX			Persons living on their income	69,163	87,308	123,409	- 20'8	- 29'3
	186		Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	191,715	206,095	250,004	- 7'0	- 17'6
X			Domestic service	173,638	186,959	222,457	- 7'1	- 18'0
	187		Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants	11,941	18,186	27,547	- 37'6	- 30'5
	188		Private grooms, coachmen, dog-boys, etc.	6,138	...	...	...	...
	189		Private motor drivers and cleaners	2,110,530	1,527,576	679,417	+ 38'1	+ 124'6
XI			Insufficiently described occupations	27,310	14,764	15,447	+ 85'0	- 4'4
	190		Manufacturers businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	163,544	162,653	151,935	+ 0'5	+ 7'1
	191		Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops	1,902,735	1,343,639	509,189	+ 41'6	+ 163'9
	192		Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	204,884	273,828	344,481	- 25'2	- 20'5
XII			Unproductive	13,310	13,424	11,438	- 0'8	+ 17'4
	193		Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	191,524	280,404	333,043	- 26'5	- 21'8
	194		Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	184,764	280,404	333,043	- 26'5	- 21'8
	195		Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	6,780	...	...	...	...
	196		Procurers and prostitutes	...	...	...	...	...

* Not assigned to any specific head.

8.—Occupations by caste.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
Ambattan	...	302	Brahman (Tamil)—concluded.	...	...
Barbers	458	7	Landowners and tenants ...	218	327
Cultivators: owners and tenants	279	611	Religion	71	34
Agricultural labourers ...	66	1,181	Public administration ...	60	...
Medical practitioners and midwives	43	1,214	Insufficiently described occupations (other than labourers).	39	73
Labourers (unspecified) ...	37	1,153	Professors and teachers of all kinds	37	48
Players on musical instruments (not military) ...	34	198	Owners of hotels and their employees	21	139
Landowners and tenants ...	24	489	Lawyers, etc.	20	...
Others	59	1,076	Bankers and their employees ...	16	4
Badaga	...	340	Railway employees	15	...
Agricultural labourers ...	595	206	Others	140	221
Tea, coffee, etc., plantation employees	120	986	Brahman (Kanarese)	...	570
Excavators, stone cutters, masons and labourers (unspecified)	113	518	Cultivators: owners and tenants	643	729
Cultivators: owners and tenants	93	1,053	Landowners and tenants ...	114	699
Others	79	...	Religion	34	103
Baliya, Kavarai	...	616	Public administration ...	30	...
Cultivators: owners and tenants	433	671	Trade in food stuffs	24	81
Agricultural labourers ...	127	1,014	Professors and teachers ...	15	214
Trade of all sorts (except fish dealers)	104	438	Others	140	367
Landowners and tenants ...	69	274	Brahman (Oriya)	...	137
Fishing and fish selling ...	42	970	Cultivators: owners and tenants	524	142
Labourers (unspecified) ...	40	1,313	Landowners and tenants ...	196	110
Raising of farm stock ...	20	2,948	Religion	51	25
Railway employees (other than coolies) and public administration and police ...	18	...	Agricultural labourers ...	49	370
Textiles	11	214	Medical practitioners and midwives	48	5
Others	86	207	Others	132	196
Billava	...	683	Brahman (Malayalam)	...	79
Cultivators: owners and tenants	671	879	Landowners and tenants ...	412	128
Agricultural labourers ...	209	1,204	Religion	125	...
Toddy drawers and sellers ...	53	45	Hotel managers and their servants	92	32
Landowners and tenants ...	11	1,077	Cultivators: owners and tenants	90	138
Rice pounders, huskers and flour grinders	6	8,282	Cooks, water-carriers and other indoor servants	52	158
Others	50	1,220	Public administration ...	39	...
Boya	...	666	Instruction	31	...
Cultivators: owners and tenants	434	375	Law	22	...
Agricultural labourers ...	377	1,308	Others	187	47
Porters and messengers and labourers (unspecified) ...	67	820	Chakkiliyan	...	597
Landowners and tenants ...	27	473	Agricultural labourers ...	408	805
Raising of farm stock and grass selling	20	704	Leather workers and traders in leather and shoes, etc. ...	221	187
Fishing and fish selling ...	14	188	Miscellaneous labourers ...	152	915
Others	61	436	Cultivators: owners and tenants	129	908
Brahman (Telugu)	...	386	Landowners and tenants ...	25	841
Cultivators: owners and tenants	494	469	Scavengers	14	1,163
Landowners and tenants ...	295	499	Others	51	219
Religion	40	71	Chenchu	...	430
Professors and teachers ...	22	79	Miscellaneous labourers ...	289	466
Others	109	280	Wood cutters and sellers ...	276	394
Brahman (Tamil)	...	276	Agricultural labourers ...	114	576
Cultivators: owners and tenants	368	522	Cultivators: owners and tenants	104	582
			Beggars	95	683
			Basket makers and other workers on woody materials.	84	...
			Hunters	5	...
			Others	183	1,153

