Cochin

1911

Kerala

I & II

Report & Imperial Tables

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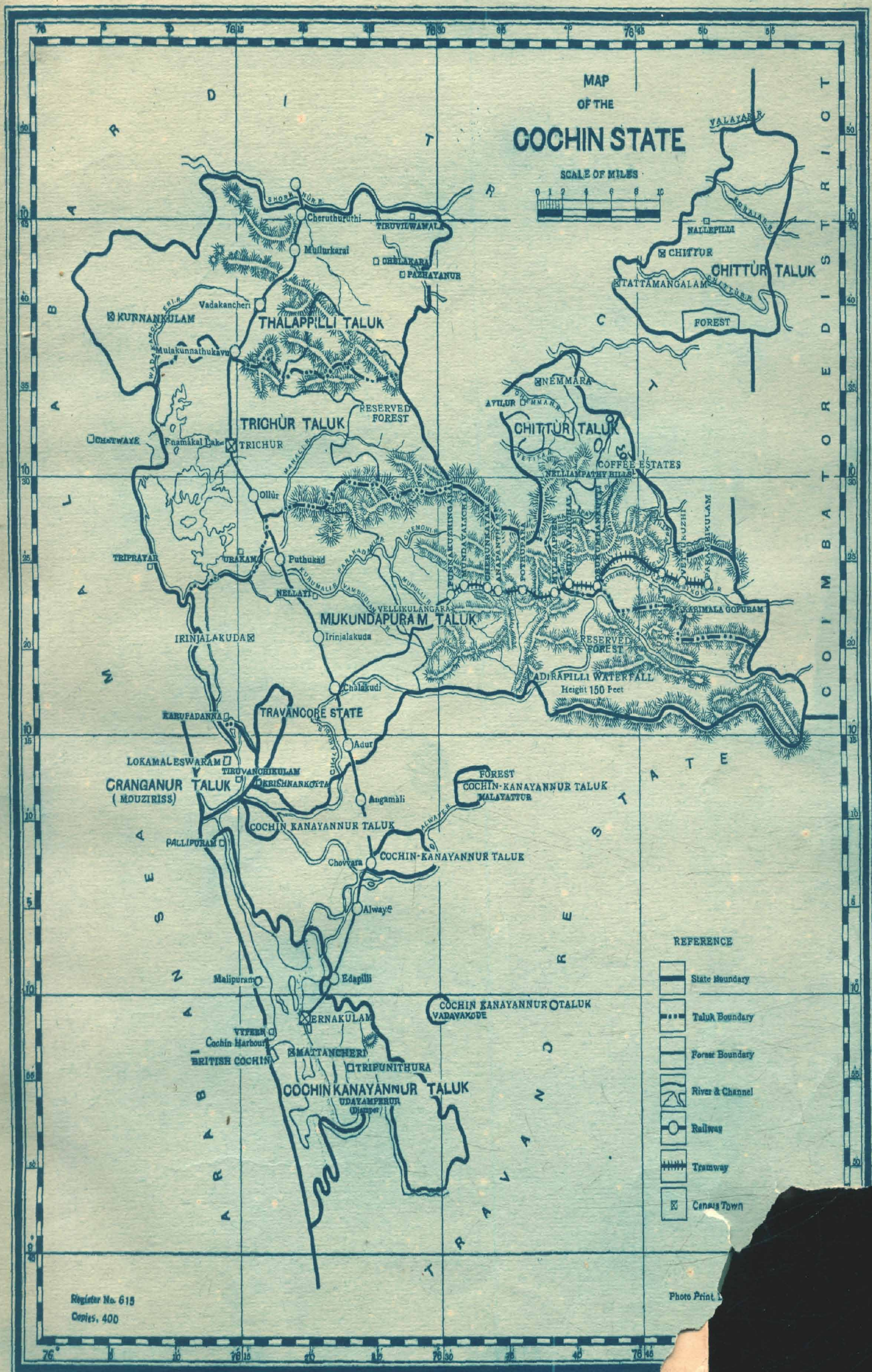
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5 Proportion of literate persons in certain age-periods among Hindus, Christians and Musalmans
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9 Proportion of married and widowed among females under the age of 12 and of widowed among females of all ages, for certain selected castes, &c
10. Proportion of persons supported by each "order" of occupations.
11. Percentage of actual workers in each "order" of occupations to the total number of persons supported by that order.
12. Percentage of female actual workers in each "order" of occupations to the total actual


MAP
OF THE
COCHIN STATE
SCALE OF MILES
0 1 2 4 6 8 10
ARABIAN SEA
TRAVANCORE STATE
COIMBATORE DISTRICT
MADRAS STATE
Cheruthuruthi
TIRUVILWAMALA
Mullurkarai
CHELAKARA
PAZHAYANUR
KUNNANKULAM
Vadakancheri
THALAPPILLI TALUK
Mulakunnathukavu
TRICHUR TALUK
RESERVED FOREST
CHETWAYE
Pnamkkal Lake
TRICHUR
Ollur
TRIPRAYAR
URAKAM
Puthukad
NELLAYI
MUKUNDAPURAM TALUK
IRINJALAKUDA
Irinjalakuda
Chalakudi
KARUPADANNA
TRAVANCORE STATE
Adur
LOKAMALESWARAM
TIRUVANCHIKULAM
KRISHNANKOTTA
CRANGANUR TALUK
(MOUZIRISS)
Angamali
COCHIN KANAYANNUR TALUK
PALLIPURAM
Chovvara
COCHIN-KANAYANNUR TALUK
Alwaye
Malipuram
Edapilli
ERNAKULAM
VYPEEN
Cochin Harbour
BRITISH COCHIN
MATTANCHERI
TRIPUNITHURA
COCHIN KANAYANNUR TALUK
UDAYAMPEROR
(Diamper)
FOREST
COCHIN-KANAYANNUR TALUK
MALAYATTUR
COCHIN KANAYANNUR TALUK
VADAVAKODE
NEMMARA
AVILUR
CHITTUR TALUK
COFFEE ESTATES
NELLIAMPATHY HILLS
VALAYAR R.
NALLEPILLI
CHITTUR
CHITTUR TALUK
TATTAMANGALAM
FOREST
KARIMALA GOPURAM
RESERVED FOREST
ADIRAPILLI WATERFALL
Height 150 Feet
REFERENCE
State Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Forest Boundary
River & Channel
Railway
Tramway
Census Town
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# MAP

*TO SHOW DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE BY TALUKS*

# COCHIN STATE

Scale of Miles

0 2 4 8 12 16 Miles

MALABAR DISTRICT

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

THALAPPILLI TALUK

CHITTUR TALUK

TRICHUR TALUK

CHITTUR TALUK

MUKUNDAPURAM TALUK

TRAVANCORE STATE

CRANGANUR TALUK

COCHIN-KANAYANNUR TALUK

COCHIN-KANAYANNUR TALUK

COCHIN-KANAYANNUR TALUK

ARABIAN SEA

TRAVANCORE STATE

COCHIN KANAYANNUR TALUK

COCHIN-KANAYANNUR TALUK

**REFERENCE**

- 300 to 400 Persons Per SQ Mile
- 401 to 500 "
- 601 to 800 "
- 1701 to 2000 "

ACTUAL DENSITY

| | |
|---|---|
| Cochin-Kanayannur | 1845 |
| Cranganur | 1770 |
| Mukundapuram | 464 |
| Trichur | 754 |
| Thalappilli | 609 |
| Chittur | 320 |

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# MAP

*TO SHOW VARIATION IN POPULATION BETWEEN 1901 AND 1911*

## COCHIN STATE

Scale of Miles

0 2 4 8 12 16

BARDISTRICT

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

LAKKADIVES

THALAPPILLI TALUK

CHITTUR TALUK

TRICHUR TALUK

CHITTUR TALUK

MUKUNDAPURAM TALUK

TRAVANCORE STATE

CRANGANUR TALUK

COCHIN KANAYANNUR TALUK

COCHIN KANAYANNUR TALUK

COCHIN KANAYANNUR TALUK

COCHIN KANAYANNUR TALUK

COCHIN KANAYANNUR TALUK

WESTERN ARABIAN SEA

TRAVANCORE STATE

*VARIATION*

- *Below* 2 *Per cent*
- *Between* 9 & 15 *Per cent*
- *Between* 16 & 20 *Per cent*

*REFERENCE*

*Actual Increase*

| | |
|---|---|
| COCHIN KANAYANNUR | 12·85 P C |
| CRANGANUR | 13·6 |
| MUKUNDAPURAM | 19·83 |
| TRICHUR | 16·98 |
| THALAPPILLI | 9·11 |
| CHITTUR | 1·04 |

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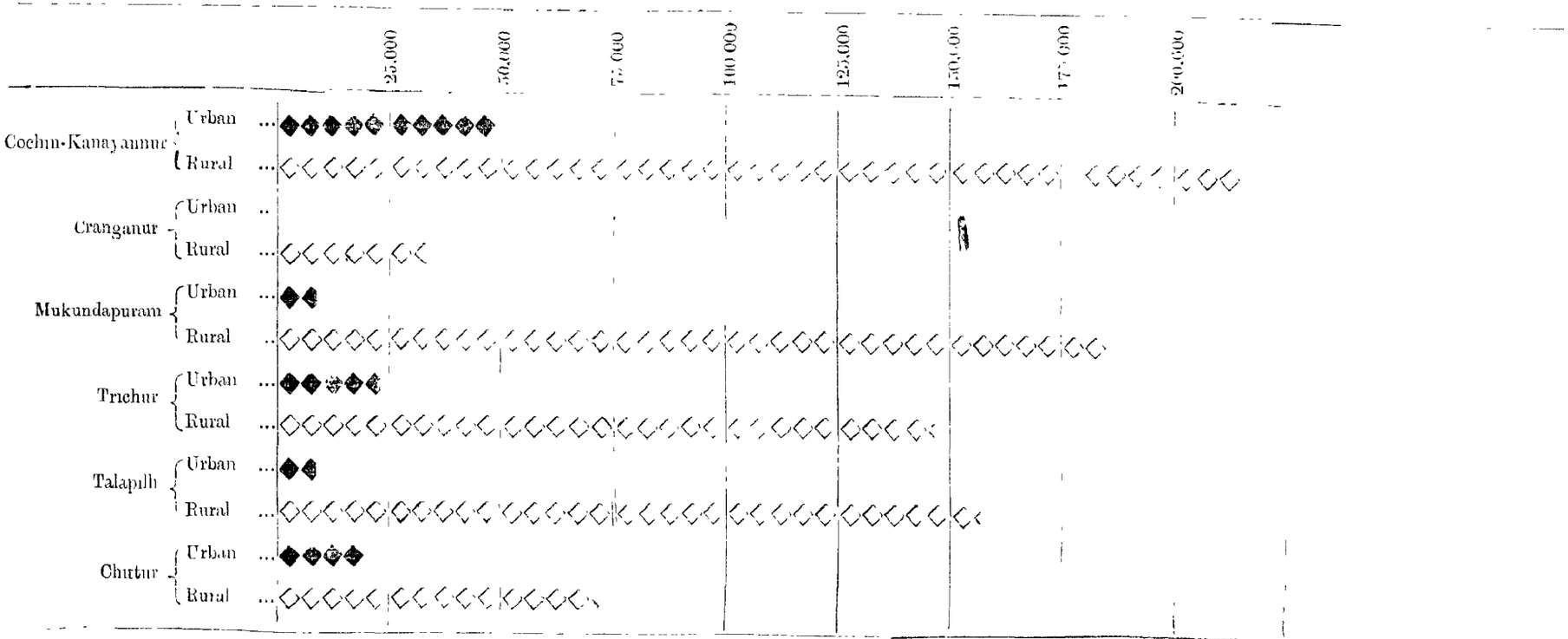



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## DIAGRAM No. 1.

SHOWING THE URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION IN EACH TALUK.

Urban population ◆◆◆ Rural population ◇◇◇. Each diamond represents 5,000 persons.

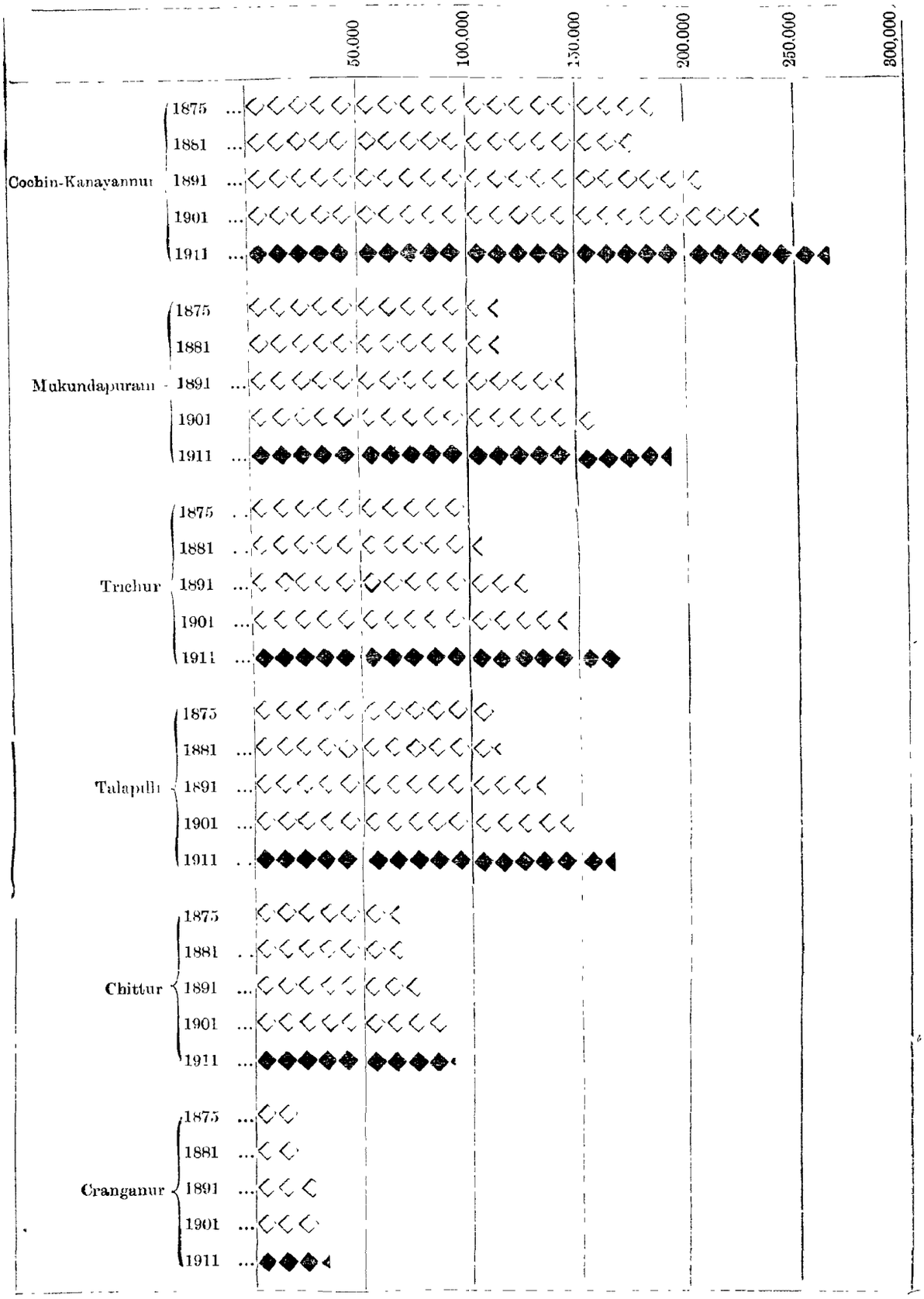



For further particulars see Chapter I and Table III

## DIAGRAM No 2

SHOWING THE POPULATION OF EACH TALUK AT EACH OF THE FIVE CENSUSES OF 1875, 1881, 1891, 1901 and 1911.

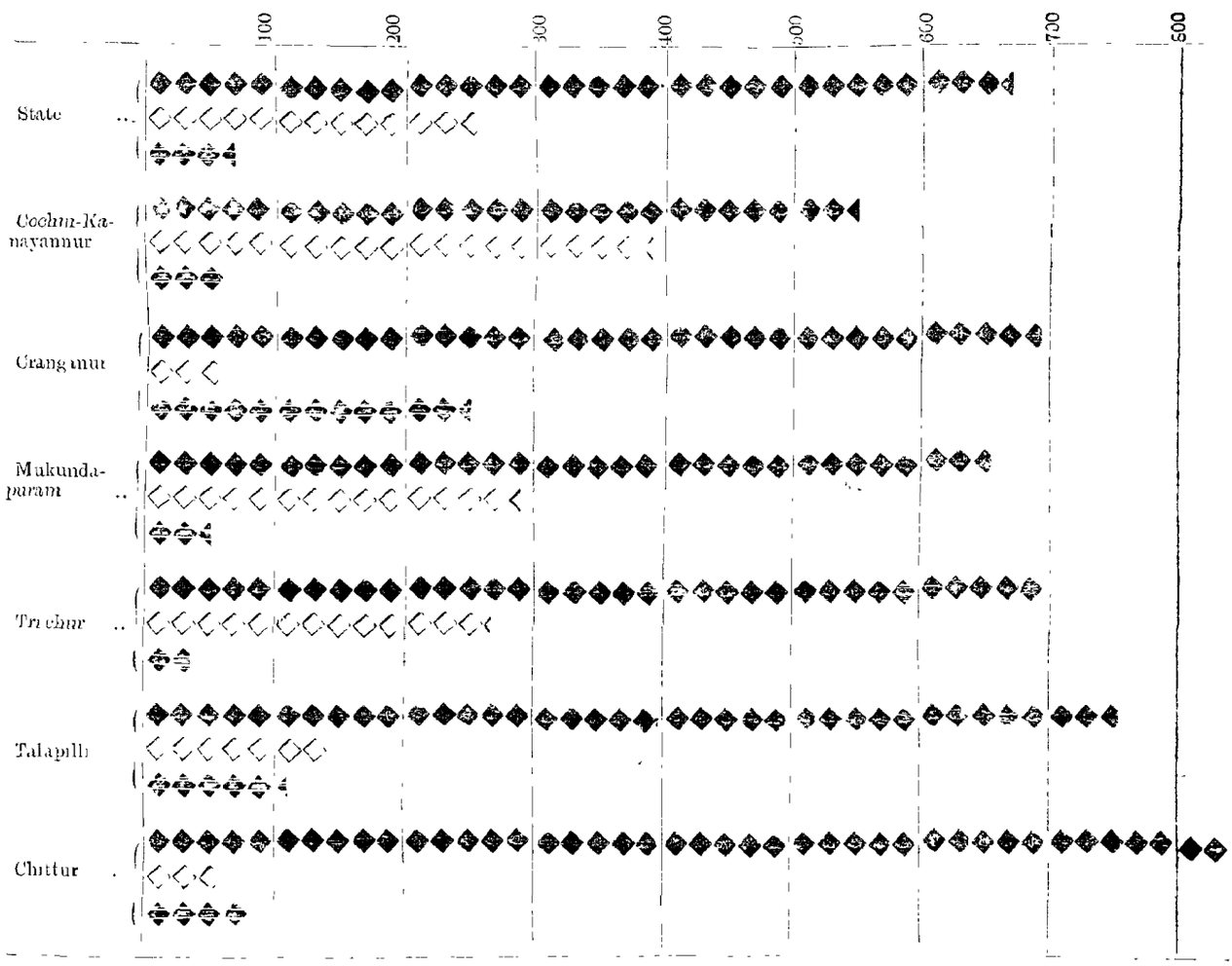
Each diamond represents 10,000 persons.




For further particulars see Table II and Chapter II.

## DIAGRAM NO 3

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IN EVERY 1 000 IN EACH TALUK WHO ARE HINDUS, CHRISTIANS AND MUSALMANS



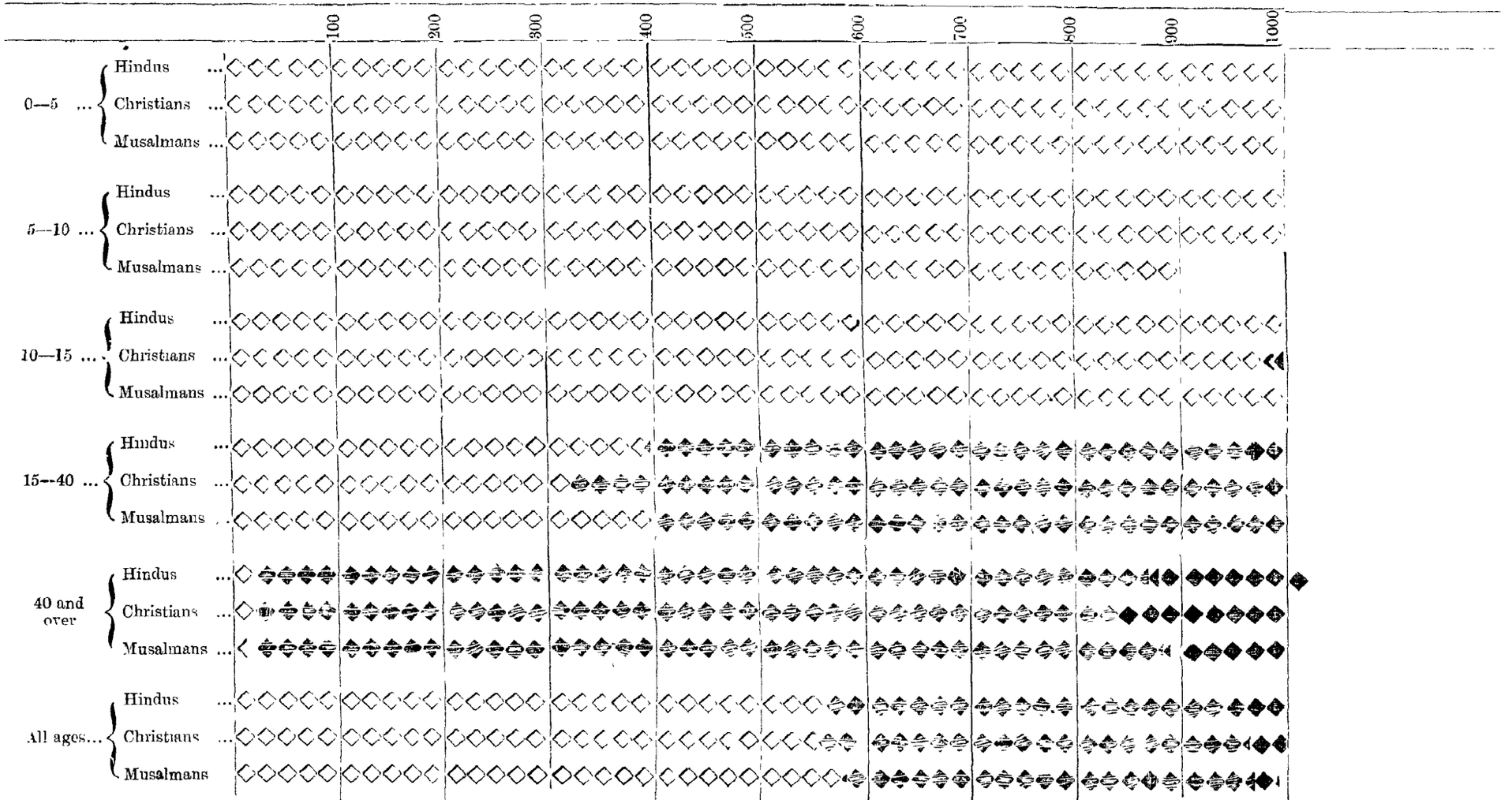

For further particulars see Table VI and Chapter IV.

## DIAGRAM. No. 4.

SHOWING FOR CERTAIN AGE PERIODS THE NUMBER IN 1,000 HINDUS, CHRISTIANS AND MUSALMANS, WHO ARE UNMARRIED ◇◇◇, MARRIED ◆◆◆, AND WIDOWED ◆◆◆.

Each diamond, etc., represents 20 persons.

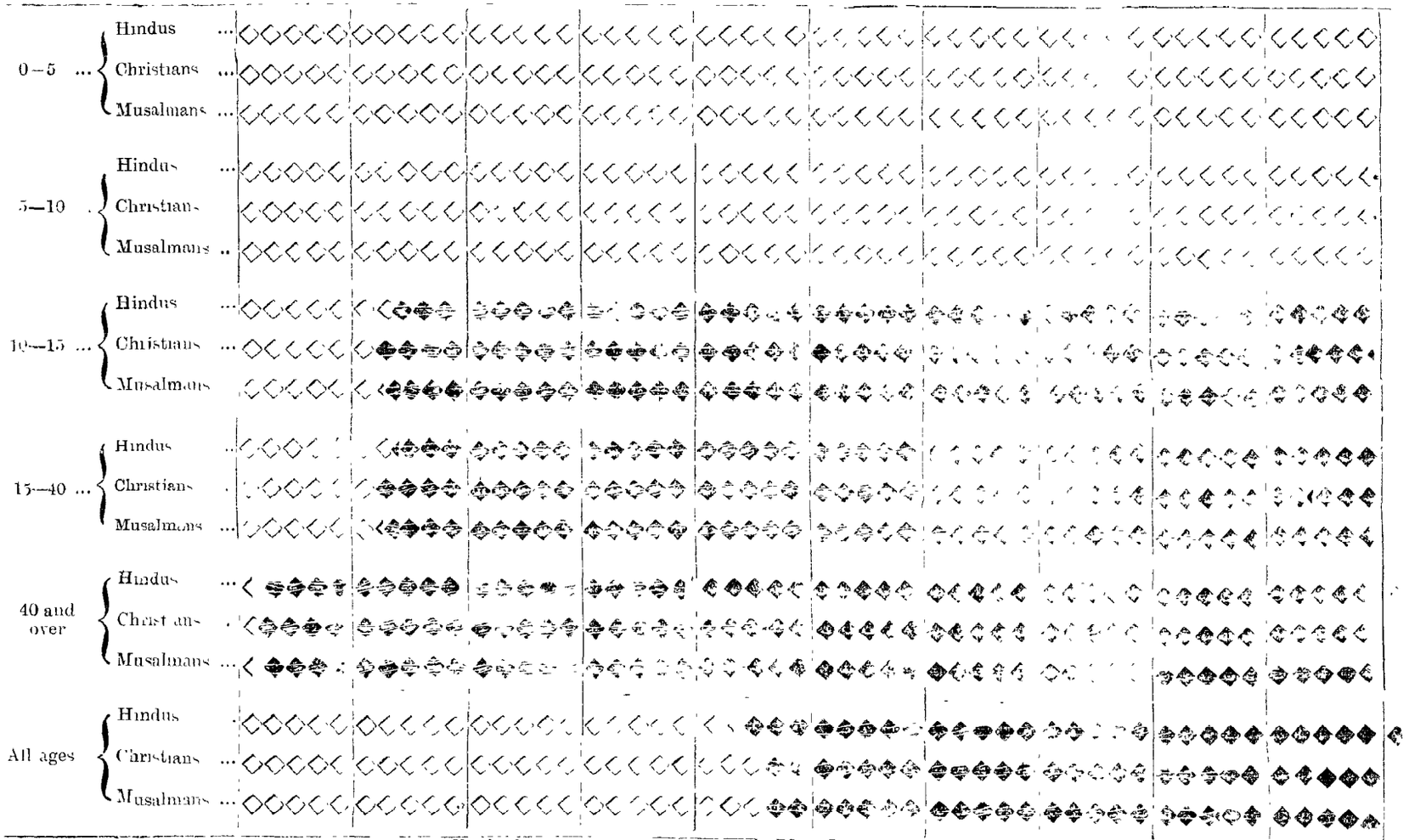
MALES.




For further particulars see Table VII and Chapter VII.

**DIAGRAM No. 4,**—*Cont.*

**FEMALES.**



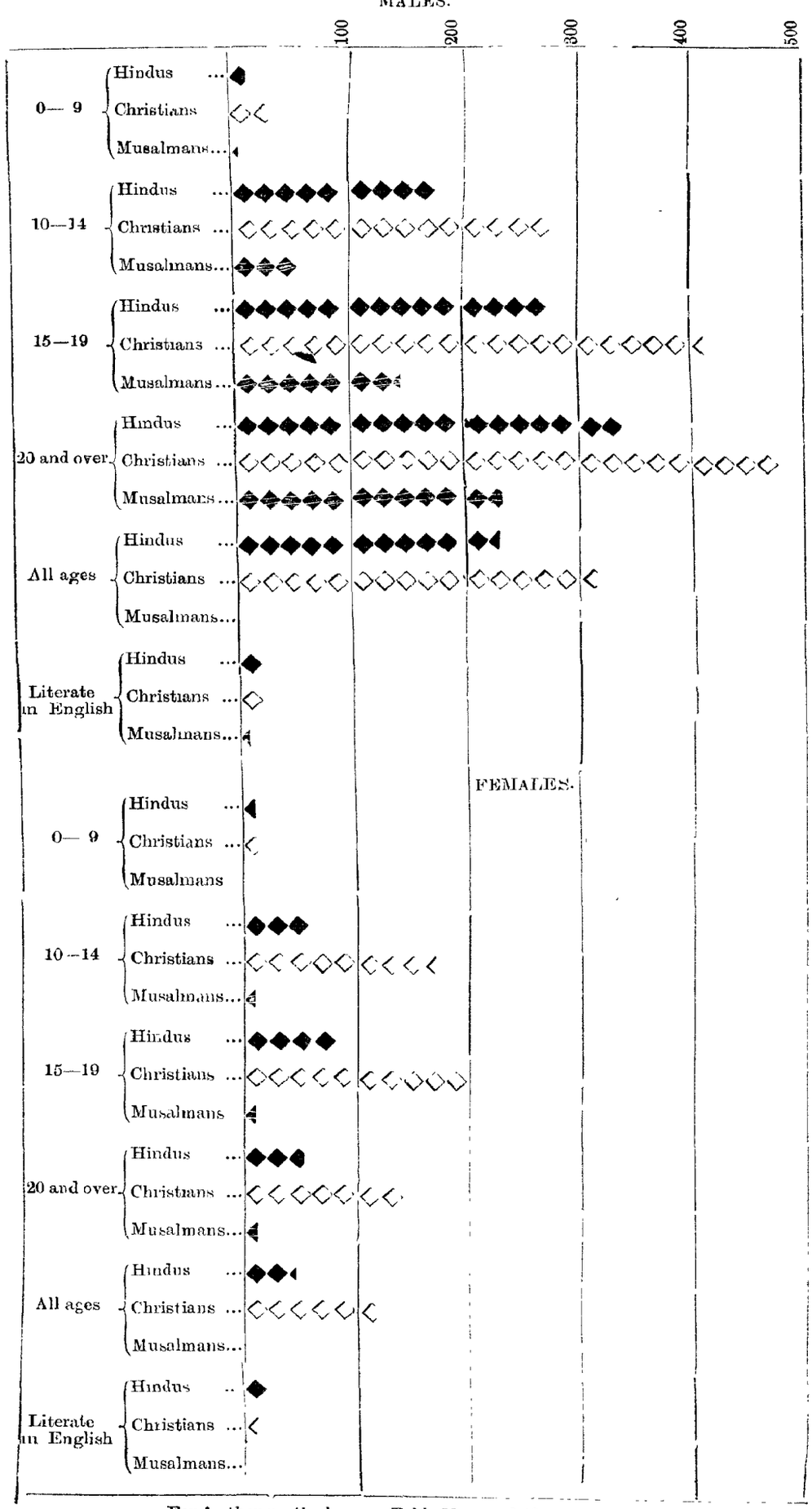

For further particulars see Table VII and Chapter VII.

## DIAGRAM No. 5.

SHOWING THE NUMBER IN EVERY 1,000 HINDUS, CHRISTIANS AND MUSALMANS IN EACH OF CERTAIN AGE PERIODS WHO ARE LITERATE

Hindus ◆◆◆ ; Christians ◇◇◇ ; Musalmans ◈◈◈.

Each diamond, etc., represents 20 persons.



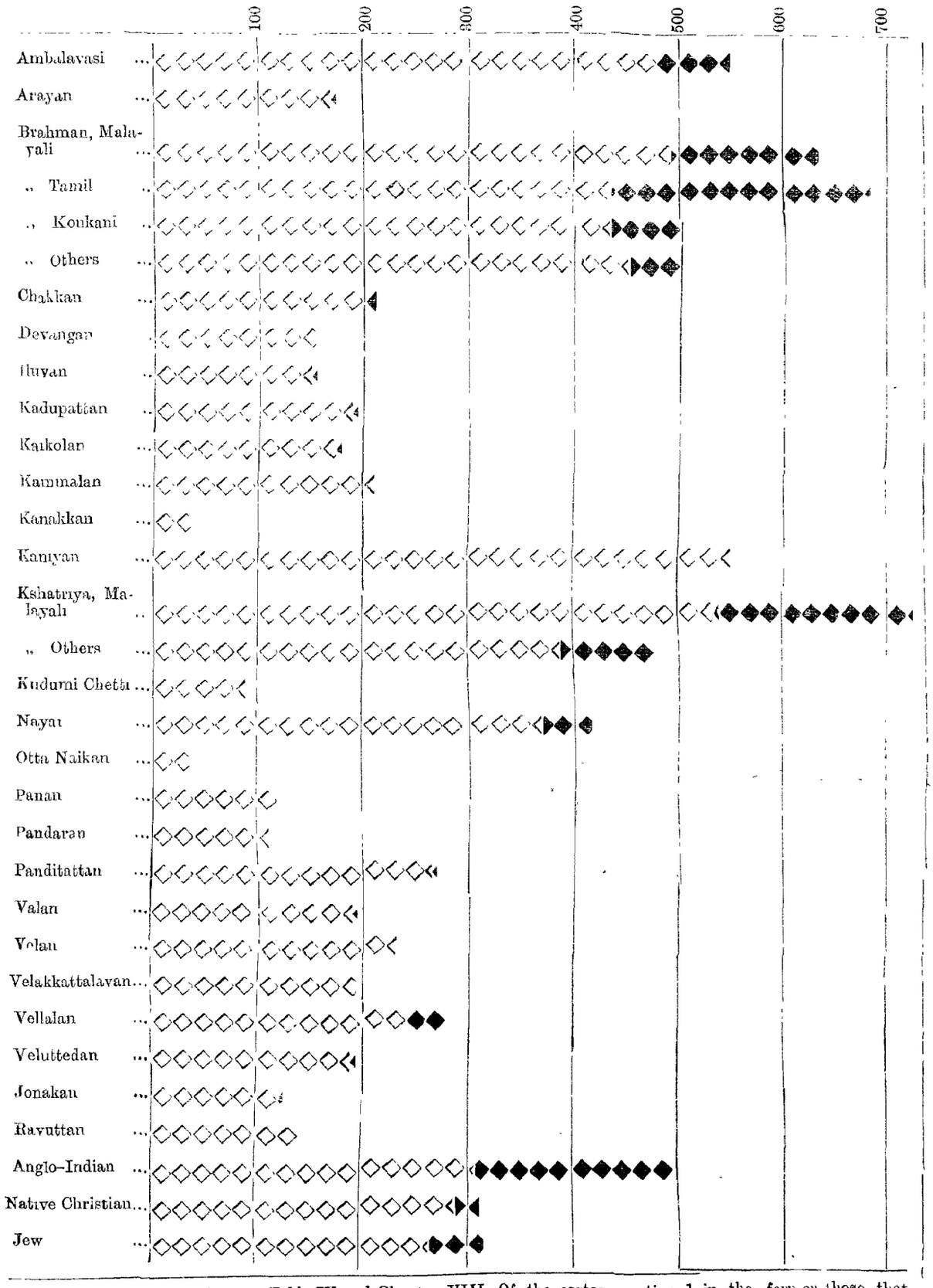

For further particulars see Table VIII and Chapter VIII.

