CENSUS OF 1921.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.

REPORT

BY

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PREFACE.

This Report on the Census of the State taken in March, 1921, would, under other circumstances, have been published without a preface. The extraordinary delay that has occurred in the publication of the Report renders it necessary for me to say a few words by way of explanation for the delay.

It was at the suggestion of a member of the Representative Assembly that the Darbar first entertained the idea of collecting and publishing the Census statistics relating to the State separately from those relating to the Madras Presidency and publishing a separate Report based on the statistics so compiled. Mr. V. Govindaswami Naidu, the most experienced of the Tahsildars of the State, was first entrusted with the work and he directed and controlled the Census Operations in the State and prepared the Imperial and Provincial Tables forming Part II of the volume and also the Subsidiary Tables printed at the end of each chapter. The then State Superintendent Mr. Burn, I. C. S., kept the materials supplied by the Census Officer with him for some time with the idea of drafting a Report himself. If Mr. Burn had only written the Report we would now be having, in place of this feeble production, a brilliant Report bearing the impress on every-one of its pages of his unique knowledge of the State and her people and his great literary abilities. He had to go home on long leave; and he and the then Dewan (the present Regent of the State Rajakumar Vijaya Raghunatha Durai Rajah Avergal, B. A.) entrusted the work of drafting the Report to me, towards the end of October, 1922. At the same time, I was transferred as Huzur Secretary and the duties of my new office did not leave me sufficient time to devote to Census work. When I finally completed the draft in June, 1923, the State Press Department had other heavy and more urgent printing work to do and it could not give exclusive attention to printing this Report. The drafting of the Report, its printing and the comparing of the proof copies proceeded at snail-like pace for over three years from March, 1921. I hope that such a long delay will not occur in the issue of subsequent Reports and that many of the mistakes that may be found in this Report will be exposed and avoided in them.

My thanks are due to Messrs. Kamalasana Aiyar and Srinivasachariar, clerks of my office, for correcting the proofs, verifying the correctness of the Statistical Tables prepared and generally for the invaluable clerical help they rendered me. My thanks are also due to Mr. S. Narayanaswami Aiyar, Superintendent of the State Press, for the great care and pains he has taken in revising the proofs and printing the Report.

I am very much beholden to the Regent Saheb (Rajakumar Vijaya Raghunatha Durai Rajah Avergal, B. A.) and to the Dewan (M. R. Ry. P. K. Kunhunni Menon Avergal, B. A.) for the many valuable suggestions they made to me and for the encouragement they have extended to me.

HUZUR SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Pudukkottai, 30-3-21.

R. KRISHNAMACHARI.
Huzur Secretary.

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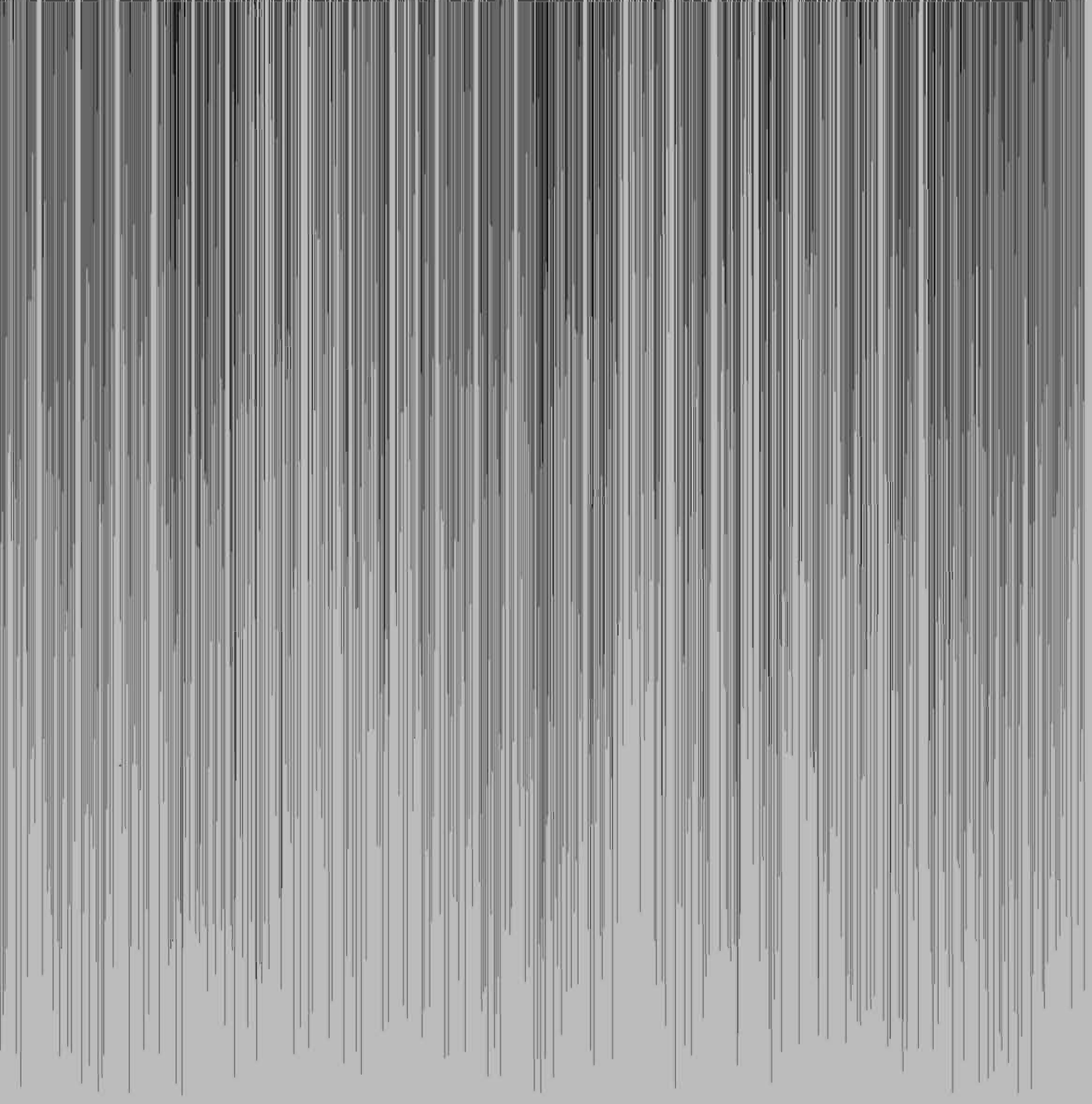
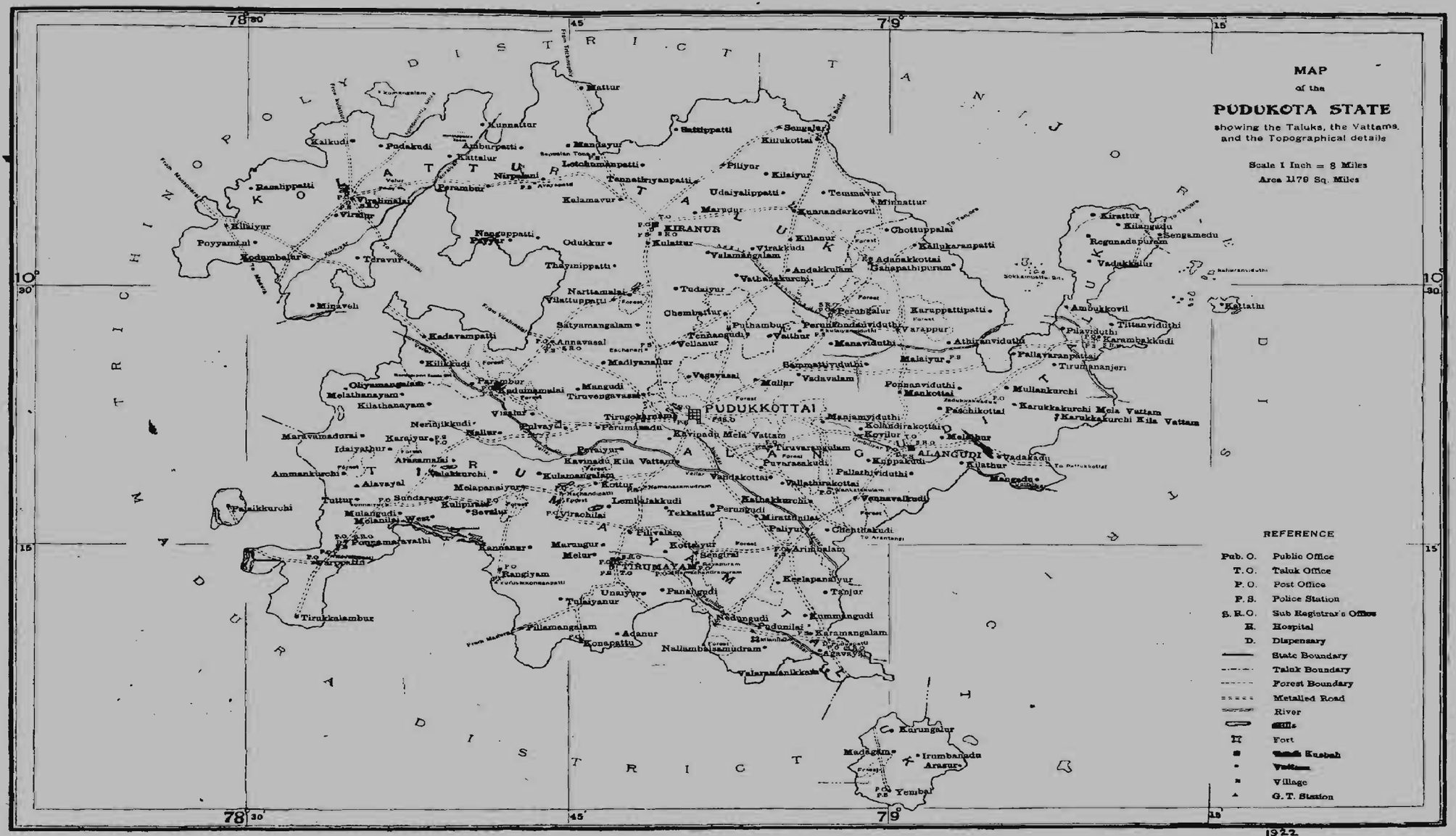
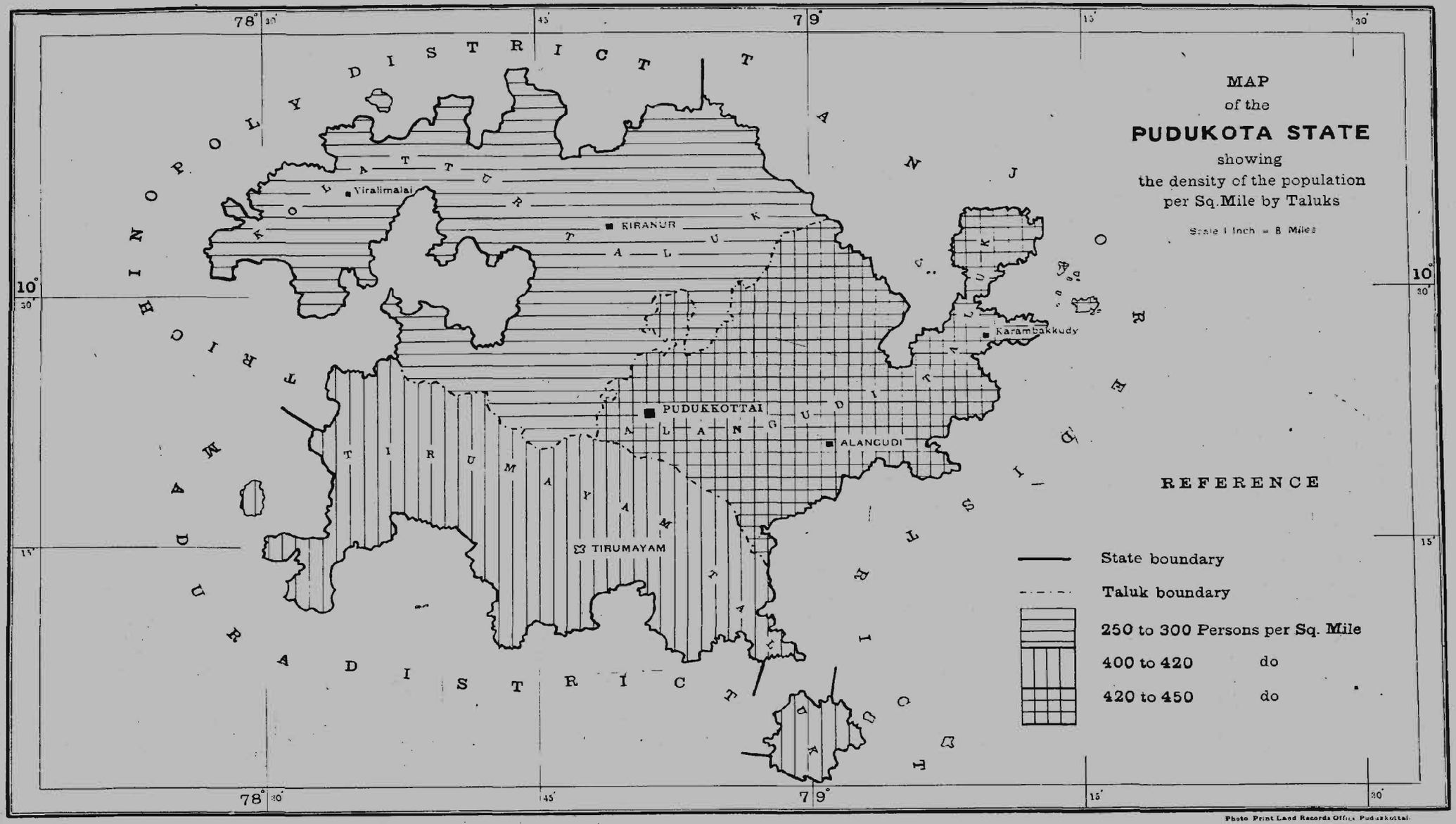



MAP
of the
PUDUKOTA STATE
showing the Taluks, the Vattams, and the Topographical details
Scale 1 Inch = 8 Miles
Area 1179 Sq. Miles
REFERENCE
Pub. O. Public Office
T. O. Taluk Office
P. O. Post Office
P. S. Police Station
S. R. O. Sub Registrar's Office
H. Hospital
D. Dispensary
State Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Forest Boundary
Metalled Road
River
Fort
Village
G. T. Station
PUDUKKOTTAI
KIRANUR
ALANGUDI
TIRUMAYAM
1922



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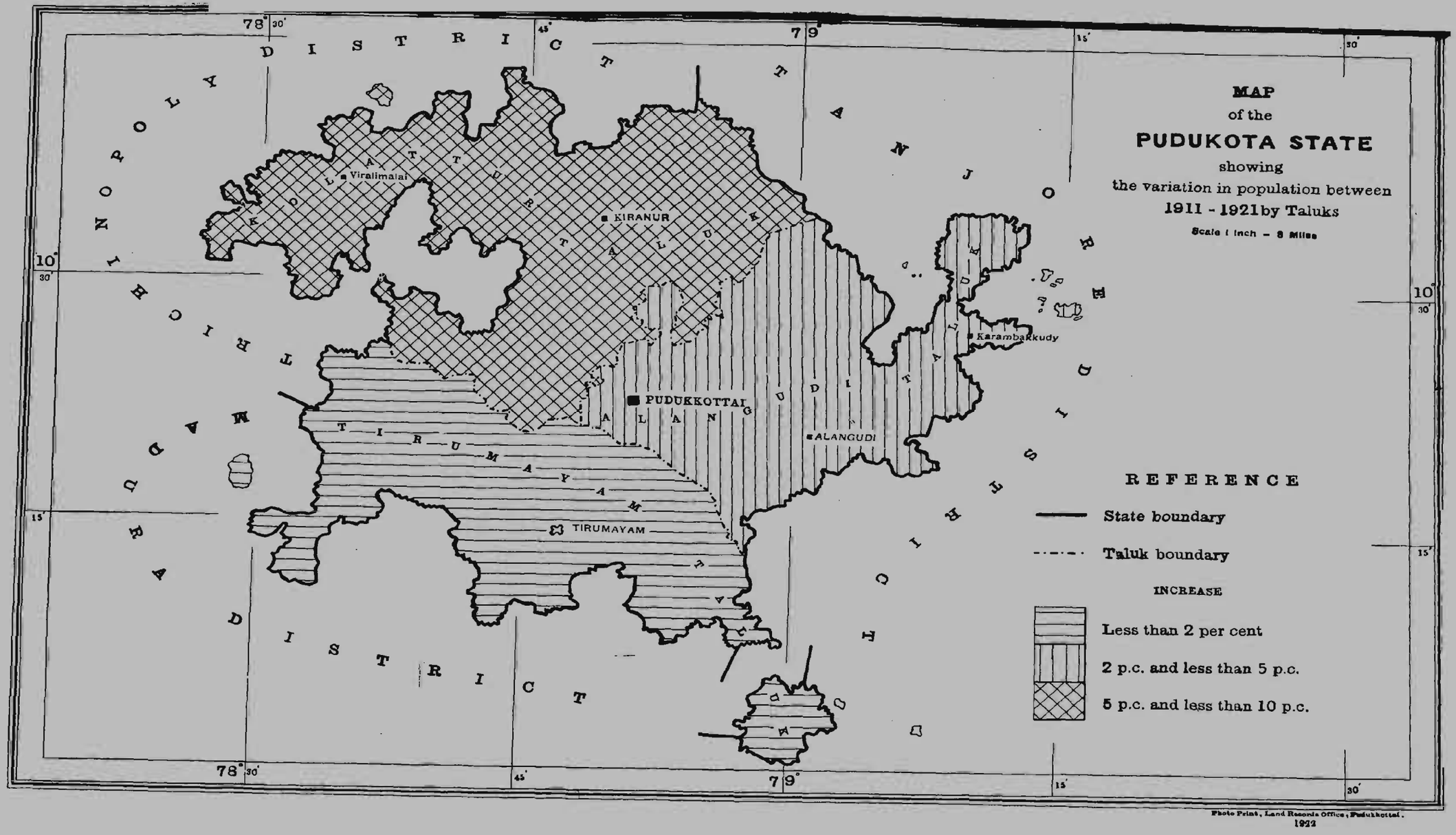
1922



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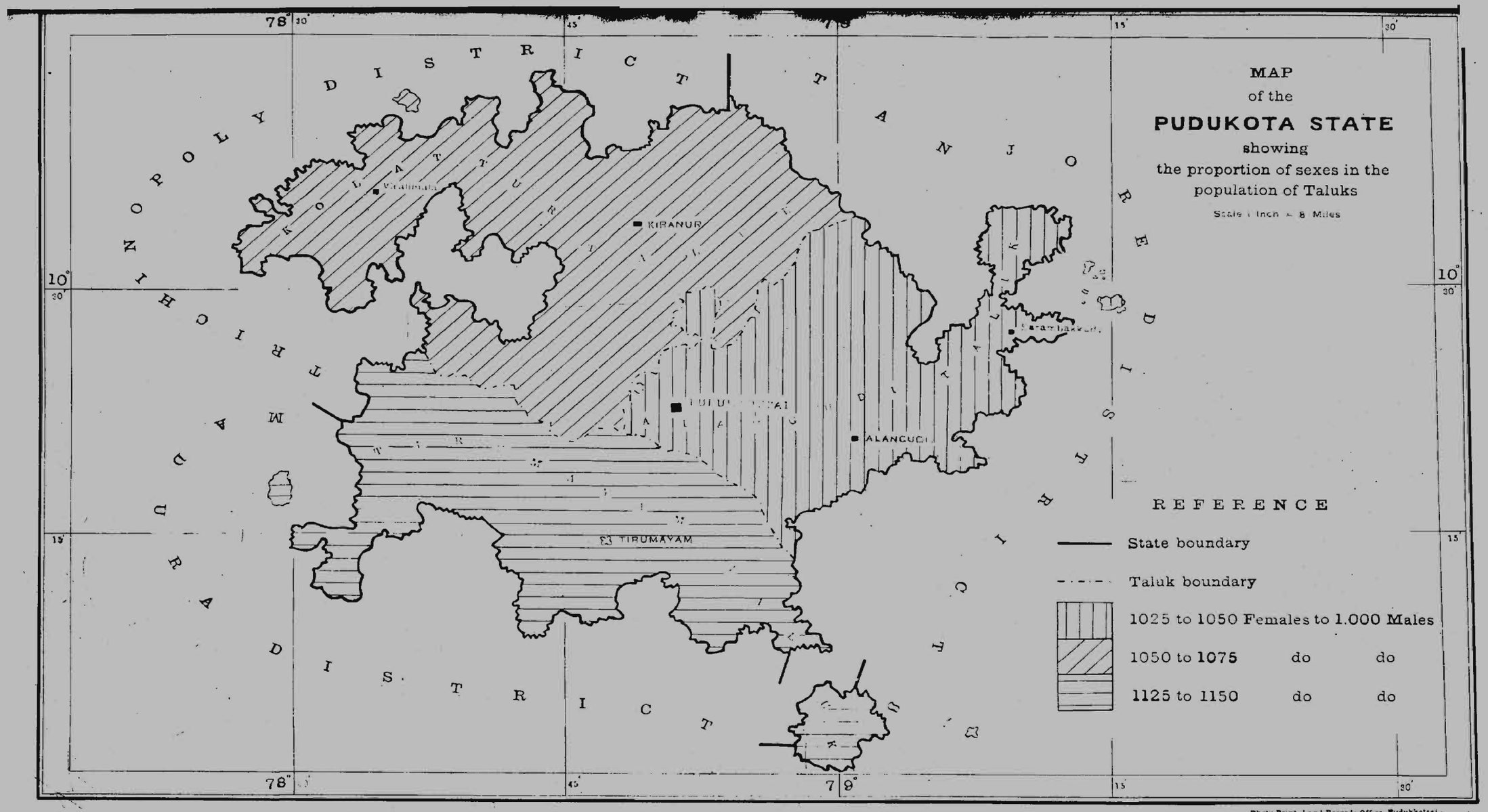
1922



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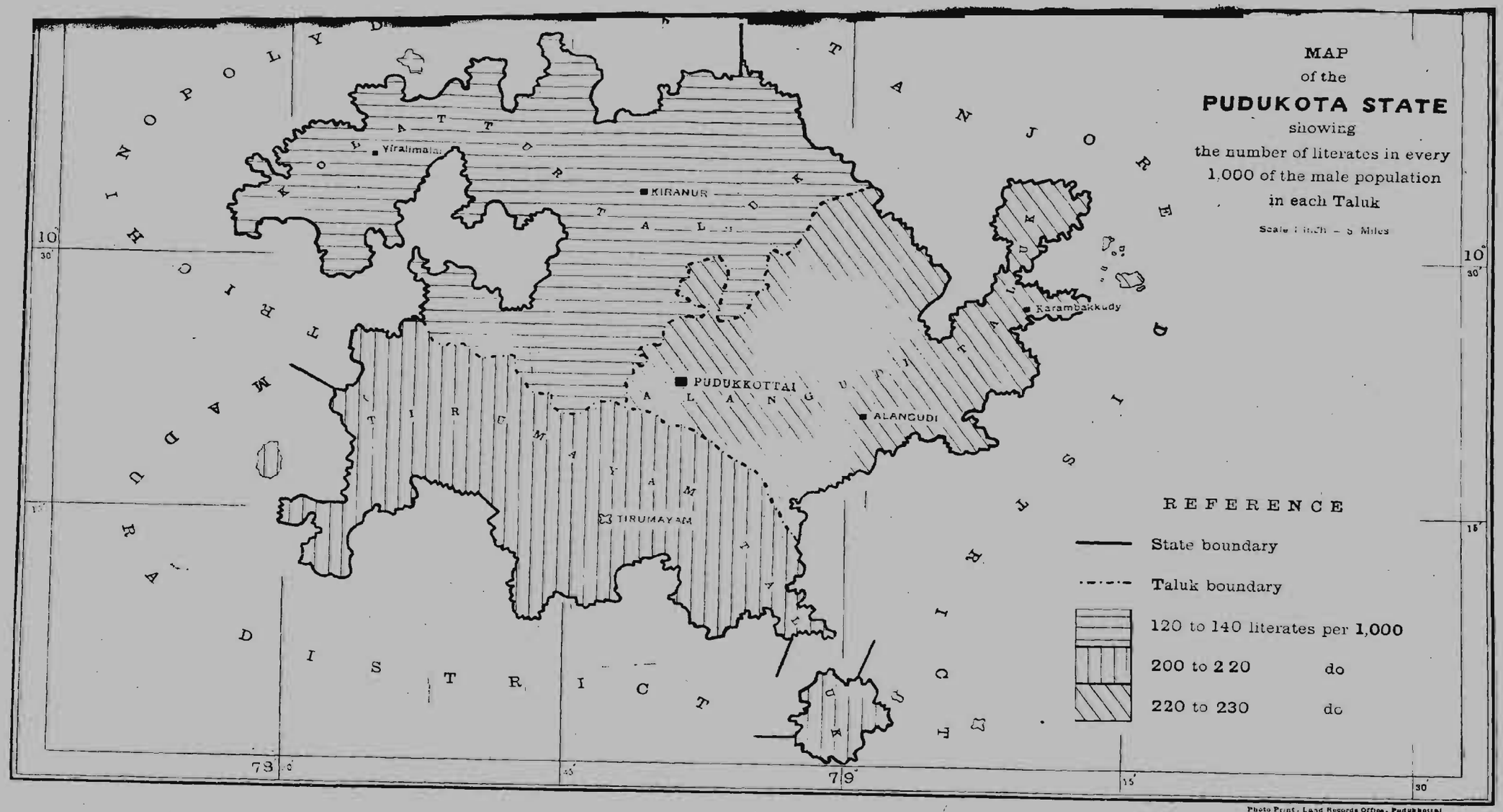
1922


MAP
of the
PUDUKOTA STATE
showing
the number of literates in every
1,000 of the male population
in each Taluk
Scale 1 inch = 5 Miles
REFERENCE
State boundary
Taluk boundary
120 to 140 literates per 1,000
200 to 220 do
220 to 230 do
KIRANUR
PUDUKKOTTAI
ALANGUDI
TIRUMAYAM
Karambakkudy
Viralimalai
THANJORE DISTRICT
RAMNAD DISTRICT
10° 30'
15'
73° 45'
79° 15'
30'
Photo Print. Land Records Office. Pudukkottai.
1922

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.

CENSUS-1921.

CHAPTER I.

Political History of the State.

The position of the State in the globe and its boundaries.—The State of Pudukkottai lies between 10.7' and 11.4' North latitude and 78.25' and 79.12' South longitude. It is the third in importance of the five States in political relation with the Madras Government. It is completely surrounded by the Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Ramnad Districts of the Madras Presidency of British India. The area of the State is 1179 square miles.

2. *How it attained a separate existence.*—The State has expanded by conquest and consolidation by the ancestors of the present Ruler of portions of the territories which at one time belonged to the various potentates as will be briefly described below.

3 *Early inhabitants.*—There is no doubt that till about the beginning of the Christian era, the bulk, if not the whole, of the State was covered by forests and jungles inhabited by a few Veduvars (hunters), who lived by hunting. The Kurumbars are the modern representatives of the Pallavas who were once very powerful in Southern India and owned large flocks of sheep and they came from the west and settled in the country driving out the Veduvars. It cannot be definitely stated when exactly they migrated to the State. They do not appear to have owned allegiance to any king. In the medieval division of the Tamil land into 12 districts the tract of land comprising the Pudukkottai State is described as Panni Nadu (the land of the wild boars) lying between the Chola and the Pandya kingdoms and having no special Ruler.

1. Veduvars.

2. Kurumbars.

The subsequent history of the State is affected by the fortunes of the Chola and the Pandya kingdoms, of the Vijayanagar kingdom and of the Moghul and the British Empires in the order in which they are mentioned.

4. When the power of the Pallavas declined in the eighth century A. D. and the Chola and the Pandya kingdoms rose in power, the Vellalars who had settled in large numbers in the Chola and the Pandya kingdoms migrated to the State, those that came from the Chola country being called Konadu Vellalars and those that migrated from the Pandya territory being named Kanadu Vellalars. The Vellalars drove the Kurumbars into parts of the State which were considered by them useless and made themselves masters of the land. The Vellalars were skilful agriculturists and their work must have consisted in clearing the forests and jungles and rendering the lands fit for cultivation, building dams and anicuts for the rivers in the State, excavating tanks as also canals to connect the rivers with these tanks and digging a large number of wells in places suitably selected for irrigation in seasons of drought.

3. Vellalars.

The Vellalars would appear to have been practically the lords of the land and subject only in a general way to the Pandya and the Chola kings. They appear to have lived a long time in peace, plenty and prosperity. Dissensions however broke out between the Konadu and the Kanadu Vellalars and to help them in their fights against one another they invited the Maravars and the Kallars. The Maravars were a fierce war-like people who lived from the most ancient times in the tract south of Pudukkottai that is mostly in the Pandya country. The Kallars were a fearless and aggressive people whose original home was in the mountains in Tirupati in the modern Chittoor District and lived by catching elephants and exchanging their white tusks for grain. An important portion migrated to the north eastern portion of the State; and both the Maravars and Kallars were only too glad to fight on behalf of one or the other section of the Vellalars for remuneration. When the affairs in the State were standing thus, the power of the Chola and the Pandya kings was declining and in the middle of the 14th century the whole of southern India was conquered by the powerful Vijayanagar Kingdom; and Governors were appointed at Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and other places. About two centuries thereafter the power of the Vijayanagar Kingdom was itself crushed and the Governors appointed by the Kingdom began to rule the countries they were in charge of, on their own behalf.

4. Maravars.

5. Kallars.

In the middle of the 17th century the territory now comprised in the State was ruled by various chiefs as shown below.

(1) The north eastern portion was under the rule of the Tanjore Rajahs as part of their Kingdom.

(2) The central portion was being ruled by Pallavaraya dynasty of Kings.

(3) The southern portion belonged to the Setupatis of Ramnad.

(4) The south western portion was held by the Marungapuri Chiefs.

(5) The western and the north western portions were respectively under the sway of the Manapparai and the Perambur and the Kathalur Chiefs.

(6) The northern portion was held by some Nayaks.

5. *Origin of the line of the present Rulers of the State.*—It was at this time that the Tondiman belonging to the dynasty of the present Rajah of the State came into prominence. This line of Tondimans like other Kallars had come from Tirupati in the Tondaimandalam (that is the tract covered by the present Chittoor and Chingleput districts) and settled in Ambucoil a village in the eastern border of the State. When Srirangarayalu, King of Vijayanagar and in theory suzerain of Tanjore and Madura was halting at Karambakkudi near Ambucoil on his way to Rameswaram, one of his elephants got out of his control and caused great havoc. Avadai Raghunatha Tondiman alias Raya Tondiman, son of Pachai Tondiman, the ancestor of His Highness the present Rajah, seven degrees remote from him, captured the elephant with great skill, and took it to the King. The King was very much pleased with him, gave him some lands and many insignia of distinction and conferred on him the title of "Raya Rahutta Raya Vajridu Raya Mannidu Raya" so that the Tondiman came to be ever after called Raya Tondiman.

Avadai Raghunatha Tondiman alias Raya Tondiman.

6. Raya Tondiman died in 1661 leaving four sons who like their father were famous for their strength and valour. The eldest of them Raghunatha Raya Tondiman was invited by the Nayak King of Tanjore to take service under him. The Tondiman accordingly took service under the Rajah and very soon rose high in the Rajah's estimation. He was the Rajah's chief companion in his hunting excursions and killed many tigers, porcupines etc. The Tondiman was also very useful to the Tanjore Rajah in keeping under check lawless Kallars and was rewarded with the grant of a few villages near Karambakkudi. The Tondiman left the service of the Tanjore Rajah and distinguished himself in the service of the Nayak King of Trichinopoly when it was attacked in 1682 by the Maharattas. He was appointed the Arasu Kavalgar (that is the royal guard) of Trichinopoly. Raghunatha Raya Tondiman and his brother Namana Tondiman were next invited by the Setupati of Ramnad to help him in subduing some minor chieftains who had been giving him considerable trouble. The Tondimans accomplished the business entrusted to them admirably well and secured the esteem of the Setupati. Raghunatha Raya Tondiman also captured the State elephant of the Tanjore Rajah when hostilities commenced between him and the Setupati and handed it over to the latter. He also subdued the Poligar of Kattiapuram when the latter revolted against the Setupati. The Tondiman slew the Poligar and brought his head to the Setupati as a trophy. Setupati also fell in love with the Tondiman's sister and married her. In return for all this, the Setupati gave the Tondiman the land to the south of the Vellar which now forms part of the State and which then belonged to the Setupati. With the help of the forces supplied by the Setupati, the Tondiman helped himself to the possession of the central part of the State which had been under the rule of the Pallavarayars.

Raghunatha Raya Tondiman. (1661–1730 A. D.)

About the time that Raghunatha Raya Tondiman became the ruler of the central and the southern portions of the State, his brother Namana Tondiman defeated the Palayakkarans (petty chiefs) of Nagalapuram and other palayams in the Tinnevelly District who had revolted against the Nayak ruler of Madura and obtained the grant of the northern part of the State which had till then been under the direct rule of the Nayaks. In 1707 the next Nayak King of Trichinopoly who wanted to secure the services of Namana Tondiman and his retainers transferred the possessions of the Perambur and Kathalur Chiefs to the Tondiman. A few years later Namana Tondiman defeated the chief of Kumaravadi and took possession of the Viralimalai tract in the north western part of the State. Some years after

this, the Chief of Marungapuri rose against the Nayak King of Trichinopoly. Namana Tondiman and his brother Raghunatha Raya Tondiman engaged the Marungapuri Chief in a battle at the request of the King of Trichinopoly and took away from him Ammankurichi and other places in the western part of the State which they were allowed to retain for themselves.

7. Thus between the years 1686 and 1730, the period of rule of Raghunatha Raya Tondiman, the whole of the modern State excepting the south eastern portion of it called the Kilanilai tract was conquered by himself or his brother Namana Tondiman The two brothers retained their conquests separately, but by 17 0 the line of Namana Tondiman became extinct and his possessions came to be inherited by the successor of Raghunatha Raya Tondiman.

Raghunatha Raya Tondiman was also constantly helping the Nayak Kings of Madura and Trichinopoly in their wars with the Palayakkars subordinate to them, who now and then withheld the tributes due by them to the Kings, or were otherwise insubordinate; and distinguished himself in these fights.

8. Raghunatha Raya Tondiman who thus founded the State died in 1730 and was succeeded by his grandson (his son having predeceased the father) Vijaya Raghunatha Raya Tondiman.

Vijaya Raghunatha Raya Tondiman. (1730—1769)

9. During his time the whole of Southern India was in theory subject to the Musalman Empire of Delhi; and the Nayak rulers of Madura and the Maharatta Rajas of Tanjore were the vassals of the Emperor through the Nawab of Arcot. The war of succession in the Carnatic between Anwarrudin and his son Muhammad Ali on one hand and Chanda Saheb on the other, which was really a war between the English and the French East India Companies for mastery in the Carnatic, broke out in the reign of this ruler. The Tondiman whose services in the siege of Trichinopoly were invaluable firmly and faithfully helped the English and their ally Muhammad Ali which evoked the sincere admiration and gratitude of the English and raised him very much in their esteem and regard. The Rajahs of Tanjore, the Mysoreans and the Maharattas were lukewarm in their support of the English and often changed sides, while the Tondiman and his successors stood by the English both in their prosperity and in their adversity.

It were tedious to give an account of the numerous wars that were waged by the English in the 18th century in Southern India and of the extent of the help rendered to them by the Tondimans. The following extracts from the letters of the English Generals to the Tondimans will speak for themselves.

Col. Preston writing to the Tondiman in July 1763:—

"I have to request that if you could come here.....it would be of great avail..... By the assistance you now afford to us all the English Gentlemen will be fully gratified and pleased and they cannot forget this as long as their power shall last.

Write to me often the news of your health, who are our trustworthy ally.

In 1767 Mr. Charles Bourchier, Governor of Madras wrote to the Tondiman as follows:—

The kind asylum of friends, Vijaya Raghunatha Tondiman. May the Great God keep him safe..... It is hoped that the Great God may keep you and your sons safe and increase you life, prosperity and dignity. The days may be according to your wish" etc.

10. Vijaya Raghunatha Raya Tondiman died in 1769 and was succeeded by his son Raya Raghunatha Tondiman. This ruler inherited from his father his strong feeling of loyalty to the English and their ally the Nawab and was found, among the many who proved faithless, to be alone faithful to the English and the Nawab. All the efforts of Haidar Ali and his son Tippu to win him to their side at the time of the invasion of the Carnatic proved unavailing and the Tondiman was inflexibly loyal to the English and helped them much with men and provisions in their wars with Haidar. Lord Pigot, Governor of Madras who came to know of the conduct of the Tondiman informed him "that he had afforded fresh proofs of his old loyalty and devotion to the company etc." Col. Malleson writing with reference to the services rendered by the Tondimans says that "the Tondimans, the oldest and truest allies of the British in Southern India, most materially aided them in their contest for supremacy with the French especially in the stirring events in the neighbourhood

Raya Raghunatha Tondiman. (1769—1789)

of Trichinopoly and subsequently in the wars against the Muhammadan dynasty of Mysore."

Vijaya Raghunatha Tondiman Bahadur. (1789—1807)

11. Raya Raghunatha Tondiman died in 1789 with no male issue and his cousin Raja Vijaya Raghunatha Tondiman Bahadur succeeded him.

In May 1790 another war broke out between Tippu and the English, and the Tondiman sent to the help of the English 1500 men under his Sirdar. In recognition of the faithful services of the Tondimans and his ancestors, Muhammad Ali, Nawab of Arcot conferred upon the Tondiman in 1795 the title of Raja Bahadur and granted him various other honours and marks of respect.

In 1799 the last Mysore war was waged and Lieutenant Col. Brown stationed at Trichinopoly wrote to the Tondiman to despatch to him 1500 men without loss of time. He received 1400 men. The Tondiman was also required to supply sheep and bullock and provisions which he did. The Tondiman's men also received prize money for their services.

With the conclusion of the last Mysore War, calm prevailed in Southern India and there was no warfare on a large scale rendering the help of the Tondimans to the English necessary.

12. There occured two Poligar Wars and the services of the Tondimans in connection with these wars are considered by many writers as only next in importance to the help that was given by them to the English at the time of the siege of Trichinopoly in 1751—1754.

The first Poligar War.—This was in connection with the rebellion of the Poligars of Panjalamkurichi and many other Paliems in Tinnevelly District. The Poligar of Panjalamkurichi, Kattabommai Nayak with his two brothers, one of whom was called Oomayan, on account of his being deaf and dumb, but was distinguished above his peers by his fortitude, intelligence and bravery committed depredations on the surrounding country and began to collect revenues on his own behalf. An expedition was sent under the command of Major Bannerman in August, 1799, to capture and punish Kattabomma Nayak. The Nayak evacuated his country and escaped to Sivaganga at first and then to the woods in the Tondiman's country. Rajah Vijaya Raghunatha Tondiman sent his people in all directions, discovered the retreat of the rebels and captured and handed them over to the officer commanding Madura The Governor, Lord Clive wrote to the Tondiman to say that the fresh proof of the exertions and interest taken by the Tondiman in Government's affairs had already spread the fame of his family, that it was impressed on his mind and would be communicated to the Directors in England" and that by way of gratitude he was sending one khilut (a dress of honour) with a horse.

The second Poligar War.—Kattabomma Nayakan the Poligar of Panjalamkurichi, had been hanged after trial by court-martial and his brothers who had been confined in Palamcotah escaped, joined other rebels, the marauders of Sivaganga and gave fight to the English. The rebels offered great inducements to the Tondiman to join them and, meeting with an indignant rebuff, they threatened to ravage his country. The Tondiman remained firm, helped the English with a large army, placed his fort at Tirumayyam at the disposal of the British army, escorted all supplies of grain etc., to the British army and rendered much assistance in various other ways. The campaign resulted in the success of the English. The Governor Lord Clive (December 1801) sent the Rajah a long congratulatory letter which concluded with the statement that "when he brought to his mind the innumerable instances of his solicitude and anxiety to further the interests and prosperity of the Honourable Company, he (as the good friend of the Tondiman) could not but express his sense of the worth and excellence so vividly shining in his good conduct towards them etc."

13. *Addition of the Kilanilai tract to the State.*—With the end of the Poligar Wars, all war in the south of India was over. The Tondiman's claim to the fort of Kilanilai and the tract adjoining it (now forming the south western part of the State) was examined by the Madras Government, the claim was recognised and the district handed over to him in 1803. The Court of Directors in England ratified the grant in 1806.

The gains of territories to the State made during a period of a little over hundred years were consolidated.

It may here be stated that this Rajah like his forefathers possessed all the virtues of a good ruler, administered the country well, encouraged learning and fine arts and founded numerous charities, impelled by a feeling of piety.

Vijaya Raghunatha Tondiman. (1807—1825)

Raghunatha Tondiman (1825—1839).

14. The Rajah died in 1807 leaving two sons. The Rani committed Sati after entrusting her sons to the care of Captain William Blackburne. The elder Vijaya Raghunatha Tondiman succeeded him but died without issue in 1825 when he was barely 28 years old. His brother Raghunatha Tondiman succeeded him in the same year and ruled the State till 1839. During the reign of these two Rajahs, there were no wars in Southern India for them to take part in and they attended to the internal administration of the country. During their regime there was peace, progress and reform in the State under the sympathetic guidance of Major William Blackburne, who was the Political Agent of the State for a considerable length of time and was looked upon by the two Rajahs with filial affection and reverence. Major Blackburne also evinced a parental interest towards the two Rajahs; and the innumerable letters he has sent the Rajahs and the Madras Government bear strong testimony to the remarkable virtues and the excellent personal character of the two brothers.

In 1830 the title of "His Excellency" was conferred on the Rajah as "the mark of consideration," to use the words of the Court of Directors, "shown to the deserving chief on the ground of his own merits and of the attachment to the British Government so uniformly and zealously manifested by his ancestors."

Ramachandra Tondiman Bahadur (1839—1886).

15. In 1839, Rajah Raghunatha Tondiman who was considered by the successive Residents as a benevolent and upright gentleman and father of his people died; and he was succeeded by his son Ramachandra Tondiman Bahadur, who was then a minor of only nine years. During his minority, the administration was conducted by the Sirkeel, the Fouzdar and other officers in communication with the Dowager Ranee. Considerable improvement was made in the administration of the State during the minority of the Rajah under the superintendence of successive Political Agents. After the Rajah attained majority, he carried on the administration well for some time; but owing to his extravagant habits he occasionally incurred the displeasure of the Madras Government. The only son of the Rajah having died young in 1867, the Rajah adopted in 1875 the third son of his eldest daughter, who is now the ruler of the State. In 1878 Mr. (and afterwards Sir) A. Sashiah Sastri was appointed Sirkeel; and he ably administered the State during the remainder of the rule of the Rajah. As a result of the introduction of many reforms and a general improvement in the character and tone of administration after the appointment of Sashiah Sastriar as Sirkeel, the Rajah secured the esteem of the British Government; and Her Majesty the Queen Empress was pleased to sanction in the year 1884 the grant of a salute of 11 guns to the Rajah, who was also conferred the title of His Highness. The Rajah died on the 15th April 1886, and was succeeded by his adopted son, the present Rajah, His Highness Sir Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur.

Martanda Bhairava Tondiman.

16. His Highness Rajah Sir Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur was born on the 26th November 1875. He was installed on the *gadi* on May 2, 1886 when he was only 11 years old. During his minority Sir A. Sashia Sastri was made Dewan-Regent. The Rajah had already made considerable progress in English, Tamil, Sanskrit and Drawing. The young Rajah was blessed with natural talents and a keen desire to learn. His disposition was frank and affectionate and he possessed a natural repugnance to whatever was impure. He was diligent and industrious and took kindly to manly sports and exercises. A graduate of the Cambridge University—Mr. F. F. Crossly was appointed English tutor with a staff of assistants to give instructions in several branches of study. His progress in his studies was very soon found to be remarkable. He also learnt quickly to ride and drive well. He learnt cricket, rowing,

rackets, lawn tennis and became an expert in most of them. He also learnt to shoot and became a capital shot. He toured occasionally in southern and upper India and made the acquaintance of many great men e. g., Viceroys, Governors of the several provinces, Maharajahs of the other States and had the honour of a private interview with His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor during his tour in India in 1889.

On the completion of his 19th year, His Highness the Rajah was invested with the full powers of administration. During the administration of the Dewan, and afterwards the Dewan-Regent, Sir A. Sashiah Sastri, the foundations of good Government had been well and deeply laid. The land revenue system had been remodelled; the *Amani* tenure which had been prejudicial alike to the State and the ryot had been abolished Most of the irrigation tanks had received the necessary repairs. The main trunk roads to Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madura had been put in order. The public service had been reformed and the tone of the service raised. Crimes had been put down. A second grade College had been raised and the ranks of office had come to be supplied with young men educated on modern lines. There was no longer any necessity for lands which had been granted to men who had been employed in fighting with the neighbouring poligars or others on behalf of the British being continued in the same tenure. The lands were enfranchised in lieu of payment of a small quit-rent to the State and all the lands in the State were surveyed and large buildings were constructed for the College, the Hospital and the Public Offices. The sanitation of the State, especially of the capital was improved.

In 1898 His Highness made his first visit to Europe and to England. On May 23, 1898 His Highness was received by the Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward VII) at Marlborough House; and on the 14th July had the great honour of being received by Her Majesty Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle. In November 1898 he returned to the State. He was received in the capital by his people with all demonstrations of joy and loyalty. In commemoration of His Highness' interview with Her Majesty, the Public constructed a Town Hall. Between the years 1898–1909 the finances of the State were placed on a sound footing, considerable attention was paid to the expansion and improvement of irrigation works in the State, facilities for the Elementary education of the people were created and extended to the whole of the State, the settlement of the revenues of the State on the basis of a scientific classification of the soil was commenced and with a view to associate the people with the administration of the State, a Representative Assembly consisting of thirty members, partly elected by the people and partly nominated by the Rajah, was constituted.

In 1909 His Highness modified the constitution of the administrative machinery by establishing a State Council consisting of three members to advise him in the administration of the State. Since the advent of the Council, the Revenue Settlement operations were completed and various improvements in the administration of the State were made.

On January 1, 1913, the title of the Grand Commander of the Indian Empire was conferred on His Highness the Rajah by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor. In February of the same year, the silver jubilee of the reign of the Rajah was celebrated by the people at the capital in a manner befitting the occasion. In commemoration of the occasion, His Highness granted various boons to the people in the shape of remission of various taxes, enlargement of the political rights etc.

In 1914, the Great War between England and her allies and Germany and Austria broke out. His Highness was then in Europe. He immediately communicated to the British Government his desire to place his personal services and all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor in his hour of need. The Rajah immediately returned to India and helped the British Government by decent contribution to all projects calculated to win the war.

On August 10, 1915, His Highness married at Melbourne in Australia, Miss. E. M. Fink, daughter of Wolfe Fink Esq., M. A., L. L. B. He returned to the State in November of the same year with his consort and they were received with great enthusiasm by his subjects in the capital and conducted round the principal streets in a grand procession. A son was born to them on the 22nd July 1916.

17. Owing to unavoidable reasons of a political and personal nature, His Highness the Rajah Bahadur decided to reside permanently outside India, and appointed, with the consent of the British Government, his eldest brother and also the eldest of the grandsons of His Highness the late Rajah Ramachandra Tondiman Bahadur, M. R. Ry. Vijaya Raghunatha Durai Rajah Avergal B. A. as Regent of the State to rule over it during his absence. The appointment of V. R. Durai Rajah as Regent has given the people very great satisfaction and has to a considerable extent assuaged the grief of the people at the absence of the *de jure* Ruleri The Durai Rajah assumed charge of his office on the afternoon of October 23, 1922 and has been conducting the administration of the State with the help of a Dewan.

18. From the above summary of the political history of the State it will be seen that the State, though poor in size and its natural resources, is rich in historic associations and that it stands today as the monument of the unswerving loyalty of its Rulers to the British Crown and of the many noble lives of her sons lost in battles fought to prove and sustain that loyalty. May the State live long!

CHAPTER II.

Distribution and movement of population.

Area of the State.—The State has grown to its present size by conquests by previous rulers and grants of territories to them by other Powers. It covers a area of 1179 square miles and lies in the midst of the districts of Tanjore, Ramn and Trichinopoly. Its greatest length east to west, from the boundary of t Trichy district to that of the Tanjore district, is 67 miles, and its greatest breadth from the junction of the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts on the south to northern boundary of Ramnad district in the south, 36 miles. Completely surrounded as it is by British districts on all sides, the State has no sea-board of its own; the shortest distance between the Bay of Bengal and the south western boundary of the State is 12 miles.

2. *Physical features.*—The State presents a more or less flat surface interspersed with a few hillocks here and there, especially in the western half of it. Its territory has nothing in common either with the west coast districts of the Madras Presidency, where a superabundant rainfall alternating with a tolerable amount of heat has decked the land with stately timber forests and renders the raising of two crops in a year easy, or with the east coast division of the Presidency, where an almost perennial flow of water in the Godavari and the Krishna in the north, and the Cauvery with its numerous branches in the south, enables the cultivated lands present one vast expanse of pleasing verdure to the eyes of the traveller. The State can be divided into two portions according to the difference in its physical features—the eastern and the western division. The eastern division comprises roughly all the lands to the east of the line drawn north to south along the main town of the State. The area is likely to be slightly less than half the total area of the State. This division consists of almost a level ground devoid of rocks, possessing a red porous soil. It comprises the whole of the Alangudi taluk and parts of the Kolattur and the Tirumayyam taluks. The western division comprises all the land west of the said line. A number of hills lie scattered in this division and comprises the bigger parts of the Tirumayyam and the Kolattur Taluks. The soil in this division is black loamy and black clayey (called by their popular names Karisal and Kalar respectively) in the south and red ferruginous gravel in the north.

3. *Rivers.*—The jungle streams which remain parched up except for a few days in the year can be called rivers only by courtesy. But when they receive drainage of the adjoining lands during rains, the flow of water in them is torrential. Out of nine of these streams only four are important and their courses may be considered in some small detail.

(1) The Vellar is the most important of these and the most torrential. It is also important as the historical boundary between the old Pandya and the Chola kingdoms. It divides the Tirumayyam Taluk on the south from the Alangudi and the Kolattur Taluks on the north. Its total length is 85 miles of which 35 miles lie in the State. A few anicuts have been constructed across the river by means of which water is taken to some tanks in each of the taluks. The largest of the tanks fed by this river are the Kavinad and the Vallanad tanks.

(2) The Pambar has its origin in the Tirumayyam Taluk and it runs through the same taluk 19 miles of its course and the most important tank fed by it is the Irumbanad Periakanmoi, the third largest tank in the State.

(3) The Agniar or the Agnanavimochani nadi, to call it by its grandiloquent name, emerges out of the Kolattur Periakanmoi and supplies a few tanks in the Kolattur and the Alangudi taluks before it leaves the State.

(4) The Ambiliyar starts from the Manjamviduthi tank in the Alangudi taluk and, after supplying several tanks in its course of 17 miles in the same taluk, leaves the State to oblige her eastern neighbour.

All these four rivers empty themselves finally in the Bay of Bengal and carry in their course sufficient quantity of water to fill the tanks which depend on them for their supply. Failure of crops in the ayacut of the tanks fed by these rivers is only occasional.

4. *Mountains.*—There are no high mountains in the State and of the hills and rocks which abound in the State, the most important are the following :—

(1) The Piranmalai hills in the south western border of the State rising to a height of 1,800 feet above the sea level.

(2) The Northamalai hills in the village of the same name in the Kolattur taluk which is famous as containing an important temple dedicated to Mariamman and is a place of pilgrimage.

(3) The Sevalur hills in the Tirumayyam taluk, and

(4) The Annavasal hill in the Kolattur taluk which contains inscriptions of archaeological interest.

5. *Lakes.*—If we leave out of consideration the years 1919–1920 and 1920–1921 when the rainfall in the State was abnormal, the average rainfall per year calculated on the quantity that fell in the previous eight years was 33·68 inches. The quantity of rain that normally falls on the State in a year is well under 35 inches. This small quantity of rain does not always fall in all parts of the State. Apart from its uneven distribution amongst all parts of the State, the fall is more often than not untimely. The number of years in which there was seasonal rain in all parts of the State is very few. This uncertainty and capricious character of the rainfall have taught the ancients of this country the necessity of making provision for the storage of water for purposes of irrigation; and the existence of innumerable reservoirs scattered all over the country testify to the fact that the ancient rulers and the ryots as well have done their best for the irrigation of the lands in the State and studded the country with a system of irrigation tanks connected like the links of a chain, the surplus of the one filling the one next below it, so that not a drop of water falling on the surface and needed by the people could escape unutilised There are according to the Administration Report for fasli 1331, the latest record available on the subject, 4,091 tanks in the State. The Vellalars of old who were one of the early settlers of the State and were skilled agriculturists must have been responsible for the formation of many of these tanks; and some irrigation wells in parts of the State are said to have been dug in the days of the Karalas and Vellalars.

6. *Forests and vegetation.*—Though the State must at one time have been covered with forests, the country has been cleared of its growth and brought under cultivation At present it possesses no rich forests and the few that are found are mere scrub jungles with no trees of any value. These jungles cover one eighth of the total area of the State and supply green leaf manure to the cultivators and fuel to the people. They also serve as good catchment basins for several tanks in the State. Some forests are guarded more carefully than the rest so that the game in them may be preserved for being hunted and shot by His Highness.

* 7. *Soil, climate and rainfall.*—" The soil in the State is for the greater part " Red ferruginous." Black cotton or Regar soil is found in the wet fields of Tirumayyam and Kolattur taluks. This kind of soil is to be found only in some places in the Alangudi taluk. Almost all the dry lands in the State are of red ferruginous soil. The soil of the State is divided into six classes according to local usage ".

(1) Padugai soil means alluvial soil. It is very rarely found in the State; but what the people mean by Padugai lands are those which contain rich loamy

* This paragraph is almost an extract from the State Manual with a few verbal changes.

soil. This soil is found in villages adjoining forests where the lands have been manured with green leaves, etc., and is to be found in a few villages in the Alangudi taluk and in some more villages in the Tirumayyam taluk.

(2) Karisal is black loamy soil and is found generally in the wet lands of the Tirumayyam taluk.

(3) Sevval is red ferruginous soil found almost throughout the State.

(4) Manal is ferruginous sandy soil.

(5) Saralai is ferruginous gravelly soil.

(6) Kalar is black clayey soil of a saline character.

Climate.—The average annual mean temperature is 87·9 against 83·9 and 84 at Madura and Trichinopoly respectively. The hottest months are May and June, and for the major portion of the year, the mean daily temperature is generally about its mean annual temperature given above.

The climate is healthy and not disagreeable notwithstanding the fact that the heat is equatorial. The granite and the laterite of which the soil is composed bake in the tropical sun and radiate intense heat for a good part of the year; and where there are prominent rocks as at Tirumayyam, Viralimalai and Kudimiamalai, the phenomena of radiation and reflection raise the temperature as all the hills are of low elevation and are sparsely covered with vegetation, and their value as moderators of heat is inappreciable. The jungles in the State may exercise some salutary influence in places like the capital town, which are surrounded by dense growths. The eastern portion of the State may also derive to some extent the cooling benefits of a distant sea. Fever is commonly prevalent and accounts for the largest number of deaths and small-pox and cholera appear in epidemic form occasionally.

Rainfall.—The quantity of rain that fell in each of the last ten official years, July 1st to June 30 as recorded in the Administration Reports of the State is given below :—

Year	Quantity in inches and decimals
1911—1912	30·77
1912—1913	34·07
1913—1914	34·00
1914—1915	37·45
1915—1916	32·56
1916—1917	33·57
1917—1918	38·57
1918—1919	28·48
1919—1920	50·96
1920—1921	60·44
Total for ten years	380·87
Average for one year	38·09

The average quantity per year has been inflated by the unusually heavy rainfall in the last two years. The quantity of rain that fell in 1921–22 was only 34·96 inches. At page 307 of the State Manual the average is worked as 33·23, the calculations having been based on the quantities recorded for 11 years from 1906–1917 in all the 11 stations in the State where the quantity of the rainfall is recorded. Between 33 and 35 inches may be regarded as the average for the State.

The State practically depends upon the north east monsoon which commences in September; and the principal crop for the year called "kalavellamai" as opposed to "kodaivellamai" or summer crops is raised only with the help of the rain brought on by this monsoon. A comparison of the quantity of rain that this monsoon brings

in a particular month in a year with that which has been collected in the same month in the preceding and succeeding years shows that there is no constancy in the quantity that falls and that variation is very great. Owing to this freak of this monsoon, the ryots are unable to forecast with any degree of confidence that at a particular period there will be a certain rainfall or sunshine. The summer crop is raised with the help of the south west monsoon; and the western ghats do not always allow the moisture from the Arabian sea to reach us. A few clouds that escape the heights of these mountain-ranges and visit us come in an exhausted State. The State thus depends upon an uncertain and precarious rainfall.

8. *Production and trade.*—Pudukkottai is mainly agricultural with no large trade or industry. Rice is the staple food grain and it is therefore grown on a large scale. The area under rice cultivation is 1,61,009 acres or 251·57 square miles according to the revenue accounts. Varagu, ragi and groundnut are the next most important crops raised in the State. A comparatively small number are engaged in cotton spinning, sizing, weaving and dyeing, working in metals and wood, ceramics and industries of dress and toilet which will be noticed in detail in a subsequent chapter.

"The products and industries of the State are not so great as to be exported after meeting local demands. The State depends on the other hand on the surrounding districts for the supply of its necessaries". For this reason the imports are considerable. "The chief articles which are in excess of local demand and are therefore exported are groundnuts, avaram bark, acacia bark, nux vomica seeds, jack fruit, mango fruit, grams, tobacco, karunai (yam), silk and cotton cloths, perfumery and bangles. The chief imports are paddy, rice, sea salt, timber, straw, textiles, hardware, plantain fruit and leaves, tobacco, bulls, betel leaves, cocoanuts and dried fish" *

9. With this preamble relating to the geographical features of the State, which has been rendered necessary owing to this being the first separate census report for the State, we may proceed to a discussion of the growth of the population of the State during the last decade considered from various points of view which is the pertinent object of our inquiry.

The area of the State and of the Taluks.—The boundaries of the State have remained the same since the date of the last census and there has been no cession of territory to or by the State. The area of the State has nevertheless increased from 1178 square miles, which is usually given as the area of the State, to 1179 square miles. For this addition to the area without an inch of ground having been made over to the State, we have to thank the Superintendent of Census operations, Madras, who took the trouble of finding out the correct area of the State from the Madras Survey Office and suggested to the Darbar to adopt that area. The increase has been duly apportioned among the three taluks into which the State is divided for administrative purposes. Accordingly the area of Alangudi taluk, the easternmost part of the State is 347·35 square miles, that of Tirumayyam the southern taluk is 367·41 square miles and that of Kolattur, the western taluk is 462·82 square miles. The inter taluk transfer of the village of Kodayappatti containing a population of 26[illegible] from Kolattur to Alangudi is negligible and this is not likely to affect the conclusions about the variations of population in the two taluks.

10. *Population of the State.* For the sixth or the seventh time in the history of the State, a computation of all the persons who lived in it was made on the night of March 1st, 1921: and it is found that there were 4,26,813 persons, composed of 2,05,033 males and 221,780 females within the limits of the State at the time the computation was made. The date was the same as that fixed by the Government of India for making similar computations in almost all parts of India. The computation which is called enumeration was made not only of persons who had their permanent residence in the State but of all persons whether residents of the State or not, who were found within the limits of the State at the time the enumeration was made.

* Pudukkottai State Manual.

Persons who then travelled along roads on foot or otherwise, or were the inmates of jails, hospitals or dispensaries were all counted: and the number so counted was totalled and was found to come up to the figure noted above, which is taken to be the population of the State according to the census of 1921.

11. *Accuracy of figures.*—It will naturally be asked with reference to these numbers whether they are correct. There are three factors which have contributed to their accuracy in the State. They are (1) the efficiency of the agency employed (2) the peculiar condition of the State and above all (3) the hearty co-operation of the people without which it is impossible to claim for the figures any accuracy. Firstly much need not be said here about the agency employed. The operations were conducted under the general supervision of the Dewan Peishkar who is the Chief Revenue officer of the State. A special Census officer was appointed to guide and watch the conduct of operations. Almost all the public officers were employed as charge Superintendents, Supervisors or enumerators. Many of them have had previous experience in similar work on similar occasions in the past. The non-officials employed were in the majority of cases. residents of the places they had been employed in and were thoroughly familiar with the local conditions. The enumerators in the majority of cases knew personally the people whom they had to enumerate.

Secondly, the local conditions are such as to facilitate the collection of accurate statistics The State is compact and the Taluks and the Revenue Inspectors' divisions are small when compared with an average Taluk or Firka in a district of the Madras Presidency. The State is served by excellent roads and movement from one place to another is very easy. This has conduced to frequent instructions being given by superior officers to the enumerators as to how they should do their work and facilitated the checking of work done. There was no important festival or other occurrence on the day in question as to have led the people to desert their houses and congregate at a particular place or places.

Thirdly, the people of the State, it must be owned with pride, are law abiding and have thoroughly co-operated with the Census Officers in the preparation of accurate statistics. They are well acquainted with the object with which the Government conduct periodical censuses. There is no suspicion lurking in their minds that the State has any sinister object in taking an account of the numerical strength of its subjects. Nor is there any superstition in the minds of the people that they ought not to allow themselves to be counted.

These triple causes have, it is believed, been at work and rendered the accounts fairly correct.

12. *Defacto and de jure population.*—Assuming that all the persons that were present within the State on the night of March 18, 1921 have all been enumerated and that none of those that had been enumerated at the preliminary census and were absent from the State on the night of the final census, have been omitted to be struck off the census schedules, 4,26,813 persons will represent the *defacto* population of the State, that is to say the actual number of people that were found within the State at the time we are speaking. This number obviously includes some persons who were permanent residents of places outside the State and temporarily sojourned in the State on the census night. Similarly some subjects of the State might have been absent from the State on the night in question and been enumerated elsewhere. If we have accurate information as to how many out of these 4,26,813 persons were really the subjects of the State, how many out of these were foreign subjects and how many of the State subjects have been enumerated elsewhere, we can by excluding the number of foreign subjects enumerated within the State and adding to our accounts the number of State subjects enumerated elsewhere form an estimate of the *de jure* or, resident population, of the State. A reference to Table XI of the Imperial Tables shows that out of 4,26,813 persons enumerated in the State 3,89,425 persons were those that had been born in the State, the rest having had their birthplaces elsewhere. We have information only about 13, 244 people who having been born in the State have been enumerated on the census night in the districts of the Madras and the Bombay Presidencies, in the Native States of Travancore,

Cochin and Mysore and in the Andamans. We do not know how many of the subjects of the State were in the Malay Peninsula or the Islands of Ceylon, Sumatra, Java etc. We know that a large number of the people of the State go overseas for trade and other purposes and that many are taken to Ceylon and other places to work there as coolies. We will not be wrong in assuming that the number of State subjects that were absent from the State on the Census night will at least equal the number of outsiders that were present within the State at that time. The actual or real population of the State may therefore be taken safely as 4,26,813 persons, consisting of 2,05,033 males and 2,21,780 females.

13. *Variation of population*.—It appears that a census of the population of the State was taken in the Tamil year Vijaya, corresponding to 1826-1827, that is less than a century ago, when it was found that the population amounted to 2,11,742 persons composed of 1,07,909 males and 1,03,833 females, that is, less than half the present population. The next time that a census was taken was in 1871, along with the census then taken of the population of the Madras Presidency; and since then the census is being taken once in every 10 years, on the same date and night as in British India. The variation in the population at each of these six censuses is given in Table II, Part II; and the total population as computed on each of these occasions is transcribed below for facility of reference.

Year.	Population.	Percentage of variation.
1827	211742	...
1871	316695	plus 49·6
1881	302127	minus 4·6
1891	373096	plus 23·5
1901	380440	plus 2·0
1911	411886	plus 8·3
1921	426813	plus 3·6

The above figures show that during a space of 44 years between 1827 and 1871, the population increased by nearly 50 per cent while the subsequent increase during the 50 years between 1871 and 1921 has been by only 34·8 per cent. The great famine of 1877 carried off a large number of the people and caused a serious disturbance to the growth of population. It is difficult to gauge what the present population of the State would have been if the famine and the consequent loss of lives had not occurred. The increase of population by 23·5 per cent between 1881 and 1891 is due to the natural rebound in a period of comparative prosperity. The small percentage of increase in the next decade between 1891 and 1901 has been ascribed to the unfavourable character of the period which covered a series of continuous bad seasons. The appreciable rise in the next decennium was remarked by Mr. Molony to be due to an obvious rebound after a season of adversity. In the period with which we are concerned, namely 1911 to 1921, the rate of increase of population has been only by 3·6 per cent, as against 8·3 in the previous decade. We have to examine whether the rate compares favourably or not with the rate of increase in the adjoining districts which have the same physical and economical characteristics. Before instituting this comparison, it will be well to consider the general conditions of the decade and the physical and the economical causes that were at work in the period and affected the growth of the population.

14. *Rainfall and the character of the agricultural seasons*.—The State is mainly agricultural and more than 70 per cent of the population live by agriculture. Before they can marry and multiply, the people must keep themselves alive. For this they must grow enough of food grains. In the absence of perennial rivers and streams to irrigate the fields and mature the corns there must be enough of rainfall and the fall of rain must also be seasonal. We shall examine and see how well or ill the State fared in this respect in the 10 years covered by this period. The following Table shows the quantity of rain that fell in each of the ten years covered by the period and the nature of the agricultural season in each year, as it was described in the Administration Report of the State for that year.

Year.	Rainfall.	Description of the season.
1911—1912	30·77	Fair on the whole.
1912—1913	34·07	Do.
1913—1914	37·45	Favourable.
1914—1915	32·49	Fair on the whole.
1915—1916	32·60	Favourable on the whole.
1916—1917	33·57	Unfavourable. Rainfall untimely.
1917—1918	38·57	Remarkably favourable.
1918—1919	28·48	Very unfavourable.
1919—1920	50·96	Not so good as the abundance of rainfall would lead us to presume. Dry crops generally did well.
1920—1921	60·44	The devastating floods in November and January dashed the hopes of ryots of being able to reap a bumper harvest. Dry crops on the whole did well.

The above remarks extracted from the Administration Reports of the State for the several years comprising the decade show that the first five years were generally favourable to the agriculturist, the sixth was unfavourable and the seventh very favourable to him, while the remaining three years were distinctly unfavourable. The abundant rainfall in the last two years did him more harm than good.

15. *Extent of lands occupied.*—The area under cultivation in each of the several years composing the decade is another factor which influences the variation in the growth of population, as increase in the extent of land under cultivation will *ceteris paribus*, bring in an increased quantity of foodstuffs and thereby conduce to the material prosperity and physical comfort of the land-owning classes, who form the bulk of the population of the State, which in their turn will influence the growth of population. The Administration Reports do not contain statistics of the area under cultivation in respect of each variety of food crops. The extent of land that was under the actual occupation of the pattadars in the State in each of the ten years forming the decade is extracted below :—

Year.	Area in acres of occupied lands including inams.
1911—1912	463298
1912—1913	460089
1913—1914	458676
1914—1915	442898
1915—1916	450838
1916—1917	456769
1917—1918	465157
1918—1919	465324
1919—1920	471262
1920—1921	473059

The fall in the acreage under occupation in the year 1914—1915 is not real. The figures in the accounts of the previous faslis had not been carefully compiled and were only rough. In the year 1914—1915 they were carefully worked out afresh from the village accounts. The increased area under occupation no doubt represents, the need for more lands felt by the people for more lands and the satisfaction of that need wholly or partly.

16. The price of foodstuffs is another of the causes that influences the variation of the population of a country. However advantageous the rise in prices of food stuffs may be to a few landholders who have surplus quantities of food grains to sell after reserving a sufficient quantity for their annual consumption, there is no doubt that for the majority of the people a rise in prices of provisions is unwelcome and brings no small amount of discomfort. The following table shows the prices of staple food grains in imperial seers per rupee in each of the ten years we are considering. The price in 1911—1912 was itself above the average price in the previous year.

Year.	Paddy.	Ragi.	Cholam.	Cambu.
1911—1912	13·64	13·98	13·51	12·87
1912—1913	13·40	12·35	13·13	12·06
1913—1914	14·06	13·46	15·22	11·95
1914—1915	14·56	16·19	16·30	17·41
1915—1916	14·46	13·59	11·50	12·39
1916—1917	14·59	13·80	14·27	14·30
1917—1918	13·94	14·24	13·69	14·03
1918—1919	9·08	7·18	7·38	6·84
1919—1920	8·66	6·94	7·50	6·85
1920—1921	9·94	8·76	8·55	8·45

In the last two years the price of paddy is not recorded. From the year 1919—1920 the price of rice is substituted in the Administration Reports for that of paddy and the quantity of paddy noted above for the last two years is double that of rice given in the Reports.

Here again the enormous rise in price of food stuffs, due perhaps to the universal shortage of production owing to the Great War, has taken place towards the end of the decade; and it may be taken as certain that this circumstance has exerted an adverse influence on the growth of population.

17. *Public health in the decade.*—The most important and direct cause that affects the growth of population is the nature of the public health in the period we are considering and the prevalence or absence of epidemics such as cholera, small-pox and influenza. We shall give an account of the character of general health in each of these ten years in the light of the information recorded in the Administration Reports of the State for the several years. In 1911—1912, public health was on the whole good and there was no serious mortality though there were spasmodic outbreaks of cholera and small-pox in some places of the State. In the next year also public health was on the whole good though there were stray cases of cholera and small-pox in parts of the State. The same remarks hold good in respect of the condition of public health in the State in the next year. In the next year, that is in 1914—1915, public health was not satisfactory, cholera and small-pox having visited many villages of the State and carried off a large number of persons. In 1915–1916 public health was again unsatisfactory. In the next year there was improvement in the condition of public health; there were no deaths from cholera; and small-pox claimed a small number of victims. In 1917—1918, the condition was somewhat worse, both cholera and small-pox prevailing in the State. 1918—1919 was the worst year on record in the decade, influenza having broken out in the State and no village being immune from the ravages of that terrible scourge. Public health is claimed to have been generally good in the next year and in the year 1920—1921, the last year for the decade, the general health of the people was again good.

18. *Vital statistics.*—The description given above of the condition of the public health in the State in each of the ten years comprising the decade is reflected in the following statistics relating to the number of births and deaths compiled from the Birth and Death Registers maintained by the village officials. It is admitted by the Darbar themselves that the statistics are not perfect and that they are endeavouring to render them more accurate. While it may be readily admitted that the village officials to whom the work of maintaining the registers is entrusted might not have been diligent enough to investigate and bring into account all cases of births and deaths that have taken place within their jurisdiction, it cannot be said that the cases actually brought to the registers are spurious ones.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1911—1912	7127	6260
1912—1913	7065	5887
1913—1914	6044	5875
1914—1915	6021	7294

1915—1916	6739	7892
1916—1917	7551	7022
1917—1918	7805	7715
1918—1919	8331	12310
1919—1920	8548	8523
1920—1921	8905	7809
Total	73389	85753

The year 1918—1919 is the one in which influenza broke out. There was a recrudescence of it in 1919—1920, and 1914—1915 and 1915—1916 were the years in which cholera and small-pox were prevalent in several parts of the State. These are the years in which Death triumphed over Birth.

19. *Emigration.*—Another of the causes which diminish the population of a country is the emigration of its inhabitants to other countries in search of livelihood. We know that a large number of the people of the State migrate to Ceylon and other places and that there is an agency in the capital of the State for recruiting labourers to Ceylon. The number of people that emigrated from the State in each of these ten years is not known; and the Darbar have only recently commenced collecting information about emigration. In 1918—1919 as many as 3832 persons left the State and went to work in the plantations in Ceylon and other places abroad. In the next year 1807 persons left the State, and in 1920—1921 the last year of the decade only 669 left the State.

20. *Summary of the conditions of the decade.*—We may now sum up the conditions of the decade. The decade began fairly well for the people. In the middle it was somewhat bad and it fared worst in 1918-1919. The year 1918–1919 is not likely to be forgotten by those who had lived in it and witnessed the sufferings to which the people were then put to. The rainfall in the State was very much below the normal and the heat of the atmosphere was unbearable Prices of all articles of provision doubled themselves. The wave of influenza swept over the land and the spectre of Death was haunting the imagination of every one. The writer of the Report on the Administration of the State for that year observes as follows about the conditions which prevailed in that year. "The year covered by this Report was one of the very bad ones through which the State has had to pass. War, influenza, failure of the season, decrease in the stock of food grains and heavy rise in the price of all articles, all these causes cumulatively operated and made the situation bad." Small wonder then that in the decade in question the population in the State has increased to a considerably smaller extent than in the previous decade.

21. *Infant Mortality.*—While the causes mentioned above as affecting the growth of population are almost beyond human control, there is a preventible cause which is in operation at all times and is reducing the population. This is infant mortality. The Darbar have only in recent years been publishing statistics relating to this. An analysis of the deaths according to the age period of the deceased is given for the first time in the Report for the year 1919—1920. It is found that out of a total number of 8923 deaths recorded in that year as many as 1244 cases related to still-born children and children who died before reaching the first year of their age. This exceeded the number of deaths between the ages of one and six which was 1136 and deaths amongst children under six years old totalled thus to 2380 which worked to a percentage of 26·67 to the total number of deaths amongst persons of all ages.

In the next year that is in 1920—1921 which is the last year in the decade, deaths under one year including cases of still-born children amounted to 1382 and deaths between one and six years of age of the deceased numbered 875 In all, there were 2257 deaths below six years of age as against 7809 under all ages below 100 of the deceased; and the percentage of infant mortality to total mortality was 28·90, a higher rate than in the previous year.

The figures point to the very urgent necessity that exists both for ante-natal care and care after birth of children It need hardly be said that this excessive mortality of infants is another of the causes that must have contributed to the low rate of increase of population in the decade.

22. *Difference in the variation of population between the State and the Presidency.*—We may now compare our position with that of the Madras Presidency to which we are politically and geographically attached. The following table shows the rate of variation per cent of the population at each of the successive censuses in the State and in the Presidency as a whole.

Year of census.	Variation of population per cent. State.	Presidency.
1881	−4·6	−1·6
1891	+23·5	+15·7
1901	+2·0	+7·2
1911	+8·3	+8·3
1921	+3·6	+2·2

From the above it is obvious that the great famine of 1877 proved more disastrous to the State than to other parts of the Presidency while the influenza and other unfavourable conditions of the decade we are considering have not hit us so hard as they have done the rest of the Presidency. Taking into consideration all the five decennial periods together, we find that the population of the Presidency as a whole has increased from 31,636,276 persons in 1871 to 42,794,155 in 1921, that is by 35·26 per cent while in the same period, the population of the State has increased from 316,695 to 426,813 or by 34·77 per cent. The State has somewhat lagged behind the Presidency considered as a whole in respect of the pace at which her population has grown in the last half a century.

23. *Difference in the variation.*—We may next compare the position of the State in this respect with that of the adjoining districts. In the decade previous to the last, that is between 1901 and 1911, the sizes of the adjoining districts were modified; a new district, that of Ramnad, was formed and other territorial changes were made so that it is not possible to calculate without an undue amount of trouble what the population of the areas comprising the present districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Ramnad and Madura was at each of the several censuses commencing from 1871. The districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Ramnad, Madura and Tinnevelly and the Pudukkottai State comprise the East coast south division of the Presidency of Madras. The increase of population in this division between the year 1871 when the first decennial census was taken and the year 1921, the year of the last census has been by 35 per cent the same as the average for the Presidency while the rate of increase for the State in the same period is as already stated only 34·77. The percentage of variation for each of the districts and the State as worked out by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras is as follows.

Name of District.	Percentage of Variation 1911—1921	1901—1911	1891—1901	Net Variation. 1891—1911
Tanjore	1·5	5·2	0 8	4·9
Trichinopoly	4 0	7·8	5·1	17·8
Pudukkottai	3·6	8·3	2·0	14·4
Madura	4·3	12·9	11·3	31·0
Ramnad	3·3	9·1	4·5	17·8
Tinnevelly	6·2	8 0	8·3	24 2

Tanjore is perhaps already over-populated and no further expansion is possible. The State is behind the rest of the districts in the race for increase of population. In the last decade however, she has overtaken Ramnad, a district which in physical and economical conditions fully resembles her.

24. *Density of population of the State compared with places outside.*—Before dealing with the population of the State and taking up for consideration how it is distributed in the several parts of the State and what the variation in the population of each such part has been in the past, we may for a moment compare the density of the population of the State with that of the Presidency as a whole and each of the districts nearer home. The following table shows the mean density per square mile of the Presidency and the districts mentioned in the first column in each of the last four censuses. The figures for the districts contained in the Deccan and the East coast central and the East coast southern divisions are extracted from the Madras Report for 1921.

Names of areas.	Mean density per sq. mile. 1921	1911	1901	1891.
Madras Presidency	297	291	269	251
Cuddappah	150	151	149	149
Kurnool	121	123	115	108
Banganapalli	144	154	127	139
Bellary	151	170	166	154
Sandur	74	86	71	72
Anantapur	142	143	139	128
Chingleput	486	458	427	391
Chittoor	226	221	209	199
North Arcot	415	396	353	332
Salem	306	296	285	252
Coimbatore	307	293	274	248
South Arcot	551	562	501	465
Tanjore	624	634	602	598
Trichinopoly	441	424	393	374
Pudukkottai	362	349	323	316
Madura	409	392	347	312
Ramnad	356	345	316	302
Tinnevelly	440	414	383	354

The density of population of a district or State depends entirely upon the means of livelihood which the place affords to its inhabitants. In a country which is mainly agricultural, the extent of land which is actually under cultivation, the producing capacity of the soil and the certainty of the crop are the factors that determine the density of its population. These causes explain why Tanjore has easily secured the first place in respect of density and the North and the South Arcot districts, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly are far ahead of Pudukkottai while the ceded districts come very much behind her. The density of population in the State is greater than in the district of Ramnad which immediately adjoins it on the south.

Another point that is observable is the rate at which density has been increasing. While the rate of increase in the last decade has been by only six persons per square mile for the Presidency, the increase in the State in the same period has been by 13 persons. The increase during the past 30 years has been by 46 persons per square mile both in the State and in the Presidency as a whole while Ramnad has increased by 54 persons per square mile in the same period and by 11 persons in the last decade.

The questions whether the density will go on increasing in the future as it has done in the past and what the maximum number of her children which the State can maintain is, will readily occur themselves to the readers of this portion of this chapter. It is not easy to give satisfactory answers to these questions.

25. *Distribution of the population of the State.*—The population of the State which as stated in para 10 above consists of 4,26,813 inhabitants made up of 2,05,033 males and 2,21,780 females is distributed in the three taluks into which the State is divided The following table shows the area of each of these three taluks, the population contained by each and the average population per square mile of each taluk.

Name of taluk.	Area in square miles.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Density of population per square mile.
Alangudi	347	71603	74842	146445	442
Kolattur	465	63244	67174	130418	280
Tirumayyam	367	70186	79764	149950	410

In the figures given above for the Alangudi taluk those relating to the Municipal town of Pudukkottai which is the capital of the State are also included. The area of the Municipality is nearly 5 square miles and its population is 26,101 consisting of 12,932 males and 13,169 females. If we exclude these figures from the computation for those relating to the Alangudi taluk, the area, population and density of population per square mile of its area will respectively be 342 square miles, 1,20,344 persons consisting of 58,671 males and 61,673 females and 352 persons.

The average population of a taluk in the State is 1,42,271 persons as against an average of 1,73, 226 persons for a taluk in the Madras Presidency.

26. *Comparison of the density of population in the three taluks.*—Kolattur the largest of the taluks contains the smallest population, both absolutely and relatively to its size, while Alangudi, the smallest of the taluks, has a greater density of population than either Kolattur or Tirumayyam, and Tirumayyam occupies the second place in size, numerical strength of population and the ratio which the area of a taluk bears to the number of people inhabiting it. The reason for this disparity lies no doubt in the difference in the economic conditions of the three taluks. Kolattur is the poorest of the taluks with large barren tracts interspersed with bits of cultivated land here and there and the people have no non-agricultural occupations worth mentioning. Tirumayyam is the richest of the taluks and its position is mainly due to the Nattukkottai Chetties who live in some villages of the taluk. These enterprising people earn, as is well known, all their wealth by carrying on trade on a large scale in places overseas and spend a good portion of it in building palatial residences for themselves in their native villages and purchasing lands nearer home. They incidentally afford means of livelihood for many more. Alangudi possesses some natural advantages denied to the rest. The soil is porous and contains good springs. The majority of its inhabitants are also good agriculturists. These considerations will readily occur to all that are acquainted with the State. The density of population in each taluk is affected by the extent to which its surface has been made available for the rearing of food crops. We may notice the difference that exists between the taluks in this respect.

27. *Density and cultivation.*—Subsidiary tables I and I A at the end of the chapter compare the density of population in the State and in each of the taluks with the producing capacity of each tract. Of these two tables, table No. I shows what percentage of the total area of the State and of each of its taluks is cultivable and is cultivated, what percentage of the cultivated area is irrigated and what ratio the areas cultivated with rice and other crops bear to the total cultivated area. In Tirumayyam, the percentage which the area under cultivation bears to the total area of the taluk is the smallest but the percentage of cultivated area which is commanded by irrigation and, as a corollary, the percentage of area, which is under rice cultivation, are greater than in other taluks. In Alangudi and Kolattur, the percentage of the total area which is under cultivation is about the same; but the percentage which is under rice cultivation is the smallest in Alangudi being only 32·21, somewhat higher in the case of Kolattur being 38 85 and highest in Tirumayyam being 56·82.

Subsidiary Table No. I A gives additional information about the percentage of cultivable area that is actually under cultivation and is cultivated with paddy and about the density of population per square mile of cultivable and cultivated area. This table also shows that the percentage of cultivable land that is under rice cultivation is largest in the case of Tirumayyam being 38·30, smallest in Alangudi being

26·44 and about midway between the two taluks in the case of Kolattur, the percentage there being 31·63. Finally, the number of persons per square mile of land under cultivation in the case of the three taluks of Alangudi, Kolattur and Tirumayyam is respectively 753, 515 and 987.

28. *Inferences from subsidiary Tables I and I A.*—What are the conclusions to be drawn from the bewildering array of statistics set forth above? The small percentage of land that is cultivable in the Tirumayyam taluk would indicate that a greater part of the taluk is covered by unprofitable areas. The equally small percentage of land that is actually under cultivation would indicate that the people have non-agricultural occupations to attend to and that they do not care to exploit the surface of the earth to the same extent to which their brethren in the two sister taluks have done. The high percentage of the land cultivated with rice and the high percentage of land which is irrigated would show that the people do not care to grow inferior crops and that when the people betake themselves to cultivation operations they go in only for cultivation of rice The greatest density of population per square mile of cultivable and cultivated area would show that the number of persons over and above what agricultural operations and the produce of one square mile of cultivated land could sustain, have other means of livelihood available for them and do not live by agriculture alone.

The percentage of cultivable area that is actually under cultivation is highest in the case of Alangudi taluk; but the percentage that is under rice cultivation is the lowest. This would show the greater dependence of the people on agriculture and their habit of growing commercial crops, for example groundnut, while the fairly high rate of density of population per square mile of cultivable or cultivated area would indicate either the intensiveness of cultivation and the consequent profitableness of the industry or the existence of other means of livelihood in addition to agriculture. In the case of the Kolattur taluk, the percentage of cultivable and cultivated land with reference to the total area, and the percentage of the area actually under cultivation with rice or with all kinds of crops with reference to the cultivable area, equal the corresponding figures for the Alangudi taluk except in the case of the percentage under rice cultivation in which respect the figure exceeds that for the Alangudi taluk. Notwithstanding this high percentage in respect of territorial figures, the taluk shows a lesser density of population per square mile of its cultivated area than either of the other two taluks It is permissible to conclude from this that either the excess percentage of population in the other taluks do not depend upon agriculture for their maintenance or that the yield of land in this taluk is much less than what a like extent produces in the other taluks. Perhaps both these inferences are correct.

29. *Variation of population in the taluks.*—The variation of population in each of the decades in respect of each taluk since 1871 is given in Table II, part II. The figures for the census of 1871 which are not given there owing to their having been not available then have since been discovered and are given below.

Taluk.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alangudi ...	52,364	56,117	1,08,481
Kolattur	49,301	52,251	1,01,552
Tirumayyam	50,264	56,398	1,06,662

The population of each of the three taluks at each of the censuses commencing from that of 1871 is transcribed below for ready reference.

	Year of Census.					
Taluk.	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Alangudi	1,08,481	1,08,636	1,27,442	1,32,081	1,43,154	1,46,445
Kolattur	1,01,552	89,949	1,18,409	1,15,066	1,19,092	1,30,418
Tirumayyam ...	1,06,662	1,03,542	1,27,245	1,33,293	1,49,640	1,49,950

The percentage of variation between two successive censuses, as also the percentage of variation between the population in 1871 and that in 1921, and the mean density per square mile at each census are given in subsidiary Table III to this chapter. It will be seen therefrom that Kolattur had shown the largest increase in the decade, while the proportionate increase is small in the case of Alangudi and is smallest, almost nil, in the case of Tirumayyam.

The war and the consequent depression of trade and tightness of money market added to the general unfavourable conditions of the decade are no doubt responsible for the population of Tirumayyam having remained almost stationary in the decade.