8.—Occupations by caste—continued.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
Cheruman	912	995	Idaiyan, Yādava—cont.	...	...
Agricultural labourers ...	82	1,370	Cow, sheep and buffalo breeders and herdsmen, shepherds, etc. ...	79	180
Basket makers and other workers on woody materials.	5	225	Landowners and tenants ...	93	808
Cultivators: owners and tenants	51	186	Agricultural labourers ...	91	1,055
Others	...	413	Milk, etc., sellers and sheep, etc., sellers	43	1,775
Chetti	...	383	Miscellaneous labourers ...	33	1,202
Cultivators: owners and tenants	304	662	Others	80	293
Landowners and tenants ...	148	188	Idiga, Arya Hihida, Setti	...	926
Traders of all kinds	82	920	Baliya	...	643
Agricultural labourers ...	49	381	Cultivators: owners and tenants	456	4,288
Money lenders	32	214	Agricultural labourers ...	286	95
Textile industries	120	380	Toddy drawers and sellers ...	31	170
Others	...	562	Landowners and tenants ...	78	1,632
Dāvānga	448	573	Others	...	895
Cotton weavers	81	413	Iruvan	...	1,570
Cotton spinners and dyers ...	130	573	Agricultural labourers ...	593	...
Cultivators: owners and tenants	91	1,139	Cultivators: owners and tenants	201	193
Agricultural labourers ...	72	580	Landowners and tenants ...	86	14
Landowners and tenants ...	...	376	Toddy drawers and sellers ...	27	659,500
Traders in textiles and ready-made clothing and sundry shop-keepers	61	525	Rice pounders, etc.	93	1,118
Silk weavers	108	424	Others	...	402
Others	...	290	Irulan	...	496
Dombō	...	115	Agricultural labourers ...	402	...
Cultivators: owners and tenants	399	1,278	Cultivators: owners and tenants	318	217
Miscellaneous labourers ...	150	1,186	Landowners and tenants ...	82	923
Cotton weavers	117	35	Rice pounders, etc.	35	653
Agricultural labourers ...	115	475	Masons and miscellaneous labourers	32	633
Cattle breeders and herdsmen.	99	...	Firewood cutters and sellers ...	27	703
Others	...	658	Landowners and tenants ...	...	...
Gadabā	...	788	Cattle and sheep breeders and herdsmen, shepherds, etc. ...	22	141
Cultivators: owners and tenants	720	840	Others	82	252
Agricultural labourers ...	135	1,126	Jains	...	250
Firewood sellers	35	395	Cultivators: owners and tenants	759	244
Landowners and tenants ...	25	...	Landowners and tenants ...	41	559
Basket makers and other workers on woody materials.	16	174	General storekeepers and shopkeepers (unspecified) ...	41	81
Others	79	673	Traders in textiles, piece-goods and clothing	29	39
Golla	...	513	Money lenders	22	31
Cultivators: owners and tenants	476	1,224	Religion	19	...
Agricultural labourers ...	261	229	Others	79	602
Cattle breeders and herdsmen and shepherds	112	754	Kalkolan, Sengundar, Sengunda Kshatriya	...	426
Landowners and tenants ...	25	701	Textile workers	480	362
Milk, etc., sellers and sheep and cattle traders	22	1,181	Cultivators: owners and tenants	247	449
Others	104	1,018	Landowners and tenants ...	71	713
Holeya	442	1,183	Agricultural labourers ...	45	487
Agricultural labourers ...	480	1,012	Landowners and tenants ...	40	1,523
Cultivators: owners and tenants	25	185	Miscellaneous labourers ...	...	...
Basket makers and other workers on woody materials.	11	213	Traders in textiles, piece-goods and clothing	27	102
Stone cutters and masons, etc. ...	8	1,000	Others	90	358
Landowners and tenants ...	34	664	Kallan	...	691
Others	...	603	Cultivators: owners and tenants	607	636
Idaiyan, Yādava	...	580	Landowners and tenants ...	197	700
Cultivators: owners and tenants	681	...	Agricultural labourers ...	98	1,242
			Miscellaneous labourers ...	23	964
			Rice pounders, etc.	6	5,582
			Cart owners, drivers, etc. ...	6	68
			Domestic servants	8	869
			Shepherds, etc.	7	180
			Others	48	512

8.—Occupations by caste—continued.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
Kamma			Konda Dora—concluded.		
Cultivators: owners and tenants	757	351	Agricultural labourers	142	606
Agricultural labourers	147	405	Landowners and tenants	16	274
Landowners and tenants	49	546	Village watchmen	12	...
Miscellaneous labourers	9	1,592	Firewood sellers	11	1,212
Others	38	408	Others	32	140
Kammalan, Kamsala, Panchala, Visva Brahman, Visva Karma (Tamil)			Kshatriya		
Cultivators: owners and tenants	221	283	Cultivators: owners and tenants	586	237
Wood industries	213	557	Agricultural labourers	94	1,082
Goldsmiths, silversmiths, etc.	181	38	Landowners and tenants	72	280
Metal industries	126	27	Fishing and selling fish	53	1,874
Agricultural labourers	73	34	Sundry storekeepers and shopkeepers (unspecified)	17	758
Landowners and tenants	38	1,942	Miscellaneous labourers	14	1,136
Miscellaneous labourers	22	1,037	Tailors	11	532
Masons and housebuilders	19	1,687	Army, police and public administration	12	...
Religion	8	82	Money-lenders	8	504
Others	104	744	Cashiers, accountants, etc.	7	42
Kammalan, Kamsala, Panchala, Visva Brahman, Visva Karma (Telugu)			Raising of farm stock	10	258
Goldsmiths, silversmiths, etc.	383	235	Boatmen	5	...
Carpenters	321	84	Goldsmiths and silversmiths	5	49
Cultivators: owners and tenants	133	101	Traders in clothing and toilet articles	5	215
Landowners and tenants	48	491	Others	101	321
Agricultural labourers	41	659	Kuravan		
Blacksmiths, coppersmiths, etc.	33	3,161	Agricultural labourers	273	675
Others	91	102	Landowners and tenants	276	670
Kapu			Basket workers and sellers of bark, leaves, etc.	161	627
Cultivators: owners and tenants	789	529	Clay workers and miscellaneous labourers	109	738
Agricultural labourers	120	475	Cattle and pig breeders	30	619
Miscellaneous labourers	17	1,156	Scavengers	18	619
Landowners and tenants	35	180	Landowners and tenants	15	788
Sundry shopkeepers	8	947	Weavers of woollen blankets	10	948
Cattle, etc., breeders and shepherd herds	3	193	Tattooers	16	47,429
Others	33	145	Others	97	9,740
Khond			Kuruba		
Cultivators: owners and tenants	688	932	Cultivators: owners and tenants	560	557
Miscellaneous labourers	106	640	Agricultural labourers	153	429
Agricultural labourers	154	2,213	Landowners and tenants	108	1,190
Landowners and tenants	84	2,352	Sheep, etc., breeders and sellers	35	655
Sundry shopkeepers	4	2,532	Weavers of woollen blankets	33	234
Basket, etc., makers	4	...	Miscellaneous labourers	13	624
Firewood sellers	3	1,957	Sundry shopkeepers	10	572
Sellers of bark, etc.	2	6,621	Basket, etc., makers	7	408
Others	5	110	Extractors of vegetable oils	6	880
Komati, Arya Vaisya			Others	75	204
Sundry storekeepers and miscellaneous shopkeepers	380	485	Kurumban		
Cultivators: owners and tenants	207	388	Cultivators: owners and tenants	347	755
Trade in foodstuffs	113	753	Agricultural labourers	309	577
Landowners and tenants	88	481	Sheep, etc., breeders and sellers	113	918
Agricultural labourers	41	621	Miscellaneous labourers	78	424
Money-lenders	27	1,173	Landowners and tenants	46	2,914
Traders in piece-goods	19	262	Weavers of woollen blankets	32	916
Hotel-keepers, etc.	18	213	Cotton weavers	23	1,027
Trade in articles of clothing and toilet	12	283	Sellers of milk, poultry, etc.	5	297
Others	95	96	Others	47	712
Konda Dora			Kusavan		
Cultivators: owners and tenants	613	1,011	Potters and sellers of pottery	403	542
Miscellaneous labourers	168	1,131	Cultivators: owners and tenants	248	270
		1,764	Agricultural labourers	183	711
			Masons and bricklayers	74	3,863
			Landowners and tenants	34	23
					835