## DIAGRAM No. 6.

SHOWING THE NUMBERS IN EVERY 1,000 OF THE CASTES IN TABLE IX WHO ARE

The total number of diamond represents the aggregate number in 1,000 persons of each caste who are literate

### MALES



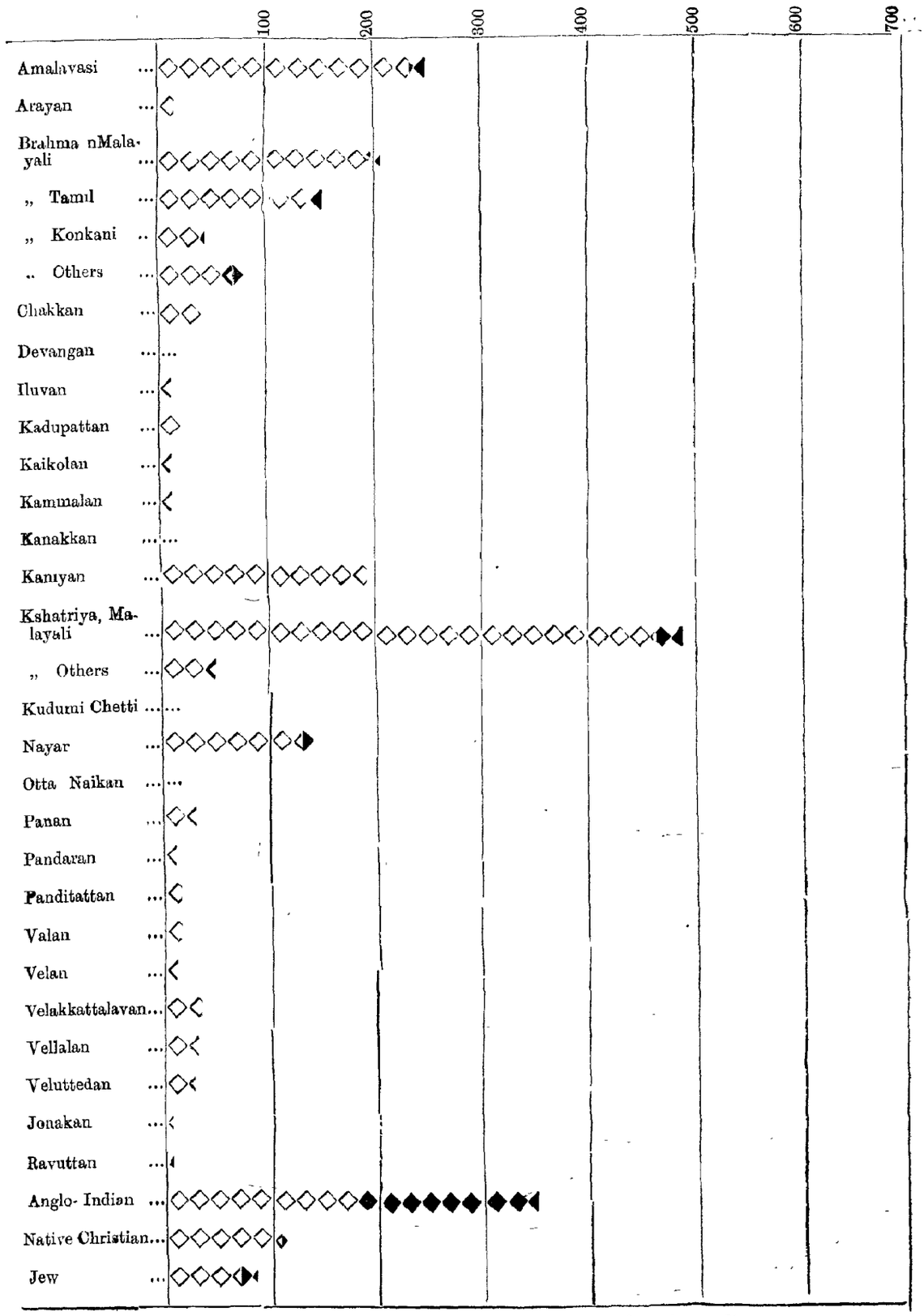

For further particulars see Table IX and Chapter VIII. Of the castes mentioned in the former those that

**DIAGRAM No. 6.**—*continued.*

LITERATE AND THE NUMBERS OF THOSE WHO ARE ALSO LITERATE IN ENGLISH.

**FEMALES.**

while the black diamonds represent the number who are literate in English. Each diamond represents 20 persons.

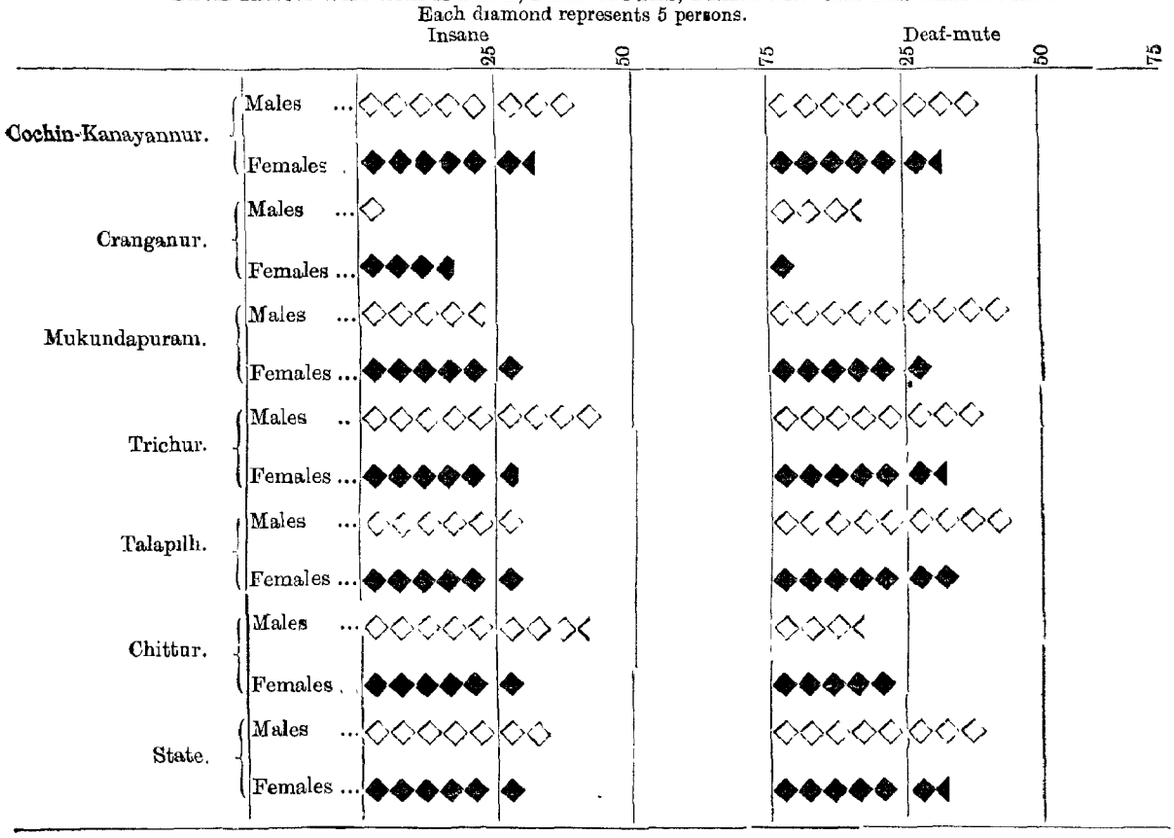



have only less than 20 literates in 1,000 have been omitted from the above diagram.

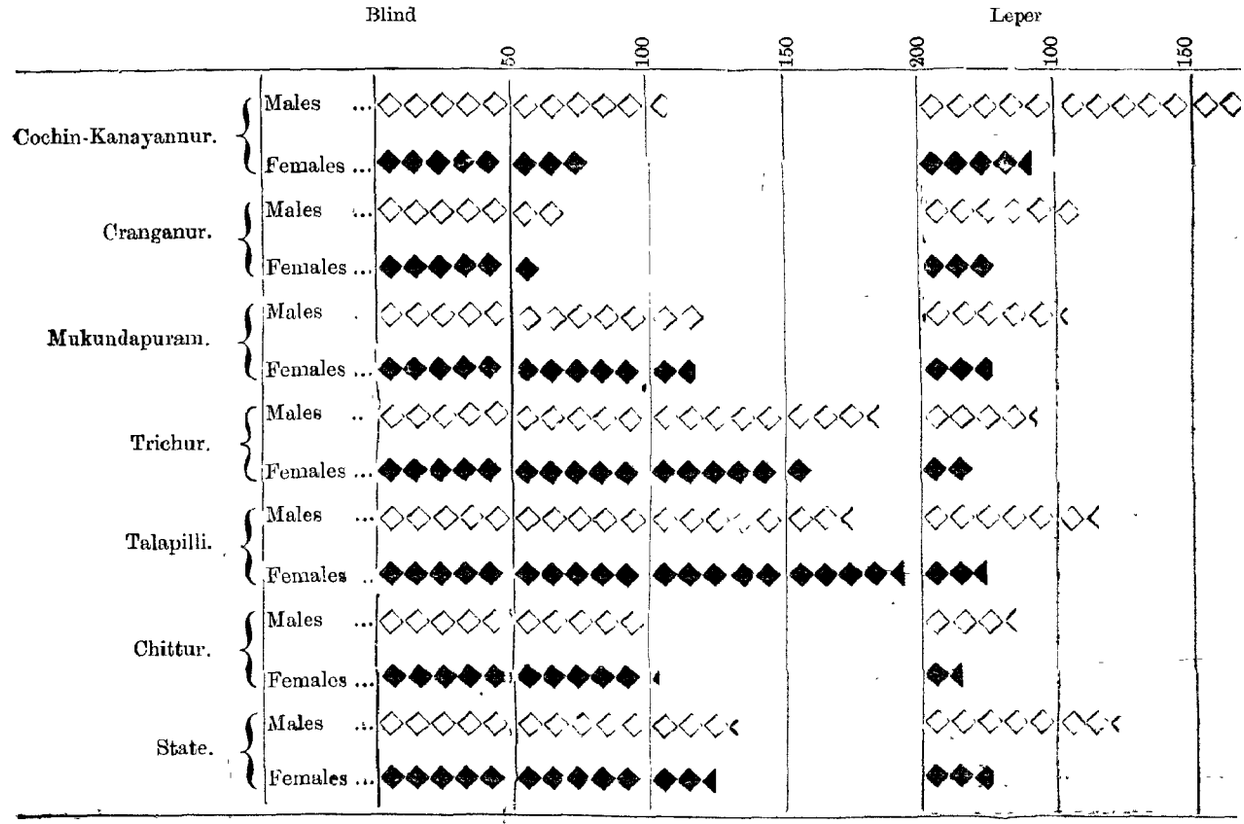
## DIAGRAM No. 7

SHOWING THE MALES ◆◆◆ AND FEMALES ◇◇◇ IN EVERY 100,000 OF THE POPULATION OF EACH TALUK WHO ARE INSANE, DEAF-MUTES, BLIND AND LEPERS RESPECTING.

Each diamond represents 5 persons.




Each diamond represents 10 persons.

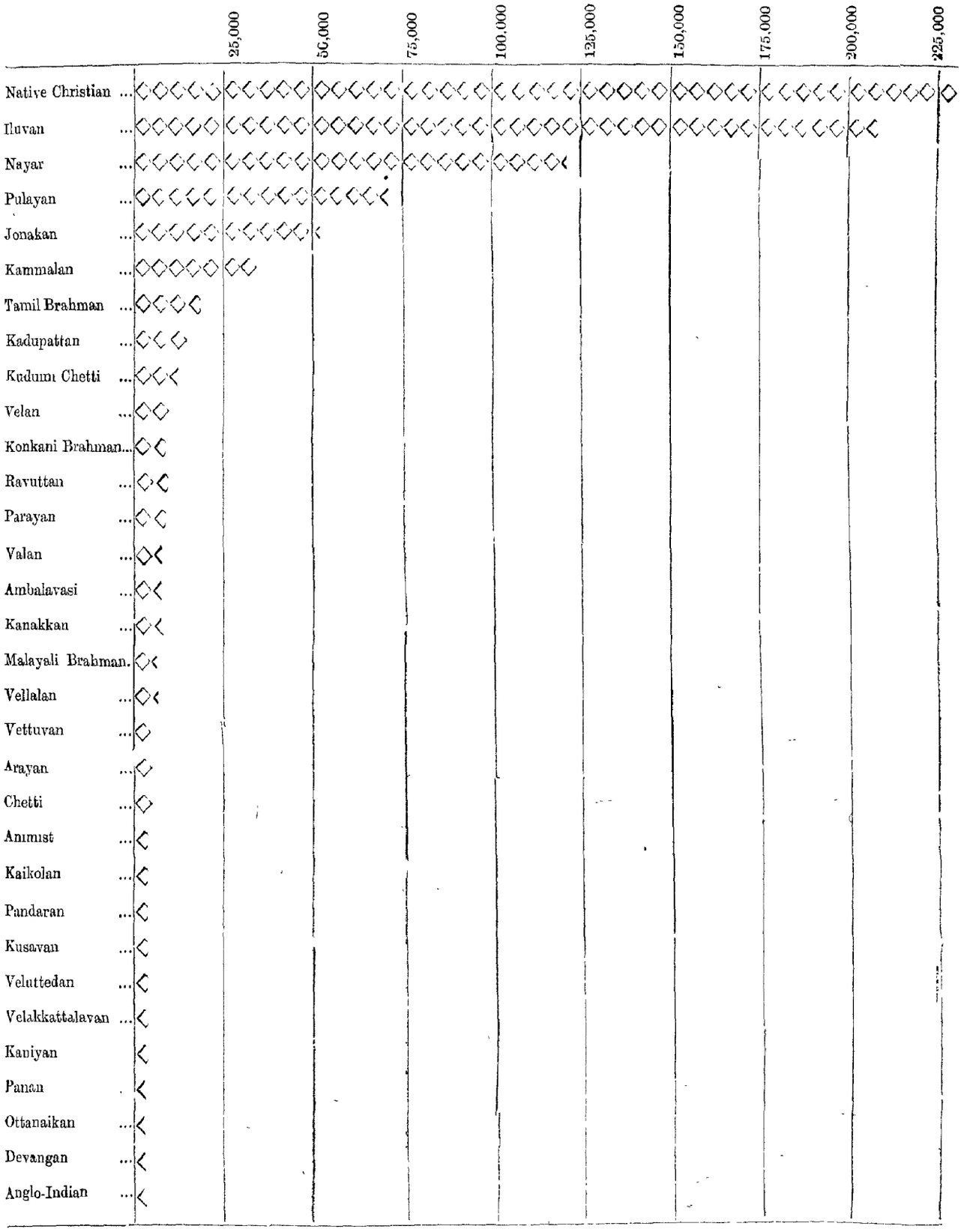



For further particulars see Table XII and Chapter X.

## DIAGRAM No. 8

SHOWING THE STRENGTH OF THE LARGER CASTES, TRIBES AND RACES.

Each diamond represents 5,000 persons.




For further particulars see Table XIII and Chapter XI.

## DIAGRAM No. 9

SHOWING FOR EACH OF THE SELECTED CASTES *(a)* THE NUMBER IN EVERY 1,000 FEMALE UNDER THE AGE OF 12 WHO ARE EITHER MARRIED OR WIDOWS ◆◆◈ ; AND *(b)* THE NUMBER IN EVERY 1,000 FEMALES OF ALL AGES WHO ARE WIDOWS ◇◇◇.

Each diamond represents 10 persons

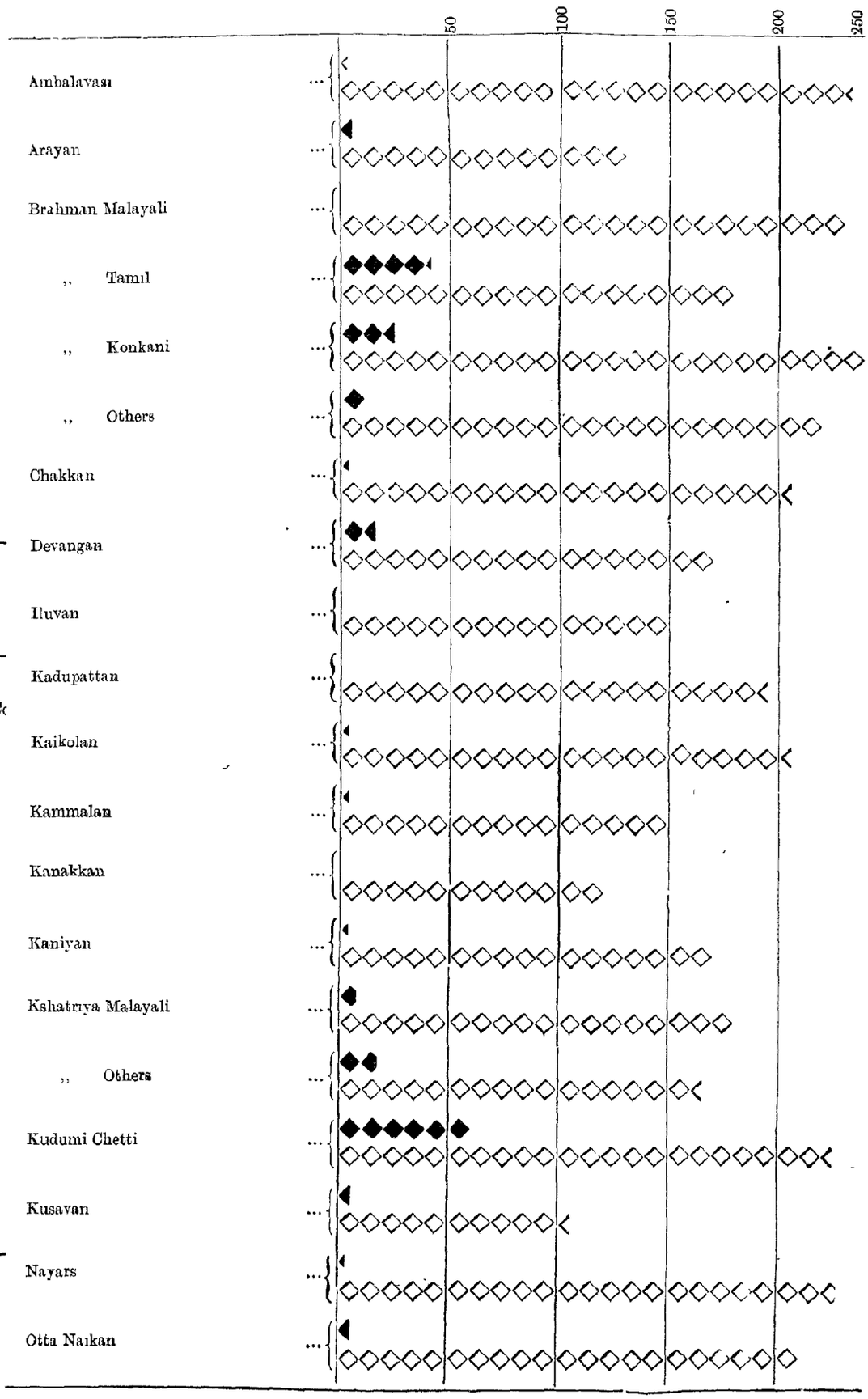
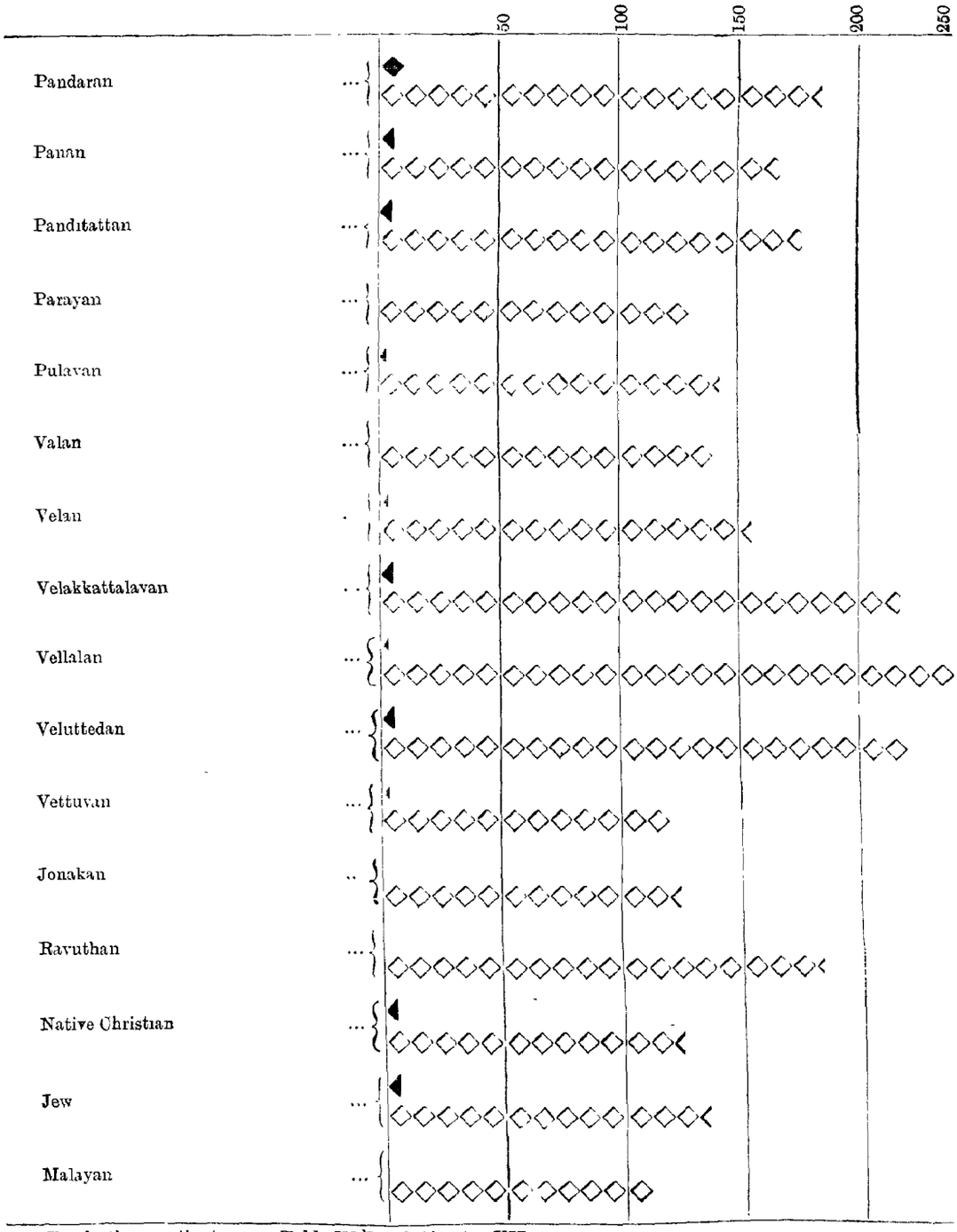


**DIAGRAM No. 9.**—*continued.*

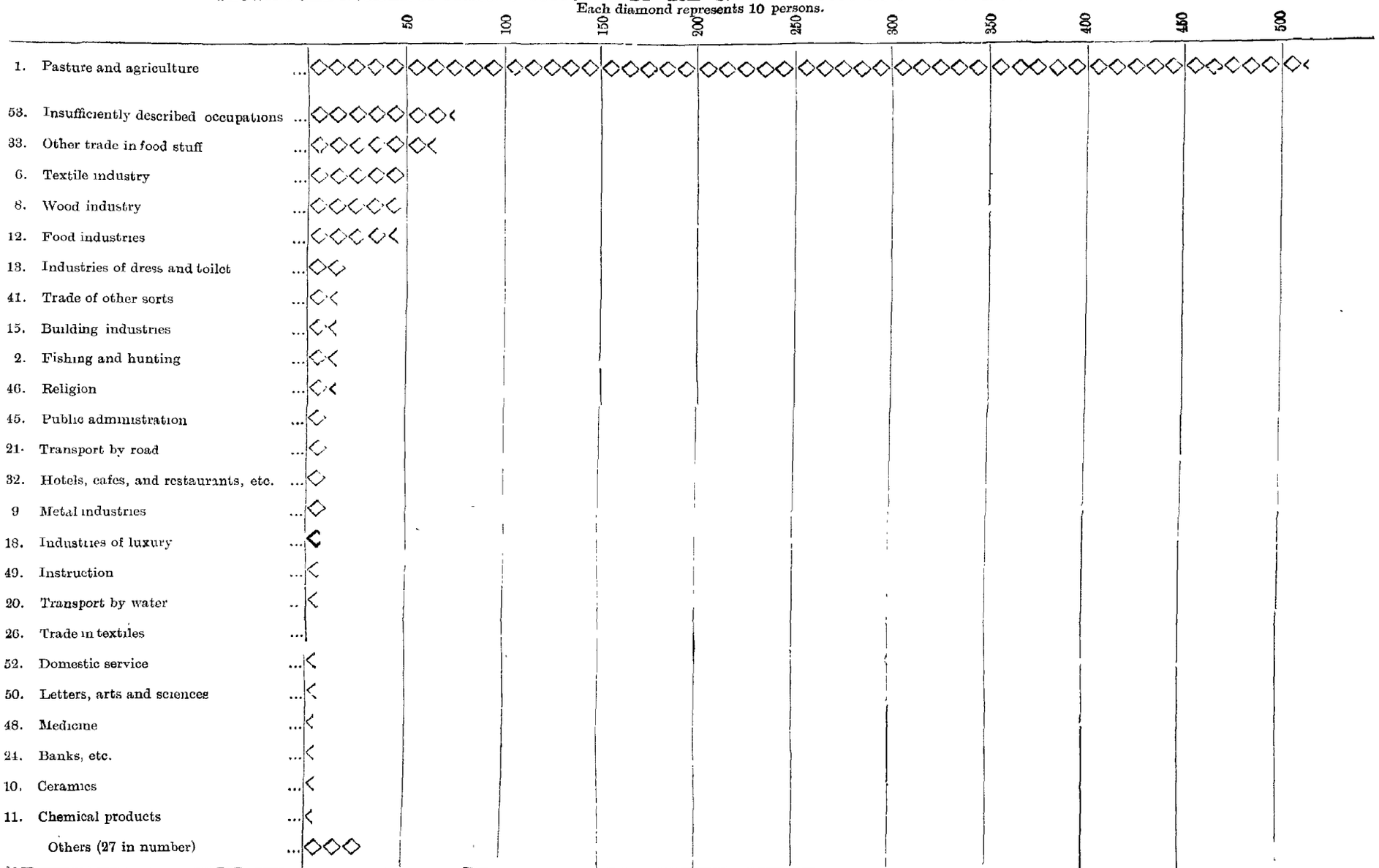



For further particulars see Table XIV and Chapter VII.

## DIAGRAM No. 10.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS SUPPORTED BY EACH "ORDER" OF OCCUPATION IN EVERY 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.

Each diamond represents 10 persons.




For further particulars see Table XV—A and Chapter XII.

## DIAGRAM NO. 11

SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF ACTUAL WORKERS IN EACH "ORDER" OF OCCUPATIONS TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS SUPPORTED BY THAT ORDER.

*Each diamond represents 2 per cent.*

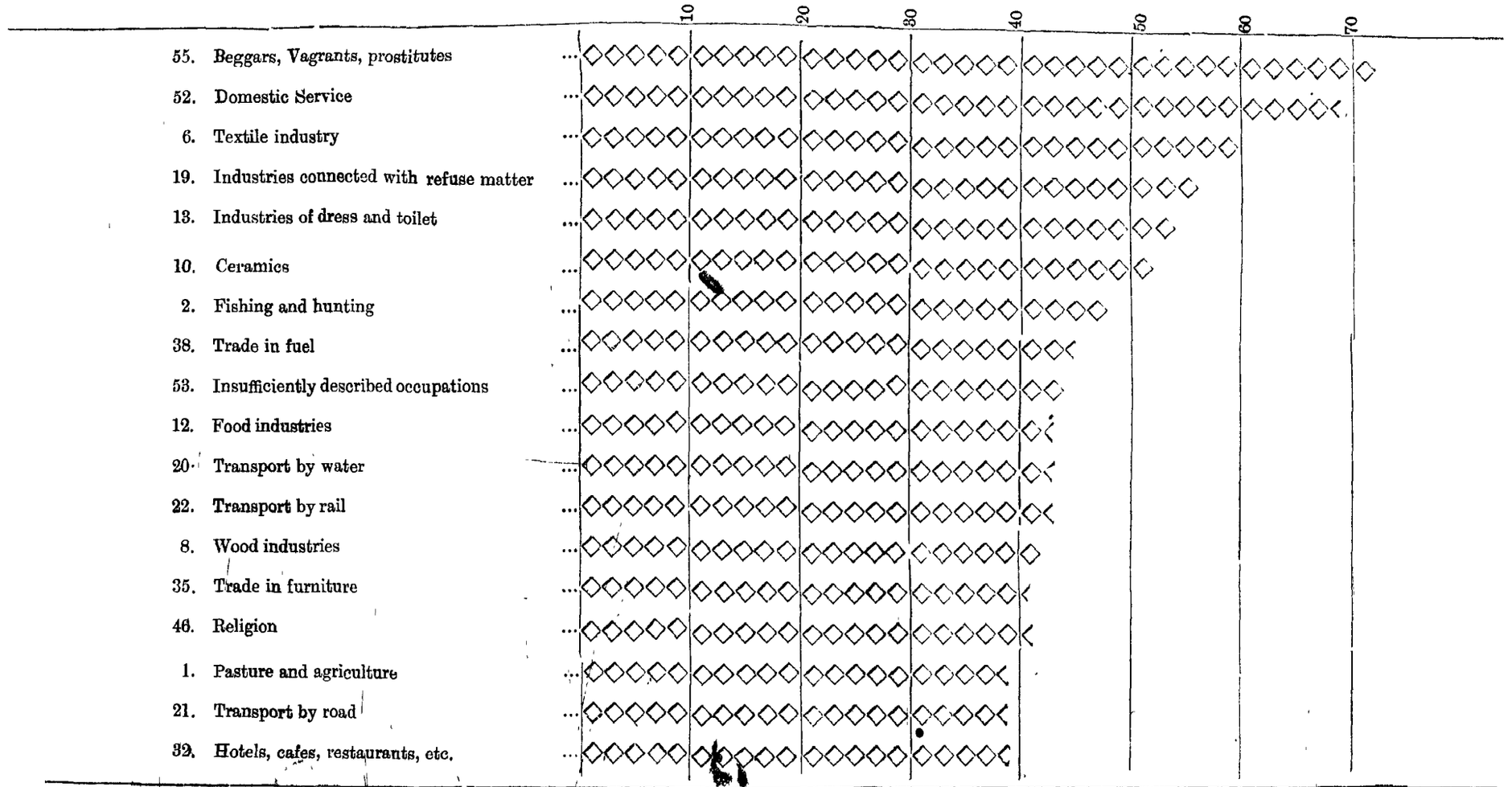
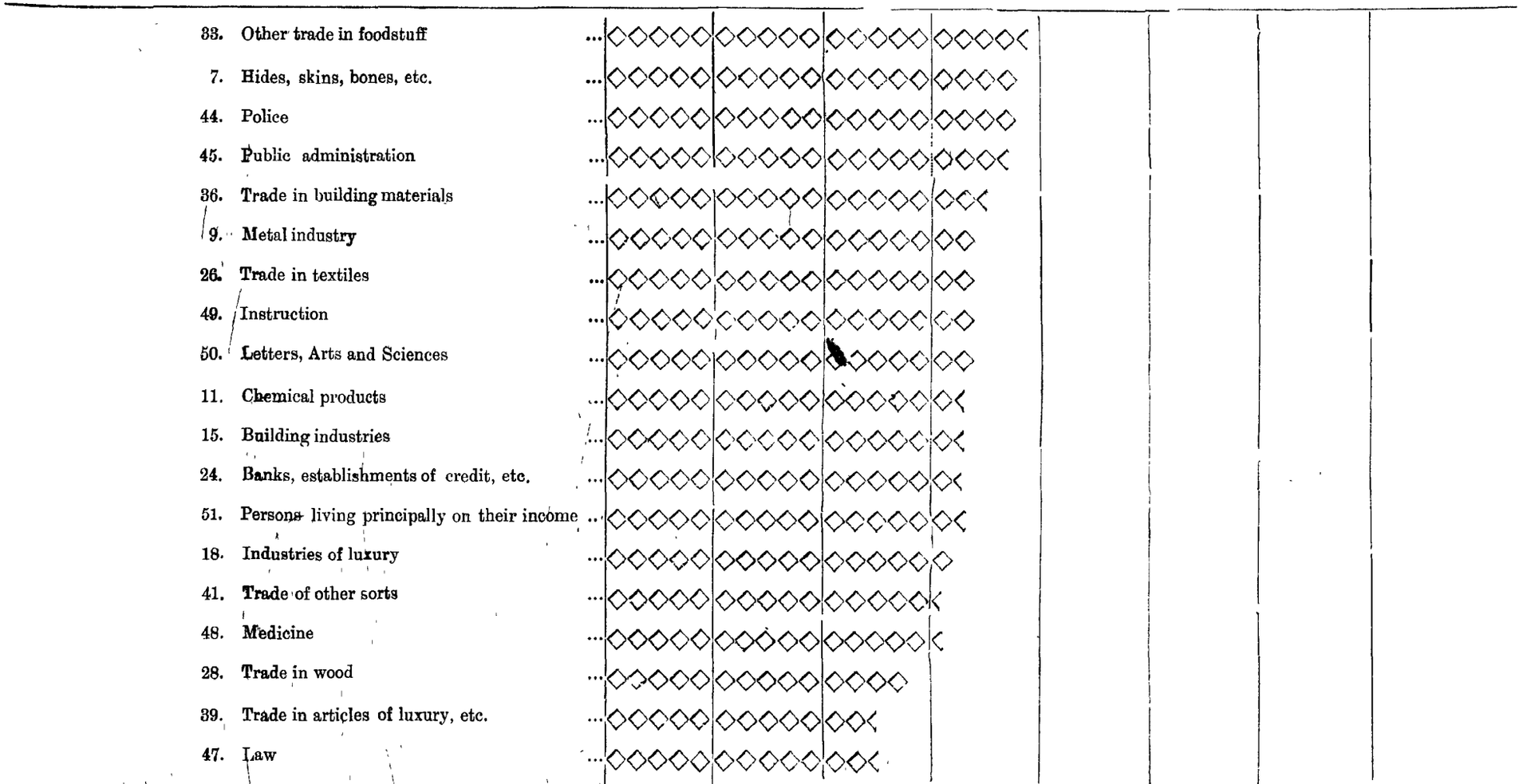


**DIAGRAM No. 11—*continued.***




For further particulars see Table XV and Chapter XII. The orders in which the number of actual workers is small are omitted from the above diagram.

## DIAGRAM No. 12.

SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE ACTUAL WORKERS IN EACH "ORDER" OF OCCUPATION TO THE TOTAL ACTUAL WORKERS IN THAT ORDER.

Each Diamond represents 2 per cent.