Kolattur has largely availed itself of the easy terms offered by the Darbar for taking up cultivable lands for cultivation and there has been an expansion of cultivation there. As a result of the revenue settlement which was introduced in this taluk at the commencement of the decade, there has been a more equitable distribution of assessment. These agrarian causes should have contributed to the larger increase in this Taluk.

Alangudi has shown an increase of only 2·3 per cent which is less than the average for the State and slightly in excess of the average for the Presidency as a whole.

Apart from the general causes applicable to the Presidency or the State, there does not appear to have been any peculiar force at work in the decade in question to affect the movement of population in Alangudi taluk.

One common feature that is observable is the acceleration of the speed at which population grows in alternate decades. Thus there was a decline of population of the State in the decade ending with the census of 1881. There was a rebound in the next decade, the pace of movement showing a speed of 23·49 per cent. In the next decade the speed fell to 1·97 per cent. This was followed by an increase of 8·26 per cent in 1901—1911. Again in the last decade the speed has slackened to 3·62 per cent

The same phenomenon is noticeable in the variation of population of each of the taluks as a perusal of subsidiary Table III will show. The net result of the variation during the past 50 years is an increase of 34·99 per cent in the case of the Alangudi taluk, 28·42 per cent in the case of the Kolattur taluk and 40·58 per cent in the case of the Tirumayyam taluk.

30. *House accommodation.*—A detailed consideration of the question of house accommodation in the urban and the rural areas of the State is deferred to the next chapter. The house accommodation available in both the urban and the rural area put together, that is in the whole State, the variation in the accommodation at each census period and the position which the State holds in this respect, as compared with the whole of the Madras Presidency on the one hand and each of the adjoining districts on the other, are all briefly noticed here.

It may be mentioned at the outset that a house has been defined for the purpose of the census as the residence of one or more families having a separate entrance from the common way; the palaces of His Highness the Rajah and the spacious residences of the rich Nattukkottai Chetties extending to many acres count each as a house just like a hut of a Paraya covering not even a cent of land.

The number of occupied houses found to exist in the State at each of the last three censuses is shown below.

	Occupied houses in		
	1901	1911	1921
Pudukkottai State	71,880	76,573	81,675

The increase in the period between 1901 and 1911 was thus 4,693 or by 6·52 per cent, while the increase of the population of the State during the same period was 8·26 per cent. The increase in the number of houses between 1911 and 1921 has been by 5,102 or 6·66 per cent, while the increase of population in the same period has been by 3·62 per cent. In other words, house building activity did not keep pace with the increase of population in the decennium between 1901 and 1911 while the increase in house accommodation in the next decennium has been at double the rate at which population has increased.

The following table compares the position of the State with that of the Presidency and of each of the adjoining districts in respect of the number of houses per square mile of their respective areas and of the number of persons occupying each house on an average at each of the last two censuses, namely 1921 and 1911

	Number of houses per square mile.		Number of persons per occupied house.	
	1921	1911	1921	1911
Madras Presidency	58	55	5·08	5·28
Pudukkottai ...	69	65	5·23	5·38
Tanjore	124	121	5·05	5·24
Ramnad	71	67	4·94	5·10
Madura	75	71	5·43	5·55
Trichinopoly ...	88	84	5·03	5·08

The above Table shows no marked contrast between the State on the one hand and the Madras Presidency taken as a whole or the districts adjoining the State taken severally on the other, in the matter of house accommodation. There has been an increase in the decade in question of four houses per square mile in the State, as against an increase of only three houses per square mile in the Presidency as a whole and the adjoining district of Tanjore, while the rate of increase in the other three districts is the same as in the State.

The decrease in the average number of persons which is appreciable though not very marked is indicative of the rise in the standared of living and possibly also of the spread of the influences that operate towards the disruption of the joint Hindu family system.

31. *Reference to statistics.*—The salient features of the statistics relating to the density and movement of the population are exhibited in a convenient form in the subsidiary tables appended to this chapter.

CHAPTER II.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. I.

Density, water-supply and crops.

No.	State and Taluk.	Mean density per square mile in 1921.	Percentage of total area.		Percentage of cultivated area which is irrigated.	Normal rainfall calculated for the last 10 Fasles.	Percentage of cultivated area under				Remarks.
			Cultivable.	Cultivated.			Rice.	Wheat.	Pulse.	Other crops.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Pudukkottai State	362	66·73	50 89	*38 42	37 94	41·22	...	45·39	13·39	
1	Alangudi Taluk	§422	68·21	55 99	*31·32	38·46	32 21	...	15·81	21·98	
2	Kolattur ,,	280	69·62	54 51	*34·69	38 64	38·85	...	18·02	13·13	
3	Tirumayyam ,,	410	61·65	41 48	*53·72	36·29	56·82	...	10.32	2·86	

* This includes the area of manavari lands and dry lands on which wet crops are raised.

§ The percentage is 352 excluding the Municipal town of Pudukotah in the computation.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I. A.

Density, water-supply and crops.

No.	Divisions.	Percentage to total area of			Percentage to cultivable area of		Mean density per square mile.	Density with reference to cultivable area.	Density with reference to cultivated area.
		Cultivable.	Net-cultivated.	Rice-cultivated.	Net-cultivated.	Rice cultivated.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Pudukkottai State.	66 73	50 89	21 35	76·27	31 99	362	543	712
1	Alangudi Taluk.	68 21	55·99	17·99	82.08	26·41	422	618	753
2	Kolattur ,,	69·62	54·51	22·03	78·29	31 63	280	403	515
3	Tirumayyam ,,	61·65	41 48	23·61	67·28	38·30	410	664	987

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

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

	Taluks or divisions with a population per square mile of															
	Under 150.		150-300.		300-450		450-600.		600-750.		750-900.		900-1050.		1050 and over.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Pudukkottai State.	...	...	465	130	714	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	*39·44*	*30·52*	*60·56*	*69·48*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alangudi Taluk.	...	...	...	...	347	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	*29·43*	*34·27*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolattur „	...	...	465	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	*39·44*	*30·52*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirumayyam Taluk.	...	...	...	...	367	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	*31·13*	*35·21*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Variation in relation to density since 1871.

	Percentage of variation increase (+) decrease (−)					Net variation since 1871—1921.	Mean density per square mile.					
	1911—1921.	1901—1911.	1891—1901.	1881—1891.	1871—1881.		1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1871
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pudukkottai State.	*+3·62*	*+8·26*	*+1·97*	*+23·19*	*−1·28*	*+34·77*	*362*	*350*	*323*	*317*	*256*	*269*
Alangudi Taluk	+2·30	+8·38	+3·72	+17·31	+·11	+34·99	422	413	381	367	313	312
Kolattur „	+9·51	+3·50	−2·82	+31·64	−11·42	+28·42	280	256	247	255	193	218
Tirumayyam Taluk.	+0·21	+12·26	+4·75	+22·89	−2·92	+40·58	410	409	364	348	288	291

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Variation in natural Population.

State.	Population in 1921.				Population in 1911.				Variation per cent (1911–1921) in natural population Increase (+) Decrease (—).
	Actual population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pudukkottai ...	4,26,813	37,388	13,244	4,02,669	4,11,886	36,300	20,318	3,95,904	+1·70

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Comparison with vital statistics.

State.	From July, 1911 to June, 1921. Total number of		Number per cent of population of 1911.		Excess (+) or deficiency (—) of births over deaths.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of population of 1921 compared with 1911.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		Natural population.	Actual population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pudukkottai ...	73,389	76,777	17·82	18·64	—3,388	+6,765	+14,927

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation by taluks classified according to density.

(*a*) Actual variation.

Decade.		Variation in taluks with a population per sq. mile at commencement of decade of							
		Under 150	150–300	300–450	450–600	600–750	750–900	900–1050	Over 1050
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pudukkottai ...	1911—1921	...	+11326	+3601	...	...	...	...	...
	1901—1911	...	+4026	+27420	...	...	...	...	...
	*1891—1901	...	-130,588	+137932	...	...	...	...	...

*The large variation is due to the fact that one Taluk viz., Tirumayyam which had a mean density of 283 per square mile at the commencement of the decade obtained a mean density of 361 per square mile at the end of the decade and had to be included in the next higher class.

(b) Proportional Variation.

	Decade.	Variation percent in Taluks with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of							
		Under 150	150—300	300—450	450—600	600—750	750—900	900—1050	Over 1050
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pudukkottai ...	1911—21	...	+ 9·5	+ 1·2	...	...	...	...	...
	1901—1911	...	+ 3·5	+ 10·3	...	...	...	...	...
	*1891—1901	...	− 52·9	+ 108·2	...	...	...	...	...

* The large variation is due to the fact that one Taluk viz. Tirumayyam which had a mean density of 283 per square mile at the commencement of the decade obtained a mean density of 364 per square mile at the end of the decade and had to be included in the next higher class.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Persons per house and average number of houses per square mile.

	Average number of persons per house.				Average number of houses per square mile.			
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1921	1911	1901	1891
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pudukkottai State ..	*5·23*	*5·38*	*5·29*	*5·35*	*69*	*65*	*61*	*59*
Alangudi Taluk ...	5·58	5·72	5·64	Particulars not available	76	72	68	Particulars not available.
Kolattur „ ...	5·38	5·37	5·37		52	48	46	
Tirumayyam „ ...	4·81	5·09	4·94		85	80	74	

CHAPTER III.

Population of cities, towns and villages.

Reference to statistics.—Imperial Table I gives information about the area of, and the houses and the population in, towns and villages separately, Imperial Table III classifies the villages in the State according to the population they contain, Imperial Table IV gives information about the variation of the town population at each of the Censuses beginning from that of 1871 and Imperial Table V classifies the population of the town according to their religion. There are at the end of this chapter three subsidiary Tables, the first of which shows the distribution of the State population between the town and the villages, the second gives the number of the town population per mille of the total population of the State on the one hand, and of the number of each main religionists living in the town per mille of the total number of the corresponding religionists on the other, while the third shows the class to which our town belongs and the percentage of the variation of its population at several periods.

2. *No city in the State.*—A city has been defined as a town with a population of 1,00,000 and over. There are no cities in the State.

Pudukotah, only town.—A town has been defined for Census purposes as including 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 the State, as in Madras, is not a residential unit but the administrative unit and may contain several residential units or hamlets.

Though there are three villages in the State which contain a population of over 5,000 persons, they have not been treated as towns owing to their not containing a continuous collection of houses; and the Municipal town of Pudukotah which contains a population of 26,101 persons is the only place that has been brought under the category of 'Town'.

3. A reference to Subsidiary Table I at the end of the chapter exhibits the details of the distribution of population between the capital town and the villages of the State. It will be seen therefrom that out of the total population of 4,26,813 persons in the State, only 26,101 persons, or 61 per mille of the total population, live in an urban area and the remaining 4,00,712, or 939 persons per mille, forming the bulk of the population live in rural parts. As the town is situated in the Alangudi Taluk, the dwellers in the town form part of the population of that Taluk; and it is computed that out of every 1,000 persons of the population of that Taluk, 178 persons live in the town and 822 persons in the villages of that Taluk. The population of the Kolattur and the Tirumayyam Taluks is classed entirely as rural.

Owing to this poverty in the number of towns in the State and of the smallness of the population of our only town, the proportion of the urban to the total population in the State is small compared with similar figures for the Presidency as a whole, or for each of the adjoining districts taken separately. As against 61 per mille of the population classed as urban in the State, the ratio of the urban population is 124 per mille in the Madras Presidency, while nearer home we find that 133 per mille in Tanjore, 127 per mille in Ramnad, and 131 per mille in Madura and in Trichinopoly live in towns containing a population each of 10,000 inhabitants and more. We really lag behind our neighbours in this respect and the causes are not far to seek.

The formation and growth of towns depend upon a variety of circumstances. The existence in any place of any large local industry capable of giving profitable occupation to a large number of persons tends to attract rural population to it and promotes the growth of the place to a town or city. The peculiar situation of a place which fits it to be a centre of commerce is another cause which contributes

to the growth of the place into an urban area. Some places have expanded on account of their being the head-quarters of the administration of large tracts round about them, while some towns have grown round large and famous temples. The physical advantages possessed by some places as promoting the health, comfort and convenience of their occupants also facilitate their growth. Of these the last mentioned cause is completely absent in the State. The rest operate only to some small extent.

4. *Growth of the town.*—"Like other native towns, the town of Pudukota was originally composed, with few exceptions, of mud and thatch houses on irregular narrow streets and was consequently very liable to fires and contagious disorders; but in 1812 the town having been consumed by fire, the young Raja[1] was persuaded to rebuild it on an improved plan, by widening the streets and covering the houses with tiles. The more opulent inhabitants also engaged to rebuild and tile their houses at their own expense: to the poorer classes the Raja contributed some pecuniary assistance amounting altogether to 3,000 pagodas[2]. It was on this occasion that the town was laid down in the form of a square of sixteen streets of which eight run east to west intersecting at right angles the remaining eight that run north to south"[3]. There has been a steady extension and improvement of the town since then. Sir A. Sashiah Sastri devoted a considerable amount of attention to the improvement of the town and the administrators who succeeded him have maintained the improvements. The town, though not in size, still in point of symmetry and neatness, compare favourably with many a bigger town in any part of the State. A gifted writer has described as follows the progress made in the beautification of the town. "The change that has come over the town would appear like the magic of a good fairy to one who might revisit it now for the first time after 25 years. Houses which obstructed the roads were removed; lanes were broadened; new roads were opened; new suburbs were formed; the market was removed to a convenient spot and became a great centre of trade. The Pancheri was laid out on spacious grounds in regular streets; towering edifices were constructed in airy situations for the use of the College, the Hospital and the Public offices and strike the visitor with wonder and admiration. A spacious tank in the town was improved and enlarged into a large reservoir capable of containing several years' supply of drinking water for the town and became a magnificent sheet of fresh wholesome water which is now supplied by pipes throughout the town"[4].

5. *Population of the town.*—The population of the town as compared to each of the last six censuses for which figures are available is given below.

	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1871
Pudukotah ...	26,101	26,850	26,347	16,885	15,341	13,978

This shows that in the decade between 1911 and 1921 there has been an actual decrease of population by 749 persons while there has been an increase in each of the previous decades. The variation at each decennial computation is shown below.

	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1881 to 1891	1871 to 1881
Pudukotah ...	−749	+6,503	+9,462	+1,544	+1,363

During the past half a century the population has grown by 12,123 persons to 26,101. The question that suggests itself is the reason for the decrease in the town population in the decade under consideration. The Municipal Council was called into existence on the first day of April 1912 and took over the administration of the conservancy of the town from the Sanitary Board which it superseded. The area which was entrusted to the Municipal Council and formed the Municipality of

1. Raja Vijaya Raghunatha Raya Tondiman Bahadur who ruled the State between 1807—1825 A.D.
2. Hamilton's description of Hindustan quoted at pages 359 and 360 of Mr. Radhakrishna Aiyar's History of Pudukkottai.
3. Mr. Radhakrishna Aiyar's History page 360.
4. Mr. Kameswara Aiyar's book on the Silver Jubilee of His Highness' reign celebrated in 1913.

the town of Pudukotah was, it is believed, the same as was administered by the Sanitary Board. The Municipal administration started with a population of 26,850 persons for the town. The returns of Births and Deaths within the Municipality as recorded in the Administration Reports of the State for the years subsequent to the Census of 1911 give the following figures respecting births and deaths within the State.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1911—1912	780	672
1912—1913	1,049	757
1913—1914	914	723
1914—1915	832	933
1915—1916	772	1,049
1916—1917	921	836
1917—1918	786	681
1918—1919	653	982
1919—1920	884	1,002
1920—1921	799	807
Total for 10 years ...	8,390	8,442

The above total shows 52 deaths in excess of births; and if the vital statistics should be taken as correct the decrease in population should be by 52 and not by 749 as the calculation on the last Census night has shown. Possibly the influenza epidemic which raged in the closing years of the decade carried away a larger number of persons than has been recorded in the vital statistics.

6. *Population of Pudukotah compared with that of other towns in the Madras Presidency.*—Excluding the three cities of Madras, Madura and Trichinopoly each of which contain a population of over 1,00,000, there are in the Madras Presidency 314 places classed as towns. Of these 314 towns arranged in the order of numerical strength of their population, Pudukotah takes the 36th place. Of the 35 towns that precede Pudukotah, there are four towns, Aruppukkottai in the Ramnad District, Dindigul in the Madura District, Kurnool, the capital town of the District of that name and Saidapet, the Head-quarters of the Chingleput District which returned in the Census of 1911 a smaller population than Pudukotah but have now gone above her now as the figures in the following table will show.

Name of the town.	Population.		Variation
	1911	1921	+or−
Pudukotah	26,850	26,101	−749
Aruppukkottai	26,681	31,579	4,898
Dindigul	25,052	30,922	5,870
Kurnool	26,040	27,908	1,868
Saidapet	15,635	27,404	11,769

The growth of population in the four towns which have taken a march over Pudukotah in the decennium is remarkable, especially in the case of Saidapet. The rapid increase in Saidapet is apparently due to its proximity to Madras, whose suburb it has therefore become, and the growth of industry and trade in Aruppukkottai and Dindigul surely account for the advance of their population. Pudukotah has not had any such advantage. Pudukotah is not the only town that has suffered a loss of population in the decennium under consideration. Many more towns have returned a less population than in the previous censuses; and the adjoining city of Trichinopoly and the towns of Srirangam and Tanjore come under the category; but there is no town which was more populous than Pudukotah in 1911 and has become less populous than it in 1921. The Municipal Chairman of Pudukotah has written to me to say that the decrease is due to the people of the town having gone out of the town limits on the census night to attend some festivals that took place there then.

7. *Composition of the town population.*—Subsidiary Table II at the end of the Chapter exhibits the proportion of the several religionists who live in the town.

Sixty out of every 1,000 Hindus, 117 out of every 1,000 Muslimans and 13 on every 1,000 Christians who reside in the State live in the metropolis. The last other religionists, as many as 833 per mille, also live in Pudukotah. The proper which the number of these respective religionists who live in the town bear to total number of their co-religionists who reside within the limits of the Mofussil Taluk is given in the same subsidiary Table. It will be seen that that proper represents 175 per mille in the case of Hindus, 127 per mille in the case of Muslimans and 126 per mille in the case of Christians, while all those returned as belonging to other religionists in the said Taluk are to be found only in the town and outside her gates.

8. *House accommodation in the town.*—The number of houses in the town Pudukotah as ascertained at each of the last three censuses is given below:—

	Number of houses in		
	1901	1911	1921
Pudukotah	4767	5037	5031

The increase of houses between 1901 and 1911 is 270 or by 5·66 per c and the increase between 1911 and 1921 is to be only 6 per cent. The increase population has been by 3·95 per cent between 1901 and 1911 while there has a decrease of population by 2·73 per cent between 1911—1921. The number persons accommodated in a house on an average was 5·11 in 1901, 5·47 in 1911 5·18 in 1921. The increase in the urban population and in the number of house towns in the Madras Presidency in the decade between 1911 and 1921 have 7·8 per cent and 11·7 per cent respectively. The town population in Pudukotah actually decreased while the percentage of increase in the number of houses is also negligible. However, in the matter of the number of persons occupying a house on an average, Pudukotah does not compare unfavourably with the Madras towns taken together. As against an average of 5·37 inhabitants per house in the urban area the Madras Presidency, there are enough houses in Pudukotah to accommodate average number of 5·18 persons in each house.

9. *Rural population.*—Excluding the 20,000 persons who live in the capital town, the remaining population of the State which number 400,712 persons or 95 per mille of the total population, live in villages outside the town of Pudukotah.

A village as has been stated already is only an administrative unit and not a residential unit. It is what is called a Revenue or a Client village and each village usually contains one or more residential villages or as we will name them another. The residential unit bearing the same name as the Revenue or the Client village is usually called the mother village, the other residential units included in the limits of the same Revenue village are called hamlets. Though the appellation 'hamlet' conveys the idea that hamlets are smaller in size than the mother villages we often come across cases where hamlets are much bigger in size than their mother villages. The cases of Kadambupatti included in the Kodiar village, Pandanvayal included in Marungur village and Kallapatti, Ramachandrapuram and other such hamlets included in Panangudi village will readily occur to every one familiar with the interior of the State as instances in point. Unfortunately statistics giving the number of hamlets in each village have not been collected and we have not available to us information about the number of persons of each sex and religion inhabiting a whole revenue village alone and similar statistics about the mother village and each of its hamlets have not been collected separately.

10. *Distribution of the rural population in the three taluks.*—There are in all the three Taluks of the State 433 Revenue villages as detailed in the preceding paragraph. The Municipal Town of Pudukottai is of course excluded from the above list. The whole of the rural population of the State live in these 433 villages. The distribution of these villages and of the rural population among the three taluks of the State is exhibited in the following table. The average population per village is also shown in the last column.

Locality.	Number of villages.	Rural population.	Average population per village.
Pudukkottai State	433	4,00,712	925·43

Alangudi Taluk	135	1,20,513	893
Kolattur Taluk	150	1,30,118	867
Tirumayyam Taluk	118	1,19,950	1016

The figures in the above table only bring out the facts which we are already familiar with, namely, that Tirumayyam is the most densely peopled taluk and Alangudi comes next and that Kolattur follows them last. Kolattur contains the largest number of villages.

It must be stated here that there is a marked difference between the villages in the Tirumayyam Taluk inhabited by the Nattukkottai chettis and other villages in the same Taluk and elsewhere, which the statistics will not disclose but will readily strike the visitor. In the chetti villages, the houses are widely and handsomely resembling those that are occasionally met with in some of the rich streets of the cities, while the non-chetti villages are those of the type generally found in the Tamil country. There are some villages which consist of one or two broad streets with moderately decent buildings on either side of them and a few such as Pudukkottai villages consist of a cluster of low and squalid huts. The roads are also most irregularly situated with no properly aligned streets or other public ways. They present the appearance of having been thrown down from a height and just where they fell. This leads to a consideration of the distribution of the rural population in villages according to their size.

11. *Distribution of the rural population in villages arranged according to their population.*—A reference to Imperial Table III shows that there are 135 villages in the State each containing a population of less than 500 persons which together shelter 37,614 inhabitants, that there are 126 villages with a population each of between 500 and 1,000 persons which contain in all 90,401 inhabitants, that 110 villages containing a population each of between 1,000 and 2,000 persons account for 155,716 inhabitants and that 35 villages each containing between 2,000 and 5,000 persons together bear 98,848, while there are three villages so large as a population each of between 5,000 and 10,000 which bring up 20,050 inhabitants.

12. *Variation between the taluks.*—The disparity between the Taluks in the matter of their possessing populous villages is brought out by the above Table. Thus all the three villages which contain each a population of between 5,000 and 20,000 persons lie in the Tirumayyam Taluk; and 20 out of the 35 villages containing each a population of between 2,000 and 5,000 lie in the same Taluk. The superiority of the position of the Tirumayyam Taluk has undoubtedly to be ascribed to the tradition which enjoins the Nattukkottai chetti community to have their permanent abode only south of the Vellar river. This river being the northern boundary of this Taluk, all the Nattukkottai chetties living in the State live only in the Tirumayyam Taluk. There are 17 such chetti villages in this Taluk. As already observed these people earn their wealth abroad, return to their native homes, build large houses and conduct many charities, thereby enabling others to earn their livelihood.

The middle position occupied by Alangudi is evidenced by its containing 11 villages of a population each of between 2,000 and 5,000.

The disparity between the Taluks in the number of the least populous villages which they possess is also visible. Here again Tirumayyam heads the list with 67 villages having a population of less than 500 as against 40 and 46 villages of that category in Alangudi and Kolattur respectively. The reason for this is not obvious. The sparseness of rice cultivation, the remoteness of the villages from the important villages like Tanjore or Trichinopoly and the inferiority of the Taluk, so far as places removed from the chetti settlements are concerned, excepting a few commanded by large irrigation tanks, should all account for the existence of a greater number of small villages in that Taluk.

In the matter of middle sized villages, that is, of villages containing a population of between 500 to 2,000, Tirumayyam occupies the lowest place. There are 100 such villages in Kolattur, 84 in Alangudi and only 58 in Tirumayyam. Here

the reason is clearly the entire dependence of the people of the Alangudi and the Kolattur Taluks on agriculture and the larger extent to which the exploitation of the earth's surface has been carried on in these two Taluks.

13. *Subsidiary Table I.*—The distribution of the rural population amongst villages of different sizes is expressed in another manner in subsidiary Table I.

Columns 10 to 13 of that Table against the Pudukkottai State will show that 50 per mille of the total rural population of the State live in villages whose population is 5,000 and over, 242 per mille live in villages containing a population of between 2,000 and 5,000, 614 per mille in villages with a population of between 500 and 2000 and 94 per mille in villages containing a population of under 500 persons.

Similar figures in respect of each Taluk calculated with reference to the total rural population of that Taluk are given against each Taluk. It is seen therefrom that as many as 110 per mille of the population of Kolattur Taluk live in villages containing less than 500 inhabitants. It is the largest and at the same time the poorest of the Taluks.

14. *House accommodation in rural areas.*—The town of Pudukotah being excluded from the calculation, the number of houses in the Alangudi Taluk, excluding the area comprised by the Municipality of Pudukotah, and the number of houses in each of the other two Taluks, both of which wholly form part of rural area, are given in Imperial Table I. For purposes of comparative study the number of occupied houses in the rural area, the number of houses per square mile of that area and the number of persons per 100 houses on an average classified by Taluks for the last two censuses are given in the following table.

Name of Taluk.	No. of occupied houses.		No. of houses per Sq. mile.		No. of persons per 100 houses.	
	1911	1921	1911	1921	1911	1921
Alangudi ...	21087	21220	61	62	551	567
Kolattur ...	22164	24225	48	52	537	530
Tirumayyam ...	29375	31199	80	85	509	481

The above Table shows that there has been an increase in house accommodation in all the three Taluks of the State though the increase is less marked in Alangudi than in the other two Taluks. The diminution in the number of persons that are found to exist for every 100 houses in the Kolattur and the Tirumayyam Taluks shows that the number of houses available for occupation in those two Taluks has increased more rapidly than the population, while the rise in the number of persons accommodated per 100 houses in the Alangudi Taluk would show that the construction of new houses has not kept pace with the increase of population in that Taluk.

15. *Nature of houses in the rural areas.*—Before concluding this chapter, we may consider the types of houses which we meet with in the rural areas of the State. First of all come chetti houses which are huge buildings constructed at great cost. The houses are very spacious and, as we enter these buildings, we first of all meet with a lower verandah, a more elevated one next, then comes the main door-way leading into a hall, from this we pass to the inner verandahs surrounding a large courtyard at the centre and, behind this, we meet with one or more similar courtyards surrounded by verandahs, until we reach the rear gate. There are several apartments facing the courtyards. Such houses are to be met with only in the 17 chetti villages we have in the State and their number is few bearing a proportion to the total number of houses in the State slightly higher than the proportion which the chetti population bears to the total population of the State.

There is another type of houses much smaller in dimension than the chetti houses but built of masonry and terraced or roofed with pan tiles. These houses are owned and occupied by middle class people. The number of such houses is large only in the capital town of the State. They are also to be found in some important moffusil stations like Tirumayyam, Alangudi etc.

The type of houses that are so largely met with in villages is a mere hut with four oblong walls built of mud supporting a thatched roof. The front entrance is a low doorway, or more often a latch, into which people can go only with their bodies fully bent. A shed called a "Kudam" in front of the hut is a luxury which some people enjoy.

CHAPTER III.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of the population between towns and villages.

State and Taluks.	Average population per		Number per mille residing in		Number per mille of Urban population residing in town with a population of				Number per mille of rural population in villages with a population of			
	Town.	Village.	Town.	Village.	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
Pudukkottai State.	*26,101*	*925*	*61*	*939*	*1,000*	...	...	...	*50*	*242*	*614*	*94*
Alangudi Taluk...	26,101	891	178	822	1,000	...	...	...	...	246	670	84
Kolattur „ ...	...	869	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	79	811	110
Tirumayyam Taluk.	...	1,013	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	134	380	398	88

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

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

State and Taluks.	Number per mille who live in towns.				
	Total population.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Others Buddhist.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Pudukkottai State	*61*	*60*	*117*	*43*	*833*
Alangudi Taluk	178	175	327	126	1,000
Kolattur „	...	...	...	...	...
Tirumayyam Taluk	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Towns classified by population.

Class of Town.	Number of towns of each class in 1921.	Population per mille to total urban population.	Number of females per 1,000 males.	Increase per cent in the population of towns as classified at previous censuses.					Increase per cent in urban population of each class from 1871 to 1921.	
				1911—1921.	1901—1911.	1891—1901.	1881—1891.	1871—1881.	In towns as classified in 1871.	In the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1871.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. 1,00,000 and over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. 50,000—1,00,000.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. 20,000— 50,000.	1	1,000	1,018	(−2·79)	+31·96	...	...	...	...	...
4. 10,000— 20,000.	...	...	...	...	...	+20·50	+9·76	+10·06	86·73	86·75
5. 5,000— 10,000.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. under— 5,000.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER IV.

Birthplace.

Reference to statistics.—Imperial Table XI in Part II gives the birthplace of the 4,26,813 persons who were enumerated in the State on the census night, the information being classified both according to the religion and the place of birth of the persons. At the end of this chapter there are four subsidiary tables. Of these, the first table shows how many of the population of the State were born within the State, how many were born in the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Ramnad and Madura which adjoin the State and lie contiguous with the State, how many in other parts of the presidency, including the States of Cochin and Travancore and the French settlements, how many again in Provinces and States outside the Madras Presidency and how many more outside India.

Subsidiary table II shows how many persons who had been born in Pudukkottai were on the Census night enumerated in places outside the State, the information about the number of such persons being given separately for (1) the four Districts contiguous with the State (2) other parts of the Presidency including the States of Travancore and Cochin and the French settlements (3) Provinces and States outside the Presidency and (4) places outside India.

Subsidiary Table III should according to the Census Commissioner for India contain information about internal migration ; i. e. it should show how many of the people born in each natural division of an Indian Province were enumerated in that division and in each of the other natural divisions If the same principle should be adopted, we should be giving statistical information as to how many born in the eastern part of the State have been found in the western part and vice versa or how many born in each of the Taluks have been found and enumerated in each of the other Taluks. This information about the internal migration has not been collected and there is therefore no Table corresponding to Subsidiary Table II found in the British Provincial Census Reports. In its stead there is a Table showing proportional migration to and from each district. This Table would show what proportion the immigrants into the State from the contiguous districts and from other places bear respectively to the total population of the State; and similarly what proportion the emigrants from the State to the contiguous districts and other places respectively bear to the total population of the State. The proportion of sex amongst immigrants into, and emigrants from, the State is also given in the same Table.

Subsidiary Table IV compares the number of immigrants into the State from India and other countries and of emigrants from the State to India and other countries in each of the last two Censuses and notes the variation between immigration and emigration. Detailed information in respect of immigration into the State from, and emigration from the State to, each of the Districts in the Madras Presidency is given in that Table.

2. *Native born subjects.*—An examination of the figures contained in Imperial Table XI shows that out of the total population of 4,26,813 persons enumerated as having been found within the State on the night of March 18, 1921, so many as 3,89,425 persons composed of 1,91,828 males and 1,97,674 females were born within the State. In other words 91·24 per cent of the population are those that have been born in the State. In the year 1911, out of a total population of 4,11,886 persons then enumerated within the State, 3,75,586 composed of 1,83,726 males and 1,91,860 females or 91·9 per cent of the population were born in the State itself. Going to a still remote period, namely the Census of 1901, it is found that out of a total population of 3,80,440 enumerated within the State then 3,16,530 persons consisting of 1,69,479 males and 1,77,051 females or 91·09 per cent of the total State population were those that first opened their eyes within the State. The above figures show that the ratio of persons who were both born and enumerated in the State to the total population of the State has been about the same in each of the decades and the slight variation is towards increasing the ratio. This proportion is about the same as in the Madras Presidency where it is stated there are districts like South Canara, Malabar and Tinnevelly where the native born persons number more than 990 per 1,000 persons.

3. *Reasons for the high percentage of native born subjects.*—The reasons for this high percentage of native born population continuing to live within the State itself are described as follows by Mr. Molony in his Report for the Census of 1911 and they are applicable to the conditions of the State no less than to those of the Madras Presidency as a whole. "The majority of the inhabitants of the Presidency are of the small farmer, or agricultural labourer classes and such in every country are rooted fairly firmly in their native soil. To break their ties with home a definite and sufficient reason is needed and in Micawber—like migration from one natural division to another such reason is not found. A parellel may be drawn from the case of Ireland, a country whose most marked characteristic is emigration. From Ireland there is a steady outflow to America, because America holds out a fairly certain prospect of better things. But migration from Ireland, from north to south, from west to east, is, I should say comparatively rare, inasmuch as there is no adequate reason for making the change. Similarly in Madras the labourer is apt to go to Burma or Ceylon ; but the small farmer is not in the least likely to better his condition by a move from Anantpur to Tinnevelly : or the labourer by transferring himself from Trichinopoly to Ganjam In fact, so marked are the differences between the natural divisions of the Presidency, that such move would be equivalent to a speculative emigration of the Irish labourer to (say) Normandy where prospect of remunerative employment is not appreciably greater than in his native land, and where differences of language, race and climate are obstacles sufficiently apparent to the dullest intellect. Add the enormous areas of the Madras natural divisions, the cost and imperfection of communications and the rural Wilhelm Meister is seen justified in his conclusion that if his America is not immediately at hand, it is at least nowhere else within the Presidency." The attachment of the ryots of this State to their lands and their disinclination to go abroad, unless strong inducements exist, are too well known to need elaboration.

4. *Immigration.*—The number of persons who had their birthplace elsewhere but were found within the walls of the State on each of the last three Censuses is given in the following Table classified according to the sex of the immigrants.

	1921	1911	1901
Males	13,236	12,840	11,315
Females	24,152	23,460	22,595
Total	37,388	36,300	33,910.

The above Table shows a steady increase in the number of persons that immigrate into the State. It also shows a great preponderance of females over males amongst the immigrants. The reason for this is obvious. The State is a separate entity only politically and not also socially or geographically. Many, almost all, in the State have much in common with those living in the adjoining districts ; and they are divided from them only by an artificial boundary line. The people in the State intermarry with those outside and women, who born outside are married to men living in the State and come and settle with their husbands in the State go to swell the number of immigrants. Women born in the State who are likewise married to men outside and leave the State on that account will conversely increase the number of female emigrants from the State.

5. *Emigration.*—The statistics relating to emigration are necessarily imperfect. It is much easier to ascertain the number of immigrants into any country, say the State for instance. We confront each and every person found within the State at a particular hour and by questioning him direct ascertain from his own mouth whether he is one born and living in the State itself or whether he is a stranger who has come to stay with us either permanently or temporarily.

From the information thus ascertained, we can only compute how many are native born and how many are mere immigrants. The process of ascertaining the number of emigrants is not so easy. To ascertain how many born in the State are living outside at a given moment, a Census of the population of all the places in both the hemispheres has to be taken simultaneously and arrangements made with the respective Governments to communicate to us the number of those born in the State who are found tarrying with them. An arrangement on such an

extensive scale has not so far been made; and we have information only about the number of Pudukkottians accosted by the Census enumerators in the Districts comprising the Presidency of Madras and a few places outside it. The number of emigrants from the State known to us in this manner at each of the last three Censuses is arranged according to the sex of emigrants in the following Table.*

	1921	1911	1901
Males	4,350	7,013	7,705
Females	8,661	13,305	13,566
Total	13,011	20,318	21,271

The above figures show an excess of female emigrants over male emigrants. This is only what is to be expected in the light of what has been stated in a previous paragraph. They also show a gradual decline of emigration, the causes for which require investigation. If they merely show an absence of inducements outside to attract the State population and do not also indicate an improvement of the economic condition of the State then it is not a matter to be proud of.

6. *Where the immigrants come from.*—We may now examine in some greater detail the figures relating to immigration into the State. From the prevalence of caste restrictions preventing Hindus from marrying outside their caste, sect and sub-sect even and the contiguousness of places containing members of the same sect, it is reasonable to expect large migration only between adjacent districts. The districts of Tanjore, Ramnad, Madura and Trichinopoly completely surround the State and immigration into the State from these districts should naturally be the greatest. The following Table shows the influx of population into the State from these regions during each of the three last Censuses.

Number of immigrants into the State.

	1921			1911			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From Tanjore	4294	9032	13326	4583	8550	13133	4124	8998	13122
,, Trichinopoly	3815	6900	10715	3211	6129	9340	3142	5803	8945
,, Madura	1592	3400	4992	2652	5619	8271	2902	6831	9733
,, Ramnad	1805	3397	5202	926	1838	2764	...	....	....
Total	11506	22729	34235	11372	22136	33508	10168	21632	31800

Comparing the total number of immigrants into the State given in paragraph 4 supra with the figures culled above to show the extent of immigration from the four surrounding districts, we find that more than 90 per cent of the immigration into the State is from these four contiguous districts. A comparison of the number of immigrants to the State contributed by each of these four districts shows that Tanjore has ever maintained the place of honour. A greater number of persons has migrated into the State from that district than from any other district and the number sent by that district in each decade has been greater than the number sent in the previous decade. Trichinopoly comes next. There is a disparity in the figures relating to Madura and Ramnad. Madura is said to have contributed in the decade 1911–1921 only less than five-eighth of what it did in the decennium 1901—1911, while Ramnad claims to have given us in 1911—1921 twice as much as it gave in 1901—1911. There is no reason to suppose that the State is less hospitable to Madura than to Ramnad. The disparity is very probably due to the people not having grown familiar with the regrouping of districts and the formation of the new district of Ramnad and to their having returned the district of birth as Madura as they were accustomed to do.

* The statistics are based on the Imperial Tables relating to Madras for the respective Censuses. The figures in the Subsidiary Tables are slightly different. They seem to have been prepared on information subsequently obtained.

The country from which the next largest number of immigrants have flown into the State is Ceylon and the number of persons that have migrated into the State from that Colony during each of the last three decades is given below :—

	1921			1911			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Immigrants from Ceylon.	485	371	856	396	360	756	319	228	547

One explanation for the presence of the Ceylon born people in the State lies in the return to the State of families which had gone to that colony for working as labourers with their children born during their sojourn there. This explanation would not cover the entire ground. There is no reason to believe that the conditions in that colony are favourable to the birth of males in preference to females and the presence in the State of a larger number of men than of women born in that colony would suggest the plausible explanation that at the time of each Census a number of Ceylonese men were present in the State on some business or other. This explanation is as stated only plausible.

The figures relating to the number of immigrants from other places, both from the Madras districts and other places outside the Presidency, are small and they are given in Imperial Table XI and Subsidiary Table IV ; and the causes for immigration from those places do not require to be examined in detail here.

7. *Where the emigrants go to.*—Those of us who are acquainted with the conditions prevailing in the State know that a large number of our people migrate to Burma, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and other places overseas for trade, manual labour and other purposes. We have however no information, as already stated, of the number of Pudukkottai born people living there. It is only in recent years the Darbar are collecting statistics of the number recruited for cooly work by the Ceylon Labour Commission and other agencies. The number of persons emigrating to Ceylon from the State varies with the character of the agricultural season in the State. In 1917—1918 which was a remarkably good year for the agriculturists in the State, the number of coolies who migrated with the help of the recruiting depôts in the State was only 858. In the next year, which was a distinctly bad year, the number of coolies who were recruited by the same agency was 3,022. In the next year 1919—1920 which was fairly prosperous, the number who left the State to work in the plantations in Ceylon and other places abroad is recorded as 1807. In the subsequent year which was the last year of the decade the number of coolies that left the State was 669. These figures do not take account of Pudukkottians "passing through the Labour Commission offices and cooly depôts in the adjoining British Districts". Besides these coolies going out of the State in search of employment, a number of Nattukkottai Chetties and others go to Burma, Ceylon, Federated Malay States and other places abroad for purposes of trade. We have no account of the number that annually leave the State on account of these causes. We will not be far wrong in assuming that not less than 2,000 persons will be migrating from the State. The bulk of them may also be expected to return after a short or long stay abroad.

We may now turn our attention to emigration nearer home. Here we are on firmer ground. The number of persons whose birthplace was Pudukkottai and who were found and enumerated in each of the adjoining four districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Ramnad during each of the last three censuses, is given below.

	1921			1911			1901		
Emigration from Pudukkottai to	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tanjore ...	1920	3868	5788	2740	4927	7667	3464	6637	101 1
Trichinopoly ..	392	2160	2552	2019	5691	7710	3240	5511	8751
Madura	172	247	419	244	356	600	765	1224	1980
Ramnad	1415	2135	3550	1635	2104	3739	....	...	...
Total	3899	8410	12309	6638	13078	19716	7469	13372	20832

The above Table shows that also in the matter of attracting Pudukkottai-born people, Tanjore occupies a position of pre-eminence but its capacity seems to be diminishing. Trichinopoly is also becoming less and less attractive and Ramnad being nearer than Madura, there is a greater flow of emigrants to that District than to Madura.

The above Table also shows a gradual decline of emigration even to these districts. The excess in the number of female emigrants is due to the cause already stated, namely girls born in the State having been married to men living in these districts and having gone there to live with their husbands.

The number of emigrants so far known to us is 13,244. Of this number, so many as 12,309 or nearly 93 per cent are to be found in the contiguous districts. The emigration to other places is insignificant and the number of State born persons living in the various places outside the State so far as is known is given in Subsidiary Table IV at the end of the chapter and need not be repeated here. Madras contains 262 of the people born in Pudukkottai and of these 174 are males and 88 females. The excess of males is accounted for by the number of Pudukkottai boys who have gone to the metropolis of the Presidency for study as also by the number of males who might have gone on business to Madras and been present there on the Census night. Travancore contains 197 persons who were born in Pudukkottai. There were only nine Pudukkottaians in that State in 1911. There is no clue forthcoming for the large increase of our brethern in the "land of charity."

8. *Types of migration.*—There are five types of migration which are distinguishable from one another.

(1) Casual—or the minor movements between the adjacent villages. Migrations that arise on account of causes which may be termed accidental come under this class. The migration of women to the houses of their parents for their first confinement is an instance falling under this class.

(2) Temporary—"due to journeys on business, visits to places of pilgrimage and the like and the temporary demand for labour when new roads or railways are under construction." The large congregation of people during festivals at Narthamalai, Konnayur would come under this class.

(3) Periodic—such as the annual migration which takes place in different tracts at harvest time, and the seasonal movements of pastoral nomads.

(4) Semi-permanent:—The natives of one place reside and earn their living in another, but retain their connection with their own homes, where they leave their families and to which they return in their old age, and at more or less regular intervals in the meantime.

(5) Permanent:—such as when overcrowding drives people away or the superior attractions of some other locality induce people to settle there.*

Census schedules have no column provided for recording the nature of migration in cases where persons are found to have been born in districts other than where they are found. We have to consider whether the figures relating to immigration into, and emigration from, the State throw any light on the character of the migration. We may take the statistics relating to the migration to and from the contiguous districts as they are complete.

The number of immigrants from, and of emigrants to, the contiguous districts classified according to the sex of the persons is given below for each of the last three Censuses.

	1921			1911			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Immigrants ..	11506	22729	34235	11372	22136	33508	10168	21632	31800
Emigrants	3899	8410	12309	6638	13078	19716	7469	13372	20832
Excess of immigrants over emigrants.	7607	14319	21926	4734	9058	3792	2699	8260	10968

* The above classification, and the description, of each class is taken from the Notes for the Report supplied by the Census Commissioner for India to Provincial Superintendents.

The statistics show an increase of immigrants over emigrants both of m and of females on each of the occasions when a computation was made simultaneo to the State and the contiguous districts. How is this to be explained? It may said that the statistics taken in the State are more accurate and that the same deg of accuracy has not been attained in the surrounding districts. We may view explanation with some self-complacency and it is also true. But it cannot cover entire difference. And it is unreasonable to suppose that more men from outs come on business or otherwise for a temporary sojourn in the State at the time of Census or to suppose that more women from outside are married to men living in State. Our men are not of a more stay-at-home nature than, and are at least business-like as, those living in close proximity with us in the surrounding distric and our women are not like their sisters in Malabar reluctant to leave their hom nor have they any aversion to be united in wedlock with the otherwise marriagea men living across an artificial boundary line dividing the State from outside. The do not appear to be any important festivals taking place in the State at the time the Census attracting people from all the outlying districts. All things considered seems permissible to conclude in the present state of our knowledge that some famil come to stay permanently in the State from the adjacent districts.

Of the other districts comprised by the Madras Presidency, the nature of t migration from and to Madras, Salem, Coimbatore, Tinnevelly, and Malabar call f some remarks. The balance of migration in favour of or against the State in respe of these districts is given below:—

	1921			1911			1901		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Tota
Immigration from Madras	119	157	276	96	81	177	55	79	13
Emigration to Madras.	174	88	262	121	65	186	76	31	10
Difference ...	—55	69	14	—25	16	—9	—21	48	27
Immigration from Salem	102	113	215	120	181	301	108	121	22
Emigration to Salem	11	16	27	8	7	15	38	22	60
Difference ...	91	97	188	112	174	286	70	99	169
Immigration from Coimbatore	133	105	238	180	195	375	138	151	289
Emigration to Coimbatore	14	15	29	28	16	44	27	28	55
Difference ...	119	90	209	152	179	331	111	123	234
Immigration from Tinnevelly	352	288	640	289	185	474	167	140	307
Emigration to Tinnevelly.	34	20	54	13	14	27	16	7	23
Difference ...	318	268	586	276	171	447	151	133	284
Immigration from Malabar.	197	94	291	102	47	149	30	17	47
Emigration to Malabar.	4	...	4	7	5	12	...	1	1
Difference ...	193	94	287	95	42	137	30	16	46

Immigration from Madras is fairly well balanced with emigration to Madras. There is no decided gain or loss on this account; and the figures also afford no clue as to the nature of the migration except the preponderance of male emigrants shows as already stated the temporary nature of their absence in Madras. The immigrants from Salem both of males and females outnumber the emigrants to that district.

This has been so in all the three censuses. Coimbatore and Tinnevelly have the same story to tell. Malabar also gives more than she takes and the peculiarity with Malabar is that she sends out more of her sons than of her daughters. Three hypotheses may be offered in explanation of these phenomena:—(1) some families from the State might have gone out and lived in these districts and subsquently returned to the State and the children born during the temporary absence of the parents in the districts might have swelled the number of immigrants; (2) some families from these districts might have come and made Pudukkottai their temporary home; (3) the emigrants from Pudukkottai might not have been correctly computed in the districts under reference. These hypotheses may all be true, each to some extent; but the enormous difference in the figures renders it extremely probable that Pudukkottai has permanently attracted and absorbed some families from these districts.

It is not easy to calculate the profit or loss to the State arising out of migrations to places outside the Presidency of Madras in the absence of accurate figures relating to the extent of emigration to places like Ceylon, Straits Settlements and other places overseas. We know from experience that Pudukkottians migrate to these places only with the idea of returning and that as a matter of fact many do return. The presence of a large of number of persons in the State who had been born in these remote places cannot be accounted for otherwise.

9. *Natural population.*—The non-availability of information regarding the extent to which the people born in the State have migrated from the State is disadvantageous in another way. We are thereby prevented from knowing the "Natural Population" of the State. The natural population of the State is the number of persons who were born in that State and are found alive on the day when the computation is made wherever they may be found, whether within or outside that State. Thus, all the persons found and enumerated within the State on the night of March 1921 do not form her natural population; but it is the number of Pudukkottai born people found both within and outside Pudukkottai, who count as the natural population of the State, as its productive capacity is measured by the number born within the area of the State. This number, so far as has been ascertained, is 4,02,669. If we exclude 223 out of these 4,02,669 as we have no information of the sex to which they belong, the composition of the natural population is 1,96,147 males and 2,06,289 females. This is compared with similar statistics for the two previous censuses below:—

1911			1901		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,90,739	2,05,165	3,95,904	1,77,184	1,90,617	3,67,801

CHAPTER IV.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Immigration.

State.	Born in														
	Pudukkottai State.			Contiguous districts in the Madras Presidency, Trichy, Tanjore, Ramnad and Madura.			Other parts of the Madras Presidency including Native States of Cochin, Travancore and French Settlements.			Provinces and States outside the Madras Presidency including, Mysore the Portuguese Settlement.			Outside India.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Pudukkottai State.	*3,89,425*	*1,91,797*	*1,97,628*	*34,235*	*11,506*	*22,729*	*2,041*	*1,101*	*940*	*173*	*101*	*72*	*939*	*528*	*411*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Emigration.

State.	Enumerated in														
	Pudukkottai State.			Contiguous districts in the Madras Presidency, Tanjore, Trichy, Madura and Ramnad.			Other parts of the Madras Presidency, including Native States of Cochin and Travancore.			Provinces and States outside the Madras Presidency including the Portuguese Settlement.			Outside Indi.		
	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Pudukkottai State.	*3,89,425*	*1,91,797*	*1,97,628*	*12,309*	*3,899*	*8,410*	*907*	*563*	*344*	*26*	*13*	*13*	*2*	*2*	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Proportional Migration to and from each district.

State.	Number per mille of actual population of						Number of Females to 100 males amongst.			
	Immigrants.			Emigrants.			Immigrants.		Emigrants.	
	Total.	From contiguous districts and states in the Madras Presidency.	From other places.	Total.	To contiguous districts and states in the Madras Presidency.	To other places.	From contiguous districts and states in the Madras Presidency.	From other places.	To contiguous districts and states in the Madras Presidency.	To other places.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pudukkottai State ...	*87·59*	*80·21*	*7·38*	*31·03*	*28·83*	*2·20*	*189*	*77*	*212*	*87*

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

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

Province or State.	Immigrants into Pudukkottai.			Emigrants from Pudukkottai.			Excess (+) or deficiency (—) of immigration over emigration.	
	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation	1921.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A.—India	36,449	35,464	+ 985	13,244	20,330	— 7,114	+ 13,205	+ 15,134
(i) Madras Presidency ...	36,276	35,348	+ 928	13,216	20,330	— 7,114	+ 23,060	+ 15,018
(a) British Territory.	36,159	35,284	+ 875	13,011	20,318	— 7,307	+ 23,148	+ 14,966
Anantapur ...	3	5	— 2	2	...	+ 2	+ 1	+ 5
Bellary	5	24	— 19	6	7	— 1	— 1	+ 17
Chengleput ...	39	52	— 13	79	129	— 50	— 40	— 77
Chittoor	16	5	+ 11	21	4	+ 17	— 5	+ 1
Coimbatore ...	238	375	— 137	29	44	— 15	+ 209	+ 331
Cuddapah ...	9	3	+ 6	2	2	...	+ 7	+ 1
Ganjam	1	1	...	...	2	— 2	+ 1	— 1
Godavari	9	5	+ 4	...	4	— 4	+ 9	+ 1
Guntur	5	2	+ 3	...	1	— 1	+ 5	+ 1
Kistna	3	2	+ 1	...	7	— 7	+ 3	— 5
Kurnool	...	3	— 3	8	2	+ 6	— 8	+ 1
Madras	276	177	+ 89	262	186	+ 76	+ 14	— 9
Madura	4,992	8,271	— 3,279	419	600	— 181	+ 4,573	+ 7,671
Malabar	291	149	+ 142	4	12	— 8	+ 287	+ 137
Nellore	5	10	— 5	...	5	— 5	+ 5	+ 5
The Nilgiris ...	12	21	— 9	8	...	+ 8	+ 4	+ 21
North Arcot ...	66	47	+ 19	48	33	+ 15	+ 18	+ 14
Ramnad	5,202	2,764	+ 2,438	3,550	3,739	— 189	+ 1,652	— 975
Salem	215	301	— 86	27	15	+ 12	+ 188	+ 286
South Arcot ...	84	113	— 29	148	89	+ 59	— 64	+ 24
South Canara ...	...	5	— 5	...	1	— 1	...	+ 4
Tanjore	13,326	13,133	+ 193	5,788	7,667	— 1,879	+ 7,538	+ 5,466
Tinnevelly ...	640	474	+ 166	54	27	+ 27	+ 586	+ 447
Trichinopoly ...	10,715	9,340	+ 1,375	2,552	7,710	— 5,158	+ 8,163	+ 1,630
Vizagapatam ...	7	2	+ 5	4	32	— 28	+ 3	— 30
(b) Native States ...	77	29	+ 48	205	12	+ 193	— 128	+ 17
Cochin	20	2	+ 18	8	3	+ 5	+ 12	— 1
Travancore ...	57	27	+ 30	197	9	+ 188	— 140	+ 18
(c) French and Portuguese Settlements	40	35	+ 5	...	...	...	+ 40	+ 35
(1) French Settlements ...	39	35	+ 4	...	...	...	+ 39	+ 35
Karaikal ..	11	20	— 9	...	...	...	+ 11	+ 20
Pondicherry ...	28	15	+ 13	...	...	...	+ 28	+ 15
(2) Portuguese Settlements ...	1	...	+ 1	...	...	...	+ 1	...
Goa	1	...	+ 1	...	...	...	+ 1	...
(ii) Other Provinces and States In India ...	173	116	+ 57	...	...	...	+ 173	+ 116
(a) British Territory...	76	33	+ 43	...	...	...	+ 76	+ 33
Agra	1	2	— 1	...	...	...	+ 1	+ 2
Allahabad ...	1	...	+ 1	...	...	...	+ 1	...
Benares	3	...	+ 3	...	...	...	+ 3	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—cont.

Migration between the Pudukkottai State and other parts of India and other countries—cont.

Province or State.	Immigrants into Pudukkottai.			Emigrants from Pudukkottai.			Excess (+) deficiency (−) immigration emigration	
	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	191
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(*a*) **British Territory**—cont.								
Bengal	5	10	− 5	...	...	...	+ 5	+
Bombay	5	7	− 2	2	...	+ 2	+ 3	+
Central Provinces ...	1	7	− 6	...	...	...	+ 1	+
Coorg	...	4	− 4	...	...	...	...	+
Kabul	20	...	+ 20	...	...	...	+ 20	..
Nagpur	2	...	+ 2	...	...	...	+ 2	.
Other Provinces ...	...	3	− 3	...	...	...	...	+
Poona	10	...	+ 10	...	...	...	+ 10	..
Puri	1	...	+ 1	...	...	...	+ 1	..
Sholapur	27	...	+ 27	...	...	...	+ 27	..
(*b*) **Native States** ...	97	83	+ 14	...	...	...	+ 97	+
Hydrabad ...	11	12	− 1	...	...	...	+ 11	+
Mysore	86	70	+ 16	24	...	+ 24	+ 62	+
Other States unspecified	...	1	− 1	...	...	...	...	+
B.—Born in other Asiatic Countries	931	816	+ 115	...	...	...	+ 931	+
Bagdad	1	...	+ 1	...	...	...	+ 1	..
Burma	9	30	− 21	...	...	...	+ 9	+
Ceylon	856	756	+ 100	...	...	...	+ 856	+
Kalalampur (Straits).	4	...	+ 4	...	...	...	+ 4	..
Malaya States unspecified ...	2	27	− 25	...	...	...	+ 2	+
Andamans ...	...	...	...	2	...	+ 2	− 2	..
Penang	16	...	+ 16	...	...	...	+ 16	.
Rangoon	10	...	+ 10	...	...	...	+ 10	..
Singapur	33	...	+ 33	...	...	...	+ 33	
Other countries (unspecified) ...	...	3	− 3	...	...	...	..	+
C.—Born in Europe ...	4	14	− 10	...	...	...	+ 4	+
England and Wales.	...	4	− 4	...	...	...	...	+
France	1	1	...	...	...	...	+ 1	+
Ireland	...	1	− 1	...	...	...	...	+
Scotland	1	...	+ 1	...	...	...	+ 1	.
Germany	...	1	− 1	...	...	...	...	+
Sweeden	2	...	+ 2	...	...	...	+ 2	..
Other European Countries ...	...	7	− 7	...	...	...	...	+
D.—Born in Africa ...	4	6	− 2	...	...	...	+ 4	+
Africa (place unspecified)	1	6	− 5	...	...	...	+ 1	+
Natal	3	...	+ 3	...	...	...	+ 3	..
Grand Total ...	37,388	36,300	+1,088	13,244	20,330	−7,086	+ 24,144	+ 1

CHAPTER V.

Religion.

Reference to Statistics.—Imperial Table V classifies the population of the town of Pudukkottai according to the religion of the inhabitants.

Imperial Table VI gives similar information for the State and each of the three taluks into which the State is divided. It incidentally gives the number of Mohammedans belonging to the Shiah sect living in the State and in each of the taluks and in the town.

At the end of the Chapter there are four subsidiary tables which show the proportional variation of the different religionists in the State considered from different aspects.

Some statistical information which was not available at the time of the preparation of these subsidiary tables has since been obtained and it is given in the report.

2. An attempt to give a general description of Hinduism, Mohammedanism and Christianity and the tenets peculiar to each is made in Part II of this Chapter and Part I is devoted to a discussion of the information contained in the statistics collected at this and the previous censuses.

PART I.

3. *The Hindus.*—Imperial Table VI shows that excepting six persons who have returned themselves as Buddhists, the rest of the population of the State are divided amongst the three religions, Hinduism, Mohammedanism and Christianity. The number of persons falling to the share of Hinduism is by far the largest. Seeing that India is the home of the Hindus and that Hinduism is also the religion of the State, the preponderance of Hindu population is only natural and need not cause any surprise. We may consider what the ratio of Hindus to the total population of the State was at each of the Censuses and how far the non-proselytising Hinduism has withstood the attempts of the other two proselytising religions to wear out its strength and diminish its ranks. The following table exhibits the strength of the Hindu and the total population of the State at each of the Censuses and the percentage of Hindus to the total population.

Year.	Hindus.	Total population.	Percentage of Hindus to the total population.
1871	2,96,829	3,16,695	93·73
1881	2,81,809	3,02,127	93·26
1891	3,47,978	3,73,096	93·27
1901	3,53,723	3,80,440	92·97
1911	3,82,044	4,11,886	92·75
1921	3,93,327	4,26,813	92·15

The decline in the percentage of the Hindu population of the State is steady, but very slow. The fall in the percentage from 93·73 in 1871 to 92·15 in 1921, that is by 1·58 per cent. in half a century may be due to three causes, decrease in procreation amongst Hindus, an excess in the number of deaths over births amongst them or loss of their numbers by conversion to other faiths. There is no reason to suppose that so far as the State is concerned, fecundity is less a characteristic of the Hindus than of the other religionists or that Death is fonder of Hindu victims. The third of the causes must be, and we know is, in operation and must account for the thinning of the ranks of the Hindus.

4. *Proportion of the Hindu population of the State compared with that outside.*—During the thirty years from 1891 to 1912, the fall in the percentage of the Hindu population in the Madras Presidency has been from 89·83 to 88·6, that is by 1·17 per cent. The fall in the State in the same period is from 93·27 per cent to 92·15 per cent or by 1·12 per cent. The disparity is almost negligible.

The following table compares the present ratio of the Hindu to the total population in each of the four adjoining districts with similar information for the state of affairs that existed 30 years ago.

Name of District.	Percentage of Hindus in		Percentage of decrease.
	1921	1891	
Tanjore	90·51	90·76	·25
Trichinopoly	91·82	92·60	·78
Madura	92·82	93·30	·48
Ramnad	88·31	88·28	+ ·03

The above table shows that the credit or discredit of adhering to the religion of their ancestors belongs in a greater degree to our neighbours than to us.

5. *Distribution of Hindus in the State.*—Records showing the religious distribution of the population of the State among its three taluks at each of the six censuses that have been so far taken are not available. The information for the years for which it is available is extracted below.

Name of Taluk.	Hindus.				Remarks.
	1871	1881	1911	1921	
Alangudi	1,01,830	1,01,507	1,32,695	1,34,793	Figures for 1891
Kolattur	92,914	81,446	1,08,233	1,17,666	and 1901 are
Tirumayyam...	1,02,085	98,862	1,41,116	1,40,868	not available.

The percentage of Hindus in each taluk to the total population of that taluk according to the Census of 1871 is compared with similar figures according to the Census of 1921 in the following table.

Name of Taluk.	Percentage of Hindus to the total population in the Taluk in		Difference.
	1871	1921	
Alangudi	93·87	92·04	— 1·83
Kolattur	91·49	90·22	— 1·27
Tirumayyam	95·70	93·94	— 1·76

We have already seen that the strength of the Hindu population of the State has fallen during the last 50 years by 1·58; and we now see that the fall is contributed by all the taluks more or less equally.

6. *Mohammedans.*—The number of Mohammedans inhabiting the State is given in Imperial Table VI and it appears therefrom that there are 15,010 of them. Of these 307 persons are of the Shiah sect.

I questioned a few Mohammedans to say to which sect they belonged. Their answers were that they were Sheik, Sayyed, Moghul or Pathan; and not one of them said that he was either a Sunni or a Shiah. It appears that Sheik, Sayyed, Mughal and Pathan are tribal distinctions and have nothing to do with the division of Mohammedans into religious sects. A Mohammedan supposed to know these things well, informs me that Sheik is an appellation taken by learned men and their descendants, that Sayyeds as we know are the descendants of Fatimah (the daughter of the Prophet) and h r husband Ali, that Mogluls are those that belong to the same tribe as the great Moghul Emperors who at one time ruled India and that Pathans are Afghans. The distinction is not practically important as members of these four classes or tribes interdine and inter-marry. Besides those who claim to be blue blooded, there are persons who style themselves as Rowthers whose ancestors had at one time been Hindus.

We have seen from Chapter I dealing with the Political History of the State that the Tondimans of the State were the great allies of Mohammed Ali, the Nawab of Carnatic, whose cause the English espoused and that the successive Tondiman rulers and their armies figured prominently in the Carnatic Wars. In the intimate intercourse which sprang up between the State and the Nawab, many Mohammedan families should have migrated to the State: and even now we find a large number of Mohammedans who are hereiditarily borne on the Palace establishment of the ruler, and whose duties are connected with the carrying of the paraphernalia of the State.

7. *Variation and distribution of the Mohammedan population of the State.*—There were 8,506 Mohammedans in the State in 1871. The number increased to 8946 in 1881. It further rose to 11304 in 1891. It was 12268 in 1901 whence it went up to 13445 in 1911 and to-day it stands at 15,010. The taluqwar distribution of the Mohammedan population as ascertained at each Census is given below so far as that information is available.

Taluk.	Number of Mohammedans.					
	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Alangudi ...	3,281	3,466	Not available.		4,835	5,385
Kolattur	2,997	3,232	Do.		4,300	5,058
Tirumayyam ...	2,228	2,248	Do.		4,310	4,567

Mohammedans may be said to be distributed uniformly in the three taluks.

The percentage of Mohammedans to the total population of the State was only 2·69 in 1871 and to-day the percentage is 3·52 and the increase is appreciable.

8. *Comparison of the strength of the Mohammedan population of the State with that outside.*—The following table exhibits the proportion of the Mohammedan population of the State and of the other places taken for comparison per 10,000 of the total population.

	1921	1911	1901	1891
Presidency	670	660	644	630
Pudukkottai	352	326	322	303
Tanjore ...	562	555	548	538
Trichinopoly	336	342	320	299
Madura	393	396	400	396
Ramnad	675	723	698	723

Thus while the proportional increase has been by 40 in thirty years in the case of the Presidency as a whole, the State has shown an increase of 49 in the same period. This rate of increase has not been approached by any of the adjoining districts, two of which actually show a decrease.

9. *Christian Missions.*—There are at present three Christian missionary societies working in the State, two of which are Roman Catholic and the third Protestant.

Of the two Roman Catholic missions one, the Goanese Jesuit mission working at Avur is the older and the other the Jesuit mission with its headquarters at Trichinopoly is the more active and the more important.

The Church of Sweden mission working with its headquarters at Pudukkotah is the representative of the Protestant Church.

A history of the settlement of these missions in the State is given in Chapter XVIII of the State Manual and need not be repeated here. Two quotations probably from the letter of these missionary bodies to the home authorities contained in the Manual may be set forth to show that these missions for the propagation of an alien faith received much support from the rulers of the State.

"It was in the first year of the rule of Raghunatha Raya Tondaiman (1686—1730) at Pudukkottai that Avur was finally fixed as 'a new Catholic Central settlement in the tract to the north of the Marava country'; and one of the princes of the Kolattur line—Ramaswami Tondaiman by name is said to have developed a marked respect and veneration for the Christian religion, its teaching, its ceremonies and symbols and especially for 'the symbol of the cross'.

In his humble dwelling Ouchterlony (then representative of the Protestant Mission at Pudukkotah) not seldom received visits of the then Rajah, who got such a liking for him that he in joke used to call him his court chaplain, often invited him to his Palace and gave him a harmonium for use at the divine services".

Besides Pudukkotah (the capital town) there are other mission stations in the State.

10. *Christians in the State.*—The increase in the number of Christian inhabitants of the State found at the end of every 10 years is shown in the following table.

Year.	Number of Christians.	Increase.
1871	11,360	....
1881	11,372	12
1891	13,813	2,441
1901	14,449	636
1911	16,393	1,944
1921	18,470	2,077

The above table shows that during the past fifty years the Christian population of the State has increased by 7,110 persons from 11,360 to 18,470. The poor increase, we may almost say no increase, in the decade 1871 to 1881 would show that the Christian missionaries did not properly utilise the opportunity afforded to them by the great famine of 1877 to add to their flock. The decade 1891 to 1901 was not propitious for increase of population and the increase in the remaining three decades is fairly uniform.

11. *Ratio of increase of Christians.*—The percentage of the Christian to the total population of the State was 3·59 in 1871. It was 3·70 in 1891 and now it is 4·33. In other words the percentage of increase during the past fifty years is 0·74 which is slightly less than the ratio of increase of the Mohammedan population of the State in the same period. The cause for this proportionately greater increase of Mohammedans should be due to Mohammedans immigrating to the State in greater numbers; and we know that conversion to Mohammedanism is rare.

12. *Proportion of the Christian population in the State compared with places outside.*—We may now compare the State with the Madras Presidency taken as a whole and with the adjoining districts taken separately with a view to see what the proportional strength of the Christian population in each of the places taken for comparison is.

Name of the area.	Number per 10,000 of the population who are Christians.			
	1921	1911	1901	1891
Madras Presidency ..	323	289	269	244
Pudukkottai ...	433	398	380	370
Tanjore	385	380	387	383
Trichinopoly	482	475	457	441
Madura	325	313	292	273
Ramnad	494	462	462	449

We have a greater proportion of Christians than the Madras Province taken as a whole or the districts of Tanjore or Madura considered separately. Trichinopoly and Ramnad accommodate a larger proportion of Christians than the State. The proportional increase of Christians in the last half a century is 79 per ten-thousand in the Presidency and it is 63 per ten thousand in the State in the same period. The rate of increase in the State is however much greater than in any of the adjoining districts, Trichinopoly not being excepted. The high rate of increase in the Madras Province is contributed by the northern districts.

13. *Distribution of the Christian population.*—Imperial Table XV gives the territorial distribution of the Christian population of the State by sect and race; and if we exclude the number of European and Anglo-Indian Christians found in each of the taluks it is 6,242 in the Alangudi taluk, 4,514 in the Tirumayyam taluk and 7,694 in the Kolattur taluk. Kolattur thus leads off the rest. The number of Christians found in each of the taluks in each of the past censuses so far as information is available is given below.

Name of taluk.	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1871
Alangudi	6262	5620	Not available.		3663	3370
Kolattur ...	7694	6559	,,		5279	5641
Tirumayyam	4514	4214	,,		2432	2349

Christians have increased by 85·82 per cent in Alangudi, by 36·39 per cent in Kolattur and by 92·17 per cent in Tirumayyam in the past fifty years. The difference between the taluks in the percentage of increase of their Christian population during the decade under consideration gives a different tale; Alangudi shows an increase of 11·42 per cent. Kolattur an increase of 17·30 per cent and Tirumayyam of 7·12 per cent. Thus in recent years Kolattur shows the greatest leaning to Christianity, Alangudi comes next and Tirumayyam exhibits least proneness to faith in Christ.

14. *Christian sects. Roman Catholics.*—In 1871, the Roman Catholics numbered 10,575 out of a total Christian population of 11,360 which meant that out of every 100 Christians 93 were Roman Catholics. Thirty years later, that is in 1901, the number of Roman Catholics was found to be 14,069 out of 14,449 Christians of all denominations; and the percentage of Roman Catholics amongst Christians rose to slightly over 97. In 1911, out of a total Christian population of 16,393 persons, so many as 16,049 or a little less than 98 per cent were found to be Roman Catholics. In 1921, the number of Roman Catholics amounted to 18,142 persons and thus exceeded 98 per cent of the Christian population.

15. *Protestants.*—The distribution of the remaining Christians among the several denominations of Protestant church is not so important a matter as to need a detailed discussion. The distribution is exhibited in the following table.

Year of census.	Swedish Lutheran.			South India united church.			Methodist.			Anglican communion.			Presbyterian.			Not returned.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1921	188	147	335	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911	159	117	276	...	...	...	...	1	1	31	36	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	121	122	243	...	...	...	17	...	17	3	10	13	1	...	1	55	51	106

16. *Distribution of Christian population by race.*—The distribution of the Christian population of the State according to their nationality is given below for the last three Censuses.

	Christian population.			Classification by race.								
				European.			Anglo Indian.			Indian.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1921	8,986	9,484	18,470	1	5	9	7	4	11	8,975	9,475	18,450
1911	7,939	8,454	16,393	7	4	11	9	11	20	7,923	8,439	16,362
1901	7,042	7,407	14,449	10	14	24	9	10	19	7,023	7,383	14,406

17. *Buddhists.*—There were found six Buddhists (four women and two men) in the State on the Census night as against four Buddhists, all women, found in the State in 1911 and no Buddhist in the previous census. These are Burmese who are come here temporarily or permanently.

18. *Religious distribution of the town population.*—We may now consider the religious distribution of the town population. We have information only for the last three censuses. The information is exhibited in tabular form below:—

Year.	Total population.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Christians.
1901	20,347	18,459	1,344	544
1911	26,850	24,547	1,524	779
1921	26,101	23,548	1,762	786

The Hindus form 90·22 per cent of the town population as against 92·15 per cent of the State population, the Mohammedans cover 6·72 per cent of the people living in the Municipal limits of the town while the total number of Mohammedans in the State form only 3·52 per cent of the State population and the Christians comprise 3·01 per cent of the town population as against a percentage of 4·33 for the whole State. Thus it is seen that the town accommodates a proportionately greater number of Musalmans than of Christians or Hindus. This visible increase of the Mohammedan population has taken place in the last decade.

PART II.

(1) Hinduism.

19. *Hinduism—what it is.*—Hinduism, the religion of the majority of the people of the State, is hard to define: and all attempts made to define it have been unsuccessful. It embraces various sectarian religions and "in spite of the efforts made at different periods and from different points of view to reduce them to a kind of unity, they have steadily resisted every attempt to group them systematically. They constitute a fluctuating mass of beliefs, opinions, usages, observances, religious and social ideas in which we recognise a certain common ground principle, and a decided family likeness indeed, but from which it would be very difficult to educe any accurate definition. At the present time it is next to impossible to say what exactly Hinduism is, where it begins, and where it ends. Diversity is its very essence and its proper manifestation is 'sect'—sect in constant mobility and reduced to such a state of division that nothing similar to it was seen in any other religious system." * The diversity of its composition is described as follows by Sir Monier Williams. "Starting from the Veda, Hinduism has ended in embracing something from all religions and in presenting phases suited to all minds. It is all-tolerant, all-compliant, all-comprehensive, all-absorbing. It has its spiritual and its material aspect, its esoteric and exoteric, its subjective and objective, its rational and irrational, its pure and impure. It may be compared to a large polygon or irregular multilateral figure. It has one side for the practical, another for the severely moral, another for the devotional and imaginative, another for the sensuous and sensual and another for the philosophical and speculative. Those who rest in ceremonial observances find it all-sufficient, those who deny the efficacy of works and make faith the one requisite, need not wander from its pale; those who are addicted to sensual objects may have their tastes gratified; those who delight in meditating on the nature of God and Man, the relation of matter and spirit, mystery of separate existence and the origin of evil, may here indulge their love of speculation."

20. *Reason for diversity.*—The diversity of religious beliefs included in the generic term Hinduism so forcibly brought out by the above two writers is traceable to two important causes. The first is the ethnic differences of the people professing Hinduism. Before the Aryans came to India and developed the Vedic religion and Brahmanism out of which Hinduism has grown, the Turanian races and the Dravidian race had already migrated into the land. These earlier settlers when they came into contact with the superior civilisation and faith of the later comers acknowledged the latter's supremacy and embraced their faith; and the Aryans not only tolerated their predecessors to continue the worship of their godlings but actually encouraged such worship by themselves rendering occasional obeisance to such godlings. Another cause for diversity is the different ways in which vedic texts have been interpreted by the different commentators.

21. *Essentials of Hinduism.*—Notwithstanding the differences, there are certain beliefs which are commonly held by all the Hindus and which distinguish Hinduism from other great religions. These are beliefs in the Vedas as of supreme authority and in the doctrine of Karma which is peculiar to Hinduism. Says a writer on Hinduism "The kernel of Hinduism consists of two groups of ideas. The first of these is the conception of a social order, or caste system at the head of which stand the Brahmans as completest incarnation of the God-head and authoritative exponents of its revelation. Secondly, we have a series of ideas

* Barth's Religions of India

which may be summed up in three words 'Works' (Karma), 'Wandering' (Samsara) and 'Release' (Moksha). This means that life—i.e. the finite experience of the soul is a curse; the infinitely many souls which make up the sum of the universe wander in repeated incarnation from body to body, now higher, now lower, every instant of their experience being the direct resultant of some previous act, and itself resulting in a future act, and thus reaching backwards and forwards to infinity; so long as there remains attached to the soul a positive resultant of this infinite series of works, the soul is 'fettered', doomed to continual birth in body; only a few elect souls in which the resultant finally vanishes attain everlasting emancipation, which according to some schools consists in absorption in the absolute All-Being and according to others in union therewith".†

22. *Hindu conception of salvation.*—The underlying faith of the Hindus is "that the soul is eternal both prospectively and retrospectively, that matter or the substance out of which the universe has been evolved is likewise eternal, either as a real substance, or as an illusion, that the union of soul and body is productive of bondage and of misery in the case of human souls and that so long as there is a resultant of good or bad actions attaching to the soul it must be enjoying the fruits of the resultant by being engaged in a body or in a succession of bodies. Its salvation consists in its shaking off the fetters imposed on it by its actions (Karma) which make it (the soul) lose sense of individual personality and when the soul accomplishes this, it will return to the condition of simple soul. This constitutes Prama or true knowledge; this is the summum bonum of Brahmanism; this is the only real bliss—the loss of repeated separate existences".† This knowledge is nothing else than a knowledge of the teachings contained in the Upanishads, the philosophical portions of the Vedas, about the relationship existing between God, Man and the Universe. The same Vedic texts are interpreted differently by different 'Bhashyakars' or commentators. Three schools of philosophy that arose this way are more important than the rest and may be briefly noticed.

(1) Sri Sankara's school of Advaitism. According to Sankara, matter is unreal. The one and the only real substance is Brahmam (soul) and there is complete identity between what we call the individual soul and the universal soul. This real substance, essence or soul, which has an eternal existence has connected with it, as a matter of accident, Maya or Illusion, called Avidya or False knowledge, owing to whose operation the material world and all matter is projected out of the mind. "By reason of Avidya, then the jeevatma or living soul of every individual mistakes the world as well as its own body and mind for realities just as a rope in a dark night might be mistaken for a snake. The moment the personal soul is set free from this self imposed ignorance by a proper understanding of the truth, all the illusion vanishes and the identity of the jeevatman (individual soul) and of the whole phenomenal universe with the Paramatman or Supreme soul is re-established".

(2) Ramanuja's school of "Visishta Advaitism" inculcates the "Advaica" or oneness of God with visesha or attributes. God alone exists; all that is seen is His manifestation, attributes or Sakti. These are real but are subject to the control of God in all their modifications and evolutions and they are incapable of existing alone. According to Ramanuja "the soul after salvation enters into a relation of perfect heavenly service to the supreme and that the supreme is not a purely abstract being but possesses real qualities of goodness and the like infinite in degree".‡

(3) According to the interpretation of Sri Madhvacharya, the supreme spirit is Vishnu or Narayana and is the Personal First Cause, the moral and Intelligent Governor of the Universe, that matter and the souls of individuals are so many irreducible and eternally distinct essences. "Unlike other teachers who theoretically admit the possibility of any soul ultimately winning salvation, Madhava classes all souls into (1) those destined to enjoy paradise for ever when their 'works' (karma) have ceased to operate upon them (2) those destined to ever lasting rebirth and (3) those doomed to ever lasting hell".§

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‡ § Barnett's Hinduism.

† Sir Monier Williams's Hinduism.

23. *Popular Hindu Gods.*—The Vedas and the rituals enjoined in them and the philosophical speculations of the religious teachers based on the Upanishads were accessible only to the Brahmins.

Their theology was too subtle to affect the conscience of the masses and it was absolutely necessary to satisfy their religious sense. "A supreme personal God was needed whose figure should body forth to the mind's eye qualities claiming devout awe and love. Such deities were found in Siva and Vishnu whose cults have ever since divided India into two rival churches".*

The Hindus from the earliest time, of which we have any written account, have been worshipping one or other of these two gods, who with Brahma form the Hindu Trinity of Gods. Brahma has no followers, he is not separately worshipped and there is no temple dedicated for his worship except, it is said, in only one place in the whole of India. "As a general rule, a Hindu pays homage to a favourite deity, most frequently one of the forms of Vishnu, Siva or his consort Devi..... a divinity to whom he applies in his extreme need, whom he will invoke at the time of death and in whom he hopes for salvation".† There are numerous temples scattered all over the Presidency dedicated to the worship of Siva and his consort Sakti, their sons Skanda and Ganesa; and there is not a village in the State where there is not a temple in which one or all of these deities are installed. Temples dedicated for the worship of Vishnu or his Avatars are fewer in number.

A number of Puranas or pious legends chronicling the action of one or other of these deities, especially of the Avatars or incarnations of Vishnu came to be written and to be largely studied which contributed and even now contributes not a little to the maintenance of the worship of these sectarian Gods. Bhakthi (faith, humble submission, absolute devotion and love) to one or other of these Gods came to be believed as a means of obtaining salvation: various acts and observances called 'Achara' peculiar to the cult of one or other of these divinities are considered as conferring religious merit.

Though the religion of the Hindus centres round the worship of Siva or Vishnu and their respective consorts, sons and servants, they, especially the Sudras worship the 'grama devatais' or deities presiding over the destinies of their village, and the number and names of such deities are too many to be mentioned exhaustively. They may be classified Ayyanars, Pidaris and demons. Ayyanar is a male deity supposed to be the son of Siva and Vishnu. Pidari is a female deity representative of "Durga, consort of Siva". In her form of Mariamman, she is supposed to cause the outbreak of small-pox, cholera and such other epidemics, whenever she is offended. Under the category of demons come Karuppar, Nondi and various other goblins, who cause various kinds of mischiefs to the people of the village unless they are propitiated. The wrath of Pidaris and demons has to be appeased by animal sacrifices.

24. *Form of worship.*—The modes of worship vary with the sect of the worshippers as well as with the nature of the deities worshipped.

"The worship which is celebrated in the temples is but slightly addressed to the understanding; but it has an impressive effect on the imagination. The essential part is the service of the idol and of the temple which is his dwelling. The main daily business is the sweeping of the sanctuary, the keeping up of the lamps which shed in it a mysterious twilight, the ringing of the bell at every new act of homage, placing of flowers before the God, waking him up, giving him his food, putting him to bed".‡ These duties are divided between the Pujakans, who alone can touch the idols, and an array of temple servants who can do the subsidiary services, such as sweeping the temples, lighting the lamps and maintaining them, cooking the food, gathering flowers and stringing them into garlands, etc.

The devotees who resort to the temples do not participate in the services, they take with them fruits, cocoanuts, betels and flowers to be offered to the deities, prostrate before them and accompany the images when they are taken in procession.

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* Barnett's Hinduism.

†‡ Barth's Religions of India.

Private worship at home consist in the uttering of mantras into which the people have been initiated by their gurus or religious preceptors; and in the case of orthodox Brahmins, of washing and feeding and offering flowers to "Saligrama" (petrified ammonite in which Vishnu is supposed to reside) by the Vaishnavas or worshippers of Vishnu, and of Saligrama and other kinds of stones symbolical of the Sun, the Ambika or Sakti, Ganesa (the son of Siva) and Siva by the rest.

The ways in which Pidari, Ayyanar, Karuppar and other demons are worshipped are too numerous to mention and they vary with the locality.

(2) Mohammedanism.

25. *Mohammedanism contrasted with Hinduism.*—The points on which Mohammedanism differs from Hinduism may now be briefly considered. Popular Hinduism recognises the worship of various gods. Mohammedanism on the other hand is essentially monotheistic and its essential creed is that "there is no God but Alla", Mohammed being the messenger of Alla. Hinduism recognises idol worship and there is a science of making idols and consecrating them for worship. It is an article of faith with the Moslem that one of the seven apartments of Hell is reserved for idolators; and some of the Mohammedan invaders of India have cared for no other distinction than that of being reckoned as iconoclasts. Hinduism is a non-proslytising religion and a person can only be born and not made a Hindu, which is thus a birthright; but Mohammedanism permits the conversion of other religionists to its faith. A fourth and a very important point of distinction between the two religions is in respect of the connection between religion and Government. A Hindu King, ancient or modern, is only the temporal lord of his people and though he is bound to support and maintain the State religion, he is not also the religious head of his people. Islam on the other hand is religion as well as a State. "We must obey God rather than men", was until recently the formula which was underlying the Islamic system and obedience to God meant obedience to his vice-regent on earth. The Caliph, or the deputy of God, or of his apostle Mohammed was not only "the leader in prayer" of the Moslems which the term signifies but was their temporal sovereign as well, and according to their religion the Moslems should not live in the land of infidels.

26. *Theology of Islam.*—"The Mohammedan doctrine of God's nature and attributes coincides with the Christian, in so far as He is by both declared to be the Creator of all things in Heaven and Earth, who rules and preserves all things without beginning, omnipotent, omniscient, immipresent and full of mercy..... Next to the belief in God, that in angels forms a prominent dogma.....These angels stand between God and Man adoring or waiting upon God, or interceding for and guarding man.....Besides angels, there are good and evil genii .....These jinn (demons) are of a grosser fabric than the angels and subject to death..... .....The belief in the resurrection and the final judgment is the next article of faith. The dead are received in their graves by an angel announcing the coming of the two examiners Munkir and Nakir who put questions to the corpse respecting his belief in God and Mohammed and who in accordance with the answers either torture or comfort him. Concerning the condition of soul between death and the resurrection, Islam has no authoritative teaching.....The day of judgment lasting from one to fifty thousand years will call up angels, genii, men and animals The trial over, the righteous will enter Paradise to the right hand and the wicked will pass to the left into hell; both however have first to go over the bridge, Al Sirat, laid over the midst of hell and finer than a hair and sharper than the edge of a sword, and beset with thorns on either side. The righteous will proceed on their path with ease and swiftness, but the wicked will fall down headlong to hell below.

Hell is divided into seven stories or apartments respectively assigned to Mohammedans and various other religionists, idolators and lowest of all the hypocrites, who outwardly professing a religion in reality had none. The degrees of pain chiefly consisting in heat and cold vary; but Mohammedans and all who professed the unity of God will finally be released while unbelievers and idolators will be condemned to eternal punishment.....The blessed destined for the abodes of eternal delight (in Paradise) will first drink of the pond of the Prophet ....Arrived at one of the eight gates they will be met by beautiful youths and

angels; and their degree of righteousness will procure of them the corresponding degree of happiness.....Feasting in the most gorgeous and delicious variety, the most costly and brilliant garments, odours and music of the most ravishing nature, and above all the enjoyment of the Hur Al Oyun, the black eyed daughters of Paradise created of pure musk and free from all bodily weaknesses of the female sex are held out as a reward to the commonest inhabitants of paradise who will always remain in the full vigour of their youth and manhood....." *

27. *The precepts of Islam.*—How to avoid going to hell and how to reach Paradise, the terrible sufferings to be undergone in the former and the sensuous pleasures that can be enjoyed in the latter have been so realistically described. The ready answer furnished by the Moslems is by embracing their faith and following the teachings contained in the Koran, which chronicles the messages delivered to Mohammed by God through the angel Gabriel. Five of the precepts contained in the Koran are more important than the rest and form the religious duties enjoined on all Mohammedans. These are (1) confession of the unity of God (2) prayer at stated intervals (3) alms giving (4) the fast of Ramadan (5) pilgrimage to Mecca. To these five duties, the sixth one of circumcision which is the physical test and the badge of the faith of a Moslem is also added. A detailed description of each of these obligations imposed on all true believers of the Prophet is contained in every book on Mohammedanism and any detailed reference to each of them is foreign to our purpose. Lest it should be supposed that these are all the duties laid on Mohammedans by their religion, it may be mentioned that "humility, patience, gentleness, refinement of speech, giving good for evil, truthfulness, fidelity, sympathy, respect for poverty and misfortune, care for orphans, attention to the sick, condolence with the bereaved, the suppression of such passions as envy, malice, the desire to defame, and the desire to surpass are all eloquently and earnestly commanded." †

It seems to be a curse of God that no religion should present a homogeneous appearance and that all religions should be divided into sects. Perhaps it is good that such divisions exist as they foster controversies thereby fanning the religious fire. Mohammedans whose simple dogma of monotheism can least be expected to introduce any schism in their religious beliefs are divided into different sects on various grounds.