8.—Occupations by caste—continued.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
Kusavan—concluded.			Nayar		
Miscellaneous labourers	25	453	Cultivators: owners and tenants	504	481
Cotton weavers	15	896	Agricultural labourers	172	803
Others	67	430	Landowners and tenants	59	1,575
Lambadi			Rice pounders, etc.	35	575
Agricultural labourers	368	696	Domestic servants	33	64,169
Cultivators: owners and tenants	362	798	Public administration	25	1,057
Beggars	45	488	Teachers, etc.	14	31
Landowners and tenants	40	623	Police	9	42
Firewood cutters and sellers	25	2,203	Agents to landed proprietors	7	123
Miscellaneous labourers	23	1,627	Hotel keepers and servants	131	272
Raising of farm stock	32	1,031	Others	...	776
Cartowners, drivers, etc.	16	688	Odde		
Others	89	878	Earthwork labourers	291	868
Madiga			Cultivators: owners and tenants	209	630
Agricultural labourers	473	1,009	Agricultural labourers	183	1,273
Leather workers and sellers of sandals, etc.	191	229	Miscellaneous labourers	94	1,223
Cultivators: owners and tenants	165	418	Stone cutters, masons and house builders	149	333
Miscellaneous labourers	80	1,067	Landowners and tenants	15	761
Landowners and tenants	19	192	Scavengers	6	593
Beggars	12	981	Others	53	640
Sellers of bark, etc.	7	55,255	Pallan		
Others	53	1,123	Agricultural labourers	437	925
Mala			Cultivators: owners and tenants	292	780
Agricultural labourers	609	1,079	Earthwork coolies, porters and messengers, unspecified coolies	138	519
Cultivators: owners and tenants	206	548	Landowners and tenants	80	330
Miscellaneous labourers	34	1,287	Shepherds	19	2,619
Landowners and tenants	22	508	Rice pounders	6	892,333
Cotton weavers	21	729	Preparers of sugar, gur, etc.	5	709
Raising of farm stock	13	247	Others	23	197
Others	45	508	Palli, Vanniya, Vanniya Kshatriya, Vannikula Kshatriya, Agnikula Kshatriya		
Mangala			Cultivators: owners and tenants	594	546
Barbers	388	59	Agricultural labourers	204	474
Cultivators: owners and tenants	303	554	Landowners and tenants	43	812
Agricultural labourers	156	2,479	Accountants, cashiers, unspecified and miscellaneous labourers	33	767
Landowners and tenants	43	346	Masons and bricklayers	10	902
Players on musical instruments and actors, etc.	36	108	Weavers	8	226
Others	74	703	Cartowners, drivers, etc.	7	324
Maravan			Sundry bazaar keepers	94	13
Cultivators: owners and tenants	575	654	Others	...	441
Agricultural labourers	167	1,302	Panisavan		
Landowners and tenants	153	531	Cultivators: owners and tenants	550	601
Miscellaneous labourers	56	1,084	Agricultural labourers	125	848
Carpenters and workers on woody materials	8	...	Landowners and tenants	44	1,125
Others	41	300	Government servants	66	1,016
Nadar			Textile workers	33	188
Cultivators: owners and tenants	365	357	Cartowners, drivers, etc.	22	15
Toddy drawers and sellers	217	57	Masons and bricklayers	21	5
Agricultural labourers	130	1,546	Players on musical instruments, actors, etc.	15	14
Landowners and tenants	47	1,685	Others	124	322
Miscellaneous labourers	38	1,739	Paraiyan, Panchama		
Rice pounders, etc.	25	57	Agricultural labourers	565	638
Masons and bricklayers	23	593	Cultivators: owners and tenants	271	751
Makers of sugar, gur and molasses	15	140	Miscellaneous labourers	52	478
Cotton spinners	13	70	Masons, bricklayers and house-building coolies	12	1,187
Sundry bazaar keepers	10	52	Landowners and tenants	15	756
Others	94	296	Coffee, etc., plantation workers and garden workers	13	699

8.—Occupations by caste—continued.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
Paraiyan, Panchama—concluded			Tiyan		
Cattle, etc., breeders and herdsmen ...	12	132	Agricultural labourers ...	444	1,300
Village watchmen and village servants ...	7		Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	209	217
Others ...	53	332	Toddy drawers ...	70	
Pattavan			Workers in coconut fibre and sellers of textiles ...	85	10,637
Fishing and selling fish ...	630	545	Sawyers ...	20	1
Boatmen, ship's employees and harbour coolies ...	124	987	Clerks unspecified and miscellaneous labourers ...	18	272
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	99	6	Porters, messengers and domestic servants ...	18	372
Miscellaneous labourers ...	54	232	Gardeners, firewood, etc., collectors and sellers of vegetables ...	17	62
Gardeners and firewood sellers ...	12	112	Grain sellers and sundry shopkeepers ...	12	78
Cotton weavers ...	8	25	Brick and tile makers and masons ...	10	58
Others ...	93	459	Hotel keepers, etc. ...	8	34
Sal			Others ...	93	228
Cotton spinners and weavers ...	471	605	Tsākala		
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	172	545	Washermen ...	793	847
Agricultural labourers ...	122	487	Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	121	951
Landowners and tenants ...	71	806	Agricultural labourers ...	37	604
Miscellaneous labourers ...	65	2,401	Landowners and tenants ...	24	827
Traders in piece-goods and ready-made clothing ...	28	113	Miscellaneous labourers ...	14	215
Others ...	71	672	Others ...	21	207
Saurashtra, Saurashtra Brahman					346
Cotton spinners and weavers ...	462	361	Valaiyan		
Silk spinners and weavers ...	169	274	Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	468	745
Dyers and bleachers ...	71	369	Landowners and tenants ...	189	510
Sellers of piece-goods and ready-made clothing ...	58	1,295	Agricultural labourers ...	152	1,835
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	38	30	Fishing and selling fish ...	58	1,034
Cashiers, accountants, etc. ...	18	222	Miscellaneous labourers ...	81	887
Landowners and tenants ...	17	198	Others ...	97	1,974
Dancers, actors, etc. ...	18	10,239			334
Agricultural labourers ...	18	51	Vaniyan, Vaniga Vaisya		
Religion ...	8	3	Extracting and selling vegetable oils ...	379	417
Police and public administration ...	6		Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	215	652
Others ...	122	755	Agricultural labourers ...	704	248
Savara			Miscellaneous labourers ...	55	347
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	561	633	Landowners and tenants ...	48	474
Agricultural labourers ...	203	393	Other traders in food stuffs and sundry storekeepers, etc. ...	81	263
Landowners and tenants ...	165	620			
Miscellaneous labourers ...	47	2,134	Vannan		
Firewood sellers ...	18	1,886	Washermen ...	783	788
Others ...	11	551	Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	128	956
Sembadavan			Agricultural labourers ...	38	890
Fishing and selling fish ...	450	384	Miscellaneous labourers ...	19	744
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	166	385	Grocers and sundry shopkeepers ...	18	2,830
Agricultural labourers ...	113	283	Tailors ...	14	251
Landowners and tenants ...	39	393	Others ...	49	34
Rope, etc., makers ...	37	192			348
Miscellaneous labourers ...	30	502	Velama		
Fish curers ...	6	1,782	Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	793	833
Others ...	159	72	Agricultural labourers ...	97	777
Telaga			Miscellaneous labourers ...	45	1,873
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	825	461	Landowners and tenants ...	38	1,954
Agricultural labourers ...	153	396	Others ...	32	512
Miscellaneous labourers ...	49	608			508
Landowners and tenants ...	44	1,351	Vellala		
Sundry bazaar keepers ...	18	533	Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	534	234
Police ...	7	527	Agricultural labourers ...	158	99
Sellers of vegetables ...	7		Landowners and tenants ...	124	453
Others ...	97	960	Gardeners and miscellaneous labourers ...	48	375
		391	Traders of all sorts ...	36	887
			Masons and house builders ...	10	603
					441