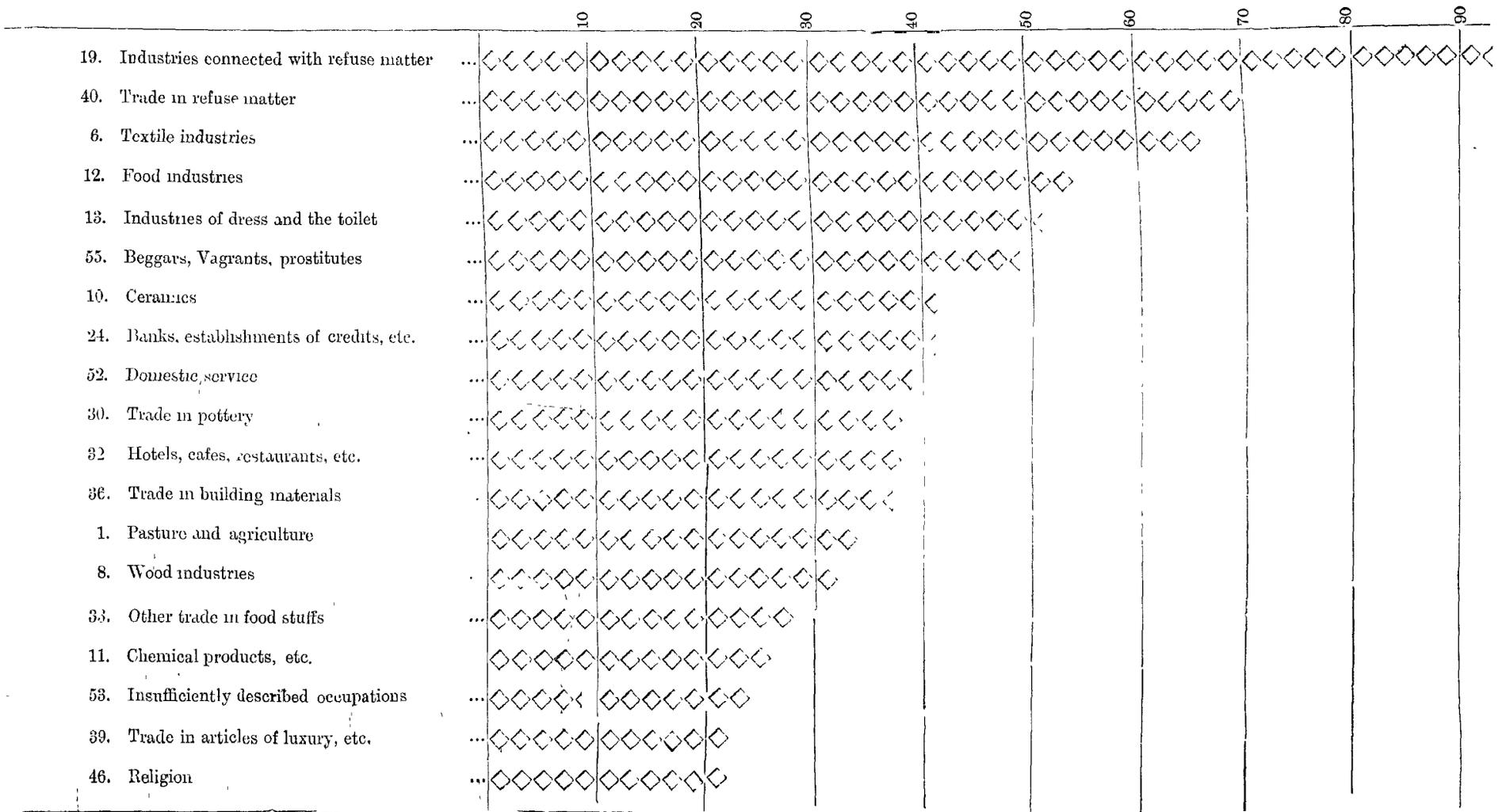
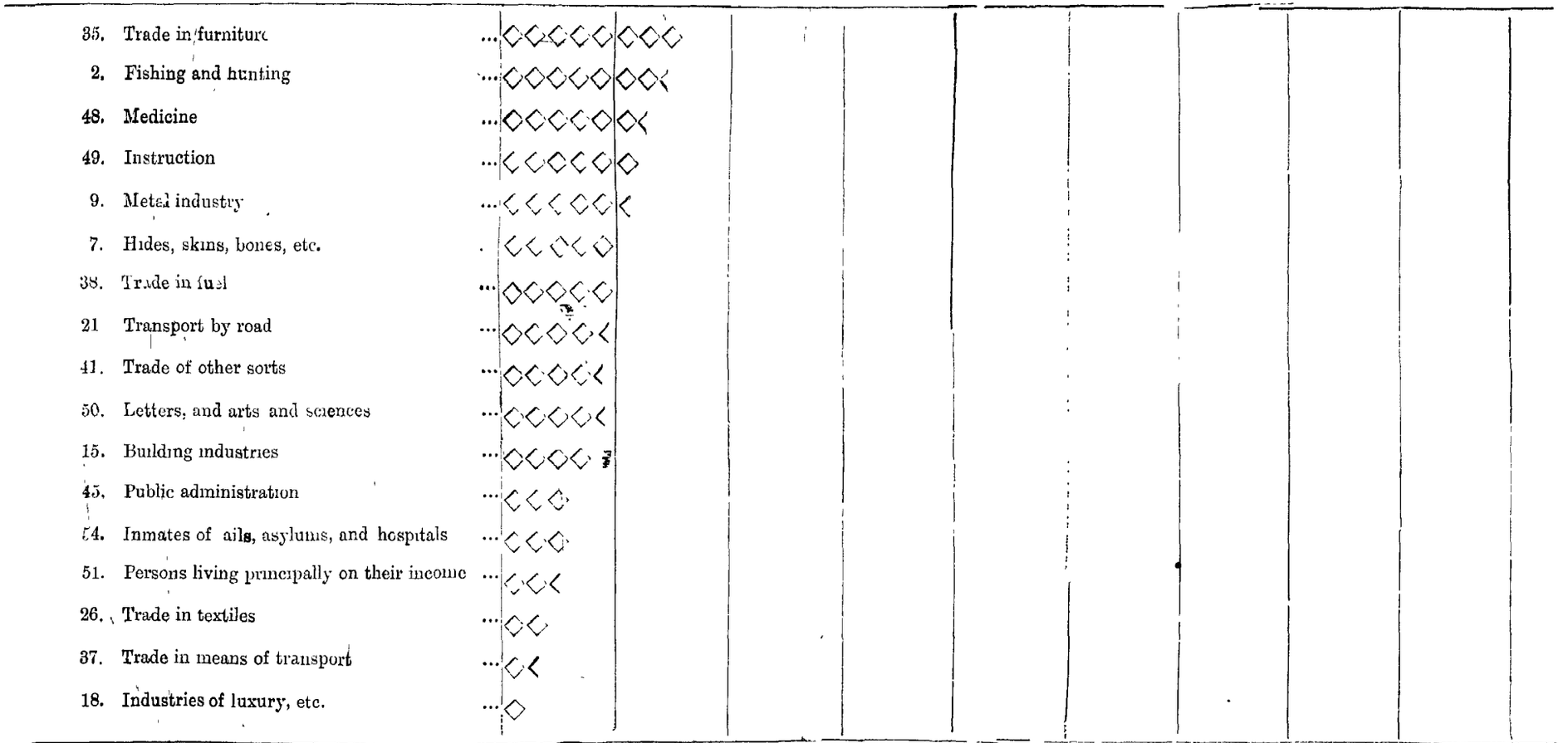


**DIAGRAM No. 12**—*continued*




**For further particulars see Table XV and Chapter XII.** The orders in which the females employed form less than 2 per cent. of the total actual workers are omitted from the above Diagram.

# PART I.

## REPORT.

# REPORT

ON THE

# CENSUS OF COCHIN, 1911.

## INTRODUCTION.

The Census.

The Census with which this Report deals was the fifth systematic enumeration of the population of the State and the fourth taken simultaneously with that of British India, the first being in 1875, while the first Census of British India was taken in 1871. Prior to 1875, estimates of the population were made in 1820, 1836, 1849 and 1858 through the agency of the ordinary village staff, but these were but rough estimates rather than actual computations, and the returns were therefore of but little value from an administrative or scientific point of view. The Census under report was taken on the morning of the 11th March 1911, except in the case of travellers and the houseless poor, who were enumerated during the previous night, and also in that of the hill tribes, who were enumerated leisurely between the 5th and the 10th March. A full account of the procedure adopted in connection with the taking of the Census and the compilation of the results is given in a separate Report: a summary of a few of the more important facts connected with the operations is however given below.

Census divisions and agency.

2. At the previous Censuses the Desam was taken as the unit, that is, the smallest area for which separate statistics were compiled. But the Desams, of which there were 652, were not satisfactory units for Census purposes owing to the great disparity in area and population presented by several of them. Advantage was therefore taken of the recent Survey and Settlement to split up the State into 273 villages, more or less uniform in extent, and these villages were accordingly taken as the units for the purposes of the present Census. The average extent of a village excluding the forest area is nearly 2,000 acres. The State was for Census purposes divided into nine *Charges*, each of the six taluks and the three Municipal towns being treated as a Charge. The Tahsildars of the taluks and the Presidents of the Town Councils were appointed Superintendents of the several Charges. The Charges in their turn were subdivided into 319 *Circles*, each of which was placed under a Supervisor. The Supervisors were mostly recruited from among Government servants and teachers of aided schools, all of whom, with the exception of two or three, were English-knowing men. The Circles were again split up into 5,000 *Blocks*, an Enumerator being appointed to take the Census of each block. The majority of the Enumerators were Government servants and teachers of recognised schools, while the rest were private gentlemen or clerks and accountants of merchants, Devasvams and Janmis. The work throughout was carried out by unpaid agency. In 1901, the non-official Enumerators were given a small remuneration, which amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 1,310, while in 1891 the amount went up to Rs. 6,286. The average number of occupied houses in a block was 33, and the average number of blocks in a circle 16.

House numbering.

3. The first step towards the taking of the Census was the numbering of houses and the preparation of house lists. 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. When all the houses have been numbered, a statement showing the number of houses in each village and the number of each grade of Census officers required in each Charge was prepared by the Charge Superintendent and submitted to the Census Superintendent for approval. The work of numbering the houses and the preparation of house lists was carried out by Sanitary Inspectors and Maistries in Municipal towns and by village officers elsewhere between the 15th of August and the end of September. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to take a correct Census of agricultural stock in the State. The officers engaged in numbering houses were required to obtain then and there a return from each house-holder of the agricultural stock owned by him.

The preliminary record.

4. The next step was the preparation of the preliminary record, that is, the entry in the enumeration schedule of the prescribed particulars regarding all persons ordinarily resident in each house. The period intervening between the commencement of this work and the completion of house numbering was taken up in drilling the Census officers. Classes were held by me in different centres for the instruction of Supervisors in October and November, and the Supervisors in their turn held classes for the instruction of Enumerators in December. Everything possible was done to give the Supervisors and Enumerators a thorough knowledge of their duties, and consequently mistakes and inaccuracies in the entries were reduced into a minimum. The preliminary enumeration was commenced on the 25th January in rural tracts and on the 5th February in towns, and was completed in about fifteen days. The original entries were made on plain paper, and the rough drafts so prepared were shown to and corrected by the Supervisors before they were entered in the schedule books. The correctness of the entries made by the Enumerators were thoroughly tested by the Supervisors during the period intervening between the preparation of the rough drafts and the final Census. I went through about 20 per cent of the schedule books myself.

The actual Census.

5. The final enumeration, or the actual Census, was taken on the morning of the 11th March between daybreak and noon, when each Enumerator went round his block and brought the record up to date by striking out the entries relating to persons no longer present and entering the necessary particulars for new arrivals. Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of travellers by road and canal, the sea-going population and the houseless poor, while travellers by rail were enumerated by the Railway authorities, who, after preparing the provisional totals, despatched the enumeration books to my office. An industrial Census was also taken on the same day in special schedules which were previously filled up by the owners, managers or agents of factories, mills, etc., in which at least 20 persons were employed. Special Enumerators were told off to collect these schedules after correcting them with reference to the actual state of things on the 11th March.

Provisional Totals.

6. On the afternoon after the Census the Enumerators met their Supervisors at a place previously agreed upon, and prepared an abstract showing the number of houses and of persons, male and female, in their blocks. The Supervisor, after getting the abstracts checked by a second enumerator and having checked them himself, compiled a summary for his circle and despatched it by the quickest route to the charge superintendent, who checked the circle abstracts and posted them in a charge summary, and despatched the latter to the Central office, where provisional totals for the State were compiled from the charge summaries. The first charge summary to arrive was that of the Trichur town and the last that of the Cochin-Kanayannur taluk, which

were received on the 11th and 14th March respectively. The provisional totals for the State were ready on the 14th, and were telegraphed to the Census Commissioner for India at Simla and the Provincial Superintendent at Madras on the same day. The total population as shown by those provisional figures was 918,639, or 529 more than the figure eventually arrived at after detailed tabulation in the Central office. The difference between the two totals was thus only ·057 per cent., or 57 persons in 100,000, as against 393 in the same number in 1901.

Abstraction and Tabulation.

7. The Central office for the abstraction and tabulation of the information contained in the schedules was opened on the 16th March, and work was commenced on the next day. The office consisted at first of five Supervisors, five Assistant Supervisors, 49 abstraction clerks and three office clerks, but their number was gradually reduced till there remained only one Supervisor and one office clerk in January 1912. For abstracting and tabulating the entries in the schedules, what is known as the slip or card system, the invention of the Hungarian statistician Herr Von Mayr was adopted as on the last occasion, a description of which is given in the Administrative Volume. The work of copying the slips and checking them was completed exactly in two months by 49 clerks, while that of sorting the slips for the different Tables, in which 33 clerks were engaged, was carried out in a little over three months. The compilation and fair-copying of the figures from the Sorters' tickets took a smaller office, consisting only of Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors, some two months more to complete it.

Cost of the Census.

8. The total cost of the Census from the date of my appointment on the 15th December 1909 up to the middle of February 1912 amounted to Rs. 20,590, and an expenditure of about Rs. 2,500 will have to be incurred before the work is finally completed. The total expenditure will thus amount to Rs. 23,094, or Rs. 25—2—5 per thousand of the population, as against Rs. 15,303, or Rs. 18—13—6 per thousand in 1901. Of the total expenditure, the sum of Rs. 10,420 represents the cost of taking the Census, while the balance Rs. 12,674 was expended on the work of abstraction, tabulation, report writing, etc. The increase in the expenditure, as compared with that of the previous Census, was due to the higher pay of the Superintendent. If only his deputation allowance is taken into account in calculating the cost of the Census, as is done in the British Provinces, the expenditure will amount to only Rs. 11,494, or Rs. 12—8—4 per thousand. It has also to be remembered that during a considerable period of his deputation the Superintendent was not engaged exclusivly in Census work but had other duties to attend to. The house lists and a few minor forms were printed at the Cochin Government Press, while all the other forms, including the schedules, slips, sorters' tickets, tabulation and compilation registers, were furnished by the Madras Government at a cost, including transport charges, of Rs. 486.

Acknowledgments.

9. Before concluding this introduction I have to express my grateful thanks to the various officers, especially the Tahsildars and the Presidents of Town Councils, for their cordial co-operation at all the stages of the operations. Fully occupied as the latter already were with their ordinary duties, their work as Charge Superintendents was obviously a heavy additional burden to them, notwithstanding which, with hardly an exception, they ungrudgingly devoted a considerable portion of their time to Census work for over six months, and the accuracy of the enumeration and the promptitude with which it was carried out were in no small measure due to their whole-hearted devotion to the work. In the Central office where abstraction and tabulation were carried out, the strain was particularly heavy, especially for the Supervisors and their assistants, but they one and all did their work cheerfully and satisfactorily. Where all did well, it would be invidious to particularise, but the work of P. Krishna

Variyar, B. A., who was with me from the 16th March up to the 16th January 1912 and who, besides doing his ordinary work as Supervisor, compiled almost all the Subsidiary Tables, deserves special mention.

The Report.

10. The following Report does not profess to do anything more than to deal with the figures contained in the final and Subsidiary Tables and to gather up the more obvious inferences deducible from them. Information already available in a permanent form in the previous Census Reports, recent Administration Reports, the Cochin State Manual, the Cochin Castes and Tribes, etc., will not be found repeated in this Report. Bearing in mind the instructions of the Census Commissioner for India, I have made every attempt to reduce the bulk of the Report to reasonable dimensions.

# CHAPTER I.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

Divisions of the State

11. In the scheme of natural divisions in which the different parts of India are grouped, Cochin, together with Travancore and the British Districts of Malabar and South Canara, comes under what is known as the West Coast Division. The State lies between 9° 48′ and 10° 50′ N. Latitude and 76° 5′ and 76° 58′ E. Longitude, and consists of two disconnected parts, the larger lying along the coast and the smaller comprising the chief portion of the Chittur taluk and entirely encircled by British territory. The eastern half of the former part is covered with forests and is practically uninhabited, while the rest of the State is thickly populated, the sea-board being more so than the interior. The State is divided into six taluks, Cochin-Kanayannur, Cranganur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur. Cochin and Kanayannur were separate taluks at the previous Censuses, but they were amalgamated in 1907. As however this amalgamation did not involve any territorial re-distribution, no adjustment of the figures of the previous Censuses is required for purposes of comparison.

Area and population.

12. The general statistics of the area and population of each taluk will be found in Imperial Table I. The total area of the State, according to the Great Trigonometrical Survey, is 1,361½ square miles, and the population, according to the recent Census, is 918,110. The largest taluk is Mukundapuram, which has an area of 418 square miles, while the most populous taluk is Cochin-Kanayannur, which, though only 156½ square miles in extent, has 264,828 inhabitants. The smallest and the least populous taluk is Cranganur, whose area and population are 19 square miles and 33,193 respectively.

Density of the population.

13. Subsidiary Table I at the end of this Chapter shows the mean density of the population per square mile, together with statistics relating to cultivation. The density has now risen to 675 per square mile, which is equalled or exceeded but by few States or Districts in India. As Travancore, Malabar and South Canara have only a density of 438, 520 and 297 respectively, Cochin stands highest in point of density among the tracts comprised in the natural division "West Coast." No district in the Madras Presidency has a greater density than Cochin, while no State in India even approaches it in density. The density of the Madras Presidency as a whole is only 292. No country in Europe has such a density as Cochin, England and Wales, the most densely peopled country in Europe, having a density of only 619 per square mile.

Density by taluks.

14. The density varies in the different taluks of the State and much more so in the different villages, those bordering the sea and the backwater being much more densely peopled than those in the interior with their reserved forests and other uninhabitable tracts. Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur belong to the former category, having a density of 1852 and 1747 respectively, and are thus the most densely peopled taluks in Southern India, while Mukundapuram and Chittur, the major portion of which is covered with forests, have only a density of 464 and 320 respectively. In the sea board tract, except for a few paddy flats, there is hardly any uninhabitable or uninhabited area, the whole extent consisting almost entirely of extensive cocoanut plantations, thickly dotted with houses throughout. One of the continental

writers on the Indian Census, Vidal de La Blache, attributes the great density of this tract to the copious rainfall it receives. "The close connection between rainfall and density", he says, "is even more apparent in the south, where a narrow strip of coast-line exposed to the full force of the monsoon has an enormous density, amounting in some parts of Cochin to the phenominal figure of 75 per kmq". While admitting that this density is to some extent due to rainfall, I would attribute the "enormous density" of the sea-board mainly to the adaptibility of its soil to the generous growth of the cocoanut palm. The rest of the State (excepting Chittur) receives as much rain as the sea-board, but is not so densely peopled. In the former there are extensive rice fields which are not and cannot be inhabited, while the cultivation of cocoanut trees does not interfere with the rearing of homesteads in their midst. The cultivation of the tree and the manufacture of articles out of its produce, such as *copra*, oil, coir, toddy, arrack, etc., afford ample occupation to the large numbers of people living in this tract.

Towns and villages.

15. It is first necessary to explain what is meant by the expressions towns and villages. The definition of a town was practically the same as in the previous years, and comprised all Municipalities of whatever population, and every other continuous collection of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Census Superintendent, having regard to the character and relative density of its population, the importance of the place as a centre of trade and its historic associations, might decide to treat as town. Nine places were accordingly treated as towns, or two more than in 1901, Tripunittura and Nemmara being treated as towns for the first time. The rest of the State, excluding the reserved forests, is divided into 273 villages, more or less uniform in size, but with population varying considerably according to their character and situation. The villages bordering the sea and the back-water are very densely populated, and those in the interior are less so, while the villages situated on the confines of the forests are very sparsely inhabited. Our villages are but administrative units and not compact residential villages of the type common on the eastern side of the Ghats. Some of them contain one or more residential villages, while others contain only a few detached houses scattered over a large area. In the great majority of residential villages the houses have their own compounds with trees and garden lands attached, but in a few of them, where native Christians or non-indigenous Hindus preponderate, the houses are closely packed together on a small site, but not so closely as on the East Coast. The depressed classes generally live in detached huts on the confines of rice fields.

Distribution of the population between towns and villages.

16. The distribution of the population between towns and villages is shown by taluks in Imperial Table I and Subsidiary Table III, from which it will be seen that 12 per cent of the people of the State live in towns, as against 10·7 per cent in 1901, the percentages for Travancore, Malabar and the Madras Presidency as a whole being 6·2, 8 and 11 respectively. Only three of the towns—Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur-are completely urban in their character, and contain over 20,000 inhabitants each, while the remaining six are partly urban and partly rural in their appearance, and contain between them only 38 per cent of the urban population. All these towns are of comparatively recent growth, as the Malayalis have from time immemorial been averse to living in closely built villages. The extension of industrial and other business concerns however has in recent years drawn the people to certain convenient centres and made them congregate there. This tendency is becoming more and more marked now-a-days, the urban population having increased by nearly 26 per cent *, although the population of the State as a whole has increased only by 13 per cent.

* The increase is only 14·2 per cent if Tripunittura and Nemmara, which were treated as towns for the first time in 1911, are excluded.

Urban population by religion.

17. The growth of towns in Cochin, as on the West Coast generally, is mainly due to the habits of living and enterprise of native Christians, Musalmans and non-indigenous Hindus, chiefly Tamil Brahmans, so that they preponderate over the indigenous Hindus in towns, specially in the more important ones. Though the Hindus form 67 per cent of the total population of Cochin, they form but 50 per cent of the population of the more important towns, *viz.*, Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur, and even among these about one-half belong to non-indigenous castes, chiefly Tamil and Konkani Brahmans. Again, only 10 per cent of the Hindus live in towns, while the percentages of Musalmans and Christians living in towns are 16 and 15 respectively. The great majority of the Jews also live in towns. There is not a single animist in any of the towns.

Houses.

18. For Census purposes a house was defined to be the dwelling place of one or more families, with their resident servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way. As the great majority of houses in Cochin, whether they be the well built mansions of the richer classes or the flimsy huts of the poor, stand in their own premises, no great difficulty was experienced in applying this definition correctly. A few mistakes were committed here and there in numbering the houses, especially in crowded places, where houses are built close to each other on the street system, but they are far too few to affect the statistics materially. The typical Malayali house is the *Nalukettu*, a quadrangular building consisting of four blocks, with a square or oblong court-yard in the centre, known as the *Nadumittam*. The house is surrounded on all sides by a well swept court-yard, which is again surrounded by a compound in which fruit trees and plantains and other vegetables are grown, and which is bounded by masonry walls or by mud walls with fences. The entrance to the compound is through a *Padipura*, or gate house. Though this is the type of the Malayali building, the details of course vary according to the circumstances of the inmates. The dwelling of a wealthy family may consist of two or more *Nalukettus*, and one or more blocks of the building may be two-storeyed. The poorer houses consist of only one of the four blocks with or without varandas or portico. The better classes of houses are built of laterite plastered with chunnam, and the roofs are generally tiled, but are in some cases thatched with plaited cocoanut leaves or the leaves of the palmyra. The poorer houses are built of mud, whitewashed or coloured red, and the roofs thatched with plaited leaves or straw; but in the sandy tracts wooden planks or bamboo mats take the place of mud walls. Terraced buildings are almost unknown, the heavy rainfall of this coast rendering terraced roofs unsafe.

House room.

19. Talukwar statistics showing the average number of persons living in each house and the average number of houses per square mile are given in Subsidiary Table VI. Occupied houses, which numbered 163,286, or 17,401 more than in 1901, increased by 12 per cent during the decade, as against an increase of 13 per cent in the population, so that there had been no material change in the average number of persons per house, the number being 5·6, against 5·5 ten years ago. In Travancore, in Malabar and in the Presidency generally, occupied houses increased by 14, 8·2 and 9·8 per cent respectively, and the population by 16, 7·8 and 8·3 per cent, the average number of persons per house being 5·2, 5·6 and 5·3 respectively. Houses are naturally more crowded in towns than in villages, the average for the former being 6·2 and for the latter 5·5. The average number of houses to a square mile was 120, as against 107 in 1901, and varies according to the density of population. The average for Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur considerably exceeds, and that for Talapilli, Mukundapuram and Chittur falls short of, the State average. The figures for Travancore, Malabar and the Presidency are 87, 92 and 55 respectively. The average number of persons per house cannot be taken as indicating the size of the families. In a great majority

of the population of the State, especially among those who follow the *Marumakkattayam* law of inheritance, the joint family system prevails in almost its prestine vigour. Among the Nambudiris, for instance, partition is almost unknown, while among the Ambalavasis, Nayars and others it is but of rare occurrence, though of late the people have begun to show a tendency towards partition, especially in the case of overgrown families. There are several families in Cochin containing over a hundred members, but the average strength of a joint family is of course considerably less than this, and may be taken to be between 12 and 20. In the case of most such families the members generally dine together but live in two or more detached buildings, which were treated as separate houses for Census purposes.

Unoccupied buildings.

20. *The number of unoccupied houses was 13,175, or 7,134 less than in 1901.* The decrease was probably due to the conversion of unoccupied buildings into residences owing to the increase of population. Of the unoccupied buildings, 2,667 are places of worship, the rest being public buildings, shops, etc.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

*I. Density, Water supply and Crops.*

| District and Natural Division "West Coast, Madras State" | Mean density per square mile in 1911 | Percentage of total area | | Percentage of cultivated area which is irrigated | Normal rainfall | Percentage of cultivated area under | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cultivable | Cultivated | | | Rice | Wheat | Pulses | Other Crops |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **Cochin State** | **675** | **00 80** | **56·24** | **4·08** | * **103 44** | **42 08** | .. | .. | **57 92** |
| Cochin Kanayannur .. | **1,852** | 00·79 | 80 24 | .. | 99·20 | 43 00 | .. | .. | 57·00 |
| Cranganur .. | **1,747** | .. | 73·87 | .. | 98·69 | 30 82 | .. | .. | 69·18 |
| Mukundapuram .. | **464** | 1 41 | 47 47 | .. | 110·51 | 42·88 | .. | .. | 57·12 |
| Trichur .. | **754** | .. | 66 22 | .. | 120 16 | 50·88 | .. | .. | 49·12 |
| Talapilli .. | **609** | 1·42 | 63·77 | .. | 112·59 | 36 65 | .. | .. | 63·35 |
| Chittur .. | **320** | 00 03 | 40·50 | 27·06 | 79 50 | 38 02 | .. | .. | 61 98 |

* Average rainfall for the State.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Distribution of the population classified according to density.*

| [District and] Natural Division West Coast Madras State | Taluks 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 000's omitted | Area | Population 000's omitted | Area | Population 000's omitted | Area | Population 000's omitted | Area | Population 000's omitted | Area | Population 000's omitted | Area | Population 000's omitted | Area | Population 000's omitted |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| **Cochin State** | .. | .. | .. | .. | **285** | **91** | **418** | **194** | **271** | **165** | **225** | **170** | .. | .. | **162** | **298** |
| | | | | | *20·94* | *9·94* | *30·72* | *21·12* | *19·91* | *17·99* | *16·53* | *18·49* | | | *11·90* | *34·46* |
| Cochin-Kanayannur .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 143 | 265 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *10·50* | *28·84* |
| Cranganur .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 33 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | *1·40* | *3·62* |
| Mukundapuram .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 418 | 194 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | | | | *30·72* | *21·12* | | | | | | | | |
| Trichur .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 225 | 170 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | *16·53* | *18·49* | | | | |
| Talapilli .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 271 | 165 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | | | | | | *19·91* | *17·99* | | | | | | |
| Chittur .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 285 | 91 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | | *20·94* | *9·94* | | | | | | | | | | |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*III. Distribution of the Population between Towns and Villages.*

| (District and) Natural Division "West Coast" Madras State. | Average population per | | Number per mille residing in | | Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with a population of | | | | Number per mille of rural population residing in Villages with a population of. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Town. | Village. | Towns. | Villages. | 20,000 and over | 10,000 to 20,000 | 5,000 to 10,000 | Under 5,000 | 5,000 and over | 2,000 to 5,000 | 500 to 2,000 | Under 500 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **Cochin State** .. | **12,217** | **2,951** | 120 | 877 | 621 | .. | 289 | 90 | 327 | 499 | 168 | 3 |
| Cochin-Kanayannur .. | **16,560** | **5,815** | 188 | 812 | 900 | .. | .. | 100 | 775 | 182 | 41 | 2 |
| Cranganur .. | .. | **6,638** | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 917 | 83 | .. | .. |
| Mukundapuram .. | **8,699** | **3,066** | 45 | 948 | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. | 190 | 689 | 114 | .. |
| Trichur .. | **23,574** | **2,030** | 139 | 861 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | 40 | 600 | 349 | 11 |
| Talapilli .. | **8,336** | **2,118** | 50 | 950 | .. | .. | 1,000 | .. | 33 | 671 | 293 | .. |
| Chittur .. | **6,555** | **2,812** | 215 | 770 | .. | .. | 748 | 252 | 294 | 554 | 125 | 8 |

*Note:*— From the Rural population of Mukundapuram Taluk 1,284 persons and from that of Chittur Taluk 1,329 persons are excluded, since they live neither in towns nor in villages.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

*IV. Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in Towns.*

| (District and) Natural Division "West Coast" Madras State | Number per mille who live in Towns. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total population | Hindu | Musalman | Christian | Jain | Parsi | Jew |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Cochin State** | **120** | 103 | 162 | **150** | 992 | 1,000 | 781 |
| Cochin-Kanayannur .. | **188** | 179 | 441 | 153 | 1,000 | ... | 862 |
| Cranganur .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mukundapuram .. | **45** | 39 | 53 | 57 | .. | .. | .. |
| Trichur .. | **139** | 102 | 190 | 231 | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Talapilli .. | **50** | 22 | 2 | 242 | .. | .. | .. |
| Chittur .. | **215** | 230 | 242 | 39 | .. | .. | .. |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

*Towns classified by population.*

| CLASS OF TOWN | Number of towns of each class in 1911 | Proportion (per mille) to total urban population | Number of females per 1,000 males | INCREASE PER CENT IN THE POPULATION OF TOWNS AS CLASSED AT PREVIOUS CENSUSES | | | | INCREASE PER CENT IN URBAN POPULATION OF EACH CLASS FROM 1875 TO 1911 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1901 to 1911 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | 1875 to 1881 | (a) in towns as classed in 1875 | (b) in the total of each class in 1911 as compared with the corresponding total in 1875 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| TOTAL ... | | | | | | | | | |
| I. 100,000 and over.. | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| II. 50,000-100,000... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| III. 20,000- 50,000... | **3** | 622 | 863 | 6·53 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IV. 10,000- 20,000... | ... | ... | ... | 51·26 | 19·71 | 17·46 | 5·14 | 75·42 | ... |
| V. 5,000- 10,000... | **4** | 288 | 1,051 | 6·04 | 16·87 | 11·47 | 13·58 | 47·07 | 170·98 |
| VI. Under 5,000 ... | **2** | *90 | 947 | ... | ... | 13·86 | 1·78 | 56·24 | 6·94 |

* Treated as towns for the first time in 1911.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

*Persons per house and houses per square mile.*

| (District and) natural Division "West Coast," Madras State. | AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE | | | | AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **Cochin State** .. | 5 62 | 5·57 | 5·43 | 4·79 | **120** | 107·15 | 97·82 | 92 03 |
| Cochin-Kanayannur ... | 5·50 | 5·50 | 5·19 | 4·53 | **336** | 297·47 | 278·71 | 274·50 |
| Cranganur ... | 5 43 | 5·24 | 5·53 | 4·64 | **322** | 296·32 | 269·65 | 240 91 |
| Mukundapuram ... | 5 68 | 5·56 | 5·52 | 4·75 | **82** | 69·61 | 63·07 | 57·97 |
| Trichur ... | 5·95 | 5·84 | 6·02 | 5·28 | **127** | 110·47 | 95·11 | 88·11 |
| Talapilli ... | 5 81 | 5·75 | 5·78 | 5·15 | **105** | 97·02 | 85·46 | 81·09 |
| Chittur ... | 5·05 | 5·15 | 4·58 | 4·41 | **63** | 60 96 | 60·34 | 53·82 |

# CHAPTER II.

## MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Introductory.

21. The statistics of the population as it stood on the 11th March 1911 have been considered in the previous Chapter. The present Chapter deals with the variations that had taken place since 1875. The phrase "movement of the population" is sanctioned by statistical usage to denote the net result of the two factors which determine the strength of the population at any given time, namely, the proportion of births to deaths and the proportion of emigration to immigration. It is the effect of these factors and the state of affairs which results from these opposing forces that will be considered in this Chapter.

Growth of population.

22. No reliable information is available regarding the early population of the State, as no early writers, so far as I know, have dealt with the subject. The first estimate of the population, which was but a rough one made through the agency of the ordinary village staff, was made in 1820, when the population numbered 223,003. The population has thus increased by over 300 per cent. during the last 91 years. Though this estimate was probably below the mark, there can be no doubt that the population has been steadily increasing at a somewhat rapid rate ever since the State came under British supremacy, which put an end to the constant internecine wars and factions fights, which were the characteristic features of the history of Cochin during the pre-British period. Large tracts of territory, which were, within the memory of men still living, covered with dense forests abounding in big game, are now either extensive rice fields or well stocked garden lands dotted with homesteads. A statement showing the results of all attempts to determine the population since 1820 is subjoined. The increase of 50 per cent. in the population in the seventeen years ending with 1875, the year of the first systematic Census, shows that the population was under-estimated on all the previous occasions. The decrease of population in 1881 and the large increase during the subsequent decade appear to have been due to short counting in that year, as is shown in the Report on the Census of 1891.

| Year of the Census. | Interval between successive Censuses. | Population. | Per cent. of increase (+) or decrease (—) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1820 | | 223,003 | |
| 1836 | 16 years | 288,176 | + 29 |
| 1849 | 13 ,, | 356,802 | + 24 |
| 1858 | 9 ,, | 399,056 | + 12 |
| 1875 | 17 ,, | 601,114 | + 50 |
| 1881 | 6 ,, | 600,278 | — ·14 |
| 1891 | 10 ,, | 722,906 | + 20·4 |
| 1901 | 10 ,, | 812,025 | + 12·3 |
| 1911 | 10 ,, | 918,110 | + 13·6 |

Condition of decade 1901 to 1911.

23. The decade preceding the present Census has comparatively been a very prosperous one, and consequently very favourable for the growth of population. There had been no wide-spread outbreaks of epidemics, such as cholera or small-pox, in any part of the State, nor did the plague make its appearance anywhere. During the decade taken as a whole the monsoon rains proved fairly copious and regular: at no time was scarcity felt in an acute form. On the other hand, the State made notable industrial development during the decade, which has appreciably increased the prosperity of the people. The Railway was introduced at the beginning of the decade, and the

line runs right across the middle of the State from one end of it to the other. The thorough and systematic exploitation of the forests synchronized with the introduction of the railway, and the Forest Steam Tramway, 50 miles long, was constructed through virgin forests hitherto inaccessible to serve as an outlet for their produce. Two timber saw mills, three or four cocoanut oil mills, a weaving mill and a number of brick and tile factories were opened during this period, and the forests were opened up for rubber plantation on a large scale. The result of these circumstances has been a steady growth of population at what may be considered a normal rate.

Statistics of births and deaths.

24. As pointed out by the Census Commissioner for India, if the registration of births and deaths were accurate, it would be easy to ascertain the population of a tract at any given time (except in so far as it is affected by migration) by adding to the statistics of the last Census the excess of births over deaths since reported. But unfortunately the registration of vital statistics has been far from being satisfactory, though some improvement was effected in it recently. The registration was initiated in the State in 1895-6, and was carried out by Pravritti *(village)* officers. The Pravritti was the administrative unit for purposes of registration as well as revenue collection,but the average Pravritti comprised an area of about thirty square miles and a population of over 17,000. It was thus manifestly impossible for the village officers to carry out the work with any degree of exactitude, especially in the absence of any legislation to compel house-holders to report births and deaths in their families. Since the completion of the revenue survey and settlement, the State was divided into a much larger number of revenue villages, each village having an average extent of three to four square miles and a population of about 5,000, and a Births and Deaths Regulation was passed five years ago. The registration has consequently become more satisfactory in recent years, but it is still far from being perfect. The statistics of the decade on the whole are worthless from an actuarial point of view. It will be seen from Subsidiary Table III that deaths exceeded births by 971 during the decade, while the Census returns show that the population actually increased during this period by over 106,000. The increase was entirely due to the natural fecundity of the population, as the effect of migration during the decade has been a loss to the State as compared with that of the previous one.

Migration.

25. Migration is the second factor that affects the movement of the population. In the absence of any officially recorded statistics of emigrants and immigrants, the only means of ascertaining the result of migration is to note the number of persons born outside the State but enumerated in Cochin and *vice versa*, and deduct the smaller figure from the greater. These figures do not however represent actual immigration and emigration, as many of those so enumerated may have been only mere travellers or temporary sojourners for short periods. Such as they are, the statistics for the past decade are given in Subsidiary Table II, and in part in Imperial Table XI. It will be seen from the former that 47,266 persons, or 5·1 per cent. of the total population, were outside-born, against 50,054, or 6·1 per cent. in 1901. The number of Cochin-born persons enumerated outside the State, so far as can be gathered from the statements furnished by the Provincial Superintendents, was 25,047, as against 14,790 at the previous Census. The result of migration has thus a gain to Cochin of 22,219, against a gain of 35,264 in 1901. At the time of the previous Census the construction of the Cochin State Railway was in progress, which attracted a large number of workmen and others temporarily to the State, and this probably accounts for the larger number of outside-born persons enumerated here than on the present occasion. The increase in the number of emigrants, as

compared with that of 1901, is probably due to the fact that, owing to the increasing pressure of the population on the soil, the people have begun, though very slowly, to move beyond the State in search of fresh fields and pastures new.

Growth of population during the past decade.