The first great division of Mohammedans is into Sunnis and Shiahs. The division arose this way. On the death of the Prophet, one of his fathers-in-law Abu Beker became the Caliph. Abu Beker was succeeded by Omar and Omar by Othman. "Othman was assassinated by conspirators who proceeded to acclaim Ali, who was the son-in-law of the Prophet as Caliph. The Governor of Syria, Muawiyah, claimed the right to avenge Othman, and a civil war ensued between his party and Ali's." Finally Muawiyah became the Caliph. This caused a division in the Mohammedan world. From that time a party of Mohammedans refuse to recognise the succession to the Caliphate of Abu Beker and the other Caliphs that came after him as proper and hold that Ali was legitimate heir and had been unjustly kept out. These are Shi'-ites. To the Mohammedan confession "There is no God but one God and Mohammed is his ambassador" they add "Ali is the vice-regent of God." Shi'-ites do not also take part in public prayer as according to them the imams who lead the prayer have no legitimate authority to act their part. Sunnites on the other hand accept as proper the successions to the Caliphate that have taken place.

Another point of difference between Sunnis and Shiahs is of legal importance Mohammedan Law which on account of differences in the actual observance was not uniform was codified before the expiry of the third century of the Mohammedan era. Four schools (1) one of Abu Hanifah (2) that of Malik Ibn Anas (3) that of Shafi and (4) that of Ahmed Ibn Hanbal arose this way. All the Sunnites belong to one or other of these four schools. The Sunnites in India are of Hanefite school and it is understood that their co-religionists in the State are also of that school.

The Shi'-ites who repudiate the authority of the successors of Mohammed to the Caliphate also 'reject these four Sunnite schools of jurisprudence and derive all law from the Koran: and their trained clergy (Mollahs) are the only class that can give legitimate legal responses." ‡

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* Chamber's Encyclopedia Vol. VII.

† ‡ Mohammedanism by D. S. Margoliouth.

The Shi'-ites are further subdivided into Zaidis, Ismailis, Fatimides, Mata wilahs etc. There are also said to be various sects of Islam like Wahhabis, *Murjites*. There are also many orders of preachers, saints etc, amongst Mohammedans and one set called Sufis preach doctrines very much akin to those of Hinduism.

(3) Christianity.

28. "The revelation which it (Christianity) brings to the world is something other than a supernatural communication of a transcendent doctrine about God, and about our origin and purpose in the world. It consists essentially in a great work accomplished by a single person—a work which is the supreme manifestation of the holy love of God".

The doctrine of revelation propounded in the above quotation is that Jesus Christ took his birth in the world and suffered crucifixion at the hands of the Roman Governor Pontias Pilate to redeem mankind from its sin and bring it back to God. The first man and the first woman (Adam and Eve) were made by God after his image and were made to live in a garden filled with delights called the Paradise of the earth. Owing to their disobedience of God's command not to taste the fruit of the forbidden tree, they were driven out of their abode and made to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow amid countless toil and suffering. Adam and Eve lost the sanctifying grace: and the sin they committed came to be inherited by all their descendants staining their souls, making them fall a prey to all temptations and preventing their entry into heaven. An adequate expiation for this sin was required and Jesus Christ, the son of God and also of Man, out of compassion towards and pity for man, accomplished this atonement by himself being born in this world and dying for the sins of the world. After his crucifixion and burial, there came his wonderful resurrection from the tomb and ascension to Heaven where he is sitting on the right side of God and pleading for his folk. Christ is thus the Redeemer, the Saviour of Man and faith in him and in his mission of life and obedience to his precepts which are all of a highly moral nature are means of obtaining salvation which consists in restoration to all that which Adam and Eve lost—restoration to the favour of God, His image and presence and fellowship with him in Heaven. The precepts, called Commandments of Christ give prominence to love of and service to humanity: and Christianity may therefore rightly claim to be called a humane religion.

Christianity does not recognise transmigration of souls and as a consequence the Hindu doctrine of Karma. For a man's sins, he has to suffer in the next world, if not in this; and a man's sins can affect his progeny and even his neighbours and the community as a whole. It was for the sin of Adam and Eve not only they, but their remote descendants, suffered until Christ redeemed mankind from the sin by sacrificing himself. A Hindu mind trained from the cradle to a belief in the working of Karma cannot bring itself to suppose that the soul of a man which has left off its mortal coil will wait till doomsday and then pass to Hell or Heaven without enjoying the consequences of its actions by being born again and again in the world. A Hindu sees less of pleasures in life and is more alive to its miseries; and the doctrine of Karma gives to him an intelligible explanation for his sufferings or happiness, making himself, and not God responsible for his vicissitudes in life.

29. As people fell off from the early church of Rome and doctrines and worship different from those obtaining there, came to be established, the first great division of Christians into Roman Catholics and Protestants occurred. Further divisions of the latter came about owing to lack of unity amongst the latter in all matters relating to religious observances and all this is a matter relating to Church History.

CHAPTER V.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General distribution of the population by religion:—

Religion and locality.	Actual number in 1921.	Proportion per 10,000 of population in				Variation percent increase (+) decrease (—)			Net variation.	
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1911 to 1921 Actual number.	1911 to 1921 Percent.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
HINDU.										
Pudukkottai State	*3,93,327*	*9,215*	*9,275·4*	*9,298*	*9,327*	*+ 2·95*			*+ 11,283*	*+ 2·95*
Alangudi ...	1,34,793	9,204	9,269 3			+ 1·58			+ 2,098	+ 1 58
Kolattur ...	1,17,666	9,022	9,088			+ 8·72			+ 9,433	+ 8·72
Tirumayyam ...	1,40,868	9,394	9,430			— 0·18			— 248	— 0·18
MUSALMAN.										
Pudukkottai State.	*15,010*	*352*	*326·4*	*322*	*303*	*+11·64*			*+ 1,565*	*+ 11·64*
Alangudi ...	5,385	368	337·8			+11·38			+ 550	+ 11·38
Kolattur ...	5,058	388	361			+17 63			+ 758	+ 17·63
Tirumayyam ...	4,567	305	288			+ 5 96			+ 257	+ 5·96
CHRISTIAN.										
Pudukkottai State.	*18,470*	*433*	*398·2*	*380*	*370*	*+12·67*			*+ 2,077*	*+ 12·67*
Alangudi ...	6,262	428	392·6			+11·42			+ 642	+ 11 42
Kolatcur ...	7,694	590	551			+17·30			+ 1,135	+ 17·30
Tirumayyam ...	4,514	301	282			+ 7·12			+ 300	+ 7·12
BUDDHIST.										
Pudukkottai State.	*6*	*0·1*	*0·09*			*+50 00*			*2*	*+ 50·00*
Alangudi ...	5	0·34	0·30			+25 00			1	+ 25·00
Tirumayyam ...	1	0·07	...			+100·00			1	+100·00

Not available. Not available. Not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by Districts of the main religions :—

State and Taluks.	Number per 10,000 of the population who are															
	Hindus.				Mohammedans.				Christians.				Buddhists.			
	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
Pudukkottai State ...	*9,215*	*9,275·5*	Not available.	Not available.	*352*	*326·4*	Not available.	Not available.	*433*	*398·0*	Not available.	Not available.	*0·1*	*0.1*	Not available	Not available.
1. Alangudi Taluk ...	9,204	9,269·3			368	337·8			428	392·6			0.34	0·28		
(*a*) Pudukotah Town ...	9,022	9,142			675	567			301	291			2·0	...		
(*b*) Alangudi ...	9,244	9,298·7			301	284·7			455	416·2			...	0·34		
2. Kolattur ...	9,022	9,088			388	361			590	551			...	...		
3. Tirumayyam ...	9,394	9,430			305	288			301	282			...	...		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Christians, number and variation :—

State and Taluks.	Actual number of Christians in				Variation percent			
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1891 to 1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pudukkottai State ...	*18,470*	*16,393*	Not available.	Not available.	+ *12·67*	...	...	...
1. Alangudi Taluk ...	6,262	5,620			+ 11·42	...	...	...
(*a*) Pudukotah (Town) ...	786	779			+ 0·90	...	...	...
(*b*) Alangudi ...	5,476	4,841			+ 13·12	...	...	...
2. Kolattur ...	7,694	6,559			+ 17·30	..	...	...
3. Tirumayyam ...	1,514	1,214			+ 7·12	..	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Religions of Urban and Rural population :—

States.	Number per 10,000 of urban population who are				Number per 10,000 of rural population who are			
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	(Others) Buddhist.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	(Others) Buddhist.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pudukkottai State ...	*9,022*	*675*	*301*	*2*	*9,229*	*330*	*441*	*0·02*
Alangudi ...	9,022	675	301	2	9,244	301	455	...
Kolattur ...	...	...	...	...	9,022	388	590	...
Tirumayyam ...	...	...	...	...	9,394	305	301	...

CHAPTER VI.

Age.

Introductory and Statistics.—This chapter is intended to consider the constitution of the population of the State from the point of view of their age. There are in the statistical volume five Tables which give particulars relating to the age of the people.

Table VII gives the number of persons in each sex who are below one year of age and of persons of each sex at each subsequent age up to five years of age. In the case of persons who are above five, the number of persons at each single age is not given. The number of ages from five to 70 are grouped into 14 quinquennial age-periods and the number of persons pertaining to each group is alone given. Persons of and above 70 years of age are numbered under a separate group. The same Table also gives similar information in respect of the population classified according to their religion.

The same kind of information arranged in the same manner is given separately for the town and each of the taluks in Provincial Table III printed in pages 126 to 143 of the statistical volume.

The remaining three Tables, Tables VIII, XII and XIV, deal respectively with education, infirmity and the civil condition of the persons forming the population of the State classified according to their age-periods and will form the basis of the subsequent chapters.

At the end of the chapter there are ten subsidiary Tables bearing on the distribution of the population according to the age-periods. Owing chiefly to the paucity of information, the subsidiary Tables do not correspond in all particulars to the subsidiary Tables given at the end of the corresponding chapter in the Madras Census Report.

2. *Accuracy of statistics.*—The reports on each of the several Censuses have all laid great stress on the unreliability of the age returns in the Census schedules; and the writers have expatiated on the causes which lead to this result. There is a Sanskrit verse which prohibits a man from disclosing his age and wealth, quarrels in his family, any precious thing or secret he possesses, mantram (hymns having a mysterious efficacy), medicinal prescriptions, a gift which he makes, any good deeds done, or misdeeds committed, which he has reasons to be ashamed of.* The book which contains this verse does not give the *raison detre* for prohibiting the disclosure of one's age; but we know how it suits a man to give a false age to render him eligible for a course of studies, an examination or an appointment in public service. It also serves a person to push his or her age up or down, so that the person may be legally competent or incompetent to act in a particular manner. We are also familiar with cases where a girl's age is given as less than what it really is, so that it may not be supposed that she has been kept unmarried too long. In castes which forbid post-puberty marriages, the tendency for understating the age of unmarried girls is specially great. Again widowers wishing to marry have often to manipulate wrong horoscopes post-dating their entry into the world. There is also the desire of middle aged men and women to be mistaken as younger than what they are, and some old persons take a pride in posing themselves much older than they really are. A more potent cause for misstatement of ages is ignorance, rather than wilful falsehood. This is admitted by all writers. There is no necessity for a man to remember his age; and, unlike his religion, occupation or civil condition, age is not a circumstance that forcibly presents itself to his mind. It is not customary to celebrate annual birth-days; and Shashtiabdapoorthi or the completion of the sixtieth year is celebrated only by a few rich men. Those who have been Judges or Magistrates will have experienced how difficult it is to get a witness to tell his age. When witnesses are confronted with the question "What is your age?" the reply they generally give is "Am I remembering it?"; and the clerk has to guess their age by their appearance and fill up the deposition form accordingly. The age which even intelligent persons give is only approximate and not real.

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* आयुर्वित्तं गृहच्छिद्रं मणिमन्त्रौषधं तथा ।
दानमानावमानं च नव गोप्यानि यत्नतः ॥

I asked an ancient Valayan to tell me his age. He replied with unquestionable naivete that he would be 10 or 15 years old. I was startled and I asked him how he was able to remember his age so well. He showed with his hand how tall and stout he was at the time of the famine of Dhatu (Tamil year corresponding to 1876—1877). When I put to him the further question why he supposed that boys, who had assumed in the year Dhatu the size which he showed with his hand, should, at the time I questioned him, be only 10 or 15 years of age, he was puzzled and could only answer with a blank smile. Apparently the question which I put to him was too intricate for him to answer easily. Whatever he thought of the question, he soon left me and it was certainly more profitable to him to engage himself in catching rats than scratching his brain to answer my useless question. This Vala Sathan's compeers can no doubt be counted by thousands. It will only be unfortunate for the enumerators to meet with more intelligent people than Sathan. For, in the case of Sathan and people of his ilk, who give random answers which are very much wide of the mark the enumerators can at least question them further and enter their approximate age; but in the case of more intelligent people, who are however equally ignorant of their true age, but give answers less visibly false, the enumerators are apt to enter the answers as they are given and thus perpetrate a false return.

3. *Concrete examples to show the untrustworthiness of statistics.*—From a mere speculation on the chances of obtaining correct returns of ages, we may turn our attention to the results obtained and see how far they bear out our supposition that the returns must be wrong.

The following Table exhibits the male, the female and the total population of the State of the first two quinquennial age-periods in 1901, the first four quinquennial age-periods in 1911 and the third to the sixth similar age-periods as per the last Census of 1921.

Age-period.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	1901		
0—5	50,750	24,539	26,211
5–10	53,363	26,221	27,102
	1911		
0—5	54,166	26,557	27,609
5–10	55,037	26,991	28,046
10–15	43,188	22,406	20,782
15–20	32,442	16,291	16,151
	1921		
10–15	47,118	24,516	22,602
15–20	25,391	18,112	17,279
20–25	33,440	14,819	18,621
25–30	38,151	16,718	21,433

Those who were infants between 0–5 years of age in 1901 should be those that were returned as 10–15 years old in 1911 and as 20–25 years old in the present Census. We find from the figures that there were 50,750 infants in 1901 of whom more than 7,000 were lost in the succeeding decade so that the number that survived in 1911 in the quinquennial group of 10–15 was only 43,188. In the decade 1911—1921, about 10,000 more of them perished and there were only 33,440 in 1921 that remained on the road of life. This is an extraordinary toll of mortality but not, we may suppose, quite beyond the range of possibilities.

We may take the next group of those that were between 5 and 10 years of age in 1901. They were 53,363 of them, composed of 26,221 boys and 27,102 girls. In the succeeding decade they lost 21,000 of their numbers and the survivors who were then between 15 to 20 years of age were computed in 1911 as 32,442 youths composed of an equal number of lads and lasses. But in 1921 when they had waged the war of life for 10 years more and their ranks should have been further thinned by the ravages of Influenza and other generals employed by Death, we find not only no loss of life, which itself would be absurd enough, but an accession to their strength of more than 6,000 persons. The statistics say that there were found on the Census night in 1921, 38,151 persons between the ages of 25 and 30. Nothing can be more absurd than this.

Take again the group of 5-10 in 1911. There were 55,037 persons in that group in 1911. We are told that in 10 years, so many as 20,000 of them were dead and that only 35,391 remained. Such a tremendous loss has occurred in no other group in 10 years. It requires too much credulity to believe this information.

The disproportion of the sexes in the several groups also militates against the age returns being correct.

4. *Subsidiary Table I.*—In connection with the reliability of the age statistics, we may consider the features presented by Subsidiary Table I. In that Table, the age distribution of both the sexes of Hindus per 1,00,000 of their number is given. We find a large proportion of the population aged five or other multiples of five and of the non-multiples of five only 12 has a large following. There are 4,321 males and 5,311 females at the age of 20, while the numbers of males and females at 19 are only 436 and 447 respectively as against 328 males and 290 females at 21. The figures at 25 and either side of it tell the same tale. The number is heaped at five and its multiples. The preference to ages which are multiples of five noticed by all the writers of the Census Reports finds an illustration in this Subsidiary Table, and what is true of Hindus can safely be accepted as true in the case of other religionists, the age distribution of whose population has not been exhibited in the same manner.

5. *Imperial Table VII.*—The distribution of the population of the State in groups of quinquennial age-periods up to 70 and in a single group thereafter given in Imperial Table VII is extracted below for facility of reference.

Age-period.	Population.
0—5	50,677
5—10	56,925
10—15	47,118
15—20	35,391
20—25	33,440
25—30	38,151
30—35	34,952
35—40	28,462
40—45	26,436
45—50	19,757
50—55	20,091
55—60	10,986
60—65	12,214
65—70	4,539
70 and over.	7,674

As observed in the Madras Census Report for 1891, and repeated in that for 1901, the population of a country which is either stationary or increasing is so constituted that the number of persons under one year is greater than the number at any other age and that the population at each succeeding age is less than that at the preceding age. In other words, the population goes on diminishing as age advances. Similarly the strength at any quinquennial age-period should be less than the strength at any similar previous age-period unless there have been any disturbing factors.

We find however in the figures given above that the strength at 0—5 is less than that at 5—10, that the difference between the population at 10—15 and 15—20 is very great, that the population at 25—30 exceeds that at 15—20 or 20—25 and that the population at 50—55 likewise exceeds that at 45—50, while the old persons at 60—65 outnumber the less old people at 55—60.

The decrease of population at 0—5 may be accounted for as being due to the work of influenza, which has both directly and indirectly affected the infant population, directly by preying on them and indirectly by removing those who can produce children. But influenza cannot account for the reversal of proportions in the other age-periods referred to: and in the absence of a more satisfactory explanation we have to throw the blame on the figures. The irregularities of the figures are smoothed if we group the population under decennial instead of quinquennial

age-periods. Arranged thus we get the population tabled, as below which accords with the canon set out above that the population should diminish as age advances.

Age-period.	Population.
0—10	1,07,602
10—20	82,509
20—30	66,002
30—40	58,843
40—50	42,990
50—60	28,982
60 and over	22,699

6. *Statistics how far useful.*—Though the age returns are unsatisfactory, they are all that we have and they are as remarked by the writer of the Madras Report "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."

7. *Distribution of population into the age-periods suggested by Mr. Molony:*—In the Census Report of Madras for 1911, Mr. Molony has divided the life of the people of Southern India into five age-periods according to their physical and mental outlook and has given the proportion of men and women in each age-period. These age-periods he has graphically described as follows:—"Giving precedence to males, Ramaswami from 0—5 is a child clad in native worth, playing with his fellow urchins in the street. From 5 to 15 he is in some sense a school boy, whether he sits beneath the ferule of the village dominie or that of his big brother. From 15 to 20 he joins the student or apprentice class, and from 20–45 exercises the vigorous functions of a house holder. When he admits to 45 and over, it is probable that his sun is westering and that his thoughts turn in Irish parlance to the making of his soul." Thus in the case of men there are five age-periods, infancy from 0—5, school life from 5—15, apprenticeship from 15—20, house-holdership from 20—45 and old age thereafter.

He divides the life of a woman into five periods which are described as follows:— Ramaswami's "sister from 0–5 enjoys her childhood; and from 5 to 10 her prospective marriage distracts her parents. From 10—15, she is in a transition between her father's house and that of her mother-in-law; from 15 to 35 or 40 she strongly pounds rice and produces children; and from 40 onwards consecrates herself to religion, and the stern upbringing of his son's wife." The age periods in the case of women are thus infancy from 0–5, school life from 5 to 10, adolescence from 10—15, married life from 15—35 and old age thereafter.

The distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex in the State in each of these age-periods according to the Census of 1921 is given below and is compared with similar figures for the Presidency.

Men.

Place.	Year.	0—5	5—15	15—20	20—45	45 and over.
Pudukkottai	1921	1,199	2,547	883	3,601	1,769.
Madras Province	1921	1,220	2,604	856	3,656	1,664.

Women.

Place.	Year.	0—5	5—10	10–15	15–35	35 and over.
Pudukkottai	1921	1,176	1,318	1,019	3,439	3,048.
Madras Province	1921	1,239	1,350	1,136	3,483	2,792.

The statistical volume for the previous Censuses do not give the number of persons at each quinquennial age-period after the period 15—20 and so it has not been possible to give proportional figures according to the previous censuses.

8. *Division of age-periods according as they are dependent or not*—Mr. Molony's division of age-periods is, I venture to think, suited only to the conditions of life in the higher strata of the population. Ordinarily in the case of an agricultural and labouring population men begin to contribute to the family income somewhat earlier

and both men and women do not cease to work hard and earn their bread till they are much older in life than the respective ages suggested by Mr. Molony. In the Madras Census Report for 1891 the period of useful life is taken as 15—60 for men and 15—45 for women. I think that it is common for women to work till they are 50 and that 15—60 in the case of men and 15—50 in the case of women may be taken as useful or earning life. According to the census of 1921, there are in the State 1,16,837 men or 5,608 men out of 10,000 who are between the ages of 15—60; and the number of women between 15—50 is 1,14,766 or 5,175 out of 10,000.

9. *The population of the State at each age-period compared with that in the Presidency.*—The proportion which the population of the State at each age-period bears to the total population of the State is compared with similar figures for the Province of Madras in the following Table. The figures are those which relate to the census of 1921 in both the cases and the figures given under each age-period refer to the number per mille of the total population.

Area.	Age-periods.							
	0—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—30	30—35	35—40
Madras Province	123	135	119	82	86	85	84	57
Pudukkottai State	119	133	114	83	78	89	82	67

	40—45	45—50	50—55	55—60	60—65	65—70	70 and over.
Madras Province	61	36	47	20	32	10	20
Pudukkottai State	62	16	47	26	29	11	18

The difference between the number for the State and that for the Presidency at any age-period is not so very striking as to call for remarks. The slightly lower number scored by the State in the earlier age-periods can be accounted for as due to the differences that are bound to exist in the case of a comparison instituted between a small and compact State and a vast Indian Province comprising several districts containing populations of varying degrees of density.

10. *Variation in the age distribution at the successive censuses.*—The variation in the age distribution of the population of the State at the successive censuses is shown in the following table which gives the number of persons at each age-period per mille of the population.

Age-period.	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
0—5	178	122	Information not available.	133	132	119
5—10	140	143		140	133	133
10—15	82	105		108	105	114
15—20	95	73		73	79	83
20—40	323	314		295	301	316
40—60	146	183		186	187	181
60 and over.	36	62		65	63	57

The above comparison brings out the same features which are observable in a similar comparison of the proportional strength of the population of the Presidency at the several age-periods at successive censuses from 1871. Compared with 1871 we have a less proportion of infants and a greater proportion of old people. The proportion of infants fell from 178 per 1,000 in 1871 to 122 per 1,000 in 1881. In the Presidency also the proportion fell from 182 in 1871 to 124 in 1881. Since then, it increased there to 149 in 1891, fell again to 135 in 1901, fell again to 134 in 1911 and to 123 in 1921. In the State it rose from 122 in 1881 to 133 in 1901, fell to 132 in 1911 and fell further to 119 in 1921. In the Madras Report, the fall in the decades 1871 to 1881 and 1911 to 1921 is attributed respectively to the famine of 1877 and the influenza in 1918 and 1919 and the same causes should account for the same phenomena observed in the State. The increase in the number of children in 1891 in Madras was accounted for as due to recovery from the effects of famine. Similarly, we may hope for an increase in the proportion of children in 1931, if the economic condition of the decade continues as well as it has begun. The proportional distribution at the several age-periods observed in 1921 does not very much differ from the distribution at other censuses. The distribution remains the same as in 1881, the decrease in the number in one period in one census being compensated

by a corresponding increase in the immediately lower or higher age-period in the other census. Compared with the distribution of 1901, the present day distribution is smaller in the first two age-periods of 0—5 and 5—10, the extent of decrease being 21 per 1,000, higher in the next two higher age-periods of 10—15 and 15—20 the increase being however only 16 per 1,000, decidedly better in the most useful period of 20—40, there being in that period an increase of 21 per 1,000 and less in the later periods. Between 1911 and 1921, the difference is visible in the case of infants and old people, the proportion showing a decrease in 1921 under both the periods; and in the case of middle-aged people, we have a greater proportion of them to-day than 10 years ago.

11. *Subsidiary Table VI.*—We saw in chapter II that the population of the State has progressed in the decade under consideration by 3·62 per cent over what it was in 1911. Subsidiary Table VI shows the percentage of variation between the population of 1911 and 1921 in each age-period. It is seen therefrom that the population of the State at ages ranging from 0—10 has decreased from what it was in 1911 by 1·47 per cent, that at ages ranging from 10 to 15 it has increased by 9·10 per cent, that the people between 15 and 40 have also increased by 8·92 per cent and that people between 40 and 60 have also slightly increased by 0·04 per cent while the number of people of and over 60 years has fallen by 5·75 per cent. When the strength of the population of all ages is considered, the increase has been by only 3·62 per cent

The question will suggest itself whether the decrease under infant population, that is of persons between 0—10 years of age is due to greater infant mortality or lesser number of births in the decade 1911—1921 than in the previous decade. Subsidiary Table No. IX giving the reported death rate per mille in different age periods does not show that children died in greater proportions than people under other ages, and the fall in the proportion of children of both the sexes per 100 married women of the ages 15—40 from 165·1 in 1911 to 154·5 in 1921 shown in Subsidiary Table V might imply less fecundity in the decade under review.

12. *Age and religion.*—The distribution of the population of the State both by religion and age is given in Imperial Table VII where the number of Hindus, Mohammedans, Christians and other religionists in each age period is separately given. The proportional distribution is given in Subsidiary Table III, where in a population of 10,000 persons of each sex of these religionists, the number found at each age-period is given.

Excluding the Buddhists, whose number is few and who assume considerable proportions when their number is magnified to 10,000, the three main religionists in the State namely the Hindus, the Mohammedans and the Christians present some differences when they are grouped separately under the different age-periods.

Thus, the proportion of children under five years of age and of boys and girls below 10 years is greatest amongst Mohammedans and least in the case of Hindus, the Christians coming in the middle. At the other end of life, the Hindus fare better than the followers of either Jesus or Mohammed, the proportion of Hindus between 40 and 60, or 60 and over, is far greater than that of the other religionists, Christians occupying a middle position here also. In the other age-periods, the proportional population of the three religionists remains more or less the same.

13. *Age and caste.*—Subsidiary Table IV gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each main caste or tribe in the several age-periods. The figures do not show anything very interesting except that Komatis, who have the largest proportion of men between 15—40, the number being as many as 607 men amongst a thousand, and a fairly large proportion of women also of that age, the number being 390 per thousand, show only 74 boys and 59 girls, amongst a thousand persons of each sex. Agamudayans and Vallambans have relatively the largest number of women at the reproductive age of 15 to 40.

Subsidiary Table IV-A, which gives the proportion of children under 12 years of age and of persons over 40 years to those aged 15—40 in certain selected castes, show that Parayans, Uralis and Valayans have proportionately to the married women at the reproductive ages of 15 to 40 a larger number of children than others.

14. *Age distribution of the town and the rural population.*—The distribution of the town and the rural inhabitants in the several age-periods per mille of their respective population is given in the following Table.

Age-period.	Town.	Alangudi.	Kolattur.	Tirumayyam.
0—5	108	116	122	120
5—10	110	139	136	131
10—15	111	115	108	108
15—20	96	87	80	80
20—25	90	77	74	81
25—30	90	88	89	91
30—35	80	79	83	84
35—40	66	67	66	67
40—45	63	61	62	63
45—50	47	46	46	47
50—55	51	45	48	47
55—60	26	26	26	26
60—65	29	27	31	28
65—70	12	10	11	10
70 and over	19	17	19	17

The proportional distribution by age-periods in the several localities taken for comparison does not show any striking difference between the conditions in the various places. The lower proportion of children under five, and of boys and girls between five and ten years of age, in the town than in the taluks, is the only noticeable feature in the Table. In the absence of similar statistics for the previous censuses, it will be hazardous to predicate any connection between town life and smallness of juvenile population. Town shows a higher proportion of population at the periods 15 to 20 and 20—25. In the other periods, the proportion is about the same in all the places.

15. *Population at 5—15, 15—50 and over.*—In the Madras Report, the proportion of the population at age-periods 5—15, 15—50, and 50 and above has been given to show that the population at 15—50 is about half the total population and conforms to the proportions found to exist in European countries. The proportion of the population of the State at the same age-periods is given below, where the distribution of 1,000 persons at these three age-periods is exhibited and compared with similar figures for the Presidency as a whole.

Place.	0—15	15—50	50 and over.
Pudukkottai	363	507	130
Madras	377	494	129

The proportion of old people is about the same in both the places but we have, compared with the Presidency, a slightly poorer proportion of young persons which is made up by a corresponding increase in the proportion of middle-aged persons. The higher proportion of children than of old people is said to be the characteristic of a progressive population and the State shares this characteristic with the Presidency.

CHAPTER VI.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Age distribution of 1,00,000 of each sex of Hindus by annual periods.

Age.	Hindus.		Age.	Hindus.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
0	2,510	2,470	56	163	138
1	1,464	1,448	57	152	111
2	2,255	2,269	58	137	107
3	3,016	2,972	59	59	47
4	2 584	2,489	60	2,444	2,748
5	3,730	3,579	61	60	57
6	2,285	2,232	62	149	137
7	3,438	3,322	63	62	57
8	2,083	2 008	64	31	34
9	1,831	1 923	65	948	873
10	2,788	3,007	66	39	46
11	602	582	67	54	55
12	4,284	3,307	68	33	39
13	1,414	959	69	35	27
14	2,864	2,305	70	977	1,021
15	4,145	3,143	71	14	32
16	1,352	1,244	72	46	42
17	791	785	73	14	6
18	2,113	2,098	74	8	8
19	466	447	75	286	352
20	4,321	5,311	76	17	11
21	328	290	77	2	6
22	1,709	1,789	78	11	3
23	506	551	79	8	9
24	356	416	80	231	278
25	5,654	6,976	81	5	6
26	541	557	82	17	10
27	978	1,039	83	3	...
28	738	852	84	4	2
29	247	293	85	34	31
30	5,275	6,148	86	4	3
31	199	186	87	3	2
32	1,867	1,827	88	5	2
33	272	271	89	...	2
34	225	185	90	35	35
35	5,405	5,233	91	1	...
36	327	279	92	2	1
37	602	422	93	...	...
38	424	377	94	...	...
39	170	212	95	5	3
40	5,004	5,597	96	1	...
41	138	163	97	1	...
42	491	452	98	...	...
43	231	204	99	1	...
44	95	83	100	...	...
45	3,924	3,679	101	...	...
46	209	150	102	...	...
47	294	278	103	...	...
48	319	264	104	...	...
49	126	117	105	...	...
50	3,918	4,414	106	...	...
51	120	88	107	...	...
52	296	272	108	...	...
53	109	96	109	...	...
54	124	76	110	1	...
55	2,341	1,973			
			Total ...	1,00,000	1,00,000
Mean Age				23·4	25·1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

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

Age.	1921.		1911.		
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
0— 1	251	246	Figures are not available	Figures are not available.	
1— 2	152	149			
2— 3	230	231			
3— 4	304	298			
4— 5	262	253			
Total 0— 5	1,199	1,177	1,351	1,282	
5—10	1,351	1,318	1,373	1,392	
10—15	1,196	1,019	1,140	965	
15—20	883	779	829	750	
20—25	723	840	2,837	3,165	
25—30	815	966			
30—35	781	854			
35—40	689	647			
40—45	593	644	1,864	1,886	
45—50	482	445			
50—55	451	489			
55—60	281	235			
60—65	272	299	656	656	
65—70	111	103			
70 and over.	173	185			
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

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

Age.	Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.		Buddhist.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0— 5	1,183	1,165	1,498	1,409	1,301	1,237	5,000	...
5—10	1,336	1,306	1,585	1,519	1,467	1,394	...	2,500
10—15	1,195	1,011	1,214	1,076	1,192	1,147	5,000	...
15—20	887	772	814	899	869	838	...	2,500
20—40	3,015	3,321	2,846	3,124	2,986	3,148	...	5,000
40—60	1,825	1,831	1,564	1,497	1,639	1,688	...	...
60 and over.	559	594	479	476	546	548	...	...
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

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

Caste.	Males. Number per mille aged.					Females. Number per mille aged.				
	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—40	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hindu.										
Agamudayan	114	177	70	372	267	96	154	52	460	238
Brahmin (Tamil)	87	137	81	407	285	114	150	63	405	268
Brahmin (Telugu)	110	142	104	382	262	82	101	95	415	307
Brahmin (Canarese)	93	176	88	407	236	153	160	76	361	250
Balija	212	242	61	364	121	...	...	222	778	...
Chetti	125	189	63	348	275	99	169	86	375	271
Idaiyan	101	180	61	407	251	104	158	48	416	274
Kallan	116	168	73	406	237	109	177	57	409	248
Kammalan	116	180	62	420	222	118	183	68	420	211
Komati	74	116	86	607	123	59	201	166	390	184
Kurumban	108	175	56	419	242	108	185	56	413	238
Maravan	99	202	86	367	246	91	173	101	379	262
Nattaman	106	173	67	386	268	104	172	49	398	277
Paraiyan	116	142	61	460	221	119	198	69	366	248
Shanan	132	185	71	366	246	118	216	46	434	186
Urali	125	182	60	399	234	124	187	39	414	236
Valaiyan	121	148	145	401	185	134	166	50	382	268
Vellala	105	160	71	408	256	115	162	59	411	253
Vallamban	118	198	73	376	235	114	147	92	460	187
Musalman.										
Musalman	150	214	66	366	204	141	199	61	402	197
Christian.										
European	...	250	...	250	500	...	...	...	600	400
Anglo-Indian	...	428	143	143	286	...	250	...	750	...
Indian Christian	130	194	71	386	219	124	190	65	598	223
Others.										
Buddhists	500	500	...	...	...	...	250	...	750	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV-A.

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

Caste.	Proportion of children (both sexes) per 100.		Proportion of persons over 40 per 100 aged 15—40.		Number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.
	persons aged 15—40.	Married females aged 15—40.	Male.	Female.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hindu.					
Agamudayan	64·4	135·5	72·0	51·6	37·5
Brahmin (Tamil)	60·1	144·1	69·9	66·0	34·6
,, (Telugu)	54·5	131·2	68·4	73·8	32·7
,, (Canarese) ...	74·3	200·0	58·1	69·2	32·6
Balija	115·4	250·0	33·3	...	66·6
Chetti	79·2	181·0	78·9	72·4	27·9
Idaiyan	66·0	170·3	61·6	66·1	30·3
Kallan	69·9	176·9	58·4	60·6	30·9
Kammalan	71·2	177·9	52·8	50·4	32·5
Komati	44·9	132·1	20·2	47·0	33·1
Kurumban	69·2	180·7	57·8	57·6	31·1
Maravan	75·9	190·2	67·0	70·2	27·4
Nattaman	70·5	175·2	69·4	69·7	29·7
Paraiyan	70·1	211·4	48·0	67·7	26·2
Shanan	81·2	176·5	67·2	43·1	36·1
Urali	76·2	208·0	58·4	56·9	29·3
Valaiyan	72·7	202·8	46·3	70·0	27·7
Vellala	66·3	167·1	62·6	61·5	31·3
Vallamban	68·2	160·5	62·6	40·7	33·2
Musalman.					
Musalman	91·0	204·1	55·7	49·0	32·9
Christian.					
European	25·0	100·0	200·0	66·6	20·0
Anglo-Indian	100·0	200·0	200·0	...	50·0
Indian Christian	81·3	195·3	56·3	56·1	31·8
Others.					
Buddhists	100·0	300·0	No males between 15—40 and over 40.	In Anglo-Indians and Buddhists there are no females over 40.	25·0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

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

State.	Proportion of children (both sexes) per 100.						Proportion of persons over 50 per 100 aged 15—40.						Number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.		
	Persons aged 15—40.			Married females aged 15—40.			1921.		1911.		1901.				
	1921.	1911.	1901	1921.	1911.	1901	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Pudukkottai State ...	63·1	69·9	...	154·5	165·1	...	33·1	32·1	...	...	...	...	31·4	30·7	...

N.B.—The number of persons over 50 was not available for 1911.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V-A.

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

State.	Religions.	Proportion of children under 10 of both sexes per 100.		Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15—40.		Number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.
		Persons aged 15—40.	Married females aged 15—40.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pudukkottai State.	All religions	63·1	154·5	14·3	14·4	31·4
	(1) Hindu	62·3	153·2	14·3	14·5	31·3
	(2) Musalman	77·9	174·6	13·1	11·8	32·9
	(3) Christian	68·8	165·2	14·2	13·8	31·8
	(4) Buddhist	66·7	200·0	...	...	25·6

In the case of the Buddhist, there are no persons aged over 60.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Variation in population at certain age-periods.

State.	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
Pudukkottai State.	1911—1921.	+ 3·62.	— 1·47.	+ 9·10.	+ 8·92.	+ 0·04.	— 5·75.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Reported birth-rate by sex and natural divisions

Year.	Number of births per 1,000 of total population.		
	Pudukkottai State.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
1911	17·3	19·0	15·7
1912	17·1	18·5	15·9
1913	14·7	15·6	13·8
1914	14·6	15·9	13·4
1915	13·9	15·2	12·8
1916	18·3	20·0	16·8
1917	19·0	20·5	17·5
1918	20·9	22·9	19·0
1919	20·8	22·6	19·1
1920	21·6	23·6	19·8
Total ...	178·2	193·8	165·8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Reported death-rate by sex and natural divisions.

Year.	Number of deaths per 1,000 of total population.		
	Pudukkottai State.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
1911	15·2	16·3	14·2
1912	14·3	15·6	13·1
1913	14·3	14·9	13·7
1914	17·7	19·1	16·4
1915	18·7	20·3	17·1
1916	17·0	18·1	16·1
1917	18·6	20·3	17·3
1918	29·9	31·4	28·5
1919	21·7	22·7	20·7
1920	19·0	20·3	17·8
Total ...	186·4	199·0	174·9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

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 (for 4 years only.)		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
All ages ...	*94·75*	*84 22*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*20·32*	*17 28*	*31·45*	*28·46*	*22·71*	*20 71*	*20·27*	*17·77*
Under 1 year																						
1—6 ...	*75·52*	*67·68*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·45	12·47	26·16	23·71	17·93	17 12	16 98	14·38
6—12 ...																						
12—20 ...																						
20—30 ...	*66·55*	*62·18*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·02	11·39	27·24	25·46	15 62	14·30	10·67	10·73
30—40 ...																						
40—50 ...	*112·44*	*89·48*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·58	22 04	35·60	28·25	27·73	20 94	23·53	18·25
50—60 ...																						
60 and over.	*320·92*	*285·66*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83 69	63 96	79 33	75·19	77·40	73 47	80·50	73·04

Figures for years 1911 to 1916 are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of the population.

Year.	Pudukkottai State.				
	Actual number of deaths.			Ratio per mille of each sex.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cholera.					
1911	193	105	88	0·3	0·2
1912	253	148	105	0·4	0·3
1913	183	93	90	0·2	0·2
1914	1,154	626	528	1·5	1·3
1915	568	299	269	0·7	0·6
1916	...	...	...	...	...
1917	501	273	228	0·7	0 6
1918	466	250	216	0·6	0 5
1919	535	274	261	0·7	0·6
1920	75	37	38	0·1	0·1
Total ...	3,928	2,105	1,823		
Small-Pox.					
1911	154	69	85	0·2	0·2
1912	60	28	32	0·1	0·1
1913	7	4	3	0·01	0·01
1914	188	82	106	0·2	0 3
1915	619	302	317	0·7	0·8
1916	300	141	159	0·3	0·4
1917	209	113	96	0·3	0·2
1918	656	327	329	0·8	0·8
1919	718	361	357	0·9	0·9
1920	149	68	81	0·2	0·2
Total ...	3,060	1,495	1,565		
Fever and Influenza.					
1911	1,138	587	551	1·4	1·3
1912	1,281	660	621	1 6	1·5
1913	1,342	709	633	1·7	1·5
1914	1,261	625	636	1·5	1·5
1915	1,397	716	681	1·7	1·6
1916	1,579	793	786	1·9	1·9
1917	1,500	776	724	1·8	1·7
1918	4,974	2,440	2,534	5 9	6·1
1919	1,390	708	682	1·7	1·6
1920	1,256	665	591	1·6	1·4
Total ...	17,118	8,679	8,439		

The figures representing deaths due to other causes are not exhibited here.

CHAPTER VII.

Sex.

Statistics.—The sex distribution of the population is shown in every census Table given in the statistical volume; the census particulars of the population is given not merely for a number of persons, males and females combined, but also for the number of males and females making up the total. At the end of this chapter there are five subsidiary Tables giving statistical information pertinent to a discussion of the sex proportion of the population of the State.

Subsidiary Table I gives the proportion of the number of women to men both according to the "actual" and the "natural" population as ascertained at the present and the preceding censuses.

Subsidiary Table II gives the number of females per mille of the male population at different age-periods in the three last censuses, the sex distribution by age-periods being shown separately for all the population of the State and for the population following each of the different religions represented in the State.

Subsidiary Table III exhibits the proportion of the sexes at some specified age-periods and in all age-periods in some selected castes and tribes.

Subsidiary Table IV gives the number of births and deaths in each sex in the State during the last three decades and shows the sex difference under either occurrence.

Subsidiary Table V gives the number of deaths in each sex at several age-periods.

The last two subsidiary Tables will show that in the State we do not have the required information for some, or many years; and in this respect the State is at a disadvantage compared with the Presidency.

2. *Proportion of the sexes in the population of the State.*—The result of the enumeration of the people found within the limits of the State on the night of March 18, 1921 shows that there were in the State then 2,05,033 males and 2,21,780 females, or 1,082 females for every 1,000 males. The causes that lead to a difference in the proportion of the sexes composing the population of the State are the disproportion of the sexes in births, deaths and migration. Prima facie, the excess of females to males in the State may be due to a larger number of women than men having been born, or to a greater number of men than of women leaving this world or the State, or to a larger number of women than men being attracted to the State. These forces have in modern days been acting in such a way that the State has been accommodating a greater number of women than men, whenever they are counted separately.

It is generally supposed however that in the "good old times" the proportion of the sexes was reversed and that the softer sex was not only physically, but also numerically, the weaker sex. The writer of the Madras Census Report for 1891 says "I learn too that it is the general belief among the inhabitants of the southern districts, that 50 or 60 years ago the proportion of females was much smaller than it is now and in support of this statement stress is laid on the fact that it was then difficult to obtain wives, while now the converse is the case and a considerable dower has to be given with a girl in order to obtain a suitable husband for her". This supposition is strengthened by the state of affairs found to exist in the State nearly a century ago. The historian of the State, Mr. Radhakrishna Aiyar, refers in his book "The History of the State" to a statement prepared in the Tamil year Vijaya corresponding to 1826—1827 touching the conditions of the State which records the population of the State as having then been found to consist of 1,07,909 males and 1,03,833 females. In other words, there were found then only 962 women for every 1,000 men. No census was taken of the population for nearly half a century after

1827, and the census of 1871 showed for the first time an excess of women over men in the State. Since then women have been maintaining their position against men, though in varying degrees; and the marginal figures which give the number of females to 1,000 males in the State at the successive censuses exhibit the proportion of the sexes found at different times. The proportion of women to men was the greatest in 1881 and since 1901 men have been steadily weakening the position of women.

Year of Census.	Number of females to 1,000 males.
1827	962
1871	1,084
1881	1,116
1891	1,097
1901	1,104
1911	1,095
1921	1,082

3. *Sex proportion of the State compared with that in the Madras Presidency* — In the Madras Census Report for 1911, statistics are given of the sex proportions in European countries to show that except in the south eastern part of that continent, in all other places women preponderate; and it was observed that the position in India, taken as a whole, was the opposite of that obtaining in the major portion of Europe, while the Madras Presidency taken as a whole, showed an excess of women over men and "corresponded to European experience" in that respect. The facts ascertained in the census of 1921 again show that Madras is feminine, while India as a whole and many of the major provinces show a preponderance of men. In this respect, the State shares the characteristic of the Presidency to which she is politically and geographically attached. The following Table gives the number of women per 1,000 men found in the Madras Presidency taken as a whole and in the State at each census commencing from that of 1871.

	Number of females per 1,000 males in					
	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
Madras	990	1,031	1,023	1,029	1,032	1,028
Pudukkottai	1,084	1,116	1,097	1,104	1,095	1,082

The disparity that exists between the Madras figures and the State is due to the Presidency containing many districts especially those in the Deccan, where men outnumber women. The true position of the State can be ascertained by comparing it in this respect with the districts which surround it. In the following Table the number of women per 1,000 men in the State and in the districts bordering it in the last four censuses is given.

Place	1921	1911	1901	1891
Pudukkottai	1,082	1,095	1,104	1,097
Tanjore ...	1,083	1,104	1,105	1,090
Trichinopoly	1,042	1,061	1,065	1,069
Madura	1,033	1,042	1,046	1,047
Ramnad	1,103	1,109	1,117	1,111

The adjoining districts present the same features as the State, the number of women is greater than that of men but the proportion is gradually declining since 1901. Ramnad has at all times been the greatest 'female' district.

4. *Actual and natural population.*—In the foregoing paragraphs, the proportion of the sexes has been calculated on the actual population of the State and the other places compared with it. The proportion must surely have been affected by the effects of migration of people both from and into the State. We can have the true proportion of the sexes only if we eliminate the effects of migration and base our calculation on the natural population of the State, that is, on the number of males and females whose birth-place is within the State, wherever they may have been present at the time of the census. The population in that case will be the one determined by the operation of the natural causes of birth and death. The proportion of the sexes calculated on the basis of the natural population is given in subsidiary Table I. It also shows the excess of women over men but the ratio of excess is less than that calculated on the basis of the actual population. The proportion of the sexes calculated on the basis of the natural population of the State is, however, unsatisfactory, as we have not had information from many countries outside the

Madras Presidency about the number of Pudukkottai-born men and women living there. It is therefore safer to base our discussion on the proportion of the sexes calculated on the basis of the actual population of the State following the method adopted in the Madras Report.

5. *Sex proportion by age-periods.*—Various theories have been advanced regarding the conditions favourable to the birth of children of a particular sex. In searching for an explanation for the deficiency of women in the Deccan districts, the writer of the Madras Census Report for 1901 has set out some of these theories and the following extract from that Report will be read with interest. "Many theories have been propounded regarding the circumstances which result in a preponderance of births of one sex or the other. It has for instance, been suggested that hot, dry climates favour the birth of boys in larger numbers than girls, and this explanation might apply to the case of the four Deccan districts which are all hot and all dry, but it does not fit the circumstances of the irrigated delta taluks of Kistna, nor the case of the Chingleput district. The theory that male births are commoner than female when the mother is badly nourished during the period of gestation, might also apply to the Deccan, but it similarly breaks down if any attempt is made to stretch it to cover the case of Kistna which is one of the richest and most prosperous of our districts. Altitude, climate, seasons and food supply have also been thought to influence the sex of children, but there is nothing peculiar in the conditions of any of these throughout the whole of this area. Religion and caste have already been seen to afford no key which will unlock the problem. Marriage customs have been suggested as yet another explanation, it being believed that if the first three months of gestation occur when the weather is hot, or vitality is low, the proportion of male births would be higher than when the conditions were reversed". Whatever may be the forces that determine the sex of the child in the mother's womb, the vital statistics for the State show that a greater number of male children are born. Males also die in greater numbers. This conforms to the experience in the milder climate of Europe where it is said there is "an excess of males at birth with a reversal of the ratio in later years". The writer of the Madras Census Report for 1921 observes that "in Madras as in India generally and in all countries of the world more males are born than females". Our vital statistics may therefore be taken as indicating the true proportion, though not the true numbers, of the sex difference at births and deaths.

The number of men and women at each age up to five and at each quinquennial age-period thereafter is given in Imperial Table VII in the second volume, and the number of women per 1,000 men at each of these ages and age-periods is given in subsidiary Table II, the information being given for the whole population of the State and for the population following each of the religions represented in the State separately. We find from subsidiary Table II that even during the first year after birth the proportion of females to males is 1,060 : 1,000, notwithstanding the greater number of male births. In each of the subsequent ages and age-periods also, the number of women is greater than that of men except at age-periods 10–15 and 15–20 when there are only 9.2 and 954 women respectively for 1,000 men. The deficiency of women at these two age-periods is apparently due to the risks attendant on the forcing up of womanhood at immature age and the risks attendant on maternity. The largest ratio of increase of women to men is found at age-periods 20–25 and 25–30 when there are 1,257 and 1,282 women respectively to 1,000 men. This is perhaps to be accounted for by the absence of men at these ages in foreign parts to earn money by trade or cooly work. One might also expect a greater number of deaths of men at this period than of women owing to their being exposed in a greater degree to risks of life consequent on the various occupations they have to engage themselves in for the support of the family. But subsidiary Table V which records the number of deaths of persons of each sex at different ages does not show that men have died in greater numbers than women at the age-period 20–30 in any of the four years for which alone information is available. In the later age-periods, women once again assert their superiority to men and it is interesting that at age-period 60 and over we find 1,144 women to every 1,000 men. It thus appears that women after they escape the perils of child-birth cling to their lives much more tenaciously than their husbands. The number of women per 1,000 men found at each age-period in the

State and the districts comprising the East-coast south division (Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly) taken together is given below :—

Place.	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15
East-coast South....	1,020	1,037	1,042	1,050	1,015	1,046	955
Pudukkottai State.	1,060	1,056	1,086	1,060	1,045	1,055	922

Place.	15–20	20–25	25–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60 and over.
East-coast South....	956	1,237	1,208	1,065	1,064	1,056	1,122
Pudukkottai State.	954	1,257	1,282	1,105	1,095	1,070	1,144

The fall in the number of women at age-periods 10–15 and 15–20 is observable at both the places as also the greatness of the proportion of the number of women to men at age-period 25–30 and next to that at age-period 20–25. The proportion of women to men is also greater at the age-period 60 and above than at any other age-period excepting age-periods 20–25 and 25–30. In short, the sex proportion of the population of the State at different age-periods follows the same course as that of the districts round about it.

6. *Sex and Religion.*—Of the total population of 4,26,813 persons in the State, only six persons, two men and four women, are Buddhists. The remaining 4,26,807 persons are either Hindus, Mohammedans or Christians. The following Table shows at a glance, the number of men and women following one or the other of these religions and the number of women per 1,000 men of the same religion.

Religion.	Males.	Females.	Number of women per 1,000 men.
Hindu	1,88,885	2,04,442	1,082
Mohammedan	7,160	7,850	1,096
Christian	8,986	9,484	1,055

The ratio of women to men is thus the greatest amongst Mohammedans and the least amongst Christians, the Hindus occupying a middle place but nearer to Mohammedans than Christians. The sex proportions in these three religions calculated for the Presidency taken as a whole do not show the disparity which the above Table presents. The number of women to 1,000 men amongst the Hindus, the Mohammedans and the Christians is respectively 1,029, 1,023 and 1,020 in the Presidency.

The figures given in subsidiary Table II below the heading of Hindus under the year 1921 show that the proportion of Hindu women to Hindu men at several ages and age-periods follow more or less faithfully the course taken by similar figures marking the sex proportion of the population of the State at different age-periods irrespective of their religion. Thus the proportion of women is greater than that of men at all age-periods except at 10–15 and 15–20. It is greatest at age-periods 20–25 and 25–30 and greater at the old age-period of 60 and above than at other age-periods, excepting, of course, the four age-periods 10–15, 15–20, 20–25 and 25–30 referred to above.

Taking the case of Mohammedans, we find that the sex proportion at various age-periods shows a greater amount of variation. In the first two years of age, there is a greater number of boys than girls. In the third year of age, the proportion is reversed. In the fourth year the proportion turns the other way and is in favour of girls only to swing round in the next year. Again at the age-period 15–20 when we should expect a greater loss of life amongst women by child-birth, we find Mohammedan women outnumbering their co-religionists of the same age but of different sex in the ratio of 1,211 : 1,000. At the next age-period of 20–25 we find Moslem women overpowering Moslem men by assuming the largest proportion of 1,420 : 1,000. Thenceforward there is descent to 1,039 to 1,000 men at age-period 40–50 and thence a rise up to 1,090 Mohammedan women to 1,000 men of that faith in the age-period 60 and over. The course of Mohammedan women is thus erratic. Taking wider age-periods to avoid the effects of a possible and probable misstatement of age, we find that the proportion of Mohammedan girls under five years of age to boys of the same faith in the same age-period is 1,031 : 1,000 which is less than the

proportion of Hindu girls to Hindu boys of the same age which is 1,065 : 1,000. As we know that the Moslem population of the State has increased in the decade in question and that more boys than girls are born, we may credit the Mohammedans with taking greater care of their infants. But if we take the proportion of women at ages 0–30 we find the position reversed. There are amongst Moslems 1,108 women per 1,000 men of that faith as against 1,069 Hindu women per 1,000 Hindu men. If we take the case of women over 30 years of age, we see that there are amongst Hindus 1,098 women per 1,000 men as against 1,074 Mohammedan women per 1,000 men of that religion. It will not be wrong to infer from these figures that Hindu women live longer than Mohammedan women.

The number of Christian women exceeds that of Christian men in all the age-periods except at 1 2 and 4 5 when males outnumber females. It is not clear why it is so. Misstatements of age must account for these differences. In 1911 Christian women were less than the number of Christian men at age-periods 10–15 and 15–20. The proportion is reversed in the census of 1921. It is reasonable to expect a deficiency of women at these ages. We will have to wait for the results of the next few censuses before seeking for an explanation for these differences.

7. *Sex and caste.*—The sex proportion in different castes is given in subsidiary Table III. If we exclude the European, the Anglo Indian and the Balija communities whose numerical strength does not even justify their inclusion in the Table, we find that all castes and tribes show a higher proportion of women except the Tamil and the Canarese Brahmins. It is in the fitness of things that the chetti women should owing to the absence of their enterprising husbands abroad number so high as 1,314 for every 1,000 chetti men found within the State and it also accords with the stay-at-home nature of the Brahmins that they reduce the proportion of women to 959 : 1,000 amongst the Tamil Brahmins; the number of Telugu and Canarese Brahmins is exceedingly small and sex ratio calculated on the relative strength of their men and women will not afford a true index of the sex difference amongst Brahmins. Excluding the Brahmins and the chetties as representing the two extremes, the other castes show that the number of their women per 1,000 of their men ranges from 1,024 amongst Vaiayans to 1,169 amongst Maravans.

The proportion of women in each caste at each of the several age-periods for which calculations have been made is given in columns 3 to 6 of subsidiary Table III and it is not easy to account for the varying fortunes of the women of each caste.

Agamudayans show a poor proportion of girls at age-periods 0–5, 5–12, and 12–15 descending to 853 per 1,000 in the last age-period but in the succeeding age-periods they come off remarkably well reaching the high proportion of 1,510 : 1,000 in the age-period 20–40.

The Tamil Brahmins start with 1,251 girls under five years of age per 1,000 boys of the same age and end with 909 women per 1,000 men of 40 years and more. The proportion of 716 girls between 12 and 15 years of age and of 914 young women between 15 and 20 years per 1,000 youths of the same age bears eloquent testimony to the evils of early marriage which is prevalent in this community. Chetties begin with 1,045 girls under five and end with 1,312 women of 40 and over per 1,000 of the other sex. The presence of 1,827 girls between 12–15 years of age to 1,000 boys of the same age is noticeable. It is doubtful whether chetti boys leave their homes at so young an age. The rise at this period and the fall at the next later period of 15–20 to 1037 : 1,000 are noticeable.

The Idaya women bear a higher proportion to their men at either extremity, the proportion being 1,134 : 1,000 at the beginning and 1,199 : 1,000 at 20–40. The fall to 971, 853 and 888 : 1,000 in the intervening periods is very striking.

The Kallar women undergo similar vicissitudes of fortune except that their adversity is confined to age-periods 12–15 and 15–20 and the fortunes of the Nattaman women are alike to those of the Kalla women.

The Paraya women assume very large proportions at ages 5–12 and 12–15, dwindle to 821 per 1,000 at 12–40 and emerge stronger from that period.

The low proportion of Valaya women which is 352 : 1,000 and 659 : 1,000 at periods 12–15 and 15–20 is rather a hard nut to crack, while it is reasonable to expect the Vellalars, who imitate the custom of the Brahmins and marry girls when young, to show a poor proportion of women at ages 12–15 and 15–20.

We will have to gather experience by collecting similar statistics for a few more censuses.

8. *Sex proportion in the town.*—The population of the town being 12,932 males and 13,169 females according to the census, we have in the town 1,019 women for 1,000 men. The proportion of women in the Municipality is thus lower than for the whole State which as we saw is 1,082 per 1,000 men. The town being the business centre of the State it is quite possible that on the census night there were many men from outside who stayed in the town temporarily on business. If as is stated by the Municipal authorities, the decrease of the town population was due to the absence of the people of the town outside the Municipal limits on the census night for sight seeing, we may also believe that women should have gone out in larger numbers than men. These two causes will account for the smaller proportion of women. It is also a characteristic of the population of towns and cities that women do not preponderate men there.

The following Table compares the number of women living in the town per 1,000 men living there with the number of females for 1000 males in the State at several age-periods.

Place.	0–5	5–10	10–15	15–20	20–25
Pudukkottai State	1,061	1,055	922	954	1,257
Pudukotah Town	1,021	1,021	797	926	1,137
Place.	25–30	30–40	40–50	50–60	60 and over.
Pudukkottai State	1,282	1,105	1,095	1,070	1,144
Pudukotah Town	1,113	1,033	1,010	1,091	1,227

Women living in the town appear from the above Table to be longer lived. The smaller proportion of girls at 10–15 should be due to misstatement of age. We may observe the results of the future censuses in the absence of similar information for the previous censuses.

The number of females per 1,000 males in the town in each of the three religions which are represented in the State is given and compared with similar figures for the whole State in the following Table.

	Number of women per 1,000 men in			
	All Religions.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Christians.
Pudukkottai State	1,082	1,082	1,096	1,055
Pudukotah Town	1,019	1,028	973	854

Except the Hindus, the other two religionists in the town show a smaller proportion of women. The reason for this is not apparent. If the future censuses should also uniformly show a decrease in the proportion of women the causes at work will have to be investigated.

9. *Proportion of sexes in Taluks.*—It is only for the censuses of 1881 and 1921, that we have statistics compiled showing the number of persons living in each of the three taluks at each age or age-period and their sex and civil condition. It is only this year that similar information is procurable for the population of the town and the remaining portions of the Alangudi Taluk separately.

The proportion of the sexes in each of these Taluks in each of the last five censuses is shown in the following Table which gives the number of women per 1,000 men.

Name of Taluk.	Number of women per 1,000 men in				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
Alangudi	1,045*	1,056	1,074	1,073	1,103
Kolattur	1,062	1,088	1,068	1,065	1,085
Tirumayyam	1,131	1,141	1,168	1,153	1,157

* The number is 1051 if the population of the Municipal town of Pudukotah is excluded.

The larger ratio of women in the Tirumayyam Taluk may be ascribed to the effect of migration of men to foreign parts for purposes of trade. There is in all the Taluks a diminution of the ratio of women from census to census the sum total of which is reflected in the decline of the ratio of women in the whole population of the State.

The sex proportion of the population of the Taluks according to the three religions is given in the following Table which exhibits the number of women per 1,000 men in each main religion according to the census of 1921.

	Number of women per 1,000 men amongst		
	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Christians.
Alangudi	1,049	1,070	1,076
Kolattur	1,057	1,212	1,056
Tirumayyam	1,128	1,048	1,069

Tirumayyam showed the largest proportion of women to men ; and we now see that this is confined to the Hindus of that Taluk, the proportion of women to men amongst the other two religionists is smaller than in the other two Taluks. The ratio of women to men amongst the Mohammedans is smallest in that Taluk. It is not known why this is so.

10. *Conclusion.*—From the dry-as-dust figures relating to sex proportion and the equally dry discussion based upon them, we learn that a greater number of males than females are born, that nevertheless even during the first year of their life a far greater number of male children die, so that there is a greater number of girls than boys, that this superiority of women in numbers continues for about ten years after which time a reversal of the sex proportion commences and continues for ten years and that from their 20th year to the end of their lives women overpower men. We also find that sex proportion, depending as it does upon climatic and economic conditions, does not vary with the religious faith of the people. There are some minor variations in the proportion of women to men between several age-periods, localities and the religious persuasions of the people and no explanation can be given for these variations, or even attempted, till we know from our future experience that these variations are constant.

CHAPTER VII.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General proportion of sexes by natural divisions and districts

District or State.	Number of females to 1,000 males.							
	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population	Natural population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pudukkottai State ...	1,082	1,052	1,095	1,060	1,104	1,076	1,097	1,063

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religion at each of the last three censuses.

Age.	All Religions.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Christians.			Buddhists.		
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
0-1 ...	...	...	1,060	...	...	1,065	...	...	917	...	...	1,064	...	...	...
1-2 ...	...	...	1,056	...	...	1,070	...	...	994	...	...	895	...	...	...
2-3 ...	...	...	1,086	...	...	1,089	...	...	1,089	...	...	1,027	...	...	...
3-4 ...	...	...	1,060	...	...	1,066	...	...	952	...	...	1,048	...	...	...
4-5 ...	...	...	1,045	...	...	1,166	...	...	1,189	...	...	967	...	...	...
Total (0-5) ...	...	1,040	1,061	...	1,041	1,065	...	1,036	1,031	...	1,021	1,003	...	...	...
5-10 ...	...	1,039	1,055	...	1,035	1,058	...	1,065	1,050	...	1,101	1,003	...	...	...
10-15 ...	...	928	922	...	924	916	...	1,048	972	...	907	1,016	...	...	...
15-20 ...	...	991	954	...	988	942	...	1,250	1,211	...	899	1,018	...	...	...
20-25 ...			1,257			1,256			1,420			1,203	...	...	...
25-30 ...	...	1,222	1,282	...	1,224	1,289	...	1,243	1,179	...	1,163	1,215	...	...	...
Total (0-30),			1,070			1,069			1,108			1,058	...	...	...
30-40 ...			1,105			1,110			1,097			1,009	...	...	...
40-50 ...	...	1,108	1,095	...	1,107	1,098	...	1,159	1,039	...	1,104	1,138	...	...	...
50-60 ...			1,070			1,065			1,068			1,112	...	...	...
60 and over.	...	1,173	1,144	...	1,169	1,150	...	1,429	1,090	...	1,102	1,059	...	...	...
Total 30 and over.	...	...	1,101	...	...	1,098	...	...	1,074	...	...	1,070	...	...	...
Total (all ages) actual population.	1,104	1,095	1,082	...	1,095	1,082	...	1,155	1,096	...	1,065	1,055	...	...*	2,000
Total (all ages) natural population.	1,076	1,060	1,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* There are only 4 females and no males.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

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

Caste.	Number of females per 1,000 males.						
	All ages.	0–5.	5–12.	12–15.	15–20.	20–40.	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agamudayan ...	1,133	953	983	853	1,013	1,510	1,003
Brahmin—Tamil ...	959	1,251	1,056	716	914	966	909
„ Telugu ...	1,022	765	724	935	1,086	1,118	1,145
„ Canarese.	791	1,294	717	688	480	816	837
Balija	273	...	..	1,000	2,500	200	...
Chetti	1,314	1,045	1,181	1,827	1,037	1,553	1,312
Idaiyan	1,105	1,134	971	853	888	1,199	1,196
Kallan	1.092	1,024	1.155	864	947	1,139	1,139
Kammalan	1,069	1,090	1,085	1,163	1,087	1,064	1,019
Komati	1,037	833	1,889	2,000	206	1,677	1,550
Kurumban	1,049	1,053	1,108	1,051	1,011	1,041	1,031
Maravan	1,169	1,075	1,003	1,379	1,016	1,237	1,245
Nattaman	1,135	1,111	1,127	834	923	1,243	1,175
Paraiyan	1,087	1,119	1,521	1,209	1,066	821	1,221
Shanan	1,045	1,045	1,221	674	981	1,310	794
Urali	1.029	1,026	1,056	677	1,020	1,079	1,036
Valaiyan	1,024	1,144	1,153	352	659	1,127	1,478
Vellala	1,074	1,177	1,087	895	578	1,139	1,061
Vallamban	1.162	1,117	865	1,455	1,901	1,280	926
Musalman.							
Musalman	1,096	1,031	1,020	1,004	1,211	1,203	1,060
Christian.							
European	1,250	...	...	...	...	3,000	1,000
Anglo-Indian ...	571	...	333	...	...	2,000	...
Indian Christian ...	1,056	1,003	1,031	955	1,017	1,111	1,081
Others.							
Buddhist	2,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the periods.

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
1891 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893 ...	...	...	2,700	...	...	2,919	...	...	— 219	...	...
1894 ...	...	...	3,436	...	...	3,297	...	...	+ 139	...	...
1895 ...	..	...	4,821	...	...	4,339	...	...	+ 482	...	...
1896 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1897 ...	3,043	2,663	5,706	2,402	2,082	4,484	— 380	— 320	+1,222	875	867
1898 ...	2,368	2,280	4,648	2,461	2,317	4,778	— 88	— 144	— 130	963	941
1899 ...	2,599	2,416	5,015	2,106	2,080	4,186	— 183	— 26	+ 829	930	941
1900 ...	...	...	3,999	...	...	3,460	...	...	+ 539	...	...
1891—1900	Figures for 1891, 1892 and 1896 and sexwar figures for 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1900 are not available										
1901 ...	...	...	4,396	...	...	4,131	...	...	+ 265	...	...
1902 ...	...	...	5,064	...	...	4,246	...	...	+ 818	...	...
1903 ...	...	...	3,530	...	...	3,330	...	...	+ 200	...	...
1904 ...	...	...	8,260	...	...	4,943	...	...	+3,317	...	...
1905 ...	...	...	9,384	...	...	6,978	...	...	+2,406	...	...
1906 ...	...	...	9,003	...	...	8,183	...	...	+ 820	...	...
1907 ...	...	...	9,721	...	...	8,968	...	...	+ 753	...	...
1908 ...	...	...	8,579	...	...	8,098	...	...	+ 481	...	...
1909 ...	...	...	8,100	...	...	7,377	...	...	+ 723	...	...
1910 ...	...	...	6,837	...	...	5,840	...	...	+ 997	...	...
1901—1910	...	...	72,874	...	...	62,094	...	...	+10,780	...	...
1911 ...	3,743	3,384	7,127	3,197	3,063	6,260	— 359	— 134	+ 867	904	958
1912 ...	3,635	3,430	7,065	3,064	2,825	5,887	— 205	— 241	+1,178	944	921
1913 ...	3,067	2,977	6,044	2,925	2,950	5,875	— 90	+ 25	+ 169	971	1,009
1914 ...	3,130	2,891	6,021	3,751	3,543	7,294	— 239	— 208	--1,273	924	945
1915 ...	2,980	2,752	5,732	3,994	3,688	7,682	— 228	— 306	—1,950	923	918
1916 ...	3,924	3,627	7,551	3,564	3,458	7,022	— 297	— 106	+ 529	924	970
1917 ...	4,034	3,771	7,805	3,994	3,721	7,715	— 263	— 273	+ 90	935	932
1918 ...	4,502	4,089	8,591	6,181	6,129	12,310	— 413	— 52	—3,719	908	992
1919 ...	4,438	4,110	8,548	4,464	4,459	8,923	— 328	— 5	— 375	926	999
1920 ...	4,633	4,272	8,905	3,984	3,825	7,809	— 361	— 159	+1,096	922	960
1911—1920	38,086	35,303	73,389	39,118	37,659	76,777	—2,783	—1,459	—3,388	927	963

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Number of deaths of each sex at different ages.

Age	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.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0— 1 ...	Not available.	Do.	Do.	Do.	602	506	791	637	575	569	2,068	1,712	828	763	619	811
1— 6 ...					393	349	839	711	562	574	1,794	1,634	911	485	390	804
6—12 ...					173	147	390	376	205	207	768	730	951	170	181	1,065
12—20 ...					165	153	393	471	212	236	770	860	1,117	148	141	952
20—30 ...					325	374	740	960	412	529	1,477	1,863	1,261	264	338	1,280
30—40 ...					401	402	778	775	459	466	1,638	1,643	1,003	332	393	1,184
40—50 ...					413	404	642	575	469	379	1,524	1,358	891	382	324	848
50—60 ...					524	491	662	572	547	471	1,733	1,534	885	480	417	979
60 and over					998	895	946	1,052	923	1,028	2,867	2,975	1,038	960	1,022	1,065

CHAPTER VIII.

Civil condition.

Introductory.—By civil condition is meant the unmarried, the married or the widowed state of persons. The term married is applied to persons who are united with persons of the other sex in wedlock, though the persons concerned have not entered into, or are not fit to enter into, marital, that is cohabitable relations with each other. There is the custom prevalent in many castes of marrying boys and girls when they are young and have not attained marriageable age. This betrothel is according to custom treated as marriage; and the consummation of the marriage takes place some time after, that is after the girls attain puberty and the boys also attain their age.

The term 'widowed' is applied to persons who have lost their husbands or wives, as the case may be, by death or by divorce.

2. *Statistics.*—Statistics relating to the number of persons who are unmarried, married or widowed distributed by age-periods and by religion are contained in Imperial Table VII where the information is combined with that relating to age and sex of the population of the State as a whole and of each religionists separately.

Table XIV gives the civil condition by age of certain selected castes.

Provincial Table III cast in the same manner as Imperial Table VII, gives the civil condition of the population of the town of Pudukotah and of each taluk both by religion and age-periods.

Provincial Table IV gives the civil condition by caste for certain selected age-periods.

Besides these, there are five Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter. Of these, Table I gives the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 persons of each sex, religion and main age-periods at each of the last Censuses so far as that information is available.

Table II gives the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 persons of each sex at certain age-periods in each religion.

Table III gives the distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 persons of each sex and religion.

Table IV gives the proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain age-periods by exhibiting the number of females per 1,000 males at each age-period.

Table V gives the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain age-periods for selected castes.

3. *Accuracy of statistics.*—At first sight it would appear to be easy to make accurate returns of unmarried, married and widowed persons; but practical experience shows that there are difficulties in the way of collecting accurate statistics. The 'Kalyana Satanku' or the marriage ceremony is not the same in all castes. In the case of Brahmins and some high castes amongst non-brahmins, the ceremonies connected with the marriage are protracted for a number of days and marriages are performed after a more or less wide publicity. In some other castes, marriage is a brief business involving, as remarked by the writer of the Madras Report, 'nothing but a new cloth for the bride and a round of toddy to her relatives'. Again there are cases where persons of different sex live as man and wife without the commencement of the union being notified to anybody else. Cases arise where women of one caste leave their caste and go and live with men of other castes. In these latter kinds of cases, it is difficult for a lay man to pronounce an opinion whether the union confers the status of a 'married person' on the parties and constitutes a legally valid marriage.

With a view to avoid the either contingency of the enumerators hurting the feelings of the people on the one hand by questioning them in detail as to how they attained the status of 'married persons' or of their importing their own opinion on the other hand on the facts disclosed as to whether they are sufficient to constitute a legally binding marriage, the enumerators were instructed to enter a person as 'unmarried', 'married' or 'widowed' exactly as he or she returns himself or herself as the case may be. When a man or a woman who is enumerated answers the

question 'Are you married?' in the affirmative or negative, he or she is to be entered as 'married' or 'unmarried' according to the answers furnished and the enumerators should not trouble the enumerated to give reasons for the answer. It is therefore possible that persons who are living in mere concubinage have returned themselves as married. If people, whose union as man and wife is legally valid, had at the time of enumeration felt any doubt about their status and returned themselves as unmarried, there was nobody to correct them. If 'Deva Dasis' or women dedicated to temple service had fancied themselves as married wives, and not servant slaves, of the gods whom they serve and returned themselves as 'married', the census schedules would show them as married. The census returns which thus reflect the opinion of the enumerated about their civil state may in some cases be opposed to true facts. There is another difficulty experienced in obtaining information about the widowed condition of persons. When a person says that he, or she, is married the enumerator has to put to the enumerated where his or her partner is, as it would be rude to ask a man whether he is a widower, or a woman whether she is a widow. Even if we assume that the enumerators have handled tactfully the enumerated and obtained from them correct information regarding the existence in this world of their husbands or wives, we cannot be sure that in all cases, where persons, who had been married, have effected a cancellation of their marriage and have divorced their partners, the enumerators have been equally successful in eliciting that information. We cannot suppose that all the people have such a refined sense of the duty they owe to the State as to disclose the most delicate incidents of their life without any reserve. Incorrect information might have been returned from causes other than those noticed above and not readily known to us. After making due allowance for these errors, we may still be sure that the statistics relating to the civil condition of the population of the State are far more correct than those relating to 'Age' considered in a previous Chapter.

4. *Summary of statistics of 1921.*—The number of persons of either sex who are unmarried, married or widowed according to the returns of 1921 is given below in a form different from that adopted in Imperial Table VII.

	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Males	1,11,515	84,536	8,982	2,05,033
Females	87,317	93,108	41,355	2,21,780

The number of unmarried men is greater than the number of unmarried women, notwithstanding the excess of women over men in the total population of the State. This is due to difference in the ages at which the people of different sexes marry, girls being married at a much younger age than boys. The custom prevailing in some castes which prohibits the remarriage of widows and the immunity from a similar restriction which widowers of all castes enjoy, are reflected in the penultimate column of the Table where we find widows numbering more than four and a half times the number of widowers. Finally we find from the figures given in the column assigned to married people that there were found on the census night 84,536 husbands as against 93,108 wives. Though the husbands of some of these women might have been absent from the State on the census night (and there must have been also some husbands in the State whose wives were away from them outside the State at the time) there should have been many cases where a single husband accounted for more than one wife. The theory of migration cannot singly account for the disparity between the number of married men and that of married women. Everybody knows that polygamy is not a thing of the past though it is not very widely spread.

5. *Civil condition in the State compared with that outside.*—In the following Table, the number of persons per 1,000 of either sex who are respectively unmarried, married or are widowed in the State according to the census of 1921 is compared on the one hand with similar figures for the Madras Presidency according to the census taken on the same occasion and on the other hand with corresponding figures for England and Wales according to the census of 1911 given in the Madras Report.

	Males.			Females.		
Place.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Pudukkottai	544	412	44	394	420	186
Madras Presidency	531	425	44	373	438	189
England and Wales.... (1911)	593	372	35	571	356	73

We have a higher proportion of unmarried persons in both the sexes than in the Madras Presidency taken as a whole. The proportion of married persons in the State is correspondingly lower than in the Presidency taken as a whole. The proportion of widowers and of widows to the male and female population is about the same in both the localities. The small decrease of three widows in 1,000 women is in our favour.

Comparing the conditions in the State and the Presidency with those prevailing in England and Wales we find a greater difference. The proportion of unmarried in both the sexes is greater in the western country than here in the State or the Presidency and the proportion of married men and women is correspondingly less there. The proportion of widows is also nearly three times less there than here. The greater freedom from social restrictions enjoyed by the people of the west is portrayed in the comparative Table given above. The writer of the Madras Report for 1901 observes that the civil condition of an Indian Province presents three distinctive features, one the universality of marriage, the second the early age at which it takes place and the third the high proportion which the number of widows bear to the number of widowers. The tabular statement given above brings out the first and the third features. The same writer explains the reasons for the first feature as follows. "The *universality* of marriage is encouraged among the upper class of Hindus by the belief that it will go hard with a man in the next world unless he has a son to light his funeral pyre, and the lower classes follow the fashion they set, partly because it is the fashion and partly because a wife is not the expensive luxury she is in some countries—costing little to feed and less to house and clothe, and earning her own pin money—and is also most indispensable to the comfort of a man who belongs to a class which cannot live at the club or in a hotel and yet require their meals cooked and their houses kept in order". One of the causes suggested, namely that it does not cost anything to marry and maintain a wife and that she brings pin money is not true of all castes and classes. In the higher strata of society where women do not work for their bread, they do cost their husbands much to feed, clothe and bedeck them with jewels; and in the lower strata of society, wives cannot, in the circumstances of the case, bring with them any pin-money. The other causes mentioned that people desire offspring to save them from hell and that men need the assistance of a helpmate to cook their food and keep the house for them do operate to bring about universality of marriage. The third of the distinguishing features of the civil condition of an Indian Province, namely the higher proportion of widows to widowers in India is, as mentioned already, due to the disability imposed on the women in certain castes by prohibiting them from marrying again if they should lose their husbands. In this respect, the men of other countries are very accommodating to members of the other sex.

6. *Civil condition by religion.*—The following statement taken from subsidiary Table I shows with reference to each religious community the number of men and women per 1000 of their respective sex and religious faith who are respectively unmarried, married or widowed.

Religion.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Hindu	543	412	45	392	420	188
Mohammedan	577	397	26	422	416	162
Christian	527	440	33	415	424	161

The Hindus fare the worst as might be expected. They show the smallest proportion of unmarried and the largest proportion of widowed women; but the other two communities do not stand far above the Hindus. The disability attaching to the Hindus does not attach to them. Why should they continue to wear the shackles? To this question as well as to the question why marriages at immature ages are prevalent in all religions, Mr. Molony furnishes the following answer. "It is not *prima facie* unfair to attribute the diffusion of this social tendency as well as many others to Hindu influence. Hinduism comprises the vast majority of the inhabitants of the Presidency; the rival faiths of Islam and Christianity have either been recruited from its ranks, and have as yet not sloughed the heredity of centuries; or else despite a measure of original independence can scarce but assimilate the social influence of their mighty neighbour which lives and moves and has its being in social

regulation. In Hinduism then, we may seek an explanation for the origin, if not for the continued existence of a phenomenon, which many of the most eminent among Hindus profess to deplore".

7. *Early marriage.*—It is generally agreed that a man should not marry before he is 20 years old and that a girl should not be given in marriage before she is 15. The following Tables give for each sex and religion the total number of persons of non-marriageable age (0-20 in the case of males and 0-15 in the case of females) and the number who are respectively unmarried, married and widowed.

Males.

Religion.	Total.	Unmarried	Married	Widowed.
All religions	... 94,915	92,968	1,908	39
Hindus	 86,914	85,138	1,741	35
Mohammedans	 3,660	3,608	52	—
Christians	 4,339	4,220	115	4

Females.

All religions	 77,917	75,408	2,372	137
Hindus	 71,190	6,885	2,176	129
Mohammedans	 3,143	3,018	122	3
Christians	 3,583	3,504	74	5

The number of widowed persons of each sex in each religion is too small to be reduced to bear a proportion to 1000 persons of that sex and religion and combining therefore married and widowed persons, the number of persons in each sex and religion who are married before attaining marriageable age per 1000 persons of non-marriageable age in that sex and religion is given in the following Table.

Religion.	Number per 1,000 persons of non-marriageable age of the respective sex who are married.	
	Males.	Females.
All religions	21	32
Hindus	20	31
Mohammedans	14	40
Christians	27	22

We are accustomed to associate early marriages with the Hindus and especially the higher castes amongst them. If the figures above are to be taken as indicating the true state of affairs, we find that Christians and Mohammedans show a worse position than the Hindus in respect of early marriages of men and women, for 27 out of 1,000 men have married before they are past 20 amongst the Christians and 40 out of 1,000 girls of 0-15 have married amongst the Mohammedans in the State. Subsidiary Table I brings into prominence the same features. While 5, 6, 14 and 71 persons out of every 1,000 males in the age-periods respectively of 0-5, 5-10, 10-15 and 15-20 are found to have married amongst the Hindus, the similar proportion of married persons amongst the Christians in the corresponding age-periods is 9, 6, 12 and 107. Similarly in the case of females, the number of Mohammedan girls in the age-periods 0-5, 5-10 and 10-15 who are found to have been married per 1,000 girls of the same faith in the respective age-periods is 10, 16 and 109 as against 6, 13 and 81 Hindu girls who were found to have been married per 1,000 of their sex and faith in the same age-periods.

The returns for the Madras Presidency taken as a whole show a higher number of married females per 1,000 of that sex at age-periods 0-15, the proportion being 91 per 1,000 amongst Hindus, 40 per 1,000 amongst Musalmans and 25 per 1,000 amongst Christians. The returns for the State do not show the same features. The proportion of the married to the total number of females at age-periods 0-15 in each of the main religionists in the adjoining district of Ramnad approximates to the ratios found in the State. Thus, in Ramnad, amongst Hindus, there are 31 females at ages 0-15 who are married per 1,000 females at the same age-periods, the ratio being the same as in the State. 39 Musalman girls per 1,000 of the same faith and age-periods are found to have been enjoying the comforts of married life in Ramnad as against 40 Musalman girls per 1,000 in the same period of life who have abandoned single life in the State. The proportion of married Christian girls of 0-15 in Ramnad is 19 : 1,000 as against 22 : 1,000 in the State.

Subsidiary Table V bears witness against those castes which practise early marriage. Taking the case of males at 0–5, first we find that Uralis are the worst offenders in this respect. They show 15 male children per 1,000 at 0–5 who are married. The Tamil Brahmins and Indian Christians come next with 9 boys married at 0–5 per 1,000. Musalmans take the third place with 7 per 1,000. Kammalans and Nattamans show each 5 boys per 1,000 married before they are past five years of age. Idaiyans bring up the rear with 3 per 1,000 married at 0–5. In the next age-period of 5–12 the Brahmins, the Uralis, the Chetties and Musalmans return a fair proportion of married men.

Taking the case of females, the Brahmins, the Shanans, or as we should now call them Nadars, Uralis, the Musalmans and Indian Christians return a small proportion of 0–5 year old girls as married. In the next higher age-period of 5–12, the Brahmins show a greater proportion of married girls than members of any other caste, excepting the Komatis.

8. *Difference in the civil condition between 1921 and 1911 in respect of immature marriages.*—In 1911 there were 92,245 men between 0–20 years of age, of whom 1799 were married and 38 widowers. Including widowers the proportion of males who had been married before completing their 20th year was 20 : 1,000 as against 21 : 1,000 we have at present. The proportion of married to the total number of persons at immature age-periods in each religion then and now is shown in the following Table.

	Number of married per 1,000 males at 0–20 in		Number of married per 1,000 girls at 0–15 in	
	1921	1911	1921	1911
All religions ...	21	20	32	31
Hindus	20	20	31	31
Mohammedans	14	15	40	44
Christians ...	27	16	22	16

The figures show no material variation in the civil condition of the people in the decade in question. The proportion of marriages at immature age remains the same amongst the Hindus at both the decades Mohammedans show some small improvement diminution in the proportion of premature marriages being however not very appreciable. Christians show a change for the worse.

It must be confessed that the proportion of premature marriages is not so great as one might have expected to find in the figures. Still there are 21 cases of boys and 32 cases of girls out of a possible 1,000 cases in each sex where boys and girls have married before their physical frame is sufficiently developed to bear the burdens of married life. Mr. Molony has devoted a considerable portion of his chapter on civil condition in the Madras Report for 1911 to a discussion of the causes which led to early marriage and the evils resulting from such marriages.

Manu enjoins men to marry only after they complete their studies. They commenced seriously to study only after their 'upanayana' or investiture with sacred thread which in the case of Brahmins should take place at eight years of age and at 11 and 12 respectively in the case of Kshattriyas and Vaisyas or even later. Allowing a period of 12 to 15 years to complete their studies, men had to spend the first twenty years of life as bachelors.

The proper age for girls to marry according to the Sastras is a point in dispute. The better opinion is that girls should be married only after they attain puberty. Garbhadhana or the Impregnation-rite should take place on the night of the fourth day of marriage. "The present interval of two, three or four years in the case of child marriage is quite unsupported by the authority of ancient law-givers. Dhanvantri (in the Susruta) declares that the Garbhadhana should not take place till a girl is 16. Dr. Buhler has shown (from the vivaha mantras) that in olden times girls were married long after they had reached the age of puberty, and infant marriages were unknown". *

* Sir Monier Williams Brahmanism and Hinduism.

It is not exactly known when and why this healthy custom was given up a child marriages came to be substituted therefor. Some think that when the Hindu kingdoms grew powerless and the country was torn by incessant wars a a sense of general insecurity prevailed, it was thought desirable to find a protect for every girl, that girls were therefore married young and that the practice whi commenced then continues to this day. Others trace the origin to the "de scepticism of the Indian as to female morality" and the necessity felt by him find her a husband before she attains puberty without keeping her waiting for o after she attains womanhood. Yet others ascribe the custom to the desire of t Aryan "to safeguard the purity of his race and the morality of his daughter securing for her a husband within his own community at the earliest possi moment".

Whatever may be the origin, the evils 'of a system that burdens a boy with a w long before he has any ability to support one, or that subjects a woman to t inevitable risks of maternity long before Nature turns the balance of probability the side of safety' are too well known even to those who are bound by soci conventions to, and follow, the custom.

The following description, as applied to the Brahmin community, of the ev arising out of the system, found in Mr. Molony's Report is worth quoting and c bear repetition many a time.

"The physical and mental quality of a community made up to an increasi extent of the offspring of immature parents must necessarily deteriorate. T conclusion is not, I think, affected by the facts adduced by a Brahman correspondei that his community has in recent times produced and will doubtless continue produce a certain number of men who in natural intellectual endowment, and subsequent attainment, take equal rank with intellectual aristocracy of any natio A swallow does not make a summer; that the rank and file of this community a physically frail and undergrown is a fact which may be observed, and which h frequently been stated to me positively, if regretfully, by Brahmans themselves An equally serious evil is the anxiety, trouble, expense and misery which parents girls are subjected to in finding bridegrooms. Since social custom requires girls be married before they attain puberty they have to be married at all costs as ear as possible. Bridegrooms are therefore purchased at a cost that almost ruins t father of a girl; and woe to him who has more than a daughter born to him. greater pity is that people of even such castes as permit post puberty marriage imitate the Brahmins in this respect and feel that they are elevated in the soci scale by adopting the customs obtaining amongst the Brahmins.