8.—Occupations by caste—continued.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
Vellala—concluded			Mappilla—concluded		
Weavers ...	7	359	Coffee, tea, etc., plantation employees ...	12	829
Cashiers, accountants, unspecified ...	6	11	Hotel keepers and servants ...	12	231
Money-lenders ...	4	261	Tailors ...	10	212
Others ...	73	289	Religion ...	13	47
			Others ...	103	131
Yanadi					329
Agricultural labourers ...	457	1,037	Sheik		
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	175	299	Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	309	452
Herdsmen, shepherds and cattle breeders ...	58	67	Agricultural labourers ...	201	530
Miscellaneous labourers ...	44	45	Miscellaneous labourers ...	45	491
Scavengers ...	23	693	Landowners and tenants ...	77	297
Woodcutters and sellers of firewood, etc. ...	36	596	Sundry bazaar keepers ...	37	91
Basket makers and other workers on woody materials ...	22	475	Textile industries ...	30	581
Rice pounders ...	21	830	Cart-owners, drivers, etc. ...	15	21
Fishing and selling fish ...	31	494	Beggars ...	14	564
Domestic servants ...	17	1,627	Tailors ...	10	132
Mining ...	12	398	Trade in piece-goods and ready-made clothing ...	19	71
Village watchmen ...	11		Traders in food stuffs ...	46	176
Others ...	93	704	Traders in skins, etc. ...	9	33
			Goldsmiths and silver workers ...	9	17
Yerukala			Clerks, unspecified ...	8	29
Basket makers and other workers and sellers of bark, leaves, etc. ...	298	687	Police ...	9	
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	233	526	Government servants ...	9	
Agricultural labourers ...	207	935	Carpenters and workers on woody materials ...	13	482
Miscellaneous labourers ...	47	781	Gardeners ...	7	366
Beggars ...	39	635	Butchers ...	7	58
Landowners and tenants ...	54	710	Others ...	126	119
Firewood cutters and sellers ...	27	338			238
Others ...	95	638	Europeans		
			Army ...	187	
Labbai			Religion ...	125	619
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	207	438	Professors and teachers, etc. ...	67	2,639
Landowners and tenants ...	144	166	Income from investments ...	61	867
Fishing and selling fish ...	61	2,631	Ship's officers, etc. ...	58	2,247
Agricultural labourers ...	64	274	Medical men ...	43	9
Miscellaneous labourers ...	46	681	Government officers ...	41	4
Betel vine growers and sellers of betel leaves ...	71	623	Railway officers ...	34	53
Traders in skins, etc. ...	38	16	Planters ...	34	
Workers on woody materials ...	34	7,904	Police officers ...	32	
Weavers and sellers of ready-made clothing ...	53	378	Architects and engineers ...	30	82
Grocers and sellers of grains, tobacco and sundry shopkeepers ...	98	168	Cashiers and accountants ...	25	32
Butchers and sellers of sheep, etc. ...	20	16	Postal and Telegraph officers ...	21	19
Cart-owners, drivers, etc. ...	14	191	Shopkeepers, unspecified ...	194	174
Others ...	150		Others ...		301
					73
Mappilla			Anglo-Indians		
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	334	214	Railway employees ...	186	
Agricultural labourers ...	239	838	Unspecified clerks and mechanics ...	119	171
Fishing and selling fish ...	60	42	Income from investments ...	112	431
Other trade in food stuffs ...	62	184	Teachers and professors ...	55	3,059
Sundry bazaar keepers ...	49	81	Medical practitioners and midwives, nurses, etc. ...	64	2,404
Workers in coconut fibre and makers of rope, etc., and dealers in textiles ...	36	4,767	Postal officials ...	41	
Porters and messengers and miscellaneous labourers ...	34	89	Domestic servants and private motor drivers ...	33	976
Cart-owners, drivers, etc. ...	18	361	Tailors, milliners ...	24	2,481
Landowners and tenants ...	18		Government officials ...	18	91
			Architects, engineers ...	15	17
			Police officers ...		
			Port and harbour employees and ship's employees ...	15	39
			Others ...	302	173
			Indian Christians (Roman Catholics)		
			Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	436	597
			Agricultural labourers ...	253	1,443

8.—Occupations by caste—concluded.

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.	Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 males.
Indian Christians (Roman Catholics)—concluded.			Indian Christians (Syrians)—concluded.		
Landowners and tenants ...	48	633	Agricultural labourers ...	47	4,547
Miscellaneous labourers ...	39	805	Sundry bazaar-keepers and shop-keepers, unspecified ...	28	86
Fishing ...	19	68	Teachers, etc. ...	22	369
Domestic servants ...	14	549	Miscellaneous mechanics and labourers ...	45	52
Railway employees ...	10	31	Others ...	334	247
Washermen ...	9	538			
Teachers, professors, etc. ...	8	516	Indian Christians (Others)...		566
Toddy drawers ...	8		Agricultural labourers ...	326	1,071
Carpenters ...	6	10	Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	301	335
Shop-keepers, unspecified ...	11	665	Porters and messengers and miscellaneous labourers ...	62	894
Tailors ...	5	533	Landowners and tenants ...	36	414
Gardeners and sellers of vegetables ...	13	896	Fishing and selling fish ...	12	27
Clerks, etc., unspecified ...	4	20	Weavers ...	31	265
Leather workers ...	5		Shoe-makers ...	80	68
Others ...	112	142	Government servants ...	8	
Indian Christians (Syrians)			Teachers ...	21	598
Cultivators: owners and tenants ...	316	77	Domestic servants ...	17	527
Bope, etc., makers and workers on coconut fibre ...	91	807	Traders in skin, etc. ...	8	64
Rice pounders ...	48	42,571	Railway employees ...	6	
Grocers and sellers of vegetables ...	69	455	Workers on woody materials ...	4	1,282
			Others ...	138	500

9.—Number of persons employed in 1911 and 1921 on Railways and in the Irrigation, Post Office and Telegraph Departments.