26. At the beginning of the decade preceding the present Census the population of the State numbered 812,025, while at the end of it it numbered 918,110. The population thus increased during the decade by 106,085, or 13·06 per cent., which is slightly higher than the rate of increase in the preceding decade, namely 12·33 per cent. The increase during the same period was 16·2 per cent. in Travancore, 7·8 per cent. in Malabar, 8·3 per cent. in the Madras Presidency and 7·1 per cent. in the Indian Empire. As the last three Censuses were the most accurate of all those taken in Cochin, the increase shown during each of the last two decades, namely, about 13 per cent., or a little over one per cent. per annum, may be taken as the normal rate of increase in Cochin. According to some prominent statisticians and economists, this is the rate of increase that is the best from a national point of view, at once stimulating activity and not overrunning or even pressing upon the means of subsistence. Considering the fertility and general prosperity of the State and the immunity that it has always enjoyed from famine, plague and other causes that arrest the growth of population, it is but natural that its population should grow at the rate at which it grows in all prosperous countries. The rate of progress however has not been uniform in all the taluks. In Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur the increase approximates very nearly to the mean increase of the State, while that in Mukundapuram (20 per cent.) and Trichur (17 per cent.) considerably exceeds it. This is due to the fact that the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 23, such as the introduction of the Railway, the construction of the Forest Tramway and the opening up of the forests for rubber cultivation, have benefited these two taluks more than the others, and have attracted people from other taluks thereto. The Talapilli taluk lags behind the other taluks in industrial development, which probably accounts for the increase of its population being only 9 per cent. The increase in Chittur is a little less than 2 per cent., which is mainly due to two causes, one natural and the other accidental. A considerable portion of the taluk is feverish, which naturally arrests the growth of population. While the population has increased by nearly 53 per cent. in the State since 1875, it has increased only by 38 per cent. in Chittur. The fact that the Census was taken ten days later than the Census of 1901 has to some extent contributed to the apparent low rate of increase. The coffee planting industry is almost confined to this taluk, and most of the workmen and others leave the estates at the end of February and the beginning of March. On examining the schedules I found that hundreds of names recorded at the preliminary enumeration on the Nelliampatis were scored out at the final, as many of the workmen left the station between these two stages of the Census. While the population of the Nelliampatis, the planting district, was 3,018 in 1901, it was only 794 in 1911.

Variation in population since 1875.

27. As already pointed out, the first systematic Census was taken in 1875, when the population stood at 601,114. The population has thus risen by 316,996 during the past thirty-six years, the rate of increase being 52·7 per cent., against 48 per cent. in Travancore, 33·3 per cent. in Malabar and 32·6 per cent. in the Presidency. The rate of increase varies in the different taluks, the mean rate being considerably exceeded by Cranganur, Mukundapuram and Trichur, while in the other taluks the increase falls short of it. Columns 2 to 5 of Subsidiary Table 1 show the variations of the successive Censuses, from which it will be seen that, while the increase had been steady and uniform in the last two decades, the period 1875 to 1881 showed a decrease of ·14 per cent. and the succeeding decade showed an increase of 20·43 per cent. in

the population. As there were no exceptional circumstances to account for these anamolous variations, they must be set down to incorrect enumeration in 1881, as pointed out in the Report for 1891.

Probable future rates of increase.

28. It seems hazardous to endeavour to prognosticate the rate at which the population will increase in the future in the State as a whole and in the different taluks in particular. It seems safe however to assume that in the absence of any exceptional circumstances the rate disclosed by the last two Censuses, namely, about one per cent per annum, will hold good for several years to come. It is true that the southern taluks are already very densely peopled, but mere figures of density of the population is no guide to the degree to which it is pressing closely on the means of subsistence. The abundance of the cocoanut crop, the manifold industries to which its produce gives rise and the facilities available in the way of communications and markets enable these taluks to support in comfort a population which would starve in a tract where the staple crops are less valuable and less useful for industrial purposes. There are as yet no signs of acute pressure of the population on the soil, and it may therefore be predicted with more or less safety that the population will go on increasing at the normal rate above mentioned and that the population of the State at the end of the current decade will considerably exceed a million.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

I. *Variation in relation to density since 1875.*

| District and natural Division "West Coast" Madras State. | PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—) | | | | Net variation 1875 to 1911 | MEAN DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 to 1911 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | 1875 to 1881 | | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1875 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Cochin State** ... | +13 06 | +12 33 | +20 43 | —0·14 | +52 73 | 675 | 597 | 531 | 441 | 442 |
| Cochin-Kanayannur ... | +12 65 | +13·23 | +16·24 | —4·78 | +41·17 | 1,652 | 1,644 | 1,452 | 1,249 | 1,312 |
| Cranganur ... | +13 90 | +4·20 | +33·48 | +2·71 | +62 73 | 1,747 | 1,534 | 1,472 | 1,103 | 1,074 |
| Mukundapuram ... | +19 83 | +11·08 | +26·45 | +0·21 | +68 67 | 464 | 387 | 349 | 276 | 275 |
| Trichur ... | +16 98 | +12 52 | +23 17 | +2·90 | +66 84 | 754 | 645 | 573 | 465 | 452 |
| Talapilli ... | +9·11 | +13 01 | +18·17 | +2·40 | +49 47 | 609 | 558 | 494 | 417 | 408 |
| Chittur ... | +1 94 | +13·66 | +16·37 | +2·65 | +33 41 | 320 | 314 | 276 | 238 | 231 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*II. Variation in natural population.*

| District and Natural Division "West Coast" Madras State. | POPULATION IN 1911 | | | | POPULATION IN 1901 | | | | Variation per cent. (1901—1911) in natural population Increase (+) Decrease (—) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual Population. | Immigrants | Emigrants | Natural population | Actual population | Immigrants | Emigrants | Natural population | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Cochin State ... | 918,110 | 47,266 | 25,047 | 895,891 | 812,025 | 50,054 | 14,790 | 776,761 | +15·31 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*III. Comparison with vital statistics.*

| District and natural division "West Coast," Madras State | In 1901—1910 Total number of | | Number per cent of population of 1901 of | | Excess (+) or Deficiency (—) of births over deaths | Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of population of 1911 compared with 1901 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Births | Deaths | Births | Deaths | | Natural population | Actual population |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Cochin State | 88,935 | 89,906 | 10·95 | 11·07 | —971 | +119,130 | +106,085 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

*IV. Variation by Taluks classified according to density.*

(*A*) *Actual Variation.*

| Natural Division (West Coast) | Decade | Variation in Taluks with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Under 150 | 150 to 300 | 300 to 450 | 450 to 600 | 600 to 750 | 750 to 900 | 900 to 1050 | Over 1050 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **Cochin State** ... | **106,085** | ... | ... | ... | **78** | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cochin-Kanayannur ... | 29,744 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 208 |
| Cranganur ... | 4,053 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 213 |
| Mukundapuram... | 32,097 | ... | ... | 77 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trichur ... | 24,652 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 109 | ... | ... | ... |
| Talapilli ... | 13,799 | ... | ... | ... | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chittur ... | 1,740 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

(*B*) *Proportional Variation.*

| Natural Division (West Coast) | Decade | Variation in Taluks with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Under 150 | 150 to 300 | 300 to 450 | 450 to 600 | 600 to 750 | 750 to 900 | 900 to 1050 | 1050 and over |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **Cochin State** ... | **13 06** | ... | .. | ... | **13 06** | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cochin-Kanayannur ... | 12·65 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12·6 |
| Cranganur ... | 13·90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13·9 |
| Mukundapuram... | 19·53 | ... | ... | 19·8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trichur ... | 16·98 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16·9 | ... | ... | ... |
| Talapilli ... | 9·11 | ... | ... | ... | 9·1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chittur ... | 1·94 | ... | ... | 1·9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# CHAPTER III

## BIRTH PLACE.

29. Imperial Table XI gives the statistics of birth place of the population enumerated in Cochin, while the subsidiary tables at the end of this Chapter compare the number of outside-born people enumerated in Cochin and that of Cochin-born people enumerated elsewhere. The most striking feature disclosed by the figures contained in these Tables is the remarkably stay-at-home character of the people of Cochin, as indeed of those of other parts of India. As many as 870,844 persons, or nearly 95 per cent of the population enumerated in this State, were born in it, while only 5 per cent were outsiders residing in the State permanently or temporarily at the time of the Census. The percentages in 1901 were 93·8 and 6·2 respectively. The number of Cochin-born persons enumerated outside the State, so far as can be gathered from the statements furnished by the Provincial Superintendents, was 25,047, against 14,790 in 1901. This increase was chiefly due to emigration of coolies from Cochin to Ceylon, which has been going on to a considerable extent in recent years.

Statistics of Birth place.

30. Of the 47,266 so called immigrants, 92 per cent are from the contiguous State of Travancore (15,207) and the contiguous British Districts of Malabar (25,342) and Coimbatore (3,026). The great majority even among these have merely stepped over the boundary line, as they are chiefly found in the contiguous taluks of Cochin. Thus, most of the immigrants from Travancore are found in the Cochin-Kanayannur taluk, those from Malabar in Talapilli and Chittur and those from Coimbatore in Chittur. The decrease in the number of immigrants from Coimbatore, as compared with those in 1901, seems to have been due to the exodus of coolies from the Nelliampati coffee plantations just before the final enumeration (vide paragraph 26). The only other Districts which have contributed any noticeable number of immigrants are Tinnevelly and South Canara. The Tinnevelly Brahman merchants used to be and to some extent still are ubiquitous in all parts of the West Coast, with the cotton fabrics manufactured in their District, for which there is a great demand among the Malayali community. But with the increasing demand for, and the increasing production of, similar articles manufactured in the State, they are gradually disappearing from Cochin, their number having decreased from 936 in 1901 to 653 in 1911. The contribution from South Canara is represented mainly by Embrans or Tulu Brahmans, who officiate as priests in many of the temples in the State and whose services are generally indispensable therein. For the decrease in the number of South Canara men, as compared with that of 1901, no obvious reason can be furnished. The Bombay Presidency and the Feudatory States attached to it contribute over a thousand immigrants. They are mostly Baniya and Muhammadan merchants, who are chiefly found in the town of Mattancheri and its neighbourhood and to whose energy and enterprise Cochin owes no small share of its industrial and commercial prosperity. * The immigrants from all parts of India put together number only 47,190.

Immigrants into Cochin.

Full statistics of Cochin-born persons enumerated outside the State are not available. It is well known, for instance, that many such are to be found in the Straits Settlements and other places, but I have not been able to obtain the necessary figures from the Census Superintendents

Emigrants from Cochin.

* The immigrants from the Bombay Presidency are locally spoken of as *Kacchikars* or natives of Cutch, and the enumerators seem to have returned their birth-place indifferently as Bombay or Cutch. This probably accounts for the difference in the figures for 1901 (Bombay, 856 and Cutch, 7) and 1911 (Bombay, 457 and Cutch, 312).

concerned. The available figures show that emigration has been slightly on the increase during the decade, but, like the immigrants, the majority of emigrants also have but stepped over the boundary line, 87 per cent of them being found in Travancore (9,946), Malabar (7,629) and Coimbatore (694). Of the 471 Cochin-born persons enumerated in Madras a good many are students reading for their degrees, and of the 1,032 found in the Bombay Presidency, probably the majority are persons born in Cochin during the temporary sojourn of their parents here. The number of emigrants to other parts of India is inconsiderable. As many as 4,056 Cochin-born people are found in Ceylon. They are mostly coolies, and the majority of them are from the Mukundapuram and Talapilli taluks.

Types of migration.

Of the five types of migration mentioned by the Census Commissioner for India, namely, casual, temporary, periodic, semi-permanent and permanent, the first is the prevailing type of migration from and into Cochin. It consists mainly of minor movements between adjacent villages, and arises largely from the very common practice among the people of taking a wife from another village and from the fact that young married women generally go to their parents' home for their first confinement. In this type of migration females generally preponderate over males, as shown in the margin.* Temporary and periodic migrations vary at different seasons of the year, but they are at no time very considerable in the State, except during the working season in the coffee estates, when large numbers of coolies from Coimbatore resort to the Nelliampatis. Semi-permanent migrants are natives of one place residing and earning their living in another, but retaining 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 intervals in the meantime. Such are the immigrants from the Bombay side, Tinnevelly and South Canara, and the emigrants to Madras, Mysore, Bombay and Ceylon. The bulk of such migrants are men as shown in the margin. Permanent migrants are people driven away by overcrowding or induced by the superior attractions of some other place. There are hundreds of immigrants of this nature, but hardly any emigrants.

| *Immigrants from* | No. of females to 100 males. |
|---|---|
| Travancore | 120 |
| Malabar | 109 |
| Coimbatore | 118 |
| *Emigrants to* | |
| Travancore | 120 |
| Malabar | 114 |

| *Immigrants from* | No. of females to 100 males. |
|---|---|
| Bombay | 48 |
| Tinnevelly | 42 |
| South Canara | 19 |
| *Emigrants to* | |
| Madras | 56 |
| Mysore | 60 |
| Bombay | 12 |
| Ceylon | 7 |

Loss or gain by migration.

As already pointed out, the total number of immigrants into Cochin of one type or another was 47,266, and that of emigrants 25,047. The net result of migration was thus a gain of 22,219 people to Cochin. In 1901 the gain was 35,264, but in that year no account was taken of the large number of Cochin people found in Ceylon. It seems to be clear however that the outward movement in search of employment elsewhere is on the increase, however slow it may be.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

*Immigration.*

| Natural Division where enumerated "West Coast" Madras State | BORN IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cochin State | | | Contiguous Districts and States in the Madras Presidency (Malabar, Coimbatore and Travancore) | | | Other parts of the Madras Presidency including Native States of Mysore and Pudukotta and the French Settlements- | | | Provinces and States outside the Madras Presidency including 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 |
| Cochin State ... | 870,844 | 434,379 | 436,465 | 43,575 | 20,444 | 23,131 | 2,240 | 1,499 | 741 | 1,375 | 959 | 416 | 76 | 61 | 15 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Emigration*

| District and Natural Division of birth "West Coast" Madras State. | ENUMERATED IN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cochin State | | | Contiguous Districts & States in the Madras Presidency—Malabar, Coimbatore, Travancore and Anjengo. | | | Other parts of the Madras Presidency including the Native States of Mysore, Pudukotta and the French Settlements. | | | Provinces and States outside the Madras Presidency including the Portuguese Settlements | | | Outside India | | |
| | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females | Total | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Cochin State ... | 870,844 | 434,379 | 436,465 | 18,293 | 8,544 | 9,749 | 1,537 | 944 | 593 | 1,161 | 1,020 | 141 | 4,056 | 3,797 | 259 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Proportional migration to and from each district.*

| District and Natural Division "West Coast" Madras 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 |
| Cochin State ... | 51·5 | 47·5 | 4·0 | 23·3 | 19·9 | 7·4 | 113 | 47 | 114 | 17 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

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

| PROVINCE OR STATE | IMMIGRANTS TO COCHIN | | | EMIGRANTS FROM COCHIN | | | EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (—) OF IMMIGRATION OVER EMIGRATION | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911 | 1901 | Variation | 1911 | 1901 | Variation | 1911 | 1901 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **Grand total** | **47,266** | 50,054 | —2,788 | **25,047** | 14,790 | +10,257 | **+ 22,219** | + 35,264 |
| A—India ... ... | **47,190** | 49,997 | —2,807 | **20,991** | 14,790 | + 6,201 | **+ 26199** | + 35,207 |
| i. Madras Presidency ... ... | **46,696** | 48,643 | —2,947 | **19,624** | ... | ... | **+ 26,072** | ... |
| (a) British Territory ... | **30,486** | 33,184 | —2,698 | **9,676** | ... | ... | **+ 20,810** | ... |
| Anantapur ... ... | ... | 4 | — 4 | 1 | ... | ... | — 1 | ... |
| Anjengo ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... | — 24 | ... |
| Bellary ... ... ... | **4** | 6 | — 2 | **8** | ... | ... | — 4 | ... |
| Chingelput... ... ... | **14** | 28 | — 14 | **32** | ... | ... | — 18 | ... |
| Chittoor ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | **9** | ... | ... | — 9 | ... |
| Coimbatore .. ... | **3,026** | 4,543 | —1,517 | **694** | 669 | + 25 | **+ 2,332** | + 3,874 |
| Coorg ... ... ... | **1** | ... | + 1 | **35** | ... | ... | — 34 | ... |
| Cuddappa ... ... ... | **12** | 2 | + 10 | **1** | ... | .. | + 11 | ... |
| Ganjam ... ... ... | ... | 6 | — 6 | **7** | ... | ... | — 7 | ... |
| Godavari ... ... ... | **6** | 3 | + 3 | **10** | ... | ... | — 4 | ... |
| Guntur ... ... ... | **6** | ... | + 6 | **10** | ... | ... | — 4 | ... |
| Kistna ... ... ... | ... | 7 | — 7 | **29** | ... | . | — 29 | ... |
| Kurnool ... ... ... | **16** | .. | + 16 | **18** | ... | ... | — 2 | ... |
| Madras ... .. ... | **193** | 261 | — 68 | **471** | ... | ... | — 278 | ... |
| Madura ... ... ... | **183** | 169 | + 14 | **83** | ... | ... | + 100 | ... |
| Malabar ... .. ... | **25,342** | 25,662 | — 320 | **7,629** | 5,824 | +1,805 | **+ 17,713** | + 19,838 |
| Nellore ... ... ... | **2** | 35 | — 33 | **38** | ... | ... | — 36 | ... |
| Nilgiris ... ... ... | **31** | 15 | + 16 | **140** | ... | ... | — 109 | ... |
| North Arcot ... ... | **22** | 71 | — 49 | **30** | ... | ... | — 8 | ... |
| Ramnad ... ... ... | **1** | ... | + 1 | **33** | ... | .. | — 32 | ... |
| South Canara ... ... | **500** | 716 | — 216 | **124** | ... | ... | + 376 | ... |
| Salem ... ... ... | **67** | 303 | — 236 | **18** | ... | ... | + 49 | ... |
| South Arcot ... ... | **39** | 33 | + 6 | **22** | ... | ... | + 17 | ... |
| Tanjore ... ... ... | **199** | 209 | — 10 | **71** | ... | ... | + 128 | ... |
| Tinnevelly ... ... ... | **653** | 936 | — 283 | **70** | ... | ... | + 583 | ... |
| Trichinopoly ... ... | **166** | 168 | — 2 | **54** | ... | ... | + 112 | ... |
| Vizagapatam ... ... | **3** | 7 | — 4 | **15** | ... | ... | — 12 | ... |
| (b) Feudatory States ... | **15,210** | 15,459 | — 249 | **9,948** | ... | ... | **+ 5,262** | ... |
| Pudukotta ... ... ... | **3** | 17 | — 14 | **2** | ... | ... | + 1 | ... |
| Travancore... ... ... | **15,207** | 15,442 | — 235 | **9,946** | 7,942 | +2,004 | **+ 5,261** | + 7,500 |
| ii. Other Provinces and States in India ... ... | **1,377** | 1,317 | + 60 | **1,367** | ... | ... | + 10 | ... |
| (a) British Territory ... ... | **578** | 1,116 | — 538 | **1,157** | ... | .. | — 579 | ... |
| Bengal ... ... ... | **47** | 54 | — 7 | **58** | ... | ... | — 11 | ... |
| Bombay ... ... ... | **464** | 857 | — 393 | **1,032** | ... | ... | — 568 | ... |
| Burma ... ... ... | ... | 1 | — 1 | **53** | ... | ... | — 53 | ... |
| Central Provinces and Berar ... | **12** | 31 | — 19 | **12** | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North-west Frontier Province.. | **1** | ... | + 1 | ... | ... | ... | + 1 | ... |
| Punjab ... ... ... | **3** | 34 | — 31 | **2** | ... | ... | + 1 | ... |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ... | **51** | 139 | — 88 | ... | ... | ... | + 51 | ... |
| (b) Feudatory States ... ... | **799** | 201 | + 598 | **210** | ... | ... | + 589 | ... |
| Bombay States ... ... | **611** | 7 | + 604 | ... | ... | ... | + 7 | ... |
| Cutch ... ... ... | **342** | 7 | + 335 | ... | ... | ... | + 7 | ... |
| Kathiawar ... ... ... | **267** | ... | + 267 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rewa Kantha Agency ... | **2** | ... | + 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Central India Agency ... | **38** | 5 | + 33 | ... | ... | ... | + 5 | ... |
| Hyderabad ... ... ... | **27** | 42 | — 15 | ... | ... | ... | + 27 | ... |
| Mysore ... ... ... | **108** | 127 | — 19 | **206** | 52 | + 154 | — 98 | + 75 |
| Nepal ... ... ... | ... | 10 | — 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rajputana ... ... | **15** | 10 | + 5 | **1** | ... | ... | + 14 | ... |
| Adjmir and Merwara ... | ... | ... | ... | **3** | ... | ... | — 3 | ... |
| iii. French Settlements ... | **11** | 3 | + 8 | ... | ... | ... | + 11 | ... |
| iv. Portuguese Settlement ... | **76** | 34 | + 42 | ... | ... | ... | + 76 | ... |
| v. India unspecified ... | **30** | ... | + 30 | ... | ... | ... | + 30 | ... |
| B—Other Asiatic Countries | **22** | 19 | + 3 | **4,056** | ... | ... | — 4,034 | ... |
| Afghanistan ... ... | ... | 2 | — 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arabia ... ... ... | .. | 7 | — 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ceylon ... ... ... | **13** | 6 | + 7 | **4,056** | ... | ... | — 4,043 | ... |
| Persia ... ... ... | **2** | ... | + 2 | ... | ... | ... | + 2 | ... |
| Siam ... ... ... | ... | 1 | — 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Strait Settlements and Malaya. | **4** | ... | + 4 | ... | ... | ... | + 4 | ... |
| Turkey in Asia ... ... | **3** | 2 | + 1 | ... | ... | ... | + 3 | ... |
| Turkistan ... ... ... | ... | 1 | — 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| C—Europe ... ... ... | **50** | 33 | + 17 | ... | ... | ... | + 50 | ... |
| D—Africa unspecified ... | ... | 2 | — 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| E—America ... ... ... | **3** | 2 | + 1 | ... | ... | ... | + 3 | ... |
| F—Australia... ... ... | **1** | ... | + 1 | ... | ... | ... | + 1 | ... |
| G—Sea (South Pacific) ... | .. | 1 | — 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# CHAPTER IV

## RELIGION.

Introductory.

34. Imperial Table VI and Provincial Table II give the strength of all religions returned for each taluk, and Imperial Table XVII shows the various denominations to which the Christians of the State belong. The Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter give the chief facts contained in them in the usual proportional forms. Information of a general nature regarding the religious beliefs of the people and historical accounts of the various religions followed in the State are given more or less fully in the Cochin State Manual and in the Reports on the previous Censuses, especially in that of 1901. It is superfluous to go over these well-beaten paths again: this Chapter will therefore confine itself to a discussion of the statistics in the several tables.

Distribution and variation since 1901.

35. The general distribution of the people by religion, as compared with that of 1901, is shown in the margin. It will be seen from it that two-thirds of the population are Hindus, one-fourth Christians and about 7 per cent are Muhammadans. Only six in a thousand belong to all other religions put together. The most noticeable feature in the figures is the preponderance of Christians over Muhammadans, which is without a parallel anywhere else in India except in Travancore. In the contiguous District of Malabar there is only one Christian to every eighteen Muhammadans, while in Cochin there are nearly four Christians to every Muhammadan. The other noticeable features are the relatively more rapid growth of Christians and Muhammodans, as compared with Hindus, and the stationary condition on the Jewish population. The distribution of the above religions varies greatly in different parts of the State, but these variations will be noticed more fully in the paragraphs dealing with each religion.

| *Religions* | *1911* | *1911.* |
|---|---|---|
| Hindus | 615,708 | 554,255 |
| Musalmans | 63,822 | 54,492 |
| Christians | 239,092 | 198,239 |
| Jews | 1,175 | 1,137 |
| Animists | 4,177 | 3,897 |
| Others | 196 | 5 |

Animists.

36. It will be convenient for various reasons to begin with the Animists. The essentials of their creed it is not easy to define accurately. It is a combination of spiritism and fetichism, and may roughly be described as the belief in the existence of souls or spirits which have acquired the rank of divine beings and become objects of worship. These spirits are conceived as moving freely through earth and air, and, either of their own accord or conjured by some spell, appear to men (*spiritism*). They may also take up their abode temporarily or permanently in some object, whether living or lifeless, which object, as endowed with higher power, is then worshipped or employed to protect individuals and communities (*fetichism*). Though none of these spirits have the attributes, names or local habitations of the Hindu Gods and though high class Hindus will not admit them to be fit subjects for reverence, the dividing line between Hinduism and Animism is very uncertain. For this reason and for the reason that the Animists themselves have no name for their religion, a correct return of their number was found to be exceedingly difficult. The enumerators were therefore instructed to return as Animists all hill tribes (it is among such that pure Animism is found), except those among them who wished to be returned as Hindus. This was a somewhat arbitrary distinction, as there is hardly any difference beween the beliefs and practices obtaining among the Pulayans and Parayans on the one hand and those

obtaining among the Kadans and Malayans on the other, and yet the former were returned as Hindus and the latter as Animists.

Distribution of Animists.

37. The Animists numbered 4,177 at the present Census, as against 3,897 in 1901. They are almost confined to the forest tracts, mainly those of Chittur (2,418) and Mukundapuram (1,061). There are no Animists in Cranganur, the only taluk which has no forest area. The Animists have increased only by 7 per cent during the last decade. This increase may be due to natural causes, or more probably to immigration from Coimbatore and Malabar forests, as, owing to the construction of the forest tramway and the opening up of rubber plantations during the last decade, they are able to obtain a better means of livelihood here than elsewhere. If the Pulayans and others mentioned in the next paragraph are treated as Animists, as properly speaking they should have been, their number will come up to 98,720, or nearly 11 per cent of the total population.

Hindus.

38. What the term Hinduism means is more easily understood than explained, for it is of the vaguest possible description. As a definition of religion or even of race it is more liberal than accurate. As a religious classification, it lumps together the most discordant elements—the pantheism of the Brahmans, the polytheism of the Sudras, the demonolatory of the polluting castes and the fetichism of the slave castes. Viewed in the light of race, it groups the Aryan immigrants from the north with the Dravidian settlers of Southern India and the aboriginal tribes of the hill side. Thinking it desirable to lay down some definite standard to differentiate Hindus from non-Hindus, the Census Commissioner for India has suggested the application of the following tests for the purpose:—(1) the worshipping of the great Hindu gods; (2) the privilege of entering Hindu temples or making offerings at the shrine; (3) good Brahmans acting as priests; (4) degraded Brahmans acting as priests without losing recognition as Brahmans by persons outside the caste; (5) clean castes taking water from them: and (6) the causing of pollution by touch or proximity. These tests do not appear to be decisive in so far, at least, as Malayali Hindus are concerned. An Iluvan or Kammalan, for instance, is undoubtedly looked upon as a Hindu on this coast, but he has none of the privileges above mentioned, except worshipping the great Hindu gods in his own way, and he also causes pollution not only by touch but also by proximity. The position of the Pulayan or Parayan on the other hand is different from that of an Iluvan or Kammalan: there is nothing common between the beliefs, ritual and practice of the former and those of the latter, much less those of the Brahman or the Nayar. It will be more in keeping with the fitness of things from a religious standpoint to separate the classes noted in the margin from the Hindu community and treat them as Animists, as the difference between them and those who were returned as Animists is but shadowy from a religious point of view. Even when they are so separated, the rest of the community is far from being a homogenious one from a religious standpoint, but it will stand one test, the only one that appears to me to be applicable in the case of Malayali Hindus, namely, the recognition of caste as a socio-religious institution.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kanakkan | 7,527 |
| Parayan | 8,356 |
| Pulayan | 72,787 |
| Pulluvan | 110 |
| Valluvan | 502 |
| Vettuvan | 5,261 |
| **Total** | **94,543** |

Distribution of Hindus.

39. As already pointed out, 67 per cent of the population are Hindus, but if the castes mentioned in the preceding paragraph are transferred to the category of Animists, they form only 57 per cent of the population. The Hindus form the predominant portion of the population not only in the State as a whole but also in every one of the taluks. Their relative strength however varies in the different taluks, Chittur having the

highest proportion (84 per cent) and Cochin-Kanayannur the lowest (55 per cent). Cranganur and Mukundapuram have about the mean State proportion, but Talapilli has 75 and Trichur 70 per cent. The Hindus form the majority in all but twenty-one of the 273 villages of the State and 7 out of the nine towns, the two towns in which they are in a minority are Mattancheri and Kunnamkulam. In the former Christians and Mussalmans together and in the latter Christians alone out-number the Hindus. The Hindus have increased only by 11 per cent during the decade, while the population as a whole has increased by 13 per cent. The lower rate of increase, as compared with that of Christians and Muhammadans, seems to be due to loss by conversion to the latter religions.

Hindu Sects.

40. Statistics of Hindu sects were not collected in the State at the present Census. Among the indigenous Hindus who form about 86 per cent of the Hindu population of the State, sectarian differences are unknown, so much so that most of them are not even aware of their existence elsewhere. They worship Vishnu, Siva and other Puranic gods with equal reverence, as also do the majority of the non-indigenous Hindus found in Cochin. The only considerable section of the Hindus who are not Smartas are the Konkani Brahmans and their Sudras (Kudumi Chettis), who are Vaishnavites, being followers of Madhvacharya.

Christians.

41. The Christians form almost exactly a fourth of the population of the State. They are relatively strongest in Cochin-Kanayannur (38 per cent) and weakest in Cranganur and Chittur (5 per cent). The proportion for Mukundapuram, Trichur and Talapilli are 29, 26 and 14 per cents respectively. They are found everywhere in the State, except in 20 of the villages in the Talapilli Taluk and 6 in the Chittur Taluk, and they preponderate over the Hindus in 13 villages in Cochin-Kanayannur, 3 in Mukundapuram, 1 in Trichur, and 3 in Chittur, and also in the town of Kunnamkulam. The Christians have increased by 17 per cent since the previous Census, the largest relative increase being in Mukundapuram and Trichur. A portion at least of this increase seems to have been due to conversion from Hinduism, the converts being mainly recruited from the classes of Hindus which are lowest in the social scale, who have little to loose and much to gain by forsaking the creed of their forefathers and embracing Christianity or Muhammadanism.

Christian Sects.

42. Christianity is the only religion in the case of which statistics of sects were collected at the present Census. The strength of the various sects, as compared with that of 1901, is given in the margin. The Malabar church, whose existence dates at least from the fourth century, appears to have followed the Nestorian doctrines till the advent of the Portuguese at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Through their exertions, especially those of Archbishop Menezes, the church was brought under the domination of Rome after a prolonged struggle, and adopted the Latin rite in 1599. On the decline of the Portuguese power, the party hostile to Rome again got the upper hand, and elected Thomas, a native Archdeacon, to be their Bishop. This Bishop was consecrated in 1665 by the Patriarch of Antioch, who introduced the Jacobite liturgy and ritual in place of the Nestorian. The adherents of this Bishop are therefore known as Jacobite Syrians. A section of the Syrians however refused to follow Mar Thomas, and still remained subject to Rome. They were however allowed to use the Syriac rite, and are consequently known as Romo-Syrians or Syrian Catholics. The teaching of the missionaries belonging to the Church of England caused a split in the Jacobite Syrian camp in the first half of the nineteenth century, the party favouring the

| | *1911.* | *1901.* |
|---|---|---|
| Roman Catholic | 97,787 | 79,221 |
| Syrian (Chaldean) | 12,157 | 8,884 |
| Do. (Jacobite) | 20,025 | 17,408 |
| Do. (Reformed) | 596 | 514 |
| Do. (Roman) | 100,166 | 90,142 |
| Protestant | 2,361 | 2,070 |

methods of the missionaries having seceded from the authority of the Patriarch of Antioch, and set up a church of their own, owing no allegiance to any foreign eccleciastical authority. They call themselves St. Thomas Syrians after the reputed founder of the Malabar church, but are better known as Reformed Syrians. A split also arose amongst the Romo-Syrians of Trichur by the arrival of a Bishop sent by the Chaldean Patriarch of Babylon in 1874. The action of the Patriarch was condemned, and the Bishop's title to the headship of the Trichur church was repudiated, by the Pope, whereupon several of the parishioners refused to accept him as their Bishop. Those who continued to acknowledge his authority gave up their allegiance to Rome, and placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Babylon. They call themselves Chaldean Syrians, and are confined to Trichur and its neighbourhood. Roman Catholics or Catholics of the Latin rite are believed to be descendants of converts made during and after the Portuguese period, while those found in the Chittur taluk are recent converts made by Jesuit priests who have their head quarters in Coimbatore. The local heads of the Latin church are the Archbishop of Verapoly and the Bishops of Cochin and Coimbatore, while those of the Romo-Syrian church are the Vicars Apostolic of Trichur and Ernakulam. The Protestants form but a small community, of whom the great majority belong to the Anglican communion. The Church Missionary Society began work in Trichur in 1842 and in Kunnamkulam in 1854, the Church of England Zenana Mission in Trichur in 1881 and the Leipzich Lutheran Mission in Chittur in 1882. These missions have made but little progress, as will be seen from the figures in the margin, and even of this small number, several are sojourners from outside, especially from Travancore.

Muhammadans.

43. The Muhammadans form but 7 per cent of the population of the State, as against 31½ per cent in Malabar. This difference is due to the fact that, while the Zamorin favoured the Muhammadans from very early times, his hereditary enemy, the Raja of Cochin, always extended his favour to the Christians. A little over 80 per cent of the Muhammadans are Mappilas, who are the descendants of the offspring of mixed unions or converts from the lower classes. The Ravuttans or Labbais, who are of similar origin but belong to the Tamil countries, form over 13 per cent of the community, and are found chiefly in the Chittur Taluk. The remaining seven per cent are pure Muhammadan immigrants from the north, and consist mainly of Pathans, with a slight sprinkling of Shaiks, Kacchi Memons, Saiyads, Arabs, etc. The Muhammadans are found in all the taluks and in over 200 villages. They are relatively strongest in Cranganur (25 per cent) and weakest in Trichur (3·3 per cent). They have increased by 17 per cent during the past decade. The increase seems to have been due partly to conversion from the lower classes and partly to more accurate enumeration, as the Muhammadans, especially their females, appear to have suffered most by short counting at the previous Censuses.

Jews.

44. The Jews, though small in number, form a very interesting community in Cochin, as they have been settled here for about twenty centuries. They are said to have numbered several thousands a century ago; if so, their number has subsequently dwindled down considerably, and during the last thirty-six years it has remained almost stationary. The great majority of them are found in the towns of Mattancheri and Ernakulam, the rest having their domicile in Chennamangalam in Cochin-Kanayannur and Mala in Mukundapuram. They are not found in any other part of the State. There are two classes of Jews in the State, the White and the Black. The former have preserved their racial purity and light complexion to a remarkable extent, while the latter are hardly distinguishable from the native Muhammadans. Whether the Black Jews were the first settlers on this coast, as claimed by them,

or whether, as contended by the White Jews, they are the descendants of native converts, are disputed questions which will probably remain unsettled for all time.

Urban and Rural Proportions.

45. The distribution of urban and rural population by religion is shown in Subsidiary Table VI. It will be seen from it that the proportion of Hindus is considerably lower in towns than in the country, while that of Muhammadans and Christians is much higher in the former than in the latter, though, in spite of their relatively low proportion in towns, the Hindus still out-number the adherants of all other religions in urban tracts also. The Hindus are more agricultural and also more averse to close neighbourhood than the other classes, which accounts for their preference of a rural to an urban life, while the Muhammadans, Christians and Jews, whose persuits are to a great extent industrial and commercial, are naturally driven to congregate in towns.

Places of Worship.