9. *Child widows.*—The existence of child widows is a corollary to th prevalence of early marriages. The following Table shows by religion the tot number of girls at 0–15 found in the State in each of the last three censuses and th number found widowed amongst them.

Year.	All religions.		Hindu.		Mohammedan.		Christian.	
	No. of girls at 0–15.	No. widowed at 0–15.	No. of girls at 0–15.	No. widowed at 0–15.	No. of girls at 0–15.	No. widowed at 0–15.	No. of girls at 0–15.	No. widowed at 0–15.
1901	72,961	46	67,437	41	2,665	3	2,859	2
1911	76,437	72	70,361	66	2,875	4	3,198	2
1921	77,917	137	71,190	129	3,143	3	3,583	5

The figures do not show the presence of a large number of child widows i our midst. All the five Christian child widows and the three Mohammedan chil widows can, and will, we may be sure, remarry. The doubt is only about the Hindu child widows. Many of them should certainly belong to those castes which do no forbid the remarriage of widows. The Hindu castes selected for Imperial Tabl XIV account for 97 out of the 129 Hindu child widows. Of these 97 again, seven child widows belong to the Brahmin caste. Though there are said to be some Brahmins in the northern districts who allow their widowed girls to marry again there are no Brahmins here in the State who treat the unhappy girls of thei community with equal sympathy. These seven Brahmin child widows are certainly doomed to remain as widows to the end of their life. There are six chetti chil widows. They are probably to share the same fate as their Brahmin sisters, wh

like them, are widowed. There are 12 child widows in the Idaiya caste. It is not known how many belong to the "Aruthukkattu" sub caste. Kallans own 13 child widows. As only one sect forbids widow marriage, we may expect a majority of these girls to belong to other sub sects and to be likely to marry again. Excepting the five Vellala child widows we may expect the rest to marry again.

Though the proportion of child widows is small, being only 137 amongst 77,917 girls, or less than 18 per 10,000, the increase in the proportion during the past 20 years is very marked. The number has increased by 98 per cent in the decade 1911—1921, and in the previous decade the increase was by 78 per cent.

The census schedules do not call for information from the enumerated on two points which are fairly important. They are (1) the nature of the prior relationship between a husband and his wife or wives and (2) the disparity in age between them. It is of course troublesome both for the enumerator and the enumerated to require the one to call for such information and the other to give the information. The information, if obtained, cannot be conveniently tabulated. Still the points on which information has not been collected are important. It is a custom peculiar to the Dravidians to marry their cousins on the maternal side. In many castes, a man has got the first claim to marry his sister's daughter, his maternal uncle's daughter or his paternal aunt's daughter. Amongst Brahmins, marriages between persons who are already related in the manner set forth above are discountenanced; but even amongst them the influence of their Dravidian neighbours is permeating and such consanguineous marriages are sometimes performed. We will see in a later chapter, that relating to infirmities, that such consanguineous marriages bring about congenital defects on the offspring.

We witness, though not frequently, cases where old and invalid men do not scruple to marry mere infants. With a view to guard the purity and virility of race many restrictions on the choice of a wife have been imposed by laws relating to marriage. It has been ruled that marriage should be confined to persons of the same caste and sub-caste, that the bride and the bridegroom should not be of the same gotra or pravara, that the bridegroom should be older than the bride and, in certain castes, that the bride should not have attained puberty. It is strange that even those communities, which scrupulously observe these rules and have the hardihood to forbid the re-marriage of even child widows, should not have introduced a rule fixing the maximum difference in age between a man and his prospective bride. It might also be good to rule that widowers should marry only widows, but then there is the risk that some women will be left over unmarried without even the single chance they now have of purchasing a husband.

10. *The unmarried.*—It will be interesting to consider the figures relating to the unmarried in either sex. Excepting the Brahmin and a few other castes, the rest permit their members of either sex to marry whenever they choose. We will not be wrong in supposing that a man who has remained a bachelor up to 50 years of his life will think of marrying thereafter. There are cases where old men, who in addition to their being old are also afflicted with bodily diseases of a nature, which totally unfit them to do justice to married life, have married young girls; but such cases are exceptional. We may also be sure that women who have not needed the protection of a husband till their 40th year will think of subjecting themselves to be ruled by one after that age. Taking 50 as the age after which men will not marry and forty as that after which women will not, we find from Imperial Table VII that there are 398 men and 416 women who have past the age fixed respectively for them. In other words 15 men per 10,000 of his sex and 19 women per 10,000 of her sex will die as they were born without taking a partner in life. For the previous censuses we do not have information to show separately the number of unmarried men of and above 50 years of age. In the case of women alone, we have this information, and we find that there were 340 women of and above 40 years who were found unmarried in 1901 as against a total female population of 1,99,646, which is equal to 17 unmarried women per 10,000 of the women folk. Similarly in 1911, there were 422 maids of and above forty against 2,15,320 women counted within the State, which shows 20 women who are going to remain unmarried to the end of their lives per 10,000 of the total number of women in the State. There was thus some improvement in the decade 1901—1911 and no change for the better in this respect in the decade in question, 1911—1921.

11. *Civil condition by caste.*—Imperial Table XIV, which gives the civil condition by age-periods for certain selected castes, does not show that any caste has got a marked tendency to get married or remain unmarried. Both amongst men and women, the three civil states of persons are found uniformly distributed, except that there are a greater number of widows than widowers, owing to causes already mentioned. If any single caste can be selected as possessing any particular characteristic, we may say that the Kallar men are prone to remain unmarried, as we find a greater proportion of unmarried Kallar men of the age of 40 and over. Thus 121 Kallar males out of a total of 24,432 Kallar males, that is about five men out of every 1,000 men remain unmarried till they are past 40 years. There are also 45 Brahmin bachelors out of 5,972 Brahmins.

Of greater interest is the case of women. There are unmarried men at all age-periods in all religions and castes. The existence of 11 young Brahmin women of more than 20 years of age, who remain unmarried is a phenomenon which one may not be prepared to find. There are 14 Chetti, 50 Idaiya, 39 Kalla, 37 Paraya, 48 Valaya and 11 Vellala women, who are past 40 years and are not married. There are 10 Mohammedan and 28 Indian Christian women of more than forty years who have not yet thought of marrying.

12. *Civil condition in the town and in the rural areas.*—We may now see whether the civil condition of the people living in the Municipal town of Pudukkottai shows any difference, when compared with the civil condition of the people living in villages outside the town. If we take 1,000 persons of each sex in the whole State, in the Municipal town of Pudukkottai and in each of the three taluks, their distribution according to their civil condition in each of the areas taken for comparison is shown in the following Table.

Area.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed.
Pudukkottai State	544	412	43	394	420	186
Pudukkottai Town	514	443	43	339	458	204
Alangudi ...	562	394	44	416	403	181
Kolattur ...	552	406	42	396	417	187
Tirumayyam ...	527	428	45	383	429	188

The town shows the smallest proportion of unmarried in both the sexes and consequently the largest proportion of married men and women. The proportion of widowed men is almost the same in all places, the proportion of widows being larger in the town than in the rural areas. The explanation for the wider prevalence of marriage in the town lies, I think, in the fact that the town population is predominantly composed of the upper strata, or the higher caste, of the population with whom it is the fashion to marry early in life, while in the rural parts, where the population mainly depends on agriculture or other manual labour, people do not marry until a physical necessity for marrying arises.

Another feature of town life is the higher proportion of wives to husbands. There are in the town 458 wives for 443 husbands. This cannot, I think, be accounted for by the theory of emigration of men in greater numbers than women, which properly applies only to Tirumayyam, where it has almost equalised the number of wives to that of husbands. As has been observed elsewhere, there should have been a greater number of men than women from outside present in the town on the census night. The effect of migration on the Town Statistics should have been to increase the number of married men rather than diminish it. A greater proportion of men in the town should, I think, own more than one wife.

Amongst the taluks, Alangudi shows the largest proportion of unmarried under both the sexes and Tirumayyam the smallest proportion. One acquainted with the difference in the economic condition between the three taluks might expect Kolattur to take the place of Alangudi. The results of the next few censuses will have to be watched.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

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

Religion, sex and age.	Unmarried.					Married.					Widowed.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALL RELIGIONS:-															
(a) Males ...	544	547	556	...	554	412	413	406	...	406	44	40	38	...	40
0— 5 ...	995	998	..	...	997	5	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	994	995	...	...		6	5	...	...		...	...	...	...	
10—15 ...	986	985	...	...	986	14	15	..	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
15—20 ...	927	919	...	...	924	72	79	...	...	74	1	2	...	...	2
20—40 ...	285	288	...	...	311	681	683	...	...	655	34	29	...	...	34
40—60 ...	22	25	...	...	22	874	884	...	...	887	104	91	...	..	91
60 and over ..	15	17	...	...	11	728	748	...		761	257	235	..	...	228
(b) Females ...	394	395	403	...	396	420	422	412	...	399	186	183	185	...	211
0— 5 ...	993	998	...	...	988	6	2	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	1
5—10 ...	986	988	...	...		13	11	...	...		1	1	...	...	
10—15 ...	915	907	...	...	884	81	91	...	...	112	4	2	...	...	4
15—20 ...	501	491	...	...	510	482	494	...	...	470	16	15	...	...	20
20—40 ...	39	37	...	...	19	835	853	...	...	801	126	110	...	...	150
40—60 ..	8	8	...	...	9	480	511	...	..	442	512	481	...	..	549
60 and over ...	7	6	...	...	6	140	129	...	...	116	853	865	...	...	878
I. HINDU:-															
(a) Males ...	543	547	...	...	555	412	412	...	...	405	45	41	...	...	40
0 - 5 ...	995	998	...	...	997	5	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	994	995	...	...		6	5	...	...		...	...	...	...	
10—15 ...	986	985	...	...	986	14	15	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
15—20 ...	928	920	...	...	925	71	78	...	...	73	1	2	...	...	2
20—40 ...	291	294	...	...	316	673	676	...	...	649	36	30	...	...	35
40—60 ...	22	25	...	...	23	871	882	...	...	885	107	93	...	...	92
60 and over ...	15	18	..	...	11	724	745	...	...	759	261	237	...	...	230
(b) Females ...	392	393	...	...	390	420	423	..	...	398	188	184	..	...	212
0— 5 ..	993	998	...	...	988	6	2	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	986	989	...	...		13	10	...	...		1	1	...	..	
10—15 ...	915	906	...	...	883	81	91	...	...	113	4	3	...	...	4
15—20 ...	514	502	...	...	521	469	483	...	...	459	17	15	...	...	20
20—40 ...	29	37	...	...	50	834	852	...	...	800	127	111	...	...	150
40—60 ...	8	8	...	...	9	479	512	...	...	443	513	480	...	...	548
60 and over ...	7	6	...	...	6	139	128	...	...	117	854	866	...	...	877
II. MUSALMAN:-															
(a) Males ...	577	579	...	...	579	397	402	...	...	398	26	19	...	...	23
0— 5 ...	993	999	...	...	995	7	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	999	997	...	...		1	3	...	...		...	...	...	...	
10—15 ...	983	990	...	...	980	17	10	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
15—20 ...	950	924	...	...	949	50	76	...	...	41	..	...	...	.	10
20—40 ...	245	241	...	...	270	729	748	...	...	713	26	11	...	...	17
40—60 ...	15	11	...	...	12	923	933	...	...	928	62	56	...	...	60
60 and over ...	11	6	...	...	28	802	843	...	...	818	187	151	...	...	154
(b) Females ...	422	414	...	...	395	416	415	...	...	394	162	171	...	...	211
0— 5 ...	989	994	..	...	983	10	4	...	...	17	1	2	...	...	...
5—10 ...	984	984	...	...		16	16	...	...		...	...	...	...	
10—15 ..	889	865	...	...	885	109	132	...	...	113	2	3	...	...	2
15—20 ...	312	298	...	...	358	680	684	...	...	621	8	18	...	...	21
20—40 ...	27	20	...	...	22	861	871	...	...	845	112	109	...	...	133
40—60 ...	7	5	...	...	4	436	458	...	...	384	557	537	...	...	612
60 and over ...	3	9	...	...	3	134	132	..	...	59	863	859	...	...	938

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—cont.

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

Religion, sex and age.	Unmarried.					Married					Widowed				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
IV. CHRISTIAN:—															
(*a*) Males ...	527	534	...	...	527	440	436	...	...	440	33	30	..	..	3
0— 5 ...	990	997	...	...	998	9	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	..
5—10 ...	993	992	...	...		6	8	..	...		1	...	...	..	..
10—15 ...	988	990	...	...	992	12	10	...	...	8	...	...	...	..	...
15—20 ...	890	892	...	...	890	107	105	...	...	110	3	3	...	...	..
20—40 ...	182	191	...	..	218	796	793	...	...	755	22	16	...	...	2
40—60 ...	13	16	...	...	14	905	912	...	...	915	82	72	...	..	7
60 and over ...	19	13	...	...	9	762	767	..	...	779	228	220	...	...	21
(*b*) Females ...	415	418	...	...	390	421	417	..	...	411	161	165	...	...	19
0— 5 ...	991	997	...	...	993	9	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	..
5—10 ...	985	989	...	...		13	11	...	...		2	...	...	...	..
10—15 ...	955	960	...	...	998	13	38	...	...	92	2	2	...	...	...
15—20 ...	388	431	...	...	365	596	562	...	...	617	16	7	...	...	3
20—40 ...	32	33	...	...	32	852	864	...	...	815	116	103	...	...	15
40—60 ...	11	11	...	.	7	524	535	...	...	466	465	454	...	...	52
60 and over ...	19	8	...	...	6	169	151	...	...	132	812	841	...	...	86
V. BUDDHIST:															
(*a*) Males ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
0— 5 ...	1,000		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15 ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—40 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40—60 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 and over ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Females ...	750	750	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	..	...	250	...	...	...
0— 5 ...	...	1,000	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
10—15 ...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
15—20 ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20—40 ...	500	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
40—60 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60 and over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Figures for 1901 and 1891 are not available. In 1881 there were no "other religionists" in this Stat

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

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

Males.

Religion.	All ages.			0—5.			5—10.			10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Pudukkottai State.																		
All religions.	544	412	44	995	5	...	994	6	...	986	14	...	431	542	27	20	840	140
Hindu ...	544	411	45	995	5	...	994	6	...	986	14	...	436	536	28	21	836	143
Musalman ...	577	397	26	994	6	...	999	1	...	983	17	...	402	578	20	14	895	91
Christian ...	527	440	33	991	8	1	993	6	1	988	12	...	341	641	18	12	870	118
Buddhist ...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Females.

Religion.	All ages.			0—5.			5—10.			10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Pudukkottai State.																		
All religions	394	420	186	993	6	1	985	13	2	916	80	4	127	768	105	8	396	596
Hindu ...	392	420	188	993	6	1	986	13	1	915	81	4	129	765	106	7	395	598
Musalman...	415	423	162	989	10	1	984	16	...	889	109	2	91	817	92	6	363	631
Christian ...	415	424	161	991	9	...	985	13	2	955	43	2	107	798	95	13	437	550
Buddhist ...	750	250	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	667	333	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution by main age periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion

Religion and age.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowe
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All religions.						
0—10 ...	2,536	13	...	2,467	25	2
10—15 ...	1,187	16	...	933	82	3
15—40 ...	1,676	2,104	105	518	3,140	423
40 and over ...	47	1,984	332	19	952	1,431
Hindu.						
0—10 ...	2,596	13	...	2,444	24	2
10—15 ...	1,178	17	...	925	82	4
15—40 ...	1,701	2,092	109	528	3,132	433
40 and over ...	49	1,994	341	19	960	1,447
Musalman.						
0—10 ...	3,078	11	...	2,888	38	1
10—15 ...	1,193	21	...	958	117	3
15—40 ...	1,472	2,113	70	362	3,288	371
40 and over ...	29	1,827	186	13	716	1,245
Christian.						
0—10 ...	2,746	20	2	2,509	29	3
10—15 ...	1,177	15	...	1,006	50	2
15—40 ...	1,317	2,470	69	427	3,180	378
40 and over ...	25	1,900	259	30	976	1,230
Buddhist.						
0—10 ...	5,000	...	...	2,500	...	...
10—15 ...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...
15—40 ...	...	...	...	5,000	2,500	...
40 and over ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

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

Religions.	Number of females per 1,000 males.														
	All ages.			0—10.			10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Pudukkottai State.															
All religions ...	783	1,101	4,604	1,014	2,015	6,750	856	5,359	20,750	334	1,610	4,390	428	518	4,660
Hindu ...	780	1,104	4,537	1,058	1,996	8,333	849	5,394	19,750	336	1,620	4,319	408	521	4,592
Musalman ...	803	1,148	6,833	1,030	3,750	...	876	6,133	...	271	1,705	5,377	476	430	7,301
Christian ...	832	1,015	5,155	999	1,500	1,500	982	3,615	...	342	1,259	5,791	1,167	543	5,009
Buddhist ...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

Caste.	Distribution of 1,000 males of each age by civil condition.																	
	All ages.			0—5.			5—12.			12—20.			20—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hindu.																		
Agamudayan ...	531	425	44	1,000	...	...	995	5	...	966	34	...	308	660	32	16	855	129
Brahmin Tamil	416	507	77	991	9	...	988	12	.	854	146	...	118	815	67	24	801	175
,, Telugu	471	450	79	1,000	...	...	990	10	.	823	177	...	170	769	61	31	736	233
,, Canarese	456	517	27	1,000	...	...	969	31	.	585	415	...	204	755	41	23	907	70
Balija ...	545	364	91	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	500	500	...	100	800	100	...	500	500
Chetti ...	477	473	50	1,000	...	...	988	12	...	734	265	1	199	768	33	19	833	148
Idaiyan ...	540	411	49	997	3	...	994	6	...	966	33	1	344	616	40	20	835	145
Kallan ...	537	421	42	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	954	46	...	304	662	34	21	850	129
Kammalan ...	537	406	57	995	5	...	995	5	...	950	48	2	282	675	43	18	789	193
Komati ...	350	632	18	1,000	.	...	1,000	...	...	280	720	...	97	871	32	50	850	100
Kurumban ...	494	432	74	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	903	90	7	218	691	91	22	800	178
Maravan ...	538	407	55	1,000	...	...	994	6	..	926	68	6	269	691	40	23	804	173
Nattaman ...	515	445	40	995	5	...	995	4	1	956	44	...	280	690	30	17	867	116
Paraiyan ...	529	436	35	1,000	.	...	996	4	...	961	37	2	343	636	21	15	862	123
Shanan ...	532	429	39	1,000	...	...	992	8	...	934	66	...	253	711	36	12	869	119
Urali ...	590	368	42	985	15	...	985	15	...	960	40	...	436	532	32	49	814	137
Valaiyan ...	569	363	68	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	979	21	..	106	755	139	21	819	160
Vellala ...	521	427	52	1,000	...	..	1,000	...	...	959	39	2	291	669	40	31	812	157
Vallamban ...	561	377	62	1,000	...	..	993	5	2	982	18	...	301	655	44	9	783	208
Musalman.																		
Musalman ...	577	397	26	993	7	...	992	8	...	969	31	...	245	729	26	15	894	91
Christian.																		
(*a*) European ...	500	500	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...
(*b*) Anglo-Indian	571	429	...	1,000	...	..	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...
(*c*) Indian-Christian.	527	449	33	990	9	1	994	5	1	932	67	1	182	796	22	12	870	118
Others.																		
Buddhist ..	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—cont.

Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

Caste.	Distribution of 1,000 females of each age by civil condition.																	
	All ages.			0—5.			5—12.			12—20.			20—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Hindu.																		
Agamudayan ...	341	472	187	994	5	1	991	7	2	655	336	9	13	873	114	23	381	596
Brahmin Tamil	283	492	225	989	11	...	909	85	6	204	761	35	7	838	155	...	365	635
„ Telugu	225	495	280	984	16	...	895	105	...	277	662	61	...	755	245	...	377	623
„ Canarese	327	479	194	1,000	...	...	870	130	...	217	783	...	...	875	125	...	361	639
Balija ...	333	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286	714	...	500	500	...	...	...	...
Chetti ...	370	383	247	997	2	1	985	13	2	660	327	13	14	768	218	5	343	652
Idaiyan ...	356	404	240	992	8	...	979	19	2	703	286	11	29	797	174	13	338	649
Kaikolan ...	394	409	197	999	1	...	991	8	1	710	283	7	41	831	128	6	376	618
Kammalan ...	399	406	195	1,000	...	...	973	23	4	593	397	10	24	816	160	2	337	661
Komati ...	231	544	225	1,000	...	...	706	294	...	119	881	...	...	808	192	...	97	903
Kurumban ...	391	419	190	1,000	...	...	985	15	...	602	329	69	36	844	120	8	399	593
Maravan ...	414	426	160	994	6	...	984	13	3	762	219	19	67	810	123	7	539	454
Nattaman ...	355	419	226	1,000	...	...	989	10	1	605	370	25	21	801	178	3	402	595
Paraiyan ...	446	378	176	997	3	...	991	8	1	760	232	8	53	815	132	8	441	551
Shanan ...	419	451	130	975	25	...	997	...	3	655	345	...	21	899	80	12	453	535
Urali ...	420	409	171	980	17	3	939	58	3	736	259	5	95	810	95	...	416	584
Valaiyan ...	409	434	157	1,000	...	...	984	15	1	711	282	7	53	816	131	6	559	435
Vellala ...	364	417	219	994	6	...	986	13	1	607	378	15	26	799	175	5	371	624
Vallamban ...	441	413	146	1,000	...	...	993	7	...	672	325	3	70	809	121	7	415	578
Musalman.																		
Musalman ...	422	416	162	989	10	1	968	31	1	536	458	6	27	857	116	6	363	631
Christian.																		
(a) European ...	400	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	333	...	...	1,000	...
(b) Anglo-Indian	500	500	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
(c) Indian-Christian.	415	423	162	991	9	...	982	16	2	627	363	10	31	852	117	44	422	534
Others.																		
Buddhist ...	750	250	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER IX.

Literacy.

Introductory.—Following the instructions of the Superintendent of the census operations, Madras, all those who can write a letter to, and read a letter received from, another were classed as literate and those who can perform the same task in English were also returned as literate in English. The instructions were clear enough and there can be no doubt that all enumerators understood them and sought to apply the test to the enumerated. If the enumerated had returned true answers to the questions, we may be sure that our returns are correct. There are some who cannot read or write a letter but can only sign their names. If such men had owing to a false pride returned themselves as literates, we cannot reasonably expect the enumerators to have taken the trouble of verifying the correctness of the answers vouchsafed. We may, however, suppose that there could not have been very many cases of such a nature.

2. *Statistics.*—The returns relating to literacy are tabulated in Part II in Imperial Tables VIII and IX and Provincial Table V. Of these three Tables, Table VIII deals with the literacy, illiteracy and literacy in English of the population classified both according to the religion and age-periods.

Table IX shows how many persons of each sex in each caste, tribe, or race are literates in any vernacular, or in English,

Provincial Table V arranged in the same way as Imperial Table VIII gives information regarding the extent to which literacy is prevalent in the town and in the rural areas, that is the villages comprised in the three Taluks.

There are also at the end of this chapter seven subsidiary Tables bringing out the salient features contained in the statistics by exhibiting them proportionally. Of these, Table I shows by age, sex and religion, the number per mille who are literate, illiterate, or literate in English.

Table II is only a part of Table I exhibiting by age and sex the number per mille who are literate,

Table III is also only a part of Table I showing by religion and sex the number per mille who are literate,

Table IV compares literacy in English in 1921 with literacy in that language in the previous decade by giving the number of literates of either sex in English in each census per 10,000 persons of the respective sex,

Table V shows the progress of literacy in the State since 1881 by giving the number of literates of each sex per mille of the respective sex at each census since 1881,

Table VI compares the extent of literacy in the several castes by showing by sex the number of literates per 1,000 of each sex in each caste and

Table VII gives the number of educational institutions in the State at each census.

3. *Summary of the Statistics.*—The census returns show that out of a population of 4,26,813 persons consisting of 2,05,033 males and 2,21,780 females, 42,929 persons, composing 40,126 males and 2,803 females, can write a letter in a native language to a friend and read a letter in that language received from a friend. There were also 3,230 persons made up of 3,125 males and 105 females, who can likewise write, and read a letter written, in English. In other words 10·07 per cent of the entire population, 19·57 per cent of the male population and 1·26 per cent of the female population can communicate with others by writing to them and can receive and understand, without the help of others, communications made to them in a similar manner.

4. *Progress in the decade.*—We may examine what the condition of the State in this respect was in 1911 and see what progress the State has made in the spread of

literacy in the decade 1911—1921. The Table below gives the number by sex of the literate population in each of the two censuses to facilitate comparison.

Year.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Literates. Total.	Male.	Female.
1921	4,26,813	2,05,033	2,21,780	42,929	40,126	2,803
1911	4,11,886	1,96,566	2,15,320	34,130	32,791	1,339
Difference	14,927	8,476	6,460	8,799	7,335	1,464
Increase per cent.	3·62	4·31	3·00	25·78	22·37	109·34

The above Table brings into prominence the extent and rate of progress in literacy in the State in the decade in question. The number of literate persons have increased by nearly 26 per cent, while the population has increased by only 3·62 per cent. There are now more than double the number of women who can read and write than ten years ago, though even at this rate of progress it will take 60 years before we have the same number of women who can read and write as men.

5. *Literacy in the State compared with that outside.*—The following Table gives the number of persons by sex per mille of the respective sex who can read and write in the State and in each of the districts surrounding it.

Place.	Number of literates per 1,000. Total.	Male.	Female.
Pudukkottai ...	101	196	13
Tanjore	131	248	24
Trichinopoly	94	171	19
Madura	94	177	14
Ramnad	108	212	11
Madras Presidency	85	152	21

The State relatively to its population shows a greater proportion of literate persons than the Presidency taken as a whole. In point of female literacy the State lags behind the Presidency and each of the adjoining districts. It however contains a greater proportion of literate men than Trichinopoly or Madura but is defeated by Tanjore and Ramnad in this respect. The State has still a large ground to cover before she can come into a line with, and walk abreast of, her neighbours.

6. *Literacy by age-periods.*—Imperial Table VIII dealing with the literacy of the population gives the number of persons of either sex who are literate or illiterate at each of the four age-periods 0–10, 10–15, 15–20 and 20 and over. As children are put to school only after they are five years of age and they take about five years to complete their course of studies in a Primary school, we may leave out of consideration the population below 10 years of age who during the first five years should be expected to be illiterate and to be acquiring literacy during the next five years of their life The proportion of the population at the age-periods succeeding 0–10 years, which is literate, is alone of value to us as showing the spread of literacy amongst the juveniles and adults respectively. Other conditions being equal, a greater proportion of literacy amongst the adults than amongt the juveniles would indicate a decline rather than an increase in the spread of elementary education, and, conversely, a higher proportion of literates amongst the juveniles would show that a real progress is being made by the people in acquiring the art of reading and writing.

The following Table compares the number of men and women at age-periods 10–15, 15–20 and 20 and over, per mille of the respective sex and age-period, who were found fit to be classed as literates in the last and in the previous census.

Year of census.	10–15		15–20		20 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1911	120	11	192	16	254	7
1921	156	20	241	29	280	13

In so far as the number of literates in 1921 at each age-period is proportionately greater than the number of literates at the same age-period as found at the census of 1911, the condition of literacy has shown a distinct improvement in the decennium under consideration. But the smaller proportion of literate men at the juvenile

age-periods of 10-15 and 15-20 than at the adult age-period of 20 and over is somewhat disconcerting. It is possible that a good number of men appreciate the value of being able to read and write, and learn the art, only after they enter the battle of life; and it is to be wished that this circumstance will account for the difference observed. Otherwise, the conditions found to exist are not hopeful for the future. In the case of females, the proportion of literates at age-period 15-20 is greater than the proportion at the later age-period in both the censuses. Also, the proportion of literate females at each age-period in the last census is greater than the corresponding proportion at the previous census. This is a fairly satisfactory speed of shedding ignorance.

7. *Literacy by religion.*—The number of men and women of each of the three main religions represented in the State, who returned themselves as literates at each of the last two censuses is shown in the following Table.

Year.	Literates.					
	Hindus.		Mohammedans.		Christians.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1911	28910	1176	2237	44	1644	118
1921	34911	2493	2926	129	2255	181
Increase	6034	1317	689	85	611	69
Increase per cent	21	112	31	193	37	58

Literacy has increased in the decade amongst both the sexes of all the three religionists: and the percentage of increase is greater in the case of females than of males in every religion. Taking the case of males and females separately, we find that the increase is greatest in the case of males amongst Christians and of females amongst Mohammedans.

Subsidiary Table III shows the present day position of the three religionists in respect of literacy. It shows that 409 men out of 1,000 Mohammedan men are able to read and write as against 251 and 185 men similarly qualified per 1,000 males amongst the Christians and the Hindus respectively. 19 Christian women, 16 Mohammedan women and 12 Hindu women per 1,000 of the respective faith and sex are able to read and write. Both the sexes of the Hindus thus occupy the lowest position in respect of literacy. This would come as a surprise to those who are wont to regard Mohammedans as a backward community. The belief may, or may not, be true in respect of secondary education and we have no statistical information about that. So far as primary education, which is sufficient for the acquisition of literacy, is concerned, Mohammedans occupy a position superior to that of the Hindus. Before seeking an explanation for this, we may see whether the relative position of these religionists in respect of literacy has been like this for ever, or whether there has been any change in the recent times. The following Table gives the number of literate persons per 1,000 of the respective religionists as ascertained at each of the censuses from that of 1871.

Year.	Literates per 1,000.		
	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Christians.
1871	61	113	71
1881	84	166	94
1901	73	154	94
1911	79	170	107
1921	95	204	131

The figures for 1881 include also those under instruction and hence the proportion of literates seem to be greater than that found in the succeeding decade. The figures under Christians for all the years, except 1921, include Europeans and Anglo-Indians and do not relate to Indian Christians alone. The difference caused by the inclusion of Europeans and Anglo-Indians would be almost negligible.

We find that the Hindus have ever been occupying a lower position than the other two religionists in point of literacy. The same phenomenon is found to exist in the Madras Presidency. The reason for this difference lies in the respective faith and occupation of these three religionists. The Hindu law-givers have laid down a system of division of labour which is cruelly logical. Every caste has to adopt the

occupation which is assigned to it in the Hindu polity. It was the duty of the village barber, washerman, or other artizans to follow their respective calling; and the field labourers have to till the lands, sow them with seeds, watch the crops and gather the produce at the proper season. It was the work of the few Brahmins to live hermit-like in their huts, chant the Vedas, read the Sastras and teach gratis their disciples. The members of each order are to follow the calling allocated to that order and ought not to trespass on the duties pertaining to members of a different order. The majority of the agriculturists in the State are also Hindus and they had and have enough work in tending their cattle, watching their lands and seeing to the cultivation thereof, that they neither need, nor have the inclination, to trouble themselves to learn to read and write. The disappearance of the old order of things whereby a ryot can have his disputes settled within his village itself by the elders of the village and the establishment of Courts and Registration offices, in fact all that is implied by the expression modern conditions, have only recently rendered a knowledge of the three R's useful and the people are only now awakening slowly to a sense of their needs. This circumstance should account for the small proportion of literates amongst the Hindus.

The Mohammedans engage themselves in greater numbers than the Hindus in trade and other non-agricultural pursuits; and ability to read and write is an essential requisite in the pursuit of such occupations. Also, as remarked by Mr. Molony the faith of Islam "far more than Hinduism, is wont to urge on its followers the small tincture of letters needed to decipher its sacred writings."

The Christians owe the lead, which they show in literacy, to the labours of the missionaries. It is part of the scheme of the work of a missionary to establish schools and impart instruction to the members of his flock. The Madras Census Report of 1911 says "the acceptance of Christianity is now practically tantamount to the placing of oneself within the reach of education; so much does secular instruction form part of the Christian Missionary's scheme of things". This is as true of Pudukkottai as of Madras.

8. *Education by caste.*—The left half of subsidiary Table VI gives the number per 1,000 of each sex of some of the principal Hindu castes who are able to read and write. The total number of persons of each sex of these castes and the number in each sex who are able to read and write are given in Imperial Table IX. As the figures for some of the castes which contain a fairly large population e. g. Ambattan, Kusavan, Paraiyan, Valaiyan have not been worked out in Subsidiary Table VI which had been already prepared, the proportion of literate persons, both amongst males and amongst females, in each caste which contains a total population of not less than 5,000 persons, will appear from the following Table which gives the Number of literates per 1,000 of either sex.

Number of literate persons per 1,000 of each sex in each caste sufficiently represented in the State :—

Caste.	Literates per 1,000.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Agamudayan ...	132	273	7
Ambattan	79	160	5
Brahmin ...	493	762	214
Chetti	240	549	7
Idaiyan ..	45	92	4
Kallan ...	94	194	3
Kammalan	144	289	9
Kurumban	6	11	2
Kusavan	94	190	0
Maravan ...	95	203	2
Nathaman	76	162	1
Pallan	18	37	1
Paraiyan	45	92	1
Valaiyan ...	24	47	1
Valuvadi ...	62	121	1
Vellala .	220	430	25
Musalmans ...	201	409	16
Indian Christian	131	250	18

The progress made in the advancement of female literacy under such conditions must be poor indeed. The following Table shows the pace of improvement effected in the cause by exhibiting the number of females in each religion who were found to be literates at each census per 10,000 of their sex and faith.

Religion.	Number of female literates per 10,000 in 1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
All religions	35	30	42	62	127
Hindu	34	,,	39	59	122
Musalman	25	,,	86	61	164
Christian ...	70	,,	97	140	191

The reason for the decline in the proportion of literate women in the decade 1881—1891 is not known. Since 1891 however, there has been a steady rise and the ratio of increase in the decennium ending with 1921 is much more than was found at any similar period. Rather the increase in the proportion of literates in the decade 1911—1921 is more than two times the increase that took place in the 30 years between 1881—1911. Excluding the 86 females who were returned as being under instruction, there were 558 females in the State in 1881, who were found to know to read and write. The number rose to 1339 in 1911 and to-day it is 2803. The number of literate women has increased fourfold, or to be more correct by 402·51 per cent in forty years from 1881, while the increase of female population in the same period has been from 1,59,317 to 2,21,780 i. e. by 39·27 per cent. So far as the rate of progress is concerned, the figures are no doubt flattering to the State; but when we see that despite this splendid rate of progress, we have only 127 women who can read and write out of a ten thousand and that the remaining 9,873 women have to seek the help of a literate person to write a letter for them or to read a letter received by them, we are painfully made aware of the very long distance which we have to travel before we can reach our destination. Added to this, there is the consciousness that we are still behind the adjoining districts in the race.

Subsidiary Table VI and the table given in paragraph 8 above show that the Brahmins have to their credit a far higher proportion of literate women than any other section of the people, not excepting even the Christian women. At a considerable depth below the Brahmins, come the Vellala women with 25 literates per 1,000. The other Hindu castes contain less than 10 literate females per 1,000, many castes containing so poor a proportion as only one literate woman per 1,000 women.

10. *Literacy in English.*—Statistics relating to the number of persons who returned themselves as literate in English are available only from 1901. The number as ascertained at each census from then distributed according to religion is given below.—

Religion.	1901			1911			1921		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
All religions.	1,492	28	1,520	1,717	23	1,740	3,125	105	3,230
Hindu	1,422	6	1,428	1,602	8	1,610	2,946	75	3,021
Mohammedan	11	2	13	27	...	27	38	...	38
Christians ...	59	20	79	88	15	103	141	30	171

We see from the above that the number of literates in English has more than doubled itself during the 20 years covered by 1901—1921 and that the increase in the decade 1911—1921 is very much greater than in the previous decade.

Subsidiary Table IV gives by age and sex the proportion of literates in English. It shows that in the case of males, the proportion of the population literate in English at age-period 15—20 is 314 per 10,000 as against a proportion of only 190 per 10,000 at the adult age-period of 20 and over showing, that greater progress was made in the decade in question than in the previous decades.

In the case of females also, there is a greater proportion of literacy at the age-period of 15—20 than at the later age-period.

The following Table gives the number of literates in this language in the State by sex and religion per 10,000 persons of that sex and faith according to the census of 1921, and compares them with similar figures for the Madras Presidency as a whole and each of the adjoining districts separately.

Place.	Number of literates in English per 10,000.					
	Hindus.		Mohammedans.		Christians.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pudukkottai	156	4	53	0	157	32
Tanjore	287	7	165	2	583	202
Trichinopoly	172	5	271	7	549	237
Madura	132	3	124	3	785	423
Ramnad	108	2	60	6	228	66
Madras Presidency....	154	7	125	5	740	433

The comparison instituted exhibits in greater relief the achievements of the adjoining districts, except Ramnad, by throwing the figures relating to the State in the background. The reason for the poorness of the results shown by the State is not far to seek. No Indian cares to acquire a knowledge of any foreign language unless he is assured of an adequate gain to recompense him for the loss of time and money involved in acquiring that knowledge. The great inducement that English education offered, and still offers, is its value as a passport to Government service. Though the system of the administration of the State is based on the British India model, it was not until recently that the correspondence from one State official to another was required to be in English. And English educated men have been preferred to people innocent of that language only during the past 20 years or so.

Another reason for the paucity in the spread of literacy in English is the economic condition of the people. Those who have grown rich by trade, continue and prosper in that profession, and have nothing to gain by learning a language which is not their own and therefore rather difficult to learn. Those who are poor and have to toil with their plough for a scanty meal, have neither the means nor the inclination to acquire literacy in English. It is the middle class, and the leisured class amongst the rich, that take largely to the study of English.

Imperial Table IX shows the number of persons by sex in each caste, tribe or race who possess literacy in English. Of 3,125 English literate males, 2,946 are Hindus; and of these 2,946, so many as 2,111, are Brahmins. Of the 105 English knowing ladies, 75 are Hindus, and of these again 51 are Brahmins. Thus, nearly 68 per cent of English knowing men and nearly 49 per cent of English knowing women are Brahmins. To gain knowledge for the sake of knowledge, to teach what they learnt to others for no remuneration and solely with a view to disseminate knowledge and to live a humble life not caring for wealth or power was the ideal of life set before the Brahmins. They lived true to this ideal for a long time. Till a century ago, the rulers of the State also formed many Brahmin settlements by encouraging learned Brahmins from outside to come to and live in the State by granting them lands to be enjoyed rent free. When the lands so granted were found insufficient to meet the growing needs of an increasing population and fresh grants of a similar nature ceased to be made, the Brahmins had to seek other means of living. The one occupation to which they had been fitted by centuries of previous training was the acquisition of knowledge; and they set out to equip themselves with English Education which offered to them for the nonce, the certain prospect of entering into the service of the State or the British Government. Allured by the success met with by the earlier generations of English-educated Brahmins, all the Brahmins began to do the same thing, until at last we have the spectacle of the members of this community selling all their patrimony and staking everything they possess to pass university examinations and to procure posts in public service. The ineptitude of the Brahmins to earn their bread otherwise than by serving others as clerks and accountants, account for the very large proportion of English literates in that community.

Next to the Brahmins but far below them come the Kavarais, the Vellalas, and the Razus who form socially the higher group of non-Brahmins. There are some castes like those of Ambattan (barber), Valaiyan, Kurumban, etc., which are socially low and have one or two literates in English amongst them.

11. *Literacy in the town.*—Pudukotah is the capital of the State and the seat of the Central Government. There are a second grade college, two High schools, a Lower secondary school and a Secondary school for girls, besides a number of primary schools. It is only reasonable to expect the capital town to contain a greater proportion of literates than localities outside its limits. It is seen from Provincial Table V that it contains 8,230 literate persons made up of 6,826 males and 1,404 females and 2,085 persons, who are literates in English composed of 2,002 males and 83 females. The figures are given proportionally to 1,000 in the following Table.

	Literates.			Literates in English.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Pudukotah Municipality	315	528	107	80	155	6

Comparing these figures with those given in paragraph 5 above, we find that the town is three times more literate than the State What is of greater interest to us is the high place which Pudukotah takes in point of male literacy when compared with the cities in the Madras Presidency in this respect. Madura, Tanjore and Kumbakonam take a higher place than Pudukotah with respectively 554, 541 and 536 literate males per 1,000, while Tinnevely, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Conjeevaram and Madras come below Pudukotah with respectively 517, 497, 491, 470 and 453 literate males per 1,000. In point of female literacy, Tanjore and Trichinopoly contain a greater proportion of literate females than Pudukotah, the proportion being 122 and 132 respectively per 1,000. Kumbakonam contains, however, only 101 literate females per 1,000.

12. *Literacy in the Taluks,*—For facility of reference the total population and the literate population in each of the Taluks is given below, distributed by sex in each case.

Name of Taluk.	Population.		Literates.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Alangudi ...	58,671	61,673	9,522	256	202	2
Kolattur ...	63,244	67,174	8,562	456	267	7
Tirumayyam	70,186	79,764	15,216	687	654	13

The superior position occupied by Tirumayyam is brought out by the figures even as they stand, without being reduced to contain a common denominator so as to be fit for comparison. This is due to its being the wealthiest of the three Taluks. Alangudi and Kolattur come far behind Tirumayyam ; and between the former two Taluks, Alangudi contains a greater proportion of men who are literates in the vernacular. Kolattur shows better results in female literacy and in literacy in English.

The following Table shows the number of literates by sex and religion per mille of that sex and faith in each Taluk.

Taluk.	Literates per mille					
	Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Alangudi	151	4	380	11	237	9
Kolattur ...	119	6	417	8	213	11
Tirumayyam	210	9	382	9	262	14

In every Taluk, Hindus occupy the lowest position, Mohammedans showing the greatest proportion in male literacy and the Christians in female literacy.

13. *Progress of literacy in the State.*—The number of literate persons in the State per 1,000 out of its total population, as ascertained at each census, is given below.

Number of literates per 1,000 in					
1871	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921
63	75	....	77	83	101

The progress made in the last decade (1911—1921) was about the same as that made in all the forty years previous to that. Thus, while the number of literates per mille has increased from 63 to 83, that is by 20 between 1871 to 1911, the increase in 1911 to 1921 has been by 18 per mille.

Confining our attention to Primary education, which is sufficient for the acquisition of literacy, we find that the State did not actively interfere with the advancement thereof till the year 1885. Prior to that there were a number of pial schools of the old type and there is no record to show how many such village schools there were in the State. In his Report on the administration of the State for Fasli 1289, the Hon'ble Mr. (afterwards Sir) A. Sashiah Sastri makes the following observations. "There is no well-to-do middle class among the resident agricultural population of the State. All are more or less only a few degrees removed from poverty and want their children to be at the plough, or with their cattle, instead of learning lessons in Geography and History in the new fashion schools. To such as care for a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic to the extent they want, the pial schools are at hand and furnish at a very cheap rate and at home the necessary training in a couple of years or so. Taluk or village schools on the modern plan and with modern text books and modern method and course of instruction, have no chance with a population so situated and I almost think it a pity to endeavour to draw away the boys from their wonted hereditary career of practical usefulness for the purpose of learning to write on paper which they do not want or to cast sums on blackboard and slate, while the pial schools teach them to do it mentally. A system of grant-in-aid to the masters of pial schools on the condition of their introducing and teaching a few simple text books on Geography and History, it strikes me, would be better and it is my intention to work out such a system tentatively in a few villages". Next year he minutely examined the curriculum of studies pursued in the then existing pial schools and arrived at the conclusion that it would be undesirable to interfere with them in any way. They were found, he said, to be doing very well in their way and did not want State supervision or support. It was only four years later that a set of rules for admitting private schools for Government aid were framed. 13 schools were then admitted to aid In the next year, Fasli 1296, corresponding to 1886—1887, 36 schools became eligible for grants and the number of boys and girls under instruction in them were respectively 780 and 48.

The feeling was growing that the Government were not doing all that should be done to extend and improve Primary education; and in 1907 "opinions were invited from educational experts in the Madras Presidency and a conference was held to discuss and recommend measures to be adopted for the improvement and expansion of Primary education. A great many State schools were opened". A further step in the same direction was taken in 1911, when in commemoration of the Imperial Darbar held at Delhi, His Highness made Primary education free in all State schools outside the capital. Subsidiary Table VII gives the number of educational institutions in the State and the number of pupils in them at each census year from 1901.

CHAPTER IX.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Education by age, sex and religion.

Religion.	Number per mille who are literate.											Number per mille who are illiterate.			Number per mille who are literate in English.		
	All ages.			0—10.		10—15		15—20.		20 and over.							
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All religions ...	101	196	13	21	4	156	20	241	29	280	13	899	804	987	8	15	0·4
Hindu ...	95	185	12	20	4	144	20	224	28	265	12	905	815	988	8	16	0·4
Musalman ...	204	409	16	43	9	348	20	539	31	638	17	796	591	984	3	5	...
Christian ...	132	251	19	27	5	250	25	365	33	352	23	868	749	981	9	16	3
(i) European ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	..	1,000	1,000	...	...	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
(ii) Anglo-Indian.	364	429	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	500	636	571	750	364	429	250
(iii) Indian christian	131	250	18	26	5	251	25	365	33	351	22	869	750	982	9	...	3
Buddhist ...	167	500	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	..	833	500	1,000	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Education by age, sex and locality.

District or State.	Number per mille 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	
Pudukkottai State ...	101	196	13	21	4	156	20	241	29	280	13	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

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

Class or institution.	1921.		1911.		1901.	
	Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Second Grade Colleges.						
(*a*) College Class ...	1	49	1	466	1	747
(*b*) Secondary ...		544				
2. Secondary schools ...	5	952	2	209	...	...
3. Preparatory Secondary schools ...	5	687	7	504	11	130
4. Elementary schools ...	477	15,743	303	13,012	266	7,758
5. Special ...	4	66	2	31	7	109
Total ...	492	18,041	315	14,222	285	8,744

CHAPTER X.

Language.

Statistics.—Every child, unless it is born a deaf-mute, learns to speak the language of its parents during the first few years of its existence. There is a column in the census schedules requiring every person enumerated to tell the name of the language which he or she learnt to speak as a child. The results have been tabulated and the names of languages spoken as parent-tongue in the State and the number of persons by whom each of the languages are spoken are given in Imperial Table X. The Table divides languages into three classes (A) those which are spoken as a vernacular in India (B) those which are spoken as a vernacular in other parts of Asia excluding India and (C) those which are vernaculars in countries included in the Continent of Europe The first named of these three classes is further divided into the vernacular of the State, which is Tamil, and into vernaculars foreign to the State. The number of persons speaking each of the languages classified in this way is given first in respect of the whole population, and secondly, in respect of each of the religionists separately. The number of literates in each language spoken is also given incidentally, but we are not concerned with literates and literacy in this chapter.

There are at the end of this chapter two subsidiary Tables, the first of which compares the number of persons found speaking each language in 1921 with the number found speaking that language in 1911.

The second Table gives the proportion of the speakers of each language in each taluk to the total population of that taluk.

2. *Summary of statistics.*—It is found from Imperial Table X that there are no less than 14 languages spoken in the State At one end of the scale comes Tamil which is spoken in the households of 4,05,175 persons in the State out of a total population of 4,26,813. At the other end of the scale comes Burmese which is the mother tongue of a solitary person enumerated in the State.

If we take 1,000 persons in the State, we can converse with 949 persons in Tamil, with 27 in Telugu and with 14 in Canarese. It is only for holding conversation with the remaining 10 persons out of a thousand in their mother tongue that we require a knowledge of Hindi, Hindustani, Malayalam, Marathi, Sourashtram or Patnuli, Tulu, Urdu, Arabic, Burmese, English or Swedish. The number of persons speaking the last six languages and Hindi are very few, the speakers of any one of these languages not exceeding 24 persons. The people, whose parent tongue is any one of the languages foreign to the State, are in microscopic minorities and there is the greatest chance therefore of their having acquired a capacity to speak Tamil which is the language of 95 per cent of the people; and it therefore causes least inconvenience to the people in Tamil being the court language of the State.

3. Philologists have discovered a more or less close connection and alliance between some languages and suppose that these languages must have grown from one another or from a common stock. They have grouped such languages separately from other languages with which they have had no connection. There are 13 families of languages which are broadly divided from one another, and are supposed to have grown independently and to have no sort of relationship with one another. Each family again has its sub-family, groups and sub-groups. The 14 languages found to be spoken as mother tongue in the State fall into the following four families.

Name of Family.	Group.	Language.	Number of speakers.
1. Dravidian Family	Dravida group	Tamil	4,05,175
		Canarese	6,179
		Malayalam	171
		Tulu	9
	Andhra group	Telugu	11,559
2. Aryan or Indo European Family, Indian Branch.	Southern group	Marathi	692

Name of Family.		Group.		Language.		Number of speakers
Sanskrit Sub-Branch	....	Western group	...	Hindi ...	....	
				Hindustani	....	1,9
				Patnuli	....	1,0
				Urdu	....	
European Branch	....	Teutonic group	....	English	....	
				Swedish	....	
3. Semitic Family	....			Arabic	....	
4. Mongolian or South eastern Asiatic.		Monosyllabic	....	Burmese	....	
						4,26,8

4. *Tamil.*—There are two theories about the derivation of the word Tam It is the opinion of some that it has been derived from the Sanskrit word 'Dravid which was the appellation given by Sanskrit writers to the people and the langua of South India. The word is supposed to have undergone various changes before became Tamil; the modifications being from 'Dravida' to 'Dramida' first, thence 'Dramila', from which it became 'Damila' by the omission of 'r' before it becan 'Tamila'. Others derive it from the Tamil word 'Thenmoli' southern speec Tamil is the language spoken in South India "from a few miles to the north the city of Madras to the extreme south of the eastern side of the peninsul throughout the country below the Ghats, from Pulicat to Cape Comorin and fro the western Ghats to the Bay of Bengal, including also the southern portion Travancore on the western side of the Ghats and the northern part of Ceylon It is spoken by a larger number of people than any other Dravidian language, t number of persons speaking Tamil in the Madras Presidency according to the la census (that of 1921) being 1,75,56,574 as against 1,61,43,796 persons who spe Telugu, the next most prevalent of the Dravidian languages.

"Tamil" is a sister of Malayalam, Telugu, Canarese, Tulu, Kudaga, Tod Kota, Gond, Khond, (Ku), Uraon, Rajmahal, Keikadi and Brahmi, the nine la named being uncultivated tongues; and, as it is the oldest, richest and most high organised of the Dravidian languages it may be looked upon as typical of t family to which it belongs"*

"According to the Tolkappiyam and other works, the countries in whic Tamil prevailed were divided into two parts, namely Sendamil Nadu, countries which Tamil was spoken in a pure form, and Kodundamil Nadu, those in which was spoken in a corrupt form. It is generally believed that it was the Pandy kingdom which was the Sendamil country; but there are some who maintain th the Sendamil country was the Chola kingdom. According to a passage quoted i the commentary of the Yapparungalakkarigai, it was the Chola country whe Tamil language was spoken in a pure form."†

The State lies in the tract between the ancient Pandya and the Chola kin doms and portions of the State formed sometimes part of the one or the other the two kingdoms. The State is in the middle of the Tamil country and it is t only Tamil State in the whole of India.

Though Tamil, like other languages of the Dravidian family has had a independent origin, it has like the rest borrowed largely from Sanskrit, so much that it is hard for a Tamilian to escape uttering a good number of Sanskrit wor in every day conversation in Tamil. This is due to the migration of the Sanskr learned Aryans from the north into the Tamil country. A similar influence now exercised by English, and it is not possible for two English-educated Tamilia to converse with each other for five minutes without introducing at least 50 p cent of English words with Tamil suffixes added thereto. It is common to he sentences like the following spoken. "எங்க fatherக்கு Tanjoreலே sick ஆக இரு தாக letter வந்திருக்கு, நான் புறப்பட்டு வருகிறேன் என்று telegram கொடுத்திருக்கிறே காலைக்கு motorலே போறேன்." Some English words like 'shop,' 'judge', 'gate', ha already passed into general currency.

* Encyclopedia Brittanica Volume XXIII.

† Essays on Tamil Literature by Seshagiri Sastrigal.

Colloquial, or spoken Tamil differs vastly from literary, or book Tamil. Though I pass for a Tamil speaking man of the highest, that is Brahmana caste, I can only with some difficulty read 'Thirukkural', or any other classical work in Tamil; and I cannot make out the meaning of at least 90 out of 100 words occurring in such works. I count my friends in this respect by hundreds and thousands; and I will not be swerving from the truth if I were to remark that 9,999 out of 10,000 Tamilians cannot understand classical Tamil.

There is also a difference between the members of different castes in the manner in which they speak the language. Generally speaking, we may say that words are mutilated to a greater extent by the people of the lower castes than by those above. There are certain words which belong exclusively to the vocabulary of a particular caste or community. There are some letters of the Tamil alphabet which present a great difficulty in pronouncing them properly. They are "ழ" (zh) and "ஷ" (sh). The former is peculiar to Tamil language and is not to be met with in Sanskrit or English. Many a Tamilian breaks down over the pronunciation of that letter of the Tamil alphabet and can only subsitute another letter "ள" (lu as in clung) of the same alphabet. That letter occurs in many words in the Tamil language, the word containing that letter which will occur to every Tamilian being 'பழம்' (the tamil equivalent to 'fruit'). I have heard almost every non-Brahman pronouncing it as 'பளம்'. The letter 'ஷ' strictly belongs to the Sanskrit language. It occurs in Sanskrit words borrowed by the Tamil language such as புஷ்பம், "flower".

Owing to the differences, that, on account of these causes arise in the manner of speaking the language and the difference in intonation, we are enabled to discover the caste of a person with whom we converse in that language by merely hearing him speak.

The following statement shows the number of persons, whose parent tongue was Tamil as found in the State at each of the last three censuses and the number of Tamil speaking persons per 1,000 of the population as found on each occasion.

Number of persons speaking Tamil in			Number of Tamil speaking persons per 1,000 in		
1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
3,60,362	3,90,310	4,05,175	947	948	949

Yerukala or Korava is a dialect of Tamil spoken by the pig breeding Koravas. The number of Koravas is 1832, but it is doubtful whether all these speak only Yerukala and whether some have not been accustomed to speak only Tamil.

5. *Telugu.*—Telugu is the language, which next to Tamil is spoken by the largest number of persons in the State. The home of Telugu is north of the northern limit of the Tamil land, and the northern boundary of the Telugu land is said to be Ichapur in the Ganjam District. The connection of the ancestors of the ruling Tondaiman family of the State with the kingdom of Vijayanagar has already been stated in Chapter I dealing with the Political History of the State; and the topic will be found discussed in greater detail in Mr. Radhakrishna Aiyar's History of the State. The early court poets were Andhras, and Telugu seems to have been much encouraged in the early days of the State. The Amman cash, or Ammankasu, of the State bears the word 'Vijaya' inscribed on the reverse side in Telugu. The Tondaiman *vamsavali*, one of the early works dealing with the history of the State, is in Telugu and the Bhatti Razus, who in State Darbars are to recount the glories of the ruling family, do so in Telugu.

Telugu, like Tamil, has borrowed many words from Sanskrit language. The Telugu spoken in the State is what may be termed Tamilised Telugu and is not the pure Telugu spoken in the Telugu Districts. The Telugu speaking population of the State is found in 32 castes and these 32 castes are mentioned in Imperial Table XIII. The existence in the State of Telugu speaking Brahmins, Chakkiliyans or cobblers, Kuravans and even Paraiyans, not to speak of the ubiquitous Viswa Brahman, shows the representative character of the migration of the northerners into the south.

The number of Telugu speaking people in the State and their proportion to the total population as ascertained at each census from 1901 is given below :—

Number of Telugu speaking people found in the State in.			Number of Telugu speaking people per 1,000 in.		
1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
11,066	12,042	11,559	29	29	27

The fall in the number of Telugu speaking people in the decade should be due to some Telugu speaking families having ceased to speak Telugu and to have taken to speaking Tamil even at home. Cases of persons and of families dropping the language of their mother country and adopting the language of the country in which they have permanently settled are of common occurrence ; and no person or family can long continue the language of the mother country, unless there are a good number of people in close proximity speaking the same language to keep alive the habit.

6. *Canarese.*—Canarese, like Tamil and Telugu, is another Dravidian language and it has a small following in the State. Mysore is the home of Canarese ; and the number of Canarese speaking people in this State has always exceeded the number of persons speaking Malayalam, showing the greater extent of migration into the State from the Canarese speaking districts of Bellary, Salem, Coimbatore, South Canara and the Mysore State than from Malabar or Cochin and Travancore. The following statement shows the number and ratio to the total population of people speaking Canarese as their parent tongue and found in the State at each census from 1901.

Number of people speaking Canarese.			Number of Canarese speakers per 1,000 of the total population.		
1901	1911	1921	1901	1911	1921
4,958	5,580	6,179	13	14	14

Kurumba is a dialect of Canarese that is spoken by the Kurumbars of the State. Kurumba is not treated as a separate language ; and it is included in Canarese. The Kurumbars are the earliest settlers of the land and they are supposed to have come from the west, via Palani. They number 5,754 and all of them are returned as Canarese speaking. Of the remaining 425 Canarese speaking persons, 326 are Brahmins, 11 are Chetties, one is a Kannadiyan, another is a Nair, 20 are Oddas, six Seniyans and 13 Tholuvans. The remaining 47 Canarese speaking persons have not been identified.

From the fact that 5,754 out of 6,179 Canarese speaking people are Kurumbars, who speak a dialect of Canarese, we may conclude that pure Canarese is spoken by only a few in the State.

7. *Malayalam.*—Malayalam or Malayalma is the third in importance of the Dravidian languages. It is very much akin to Tamil. "Malayalam originally appears to have been only a dialect of Tamil, but it differs from it now both in pronunciation and in idiom, in the retention of Old-Tamil forms, obsolete in the modern language, and in having discarded all personal terminations in the verb, the person being indicated always by the pronoun. Also the proportion of Sanskrit words in Malayalam is greater, while in Tamil, it is less than in any other Dravidian tongue".*

The home of Malayalam is the District of Malabar and the Native States of Cochin and Travancore. The people speaking Malayalam as parent tongue and found in the State are only those that have migrated into the State from the west coast.

The number of Malayalam speaking people found in the State at each of the last three censuses is given in the margin. The increase has been great during the past two decenniums, the increase in each decade being more or less equal.

1901—	10.
1911—	96.
1921—	171.

8. *Tulu.*—There were in the State on the census night, 9 Tulu speaking persons. Tulu is a language spoken by a large proportion of the population of South Canara and it is the only district in the Presidency where the language is

* Encyclopœdia Brittanica Volume XXIII.

largely spoken. According to Dr. Caldwell quoted in the Madras Report for 1891, "Tulu is one of the most highly developed languages of the Dravidian family". It has no literature or character of its own, unlike the four Dravidian languages described above.

9. *Hindusthani.*—Hindi is spoken by six and Hindusthani by 1923 persons in the State according to the last census. The number of persons found speaking Hindusthani in 1901 and 1911 were respectively 1,974 and 2,075. From Imperial Table XIII, we find that 209 Hindus speak Hiudusthani as their parent tongue; and out of a total Mohammedan population of 15,010, there are thus only 1923 less 209, or 1,714, who speak Hindusthani as their mother tongue, the remaining 13,297 Mohammedans who form the bulk, speaking either Tamil or any other Dravidian language.

10. *Marathi.*—The number of persons returned as speaking Marathi is 692 as against 809 in 1911 and 857 in 1901. In the first half of the last century, the State was politically attached to the Tanjore district; the Mahrattas and the Marathi speaking families then migrated into the State and held the highest appointments; and Marathi then became the official language of the State. Under the orders of the Government of Madras passed in 1858, the system of keeping accounts in Marathi was abolished and English was substituted for it in 1864. The descendants of the families that came from Tanjore and settled here are speaking Marathi; and the diminution of the number of people speaking this language in their households would show that Marathi is losing ground in favour of Tamil.

11 *Patnuli.*—The number of persons speaking Patnuli is 1,058. The number was 962 in 1901 and 897 in 1911. The language is a dialect of Gujerati and is spoken by the silk weavers in Tiruvappur, Parambur and a few other places in the State.

12. *Urdu.*—Urdu appears for the first time in the list of languages spoken as mother tongue in the State in the last census of 1921. None was returned as speaking that language in the State in the previous censuses.

13. *English.*—There have always been in the State a number of Englishmen or Anglo-Indians, speaking English as mother tongue. There were 35 of them in 1901 and 39 in 1911, as against 22 in 1921. No English or Anglo-Indian family is implanted in the State Its presence is temporary, lasting only during the period of employment of any of its members in the State service or the service of any Christian Mission or other corporate body.

14. *Swedish.*—The presence of two Swedish speaking people is due to the existence of the Swedish Lutheran Mission working in the capital.

15. *Arabic and Burmese.*—Arabic and Burmese speaking people were found in the State for the first time in 1921.

16. *Conclusion.*—The discussion made above of the census statistics relating to languages spoken by the people of the State has only disclosed what we knew already that Tamil is the language prevailing in the State and that it is spoken by about 95 per cent of the people. So far as the State is concerned, improvement of vernacular education consists in spreading the study of the Tamil language and literature. The efforts made in this direction by some Nattukkottai Chetties in the Tirumayyam Taluk are praiseworthy. In Konapet, Melasivapuri (till lately called Melasevalpatti), Valayapatti and in a few other places, Kalasalas or schools where Tamil is taught have been established, purely as a result of private enterprise. Each school is equipped with a library of modern type containing a collection of classical Tamil works. A number of teachers who have passed various grades of examinations conducted by the Madura Tamil Sangam are employed as teachers in each Kalasala. The facilities for acquiring a knowledge of Tamil thus provided are also availed of by the people living in the vicinity of a Kalasala. Only, the movement should spread as well as it has begun.

CHAPTER X.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution by language of the population of each district.

Taluks.	Number per 10,000 of population speaking						
	Tamil	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Sourashtra.	Other languages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pudukkottai State ...	9,193	271	4	145	45	24	18
Alangudi ...	9,518	230	5	50	91	59	44
Tirumayyam ...	9,611	243	5	117	18	1	5
Kolattur ...	9,374	357	2	226	21	14	6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by language of the population of each district.

Taluks.	Number per 10,000 of population speaking						
	Tamil	Telugu.	Sourashtra.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Hindustani.	Other languages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Alangudi ...	9,518	230	59	5	50	94	44
Tirumayyam ...	9,611	243	1	5	117	18	5
Kolattur ...	9,374	357	14	2	226	21	6

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution of total population by language.

Family.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Total number of speakers. 1921.	Total number of speakers. 1911.	Number per mille of the population of the State.	Where chiefly spoken.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Tamil		4,05,175	3,90,310	949·3	...
		Telugu		11,559	12,042	27·1	...
		Sourashtra or Patnuli ...		1,058	897	2·4	...
		Malayalam		171	96	0·4	...
		Marathi		692	809	1·6	...
		Canarese		6,179	5,580	14·4	...
		Hindustani		1,923	2,075	4·5	...
		Gujarati		...	16	...	...
		Urdu		11	...	...	...
		Tulu		9	...	...	...
		Hindi		6	...	...	...
Vernacular of the Presidency.		Other languages		...	12	...	...
(Foreign to the Presidency).		,, ...		...	7	...	...
Non-Indian.		Arabic		5	...	...	...
		Burmese		1	...	...	...
		Singalese		...	2	...	...
		English		22	39	...	...
		Swedish		2	...	...	...
		Others		...	1	...	...

CHAPTER XI.

Infirmities.

1. *The sense in which the term is used.*—An infirmity is a physical or mental weakness. In this broad sense of the term there is hardly any person who can escape being classed as "infirm". It is usual to restrict the term to such an incapacity as renders the person afflicted therewith unfit to pursue the ordinary occupations of a human being. Insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy are the four kinds of infirmities which are usually recorded in all the census statistics and following this practice instructions were issued to the enumerators to enquire of each person they had to enumerate whether he was subject to any of these four infirmities and record the information furnished in the enumeration books.

2. *Statistics where recorded.*—Imperial Tables XII and XII-A give statistics of the persons who are afflicted with one or other of these infirmities. The figures are classified according to the age-periods of the sufferers in Table XII Part I and according to the places of their residence in Table XII-Part II. The number of persons in each of the principal sects of Hindus and the number amongst Musalmans and Christians who have fallen victims to one or other of these infirmities are given in Table XII-A.

3. *The value of the statistics.*—It has been usual to under-estimate the value of the figures collected by the enumerators and the writers of the Madras Reports of the last two (three) censuses have doubted the accuracy of the figures collected there. Mr. Francis, the author of the Madras Census Report for 1901 has observed as follows:—"Two main causes operate in all countries alike to impair their (figures') accuracy. It is, in the first place difficult for any one who has not had a medical training and therefore almost impossible for persons of the slender attainments of the average Indian enumerator to diagnose doubtful cases with certainty and to decide, for example, whether an individual is suffering from lupus or from leprosy or whether he has ceased to be merely eccentric and become insane. * * * The second cause of inaccuracy in the schedules is the fact that most parents hesitate to enter their children as afflicted as long as there remains any the remotest possibility of persuading themselves and others that the existence of the infirmity is still open to doubt". To these two causes Mr. Molony has added two others, the shortness of the time placed at the disposal of the enumerators who on a single night had to conduct and close the inquiry into the matter of the unfit and the afflicted within their range and the method that they had to employ, namely that of direct personal enquiry of the afflicted themselves. These factors which detract from the value of the materials collected have probably been largely at work in the Madras Presidency. There are however reasons to believe that greater reliance can be placed on the statistics collected in the State. The enumerators employed in the State were residents of the same or, the adjoining village in which they were employed as enumerators, they were already familiar with the conditions of the people whom they had to enumerate, they conducted two enumerations, a preliminary and a final one with sufficient interval between the two to correct mistakes which they might have made at the preliminary enumeration and the information recorded in the schedules was not kept confidential known only to the enumerator and the enumerated. Enumeration is a matter of much interest to the rustic and the curious village people are not likely to have grudged devoting a good portion of their time to know what all have been written about themselves or their neighbours. Whatever may be the value that can be attached to the statistics collected at the census in or outside the State, these are all that we have for forming an opinion about the extent to which these infirmities prevail within the State and compare the conditions of the State in this respect with those in the adjoining districts. As the causes which facilitate or obstruct the collection of accurate statistics are constant, that is to say are not peculiar to the operations conducted in 1921 and should have affected to the same extent the previous operations also, the statistics can be relied upon for drawing conclusions about the growth and decay of these diseases with the efflux of time and the advance made in civilisation.

4. *Progress of infirmities in the State.*—The following Table shows at a glance the population of the State and of those afflicted with one or other of the four

infirmities as calculated at each of the last five censuses. It will be seen therefrom that while the population of the State has increased during the past 40 years from 3,02,127 to 4,26,813 persons, that is by 42 per cent, the increase in the afflicted population is from 774 to 1,060, that is by less than 37 per cent. The increase is marked between 1881 and 1891. There is a fall in the number in the next decade that is in 1901 while in the decades following 1901, there has been an increase in the number of the afflicted in each decade, the increase not being however in the same ratio in which the population has increased. In 1901 the number of the afflicted was 903 or 23·9 persons per 10,000 of the population, in 1911 the figure rose to 985 which worked at 24 per 10,000 of the population and in 1921 we have a further increase of the afflicted population to 1060 which is at the rate of 25 per 10,000 inhabitants.

Statement showing the total population of the State and the number of persons afflicted with one or other of the infirmities according to the figures registered in the last five censuses.

—	Population.			Population afflicted.			Insane.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1881 ...	3,02,127	1,42,810	1,59,317	774	417	357	54	31	23
1891 ...	3,73,096	1,77,912	1,95,184	929	458	471	61	30	31
1901 ...	3,80,440	1,80,794	1,99,646	903	474	429	63	35	28
1911 ...	4,11,886	1,96,566	2,15,320	985	544	441	81	50	31
1921 ...	4,26,813	2,05,033	2,21,780	1,060	561	499	104	54	50

	Deaf-mute.			Blind.			Lepers.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1881 ...	221	113	108	412	210	202	87	63	24
1891 ...	381	187	194	386	167	219	101	74	27
1901 ...	343	176	167	395	190	207	105	77	28
1911 ...	390	208	182	339	148	191	181	141	40
1921 ...	398	203	195	422	208	214	141	99	42

5. *Incidence of infirmity in the State as compared with its incidence outside.*— While it is gratifying to note that the number of afflicted persons has not increased in the same proportion in which the population has grown a comparison of the population which the afflicted bear to the total population in the State according to the statistics collected in this census with similar figures for the Madras Presidency as a whole and the Districts and States comprised in it individually, reveals the disconcerting fact that relatively to the total population of the State, we have a greater number of afflicted persons than many of the Madras Districts or the smaller States of Banganapallee and Sandur. The following Table exhibits for the whole of the Madras Presidency and the Districts and States included in it, the total population, the number of the afflicted and the number on average of the afflicted per 10,000 inhabitants.

Number showing the afflicted in the several districts.

	Population.	Afflicted.	Number in 10,000.
Madras	4,27,94,155	83,136	19
British Territory	4,23,18,985	82,004	19
Agency	14,96,358	1,939	13
Ganjam	18,35,562	4,610	25
Vizagapatam	22,31,874	3,724	17

	Population.	Afflicted.	Number in 10,000.
Godavari	14,70,863	2,311	16
Kistna	21,33,314	3,146	15
Guntur	18,09,574	2,963	16
Nellore	13,85,553	2,061	15
Cuddapah	8,87,929	1,030	12
Kurnool	9,14,890	1,377	15
Bellary	8,62,370	1,097	12
Anantapur	9,55,917	1,379	14
Madras	5,26,911	1,346	26
Chingleput	14,93,058	3,555	24
Chittoor	12,69,157	1,688	14
North Arcot	20,55,594	6,780	33
Salem	21,12,034	3,818	18
Coimbatore	22,19,848	4,176	19
South Arcot	23,20,085	5,019	22
Tanjore	23,26,265	3,389	15
Trichinopoly	19,02,838	4,077	21
Madura	20,07,082	4,701	23
Ramnad	17,21,837	3,534	21
Tinnevelly	19,01,396	4,338	23
Nilgiris	1,26,519	184	15
Malabar	30,98,871	8,048	26
Anjango	5,918	11	19
South Kanara	12,47,368	1,703	14
Feudatory States	4,75,170	1,132	24
Pudukkottai	4,26,813	1,060	25
Banganapallee	36,692	62	17
Sandur	11,665	10	9

It will be seen from the above Table that the district of North Arcot is the worst in the list leading off the rest with 33 afflicted persons per 10,000, that the city of Madras and the Malabar District come next with 26, while we are the third in rank with the northern-most district of Ganjam with 25 afflicted persons per 10,000 souls. Chingleput which in its physical features resembles our State in below us with 24. The tiny State of Sandur is the most fortunate in this respect beating off the rest with only 9 unfit persons per 10,000 of her residents. A comparison of the condition of the State with that of the adjoining districts is based on the following Table specially prepared which exhibits the number of the afflicted in the whole of the Madras Presidency and each of the adjoining districts in the censuses of 1921 and 1911 and the average number of the afflicted per 10,000 of the population.

Comparative statement showing the number of afflicted persons.

	Number of persons afflicted.		Number in 10,000.	
	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.
Pudukkottai ...	1,069	985	25	24
Tanjore ...	3,389	4,780	15	23
Trichinopoly ...	4,077	4,548	21	21
Madura ...	4,701	4,309	23	22
Ramnad ...	3,534	4,322	21	26
Madras Presidency.	83,136	91,354	19	22

It will be observed therefrom that the Presidency as a whole and the districts of Ramnad and Tanjore in particular show a marked decline in the proportion of the unfit to the total population in the last decade while the ratio is stationary in the case of Trichinopoly and is slightly in excess in the case of Pudukkottai and Madura. In the absence of any difference between the State and the Ramnad District for instance in the matter of climatic and other physical conditions, it has to be inferred that the statistics relating to the State are more accurate. The fall in the proportion of the infirm in the last decade in Tanjore and Ramnad is very great. There are no grounds to suppose that there are any special reasons for any real fall, unless the

Influenza epidemic of the years 1918 and 1919 was very careful in those districts to select for its victims an abnormally great number of the infirm. Possibly a large number of the afflicted find their means of livelihood in the State. Whatever be the correct explanation the census statistics reveal that the State has relatively to its total population a greater number of persons afflicted with one or other of the four kinds of infirmities than any of the adjoining districts.

6. *The relative preponderance of the infirmities.*—The following table exhibits the total number of the afflicted population of the State as calculated in each of the last five censuses and their number per 1,00,000 persons.

Statement showing the afflicted population in the State and the number in 1,00,000 persons who are afflicted.

Census.	Population afflicted.					Number in 1,00,000 persons who are afflicted				
	Total.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Lepers	Total.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Lepers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1881 ...	774	54	221	412	87	256	18	73	136	29
1891 ...	929	61	381	386	101	249	17	102	103	27
1901 ...	903	63	343	393	105	237	17	90	104	27
1911 ...	985	81	390	339	181	239	20	95	82	44
1921 ...	1,060	104	398	422	141	248	24	93	99	33

NOTE.—The totals in column 2 do not agree with the total of the figures in columns 3, 4, 5 and 6 because some persons who were returned as suffering from more than one infirmity have been shown under each.

From the above Table it will be seen that the most prevalent of the infirmities is blindness, that deaf-mutism comes next with leprosy succeeding it and that insanity is the least prevalent of the four infirmities. Only once (that is in 1911) blindness yielded its place of honour to deaf-mutism and deaf-mutism claimed 390 victims as against 339 persons which fell to the share of blindness; but blindness has regained its superiority in the decade following 1911 and now occupies the foremost place.

Except blindness the other three infirmities taken severally as well as collectively are on the increase. In 1881 there were 18 persons out of every 1,00,000 persons who were insane. There are now 24 insanes out of every 1,00,000 persons. There were 73 deaf-mutes out of every 1,00,000 persons in 1881. To-day the proportion is 93 in every lakh of persons. Similarly in the case of leprosy there are 33 leprous persons as per the latest statistics in every 1,00,000 persons as against 29 per 1,00,000 in 1881. The proportion of the blind to the total population has alone declined from 136 to 99; but it is a matter for conjecture as to how far we can congratulate ourselves in this respect, seeing that only those who are absolutely blind of both the eyes are returned as blind leaving out of consideration those whose vision is to a large extent impaired.

7. The Table given below shows the population of the State and the number of afflicted persons distributed by the sex of the persons in each of the last five censuses of the State and the last two columns distribute the number of the afflicted males and females per 1,00,000 persons of the respective sex.

Statement showing the total population of the State and the population of the afflicted in the State in each of the last five censuses distributed between the two sexes and exhibiting the number of the afflicted in each sex per 1,00,000 persons of that sex.

Date of Census.	Total population.		Total afflicted.		Total afflicted per 1,00,000.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1881 ...	1,42,810	1,59,317	417	357	292	224
1891 ...	1,77,912	1,95,184	458	471	257	241
1901 ...	1,80,794	1,99,646	474	429	263	214
1911 ...	1,96,566	2,15,320	544	441	277	205
1921 ...	2,05,033	2,21,780	561	499	274	225

It is notorious that the weaker sex are numerically stronger than males at each time a computation is made of the human population of the world and our State is no exception to the rule. Men have however shown their superiority to women in being returned as afflicted to a greater extent than women as the figures in columns 4 and 5 would prove. Only once and that in 1891 did men allow women to outnumber them in the totals of the afflicted persons. On other occasions, the number of afflicted men has been in excess of the number of women returned as afflicted. To-day 561 men out of a total population of 2,05,033 men and 499 women out of a total of 2,21,780 women are returned as afflicted as against 417 males out of 1,42,810 of that sex and 357 females out of 1,59,317 of that sex registered as afflicted forty years ago. Thus both absolutely and relatively to the total population of the respective sex, there is greater bodily affliction amongst men than amongst women.

It is usual to explain this disparity as being due to a disinclination prevailing amongst human beings to own bodily afflictions amongst those of the softer sex and to a consequent mistake in the statistics collected. It is doubtful whether this explanation would cover the whole ground. Owing to the greater risks to which men are exposed in the struggle for life, the chances of their contracting infirmities are greater. It is also stated as an explanation for the same phenomenon in the Madras Report for 1901, that congenital malformations are more common among males than among those belonging to the other sex.

Men need not however suppose that they have done much for women and are themselves suffering to keep the women in their homes hale and strong. Looked at from another point of view the figures tell a different tale. The first two columns of the above Table show that while the proportion of the infirm men has gone down from 294 to 274 per 1,00,000 during the last 40 years, the proportion of women returned as infirm has gone up from 224 to 225 in the same period. This points to the great need that exists for improving the lot of women.

8. *Combined infirmities.*—Before we proceed to a consideration of the statistics relating to each of these four infirmities in detail it may be stated here that there are five persons who have been returned as suffering from more than one malady. Two men and two women who are deaf-mutes are also blind while a male deaf-mute is returned as also insane. Where each of the maladies by itself is sufficiently hard to bear, it is a matter for speculation as to which two of these when combined in one and the same person is to be regarded as more unfortunate than the combination of any other two. We may thank God, that there was no case of a person afflicted with more than two of these infirmities.

9. *Insanity. Definition and value of statistics.*—Insanity is hard to define and the demarcation line where a person ceases to be sane is hard to draw. It is too much to expect our enumerators to be skilled in diagnosis of the mental states of persons whom they are called upon to enumerate and to differentiate between mere eccentricities and cases of insanity. We may however claim that obvious cases of insanity would not have been omitted to be recorded and this is all that is possible unless we are to employ skilled physicians as enumerators.

10. *Causes of insanity.*—The causes of insanity are stated * to be as follows:—

Moral Causes.—Domestic trouble and grief including loss of relations and friends; adverse circumstances especially pecuniary difficulties; mental anxiety, overwork and business worry; religious excitement and anxiety; disappointment in love affairs including seduction; fright, fear and nervous shock; vice and immorality; wounded feelings, political and other excitement.

Physical Causes.—Intemperance in alcoholic liquors, previous attacks (showing a tendency to recur), other bodily disturbances; accidents and injuries; venereal diseases; self abuse; sunstroke; tropical climate; uterine diseases including menstrual disturbances; lactation; diseases of the ovaries; affections of the spine and head; epilepsy; fever and febrile diseases; certain congenital imperfections in development; puberty; senility; climacteric age; privation and starvation, etc.

Considering the large number of causes which are said to produce insanity, the wonder is that so many are sane. But insanity is the least prevalent of the four infirmities as a reference to the Table printed under para 4 of this chapter will show.

* Outlines of Medical Jurisprudence by Hehir and Gribble, 5th Edition, §§ 545 and 546.

11. *Prevalence of insanity and comparison with places outside the State.*—In when the total population of the State was 4,11,886 persons, the number of persons was 81. In other words one out of every 5,085 persons was then re as insane. In 1921 the total population has increased to 4,26,813 persons a number of insane persons has also increased from 81 to 104. This means every 4,104 persons there is one insane person. This certainly does not sh improvement. The following Table gives according to the Census of 1921 t population of the State, of the Madras Presidency as a whole and of each of th adjoining districts of Tanjore, Ramnad, Madura and Trichinopoly and the num persons returned as insane in each. The last column shows the proportion the total population bears against a single person returned as insane.

Statement showing the total population in each of the areas dealt with and the returned as insane in each area according to the Census of 1921, the last showing the proportion which the total population bears to a single insane perso

Name of the area.	Total population.	Number of insane.	Proportion of the population for insane person
Pudukkottai	4,26,813	104	4,104
Madras Presidency	4,27,94,155	8,689	4,925
Tanjore	23,26,265	331	7,028
Ramnad	17,21,837	277	6938
Madura	20,07,082	333	6,027
Trichinopoly	19,02,838	325	5,855

If the figures collected for the adjoining districts were to be relied upo correct, the State should be regarded as breeding madness. It will be gener agreed the State is not so bad as the last column in the above Table would warran to presume. I fear that the statistics for the surrounding districts in this res are not to be taken as representing the true state of affairs there. There is no therefore in comparing our statistics with the statistics collected outside frightening us into a belief that we live under worse conditions than people outs We shall therefore base our remarks on the variations in the incidence of this mal with differences in sex, occupation, religion, etc., of persons on statistics collec for the State by the State agency on the occasions of the various censuses.

12. Of the 104 persons returned as insane in the Census of 1921, 54 pers are males and 50 females. The total population for males and females is respectively 2,05,033 and 2,21,780, one man out of every 3,797 men and one wom out of every 4,436 women are found to be insane. In other words, not only is t number of insane men greater than the number of insane women, but the proport of insane men to the total male population of the State is also greater than t proportion of insane women to the total female population of the State. T proportional difference cannot be otherwise so long as the number of insane men greater than that of insane women as the female population of the State has alwa exceeded the population of the other sex. The following Table shows the respecti population of males and females and the respective number of insane amongst the as compared at each of the last five censuses.

Date of census.	Population of the State. Males.	Females.	Number of insane persons. Males.	Females.
1881	1,42,810	1,59,317	31	23
1891 ...	1,77,91	1,95,184	30	31
1901 ...	1,80,79	1,99,646	35	28
1911	1,96,566	2,15,320	50	31
1921 ...	2,05,033	2,21,780	54	50

Only once and that in the year 1891 did the number of insane women exceed that of insane men by one individual. The ratio however was one insane man fo every 5,930 men and one insane woman out of every 6,264 women. It cannot be said that the statistics are incorrect and that a lesser number of women than are really insane has been returned as such. Nobody has to gain by suppressing inform ation about the existence of insanity among women. Like blindness and deaf-mutism it is not a loathsome disease. It is not also possible to keep glaring cases of

insanity a secret. The proposition that insanity is more common among men than among women may, I think, be taken to be true. This is not to be wondered at seeing that the causes which produce insanity, e.g., pecuniary difficulties, business worry, intemperance, etc., are such as would affect men most and that women have more or less a placid existence.

13. Imperial Table XII-A classifies infirmities by castes, tribes and races. The number of persons in each sex who are insane in each of the principal sects of Hindus and amongst Musalmans and Christians is given in that table. There is practically no difference in the conditions of life of many of the non-Brahmin caste Hindus (which term embraces all non-Brahmin non-Panchama) that is hardly worth our while to go into details about the number and proportion of the insane in each of the sects in respect of whom statistics are collected and recorded in the said table. Amongst Hindus is the difference in their social and physical environment and in their pursuits between Brahmins and non-Brahmins on the one hand and between caste-non-Brahmins and Pallars and Parayars on the other. Amongst non-Brahmin non-Panchama sects, the two important are the enterprising Nattukkottai Chetties and the once fierce and warlike Kallars and Maravars. Hindus, Musalmans and Christians are divided from one another only in the matter of their religious beliefs. There is no difference in their physical surroundings. Many Christians live side by side with Hindus and there is no difference in their habits of life. The following Table gives the population of each sex of Hindus, Musalmans and Christians and the number of insane persons in each sex of these religionists according to the Census of 1921.

Name of sect.	Population.		Number insane.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindus	1,88,885	2,04,442	52	49
Musalmans	7,160	7,850	2	1
Christians	8,986	9,484	....	....

It is remarkable that Christians whose total population is 18,470 should not count a single insane person in their fold. There is no reason that I can think of to account for this. The escape is, I believe, only providential. In the Madras Report for 1901 it is stated that Musalmans and Christians are more liable to insanity than Hindus. Musalmans who number 15,010 claim three persons of unsound mind which is at the rate of one insane person for 5,003 persons. Hindus who are 3,93,327 strong have 101 insane persons which is at the rate of one insane person per every 3,894 inhabitants. Of the 3,93,327 Hindus 11,814 persons composed of 6,026 males and 5,788 females are Brahmins. There are five males and one female who are insane amongst Brahmins. The proportion of insane is largest amongst Brahmin males, one man out of every 1,205 men being of unsound mind. Though it is risky to draw any conclusion from the number of insane persons found to exist in such a small population as that of Brahmin males, it is permissible to observe that the habit of the Brahmin to live exclusively by his brains is responsible for such a high percentage of insanity in his community. "Brahmins have had the largest proportion of insanes" remarks Mr. Francis in his Madras Report for 1901. Chetties are as already observed a set of enterprising people who carry on business in a large scale both in and outside India. They like Brahmins fight shy of manual labour. Their position is this. They number 18,907 composed of 8,126 males and 10,781 females. They account for seven insane persons composed of six males and one female. The proportion of insane males to the total male population is 1 : 1354 as against 1 : 1205 in the case of Brahmin males. This also is, as it should be, seeing that chetties are subjected to business worry and sudden fluctuations of fortune. Kallars belong to a typical class of non-Brahmins in the State. There are 51,111 Kallars composed of 24,432 males and 26,679 females and four of the males and as many as 12 of the females are insanes. The high percentage of insanity amongst Kalla women in this census which is at the rate of one insane woman for every 2,223 women is very probably only accidental. It is only the future censuses that will show whether they have any real affinity for insanity and if more of them continue to lose the balance of their mind, the reason for that will have to be investigated. Valaiyans occupy a low social position amongst the non-Brahmin non-Panchamas and next to Pallars and Paraiyars they are the most uneducated. As many as 62,685 of them live in the

State and seven of them are returned as insane. The percentage is low. This is consistent with the absence of mental culture in this sect. Pallars number 29,802 persons and account for nine mad people. The proportion of madness is 1 : 3594 in the case of males and 1 : 3085 in the case of females. The Paraiya population of the State is 35,672 of whom 17,090 are males and 18,582 are females. There are two males and four females who are mad. The proportion is 1 : 8545 in the case of males and 1 : 4645 in the case of females. The higher proportion of insanity amongst Brahmins and Chetties and the comparatively low rate of incidence amongst Palla, Paraiyans and Valaiyans would indicate that mental exertion and business worry are the more potent causes of insanity than consumption of country liquor. It is a matter that will interest the Police Department to know that of 1813 Koravars not one is returned as insane.