Class of persons employed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Remarks.
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	
RAILWAYS.					
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	2,974	2,825	69,448	59,035	These figures exclude employees on the Railways in French territory and the States of Travancore and Cochin.
Persons directly employed	2,970	2,817	61,515	49,440	
Officers	156	142	23	6	
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	1,618	961	1,457	303	
Subordinates drawing from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75.	1,067	1,483	22,604	7,292	
Subordinates drawing under Rs. 20...	129	231	37,431	41,839	
Persons indirectly employed	4	8	7,933	9,595	
Contractors	1	7	176	976	
Contractor's regular employees	3	1	793	1,016	
Coolies			6,984	7,603	
IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.					
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	28	66	28,090	45,857	All figures are reported by the P.W.D. to be only approximate; they are for British territory only.
Persons directly employed	28	66	8,174	9,810	
Officers	19	33	82	22	
Upper subordinates	3	18	229	249	
Lower subordinates	3	3	332	261	
Clerks	3†	9	681*	506	
Peons and other servants		3	5,361	5,591	
Coolies			1,489	3,181	
Persons indirectly employed			19,916	36,047	
Contractors			1,097	1,494	
Contractor's regular employees			2,635	1,260	
Coolies			16,184	33,293	
POSTAL DEPARTMENT. †					
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	69	84	13,339	13,496	* Includes tracera. † These figures exclude persons employed in the States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin and in French territory.
TOTAL	69	78	12,014	12,310	
Supervising officers	6	11	75	70	
Postmasters	23	22	1,034	711	
Miscellaneous agents, e.g., schoolmasters, etc.	40	42	1,979	2,259	
Clerks		1	1,645	1,406	
Postmen		1	3,442	4,378	
Skilled labour			213		
Unskilled labour		1	377	2,986	
Road establishment		4	753	628	
Railway Mail Service		4	14	10	
Supervising officers			26	423	
Clerks			449	195	
Sorters			264		
Mail guards, etc.		2	572	558	
Combined Offices		2	112	142	
Signallers			460	416	
Messengers, etc.					
TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. †					
TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED	262	227	1,247	1,405	
Supervising officers	28	11	38	2	
Signalling establishment	224	208	250	238	
Clerks	6	5	146	108	
Skilled labour	3	1	411	266	
Unskilled labour including messengers		2	381	796	
Road establishment	1		21		

THE INDUSTRIAL SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

10.—Distribution of industries and persons employed.

(a) Main heads only.

Industrial establishment.	Total number of establishments.	General distribution of industries and persons employed.															Number of adult females employed per 1,000 adult males.	Number of children of both sexes employed per 1,000 adults.	
		Districts where chiefly located.	Number of persons employed.																
			Total.	Direction, supervision and clerical.				Skilled workmen.	Unskilled labourers.										
				Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.			Adults.		Children.								
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
Total Establishments	2,105		136,270	41,269	1,358	31	9,845	101	43,053	2,156	75,661	33,619	6,353	5,362	302	85			
I. Growing of special products	276		22,748	12,826	435	2	567	1	932	107	19,059	11,119	1,755	1,597	582	107			
II. Mines	91		4,132	2,433	36	...	174	2	190	...	3,407	2,195	325	236	611	97			
III. Quarries of hard rocks	23	{ Godavari Kistna Nellore Chingleput }	964	270	4	...	53	3	180	1	639	247	88	19	307	101			
IV. Textile and connected industries	441		33,871	13,750	243	10	2,112	50	13,512	1,788	15,889	10,008	2,115	1,894	408	125			
V. Leather, etc., industries	84		4,411	263	29	...	482	8	804	5	2,703	206	293	44	61	39			
VI. Wood industries	47	{ Godavari Madras Tinnevely Malabar }	2,051	33	42	1	210	2	700	13	1,029	17	70	...	19	44			
VII. Metal industries	100	Throughout the Presidency, Malabar	25,656	124	195	3	1,227	3	12,941	...	11,089	81	204	37	4	10			
VIII. Glass and earthenware industries: brick, tile, etc., factories.	75	{ Malabar South Kanara }	6,148	1,305	20	...	256	...	689	9	4,963	1,172	220	124	209	50			
IX. Industries connected with chemical products	170		5,580	710	55	1	672	4	1,032	24	3,681	666	150	15	143	31			
X. Food industries	566		16,885	9,060	114	2	2,605	24	4,307	166	8,212	7,496	647	1,372	571	98			
XI. Industries of dress	14	{ Madras Tinnevely Nilgiris }	930	45	19	3	44	1	629	37	217	4	21	...	56	166			
XII. Furniture industries	9	Madras	336	13	6	1	28	2	184	...	65	10	55	...	53	224			
XIII. Industries connected with buildings	4	Madras	246	81	4	...	24	...	33	...	185	79	...	2	362	7			
XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication	27	Madras	2,953	245	45	2	240	...	1,677	...	938	224	53	19	87	30			
XV. Production, application and transmission of physical forces	9	Madras	917	80	43	1	143	...	234	...	492	79	5	...	110	6			
XVI. Industries of luxury	169		8,432	31	68	5	1,010	1	4,909	6	2,093	16	352	3	4	51			

10.—Distribution of industries and persons employed—concluded.

(b) Special industries.

(b) Special Industries.

General distribution of industries and persons employed.

Industrial establishment.	Total number of establishments.	Districts where chiefly located.	Number of persons employed.													
			Total.		Direction, supervision and clerical.				Skilled workmen.		Unskilled labourers.					
					Euro- peans and Anglo- Indians.		Indians.				Adults.		Children.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
I. Growing of special products— Tea plantations and factories ...	136	Coimbatore ... Nilgiris ... Malabar ...	15,460	8,922	264	...	32	1	795	101	12,958	7,715	1,123	1,105		
Coffee plantations and factories.	104	Salem ... Nilgiris ... Malabar ...	5,613	3,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
II. Mines— Mica mines and mica splitting works Manganese mines	80 5	Nellore ... Vizagapatam.	2,428 1,070	1,674 654	21 6	...	130 23	2 ...	77 28	...	1,948 984	1,453 644	252 29	219 10		
IV. Textile and connected indus- tries— Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills Cotton spinning, weaving and other mills	228 115	Deccan Divn. Coimbatore ... Rāmānād ... Tinnevely ... Madras Coimbatore ... Madura ... Tinnevely ... Malabar ... South Kanara.	6,787 23,439	5,075 6,167	68 117	...	940 4	2 893	1,235 42	40 11,320	4,484 1,319	4,916 8,271	60 8,263	117 1,834		
V. Leather industries— Tanneries	 81	Chingleput ... North Arcot. Coimbatore ... Trichinopoly. Madura ...	4,307 ...	261 ...	26 ...	...	468 ...	8 ...	893 ...	5 ...	2,629 ...	204 ...	293 ...	4 ...		
VII. Metal industries— Machinery and engineering, in- cluding railway, workshops.	53	Throughout the Presi- dency.	21,507	18	155	3	961	3	10,960	...	9,386	12	45	...		
IX. Industries connected with chemi- cal products— Oil mills Manure and fish oil works ...	 112 20	Godāvāri ... Guntūr ... Kistna ... Cuddapah ... Salem ... Malabar ...	2,114 909	414 95	2 10	...	375 63	...	175 149	17 7	1,458 678	394 88	104 9	...		
X. Food industries— Flour and rice mills Coffee curing and powdering works Fish curing works Sugar factories, breweries and distilleries Tobacco, cigarette, snuff and condiment factories Industries of luxury— Printing presses	354 20 32 24 74 140	Throughout the Presi- dency. Coimbatore ... Malabar ... South Kanara. Malabar ... In various dis- tricts. Madras ... North Arcot. Trichinopoly. Tinnevely ... Malabar ... Throughout the Presi- dency.	7,369 1,101 1,025 3,862 2,643 7,295	3,442 3,662 557 358 333	8 26 3 26 41	...	1,686 117 85 329 246	3 ...	1,169 50 112 959 1,753	...	4,347 831 782 2,528 288	2,248 2,676 408 342 198	177 77 43 2 315	173 986 12 16 104 2		