46. There are 2,667 places of worship in the State, of which 2,286 are Hindu temples and minor shrines, 249 Christian churches and chapels, 125 Muhammadan mosques and 7 Jewish synagogues. The number of temples has increased by nearly 24 per cent during the last decade, churches by 27 per cent and mosques by 34 per cent, while the number of synagogues, like that of Jews, has remained stationary. There is thus one place of worship for every 344 of the population—one temple for every 270 Hindus, one church for every 936 Christians, one mosque for every 510 Muhammadans and one Synagogue for every 168 Jews, the proportion in 1901 being 378, 300, 1,011, 586 and 163 respectively.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

*General distribution of the population by religion.*

| RELIGION AND LOCALITY | Actual number in 1911 | Proportion per 10,000 of population in | | | | Variation per cent. (Increase+ Decrease—) | | | Net variation 1881—1911 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901—1911 | 1891—1901 | 1881—1891 | Actual number | Per cent. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| HINDU. | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Cochin State.** | **615,708** | **6,706** | 6,825·59 | 6,882·18 | 7,152 08 | **+11·08** | **+11·40** | **+16 82** | **+186,884** | **+43 41** |
| Cochin-Kanayannur... | 144.927 | **5,473** | 5570·35 | 5,585·34 | 5,787·35 | **+10·67** | **+12·92** | **+12·18** | **+41,562** | **+40·20** |
| Cranganur ... | 23,104 | **6,961** | 7,006·86 | 7,171·82 | 7,465·39 | **+13·15** | **+1·80** | **+28·23** | **+7,464** | **+47·72** |
| Mukundapuram .. | 126,978 | **6,547** | 6,649·82 | 6,794·91 | 7,177·72 | **+17 99** | **+8·70** | **+19·70** | **+44,282** | **+53·54** |
| Trichur ... | 119,033 | **7,012** | 7,116·41 | 7,223·26 | 7,373·32 | **+15 27** | **+10·85** | **+20 66** | **+41,838** | **+54·19** |
| Talapilli ... | 124,918 | **7,566** | 7 670·75 | 7,803·49 | 8,012·80 | **7 62** | **+11·08** | **+15·27** | **+34,282** | **+37 82** |
| Chittur ... | 76,748 | **8,407** | 8,480·16 | 8,745·19 | 8,831·64 | **1·06** | **+10·21** | **+15·23** | **+16,956** | **+23 35** |
| CHRISTIAN. | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Cochin State.** | **233,092** | **2,539** | 2,441 29 | 2,404 61 | 22,71 63 | **+17·58** | **+14·04** | **+27.47** | **96,731** | **+70·93** |
| Cochin-Kanayannur... | 102,834 | **3,883** | 3,836·03 | 3,849·58 | 3,672·62 | **+14 03** | **+12·83** | **+21·84** | **+37 239** | **+56·77** |
| Cranganur ... | 1,713 | **561** | 522·31 | 509·92 | 511 70 | **+12·54** | **+6·73** | **+33·02** | **+ 641** | **+59 79** |
| Mukundapuram ... | 55,990 | **2,887** | 2,802·46 | 2,715·63 | 2,392·81 | **+23·45** | **+14·63** | **+43·51** | **+28,422** | **+103 09** |
| Trichur ... | 44,775 | **2,638** | 2,513·30 | 2,437·56 | 2,365·06 | **+22 77** | **+16·01** | **+26·94** | **+20 014** | **+80·82** |
| Talapilli ... | 22,927 | **1,388** | 1,346 79 | 1.318·80 | 1,245 91 | **+12 50** | **+15·40** | **+25·29** | **+8.834** | **+62·68** |
| Chittur ... | 4,853 | **532** | 484·32 | 485·75 | 483·30 | **+11 89** | **+13·32** | **+16·96** | **+1,581** | **+48·31** |
| MUSALMAN. | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Cochin State.** | **63,822** | **695** | 671·06 | 641·70 | 555 47 | **+17·12** | **+17·46** | **+39 12** | **+30,478** | **+91·40** |
| Cochin-Kanayannur... | 15,715 | **593** | 540·28 | 514·42 | 475 86 | **+23 73** | **+18·92** | **+25·66** | **+7,216** | **+84·90** |
| Cranganur ... | 8,376 | **2,523** | 2,470·83 | 2,318·26 | 2,022·91 | **+16 33** | **+11·05** | **+52·97** | **+4,138** | **+97·64** |
| Mukundapuram ... | 9,791 | **505** | 489 39 | 483·28 | 420 53 | **+23·62** | **+12·48** | **+45·32** | **+4,946** | **+102·08** |
| Trichur ... | 5,618 | **331** | 339·41 | 339·18 | 261·62 | **+14 07** | **+12·59** | **+59·69** | **+2 879** | **+105·11** |
| Talapilli ... | 17,052 | **1,033** | 961·24 | 877·71 | 741·29 | **+17 23** | **+23·76** | **+40·15** | **+8,667** | **+103 36** |
| Chittur ... | 7,270 | **796** | 804·14 | 769·06 | 685·06 | **+0 95** | **+18·84** | **+30·63** | **+2,632** | **+56·74** |
| ANIMIST. | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Cochin State.** | **4,177** | **46** | 47 99 | 55 71* | ... | **+7·18** | **—3 22** | ... | ... | ... |
| Cochin-Kanayannur... | 159 | **6** | 9·02 | ... | ... | **—25 00** | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Cranganur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mukundapuram ... | 1,061 | **55** | 52·15 | ... | ... | **+25 71** | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trichur ... | 323 | **19** | 30·87 | ... | | **—27 90** | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Talapilli ... | 216 | **13** | 21·22 | ... | ... | **—32 71** | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chittur ... | 2,418 | **265** | 231·38 | ... | .. | **+16 69** | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| JEW. | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Cochin State.** | **1,175** | **13** | 14·00 | 15 79 | 20 81 | **+3 34** | **—0 44** | **—8·57** | **—74** | **—5 92** |
| Cochin-Kanayannur... | 1,063 | **40** | 44·11 | 50·68 | 64·17 | **+2 50** | **—1·42** | **—8 20** | **—83** | **—7·24** |
| Mukundapuram ... | 110 | **6** | 6·51 | 6·17 | . . | **+10 00** | **+11·11** | **—12·62** | **+7** | **+6·79** |
| Trichur ... | 2 | **0·11** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| JAIN. | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Cochin State.** | **129** | **1** | 0·06 | ... | ... | **+24 80** | . . | ... | ... | ... |
| Cochin-Kanayannur... | 128 | **5** | 0·21 | ... | ... | **+24 60** | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Talapilli ... | 1 | **0 06** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| PARSI. | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Cochin State.** | **5** | **·05** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trichur ... | 5 | **·29** | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| BRAHMO. | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Cochin State** | **2** | **·02** | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Cochin-Kanayannur... | 2 | **·07** | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Figures for the taluks are not available.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Distribution by Districts of the main religions.*

| DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION "WEST COAST" MADRAS STATE. | NUMBER PER 10,000 OF THE | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hindus. | | | | Muhammadans. | | | | Christians. | |
| | **1911** | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | **1911** | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | **1911** | 1901 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Cochin State** .. | **6,706** | 6,826·59 | 6,882 18 | 7,152 08 | **695** | 671 06 | 641 70 | 555·47 | **2,539** | 2,441 29 |
| Cochin-Kanayannur... | **5,473** | 5,570.35 | 5,585·34 | 5,787·35 | **593** | 540·28 | 514·42 | 475 86 | **3,883** | 3,836·03 |
| Cranganur ... | **6,961** | 7,006·86 | 7,171·82 | 7,465·39 | **2,523** | 2,470·83 | 2,318·26 | 2,022·91 | **516** | 522·31 |
| Mukundapuram ... | **6,547** | 6,649·82 | 6,794·91 | 7,177 72 | **505** | 489·39 | 483·28 | 420·53 | **2,887** | 2,802·46 |
| Trichur ... | **7,012** | 7,116 41 | 7,223·26 | 7,373·32 | **331** | 339·41 | 339 18 | 261·62 | **2,638** | 2,513·30 |
| Talapilli ... | **7,566** | 7,670·75 | 7,803·49 | 8,012·80 | **1,033** | 961·24 | 877·71 | 741·29 | **1,388** | 1,346·79 |
| Chittur .. | **8,407** | 8,480·16 | 8,745·19 | 8,831·64 | **796** | 804·14 | 769 06 | 685·06 | **532** | 484·32 |

| DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION "WEST COAST" MADRAS STATE. | POPULATION WHO ARE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Christians. | | Animists. | | | | Jews. | | | | Others. | | | |
| | 1891 | 1881 | **1911** | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | **1911** | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | **1911** | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| **Cochin State** ... | **2,404 61** | **2,271 63** | **46** | **47 99** | **55 71*** | ... | **13** | **14 00** | **15·79** | **20·81** | **1 07** | ... | ... | ... |
| Cochin-Kanayannur... | 3,849·53 | 3,672·62 | **6** | 9 02 | ... | ... | **40** | 44·11 | 50 68 | 64·17 | **5·07** | ... | .. | ... |
| Cranganur ... | 509·92 | 511·70 | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Mukundapuram ... | 2,715·63 | 2,392 81 | **55** | 52 15 | ... | ... | **6** | 6.51 | 6·17 | ... | ... | | ... | ... |
| Trichur ... | 2,437·56 | 2,365 06 | **19** | 30·87 | ... | ... | **0·11** | ... | ... | ... | **0·29** | ... | ... | ... |
| Talapilli .. | 1,318·80 | 1,245·91 | **13** | 21·22 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | **0·06** | .. | ... | ... |
| Chittur ... | 485 75 | 483 30 | **265** | 231·38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* Figures for the taluks are not available.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Christians Number and variations.*

| DISTRICT AND NATURAL DIVISION "WEST COAST" MADRAS STATE. | ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS IN | | | | VARIATION PER CENT | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **1911** | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | **1901—1911** | 1891—1901 | 1881—1891 | 1881—1911 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **Cochin State.** ... | **2 33,092** | **1,98 239** | **1,73,831** | **1,36,361** | **17 58** | **14 04** | **27·47** | **70 93** |
| Cochin-Kanayannur ... | **1,02,834** | 90,179 | 79,922 | 65,595 | **14 03** | 12·83 | 21·84 | 56·77 |
| Cranganur ... | **1,713** | 1,522 | 1,426 | 1,072 | **12 54** | 6·73 | 33 02 | 59 79 |
| Mukundapuram ... | **55,990** | 45,353 | 39,564 | 27,568 | **23 45** | 14 63 | 43·51 | 103·09 |
| Trichur ... | **44,775** | 36,469 | 31,434 | 24,761 | **22 77** | 16·01 | 26·94 | 80·82 |
| Talapilli ... | **22,927** | 20,379 | 17,658 | 14,093 | **12 50** | 15·40 | 25·29 | 62·68 |
| Chittur ... | **4,853** | 4,337 | 3,827 | 3,272 | **11·89** | 13·32 | 16·96 | 48 31 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

*Races and Sects of Christians (actual numbers.)*

| Sect | European | | Anglo-Indian | | Native | | Armenian | | Total | | Variation + or — |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | 1911 | 1901 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Anglican Communion | 21 | 15 | 31 | 35 | 743 | 778 | .. | .. | **1,623** | 1,939 | —316 |
| Baptist | .. | .. | 6 | 3 | 18 | 17 | .. | .. | **44** | 45 | —1 |
| Congregationalist | .. | .. | .. | .. | 77 | 90 | .. | .. | **167** | 1 | +166 |
| Lutheran | 1 | .. | 10 | 3 | 64 | 57 | .. | .. | **135** | 52 | +83 |
| Methodist | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | **6** | .. | +6 |
| Minor Protestant Denominations | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 17 | .. | .. | **36** | 28 | +8 |
| Presbyterian | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | **1** | 5 | —4 |
| Protestants (unsectarian and unspecified) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 142 | 207 | .. | .. | **349** | .. | +349 |
| Roman Catholic | 33 | 5 | 1,192 | 1,160 | 49,003 | 46,394 | .. | .. | **97,787** | 79,221 | +18,566 |
| Syrian (Roman) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50,271 | 49,895 | .. | .. | **100,166** | 90,142 | +10,024 |
| Do (Jacobite) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9,904 | 10,121 | .. | .. | **20,025** | 17,408 | +2,617 |
| Do. (Reformed) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 291 | 305 | .. | .. | **596** | 514 | +82 |
| Do. (Chaldean) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,017 | 6,138 | 2 | .. | **12,157** | 8,884 | +3,273 |
| **Total** | **56** | **20** | **1,241** | **1,205** | **116,549** | **114,019** | **2** | .. | **233,092** | **198,239** | **+34,853** |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

*Distribution of Christians per mille (a) races by sect and (b) sects by race.*

| Sect | Races distributed by sect | | | | | Sects distributed by race | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | European | Anglo-Indian | Native | Armenian | Total | European | Anglo-Indian | Native | Armenian | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Anglican Communion | 474 | 27 | 6·60 | .. | **6·963** | 22·181 | 40·666 | 937·153 | .. | **1,000** |
| Baptist | .. | ·4 | ·15 | .. | **·189** | .. | 204·500 | 795 500 | .. | **1,000** |
| Congregationalist | .. | .. | ·72 | .. | **·717** | .. | .. | 1,000 000 | .. | **1,000** |
| Lutheran | 13 | 5 | ·52 | .. | **·579** | 7·400 | 96·300 | 896·300 | .. | **1,000** |
| Methodist | .. | 2 | .. | .. | **·026** | ... | 1,000 000 | .. | .. | **1,000** |
| Minor Protestant Denominations | .. | .. | ·16 | .. | **·155** | .. | .. | 1,000·000 | .. | **1,000** |
| Presbyterian | 13 | .. | .. | ... | **·004** | 1,000 000 | .. | .. | .. | **1,000** |
| Protestants (unsectarian and unspecified) | .. | .. | 1·51 | .. | **1·497** | .. | .. | 1,000·000 | .. | **1,000** |
| Roman Catholic | 500 | 962 | 413·75 | .. | **419·521** | 389 | 24·052 | 975·559 | .. | **1,000** |
| Syrian (Roman) | .. | .. | 434·43 | .. | **429 727** | .. | .. | 1,000·000 | .. | **1,000** |
| Do. (Jacobite) | .. | .. | 86·85 | .. | **85 910** | .. | .. | 1,000·000 | .. | **1,000** |
| Do. (Reformed) | .. | .. | 2·59 | .. | **2·557** | .. | .. | 1,000·000 | .. | **1,000** |
| Do. (Chaldean) | .. | .. | 52·72 | 1,000 | **52·155** | .. | .. | 999·835 | 165 | **1,000** |
| **Total** | **1,000** | **1,000** | **1,000** | **1,000** | **1,000** | **·328** | **10·494** | **989·172** | **008** | **1,000** |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

*Religions of Urban and Rural Population.*

| Natural Division (West coast) | Number per 10,000 of Urban population who are | | | | | Number per 10,000 of Rural population who are | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hindu | Musalman | Animist | Christian | Others | Hindu | Musalman | Animist | Christian | Others |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Cochin State** | **5,775** | **941** | .. | **3,189** | **95** | **6,833** | **662** | **52** | **2,450** | **3** |
| Cochin-Kanayannur | 5,227 | 1,396 | .. | 3,167 | 210 | 5,529 | 408 | 7 | 4,049 | 7 |
| Cranganur | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,961 | 2,523 | .. | 516 | . |
| Mukundapuram | 5,678 | 604 | .. | 3,718 | .. | 6,589 | 500 | 57 | 2,848 | 6 |
| Trichur | 5,153 | 453 | .. | 4,391 | 3 | 7,311·80 | 311·00 | 22·00 | 2,354·80 | ·40 |
| Talapilli | 3,275 | 54 | .. | 6,671 | .. | 7,793·70 | 1,084·79 | 13 77 | 1,107·68 | 06 |
| Chittur | 9,007 | 896 | .. | 97 | .. | 8,242 | 769 | 338 | 651 | .. |

# CHAPTER V.

## AGE.

47. The age statistics of the people are given in Imperial Table VII along with those of sex and civil condition, while Subsidiary Table I gives the exact ages of 100,000 Hindus and as many Christians of each sex and the other subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter give the main facts of the subject in proportional forms.

Age statistics where to be found.

48. The age returns in their raw state are far from being accurate. A great many of the people, especially among non-Christians, do not know their ages at all, while a still greater number do not know them accurately. When questioned by enumerators therefore, the latter give their approximate ages and the former make a wild guess at them. In a steadily growing population, like that of Cochin, which is not materially affected by famine or migration, the number of persons under one year old should ordinarily be larger than the number of those who are of any other age, the numbers in the succeeding ages decreasing gradually as the ages advance and deaths thin their ranks, but in Subsidiary Table I the largest number of person occurs at the age of 30, and the next largest at the age of 12 in the case of males and 25 in the case of females. This table also shows the preference of the people for ages which are multiples of five, the even multiples being more in favour than the odd. The other ages for which the people of Cochin show special preference are 12, 16, 18 and 28. Similar peculiarities are noticeable in the age returns throughout India. The errors arising from the preference given to certain numbers as shown above are removed by experts by subjecting the statistics to one or other of the various processes of smoothing before they examine them for practical purposes. A well known actuary is examining the age statistics for the main Provinces of India, and it is hardly worthwhile therefore to subject to any such processes the statistics for a small State like Cochin, as, owing to the limited extent of the field of investigation, it would be unsafe to draw any important inferences from them. It may however be pointed out that the inaccuracies noticed above almost disappear when the ages of the population are grouped into quinquennial periods, the numbers in the different quinquennial totals steadily decreasing as the ages advance, with one exception, namely, that of females between 60 and 65 years of age, who number more than those between 55 and 60. This exception may be due to the tendency of old women in India to make themselves out older than they really are, but in all other respects the gradation is uniform, and this uniformity is common among the followers of the main religions—Hindus, Christians and Musalmans.

Accuracy of the returns.

49. Subsidiary Table III gives the proportion of each sex in each religion who are found at each of the periods. The proportion of children not only under five years of age but also between 5 and 10 and 10 and 15 is highest among Musalmans and Christians and lowest among Animists. The low proportion of children among Animists is no doubt due to the greater danger to which they are exposed and the less care which they receive than the generality of Hindu, Musalman and Christian children. But it is not clear why there should be a higher proportion of children among Musalmans and Christians than among Hindus. The same peculiarity was observed in the Madras Presidency in 1901, and the Madras Census Report for that year has attempted the following explanation:—"Hindu women are more

Age statistics by religion.

universally married than either Musalman or Christian women, the percentages of the females in each religion who are married being 42, 40 and 39, respectively, and this is in favour of the fecundity of the Hindu community, but, on the other hand, the early age at which the women of this religion marry, when compared with those of the other two, is probably inimical to the production of large families. In balancing the opposing forces which tend in favour of and against the fecundity of the followers of the three different religions, it is further necessary to take into consideration the facts that Musalmans and Christians eat meat, while many Hindus do not, and that they allow the re-marriage of widows while some of the Hindus forbid it." So far as Cochin is concerned, neither our figures nor our social conditions support this explanation. Hindu women here are less universally married than Musalman and Christian women, the number of females per mille in each religion who are married being 402, 407 and 419 respectively, and as regards the eating of meat and the re-marrying of widows, the prohibition obtains only among a very small minority of Hindus in this State. Of those above the age of 20, the proportion is the highest among Hindus and lowest among Animists. This more rapid decline of Musalmans and Christians as compared with Hindus, as they advance in age, is as inexplicable as their greater prolificness disclosed by the figures.

Age statistics by caste.

50. The different castes present a variety of features in regard to their age distribution, but it is not worthwhile to examine the figures minutely as the divergences, at least in some of the cases, may be due to the greater or less accuracy of the returns. It may however be stated broadly on the authority of subsidiary Table IV that the lower castes are more prolific than the higher, but that a greater proportion of the latter live to adult and old age than the former.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

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

| AGE. | MALE. | | | FEMALE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hindu. | Christian. | Both Religions. | Hindu. | Christian. | Both Religions. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0 | 3,469 | 3,578 | 7,047 | 3,428 | 3,690 | 7,118 |
| 1 | 2,794 | 2,998 | 5,792 | 2,718 | 3,079 | 5,797 |
| 2 | 2,950 | 3,255 | 6,205 | 2,870 | 3,373 | 6,243 |
| 3 | 2,584 | 2,886 | 5,470 | 2,626 | 2,932 | 5,558 |
| 4 | 2,557 | 2,760 | 5,317 | 2,416 | 2,756 | 5,172 |
| 5 | 2,915 | 3,258 | 6,173 | 2,726 | 3,183 | 5,909 |
| 6 | 2,516 | 2,664 | 5,180 | 2,310 | 2,621 | 4,931 |
| 7 | 2,537 | 2,761 | 5,298 | 2,473 | 2,921 | 5,394 |
| 8 | 2,914 | 3,041 | 5,955 | 2,574 | 2,889 | 5,463 |
| 9 | 1,839 | 1,998 | 3,837 | 1,883 | 2,168 | 4,051 |
| 10 | 3,297 | 3,207 | 6,504 | 3,034 | 3,204 | 6,238 |
| 11 | 1,334 | 1,505 | 2,839 | 1,372 | 1,616 | 2 988 |
| 12 | 3,895 | 3,647 | 7,542 | 3,208 | 3,120 | 6 328 |
| 13 | 1,468 | 1,928 | 3,396 | 1,525 | 1,827 | 3 352 |
| 14 | 2,394 | 2,596 | 4,990 | 2,359 | 2,490 | 4.849 |
| 15 | 2,503 | 2,262 | 4,765 | 2,291 | 2,050 | 4 341 |
| 16 | 2,696 | 2,576 | 5 272 | 2,503 | 2,328 | 4.831 |
| 17 | 1,098 | 1.257 | 2 355 | 1,247 | 1,222 | 2 469 |
| 18 | 2,821 | 2,807 | 5,628 | 3,198 | 3,058 | 6.256 |
| 19 | 843 | 966 | 1,809 | 837 | 918 | 1.755 |
| 20 | 3,292 | 2,948 | 6,240 | 4,122 | 3,681 | 7,803 |
| 21 | 902 | 900 | 1,802 | 878 | 933 | 1,811 |
| 22 | 2,315 | 2,351 | 4,666 | 2,407 | 2,498 | 4 905 |
| 23 | 1,006 | 1,001 | 2,007 | 929 | 967 | 1,896 |
| 24 | 1,574 | 1,689 | 3,263 | 1,662 | 1,819 | 3,481 |
| 25 | 3,281 | 2,799 | 6,080 | 3,968 | 3,585 | 7,553 |
| 26 | 1,303 | 1.312 | 2,615 | 1,212 | 1,263 | 2,475 |
| 27 | 843 | 923 | 1,766 | 844 | 917 | 1,761 |
| 28 | 2,399 | 2,476 | 4,875 | 2,528 | 2,595 | 5,123 |
| 29 | 552 | 597 | 1,149 | 486 | 472 | 958 |
| 30 | 4,210 | 3,641 | 7,851 | 4,750 | 4,051 | 8,801 |
| 31 | 406 | 443 | 849 | 336 | 321 | 657 |
| 32 | 1.539 | 1,515 | 3,054 | 1,317 | 1,321 | 2,638 |
| 33 | 650 | 758 | 1,408 | 515 | 546 | 1,061 |
| 34 | 698 | 664 | 1,362 | 557 | 495 | 1,052 |
| 35 | 3,281 | 3,138 | 6,419 | 3,167 | 2,975 | 6,142 |
| 36 | 987 | 980 | 1,967 | 810 | 736 | 1,546 |
| 37 | 463 | 483 | 946 | 385 | 384 | 769 |
| 38 | 1,644 | 1,611 | 3,255 | 1,333 | 1,207 | 2,540 |
| 39 | 344 | 382 | 726 | 280 | 256 | 536 |
| 40 | 3,734 | 3,272 | 7,006 | 3,943 | 3,307 | 7,250 |
| 41 | 246 | 255 | 501 | 187 | 199 | 386 |
| 42 | 774 | 861 | 1,635 | 614 | 624 | 1,238 |
| 43 | 331 | 295 | 626 | 251 | 266 | 517 |
| 44 | 333 | 308 | 641 | 272 | 246 | 518 |
| 45 | 2,244 | 2,102 | 4,346 | 2,148 | 2,055 | 4,203 |
| 46 | 428 | 390 | 818 | 340 | 292 | 632 |
| 47 | 270 | 257 | 527 | 217 | 205 | 422 |
| 48 | 859 | 824 | 1,683 | 775 | 705 | 1,480 |
| 49 | 222 | 210 | 432 | 185 | 155 | 340 |
| 50 | 2,333 | 1,903 | 4,236 | 2,892 | 2,379 | 5,271 |
| 51 | 180 | 205 | 385 | 152 | 123 | 275 |
| 52 | 407 | 437 | 844 | 362 | 365 | 727 |
| 53 | 203 | 205 | 408 | 163 | 141 | 304 |
| 54 | 247 | 215 | 462 | 221 | 183 | 404 |
| 55 | 1,185 | 1,185 | 2,270 | 1,258 | 1,235 | 2,493 |
| 56 | 319 | 329 | 648 | 264 | 233 | 497 |
| 57 | 172 | 161 | 333 | 139 | 133 | 272 |
| 58 | 369 | 371 | 743 | 382 | 307 | 689 |
| 59 | 132 | 127 | 259 | 126 | 71 | 200 |
| 60 | 1,371 | 1,180 | 2,554 | 1,946 | 1,622 | 3,568 |
| 61 | 122 | 95 | 217 | 113 | 94 | 207 |
| 62 | 217 | 211 | 428 | 228 | 186 | 414 |
| 63 | 126 | 115 | 241 | 118 | 88 | 206 |
| 64 | 140 | 105 | 245 | 121 | 88 | 209 |
| 65 | 505 | 488 | 993 | 594 | 528 | 1,122 |
| 66 | 127 | 121 | 248 | 114 | 65 | 179 |
| 67 | 95 | 82 | 177 | 75 | 69 | 144 |
| 68 | 137 | 131 | 268 | 165 | 145 | 310 |
| 69 | 43 | 42 | 85 | 47 | 40 | 87 |
| 70 | 410 | 345 | 755 | 670 | 587 | 1,257 |
| 71 | 37 | 25 | 62 | 28 | 35 | 63 |
| 72 | 64 | 91 | 155 | 71 | 61 | 132 |
| 73 | 41 | 36 | 77 | 27 | 27 | 54 |
| 74 | 33 | 34 | 67 | 33 | 27 | 60 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

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

| AGE. | MALE. | | | FEMALE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hindu. | Christian. | Both religions. | Hindu. | Christian. | Both religions. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 75 | 161 | 155 | **316** | 226 | 37 | **463** |
| 76 | 38 | 42 | **80** | 35 | 33 | **68** |
| 77 | 20 | 27 | **47** | 20 | 25 | **45** |
| 78 | 33 | 38 | **71** | 50 | 41 | **91** |
| 79 | 9 | 9 | **18** | 11 | 9 | **20** |
| 80 | 118 | 92 | **210** | 189 | 154 | **343** |
| 81 | 6 | 4 | **10** | 8 | 4 | **12** |
| 82 | 13 | 18 | **31** | 12 | 21 | **33** |
| 83 | 5 | 13 | **18** | 6 | 5 | **11** |
| 84 | 13 | 5 | **18** | 12 | 5 | **17** |
| 85 | 24 | 34 | **58** | 39 | 47 | **86** |
| 86 | 10 | 8 | **18** | 14 | 10 | **24** |
| 87 | 2 | 5 | **7** | 7 | 5 | **12** |
| 88 | 5 | 10 | **15** | 7 | 7 | **14** |
| 89 | 2 | ... | **2** | 2 | 4 | **6** |
| 90 | 9 | 7 | **16** | 6 | 23 | **49** |
| 91 | 1 | 1 | **2** | ... | 1 | **1** |
| 92 | 1 | 1 | **2** | 1 | ... | **1** |
| 93 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | **1** |
| 94 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 95 | 3 | 3 | **6** | 4 | 4 | **8** |
| 96 | 1 | 1 | **2** | 2 | 3 | **5** |
| 97 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 3 | **3** |
| 98 | 3 | ... | **3** | 1 | ... | **1** |
| 99 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | **1** |
| 100 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | **1** |
| 101 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 102 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 103 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | **1** |
| 104 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| 105 | . | ... | ... | ... | 2 | **2** |
| Total ... | 100,000 | 100,000 | **200 000** | 100,000 | 100,000 | **200,000** |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in 1911 and 1901.*

| AGE PERIOD | 1911 | | 1901 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Males** | **Females** | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 0— 5 | 1,469 | 1,460 | 1,366·5 | 1,403·1 |
| 5—10 ... | 1 301 | 1 252 | 1,385·6 | 1,389 7 |
| 10—15 ... | 1 257 | 1,175 | 1,321·6 | 1,225 9 |
| 15—20 . | 993 | 995 | 970·2 | 979·2 |
| 20—25 ... | 904 | 1,002 | 885·5 | 974·8 |
| 25—30 ... | 829 | 899 | 865 2 | 909·9 |
| 30—35 ... | 739 | 727 | 747·3 | 719·1 |
| 35—40 ... | 667 | 583 | 639 2 | 555·2 |
| 40—45 ... | 532 | 510 | 549·2 | 583·1 |
| 45—50 ... | 393 | 355 | 363·8 | 344·7 |
| 50—55 ... | 325 | 360 | 338 2 | 369 5 |
| 55—60 ... | 210 | 208 | 193·2 | 183·6 |
| 60 and over ... | 381 | 473 | 373·4 | 460 9 |
| Not stated ... | ... | ... | 1 1 | 1·3 |
| **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 | | ANIMIST | | JEW | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 0— 5 ... | 1,4 5 | 1,406 | 1,509 | 1,555 | 1,548 | 1,583 | 1 45 | 1,487 | 1,471 | 1,176 |
| 5—10 ... | 1,2 | 1,197 | 1.323 | 1,345 | 1,372 | 1,378 | 1.288 | 1,132 | 1,086 | 1,076 |
| 10—15 ... | 1,2 9 | 1,150 | 1,317 | 1,244 | 1,288 | 1,226 | 1.143 | 1,132 | 1,033 | 1,076 |
| 15—20 ... | 996 | 1,007 | 997 | 1,037 | 987 | 958 | 883 | 888 | 911 | 993 |
| 20—40 ... | 3,169 | 3,248 | 3,136 | 3,199 | 3,062 | 3,102 | 3,296 | 3,727 | 2,837 | 3,411 |
| 40—60 ... | 1,494 | 1,489 | 1,384 | 1,270 | 1,386 | 1,323 | 1,697 | 1,366 | 2,032 | 1,606 |
| 60 and over ... | 395 | 503 | 334 | 350 | 357 | 430 | 348 | 268 | 630 | 662 |
| Total ... | 10.000 | 10,000 | 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. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambalavasi ... | 124 | 164 | 74 | 420 | 218 | 124 | 147 | 65 | 409 | 255 |
| Arayan ... | 153 | 163 | 71 | 500 | 113 | 146 | 156 | 69 | 440 | 189 |
| Brahman, Malayali | 94 | 130 | 60 | 433 | 283 | 107 | 132 | 58 | 411 | 292 |
| Do. Tamil ... | 137 | 183 | 77 | 402 | 201 | 152 | 177 | 60 | 392 | 219 |
| Do. Konkani ... | 92 | 146 | 55 | 465 | 242 | 121 | 166 | 52 | 426 | 235 |
| Do. Others ... | 62 | 75 | 73 | 542 | 248 | 130 | 143 | 75 | 428 | 224 |
| Total Brahmans ... | 114 | 159 | 68 | 431 | 228 | 136 | 165 | 58 | 405 | 236 |
| Chakkan ... | 126 | 170 | 426 | 71 | 207 | 133 | 160 | 73 | 414 | 220 |
| Devangan ... | 100 | 144 | 59 | 463 | 234 | 90 | 138 | 97 | 457 | 218 |
| Iluvan ... | 150 | 178 | 82 | 412 | 178 | 147 | 172 | 77 | 427 | 177 |
| Kadupattan ... | 142 | 169 | 79 | 428 | 182 | 140 | 146 | 73 | 417 | 224 |
| Kaikolan ... | 1 7 | 169 | 75 | 410 | 239 | 117 | 158 | 64 | 422 | 239 |
| Kammalan ... | 151 | 179 | 78 | 409 | 183 | 146 | 162 | 73 | 434 | 185 |
| Kanakkan ... | 155 | 181 | 84 | 410 | 170 | 159 | 175 | 93 | 411 | 162 |
| Kaniyan ... | 119 | 182 | 74 | 403 | 192 | 127 | 154 | 94 | 418 | 207 |
| Kshatriya, Malayali | 127 | 186 | 59 | 393 | 235 | 129 | 155 | 85 | 397 | 234 |
| Do. Paradesi ... | 92 | 125 | 69 | 452 | 262 | 106 | 215 | 40 | 420 | 219 |
| Kudumi Chetti ... | 124 | 164 | 67 | 454 | 191 | 134 | 139 | 56 | 469 | 202 |
| Kusavan ... | 151 | 156 | 70 | 415 | 208 | 148 | 167 | 64 | 440 | 181 |
| Nayar ... | 142 | 168 | 79 | 429 | 182 | 131 | 152 | 67 | 423 | 227 |
| Ottanaikan ... | 120 | 156 | 61 | 435 | 228 | 110 | 18 | 77 | 434 | 231 |
| Pandaran ... | 137 | 159 | 93 | 418 | 193 | 145 | 182 | 79 | 387 | 207 |
| Panan ... | 117 | 178 | 78 | 435 | 192 | 138 | 142 | 62 | 453 | 205 |
| Panditattan ... | 123 | 158 | 83 | 430 | 206 | 133 | 181 | 66 | 421 | 199 |
| Parayan ... | 146 | 171 | 71 | 409 | 203 | 147 | 186 | 69 | 407 | 191 |
| Pulayan ... | 157 | 180 | 77 | 388 | 198 | 150 | 170 | 70 | 423 | 187 |
| Valan ... | 143 | 156 | 72 | 434 | 195 | 157 | 165 | 63 | 420 | 195 |
| Velan ... | 144 | 166 | 74 | 421 | 195 | 147 | 162 | 69 | 421 | 201 |
| Velakkattalavan ... | 124 | 191 | 71 | 446 | 168 | 129 | 148 | 58 | 435 | 230 |
| Vellalan ... | 123 | 154 | 88 | 421 | 214 | 111 | 161 | 68 | 419 | 241 |
| Veluttedan ... | 137 | 171 | 77 | 414 | 201 | 132 | 145 | 70 | 431 | 222 |
| Vettuvan ... | 168 | 165 | 82 | 407 | 178 | 169 | 178 | 70 | 406 | 177 |
| MUSALMAN. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jonakan ... | 157 | 179 | 83 | 411 | 170 | 160 | 183 | 78 | 423 | 156 |
| Ravuttan ... | 132 | 184 | 88 | 421 | 175 | 137 | 182 | 74 | 425 | 182 |
| CHRISTIAN. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-Indian ... | 167 | 199 | 77 | 376 | 181 | 143 | 168 | 77 | 439 | 173 |
| European ... | 36 | 18 | ... | 625 | 321 | 100 | 50 | ... | 550 | 300 |
| Native Christian ... | 155 | 183 | 83 | 405 | 174 | 158 | 186 | 75 | 406 | 175 |
| ANIMIST. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malayan ... | 133 | 167 | 74 | 426 | 200 | 147 | 147 | 75 | 473 | 158 |
| JEW ... | 147 | 147 | 65 | 375 | 266 | 118 | 141 | 74 | 440 | 227 |

## 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.*

| District and natural division West Coast "Madras 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 | | | 1911 | | 1901 | | 1891 | | | | |
| | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1911 | 1901 | 891 | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Cochin State ... | 65 7 | 66 6 | 66·5 | 170 2 | 179·1 | 157·2 | 22 2 | 24 7 | 22·0 | 24·5 | 22 5 | 24·1 | 32·1 | 30·6 | 35·1 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

*Variation in population at certain age-periods.*

| District and Natural Division West Coast Madras 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 |
| **Cochin State** ... | 1901—1911 | + 13 06 | + 12 79 | + 7 91 | + 14 36 | + 13·72 | + 15·78 |
| | 1891—1901 | + 12·32 | + 11·87 | + 18·45 | + 11·63 | + 11·08 | + 9·06 |
| | 1881—1891 | + 20·42 | | | | | |

NOTE.—From the figures as given in the report of 1881 information as regards the variation in different age periods cannot be furnished.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

*Reported birth rate by sex and natural divisions.*

| Year | Number of births per 1000 of total population | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Cochin State | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1901 | 6·4 | 6·6 | 6·3 |
| 1902 | 7·1 | 7·0 | 7·2 |
| 1903 | 8 5 | 8·4 | 8·5 |
| 1904 | 9·1 | 9·3 | 8·9 |
| 1905 | 9 8 | ... | ... |
| 1906 | 10 2 | ... | ... |
| 1907 | 10·9 | ... | ... |
| 1908 | 9.7 | 9·8 | 9·5 |
| 1909 | 19·1 | 19·3 | 18·8 |
| 1910 | 19 4 | 20·2 | 18·6 |
| Total | 110·2 | ... | ... |

NOTE:—Separate figures by sex for the years 1905 to 1907 are not available.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII

*Reported death rate by sex and natural divisions.*

| Year | Number of deaths per 1000 of total population | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Cochin State | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1901 | 7·9 | 9 0 | 6 8 |
| 1902 | 9 0 | 10·3 | 7·7 |
| 1903 | 9 6 | 10·5 | 8·6 |
| 1904 | 8·8 | 9·7 | 7·9 |
| 1905 | 10·4 | ... | ... |
| 1906 | 9 8 | ... | ... |
| 1907 | 15 9 | ... | ... |
| 1908 | 14·7 | ... | .. |
| 1909 | 13·2 | ... | ... |
| 1910 | 13·4 | ... | .. |
| Total | 112 7 | ... | ... |

NOTE:—Separate figures by sex are not available from the year 1905 onwards.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

*Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of the population.*

| Cochin State | | | Cochin State | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Actual number of deaths | Ratio per mille | Year | Actual number of deaths | Ratio per mille |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Cholera | | | Fever | | |
| 1901 | 824 | 1·0 | 1901 | 1,936 | 2·3 |
| 1902 | 786 | ·9 | 1902 | 2,216 | 2·7 |
| 1903 | 1 088 | 1·3 | 1903 | 2,605 | 3·2 |
| 1904 | 38 | ·04 | 1904 | 2,930 | 3·6 |
| 1905 | ... | ... | 1905 | 3,105 | 3·8 |
| 1906 | ... | .. | 1906 | 3,462 | 4·2 |
| 1907 | 2,672 | 3·2 | 1907 | 4,172 | 5·1 |
| 1908 | 1,923 | 2·3 | 1908 | 3.338 | 4·1 |
| 1909 | 227 | ·2 | 1909 | 3,750 | 4 6 |
| 1910 (Small-pox and Cholera together) | 724 | ·9 | 1910 | ... | ... |
| Small-pox | | | Dysentery and Diarrhœa | | |
| 1901 | 89) | 1·0 | | | |
| 1902 | 1,574 | 1 9 | 1901 | 961 | 1·1 |
| 1903 | 377 | ·4 | 1902 | 950 | 1·1 |
| 1904 | 150 | ·1 | 1903 | 1,320 | 1·6 |
| 1905 | ... | ... | 1904 | 1,204 | 1 4 |
| | | | 1905 | 1,537 | 1·8 |
| 1906 | ... | ... | | | |
| 1907 | ... | ... | 1906 | 1,338 | 1 6 |
| 1908 | 572 | ·7 | 1907 | 2,853 | 3·5 |
| 1909 | 579 | ·7 | 1908 | 3,038 | 3·7 |
| 1910 (Small-pox and Cholera together) | 724 | ·8 | 1909 | 1,880 | 2·3 |
| | | | 1910 | ... | ... |

NOTE:—Figures by sex are not available as also for the columns left blank.