14. *The age-periods of the insane.*—In Imperial Table Part I, the number of insane persons distributed according to the age-periods of the sufferers is given. The largest number of insanes at one age-period is 18 and it is to be found between 30 and 35 years of age. 15 persons returned as insane between 25 and 30 come next. 13 returned as mad between 35 and 40 come next while 11 are returned in each of the age-periods between 25 and 30 and 40 and 45. The number returned as insane is six and below in other age-periods. In other words, 68 out of 104 insane persons are between the ages of 20 and 45, the most useful period of a person's life

Amongst males the largest number of insanes at one age-period is 12 and is to be found in the age-period of 30—35, that is at the prime of a man's life. The largest number amongst women at one age-period is 10 and is to be found at the age-period between 25 and 30. The results of the future censuses will have to be watched to see whether the age-period at which the largest number of insanes are found is constant and till this is known it will be hazardous to venture an opinion about the cause.

Deaf-mutism.

15. *Deaf mutism, what the figures include and what value is to be attached to them.*—According to the instructions issued to the enumerators only those who are born both deaf and dumb should be returned as deaf-mutes. There may be a few cases of persons who by accidents or illness become deaf and dumb sometime after birth. The enumerators might have included such cases in the list of deaf-mutes. Such cases should however be very few, and the mistakes, if any, have been made by the enumerators would not materially affect the value of the statistics. Far more important are the cases which might have been omitted to be included especially in the case of children who though really born deaf-mute may be honestly supposed by their parents to be not so till some years elapse. There is thus a fair chance of the number of deaf-mutes in the State having been under-estimated.

16. **The causes of deaf-mutism.*—The causes of deaf-mutism are stated to be (1) hereditary transmission and (2) consanguineous marriage. The physical surroundings of persons such as the mountainous nature of the tract in which persons dwell and dirt and want are also stated to promote deaf-mutism. The habit of mothers suckling their children for more than nine or ten months is also said to induce deaf-mutism. "Amongst the most common causes of acquired deaf-mutism are typhoid and scarlet fever, small-pox, colds followed by local inflammation, scrofula, falls and blows. With the exception of scarlet fever, such causes are very generally prevalent in Southern India".

17. *Difference in the number of deaf-mutes in the State and in districts outside it.*—There were on the night of the 18th March 1921, 398 deaf-mutes in the State composed of 203 males and 195 females against a total population of 4,26,813 persons composed of 2,05,033 males and 2,21,780 females. In other words, one out of every 1,072 persons and nine out of every 10,000 in the State can neither speak themselves nor hear the words of others. In the year 1911 there were 390 deaf-mutes for a population of 4,11,886 persons which was at the rate of one deaf-mute for 1,056 persons.

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* The paragraph is mainly based on the reports of Messrs. Molony and Francis and the quotation at the end is from Mr. Molony's Report.

The following Table gives the total population of the Madras Presidency and of the districts adjoining the State, the number of deaf-mutes and the proportion of deaf-mutes per 10,000 of the population.

Name of area.	Total population.	Number of deaf-mutes.	Proportion of deaf-mutes per 10,000 of the population.
Pudukkottai	4,26,813	398	9
Tanjore	23,26,265	905	4
Ramnad	17,21,837	867	5
Madura ...	20,07,082	1,522	8
Trichinopoly	19,02,838	1,631	9
Madras Presidency	4,27,94,155	21,687	5

The above Table shows that as compared with the Presidency as a whole and each of the adjoining districts individually we have a greater number of deaf-mutes than any of the places we have taken for comparison. Though the table shows Trichinopoly as having nine deaf-mutes per 10,000 the number is exactly one deaf-mute per 1,167 of the population as against one deaf-mute per 1,072 persons in the State. If the statistics collected for the Madras Presidency can be relied upon as accurate, then we really occupy a very unenviable position. I have grave misgivings about the correctness of the statistics at least in respect of Tanjore and Ramnad. In both the districts there were nine deaf-mutes per 10,000 persons in 1911. It is incredible that in the last decade the condition in the two districts has altered itself so as to reduce the percentage of deaf-mutes by one half. It is more probable that the number of deaf-mutes in the adjoining districts has been under-estimated rather than that any startling change for the better has taken place. We may continue to live in the State and watch with equanimity the results of the next few censuses instead of migrating to Tanjore or Ramnad.

18. *Difference in the incidence of deaf-mutism between the sexes.*—There are 203 deaf-mutes who are males and 195 who are females. The disparity was more marked in 1911 when the number of female deaf-mutes was 182 as against 208 males who were returned as deaf-mutes. In other words the number of male deaf-mutes has decreased by five and that of female deaf-mutes increased by 13. The result is that today we have one deaf-mute male for every 1,010 males and one deaf mute woman for every 1,137 women. Ten years ago there was one man who was a deaf-mute out of every 945 men and one woman who was a deaf-mute out of 1,183 persons of her sex. The condition of man has certainly improved and that of woman has declined to an almost negligible extent. We shall await with interest the result of the succeeding censuses.

19. *Variation in the number of deaf-mutes with the places of residence.*—Table XII-Part II shows that the Tirumayyam Taluk which contains the largest number of inhabitants contains the least number of deaf-mutes, the number of deaf-mutes being 113, the taluk of Alangudi which contains 145 deaf-mutes and Kolattur which has the smallest population has 140 deaf-mutes. Whether this difference is only fortuitous or there is some cause that will account for it is a matter which will have to be left to be decided after the results of very many future censuses, are known. Seeing that the variations with the localities are not striking we may for the present conclude that the disparity is accidental.

20. *Difference in the incidence of deaf-mutism with castes and sects.*—Deaf-mutism is fairly well distributed amongst all religionists and castes. A detailed information of the number of deaf-mutes in each of the principal sects of Hindus and amongst Mohammedans and Christians will be found in Table XII-A of the Imperial Tables. It is hardly necessary to deal with the extent of its prevalence in each minor sect. Of the more important groups, we may consider the position of Brahmins, Chetties, Kallars, Valaiyans, Pallans and Paraiyans amongst Hindus and that of Musalmans and Christians.

Hindus.—They number 3,93,327 and contain 361 deaf-mutes which is at the rate of one deaf-mute per 1,089 persons which is about the normal.

Musalmans.—They number 15,910 persons and contain 15 deaf-mutes which is one in 1,001.

Christians.—Their numerical strength is 18,470 and account for 22 deaf-mutes which works at the rate of one amongst 839. It will be remembered that they are immune from insanity; and it is a pity that deaf-mutism was not equally partial to them.

Brahmins.—They form 11,514 of the population and have nine deaf-mutes which is one in 1,313 persons. They live under better hygienic conditions and consanguineous marriages are rare amongst them. Their position in the matter of liability to deaf-mutism is better than that of other sects.

Chettics.—Their population is 18,907 and the number of deaf-mutes amongst them is 23 which is at the rate of one deaf-mute for every 822 persons. Their case is worse than that of Christians. Seeing that they form the wealthiest class in the State and live in greater comfort and that consanguineous marriage in their community is rarer than in other non-Brahmin communities, it is inexplicable that such a high rate of incidence of deaf-mutism should be noticeable in this community.

Kallars.—Total population is 51,111 and number of deaf-mutes 42 which works at the rate of one in 1,217 inhabitants. They are better than the Chetties in this respect though consanguineous marriages are more common.

Valaiyans.—Number 62,085 with 55 deaf-mutes which is one in 1,140. Consanguineous marriage is the rule.

Pallans.—Population 29,802 and number of deaf-mutes 20 or one in 1,490. Seeing that they live under very insanitary conditions the incidence is remarkably low.

Paraiyans.—Total 35,672 of which 38 are deaf-mutes. Rate of incidence is one in 938 which is fairly high. There is however no reason why they should have fared worse than Pallans.

21. *Variation of deaf-mutism with the age-period.*—It will be seen from Imperial Table XII–Part I that the largest number of deaf-mutes is between the age-period of 10–15, the number being 61. In the age-period of 5–10 there are found 59 deaf-mutes. In the age-periods later than 10–15 the number falls off gradually. It is remarkable that while there are 120 deaf-mutes between 5 and 15 years of age there are only 15 deaf-mutes registered below the age of five. Persons are not born with the power of speaking and hearing and are transformed into deaf-mutes on their sixth birthday. The disability is there already and parents fail to detect the malady till their children are past five or having perceived the malady they are hoping against hope that the children will acquire the power.

Blindness.

22. *Number of blind in the State.*—There were found on the night of the 18th March 1921 within the limits of the Pudukkottai State 422 persons composed of 208 males and 214 females who cannot distinguish light from darkness. The number found blind on the occasion of each of the four censuses is given below.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	210	202	412
1891	167	219	386
1901	190	207	397
1911	148	191	339

The increase in the number of blind persons has been only by ten during the past 40 years but increase in the last decade is by so many as 83. It is not easy to say why the number decreased from 397 in 1901 to 339 in 1911 or has again gone up from 339 to 422. It is possible that the instructions which were to the effect that only those who are absolutely blind of both eyes should be registered as 'blind' has not been strictly adhered to.

23. *Causes of blindness.*—The causes of blindness have been dealt with at considerable length in Mr. Mahony's Report for 1911 and the following is taken from his report and from the remarks against blindness contained in Everyman's Encyclopædia in Everyman's Library Series. Blindness in many cases, is congenital, but results in a much greater degree from disease, accident and old age. The principal inducing diseases are purulent opthalmia, small-pox, measles and

amaurosis (loss of vision resulting from diseases of the optic nerve). Hereditary blindness is not frequent though it has a tendency to develop itself in families. Blindness like insanity often results from inter-marriages of first cousins of uncles and nieces and other near relatives.

Of the above mentioned causes those which are congenital are not preventible: but even these are to some extent preventible as congenital deformities result from the inter-marriage of near relatives. Mr. Molony would class under irremediable causes, eye defects found in children of unhealthy parents, especially amongst the syphilitic.

The preventible causes are Trachoma (granular opthalmia), opthalmia of new-born children, cataract, neglect of the eyes during severe illness such as small-pox, typhoid and many others, improper treatment of the eyes at the hands of native Vaidyans, looking at the sun at the time of solar eclipse, accidents caused by the explosion of crude native fire-works, of aerated water bottles, etc.

Mr. Molony has some useful and interesting instructions to give under each of the above causes and they are left to be read in the pages of his report. They may be summed up generally as personal cleanliness, care not to anoint the eyes with powders and ointments which have been contaminated by previous use of portions of the same by people having afflictions of the eye, avoidance of antique methods of washing the new-born babe, etc. No amount of care, time, trouble and expense spent in the preservation of this most important organ of man will be too much and it behoves the State and its subjects to keep this in mind.

Among the physical causes, it is said that hot, dry plains are more favourable to the disease than the moist air of the coast or the cooler atmosphere of the hills. This theory is not however well established yet and we shall hope that it never will be.

24. *Comparison of the statistics with those for the adjoining districts.*—The following Table shows the number of blind persons in the State and in each of the adjoining districts and for the presidency as a whole under each sex for the last two censuses, the last two columns showing the number of blind per 10,000 persons in each of the places taken for comparison.

Statement showing the number of blind persons.

District or State.	Number of blind persons. 1921.			Number in 10,000 1921.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Pudukkottai	422	208	214	10
Tanjore ...	1,327	714	613	6
Trichinopoly ...	1,583	812	771	8
Madura ...	2,061	1,038	1,023	10
Ramnad ...	1,848	920	928	11
Madras Presidency ...	37,162	18,460	18,702	9

It will be seen therefrom that we are worse off in this respect than the Presidency taken as a whole or any of the adjoining districts except Madura which has the same proportion of blind persons as we have. Madura has a population of 20,07,982 persons of whom 2,061 are blind. This brings the number of blind persons to one person per 973 inhabitants, whereas in Pudukkottai there is one person blind for every 1,011 persons. Though the proportion calculated in respect of 10,000 persons is the same for both the places, the calculation made for a still lower figure is in our favour.

25. *Distribution of blindness between the sexes.* During each of the last four censuses the number of women returned as blind has exceeded the number of men registered as blind. In 1881 alone the number of blind women has fallen below the number of blind of the other sex. The disparity between the number of blind men as registered in 1911 is much greater than the difference recorded at other times. In 1911, there was one blind man for every 1,328 men: today one out of every 986 men is blind. As regards women one out of 1,127 was blind in 1911 whereas one woman out of every 1,035 women is blind today. In other words, the position of women has improved in the decade while that of men has far deteriorated. Whether

this is a normal feature or a phantom created by the carelessness of the enumerators to register true facts at all times will be revealed by the coming censuses.

26. *Variation between taluks.*—Imperial Table XII Part II shows that the blind are distributed more or less equally in all taluks, no particular taluk showing a marked contrast with any other or others.

Alangudi shares the number of the blind equally with Tirumayyam, each taking 148 while Kolattur which has the smallest population is content with 126.

27. *Variation between castes and sex.*—Hindus who number 3,93,327 claim 392 blind people distributed at the rate of one blind person for every 1,003 persons. Musalmans are more fortunate, every 1,251 persons having one blind individual amongst them but Christians claim a blind person for every 1,026 of them.

Taking the important sects among the Hindus, we find that Brahmins who number 11,814 persons have 20 blind people amongst them Each group of 590 Brahmins has a blind Brahmin. We may excuse the males amongst them seeing that next to their brains they use their eyes most. But there is no excuse for 11 out of 5,788 Brahmins having lost their eyes.

Chetties.—18,907 chetties have 24 persons blind.

Idaiyans.—Their population is 27,524 and the number of them blind is 26.

Kallans.—Population 51,111 containing 53 blind.

Pallans.—They number 29,802 and own 39 blind. This is rather a high percentage seeing that they have not to strain their eyes. Very likely their unclean habits account for this.

Paraiyans.—Number 35,672 and have 37 blind. They are more or less in the same social scale and occupy rather an inferior position than Pallars. Still they occupy a better position than Pallars in this respect.

Valaiyans.—Population 62,685 and blind persons number 63.

28. *Variations in age-periods.*—Imperial Table XII shows that the largest number of blind persons is to be found in those who are 70 and over, the number being 88 or more than a fifth of the blind population. There are 7,674 persons of that age in the State. One out of every 87 old men is blind. Blindness in their cases may be supposed to be due to old age. The next largest number is 60 and is to be found in those who are between 60 and 65 of whom there are 12,214 persons in the State. There are fortunately only four children below five years of age who are blind.

Leprosy.

29. *Leprosy. What is it?*—Leprosy is an endemic, chronic, infectious disease associated with the presence of a micro-organism 'bacillus leprae'. It is the most loathsome of all diseases and is generally incurable. It is in popular parlance the worst of all diseases.

30. *Variation in leper population of the State.*—The following Table shows the number of lepers in the State during each of the last five censuses in each sex.

Date of census.	Number of lepers.	Males.	Females.
1881	87	63	24
1891	101	74	27
1901	105	77	28
1911	181	141	40
1921	141	99	42

So far as this infirmity is concerned, the large decrease in the number of women afflicted with this infirmity may be readily admitted to be due in a large measure to the disinclination of women and even of men to admit the existence of the fell disease amongst men. It is also certain the number of men afflicted with this disease far exceeds that of lepers amongst women as there is a greater chance for men to catch the contagion. It is almost inexplicable why the number of lepers rose in 1911 or fell down in 1921. The fall in 1921 may charitably be supposed to be due to the influenza epidemics having carried off a large number of the helpless lepers but there is no reason for the rise in 1911.

31. *Causes of leprosy.*—The following causes of leprosy are given in the Madras Census Report of 1911 (1) absence of segregation which results in lepers even in advanced stages of the disease living in the midst of their families, (2) employment of lepers in such businesses as milk-selling, cigarette rolling, petty shop-keeping, etc., (3) marriage of persons either suffering from the disease in the incipient state, or in whom the virus is latent, (4) unrestricted circulation of coins and currency notes handled by lepers, (5) unrestricted use of Railway carriages and (we may add) public conveyances by lepers. It is stated in the Madras Report for 1901 that hilly country is favourable to the development of this infirmity and that a dry if not a hot air is inimical to it. In the same Report is quoted the opinion of the International Leprosy Conference of 1897 that the true cause of the disease was the bacillus leprae while climate, food, habits and so on were only of secondary importance in its production, and that the affliction was sufficiently contagious to render the isolation of lepers necessary.

32. *Comparison of the number of lepers in the State with that in other places.*—The following Table gives the population of the State and that of the adjoining districts and the Madras Presidency as a whole, the total number of lepers in each and the number of lepers per 10,000.

Name of area.	Total population.	No. of lepers.	No. per 10,000.
Pudukkottai	4,26,813	141	3
Tanjore	23,26,265	832	4
Ramnad ...	17,21,837	543	3
Madura ...	20,07,082	788	4
Trichinopoly	19,02,838	541	3
Madras Presidency	4,27,94,155	15,753	4

33. *Variation between talaks.*—The Tirumayyam Taluk which contains the largest population returns the smallest number of lepers, the number being 33 lepers for a population of 1,49,950 or one in 4,544 persons as against one leper for every 3,027 people for the whole State. Alangudi which has a population of 1,46,445 people accounts for 53 which is one for every 2,763 inhabitants while Kolattur containing the least number of inhabitants, namely 1,30,418 accounts for the largest number of 55 lepers. This is at the rate of one leper for 2,371 persons. Considered from the point of immunity from leprosy, Tirumayyam ranks first, Alangudi second and Kolattur last. The Municipal town of Pudukotah contains 18 lepers; and this number is included in the figure for Alangudi.

34. *The variation between castes and sects.*—The Hindus whose total population is 3,93,327 claim 127 lepers which works at the rate of one leper per 3,097 persons; the Musalmans who number 15,010 inhabitants are said to own only 3 lepers which is one in 5,003, and the Christians whose total population is 18,470 are said to have 11 lepers amidst them. The proportion which is one in 1,679 is very great. There is no reason why the Mohammedans should comparatively speaking be immune from the disease while the Christians seem to show a greater predilection for it. Generalisations from the number of afflicted amongst a small population are hazardous. The future censuses may perhaps show different results.

Among the larger and more important sects of Hindus in the State, the cases of Brahmins, Chetties, Idaiyans, Kallars, Pallans and Vaniyans may be noticed.

Brahmins.—Of the 11,814 Brahmins who live in the State, so many as eight persons or one man out of every 1,477 persons are lepers. The better hygienic conditions under which they live do not seem to avail them.

Chetties.—They number 18,907 and have only seven lepers or one leper for every 2,701 Chetties in their community.

Idaiyans.—Of the 27,524 Idaiyans who live in the State, only five are returned as lepers. The Idaiyans are extremely lucky like the Musalmans.

Kallars.—The population of Kallars is 51,111 and they account for 21 lepers, the largest number that ever fell to the share of a single sect in the State.

Pallans.—Their strength is 29,802 and it is remarkable that there are only six lepers amongst them.

Paraiyans are not so very fortunate as Pallans and they are said to have en leprous persons out of a population of 35,672.

Valaiyans number 62,685 and contain 21 lepers, as large a number as Kallars.

All communities in the State live under more or less the same conditions and a marked distinction can be made only between the Brahmins, the caste non-Brahmins, the Panchamas in respect of the sanitary conditions in which they live. Leprosy seems to have scant regard for these differences.

35. *Difference in age-periods.*—The disease is spread more or less equally in the eight quinquennial age-periods between 25 and 65. The largest number of lepers in any one age-period is 21 and is found in the age-period of 40–45. The smallest number is one in the age-period between five and ten. There is no leper below five years of age and in the 14 age-periods above five years there is no age-period devoid of lepers.

36. *Concluding remarks.*—Leprosy is said to spread by infection; and segregation of lepers whereby the chances of their communicating the disease to others may be minimised to a great extent, if not absolutely prevented, seems to be the only remedy. It is too much to expect this small State to erect, equip and maintain a Leper Asylum and pass the necessary legislative measures at this stage of the evolution of its administration. Till this is done, the State will have to rely on the good sense of the people not to allow lepers to mingle too freely with them or allow the lepers to do such services for them as are likely to spread the disease. Though rules have been framed under the various Regulations in force in the State prohibiting lepers from vending articles of consumption, it is likely that there are some who are employed as village artizans (barbers, washermen, carpenters and the like) who are afflicted with the disease. Statistics have not been collected to supply ready information as to how the 141 lepers in the State are employed and excluding a few who in various stages of the infirmity beg from door to door and carry infection far and wide in the most direct method possible, there are bound to be a large number who pursue various callings and convey the disease indirectly. Information about the civil condition of lepers is not also made readily available so that any statement may be ventured without fear of contradiction; but I am assured on best authority that a leper in an advanced stage of corrosive leprosy had no difficulty in finding a young wife for him. It is a pity that this has been possible.

CHAPTER XI.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Number afflicted per 1,00,000 of the population at each of the last five Censuses

State and Taluks.	Insanes.										Deaf-mutes										Blinds.										Lepers.									
	Male.					Female.					Male.					Female.					Male.					Female.					Male.					Female				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Pudukkottai State ...	*26*	*25*	*19*	*17*	*22*	*23*	*14*	*14*	*16*	*14*	*99*	*106*	*97*	*105*	*79*	*88*	*84*	*83*	*99*	*68*	*101*	*75*	*105*	*94*	*147*	*96*	*88*	*103*	*112*	*127*	*48*	*71*	*42*	*41*	*44*	*19*	*19*	*14*	*14*	*15*
Alangudi Taluk																																								
(*a*) Pudukotah Town.	31	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	152	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Alangudi ...	19	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
Kolattur Taluk ...	24	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...
Tirumayyam Taluk ...	34	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...

Figures for 1901 and 1891 and Talukwar figures for 1911 and 1881 are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

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

Age.	Insane.						Deaf-mute.						Blind.						Lepers.					
	Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Total ...	*10,000*	...	...	*10,000*	...	...	*10,000*	...	...	*10,000*	...	...	*10,000*	...	...	*10,000*	...	...	*10,000*	...	...	*10,000*	...	...
0—5 ..	...	...	...	400	...	...	296	..	...	462	...	...	48	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
5—10 ...	185	...	...	...	...	...	1,774	...	...	1,179	..	...	384	...	..	234	...	...	...	..	...	238	.	..
10—15 ...	556	...	...	800	...	...	1,380	...	...	1,692	...	..	481	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	714	...	...
15—20 ...	556	...	...	400	...	...	985	...	...	1,744	...	...	336	...	...	327	..	...	202	...	...	238	...	..
20—25 ..	1,481	...	...	600	...	...	1,034	...	...	1,026	...	...	529	...	...	421	...	...	404	...	...	714	...	...
25—30 ...	926	...	...	2,000	...	...	1,182	...	...	1,076	..	...	577	...	...	94	...	...	707	...	...	714	...	...
30—35 ...	2,222	...	..	1,200	...	...	985	...	...	974	...	..	577	...	.	374	...	...	1,414	...	...	952	...	...
35—40 ...	1,667	...	...	800	...	...	788	...	...	564	...	...	433	...	...	607	...	...	1,313	...	..	238	...	...
40—45 ..	556	...	...	1,600	...	..	542	...	...	462	...	...	384	...	...	561	...	...	1,717	...	...	952	...	...
45—50 ...	556	...	...	...	...	...	394	...	...	205	...	...	722	...	...	607	...	...	707	...	...	1,667	...	...
50—55 ...	185	...	...	1,000	...	...	345	...	...	308	...	..	673	...	...	1,075	...	...	1,010	...	..	1,430	...	...
55—60 ...	370	...	...	400	..	...	49	...	...	205	...	...	818	...	...	794	...	...	809	...	...	476	...	...
60 and over ...	740	...	..	800	...	..	246	...	...	103	...	...	4,038	...	...	4,626	...	...	1,717	...	...	1,667	...	...

Figures for 1901 and 1911 are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Number afflicted per 1,00,000 persons of each age-periods and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.

Age.	Number afflicted per 1,00,000.								Number of females afflicted per 1,000 males.			
	Insanes.		Deaf-mutes.		Blinds.		Lepers.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Insanes	Deaf-mutes.	Blinds.	Lepers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total ...	26	23	99	88	101	96	48	19	926	961	1,029	424
0— 5 ...	...	8	24	34	4	12		...	...	1,509	3,000	...
5—10 ...	4	...	130	79	29	17	...	3	...	639	625	...
10—15 ...	12	18	114	146	40	13	...	13	1,333	1,179	300	...
15—20 ...	17	12	110	197	39	41	11	58	667	1,700	1,000	500
20—25 ...	54	16	142	107	74	48	27	16	375	952	818	750
25—30 ...	30	47	144	98	72	9	42	14	2,000	875	167	429
30—35 ...	75	32	125	100	75	42	87	21	500	950	667	286
35—40 ...	64	28	113	77	64	91	92	7	444	688	1,444	77
40—45 ...	25	56	90	62	66	84	140	28	2,667	818	1,500	235
45—50 ...	30	...	81	45	152	132	71	71	...	500	867	1,000
50—55 ...	11	46	76	55	151	212	108	55	5,000	85	1,043	600
55—60 ...	35	38	17	77	295	325	139	38	1,000	4,000	1,000	250
60 and over ...	35	31	44	15	738	760	149	54	1,000	400	1,179	412

CHAPTER XII.

Caste, Tribe, Race and Nationality.

Reference to Statistics.—There are five Tables in Part II bearing upon Castes, Tribes and Race.

Table IX gives the number of persons in each of the principal castes who are literates.

Table XII shows the number of persons in each principal caste who are infirm.

Table XIII gives the distribution of the population amongst the several castes.

Table XIV gives the civil condition of the population of each caste by age.

Provincial Table IV gives the civil condition by caste for selected age-periods.

This chapter relates to the discussion of the inferences deducible from the statistics contained in Table XIII compared with similar statistics for the previous Censuses, the figures contained in the other Tables being dealt with in other chapters, those relating to literacy, infirmity, age and civil condition.

2. *Distinction between the terms, caste, tribe, race and nationality.*—I have not seen in any of the census reports any discussion about the distinction between the four terms, caste, tribe, race and nationality which form the heading of a chapter. All these terms denote no doubt divisions of the people inhabiting this earth. I venture the following explanation of these terms.

Caste, it is said, is derived, from the Portuguese word 'casta' meaning 'race' which the Portuguese used "to denote the infinite number of classes into which the Indian Society is divided". The word is used to denote the four principal castes of the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, the Vaisyas and the Sudras who form the Hindu community. This division is one that has a religious sanction behind it; and inter-marriages and interdining between members of different castes are absolutely prohibited by the Hindu religion. Each of these castes is again subdivided into several sub-castes which also restrict marriage and interdining to members within the sub-caste. But the word caste is used to denote a larger division.

The word 'tribe' is not used in one and the same sense. It has more meanings than one. It means a division, class, or distinct portion of a people, whatever may be the cause from which the distinction has originated; and it also means a nation of savage or uncivilised people or a body of rude people united under one leader of Government. The word 'tribe' is generally applied to the several groups into which the aborigines, or the original inhabitants of the country, and the Mohammedans are found divided, the term 'caste' being restricted in its application to the divisions of Hindus noticed above.

"Race" apart from the other meanings attaching to it denotes a group of persons connected by a common descent. Naturalists and ethnographers have divided the whole of mankind into a few distinct varieties, each of which variety thus forms a race. As the number of varieties into which the people of the world have been divided by ethnologists are few, the term "Race" denotes a much larger number of people than any other division of them made on any other principle than that of descent from a stock. Thus the Caucasian race includes the greater part of European nations and the people of Western Asia.

The word "nation" is sometimes used as a synonym for "race" but 'nation' does not merely connote the idea of a common descent. It also connotes common descent, common language, history, political institutions and aspirations. The Hindus, or, more correctly the Aryans amongst them, may claim to be of the same race with Englishmen, or the Germans but all of them do not form one and the same nation.

Chapter II is devoted to a discussion of the distribution and movement of the population of the State considered as a whole. Chapter V dealt with the religious distribution of the population. This chapter is to deal with what may be called the sociological divisions of the population. In the following paragraphs the

numerical strength of each important sub-caste amongst the Hindus which has a population of more than 10,000 persons, each tribe of Mohammedans and each European nation, that were found to live in the State on the Census night, will be given and compared with the numbers found on the previous occasions. The characteristics of each group will also be mentioned.

3. *Defect in Table XIII.*—Before proceeding to the main task I may draw attention to the nature of the information made available in Table XIII and make a few suggestions as to how it can be improved at the next census.

Our Table XIII does not give the total number of any main caste or sub-castes but leaves this information to be worked out by adding together the number tabulated under each language. The corresponding table in the statistical volume of the Madras Census publications gives separately the total number of each caste or sub-caste and the number who speak each of the different vernacular languages as their mother tongue. Again, there is a separate table compiled for the Province, Table XIII, Part II, which gives the territorial distribution of the population under each main caste or sub-caste; and a similar service has not been done for the State, so that we do not know how many Kallars, for instance, live in the town and in each of the taluks. In these respects the statistical table requires improvement.

4. *The origin of caste.*—The arguments for and against the propriety of collecting statistics about caste and of entering into any discussion of the subject in the Report have been set out and considered in pages 152 and 153 of the Madras Report; and they need not be re-stated here. The conclusion arrived at is to treat the subject "from the sociological and demographical aspect and not from the point of view of ethnography or origins". The same plan is adopted in this Report also and the only deviation made is to refer briefly to the origin of castes.

The division of men into castes is referred to in the Vedas. The celebrated *Purushasukta* treating of the evolution of the world from the Supreme Being (Rig Veda Mandala X, 90) says that the Brahmin was his mouth, the Kshatriya his arms and the Vaisyas his thighs and that the Sudra sprang from his feet. The orthodox view is that the division of men into castes was coeval with the creation of the world.

The Manusmrithi, or the Code of Manu, which is the next oldest record on Hinduism refers to the same four classes of people. There is also a description of numerous mixed classes arising out of marriages either allowed or prohibited between persons belonging to different castes.

In the Bhagavadgita (Chapter IV, verse 13), Sri Krishna says that the system of four castes was created by him in accordance with the different divisions of qualities and actions. This appears to mean no more than that four kinds of men are required and are born, each kind being fitted to discharge duties peculiar to it. It is another question whether a person fitted for a particular type of activity engages himself in that kind of activity or discharges those duties properly.

This orthodox view can scarcely find ready acceptance. Modern research attributes historical causes to the institution of caste. The following account of the origin of castes is extracted from the lectures on Bhagavadgita delivered by a learned professor, the late Rao Bahadur M. Rengacharya. "In the early days when the Aryans came to this historic land from somewhere in the north, they were obviously a powerful people fighting against those who were already in possession of the country, so as to subdue them and oust them from their possessions. When these Aryans settled by force in this country thus, it was natural for them to have stood aloof socially from the neighbouring non-Aryan communities. As soon as the Aryas themselves became pre-eminent in position in their new home later on, they had to give up entirely their original nomadic habits and lead a settled life with a regulated social polity of their own. When they organised such a social polity, it very naturally happened here as elsewhere that the Aryas themselves as a body became divided into two great strata, namely an aristocratic stratum above and a plebian stratum below. This upper aristocratic stratum itself again became split into two new layers in India, the priests as the upholders of religion and the warriors as the upholders of the State, representing the two newly created sub-divisions. Thus there arose among the Aryas themselves a division of the people into three different

classes namely the aristocratic priest or the Brahmin, the aristocratic warrior or the Kshatriya and the common freeman or the vaisya..... So there arose first the three different classes of the Aryas in the newly organised social polity of ancient India and then there came the non-Aryan communities against whom the Aryas in those early days had struggled and fought and who had become later on reconciled to the Aryas so as to live in amicable relation with them. Obviously some of these associated communities became constituted into the fourth class. In the absorption of the non-Aryan communities into the Aryan social polity they do not seem to have been always assigned to the fourth class; it is ascertainable that some of them occasionally found their way into the higher classes as well. That is how the system of four castes probably arose in this country". As regards the formation of sub-castes the same writer says in the same book, from which the above extract has been taken, that "the study of the Indian institution of caste as it is now in operation among us enables us to see easily that racial, tribal, vocational and even geographical differences have contributed to make the caste divisions of the people much more numerous than the theoretical four". Whatever may be the true origin of castes, they undeniably exist. There are not critics wanting, who strongly condemn the institution as iniquitous, unjust and harsh and as being calculated to hinder the progress of the nation as a whole. On the other hand, a large amount of praise has been bestowed on the arrangement even by some astute thinkers of the west as having unified a heterogeneous population. Difference between man and man due to differences in social position, wealth or race is made and recognised in all countries and by all Governments; and all the citizens of a kingdom do not possess the same status.

5. *Brahmins.*—In 1871, there were in the State 9,326 Brahmins. In 1881, the number increased to 9,344, a poor increase of 18 souls. In 1921, the number of Brahmins found in the State was 11,814. The increase in the number of members of this caste during the past half a century has thus been from 9,326 to 11,814, or by 2,488. This shows an increase of Brahmins by only 26·67 per cent as against an increase by 34·8 of the total population of the State.

The Brahmins in the State are mainly those that have been encouraged to migrate to the State from the adjoining districts and settle here by grants of sarvamanyam, or rent-free, lands or of high appointments, in the State by the former rulers of the State. The Brahmins in the State partake of the same character as of those found in the surrounding districts and their customs and manners are the same.

They are divided into saivites, or smarthas, and vaishnavas according as they render their main worship to Siva or Vishnu. Each of these sects of Brahmins are further divided into various sub-sects according to the vernacular language they speak. Each of the sects so divided from one another on a linguistic basis is further divided into a number of sub-sects on the basis probably of the place of their origin. Thus the tamil-speaking smarthas who are more numerous in the State as in all southern districts are divided into (*a*) Vadama (*b*) Brahacharnam (*c*) Ashtasahasram (*d*) Vathima (*e*) Gurukkal and into a number of other sects which are not sufficiently represented in the State to need separate mention. There are further sub-divisions of each of these sub-sects. The vaishnavas are likewise divided into vadakalai and thenkalai.

These innumerable sub-divisions are important in-as-much as these form endogamous divisions. Nowadays the remotest sub-division is generally ignored and the next higher division alone is respected in practice.

Madhvas, or followers of Sri Madhvacharya are vaishnavas, in as much as they worship Vishnu, but the two sects of Sri Vaishnavas and Madhvas remain separate and do not intermarry or interdine.

A common feature of all these Brahmin sects, that is of those belonging to the Brahmin caste, is that they claim descent from one or other of the ancient Rishis or sages of old, and are divided into innumerable gotrams, or septs, according to the line of their descent from these Rishis. There are said to be 230 gotrams in all; and a boy and a girl born in the same gotram are not allowed to, and do not,

marry. Another feature is that all the Brahmins follow one or other of the Vedas* and the Sutras appropriate to it. There is no restriction however that only the followers of the same Veda should intermarry.

6. *Kallan.*—The statistics relating to Brahmins were considered first as according to the orthodox view of "Caste divisions" they came first. If the Kallars are taken up for consideration next, it is because that they form numerically stronger than any other sub-caste except Valaiyars who are much lower down in the social scale, and that the ruler of the State is at the head of this clan.

It is unfortunate that the numerical strength of the Kallar population is not separately noted in the Tables relating to the Census of 1871. The figures relating to this sub caste are apparently merged in those relating to Vannians. The population of Kallars grouped under Vannians is separately given in the next census as 39,895. In 1901, the number of Kallars found in the State was 47,462. The strength rose to 50,689 in 1911 and to-day it is 51,111. In other words, the increase of the Kallar population during the past forty years has been by 28·12 per cent.

Kallars are to be found only in the State and in the districts surrounding the State and in Tinnevelly.

The following account of the Kallars is taken from the Madras Census Report for 1891. "The Kallars are numerically the most important and ethnologically perhaps the most interesting caste in the group. They are a middle sized, dark skinned tribe found chiefly in the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura and in the Pudukotah territory. The name Kallan is commonly derived from Tamil Kallam which means theft. Mr. Nelson expresses some doubts as to the correctness of this derivation, but Dr. Oppert accepts it and no other has been suggested. The original home of the Kallars appears to have been Tondamandalam, or the Pallava country, and the head of the clan, the Raja of Pudukotah is to this day called the Tondiman. There are good grounds for believing that the Kallars are a branch of the Kurumbas who, when they found their regular occupation as soldiers gone, took to maraudering, and made themselves so obnoxious by their thefts and robberies that the term Kallan, thief, was applied and stuck to them as a tribal appellation". The grounds that are said to exist for believing that Kallars are only a branch of the Kurumbas are not stated in the Report from which the above passage has been taken. According to the author of the History of the Pudukkottai State, the late Mr. S. Radhakrishna Aiyar, a man of indefatigable energy, exertion and application to work, the Kurumbars were the earlier settlers of the State, that Vellalars came next and that Maravas and Kallars came still later, the latter from their mountain homes in and about Tiruvenkatam, the modern Tirupathi. However much they might have deserved their reputation as dacoits and highway robbers, they have now settled to cultivation and other peaceful occupations; and the more forward among them claim descent from Indra. There are two mythological accounts relating to the origin of Kallan, Maravan and Agamudayan given in Mr. Thurston's Castes and Tribes of Southern India. One is that Indra and Gautama (a great sage) were the rival suitors for the hand of Ahalya, whom Gautama finally wedded. Indra however by playing a trick succeeded in winning the affection of Ahalya, who bore him three sons whose respective descendants are the Kallars, the Maravans and the Agamudayans. Another version, which is a clever improvement of the same legend, is, that during the absence of Gautama, Indra debauched his wife Ahalya, who bore him three sons and that Gautama suddenly returned when one of the sons like a thief, hid himself behind a door whence he was called Kallan. Another son who mounted up a tree was called Maravan from the tamil word 'maram', which means a tree, and the third son brazened it out and stood where he was, whence he was called Agamudayan, which means in tamil "possessor of pride."

The description of Kallars in the Census Report of 1891 as middle sized and dark does not appear to be borne out by the physical appearance presented by the Kallars. They are as well proportioned as the people of other castes and blackness of colour is not exclusively their property.

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* I do not think that there are any that follow the Atharva Veda though Mr. Thurston in his 'Castes and Tribes of Southern India' says that Brahmins are divided into groups following one or other of the four Vedas.

The Kallars are divided into a number of endogamous sections and there are in the State very many of them. The names of the important sections as given in the State Manual are noted below.

1. Ambil Nadu.
2. Alangudi Nadu.
3. Unjanai Nadu.
4. Sottuppalai Nadu.
5. Sengattu Nadu (East and West).
6. Kulamangalam Nadu
7. Pappa Nadu.
8. Palayur Nadu.
9. Valla Nadu.
10. Vadamalai Nadu.
11. Thenmalai Nadu.
12. Kasa Nadu.
13. Visangi Nadu.
14. Kilsenkli Nadu.
15. Mel Senkli Nadu.
16. Peruma Nadu.
17. Kolattur Nadu.
18. Veerakkudi Nadu.

Each of these Nadus (men of the districts) are divided into innumerable exogamous septs. The Kallars have no customs peculiar to them and differentiating them from other sub-castes of non-Brahmins. It is said that widows are not allowed to remarry amongst the Kallars of Ambil Nadu to which the ruling family of the State belongs.

7. *Agamudayans*.—The Agamudaya population is not separately given for 1871. They are probably included under Vellalas. In 1881, their number in the State is given as 8,644. Statistics relating to Pudukkottai are not available for 1891. The number was found in 1901 to be 10,555. In 1911 the number is recorded as only 7,883, apparently due to a large number of Agamudayans having returned themselves as Vellalas. In the Census under consideration, that is of 1921, their number is given as 12,306.

Intermediate between "Mudali" and "Valaiyan" who respectively occupy the highest and the lowest position in the social scale amongst Sudras, there are a number of sub-castes; and people who do not distinctively belong to any of these sub-castes as well as those who aspire to rise in the social scale will, for some time, return themselves as Agamudayans till they establish that position and make a further bid for the rank of Vellalas. This probably accounts for the fluctuation in the figures relating to Agamudayans.

Agamudayans are said to be a cultivating caste found in the Tamil districts. The derivation of the term "Agamudayan" from the words "Aham" meaning pride and "Udayan" meaning possessor has already been referred to. The term is also derived from the root "Aham", which means a house, or earth, and Agamudayan is therefore understood to mean householder and landholder.

There are also endogamous and exogamous divisions amongst Agamudayans, one endogamous division of which forbids the remarriage of widows.

8. *Chetti*.—There are 18,907 chetties in the State. The number was 18,887 in 1911. It was 16,958 in 1901, and in 1881 the number of chetties recorded was only 5,865, whereas in 1871 there were 9,622 chetties in the State. The difference between 1911 and 1921 cannot be so small, nor the difference between the figures of 1871 and 1881 so great, as the figures show. Some who returned themselves as chetties in 1911 should have enrolled themselves in 1921 in other castes. So also those who were chetties in 1871 should have transformed themselves into members of other castes in 1881.

Chetti is a title assumed by many and added on to their names; and Vaniyans or oil pressers, Komaties who are Telugu speaking traders and many others call themselves "chetties" and would have no doubt swelled the ranks of chetties in the Census returns. Apart from these, there are people belonging to the chetti caste. The following 12 sub-castes of chetties are mentioned in the Pudukkottai Manual.

1. Nattukkottai Chetti.
2. Ariyur Chetti.
3. Sundaram Chetti.
4. Vallam Chetti.
5. Vallanad Chetti.
6. Vandakottai Chetti.
7. Vellan Chetti.
8. Kasukkara Chetti.
9. Viralur Chetti.
10. Narayanapuram Chetti
11. Seniyans.
12. Senaithalaivan.

Of the above, the first ten classes of chetties take their name after the place where they originally lived. It is stated in the Pudukkottai Manual that "of these the first four get their heads clean shaved while the rest keep a tuft on the head like the Brahmins. The Vellan chetties and Kasukkara chetties have moustaches while the others are prohibited from having them. Widow marriage is prohibited among all. Kasukkara chetties and Seniyans wear the sacred thread. The males among the Nattukkottai chetties wear nothing in their ears except during marriage occasions. The rest wear gold earrings. The Vallam chetties and Kasukkara chetties wear close fitting kadukkans, while the Vallanadu and Vandakottai chetties wear big hanging ear rings, which by their weight pull down the lobes of their ears".

Two other classes of chetties who live in the State and are not mentioned in the Manual are those belonging to Kurungalur and Puliangudi chetties referred to in Mr. Thurston's "Castes and Tribes of Southern India". Of these, the Kurungalur chetties do not shave their heads completely, while the Puliangudi chetties shave their heads clean throughout like Nattukkottai chetties. They live in Kurungalur and Embal villages in the south eastern corner of the State.

Of all the classes of chetties, the Nattukkottai chetties form the most important. They are enterprising, go abroad for trade, return with considerable wealth, build huge houses and live and spend well Each Nattukkottai chetty is bound to subscribe to the common good fund proportionately to his means. In the villages they live, they exhibit corporate activity in building Siva temples. Many spend a portion of their profit in digging tanks, founding matams, Patasalas, Kalasalais and other similar institutions and, recently, in forming new roads.

9. *Idaiyans.*—The Census statistics of 1871 records an Idaiyar population of 27,373 for the State. The number of Idaiyars recorded in the next Census is only 21,782. The next later statistics available are those relating to 1901, where we find 26,479 Idaiyars recorded as living in the State. In 1911 the number rose to 28,351, while it has fallen to 27,524 in the present Census.

If the Census Tables are to be relied upon as accurate, we have to conclude that Idaiyars who are said to be dull of intellect are also wanting in reproductive capacity. It will be much safer to presume that members of other communities, probably the Kurumbars, have returned themselves as Idaiyars in 1871.

The following derivations of the name "Idaiyar" are taken from Mr. Thurston's "Castes and Tribes of Southern India".

"It is recorded in the Tanjore Manual that the Rev. Mr. Pope says that 'Ideir' are so called from 'Idei' middle, being a kind of intermediate link between the farmers and merchants. Mr. Nelson considers this derivation to be fanciful and thinks that perhaps they are so called from originally inhabiting the lands which lay midway between the hills and the arable lands, the jungly plains suited for pasturage, (i e., the middle land out of the five groups of land mentioned in Tamil works, viz., Kurinji, Palai, Mullai, Marutam, Neytal)."

The bulk of the Idaiyars in the State are Vaishnavites, and worshippers of Sri Krishna, and other incarnations of Vishnu. This is due to Sri Krishna having been brought up in one of the Yadhava families who were cow-herds. There are in and about Thiruvarangulam, a large number of Idaiyars who are called Vallanattu Idaiyars and are the devotees of the Siva god in Thiruvarangulam.

Idaiyars like others are devided into endogamous and exogamous divisions; and widows amongst Idaiyars are not allowed to marry again, except in one of the divisions called the Aruthukkatti Idaiyars.

10. *Kammalan* —Kammalans numbered 8,927 in 1871. In 1881 their number is recorded as 8,503. In 1901, the Tamil-speaking Kammalans alone numbered 13,735. In 1911, this number rose to 14,469. In 1921 the number of Kammalans found in the State was 14,624 * including those who have returned themselves as Viswa-Brahmanas.

The Kammalans differ from the people of the other non-Brahmin castes described above in that they wear, like the Brahmins, the sacred thread.

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* The number of persons who have returned themselves as Kammalans is 12,695.

The name Kammalan is derived from 'Kannalan' "which denotes one who rules the eye, or one who gives the eye. When an image is made, its consecration takes place at the temple. Towards the close of the ceremonial, the Kammalan who made it comes forward, and carves out the eye of the image The name is said also to refer to those who make articles, and open the eyes of the people, i. e., who make articles pleasing to the eye". *

The Kammalans are divided into five sections according to their occupation:—

1. Thattan (Goldsmith). 2. Kannan (Brass smith). 3. Thachan (Carpenter). 4. Kal Thachan (Stone mason) and 5. Kollan or Kamman (Blacksmith).

There is no restriction to the members of these sections inter-marrying, but it is said that Goldsmiths, especially those living in towns, object to marry in other sections.

The Kammalans trace their descent from the five sons of Viswakarma, the divine architect and consider themselves equal, if not superior, to Brahmins. The Kammalans as a rule bury the dead.

The Tamil Kammalans are also said to be divided into endogamous and exogamous sections.

11. *Nattaman.*—The population of Nattamans, commonly called Nathambadi Udayans, is not given separately in the Census Tables for 1871. In 1881 the number of Nathambadies in the State was found to be 9,839. The number rose to 11,160 in 1901 and in 1911, the number was found to be 12,814, while to-day their number is somewhat less, being only 12,317. It is probable that 913 persons who are returned separately as Hindu Udayans are those that had returned themselves as Nattamans in 1911, or their representatives.

Be that as it may, Nattamans are a branch of Udayans and are in the State, as elsewhere, thrifty, industrious and prosperous agriculturists.

12. *Valaiyan.*—Valaiyas form a distinct community in the State. Their strength in 1871 is not known. Probably it is included under Sembadavan, (fishermen and hunters). It is given as 47,188 in the Census of 1881. In 1901, the strength of the Valaiyars in the State was found to be 50,890. This increased to 65,504 in 1911 and it stands now at 62,685. There is no reason why the strength of the Valaiya population should have gone down in the decade 1911—1921. A good number should have aspired to higher rungs in the social order and returned themselves as belonging to higher castes.

It is generally agreed that the term 'Valaiyan' is derived from 'Valai' which means a net with which these people catch fish in water and game in jungles and forests. The Valaiyars occupy the lowest position amongst Sudras, and they rank only higher than Pallans or Paraiyans. They are, it is believed, a low-class vulgar people, some of whom being addicted to crimes. Their general occupation is cultivation, cooly work and poaching in the forests.

They are also divided into several endogamous sub-castes. Adult marriage is the rule, and widow marriage is permitted. They will eat anything including rats and squirrels.

13 *Vellalan.*—Vellalars number 17,721 † as against 20,010 in 1911, 16,502 in 1901, 21,495 (sic) in 1881 and 33,065 in 1871. The reason for this fluctuation is obvious. Vellalars are considered superior to all the other sects amongst Sudras, and many take pride in calling themselves Vellalars.

The word 'Vellalar' is derived from the word 'Vellamai' which means 'Agriculture', as also from 'Vellam Alar' that is, those who control floods. Next after the Veduvars, or hunters, and Kurumbars, or shepherds, they were the earliest to settle in the State, reclaim the lands and bring them to cultivation. They were the great landed proprietors of the State. Many big wells and tanks in the State are said to have been constructed in their days.

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* Thurston's Castes and Tribes of Southern India.

† In Table XIII—Part II of the Madras Tables the figure is given as 17,902. I have not been able to account for the difference.

They are divided into various exogamous divisions which are described fully in the State Manual. The one feature about them is that they bestow a greater attention on personal cleanliness.

14. *Pallan.*—The number of Pallans found in the State on the Census night in 1921 was 29,802. There were 30,099 of them in 1911. Their number was 27,381 in 1901. In the Census statements of 1881 relating to the State, no mention is made of Pallas. The Tables of 1871 do not give any information on the point.

The word 'Pallan' is derived from 'Pallam', a pit as the members of this caste have to stand in low lying fields and work for their masters, the Vellalars. Rice cultivation is their principal occupation. Pallans and Paraiyans are outside the four castes mentioned by Manu, and their approach within a certain distance of a Brahmin is still held to cause pollution to the latter. A Brahmin will more readily relax this custom than a caste non-brahmin will suffer a Palla or Paraiya to touch him Pallas and Paraiyas live in habitations removed from the settlements of higher castes and are not allowed to take water from the same tanks. The Pallans in their turn live separately from Paraiyans and consider themselves superior to these latter, who however do not admit this claim to superiority, and there is constant friction between the two communities.

The various divisions of Pallans are given in the State Manual.

15. *Paraiyan.*—The Census statistics of 1871, which is silent about the Pallan, gives the population of the Paraiyas in the State as 32,513. The next Census shows their population as 27,168, and the strength of the Paraiyans in 1901 was 32,550. The number of Paraiyans found in the State in 1911 was 35,343, and their numerical strength to-day is 35,672, which does not show a substantial increase.

Paraiyans are an ancient people of the land who, it is believed, were at one time a respectable community and have since been degraded. The great poet and divine Tiruvalluvar, his sister and poetess Avvei and the saint Nandanar were all members of this community.

Whatever might have been their position once, they occupy the same position as, if not a worse position than Pallans, and are subjected to the same disabilities.

Further particulars about divisions of this community and the method employed by them in settling their communal differences are all given in the State Manual.

16. *Labbais.*—Coming to the Mohammedan tribes and taking up Labbais first, it is found that there were 4,625 of them in the State in 1871. In 1901, there were found 7,778 Labbais in the State. They increased to 10,969 in 1911, but have declined to 7,964 in 1921. This is no doubt due to Labbais having returned themselves as belonging to other tribes for obvious reasons.

There are various accounts relating to the origin of this tribe and all of them are agreed in connecting Labbais with Hindus. One account says that "they are Mappilas of the Coromandel coast, that is to say, converted Dravidians, or Hindus, with a slight admixture of Arab blood". According to Colonel Wilks, the historian of Mysore, quoted in Thurston's Castes and Tribes of South India, they are the descendants of some of the members of the house of Hashem in Arabia, who, unable to bear the cruelties of the Governor of Irak, left their country and settled to the east of Cape Comorin. According to another account, they are the offspring of Arabian traders and Hindu women.

Tamil is the mother tongue of the Labbais, and their customs closely resemble those of the Hindus amidst whom they live. Their titles are Marakkayar and Ravuthan, the latter title which means a horse-soldier is more common in the State. They are enterprising traders in the State as elsewhere.

17. *Pathan.*—There are 1,227 Pathans in the State. There were only 644 of them in 1911 and only 501 in 1901. In 1871, the number of Pathans in the State was 496. It need scarcely be remarked that the increase of Pathans in 1921 as compared with the number of Pathans found in 1911 is due to Labbais having returned themselves as Pathans in the later Census.

Pathans are Mohammedans of Afghan descent and, as remarked by Mr. Francis in the Census Report for 1901, "the tribe name is often assumed by those who have no right to it". According to Mr. Molony, Pathans are descendants of Khais, a Sirdar of Ghor, who embraced Islam during the life-time of the prophet. Such people, he says, will keep strictly to themselves and will not intermarry with Sheiks or Moghuls whom they consider beneath them.

18. *Sayyed.*—There were 203 Sayyeds in the State in 1871. In 1901, the number rose to 1,185, and in 1911 Pudukkottai was not credited with possessing any Sayyed, while 660 Sayyeds have mysteriously reappeared on the State soil on the night of the 18th March 1921. Labbais should account for this fluctuation.

Sayyed is an appellation which can only be taken by the descendants of the Prophet, and, as remarked by Mr. Francis, even recent converts to the faith of Islam assume the title. The Sayyeds, as the children of Fatimah, are, it is said, held in great respect and treated with consideration. This induces many to call themselves Sayyeds. Sayyeds are acknowledged to be above them even by Pathans.

19. *Sheik.*—The number of Sheiks in the State in 1871 was 1,656. There were only 1,185 of them in 1901. In 1911, their number was 1,459. Now we have as many as 5,122 of them. We again see here the work of Labbais. Mr. Francis makes the following remarks:—"It properly only connotes Musalmans of foreign descent who are descendants of the first three Khalifs or successors of the Prophet"; while Mr. Molony says that Sheiks trace their origin to the first Arabic converts to Islam. Both are agreed that the term has no precise meaning at present and that Hindu and Christian converts to Mohammedanism very easily become Sheiks.

20. *Moghul.*—Moghuls are said to be of two kinds (*a*) descendants of the early central Asiatic invaders and (*b*) domiciled Iranis. Mr. Molony's remarks about them are as follows:—"The first class have become completely Indianised and intermarry freely with their fellow believers, from whom they are indistinguishable, save by the characteristic prefix or affix "Mirza" or "Baig" to their names. The second community have held themselves apart; intermarriages even with their fellow Moghuls in India owing to difference in social custom and method of living, is rare. Some of these domiciled Irani Moghuls are to be found in certain streets of Madras where they chiefly occupy themselves with trade in Indigo".

There were 45 Moghuls in the State in 1871, and only 8, in 1901. In the Imperial tables relating to the subsequent censuses, the territorial distribution of Moghuls is not given; and Table XIII—Part II of the State Census Returns makes no mention of the existence of Moghuls in the State.

21. *Characteristics of Mohammedan tribes.*—In theory at least Mohammedanism makes no distinction between man and man; and all Mohammedans are equal in the eyes of Allah Still it must be attributed to the perversity of human nature to make and recognise divisions like those described above, and regard one tribe as superior or inferior to another. So far as the State is concerned, I am given to understand that Sheik, Pathans, Sayyeds, freely intermarry and that all the tribes including Labbais interdine. There are also no exogamous or endogamous divisions within each tribe, as we invariably find in each Hindu caste. Above all, Mohammedanism is very accommodating to women; and it places no restriction to widows marrying again. The Prophet himself married a widow. Mohammedans will eat meat but no pork and though their religion prohibits them from tasting spirituous liquors, it is not uncommon to find them drink alcohol. They bury their dead with their head turned towards West, that is, towards Mecca. The Mohammedan custom of shaving their heads completely, or growing their hairs as far as the lobes of their ears and wearing beards is one that is well-known.

It is not uncommon to see Hindus offer sugar and peas to Mohammedan saints buried near Mohammedan mosques or elsewhere; and it is also usual for Mohammedans to consult Hindu astrologers and propitiate Hindu deities. This blending of the two rival religious customs is an inevitable result of the Hindu and the Mohammedan communities having been side by side for a long time.

22. *Race and nationality.*—There is not anything to be said about Race or Nationality. Hindus who have forsaken their religion and embraced Christianity

do not on that ground cease to be of the same race with their erstwhile co-religionists and relations. Even after conversion, they retain their caste divisions and restrictions. It is not therefore proper to treat them as belonging to a different race. It is also a moot point whether the population of the Presidency are of one and the same race or are of different races. The members of European nations who come to and reside in the State stay here only for some years and always return to their country; and it is hardly necessary therefore to consider how many of them stayed in the State at each census and to what nationality they belonged.

23. *Subsidiary Table.*—The fortunes of each and every sub-caste and tribe are traced in the subsidiary Table; and the progress of the communities which has not been considered in detail owing to their numerical strength being less than 10,000 persons can be gathered therefrom.

CHAPTER XII.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Variation in caste, tribe, etc., since 1901.

	1921.			1911.			1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agamudaiyan	5,776	6,530	*12,306*	3,764	4,119	*7,883*	5,006	5,549	*10,555*
Ambalagaran	544	488	*1,032*	...	...	...	1,613	1,644	...
Ambattan	2,635	2,891	*5,526*	2,627	2,810	*5,437*	2,327	2,538	*4,865*
Andi	652	740	*1,392*	1,365	1,541	*2,906*	1,192	1,413	*2,605*
Balija, Kavarai and Rowth.	2,523	2,525	*5,048*	3,315	3,387	*6,702*	1,232	1,224	*2,456*
Brahman (Telugu) ...	738	754	*1,492*	561	573	*1,134*	846	863	*1,709*
Do. (Tamil) ...	4,872	4,673	*9,545*	5,317	3,672	*8,989*	4,101	4,105	*8,206*
Do. (Marathi) ...	225	211	*436*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakkiliyan	476	444	*920*	503	431	*934*	391	429	*820*
Chetti (Tamil, Telugu and Canarese).	...	...	*18,907*	8,240	10,647	*18,887*	7,107	9,851	*16,958*
Idaiyan (Yadava) ..	13,074	14,450	*27,524*	13,808	14,543	*28,351*	12,746	13,733	*26,479*
Indian Christian ...	8,975	9,475	*18,450*	7,923	8,439	*16,362*	7,023	7,383	*14,406*
Jangam	217	234	*451*	...	...	...	37	72	...
Kallan	24,432	26,679	*51,111*	24,194	26,495	*50,689*	22,525	24,939	*47,462*
Kamma	...	...	...	196	218	...	165	181	...
Kammalan, etc.	7,114	7,510	*14,624*	7,285	7,184	*14,469*	6,726	7,009	*13,735*
Kshatriya...	221	337	*558*	...	...	...	82	67	...
Kuravan	882	931	*1,813*	695	586	*1,281*	618	561	*1,179*
Kurumban	2,808	2,948	*5,756*	2,730	2,830	*5,560*	2,933	2,693	*3,626*
Kusavan	2,749	2,893	*5,642*	2,664	2,938	*5,602*	2,277	2,818	*5,095*
Labbai	3,879	4,085	*7,964*	4,986	5,983	*10,969*	3,464	4,314	*7,778*
Maravan	3,074	3,596	*6,670*	2,579	3,246	*5,825*	2,481	3,166	*5,647*
Muttiriyan	1,082	1,015	*2,097*	1,416	1,367	*2,783*	5,216	578	*1,124*
Nadar (Shanan)	1,322	1,386	*2,708*	941	912	*1,856*	1,104	1,108	*2,212*
Nattaman	5,770	6,547	*12,317*	5,857	6,957	*12,814*	5,229	5,921	*11,160*
Odde	328	446	*774*	392	332	*724*	253	262	*515*
Pallan	14,374	15,428	*29,802*	14,543	15,556	*30,099*	12,835	14,546	*27,381*
Palli, Vanniya, etc. ...	277	612	*889*	323	333	*656*	477	518	*995*
Pandaram	1,829	2,088	*3,917*	1,005	1,250	*2,255*	1,236	1,455	*2,691*
Paraiyan, Panchama ...	17,108	18,636	*35,744*	16,022	19,321	*35,343*	15,141	17,409	*32,550*
Pathan	643	584	*1,227*	323	321	*644*	242	259	*501*
Razu	563	562	*1,125*	399	418	*817*	614	680	*694*
Sayad	325	335	*660*	...	...	...	579	606	...
Saurashtra	519	565	*1,084*	418	433	*851*	...	...	...
Sheik	2,300	2,822	*5,122*	746	713	*1,459*	1,248	1,388	*2,636*
Tottiyan	...	...	*414*	260	198	*458*	349	256	*605*
Uppilian	...	...	*1,886*	764	708	*1,472*	808	882	*1,690*
Urali	4,706	4,842	*9,548*	3,787	4,120	*7,907*	3,963	4,225	*8,188*
Vadugan	1,393	1,489	*2,882*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaisyan	287	445	*732*	..	...	...	...	...	...
Valaiyan	30,965	31,720	*62,685*	30,961	34,543	*65,504*	25,793	27,097	*52,890*
Valluvan	214	342	*556*	225	222	*447*	189	200	*389*
Vaniyan	961	963	*1,924*	865	805	*1,670*	698	673	*1,371*
Vannan	2,561	2,568	*5,129*	2,444	2,635	*5,079*	2,095	2,363	*4,458*
Vellala	8,694	9,208	*17,902*	9,693	10,407	*20,010*	...	...	...
Vallamban	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,263	4,720	...

CHAPTER XIII.

PART I.

Occupation.

Introductory.—Of all the incidents of the life of the people into which inquiries are instituted at the time of the taking of the census, those which relate to their occupation, that is, the means whereby they earn their bread and keep their body alive, are the most useful. The importance of the information from an administrative point of view is apparent. The growth of the population of a country is determined by its capacity to feed its inhabitants; and inquiries into the ways and the means adopted by the people for keeping themselves alive disclose what occupations have a large following and which all occupations are poorly represented, and set the administrators to find out the reasons for the facts observed and take such remedial measures as are necessary and possible. The information gathered by conducting inquiries into the occupation of the people also renders it possible to compare the economic condition of one country with that of another.

The enumeration schedules contain three columns to record information relating to the occupation of the persons enumerated. Columns 9 and 10 of the schedule are intended for noting the principal and the subsidiary occupations respectively of the persons enumerated, the principal occupation being that, whereby a greater part of a person's income is derived, while the subsidiary occupation is that which enables the person following it to supplement the income derived from his principal occupation. These two columns relate to persons who actually work or carry on business by themselves or through agents and other persons employed by them. There are bound to be persons who do not work for their bread but depend on others for their support. In respect of such persons, the principal occupation of the persons on whom they depend for their subsistence is to be recorded in column 11. Thus, we have information on three points touching the occupation of the people of the State. First, with regard to actual workers, their principal and subsidiary occupation and with reference to dependants on others, the principal occupation of those on whom they depend. The information procured in this way has been arranged and grouped, in a word, tabulated, in the same manner as has been adopted in the tabulation of similar statistics of the Madras Presidency and in accordance with the instructions issued by the Superintendent of the Census Operations, Madras.

2. *Statistics.*—The information relating to occupation contained in the schedules, as abstracted in the office, is exhibited in the prescribed statistical form in Imperial Tables XVII to XXII and in the subsidiary Tables printed at the end of each part of this chapter.

Imperial Table XVII is arranged in the same way as the corresponding Table in Part II of the Madras Report. The occupations returned have been divided into four classes, 12 sub-classes, 56 orders and 191 groups. The four main classes are (A) those which relate to the production of raw materials, (B) those which are connected with the preparation of material substances from raw materials and with the supply of such material substances, (C) those which are concerned with Public Administration and the pursuit of liberal arts and (D) all other occupations which do not come under any of those described above and cannot also be named otherwise than as 'Miscellaneous'. Class (A) is divided into two sub-classes according to the nature of the materials produced into (1) those that relate to the exploitation of the animal and the vegetable kingdom and (2) those that relate to the exploitation of minerals. Class (B) is divided into Industry, which is concerned with the preparation of material substances, Trade, which is connected with the supply of either raw materials or manufactured goods and Transport, which comprises occupations connected with the conveyance from one place to another of either persons, raw materials or substances prepared out of raw materials. Class (C) which covers occupations connected with Public Administration and liberal arts is divided into four sub-classes (1) those engaged in Public force, (2) those engaged in conducting the Public Administration, (3) those following the learned professions and the liberal arts and (4) those that live on their income other than agricultural. The fourth and the last

class of miscellaneous occupations comprises the sub-classes of (1) Domestic service, (2) insufficiently described occupations and (3) unproductive occupation, such as that of those who are inmates of jails and lunatic asylums. Each sub-class is further divided into several orders and each order into different groups so that we have, as stated already, 56 orders and 191 groups of occupations. The number of persons in the State who follow the occupation indicated in each class, sub-class, order and group of occupations is given in Table XVII.

Table XVIII gives, in the case of those whose principal occupation is agriculture, the subsidiary occupations which they pursue.

Tables corresponding to Imperial Tables XIX, XX and XXI of the Presidency have not been prepared for the State.

The several parts of Table XXII relate to industrial statistics which will be considered in Part II of this chapter.

There are at the end of this Part, seven subsidiary Tables. Of these,

Table I shows the general distribution of the population by occupation by exhibiting the number in every 10,000 of the population who are engaged in each class, sub-class and order of occupation and the proportion which actual workers bear to dependants.

Table II is intended to show the distribution by occupation of the population in each division. In the absence of occupation-statistics for each Taluk separately, our Table II exhibits the same statistics as is contained in Table I by reducing the number of persons engaged in each class and sub-class of occupations to a base of 1,000.

Subsidiary Table III exhibits the number, and the proportion which that number bears to 1,000, of persons engaged in Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial, Professional and other occupations. The Table also gives the percentage of actual workers and dependants in each kind of occupation.

Table IV exhibits the number of persons per 1,000 of actual workers who pursue agriculture as a subsidiary occupation.

Table V shows the number per 1,000 of those to whom agriculture is the principal occupation who follow each of the various other occupations as a subsidiary occupation.

Table VI gives the number of women who actually pursue some selected orders and groups of occupations, the number being exhibited both absolutely and proportionately per 1,000 men (actual workers).

Table VII compares the population of the State supported by some selected occupation in 1921 and 1911 and gives the percentage of variation.

3. *Summary of statistics.*—Of 4,26,813 persons composing the population of the State, 3,27,115 depend (either as actual workers or as dependants on the actual workers) on the production of raw materials by exploiting the animal and the vegetable kingdom, there is none engaged in mining and producing mineral, 31,003 persons are supported by industry, 2,224 by occupations connected with the transport of persons or things or both through air, water and land, 31,577 live by trade, 16,473 persons by occupations connected with the administration of the country and the pursuit of liberal arts and the remaining 18,421 persons follow miscellaneous occupations other than those mentioned above.

4. *The general distribution of the population by occupation, compared with what it was in 1911.*—The number of persons whose occupation has been returned as agriculture is 3,24,776 (the total of persons who come under the groups comprised in orders Nos. 1 (a) and 1 (b)). The number who depend for their maintenance on industrial pursuits, including mine and transport, is 33,227 (total of sub-classes II, III and IV). The number who live by trade (sub-class V) is 31,577 and those who depend for their subsistence on public service and the pursuit of the learned professions and liberal arts (total of sub-classes VI, VII and VIII) is 15,676. The

remaining 21,557 persons are supported by other occupations. The number of persons who returned themselves as being supported by the corresponding occupations in the previous Census of 1911 and the percentage of persons following each of these occupations in the two censuses are shown in the following table.

	Number of persons supported by certain occupations in		Number per cent supported by certain occupations in	
	1921	1911	1921	1911
Agriculture	3,24,776	3,00,012	76	73
Industry (including mine and transport).	33,227	33,568	8	8
Trade	31,577	33,201	7	8
Professions	15,676	17,039	4	4
Others	21,557	28,066	5	7
Total	4,26,813	4,11,886		

The number of persons supported by agriculture has increased in the decennium under consideration by 3 per cent, while the increase in the Madras Presidency has been from 70 to 71, that is, by one per cent. The percentage of the population supported by 'Industry' remains the same. In the Madras Presidency, the percentage has fallen from 15 to 13. The percentage of the population who earned their livelihood by Trade has slightly fallen from 8 to 7. The proportion of the population which earns its livelihood by being employed in the State or following the learned professions remains the same, that is, at 4 per cent. The population that supports itself by pursuing occupations other than these, amongst which Forestry, Raising of Farm-stock, Fishing and Hunting, Domestic service, insufficiently described occupations, etc. come, has suffered a decline by 2 per cent. 23,499 persons were returned under occupations insufficiently described in 1911, whereas only 15,647 are so returned in 1921. This itself would account for the difference. It is possible that the policy of the Darbar commenced in 1914, of assigning waste lands for cultivation on receipt of nominal value and of preferring landless people to those already owning lands, has induced people who had no lands to take up lands for cultivation and thus converted a large number of labourers and workmen, otherwise unspecified, into agriculturists. This circumstance, and perhaps the greater accuracy of enumeration attained in 1921 than in the previous census, would at the same time account for the rise in the percentage of the population supported by agriculture and the fall in the percentage of the population supported by occupations other than agriculture, industry, trade and professions.

5. *Actual workers and dependants.*—Following the same classification as that adopted in the previous paragraph, the number of actual workers and dependants in each class of occupations, as ascertained at the censuses of 1911 and 1921, is given below.

Name of occupation.	1921		1911	
	Actual workers.	Dependants.	Actual workers.	Dependants.
Agriculture	1,99,361	1,25,415	1,92,106	1,07,906
Industry including mines and transport.	15,927	17,300	16,253	16,188
Trade	11,642	19,935	14,107	19,094
Professions	5,992	9,684	6,135	10,904
Other occupations	13,632	7,925	20,167	9,026
Total	2,46,554	1,80,259	2,48,768	1,63,118

The above Table brings out the following differences between the condition of 1911 and that of 1921. The number of actual workers has decreased in the decade 1911—1921 by 2,214 persons, and the number of dependants has increased by 17,141, while the total population of the State itself has increased only by 14,927 souls. The variation will indicate a change either for the better or for the worse.

On the one hand, it may be argued that actual workers now get higher wages than ten years ago, that their earnings suffice to maintain a greater number of persons and that there is, therefore, no longer any necessity for those who are entitled to be supported by others to seek work and augment the income of those on whom they depend. On the other hand, the diminution of the number of actual workers may argue a contraction of the avenues of employment. This decrease in the number of actual workers in 1921 as compared with 1911 occurs under all classes of occupations, except Agriculture, and there is increase in the number of dependants in the first three classes of occupations, namely Agriculture, Industry and Trade, while the last two classes of professions and other occupations account for a lesser number of dependants than in 1911. The following statement which gives the number of dependants per cent of actual workers under each head of occupation shows the ratio of dependants to workers in each of the last two censuses.

Number of dependants per 100 actual workers.

Year.	All occupations.	Agriculture.	Industry.	Trade.	Professions.	Other occupations.
1921	73	63	109	171	162	58
1911	66	56	99	135	178	40

6. Taking all the occupations together, the number of actual workers and dependants per 100 persons in the State, in the Presidency taken as a whole, and in each of the adjoining districts taken separately, is given in the margin. It is not clear why there should be such a great disparity between the State and the neighbouring district of Ramnad in the ratio of actual workers to dependants. If a rise of actual workers over dependants indicates a backwardness of economic conditions, the State is more backward in this respect than the Presidency taken as a whole or each of the contiguous districts taken separately.

Place.	Number of workers and dependants per 100 persons.	
	Actual workers.	Dependants.
Pudukkottai ...	58	42
Madras ...	49	51
Tanjore ...	47	53
Trichinopoly ...	52	48
Madura ...	49	51
Ramnad ...	43	57

With these preliminary remarks, we may take up for consideration each order and group of occupation in detail.

7. *Class A. Production of raw-materials. Sub-class 1. Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation. Order 1 (a). Ordinary cultivation.*—There are in the State 3,24,435 persons or 76 per cent of the total population who are supported by ordinary cultivation, as against 2,99,517 or 73 per cent of the population that was supported by that occupation in 1911. In other words, the population supported by ordinary cultivation has increased by 8·3 per cent as against a general increase of population by 3·6 per cent. The stimulus given to cultivation by the various concessions shown to the people by the Darbar, such as the favourable conditions of assignment of waste lands, grant of loans for agricultural purposes on easy terms and the repairs done to irrigation sources at considerable cost and above all the paucity in the State of other means of livelihood to which the people can resort, should account for the increase of persons engaged in ordinary cultivation. There were 2,85,667 persons in 1901 who depended for their existence on ordinary cultivation.

Of these 3,24,435 persons supported by agriculture, 1,99,237 persons are actual workers and 1,25,198 are dependants. The number of workers and dependants in 1911 was respectively 1,91,951 and 1,07,566. The number of workers has increased by 3·8 per cent, while that of dependants has increased by 16·4 per cent. This will argue an improvement in the condition of the agricultural population of the State in the decade in question.

Again, of the 1,99,237 actual workers, 95,148, or about 48 per cent, are females. In 1911, out of every 100 persons engaged in ordinary cultivation, 49 were women. In this respect also, there is some slight improvement in the decennium under consideration.

8. *Groups 1 to 5.*—Those engaged in ordinary cultivation are divided into seven groups according to the nature of work actually done by them. They are

(1) Those who live on the income derived from the lands they own which they do not, however, cultivate themselves but get cultivated by others. These are called 'non-cultivating land-owners'. (2) Those who take the lands of others for cultivation but get them cultivated by employing others on the work without themselves cultivating the lands. These are called 'non-cultivating tenants'. (3) Those who are actually employed in the cultivation of their own lands. These are called 'cultivating land-owners'. (4) Those that cultivate the lands of others as tenants of the latter. These are 'cultivating tenants'. This class is related to class 2, as class 3 stands related to class 1. (5) Those that are employed as agents, managers, rent collectors, etc., by land-holders in the management of their landed estates. (6) Those that are employed as what we familiarly know as 'Pannaikkarans'. These differ from tenants in that the tenants get a share of the produce or take whatever is grown and pay the land-owners a fixed quantity of grain or so much money, etc., according to the terms of agreement between them, while Pannaikkarans are regular servants of the land-owner and are paid a fixed money pay or a fixed quantity of grain in return for their work in the field and the whole of the produce grown is taken by the owner of the land. This class of people is called 'farm servants'. (7) The seventh and last class of people engaged in the cultivation of land is 'field labourers'. These differ from farm servants in that the latter have a fixity of tenure and work under a particular master and are employed throughout the year or throughout the cultivating season while the former (field labourers) are employed for a particular operation and may, and will, have to work under several people. The number of men and women who were enumerated as actually engaged in each of the above seven classes of occupations in each of the last three censuses is given below.

Classes of occupation.	1901		1911		1921	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Non-cultivating land-owners.	1,663	609	1,578	621	1,363	737
2. Non-cultivating tenants	26	26	...	2	23	14
3. Cultivating land-owners.	63,552	66,838	75,334	75,323	82,461	72,793
4. Cultivating tenants ..	14,818	15,283	15,351	15,614	13,677	11,968
5. Agents, managers, clerks, etc.	....	....	18	..	....	...
6. Farm servants	2,126	1,278	4,869	3,241	3,104	1,264
7. Field labourers	5,467	12,074			3,461	8,372
Total ...	87,652	96,108	97,150	94,801	1,04,089	95,148

If we leave out of account the non-cultivating tenants and persons employed as mere agents, managers, clerks, etc., in landed estates, both of which classes are either not represented at all or are only very poorly represented, and if we also take into consideration the total number of actual workers without making any sexual distinction, we find, that out of every 1,000 persons actually engaged in ordinary cultivation, the number of persons employed in each of the five remaining groups of occupations in each of the last three censuses, is as shown in the Table given below:—

Number per 1,000 of actual workers employed in ordinary cultivation who were found employed as

Group.	1901	1911	1921
1. Non-cultivating land-owners	12	11	11
2. Cultivating land-owners	710	785	779
3. Cultivating tenants	164	161	129
4. Farm servants	19	42	22
5. Field labourers	95		59

For facility of reference, the proportion which the numbers of different types of agriculturists bear to the total number of people actually engaged as agriculturists

which is worked out from the figures collected for the whole of the Madras Presidency and given in the Madras Census Report, is transcribed below.

Distribution of 1,000 actual workers in agriculture.

Description.	1901	1911	1921
Non-cultivating land-owners	19	93	49
Cultivating land-owners	484	426	381
Cultivating tenants	151	207	225
Farm servants .... }	345	340	{ 109
Field labourers .... }			{ 208
Non-cultivating tenants	1	4	28

What is readily noticeable in the Madras figures is the gradual fall in the number of persons who live by cultivating their own lands and the increase in the proportion of non-cultivating land-owners and cultivating tenants, a circumstance that will indicate that owners of lands are forced to sell their holdings to money-lenders and reduce themselves to the position of cultivating tenants. The figures for the State do not show that cultivating land-owners are yielding ground to non-cultivating land-owners. The proportion of these latter has been remaining almost stationary these 20 years. The proportion of cultivating land-owners has slightly fallen in the decade under consideration, while the decline in the proportion of cultivating tenants is much greater. There has been a corresponding increase in the proportion of farm servants and field labourers. So far as the conditions of the State go, the position of farm-servants and farm-labourers may be considered as preferable to that of cultivating tenants. Farm-servants and labourers get wages for the work they do and their income does not depend on the yield of the lands on which they are employed. The cultivating tenants depend for their income on the lands which they cultivate yielding a good harvest and this, in a rain-fed country like the State, is, by no means, certain.

Another point of difference between the Madras figures and those pertaining to the State, is the higher proportion in the State of people cultivating their own lands. We have as many as 779 out of 1,000 agriculturists cultivating their own lands, as against only 381 out of 1,000 in Madras. This is only to be expected. A greater amount of attention and labour has to be bestowed on the cultivation of lands in the State than in places fed by rivers like the Godaveri, the Krishna, the Cauvery, which, with their innumerable branches, not only supply plenty of water in time to the fields commanded by them but also enrich the soil with alluvial deposits. In the State, the cultivator has to turn to the best account every drop of water that he can have, manure the lands with green leaves and other kinds of artificial manure that he can procure, see that every plot of his land gets water from its source of irrigation in the period allotted to it and attend to the various other processes of cultivation. All these are best attended to only by the owners, especially when there is no better work for them to do.

9. *Order 1 (b). Growers of special products.*—There are 341 persons (including actual workers and dependants) who are classed as growers of special products and market gardening. These persons are classed under two groups, one comprising those engaged in growing tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo, and the other, those employed in growing fruits, flowers, vegetables, betels, vines, arecanuts, etc. The latter occupation alone is somewhat important and attracts some persons in the State, the former occupation, especially that connected with indigo growing and dyeing, which at one time must have been pursued by a good number of persons, has long ceased to attract an appreciable number, a result due to the closing of the indigo factories in the State. This group now accounts for only six persons, two workers and four dependants, as against 93 persons, composed of 8 workers and 85 dependants who were found to belong to this group in 1911.

The other group of occupations, that is, those connected with the growing of fruits, flowers, vegetables, betels, etc., is, as already stated, more important. There were in 1901, in the State, 116 persons actually engaged in growing betel vines and arecanuts and 203 persons depending for their livelihood on the earning of those 116. In 1911, the number had increased to 147 workers and 255 dependants and according

to the present census, there are 122 workers and 213 dependants allotted to this group of occupation. Betel vines grow only in superior kinds of soil, and an abundant supply of water is also required for its cultivation. Probably, people find it more convenient and more profitable to grow rice where they grew betel before.

10. *Order 1 (c). Forestry.*—This, like the previous order, comprises two groups of occupations. The first group comprises the officers engaged in the preservation of forests and forest products, e.g., Forest officers, Rangers, Forest Guards, etc., and the second group consists of labourers employed in gathering forest produce, e.g., wood-cutters, collectors of fire-wood, charcoal-burners, etc. The first group comprises 42 actual workers and 57 dependants as against 54 workers and 90 dependants in 1911 and 79 workers and 98 dependants in 1901. The variation is *entirely due to the varying strength of the Forest establishment maintained by* the State.

The second group of occupations, wood-cutting, fire-wood gathering and charcoal burning gives work to 18 persons on whom 18 others depend. There were 49 actual workers and 19 dependants brought to this group in 1911.

11. *Order 1 (d). Raising of Farm stock.*—The next order of occupations, order No. 1 (d) is divided into five groups of which only two, breeding of cattle and buffaloes on the one hand and of sheep, goats and pigs on the other, are represented in the State. The other groups of occupations which are not followed in the State are (1) lac collecting, (2) breeding of horses, mules, camels, etc., other than cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goat and pigs and (3) occupation exclusively as herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.

There are in all 1,701 actual workers and 405 dependants in all the groups of occupations comprised in this order relating to the raising of Farm stock as against 1,436 workers and 417 dependants found in 1911 and 4,639 workers and 1,175 dependants found in 1901. A comparison of the number of workers and dependants entered under each group in 1901 with that entered under that group in 1911, and in 1921 brings out striking differences—differences which cannot be explained otherwise than by the supposition that mistakes have been made either at the time of the enumeration or at that of tabulation, if not on both the occasions, either in 1901 or at the time of the later censuses, in correctly classifying the persons enumerated in the several groups. To illustrate this, we find that there is none entered in the present census under the group of herdsmen, shepherds and goatherds. There are 1,086 persons entered in the Tables relating to the Census of 1911 as being occupied in this group of occupations, with 134 persons depending on the 1,086 actual workers. In the Census of 1901, the number of herdsmen, shepherds and goatherds found in the State is given as 4,213 persons with 601 persons depending on them. On the other hand, the number of cattle breeders in the State is given in the Tables relating to 1901 as 101 workers with 273 dependants. In 1911, the number declined to 41 workers and 46 dependants, while in the present census the number has enormously increased to 1,577 workers and 354 dependants. There can be no doubt that the enumerators or the tabulators or both of them have been unable to realise and maintain the distinction between the group described as "Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers" and that described as "Herdsmen, shepherds and goatherds". It has also to be confessed that it is hard to distinguish between the rearing and the tending of cattle. Taking the total number of persons pertaining to the whole order No. 1 (d)-Raising of Farm stock—we find that there are 1,701 persons actually engaged in rearing and tending cattle of all kinds, horses, mules, pigs, etc., with 405 persons depending on them. The number of actual workers and dependants was respectively 1,436 and 417 in 1911 and 4,639 and 1,175 in 1901. The figures of 1921 show some improvement over those of 1911 but the difference between those of 1901 and 1911 is rather inexplicable.

Order 2. Fishing and Hunting.—There are six persons who, besides earning their livelihood, support 12 others by fishing. There were none who lived by the same means in 1901 but in 1911 there were 30 who lived by fishing and supported 37 souls besides. Compared with 1911, this occupation has dwindled.

Hunting in State forests is prohibited and the physical conditions of the State are not such as to render hunting a remunerative occupation. Still, we have 39 persons, 29 men and 10 women, who claim to earn their livelihood and support.

41 others by hunting. There were in 1911 nine men and 29 women who plied this occupation and maintained themselves and 22 persons besides. Though the number of persons actually engaged in hunting is now 39, as against 38 a decade ago, women have yielded place to men in the decade in question in the pursuit of this manly occupation. There were no huntsmen or we may say huntswomen in the State in 1901.

12. *Sub-Class II. Orders 3, 4 and 5. Mines, Quarries of hard rocks and salt, etc.*—Occupations comprised by orders 1 and 2, discussed in the foregoing paragraphs, relate to the production of raw materials by exploiting the surface of the earth and appropriating what is grown thereon, be it animal or vegetable growth. Occupations covered by orders numbers 3, 4 and 5 relate to the exploitation of minerals, that is, extraction of metals and other inorganic substances from the surface or underneath the surface of the earth. There are no mines in the State from which coal, petroleum, gold, iron, manganese, etc., are extracted, nor are there quarries from which jade, diamond, etc., are dug out. Manufacture of earth salt is prohibited in the State and no mineral substance is procured from the ground. The result is that the number of persons engaged in the exploitation of minerals, that is, in occupations comprised by orders numbers 3 to 5, is nil. It was so in 1911 and 1901.

13. *Class B. Preparation and supply of material substances. Sub-class III. Industry. Order 6. Textiles.*—Occupations covered by orders numbers 1 to 5 so far considered, related to the production of raw materials from the surface of the earth or underneath it. These occupations form a separate class by themselves. Next in order to these occupations comes the class of occupations connected with the production of other substances out of the raw materials obtained directly from the earth and the supply of the materials so produced to those that want them. These occupations form class B and are divided into three sub-classes; sub-class III, Industry, which is strictly confined to the conversion of raw materials into things required by man, sub-class IV, Transport, which deals with the occupations connected with the transport of animate and inanimate objects across land, water or air and sub-class V, Trade, which relates to occupations connected with the purchase and sale of goods, either raw materials or manufactured articles. Each of these sub-classes is divided into various orders of occupations and each order with various groups.

Sub-class III. Industry, comprises 13 orders and 87 groups and supports a population of 31,003 persons, of whom 14,870 are workers and 16,133 dependants. Order 6, Textile Industry, with which orders of industrial occupations commence, is the most important. There are in the State 1,364 persons, 959 workers and 405 dependants who are maintained by this industry as against 1,569 persons, composed of 1,057 workers and 512 dependants, who obtained their livelehood from this industry in 1911. A still larger number of 3,803 persons (2,493 workers and 1,310 dependants) were fed by this industry in 1901. There is thus unmistakable proof of the decline of textile industry in the State. The insignificance of the extent to which this industry is practised in the State will be perceived if it is realised that the figures given above show that this industry is responsible for the maintenance of only three persons out of every 1,000 and that only two per mille are actually engaged in it.

Groups 25 to 38 (d) Textile Industry.—Considering the importance of the industry, we may compare the number employed under each group of occupations of the order of 'Textile Industry' and try to locate the group or groups of occupations which have ceased to employ as many as they employed ten years ago.

Group 25. Cotton-ginning, cleaning and pressing.—There was a solitary person in 1911 employed in the group of occupations described as cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing. There is none employed in any of these occupations at present. Cotton is not grown on any large scale in the State and what little quantity is gathered is sold as such, without any operations being made thereon beyond separating it from the outermost coat or shell. The yarn used in weaving is purchased from outside. Probably, there was a person found in 1911 who was cleaning cotton of its seeds before selling it—and that person is now either dead or has turned to other occupations.