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

Establishments employing 20 or more persons.	All industries.	Industries.															
		I. Growing of Special Products.	II. Mines.	III. Quarries.	IV. Textile and connected industries.	V. Leather industries.	VI. Wood industries.	VII. Metal industries.	VIII. Glass and earthenware industries.	IX. Industries connected with chemical products.	X. Food industries.	XI. Industries of dress.	XII. Furniture industries.	XIII. Industries connected with buildings.	XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication.	XV. Production, application and transmission of physical forces.	XVI. Industries of luxury.
A. Total Establishments.																	
1921	1,384	225	67	13	302	66	30	85	68	73	325	5	7	2	21	5	99
1911	867	203	48	...	109	70	21	34	50	56	149	19	4	5	40	4	88
1. Directed by Government or local authorities.																	
1921	62	4	...	1	1	2	1	7	2	4	30	1	...	1	4	...	4
1911	56	3	...	...	1	...	2	8	1	4	28	2	...	...	4	...	3
2. Directed by registered companies.																	
1921	853	103	30	1	71	2	5	52	7	9	38	1	1	1	14	5	18
1911	898	84	14	...	70	30	9	13	20	21	43	13	2	5	35	4	90
3. Owned by private persons—																	
(a) European and Anglo-Indian.																	
1921	302	133	...	1	25	8	12	4	5	...	8	3	2	...	...	2	14
1911	130	98	4	...	8	1	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Indian...																	
1921	900	37	61	10	217	61	12	37	56	62	259	8	6	2	3	2	87
1911	288	16	30	...	22	89	6	11	28	30	79	4	2	...	...	...	...
B. Number of persons employed.																	
1921	131,644	35,656	8,332	...	27,538	4,375	1,763	4,899	5,253	5,992	11,891	1,781	319	622	15,596	383	7,358
1911	108,465	34,726	6,302	1,093	25,578	4,439	1,847	25,566	7,342	4,969	22,457	808	320	301	2,437	976	7,354
(a) Direction, supervision and clerical.																	
1921	9,097	861	177	45	2,144	485	218	1,400	268	544	2,087	44	80	22	226	188	872
1911	6,668	946	173	...	1,182	341	177	423	163	489	995	128	15	74	930	20	630
(b) Skilled workmen.																	
1921	43,412	1,986	184	138	14,684	830	643	12,871	668	896	3,854	628	183	33	1,114	227	4,477
1911	41,141	1,011	2,308	...	12,459	1,871	875	2,506	455	1,008	3,292	1,322	217	183	9,471	118	5,301
(c) Unskilled labourers.																	
1921	114,404	32,896	5,841	910	28,750	3,124	866	11,295	6,406	3,513	16,516	175	107	298	1,097	566	2,006
1911	83,325	23,481	5,856	...	14,815	2,368	916	1,761	4,635	4,495	8,404	331	87	416	5,196	245	1,225
For Unskilled labourers only—																	
1. Adult women per 1,000 adult men.																	
1921	445	594	651	405	624	78	4	7	235	123	858	...	238	419	234	78	16
1911	456	781	638	...	379	159	19	15	198	324	544	34	29	240	40	40	19
2. Children of both sexes per 1,000 adults.																	
1921	114	115	99	102	154	119	64	18	87	48	120	61	1,063	8	56	7	121
1911	120	155	128	...	294	240	223	106	96	96	201	362	1,417	64	29	24	289

12.—Organization of establishments.

Type of organization.	Number of industrial establishments in each class.																	
	Total establishments.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Total ...	2,105	276	91	23	441	84	47	100	75	170	566	14	9	4	27	9	169	
1. Under the Local Government or local authority ...	72	4	...	1	1	2	1	7	2	4	37	2	...	1	5	...	5	
2. Registered companies ...	386	114	30	1	82	2	8	52	7	13	35	1	1	1	14	5	20	
(a) With European or Anglo-Indian directors ...	300	110	20	...	50	1	4	49	6	10	22	1	1	...	10	5	11	
(b) With Indian directors ...	74	4	7	1	27	1	4	2	1	2	12	..	...	1	3	...	9	
(c) With directors of different races ...	12	...	3	...	5	...	...	1	..	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
3. Privately owned ...	1,647	158	61	21	358	80	38	41	66	153	494	11	8	2	8	4	144	
(a) By Europeans or Anglo-Indians ...	187	109	...	1	26	2	12	4	5	...	7	3	2	...	...	2	14	
(b) By Indians ...	1,428	47	61	19	322	76	26	37	58	150	477	8	6	2	8	2	129	
(c) By joint owners of different races ...	32	2	...	1	10	2	...	...	3	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	

13.—Place of origin of skilled employees.

Birth-place.	Number of persons employed in each class of industrial establishment.																
	Total number of workmen.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. In the Province or State ...	44,754	1,030	185	181	15,153	908	694	12,749	697	1,021	4,464	663	184	33	1,669	226	4,897
(1) District of employment ...	32,600	883	123	175	10,452	606	533	9,170	675	591	3,670	631	144	30	1,243	169	4,005
(2) Other districts.	12,154	647	62	6	4,701	302	161	3,579	22	430	794	32	40	3	426	57	892
(a) Contiguous districts ...	7,559	517	25	5	3,310	157	119	2,041	8	299	325	1	36	...	202	22	492
(b) Non-contiguous districts.	4,595	130	37	1	1,391	145	42	1,538	14	131	469	31	4	3	224	35	400
2. Outside the Province ...	305	...	3	...	129	...	18	114	1	7	7	1	...	...	5	7	13
3. Outside India ...	150	9	2	...	18	1	1	78	...	28	2	2	...	...	3	1	5

14.—Place of origin of unskilled labour.

Birth-place.	Number of persons employed in each class of industrial establishment.																
	Total number of workmen.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. In the Province or State ...	120,570	33,520	6,153	9,11	29,704	8,244	1,114	11,333	6,479	4,487	13,683	241	130	266	1,223	561	2,445
(1) District of employment ...	94,829	20,986	5,949	783	24,526	2,165	878	8,920	6,245	3,680	16,955	167	108	236	982	362	1,894
(2) Other districts.	25,741	12,534	204	183	5,178	1,079	236	2,418	234	807	1,733	81	22	30	247	199	551
(a) Contiguous districts ...	17,920	9,978	129	151	3,188	806	155	1,455	208	572	868	48	13	6	171	74	309
(b) Non-contiguous districts.	7,812	2,556	75	37	1,990	473	81	963	26	235	867	33	9	24	76	125	212
2. Outside the Province ...	360	8	10	22	130	2	1	54	...	21	31	1	...	...	2	12	16
3. Outside India ...	65	2	...	...	22	...	1	19	...	4	8	...	...	...	3	8	3

15.—Distribution of certain races in certain industrial establishments.