# CHAPTER VI.

## PROPORTION OF SEXES.

Preponderance of males over females.

51. According to the recent Census there were 1,007 females for every 1,000 males, as against 1,004 in 1901, 998 in 1891 and 989 in 1881. This gradual increase in the relative strength of females disclosed by the successive Censuses is observed in most of the Districts of the Madras Presidency and in the Presidency as a whole, but in most of the other Provinces and States in India males still outnumber females, though successive Censuses showed some improvement in the relative strength of the latter. In view of the preponderance of females over males in most European countries, continental critics of the Census of India are inclined to attribute the deficiency of females to omissions in the Census records. Whether this view is correct or not in regard to other Provinces and States, there can be no doubt of its correctness as regards Cochin and Southern India generally. When the first Censuses were taken, the object of the Census was not understood—was even misunderstood—by the people, and owing to the general disposition of the people of India to conceal the number of females and to the tendency of our enumerators to consider their inclusion or exclusion a matter of no importance, large numbers of females were omitted from the Census records. With the gradually increasing accuracy of the returns, successive Censuses have enhanced the proportion of females, till in 1901 they outnumbered the males and still more so in 1911. This result, which in its way affords collateral testimony to the comparative accuracy of the enumeration, was anticipated in the last two Census Reports of this State.

Proportion of sexes by taluks.

52. As in 1891 and 1901, the preponderance of females over males is observed only in the four northern taluks, while in Cochin-Kanayannur and Cranganur males still continue to outnumber females. Further, while the relative strength of females is found to increase with every decade in the former, a decrease is observed, on the other hand, in the latter. As pointed out in the Report for 1901, this preponderance in Cochin-Kanayannur may probably be due to the existence there of a large number of temporary male residents for business purposes, especially in Mattancheri, Ernakulam and Tripunittura and in their neighbourhood, several of whom have left their families behind in their own homes. But in the case of Cranganur I cannot think of any explanation for the deficiency of females.

Proportion of sexes by religion.

53. It will be seen from Subsidiary Table II that females preponderate over males among Hindus and Jews, and males over females among Christians, Musalmans and Animists. No explanation can be offered for the deficiency of females among Christians and Muhammadans, except that they have suffered most by short counting at the previous Censuses, a supposition to which the figures given in the margin lend some support. Females however outnumber males in the taluks of Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur among Christians and in the two latter taluks among Musalmans.

*Females to 1,000 males.*

| | *1891.* | *1911.* |
|---|---|---|
| Christians | 972 | 978 |
| Musalmans | 885 | 951 |

Proportion of the sexes by caste.

54. Subsidiary Table III gives the proportion of the sexes among the more important castes found in the State. It will be seen from it that females preponderate over males among most of the indigenous castes, except among Nambudiris, Kshatriyas, Ambalavasis, Valans, Arayans, Kaniyans, Panans and Kanakkans. The deficiency

of females among Nambudiris may be due to the custom obtaining among them of only the eldest son marrying within the caste and to the prevalence of polygamy, but it is not clear why there is such a deficiency among the others. The highest proportion of females is found among Vettuvans (1,159) and Velutte-dans (1,128) and the lowest among Arayans (903).

Age and sex.

55. As the age and sex statistics of European countries show a preponderance of males over females up to the age of 15 and of females over males above that age, it has been generalised that more boys are born into the world than girls, but fewer survive to adult ages. In the Census Report of 1901 this generalisation was shown to be inapplicable to Cochin, as according to the Census returns of that year females outnumbered males below the age of 5. The present Census has shown however that the generalisation is, as a matter of fact, as applicable to Cochin as to other countries. It will be seen from Subsidiary Tables II and III that during the three first quinquennial periods males outnumber females, but between 15 and 40 there are more females than males, after which period the proportion turns in favour of males till they reach the sixtieth year, and then females once more begin to preponderate. Thus more boys than girls are born into the world of Cochin as well, but fewer survive to adult age. After the age of 40 there appears to be more morality among females, though, of those who survive to the age of 60, a greater proportion of women live to old age. The returns show the existence of five centenarians in Cochin at the time of the Census, of whom four are females and one a male.

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## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

*General proportions of the sexes by natural divisions and districts.*

| Districts and Natural Divisions "West coast" Madras States | Number of Females to 1000 Males | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911 | | 1901 | | 1891 | | 1881 | |
| | 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 |
| Cochin State ... | 1,007 | 997 | 1,004 | 996 | 998 | 992 | 989 | * |

* Not available.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Number of females per 1000 males at different age periods by religions at each of the last three Censuses.*

| Age | All religions | | | Hindus | | | Musalmans | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 |
| 0—1 | 1,129 | 1,032 | 1,011 | 1,160 | 1,029 | 1,013 | 1,053 | 1,022 | 1,009 |
| 1—2 | 1,052 | 1,007 | 996 | 1,045 | 1,006 | 997 | 1,119 | 1,048 | 946 |
| 2—3 | 1,056 | 1,051 | 1,001 | 1,060 | 1,061 | 998 | 1,083 | 947 | 987 |
| 3—4 | 1,065 | 1,036 | 1,030 | 1,082 | 1,049 | 1,042 | 980 | 1,017 | 1,045 |
| 4—5 | 1,058 | 1,026 | 966 | 1,058 | 1,055 | 969 | 996 | 970 | 914 |
| Total 0—5 | 1,070 | 1,031 | 1,001 | 1,080 | 1,041 | 1,004 | 1,045 | 999 | 981 |
| 5—10 | 967 | 971 | 969 | 959 | 970 | 964 | 942 | 992 | 967 |
| 10—15 | 903 | 931 | 942 | 903 | 937 | 951 | 871 | 924 | 899 |
| 15—20 | 1,000 | 1,013 | 1,011 | 1,027 | 1,029 | 1,037 | 1,018 | 1,006 | 989 |
| 20—25 | 1,135 | 1,105 | 1,116 | 1,139 | 1,103 | 1,128 | 1,127 | 1,064 | 1,079 |
| 25—30 | 1,076 | 1,056 | 1,093 | 1,069 | 1,072 | 1,106 | 1,127 | 1,014 | 1,053 |
| Total 0—30 | 1,016 | 1,010 | 1,012 | 1,021 | 1,017 | 1,021 | 1,006 | 993 | 985 |
| 30—40 | 921 | 923 | 939 | 936 | 930 | 959 | 901 | 902 | 850 |
| 40—50 | 901 | 965 | 942 | 921 | 997 | 970 | 837 | 852 | 841 |
| 50—60 | 1,004 | 1,045 | 1,069 | 1,036 | 1,074 | 1,111 | 901 | 894 | 931 |
| 60 and over | 1,202 | 1,239 | 1,252 | 1,263 | 1,317 | 1,305 | 1,041 | 1,053 | 996 |
| Total 30 and over | 961 | 992 | 998 | 986 | 1,022 | 1,033 | 897 | 902 | 876 |
| Total all ages Actual population | 938 | 1,004 | 1,007 | 1,009 | 1,019 | 1,025 | 885 | 965 | 951 |
| Total all ages Natural population | 992 | 996 | 997 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Age | Christians | | | Animists | | | Jews | | | Others | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 |
| 0—1 | 1,059 | 1,043 | 1,069 | | 1,016 | 892 | 1,700 | 750 | 1,000 | | | |
| 1—2 | 1,050 | 993 | 1,004 | | 1,441 | 1,52 | 1,000 | 1,222 | 818 | | | |
| 2—3 | 1,041 | 1,049 | 1,013 | | 1,348 | 1 204 | 846 | 1,250 | 545 | | | |
| 3—4 | 1,043 | 1004 | 994 | | 1,098 | 1 309 | 1,067 | 1,400 | 1,143 | | | |
| 4—5 | 1,081 | 968 | 977 | | 1,206 | 812 | 647 | 1,125 | 800 | | | |
| Total 0—5 | 1,054 | 1,011 | 1,000 | | 1,192 | 1,066 | 1,000 | 1,169 | 845 | | | 2,500 |
| 5—10 | 993 | 965 | 972 | | 973 | 847 | 1,227 | 1,193 | 1 048 | | | 1,333 |
| 10—15 | 910 | 921 | 931 | | 831 | 955 | 812 | 1,032 | 1,101 | | | 357 |
| 15—20 | 919 | 971 | 949 | | 1,140 | 958 | 833 | 1,000 | 1.154 | | | 800 |
| 20—25 | 1,127 | 1,113 | 1 069 | | 1,593 | 1,444 | 1,160 | 1,239 | 1,837 | | | 545 |
| 25—30 | 1,083 | 1,022 | 1.066 | | 1.072 | 1,118 | 1,064 | 1,075 | 1,556 | | | 643 |
| Total 0—30 | 1,005 | 992 | 995 | ... | 1,085 | 1.045 | 1,017 | 1,108 | 1,179 | ... | ... | 673 |
| 30—40 | 879 | 884 | 882 | | 890 | 887 | 1,111 | 1,000 | 855 | | | 778 |
| 40—50 | 858 | 918 | 898 | | 525 | 717 | 1,086 | 902 | 890 | | | 59 |
| 50—60 | 934 | 998 | 995 | | 1.000 | 803 | 674 | 1,400 | 744 | | | |
| 60 and over | 1,062 | 1,067 | 1,178 | | 849 | 743 | 1,116 | 925 | 1,111 | | | 1,000 |
| Total 30 and over | 903 | 934 | 939 | | 774 | 821 | 1,019 | 1,023 | 885 | | | 436 |
| Total all ages Actual population | 972 | 974 | 978 | | 977 | 964 | 1,018 | 1,075 | 1 053 | | | 863 |
| Total all ages Natural population | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ... |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Number of females per 1000 males for certain selected castes.*

| CASTE | Number of Females per 1000 Males | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All ages | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| HINDU ... | | | | | | | |
| Ambalavasi ... | 996 | 996 | 894 | 872 | 932 | 981 | 1,168 |
| Arayan ... | 903 | 857 | 863 | 882 | 349 | 1,298 | 1,512 |
| Brahman, Malayali ... | 936 | 1 066 | 946 | 908 | 1,102 | 839 | 966 |
| do Tamil ... | 932 | 1,085 | 902 | 726 | 823 | 941 | 1,017 |
| do Konkani ... | 861 | 1,133 | 984 | 813 | 848 | 773 | 832 |
| do others ... | 467 | 984 | 893 | 479 | 361 | 370 | 422 |
| Total Brahmans ... | 891 | 1,057 | 927 | 758 | 848 | 834 | 923 |
| Chakkan ... | 896 | 943 | 846 | 924 | 825 | 885 | 952 |
| Devangan ... | 997 | 890 | 959 | 1,629 | 969 | 990 | 931 |
| Iluvan ... | 1,027 | 1,005 | 988 | 972 | 1,113 | 1,052 | 1,022 |
| Kadupattan ... | 1,025 | 1,016 | 884 | 952 | 1,006 | 996 | 1,256 |
| Kaikolan ... | 1,049 | 1,144 | 979 | 894 | 1,111 | 1,070 | 1,052 |
| Kammalan ... | 1,022 | 990 | 927 | 960 | 1,056 | 1,091 | 1,034 |
| Kanakkan ... | 986 | 1,010 | 955 | 1,097 | 1,182 | 935 | 939 |
| Kaniyan ... | 998 | 851 | 845 | 1,266 | 1,159 | 1,002 | 1,074 |
| Kshatriya, Malayali .. | 986 | 1,000 | 821 | 1,433 | 880 | 1,033 | 983 |
| Do Paradesi ... | 898 | 1,036 | 1,553 | 524 | 1,227 | 759 | 750 |
| Kudumi Chetti ... | 903 | 980 | 769 | 759 | 1,059 | 899 | 950 |
| Kusavan ... | 945 | 928 | 1,011 | 859 | 902 | 1,032 | 822 |
| Nayar ... | 1,064 | 978 | 965 | 908 | 1,015 | 1,060 | 1,328 |
| Ottanaikan ... | 1,058 | 970 | 1,005 | 1,333 | 1,139 | 1,035 | 1,071 |
| Pandaran ... | 970 | 1,023 | 1,114 | 824 | 865 | 909 | 1,041 |
| Panan ... | 946 | 1,115 | 756 | 744 | 795 | 1,055 | 1,014 |
| Panditattan ... | 830 | 897 | 953 | 658 | 822 | 810 | 801 |
| Parayan ... | 1,019 | 1,025 | 1,106 | 990 | 1,025 | 1,011 | 961 |
| Pulayan ... | 1,063 | 1,019 | 1,008 | 961 | 1,143 | 1,163 | 1,001 |
| Valan ... | 935 | 1,026 | 987 | 817 | 916 | 900 | 937 |
| Velan ... | 1,029 | 1,053 | 1,001 | 959 | 998 | 1,038 | 1,061 |
| Velakkattalavan ... | 1,014 | 1,050 | 787 | 835 | 1,011 | 982 | 1,388 |
| Vellalan ... | 965 | 868 | 1,004 | 749 | 878 | 988 | 1,087 |
| Veluttedan ... | 1,128 | 1,092 | 956 | 1,016 | 1,000 | 1,234 | 1,241 |
| Vettuvan ... | 1,159 | 1,161 | 1,249 | 995 | 1,242 | 1,132 | 1,152 |
| MUSALMAN ... | | | | | | | |
| Jonakan ... | 959 | 978 | 979 | 893 | 1,002 | 988 | 883 |
| Ravuttan ... | 955 | 995 | 941 | 810 | 973 | 962 | 991 |
| CHRISTIAN ... | | | | | | | |
| Anglo Indian .... | 972 | 831 | 822 | 979 | 970 | 1,197 | 924 |
| European ... | 357 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 379 | 333 |
| Native Christian ... | 978 | 1,002 | 993 | 881 | 949 | 989 | 984 |
| ANIMIST ... | | | | | | | |
| Malayan ... | 923 | 1,024 | 803 | 957 | 958 | 1,042 | 780 |
| JEW ... | 1,058 | 845 | 1,012 | 1,216 | 1,154 | 1,272 | 901 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

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

| YEAR | NUMBER OF BIRTHS | | | NUMBER OF DEATHS | | | Difference between columns 2 and 3. Excess of latter over former +, defect — | Difference between columns 5 and 6. Excess of latter over former +, defect — | Difference between columns 4 and 7. Excess of former over latter +, defect — | Number of female births per 1000 male births | Number of female deaths per 1000 male deaths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1896 ... | 3,813 | 3,538 | 7,351 | 3,207 | 2,613 | 5,820 | — 275 | — 594 | + 1,531 | 928 | 815 |
| 1897 ... | 6,016 | 4,917 | 10,933 | 5,182 | 4,203 | 9,385 | — 1,099 | — 979 | + 1,548 | 817 | 811 |
| 1898 ... | 2,843 | 2,743 | 5,586 | 4,793 | 4,049 | 8,842 | — 100 | — 744 | — 3,256 | 965 | 845 |
| 1899 ... | 2,731 | 2,627 | 5,358 | 2,811 | 2,137 | 4,948 | — 104 | — 674 | + 410 | 962 | 760 |
| 1900 .. | 3,042 | 3,039 | 6,081 | 3,159 | 2,630 | 5,789 | — 3 | — 529 | + 292 | 999 | 833 |
| Total 1896–1900 ... | 18,445 | 16,864 | 35,309 | 19,152 | 15,632 | 34,784 | — 1,581 | — 3,520 | + 525 | 914 | 816 |
| 1901 ... | 2,693 | 2,574 | 5,267 | 3,671 | 2,775 | 6,446 | — 119 | — 896 | — 1,179 | 956 | 756 |
| 1902 ... | 2,846 | 2,941 | 5,787 | 4,191 | 3,163 | 7,354 | + 95 | — 1,028 | — 1,567 | 1,033 | 755 |
| 1903 .. | 3,440 | 3,492 | 6,932 | 4,286 | 3,521 | 7,807 | + 52 | — 765 | — 875 | 1,015 | 821 |
| 1904 ... | 3,787 | 3,632 | 7,419 | 3,965 | 3,228 | 7,193 | — 155 | — 737 | + 226 | 959 | 814 |
| 1905 ... | ... | ... | 7,975 | ... | ... | 8,455 | ... | ... | — 480 | ... | ... |
| 1906 ... | ... | .. | 8,345 | ... | ... | 8,020 | ... | ... | + 325 | ... | ... |
| 1907 ... | ... | ... | 8,885 | ... | ... | 12,960 | ... | ... | — 4,075 | ... | ... |
| 1908 .. | 3,998 | 3,881 | 7,879 | ... | ... | 12,005 | — 117 | ... | — 4,126 | 971 | ... |
| 1909 ... | 7,846 | 7,667 | 15,513 | ... | ... | 10,738 | — 179 | ... | + 4,775 | 977 | ... |
| 1910 ... | 8,210 | 7,574 | 15,784 | ... | ... | 10,946 | — 636 | ... | + 4,838 | 923 | ... |
| Total 1901–1910 ... | .... | ... | 89,786 | ... | ... | 91,924 | ... | ... | — 2,138 | ... | ... |

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

# CHAPTER VII.

## CIVIL CONDITION.

Introductory.

56. Imperial Table VII gives the statistics of civil condition by age, sex and religion, that is, the number of males and females among the adherents of different religions who are married, unmarried or widowed in certain age periods, and Imperial Table XIV gives similar statistics by slightly differing age periods for certain selected castes and races. The Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter give the same statistics in proportional and condensed forms.

Accuracy of the returns

57. It is not an easy matter to obtain thoroughly accurate returns of civil condition, especially on this coast. The question "Are you married", which the enumerator is required to ask every person enumerated, means in Malayalam "Have you ever been married", and both the widowed and the married would therefore answer such a question in the affirmative. Whether the wife or husband is living or dead has to be brought out by further questioning of an inoffensive nature, the question "Is your wife (or husband) alive" being an ill-omened and therefore offensive one. Further, a large proportion of the people of Cochin follow the *Marumakkattayam* law, and among them all girls go through two forms of marriage—the *Talikettu* and the *Sambandham*. The former is only what the Census Commissioner calls a mock marriage, but the vernacular word for marriage is only used in connection with that ceremony, while the *Sambandham* or cloth-giving ceremony, which is the real marriage, is not called by that name. To ensure that the *Sambandham* alone should be treated as marriage for Census purposes, written and oral instructions of a minute and elaborate nature were given to the Supervisors and Enumerators. That errors on this account were thereby reduced to a minimum is shown by the facts, among others, that, though hundreds of Nayar girls below the age of five have gone through the ceremony of *Talikettu*, not a single one among them has been returned as married, and that the proportion of married males among Namburis is as high as that among other Brahmans, though the majority of them are married only in the sense that they have formed *Sambandham* alliance with Nayar or Ambalavasi women.

Main features of the statistics.

58. The most striking features in the statistics of civil condition in India are the universality of marriage, the early age at which it takes place and the great preponderance of widows over widowers. These features are sufficiently prominent in Cochin, but not to the same extent as elsewhere in India. Nearly 20 per cent. of the population of the State follow the *Marumakkattayam* law of succession, and among them marriage is not compulsory from a religious point of view as it is among several other classes of Hindus. Child marriage in the form of an irrevocable betrothal, which is customary elsewhere, is unknown among them, and the re-marriage of widows is not prohibited. In these latter respects Iluvans, Kammalans, and other indigenous castes, though governed by *Makkattayam* law, follow the lead of Nayars, while Christians and Muhammadans, who form about a third of the population, generally marry their girls only after they attain puberty and do not of course prohibit the re-marriage of widows. The Nambudiris are the only indigenous people among whom widow marriage is prohibited, but child marriage is altogether unknown among them. Religious compulsion to marry, the obligation to marry girls before the attainment of puberty and the prohibition of the

re-marriage of widows, which are so characteristic of the majority of the Indian population, are in force here only among the Tamil, Konkani and other foreign Brahmans.

General remarks.

59. Full descriptions of the several kinds of marriage customs observed by the various castes and tribes here are given in Mr. L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer's *Cochin Tribes and Castes* and in the Report on the Census of 1901. It is therefore unnecessary to go over the same ground again here. It may however be mentioned here that polyandry does not exist in Cochin and that polygamy is very rare. Polyandry of the fraternal type was once common among the Kammalans, and that of the maternal type among the Nayars, but now both have altogether died out. Polygamy is still common among the Nambudiri Brahmans, among whom the eldest son alone is allowed to marry in the same caste, and the consequent dearth of bridegrooms among them renders polygamy unavoidable.

Universality of marriage.

60. The common belief enjoined by the Hindu religion that a man must beget a son to rescue him from hell by performing his funeral ceremonies chiefly accounts for the universality of marriage. The fashion thus set by the Brahmans is followed not only by the lower classes of Hindus but also by the Christians and Muhammedans of these parts, though they are not bound by any such doctrine. Further, whether or not a man is able to maintain his wife and children is a consideration which is never taken into account, as it is in European countries, in connection with marriage. The consequence is that unmarried adults are very few among males and fewer still among females. It will be seen from Subsidiary Table II that 59 per cent. of the males between the ages 15 and 40 and 83 per cent. of those above 40 are married, while the proportions of married females at the same age periods are 76 and 39 per cent. respectively. But in England and Wales so many as 41 per cent. of the males and 39 per cent. of the females above the age of 15 are unmarried, while in Cochin only 16 per cent. of the males and nearly 6 per cent. of the females of the same age remain in that condition. Though the excessively married character of the people, as compared with those of the west, is evident from these figures, marriage is not, for the reasons already given, quite so universal here as it is in most other parts of India. In the Madras Presidency, for instance, unmarried males and females above the age of 15 form only 25 and 5 per cent. respectively of the population above that age. Again, while 1 per cent of the boys and 9 per cent. of the girls under 15 are married or widowed in the Madras Presidency, only ·07 of the former and 1·1 per cent. of the latter are in that condition in Cochin. The adherents of different religions do not show any marked differences in this respect. The number married among a thousand males is 397 among Hindus, 411 among Christians and 391 among Musalmans, the proportions for females being 402, 419 and 407 respectively. Similar proportions for the most important castes and races are given in Subsidiary Table V, from which it will be seen that the lowest proportion of married is found among the followers of *Marumakkattayam* and the highest among non-indigenous castes.

Early marriage.

61. In regard to early marriage also the same peculiarity is noticeable in Cochin. The religious injunction requiring the marriage of girls before they attain puberty operates only among a small section of the population, mainly non-indigenous Brahmans. Among the rest of the people girls are never married before they attain their twelfth year, the average age, when all sections of the population including Christians and Muhammadans are taken together, being about 14. In the case of males the average age is about 20. Though these ages are quite early when compared with those at which marriage takes place in European countries, they are noticeably late when compared with most other parts of India. Thus, while in England and Wales

not even one male or female in a thousand under the age of fifteen is married or widowed, in Cochin 5 males and 88 females between the ages of ten and fifteen are married and two females widowed, though no male and only three females between five and ten are married. On the other hand, in the Madras Presidency five males and twenty-five females in the same number under the age of ten and 31 males and 230 females between the ages of ten and fifteen are married and ·1 male and one female under ten and one male and eight females between ten and fifteen are widowed. The different religious communities of the State present somewhat different features in regard to early marriage. Christian males generally marry earlier and Christian females later than their Hindu brothers and sisters, while in the case of Muhammadans both males and females marry later than Hindus or Christians. In a thousand of each sex between the ages of ten and fifteen in each religion the number married is shown in the margin. The Jews of Cochin generally marry later than the followers of other religions, no Jew male under fifteen and only thirty-one females between ten and fifteen in a thousand of each sex in that age period are married. In this respect the various castes present marked differences. Of a thousand girls of the ages between five and twelve, 120 are married among Kudumi Chettis, 85 among Tamil Brahmans, 52 among Konkani Brahmans and 34 among foreign Kshatriyas—all non-indigenous castes—while among the indigenous castes, the proportion is much smaller, the Iluvans, Kadupattans and Valans having only three girls each married in a thousand of that age period, and Nayars, Pulayans and Velans only four each. Considerably over a hundred males in a thousand between the ages of twelve and twenty are married among Devangans, Tamil Brahmans, Kudumi Chettis and Kusavans, while considerably less than 30 of the same age period are married among Nayars, Malayali Kshatriyas, Iluvans and Ambalavasis. Early marriage of males obtains comparatively to a large extent among some of the lower castes, the proportion of married men between 12 and 20 in a thousand being as high as 508 among Arayans, 186 among Valans and 151 among Parayans.

| | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|
| Hindus | 4 | 94 |
| Musalmans | 2 | 73 |
| Christians | 8 | 78 |
| Animists | 4 | 82 |
| Jews | ... | 31 |

Widows and widowers.

62. The third noticeable feature of the Indian population in regard to civil condition is the great preponderance of widows over widowers. In Cochin re-marriage of widows is prohibited only among a small proportion of the population, and yet the proportion of widows to widowers is much higher here than in European countries. This is partly due to the greater disparity between the ages of husbands and wives than in Europe and partly to the fact that widows above a certain age are less inclined than widowers to re-enter into the bonds of matrimony. There are 422 widowers for every hundred widows, while in England and Wales there are only 231, but on the other hand there are in the Madras Presidency as many as 506 widows to every hundred widowers. The Jews have the lowest proportion (264 widowers to 100 widows) and next in order come the Christians (337), the Animists (362), the Hindus (448) and the Musalmans (478). The different castes do not present many differences in this respect, except that as a rule the proportion of widows is comparatively low among the lower castes and high among the higher castes.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

*Distribution by civil condition of 1000 of each sex, religion and main age period at each of the last four censuses.*

| Religion, Sex and Age | Unmarried | | | | Married | | | | Widowed | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| ALL RELIGIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | 147 | 137 | 138 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 130 | 138 | 135 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 125 | 131 | 125 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 | 89 | 88 | 80 | .. | 10 | 9 | 14 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20—40 | 67 | 79 | 51 | .. | 235 | 225 | 260 | ... | 10 | 10 | 5 | ... |
| 40—60 | 3 | 5 | 5 | ... | 127 | 123 | 135 | ... | 16 | 16 | 11 | ... |
| 60 and over | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 26 | 25 | 28 | ... | 12 | 12 | 10 | |
| **All ages** | 562 | 579 | 536 | ... | 400 | 383 | 439 | ... | 38 | 38 | 26 | ... |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | 146 | 140 | 147 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5—10 | 125 | 134 | 129 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 107 | 113 | 98 | ... | 10 | 10 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 | 40 | 42 | 31 | ... | 57 | 54 | 63 | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| 20—40 | 15 | 24 | 13 | ... | 264 | 253 | 288 | .. | 42 | 39 | 23 | ... |
| 40—60 | 2 | 3 | 5 | ... | 69 | 65 | 80 | | 73 | 75 | 56 | ... |
| 60 and over | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 7 | 5 | 9 | ... | 40 | 41 | 36 | ... |
| **All ages** | 435 | 456 | 425 | ... | 407 | 387 | 459 | ... | 158 | 157 | 116 | ... |
| HINDU | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | 143 | 133 | 134 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 127 | 136 | 132 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 123 | 129 | 122 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 | 91 | 88 | 81 | ... | 9 | 8 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| 20—40 | 74 | 89 | 57 | ... | 231 | 218 | 261 | ... | 12 | 11 | 5 | ... |
| 40—60 | 4 | 7 | 5 | ... | 130 | 125 | 137 | ... | 16 | 16 | 11 | ... |
| 60 and over | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 27 | 26 | 29 | .. | 12 | 12 | 10 | ... |
| **All ages** | 563 | 583 | 532 | ... | 397 | 378 | 442 | ... | 40 | 39 | 26 | ... |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | 140 | 136 | 142 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 5—10 | 119 | 130 | 123 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| 10—15 | 104 | 109 | 91 | ... | 12 | 10 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 | 42 | 44 | 34 | ... | 56 | 52 | 64 | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| 20—40 | 16 | 28 | 14 | ... | 260 | 247 | 291 | ... | 49 | 44 | 23 | ... |
| 40—60 | 2 | 3 | 5 | ... | 68 | 65 | 83 | .. | 79 | 80 | 57 | ... |
| 60 and over | ... | ... | 2 | .. | 6 | 6 | 9 | .. | 44 | 44 | 38 | ... |
| **All ages** | 423 | 450 | 411 | . | 402 | 380 | 470 | ... | 175 | 170 | 119 | ... |
| CHRISTIAN | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | 155 | 142 | 145 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 137 | 144 | 142 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 128 | 137 | 132 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | | ... | | ... |
| 15—20 | 83 | 85 | 76 | ... | 15 | 14 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 20—40 | 46 | 50 | 35 | ... | 252 | 245 | 260 | ... | 7 | 8 | 5 | .. |
| 40—60 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | 119 | 117 | 127 | ... | 17 | 17 | 13 | ... |
| 60 and over | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 21 | 23 | 27 | ... | 12 | 13 | 13 | ... |
| **All ages** | 553 | 562 | 534 | ... | 411 | 400 | 435 | ... | 36 | 38 | 31 | ... |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | 158 | 146 | 147 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 137 | 141 | 146 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 113 | 120 | 115 | ... | 10 | 9 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 | 35 | 38 | 31 | ... | 60 | 59 | 59 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 20—40 | 13 | 14 | 9 | .. | 271 | 269 | 280 | ... | 26 | 28 | 20 | ... |
| 40—60 | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... | 70 | 68 | 74 | ... | 60 | 65 | 52 | ... |
| 60 and over | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 8 | 6 | 8 | ... | 35 | 34 | 32 | ... |
| **All ages** | 459 | 461 | 454 | | 419 | 411 | 434 | ... | 122 | 128 | 104 | ... |

Figures as given in the census report of 1881 cannot be thus reduced.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

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

| Religion, Sex and Age | Unmarried | | | | Married | | | | Widowed | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| MUSALMAN | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | 151 | 148 | 151 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 132 | 138 | 142 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 10—15 | 132 | 139 | 129 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 15—20 | 92 | 90 | 82 | ... | 7 | 5 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20—40 | 74 | 80 | 53 | ... | 232 | 219 | 247 | ... | 8 | 9 | 3 | ... |
| 40—60 | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... | 127 | 126 | 139 | ... | 10 | 10 | 6 | ... |
| 60 and over | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 25 | 25 | 27 | | 8 | 7 | 7 | ... |
| **All ages** | 583 | 598 | 561 | ... | 391 | 376 | 424 | ... | 26 | 26 | 16 | ... |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | 155 | 153 | 162 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 134 | 142 | 137 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 115 | 127 | 106 | ... | 9 | 7 | 9 | | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 | 41 | 41 | 37 | ... | 61 | 55 | 58 | .. | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... |
| 20—40 | 13 | 19 | 16 | ... | 258 | 259 | 279 | ... | 39 | 35 | 26 | ... |
| 40—60 | 2 | 2 | 6 | ... | 63 | 60 | 69 | ... | 62 | 62 | 55 | ... |
| 60 and over | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | 4 | 5 | ... | 29 | 31 | 31 | ... |
| **All ages** | 460 | 484 | 466 | ... | 407 | 385 | 421 | ... | 133 | 131 | 113 | ... |
| ANIMIST | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | 134 | 135 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 129 | 149 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 114 | 128 | ... | .. | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 15—20 | 81 | 70 | ... | ... | 8 | 9 | ... | ... | | 1 | ... | ... |
| 20—40 | 60 | 49 | ... | ... | 251 | 257 | .. | ... | 8 | 13 | ... | ... |
| 40—60 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | 154 | 139 | ... | ... | 14 | 18 | ... | ... |
| 60 and over | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 22 | ... | ... | 7 | 5 | ... | ... |
| **All ages** | 520 | 535 | ... | ... | 451 | 423 | ... | ... | 29 | 37 | ... | ... |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | 148 | 165 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 113 | 148 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 104 | 103 | ... | ... | 9 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 15—20 | 34 | 41 | | ... | 53 | 51 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 20—40 | 17 | 28 | ... | ... | 321 | 289 | ... | ... | 35 | 35 | .. | ... |
| 40—60 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 82 | 51 | ... | ... | 54 | 55 | .. | ... |
| 60 and over | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 4 | ... | ... | 20 | 19 | ... | ... |
| **All ages** | 418 | 487 | ... | | 472 | 402 | ... | ... | 110 | 111 | ... | ... |
| JEW | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | 147 | 108 | 113 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 109 | 113 | 116 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 103 | 115 | 101 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 | 86 | 117 | 116 | ... | 5 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20—40 | 107 | 119 | 101 | ... | 166 | 171 | 191 | ... | 11 | 9 | 7 | ... |
| 40—60 | 12 | ... | 8 | ... | 165 | 150 | 156 | ... | 25 | 26 | 16 | ... |
| 60 and over | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 44 | 60 | 65 | ... | 17 | 11 | 10 | ... |
| **All ages** | 566 | 573 | 555 | ... | 380 | 381 | 412 | ... | 54 | 46 | 33 | ... |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | 117 | 114 | 111 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 108 | 126 | 139 | ... | ... | .. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 104 | 107 | 80 | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 | 58 | 46 | 52 | .. | 40 | 59 | 42 | ... | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... |
| 20—40 | 51 | 24 | 15 | ... | 261 | 248 | 292 | .. | 28 | 31 | 19 | ... |
| 40—60 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 108 | 93 | 104 | ... | 51 | 82 | 54 | ... |
| 60 and over | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 10 | 9 | 28 | ... | 55 | 54 | 54 | ... |
| **All ages** | 442 | 418 | 401 | ... | 422 | 412 | 471 | ... | 136 | 170 | 123 | ... |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

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

| Religion, Sex and Age | Unmarried | | | | Married | | | | Widowed | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| OTHERS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | 23 | 250 | ... | ... | .. | . | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 5—10 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 149 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 | 57 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... |
| 20—40 | 81 | 250 | ... | ... | 379 | 250 | ... | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... |
| 40—60 | ... | 250 | .. | .. | 184 | ... | ... | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... |
| 60 and over | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | . . | ... | 12 | ... | . | ... |
| **All ages** | 345 | 750 | ... | ... | 586 | 250 | ... | ... | 69 | ... | ... | ... |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0— 5 | 102 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 5—10 | 82 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | 61 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82 | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20—40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 530 | ... | ... | .. | 61 | ... | ... | ... |
| 40—60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | . | ... | 20 | .. | . | ... |
| 60 and over | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 21 | ... | ... | ... |
| **All ages** | 225 | ... | ... | ... | 673 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 102 | ... | ... | ... |

Others include Jains, Parsis and Brahmos for 1911, whereas for 1901 it represents Jains.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

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

| Religion and Natural Division (West Coast, Madras State) | Males. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All ages | | | 0—5 | | | 5—10 | | | 10—15 | | | 15—40 | | | 40 and over | | |
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| **Cochin State** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Religions ... | 562 | 400 | 38 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 995 | 5 | ... | 377 | 597 | 26 | 22 | 831 | 147 |
| Hindu ... | 563 | 397 | 40 | 1,000 | ... | | 1,000 | ... | ... | 996 | 4 | ... | 396 | 574 | 30 | 23 | 830 | 147 |
| Musalman ... | 583 | 391 | 25 | 1,000 | | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 998 | 2 | ... | 402 | 577 | 21 | 11 | 886 | 103 |
| Christian ... | 553 | 411 | 35 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 999 | 1 | .. | 992 | 8 | .. | 321 | 661 | 18 | 21 | 818 | 161 |
| Animist ... | 520 | 451 | 29 | 1,000 | . | ... | 1,000 | | ... | 996 | 4 | ... | 336 | 644 | 20 | 9 | 890 | 101 |
| Jew ... | 566 | 380 | 54 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | .. | 514 | 458 | 28 | 53 | 783 | 164 |
| Jain ... | 350 | 578 | 72 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 929 | 71 | .. | 239 | 696 | 65 | ... | 833 | 167 |
| Others ... | 250 | 750 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 500 | 500 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... |