Groups 26, 27 (a) and 27 (b). Cotton-spinning, sizing and weaving.—Group 26 is cotton spinning. There are now three females employed in this work. Group 27 (a) is cotton-sizing and there is none doing this work alone. Group 27 (b) is cotton-weaving and it supports 450 persons, composed of 293 workers and 157 dependants. All these three groups of occupations have been classed together under a single group in 1911 as group 22, cotton-spinning, sizing and weaving. There were then 1,375 persons supported by all these three occupations put together. Of those 1,375 persons, 511 males and 409 females were actual workers and 455 were dependants. In 1901, cotton-weaving by hand furnished means of livelihood to 2,019 persons in the State. 670 men and 598 women actually worked as weavers and 751 depended on the workers. Thus, we see that spinning, sizing and weaving of cotton is not resorted to now by as many as ten or twenty years ago and that this important industry is languishing.

Group 28.—Spinning, pressing and weaving of jute form group 28; and this group of occupations claims to be supporting four persons in the State at present. There was none returned under this group in 1911.

Group 29.—There are 43 persons returned in the present census as being supported by making ropes, twine and strings. Of these, 35 are actual workers and eight are dependants. There was none supported by this industry in 1911.

Groups 30 (a) and 30 (b) Cocoanut and other fibre-work.—Group 30 (a), cocoanut-fibre and 30 (b), work on other fibres, such as of aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc., correspond to group 25 of occupations in 1911. There is none classed under 30 (*a*) that is, as being engaged in cocoanut-fibre work and the number returned as supported by the other group of industry is 22 persons, composed of 13 workers and nine dependants.

Group 25 of the Tables relating to 1911 corresponds to the present groups 30 (a) and (b); and there are 12 persons, four workers and eight dependants, that are supported by fibre-work.

Groups 31, 32 and 33. Woollen work.—Group 31 is wool-carding and spinning. There is none employed exclusively on this work of combing wool and spinning it into threads. Group 32 is weaving of woollen blankets and group 33 relates to the weaving of woollen carpets. There are 108 persons supported by the industry comprised by group 32, that is, weaving of woollen blankets. The workers and dependants are equally divided; and of the 54 workers, it is interesting to note that 51 are females and only three are males. There are none engaged in weaving woollen carpets. Groups 31, 32 and 33 correspond to group 26 of 1911. The number of workers were then 11 men and 60 women, with 23 depending on them. There is thus a fall of 17 workers as compared with 1911.

Groups 34 and 35. Silk-spinning and weaving.—Group 34 relates to silk-spinning. There is none in the State who spins silk. Group 35 relates to the weaving of silk. There are 534 supported by silk-weaving. 139 men and 267 women actually weave, while 128 are mere dependants. In 1911, silk-weaving and spinning was responsible for the support of only nine persons, five workers and four dependants. This industry has appreciably expanded in the decade.

Groups 36-38 (c). Hair-work Dyeing of yarn, lace work, etc.—Group 36 relates to work on hair, including camel and horse hair; group 37 (a) to dyeing and bleaching of yarn; 37 (b) to printing, preparation and sponging of textiles; 38 (a) to lace and embroidery work; 38 (b) to insufficiently described textile industries; 38 (c) to spinning of unspecified stuff and 38 (d) to weaving without specification of the article woven. There are none in the State returned under any of these groups of occupations in the present census. In the Census of 1911, 13 persons were returned as occupied with feathers, 34 with dyeing, bleaching, printing and sponging of textiles and two others come under insufficiently described textile occupations.

14. *Order 7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.*—This comprises four groups of occupations, groups 39 to 42. Under group 39 come tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc. There are only six workers and 18 dependants in the State to represent this group now. There was none classed in this group in 1911. Group 40 comprises makers of leather articles, such

as trunks, water-bags, saddlery, harness, etc. There are none returned under this group or the succeeding two groups ; but 28 workers and 23 dependants were returned under this occupation in 1911. The remaining two groups of furriers and brush-makers and bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers are, as already stated, unrepresented now, as in 1911.

15. *Order 8.*—Order number 8 relates to wood-industry and is divided into three groups. Sawyers form group 43. There are 90 of them in the State, supporting 44 others with their earnings. Carpenters, turners, joiners, etc., form group 44. There are 1,460 actual workers and 2,321 dependants brought to this group. Combining both the groups, there are 1,550 actual workers and 2,364 dependants. These two groups together, correspond to group 36 of the 'Occupation Tables' in 1911. There were then found in the State 1,592 persons who earned their livelihood as sawyers, carpenters, joiners, etc., with 2,517 dependants. The number of workers and dependants in both these groups thus shows a slight decrease, as compared with the previous census statistics. Basket makers, persons engaged in other industries of woody material, including leaves and thatches and builders with bamboo reed and similar materials, form group 45. There are 335 workers and 154 dependants who are supported by this industry, as against 300 workers and 152 dependants supported by the same industry in 1911.

16. *Order 9. Metal-industry.*—There are 780 men and 96 women who actually work on metals and earn the livelihood of themselves and support 1,695 persons besides, who depend upon them. 719 men and 32 women were actually employed in this industry in 1911 and their dependants numbered 1,302. There is some slight expansion of this industry in the decade under review.

17. *Order 10. Ceramics.*—This class of occupations connected with the manufacture of articles out of potter's earth now supports 3,759 persons, composed of 2,498 workers (1,235 men and 1,263 women) and 1,261 dependants. In 1911, there were only 1,729 who depended upon this order of occupations for their livelihood. The large increase in the number supported by ceramics would, therefore, require some explanation. Only two groups in this order have got representatives in the State. They are (1) Potters and earth-pipe and bowl makers and (2) brick and tile-makers. Of these, the first named industry accounts for 3,258 persons, 2,263 workers (1,056 men and 1,207 women) and 995 dependants. In 1911, there were only 879 persons (284 men and 595 women, who actually worked on this industry and 531 who depended on the actual workers. It is to be hoped that increase in the number of persons who earn their living by making mud pots does not indicate that mud vessels are creeping into houses in larger numbers and are displacing vessels made of hard metals which, if true, would tend to show that people are getting poorer. There are now 179 men and 56 women actually engaged in the manufacture of bricks and tiles as against 117 men and 83 women who worked at this industry in 1911. Increase in house-building activity in the decade in question is not marked.

18. *Order 11. Chemical products.*—There is a mistake, which has unfortunately crept in, in Table XVII against this order of occupations. The number of persons pertaining to group 65, Rice-pounding, husking, etc., who belong to order number 12 has been included in this order. If we deduct this number, there are 216 persons supported by this order, as against 76 supported by it in 1911. The increase is contributed by the occupations covered by groups 59 and 60 which relate respectively to the manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice and the manufacture of dyes, paint and ink.

19. *Order 12. Food industries.*—There are 1,438 persons, 542 workers and 896 dependants, who obtain their livelihood by industries connected with the preparation of food-stuffs, as against 1,522 persons, composed of 908 workers and 614 dependants, who owed their living to this class of industries in 1911. The decrease mainly occurs under group 65, Rice-pounding and this was expected. The introduction on a large scale of rice-mills for pounding rice has thrown out of work a large number of women who had been accustomed to eke their livelihood by pounding rice. In 1901, there were 21 males and 814 females whose occupation was rice-pounding. In 1911, the number of women so employed fell to 635, while males

occupied with rice-pounding increased to 34. In 1921, rice-pounding women have declined to 51, while men occupied thuswise have increased to 71. We see here one of the results of the installation of rice-mills in several places in the State. The other groups of occupations included in this order show no striking variations.

20. *Order 13. Industries of Dress and Toilet.*—There are 7,318 persons, composed of 4,102 workers and 3,216 dependants, who depend on this order of occupations for their livelihood at present, as against 6,995 persons, consisting of 4,018 workers and 2,977 dependants, who owed their existence to it in 1911. The variation is too small to call for remarks.

21. *Order 14. Furniture industries.*—This order includes cabinet-makers, carriage-painters, upholsterers, tent-makers, etc. The number of persons engaged in this kind of work is insignificant. It was 13 in 1911 and only four in 1921.

22. *Order 15. Building industries.*—There are 4,920 persons supported by industries connected with the construction of buildings, such as lime burning, cement working, excavating foundations, etc., well sinking, stone-cutting and dressing, bricklaying and masonry and generally, building, painting and decorating of houses. Of these 4,920 supported by this sort of industry, 1,906 persons are actual workers and 3,014 are dependants on the actual workers. In 1911, nearly double the number of persons were returned under this order of industry. Thus, 7,916 persons owed their existence to this order of occupation ; and of these, 4,108 were actual workers and 3,808 were dependants on them.

23. *Order 16. Construction of means of transport.*—This order includes persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing of motor vehicles or cycles, carriages, cart and palki makers, wheelwrights and ship, boat and aeroplane builders.

There are only 13 men engaged in this kind of industry and the number engaged in it in 1911 was still more insignificant, being only two.

24. *Order 17. Production and transmission of physical forces, e.g., heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.*—The number employed in this kind of occupation in the State cannot be expected to be great. There are six men returned as actual workers in this order. There were none returned under it in 1911.

25. *Order 18. Other miscellaneous industries.*—This includes printers, lithographers and engravers, etc., book-binders, stitchers and envelope-makers, etc., makers of musical instruments, makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments, workers in precious stones, jewellery-makers, etc. These miscellaneous industries now support 4,938 persons, composed of 1,960 workers and 2,978 dependants, as against 3,763 persons, composed of 1,405 workers and 2,358 dependants, that were supported by them in 1911.

26. *Summary of the statistics, relating to industrial occupations.*—That the scope of industrial occupation has not expanded in the State in the decade in question, will appear from the following statement, comparing the number of persons who earned their livelihood by industry in 1911 with the number of persons returned under the same sub-class of occupations, in the last Census of 1921.

Year of census.	Number of persons maintained by Industry.			
	Total number of persons.	Actual workers.		Dependants.
		Males.	Females.	
1911	30,260	9,772	5,546	14,942
1921	31,003	10,509	4,361	16,133

27. *Sub-class IV. Transport.*—All occupations connected with the conveyance of things from one place to another are grouped under this sub-class. It comprises five orders and 16 groups. The first two orders, Orders numbers 19 and 20, relate to transport by air and water respectively. There are of course no persons concerned with aerodromes or aeroplanes, nor are there any in the State employed in harbour-works or dockyards. There is also in the State none who owns a ship or

is a ship-broker or a ship engineer or mariner. Such occupations do not exist in an inland country.

The third order of this sub-class of occupations relates to transport by road. This supports 1,987 persons, consisting of 967 actual workers and 1,020 dependants, as against 1,878 persons composed of 822 workers and 1,056 dependants, supported by it in 1911. This order includes persons employed in the construction of roads and persons who own vehicles and animals plying for hire. The most important is the group relating to persons who earn their livelihood by owning vehicles, generally, a country cart and a pair of bullocks to draw it and letting them out for hire. There are 1,571 persons supported by this kind of occupation, as against 1,839 supported by it in 1911.

The fourth order of this sub-class is transport by rail. No part of the State is yet traversed by a railway and there are three men who are classed as railway employees, with 20 others depending on them. These three men should apparently be living on the northern border of the State and employed in the South Indian Railway which runs closeby. There were four persons so employed, supporting 28 persons besides, in 1911.

The fifth and last order of occupations comprised in this sub-class, is service in Post office or in Telegraph or Telephone lines. There are 87 men so employed, supporting 127 persons depending on them, as against 109 employees, with 162 dependants, in 1911. The fall must be due to reduction of establishment in Post and Telegraph Department.

28. *Sub-class V. Trade.*—This sub-class Trade, comprises occupations connected with the supply of raw materials and manufactured goods to those that want them. This is sub-divided into 17 orders and 34 groups, according to the difference in the commodities on which the trade is conducted. The following statement compares the number of persons supported by trade in 1921 with that supported by the same sub-class of occupations in 1911.

Year.	Total.	Persons supported by trade.		
		Actual workers.		Dependants.
		Males.	Females.	
1911	33,233	8,902	5,230	19,101
1921	31,577	8,026	3,616	19,935

The comparison shows that trade now supports about 2,000 persons less than it supported ten years ago. The diminution occurs in the number of persons actually doing the business, while a greater number of persons depend on the actual workers than in 1911. All these might suggest that trade is getting concentrated in the hands of a fewer number and that greater profit is made by this fewer number. We know that there was depression in trade in the decade in question due to the Great War and its after effects, rise in the price of all articles, influenza, tightness of money-market, etc., which all must have attracted, in the decade under consideration a lesser number of persons to trade than in the previous decade.

Trade is carried on in the State in the same way as in the other parts of the Presidency. All that need be said on this is contained in the chapter on 'Occupation and Trade' in the State Manual. All the necessaries of life, over and above what are produced and consumed in the State, are procured from places outside. They are either purchased direct from wholesale vendors at Trichinopoly, Tanjore and other places and stocked in their go-downs by the shop-keepers in the State for being sold to the public and other petty shop-keepers in the rural parts, or they are brought to the weekly-markets at the town and other places whence the consumers and retail vendors purchase them.

There are shops in all villages in the State; and shops in the several villages differ, in numbers and the variety of articles stocked for sale, according to the importance of the villages. Weekly fairs are also held in a number of places in the State. There are some fairs which have not grown in importance and where no fees are, therefore, charged by the Government on the articles displayed for sale. In the fairs held at the remaining places, fees are charged on articles brought for sale, at rates fixed according to the kind and quantity of articles brought for sale. A list of places where fairs of the latter kind were held in the last year (1920–1921) of the

decade we are considering, with the income derived in the year from each by the Government, the town Municipality or the village Unions as the case may be, is given below.

Places where fairs were held.	Rent obtained by leasing the right of collecting fees.
	Rs.
Pudukotah	28,500
Tirumayyam	191
Ponnamaravathi	538
Annavasal	198
Arimalam	670
Karambakkudi	825
Alangudi	1,360
Vadagadu	370
Mullankurichi	460
Kadiapatti	755
Keelanilai	170
Rayapuram	576
Konnayur	1,320
Puduppatti	210
Yembal	158
Konapet	350
Melathanayam	100
Kulipirai	610
Virachilai....	150
Koppanapatti	50
Koluppatti	45
Viralimalai	1,700
Keeranur....	441
Perambur....	106
Kudumiamalai	140

The fair in the capital is one of the biggest in the southern districts of the Presidency. Almost all articles of merchandise are brought in large quantities for sale there and the articles are seldom taken back by the owners without being completely sold. Brisk business is done from sunrise to sunset. It owes its importance to the fact that the rich Nattukkottai chetti villages in the south have to draw out their supplies from this market.

29. We may now compare the number of persons engaged in the trade of each important commodity with the number who earned their livelihood by trading on that commodity in the previous census.

Orders 24 and 25.—The number of men who earn their means of livelihood as bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers, brokers and commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and their employees is 11,943, as against 12,414 in the previous Census of 1911.

Order 26.—Trade in textiles is more important and the number engaged in the trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles is only 64, supporting 62 persons besides, while as many as 282 persons, that is, more than four times the present number, were carrying on trade in these commodities in 1911 and supporting 156 persons besides. The trade has apparently been concentrated in fewer hands.

Order 27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs now supports only 516, while it supported 788 in 1911.

Order 28.—Trade in wood, other than fire-wood, cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc., is responsible for the maintenance of 510 persons, while it was the means whereby 582 persons earned their livelihood in 1911.

Order 29.—In 1911, there was only one man who carried on trade in metals and had to support 35 persons by that occupation; while there are now nine men and women who carry on trade in metals, machinery, knives, etc., and support 35 others.

Order 30.—There were 1,954 persons returned in 1911 as being supported by trade in pottery, while there are 28 returned under this trade in the present census. The diminution in the number is only apparent and not real. Those that manufacture mud pots and other articles of earthenware also carry them to markets and sell them. The decrease in the number returned under traders is due to their having been classed as manufacturers under Group 55, Order 10 (Ceramics) where we noticed a large increase in the number of potters.

Order 31.—There are 35 supported by trade in chemical products, as against 119 supported by it in 1911.

Order 32.—The number of persons supported by vending wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice on the one hand, and by owning and managing or by being employed in hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc., on the other, has increased from 905 in 1911 to 1,098 in 1921. The number of actual workers was 305 men and 114 women in 1911, while it has increased to 344 men and 117 women in 1921. The habit of visiting coffee-hotels is growing on the people and increase in the number of persons betaking themselves to this occupation is only to be expected.

Order 33.—Other trade in food-stuffs, e.g., fish, grocery, vegetable oils, salt and other condiments, milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc., sweetmeats, sugar, gur, cardamom, vegetables, fruits, arecanuts, grain and pulse, tobacco, opium, ganja, sheep, goats and pigs, hay, grass and fodder, etc., supports 11,639 according to the last Census of 1921 and the number supported by trade in the same articles in 1911 was about the same, being 11,683.

Order 34.—Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and toilet, such as hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc., claims to support 1,524 persons now, as against 1,081 persons in 1911.

Order 35.—Trade in furniture including carpets, curtains and bedding, hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc., supports 92 persons, as against 638 persons in 1911. The reason for the diminution is not readily perceptible.

Order 36.—Trade in building-materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials has attracted 401 persons on whom 322 others depend for their support. The statistics for 1911 do not give the number of persons pertaining to the same occupations. The number employed in the trade of all building-materials is given and not those in materials other than bricks, tiles or wood, such as stones, cement, chunam, sand, etc.

Order 37.—Traders in means of transport, that is, dealers and hirers of mechanical transports, such as motors, cycles, etc., of animals, such as elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc., and of other means of transport such as carriages, carts, boats, palanquins, etc., number 100 on whom 162 others depend. The number of actual workers was about the same, namely 102 in 1911 with 175 dependants.

Order 38.—Traders in fuel, that is, dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc., numbered 98 in 1911 and their number now is only 50. Possibly, this difference is due to the people having resorted in the decade in greater numbers to the sale of this commodity by the State. Signs are not wanting to show that trade in fire-wood by private persons is reviving and we may look forward to an increase in the number of persons occupied in this trade in 1931.

Order 39.—Traders in articles of luxury and in those relating to letters, arts and sciences include dealers in precious stones jewellery, clocks, optical instruments, etc., dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackles, flowers, etc., publishers, book-sellers, stationers and dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities. Their number is 389 actual workers and 456 dependants, as against 131 workers and 396 dependants in 1911.

Order 40.—Trade of other sorts, under which category come dealers in rags, stable refuse, general store and sundry bazaar keepers, itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, tolls and market contractors account for the maintenance of 2,090 persons, of whom, 760 are actual workers and 13,330 mere dependants. The number returned under this head in 1911 was 163 workers and 265 dependants. The

increase mainly occurs under the group of unspecified shop-keepers, as many as 1,965 persons having been classified under this group, as against only 173 in 1911. This would show that persons who should be classed under groups relating to the trade of specified articles have been brought under shop-keepers unspecified. This want of uniformity in tabulation is due to the difficulty felt by the clerks, employed in the abstraction offices, in correctly classifying under the appropriate groups the occupations returned by the persons enumerated.

30. *Class C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts. Sub-class VI.—Public force.—Orders 41 to 44.*—Public force comprises four Orders, Army, Navy, Air Force and Police. Being an inland State, owning no seaport, there is no room for the maintenance of a Naval force ; and there is none employed in the Navy and found in the State either in 1911 or 1921. The State does not maintain an air force. The only two branches of public force that are represented in the State are the Army and the Police. The State militia employs 127 persons who support 220 others. In 1911, there were 146 men employed in the Department and 311 others depended on them for their support. The fall in the number is due to some posts having been vacant at the time of the Census in 1921.

In 1911, there were 304 men returned under the order of Police which included both Police men and village watchmen and 588 persons depended on the 304 men. In 1921, there were 298 men returned under the order of Police, with 523 others depending on them.

31. *Sub-classes VII and VIII:—Professions and Liberal Arts.*—Professions and Liberal Arts comprise the six orders of Public Administration, religion, law, medicine instruction and letters, arts and sciences.

Order 45:—Public Administration.—Those that earn their living by serving the State are 1,448 men and 10 women who support nearly twice their number (2,861 persons) by their earning. All told, there are 4,319 supported by State service. In 1911, there were 8,053 persons supported by the same order of occupation. The number of persons actually serving the State then was 2,637, nearly double the present number The reduction in the number of posts in State service consequent on the policy of retrenchment of expenditure would not account for this large diminution in the number. Indeed, no appreciable reduction in the number of appointments was made in the decade in question. The difference should, I think, be due to all the vettians and other such menials in each village, who shared amongst them the cash pay and other enoluments attached to these posts, having claimed in 1911 to be earning their livelihood by State service out of self-pride. In the decade in question, the Revenue Department of the State was strict in refusing to recognise all the vettians in a village as their servants and treated as State servants only those in whose names the appointments stood. Still, it is significant that the number of persons supported by public service has diminished and it is bound to show a still larger decrease in the next census. It is high time that many who have been accustomed to consider State service as the only means of earning their livelihood should betake themselves to other walks of life.

32. *Sub-class VIII. Order 46:—Religion.*—This order comprises priests, ministers, religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, catechists and those employed in church service and those employed in temple, burial or burning-ground service and all the persons depending on them. The total number of persons supported by this order of occupation is 3,604, as against 3,113 in 1911. The actual workers now number 1,443 men and 142 women, as against 1,177 men and 54 women in 1911.

Order 47.—The profession of law supports 982 persons, of whom, 230 are lawyers, including Muktyars, Kazis and law-agents and 76 lawyers' clerks and petition-writers, the remaining 676 being dependants. The number of persons supported by law in 1911 was 513, of whom, 76 ranked as lawyers or law-agents and 46 played the humbler role of lawyers' clerks and petition-writers, the remaining 391 being dependant on both these classes of persons. The increase of lawyers and law-agents would indicate the growth of litigiousness amongst the people.

Order 48.—In 1911, there were 809 persons who were maintained by occupations connected with medicine, of whom, 182 men and 106 women were the actual workers and the remaining 521 mere dependants. To-day, medicine supports 986 people, of whom 303 men and 108 women are either medical practitioners, compounders, vaccinators, midwives or nurses. It is rather difficult to say whether the increase in the number of persons practising medicine is a thing upon which the State should congratulate itself or be sorry for. As showing the availability of medical help to a greater extent, it is an improvement on the state of affairs that existed in the previous decade. It is to be hoped that the increase in the number of medical men does not indicate a diminishing vitality of the people.

Order 49:—Instruction.—The number of people engaged in the profession of teaching or in occupations connected with education is 535 men and 33 women, with 1,153 dependants. Their number was 396 men and 47 women, with 781 dependants, in 1911. We see in the increase in the number of actual workers in the cause of education, the progress in the spread of education which the State has made in the decennium under consideration.

Order 50:—Letters and arts and Sciences.—This order includes the number of persons engaged as public scribes, stenographers, architects, surveyors, engineers and their servants, authors, editors and journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, etc., astronomers, meteorologists, etc., music composers, music masters, players of all kinds of musical instruments, singers, actors and dancers, conjurors, acrobats, fortune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals. 2,704 persons depend on these occupations for their livelihood, as against 1,978 in 1911.

Class D deals with miscellaneous occupations and comprises four sub-classes; sub-class IX, comprising persons who have not the necessity to work for their bread and live on their income; sub-class X, comprising persons engaged in domestic service; sub-class XI, consisting of persons whose occupations cannot be definitely specified and sub-class XII, consisting of persons who do not produce anything.

Sub-class IX. Order 51.—Sub-class IX covers persons living on their incomes. These are proprietors of property other that agricultural land, fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners. The number of persons supported thus is 797 in 1921, as against 672 in 1911.

Sub-class X. Order 52.—Sub-class X corresponds to order 52 and relates to domestic service; and persons who earn their living by serving in the households of others as cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants as grooms, coachmen, etc., or as motor-drivers and cleaners are brought to this sub-class. 1,797 persons are now supported by domestic service, as against 1,655 persons supported by the same occupation in 1911.

Sub-class XI. Order 53.—Sub-Class XI covers persons whose occupations are too insufficiently described to be correctly classified in any of the other orders. Such persons have numbered 15,851 in 1921, as against 23,199 in 1911.

Sub-class XII.—Sub-class XII comprises the remaining three orders of persons who, doing nothing useful themselves, live on the labour of the rest.

Order 54.—The inmates of Jails numbered 61 persons, composed of 57 males and four females. In 1921, their number was 70, consisting of 69 men and one woman. Five persons have returned themselves in the latter year as depending on these 70 persons.

Order 55.—The number of beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, procuresses, prostitutes, etc., and of those maintained by their earnings is 891, as against 1,102. The decline in the number is surely a matter on which the State may congratulate itself.

33. *Agriculture as a subsidiary occupation.*—Subsidiary Table IV shows the extent to which agriculture is pursued as a subsidiary occupation. As similar statistics have not been prepared with reference to the figures of 1911 Census, no comparison of the present day conditions with those that obtained in the last decade, is possible. Comparing the number of persons per 1,000 persons in the State who follow occupations other than agriculture as their principal occupation and pursue agriculture as a subsidiary occupation with the corresponding number for the Madras

Presidency given in the Madras Census Report (at page 207), we find that a greater number of persons employed otherwise in the State follow agriculture as a subsidiary occupation. This would show that other occupations are not as remunerative in the State as outside it.

34. *Women Workers*:—The number of women who are actually engaged in an occupation, that is, the number of women workers is 1,10,727, as against 1,18,592 women, who are enumerated as actual workers in 1911. In other words, out of every 1,000 women, 555 were actually employed in one occupation or other in 1911, while only 494 women, out of 1,000, are so employed now. The lot of women seems to have improved so far. Subsidiary Table VI gives in extenso the number of actual workers of each sex in each group of occupation and it is seen therefrom that women are actually employed in all groups except those pertaining to Public Force and Public Administration.

35. *Tables not prepared*:—Tables, corresponding to Imperial Tables XIX, XX and XXI, have not been prepared for the State and we have, therefore, no statistics of the distribution by religion, caste and race of workers and dependants.

CHAPTER XIII. (Part I.)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

General distribution by occupation.

Class, sub-class and order	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Percentage in each class, sub-class and order of		Percentage of dependants to actual workers.
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.—Production of Raw materials	7,664	4,713	61	39	64
I.—Exploitation of the surface of the earth ...	7,664	4,713	61	39	61
1. Pasture and agriculture	7,662	4,712	62	38	61
2 Fishing and hunting	2	1	50	50	100
II.—Extraction of minerals	...	...	...	...	...
3 Mines	...	...	...	...	...
4. Quarries of hard rocks	...	...	...	...	...
5. Salt, etc	...	...	...	...	...
3—Preparation and supply of material substances ...	1,518	646	43	57	133
III.—Industry	726	348	48	52	108
6 Textiles	31	22	71	29	41
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	...	...	...	...	...
8. Wood	104	44	42	58	138
9. Metals	60	20	33	67	203
10 Ceramics	88	59	67	33	49
11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous	12	6	50	50	100
12. Food industries	28	10	36	64	178
13. Industries of dress and toilet ...	171	96	56	44	79
14. Furniture industries	...	...	...	...	...
15. Building industries	116	45	39	61	156
16. Construction of means of transport ...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity etc.) ...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	116	46	40	60	150
IV.—Transport	52	25	48	52	108
19. Transport by air	...	...	...	...	...
20. Transport by water	...	...	...	..	...
21. Transport by road	47	23	49	51	104
22. Transport by rail	...	...	...	...	...
23. Post offices, telegraph and telephone service	5	2	40	60	150
V.—Trade	740	273	37	63	170
24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	278	75	27	73	270
25. Brokerage, commission and export ...	2	1	50	50	100
26. Trade in textiles	3	2	67	33	49
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs ..	12	3	25	75	300
28. Trade in wood	12	6	50	50	100
29. Trade in metals	1	...	...	...	...
30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	...	..	...	...	...
31. Trade in chemical products	2	1	50	50	100

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—cont.

General distribution by occupation.

Class, sub-class and order.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Percentage in each class, sub-class and order of		Percentage of dependants to actual workers.
	Persons supported.	Actual workers	Actual workers	Dependants.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants etc.	26	11	42	58	138
33. Other trade in foodstuffs	272	121	44	56	127
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	36	13	36	64	178
35. Trade in furniture	2	1	50	50	100
36. Trade in building materials	17	9	53	47	89
37. Trade in means of transport	6	2	33	67	203
38. Trade in fuel	2	1	50	50	100
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and the sciences	20	9	45	55	122
40. Trade of other sorts...	49	18	37	63	170
C.—Public administration and liberal arts	386	147	38	62	163
VI.—Public force	80	11	37	63	170
41. Army	8	3	37	63	170
42. Navy	...	...	...	...	...
43 Air force...	...	...	...	...	...
44. Police	22	8	37	63	170
VII.—Public administration	101	34	34	66	194
45. Public administration	101	34	34	66	194
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	236	95	40	60	150
46. Religion	87	37	43	57	133
47. Law	23	7	30	70	233
48 Medicine	23	10	43	57	133
49 Instruction	40	13	32	68	213
50. Letters and arts and sciences	63	28	44	56	127
IX.—Persons living on their income	19	7	37	63	170
51. Persons living principally on their income ...	19	7	37	63	170
D.—Miscellaneous	432	271	63	37	59
X.—Domestic service	42	22	52	48	92
52. Domestic service	42	22	52	48	92
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ...	367	232	63	37	59
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	367	232	63	37	59
XII.—Unproductive	23	17	74	26	35
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses ...	2	2	100	...	...
55. Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes ...	21	15	71	29	41
56. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10,000	5,777	58	42	72

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Distribution by occupation in natural divisions.

Occupation.	Number per mille of total population supported in the State.	Occupation.	Number per mille of total population supported in the State.
1	2	1	2
A.—Production of raw materials ...	766	V.—Trade	74
I.—Exploitation of the surface of the earth	766	Trade in foodstuffs ..	30
Pasture and agriculture ...	766	Trade in textiles	...
Fishing and hunting ...	...	Other trades	44
II.—Extraction of minerals ...	...	C.—Public administration and liberal arts	39
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	152	VI.—Public force	3
III.—Industry	73	VII.—Public administration ...	10
Textile industries ...	3	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts.	24
Wood industries	10	IX.—Persons living on their income	2
Metal industries	16	D.—Miscellaneous	43
Food industries	3	X.—Domestic service... ...	4
Industries of dress and toilet	17	XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	37
Other industries	24	XII.—Unproductive	2
IV.—Transport	5		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Distribution of the Agricultural, Industrial, Commercial and Professional population in natural divisions and districts.

District and natural division.	Agriculture.				Industry (including mines).			
	Population supported by agriculture.	Proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of State population.	Percentage on agricultural population of		Population supported by industry.	Proportion of industrial population per 1,000 of State population.	Percentage on industrial population of	
			Actual workers.	Dependants.			Actual workers.	Dependants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pudukkottai State.	3,27,115	766	61	39	31,003	73	48	52

	Commerce.				Professions.				Other occupations.			
	Population supported by commerce.	Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of State population.	Percentage on commercial population of		Population supported by professions.	Proportion of professional population per 1,000 of State population.	Percentage on professional population of		Population supported by other occupations	Proportion of population who follow other occupations per 1,000 of State population.	Percentage on population who follow other occupations of	
			Actual workers	Dependants.			Actual workers.	Dependants.			Actual workers.	Dependants.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Pudukkottai State.	31,577	74	37	63	16,475	39	38	62	20,645	48	62	38

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

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

Occupation.	Number per mille of actual workers who are partially agriculturists (Pudukkottai State).	Occupation.	Number per mille of actual workers who are partially agriculturists (Pudukkottai State).
1	2	1	2
Total actual workers ...	48·2	V.—Trade	140·6
A.—Production of raw materials ...	28·0	Trade in foodstuffs ...	91·3
I.—Exploitation of the surface of the earth	28·0	Trade in textiles ...	46·9
Pasture and agriculture ...	27·8	Other trades	188·1
Others	20·8	C.—Public administration and liberal arts	176·6
II.—Extraction of minerals ...	..	VI.—Public force	82·9
B.—Preparation and supply of material substances	170·3	VII.—Public administration ...	188·6
III.—Industry	200·8	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts.	183·1
Textile industries ...	80·3	IX.—Persons living on their income	177·1
Wood industries	214·9	D.—Miscellaneous	39·4
Metal industries	271·7	X.—Domestic service... ...	31·3
Food industries	273·4	XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	42·4
Industries of dress and toilet.	309·6	XII.—Unproductive	8·5
Others	153·0		
IV.—Transport	69·1		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

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

Group No.	Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.
1	2	3
	Landlords (Rent receivers).	
2(*a*)	Cultivating landowners	28
2(*b*)	Cultivating tenants	5
4	Farm servants	33
5	Field labourers	131
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers	5
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	5
18	Hunting	5
38(*d*)	Weavers unspecified	5
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	5
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron	5
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	19
68	Butchers	19
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen ...	9
86	Excavators, well sinkers and earth-work labourers	14
88	Brick-layers and masons	23
89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar material), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	9
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	5
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	5
114	Cart-owners, drivers and coachmen	61
120	Post office, telegraph and telephone services	9
121	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	435
124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc.	5
125	Trade in wood, (not fire-wood), cork, bark, bamboo thatch, etc. ...	5
128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc. ...	5
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	9
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employees ...	23
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ...	196
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	9
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses	5
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	37
136	Grain and pulse dealers	9
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	5
140	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc.	56
141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains, and bedding	9
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	5
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials, (stones, plaster, cement, sand, thatch, etc.)	19
147	Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	5
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc, ...	9
152(*b*)	Shopkeepers otherwise unspecified	70
154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)	23
159	Police	9
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States	75
163	Municipal and other local (not village) service...	14
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	201
165	Priests, ministers, etc.	136
167	Catechists, readers, church, and mission service	5
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers ...	136
169	Lawyers of all kinds, including kazis, law-agents and mukhtiars ...	14
170	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*cont.*

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

Group No.	Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.
1	2	3
	Landlords (Rent receivers)—*cont.*	
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons	23
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseuis, etc.	5
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	88
176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees	28
177(*c*)	Science, astronomers, meteorologists, etc.	42
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers	47
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	126
181	Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other in-door servants ...	103
183	Private motor drivers and cleaners	5
184	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified ...	14
185	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops	159
187	Labourers, and workmen otherwise unspecified	61
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	28
	Total ...	2,667
	Cultivators (Rent-payers)	
1(*a*)	Non-cultivating landowners	3·6
2(*a*)	Cultivating landowners	63·2
2(*b*)	Cultivating tenants	91·4
4	Farm servants	11·4
5	Field labourers	84·4
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betelvine, arecanut, etc., growers	1·3
8	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	0·7
9	Wood-cutters, fire-wood, catechew, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners	0·7
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	8·1
17	Fishing	0·1
27(*b*)	Cotton weaving	0·1
32	Weaving of woollen carpets	1·2
35	Silk weavers	0·3
37(*a*	Dyeing and bleaching of yarn	0·4
38(*d*)	Weavers unspecified	0·1
43	Sawyers	0·9
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	15·4
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials ...	1·7
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron	8·3
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal	0·2
51	Workers in mints, dye-sinkers, etc.	0·1
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers	1·6
56	Brick and tile makers	1·2
58	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials	0·2
60	Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink	0·1
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils	0·7
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders	0·4
67	Grain parchers, etc.	0·7
68	Butchers	0·4
74	Toddy drawers	0·1
77	Tailors, milliners, dress makers, darners and embroiderers on linen ...	0·1
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	2·1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*cont.*

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

Group No.	Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.
1	2	3
	Cultivators (Rent-payers)—*cont.*	
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	0·9
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	24·2
86	Excavators and well sinkers and earth-work labourers	6·5
87	Stone cutters and dressers	5·4
88	Brick-layers and masons	4·3
89	Builders, (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar material), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc	0·1
91	Carriage, cart, palki, etc., makers and wheel wrights	0·5
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	5·0
103	Sweepers, scavengers and sweeping contractors	0·1
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	0·9
113	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles including trams	0·1
114	Cart-owners, drivers and coachmen	34·7
120	Post office, telegraph and telephone services	0·2
121	Bank-managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	9·0
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees	0·2
124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc.	0·1
125	Trade in wood (not fire-wood) cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc.	0·1
126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	0·1
127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	0·2
128	Trade in chemical products, drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc. ...	0·1
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, ærated waters and ice	1·8
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc. and their employees ...	0·3
131	Fish dealers	0·1
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ...	14·8
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	1·6
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses	0·5
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetable, fruit and arecanut sellers	5·0
136	Grain and pulse dealers	4·4
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	1·4
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	0·6
140	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc.)	1·2
141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding	0·1
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	0·2
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials (stones, plaster, cement. sand. thatch, etc).	1·7
144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc. ...	6·7
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. ...	2·2
147	Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	6·3
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	0·6
150	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities	0·1
152(*b*)	Shopkeepers otherwise unspecified	6·1
154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets)	0·3
156	Army (Indian States)	0·1
160	Village watchmen	0·1
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States	1·6
163	Municipal and other local (not village) service	0·1
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	12·1
165	Priests, ministers, etc.	2·9

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*cont.*

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

Group No.	Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.
1	2	3
	Cultivators (Rent-payers)—*cont.*	
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service	0·1
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisors ...	5·2
169	Lawyers of all kinds, including kazis, law-agents and mukhtiars ...	0·2
170	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	0·2
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists, veterinary surgeons	3·4
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	1·7
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	1·6
174	Clerks and servants connected with education	0·1
176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees	0·2
177(*b*)	Art, artists, photographers, sculptors, etc.	0·1
177(*c*)	Science, astronomers, meteorologists, etc.	0·4
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers	1·5
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners	0·4
181	Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other in-door servants ...	3·9
184	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified ...	0·4
185	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops	5·2
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	38·2
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	0·7
	Total ...	524·3
	Farm servants and Field labourers.	
1(*a*)	Non-cultivating landowners	4
2(*a*)	Cultivating landowners	408
2(*b*)	Cultivating tenants	150
4	Farm servants	4
5	Field labourers	24
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	35
32	Weaving of woollen blankets	6
38(*d*)	Weavers unspecified	3
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials ...	1
55	Potters, earthen pipe and bowl makers	1
68	Butchers	1
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	8
86	Excavators, well sinkers, and earth-work labourers	42
88	Brick-layers and masons	1
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges	1
114	Cart-owners, drivers and coachmen	3
120	Post office, telegraph and telephone services...	1
121	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	1
124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc.	2
125	Trade in wood (not fire-wood) cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc. ...	4
131	Fish dealers	2
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ...	2
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	1

* As the number of persons who returned subsidiary occupation was very small in respect of certain groups, the number per 10,000 is given to a decimal place for all groups of occupations.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*cont.*

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

Group No.	Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 who follow it.
1	2	3
	Farm servants and Field labourers—*cont.*	
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	7
140	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress, and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes etc.)	1
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks tiles and woody materials, stones, plaster, cement, sand, thatch, etc.	10
147	Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	1
152(*b*)	Shopkeepers otherwise unspecified	1
160	Village watchmen	1
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States	2
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen	4
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisors ...	2
178	Music composers, masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers	2
181	Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other in-door servants ...	2
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	52
	Total ...	785

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

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

Group No.	Occupation.	Number of actual workers.		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	1,05,416	95,751	9083
	Order 1. Pasture and agriculture	1,05,381	95,741	9085
	(*a*) Ordinary cultivation	1,04,089	95,148	9141
1(*a*)	Non-cultivating landowner	1,363	737	540·7
1(*b*)	Non-cultivating tenant	23	14	608·7
2(*a*)	Cultivating landowner	82,461	72,793	882·8
2(*b*)	Cultivating tenant	13,677	11,968	875·1
4	Farm servants	3,104	1,264	407·2
5	Field labourers	3,461	8,372	2,418·9
	(*b*) Growers of special products and market gardening ...	95	29	305·3
6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ...	1	1	1,000
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc., growers	94	28	297·9
	(*c*) Forestry	57	3	52·6
8	Forest officers, rangers, guards etc.	41	1	24·4
9	Woodcutters; fire-wood, catechew, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners	16	2	125
	(*d*) Raising of farm stock	1,140	561	492·1
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ...	1,096	481	438·9
12	Sheep, goat, pig breeders	44	80	1,818·2
	Order 2 Fishing and hunting	35	10	285·7
	III—Industry	10,509	4,361	415·0
	Order 6. Textiles	404	555	1,373·8
27(*b*)	Cotton weaving	192	101	526·0
29	Rope, twine and string making	10	25	2,500
30(*b*)	Other fibre (aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.) ...	5	8	1,600
32	Weaving of woollen blankets	3	51	17,000
35	Silk weavers	139	267	1,920·9
38(*d*)	Weavers unspecified	55	100	1,818·2
	Order 7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	3	3	1,000
39	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers and leather dyers, etc.	3	3	1,000
	Order 8. Wood	1,617	268	165·7
44	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	1,409	51	36·2
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials ...	118	217	1,839·0
	Order 9. Metals	780	96	123·1
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron ...	598	76	127·1
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal ...	122	19	155·7
50(*b*)	Workers in other metals (except precious metals, tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver, etc.)	60	1	16·7
	Order 10. Ceramics	1,235	1,263	1,022·7
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	1,056	1,207	1,143·0
56	Brick and tile-makers	179	56	312·8
	Order 11. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous	174	64	367·8
60	Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink	55	3	54·5
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ...	35	7	200
65	Ricepounders and huskers and flour grinders ...	71	54	760·6
	Order 12. Food industries	407	10	24·6
66	Bakers and biscuit-makers	9	6	666·7
67	Grain parchers, etc.	6	4	666·7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—*cont.*

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

Group No.	Occupation.	Number of actual workers.		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Order 13. Industries of dress and the toilet ...	2,500	1,602	640·8
77	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darners and embroiderers on linen	95	1	10·5
78	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	119	26	218·5
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	1,440	1,481	1,028·5
81	Barbers, hair dressers and wig-makers ...	841	93	110·6
82	Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers, bath-houses, etc.)	1	1	1,000
	Order 15. Building industries	1,591	315	198·0
85	Lime burners, cement workers	8	6	750
86	Excavators, well-sinkers and earth-work labourers ...	222	181	815·3
87	Stone-cutters and dressers	536	79	147·4
88	Brick-layers and masons	817	48	58·8
89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	8	1	125
	Order 18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries...	1,775	185	104·2
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc. ...	1,621	83	51·2
99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other material than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, *lingams* and sacred threads... ...	30	9	300
101	Others including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc. ...	3	1	333·3
103	Sweepers, scavengers and sweeping contractors ...	72	92	1,277·8
	IV—Transport	941	116	123·3
	Order 21. Transport by road	851	116	136·3
112	Labourers employed on roads and bridges ...	78	6	76·9
114	Owners, managers and employees connected with cart, carriage, coach, etc.	669	110	164·4
	V—Trade	8,026	3,616	450·5
	Order 24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	2,511	690	274·8
121	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees	2,511	690	274·8
	Order 25. Brokerage, commission and export ...	28	1	35·7
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees ...	28	1	35·7
	Order 26. Trade in textiles	33	31	939·4
123	Trade in piecegoods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles	33	31	939·4
	Order 27. Trade in skins, leather, furs ...	128	7	54·7
124	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc. ...	128	7	54·7
	Order 28. Trade in wood	168	107	636·9
125	Trade in wood (not fire-wood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc.	168	107	636·9
	Order 29. Trade in metals	9	1	111·1
126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc. ...	9	1	111·1
	Order 30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	13	5	384·6
127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	13	5	384·6
	Order 31. Trade in chemical products	17	3	176·5
128	Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.)	17	3	176·5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—*cont.*

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

Group No.	Occupation.	Number of actual workers.		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Order 32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	344	117	340
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, ærated waters and ice ...	210	79	376
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employees	134	38	283
	Order 33. Other trade in foodstuffs	3,029	2,128	702
131	Fish dealers	41	48	1,170
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oils, salt and other condiments	1,866	633	339
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. ...	89	115	1,292
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	89	331	3,719
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers	606	627	1,034
136	Grain and pulse dealers	232	227	978
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	77	86	1,116
138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	17	6	352
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	12	55	4,583
	Order 34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	526	11	20
140	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc.)	526	11	20
	Order 35. Trade in furniture	29	6	206
141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding ...	6	6	1,000
	Order 36. Trade in building materials	262	139	530
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials (stones, plaster, cement, sand, thatch, etc.)	262	139	530
	Order 37. Trade in means of transport ...	82	18	219
145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, etc. ...	7	1	142
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	73	17	232
	Order 38. Trade in fuel	17	33	1,941
147	Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, coals, cowdung, etc. ...	17	33	1,941
	Order 39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences ...	339	50	147
148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery, (real and imitation) clocks, optical instruments, etc. ...	44	2	45
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle flowers, etc.	161	48	298
	Order 40. Trade of other sorts	491	269	547
152(*b*)	Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	452	260	575
154	Other traders including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets	37	9	243
	VI—Public force	470	...	...
	Order 41. Army	127	...	...
	Order 44. Police	343	...	...
	VII—Public administration	1,448	10	6
	Order 45. Public administration	1,448	10	6
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States ...	613	10	16
	VIII—Profession and liberal arts	3,336	728	218
	Order 46. Religion	1,443	142	98
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. ...	4	1	250
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service ...	35	9	257
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisors	1,105	132	119

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—*cont.*

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

Group No.	Occupation.	Number of actual workers.		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Order 47. Law	306	1	3·3
169	Lawyers of all kinds including kazis law-agents and mukhtiars	230	1	4·3
	Order 48. Medicine	303	108	356·4
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons	233	44	188·8
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseuis, etc.	70	64	914·3
	Order 49. Instruction	535	33	61·7
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	510	29	56·9
174	Clerks and servants connected with education ...	25	4	160
	Order 50. Letters and arts and sciences ...	749	444	592·8
176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees ...	104	3	28·8
177(c)	Science, astronomers, meteorologists, etc. ...	80	3	37·5
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors, and dancers	497	435	875·3
179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals	15	3	200
	IX—Persons living on their income	224	47	209·8
	Order 51. Persons living principally on their income ...	224	47	209·8
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners ...	224	47	209·8
	X—Domestic service	692	265	382·9
	Order 52. Domestic service	692	265	382·9
181	Clerks, watercarriers, doorkeepers, watchmen, and other in-door servants	600	265	441·7
	XI—Insufficiently described occupations	4,315	5,578	1,292·7
	Order 53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	4,315	5,578	1,292·7
184	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified.	33	3	90·9
185	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops	839	15	17·9
186	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	9	1	111·1
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	3,434	5,559	1,618·8
	XII—Unproductive	450	255	566·7
	Order 54. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms-houses ...	69	1	14·5
188	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms-houses ...	69	1	14·5
	Order 55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	370	254	686·5
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. ...	370	253	683·8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

Selected occupations 1921 and 1911.

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in 1921.	Population supported in 1911.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
	Grand total ...	4,26,813	4,11,886	+
	Sub-class I. Exploitation of animals and vegetation ...	3,27,115	3,02,216	+
	Order 1. Pasture and agriculture	3,27,017	3,02,089	+
	(*a*) Ordinary cultivation	3,24,435	2,99,517	+
1(*a*)	Non-cultivating landowner	6,225	6,607	—
1(*b*)	Non-cultivating tenant	155	2	+7,65
2(*a*)	Cultivating landowner	2,54,428	2,34,384	
2(*b*)	Cultivating tenant	41,224	47,351	— 1
4	Farm servant	6,172	11,128	+ 10
5	Field labourer	16,231		
	(*b*) Growers of special products and market gardening ...	341	495	— 3
6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ...	6	93	— 9
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel vine, arecanut, etc., growers	335	402	— 1
	(*c*) Forestry	135	224	— 3
8	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	99	144	— 3
9	Wood-cutters, fire-wood catechew, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners	36	80	— 55
10	Lac collectors			
	(*d*) Raising of farm stock	2,106	1,853	+ 13
11	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ...	1,931	87	+2,11
12	Sheep, goat and pig breeders	175	535	— 67
	(*e*) Raising of small animals	...	...	...
	Order 2. Fishing and hunting	98	127	— 22
17	Fishing	18	67	— 73
18	Hunting	80	60	+ 33
	Sub-class II. Exploitation of minerals	...	...	...
	Sub-class III. Industry	31,003	30,260	+ 2
	Order 6. Textiles	1,364	1,554	— 12
26	Cotton spinning	3		
27(*a*)	Cotton sizing	...	1,375	— 67
27(*b*)	Cotton weaving	450		
30(*a*)	Cocoanut fibre work	...		
30(*b*)	Other fibre (aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.) ...	22	12	+ 83
31(*a*)	Wool carding	...		
31(*b*)	Wool spinning	...	88	+ 22
32	Weaving of woollen blankets	108		
34	Silk spinners	...		
35	Silk weavers	534	9	+5,83
	Order 7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom	24	66	— 63
	Order 8. Wood	4,404	4,561	— 3
43	Sawyers	134	4,109	— 4
44	Carpenters, turners, and joiners, etc.	3,781		
45	Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials ...	489	452	+ 8
	Order 9. Metals	2,571	2,053	+ 25
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron ...	1,960	1,601	+ 22
49	Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal ...	424	417	+ 1
50(*b*)	Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver, etc.)	187	35	+ 434
	Order 10. Ceramics	3,759	1,729	+ 117
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	3,258	1,410	+ 131
56	Brick and tile-makers	501	315	+ 59

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—*cont.*

Selected occupations 1921 and 1911.

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in 1921.	Population supported in 1911.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
	Order 11. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous	484	1,005	— 51·8
58	Manufacture of matches and explosive materials ...	32	24	+ 33·3
61	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ...	55	51	+ 7·8
62	Manufacture and refining of mineral oils ...			
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ...	268	929	— 71·2
	Order 12. Food industries	1,170	593	+ 97·3
66	Bakers and biscuit-makers	24	14	+ 71·4
68	Butchers	709	207	+ 242·5
74	Toddy drawers	410	363	+ 12·9
75(*a*)	Manufacturers of Tobacco	7	8	— 12·5
	Order 13. Industries of dress and the toilet ...	7,318	6,995	+ 4·6
77	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darners and embroiderers in linen	268	170	+ 57·6
78	Shoe, boot, and sandal makers	332	190	+ 74·7
79	Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, gaiters, belt, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc. ...	9	2	+ 350·0
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	4,396	4,431	— 0·8
81	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers ...	2,309	2,180	+ 5·9
82	Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers, bath-houses, etc.)	4	22	— 81·8
	Order 14. Furniture industries	7	18	— 61·1
83	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc. ...	6	18	— 66·7
	Order 15. Building industries	4,920	7,916	— 37·8
85	Lime burners, cement workers	24	13	+ 84·6
86	Excavators, well-sinkers and earth-work labourers ...	644	2,679	— 76·0
87	Stone cutters and dressers	1,826	5,129	— 17·6
88	Brick-layers and masons	2,398		
89	Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	28	95	— 70·5
	Order 16. Construction of means of transport ...	23	2	+1,050·0
91	Carriage, cart, palki etc., makers and wheel wrights ...	22	2	+1,000·0
	Order 17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.) ...	21	5	+ 320·0
93	Gas works and electric light and power ...	21	5	+ 320·0
	Order 18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries ...	4,938	3,763	+ 31·2
94	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc. ...	78	74	+ 5·4
95	Book-binders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc. ...	34	11	+ 209·1
97	Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments ...	41	32	+ 28·1
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc. ...	4,209	3,177	+ 32·5
99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, *lingams* and sacred threads ...	80	18	+ 344·4
101	Others including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race-course service, huntsmen, etc. ...	91	8	+1,037·5
103	Sweepers, scavengers and sweeping contractors ...	405	443	— 8·6
	Sub-class IV. Transport	2,224	2,181	+ 2·0
	Order 19. Transport by air	...	...	...
	Order 21. Transport by road	1,987	1,878	+ 5·8

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—*cont.*

Selected occupations 1921 and 1911.

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in 1921.	Population supported in 1911.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
111	Persons (other than labourers, employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges ...	10	35 —	71·4
113	Owners, managers and employees excluding personal servants (connected with mechanically driven vehicles) including trams	292		
114	Owners, managers and employees connected with cart, carriages, etc.	1,571	1,839 +	1·3
	Order 22. Transport by rail	23	32 —	28·1
118	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies ...	23	32 —	28·1
	Order 23. Post office, telegraph and telephone services ...	214	271 —	21·0
120	Post office, telegraph and telephone services ...	214	271 —	21·0
	Sub-class V. Trade	31,577	33,029 —	4·4
	Order 24. Banks establishments of credit, exchange and insurance	11,859	12,359 —	4·0
121	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers, brokers and their employees	11,859	12,359 —	4·0
	Order 25. Brokerage, commission and export ...	84	55 +	52·7
122	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees ...	84	55 +	52·7
	Order 26 Trade in textiles	126	438 —	71·2
123	Trade in piece-goods, cotton, wool, silk, hair and other textiles	126	438 —	71·2
	Order 27. Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	516	788 —	34·5
124	Trade in skins, leather furs, feathers, horn, etc. ...	516	788 —	34·5
	Order 28. Trade in wood	510	582 —	12·4
125	Trade in wood (not fire-wood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc.	510	582 —	12·4
	Order 29. Trade in metals, ...	45	36 +	25·0
126	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc. ...	45	36 +	25·0
	Order 30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	28	1,954 —	98·6
127	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	28	1,954 —	98·6
	Order 31. Trade in chemical products	35	119 —	70·6
128	Trade in chemical products (drugs dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.)	35	119	—70·6
	Order 32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.	1,098	905 +	21·3
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, ærated waters and ice ...	600	727 —	17·5
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cook shops, sarais, etc., and their employees	498	178 +	179·8
	Order 33. Other trade in food stuffs	11,639	11,683 —	0·4
131	Fish dealers	204	194 +	5·2
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	6,110	5,070 +	20·5
133	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. ...	444	397 +	11·8
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses ...	728	956 —	23·8
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetable, fruit and arecanut sellers	2,600	2,545 +	2·2
136	Grain and pulse dealers	1,104	953 +	15·8
137	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	309	460 —	32·8
138	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	40	882 —	95·5
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	100	226 —	55·8
	Order 34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	1,524	1,081 +	41·0
140	Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc.	1,524	1,081 +	41·0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—*cont.*

Selected occupations 1921 and 1911.

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in 1921.	Population supported in 1911.		Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4		5
	Order 35. Trade in furniture	92	638	—	85·6
141	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and beddings ...	40	356	—	88·8
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glass ware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc. ...	52	282	—	81·6
	Order 36. Trade in building materials	723	873	—	17·2
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles, and woody materials, stones, plaster, cement, sand, thatch, etc.	723	873	—	17·2
	Order 37. Trade in means of transport	263	277	—	5·1
144	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	5			
145	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, etc. ...	18	277	—	5·1
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	240			
	Order 38. Trade in fuel	100	158	—	36·7
147	Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ...	100	158	—	36·7
	Order 39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and the sciences ...	845	827	+	2·2
148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	148	251	—	41·0
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	558	555	+	0·5
150	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities ...	139	21	+	561·9
	Order 40. Trade of other sorts	2,090	256	+	716·4
152(*a*)	General store and sundry bazaar-keepers ...	3	...		...
152(*b*)	Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	1,965	173	+	1037·6
154	Other trades including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets	122	83	+	47·0
	Sub-class VI.—Public force	1,260	1,349	—	6·6
	Order 41. Army	347	457	—	24·1
156	Army (Indian States)	347	457	—	24·1
	Order 42. Navy	...	...		...
	Order 43. Air force	...	...		...
	Order 44. Police	913	892	+	2·4
159	Police	821	698	+	17·6
160	Village watchmen	92	194	—	52·6
	Sub-class VII. Public administration	4,319	8,053	—	46·4
	Order 45. Public administration	4,319	8,053	—	46·4
162	Service of Indian and Foreign States ...	1,956	8,053	—	75·8
	Sub-class VIII. Profession and liberal arts	10,097	7,809	+	29·3
	Order 46. Religion	3,704	3,113	+	19·0
165	Priests, ministers, etc.	1,032	948	+	8·9
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. ...	8	13	—	38·5
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service ...	124	29	+	327·6
168	Temple, burial, or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisors	2,540	2,123	+	19·6
	Order 47. Law	982	513	+	91·4
169	Lawyers of all kinds, including kazis, law-agents and mukhtiars	724	323	+	124·1
170	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc. ...	258	190	+	35·8
	Order 48. Medicine	986	809	+	21·9
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons ...	728	706	+	3·1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII—*cont.*

Selected occupations 1921 and 1911.

Group No.	Occupation.	Population supported in 1921.	Population supported in 1911.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	258	103	+ 150·5
	Order 49. Instruction	1,721	1,224	+ 40·6
173	Professors and teachers of all kinds	1,654	1,224	+ 40·6
174	Clerks and servants connected with education ...	67		
	Order 50. Letters and arts and sciences	2,704	2,150	+ 25·8
176	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees ...	393	244	+ 61·1
177(*a*)	Literature, authors, editors, journalists	4		
177(*b*)	Art, artists, photographers and sculptors ...	156	189	+ 118·5
177(*c*)	Science, astronomers, meteorologists, etc. ...	253		
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers	1,852	1,543	+ 20·0
179	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals	46	172	— 73·3
	Sub-class IX. Persons living on their income	797	672	+ 18·6
	Order 51. Persons living principally on their income ...	797	672	+ 18·6
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners... ...	797	672	+ 18·6
	Sub-class X. Domestic service	1,797	1,655	+ 8·6
	Order 52. Domestic service	1,797	1,655	+ 8·6
181	Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other in-door servants	1,574	1,501	+ 4·9
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog-boys, etc. ...	223	154	+ 44·8
	Sub-class XI. Insufficiently described occupations ...	15,647	23,499	— 33·4
	Order 53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation	15,647	23,499	— 33·4
184	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified	105	25	+ 320·0
185	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops	2,298	2,067	+ 11·2
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	13,212	21,407	— 38·3
	Sub-class XII. Unproductive	977	1,163	— 16·0
	Order 54. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms-houses ...	75	61	+ 23·0
188	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms-houses ...	75	61	+ 23·0
	Order 55. Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes ...	891	1,102	— 19·2
189	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc. ...	890	1,102	— 19·2
190	Procurers and prostitutes	1	...	...
	Order 56. Other unclassified non-productive industries ...	11	...	...

PART II.

Industrial Occupations.

The industrial backwardness of the State. Causes.—If the Presidency of Madras is industrially backward, the State of Pudukkottai is more so. The causes for the backwardness of the Presidency are summarised as follows by Mr. Cotton in the chapter on Industrial Occupations in the Madras Report. They are (1) that the intelligentsia have no natural inclination for industrial pursuits, (2) that the professional classes consider the acquisition of land the best investment for their savings, (3) that the hereditary trading castes have a much greater aptitude for trafficking in raw materials than in manufactures, (4) that there is a lack of co-operative confidence which is necessary if capital is to flow into industrial ventures, (5) that cheap fuel is absent and (6) that there is also comparative lack of mineral wealth. All these causes are at work in the State. The educated and the intelligent section of the population is following literary pursuits and the wealthy are investing their surplus cash in acquiring landed property. The trade that is carried on is only of raw materials or of manufactured goods imported from outside. Neither the learned nor the wealthy nor the traders have combined together and sought to establish any industry in the land. The co-operative movement sent its wave into the State only in the last few years. There were at the beginning of the decade only four societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, of which three were either moribund or did not work well Though the number of societies increased to 40 at the end of the decade, the purpose of many of these is not the promotion of any industry. Only two of these could be said to be connected with the advancement of industry. The spirit to work together, each for all and all for each, has yet to be engendered and it appears that it will take long before it can take root. The forest and the mineral resources of the State are also very poor. There are no water-falls in the State whose power can be utilised in the working of any industry. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that there are no industries organised on a business basis in the State. If overcrowding in agricultural occupations is to be relieved and if the people are to be induced to take up industrial pursuits, the pioneer work in the establishment of industrial occupations has to be, and should be, done only by the Government. A survey of the raw materials that are obtained in the State should be made, their economic value ascertained and industries that can use such raw materials and convert them into useful goods started and worked for some years by the State and finally handed over to companies or individuals trained in the interval. The few industrial institutions found working in the State which have furnished the statistics recorded in Imperial Table XXII—Parts I to VII are all that are owned and worked by the State excepting those relating to rice mills.

2. *Industrial statistics.*—As we have considered in detail in Part I the number of persons supported by each group of industry and compared it with the number supported by the same group of industry in 1911, there is no purpose served in dwelling on the same topic here. Such industrial occupations are what people are engaged in hereditarily, each man working for himself with his own capital and in his own crude way. We may take a rapid view of the statistics given in Table XXII of the statistical volume and incidentally make a few remarks about the scope of each industry.

3. (*a*) *Textile industries. Cotton.*—Of all industries, those connected with the manufacture of textiles, are the most important; and of these again, the industries connected with the production of cotton goods, are of the greatest value as supplying man with the most necessary article of life, next to food. The area upon which cotton is grown in the State is insignificant There is no room for the erection of a ginning factory and so long as cotton is not extensively grown within the State, the yarn required will have to be imported as at present from outside. The only organised institution where weaving is carried on is the State Panchama Weaving School at Karambakkudi. Weaving is now taught in the town Panchama School also and there are also a few looms at work in the Central Jail, at the capital of the State. The students who had been trained at the Karambakkudi School have recently combined and are making arrangements to start the industry on a co-operative basis. Weaving is an industry that is capable of considerable expansion.

(*b*) *Jute, hemp, etc.*—There is no jute or hemp grown in the State and there is no possibility of industries concerned with these fibres being implanted in the State. Aloe is largely grown in the State and the Government have recently sanctioned a scheme to train some persons in the art of extracting fibres from aloes and making ropes and other articles with these fibres.

(*c*) *Wool.*—Cumblies or rough blankets are woven in various parts of the State especially by the Kurumbars whose chief occupation is the rearing of goats. The methods employed by them are primitive and they are too poor and ignorant to improve. Special efforts have to be taken to promote the industry.

(*d*) *Silk.*—There are a number of silk-weavers in Thiruvappur who import silk from Bombay and Kumbakonam and weave silk-cloths, generally of the kind worn by chetti women, and also occasionally of larger dimensions used by Brahmin women. There are about a hundred looms working and the State has given them facilities for purchasing yarn by forming a co-operative distributive society and advancing funds to it. An interesting account of the various processes adopted in the manufacture of silk-cloths by the silk-weavers of Thiruvappur is contained in the State Manual. This industry is also one that is capable of expansion.

4. *Leather industries.*—Though there are 920 Chakkiliyans in the State and 332 persons are supported by making shoes, boots, sandals, etc., while the number of persons employed in tanning and dressing leather is only six. Seeing that Avaram bark and other articles used in tanning are available in the State, industries connected with dressing leather can thrive here.

5. *Wood, etc., industries.*—Jack and margosa trees, as also bamboos, grow in the State fairly well, though not in abundance. The wood of these trees is mostly used in the construction of houses; but the State and the wealthy people use teak imported principally from Burma. The wood is worked and made fit for use by the carpenters living in the State and ready-made wooden furniture is only rarely imported from outside.

6. *Metal industries.*—There are no mines worked in the State and no metals are dug out of the earth but we have seen from Part I of this chapter that 2,571 persons are supported by industries connected with metal work. The workers in iron form about three-fourths of the number of persons working in other metals. Iron workers should mostly be the village blacksmiths who make ploughs and other agricultural implements and there are also some good workmen who build carriages, make iron-safes and are fairly well skilled in making useful implements.

Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal number 141 persons and workers in other metals, e.g., tin, zinc, lead, etc., 61 persons. At present, household utensils made of brass, copper, bronze, etc., are also imported and there is no reason why all the vessels required for use in the State should not be made within the State itself, the metal plates required being alone imported.

7. *Glass and earthenware industries.*—In ceramics, the State has attained perfection and elegant mud vessels of all complicated shapes are made in Malayur and other places in the State. Glass and lac bangles were at one time made on a large scale in Vaittur. The industry has completely died out and there is at present none in the State who is employed in making bangles. It is also the opinion of many that the industry cannot be successfully revived.

Bricks and tiles of good quality are manufactured in the State in abundance but Calicut tiles and bricks also find a large sale owing to their superior make. The Public Works Department of the State owns the only brick factory in the State which employs more than ten persons.

8. *Industries connected with chemical products.*—These industries include the making of matches and explosive materials, manufacture of aerated waters, dyes, paint, ink, pencils, vegetable and mineral oils, paper, card-board, etc., soap and candles and medicinal drugs.

These industries are said to be pursued only by about 113 persons in the State. The statistics are apparently wrong. The number of persons engaged in extracting gingelly oil from the sesame seeds should alone be more than 500. Many of these should have been returned as traders, as they not only extract oil in country wooden mills but also trade in that oil.

Of the industries set forth above, there is scope for the starting of those connected with making soaps and candles, as many varieties of oil seeds, e. g., ground-nut, cashew, iluppai, castor-oil seeds, etc., are grown extensively in the State. No attempt has been made to manufacture these articles.

Quite recently, a Mohammedan of Keeranur has been making arrangements to manufacture matches and he is of opinion that wood, suitable to make matchsticks from, is available within the State. It is to be hoped that the gentleman will succeed in his attempts at match-making and that match-making will give occupation to a considerable number of persons by the time the next census is taken.

9. *Food industries.*—The one prominent feature of the decade in question is the installation of a number of rice-mills driven by oil-engines. The number of mills found established in the State is 26, of which seven are located in the town, five in the Alangudi Taluk outside the town, ten in Tirumayyam Taluk and four in the Kolattur Taluk. The installation of these mills has driven out of employment a number of women who formerly lived by pounding rice.

Of the other industries connected with the preparation of food-stuffs, all, except the making of sugar, are in the hands of the people of the State.

10. *Industries of dress and toilet.*—We have tailors and shoe, boot and sandal-makers, barbers and washermen amongst us. For buttons, umbrellas, socks, gloves, hats, etc., we depend upon outside supply and must continue to be dependants for a long time.

11. *Furniture and building industries.*—The people of the State are of simple habits and have no need for any large furniture. Wooden boxes, wooden almyrahs and simple wooden furniture satisfy the needs of even the richest amongst us and ordinary carpenters whose services can be procured at daily wages, not exceeding one and a half rupees a day, will do all the things required. These causes account for the extremely poor number of only four persons being employed as cabinet-makers, carriage-painters, upholsterers, tent-makers, etc.

Building industries are more important as every one must have a house to live in and all the industries connected with building operations, except the manufacture of cement, are in the hands of the people themselves. Some years ago, a teacher of the College professed to be able to make cement and exhibited the stuff he prepared. He is now dead and no attempts have since been made to make cement locally.

12. Of the other industries, those connected with printing and book-binding, need alone be mentioned. There are three printing houses in the State, one owned by the Government and the other two by private individuals. The existing printing houses fully satisfy the needs of the public and the scope for expansion of this industry is limited.

13. *Miscellaneous industries.*—Pudukkottai once enjoyed the reputation of being an important centre where articles of perfumery and musical instruments were manufactured. Owing to lack of patronage, we should suppose, these industries have died out and there is at present none exclusively occupied in making these instruments.

14. *Conclusion.*—The only industries that have to be encouraged in the immediate future are those connected with the weaving of cotton and silk-cloths, making of ropes, baskets, matting, etc., with aloe, cocoanut, palmyrah or other fibres. Schemes for starting other kinds of industries will be more ambitious than practicable.

CHAPTER XIII. (Part II.)

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Distribution of industries and persons employed.

Industrial establishments.	Total number of establishments.	Districts where chiefly located.	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.
			Number of persons employed.													
			Total.		Direction, supervision and clerical.				Skilled workmen.		Unskilled labourers.					
					European and Anglo-Indian.		Indians.				Adults.		Children.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I. Growing of special products— (Garden industry.)	1	Pudukkottai State.	13	...	...	...	1	...	11	...	1	...	..	...	...	...
IV. Textile and connected industries— (Weaving) ...	1		20	...	...	...	1	...	11	..	8	...	...	...	...	...
X. Food industries— (Water-works and rice mills) ...	29		160	7	...	...	31	...	43	...	79	6	7	1	76	94
XIII. Industries connected with building— (Brick factory) ...	1		13	7	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	3	3	4	...	2,333
XIV. Industries of luxury— (Printing press) ...	4		57	...	...	...	14	...	4	...	39	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

Distribution of certain races in certain industrial establishments

Race or caste.	Industrial establishments.												
	Total.		Growing of special products.		Textile and connected industries.		Food industries.		Industries connected with buildings.		Industries of luxury.	
	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
Total Europeans and Anglo-Indians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of employees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*a*) Managers	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Supervising staff ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*c*) Clerical staff ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*d*) Skilled workmen ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

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

Women and children.	Principal industries of employment.					
	Total number of employed.	Growing of special products.	Textile and connected industries.	Food industries.	Industries connected with building.	Industries of luxury.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Adult women ...	9	...	...	6	3	...
Children ..	15	...	...	8	7	...
Male ...	10	...	...	7	3	...
Female ...	5	...	...	1	4	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

Distribution of power.

Type of power used.	Industrial establishments.			
	Total establishments.	Growing of special products.	Food industries.	Industries of luxury.
1	2	3	4	5
Steam	...	...	...	...
Oil	31	...	30	1
Water	...	...	...	...
Gas	...	...	...	...
Electricity—				
(*a*) General in the premises...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Supplied from without	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER XIV.

(By M. R. Ry. V. Govindaswami Naidu Garu, B. A.)

Origin and Object of the Census.

It appears that the objects with which the census was instituted in different countries originally varied to a great extent. It is said that in Rome, where the term had its origin, it was mainly directed to fiscal objects. In other countries, it was instituted for the purposes of administration or for providing a basis for representative government. In India, it is said that the census was inaugurated in the reign of Chandragupta by his minister Chanakya. Whatever the original object of the institution of the census might be, it goes without saying that a periodical record of the people and their conditions, domestic, social and economic, is quite necessary for a responsible good government.

Census in Pudukkottai.—The institution of census in this State may be traced to the early years of the last century. The first census was taken in 1827 and the total population was 2,11,742.

The next census was taken only in 1872 synchronously with the Imperial Census of India, i. e., after the expiry of 45 years.

Census of 1921.—The Census of 1921 with which this report deals was the seventh enumeration of the population of the State and the sixth taken simultaneously with that of British India. The census under report was taken on the night of the 18th March 1921. The work was, as usual, entrusted to the Dewan Peishkar, the head of the Revenue Department and in December 1920, a special officer was appointed to assist him in the work.

Village registers, census divisions and agency.—The Revenue village was taken as the unit, i.e., the smallest area for which the statistics were compiled. There are 441 villages on the whole and the average extent of a village excluding the forest area, is nearly 1,635 acres.

The first step towards the taking of the census was the preparation of the list of houses in each village. The work was started in September 1920. Before the work was actually taken up, the village officers were summoned to the Taluk offices and instructions about the preparation of the list, embodied in Circular No. 5 dated 28-4-20 of the Census Superintendent of Madras, explained to them. A house was defined as the dwelling place of one or more families with their resident servants having a separate principal entrance from the common way. Buildings not ordinarily occupied as residences were also included in the list. The listing of houses was completed by the end of the first week of November. In the Town of Pudukkottai, the work was done by the Sanitary Inspectors and Maistries and elsewhere by the village officers. The lists of the villages were checked by the Revenue Inspectors of the respective firkas as far as possible. The numbering of the houses was then taken up early in December and this was completed by the third week of January 1921 in the last village.

With the aid of these house lists, the State was divided into charges, circles and blocks, due regard having been paid to the distance between houses and villages. The whole State was divided into 17 charges, the Town being treated as a single charge and the Municipal Chairman appointed as charge Superintendent. In respect of the other charges, Stationary Magistrates, Sub-Registrars and Sub-Assistant Surgeons were appointed as charge Superintendents. The Tahsildars were, unlike in the previous censuses, made responsible for the work of their respective Taluks. These 17 charges were in turn sub-divided into 184 circles each of which was placed under a Supervisor. The Supervisors were, with the exception of 26 persons, recruited from the State servants only and most of them were English-knowing men. The circles were again split up into 3,704 blocks, an enumerator being appointed to take the census of each block. The majority of the enumerators were only private gentlemen or accountants and clerks of traders and bankers. An enumerator had on an average to visit 24 houses, a Supervisor to supervise the work of 20 enumerators and a charge Superintendent to check the work of 11 Supervisors. There was no difficulty in getting enumerators and Supervisors to

render this gratuitous work. All Census officers (both officials and non-officials) were compensated by payment of their actual travelling allowance. Otherwise, the work was done throughout by unpaid agency.

Preliminary enumeration.—The next step towards the census was the preparation of preliminary records i. e., before the entries were made in the schedule book supplied to the enumerators, they were asked to write the particulars on rough enumeration schedules which were printed in the local press and supplied to the enumerators. There was no epidemic of any kind which disturbed the arrangement. But, owing to the heavy rains in January which rendered the Vellar and the Agniar impassable for a few days, and cut off the communication near Kolattur, the rough enumeration books were received late in some villages of the three Taluks. The preliminary enumeration was commenced on the 1st of February 1921 in villages and 15th of February in the Town. The period intervening this work and the completion of house numbering was utilised in training the Census officials. Classes were held in different centres for the instruction of Supervisors and enumerators. The preliminary enumeration was over by the 27th February 1921. The entries were thoroughly checked by the Supervisors and charge Superintendents and the special officer during the period intervening between this work and the date of the final census. It was only after the examination of the books by the checking officers that the entries were allowed to be copied in the fair enumeration schedule books got down from the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras. The enumerators were all given instructions for the final census.

The final census.—The final census was taken on the night of the 18th March. The enumerator went round his block and brought up the preliminary record copied in the schedule up to date by striking out the entries of persons no longer present and entering the particulars for new arrivals. Special arrangements were made for enumeration of travellers by road and houseless poor and the inmates of jails. The Police officers and toll-gate keepers were employed for this work. Festival centres were ascertained beforehand and special enumerators detailed thereto.

On the morning of the 19th March, the enumerators met their Supervisors at a place already appointed and prepared abstracts for their respective blocks. These abstracts, after check by the Supervisors, were sent to the concerned Tahsildars who compiled the total for the whole Taluk. The Taluk totals were all received promptly before the 20th March 1921.

The Taluk totals were combined for the whole State and the result was reported to the Darbar, for transmission by telegraph to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras, and Census Commissioner of India, on 23—3-21. The total population as shown by the provisional figures was 4,26,829 or 16 more than the figures eventually arrived at after detailed tabulation. The difference between the two totals was thus only ·004 per cent or 4 persons in 1,00,000.

Cattle census.—Along with this work, a census of live-stock was also taken by the same census staff at the time of preliminary enumeration in a separate form prescribed for the purpose.

Demeanour of the people.—There was no movement of non-co-operation or passive resistance in the State. The villagers realised the necessity for co-operation in this work. The attitude of the people on the whole was one of helpfulness to the census staff.

Abstraction and tabulation.—Hitherto, the work of abstraction and tabulation of the figures was not done locally for the State. After the final census was over and the provisional figures intimated to the Census Superintendent of Madras and the Census Commissioner, the schedules were packed and despatched to the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras, for abstraction and tabulation in the Central office wherein the figures for the State for all the Imperial Tables were compiled and the Darbar supplied with copies of village statistics and a copy of the Imperial Tables. In this year, agreeably to the wishes expressed by the people through their representatives in the Representative Assembly, the work was ordered to be done locally by the Darbar with the kind permission of Mr. G. T. Boag, Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras, the Special officer appointed for census

work and a clerk of the Dewan Peishkar's office who was attending to census work in the office, were sent to attend the class opened at Madras for the training of the Supervisors and the Deputy Superintendents in abstraction and tabulation work. The training lasted for a fortnight and after the return of the officers on the 10th April 1921, the office for abstraction and tabulation was opened on 12—4—21. The work was actually commenced on the 16th April. The office consisted of one Supervisor, three checkers, 20 abstractors and one clerk but the number was gradually reduced till there remained only five clerks at the end of January 1922. For abstraction and tabulation of the results, the slip or card system which was in vogue in all the census offices in the Presidency was followed here. Under this system, the entries in the schedule were copied on the slips, one slip being used for every individual enumerated.

Slips of different colours were used to denote different religions and symbols were printed therein to indicate the sex and civil condition. In view to facilitate copying, abbreviations also were allowed to be used for entries most generally met with. The slips were then checked by the checkers with the entries in the schedules and the errors, if any, corrected. After checking was finished, the slips were bundled blockwar and guide slips placed on the top to show the total number of slips in the bundle.

These bundles were then sorted by colour for religion and by symbol for sex. The distinction of religion and sex was preserved throughout the entire sorting operations. The slips were then sorted for the different Tables prescribed. When sorting was going on, the work was checked by the checkers by examining and counting the slips in the different heaps and then the total, after verification, entered in the Sorter's tickets. The figures in the Sorter's tickets were then entered in the compilation registers and the totals struck. From these compilation registers, the several Imperial and Provincial Tables were compiled.

The expenditure on account of the Census Operations, exclusive of the cost of printing the Report, amounted to Rs. 9,888. This gives Rs. 23—2—8 for every 1,000 of the population and Rs. 121—1—1 for every 1,000 houses.

TABLE I.

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

This Table shows for each Taluk area, number of Towns and Villages, number of occupied houses and Total Urban and Rural population Male and Female.

TABLE I.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Area, houses and population.** [IMPERIAL SERIES.

STATE AND TALUKS.	Area in square miles.	Towns.	Villages.	OCCUPIED HOUSES.			POPULATION.								
							PERSONS.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
				Total.	In towns.	In villages.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Pudukkottai State	*1,179*	*1*	** 433*	*81,675*	*5,031*	*76,644*	*326,813*	*26,101*	*300,712*	*205,053*	*12,982*	*192,101*	*221,780*	*13,169*	*208,611*
1. Alangudi	347	1	135	26,251	5,031	21,220	146,445	26,101	120,344	71,953	12,982	58,971	74,842	13,169	61,673
* *a* Pudukkottai	5	1	...	5,031	5,031	..	26,101	26,101	...	12,982	12,982	...	13,169	13,169	...
b Alangudi	342	...	135	21,220	..	21,220	120,344	..	120,344	58,971	..	58,971	61,673	..	61,673
2. Kolattur	465	...	150	24,225	..	24,225	130,118	...	130,118	68,244	...	68,244	67,174	...	67,174
3. Tirumayyam	367	...	148	31,199	...	31,199	149,950	...	149,950	70,186	..	70,186	79,764	...	79,764

* Town Municipality. This is in Alangudi Taluk.

* Two villages in Alangudi Taluk, Kavinadu mela vattam and Thattampatti which were omitted in the Table of last Census are now included in the list of Villages. This accounts for the increase of 2 villages over the figure of the last Census.

TABLE II.

VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1872.

The Talukwar population is not available for the year 1872 but the population of the Town for the year is given in Table IV.

Table II.

VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1872.

TABLE II.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.]

Variation in population since 1872.

[IMPERIAL SERIES.

STATE AND TALUKS.	PERSONS					MALES.						FEMALES.						VARIATION—INCREASE (+) DECREASE (−).					Net variation in per 1872-1 Increase (+) Decre
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1872 to 1881.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Pudukkottai State ...	*426,813*	*411,856*	*380,110*	*373,096*	*302,427*	*316,695*	*205,033*	*196,566*	*180,794*	*177,912*	*142,810*	*151,929*	*221,780*	*215,320*	*199,616*	*195,184*	*159,317*	*164,766*	*+14,957*	*+31,446*	*+ 7,341*	*+70,969*	*−14,568*	*+110*
1. Alangudi Taluk ...	146,445	143,154	132,081	127,442	108,636		71,603	69,636	63,685	61,467	51,662		74,842	73,518	68,396	65,975	56,974		+ 32.91	+11,073	+ 4,639	+18,806		
*(a) Pudukkottai Town.	26,101	26,850	20,347	16,885	15,381		12,932	13,108	9,949	8,099	7,274		13,169	13,742	10,398	8,786	8,110		− 749	+ 6,503	+ 3,462	+ 1,591		
(b) Alangudi Taluk excluding Pudukkottai Town.	120,344	116,304	111,734	110,557	93,252	Not available.	58,671	56,528	53,736	53,368	44,388	Not available.	61,673	59,776	57,998	57,189	48,864	Not available.	+ 4,040	+ 4,570	+ 1,177	+17,305	Not available.	Not available.
2. Kolattur Taluk ...	130,418	119,092	115,066	118,409	89,949		63,244	57,084	55,637	57,348	43,148		67,174	62,658	59,429	61,061	46,801		+17,326	+ 4,026	− 3,343	+28,460		
3. Tirumayyam Taluk.	149,950	149,610	133,293	127,245	103,542		70,186	69,896	61,472	59,097	48,000		79,764	79,744	71,821	68,148	55,542		+ 310	+16,847	+ 6,048	+25,703		

* Municipal Town

PART II.

IMPERIAL TABLES.

TABLE III.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

TABLE III.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Towns and Villages classified by population.** [IMPERIAL SERIES.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	Total number of inhabited Towns and Villages.	Population.	UNDER 500.		500—1,000.		1,000—2,000.		2,000—5,000.		5,000—10,000.		10,000—20,000.		20,000—50,000.		50,000—100,000		100,000 and over.		Encampments, boat and railway population unclassed.
			Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Pudukkottai State ...	*434*	*426,813*	*153*	*37,614*	*126*	*90,404*	*116*	*155,756*	*35*	*96,848*	*3*	*20,090*	...	...	*1*	*26,101*	...	...	...	...	...
1. Alangudi Taluk ...	136	146,445	40	10,117	52	37,387	32	43,282	11	29,558	...	...	...	...	1	26,101	...	...	...	...	...
(*a*) Pudukkottai Town.	1	26,101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26,101	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Alangudi	135	120,344	40	10,117	52	37,387	32	43,282	11	29,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Kolattur	150	130,418	46	14,336	45	32,298	55	73,525	4	10,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Tirumayyam	148	149,950	67	13,161	29	20,719	29	38,949	20	57,031	3	20,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1872.

TABLE IV.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Towns classified by population with variation since 1872.** [IMPERIAL SERIES.

TOWN.	DISTRICT OR STATE.	MUNICIPALITY OR CANTONMENT.	POPULATION.						MALES.			FEMALES.			VARIATION INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (−).					VARIATION IN PERIOD 1872 TO 1921. INCREASE (+) DECREASE (−).
			1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1872 to 1881.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Pudukkottai.	Pudukkottai.	Municipality.	*26,101*	*26,850*	*20,347*	*16,885*	*15,384*	*13,978*	*12,932*	*13,108*	*9,949*	*13,169*	*13,742*	*10,398*	*−749*	*+6,503*	*+3,462*	*+1,501*	*+1,406*	*+12,123*

TABLE V.

POPULATION OF TOWN BY RELIGION.

TABLE V.

Population of Town by Religion

DISTRICT OR STATE	TOWN, MUNICIPALITY OR CANTONMENT.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			BUDDHIST.			JAIN.			SIKH.			PARSI			JEW.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Pudukkottai State.	Pudukkottai Municipality.	26,101	12,932	13,169	23,548	11,613	11,935	1,762	893	869	786	424	362	5	2	3												

TABLE VI.

RELIGION.

Of the Musalman population the number belonging to *Shiah sect* is given below :—

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Pudukkottai State	*307*	*154*	*153*
1. Alangudi Taluk	131	53	78
(*a*) Pudukkottai Town	63	26	37
(*b*) Alangudi	68	27	41
2. Koiattur	1	1	...
3. Tirumayyam	175	100	75

TABLE VI.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Religion.** [IMPERIAL SERIES.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	POPULATION.			HINDU.			MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			BUDDHIST.		JAIN.		SIKH.		PARSI.		JEW.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Pudukkottai State ...	*426,813*	*205,033*	*221,780*	*393,327*	*188,885*	*204,442*	*15,010*	*7,160*	*7,850*	*18,470*	*8,986*	*9,484*	*6*	*2*	*4*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1. Alangudi Taluk ...	116,445	71,603	74,842	134,793	65,896	68,897	5,385	2,643	2,742	6,262	3,062	3,200	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*a*) Pudukkottai Town.	26,191	12,932	13,159	23,548	11,613	11,935	1,762	893	869	786	424	362	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Alangudi Taluk excluding Pudukkottai Town.	120,344	58,671	61,673	111,245	54,283	56,962	3,623	1,750	1,873	5,476	2,638	2,838	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Kolattur Taluk ...	130,418	63,244	67,174	117,666	57,215	60,451	5,058	2,287	2,771	7,694	3,742	3,952	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Tirumayyam Taluk.	149,950	70,186	79,764	140,868	65,774	75,094	4,567	2,230	2,337	4,514	2,182	2,332	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

TABLE VII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] Age, sex and civil condition. [IMPERIAL SERIES.

RELIGIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELIGIONS.	Total ...	*426,813*	*205,033*	*221,780*	*198,832*	*111,515*	*87,317*	*177,644*	*84,536*	*93,108*	*50,337*	*8,982*	*41,355*
	0- 1 ...	10,588	5,140	5,448	10,542	5,118	5,424	46	22	24	...	...	...
	1- 2 ...	6,426	3,126	3,300	6,394	3,112	3,282	30	13	17	2	1	1
	2- 3 ...	9,838	4,716	5,122	9,762	4,683	5,079	71	32	39	5	1	4
	3- 4 ...	12,849	6,236	6,613	12,771	6,205	6,566	71	31	40	7	...	7
	4- 5 ...	10,976	5,368	5,608	10,905	5,348	5,562	69	25	44	2	...	2
	Total 0–5...	50,677	24,586	26,091	50,374	24,461	25,913	287	123	164	16	2	14
	5–10 ...	56,925	27,701	29,224	56,343	27,545	28,798	536	150	386	46	6	40
	10–15 ...	47,118	24,516	22,602	44,869	24,172	20,697	2,162	340	1,822	87	4	83
	15–20 ...	35,391	18,112	17,279	25,443	16,790	8,653	9,641	1,295	8,346	307	27	280
	20–25 ...	33,440	14,819	18,621	11,470	9,665	1,805	20,918	4,989	15,929	1,052	165	887
	25–30 ...	38,151	16,718	21,433	5,893	5,309	584	29,996	10,941	19,055	2,262	468	1,794
	30–35 ...	34,952	16,012	18,940	2,200	1,897	303	29,015	13,372	15,643	5,737	743	2,994
	35–40 ...	28,462	14,114	14,348	853	705	148	23,303	12,648	10,655	4,306	761	3,545
	40–45 ...	26,436	12,160	14,276	528	380	148	19,616	10,916	8,700	6,292	864	5,428
	45–50 ...	19,757	9,888	9,869	264	193	71	13,858	8,776	5,082	5,635	919	4,716
	50–55 ...	20,091	9,248	10,843	230	157	73	11,909	7,935	3,974	7,952	1,156	6,796
	55–60 ...	10,986	5,766	5,220	104	75	29	6,282	4,757	1,525	4,600	934	3,666
	60–65 ...	12,214	5,575	6,639	126	76	50	5,446	4,307	1,139	6,642	1,192	5,450
	65–70 ...	4,539	2,265	2,274	53	37	16	2,002	1,672	330	2,484	556	1,928
	70 and over.	7,674	3,553	4,121	82	53	29	2,678	2,315	358	4,919	1,185	3,734

TABLE VII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] Age, sex and civil condition—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HINDU	Total ...	*393,327*	*188,885*	*204,442*	*182,715*	*102,652*	*80,063*	*163,560*	*77,734*	*85,826*	*47,052*	*8,499*	*38,553*
	0– 1 ...	9,791	4,741	5,050	9,750	4,721	5,029	41	20	21	...	...	...
	1– 2 ...	5,727	2,766	2,961	5,704	2,757	2,947	22	9	13	1	...	1
	2– 3 ...	8,897	4,259	4,638	8,827	4,228	4,599	65	30	35	5	1	4
	3– 4 ...	11,770	5,696	6,074	11,703	5,671	6,032	61	25	36	6	...	6
	4– 5 ...	9,970	4,881	5,089	9,908	4,859	5,049	60	22	38	2	...	2
	Total 0–5...	46,155	22,343	23,812	45,892	22,236	23,656	249	106	143	14	1	13
	5–10 ...	51,957	25,248	26,709	51,424	25,102	26,322	491	141	350	42	5	37
	10–15 ...	43,214	22,575	20,639	41,166	22,259	18,907	1,935	312	1,683	83	4	79
	15–20 ...	32,525	16,748	15,777	23,665	15,541	8,124	8,574	1,182	7,392	286	25	261
	20–25 ...	30,725	13,639	17,086	10,753	9,036	1,717	18,989	4,453	14,536	983	150	833
	25–30 ...	35,277	15,411	19,866	5,597	5,046	551	27,553	9,928	17,625	2,127	437	1,690
	30–35 ...	32,422	14,806	17,616	2,106	1,831	275	26,824	12,261	14,563	3,492	714	2,778
	35–40 ...	26,421	13,086	13,335	808	675	133	21,602	11,688	9,914	4,011	723	3,288
	40–45 ...	24,542	11,255	13,287	500	368	132	18,184	10,073	8,111	5,858	814	5,044
	45–50 ...	18,378	9,202	9,176	248	180	68	12,863	8,135	4,728	5,267	887	4,380
	50–55 ...	18,737	8,626	10,111	216	148	68	11,055	7,380	3,675	7,466	1,098	6,368
	55–60 ...	10,245	5,387	4,858	99	73	26	5,847	4,439	1,417	4,299	884	3,415
	60–65 ...	11,387	5,187	6,200	117	72	45	5,039	3,991	1,048	6,231	1,124	5,107
	65–70 ...	4,221	2,094	2,127	48	35	13	1,841	1,537	304	2,332	522	1,810
	70 and over.	7,091	3,278	3,813	76	50	26	2,454	2,117	337	4,561	1,111	3,450

TABLE VII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Age, sex and civil condition**—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

RELIGIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MUSALMAN.	Total ...	*15,010*	*7,160*	*7,850*	*7,443*	*4,129*	*3,314*	*6,110*	*2,835*	*3,265*	*1,457*	*186*	*1,271*
	0- 1 ...	347	181	166	343	180	163	4	1	3	...	...	...
	1- 2 ...	339	170	169	333	167	166	6	3	3	...	...	...
	2- 3 ...	491	235	256	490	235	255	1	...	1	...	...	...
	3- 4 ...	527	270	257	524	269	255	2	1	1	1	...	1
	4- 5 ...	475	217	258	470	215	255	5	2	3	...	...	...
	Total 0-5...	2,179	1,073	1,106	2,160	1,066	1,094	18	7	11	1	...	1
	5-10 ...	2,327	1,135	1,192	2,307	1,184	1,173	20	1	19	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	1,714	869	845	1,605	854	751	107	15	92	2	...	2
	15-20 ...	1,289	583	706	774	554	220	509	29	480	6	...	6
	20-25 ...	1,273	526	747	367	324	43	874	196	678	32	6	26
	25-30 ...	1,244	571	673	146	133	13	1,045	423	622	53	15	38
	30-35 ...	1,109	518	596	40	31	9	948	464	484	121	18	103
	35-40 ...	864	428	436	13	12	1	719	402	317	132	14	118
	40-45 ...	824	392	432	10	5	5	601	368	233	213	19	194
	45-50 ...	583	298	285	8	7	1	406	274	132	169	17	152
	50-55 ...	585	274	311	7	5	2	359	253	106	219	16	203
	55-60 ...	302	155	147	1	...	1	179	138	41	122	17	105
	60-65 ...	336	153	183	2	2	...	151	122	29	183	29	154
	65-70 ...	131	79	52	2	1	1	76	65	11	53	13	40
	70 and over.	250	111	139	1	1	...	98	88	10	151	22	129

TABLE VII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Age, sex and civil condition—*cont.*** [IMPERIAL SERIES.

RELIGIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CHRISTIAN.	Total ...	*18,470*	*8,986*	*9,484*	*8,669*	*4,732*	*3,937*	*7,973*	*3,957*	*4,016*	*1,828*	*297*	*1,531*
	0– 1 ...	450	218	232	449	217	232	1	1	...	...	...	...
	1– 2 ...	360	190	170	357	188	169	2	1	1	1	1	...
	2– 3 ...	450	222	228	445	220	225	5	2	3	...	...	...
	3– 4 ...	551	269	282	543	261	279	8	5	3	...	...	...
	4– 5 ...	531	270	261	527	269	258	4	1	3	...	...	...
	Total 0–5...	2,342	1,169	1,173	2,321	1,158	1,163	20	10	10	1	1	...
	5–10 ...	2,640	1,318	1,322	2,611	1,309	1,302	25	8	17	4	1	3
	10–15 ...	2,159	1,071	1,088	2,097	1,058	1,039	60	13	47	2	...	2
	15–20 ...	1,576	781	795	1,083	695	388	558	84	474	15	2	13
	20–25 ...	1,441	654	787	349	305	44	1,055	340	715	37	9	28
	25–30 ...	1,630	786	894	150	130	20	1,398	590	808	82	16	66
	30–35 ...	1,420	693	727	54	35	19	1,242	647	595	124	11	113
	35–40 ...	1,177	600	577	32	18	14	982	558	424	163	24	139
	40–45 ...	1,070	513	557	18	7	11	831	475	356	221	31	190
	45–50 ...	796	388	408	8	6	2	589	367	222	199	15	184
	50–55 ...	769	348	421	7	4	3	495	302	193	267	42	225
	55–60 ...	439	221	215	4	2	2	256	189	67	179	33	146
	60–65 ...	491	235	256	7	2	5	256	194	62	228	39	189
	65–70 ...	187	92	95	3	1	2	85	70	15	99	21	78
	70 and over.	333	164	169	5	2	3	121	110	11	207	52	155

TABLE VII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Age, sex and civil condition**—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

RELIGIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
OTHERS (BUDDHIST).	Total ...	*6*	*2*	*4*	*5*	*2*	*3*	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	...
	0– 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1– 2 ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2– 3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3– 4 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4– 5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0–5...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	5–10 ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
	10–15 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15–20 ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
	20–25 ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25–30 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	30–35 ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	35–40 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40–45 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45–50 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50–55 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	55–60 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60–65 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	65–70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	70 and over.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE.

This table deals with the literacy of the population classified by religions and age periods.

In general arrangement this table closely follows Table VII. But only four age periods are shown, viz., 0-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20 and over.

The literates shown in columns 6 to 8 include literates in English appearing in columns 12 to 14.

N.B.—Regarding the sect-war details for the Christian literates please refer to Table XIII.

TABLE VIII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Education by Religion and Age.** [IMPERIAL SERIES.

RELIGIONS.	AGE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
		Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELIGIONS.	TOTAL ...	*426,843*	*205,053*	*221,790*	*42,929*	*40,126*	*2,803*	*383,884*	*164,907*	*218,977*	*3,230*	*3,125*	*105*
	0–10 ...	107,602	52,287	55,315	1,3[illegible]5	1,102	220	106,280	51,185	55,095	67	61	6
	10–15 ...	47,118	24,516	22,602		3,821	454	42,843	20,695	22,148	430	406	24
	15–20 ...	35,291	18,112	17,279		4,358	496	30,537	13,754	16,783	584	569	15
	20 and over.	236,702	110,118	126,584	...	30,845	1,633	204,224	79,273	124,951	2,149	2,089	60
HINDU ...	TOTAL ...	*393,527*	*188,885*	*204,442*	...	*34,944*	*2,493*	*355,890*	*153,941*	*201,949*	*3,021*	*2,946*	*75*
	0–10 ...	98,112	47,591	50,521	1	942	187	96,983	46,649	50,334	65	59	6
	10–15 ...	43,244	22,575	20,669		3,249	410	39,585	19,326	20,259	410	390	20
	15–20 ...	32,525	16,748	15,777		3,759	448	28,318	12,989	15,329	529	517	12
	20 and over.	219,446	101,971	117,475	[illegible],442	26,994	1,448	191,004	74,977	116,027	2,017	1,980	37
MUSALMAN.	TOTAL ...	*15,010*	*7,160*	*7,850*	*3,055*	*2,926*	*129*	*11,955*	*4,234*	*7,721*	*38*	*38*	...
	0–10 ...	4,506	2,208	2,298	115	94	21	4,391	2,114	2,277	...	...	...
	10–15 ...	1,714	869	845	320	303	17	1,394	566	828	1	1	...
	15–20 ...	1,289	583	706	336	314	22	953	269	684	9	9	...
	20 and over.	7,501	3,500	4,001	2,284	2,215	69	5,217	1,285	3,932	28	28	...
CHRISTIAN.	TOTAL ...	*18,170*	*8,986*	*9,184*	*2,436*	*2,255*	*181*	*16,034*	*6,731*	*9,303*	*171*	*141*	*30*
	0–10 ...	4,982	2,487	2,495	78	66	12	4,904	2,421	2,483	2	2	...
	10–15 ...	2,159	1,071	1,088	295	268	27	1,864	803	1,061	19	15	4
	15–20 ...	1,576	781	795	311	285	26	1,265	496	769	46	43	3
	20 and over.	9,453	4,647	5,106	1,752	1,636	116	8,001	3,011	4,990	104	81	23
OTHERS (BUDDHIST).	TOTAL ...	*6*	*2*	*4*	*1*	*1*	...	*5*	*1*	*4*	...	...	...
	0–10 ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
	10–15 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15–20 ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	20 and over.	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...

TABLE IX.

EDUCATION BY CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

The castes, tribes or races have been arranged in the table according to religion without classifying them by linguistic divisions, as Table XIII gives elaborate details for the same.

The literates shown in columns 5 to 7 include literates in English appearing in columns 11 to 13.

TABLE IX.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Education by Castes, Tribes or Races.** [IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All Religions ...	*426,813*	*205,033*	*221,780*	*42,929*	*40,126*	*2,803*	*383,884*	*164,907*	*218,977*	*3,230*	*3,125*	*105*
A.—HINDU	*393,327*	*188,885*	*204,442*	*37,437*	*34,944*	*2,493*	*355,890*	*153,941*	*201,949*	*3,021*	*2,946*	*75*
Agamudaiyan	12,306	5,776	6,530	1,619	1,575	44	10,687	4,201	6,486	46	45	1
Ambalakaran	1,032	544	488	116	115	1	916	429	487	...	...	...
Ambattan	5,526	2,635	2,891	435	421	14	5,091	2,214	2,877	2	2	...
Andi	1,392	652	740	158	157	1	1,234	495	739	...	...	...
Balija	42	33	9	5	5	...	37	28	9	2	2	...
Brahman	11,814	6,026	5,788	5,829	4,590	1,239	5,985	1,436	4,549	2,162	2,111	51
Chakkiliyan	920	476	444	22	21	1	898	455	443	...	...	...
Chetti	18,907	8,126	10,781	4,545	4,465	80	14,362	3,661	10,701	61	61	...
Dasari	620	298	322	94	93	1	526	205	321	2	2	...
Dombo	17	5	12	...	...	...	17	5	12	...	...	...
Idaiyan	27,524	13,074	14,450	1,250	1,198	52	26,274	11,876	14,398	69	69	...
Ilamagan	499	252	247	23	23	...	476	229	247	...	...	...
Jangam	451	217	234	58	56	2	393	161	232	1	1	...
Kadalu	4	2	2	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...
Kaikolan	139	76	63	27	19	8	112	57	55	...	...	...

TABLE IX.

CASTE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.—HINDU—*cont.*												
Kaladi	14	2	12	2	2	...	12	...	12	...	...	...
Kallan	51,111	24,432	26,679	4,805	4,728	77	46,306	19,704	26,602	53	53	...
Kambalattan	5	5	...	4	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Kammalan	12,695	6,136	6,559	1,833	1,773	60	10,862	4,363	6,499	13	13	...
Kammavar	11	4	7	1	1	...	10	3	7	...	...	...
Kannadiyan	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Kapu	5	3	2	1	1	...	4	2	2	1	1	...
Karumpurattan	3,556	1,787	1,769	182	179	3	3,374	1,608	1,766	...	...	...
Kattu-Mahrati	112	49	63	...	...	...	112	49	63	...	...	...
Kavirayan	181	148	33	42	42	...	139	106	33	...	...	...
Kavandan	141	45	96	1	1	...	140	44	96	...	...	...
Kavarai	4,912	2,435	2,477	1,115	999	116	3,797	1,436	2,361	109	103	6
Komati	332	163	169	130	107	23	202	56	146	10	10	...
Kshatriya	558	221	337	209	145	64	349	76	273	24	23	1
Kuravan	1,813	882	931	55	54	1	1,758	828	930	...	...	...
Kurumban	5,754	2,808	2,946	32	31	5	5,722	2,777	2,945	5	5	...
Kusavan	5,642	2,749	2,893	527	522	1	5,115	2,227	2,888	...	...	...
Kuttadi	61	29	32	17	15	2	44	14	30	...	...	...
Lingayat	41	19	22	4	3	1	37	16	21	...	...	...
Mahrati	221	93	128	80	55	25	141	38	103	20	18	2

TABLE IX.

CASTE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.—HINDU—*cont.*												
Malavaran	5	4	1	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...
Malayali	32	23	9	18	15	3	14	8	6	2	2	...
Mannavelu Melu ...	16	9	7	4	4	...	12	5	7	...	...	...
Maravan	6,670	3,074	3,596	631	625	6	6,039	2,449	3,590	1	1	...
Melakkaran	1,405	617	788	313	243	70	1,092	374	718	2	2	...
Muppan	20	19	1	8	8	...	12	11	1	...	...	...
Muttiriyan	2,085	1,076	1,009	37	35	2	2,048	1,041	1,007	...	...	...
Nadar	50	22	28	10	10	...	40	12	28	...	...	...
Nagapasam	2,239	1,026	1,213	563	383	180	1,676	643	1,033	5	4	1
Nair	77	45	32	31	27	4	46	18	28	1	...	1
Namburi	4	3	1	2	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	...
Nattaman	12,317	5,770	6,547	941	934	7	11,376	4,836	6,540	1	1	...
Nattan	11	7	4	...	...	...	11	7	4	...	...	...
Oc'chan	282	119	163	54	53	1	228	66	162	...	...	...
Odde	774	328	446	18	18	...	756	310	446	...	...	...
Padayachi	413	135	278	17	46	1	366	89	277	2	2	...
Pallan	29,802	14,374	15,428	535	525	10	29,267	13,849	15,418	1	1	...
Palli	116	5	111	1	1	...	115	4	111	...	...	...
Pamalan	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panchama	49	6	43	3	3	...	46	3	43	...	...	...

TABLE IX.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Education by Castes, Tribes or Races—*cont.*** [IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.—HINDU—*cont.*												
Pandaram	3,917	1,829	2,088	437	425	12	3,480	1,404	2,076	1	1	...
Panikkan	114	47	67	9	9	...	105	38	67	...	...	...
Paraiyan	35,672	17,090	18,582	1,595	1,580	15	34,077	15,510	18,567	1	1	...
Puluvan	5	1	4	1	1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
Patharavannan	145	55	90	4	4	...	141	51	90	...	...	...
Rajaput	65	32	33	23	19	4	42	13	29	8	8	...
Razu	1,125	563	562	302	273	29	823	290	533	62	62	...
Reddy	88	34	54	10	9	1	78	25	53	4	4	...
Routh	94	55	39	18	16	2	76	39	37	1	1	...
Sailan	36	28	8	11	11	...	15	12	3	...	...	...
Samban	23	12	11	...	...	...	23	12	11	...	...	...
Satani	14	4	10	10	4	6	4	...	4	1	1	...
Senakkudaiyan	5	5	...	2	2	..	3	3	...	...	...	...
Sengundan	12	7	5	...	...	...	12	7	5	...	...	...
Seniyan	89	45	44	24	23	1	65	22	43	...	...	...
Shanau	2,658	1,300	1,358	202	199	3	2,456	1,101	1,355	1	1	...
Singalar	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Singh	24	11	13	6	6	...	18	5	13	...	...	...
Sourashtra or Patnul ...	1,084	519	565	156	153	3	928	366	562	3	3	...
Thevan	19	10	9	3	3	...	16	7	9	...	...	...

TABLE IX.

CASTE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A.—HINDU—*cont.*												
Tholuvan	65	31	34	13	13	...	52	18	34	...	...	...
Tondaman	17	10	7	3	3	...	14	7	7	1	1	...
Tottiyan	414	182	232	8	7	1	406	175	231	...	...	...
Udaiyan	913	430	483	53	49	4	860	381	479	...	...	...
Uppiliyan	1,886	909	977	99	98	1	1,787	811	976	...	...	...
Urali	9,548	4,706	4,842	318	315	3	9,230	4,391	4,839	1	1	...
Uthiriyan	12	6	6	2	2	...	10	4	6	...	...	...
Vadugan	2,882	1,393	1,489	252	235	17	2,630	1,158	1,472	36	33	3
Vaisya	732	287	445	201	198	3	531	89	442	...	...	...
Valaiyan	62,685	30,965	31,720	1,497	1,478	19	61,188	29,487	31,701	7	7	...
Vallamban	9,537	4,410	5,127	419	413	6	9,118	3,997	5,121	...	...	...
Valluvan	556	214	342	81	78	3	475	136	339	...	...	...
Valuvadi	7,002	3,568	3,435	437	433	4	6,566	3,135	3,431	...	...	...
Vaniyan	1,924	961	963	304	300	4	1,620	661	959	1	1	...
Vannan	4,984	2,506	2,478	192	188	4	4,792	2,318	2,474	...	...	...
Vannian	308	109	199	38	38	...	270	71	199	...	...	...
Vedan	64	32	32	...	...	...	64	32	32	...	...	...
Vellala	17,721	8,546	9,175	3,900	3,674	226	13,821	4,872	8,949	294	285	9
Visvabrahmin	2,133	1,086	1,047	367	350	17	1,766	736	1,030	1	1	...
Yanadi	34	23	11	2	2	...	32	21	11	2	2	...

TABLE IX.

CASTE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
B.—MUSALMAN	*15,010*	*7,160*	*7,850*	*3,055*	*2,926*	*129*	*11,955*	*4,234*	*7,721*	*38*	*38*	...
(*i*) *Sunny Sect*	14,703	7,006	7,697	2,993	2,872	121	11,710	4,134	7,576	35	35	...
Labbai	7,767	3,761	4,006	1,543	1,495	48	6,224	2,266	3,958	8	8	...
Mappilla	37	13	24	4	4	...	33	9	24	...	...	...
Pathan	1,178	639	539	277	259	18	901	380	521	11	11	...
Saiyad	648	316	332	186	177	9	462	139	323	3	3	...
Sheik	5,073	2,277	2,796	983	937	46	4,090	1,340	2,750	13	13	...
(*ii*) *Shiah Sect*	307	154	153	62	54	8	245	100	145	3	3	...
Labbai	197	118	79	34	34	...	163	84	79	...	...	...
Pathan	49	4	45	3	3	...	46	1	45	...	...	...
Saiyad	12	9	3	1	1	...	11	8	3	1	1	...
Sheik	49	23	26	24	16	8	25	7	18	2	2	...
C.—CHRISTIAN	*18,470*	*8,986*	*9,484*	*2,436*	*2,255*	*181*	*16,034*	*6,731*	*9,303*	*171*	*141*	*30*
Anglo-Indians	11	7	4	4	3	1	7	4	3	4	3	1
Europeans and allied races.	9	4	5	9	4	5	...	...	...	9	4	5
Others	332	187	145	174	129	45	158	58	100	75	68	7
Roman Catholic ...	18,118	8,788	9,330	2,249	2,119	130	15,869	6,669	9,200	83	66	17
D.—BUDDHIST	*6*	*2*	*4*	*1*	*1*	...	*5*	*1*	*4*	...	...	...
Burmese	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Singhalese	5	2	3	1	1	...	4	1	3	...	...	...

TABLE X.

LANGUAGE.

This table shows the languages spoken in this State and it is divided into five parts :—

(1) All Religions, (2) Hindu, (3) Musalman, (4) Christian, (5) Buddhist and each part is further divided into the following 3 parts.

A—Vernaculars of India { (*i*) Vernacular of the State. (*ii*) Vernaculars foreign to the State.

B—Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic countries.

C—European languages.

TABLE X.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Language.** [IMPERIAL SERIES.

RELIGION.	LANGUAGE.	TOTAL.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
			LITERATE IN		Illiterate.	LITERATE IN		Illiterate.
			Vernacular.	English.		Vernacular.	English.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL RELIGIONS.	**Pudukkottai State**	*426,813*	*37,001*	*31,25*	*164,907*	*2,698*	*105*	*218,977*
	A. VERNACULAR OF INDIA.	*426,783*	37,000	3,118	164,902	2,698	97	218,968
	(i) Vernacular of the State—							
	Tamil	*405,175*	34,532	2,446	157,537	2,135	82	208,443
	(ii) Vernaculars foreign to the State.	*21,608*	2,468	672	7,365	563	15	10,525
	Canarese	*6,179*	111	50	2,858	32	1	3,127
	Hindi	*6*	2	1	1	...	...	2
	Hindustany	*1,923*	360	29	580	65	...	889
	Malayalam	*171*	54	9	74	7	1	26
	Marathi	*692*	92	155	80	90	1	274
	Sourashtram or Patnuli ...	*1,058*	145	2	361	2	...	548
	Telugu	*11,559*	1,700	426	3,403	367	12	5,651
	Tulu	*9*	1	...	5	...	...	3
	Urdu	*11*	3	...	3	...	...	5
	B. VERNACULARS OF THE NON-INDIAN ASIATIC COUNTRIES.	*6*	...	...	1	...	...	5
	Arabic...	*5*	...	...	1	...	...	4
	Burmese	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	1
	C. EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.	*24*	1	7	1	...	8	4
	English	*22*	1	6	4	...	7	4
	Swedish	*2*	...	1	...	...	1	...
HINDU.	**Pudukkottai State**	*393,327*	*31,998*	*2,946*	*153,941*	*2,418*	*75*	*201,949*
	A. VERNACULAR OF INDIA.	*393,327*	31,998	2,946	153,941	2,418	75	201,949
	(i) Vernacular of the State—							
	Tamil	*373,540*	29,879	2,297	147,119	1,918	60	192,267
	(ii) Vernaculars foreign to the State.	*19,787*	2,119	649	6,822	500	15	9,682
	Canarese	*6,132*	111	49	2,858	29	1	3,084
	Hindi	*1*	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Hindustany	*209*	19	9	67	8	...	106
	Malayalam	*152*	54	7	59	5	1	26
	Marathi	*692*	92	155	80	90	1	274
	Sourashtram or Patnuli ...	*1,058*	145	2	361	2	...	548
	Telugu	*11,543*	1,698	426	3,397	366	12	5,644
	B. VERNACULARS OF THE NON-INDIAN ASIATIC COUNTRIES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C. EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...

TABLE X.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Language**—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

RELIGION.	LANGUAGE.	TOTAL.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
			LITERATE IN		Illiterate.	LITERATE IN		Illiterate.
			Vernacular.	English.		Vernacular.	English.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MUSALMAN.	**Pudukkottai State**	*15,010*	*2,888*	*38*	*4,234*	*129*	...	*7,721*
	A. VERNACULAR OF INDIA.	*15,005*	2,888	38	4,233	129	...	7,717
	(i) Vernacular of the State—							
	Tamil	*13,202*	2,541	17	3,696	67	...	6,881
	(ii) Vernaculars foreign to the State.	*1,803*	347	21	537	62	...	836
	Canarese	*47*	...	1	...	3	...	43
	Hindi	*5*	2	...	1	...	...	2
	Hindustany	*1,711*	341	20	513	57	...	783
	Malayalam	*17*	...	...	15	2	...	...
	Tulu	*9*	1	...	5	...	...	3
	Urdu	*11*	3	...	3	...	...	5
	B. VERNACULARS OF THE NON-INDIAN ASIATIC COUNTRIES.	*5*	...	...	1	...	...	4
	Arabic	*5*	...	...	1	...	...	4
	C. EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHRISTIAN.	**Pudukkottai State**	*18,170*	*2,111*	*141*	*6,731*	*151*	*30*	*9,303*
	A. VERNACULAR OF INDIA.	*18,146*	2,113	134	6,727	151	22	9,299
	(i) Vernacular of the State—							
	Tamil	*18,128*	2,111	132	6,721	150	22	9,292
	(ii) Vernaculars foreign to the State.	*18*	2	2	6	1	...	7
	Malayalam	*2*	...	2	...	..	...	...
	Telugu	*16*	2	...	6	1	...	7
	B. VERNACULARS OF THE NON-INDIAN ASIATIC COUNTRIES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	C. EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.	*24*	1	7	4	...	8	4
	English	*22*	1	6	4	...	7	4
	Swedish	*2*	...	1	...	...	1	...
BUDDHIST.	**Pudukkottai State**	*6*	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	*4*
	A. VERNACULAR OF INDIA	*5*	1	...	1	...	...	3
	(i) Vernacular of the State—							
	Tamil	*5*	1	...	1	...	...	3
	(ii) Vernaculars foreign to the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B. VERNACULARS OF THE NON-INDIAN ASIATIC COUNTRIES.	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Burmese	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	1
	C. EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XI.

BIRTHPLACE.

This table is divided into five parts:—

(1) All Religions, (2) Hindu, (3) Musalman, (4) Christian, (5) Others (Buddhist) and each part is further divided into the following 4 parts.

A—Born in India { (*i*) Within the State of enumeration, Pudukkottai. (*ii*) Provinces and States in India beyond the State of enumeration.

B—Born in other Asiatic countries.

C—Born in Europe.

D—Born in Africa.

TABLE XI.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE. | Birthplace. | [IMPERIAL SERIES.

RELIGION.	BIRTHPLACE.	PERSONS.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
			LITERATE IN		Illiterate.	LITERATE IN		Illiterate.
			Vernacular.	English.		Vernacular.	English.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL RELIGIONS.	**A.—BORN IN INDIA** ...	**425,874**	**36,868**	**3,113**	**164,524**	**2,691**	**102**	**218,576**
	(i) Within the State of enumeration, Pudukkottai.	*389,425*	*32,897*	*2,179*	*156,721*	*1,767*	*46*	*195,815*
	(ii) Provinces and States in India beyond the State of enumeration.	*36,449*	*3,971*	*934*	*7,803*	*924*	*56*	*22,761*
	(a) PROVINCE AND STATES ADJACENT TO THE STATE OF ENUMERATION.	*36,236*	*3,932*	*920*	*7,735*	*907*	*50*	*22,692*
	1. **British Territory**	*36,159*	*3,918*	*911*	*7,727*	*903*	*48*	*22,652*
	Anantapur	*3*	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Bellary	*5*	1	...	1	3	...	...
	Chingleput	*39*	10	6	8	...	2	13
	Chittoor	*16*	5	2	6	...	...	3
	Coimbatore	*238*	55	22	56	15	1	89
	Cuddapah	*9*	3	2	4	...	...	...
	Ganjam	*1*	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	*9*	...	1	7	...	...	1
	Guntur	*5*	...	...	1	2	...	2
	Kistna	*3*	...	...	2	1	...	...
	Madras	*276*	47	32	40	40	3	114
	Madura	*4,992*	496	104	992	99	6	3,295
	Malabar	*291*	81	13	103	20	1	73
	Nellore	*5*	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Nilgiris	*12*	4	...	2	5	...	1
	North Arcot	*66*	13	5	17	7	...	24
	Ramnad	*5,202*	699	94	1,012	78	...	3,319
	Salem	*215*	30	14	58	24	1	88
	South Arcot	*84*	7	9	24	10	...	34
	Tanjore	*13,326*	1,365	370	2,559	343	12	8,677
	Tinnevelly	*640*	182	28	142	17	8	263
	Trichinopoly	*10,715*	920	203	2,692	239	12	6,649
	Vizagapatam	*7*	...	...	1	...	2	4
	2. **Feudatory States**	*77*	*14*	*9*	*8*	*4*	*2*	*40*
	Cochin	*20*	3	4	2	...	1	10
	Travancore	*57*	11	5	6	4	1	30
	(b) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA.	*173*	*31*	*13*	*57*	*15*	*6*	*51*
	1. **British Territory**	*76*	*2*	*3*	*42*	*2*	*2*	*25*
	Agra	*1*	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Allahabad	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Benares	*3*	...	...	2	...	...	1
	Bengal	*5*	...	3	...	...	2	...
	Bombay	*5*	...	...	1	1	...	3
	Central Provinces	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kabul	*20*	...	...	20	...	...	...
	Nagpur	*2*	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Poona	*10*	...	...	4	...	...	6
	Puri	*1*	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur	*27*	1	...	14	...	...	12

TABLE XI.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Birthplace**—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

RELIGION.	BIRTHPLACE.	PERSONS.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
			LITERATE IN		Illiterate.	LITERATE IN		Illiterate.
			Vernacular.	English.		Vernacular	English.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	2. **Feudatory States**	*97*	*29*	*10*	*15*	*13*	*4*	*26*
	Hyderabad	*11*	...	3	3	3	1	1
	Mysore	*86*	29	7	12	10	3	25
	(*c*) FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS.	*40*	*8*	*1*	*11*	*2*	...	*18*
	(*i*) FRENCH SETTLEMENTS ...	*39*	*8*	...	*11*	*2*	...	*18*
	Karaikal	*11*	2	...	5	...	...	4
	Pondichery	*28*	6	...	6	2	...	14
	(*ii*) PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS.	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...
	Goa	*1*	...	1	...	...	...	...
	B.—BORN IN OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES.	931	132	10	382	7	1	399
	Bagdad	*1*	...	...	1	...	...	...
ALL RELIGIONS.	Burma	*9*	...	1	3	...	1	4
	Ceylon	*856*	126	7	352	1	...	367
	Kulalampur	*4*	1	...	1	...	...	2
	Malaya States	*2*	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Penang	*16*	1	...	8	...	...	7
	Rangoon	*10*	2	...	6	...	...	2
	Singapore	*33*	2	1	10	3	...	17
	C.—BORN IN EUROPE ...	4	...	2	...	...	2	...
	France	*1*	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Scotland	*1*	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Sweden	*2*	...	1	...	...	1	...
	D.—BORN IN AFRICA ...	4	1	...	1	...	...	2
	Africa	*1*	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Natal	*3*	...	...	1	...	...	2
	Grand Total ...	*126 813*	*37,001*	*3,125*	*161,907*	*2,698*	*105*	*218,977*
	A.—BORN IN INDIA ...	392,447	31,875	2,939	153,580	2,412	75	201,566
	(*i*) *Within the State of enumeration, Pudukkottai.*	*359,572*	*28,402*	*2,106*	*146,626*	*1,592*	*41*	*180,805*
HINDU.	(*ii*) *Province and States in India beyond the State of enumeration.*	*32,875*	*3,473*	*833*	*6,954*	*820*	*34*	*20,761*
	(*a*) PROVINCE AND STATES ADJACENT TO THE STATE OF ENUMERATION.	*32,747*	*3,442*	*823*	*6,927*	*806*	*32*	*20,717*

TABLE XI.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Birthplace**—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

RELIGION	BIRTHPLACE.	PERSONS.	MALES.			FEMALES		
			LITERATE IN		Illiterate.	LITERATE IN		Illiterate
			Vernacular.	English.		Vernacular.	English.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU.	1. **British Territory**	*32,676*	*3,428*	*819*	*6,919*	*802*	*31*	*20,67*
	Anantapur	*3*	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Bellary	*4*	1	...	...	3	...	...
	Chingleput	*82*	7	6	7	...	...	12
	Chittoor	*16*	5	2	6	...	...	3
	Coimbatore...	*217*	50	15	52	13	1	86
	Cuddapah	*5*	2	2	1	...	...	..
	Ganjam	*1*	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Godavari	*9*	...	1	7	...	...	1
	Guntur	*4*	...	...	1	2	...	1
	Kistna	*3*	...	...	2	1	...	...
	Madras	*251*	41	26	38	30	3	113
	Madura	*4,506*	423	82	881	88	3	3,029
	Malabar	*276*	80	12	95	19	1	69
	Nellore	*5*	...	4	...	...	...	1
	Nilgiris	*7*	3	...	...	4	...	..
	North Arcot	*59*	10	5	16	7	...	21
	Ramnad	*1,747*	612	89	901	75	...	3,067
	Salem	*182*	28	10	52	19	1	72
	South Arcot	*77*	7	9	22	7	...	32
	Tanjore	*12,522*	1,285	346	2,392	319	10	8,172
	Tinnevelly	*599*	172	22	133	14	2	256
	Trichinopoly	*9,149*	701	186	2,319	201	10	5,738
	Vizagapatam	*2*	...	...	..	...	...	2
	2. **Feudatory States**	*71*	*14*	*4*	*8*	*4*	*1*	*40*
	Cochin	*15*	3	...	2	...	...	10
	Travancore	*56*	11	4	6	4	1	30
	(*b*) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA.	*93*	*24*	*10*	*16*	*12*	*2*	*29*
	1. **British Territory**	*14*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	...	7
	Agra	*1*	...	..	1	...	...	..
	Allahabad	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Benares	*3*	...	...	2	...	...	1
	Bengal	*1*	...	1	...	..	...	...
	Bombay	*5*	...	...	1	1	..	3
	Central Provinces ...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Nagpur	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Puri	*1*	1	...	...	...	...	...
	2. **Feudatory States**	*79*	*23*	*9*	*12*	*11*	*2*	23
	Hyderabad	*8*	...	3	2	1	1	1
	Mysore	*71*	23	6	10	10	1	21
	(*c*) FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS.	*35*	*7*	...	*11*	*2*	...	1
	(i) FRENCH SETTLEMENTS ...	*35*	7	...	*11*	2	...	1
	Karaikal	*11*	2	...	5	...	...	.
	Pondicherry	*24*	5	...	6	2	...	1
	(ii) PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XI.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE. | **Birthplace**—*cont.* | IMPERIAL SERIES.

RELIGION.	BIRTHPLACE.	PERSONS.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
			LITERATE IN		Illiterate.	LITERATE IN		Illiterate.
			Vernacular.	English.		Vernacular.	English.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU.	B.—BORN IN OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES.	**877**	**122**	**7**	**360**	**6**	...	**382**
	Burma	*6*	...	...	3	...	...	3
	Ceylon	*814*	118	5	336	3	...	352
	Kulalampur	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Malaya States	*2*	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Penang	*13*	...	...	6	...	...	7
	Rangoon	*9*	2	...	5	...	...	2
	Singapore	*32*	2	1	9	3	...	17
	C.—BORN IN EUROPE ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—BORN IN AFRICA ...	**3**	**1**	...	**1**	...	...	**1**
	Africa	*1*	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Natal	*2*	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Grand Total ...	*393,327*	*31,998*	*2,946*	*153,941*	*2,118*	*75*	*201,949*
MUSALMAN.	A.—BORN IN INDIA ...	**14,976**	**2,882**	**38**	**4,219**	**129**	...	**7,708**
	(*i*) *Within the State of enumeration, Pudukkottai.*	*13,389*	*2,579*	*27*	*3,798*	*107*	...	*6,878*
	(*ii*) *Provinces and States in India beyond the State of enumeration.*	*1,587*	*303*	*11*	*421*	*22*	...	*830*
	(*a*) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO THE STATE OF ENUMERATION.	*1,522*	*301*	*11*	*380*	*19*	...	*811*
	1. **British Territory**	*1,522*	*301*	*11*	*380*	*19*	...	*811*
	Bellary	*1*	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Chingleput	*1*	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore...	*6*	1	...	2	...	...	3
	Cudappah	*4*	1	...	3	...	...	...
	Madras	*3*	1	...	1	...	...	1
	Madura	*277*	54	2	75	1	...	145
	Malabar	*13*	1	...	7	1	...	4
	North Arcot	*7*	3	...	1	...	...	3
	Ramnad	*139*	33	1	35	..	...	70
	Salem	*10*	2	...	5	...	...	3
	South Arcot	*5*	...	..	1	2	...	2
	Tanjore	*330*	47	2	68	3	...	210
	Tinnevelly	*13*	5	...	3	1	...	4
	Trichinopoly	*711*	152	6	178	11	...	364
	Vizagapatam	*2*	...	...	...	...	...	2
	2. **Feudatory States**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA.	*65*	*2*	...	*11*	*3*	...	*19*

TABLE XI.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Birthplace**—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

RELIGION.	BIRTHPLACE.	PERSONS.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
			LITERATE IN		Illiterate.	LITERATE IN		Illiterate.
			Vernacular.	English.		Vernacular.	English.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
MUSALMAN.	1. **British Territory**	*58*	*1*	..	*38*	*1*	...	*18*
	Kabul	*20*	...	...	20	...	...	...
	Nagpur	*1*	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Poona	*10*	...	...	4	...	...	6
	Sholapur	*27*	1	...	14	...	...	12
	2. **Feudatory States**	*7*	*1*	...	*3*	*2*	...	*1*
	Hyderabad	*3*	...	...	1	2	...	...
	Mysore	*4*	1	...	2	..	...	1
	(c) FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(i) FRENCH SETTLEMENT ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(ii) PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENT.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—BORN IN OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES.	**33**	**6**	...	**15**	...	...	**12**
	Bagdad	*1*	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Ceylon	*25*	5	...	9	...	...	11
	Kulalampur	*3*	1	...	1	...	...	1
	Penang	*2*	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Rangoon	*1*	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Singapore	*1*	...	...	1	...	...	...
	C.—BORN IN EUROPE ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—BORN IN AFRICA ...	**1**	...	...	...	...	...	**1**
	Natal	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Grand Total ...	*15,010*	*2,888*	*38*	*4,234*	*129*	...	*7,721*
	A.—BORN IN INDIA ...	**18,447**	**2,110**	**136**	**6,724**	**150**	**27**	**9,300**
	(i) *Within the State of enumeration, Pudukkottai.*	*16,460*	*1,915*	*46*	*6,296*	*68*	*5*	*8,130*
	Provinces and States in India beyond the State of enumeration.	*1,987*	*195*	*90*	*428*	*82*	*22*	*1,170*
	INCES AND STATES T TO THE STATE ERATION.	*1,967*	*189*	*86*	*128*	*82*	*18*	*1,164*

TABLE XI.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Birthplace**—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

RELIGION.	BIRTHPLACE.	PERSONS.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
			LITERATE IN		Illiterate.	LITERATE IN		Illiterate.
			Vernacular.	English.		Vernacular	English.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1. **British Territory**	*1,961*	*189*	*81*	*428*	*82*	*17*	*1,164*
	Chinglepat	*6*	2	...	1	...	2	1
	Coimbatore...	*15*	4	7	2	2	...	...
	Guntur	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Madras	*22*	5	6	1	10	...	...
	Madura	*209*	19	20	36	10	3	121
	Malabar	*2*	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Nilgiris	*5*	1	...	2	1	...	1
	Ramnad	*316*	54	4	73	3	...	182
	Salem	*23*	...	4	1	5	...	13
	South Arcot	*2*	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Tanjore	*174*	35	22	99	21	2	295
	Tinnevelly	*28*	5	6	6	2	6	3
	Trichinopoly	*855*	64	11	204	27	2	547
	Vizagapatam	*3*	...	...	1	...	2	...
	2. **Feudatory States**	*6*	...	*5*	...	...	*1*	...
	Cochin	*5*	...	4	...	...	1	...
	Travancore...	*1*	...	1	...	...	...	...
	(*b*) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA.	*15*	*5*	*3*	...	...	*4*	*3*
	1. **British Territory**	*1*	...	*2*	...	...	*2*	...
CHRISTIAN.	Bengal	*4*	...	2	...	...	2	...
	2. **Feudatory States**	*11*	*5*	*1*	...	...	*2*	*3*
	Mysore	*11*	5	1	...	...	2	3
	(*c*) FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS.	*5*	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	*3*
	(i) FRENCH SETTLEMENT ...	*4*	*1*	...	...	...	...	*3*
	Pondicherry	*4*	1	...	...	...	...	3
	(ii) PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENT.	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...
	Goa	*1*	...	1	...	...	...	...
	B.—BORN IN OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES.	**19**	**4**	**3**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**3**
	Burma	*2*	...	1	...	...	1	..
	Ceylon	*16*	3	2	7	1	...	3
	Penang	*1*	1	...	...	...	...	...
	C.—BORN IN EUROPE ...	**4**	...	**2**	...	...	**2**	...
	France	*1*	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Scotland	*1*	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Sweden	*2*	...	1	...	...	1	...
	D.—BORN IN AFRICA ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	*18,170*	2,114	*141*	*6,731*	*151*	30	*9,303*

TABLE XI.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Birthplace**—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

RELIGION.	BIRTHPLACE.	PERSONS.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
			LITERATE IN		Illiterate.	LITERATE IN		Illiterate.
			Vernacular.	English.		Vernacular.	English.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	A.—BORN IN INDIA ...	4	1	...	1	...	...	2
	(i) Within the State of enumeration, Pudukkottai.	*4*	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	*2*
	(ii) Provinces and States in India beyond the State of enumeration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(a) PROVINCES AND STATES ADJACENT TO THE STATE OF ENUMERATION.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
	(b) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OTHERS (BUDDHIST).	1 British Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2. Feudatory States	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	(c) FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B.—BORN IN OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES.	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Burma	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Ceylon	*1*	...	...	...	...	..	1
	C.—BORN IN EUROPE ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	D.—BORN IN AFRICA ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	*6*	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	*4*

TABLE XII.

INFIRMITIES. PART I.—DISTRIBUTION BY AGE.

PART II.—DISTRIBUTION BY TALUKS AND TOWN.

The infirmities recorded at the census were insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy.

The Table is divided into two parts—Part I shows the distribution of the persons afflicted according to age, and Part II their distribution according to locality.

Some persons were returned as suffering from more than one infirmity. In the Table they have been shown under each. This explains why the total "Population afflicted" in columns 2, 3 and 4 does not quite agree with the total of the figures for each separate infirmity. The following is a list of these cases :—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Total ...	5	3	2
Deaf-mute and blind	3	1	2
Insane and deaf-mute	2	2	...

TABLE XII.

AGE.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TOTAL ...	*1,060*	*561*	*499*	*104*	*54*	*50*	*398*	*203*	*195*	*422*	*208*	*214*	*141*	*99*	*42*
0–1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1–2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
2–3	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	..	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
3–4	7	4	3	1	...	1	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1–5	11	3	8	1	...	1	8	2	6	2	1	1	...	...	...
TOTAL 0–5 ...	21	7	14	2	...	2	15	6	9	4	1	3	...	...	...
5–10	74	45	29	1	1	...	59	36	23	13	8	5	1	...	1
10–15	82	39	43	7	3	4	61	28	33	13	10	3	3	...	3
15–20	76	32	44	5	3	2	54	20	34	14	7	7	3	2	1
20–25	79	44	35	11	8	3	41	21	20	20	11	9	7	4	3
25–30	84	48	36	15	5	10	45	24	21	14	12	2	10	7	3
30–35	95	58	37	18	12	6	39	20	19	20	12	8	18	14	4
35–40	75	46	29	13	9	4	27	16	11	22	9	13	14	13	1
40–45	70	39	31	11	3	8	20	11	9	20	8	12	21	17	4
45–50	57	33	24	3	3	...	12	8	4	28	15	13	14	7	7
50–55	72	32	40	6	1	5	13	7	6	37	14	23	16	10	6
55–60	53	28	25	4	2	2	5	1	4	34	17	17	10	8	2
60–65	80	44	36	5	3	2	2	2	...	60	29	31	13	10	3
65–70	44	24	20	...	...	...	2	2	...	35	17	18	7	5	2
70 and over ...	98	42	56	3	1	2	3	1	2	88	38	50	4	2	2

TABLE XII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Infirmities. Part II.—Distribution by Taluks and Town.** [IMPERIAL SERIES.

TOWN AND TALUKS.	POPULATION AFFLICTED.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Pudukkottai State.	*1,060*	*561*	*499*	*104*	*54*	*50*	*398*	*203*	*195*	*422*	*208*	*214*	*141*	*99*	*42*
1. Alangudi Taluk ...	381	196	185	35	15	20	145	78	67	148	69	79	53	34	19
(*a*) Pudukkottai Town.	83	39	44	11	4	7	22	13	9	32	12	20	18	10	8
(*b*) Alangudi Taluk excluding Town.	298	157	141	24	11	13	123	65	58	116	57	59	35	24	11
2. Kolattur Taluk ...	343	181	162	26	15	11	140	65	75	126	62	64	55	41	14
3. Tirumayyam Taluk.	336	184	152	43	24	19	113	60	53	148	77	71	33	24	9

TABLE XII-A.

INFIRMITIES BY CASTES, TRIBES AND RACES.

Persons suffering from more than one infirmity (see title page of Table XII) have been counted separately for each infirmity.

TABLE XII-A.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Infirmities by Castes, Tribes and Races.** [IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND			LEPERS.		
	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu.															
1. Agamudaiyan ...	12,306	5,776	6,530	3	2	1	7	4	3	10	7	3	2	2	...
2. Ambattan ...	5,526	2,635	2,891	...	...	...	7	3	4	3	2	1	3	2	1
3. Andi	1,392	652	740	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	1	2	...	...	...
4. Brahman, Maharastra.	436	225	211	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
5. Brahman, Tamil.	9,545	4,872	4,673	4	1	3	1	1	...	11	5	6	8	2	6
6. Brahman, Telugu	1,492	738	754	1	...	1	6	3	3	8	4	4	...	...	...
7. Chakkiliyan ...	920	476	444	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Chetti	18,907	8,126	10,781	7	6	1	23	15	8	24	11	13	7	6	1
9. Idaiyan ...	27,524	13,074	14,450	8	6	2	28	14	14	26	16	10	5	3	2
10. Kallan	51,111	24,432	26,679	16	4	12	42	24	18	53	29	24	21	15	6
11. Kambalattan ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
12. Kammalan ...	12,695	6,136	6,559	6	3	3	23	9	14	11	6	5	4	3	1
13. Karumpurattan.	3,556	1,787	1,769	1	1	...	6	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...
14. Kattu-Mahrati.	112	49	63	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
15. Kavandan ...	141	45	96	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Kavarai ...	4,912	2,435	2,477	1	...	1	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	...
17. Kshatriya ...	558	221	337	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
18. Kuravan ...	1,813	882	931	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kurumban ...	5,754	2,808	2,946	1	1	...	3	1	2	5	3	2	...	...	...
20. Kusavan ...	5,642	2,749	2,893	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	1

TABLE XII-A.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu—*cont.*															
21. Mahrati ...	221	93	128	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
22. Maravan ...	6,670	3,074	3,596	...	...	...	3	1	2	7	5	2	...	...	...
23. Melakkaran ...	1,105	617	788	1	3	1	2	2	...	..	..	...	..	...	...
24. Muthiriyan ...	2,085	1,076	1,009	2	...	2	7	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	...
25. Nagarasam ...	2,239	1,026	1,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...
26. Nattaman ...	12,317	5,770	6,547	2	1	1	6	...	6	13	5	8	4	4	...
27. Oc'chan ...	282	119	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
28. Odde	774	328	446	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Pallan	29,802	14,374	15,428	9	4	5	20	12	8	39	16	23	6	4	2
30. Pandaram ...	3,917	1,829	2,088	2	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	1	3	3	...
31. Paraiyan ..	35,672	17,090	18,582	6	2	4	38	24	14	37	17	20	10	9	1
32. Razu	1,125	563	562	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...
33. Shanan ...	2,658	1,300	1,358	1	1	...	5	2	3	2	1	1	2	...	2
34. Sourashtra or Patnui.	1,084	519	565	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	...
35. Tholuvan ..	65	31	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
36. Udaiyan ...	913	430	483	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
37. Uppiliyan ..	1,886	909	977	1	...	1	4	2	2	3	...	3	1	...	1
38. Urali	9,548	4,706	4,842	...	...	...	8	2	6	8	4	4	5	3	2
39. Vadugan ...	2,882	1,393	1,489	1	...	1	1	...	1	5	5	...	...	...	...
40. Vaisyan ...	732	287	445	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...

TABLE XII-A.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Infirmities by Castes, Tribes and Races—*cont.*** [IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.			INSANE.			DEAF-MUTES.			BLIND.			LEPERS.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Hindu—*cont.*															
41. Valaiyan ...	62,685	30,965	31,720	7	5	2	55	24	31	63	31	32	21	13	8
42. Vallambán ...	9,537	4,410	5,127	4	1	3	7	7	...	3	1	2	...	...	...
43. Valuvadi ...	7,003	3,568	3,435	1	...	1	6	1	5	4	2	2	...	...	...
44. Vaniyan ...	1,924	961	963	4	4	...	8	5	3	3	2	1	...	...	...
45. Vannan ...	4,984	2,506	2,478	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	8	5	3
46. Vannian ...	308	109	199	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1
47. Vellala	17,721	8,546	9,175	3	2	1	21	11	10	16	4	12	9	8	1
48. Visva Brahman.	2,133	1,086	1,047	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...
49. **Musalman** ...	15,010	7,160	7,850	3	2	1	15	8	7	12	6	6	3	2	1
50. **Christian** ...	18,470	8,986	9,484	...	...	...	22	10	12	18	9	9	11	9	2
TOTAL ...	420,899	201,954	218,445	104	54	50	398	203	195	422	208	214	141	99	42

TABLE XIII.

CASTE. TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

This table is divided into four parts:—

(A) HINDU, (B) MUSALMAN, (C) CHRISTIAN, AND (D) OTHERS OR BUDDHISTS and part A is further divided into 8 parts showing the total number of persons whose parent tongue is (1) Canarese, (2) Hindi, (3) Hindustani, (4) Malayalam, (5) Marathi, (6) Sourashtram, (7) Tamil, & (8) Telugu and also the castes under each.

TABLE XIII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality. [IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE.	TOTAL.	MALES.			TOTAL.	FEMALES.		
		LITERATE IN		Illiterate.		LITERATE IN		Illiterate.
		Vernacular.	English.			Vernacular.	English.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A.—HINDU	188,885	31,998	2,946	153,941	204,442	2,418	75	201,949
(1) **Canarese**	*3,018*	*111*	*19*	*2,858*	*3,114*	*29*	*1*	*3,084*
Brahman	*182*	80	44	58	*144*	28	1	115
Chetti	*8*	...	...	8	*3*	...	...	3
Kannadiyan	*1*	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Kurumban	*2,808*	26	5	2,777	*2,946*	1	...	2,945
Nair	*1*	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Odde	*12*	...	...	12	*8*	...	...	8
Seniyan	*3*	2	...	1	*3*	...	...	3
Tholuvan	*3*	2	...	1	*10*	...	...	10
(2) **Hindi**	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...
Rajput	*1*	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
(3) **Hindustani** ...	*95*	*19*	*9*	*67*	*114*	*8*	...	*106*
Brahman	*5*	1	...	4	*5*	...	...	5
Kshatriya	*23*	6	2	15	*21*	4	...	17
Kattu-Mahrati ...	*33*	...	...	33	*46*	...	...	46
Mahrati	*2*	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Rajput	*21*	6	5	10	*29*	4	...	25
Singh	*11*	6	...	5	*13*	...	...	13
(4) **Malayalam** ..	*120*	*54*	*7*	*59*	*32*	*5*	*1*	*26*
Agamudaiyan	*47*	18	1	28	...	...	...	...
Brahman	*4*	...	2	2	*1*	1	...	...
Kammalan	*14*	4	1	9	*1*	...	...	1
Malayali caste (unspecified).	*14*	8	2	4	*8*	2	...	6
Nair	*38*	23	...	15	*27*	2	1	18
Namburi	*3*	1	1	1	*1*	...	...	1
(5) **Marathi**	*327*	*92*	*155*	*80*	*365*	*90*	*1*	*274*
Brahman	*225*	52	143	30	*211*	66	...	145
Kattu-Mahrati ...	*16*	...	...	16	*17*	...	...	17
Kshatriya	*8*	7	1	...	*24*	4	...	20
Marathi	*78*	33	11	34	*113*	20	1	92
(6) **Sourashtram** ...	*508*	*145*	*2*	*361*	*550*	*2*	...	*548*
Sourashtra or Patnul .	*508*	145	2	361	*550*	2	...	548

TABLE XIII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality**—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE.	TOTAL.	MALES.			TOTAL.	FEMALES.		
		LITERATE IN		Illiterate.		LITERATE IN		Illiterate.
		Vernacular.	English.			Vernacular.	English.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(7) Tamil	*179,295*	*29,879*	*2,297*	*147,119*	*194,245*	*1,918*	*60*	*192,267*
Agamudaiyan... ...	*5,729*	1,512	44	4,173	*6,530*	43	1	6,486
Ambalakaran	*544*	115	...	429	*488*	1	...	487
Ambattan	*2,635*	419	2	2,214	*2,891*	14	...	2,877
Andi	*652*	157	...	495	*740*	1	...	739
Brahman	*4,873*	2,004	1,707	1,161	*4,673*	948	45	3,680
Chakkiliyan	*381*	20	...	361	*347*	1	...	346
Chetti	*7,953*	4,571	59	3,523	*10,617*	76	...	10,541
Dasari	*241*	78	...	163	*263*	1	...	262
Dombo	*1*	...	...	1	*10*	...	...	10
Idaiyan	*13,071*	1,129	69	11,876	*14,450*	52	...	14,398
Hanagan	*252*	23	...	229	*247*	...	...	247
Jangam	*121*	38	...	83	*136*	...	...	136
Kaikolan	*76*	19	...	57	*63*	8	...	55
Kaladi	*2*	2	...	...	*12*	...	...	12
Kallan	*24,432*	4,675	53	19,704	*26,679*	77	...	26,602
Kambalattan ...	*5*	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
Kammalan	*6,064*	1,720	9	4,335	*6,475*	56	...	6,419
Karumporattan ...	*1,658*	179	...	1,479	*1,685*	3	...	1,682
Kavirayan	*125*	39	...	86	*4*	...	...	4
Kavundan	*15*	1	...	44	*96*	...	...	96
Kavarai	*816*	267	16	533	*719*	22	2	695
Komati	*12*	8	...	4	*29*	...	...	29
Koothadi	*29*	15	...	14	*32*	2	...	30
Kuravan	*569*	51	...	518	*619*	1	...	618
Kusavan	*2,749*	522	...	2,227	*2,893*	5	...	2,888
Kshatriya	*23*	16	4	3	*15*	2	1	12
Lingayat	*19*	3	...	16	*22*	1	...	21
Malavaran	*4*	...	...	4	*1*	...	...	1
Malayali caste (unspecified).	*9*	5	...	4	*1*	1	...	...
Marathi	*13*	4	5	4	*15*	3	1	11
Maravan	*3,074*	624	1	2,449	*3,596*	6	...	3,590
Melakkaran	*617*	241	2	374	*788*	70	...	718
Muppan	*19*	8	...	11	*1*	...	...	1
Muttiriyan	*1,076*	35	...	1,041	*1,009*	2	...	1,007
Nadar	*32*	10	...	12	*28*	...	...	28
Nagapasam	*1,026*	379	4	643	*1,213*	179	1	1,033
Nair	*6*	3	...	3	*11*	1	...	10
Nattaman	*5,770*	933	1	4,836	*6,547*	7	...	6,540
Nattan	*7*	...	...	7	*4*	...	...	4
Oc'chan	*119*	53	...	66	*163*	1	...	162
Odde	*30*	...	...	30	*49*	...	...	49
Padayachi	*135*	44	2	89	*278*	1	...	277
Pallan	*14,374*	524	1	13,849	*15,428*	10	...	15,418
Palli	*5*	1	...	4	*111*	...	...	111
Pamalan	*1*	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panchama	*6*	3	...	3	*43*	...	...	43

TABLE XIII.

CASTE.	TOTAL.	MALES.			TOTAL.	FEMALES.		
		LITERATE IN		Illiterate.		LITERATE IN		Illiterate.
		Vernacular.	English.			Vernacular.	English.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(7) **Tamil**—*cont.*								
Pandaram	*1,620*	355	1	1,264	*1,777*	10	...	1,767
Panikkan	*47*	9	...	38	*67*	...	...	67
Paraiyan	*17,074*	1,577	1	15,496	*18,580*	15	...	18,565
Puluvan	*1*	1	...	...	*4*	...	...	4
Putharavannan ...	*55*	4	...	51	*90*	...	...	90
Rajput	*10*	5	2	3	*4*	...	...	4
Razu	*96*	34	...	62	*82*	1	...	81
Reddy	*26*	3	1	22	*50*	...	...	50
Salian	*23*	11	...	12	*3*	...	...	3
Samban	*12*	...	...	12	*11*	...	...	11
Senakkudaiyan ...	*5*	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
Sengundan	*7*	...	...	7	*5*	...	...	5
Seniyan	*18*	9	...	9	*4*	1	...	3
Shanan	*1,300*	198	1	1,101	*1,358*	3	...	1,355
Singalar	*3*	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Sourashtra or Patnul .	*11*	5	1	5	*15*	1	...	14
Thevan	*10*	3	...	7	*9*	...	...	9
Tholuvan	*28*	11	...	17	*24*	...	...	24
Tondaman	*10*	2	1	7	*7*	...	...	7
Tottiyan	*58*	5	...	53	*63*	...	...	63
Udaiyan	*430*	49	...	381	*483*	4	..	479
Uppiliyan	*909*	98	...	811	*977*	1	...	976
Urali	*1,706*	314	1	4,391	*4,842*	3	...	4,839
Vadugan	*801*	87	15	699	*818*	7	...	811
Vaisya	*287*	198	...	89	*445*	3	...	442
Valaiyan	*30,965*	1,471	7	29,487	*31,720*	19	...	31,701
Vallamban	*4,410*	413	...	3,997	*5,127*	6	...	5,121
Valluvan	*214*	78	...	136	*342*	3	...	339
Valuvadi	*3,568*	433	...	3,135	*3,435*	4	...	3,431
Vaniyan	*961*	299	1	661	*963*	4	...	959
Vannian	*109*	38	...	71	*199*	...	...	199
Vannan	*2,506*	188	...	2,318	*2,478*	4	...	2,474
Vedan	*27*	...	...	27	*32*	..	...	32
Vellala	*8,546*	3,389	285	4,872	*9,175*	217	9	8,949
Visva Brahman ...	*1,050*	335	1	714	*1,035*	17	...	1,018
(8) **Telugu**	*5,521*	*1,698*	*426*	*3,397*	*6,022*	*366*	*12*	*5,644*
Balija	*33*	3	2	28	*9*	..	...	9
Brahman	*738*	342	215	181	*751*	145	5	604
Chakkiliyan	*95*	1	...	94	*97*	...	...	97
Chetti	*165*	33	2	130	*161*	4	...	157
Dasari	*57*	13	2	42	*59*	...	...	59

CASTE.	TOTAL	MALES.			TOTAL	FEMALES.		
		LITERATE IN		Illiterate.		LITERATE IN		Illiterate.
		Vernacular.	English.			Vernacular.	English.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(8) Telugu—*cont.*								
Dombo	*4*	...	...	4	*2*	...	...	2
Jangam	*96*	17	1	78	*58*	2	...	56
Kadalu	*2*	...	...	2	*2*	...	...	2
Kaikolan	*58*	36	2	19	*83*	4	...	79
Kammalan	*4*	1	...	3	*1*	...	...	1
Karnaparattan ...	*129*	...	...	129	*81*	...	...	81
Kapu	*3*	...	1	2	*2*	...	..	2
Kavarai	*1,619*	629	87	903	*1,558*	88	1	1,466
Kavirayan	*23*	3	...	20	*29*	...	...	29
Konati	*151*	89	10	52	*149*	23	...	117
Kshatriya	*161*	25	36	58	*277*	53	...	224
Kuravan	*213*	3	...	210	*312*	...	...	312
Mannavadu Mehr ...	*9*	1	...	5	*7*	...	...	7
Oddi	*286*	18	...	268	*389*	...	...	389
Pandaram	*209*	69	...	140	*311*	2	...	309
Paraiyan	*16*	2	...	14	*2*	...	...	2
Razu	*467*	177	62	228	*180*	28	...	152
Reddy	*8*	2	3	3	*4*	1	...	3
Routh	*55*	15	1	39	*39*	2	...	37
Satani	*4*	3	1	...	*10*	6	...	4
Semiyan	*24*	12	...	12	*37*	...	...	37
Tottiyan	*124*	2	...	122	*169*	1	...	168
Uthiriyan	*6*	2	...	4	*6*	...	...	6
Vadugan	*592*	115	18	459	*671*	7	3	661
Visva Brahman ...	*36*	14	...	22	*12*	...	...	12
Vedan	*5*	...	...	5	..	...	...	...
Yanadi	*23*	...	2	21	*11*	...	...	11
—MUSALMAN ...	**7,160**	**2,888**	**38**	**4,234**	**7,850**	**129**	...	**7,721**
(Sunny Sect).								
Labbai	*3,761*	1,487	8	2,266	*4,006*	48	...	3,958
Mappilla	*13*	4	...	9	*24*	...	...	24
Pathan	*639*	248	11	380	*539*	18	...	521
Saiyad...	*316*	174	3	139	*332*	9	...	323
Sheik	*2,277*	924	13	1,340	*2,796*	46	...	2,750
(Shiah Sect).								
Labbai	*118*	34	...	84	*79*	...	...	79
Pathan	*4*	3	...	1	*45*	...	...	45
Saiyad...	*9*	...	1	8	*3*	...	...	3
Sheik	*23*	14	2	7	*26*	8	...	18

TABLE XIII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

CASTE.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	TOTAL.	LITERATE IN		Illiterate.	TOTAL.	LITERATE IN		Illiterate.
		Vernacular.	English.			Vernacular.	English.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C.—CHRISTIAN ...	8,986	2,114	141	6,731	9,484	151	30	9,303
Anglo-Indian ...	7	...	3	4	1	...	1	3
European and allied races.	4	...	4	...	3	...	3	..
(*a*) English ...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	..
(*b*) French ...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	..
(*c*) Swedish ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Others	187	61	68	58	115	38	7	106
Roman Catholic ...	8,788	2,053	66	6,669	9,330	113	17	9,200
D.—OTHERS (BUDDHIST).	2	1	...	1	4	...	...	4
Burmese	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Singhalese	2	1	...	1	3	...	...	3
GRAND TOTAL ...	205,033	37,301	3,125	164,907	221,789	2,698	105	218,986

TABLE XIV.

CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES.

CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES.

TABLE

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] Civil Condition by age for

No.	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.	UNMARRIED.						
			Total.	0–5.	5–12.	12–15.	15–20.	20–40.	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Hindu.								
1	Agamudaiyan	5,776	2,965	659	1,019	390	139	515	25
2	Ballja	33	18	7	8	2	...	1	...
3	Brahman (Canarese) ...	182	82	17	31	11	10	10	1
4	Do. (Tamil) ...	1,872	2,026	123	658	388	337	182	38
5	Do. (Telugu) ...	738	378	81	104	76	45	36	6
6	Chetti	8,126	3,878	1,019	1,521	472	236	129	41
7	Idaiyan	13,074	7,003	1,324	2,341	788	1,121	1,123	66
8	Kallan	21,432	13,124	2,835	4,084	1,720	1,988	2,376	121
9	Kammalan				744	1,098	372	542	371	25
10	Kaikolan					18	11	9	3	1
11	Karumban	2	1	...	...	11	159	230	199	15
12	Maravan	1033	37,064	3,125		616	259	220	236	17
13	Nattaman				607	993	379	484	180	27
14	Paraiyan				1,978	2,105	1,023	1,363	2,207	59
15	Shanan		692	172	238	87	97	91	4
16	Urali	4,706	2,777	578	841	271	388	642	54
17	Valaiyan	30,965	17,612	3,735	4,563	4,118	3,853	891	122
18	Vallamban	4,410	2,455	521	867	317	378	383	9
19	Veliala	8,546	4,450	894	1,367	593	732	796	68
	Musalman.								
20	Musalman	7,160	4,129	1,066	1,517	471	554	500	21
	Christian.								
21	(a) Anglo-Indian ...	7	4	...	3	1	...	...	...
	(b) European	4	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
	(c) Indian Christian ...	8,975	4,726	1,158	1,734	628	695	487	24
	Others.								
22	Buddhists	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...

XIV.

selected castes.—Male.

[IMPERIAL SERIES.

MARRIED.							WIDOWED.							
TOTAL.	0–5.	5–12.	12–15.	15–20.	20–40.	40 and over.	TOTAL.	0–5.	5–12.	12–15.	15–20.	20–40.	40 and over.	No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2,457	...	5	12	18	1,101	1,321	*252*	...	...	...	...	53	199	1
12	...	...	...	2	8	2	*3*	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
94	...	1	2	15	37	39	*5*	...	...	...	...	2	3	3
2,469	4	8	20	104	1,258	1,075	*377*	...	..	...	...	103	274	4
332	...	1	1	25	163	142	*58*	...	..	...	...	13	45	5
3,844	...	19	36	277	1,653	1,859	*404*	...	..	...	2	71	331	6
5,369	4	13	9	57	2,550	2,736	*642*	...	..	...	2	164	476	7
10,294	...	11	54	125	5,175	4,929	*1,014*	...	...	1	...	263	750	8
2,493	...	6	8	37	1,368	1,074	*351*	...	...	1	1	87	262	9
103	...	...	...	59	27	17	*3*	...	...	...	...	1	2	10
1,213	...	...	7	31	631	544	*207*	...	...	...	3	83	121	11
1,252	...	4	5	30	605	608	*169*	...	...	...	3	35	131	12
2,569	3	4	6	34	1,181	1,341	*231*	...	1	...	...	51	179	13
7,458	...	10	32	61	4,099	3,256	*597*	...	...	...	4	130	463	14
557	...	2	5	8	261	278	*51*	...	...	...	...	13	38	15
1,731	9	13	11	16	786	896	*198*	...	..	...	...	47	151	16
11,258	...	14	54	122	6,365	4,703	*2,695*	...	...	2	..	1,176	917	17
1,662	..	4	6	7	833	812	*273*	...	2	...	...	55	216	18
3,647	...	...	15	39	1,819	1,774	*449*	...	...	1	2	102	344	19
2,845	7	12	4	29	1,485	1,308	*186*	...	...	...	...	53	133	20
3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3,952	10	10	11	84	2,134	1,703	*297*	1	1	...	2	60	233	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES.

TABLE

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] Civil Condition by age for

No.	CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.	UNMARRIED.						
			TOTAL.	0–5.	5–12.	12–15.	15–20.	20–40.	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Hindu.								
1	Agamudaiyan	6,530	*2,230*	624	997	314	227	32	36
2	Balija	9	*3*	...	...	2	...	1	...
3	Brahman (Canarese) ...	144	*47*	22	20	5	...	...	...
4	Do. (Tamil) ...	4,673	*1,320*	528	639	129	13	11	...
5	Do. (Telugu) ...	754	*170*	61	68	41	...	...	...
6	Chetti	10,734	*3,990*	1,062	1,792	834	240	48	14
7	Idaiyan	14,430	*5,111*	1,494	2,238	615	509	145	50
8	Kallan	26,679	*10,497*	2,961	4,684	1,362	1,148	363	39
9	Kammalan	6,559	*2,616*	778	1,166	400	217	52	3
10	Komati	169	*39*	10	24	5	...	...	...
11	Kurumban	2,946	*1,154*	319	536	136	124	34	5
12	Maravan	5,546	*1,490*	326	612	335	138	72	7
13	Nattaman	6,587	*2,323*	678	1,113	264	219	44	5
14	Paraiyan	18,582	*8,294*	2,206	3,643	1,173	953	282	37
15	Sharan	1,358	*569*	156	292	58	50	10	3
16	Uralı	4,842	*2,035*	590	850	164	280	151	...
17	Valaiyan	31,720	*12,981*	4,249	5,190	1,438	1,554	505	48
18	Vallamban	5,127	*2,261*	583	750	464	344	113	7
19	Vellala	9,175	*3,342*	1,046	1,463	478	265	79	11
	Musalman.								
20	Musalman	7,850	*3,311*	1,094	1,510	114	220	66	10
	Christian.								
21	(a) Anglo-Indian ...	4	*2*	...	1	...	1	...	...
	(b) European	5	*2*	...	...	...	...	2	...
	(c) Indian Christian ..	9,475	*3,933*	1,163	1,767	573	307	95	28
	Others.								
22	Buddhists	4	*3*	...	1	...	1	1	...

XIV.

CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES.

selected castes.—Female. [IMPERIAL SERIES.

MARRIED.							WIDOWED.							No.
TOTAL.	0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-20.	20-40.	40 and over.	TOTAL.	0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-20.	20-40.	40 and over.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3,078	3	7	29	248	2,200	591	*1,222*	1	2	...	8	288	923	1
6	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
69	...	3	6	12	35	13	*28*	...	...	...	...	5	23	3
2,300	6	60	161	368	1,249	456	*1,053*	...	4	2	22	231	794	4
373	1	8	30	68	179	87	*211*	...	...	1	8	58	144	5
4,128	2	23	93	439	2,567	1,004	*2,663*	1	1	1	21	728	1,908	6
5,844	12	42	58	436	3,952	1,344	*3,465*	...	5	7	13	864	2,576	7
10,922	3	40	163	838	7,395	2,483	*5,260*	...	4	9	16	1,144	4,087	8
2,665	...	27	38	375	1,758	467	*1,278*	...	5	5	6	345	917	9
92	...	10	23	14	42	3	*38*	...	...	...	...	10	28	10
1,232	...	8	27	115	802	280	*560*	...	...	2	28	114	416	11
1,531	2	8	28	108	878	507	*575*	...	2	1	11	134	427	12
2,742	...	11	51	242	1,705	730	*1,482*	...	1	3	17	379	1,082	13
7,024	7	29	96	554	4,307	2,031	*2,264*	...	2	6	15	697	2,544	14
613	4	...	4	53	437	115	*176*	...	1	...	...	39	136	15
1,982	10	52	26	130	1,289	475	*825*	2	3	1	2	151	666	16
13,760	...	80	135	1,050	7,746	4,749	*4,976*	...	7	11	18	1,248	3,692	17
2,110	...	5	5	385	1,317	398	*756*	...	...	1	3	197	555	18
3,822	6	20	64	399	2,172	861	*2,011*	...	2	3	15	543	1,448	19
3,265	11	49	62	480	2,101	562	*1,271*	1	1	1	6	285	977	20
2	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,011	10	29	35	474	2,539	924	*1,531*	...	3	2	13	346	1,167	
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

TABLE XV.

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE.

TABLE XV.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] Territorial distribution of the Christian population by sect and race. [IMPERIAL SERIES.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	ALL DENOMINATIONS.									ROMAN CATHOLIC.									
	TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.						TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.						
				European.		Anglo-Indian.		Indian.					European.		Anglo-Indian.		Indian.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Pudukkottai State ...	*18,470*	*8,986*	*9,484*	*4*	*5*	*7*	*4*	*8,975*	*9,475*	*18,133*	*8,797*	*9,336*	*3*	*3*	*6*	*3*	*8,788*	*9,330*
1. Alangudi Taluk	6.262	3,062	3,200	4	5	7	4	3,051	3,191	*6,003*	2,907	3,096	3	3	6	3	2,898	3,090
(*a*) Pudukkottai Town.	786	424	362	4	5	7	4	413	353	*550*	277	273	3	3	6	3	268	267
(*b*) Alangudi Taluk ...	5,476	2,638	2,838	...	...	...	...	2,638	2,838	*5,453*	2,630	2,823	...	...	...	...	2,630	2,823
2. Tirumayyam Taluk ...	4.514	2,182	2,332	...	...	...	...	2,182	2,332	*4,436*	2,148	2,288	...	...	...	...	2,148	2,288
3. Kolattur Taluk	7,694	3,742	3,952	..	...	...	...	3,742	3,952	*7,694*	3,742	3,952	...	...	...	...	3,742	3,952

TABLE XV.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] Territorial distribution of the Christian population by sect and race—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	SWEDISH-LUTHERAN.									SOUTH INDIAN UNITED CHURCH.										METHODIST.									
	TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.						TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.							TOTAL.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.						
				European.		Anglo-Indian.		Indian.					European.		Anglo-Indian.		Indian.						European.		Anglo-Indian.		Indian.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
Pudukkottai State ...	*335*	*188*	*147*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*186*	*144*	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...	..	*1*	...		*1*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	*1*	
1. Alangudi Taluk	*257*	154	103	1	2	1	1	152	100	*1*	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		*1*	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
(*a*) Pudukkottai Town ...	*231*	146	85	1	2	1	1	144	85	*1*	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	..		*1*	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
(*b*) Alangudi Taluk ...	*23*	8	15	...	...	...	...	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Tirumayyam Taluk ...	*78*	34	44	...	...	...	...	34	44	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Kolattur Taluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Table XV.

TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION BY SECT AND RACE.

TABLE XVI.

EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES AND ANGLO-INDIANS BY RACE AND AGE.

This Table is divided into two parts showing the Race and Age of (*a*) European and Allied Races (including Armenians) & (*b*) Anglo-Indians.

TABLE XVI.

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

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

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] [IMPERIAL SERIES.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	TOTAL.			BRITISH SUBJECTS.																OTHERS.													
				ALL AGES.			0–10		10–16		16–18		18–30		30–40		40–50		50 AND OVER.		ALL AGES.		0–10		10–16		16–18		18–30		30–40		40–50		50 AND OVER.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Pudukkottai State.	9	4	5	6	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	..	...	..	.1	*1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	1	...

* Born in Scotland. (United Kingdom).

TABLE XVI.

European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indians by Race and Age.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] (*b*) Anglo-Indians. [IMPERIAL SERIES.

DISTRICT OR STATE.	ALL AGES.			0–1		1–5		5–10		10–15		15–18		18–20		15–20		20–30		30–40		40–50		50–60		60 AND OVER.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Pudukkottai State.	11	7	4	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE XVII.

OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

The occupations returned are divided into four classes (A, B, C and D) and subdivided into 12 sub-classes, 56 orders, and 194 groups.

TABLE XVII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE. **Occupation or Means of Livelihood.** IMPERIAL SERIES.

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	SUB-CLASS.	NAMES OF ORDERS AND GROUPS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS. Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Partially agriculturists. Males.	Partially agriculturists. Females.	DEPENDENTS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.	I.—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation.	**Total Order No. 1. Pasture and Agriculture.**	**327,017**	**105,381**	**95,741**	**34**	**5**	**125,895**
		Order No. 1-(a) Ordinary cultivation	*324,435*	*101,089*	*95,118*	...	...	*125,198*
		GROUP 1. Income from rent of Agricultural land—						
		(a) Non-cultivating land owners ..	6,225	1,363	737	...	..	4,125
		(b) Non-cultivating tenants ...	155	23	14	...	...	118
		GROUP 2. Ordinary cultivators—						
		(a) Cultivating land owners ...	254,428	82,461	72,793	...	...	99,174
		(b) Cultivating tenants	41,224	13,677	11,968	...	...	15,579
		GROUP 3. Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	..	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 4. Farm servants	6,172	3,101	1,264	...	...	1,804
		GROUP 5. Field labourers	16,231	3,461	8,372	...	...	4,398
		Order No. 1-(b) Growers of special products and market gardening, etc.	*341*	95	29	9	...	217
		GROUP 6. Tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo plantations.	6	1	1	...	...	1
		GROUP 7. Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel-vine, arecanut, etc., growers.	335	94	28	9	...	213
		Order No. 1-(c) Forestry...	*135*	57	3	7	...	75
		GROUP 8. Forest officers, rangers and guards, etc.	99	41	1	4	...	57
		GROUP 9. Wood-cutters: firewood, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners.	36	16	2	3	...	18
		Order No. 1-(d) Raising of farm stock ..	*2,106*	*1,110*	*561*	*18*	*5*	*103*
		GROUP 10. Lac collectors	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 11. Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	1,931	1,096	181	18	5	354
		GROUP 12. Sheep, goat and pig breeders.	175	44	80	...	...	51
		GROUP 13. Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 14. Herdsmen, shepherds and goatherds, etc.	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Order No. 1-(e) Raising of small animals.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 15. Birds, bees, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 16. Silk worms...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Order No. 2. Fishing and Hunting.	*98*	*35*	*10*	...	...	*53*
		GROUP 17. Fishing	18	6	...	...	...	12
		GROUP 18. Hunting	80	29	10	...	...	41
		Total Sub-class I ...	**327,115**	**105,416**	**95,751**	**34**	**5**	**125,948**

TABLE XVII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Occupation or Means of Livelihood**—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	SUB-CLASS.	NAMES OF ORDERS AND GROUPS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS. Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Partially agriculturists. Males.	Partially agriculturists. Females.	DEPENDENTS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS—*cont.*	II.—Exploitation of minerals.	**Total Order No. 3. Mines**	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 19. Coal mines	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 20. Petroleum wells	...	...	...	..	...	...
		GROUP 21. Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Order No. 4. Quarries of hard rocks.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 22. Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Order No. 5. Salt, etc.	..	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 23. Rock, sea and marsh salt..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 24. Extraction of saltpetre, alum and other substances soluble in water.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Sub-class II ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Class A ...	**327.115**	**105.416**	**95,751**	**34**	**5**	**125.948**
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.	III.—Industry.	**Order No. 6. Textiles**	*1,364*	*404*	*555*	*53*	*24*	*105*
		GROUP 25-(*a*) Cotton ginning... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*b*) Cotton pressing... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 26. Cotton spinning	3	...	3	...	..	...
		GROUP 27-(*a*) Cotton sizing	...	...	...	...	..	...
		(*b*) Cotton weaving ...	450	192	101	11	...	157
		GROUP 28. Jute spinning, pressing and weaving.	4	...	...	...	...	4
		GROUP 29. Rope, twine and string making.	43	10	25	...	...	8
		GROUP 30-(*a*) Cocoanut fibre works ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*b*) Other fibre works (aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.)	22	5	8	...	...	9
		GROUP 31-(*a*) Wool carding	..	...	...	..	...	...
		(*b*) Wool spinning... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 32. Weaving of woollen blankets.	108	3	51	2	2	54
		GROUP 33. Weaving of woollen carpets.	..	...	...	..	..	...
		GROUP 34. Silk spinners	.	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 35. Silk weavers	534	139	267	14	3	128
		GROUP 36. Hair, camel and horse hair workers.	.	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 37-(*a*) Dyeing and bleaching of yarn.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*b*) Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*c*) Preparation and sponging of textiles.	...	...	...	...	...	..
		GROUP 38-(*a*) Lace and embroidery works.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*b*) Crepe, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*c*) Spinners unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*d*) Weavers unspecified ...	200	55	100	23	19	45

TABLE XVII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] Occupation or Means of Livelihood—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	SUB-CLASS.	NAMES OF ORDERS AND GROUPS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.
				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—*cont.*	III.—Industry—*cont.*	**Order No. 7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.**	21	3	3	...	...	18
		GROUP 39. Tanners, curriers, leather dressers, and leather dyers, etc.	24	3	3	...	...	18
		GROUP 40. Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., including articles of dress.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 41. Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles; brush makers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 42. Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button).	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Order No. 8. Wood	*1,401*	*1,617*	*268*	*378*	*24*	*2,519*
		GROUP 43. Sawyers	134	90	...	1	...	44
		GROUP 44. Carpenters, turners, and joiners, etc.	3,784	1,109	51	371	3	2,321
		GROUP 45. Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials.	489	118	217	3	21	154
		Order No. 9. Metals	*2,571*	*780*	*96*	*232*	*6*	*1,695*
		GROUP 46. Forging and rolling of iron and other metals.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 47. Makers of arms, guns, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 48. Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally of iron.	1,960	593	76	214	6	1,286
		GROUP 49. Workers in brass, copper and other metal.	424	122	19	14	...	283
		GROUP 50. (a) Workers in aluminium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(b) Workers in other metals except precious metals (tin, zinc, lead and quick silver, etc.)	187	60	1	4	...	126
		GROUP 51. Workers in metals, dies, stamps, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Order No. 10. Ceramics	*3,759*	*1,235*	*1,263*	*102*	*201*	*1,261*
		GROUP 52. Makers of glass and crystal ware.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 53. Makers of glass bangles, glass beads and necklaces, glass and ear-studs, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 54. Makers of porcelain and crockery.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 55. Potters and earthenpipe and bowl makers	3,258	1,056	1,207	386	189	995
		GROUP 56. Brick and tile makers ...	501	179	56	16	12	266
		GROUP 57. Others (mosaic, talc, mica, alabaster, etc., workers).	...	...	...	...	...	...

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	SUB-CLASS.	NAMES OF ORDERS AND GROUPS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				
				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		DEPENDENTS.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
III.—Industry—*cont.*		**Order No. 11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous.**	*484*	*174*	*64*	*12*	...	*246*
		GROUP 58. Manufacture of matches and explosive materials.	32	5	...	...	...	27
		GROUP 59. Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice.	20	8	...	1	...	12
		GROUP 60. Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink.	109	55	3	1	...	51
		GROUP 61. Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils.	55	35	7	6	...	13
		GROUP 62. Nil	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 63. Manufacture of paper, cardboard, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 64-(*a*) Manufacture of soap and candles.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(*b*) Others (lac, cutch, perfumes and miscellaneous drugs).	..	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 65. Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	268	71	54	4	...	143
		Order No. 12. Food industries... ..	*1,170*	*407*	*70*	*110*	*4*	*753*
		GROUP 66. Bakers and biscuit makers.	24	9	6	1	...	9
		GROUP 67. Grain parchers, etc. ...	15	6	4	1	...	5
		GROUP 68. Butchers	709	202	...	36	...	507
		GROUP 69. Fish curers	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 70. Butter, cheese and ghee makers.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 71. Makers of sugar, molasses, etc.	...	...	...	...	..	...
		GROUP 72. Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 73. Brewers and distillers ...	5	5	..	1	...	...
		GROUP 74. Toddy drawers	110	182	...	71	4	228
		GROUP 75-(*a*) Manufacture of tobacco.	7	3	...	...	...	4
		(*b*) Manufactures of opium and ganja.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Order No. 13. Industries of dress and the toilet.	*1,318*	*2,500*	*1,602*	*821*	*150*	*3,216*
		GROUP 76. Hat, cap and turban makers.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 77. Tailors, milliners, dressmakers, darners and embroiders on linen.	268	95	1	3	...	172
		GROUP 78. Shoe, boot and sandal makers.	332	119	26	33	10	187
		GROUP 79. Other industries pertaining to dress-gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	9	1	..	..	..	5
		GROUP 80. Washing, cleaning and dyeing.	4,396	1,440	1,481	468	424	1,475

B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—*cont.*

TABLE XVII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Occupation or Means of Livelihood.** [IMPERIAL SERIES.