Race or caste.	Number employed in each class of industrial establishment.																
	Total.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Total Europeans and Anglo-Indians—Number employed.	2,597	73	462	2	46	2	16	2	16	2	16	2	16	2	16	2	16
(a) Managers.	488	6	216	2	16	2	16	2	16	2	16	2	16	2	16	2	16
(b) Supervising and technical staff.	621	12	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Clerical staff.	175	17	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Skilled workmen.	1,243	38	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

16.—Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries.

	Number employed in each class of industry.																
	Total number employed.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Adult women	10,000	3,145	615	70	3,255	61	9	24	332	195	2,152	13	4	22	63	22	8
Children	10,000	2,587	433	83	3,380	262	60	165	266	130	1,610	100	45	2	65	4	278
Male	5,708	1,355	251	68	2,267	229	60	166	170	118	550	100	45	...	50	4	276
Female	4,292	1,232	182	15	1,113	34	...	...	...	...	1,060	...	...	2	15	...	2

17-A.—Distribution of power by establishments.

Type of power used.	Total establishments.	Number of industrial establishments in class															
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Total ...	1,174	95	30	...	295	11	17	80	47	49	449	4	1	3	25	10	58
Steam ...	561	8	22	...	170	8	6	30	27	14	268	2	...	2	2	4	...
Oil ...	426	32	8	...	102	3	7	37	19	18	173	...	1	...	11	2	13
Water ...	28	22	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Gas ...	72	31	...	...	18	1	2	5	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	9
Electricity—																	
(a) generated within the premises ...	19	...	...	...	2	1	...	5	1	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	2
(b) supplied from without ...	67	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	11	...	2	...	1	9	2	34

17-B.—Distribution of power by districts.

Industries.	Number of establishments.	Establishments using steam, oil, gas or water.				Total horse-power.	Establishments using electric power.		
		Details of horse-power.					Generated on the premises.	Supplied from outside.	
		Steam.	Oil.	Gas.	Water.			Power in Kilowatts.	Number of motors installed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total ...	1,174	35,733	12,430	5,647	3,519	57,329	4,031	222	2,416
Ganjām ...	10	218	22	...	...	240	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	19	924	43	...	...	967	...	...	...
Godāvari ...	42	1,235	285	180	...	1,700	...	...	...
Kistna ...	118	2,336	2,020	...	...	4,356	3	...	...
Guntūr ...	54	686	552	...	...	1,238	2	...	...
Nellore ...	46	478	188	...	15	681	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	30	323	59	...	...	382	...	...	...
Kurnool ...	32	1,062	131	...	...	1,193	...	...	...
Bellary ...	58	1,185	667	110	...	1,912	...	...	...
Anantapur ...	39	876	321	...	...	1,197	...	...	...
Madras ...	147	11,641	700	776	...	13,117	2,804	182	1,522
Chingleput ...	20	219	297	119	...	685	5	...	...
Chittoor ...	3	...	49	...	...	49	...	...	...
North Arcot ...	33	194	589	...	...	788	18	...	...
Salem ...	10	42	100	...	...	142	...	...	...
Ooimbatore ...	91	1,788	2,305	550	32	4,634	4	2	100
South Arcot ...	8	641	103	...	...	744	126	...	...
Tanjore ...	118	1,333	1,416	68	...	2,867	328	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	33	604	346	28	...	978	...	1	6
Madura ...	22	4,259	113	805	100	5,277	50	...	...
Rāmpād ...	18	850	282	1,160	...	2,292	...	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	42	1,708	871	268	1,050	3,897	...	...	...
Nilgiris ...	61	443	201	772	2,322	3,788	681	37	788
Malabar ...	78	2,249	456	802	...	3,507	10	...	...
South Kanara ...	42	489	314	...	...	803	...	...	...

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX III.

General summary of statistics of cities.

Name of city.	Number of persons per 100 houses.	Number per 1,000 persons of			Number per 1,000 males aged			Number of females to 1,000 males at age			Number per 1,000 male actual workers of those employed on					Proportion of female actual workers to total actual workers.
		Hindus.	Muslimans.	Christians.	0-15.	15-45.	45 and over.	0-15.	15-45.	45 and over.	Agriculture.	Industry.	Trade.	Professions.	Other occupations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Madras ...	815	812	101	84	298	540	162	964	899	837	39	392	188	109	272	146
Madura ...	685	873	74	53	327	517	156	959	985	982	127	506	138	94	135	268
Trichinopoly ...	547	734	128	138	340	497	163	987	968	1,050	120	389	223	128	140	159
Calicut ...	641	584	354	61	352	508	140	914	950	940	89	386	207	115	203	178
Coimbatore ...	628	854	63	82	364	489	147	959	963	1,011	847	238	152	70	193	266
Conjeveram ...	698	958	37	2	839	475	186	952	1,033	993	148	529	167	94	72	212
Kumbakonam ...	626	929	44	25	315	508	177	987	1,042	1,180	176	326	287	143	118	265
Tanjore ...	551	846	62	90	336	479	185	988	1,046	1,125	191	305	156	162	186	223
Negapatam ...	553	703	199	98	312	512	176	999	997	1,091	172	406	155	76	188	123
Mangalore ...	639	579	111	308	358	495	147	933	872	984	148	381	197	115	159	320
Rajahmundry ...	553	938	41	21	340	516	144	959	998	1,176	258	228	182	100	232	365
Tinnevely ...	413	888	109	23	314	513	173	971	989	1,229	250	300	115	44	291	331
Cocanada ...	705	921	51	26	343	507	150	999	1,028	1,075	574	112	187	71	386	386
Salem ...	527	903	80	17	371	467	162	835	1,050	1,096	632	146	153	29	40	322
Cuddalore ...	539	923	43	31	366	463	171	944	1,091	980	379	165	176	81	159	405
Vellore ...	677	732	236	31	372	443	185	1,008	1,052	958	251	207	231	88	223	210
Bellary ...	500	626	315	52	301	535	184	964	815	980	259	262	153	154	172	314

APPENDIX IV.

(a) Statistics of Madura City.