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

| Religion and Natural Division (West Coast, Madras State) | Females. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All ages | | | 0—5 | | | 5—10 | | | 10—15 | | | 15—40 | | | 40 and over | | |
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| **Cochin State.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Religions ... | 435 | 407 | 158 | 1,000 | .. | ... | 997 | 3 | ... | 910 | 88 | 2 | 131 | 763 | 106 | 11 | 394 | 595 |
| Hindu .. | 423 | 402 | 175 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 997 | 3 | ... | 903 | 94 | 3 | 136 | 742 | 122 | 9 | 375 | 616 |
| Musalman .. | 460 | 407 | 133 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 924 | 73 | 3 | 127 | 776 | 97 | 12 | 425 | 563 |
| Christian ... | 459 | 419 | 122 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 996 | 4 | ... | 921 | 78 | 1 | 118 | 815 | 67 | 14 | 445 | 541 |
| Animist ... | 418 | 472 | 110 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 918 | 82 | .. | 110 | 811 | 79 | 12 | 540 | 448 |
| Jew ... | 442 | 422 | 136 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 969 | 31 | ... | 248 | 684 | 68 | 15 | 518 | 467 |
| Jain ... | 239 | 652 | 109 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 400 | 600 | ... | ... | 900 | 100 | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| Others ... | . | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Distribution by main age periods and civil condition of 10.000 of each sex and religion.*

| Religion and Age | Males | | | Females | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Unmarried | Married | Widowed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| All Religions | | | | | | |
| 0—10 ... | 2,769 | 1 | ... | 2,709 | 3 | ... |
| 10—15 .. | 1,250 | 6 | ... | 1,069 | 103 | 3 |
| 15—40 ... | 1,560 | 2,466 | 107 | 551 | 3,208 | 448 |
| 40 and over ... | 40 | 1,530 | 271 | 20 | 752 | 1,134 |
| HINDU ... | | | | | | |
| 0—10 ... | 2,708 | ... | ... | 2,599 | 3 | ... |
| 10—15 ... | 1,234 | 5 | ... | 1,039 | 108 | 3 |
| 15—40 .. | 1,650 | 2,393 | 122 | 579 | 3,160 | 517 |
| 40 and over ... | 44 | 1,567 | 277 | 19 | 746 | 1,227 |
| MUSALMAN ... | | | | | | |
| 0—10 ... | 2,831 | ... | ... | 2,900 | ... | ... |
| 10—15 ... | 1,317 | ... | ... | 1,150 | 90 | 4 |
| 15—40 ... | 1,661 | 2,385 | 88 | 536 | 3,287 | 413 |
| 40 and over .. | 19 | 1,523 | 176 | 19 | 688 | 913 |
| CHRISTIAN ... | | | | | | |
| 0—10 . | 2,919 | 1 | ... | 2,957 | 4 | ... |
| 10—15 ... | 1,278 | 10 | ... | 1,130 | 95 | 1 |
| 15—40 .. | 1,301 | 2,674 | 73 | 479 | 3,310 | 271 |
| 40 and over ... | 37 | 1,427 | 280 | 25 | 779 | 949 |
| ANIMIST ... | | | | | | |
| 0—10 ... | 2,633 | ... | ... | 2,619 | ... | .. |
| 10—15 ... | 1,137 | 5 | ... | 1,039 | 93 | ... |
| 15—40 .. | 1,406 | 2,689 | 85 | 507 | 3,742 | 366 |
| 40 and over ... | 19 | 1,819 | 207 | 19 | 883 | 732 |
| JEW ... | | | | | | |
| 0—10 | 2,557 | ... | ... | 2,252 | ... | ... |
| 10—15 ... | 1,033 | ... | ... | 1,043 | 33 | ... |
| 15—40 . | 1,927 | 1,716 | 105 | 1,093 | 3,013 | 298 |
| 40 and over .. | 140 | 2,084 | 438 | 33 | 1,175 | 1,060 |
| OTHERS ... | | | | | | |
| 0—10 ... | 575 | ... | ... | 1,837 | ... | ... |
| 10—15 .. | 1,494 | 115 | ... | 408 | 612 | ... |
| 15—40 ... | 1,379 | 3,798 | 345 | ... | 6,123 | 612 |
| 40 and over ... | ... | 1,954 | 345 | ... | ... | 408 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

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

| Natural Division and Religion. (West Coast. Madras State) | 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 |
| *Province* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Cochin State** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All Religions ... | 780 | 1,024 | 4,222 | 985 | 6,333 | ... | 862 | 16,322 | 26,000 | 356 | 1,311 | 4,215 | 510 | 495 | 4,215 |
| Hindu ... | 771 | 1,039 | 4,481 | 984 | 11,750 | ... | 863 | 21,209 | 34,000 | 360 | 1,354 | 4,389 | 442 | 488 | 4,532 |
| Musalman ... | 752 | 989 | 4,788 | 974 | ... | ... | 832 | 31,222 | ... | 307 | 1,311 | 4,503 | 968 | 480 | 4,931 |
| Christian ... | 811 | 996 | 3,377 | 991 | 3,500 | ... | 865 | 8,943 | 7,500 | 360 | 1,210 | 3,618 | 654 | 534 | 3,311 |
| Animist ... | 776 | 1,007 | 3,629 | 959 | ... | ... | 880 | 19,000 | ... | 348 | 1,341 | 4,167 | 1,000 | 468 | 3,409 |
| Jew ... | 627 | 1,175 | 2,645 | 991 | ... | ... | 1,068 | ... | ... | 600 | 1,857 | 3,000 | 250 | 597 | 2,560 |
| Jain ... | 379 | 625 | 833 | 1,800 | ... | ... | 154 | 3,000 | ... | ... | 844 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 667 |
| Others † ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

† Others include Parsis and Brahmos.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

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

| Caste and Locality | DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 MALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All ages | | | 0—5 | | | 5—12 | | | 12—20 | | | 20—40 | | | 40 and over | | |
| | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Unmarried | Married | Widowed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| **COCHIN STATE.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Hindu.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambalavasi ... | 604 | 345 | 51 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 974 | 26 | ... | 408 | 549 | 43 | 59 | 767 | 174 |
| Arayan ... | 556 | 402 | 42 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 998 | 2 | ... | 491 | 508 | 1 | 307 | 644 | 49 | 25 | 707 | 268 |
| Brahman, Malayali ... | 516 | 457 | 27 | 1,000 | ... | .. | 1,000 | ... | ... | 961 | 39 | ... | 345 | 637 | 18 | 118 | 810 | 72 |
| do Tamil ... | 513 | 453 | 34 | 1,000 | ... | .. | 1,000 | ... | ... | 855 | 145 | ... | 118 | 863 | 19 | 17 | 844 | 139 |
| do Konkani ... | 479 | 479 | 42 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 996 | 4 | ... | 918 | 77 | 5 | 245 | 733 | 22 | 39 | 827 | 134 |
| do Others ... | 450 | 505 | 45 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | .. | ... | 906 | 94 | ... | 307 | 666 | 27 | 92 | 775 | 133 |
| Total Brahmans ... | 502 | 463 | 35 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 999 | 1 | ... | 889 | 110 | 1 | 209 | 771 | 20 | 50 | 828 | 122 |
| Chakkan ... | 569 | 390 | 41 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 953 | 42 | 5 | 321 | 654 | 25 | 17 | 830 | 153 |
| Devangan ... | 432 | 525 | 43 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 828 | 172 | ... | 130 | 853 | 17 | 12 | 832 | 156 |
| Iluvan ... | 560 | 406 | 34 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 971 | 27 | 2 | 180 | 788 | 32 | 12 | 854 | 134 |
| Kadupattan ... | 555 | 405 | 40 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | .. | ... | 965 | 34 | 1 | 211 | 744 | 45 | 8 | 856 | 136 |
| Kaikolan ... | 498 | 445 | 57 | 1,000 | ... | .. | 1,000 | ... | ... | 936 | 61 | 3 | 165 | 785 | 50 | 19 | 808 | 173 |
| Kammalan ... | 566 | 406 | 28 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 999 | 1 | ... | 956 | 41 | 3 | 204 | 772 | 24 | 13 | 877 | 110 |
| Kanakkan ... | 548 | 409 | 43 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | .. | 932 | 63 | 5 | 159 | 799 | 42 | 8 | 826 | 166 |
| Kaniyan ... | 583 | 387 | 30 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 969 | 31 | ... | 250 | 719 | 31 | 96 | 798 | 106 |
| Kshatriya, Malayali ... | 603 | 313 | 84 | 1,000 | ... | .. | 1,000 | ... | .. | 963 | 12 | 25 | 437 | 444 | 119 | 41 | 767 | 192 |
| do Paradesi ... | 518 | 407 | 75 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | .. | ... | 953 | 47 | ... | 336 | 604 | 60 | 150 | 650 | 200 |
| Kudumi chetti ... | 503 | 464 | 33 | 1,000 | .. | ... | 999 | 1 | | 884 | 115 | 1 | 176 | 793 | 31 | 55 | 834 | 111 |
| Kusavan ... | 498 | 463 | 39 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | .. | ... | 864 | 129 | 7 | 142 | 829 | 29 | 18 | 843 | 139 |
| Nayar | 630 | 322 | 48 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | .. | ... | 972 | 17 | 11 | 402 | 552 | 46 | 43 | 774 | 183 |
| Ottanaikan ... | 479 | 468 | 53 | 1,000 | ... | . | 1,000 | .. | ... | 945 | 40 | 15 | 173 | 769 | 58 | 22 | 843 | 135 |
| Pandaran ... | 550 | 411 | 39 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 997 | 3 | ... | 943 | 55 | 2 | 191 | 781 | 28 | 19 | 824 | 157 |
| Panan ... | 543 | 417 | 40 | 1,000 | .. | ... | 1,000 | ... | | 948 | 52 | ... | 197 | 763 | 40 | 7 | 850 | 143 |
| Panditattan ... | 565 | 400 | 35 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 987 | 13 | ... | 315 | 663 | 22 | 11 | 856 | 133 |
| Parayan ... | 505 | 448 | 47 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1 000 | ... | . | 840 | 151 | 9 | 166 | 786 | 48 | 11 | 843 | 146 |
| Pulayan ... | 541 | 418 | 41 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 999 | 1 | ... | 930 | 66 | 4 | 159 | 799 | 42 | 13 | 846 | 141 |
| Valan ... | 505 | 447 | 48 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 998 | 2 | ... | 812 | 186 | 2 | 200 | 752 | 48 | 19 | 821 | 160 |
| Velan ... | 522 | 437 | 41 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 996 | 4 | ... | 907 | 92 | 1 | 162 | 797 | 41 | 20 | 837 | 143 |
| Velakkattalavan ... | 596 | 355 | 49 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 955 | 45 | ... | 313 | 632 | 55 | 22 | 802 | 176 |
| Vellalan ... | 558 | 404 | 38 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 974 | 26 | ... | 293 | 665 | 42 | 20 | 864 | 116 |
| Veluttedan ... | 561 | 396 | 43 | 1,000 | ... | | 1,000 | ... | . | 940 | 53 | 7 | 262 | 700 | 38 | 19 | 834 | 147 |
| Vettuvan ... | 545 | 414 | 41 | 1,000 | ... | .. | 1,000 | . | ... | 925 | 70 | 5 | 166 | 801 | 33 | 9 | 823 | 168 |
| ***Musalman.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jonakan ... | 585 | 388 | 27 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 957 | 40 | 3 | 234 | 737 | 29 | 11 | 883 | 106 |
| Ravuttan ... | 581 | 399 | 20 | 1,000 | ... | .. | 1,000 | ... | ... | 963 | 37 | ... | 233 | 747 | 20 | 7 | 914 | 79 |
| ***Christian.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo Indian ... | 650 | 325 | 25 | 1,000 | .. | ... | 1,000 | ... | .. | 987 | 13 | ... | 334 | 651 | 15 | 76 | 809 | 115 |
| European ... | 732 | 268 | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 793 | 207 | ... | 500 | 500 | ... |
| Native Christian ... | 552 | 412 | 36 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 998 | 2 | ... | 911 | 88 | 1 | 150 | 827 | 23 | 20 | 819 | 161 |
| ***Animist.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malayan ... | 528 | 441 | 31 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 948 | 52 | ... | 201 | 766 | 33 | 15 | 887 | 98 |
| ***Jew.*** ... | 566 | 380 | 54 | 1,000 | .. | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 966 | 34 | ... | 377 | 586 | 37 | 53 | 783 | 164 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

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

| Caste and Locality | DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 FEMALES OF EACH AGE BY CIVIL CONDITION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All ages | | | 0—5 | | | 5—12 | | | 12—20 | | | 20—40 | | | 40 and over | | |
| | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Unmarried | Married | Widowed | Unmarried | Married | Widowed |
| | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| COCHIN STATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Hindu.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambalavasi ... | 367 | 401 | 232 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 995 | 5 ... | | 523 | 447 | 30 | 33 | 766 | 201 | 4 | 351 | 645 |
| Arayan ... | 419 | 451 | 130 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 992 | 8 ... | | 609 | 378 | 13 | 35 | 895 | 70 | 9 | 437 | 554 |
| Brahman, Malayali ... | 383 | 387 | 230 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 998 | 2 ... | | 713 | 281 | 6 | 93 | 787 | 120 | 16 | 329 | 655 |
| do Tamil ... | 323 | 499 | 178 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 915 | 85 ... | | 58 | 912 | 30 | .. | 870 | 130 | ... | 386 | 614 |
| do Konkani ... | 292 | 467 | 241 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 947 | 52 | 1 | 48 | 910 | 42 | 16 | 794 | 190 | 5 | 258 | 737 |
| do Others ... | 297 | 481 | 222 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 990 | 10 ... | | 200 | 800 | ... | 18 | 800 | 182 | ... | 295 | 705 |
| Total Brahmans ... | 326 | 470 | 204 | 1 000 | ... | ... | 985 | 65 .. | | 188 | 785 | 27 | 22 | 833 | 145 | 5 | 340 | 655 |
| Chakkan ... | 390 | 404 | 206 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 994 | 6 ... | | 527 | 431 | 42 | 22 | 811 | 167 | 9 | 326 | 665 |
| Devangan ... | 313 | 518 | 169 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 969 | 31 ... | | 429 | 567 | 4 | 7 | 859 | 134 | ... | 445 | 555 |
| Iluvan ... | 460 | 391 | 149 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 997 | 3 ... | | 680 | 305 | 15 | 56 | 814 | 130 | 9 | 405 | 586 |
| Kadupattan ... | 409 | 395 | 196 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 997 | 3 ... | | 625 | 366 | 9 | 41 | 815 | 144 | 12 | 324 | 664 |
| Kaikolan ... | 354 | 440 | 206 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 994 | 6 ... | | 441 | 551 | 8 | 12 | 838 | 150 | 4 | 339 | 657 |
| Kammalan ... | 456 | 393 | 151 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 995 | 5 ... | | 684 | 307 | 9 | 76 | 803 | 121 | 12 | 394 | 594 |
| Kanakkan ... | 493 | 388 | 119 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... ... | | 718 | 266 | 16 | 53 | 859 | 88 | 2 | 450 | 548 |
| Kaniyan ... | 447 | 383 | 170 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 996 | 4 ... | | 756 | 231 | 13 | 62 | 783 | 155 | 6 | 424 | 570 |
| Kshatriya, Malayali ... | 377 | 444 | 179 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 987 | 13 ... | | 471 | 494 | 35 | 45 | 872 | 83 | ... | 373 | 627 |
| do Paradesi ... | 358 | 478 | 164 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 966 | 34 ... | | 263 | 658 | 79 | 23 | 886 | 91 | ... | 433 | 567 |
| Kudumi chetti .. | 273 | 501 | 226 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 880 | 120 ... | | 54 | 912 | 34 | 15 | 776 | 209 | 7 | 269 | 724 |
| Kusavan ... | 401 | 494 | 105 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 993 | 7 ... | | 500 | 485 | 15 | 21 | 921 | 58 | 19 | 527 | 454 |
| Navar ... | 404 | 368 | 228 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 996 | 4 ... | | 601 | 369 | 30 | 56 | 726 | 218 | 10 | 316 | 674 |
| Ottanaikan ... | 360 | 431 | 209 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 991 | 9 ... | | 556 | 432 | 12 | 30 | 843 | 127 | ... | 293 | 707 |
| Pandaran ... | 429 | 387 | 184 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 982 | 18 ... | | 523 | 462 | 15 | 36 | 780 | 184 | 8 | 373 | 619 |
| Panan ... | 399 | 433 | 168 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 990 | 10 ... | | 641 | 327 | 32 | 52 | 821 | 127 | 4 | 424 | 572 |
| Panditattan . . | 402 | 421 | 177 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 990 | 10 .. | | 508 | 486 | 6 | 25 | 812 | 163 | ... | 383 | 617 |
| Parayan ... | 446 | 425 | 129 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 998 | 1 | 1 | 585 | 401 | 14 | 39 | 865 | 96 | 53 | 444 | 503 |
| Pulayan ... | 438 | 419 | 143 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 996 | 4 ... | | 617 | 368 | 15 | 45 | 840 | 115 | 9 | 441 | 550 |
| Valan ... | 419 | 441 | 140 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 997 | 3 ... | | 520 | 461 | 19 | 39 | 840 | 121 | 22 | 478 | 500 |
| Velan ... | 425 | 420 | 155 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 996 | 4 ... | | 612 | 370 | 18 | 45 | 847 | 108 | 7 | 414 | 579 |
| Velakkattalavan ... | 398 | 375 | 227 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 992 | 8 ... | | 560 | 422 | 18 | 73 | 719 | 208 | 21 | 301 | 678 |
| Vellalan ... | 382 | 377 | 241 | 1,000 | ... | . | 996 | 4 ... | | 638 | 345 | 17 | 26 | 766 | 208 | 8 | 287 | 705 |
| Veluttedan ... | 390 | 391 | 219 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 992 | 8 ... | | 598 | 378 | 24 | 51 | 766 | 183 | 3 | 307 | 690 |
| Vettuvan ... | 465 | 414 | 121 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 996 | 4 ... | | 647 | 342 | 11 | 36 | 883 | 81 | 6 | 465 | 529 |
| *Musalman.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jonakan ... | 469 | 406 | 125 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 996 | 4 ... | | 615 | 367 | 18 | 44 | 850 | 106 | 11 | 428 | 561 |
| Ravuttan ... | 423 | 395 | 182 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 997 | 3 ... | | 505 | 478 | 17 | 26 | 775 | 199 | 5 | 350 | 645 |
| *Christian.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo Indian ... | 510 | 370 | 120 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... ... | | 742 | 258 | ... | 157 | 756 | 87 | 58 | 413 | 529 |
| European ... | 350 | 600 | 50 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | 364 | 636 | ... | ... | 833 | 167 |
| Native Christian ... | 459 | 419 | 122 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 992 | 8 ... | | 589 | 405 | 6 | 41 | 875 | 84 | 14 | 445 | 541 |
| *Animist.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malayan ... | 417 | 474 | 109 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... ... | | 589 | 396 | 15 | 52 | 858 | 90 | 16 | 524 | 460 |
| *Jew.* ... | 442 | 422 | 136 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 988 | 12 ... | | 752 | 238 | 10 | 150 | 767 | 83 | 15 | 518 | 467 |

# CHAPTER VIII.

## EDUCATION.

Introductory.

63. Statistics of education by religion and age will be found in Imperial Table VIII and of education by selected castes and races in Imperial Table IX, while in the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter the more important facts to be gathered from these figures are exhibited in proportional forms. As in 1901 the population was divided in respect of education into two main categories of literate and illiterate, and not into three categories—learning, literate and illiterate—as in 1881 and 1891. In 1901 a record was made of the vernacular languages in which each person was literate, but on the present occasion the language was not recorded in Cochin, as the collection of this information was declared to be optional. Such information will serve no practical purpose in a State like Cochin, where over 95 per cent. of the population are literate in the same language. In Census phraseology literacy connotes nothing more than ability to read and write. In the instructions issued to the census officers, therefore, it was laid down that a person should be regarded as literate if he could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it, but not otherwise. In the case of students the Census staff was instructed that, as a rule, those who have passed the primary standard should be returned as literate and those that have passed the lower secondary standard in English should be returned as literate in English.

General literacy.

64. In point of literacy in this limited sense Cochin stands ahead of all the Districts and States in Southern India, save the exceptional District of Madras, the educational centre of Southern India. The number of persons able to read and write according to the Census returns was 139,083, of whom 111,146 were males and 27,937 females. In other words, in every 1,000 of the total population 151 were literate—243 in every 1,000 males and 61 in an equal number of females. In every 1,000 of the population only 149 are literate in Travancore, 112 in Tanjore, 111 in Malabar, 75 in the Presidency, 101 in Baroda and 63 in Mysore, while the proportion for the Madras city is 279. Proportional figures for males and females for these Districts and States are given in the margin for comparison. It will seen from it that Travancore is ahead of Cochin in point of male literacy, but this order is reversed in the case of female literacy. Notwithstanding the introduction of compulsory free education, Baroda is still considerably behind Cochin and Travancore in the proportion of literacy.

| *No. of literates in 1,000* | *Males.* | *Females.* |
|---|---|---|
| Cochin | 243 | 61 |
| Travancore | 248 | 50 |
| Malabar | 190 | 35 |
| Tanjore | 218 | 15 |
| Madras City | 421 | 129 |
| Presidency | 189 | 13 |
| Baroda | 175 | 20 |
| Mysore | 112 | 12 |

Literacy by sex and age.

65. Almost all the Tables give the figures for literacy by four age periods—namely, 0—10, 10—15, 15—20, and 20 and over, the first three of these corresponding roughly to the stages of primary, secondary and higher education. The most prominent feature of these figures is the great disparity between the number of literate males and that of literate females. For every 100 literate males in the State there are only 25 literate females. This disparity exists in all the age periods, and is due mainly to the low position assigned to women by the Hindu and Muhammadan religions. The

disparity, though sufficiently prominent, is considerably less among Christians as will be seen from the statement in the margin. The number of literates in a 1,000 males and an equal number of females of the age period 10 to 15 is 197 and 86 respectively, as against 168 and 59 in 1901, the numbers at the next age period being 303 and 104, against 282 and 77, and at the final stage (20 and over) 367 and 73, against 343 and 56. Thus, there has been a noticeable increase in literacy during the past decade at all age periods and in both sexes.

| | *No. of female to 100 male literates.* |
|---|---|
| Hindus | 21 |
| Muhammadans | 4 |
| Christians | 35 |

Literacy by religion

66. There is comparatively a larger proportion of literates among Christians than among the followers of any other religion. The Jews come next and are followed by the Hindus, while the Muhammadans come last. There is only one Animist in the State who is able to read and write. The high proportion of literates among Christians is due to the influence of the native clergy and to the existence of primary schools attached to all the churches. In these schools reading, writing and certain scripture lessons are taught, and the vicars in charge of them use their influence with their congregations to send their children to these schools. Some of these schools have made considerable progress in recent years, and have been brought into the list of schools aided by Government. In point however of secondary and collegiate education, the Christians have not made as much progress as the Hindus. The percentage of literacy among Hindus would be far higher than among native Christians but for the backwardness of the lower castes, who form about one-half of the Hindu population. The Muhammadans also have schools attached to most of their mosques, but reading and writing are not taught in many of them. The children are simply made to learn a few texts from the Koran by heart. In point of literacy among females also the Christians stand ahead of the rest of the population, 11 per cent. of their females being able to read and write, as against 6·7 per cent. among Hindus and ·7 per cent. among Muhammadans.

Literacy of selected castes.

67. The various castes, tribes and races present considerable differences in regard to the degree of literacy obtaining among them. The actual figures will be found in Imperial Table IX, while Subsidiary Table VI gives them in proportional forms in the case of the more important castes. It will be seen from this that the high caste Hindus of the State are among the most literate classes in India. Illiteracy is almost unknown among Brahman, Kshatriya and Ambalavasi males, as also among high class Nayars. The most literate among the lower castes are the Kaniyans, who are by profession astrologers and village school masters, and after them come the Kammalans, or artisans, who find the three R's a useful acquisition for their profession. The Kusavans, Pulayans, Parayans, Vettuvans and Malayans are the most illiterate castes, having only 8, 5, 2, 3, and ·4 respectively in a thousand among them who are able to read and write. In regard to the degrees of female literacy the several castes present still greater divergences. While 49 per cent. of the females among Malayali Kshatriyas and 25 per cent. among Ambalavasis and 20 per cent. among Malayali Brahmans are literate, only 15 per cent. of the females among Tamil Brahmans, 4 per cent. among Konkani Brahmans and 5 per cent. among other Kshatriyas are able to read and write. In point of female literacy also, the Kaniyans stand comparatively high, 19 per cent. of their females being able to read and write. Among the Devangans, Kanakkans, Kudumi Chettis, Kusavans, Otta Naikans, Vettuvans and Ravuttans, only less than 5 in a thousand are literate, while no female among Parayans, Pulayans and Malayans is able to read and write.

Literacy in English.

68. English education has made marked progress during the last two decades. The number of persons able to read and write English have risen from 1,064 in 1891 to 4,884 in 1901 and 10,512 in 1911: in other words, while only 26 in ten thousand males and 3 in an equal number of females were able to read and write English in 1891, the proportion has risen to 199 males and 31 females in ten thousand in 1911. The figures for some Districts and States are given in the margin for comparison. It will be seen from it that in point of English literacy also Cochin stands ahead of all the Districts and States in Southern India except Madras. The progress of English education is most marked among Tamil Brahmans, Malayali Kshatriyas, Nayars and Native Christians. The Namburis, who stand so high in general literacy, lag wofully behind their Tamil brethren in point of English education, only 7 in a thousand among them being able to read and write English, as against 134 among the latter. English education has not yet touched the castes already referred to as being backward in general literacy, and also some castes which are not so backward in that respect, *viz*, Kadupattans, Kammalans, Kaniyans, Velans, Velakkattalavans and Veluttedans. Knowledge of English has not spread among females to anything like the extent to which it has spread among males, the proportion of literate males to literate females being 111 to 28, while that of males literate in English to females literate in English is 91 to 14. The Brahmans are especially backward in this respect, as only 8 in a thousand females are literate in English, as against 151 males in the same number. Among several castes there is hardly a single woman who has any knowledge of English. Among these may be mentioned, besides the backward classes already referred to, the Namburi Brahmans, Chakkans, Devangans, Kaikolans, Kammalans, Kaniyans, other Kshatriyas, Pandarans, Panditattans, Velans, Velakkattalavans, Veluttedans, Jonakans and Ravuttans. The Native Christians have not made as much progress in English education as one would have expected from them, only 18·6 in a thousand males and 4·5 in an equal number of females being able to read and write English.

*No. of literate in English in 1,000.*

| | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Cochin | 20 | 3·1 |
| Travancore | 13 | 2·0 |
| Malabar | 12 | 1·7 |
| Tanjore | 19 | 0·7 |
| Madras | 180 | 34·3 |
| Presidency | 12 | 1 3 |
| Baroda | 9 | 0 5 |
| Mysore | 18 | 1·1 |

Literacy among Christians by sect.

69. Protestant missionaries appear to be under the impression that the comparatively high proportion of literates among Native Christians is due to the diffusion of education through their own agency among the Protestants converted by them. It will be seen from the figures given in the margin that, though there is a higher proportion of literates both in English and in the vernacular among the Protestants, their removal from the total number of Christians will not materially affect the position of the whole Christians in regard to literacy. It has also to be remembered that the Protestants form only one per cent. of the Christians of Cochin. In regard to the other sects the proportion of literates is pretty much the same among them all. Romo-Syrians have a slight advantage in general literacy and Roman Catholics in English literacy.

| | *No. of literates in 1000.* | | | *No. of English literates in 1000.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Persons.* | *Males.* | *Females.* | *Persons.* | *Males.* | *Females.* |
| Roman Catholics .. | 210 | 305 | 110 | 12 | 19 | 4·4 |
| Romo-Syrians ... | 214 | 316 | 112 | 10 | 16 | 4 1 |
| Other Syrians ... | 210 | 315 | 106 | 10 | 17 | 4·1 |
| Protestants ... | 250 | 379 | 132 | 74 | 123 | 30 0 |

Progress of Education.

70. The comparatively high percentage of literate persons in the State is not the result of modern administration. Literacy according to the Census standard was as widespread among the people many decades ago as it is now. Most of the well-to-do families had their family tutors, whose occupation was generally

hereditary, and the children of the poorer families in the neighbourhood were sent to them for such instruction as they stood in need of and for which they had to pay next to nothing. In rural parts each village had its *Eluttacchan*, or hereditary village school master, who received the pupils in his own house and accepted such payments as the means of their parents admitted of. These masters taught the children (boys and girls being taught together) reading and writing, the multiplication table and the recitation of Sanskrit hymns, and in some rare instances Sanskrit poetry, drama and rhetoric were also taught. As children of all standards were taught promiscuously by a single teacher, their progress was necessarily slow; five to ten years were required for the acquisition of these rudiments of knowledge. The Government took steps for the first time only in 1890 to diffuse elementary education, when the old village schools began to disappear. They have now ceased to exist altogether in towns, while in rural parts their number has decreased immensely in recent years. The immediate effect of this change was a retrogression in literacy, the growth of primary schools of the modern type not having kept pace with the decay of the old indigenous schools. The measures taken however during the last decade for the extension of elementary education have, besides making up for the disappearance of the old schools, also provided a more useful and efficient system of education for the masses. Subsidiary Table V bears out the truth of this remark. The number of literate persons decreased considerably between 1891 and 1901, but it has risen since the latter year, until in 1911 it has become as high as it was in 1891.

Statistics of the Educational department.

71. Subsidiary Table VII gives the numbers of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational department. It must however be remarked that the returns of 1901 and 1911 include, while those of 1891 exclude, a large number of schools which have not received the recognition of the department and of which a good many belonged to the old indigenous type. Even after making allowance for this, the progress made during the last two decades has been considerable. To take only institutions maintained or aided by Government, their number has increased from 107 in 1891 to 318 in 1911, the number of pupils attending them having risen from 7,635 to 36,117. The expenditure on the department rose from 77 thousand rupees in 1891 to 99 thousand in 1901 and 278 thousand in 1911. The main results of the University examinations are given in Subsidiary Table VIII, but they are not complete, as Cochin boys have to go to Madras and other places to study for their degrees in arts, law, medicine and engineering. Statistics of Cochin students who have taken these degrees are not available.

Books and newspapers.

72. As there is no provision for the compulsory registration of books newly published, exact statistics of literary production in Cochin are not available. The number and circulation of newspapers and magazines published in the State are given in Subsidiary Table IX. It will be seen from it that all the periodicals published here are in the vernacular of the State, none being in English.

## 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 & 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 .. | 151 | 243 | 61 | 19 | 11 | 197 | 86 | 302 | 104 | 367 | 73 | 849 | 757 | 859 | 11 | 20 | 3 |
| Hindu ... | 136 | 228 | 47 | 17 | 8 | 181 | 63 | 282 | 80 | 342 | 56 | 864 | 772 | 953 | 12 | 21 | 2 |
| Musalman ... | 74 | 138 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 63 | 7 | 146 | 9 | 234 | 9 | 926 | 862 | 993 | 2 | 4 | ... |
| Christian | 215 | 314 | 114 | 30 | 22 | 277 | 169 | 404 | 201 | 478 | 139 | 785 | 686 | 886 | 14 | 21 | 6 |
| European .. | 947 | 964 | 900 | 333 | 333 | ... | ... | 1,000 | | 1.000 | 1.000 | 53 | 36 | 100 | 947 | 964 | 900 |
| Anglo Indian .. | 428 | 503 | 352 | 82 | 61 | 522 | 458 | 697 | 548 | 746 | 442 | 572 | 497 | 648 | 182 | 195 | 169 |
| Armenian .. | 1.000 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... |
| Native Christian ... | 212 | 312 | 111 | 29 | 21 | 274 | 166 | 400 | 197 | 475 | 135 | 788 | 688 | 889 | 12 | 19 | 5 |
| Jew ... | 197 | 315 | 86 | 7 | 7 | 169 | 62 | 404 | 183 | 471 | 105 | 803 | 685 | 914 | 33 | 53 | 15 |
| Jain ... | 574 | 867 | 43 | ... | ... | 786 | ... | 800 | ... | 966 | 71 | 426 | 133 | 957 | 78 | 120 | ... |

NOTE.—Of the 5 Parsis (3 males and 2 females) 4 (3 males and 1 female) are literate in English and all of them are literate in vernacular and are over 20 years of age

The 2 Brahmos are literate both in vernacular and English and are over 20 years of age.

There is only one person among the Animists who is literate He is over 20 years of age and is literate only in vernacular.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Education by age sex and locality.*

| District and Natural Division "West Coast, Madras State" | NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All ages | | | 0—10 | | 10—15 | | 15—20 | | 20 and over | |
| | Total | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Cochin State . | 151 | 243 | 61 | 19 | 11 | 197 | 86 | 303 | 104 | 367 | 73 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Education by religion, sex and locality.*

| District and Natural Division "West Coast, Madras State" | NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hindu | | Jain | | Musalman | | Christian | | Animist | | Jew | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Cochin State .. | 228 | 47 | 867 | 43 | 138 | 7 | 314 | 114 | ... | ... | 315 | 86 |

NOTE:—There is only one person (male) who is literate among the Animists.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

*English education by age, sex and locality.*

| District and Natural Division "West Coast, Madras State" | LITERATE IN ENGLISH PER 10000. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911 | | | | | | | | | | 1901 | | 1891 | |
| | 0—10 | | 10—15 | | 15—20 | | 20 and over | | All ages | | All ages | | All ages | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Cochin State ... | 6 | 4 | 207 | 57 | 475 | 81 | 249 | 29 | 199 | 31 | 108 | 12 | 26 | 3 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

*Progress of education since 1881.*

| District and Natural Division "West Coast, Madras State" | Number of literate per mille | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All ages | | | | | | | | 15—20 | | | | 20 and over | | | |
| | Male | | | | Female | | | | Male | | Female | | Male | | Female | |
| | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1911 | 1901 | 1911 | 1901 | 1911 | 1901 | 1911 | 1901 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Cochin State ... | 243 | 224 | 246 | ... | 61 | 45 | 30 | ... | 303 | 282 | 104 | 77 | 367 | 343 | 73 | 56 |

*Note.*—Out of a population of 600 278 there were 10,752 persons returned as literate in 1881. Figures by sex are not available.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

*Education by caste.*

| CASTE | NUMBER PER 1,000 WHO ARE LITERATE. | | | | | | NUMBER PER 10,000 WHO ARE LITERATE IN ENGLISH. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911 | | | 1901 | | | 1911 | | | 1901 | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| *Hindu.* ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambalavasi ... | 401 | 550 | 250 | 401 | 608 | 253 | 420 | 708 | 131 | 188 | 331 | 50 |
| Arayan ... | 107 | 189 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| Brahman, Malayali ... | 423 | 633 | 203 | 472 | 695 | 227 | 73 | 140 | ... | 34 | 66 | ... |
| do Tamil ... | 425 | 684 | 150 | 397 | 689 | 80 | 1,342 | 2,479 | 122 | 830 | 1,574 | 25 |
| do Konkani ... | 290 | 502 | 44 | 241 | 443 | 17 | 400 | 703 | 48 | 160 | 299 | 6 |
| do others ... | 354 | 498 | 77 | 401 | 563 | 64 | 361 | 489 | 85 | 369 | 524 | 40 |
| Total Brahman ... | 391 | 621 | 133 | 376 | 625 | 95 | 839 | 1,515 | 80 | 488 | 907 | 16 |
| Chakkan ... | 131 | 215 | 39 | ... | .. | ... | 38 | 72 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Devangan ... | 77 | 153 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Iluvan ... | 82 | 154 | 12 | 66 | 126 | 7 | 14 | 27 | 1 | 4 | 9 | ... |
| Kadupattan ... | 105 | 196 | 17 | 103 | 188 | 20 | 15 | 28 | 3 | 7 | 14 | ... |
| Kaikolan ... | 91 | 178 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kammalan ... | 107 | 208 | 9 | 102 | 202 | 6 | 3 | 5 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... |
| Kanakkan ... | 19 | 35 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kaniyan ... | 372 | 551 | 193 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kshatriya, Malayali ... | 609 | 724 | 492 | 466 | 615 | 319 | 1,163 | 2,074 | 238 | 618 | 1,171 | 67 |
| do Paradesi ... | 2,6 | 479 | 51 | 235 | 382 | 12 | 449 | 852 | ... | 247 | 410 | ... |
| Kudumi chetti ... | 45 | 84 | 2 | 22 | 41 | 1 | 6 | 11 | ... | 3 | 5 | ... |
| Kusavan ... | 8 | 14 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nayar ... | 271 | 413 | 137 | 266 | 425 | 118 | 246 | 434 | 69 | 108 | 209 | 14 |
| Otta Naikan ... | 19 | 34 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Panan ... | 77 | 121 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pandaran ... | 57 | 104 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Panditaattan ... | 154 | 271 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 52 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Parayan ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pulayan ... | 5 | 9 | ... | 4 | 8 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Valan ... | 106 | 192 | 14 | 64 | 117 | 6 | 10 | 20 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... |
| Velan ... | 119 | 231 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 11 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Velakkattalavan .. | 110 | 195 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vellalan ... | 156 | 281 | 26 | ... | .. | ... | 202 | 384 | 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| Veluttedan ... | 101 | 188 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Vettuvan ... | 3 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Musalman.* ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jonakan ... | 65 | 123 | 6 | 62 | 118 | 5 | 10 | 19 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... |
| Ravuttan ... | 73 | 140 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Christian.* ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo Indian ... | 423 | 503 | 352 | 343 | 412 | 278 | 1,623 | 1,950 | 1,693 | 2,062 | 2,297 | 1,838 |
| European ... | 947 | 964 | 900 | 836 | 795 | 938 | 9,474 | 9,643 | 9,000 | 7,818 | 7,436 | 8,750 |
| Native Christian ... | 2 2 | 312 | 111 | 172 | 270 | 61 | 116 | 186 | 45 | 59 | 96 | 21 |
| *Animist.* ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malayan ... | 0·4 | 0·8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Jew.* ... | 197 | 315 | 86 | 207 | 376 | 51 | 332 | 525 | 149 | 132 | 274 | ... |

***Note.***—Figures for 1901 wherever available have been shown in this table.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

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

| Class of Institution | 1911 | | 1901 | | 1891 (2) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of | | Number of | | Number of | |
| | Institutions | Scholars | Institutions | Scholars | Institutions | Scholars |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Second Grade Colleges ... | 1 | *182 | 1 | 57 | Second Grade College 1 ... | 455 |
| High Schools ... | 13 | 1,246 | 8 | 804 | High School 1 ... | 373 |
| Lower Secondary Schools ... | 21 | 2,646 | 19 | 1,696 | Anglo Vernacular Schools 26 ... | 2,062 |
| Primary Schools ... | 969 | 46,550 | 875 | 29,139 | Vernacular Schools 76 ... | 4,683 |
| Special Schools ... | 11 | 698 | (1) 386 | 7,904 | Palace Schools 2 ... | 25 |
| | | | | | Hebrew School 1 ... | 37 |
| Total ... | 1,015 | 51,363 | 1,289 | 39,600 | 107 ... | 7,635 |

1) Includes schools where the Koran, music etc. are taught.
2) Classification of schools was different in 1891.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

*Main results of University examinations.*

| Examination | 1911 | | 1901 | | 1891 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Candidates | Passed | Candidates | Passed | Candidates | Passed |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Entrance Examination ... | 378 | 102 | 133 | 41 | 27 | 16 |
| F. A. or Intermediate Examination ... | 55 | 27 | 17 | 11 | 13 | 7 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

*Number and circulation of newspapers, etc.*

| Language | Class of newspaper (Daily weekly, etc) | 1911 | | 1901 | | 1891 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Circulation | No. | Circulation | No. | Circulation. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Malayalam ... | Weekly | 3 | 2,675 | | | | |
| Do. ... | Bi-monthly | 1 | 280 | | | | |
| Do. ... | Monthly | 7 | 5,200 | | | | |
| Malayalam and Sanskrit ... | Monthly | 1 | 600 | | | | |
| Malayalam ... | Once in 2 months | 1 | 320 | | | | |
| Total ... | | 13 | 9,075 | | | | |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

*Education of Christians by sex.*

| RACE | LITERATE | | | LITERATE IN ENGLISH | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| Total Christians ... | 50,086 | 36,990 | 13,096 | 3,198 | 2 460 | 738 |
| European and allied races including Armenian | 74 | 56 | 18 | 74 | 56 | 18 |
| Anglo-Indian ... | 1 048 | 624 | 424 | 445 | 242 | 204 |
| Native Christian ... | 48 964 | 36,310 | 12,654 | 2 678 | 2,162 | 516 |
| Roman Catholics ... | 20,093 | 14,969 | 5,124 | 1,142 | 937 | 205 |
| Romo-Syrians ... | 557 | 403 | 154 | 166 | 131 | 35 |
| Other Syrians ... | 6,682 | 5,116 | 1,766 | 348 | 275 | 73 |
| Protestants ... | 21,432 | 15,822 | 5,610 | 1 022 | 819 | 203 |

# CHAPTER IX.

## LANGUAGE.

Introductory.