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	SUB-CLASS.	NAMES OF ORDERS AND GROUPS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				
				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		DEPENDENTS
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—*cont.*	III.—Industry—*cont.*	**Order No. 13. Industries of dress and the toilet**—*cont.*						
		GROUP 81. Barbers, hair-dressers, and wig makers.	2,309	841	93	317	16	1,37[illegible]
		GROUP 82. Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers, bath houses, etc.	1	1	1	...	...	2
		Order No. 14. Furniture industries ...	7	4	...	...	..	7
		GROUP 83. Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.	6	3	...	..	...	7
		GROUP 84. Upholsterers and tent makers.	1	1	...	...	..	...
		Order No. 15. Building industries ...	1,920	1,591	315	103	10	3,011
		GROUP 85. Lime burners, and cement workers.	24	8	6	...	1	10
		GROUP 86. Excavators, well-sinkers and earth-work labourers.	611	222	181	26	6	211
		GROUP 87. Stone cutters and dressers.	1,826	536	79	39	2	1,211
		GROUP 88. Brick layers and masons.	2,398	817	18	38	1	1,53[illegible]
		GROUP 89. Builders (other than buildings, made of bamboo or similar material), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	28	8	1	..	...	19
		Order No. 16. Construction of means of transport.	23	13	...	5	...	10
		GROUP 90. Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor cycles and vehicles, etc.	1	1	..	...	...	..
		GROUP 91. Carriage, cart, palki, etc., makers and wheel wrights.	22	12	..	5	...	10
		GROUP 92. Ship, boat, aeroplane, etc., builders.	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Order No. 17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, etc., powers).	21	6	...	2	...	13
		GROUP 93. Gasworks and electric light and power.	21	6	...	2	..	13
		Order No. 18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	1,938	1,775	185	115	1	2,97[illegible]
		GROUP 94. Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	78	27	..	..	...	51

TABLE XVII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE — Occupation or Means of Livelihood—*cont.* — [IMPERIAL SERIES.

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	SUB-CLASS.	NAMES OF ORDERS AND GROUPS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.
				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		
				Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—*cont.*	III.—Industry—*cont.*	**Order No. 18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries—*cont.***						
		GROUP 95. Bookbinders, stitchers and envelope makers.	31	10	..	1	...	24
		GROUP 96. Makers of musical instruments.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 97. Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic, mathematical and surgical instruments.	41	12	...	...	...	29
		GROUP 98. Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers and gilders.	1,209	1,021	83	149	7	2,505
		GROUP 99. Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other material than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads.	80	30	9	4	...	41
		GROUP 100. Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 101. Others, including managers, persons (other than performers) employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employees of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	91	3	1	...	...	87
		GROUP 102. Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 103. Sweepers, scavengers and sweeping contractors.	195	72	92	...	...	241
		Total Sub-class III ...	31,003	10,509	4,361	2,263	720	16,133
	IV Transport.	**Order No. 19. Transport by air** ...	..	...	...	...	...	..
		GROUP 104. Persons concerned with aerodromes and aeroplanes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Order No. 20. Transport by water ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 105. Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbour works and dockyards including pilots.	..	...	...	...	..	...
		GROUP 106. Labourers in harbour works.	..	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 107. Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen.	...	...	..	...	...	...

TABLE XVII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] Occupation or Means of Livelihood—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	SUB-CLASS.	NAMES OF ORDERS AND GROUPS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				
				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		DEPENDENTS.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—*cont.*	IV.—Transport—*cont.*	**Order No. 20. Transport by water—*cont.***						
		GROUP 108. Persons (other than labourers) on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction).	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 109. Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of streams, rivers and canals.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 110. Boat owners, boat men and tow men.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Order No. 21. Transport by road ...	*1,987*	*851*	*116*	*64*	*2*	*1,020*
		GROUP 111. Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	10	4	...	...	...	6
		GROUP 112. Labourers employed on roads and bridges.	111	78	6	28	...	50
		GROUP 113. Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams).	292	100	...	4	...	192
		GROUP 114. Owners, managers, etc., connected with other vehicles.	1,571	669	110	32	2	792
		GROUP 115. Palki, etc., bearers and owners.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 116. Elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 117. Porters and messengers.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Order No. 22. Transport by rail ...	23	3	...	...	...	20
		GROUP 118. Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies.	23	3	...	...	...	20
		GROUP 119. Labourers employed on railway construction and coolies and porters employed on railway premises.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Order No. 23. Post office, telegraph and telephone services.	*214*	*87*	...	*7*	...	*127*
		GROUP 120. Post office, telegraph and telephone services.	214	87	...	7	...	127
		Total Sub-class IV ...	2,224	941	116	71	2	1,167

TABLE XVII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] Occupation or Means of Livelihood—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	SUB-CLASS.	NAMES OF ORDERS AND GROUPS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				
				Total.		Partially [illegible]		DEPENDENTS.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—*cont.*	V.—Trade.	**Order No. 24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.**	*11,859*	*2,511*	*690*	*732*	*69*	*8,658*
		GROUP 121. Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, brokers and their employees.	11,859	2,511	690	732	69	8,658
		Order No. 25. Brokerage, commission and export.	*84*	*28*	*1*	*2*	...	*55*
		GROUP 122. Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and their employees.	84	28	1	2	...	55
		Order No. 26. Trade in textiles.	*126*	*33*	*31*	*3*	...	*62*
		GROUP 123. Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	126	33	31	3	...	62
		Order No 27. Trade in skins, leather and furs.	*516*	*128*	*7*	*20*	*1*	*381*
		GROUP 124. Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc.	516	128	7	20	1	381
		Order No. 28. Trade in wood	*510*	*168*	*107*	*7*	*1*	*235*
		GROUP 125. Trade in wood (not fire-wood), cork, bark, bamboo, thatch, etc.	510	168	107	7	1	235
		Order No. 29. Trade in metals ...	*45*	*9*	*1*	...	...	*35*
		GROUP 126. Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	45	9	1	...	...	35
		Order No. 30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	*28*	*13*	*5*	...	...	*10*
		GROUP 127. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	28	13	5	...	...	10
		Order No. 31. Trade in chemical products.	*35*	*17*	*3*	...	...	*15*
		GROUP 128. Trade in chemical products, (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.)	35	17	3	...	...	15

TABLE XVII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] Occupation or Means of Livelihood—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	SUB-CLASS.	NAMES OF ORDERS AND GROUPS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				
				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		DEPENDENTS.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—*cont.*	V.—Trade—*cont.*	**Order No. 32. Hotel, cafes and restaurant keepers.**	*1,098*	*341*	*117*	*21*	...	*63*
		GROUP 129. Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, ice, etc.	600	210	79	12	...	31
		GROUP 130. Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employees.	498	131	38	9	...	32
		Order No. 33. Other trade in foodstuffs.	*11,639*	*3,029*	*2,128*	*434*	*58*	*6,48*
		GROUP 131. Fish dealers	204	41	48	3	3	11
		GROUP 132. Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	6,110	1,866	633	340	26	3,611
		GROUP 133. Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	111	30	11	2	1	29
		GROUP 134. Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses.	728	89	331	1	2	30
		GROUP 135. Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.	2,600	606	627	65	18	1,36
		GROUP 136. Grain and pulse dealers.	1,104	232	227	15	1	64
		GROUP 137. Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers.	309	77	86	7	...	14
		GROUP 138. Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs.	40	17	6	...	1	1
		GROUP 139. Dealers in hay, grass and fodder.	100	12	55	1	3	3
		Order No. 34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	*1,524*	*526*	*11*	*54*	...	*98*
		GROUP 140. Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.)	1,524	526	11	54	...	98
		Order No. 35. Trade in furniture ...	*92*	*29*	*6*	*1*	...	*5*
		GROUP 141. Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	40	6	6	...	...	2
		GROUP 142. Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, etc.	52	23	...	1	...	2
		Order No. 36. Trade in building materials.	*723*	*262*	*139*	*132*	*8*	*32*
		GROUP 143. Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials, (stones, plaster, cement, sand, thatch, etc.)	723	262	139	132	8	32

TABLE XVII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE] Occupation or Means of Livelihood—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	SUB-CLASS.	NAMES OF ORDERS AND GROUPS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				
				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		DEPENDENTS.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—*cont.*	V.—Trade—*cont.*	**Order No. 37. Trade in means of transport.**	*263*	*82*	*18*	*6*	...	*163*
		GROUP 144. Dealers and hirers in mechanically driven vehicles, motors, cycles, etc.	5	2	...	1	...	3
		GROUP 145. Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, etc	18	7	1	1	...	10
		GROUP 146. Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	240	73	17	4	...	150
		Order No. 38. Trade in fuel	*100*	*17*	*33*	...	*8*	*50*
		GROUP 147. Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	100	17	33		8	50
		Order No. 39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters, arts and sciences.	*845*	*339*	*50*	*18*	*1*	*456*
		GROUP 148. Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	148	44	2	...	...	102
		GROUP 149. Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, toys, etc.	558	161	48	18	1	349
		GROUP 150. Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music pictures, musical instruments, etc.	139	134	..	...	...	5
		Order No. 40. Trade of other sorts ...	*2,090*	*491*	*269*	*46*	*12*	*1,330*
		GROUP 151. Dealer in rags, stable refuse, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 152-(*a*) General store and other sundry bazaar-keepers.	3	2	...	...	...	5
		GROUP 152-(*b*) Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified.	1,965	452	260	43	12	1,253
		GROUP 153. Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 154. Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets).	122	37	9	3	..	76
		Total Sub-class V ...	31,577	8,026	3,616	1,476	161	19,935
		Total class B ...	64,804	19,476	8,093	3,810	883	37,235

TABLE XVII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Occupation or Means of Livelihood**—*contd.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

CLASS OF OCCUPATION	SUB-CLASS.	NAMES OF ORDERS AND GROUPS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				DEPENDENTS.
				Total.		Partially [illegible]		
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	VI.—Public force.	*Order No. 41. Army ... ...*	*347*	*127*	...	*5*	...	*220*
		GROUP 155. Army (Imperial) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 156. Army (Indian States) ...	347	147	...	5	...	220
		Order No. 42. (GROUP 157.) Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Order No. 43. (GROUP 158.) Air force.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Order No. 44. Police	*973*	*343*	...	*34*	...	*570*
		GROUP 159. Police	821	298	...	11	...	523
		GROUP 160. Village watchmen ...	92	45	...	23	...	47
		Total Sub-class VI ...	**1,260**	**470**	...	**39**	...	**790**
	VII.—Public administration.	*Order No. 45. Public administration.*	*4,319*	*1,448*	*10*	*262*	*13*	*2,861*
		GROUP 161. Service of the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 162. Service of Indian and Foreign States.	1,950	613	10	49	...	1,327
		GROUP 163. Municipal and other local (not village) service.	287	107	...	17	...	180
		GROUP 164. Village officials and servants other than watchmen.	2,082	728	...	196	13	1,354
		Total Sub-class VII ..	**4,319**	**1,448**	**10**	**262**	**13**	**2,861**
	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts.	*Order No. 46. Religion... ... ...*	*3,704*	*1,443*	*142*	*424*	*31*	*2,119*
		GROUP 165. Priests, ministers, etc. ...	1,032	299	...	15	...	733
		GROUP 166. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	8	4	1	...	...	3
		GROUP 167 Catechists, readers, church and mission service.	124	35	9	6	...	80
		GROUP 168. Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors and circumcisers.	2,540	1,105	132	403	31	1,303
		Order No. 47. Law	*982*	*306*	*1*	*50*	...	*675*
		GROUP 169. Lawyers of all kinds, including kazis, law agents and mukhtiars.	724	230	1	41	...	493
		GROUP 170. Lawyer's clerks, petition writers, etc.	258	76	...	9	...	182
		Order No. 48. Medicine	*986*	*303*	*108*	*36*	*8*	*575*
		GROUP 171. Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	728	233	44	30	4	451

TABLE XVII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Occupation or Means of Livelihood**—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	SUB-CLASS	NAMES OF ORDERS AND GROUPS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				
				Total.		Partially agriculturists.		DEPENDENTS.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS—*cont.*	VIII.—Professions and liberal arts—*cont.*	**Order No. 48. Medicine**—*cont.*						
		GROUP 172. Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	258	70	64	6	4	124
		Order No. 49. Instruction	*1,721*	*535*	*33*	*53*	...	*1,153*
		GROUP 173. Professors and teachers of all kinds.	1,654	510	29	51	...	1,115
		GROUP 174. Clerks and servants connected with education.	67	25	4	2	...	38
		Order No. 50. Letters, arts and sciences.	*2,704*	*749*	*444*	*120*	*22*	*1,511*
		GROUP 175. Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 176. Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employees.	393	104	3	9	...	286
		GROUP 177-(*a*) Literature: authors, editors, journalists, etc.	4	3	...	...	...	1
		(*b*) Arts: artists, photographers, sculptors, etc.	156	50	...	7	...	106
		(*c*) Science: astronomers, meteorologists.	253	80	3	7	...	170
		GROUP 178. Music: composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	1,852	497	435	97	22	920
		GROUP 179. Conjurers, acrobats, fortune tellers, riders, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	46	15	3	...	...	28
		Total Sub-class VIII ...	**10,097**	**3,336**	**728**	**683**	**61**	**6,033**
	IX.—Persons living on their income.	**Order No. 51. Persons living principally on their income.**	*797*	*224*	*47*	*47*	*1*	*526*
		GROUP 180. Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund, scholarship holders and pensioners.	797	224	47	47	1	526
		Total Sub-class IX ...	**797**	**224**	**47**	**47**	**1**	**526**
		Total Class C ...	**16,473**	**5,478**	**785**	**1,031**	**75**	**10,210**

TABLE XVII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Occupation or Means of Livelihood**—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	SUB-CLASS.	NAMES OF ORDERS AND GROUPS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS.	ACTUAL WORKERS. Total.		Partially agriculturists.		DEPENDENTS.
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D.—MISCELLANEOUS.	X.—Domestic service.	**Order No. 52. Domestic service ...**	*1,797*	*692*	*265*	*27*	*3*	*840*
		GROUP 181. Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen, and other indoor servants.	1,574	600	265	27	3	709
		GROUP 182. Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc.	223	92	...	...	...	131
		GROUP 183. Private motor drivers and cleaners.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Sub-class X ...	**1,797**	**692**	**265**	**27**	**3**	**840**
	XI.—Insufficiently described occupation.	**Order No. 53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.**	*15,647*	*4,315*	*5,578*	*271*	*148*	*5,754*
		GROUP 184. Manufacturers, business men, contractors otherwise unspecified.	105	33	3	3	...	69
		GROUP 185. Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops.	2,298	839	15	65	...	1,444
		GROUP 186. Mechanics otherwise unspecified.	32	9	1	...	...	22
		GROUP 187. Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	13,212	3,434	5,559	203	148	4,219
		Total Sub-class XI ...	**15,647**	**4,315**	**5,578**	**271**	**148**	**5,754**
	XII.—Unproductive.	**Order No. 54. Inmates of jails asylums and almshouses.**	*75*	*69*	*1*	...	...	*5*
		GROUP 188. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses.	75	69	1	...	...	5
		Order No. 55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.	*891*	*370*	*254*	*4*	*2*	*267*
		GROUP 189. Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	890	370	253	4	2	267
		GROUP 190. Procurers and prostitutes.	1	...	1	...	...	...

TABLE XVII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] Occupation or Means of Livelihood—*cont* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	SUB-CLASS.	NAMES OF ORDERS AND GROUPS.	TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS	ACTUAL WORKERS. Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Partially agriculturists. Males.	Partially agriculturists. Females.	DEPENDENTS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
D.—MISCELLANEOUS—*cont.*	XII.—Unproductive—*cont.*	Order No. 56. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	11	11	...	...	...	...
		GROUP 191. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	11	11	...	...	...	...
		Total Sub-class XII ...	977	450	255	4	2	272
		Total Class D ...	18.421	5.457	6.098	302	153	6,866
		Grand Total, Class A, B, C and D ...	426.813	135.827	110727	5.177	1,116	180,259

TABLE XVIII.

SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS OF AGRICULTURISTS.

(Actual workers only.)

This table shows the subsidiary occupations of those actual workers who have returned as their principal occupation each of the six following agricultural occupations.

1. (*a*) Non-cultivating land owners.	2. (*b*) Cultivating tenants.
1. (*b*) Non-cultivating tenants.	4. Farm servants.
2. (*a*) Cultivating land owners.	5. Field labourers.

TABLE XVIII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only.** [IMPERIAL SERIES.

No.	NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURISTS.	TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHO RETURNED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS.		DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED.									
						AGRICULTURE.		ARTISANS.		BARBERS.		BASKET MAKERS AND OTHER WORKERS IN WOODY MATERIALS		CART OWNERS, DRIVERS, ETC.	
		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
1	1. (a) Non-cultivating land owners.	1363	737	477	75	21	22	8	1	...	...	...	...	13	...
2	1. (b) Non-cultivating tenants.	23	14	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	2. (a) Cultivating land owners.	82,461	72,793	12,855	5,269	4,802	3,781	1,487	331	190	85	...	...	917	9
4	2. (b) Cultivating tenants.	13,677	11,968	2,604	1,553	1,348	1,183	123	7	38	...	...	...	...	...
5	4. Farm servants	3,104	1,264	271	66	230	32	..	...	..	...	..	...	5	...
6	5. Field labourers.	3,461	8,372	667	536	347	325	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...

TABLE XVIII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

No.	NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURISTS	DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED.													
		CATTLE BREEDERS		DOMESTIC SERVICE		FISHERMEN		GENERAL LABOURERS.		GROWERS OF FRUIT, FLOWERS, ETC.		LAWYERS.		MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1	1. (*a*) Non-cultivating land owners.	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	1	...	5	...	...	...
2	1. (*b*) Non-cultivating tenants.	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...
3	2. (*a*) Cultivating land owners	74	36	47	10	1	...	780	336	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	2. (*b*) Cultivating tenants.	...	...	19	10	...	...	364	167	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	4. Farm servants.	9	3	...	..	...	...	16	12	...	...	..	...	...	...
6	5 Field labourers.	10	36	3	1	...	...	73	48	...	...	...	..	...	...

TABLE XVIII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

No.	NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURISTS.	DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED.													
		MILKMEN.		MONEY LENDERS, GRAIN AND PULSE DEALERS.		TRADERS (OTHER THAN MONEY-LENDERS, GRAIN & PULSE DEALERS).		TRADERS OF ALL OTHER KINDS		PUBLIC SERVICE EXCLUDING VILLAGE WATCHMEN.		VILLAGE WATCHMEN.		RELIGION.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1	I. (a) Non-cultivating land owners.	...	...	82	13	85	19	...	...	57	...	...	...	49	...
2	1. (b) Non-cultivating tenants.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...
3	2. (a) Cultivating land owners.	21	19	389	42	1724	340	...	...	713	...	2	...	484	12
4	2. (b) Cultivating tenants.	6	6	8	1	105	78	...	...	130	13	...	...	68	...
5	4. Farm servants.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	5. Field labourers.	...	1	...	...	...	...	13	12	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XVIII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—Actual workers only—*cont.* [IMPERIAL SERIES.

No.	NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS OF THE AGRICULTURISTS.	DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED											
		SCHOOL MASTERS.		TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.		TODDY DRAWERS		WASHERMEN		BUSINESS UNSPECIFIED.		OTHER OCCUPATIONS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
		45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
1	1. (*a*) Non-cultivating land owners.	19	...	1	...	..	...	37	...	...	...	76	10
2	1. (*b*) Non-cultivating tenants.	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	....	...	...	...	...
3	2. (*a*) Cultivating land owners	82	...	98	38	18	...	96	...	378	24	552	146
4	2. (*b*) Cultivating tenants.	3	...	2	1	2	...	20	44	10	7	358	36
5	4. Farm servants.	...	...	...	7	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
6	5. Field labourers.	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	218	103

TABLE XIX Showing for certain mixed occupations the number of persons who returned each occupation as their (*a*) Principal. (*b*) Subsidiary means of livelihood.

TABLE XX. Distribution by religion of workers and dependents in different occupations.

TABLE XXI. Occupation by caste, tribe or race.

Part A. Occupation of selected castes, tribes or races.

Part B. Distribution of workers in certain groups of occupations by caste, tribe or race.

The above were not prepared for the State.

TABLE XXII.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Part I. State Summary.

Tables XVII and XVIII prepared from the general schedules give only the main functional distribution of the people, distinguishing workers from dependents. The Government of India prescribed in addition a special industrial schedule to be filled in by the owners and managers of factories, mills, etc., in which at least ten persons were employed on April 15, 1921. But in the State the information was gathered in respect of the factories and mills in which even less than ten persons were employed. The following is a list of these cases.

1. State water-works.
2. Snuff factory.
3. Private printing presses.

The statistics so collected are exhibited in the following tables. It is divided into seven parts. Part I gives information regarding each kind of establishments, etc., distinguishing between those establishments in which mechanical power is employed and those in which it is not; and classifies them according to the number of persons employed. In Part II, Taluks and Town figures are given without these details. Part III classifies these establishments according to the class of owners and managers. Parts IV and V show the caste or race and birthplace of skilled workmen and unskilled labourers respectively according to their industry and occupation. Part VI gives the details of power employed. This table is further divided into three parts.

1. Establishments using steam, oil, gas, water, etc.
2. Establishments using electric power generated on the premises.

Establishments using electric power supplied from outside.

Part VII gives the number of looms in use in textile establishments.

In Part I the followieg abbreviations are used.

Column I A. Factories, etc., in which mechanical power is not used.
B. Factories, etc., in which mechanical power is used.

TABLE XXII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Part I.—Industrial Statistics—State summary.** [IMPERIAL SERIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	CLASSIFICATION OF ESTABLISHMENT ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED INCLUDING MANAGEMENT.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENT.	CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																REMARKS.
			TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.						SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				
					Manager.		Supervising and Technical staff.		Clerical staff		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Age 14 and over.		Under 14.		
			Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Pudukkottai State ...	**36**	**263**	**14**	...	**33**	...	**2**	...	**12**	...	...	**79**	...	**127**	**9**	**10**	**5**	
	I. Growing of special products.																		
General produce works, vegetables, etc.	From 10 to 20 ...	1	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	..	...	Belonging to the State This is under the supervision of the Jailer,
	II. Mines—Nil ...																		
	III. Quarries of hard rocks—Nil.																		
	IV. Textile and connected industries. (a) Cotton.	1	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	8	...	...	...	
Weaving mills A.	From 10 to 20 ...	1	20	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	8	...	...	...	Panchama weaving school belonging to the State.
	(b) Jute, hemp, etc.—Nil.																		
	(c) Wool—Nil ...																		
	(d) Silk—Nil																		
	(e) Hair, etc.—Nil ..																		
	(f) Others—Nil ...																		
	V. Leather, etc., industries—Nil.																		
	VI. Wood, etc., industries—Nil.																		

	VII. Metal industries—Nil.																		
	VIII. Glass and earthenware industries—Nil.																		
Brick factory A...	From 10 to 20 ...	1	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	3	3	1	Belonging to the State. This is under the direct control of the D. P. W.
	IX. Industries connected with chemical products—Nil.																		
	X. Food industries ...	29	160	7	...	28	...	2	...	1	...	...	13	...	79	6	7	1	
Rice mills ...	*Total* ...	*26*	*133*	*7*	...	*27*	...	...	...	*1*	...	...	*31*	...	*69*	*6*	*5*	*1*	
B ..	From 0 to 10 ...	25	125	3	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	68	2	5	1	
„ ...	„ 10 to 20 ..	1	8	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	1	4	...	...	
Water-works B..	„ 0 to 10 ...	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	Belonging to the State. This is under the Municipality.
Arrack Distillery A.	„ 10 to 20 ...	1	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	Belonging to the State.
Snuff factory A ...	„ 0 to 10 ...	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	..	"Apparatus rented to the contractor who manufactures liquor at his own cost and supplies the same to Sirkar."
	XI. Industries of dress—Nil.																		
	XII. Furniture industries—Nil.																		
	XIII. Industries connected with building—Nil.																		
	XIV. Construction of means of transport and communication—Nil.																		
	XV. Production, application and transmission of physical forces—Nil.																		
	XVI. Industries of luxury.	4	57	...	...	3	...	...	...	11	...		4	...	39	...	...	...	
Printing Press B.	From 20 to 50 ...	1	41	...	...	1	...	..	...	11	...	...	1	...	28	...	...	...	Belonging to the State. One officer is in charge of the two Establishments.
Book-binding work A.	„ 10 to 20 ...	1	10	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	..	...	
Printing Press A	„ 0 to 10 ...	2	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	Private Presses.

TABLE XXII.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Part II. Distribution by Tajuks and Town.

TABLE XXII.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Industrial Statistics—Part II. Distribution by Taluks and Town** [IMPERIAL SERIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	TALUKS AND TOWN.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENT.	CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.																REMARKS.
			TOTAL OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL STAFF.						SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				
					Managers.		Supervising and Technical staff.		Clerical staff.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Age 14 and over.		Under 14.		
			Males.	Females.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Pudukkottai State.	**36**	**263**	**14**	...	**33**	...	**2**	...	**12**	...	...	**79**	...	**127**	**9**	**10**	**5**	
Growing of special products.	Pudukkottai Town.	*16*	*166*	*9*	...	*12*	...	*2*	...	*11*	...	...	*51*	...	*83*	*4*	*7*	*5*	
1. General produce works (vegetables).	Do. ...	1	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	
Glass and earthenware industries.																			
1. Brick factory ...	Do. ...	1	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	3	3	4	Belonging to the State under the direct control of the P. W. D.
Food industries.																			
1. Arrack distillery ...	Do. ...	1	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	
2. Rice mills	Do. ...	7	56	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	33	1	2	1	
3. Snuff factory... ...	Do. ...	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	2	..	
4. Water-works ...	Do. ...	1	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	..	..	...	..	
Industries of luxury.																			
1. Binding and Ruling...	Do.	1	10	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10	...	...	...	Belonging to the State.
2. Printing Presses ...	Do. ...	1	41	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	28	.	...	...	
Do. ...	Do. ...	2	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	Private Presses.

——— Presses	...	Do.	...	1	41	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	28	...	...	..	} Belonging to the State.
Do.	...	Do.	...	2	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	..	Private Presses.
Textile industries.		Alangudi	...	*6*	*43*	*4*	..	*6*	..	..	..	*1*	..	..	*21*	..	*17*	*4*	..	..	
1. Cotton weaving mills.		Do.	...	1	20	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	11	...	8	...	...	..	
Food industries.																					
1. Rice mills ...	..	Do.	...	5	25	4	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	..	10	...	9	4	...	..	
Food industries.		Tirumayyam	...	*10*	*39*	...	...	*11*	...	..	...	..	...	...	*3*	...	*22*	...	*3*	..	
1. Rice mills ...	...	Do.	...	10	39	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	22	...	3	..	
Food industries.		Kolattur ...	...	*4*	*13*	*1*	...	*4*	..	...	...	...	...	...	*4*	...	*5*	*1*		..	
1. Rice mills ...	...	Do.	...	4	13	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	4	...	5	1		...	

TABLE XXII.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

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

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics—Part III.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Industrial establishments classified according to the class of owners and managers.** [IMPERIAL SERIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	TOTAL NUMBER.	NUMBER OWNED BY										NUMBER MANAGED BY					REMARKS.
		STATE OR PRIVATE.	REGISTERED COMPANIES WITH DIRECTORS WHO ARE			PRIVATE PERSONS WHO ARE											
			Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Both.	Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Parsi.	Others.		Europeans or Anglo-Indians.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Parsi.	Others.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14	15	16	17
Pudukkottai State.																	
Grand Total.	36	...	...	...	...	...	24	5	...	...		...	30	6	...	...	
I. Growing of special products.																	
General produce works, vegetables, etc.	1	State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	1	...	...	
II. Mines	Nil.																
III. Quarries of hard rocks.	,,																
IV. Textile and connected industries.																	
Total	1	State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	...	...	...	
(a) Cotton.																	
Weaving mills.	1	State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Jute, hemp, etc.	Nil.																
(c) Wool ...	,,																
(d) Silk ...	,,																
(e) Hair, etc. ...	,,																
(f) Others. ...	,,																
V. Leather, etc., industries	,,																
VI. Wood, etc., industries.	,,																
VII. Metal industries.	,,																
VIII. Glass and earthenware industries.																	
Brick factory.	1	State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	1	...	...	...	
IX. Industries connected with chemical products	Nil.																

TABLE XXII.

PART III.—INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

| | | |

TABLE XXII.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Part IV. Caste or race and birthplace of skilled workmen classified according to their industry and occupation.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics—Part IV

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Caste or race and birthplace of skilled workmen classified according to their industry and occupation.** [IMPERIAL SERIES.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT AND OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF WORKMEN. Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Children under 14. Males.	Children under 14. Females.	CASTE OR RACE. Agamudiyan.	Brahman.	Chetti.	Idaiyan.	Kallan.	Kammalan.	Karumpuraltan.	Kavarai.	Koravan.	Mahratt.	Maravan.	Oddamaickan.	Padayachi.	Pallan.	Pandaram.	Paraiyan.	Razu	Udaiyan.	Vadugan.	Valaiyan.	Vallambon.	Vannan.	Vellala.	Musalman.	Indian christian.	Others.	BORN In the province. District of census office.	In the province. Contiguous districts.	In other provinces. Other districts.	In other provinces.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Pudukkottai State.	79	...	...	...	6	1	2	4	5	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	12	...	1	3	13	...	1	18	3	3	...	65	9	8	...	
I. Growing of special products.																																			
General produce works vegetables, etc.)	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	1	4	...	
II. Mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
III. Quarries of hard rocks.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
IV. Textile and connected industries Total)	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	
(a) Cotton. Weaving mills.																																			
Weaving Instructor.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Pupils.	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	
(b) Jute, hemp, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(c) Wool.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(d) Silk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(e) Hair, etc.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(f) Others.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
V. Leather, etc. industries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
VI. Wood, etc. industries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

| | | |

TABLE XXII.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Part V. Caste or race and birthplace of unskilled labourers classified according to the industry in which they are working.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics—Part V.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.] **Caste or race and birthplace of unskilled labourers classified according to the industry in which they are working.** [IMPERIAL SERIES

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT AND OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF LABOURERS.				CASTE OR RACE.																											BORN		
	Adults.		Children under 14.																													In the Province.		In other Provinces.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Agamudiyan.	Brahman.	Chetti.	Idaiyan.	Kallan.	Kammalan.	Karumbattan.	Kavarai.	Kuravan.	Mahali.	Maravan.	Oddamaickan.	Padayachi.	Pallan.	Pandaram.	Paraiyan.	Razu.	Edaiyan.	Vadugan.	Valayan.	Vellalan.	Vannan.	Vellala.	Musalman.	Indian christian.	Others.	District of residence.	Contiguous districts.	Other districts.	Mysore.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Pudukkottai State Total	**127**	**9**	**10**	**5**	**13**	**9**	..	**8**	**5**	...	...	**6**	..	**1**	..	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**10**	**17**	..	**22**	**7**	**1**	..	**31**	**10**	**4**	..	**140**	**9**	**1**	**1**	
I. Growing of special products.																																		
General produce works (vegetables, etc., State.)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
II. Mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
III. Quarries of hard rocks.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
IV. Textile and connected industries.	8	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	
(a) Cotton Weaving mills.	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	
(b) *Jute, hemp, etc.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(c) *Wool.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(d) *Silk.*	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(e) *Hair, etc.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
(f) *Others*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
V. Leather, etc., industries.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
VI. Wood, etc. industries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
VII. Metal industries.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

TABLE XXII

PART V. INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

| | | |

TABLE XXII.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Part VI.—Details of persons employed.

No. (1).—For establishments using steam, oil, gas, water, etc.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics—Part VI. Details of power employed

1. For establishments using steam, oil, gas, water, etc

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS EMPLOYING				NUMBER OF ENGINES.				TOTAL HORSE POWER.				Remarks.
	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	Steam.	Oil.	Water.	Gas.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	...	26	...	..	..	1	...	...	..	35	...	...	
		.	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	32	...	...	
	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	25	...	...	
	..	...	.	..	...	8	...	...	...	20	..	..	
1. Rice mills	...	.	.	..	..	8	...	...	...	18	...	...	
	..	.	..	..	...	5	...	...	...	16	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	.	12	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	...	9	...	...	
2. State Printing Press	...	1	..	.	..	1	..	...	...	13	...	...	
3. State Water-works	...	1	...	..	...	2	..	.	..	6½ H. P.	...	...	
	...	..	..	..	.	2	...	..	..	1 H. P.	...	...	

TABLE XXII.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Part VI. Details of power employed.

No. (2) For establishments using electric power generated on the premises.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics Part VI. Details of power employed.

2. For establishments using electric power generated on the premises.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE | INDUSTRIAL SERIES

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	PRIME MOVERS								ELECTRIC LIGHTING		REMARKS.
		STEAM		OIL			WATER					
		Number of engines.	H.P. of engines.	Number of engines.	H.P. of engines.	Number of engines.	H.P. of engines.	Number of engines.	H.P. of engines.	Number of lamps.	Power in H.P. required.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Nil												

TABLE XXII.

INFO[illegible]ICS.

[illegible] employed.

No. (6) [illegible] from outside.

TABLE XXII.

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

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE. | 3. For electric power supplied from outside. | IMPERIAL SERIES.

Description of establishment.	Number of establishment	Number of motors installed.	Total Horse power.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
		Nil.		

TABLE XXII.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

Part VII. Number of looms in use in the textile establishment.

TABLE XXII.

Industrial Statistics—Part VII.

Pudukkottai State. — Number of hours worked in male establishments.

Imperial Series.

| STATE. | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (i) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (iii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (iv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (v) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (vi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (vii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (viii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (x) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xxx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xxxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xxxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xxxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xxxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xxxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xxxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xxxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xxxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xxxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xl) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xli) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xlii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xliii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xliv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xlv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xlvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xlvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xlviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xlix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (l) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (li) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (liii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (liv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxxx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxxxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxxxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxxxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxxxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxxxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxxxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxxxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxxxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (lxxxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xc) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xci) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xcii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xciii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xciv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xcv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xcvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xcvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xcviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (xcix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (c) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ci) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ciii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (civ) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxxx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxxxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxxxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxxxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxxxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxxxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxxxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxxxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxxxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxxxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxl) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxli) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxlii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxliii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxliv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxlv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxlvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxlvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxlviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxlix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cl) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cli) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cliii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cliv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxxx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxxxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxxxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxxxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxxxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxxxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxxxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxxxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxxxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (clxxxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxc) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxci) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxcii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxciii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxciv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxcv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxcvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxcvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxcviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cxcix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cc) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cci) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cciii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cciv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxxx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxxxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxxxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxxxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxxxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxxxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxxxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxxxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxxxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxxxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxl) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxli) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxlii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxliii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxliv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxlv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxlvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxlvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxlviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxlix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccl) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccli) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccliii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccliv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxxx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxxxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxxxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxxxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxxxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxxxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxxxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxxxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxxxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cclxxxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxc) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxci) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxcii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxciii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxciv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxcv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxcvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxcvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxcviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccxcix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccc) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccci) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccciii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccciv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxxx) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxxxi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxxxii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxxxiii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxxxiv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxxxv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxxxvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxxxvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxxxviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxxxix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxl) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxli) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxlii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxliii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxliv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxlv) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxlvi) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxlvii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxlviii) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccxlix) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (cccl) of the Factories Act) | Number of Factories (Section 2 (m) (ccccli

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

AREA AND POPULATION OF TALUKS.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

Area and Population of Taluks

TALUK OR DIVISION.	Area in square miles.	Number of Towns.	Number of Villages.	Number of occupied houses.	Population. 1921. Persons.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of variation. 1911 Both sexes.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	No. of persons in a square mile in 1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Pudukkottai State	*1,179*	*1*	*133*	*31,675*	*126,813*	*205,033*	*221,780*	*111,886*	+ *3·6*	+ *8·3*	+ *2·0*	*362*
Alangudi	347	1	135	26,251	146,445	71,603	74,842	143,154	+ 2·3	+ 8·4	+ 3·6	422
Kolattur	465	...	150	24,225	130,418	63,244	67,174	119,692	+ 9·5	+ 8·5	— 2·8	280
Tirumayyam ...	367	...	148	31,199	149,950	70,186	79,764	149,640	+ 0·2	+ 12·5	+ 1·8	409

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

POPULATION OF TALUKS
BY RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

Population of Taluks by Religion and Education.

TALUK OR DIVISION.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.										NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.						LITERATE IN ENGLISH		REMARKS.
	HINDU.		MUSALMAN.		CHRISTIAN.		ANIMISTS.		OTHERS (BUDDHISTS.)		0—15		15—20		20 and over.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Pudukkottai State.	*188,885*	*201,442*	*7,160*	*7,850*	*8,986*	*9,484*	...	...	*2*	*4*	*4,928*	*671*	*4,358*	*496*	*30,845*	*1,633*	*3,125*	*105*	
Alangudi ...	65,896	68,897	2,643	2,712	3,062	3,200	...	...	2	3	1,988	413	1,962	312	12,448	937	2,204	85	
Kolattur ..	57,215	60,451	2,287	2,771	3,742	3,952	...	...	..	..	803	103	815	57	6,884	296	267	7	
Tirumayyam ...	65,774	75,094	2,230	2,337	2,182	2,332	..	...	...	1	2,122	160	1,581	127	11,513	400	654	13	

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

DETAILED STATISTICS OF AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION FOR TALUKS AND MUNICIPAL TOWN.

This table corresponds to Imperial table No. VII but here figures for Taluks and Town are exhibited separately.

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

Age, sex and civil condition for Taluks and Town.

PUDUKKOTTAI TOWN—MUNICIPALITY.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELIGIONS.	Total	*26,161*	*12,992*	*13,169*	*11,102*	*6,312*	*4,450*	*11,558*	*5,231*	*6,027*	*3,211*	*559*	*2,682*
	0- 1	593	282	311	587	280	307	6	2	4	...	...	...
	1- 2	395	199	196	393	198	195	2	1	1	...	...	...
	2- 3	563	287	276	559	287	272	3	...	3	1	...	1
	3- 4	702	339	363	698	337	361	4	2	2	...	...	...
	4- 5	560	285	275	558	285	273	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Total 0-5...	2,813	1,392	1,421	2,795	1,387	1,408	17	5	12	1	...	1
	5-10 ...	2,871	1,422	1,152	2,849	1,419	1,430	23	3	20	2	...	2
	10-15 ...	2,901	1,616	1,285	2,668	1,575	1,093	236	40	196	3	1	2
	15-20 ...	2,502	1,299	1,203	1,575	1,182	393	911	115	826	26	5	21
	20-25 ...	2,361	1,105	1,256	686	621	65	1,590	466	1,124	85	15	70
	25-30 ...	2,392	1,132	1,260	292	254	38	1,937	611	1,326	163	37	126
	30-35 ...	2,092	1,021	1,071	106	81	25	1,775	805	970	211	42	169
	35-40 ...	1,734	861	873	62	43	19	1,415	729	686	257	89	220
	40-45 ...	1,640	800	840	39	29	10	1,232	725	507	369	51	321
	45-50 ...	1,216	621	595	24	16	8	865	553	312	327	52	275
	50-55 ...	1,340	611	726	23	15	7	764	526	241	551	76	475
	55-60 ...	676	350	326	11	7	4	365	283	82	300	60	240
	60-65 ...	752	342	410	10	6	4	340	271	69	402	65	337
	65-70 ...	307	158	149	4	2	2	119	105	14	184	51	133
	70 and over.	498	199	299	4	1	...	147	127	20	347	68	279

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

Age, sex and civil condition for Taluks and Town—*cont.*

PUDUKKOTTAI TOWN—MUNICIPALITY.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Total	*23,578*	*11,643*	*11,935*	*9,779*	*5,859*	*3,920*	*10,724*	*5,247*	*5,512*	*3,075*	*537*	*2,538*
	0–1	535	256	279	529	254	275	6	2	4	...	...	...
	1–2	353	183	170	352	182	170	1	1	...	...	...	...
	2–3	501	254	247	497	254	243	4	...	3	1	...	1
	3–4	616	299	317	613	298	315	3	1	2	...	...	...
	4–5	494	253	241	492	253	239	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Total 0–5...	2,499	1,245	1,254	2,483	1,241	1,242	16	4	11	1	...	1
	5–10 ...	2,519	1,241	1,278	2,495	1,235	1,257	21	3	19	2	...	2
	10–15 ...	2,566	1,432	1,134	2,340	1,593	747	225	38	185	3	1	2
	15–20 ...	2,220	1,138	1,082	1,339	1,025	314	855	111	741	26	2	24
HINDU.	20–25 ...	2,133	994	1,139	600	549	51	1,452	430	1,021	82	15	67
	25–30 ...	2,178	1,063	1,115	261	228	33	1,757	770	987	160	35	125
	30–35 ...	1,912	935	977	96	76	20	1,617	818	799	199	41	158
	35–40 ...	1,578	777	801	59	41	18	1,277	698	579	242	38	204
	40–45 ...	1,506	723	783	37	21	16	1,422	645	777	47	7	40
	45–50 ...	1,122	564	558	22	14	8	809	502	298	291	48	243
	50–55 ...	1,222	550	672	18	11	7	692	408	220	512	73	439
	55–60 ...	647	335	312	11	7	4	345	270	75	291	58	233
	60–65 ...	692	315	377	10	6	4	30	216	68	378	93	285
	65–70 ...	292	148	144	4	2	2	114	98	16	174	54	120
	70 and over.	462	183	279	4	1	3	133	115	18	325	64	261

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

Age, sex and civil condition for Taluks and Town—*Concld.*

PUDUKKOTTAI TOWN—MUNICIPALITY.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MUSALMAN.	Total ...	*1,362*	*893*	*869*	*847*	*495*	*352*	*768*	*383*	*385*	*147*	*15*	*132*
	0- 1 ...	37	16	21	37	16	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1- 2 ...	36	14	22	35	14	21	1	...	1	...	...	...
	2- 3 ...	46	23	23	46	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3- 4 ...	66	29	37	65	28	37	1	1	...	...	...	...
	4- 5 ...	44	20	24	44	20	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5 ...	229	102	127	227	101	126	2	1	1	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	232	120	112	231	120	111	1	...	1	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	206	106	100	193	104	89	13	2	11	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	181	93	88	108	90	18	73	3	70	...	...	...
	20-25 ...	171	80	91	57	52	5	111	28	83	3	...	3
	25-30 ...	152	74	78	18	17	1	131	55	76	3	2	1
	30-35 ...	145	67	78	7	5	2	123	61	62	15	1	14
	35-40 ...	106	64	42	1	1	...	91	62	29	14	1	13
	40-45 ...	97	56	41	2	2	...	74	54	20	21	...	21
	45-50 ...	64	42	22	1	1	...	48	38	10	15	3	12
	50-55 ...	81	44	37	2	2	...	52	41	11	27	1	26
	55-60 ...	21	12	9	...	...	..	11	10	1	7	2	5
	60-65 ...	42	15	27	...	...	...	18	14	4	24	1	23
	65-70 ...	8	6	2	...	...	...	5	4	1	3	2	1
	70 and over	27	12	15	...	...	..	12	10	2	15	2	13

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION FOR TALUKS AND TOWNS.

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

Age sex and civil condition for Taluks and Town. 967

PUDUKKOTTAI TOWN—MUNICIPALITY.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION			UNMARRIED			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males	Females	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Total ..	*786*	*424*	*362*	*472*	*286*	*186*	*260*	*131*	*129*	*54*	*7*	*47*
	0- 1 ..	21	10	11	21	10	11	..	..	..	...	...	...
	1- 2 ..	6	2	4	6	2	4	..	..	...	...	...	...
	2- 3 ..	15	9	6	15	9	6	.	.	...	..	...	...
	3- 4 ..	20	11	9	20	11	9		..	..	...	...	...
	4- 5 ..	22	12	10	22	12	10	.	..	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5 ...	84	44	40	84	44	40	..	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	122	61	61	122	61	61	.	..	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ..	131	77	54	131	77	54	..	...	...	...	..	...
	15-20 ..	100	68	32	87	67	20	13	1	12	...	...	...
CHRISTIANS.	20-25 ..	57	31	26	29	23	6	28	8	20	..	...	...
	25-30 ..	62	25	37	13	9	4	16	16	30	3	...	3
	30-35 ..	34	19	15	3	3	..	29	16	13	2	..	2
	35-40 ..	50	20	30	2	1	1	15	19	26	3	...	3
	40-45 ..	37	21	16	..	..	..	30	21	9	7	...	7
	45-50 ..	35	15	15	1	1	...	20	15	7	9	1	8
	50-55 ...	37	20	17	...	.	.	25	18	7	12	2	10
	55-60 ...	8	3	5	.	..	..	6	3	3	2	..	2
	60-65 ...	18	12	6	.	.	..	13	11	2	5	1	4
	65-70 ...	7	4	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	4	1	3
	70 and over	9	4	5	..	..	...	2	2	...	7	2	5

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

Age, sex and civil condition for Taluks and Town—*contd.*

PUDUKKOTTAI TOWN—MUNICIPALITY.

RELIGION.	AGE	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
(OTHERS) BUDDHISTS	Total	5	2	3	1	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
	0- 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1- 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2- 3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3- 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4- 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total 0-5	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5-10	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10-15	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15-20	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20-25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25-30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30-35	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	35-40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40-45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	45-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60-65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	70 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PROVINCIAL TABLE III

Age sex and civil condition for Taluks and Town—*contd.*

Vernacular Tables

RELIGION	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED			MARRIED.			WIDOWED		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Total	*178,311*	*88,671*	*61,640*	*58,601*	*32,952*	*25,652*	*1,992*	*93,191*	*91,808*	*15,718*	*2,528*	*13,190*
	0 - 1	3,100	1,629	1,505	3,100	1,622	1,507	65	7	58			
	1 - 2	1,512	764	778	1,505	761	774	7	3	4	1	1	..
	2 - 3	2,152	1,054	1,278	2,122	1,117	1,275	30	7	23	..	..	..
	3 - 4	3,589	1,719	1,870	3,577	1,715	1,862	12	4	8	..	..	..
	4 - 5	3,917	1,837	2,080	3,901	1,832	2,069	13	7	6	..	..	..
	Total 0 - 5	14,270	6,975	7,295	14,205	6,947	7,287	56	27	29	1	1	..
	5 - 10	16,694	8,172	8,527	16,592	8,143	8,449	96	26	70	11	3	8
	10 - 15	13,881	7,288	6,643	13,751	7,179	6,572	117	58	59	13	1	12
All Religions.	15 - 20	10,430	5,576	4,854	8,083	5,305	2,777	2,286	241	2,025	70	7	63
	20 - 25	9,256	4,506	4,750	3,577	3,077	500	5,406	1,145	4,261	273	5	268
	25 - 30	10,559	4,712	5,847	1,759	1,511	248	8,201	2,906	5,295	596	295	301
	30 - 35	9,519	4,550	5,129	615	562	53	8,082	3,646	4,436	392	342	770
	35 - 40	8,098	4,053	4,045	208	171	37	6,825	3,534	3,291	1,065	348	717
	40 - 45	7,259	3,445	3,814	101	80	21	5,197	3,017	2,180	1,961	348	1,613
	45 - 50	5,502	2,870	2,632	55	40	15	4,005	2,641	1,364	1,442	189	1,253
	50 - 55	5,425	2,550	2,875	58	45	13	3,167	2,150	1,017	2,198	355	1,843
	55 - 60	3,116	1,688	1,428	21	15	6	1,771	1,382	389	1,324	288	1,036
	60 - 65	3,278	1,505	1,773	33	19	12	1,433	1,148	285	1,811	338	1,476
	65 - 70	1,246	626	620	16	11	5	541	447	92	689	167	522
	70 and over	2,018	955	1,063	29	14	15	709	515	194	1,280	426	854

PROVINCIAL TABLE III

Age sex and civil condition for Taluks and Town ...

ALANGUD TALUK

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Total ...	*111,245*	*54,283*	*56,962*	*54,271*	*30,566*	*23,705*	*44,126*	*21,258*	*22,867*	*12,849*	*2,459*	*10,390*
	0 1 ...	3,198	1,523	1,675	3,183	1,516	1,667	15	7	8	...	...	...
	1 2 ...	1,311	635	679	1,310	634	676	1	1	...	...	...	...
	2 3 ...	2,215	1,045	1,170	2,206	1,038	1,168	9	7	2	...	...	...
	3 4 ...	3,323	1,578	1,745	3,311	1,574	1,737	12	4	8	...	...	...
	4 5 ...	2,786	1,320	1,466	2,774	1,314	1,460	12	6	6	...	...	...
	Total 0-5 ...	12,836	6,101	6,735	12,784	6,076	6,708	52	25	27	...	...	...
	5 10 ...	15,352	7,500	7,852	15,250	7,472	7,778	92	26	66	10	2	8
	10 15 ...	12,778	6,669	6,109	12,460	6,617	5,783	305	51	254	13	1	12
	15 20 ...	9,611	5,199	1,415	7,605	1,978	2,627	1,944	214	1,730	65	7	58
HINDU.	20 25 ...	8,184	3,972	4,512	3,398	2,918	480	4,829	1,028	3,803	257	31	226
	25 30 ...	9,800	1,372	5,428	1,697	1,555	142	7,541	2,690	4,851	562	127	435
	30 35 ...	8,825	4,069	4,756	621	544	77	7,286	3,319	3,976	916	215	703
	35 40 ...	7,195	3,790	3,785	195	165	30	6,203	3,329	2,874	1,097	206	891
	40 45 ...	6,766	3,262	3,504	131	103	28	5,081	2,875	2,206	1,554	224	1,330
	45 50 ...	5,226	2,680	2,546	53	38	15	3,681	2,862	1,272	1,539	280	1,259
	50 55 ...	5,067	2,383	2,684	55	42	13	2,953	2,001	949	2,059	317	1,722
	55 60 ...	2,894	1,575	1,319	20	18	2	1,655	1,285	370	1,219	272	947
	60 65 ...	3,051	1,401	1,653	29	17	12	1,325	1,066	259	1,700	318	1,382
	65 70 ...	1,166	582	584	15	13	2	508	419	89	643	50	493
	70 and over	1,888	878	1,010	18	10	8	857	579	78	1,213	289	924

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

Age, sex and civil condition for Taluks and Town.—*cont.*

ALANGUD TALUK.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Total ...	*3,623*	*1,750*	*1,873*	*1,842*	*1,047*	*795*	*1,422*	*649*	*773*	*359*	*54*	*305*
	0– 1 ...	78	35	43	78	35	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1– 2 ...	90	44	46	89	44	45	1	...	1	...	...	...
	2– 3 ...	112	58	54	112	58	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3– 4 ...	127	77	50	127	77	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4– 5 ...	108	49	59	107	48	59	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Total 0–5 ...	515	263	252	513	262	251	2	1	1	...	...	...
	5–10 ...	587	297	290	583	297	286	4	...	4	...	...	...
	10–15 ...	413	219	194	385	217	168	28	2	26	...	...	...
	15–20 ...	332	142	190	205	134	71	126	8	118	1	...	1
MUSALMAN.	20–25 ...	312	128	184	101	90	11	204	36	168	7	2	5
	25–30 ...	283	141	142	33	30	3	237	107	130	13	4	9
	30–35 ...	284	118	166	11	9	2	232	101	128	41	5	36
	35–40 ...	180	88	92	4	3	1	150	83	67	26	2	24
	40–45 ...	202	92	110	2	...	2	155	89	66	45	3	42
	45–50 ...	128	69	59	2	2	...	88	62	26	38	5	33
	50–55 ...	136	61	75	1	1	...	76	55	21	59	5	54
	55–60 ...	89	49	40	...	...	...	50	42	8	39	7	32
	60–65 ...	92	45	47	1	1	...	43	35	8	48	9	39
	65–70 ...	25	19	6	...	...	...	13	12	1	12	7	5
	70 and over.	45	19	26	1	1	...	14	13	1	30	5	25

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

Age, sex and civil condition for Taluks and Town—*cont.*

ALANGUDI TALUK.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CHRISTIAN.	Total ...	*5,476*	*2,638*	*2,838*	*2,491*	*1,339*	*1,152*	*2,445*	*1,217*	*1,228*	*540*	*82*	*458*
	0- 1 ...	158	71	87	158	71	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1- 2 ...	108	55	53	106	53	53	1	1	...	1	1	...
	2- 3 ...	105	51	54	104	51	53	1	...	1	...	...	...
	3- 4 ...	139	64	75	139	64	75	...	...	...	..	...	...
	4- 5 ...	150	70	80	150	70	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5...	660	311	349	657	309	348	2	1	1	1	1	...
	5- 10 ...	760	375	385	759	374	385	...	...	...	1	1	...
	10-15 ...	693	350	340	666	345	321	24	5	19	...	...	...
	15- 20 ...	493	235	158	273	196	77	216	39	177	4	...	4
	20-25 ...	460	206	254	78	69	9	373	136	237	9	1	8
	25-30 ...	476	229	247	29	26	3	426	199	227	21	4	17
	30- 35 ...	410	203	207	13	9	4	364	192	172	33	2	31
	35-40 ...	333	165	168	9	6	3	282	155	127	42	4	38
	40-45 ...	331	151	180	1	...	1	255	143	112	75	8	67
	45-50 ...	238	121	117	...	...	...	183	117	66	55	4	51
	50-55 ...	220	106	114	2	2	...	138	91	47	80	13	67
	55-60 ...	133	64	69	1	...	1	69	55	14	63	9	54
	60 65 ...	132	59	73	1	1	...	65	17	8	66	11	55
	65 70 ...	55	25	30	1	1	...	19	14	5	35	10	25
	70 and over.	95	38	57	1	1	...	29	23	6	65	14	51

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

Age, sex and civil condition for Taluks and Town —*cont.*

KOLATTUR TALUK.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELIGIONS.	Total ...	*130,418*	*63,244*	*67,174*	*61,535*	*31,911*	*29,624*	*53,664*	*25,670*	*27,994*	*15,219*	*2,663*	*12,556*
	0– 1 ...	3,431	1,720	1,711	3,421	1,716	1,705	10	4	6	...	...	...
	1– 2 ...	1,879	922	957	1,872	920	952	6	2	4	1	...	1
	2– 3 ...	3,134	1,471	1,663	3,106	1,458	1,648	27	13	14	1	...	1
	3– 4 ...	4,008	1,945	2,063	3,970	1,928	2,042	35	17	18	3	...	3
	4– 5 ...	3,440	1,711	1,729	3,411	1,701	1,710	29	10	19	...	...	...
	Total 0–5...	15,892	7,769	8,123	15,780	7,723	8,057	107	46	61	5	...	5
	5–10 ...	17,640	8,542	9,098	17,395	8,483	8,912	226	57	169	19	2	17
	10–15 ...	14,108	7,359	6,749	13,353	7,279	6,074	715	80	635	40	...	40
	15–20 ...	10,390	5,373	5,017	7,558	5,071	2,487	2,741	296	2,445	91	6	85
	20–25 ...	9,702	4,283	5,419	3,561	2,991	570	5,842	1,256	4,586	299	36	263
	25–30 ...	11,581	5,096	6,485	2,131	1,927	204	8,788	3,039	5,749	662	130	532
	30–35 ...	10,777	4,995	5,782	850	746	104	8,806	4,030	4,776	1,121	219	902
	35–40 ...	8,650	4,501	4,149	373	318	55	6,985	3,935	3,050	1,292	248	1,044
	40–45 ...	8,074	3,725	4,349	203	141	62	5,993	3,315	2,678	1,878	269	1,609
	45–50 ...	5,945	3,032	2,913	108	82	26	4,201	2,706	1,495	1,636	244	1,392
	50–55 ...	6,290	2,950	3,340	85	59	26	3,855	2,563	1,292	2,350	328	2,022
	55–60 ...	3,366	1,811	1,555	36	27	9	1,999	1,525	474	1,331	259	1,072
	60–65 ...	3,996	1,854	2,142	54	32	22	1,807	1,444	363	2,135	378	1,757
	65–70 ...	1,465	733	732	17	11	6	664	561	103	784	161	623
	70 and over.	2,542	1,221	1,321	31	21	10	935	817	118	1,576	383	1,193

PROVINCIAL TABLE III

Age, sex and civil condition for Taluks and Town—*contd.*

Kolattur Taluk.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hindu.	Total ...	*117,666*	*57,215*	*60,451*	*55,443*	*31,632*	*23,811*	*48,338*	*23,111*	*25,227*	*13,885*	*2,469*	*11,416*
	0–1 ...	3,111	1,550	1,561	3,104	1,548	1,556	7	2	5	...	...	...
	1–2 ...	1,637	795	842	1,631	793	838	5	2	3	1	...	1
	2–3 ...	2,742	1,284	1,458	2,718	1,273	1,445	23	11	12	1	...	1
	3–4 ...	3,585	1,743	1,842	3,553	1,730	1,823	29	13	16	3	...	3
	4–5 ...	3,042	1,532	1,510	3,018	1,522	1,496	24	10	14	...	...	...
	Total 0–5 ...	14,117	6,904	7,213	14,024	6,866	7,158	88	38	50	5	...	5
	5–10 ...	15,733	7,621	8,112	15,514	7,567	7,947	203	52	151	16	2	14
	10–15 ...	12,690	6,669	6,021	12,005	6,595	5,410	647	71	573	38	...	38
	15–20 ...	9,390	4,919	4,471	6,941	4,653	2,288	2,369	262	2,107	80	4	76
	20–25 ...	8,750	3,878	4,872	3,306	2,763	543	5,168	1,084	4,084	276	31	245
	25–30 ...	10,518	4,621	5,897	2,000	1,813	187	7,908	2,690	5,218	610	118	492
	30–35 ...	9,813	4,528	5,285	811	718	96	7,971	3,666	4,305	1,028	204	824
	35–40 ...	7,832	4,098	3,734	353	306	47	6,319	3,561	2,758	1,160	231	929
	40–45 ...	7,341	3,380	3,961	185	133	52	5,445	3,004	2,441	1,711	243	1,468
	45–50 ...	5,367	2,760	2,607	99	75	24	3,797	2,452	1,345	1,471	233	1,238
	50–55 ...	5,772	2,722	3,050	80	57	23	3,524	2,357	1,167	2,168	308	1,860
	55–60 ...	3,087	1,658	1,429	32	25	7	1,832	1,393	439	1,223	240	983
	60–65 ...	3,646	1,690	1,956	48	30	18	1,639	1,312	327	1,959	348	1,611
	65–70 ...	1,324	665	659	15	11	4	589	501	88	720	153	567
	70 and over	2,286	1,102	1,184	27	20	7	839	728	111	1,420	354	1,066

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

Age, sex and civil condition for Taluks and Town.—*contd.*

KOLATTUR TALUK

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED		
		Persons.	Males	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons	Males.	Females	Persons	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MUSALMAN.	Total ...	*5,058*	*2,287*	*2,771*	*2,483*	*1,292*	*1,191*	*2,062*	*998*	*1,121*	*513*	*57*	*456*
	0- 1 ...	138	76	62	136	75	61	2	1	1	...	...	...
	1- 2 ...	104	51	53	103	51	52	1	...	1	...	...	...
	2- 3 ...	181	80	101	180	80	100	1	...	1	...	...	...
	3- 4 ...	175	86	89	174	86	88	1	...	1	...	...	...
	4- 5 ...	172	61	111	169	61	108	3	...	3	...	...	...
	Total 0- 5 ...	770	354	416	762	353	409	8	1	7	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	797	369	428	790	369	421	7	..	7	..	..	..
	10-15 ...	574	274	300	532	272	260	41	2	39	1	...	1
	15-20 ...	399	160	239	222	150	72	172	10	162	5	...	5
	20-25 ...	384	145	239	98	83	15	277	60	217	9	2	7
	25-30 ...	383	158	225	53	48	5	316	108	208	14	2	12
	30-35 ...	358	174	184	10	8	2	309	158	151	39	8	31
	35-40 ...	318	142	171	3	3	..	239	131	125	51	5	46
	40-45 ...	279	128	151	4	2	2	202	117	85	73	2	71
	45-50 ...	222	104	118	3	2	1	147	97	50	72	5	67
	50-55 ...	197	98	99	1	1	...	130	93	37	66	4	62
	55-60 ..	98	54	44	2	..	2	59	49	10	37	5	32
	60-65 ...	119	51	68	2	1	1	53	40	13	64	10	54
	65-70 ..	55	29	26	...	...	...	37	29	8	17	...	17
	70 and over.	110	47	63	1	...	1	45	40	5	64	7	57

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

Age, sex and civil condition for Taluks and Town—*contd.*

KOLAPTUR TALUK.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CHRISTIAN.	Total ...	*7,694*	*3,742*	*3,952*	*3,669*	*1,987*	*1,682*	*3,261*	*1,618*	*1,643*	*824*	*137*	*687*
	0- 1 ...	182	94	88	181	93	88	1	1	...	...	...	...
	1- 2 ...	138	76	62	138	76	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2- 3 ...	211	107	104	208	105	103	3	2	1	...	...	...
	3- 4 ...	248	116	132	243	112	131	5	4	1	..	..	...
	4- 5 ...	226	118	108	224	118	106	2	..	2	...	..	..
	Total 0-5...	1,005	511	494	994	504	490	11	7	4	...	...	..
	5- 10 ...	1,110	552	558	1,091	547	544	16	5	11	3	...	3
	10-15 ...	844	416	428	816	412	404	27	4	23	1	..	1
	15-20 ...	601	294	307	395	268	127	200	24	176	6	2	4
	20- 25 ...	568	260	308	157	145	12	407	112	285	14	3	11
	25-30 ...	680	317	363	78	66	12	564	241	323	38	10	28
	30- 35 ...	606	293	313	26	20	6	526	266	260	54	7	47
	35-40 ...	565	261	244	17	9	8	407	249	167	81	12	69
	40-45 ...	454	217	237	14	6	8	316	191	152	94	17	77
	45-50 ...	356	168	188	6	5	1	257	157	100	93	6	87
	50- 55 ...	321	130	191	4	1	3	201	113	88	116	16	100
	55-60 ...	181	99	82	2	2	...	105	83	25	71	14	57
	60-65 ...	231	113	118	4	1	3	115	92	23	112	20	92
	65- 70 ...	86	39	47	2	...	2	38	31	7	46	8	38
	70 and over.	146	72	74	3	1	2	51	49	2	92	22	70

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

Age, sex and civil condition for Taluks and Town—*cont.*

TIRUMAYYAM TALUK.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Total ...	*149,950*	*70,486*	*79,761*	*67,590*	*34,040*	*33,550*	*64,231*	*30,011*	*34,220*	*18,129*	*6,435*	*11,694*
	0- 1 ...	3,130	1,509	1,621	3,115	1,500	1,615	5	9	6	.	..	...
	1- 2 ...	2,640	1,271	1,369	2,624	1,265	1,359	16	8	8	..	..	...
	2- 3 ...	3,710	1,805	1,905	3,673	1,792	1,881	18	13	19	1	1	2
	3- 4 ...	4,519	2,282	2,317	4,525	2,224	2,301	20	8	12	1	...	1
	4- 5 ...	3,932	1,933	1,999	3,905	1,923	1,980	25	8	17	2	...	2
	Total 0-5...	17,961	8,750	9,211	17,845	8,704	9,141	107	45	62	9	1	8
	5-10 ...	19,712	9,565	10,147	19,597	9,580	10,017	19.	61	127	11	1	13
	10-15 ...	16,225	8,393	7,922	15,450	8,189	7,261	730	192	922	31	2	29
ALL RELIGIONS.	15-20 ...	12,060	5,864	6,196	8,287	5,229	3,058	3,670	623	4,293	120	12	108
	20-25 ...	12,121	5,125	6,996	3,615	2,973	672	8,084	2,072	6,056	395	80	315
	25-30 ...	13,619	5,748	7,871	1,711	1,547	164	11,070	4,065	7,005	838	166	672
	30-35 ...	12,564	5,606	6,958	589	505	84	10,537	4,84	5,716	1,438	260	1,148
	35-40 ...	10,070	4,799	5,271	240	170	70	8,270	4,367	3,903	1,580	262	1,328
	40-45 ...	9,423	4,190	5,233	152	110	42	6,806	3,771	3,035	2,565	309	2,256
	45-50 ...	7,094	3,365	3,659	77	55	22	4,854	2,976	1,908	2,043	334	1,709
	50-55 ...	7,046	3,134	3,912	65	40	25	4,318	2,697	1,421	2,863	397	2,466
	55-60 ...	3,829	1,917	1,912	57	23	34	2,114	1,567	577	1,658	327	1,331
	60-65 ...	1,189	1,871	2,315	32	19	13	1,866	1,141	422	2,295	411	1,884
	65-70 ...	1,520	748	772	15	10	5	670	56	1,7	826	177	649
	70 and over.	2,607	1,198	1,409	28	16	12	891	756	135	1,685	426	1,262

PROVINCIAL TABLE III

Age, sex and civil condition for Taluks and Town—*contd.*

Tirumayyam Taluk.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED			WIDOWED		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Hindu.	Total ...	*140,868*	*65,774*	*75,094*	*63,222*	*34,595*	*28,627*	*60,368*	*28,115*	*32,253*	*17,278*	*3,064*	*14,214*
	0–1 ...	2,947	1,412	1,535	2,934	1,403	1,531	13	9	4	..	...	...
	1–2 ...	2,423	1,153	1,270	2,411	1,148	1,263	12	5	7	..	..	..
	2–3 ...	3,439	1,676	1,763	3,406	1,663	1,743	30	12	18	3	1	2
	3–4 ...	4,246	2,076	2,170	4,226	2,069	2,157	17	7	10	3	...	3
	4–5 ...	3,648	1,776	1,872	3,624	1,770	1,854	22	6	16	2		2
	Total 0–5 ...	16,703	8,093	8,610	16,601	8,053	8,548	94	39	55	8	1	7
	5–10 ...	18,353	8,886	9,467	18,165	8,825	9,340	171	60	114	14	1	13
	10–15 ...	15,210	7,805	7,405	14,421	7,654	6,767	760	149	611	29	2	27
	15–20 ...	11,301	5,492	5,809	7,780	4,885	2,895	3,406	595	2,811	115	12	103
	20–25 ...	11,358	4,795	6,563	3,449	2,806	643	7,541	1,916	5,625	368	73	295
	25–30 ...	12,781	5,385	7,396	1,639	1,450	189	10,347	3,778	6,569	795	157	638
	30–35 ...	11,872	5,274	6,598	575	493	82	9,950	4,527	5,423	1,347	254	1,093
	35–40 ...	9,516	4,511	5,005	201	163	38	7,803	4,106	3,703	1,512	248	1,264
	40–45 ...	8,929	3,950	4,979	147	108	39	6,536	3,546	2,990	2,246	296	1,950
	45–50 ...	6,663	3,198	3,465	74	53	21	4,632	2,819	1,813	1,957	326	1,631
	50–55 ...	6,676	2,971	3,705	63	38	25	3,886	2,553	1,333	2,727	380	2,347
	55–60 ...	3,617	1,819	1,798	30	23	13	2,015	1,482	533	1,566	314	1,252
	60–65 ...	3,995	1,781	2,214	30	19	11	1,766	1,267	499	2,199	505	1,801
	65–70 ...	1,439	699	740	14	9	5	693	519	174	732	171	621
	70 and over	2,455	1,115	1,340	27	16	11	825	695	130	1,603	404	1,199

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

Age, sex and civil condition for Taluks and Town.—*cont.*

TIRUMAYYAM TALUK.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MUSALMAN.	Total ...	*4,567*	*2,230*	*2,337*	*2,271*	*1,295*	*976*	*1,858*	*879*	*983*	*438*	*60*	*378*
	0– 1 ...	94	51	46	92	54	38	2	...	2	...	...	...
	1– 2 ...	109	61	48	106	58	48	3	3	...	...	...	...
	2– 3 ...	152	74	78	152	74	78	..	...	...	...	...	...
	3– 4 ...	159	78	81	158	78	80	...	...	...	1	...	1
	4– 5 ...	151	87	64	150	86	64	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Total 0–5 ...	665	354	311	658	350	308	6	4	2	1	...	1
	5–10 ...	711	349	362	703	348	355	8	1	7	...	...	...
	10–15 ...	521	270	251	495	261	234	25	9	16	1	...	1
	15–20 ...	377	188	189	239	180	59	138	5	130	...	...	...
	20–25 ...	406	173	233	111	99	12	282	72	210	13	2	11
	25–30 ..	426	198	228	42	38	4	361	153	208	23	7	16
	30–35 ...	322	154	168	12	9	3	281	141	113	26	4	22
	35–40 ...	265	134	131	5	5	...	219	123	96	41	6	35
	40–45 ...	246	116	130	2	1	1	170	103	62	74	7	67
	45–50 ...	169	83	86	2	2	...	123	77	46	44	4	40
	50–55 ...	169	71	98	1	1	...	101	64	37	67	6	61
	55–60 ...	95	40	55	...	...	...	56	37	19	39	3	36
	60–65 ...	84	42	42	...	...	...	37	33	4	47	9	38
	65–70 ...	42	25	17	1	1	...	21	20	1	20	4	16
	70 and over.	68	33	36	...	...	...	27	25	2	42	8	34

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

Age, sex and civil condition for Taluks and Town—*cont.*

Tirumayyam Taluk.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Christian.	Total ...	*4,514*	*2,182*	*2,332*	*2,097*	*1,120*	*977*	*2,004*	*991*	*1,013*	*113*	*71*	*342*
	0- 1 ...	89	43	46	89	43	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1- 2 ...	108	57	51	107	57	50	1	...	1	...	...	...
	2- 3 ...	119	55	64	118	55	63	1	...	1	...	...	...
	3- 4 ...	144	78	66	141	77	64	3	1	2	...	...	...
	4- 5 ...	133	70	63	131	69	62	2	1	1	...	...	...
	Total 0- 5...	593	303	290	586	301	285	7	2	5	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	648	330	318	639	327	312	9	3	6	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	494	228	266	484	224	260	9	4	5	1	...	1
	15-20 ...	382	184	198	248	164	84	129	20	109	5	...	5
	20-25 ...	356	157	199	85	68	17	257	84	173	14	5	9
	25-30 ...	112	105	247	30	29	1	362	134	228	20	2	18
	30-35 ...	37	178	192	12	3	9	323	173	150	35	2	33
	35-40 ...	289	154	135	4	2	2	248	144	104	37	8	29
	40-45 ...	248	124	124	3	1	2	200	117	83	45	6	39
	45-50 ...	172	84	88	1	...	1	129	80	49	42	4	38
	50-55 ...	201	92	109	1	1	..	131	80	51	69	11	58
	55-60 ...	117	58	59	1	...	1	73	48	25	43	10	33
	60-65 ...	110	51	59	2	...	2	63	44	19	45	7	38
	65-70 ...	39	24	15	.	...	...	25	22	3	14	2	12
	70 and over.	83	50	33	1	...	1	39	36	3	43	14	29

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

Age, sex and civil condition for Taluks and Town—*cont.*

TIRUMAYYAM TALUK.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BUDDHIST.	Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...
	0- 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	1- 2 ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2- 3 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3- 4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4- 5 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0-5...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5-10 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20-25 ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	25-30 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30-35 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35-40 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	40-45 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	45-50 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	50-55 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	55-60 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	60-65 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	65-70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	70 and over.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROVINCIAL TABLE IV.

CIVIL CONDITION BY CASTE FOR SELECTED AGE PERIODS.

The statistics exhibited in this table give the castewar particulars for the unmarried males, aged 10 and over and females 20 and over, married males below 15 and females below 10, and widowed males below 15 and females below 10 years.

PROVINCIAL TABLE IV.

(Civil condition by caste for selected age periods).

No.	CASTE.	Males.			Females.			Remarks
		Unmarried 40 and over.	Married 0—15.	Widowed 0—15.	Unmarried 20 and over.	Married 0—10.	Widowed 0—10.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	**Hindu (Total)**	**971**	**613**	**12**	**3,256**	**550**	**54**	
1	Agamudaiyan	25	17	...	68	5	2	
2	Ambalakaran	1	..	...	10	1	...	
3	Ambattan	7	10	...	21	10	3	
4	Andi	3	2	...	5	2	1	
5	Balija	...	...	...	1	...	...	
6	Brahman	45	37	...	11	35	4	
7	Chakkiliyan	4	...	..	5	3	...	
8	Chetti	41	55	...	62	19	4	
9	Dasari	1	...	...	4	3	...	
10	Dombo	1	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Idaiyan	66	26	...	195	25	4	
12	Ilamagan	...	...	...	2	...	...	
13	Jangam	1	2	...	1	1	...	
14	Kaikolan	1	...	...	3	..	...	
15	Kallan	121	65	1	402	42	3	
16	Kammalan	25	14	1	55	12	4	
17	Karumpuratlan ...	2	5	...	26	2	...	
18	Kattunaikati ...	..	..	...	3	...	...	
19	Kavandan	1	1	...	...	1	...	
20	Kavarai	7	13	...	11	1	...	
21	Komati	1	...	...	...	...	...	
22	Kshatriya	3	2	...	4	...	...	
23	Kuravan	1	4	...	5	6	...	
24	Kurumban	15	7	...	39	8	...	
25	Kusavan	11	15	...	11	47	2	
26	Mahrati	1	...	...	4	...	...	
27	Maravan	17	9	...	79	7	1	
28	Malayali ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	
29	Melakkaran	35	2	...	61	1	...	
30	Muttiriyan	11	5	...	25	4	1	
31	Nagapasam	19	5	...	131	2	1	
32	Naikan	1	...	...	1	...	...	
33	Nair	1	...	...	7	..	..	
34	Nattaman	27	13	1	49	9	1	
35	Oc'eban	...	...	...	1	...	...	
36	Oddo	1	...	...	3	2	...	
37	Padayachi	1	2	...	1	...	...	
38	Pallan	52	38	...	329	40	2	
39	Pandaram	4	8	...	14	4	1	
40	Panikkan	..	2	...	...	...	...	

PROVINCIAL TABLE IV.

(Civil condition by caste for selected age periods)—*contd*

No.	CASTE.	Males.			Females.			Remarks
		Unmarried 40 and over.	Married 0—15.	Widowed 0—15.	Unmarried 20 and over.	Married 0—10.	Widowed 0—10.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
41	Paraiyan ..	59	42	...	319	35	1	
42	Patharavannan ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
43	Razu	2	1	...	2	2	...	
44	Reddy	...	...	...	1	1	...	
45	Shanan	4	7	...	13	4	1	
46	Sourashtra	1	...	...	3	1	...	
47	Toluvan	5	1	...	4	3	...	
48	Udaiyan	...	1	...	1	2	...	
49	Uppiliyan ...	11	1	...	13	4	...	
50	Urali	54	33	...	151	37	4	
51	Vadugan	5	1	...	23	7	...	
52	Valaiyan	122	68	2	553	74	5	
53	Vallamban	9	10	2	120	5	...	
54	Valluvan	3	...	...	3	1	...	
55	Valuvadi	11	5	1	38	6	...	
56	Vaniyan ..	...	5	...	7	1	...	
57	Vannan	15	7	1	34	3	2	
58	Vellala	68	15	1	90	11	2	
59	Visva Brahman ...	7	3	...	15	1	1	
II	**Buddhists...**	...	...	...	1	...	...	
III	**Christian ..**	24	31	2	125	27	3	
IV	**Musalman**	21	23	...	76	30	1	

PROVINCIAL TABLE V.

EDUCATION BY RELIGION AND AGE FOR TALUKS AND MUNICIPAL TOWN.

This table closely follows Imperial Table No. VIII but here the figures for the literate population alone for six age periods 0-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-30, 30-40 and 40 and over are given.

PROVINCIAL TABLE V.

Education by Religion and Age for Taluks and Town.

PUDUKKOTTAI TOWN.

RELIGION.	AGE.	TOTAL LITERATE POPULATION.			LITERATE IN VERNACULAR.			LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL RELIGIONS.	Total ...	*8,230*	*6,826*	*1,404*	*6,145*	*4,824*	*1,321*	*2,085*	*2,002*	*83*
	0-10 ...	411	294	117	358	246	112	53	48	5
	10-15 ...	1,122	881	241	811	590	221	311	291	20
	15-20 ...	1,184	911	273	790	529	261	394	382	12
	20-30 ...	1,919	1,539	380	1,413	1,059	354	506	480	26
	30-40 ...	1,428	1,210	218	1,062	859	203	366	351	15
	40 and over.	2,166	1,991	175	1,711	1,541	170	455	450	5
HINDU.	Total ...	*7,378*	*6,117*	*1,261*	*5,439*	*4,237*	*1,202*	*1,939*	*1,880*	*59*
	0-10 ...	363	260	103	312	214	98	51	46	5
	10-15 ...	1,006	792	214	712	514	198	294	278	16
	15-20 ...	1,038	788	250	686	447	239	352	341	11
	20-30 ...	1,718	1,379	339	1,248	923	325	470	456	14
	30-40 ...	1,286	1,086	200	940	750	190	346	336	10
	40 and over.	1,967	1,812	155	1,541	1,389	152	426	423	3
MUSALMAN.	Total ...	*518*	*455*	*63*	*498*	*435*	*63*	*20*	*20*	...
	0-10 ...	24	15	9	24	15	9	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	53	42	11	52	41	11	1	1	...
	15-20 ...	77	65	12	74	62	12	3	3	...
	20-30 ...	136	116	20	129	109	20	7	7	...
	30-40 ...	101	98	3	97	94	3	4	4	...
	40 and over.	127	119	8	122	114	8	5	5	...

PROVINCIAL TABLE V

Education by Religion and Age for Taluks and Town--*contd.*

PUDUKKOTTAI TOWN.

RELIGION.	AGE.	TOTAL LITERATE POPULATION.			LITERATE IN					
					VERNACULAR.			ENGLISH.		
		Persons.	Males	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Total ..	*333*	*253*	*80*	*207*	*151*	*56*	*126*	*102*	*24*
	0–10 ...	24	19	5	22	17	5	2	2	...
	10–15 ...	62	46	16	46	34	12	16	12	4
CHRISTIAN ...	15–20 ...	69	58	11	30	20	10	39	38	1
	20–30 ...	65	44	21	36	27	9	29	17	12
	30–40 ...	41	26	15	25	15	10	16	11	5
	40 and over.	72	60	12	48	38	10	24	22	2
	Total ...	*1*	*1*	..	*1*	*1*	...	...	...	...
	0–10 ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	10–15 ..	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
BUDDHIST ...	15–20 ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	20–30 ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30–40 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40 and over.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PROVINCIAL TABLE V.

Education by Religion and Age for Taluks and Town—*cont.*

ALANGUDI TALUK

RELIGION.	AGE.	TOTAL LITERATE POPULATION.			LITERATE IN					
					VERNACULAR			ENGLISH.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL RELIGIONS.	Total ...	*9,778*	*9,522*	*256*	*9,574*	*9,320*	*254*	*204*	*202*	*2*
	0–10 ..	141	119	22	141	119	22	...	...	...
	10–15 ..	675	644	31	671	640	31	4	4	...
	15–20 ...	1,090	1,051	39	1,065	1,026	39	25	25	...
	20–30 ...	2,462	2,389	73	2,402	2,330	72	60	59	1
	30–40 ...	2,274	2,229	45	2,269	2,165	44	65	64	1
	40 and over	3,136	3,090	46	3,086	3,040	46	50	50	...
HINDU.	Total ...	*8,432*	*8,223*	*209*	*8,244*	*8,036*	*208*	*188*	*187*	*1*
	0–10 ..	111	96	15	111	96	15	...	...	...
	10–15 ...	534	507	27	530	503	27	4	4	...
	15–20 ..	940	908	32	915	883	32	25	25	...
	20–30 ..	2,128	2,070	58	2,073	2,015	58	55	55	...
	30–40 ...	1,977	1,942	35	1,920	1,886	34	57	56	1
	40 and over.	2,742	2,700	42	2,695	2,653	42	47	47	...
MUSALMAN.	Total ...	*686*	*665*	*21*	*684*	*663*	*21*	*2*	*2*	...
	0–10 ...	15	12	3	15	12	3	...	...	...
	10–15 ..	63	60	3	63	60	3	...	...	...
	15–20 ...	72	68	4	72	68	4	...	...	...
	20–30 ..	174	171	3	173	170	3	1	1	...
	30–40 ...	143	137	6	142	136	6	1	1	...
	40 and over.	219	217	2	219	217	2	...	...	...

PROVINCIAL TABLE V.

Education by Religion and Age for Taluks and Town—*contd*

ALANGUDI TALUK.

RELIGION.	AGE.	TOTAL LITERATE POPULATION.			LITERATE IN					
					VERNACULAR.			ENGLISH		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CHRISTIAN.	Total ...	*660*	*634*	*26*	*646*	*621*	*25*	*14*	*13*	*1*
	0-10 ..	15	11	4	15	11	4	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	78	77	1	78	77	1	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	78	75	3	78	75	3	...	...	...
	20-30 ..	167	148	12	156	145	11	4	3	1
	30-40 ..	154	150	4	147	143	4	7	7	...
	40 and over	175	173	2	172	170	2	3	3	...

PROVINCIAL TABLE V.

Education by Religion and Age for Taluks and Town.

KOLATTUR TALUK.

RELIGION.	AGE.	TOTAL LITERATE POPULATION.			LITERATE IN					
					VERNACULAR.			ENGLISH.		
		Persons	Males.	Females	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL RELIGIONS.	Total ...	*9,018*	*8,562*	*456*	*8,744*	*8,295*	*449*	*274*	*267*	*7*
	0-10 ...	208	184	24	206	182	24	2	2	...
	10-15 ...	758	679	79	752	674	78	6	5	1
	15-20 ...	872	815	57	845	789	56	27	26	1
	20-30 ...	2,018	1,912	106	1,949	1,843	106	69	69	...
	30-40 ...	2,151	2,055	96	2,078	1,983	95	73	72	1
	40 and over.	3,011	2,917	94	2,914	2,824	90	97	93	4
HINDU.	Total ...	*7,203*	*6,812*	*391*	*6,948*	*6,561*	*387*	*255*	*251*	*4*
	0-10 ...	157	139	18	155	137	18	2	2	...
	10-15 ...	585	511	74	579	506	73	6	5	1
	15-20 ...	690	641	49	686	637	49	24	24	...
	20-30 ...	1,616	1,522	94	1,552	1,458	94	64	64	...
	30-40 ...	1,726	1,646	80	1,655	1,575	80	71	71	...
	40 and over	2,429	2,353	76	2,341	2,268	73	88	85	3
MUSALMAN.	Total ...	*977*	*954*	*23*	*969*	*946*	*23*	*8*	*8*	...
	0-10 ...	38	33	5	38	33	5	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	97	96	1	97	96	1	...	...	...
	15-20 ...	89	87	2	87	85	2	2	2	...
	20-30 ...	206	202	4	203	199	4	3	3	...
	30-40 ...	216	210	6	215	209	6	1	1	...
	40 and over.	331	326	5	329	324	5	2	2	...

PROVINCIAL TABLE V.

Education by Religion and Age for Taluks and Town—*cont.*

KOLAYTUR TALUK.

RELIGION.	AGE.	TOTAL LITERATE POPULATION.			LITERATE IN					
					VERNACULAR.			ENGLISH.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CHRISTIAN.	Total ...	*838*	*796*	*42*	*827*	*788*	*39*	*11*	*8*	*3*
	0–10 ...	13	12	1	13	12	1	...	...	...
	10–15 ...	76	72	4	76	72	4	...	...	...
	15–20 ...	93	87	6	92	87	5	1	...	1
	20–30 ...	196	188	8	194	186	8	2	2	...
	30–40 ...	209	199	10	208	199	9	1	...	1
	40 and over.	251	238	13	244	232	12	7	6	1

PROVINCIAL TABLE V.

Education by Religion and Age for Taluks and Town—*cont.*

TIRUMAYYAM TALUK.

RELIGION.	AGE.	TOTAL LITERATE POPULATION.			LITERATE IN					
					VERNACULAR			ENGLISH		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ALL RELIGIONS	Total ...	*15,903*	*15,216*	*687*	*15,226*	*14,562*	*674*	*667*	*654*	*13*
	0–10 ..	562	505	57	550	494	56	12	11	1
	10–15 ..	1,720	1,617	103	1,611	1,511	100	109	106	3
	15–20 ..	1,703	1,581	127	1,570	1,445	125	138	136	2
	20–30 ...	3,665	3,482	183	3,492	3,312	180	173	170	3
	30–40 ..	3,445	3,329	116	3,320	3,207	113	125	122	3
	40 and over	4,803	4,702	101	4,693	4,593	100	110	109	1
HINDU ...	Total ...	*14,494*	*13,792*	*632*	*13,785*	*13,161*	*624*	*639*	*628*	*11*
	0–10 ..	498	447	51	486	436	50	12	11	1
	10–15 ...	1,534	1,439	95	1,428	1,336	92	106	103	3
	15–20 ...	1,539	1,422	117	1,411	1,295	116	128	127	1
	20–30 ...	3,285	3,119	166	3,117	2,954	163	168	165	3
	30–40 ...	3,129	3,024	105	3,001	2,898	103	118	116	2
	40 and over.	4,449	4,351	98	4,342	4,245	97	107	106	1
MUSALMAN ...	Total ...	*874*	*852*	*22*	*866*	*844*	*22*	*8*	*8*	...
	0–10 ...	38	34	4	38	34	4	...	...	...
	10–15 ..	107	105	2	107	105	2	...	...	...
	15–20 ...	98	94	4	94	90	4	4	4	...
	20–30 ...	238	233	5	235	230	5	3	3	...
	30–40 ...	185	181	4	184	180	4	1	1	...
	40 and over.	208	205	3	208	205	3	...	...	...

Education by Religion and Age for Taluks and Town—*contd.*

THE MANJA... TALUK

RELIGION.	AGE.	TOTAL LITERATE POPULATION.			LITERATE IN					
					VERNACULAR.			ENGLISH		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CHRISTIAN	Total ...	805	572	233	583	351	232	20	18	2
	0-10 ...	96	24	2	23	21	2	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	79	73	6	70	64	6	3	3	...
	15-20 ...	71	65	6	65	60	5	6	5	1
	20-30 ...	142	130	12	114	128	12	2	2	...
	30-40 ...	141	134	7	135	129	6	6	5	1
	40 and over.	146	146	...	143	143	...	3	3	...