Ward number.	Number of persons per 100 houses.	Number per 1,000 of the population of			Number per 1,000 males aged			Number of females to 1,000 males aged			Number per 1,000 male actual workers employed on					Proportion of female actual workers to total actual workers.
		Hindus.	Muslimans.	Christians.	0-15.	15-45.	45 and over.	0-15.	15-45.	45 and over.	Agriculture.	Industry.	Commerce.	Profession.	Other occupations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Madura City ...	685	873	74	53	328	517	155	959	957	1,073	142	506	138	94	120	268
I ...	687	909	55	36	344	497	159	1,064	973	1,230	205	574	44	98	79	408
II ...	821	880	45	75	343	481	178	991	1,097	944	50	742	124	41	43	108
III ...	809	887	7	156	363	486	151	896	1,003	1,002	64	560	178	80	123	327
IV ...	768	953	11	38	349	492	159	1,021	967	922	94	425	206	195	80	130
V ...	740	839	148	13	346	502	152	1,003	1,011	1,080	121	582	184	71	42	104
VI ...	661	966	28	11	340	492	168	954	1,069	921	161	592	97	69	81	241
VII ...	674	986	12	2	350	475	175	964	1,149	1,079	175	581	97	67	80	320
VIII ...	631	976	20	4	316	512	172	966	1,070	1,172	122	297	327	123	131	352
IX ...	622	620	313	67	320	544	136	959	910	1,244	89	553	113	99	146	240
X ...	751	737	86	227	305	556	139	993	842	994	202	365	83	117	233	299
XI ...	741	878	93	34	303	550	147	923	812	1,073	115	492	152	115	126	378
XII ...	650	970	28	2	318	523	159	920	1,031	1,234	124	414	117	132	213	351
XIII ...	575	945	50	5	319	529	152	960	1,024	1,289	282	309	99	109	201	264
XIV ...	652	975	23	2	294	547	159	993	739	1,064	35	343	222	138	282	238
XV ...	744	997	8	...	325	523	152	682	843	1,278	160	449	95	112	184	325
XVI ...	668	884	92	24	318	526	166	877	929	993	213	199	242	95	251	282
XVII ...	686	893	300	7	309	567	124	1,042	724	946	266	337	199	82	116	152
XVIII ...	637	824	122	54	325	514	161	956	936	1,003	166	422	148	114	150	224

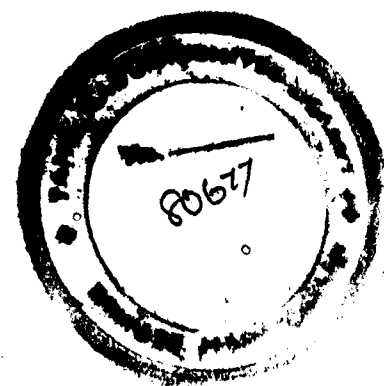
(b) Statistics of Trichinopoly City.

Number of ward.	Number of persons per 100 houses.	Number per 1,000 persons of			Number per 1,000 males aged			Number of females to 1,000 males at age			Number per 1,000 male actual workers of those employed on					Proportion of female actual workers to total actual workers.
		Hindus.	Muslimans.	Christians.	0-15.	15-45.	45 and over.	0-15.	15-45.	45 and over.	Agriculture.	Industry.	Trade.	Professions.	Other occupations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Trichinopoly City ...	547	734	128	138	340	497	163	987	968	1,050	138	389	223	128	122	159
I ...	800	636	61	303	281	598	121	984	663	893	173	373	50	270	134	180
II ...	541	578	164	260	362	470	168	1,086	1,156	997	152	320	213	125	190	138
III ...	532	687	235	78	372	457	171	955	1,034	1,013	30	412	268	157	133	161
IV ...	582	797	28	175	373	481	146	788	1,171	1,168	151	301	190	280	78	100
V ...	528	839	90	71	345	484	171	1,083	1,142	1,133	45	501	300	88	66	87
VI ...	516	919	66	15	361	484	175	1,043	1,041	1,077	132	659	89	76	44	288
VII ...	561	779	43	178	283	578	139	818	572	893	92	374	207	164	163	228
VIII ...	367	908	12	78	317	515	168	973	940	1,054	69	415	202	160	154	288
IX ...	699	994	1	5	313	542	145	850	792	1,334	23	623	128	173	53	82
X ...	546	749	166	85	327	511	162	814	895	1,197	131	446	220	145	58	133
XI ...	651	456	536	8	320	519	161	953	896	932	83	894	333	109	81	109
XII ...	642	838	116	46	345	490	165	1,047	981	1,025	187	222	371	124	96	57
XIII ...	592	883	132	5	343	478	179	1,041	1,073	1,014	53	489	345	65	48	172
XIV ...	549	801	182	17	369	462	169	874	1,149	1,005	199	108	93	163	437	174
XV ...	472	466	394	150	336	503	161	1,023	940	923	403	228	156	78	135	125
XVI ...	574	533	46	421	360	473	167	1,017	1,055	1,039	52	438	367	73	95	215
XVII ...	493	594	62	344	355	474	171	1,013	1,097	1,037	139	420	298	39	104	206
XVIII ...	468	730	33	234	346	485	169	1,035	1,049	1,097						

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the proportion of Animists in certain tribes.

Name of tribe.	1921.			Percentage of Animists to total population in	
	Total strength.	Number of Animists.	Percentage to total population.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andi	70,270	36	0.1	...	...
Badaga	40,329	10	...	...	0.2
Bagata	34,291	5,976	17.4	19.6	3.3
Banda	2,502	34	1.4	...	...
Bondili	11,064	5	...	...	...
Bottada	65,686	369	0.6	...	...
Budobudukala	2,045	172	8.4	...	...
Chenchu	6,281	1,394	22.2	20.2	32.4
Dombó	70,316	155	0.2	3.7	3.2
Domwara	19,957	238	1.2	0.7	0.7
Gadabā	53,770	25,508	47.4	60	47.6
Gando	95,988	1,189	1.2	...	...
Indra	68,675	9	...	...	...
Irula	99,874	885	0.9	5.3	0.3
Jātāpu	81,844	900	1.1	32.3	50.3
Jogi	16,675	54	...	0.4	...
Kāttu-Marūthi	1,211	8	0.7	...	...
Khond	329,569	272,676	82.7	75.1	95.9
Konda Dora	65,466	1,525	2.3	15.7	33.4
Kōyl	74,084	8,857	12.0	33.6	16.8
Kumbhipetiya	58	58	100	...	...
Kuravan	132,365	46	...	0.2	...
Kurumban	150,827	200	0.1	0.5	1.6
Lambādi	53,980	3,494	6.5	6.9	14.5
Mādiga	737,427	5	...	...	...
Mondi	2,152	83	3.9	...	...
Muchohi	3,741	4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mali	4,937	376	7.6	11.0	...
Odde	537,322	10	...	...	...
Pichehigunta	7,874	7	...	0.4	0.5
Porojā	87,019	59,900	68.8	24.1	28.8
Relli	21,812	58	0.3	2.4	0.2
Rona	26,780	2	...	17.2	...
Sāmantiya	17,277	62	0.4	...	...
Savara	210,511	124,100	59.0	70.0	86.7
Tōda	640	62	10.0	94.0	99.4
Yānādi	138,426	64,769	46.8	64.7	11.9
Yerukala	88,631	5,158	5.8	5.1	10.8
Unspecified	...	4	...	...	...



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