73. Statistics of the parent tongue of the people will be found in Imperial Table X, in which the languages are arranged under three main heads, namely, (a) vernaculars of India, which have subdivided into (1) the vernacular of the State and (2) vernaculars foreign to the State; (b) vernaculars of non-Indian Asiatic countries; and (c) European languages. In subsidiary Table I these languages are arranged in families, subfamilies and groups according to Dr. Grierson's scheme of classification, while in subsidiary Table II the main facts are given in proportional and condensed forms. The return of parent tongue is on the whole accurate, as there is no want of precision in the popular language nomenclature of the State, and as 97 per cent. of the population have returned one or another of the best known Dravidian languages as their parent tongue. It cannot however be said that the returns are altogether free from error, since 27 Jews and three Roman Catholic native priests have returned Hebrew and Latin respectively as their parent tongue. But such erroneous returns are few and far between.

Malayalam.

74. Malayalam is the vernacular and the official language of the State, and is spoken by over 89 per cent. of the population. It is the mother tongue of as much as 96 per cent. of the people in Mukundapuram and Trichur, 93 per cent. in Talapilli, 91 in Cranganur and 89 in Cochin-Kanayannur, but only 55 per cent. have returned it in Chittur. Chittur is the centre of the Tamil Brahmans in the State, and the eastern portion of the Taluk is peopled mostly by comparatively recent immigrants from Coimbatore, whose home language is Tamil, while the great majority of the Konkani Brahmans and their Sudras, Kudumi Chettis, whose parent tongue is the Konkani dialect of Mahratti, reside in the Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk. Hence the smaller proportion of Malayalam-speaking people in these Taluks. Most of the literate people, however, who have returned Tamil and Konkani as their parent tongue, are literate not in these languages but in Malayalam. Except in a few isolated castes, elementary education is imparted entirely through the medium of Malayalam throughout the State. Malayalam is more akin to Tamil than any other member of the Dravidian group of languages. The large admixture of Sanskrit words and the absence of verbal inflections to denote person, gender and number mainly differentiate it from Tamil. Though the stem of the language is Dravidian, its vocabulary is largely Sanskrit, partly distorted but mostly in its pure form. In point of literature Malayalam is poorer than Kanarese and considerably more so than Tamil and Telugu. Malayalam is the most localised of the Dravidian languages, being practically confined to Travancore, Cochin, Malabar and part of South Canara, and is the mother tongue of 6,755,940 persons in Southern India, or 765,899 more than in 1901.

Tamil.

75. Tamil is the mother tongue of 55,231 persons, or 6 per cent. of the State population, and is the most widely prevalent language next to Malayalam. For the reasons given in the preceding paragraph, nearly 34 per cent. of the people of Chittur have returned Tamil as their home language, while it is the parent tongue of considerably less than 5 per cent. of the people in other Taluks.

Other Dravidian languages.

76. Telugu is the parent tongue of 1·2 per cent. of the State population, Kanarese of ·4 per cent. and Tulu of ·06 per cent. The great majority of the Telugu and the Kanarese speaking people (Kaikolans, Otta Naickans and Devangans) are found in the Chittur and Talapilli Taluks, while those who speak Tulu (Embrans or Tulu Brahmans) are found mostly in Cochin-Kanayannur.

Other Indian languages.

77. Of the other Indian languages returned as mother tongue, the Konkani dialect of Mahratti is spoken by 2·3 per cent. of the population, and the rest only by ·5 per cent. Of the latter Gujaratti and Kacchi are returned by 1,060 and 352 respectively, mostly merchants and traders from the Bombay side, who are confined almost entirely to Mattancheri and its neighbourhood, Hindustani by 2,234 persons, chiefly Musalmans other than Mappilas and Ravuttans, and Mahratti by 1,061, mostly high class Konkani Brahmans who think it more honourable to call their mother tongue Mahratti rather than Konkani.

Non-Indian languages.

78. Only 821 persons have returned non-Indian languages as their parent tongue, though as many as eleven such languages have been so turned amongst them. Arabic is returned by Arab traders and pedlars, whose mother tongue is really Arabic, but the return of Hebrew as mother tongue is of doubtful accuracy. The local Jews, both White and Black, speak Malayalam in their homes, but a few among them have some knowledge of Hebrew, and they were apparently so proud of the fact that they returned it as their home speech, as did three Native Christian priests, who returned Latin as their mother tongue. Though, according to Imperial Table XIII, there were 2,522 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, only 679 have returned Eurepean languages as their parent tongue. It is clear from this that the majority of Anglo-Indians have returned Malayalam as their home speech, which is actually the case. The number of English-speaking men has risen from 347 in 1901 to 412 in 1911, while the Portuguese speaking persons have fallen from 407 to 237. The Verapoly Mission has of late been recruited almost entirely from Spain: hence the return of Spanish and Basque by 21 persons.

Caste and language.

79. In most cases the caste, as given in Table XIII, indicates the language of its members. A statement showing how the strength of Table X (language) stands as compared with that of XIII (caste) in regard to the main languages returned is given in the margin. It will be seen from it that the strength of the one closely approximates to that of the other, which shows that the language return is generally accurate.

| | *Strength as per* *Table X* | *Table XIII* |
|---|---|---|
| Malayalam | 820,129 | 819,080 |
| Tamil | 55,231 | 54,968 |
| Telugu | 11,224 | 11,305 |
| Konkani | 21,153 | 21,983 |

Literary activity.

80. Malayalam is the only vernacular in which any literature is produced in this State. A short but full account of Malayalam literature is given in the report for 1901: it is superfluous to repeat it here. There is considerable literary activity going on still, but both in regard to quality and in regard to quantity the literary output of the last decade falls short of that of the preceding one. As there is no provision for the regular registration of books either in Cochin or in Travancore, correct statistics of literary production are not available.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

*Distribution of total population by language.*

| Family | Group | Language | Dialect | Total number of speakers 1911 | Total number of speakers 1901 | Number per mille of the population of the State | Where chiefly spoken |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | LANGUAGES OF INDIA | | | | | |
| Indo-European (Aryan sub family) | Southern | Marathi ... | Marathi ... | 1,061 | 926 | 1·2 | |
| | | | Goanese ... | 11 | ... | ... | |
| | | | Konkani ... | 21,153 | 19,207 | 23·0 | |
| | Western | Gujarati .. | Gujarati ... | 1,060 | 695 | 1·1 | |
| | | | Kachchi ... | 352 | 402 | 0 4 | |
| | | Western Hindi... | Hindi ... | 121 | 33 | ·1 | |
| | | | Urdu ... | 13 | ... | ... | |
| | | | Hindustani ... | 2 234 | 2,134 | 2·4 | |
| | Eastern | Bengali ... | Bengali ... | 2 | 2 | ... | |
| Dravidian | | Canarese ... | | 4,152 | 4,180 | 4·5 | |
| | | Malayalam ... | | 820,129 | 715,847 | 893·3 | |
| | | Tamil ... | | 55,231 | 54,171 | 60·2 | |
| | | Telugu | | 11,224 | 12,676 | 12 2 | |
| | | Tulu ... | | 546 | 657 | 0 6 | |
| | | LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA | | | | | |
| Indo-European | Western | Persian ... | | 2 | ... | ... | |
| | | French ... | | 2 | 1 | ... | |
| | Romance | Latin ... | | 3 | ... | ... | |
| | | Portuguese ... | | 237 | 407 | ·3 | |
| | | Spanish ... | Spanish ... | 16 | 1 | ... | |
| | | | Basque ... | 5 | ... | ... | |
| | Teutonic | English ... | | 412 | 347 | ·4 | |
| | | German ... | | 4 | ... | ... | |
| Semetic | Northern Branch | Hebrew ... | | 27 | 10 | ... | |
| | | Syriac ... | | 2 | 4 | ... | |
| | Southern Branch | Arabic ... | | 111 | 17 | 0·1 | |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Distribution by language of the population of each district.*

| Taluks | Number per 10,000 of population speaking. Malayalam | Tamil | Konkani | Telugu | Canarese | Hindustani | Other languages |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Cochin-Kanayannur ... | 8,938 | 259 | 643 | 6 | 10 | 24 | 120 |
| Cranganur ... | 9,150 | 341 | 495 | . | . | 5 | 9 |
| Mukundapuram ... | 9,609 | 222 | 115 | 26 | 4 | 10 | 15 |
| Trichur ... | 9,605 | 277 | 16 | 58 | 4 | 25 | 14 |
| Talapilli ... | 9,303 | 446 | .. | 149 | 90 | 9 | 3 |
| Chittur ... | 5,483 | 3,383 | ... | 778 | 215 | 89 | 22 |
| Mean for the State .. | 8,933 | 602 | 230 | 122 | 45 | 24 | 44 |

# CHAPTER X.

## INFIRMITIES.

Introductory.

81. Imperial Table XII-Part I gives the statistics of infirmities by age, and Table XII-Part II, their distribution by Taluks, while Table XII-A shows the extent to which each of the castes, tribes and races is afflicted with them. The Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter exhibit the main facts in the usual proportional and condensed forms. As on previous occasions, only four kinds of infirmities were recorded at the present Census, *viz.*, insanity, deaf-mutism by birth, total blindness and corrosive leprosy.

Accuracy of the returns.

82. Of all the particulars gathered at the Census, the return of infirmities is the least liable to freedom from error. Errors of omission as well as commission are very likely to occur in returning infirmities. A feeling of delicacy prevents enumerators from minutely questioning heads of families regarding cases of infirmities like insanity and leprosy, while there is a tendency on the part of the latter to prevent such mental and bodily afflictions from being brought on record. In the case of children suspected of insanity, of deaf-mutism, or even of leprosy, most parents hesitate to return them as afflicted as long as there is the least possibility of persuading themselves that its existence is still open to doubt. Further, the great majority of the people do not know the distinction between idiocy and insanity and between lupus and leprosy, and consequently persons suffering from only idiocy or lupus may very probably have been returned as insanes or lepers. Again, according to the instructions to enumerators, only those persons should be shown as deaf-mutes who were deaf and dumb from birth, but it appears very probable from the returns that persons who appeared to be hard of hearing in their advancing years were also returned as such. The figures are thus liable both to over-statement and to under-statement.

Numbers and proportion of the afflicted.

83. Such as they are, the numbers returned as afflicted are shown in the margin, as compared with those so returned at the previous Census. The numbers afflicted in a hundred thousand of the population at each of these Censuses is also given for purposes of comparison.

| | *Actual numbers* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Insane* | *Deaf-mute* | *Blind* | *Lepers.* |
| 1881 | 103 | 235 | 281 | 148 |
| 1891 | 213 | 397 | 863 | 350 |
| 1901 | 197 | 549 | 886 | 334 |
| 1911 | 293 | 331 | 1,185 | 461 |
| | *Numbers in 100,000 who are* | | | |
| | *Insane* | *Deaf-mute* | *Blind* | *Lepers* |
| 1881 | 17 | 39 | 47 | 25 |
| 1891 | 29 | 55 | 109 | 48 |
| 1901 | 24 | 68 | 109 | 41 |
| 1911 | 32 | 36 | 129 | 50 |

In view of the partial unreliability of the figures, it will probably be hazarduous to draw any inferences from these comparative statements. If the figures are to be believed, all the infirmities have been on the increase except deaf-mutism, which shows a great decrease since 1901. These variations are not capable of any satisfactroy explanation. The figures for 1911 probably represent the actual state of things more approximately than those of the previous Censuses. Of the blind, two males are also insane, two males and a female are also deaf-mutes, and one male is also a leper.

Local distribution.

84. The distribution of infirmities by Taluk is shown in the margin, the figures within brackets being the number in 100,000 of the population. There appear to be no clear inferences

deducible from the territorial distribution of any of them, except leprosy. In regard to the latter, the figures confirm the impression produced by local observation, *viz.*, that leprosy prevails more largely on the sea-board than in any other part of the State, the sea-board taluk, Cochin-Kanayannur, accounting for nearly half the number of lepers in the State. Chittur, the driest taluk, has proportionately the least number. In urban areas there are 73 insanes, of whom Trichur, where there is a Lunatic Asylum, accounts for 22, Mattancheri for 12 and Ernakulam for 11. Of the 30 deaf-mutes in towns, 7 are found in Irinjalakuda and 6 each in Ernakulam and Trichur. Trichur accounts for 50, Mattancheri for 22 and Irinjalakuda for 18 of the 135 blind persons found in towns, and of the 40 lepers, 19 are found in Mattancheri and 9 in Ernakulam. There are no deaf-mutes in Tripunittura, Tattamangalam and Nemmara, and no lepers in Kunnamkulam, Chittur and Nemmara.

| | *Insane* | *Deaf-mutes* | *Blind* | *Lepers* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cochin-Kanayannur | 95 (36) | 105 (40) | 251 (94) | 228 (84) |
| Cranganur | 4 (12) | 4 (12) | 16 (48) | 15 (45) |
| Mukundapuram | 51 (26) | 74 (38) | 228 (116) | 76 (39) |
| Trichur | 61 (36) | 62 (36) | 292 (172) | 51 (30) |
| Talapilli | 50 (30) | 66 (40) | 307 (186) | 73 (44) |
| Chittur | 32 (35) | 20 (22) | 91 (99) | 23 (25) |

Infirmities by sex.

85. There is a considerable preponderance of males over females in the number afflicted, as will be seen from the statement in the margin. In the case of insanity and blindness one would naturally expect this preponderance. Some of the more important causes assigned for insanity are the excessive use of alcohol, opium and ganja, and constant strain and continued worry to the mental faculties. The opium and ganja habit does not prevail in the State to any large extent, while the alcohol habit, though prevalent, is not anything so wide spread as in western countries. There are proportionately ten times as many insane persons in England and Wales as there are in Cochin. Such as they are, however, these habits prevail more largely among males than among females. Blindness is generally ascribed, among other causes, to diseases caused by constant exposure to the heat and glare of the tropical sun and the dust blown by the hot winds. As the males engage themselves in out-door work more largely than females, the preponderance of the blind among the former is but natural. No such explanation can be given for their preponderance among deaf-mutes and lepers. It is probably due to the short return of females suffering from deaf-mutism and leprosy, as they are more prone to hide these afflictions from the public than the males.

| *Number of females to 100 males afflicted.* | |
|---|---|
| Insane | 88 |
| Deaf-mute | 86 |
| Blind | 94 |
| Leper | 39 |

Infirmities by age.

86. It will be seen from Subsidiary Table II that there are proportionately a much larger number of insanes in the quinquennial periods between 20 and 45. This is the period of life in which people are most tempted to take to the habits already referred to as predisposing them to insanity. As insane people succumb more easily in the struggle for existence, the number of lunatics above the age of 45 is naturally much smaller in proportion. The largest proportion of deaf-mutes is found in the quinquennia between 5 and 30. As only those who were born such were to be returned as deaf-mutes, there ought to be a larger number of them in the first quinquennium, but as already pointed out, parents hesitate to enter children as deaf-mutes so long as they possibly can pursuade themselves and try to persuade others that the existence of the infirmity is open to doubt. The comparatively small proportion of deaf-mutes after the age of 35 is to be ascribed to the same cause as in the case of insanity. The number of the blind increases with each of the advancing age periods with one or two exceptions, for except in the case of those who are born blind, the predisposing causes operate more strongly as people advance in years. Leprosy also is found more commonly in middle age than in childhood or old age.

Inherited leprosy generally manifests itself in childhood or youth, and seldom in infancy, while very few lepers live to old age.

Infirmities by caste, race, etc.

87. The several castes, tribes and races present a variety of features in regard to the proportion of the afflicted, but no explanation can be given for this variety. There is comparatively, for instance, a large proportion of afflicted among Ambalavasis and a small one among Kudumi Chettis, but the former are an intelligent and clean-living people, while the latter are not. There are no insanes and lepers among Malayali Kshatriyas, who belong to the best type of people on the West Coast, but these infirmities are not found also among Pandarans, Panans and Velakkattalavans, who are far behind that type. The largest proportion of insanes is found among Kavundans, Ambalavasis, Konkani Brahmans and Kaniyans, while there are few or none among Kusavans, Panans, Pandarans, Parayans and Pulayans. Deaf-mutism is most prevalent among Brahmans other than Malayali, Tamil or Konkani, and among Kusavans, Vaisyans, Pandarans and Malayali Kshatriyas, and least among Konkani Brahmans, Vettuvans, Pulayans, and Kudumi Chettis. The highest proportion of blind people is found among Kavundans, Malayali Brahmans, Kadupattans, Malayali Kshatriyas, Velakkattalavans, Vaisyans, Pandarans and Ambalavasis, and the lowest among Kanakkans, Kudumi Chettis and Konkani Brahmans. There is proportionately a large number of lepers among Vadukans, Kavundans, Vaisyans, Velans, Anglo-Indians and Jews, and a small number among other Brahmans, Devangans, Kaikolans, Malayali Kshatriyas, Kusavans, Pandarans, Velakkattalavans, Vettuvans, Ravuttans and Malayali Brahmans.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

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

| District and Natural Division (Cochin State) Taluks | Insane | | | | | | | | Deaf-mute | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | | | | Female | | | | Male | | | | Female | | | |
| | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| **Cochin State** ... | **34** | **27** | **32** | **21** | **30** | **23** | **27** | **18** | **39** | **77** | **66** | **41** | **33** | **60** | **43** | **37** |
| Cochin-Kanayannur ... | **40** | | 36 | 26 | **32** | | 26 | 17 | **39** | | 58 | 45 | **41** | | 34 | 29 |
| Cranganur ... | **6** | | 43 | 9 | **18** | | 43 | ... | **18** | | 21 | 9 | **6** | | 29 | ... |
| Mukundapuram ... | **23** | | 25 | 14 | **30** | | 27 | 2 | **46** | | 95 | 22 | **31** | | 41 | 23 |
| Trichur | **44** | | 38 | 19 | **28** | | 31 | 17 | **41** | | 70 | 52 | **32** | | 45 | 30 |
| Talapilli ... | **30** | | 27 | 27 | **31** | | 13 | 23 | **45** | | 59 | 53 | **35** | | 63 | 67 |
| Chittur ... | **42** | | 31 | 18 | **30** | | 37 | 3 | **18** | | 57 | 39 | **25** | | 42 | 52 |

| District and Natural Division (Cochin State) Taluks | Blind | | | | | | | | Lepers | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | | | | Female | | | | Male | | | | Female | | | |
| | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| **Cochin State** ... | **133** | **113** | **133** | **50** | **125** | **107** | **105** | **43** | **73** | **57** | **66** | **27** | **28** | **25** | **31** | **23** |
| Cochin-Kanayannur ... | **108** | | 88 | 45 | 81 | | 55 | 38 | **123** | | 106 | 31 | **43** | | 29 | 22 |
| Cranganur ... | **71** | | 113 | 19 | 24 | | 101 | 48 | **59** | | 128 | 9 | **31** | | 22 | 10 |
| Mukundapuram ... | **119** | | 125 | 39 | 117 | | 107 | 33 | **52** | | 74 | 33 | **27** | | 47 | 32 |
| Trichur ... | **183** | | 191 | 37 | 161 | | 149 | 40 | **42** | | 28 | 23 | **19** | | 26 | 23 |
| Talapilli ... | **175** | | 177 | 104 | 196 | | 126 | 74 | **66** | | 40 | 30 | **24** | | 29 | 28 |
| Chittur ... | **98** | | 114 | 24 | 102 | | 124 | 26 | **35** | | 26 | 9 | **15** | | 20 | 6 |

Talukwar figures for 1901 are not available.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

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

| AGE | INSANE | | | | | | DEAF-MUTE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | | | Female | | | Male | |
| | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1911 | 1901 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 0— 5 ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 | . | ... | 281 | 160 |
| 5—10 ... | 64 | 182 | 256 | 73 | 426 | 208 | 1,011 | 1,090 |
| 10—15 ... | 192 | 273 | 256 | 73 | 213 | 208 | 1,461 | 1,442 |
| 15—20 ... | 513 | 909 | 342 | 365 | 532 | 417 | 1,573 | 1,250 |
| 20—25 ... | 1,090 | 1,182 | 598 | 1,022 | 852 | 1,042 | 899 | 1,282 |
| 25—30 ... | 1,538 | 1,182 | 1,453 | 511 | 1,276 | 1,042 | 1,461 | 1,058 |
| 30—35 ... | 1,218 | 1,454 | 1,881 | 1,605 | 1,276 | 1,771 | 730 | 897 |
| 35—40 ... | 1,731 | 1,182 | 1,111 | 584 | 957 | 1,354 | 674 | 705 |
| 40—45 ... | 1,218 | 1,091 | 1,453 | 1,460 | 1 489 | 1,771 | 562 | 385 |
| 45—50 | 769 | 364 | ... | 1 387 | 532 | | 449 | 417 |
| 50—55 ... | 513 | 727 | 1,197 | 949 | 745 | 1,354 | 281 | 449 |
| 55—60 ... | 385 | 727 | ... | 657 | 213 | ... | 225 | 288 |
| 60 and over ... | 769 | 727 | 684 * 769 | 1,241 | 1,489 | 833 | 393 | 557 |
| **Total** ... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

| AGE | DEAF-MUTE—*contd.* | | | | BLIND | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male—*cont.* | Female | | | Male | | |
| | 1891 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 0— 5 ... | 167 | 457 | 244 | 127 | 246 | 197 | 124 |
| 5—10 ... | 1,000 | 654 | 1,097 | 956 | 640 | 482 | 600 |
| 10—15 ... | 917 | 1,111 | 1,219 | 764 | 690 | 592 | 787 |
| 15—20 ... | 1,458 | 1,438 | 1,504 | 1,783 | 673 | 724 | 663 |
| 20—25 ... | 1,083 | 1,438 | 732 | 1,083 | 476 | 614 | 973 |
| 25—30 ... | 875 | 1,438 | 1,098 | 1,210 | 755 | 768 | 1,035 |
| 30—35 ... | 1,042 | 784 | 1,220 | 701 | 805 | 855 | 849 |
| 35—40 ... | 708 | 588 | 569 | 637 | 903 | 680 | 849 |
| 40—45 .. | 1,042 | 523 | 691 | 956 | 755 | 724 | 1,387 |
| 45—50 ... | ... | 458 | 406 | ... | 427 | 789 | ... |
| 50—55 ... | 833 | 523 | 366 | 573 | 772 | 1,009 | 1,077 |
| 55—60 ... | ... | 65 | ... | ... | 608 | 526 | ... |
| 60 and over .. | 875 | 523 | 854 | 1,210 | 2 250 | 2,040 | 1,656 |
| **Total** ... | 10,000 | 1,0000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

| AGE | BLIND—*contd.* | | | LEPERS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | | | Male | | | Female | | |
| | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
| | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 0— 5 ... | 243 | 206 | 105 | ... | 43 | 42 | 77 | 97 | 90 |
| 5—10 ... | 382 | 549 | 368 | 30 | 173 | 42 | 155 | 388 | 90 |
| 10—15 ... | 434 | 458 | 553 | 211 | 303 | 377 | 543 | 388 | 451 |
| 15—20 ... | 573 | 549 | 684 | 753 | 606 | 335 | 543 | 971 | 991 |
| 20—25 ... | 607 | 847 | 870 | 964 | 433 | 711 | 698 | 1,262 | 541 |
| 25—30 ... | 781 | 709 | 790 | 753 | 1,429 | 1,088 | 1,085 | 1,262 | 1,171 |
| 30—35 ... | 799 | 664 | 895 | 1,144 | 952 | 1,255 | 1,396 | 777 | 1.171 |
| 35—40 ... | 660 | 801 | 789 | 1 235 | 1 082 | 1,171 | 1,473 | 680 | 811 |
| 40—45 ... | 851 | 824 | 947 | 1,265 | 1,212 | 2,385 | 1,085 | 874 | 2,342 |
| 45—50 ... | 573 | 549 | ... | 934 | 953 | ... | 698 | 485 | 90 |
| 50—55 ... | 955 | 778 | 1,394 | 954 | 779 | 1,297 | 698 | 1,068 | 991 |
| 55—60 ... | 642 | 595 | ... | 904 | 909 | ... | 698 | 583 | ... |
| 60 and over ... | 2,500 | 2,471 | 2,605 | 843 | 1,126 | 1,297 | 852 | 1,165 | 1,261 |
| **Total** ... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10 000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |

* Not stated.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

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

| AGE | NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 | | | | | | | | NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Insane | | Deaf-mute | | Blind | | Lepers | | Insane | Deaf-mute | Blind | Lepers |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0—5 | . . | 1 | 7 | 10 | 22 | 21 | . . | 1 | ... | 1,400 | 933 | ... |
| 5—10 | 2 | 2 | 30 | 17 | 66 | 38 | 2 | 3 | 1,000 | 556 | 564 | 2,000 |
| 10—15 | 5 | 2 | 45 | 31 | 73 | 46 | 12 | 13 | 333 | 654 | 595 | 1,000 |
| 15—20 | 18 | 11 | 62 | 48 | 90 | 72 | 55 | 15 | 625 | 786 | 805 | 280 |
| 20—25 | 41 | 30 | 39 | 48 | 70 | 76 | 77 | 19 | 824 | 1,375 | 1,207 | 281 |
| 25—30 | 63 | 17 | 69 | 53 | 121 | 109 | 66 | 34 | 292 | 846 | 978 | 560 |
| 30—35 | 56 | 66 | 38 | 36 | 145 | 137 | 112 | 54 | 1,158 | 923 | 939 | 474 |
| 35—40 | 88 | 30 | 39 | 33 | 180 | 141 | 134 | 71 | 296 | 750 | 691 | 463 |
| 40—45 | 78 | 85 | 41 | 34 | 189 | 209 | 173 | 60 | 1,053 | 800 | 1,065 | 333 |
| 45—50 | 67 | 116 | 44 | 43 | 144 | 202 | 172 | 55 | 1,583 | 875 | 1,269 | 290 |
| 50—55 | 54 | 78 | 34 | 48 | 317 | 332 | 216 | 54 | 1,625 | 1,600 | 1,170 | 281 |
| 55—60 | 62 | 94 | 42 | 10 | 385 | 386 | 312 | 94 | 1,500 | 250 | 1,000 | 300 |
| 60 and over | 69 | 78 | 40 | 37 | 787 | 660 | 161 | 50 | 1,417 | 1,143 | 1,051 | 393 |
| **All ages** | **34** | **30** | **39** | **33** | **133** | **125** | **73** | **28** | **878** | **860** | **946** | **389** |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

*Number afflicted per 100,000 persons and number of females afflicted per 1,000 males among selected castes, tribes or races.*

| CASTE | NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 | | | | | | | | NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Insane | | Deaf-mute | | Blind | | Lepers | | Insane | Deaf-mute | Blind | Lepers |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| HINDU | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambalavasi ... | 230 | 51 | 51 | 26 | 153 | 205 | 26 | ... | 222 | 500 | 1,333 | .. |
| Arayan ... | 80 | 88 | ... | ... | 80 | 177 | 80 | 88 | 1,000 | ... | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| Brahman, Malayali | 117 | 31 | 59 | 31 | 322 | 188 | 29 | ... | 250 | 500 | 545 | ... |
| Do Tamil ... | 61 | 33 | 20 | 33 | 123 | 186 | 71 | 22 | 500 | 1,500 | 1,417 | 286 |
| Do Konkani | 197 | 51 | ... | ... | 87 | 76 | 44 | ... | 222 | ... | 750 | ... |
| Do Others | 100 | ... | .. | 427 | 200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chetti ... | 48 | 40 | ... | ... | 96 | 119 | ... | 119 | 1,000 | | 1,500 | ... |
| Devangan ... | ... | 171 | 85 | 171 | 170 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 | 500 | ... |
| Iluvan ... | 28 | 26 | 41 | 34 | 134 | 108 | 79 | 21 | 931 | 857 | 826 | 272 |
| Kadupattan ... | 42 | 28 | 42 | 41 | 254 | 235 | 99 | 55 | 667 | 1,000 | 944 | 571 |
| Kaikolan ... | 50 | 47 | . | 95 | 99 | 142 | ... | .. | 1,000 | ... | 1,500 | ... |
| Kammalan ... | 29 | 57 | 47 | 57 | 123 | 97 | 64 | 46 | 2,000 | 1,250 | 810 | 727 |
| Kanakkan ... | 79 | 27 | ... | ... | 26 | 80 | 79 | 107 | 333 | ... | 3,000 | 1,333 |
| Kaniyan ... | 123 | 62 | ... | 62 | 62 | 123 | 62 | 62 | 500 | ... | 2,000 | 1,000 |
| Kavundan ... | 385 | ... | ... | ... | 385 | 174 | 193 | ... | ... | ... | 500 | ... |
| Kshatriya, Malayali | ... | ... | 196 | ... | 196 | 198 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... |
| Kudumi Chetti ... | 15 | 34 | 15 | 17 | 62 | 51 | 92 | 68 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 750 | 667 |
| Kusavan ... | ... | ... | 109 | 115 | 164 | 115 | .. | ... | ... | 1,000 | 667 | ... |
| Nayar ... | 36 | 27 | 22 | 30 | 191 | 232 | 54 | 27 | 810 | 1,462 | 1,295 | 531 |
| Otta Naikkan ... | ... | 69 | 73 | ... | 73 | 207 | 73 | ... | ... | ... | 3,000 | ... |
| Panan ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 283 | 67 | 71 | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 |
| Pandaran ... | ... | ... | 53 | 109 | 265 | 164 | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 | 600 | ... |
| Parayan ... | ... | 24 | 73 | ... | 97 | 309 | 48 | 166 | ... | ... | 3,250 | 3,500 |
| Pulayan ... | 8 | 5 | 14 | 29 | 85 | 96 | 99 | 53 | 667 | 2,200 | 1,200 | 571 |
| Vadukan ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 207 | 391 | 828 | ... | ... | ... | 2,000 | ... |
| Vaisyan ... | ... | ... | 290 | ... | 1,159 | 1,064 | 290 | ... | ... | ... | 750 | ... |
| Valan ... | ... | 26 | 99 | 26 | 124 | 26 | 49 | .. | ... | 250 | 200 | ... |
| Velan ... | 44 | 63 | 65 | 42 | 131 | 148 | 152 | 85 | 1,500 | 667 | 1,167 | 571 |
| Velakkattalavan ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 493 | 243 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 | ... |
| Vellalan ... | 65 | ... | 65 | 34 | 65 | 67 | 65 | ... | ... | 500 | 1,000 | ... |
| Veluttedan ... | ... | ... | 63 | 56 | 252 | 112 | 63 | ... | ... | 1,000 | 500 | ... |
| Vettuvan ... | ... | 35 | ... | ... | 123 | 106 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | .. |
| Others ... | 47 | 9 | 28 | 27 | 66 | 36 | 56 | 18 | 200 | 1,000 | 571 | 333 |
| MUSALMAN | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jonakan ... | 19 | 44 | 57 | 52 | 133 | 75 | 69 | 24 | 2,200 | 867 | 543 | 333 |
| Ravuttan ... | ... | 24 | 70 | ... | 139 | 73 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 500 | ... |
| Others ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 | ... | 47 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| CHRISTIAN | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-Indian ... | 81 | 83 | ... | ... | ... | 83 | 322 | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... |
| European ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Native Christian ... | 32 | 35 | 49 | 32 | 122 | 96 | 77 | 18 | 1,081 | 632 | 775 | 222 |
| Animist | ... | ... | 94 | ... | 47 | 244 | ... | 93 | ... | ... | 5,000 | ... |
| Jew .. | 350 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 166 | 175 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# CHAPTER XI.

## CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

Caste Tables.

88. Imperial Table XIII gives the names of the castes returned and the strength of each. Selected castes are dealt with in four other Tables also, viz., IX (Education), XII—A (Infirmities), XIV (Civil condition) and XVI (Occupation). As the statistics contained in the last four are discussed in the corresponding Chapters, the present Chapter deals only with the figures in Table XIII. These figures relate only to the main castes, as the instructions did not require the return of the sub-castes of the enumerated, as they did in 1891. In some cases sub-castes were returned by the enumerators notwithstanding the instructions to the contrary, but in the final Table they have been incorporated with the main castes to which they respectively belong.

Accuracy of the return.

89. The instructions, both written and oral, which were given to the Supervisors and Enumerators, were so minute and exhaustive that the returns on the whole have proved extremely satisfactory. The entry of sub-castes in some cases, though superfluous, has not materially affected the accuracy of the returns. In a few cases, relating mainly to the floating population, the generic name Sudra was returned as the caste of the enumerated, and slight mistakes may have been made in the entries relating to some non-indigenous castes that are little known in this State, but the number of such returns is extremely small.

Scope of the Chapter.

90. In the *Cochin Tribes and Castes* the subject is treated exhaustively by Mr. L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer, who was specially deputed by the Darbar to make an Ethnographical Survey of the State. It is also dealt with at length, though less minutely, in the Census Report for 1901. I do not therefore propose to go over the same ground again. This Chapter will consequently confine itself to certain general observations on the castes indigenous to Cochin. No attempt will be made to theorise on the origin of the caste system or that of the Cochin peoples, nor to describe the ceremonies and customs of the various castes in the State. A glossary is given at the end of this Chapter, in which will be found the names of the castes mentioned in Table XIII, with brief notes on their traditional occupations, sub-divisions, customs, present condition, etc.

Classification of castes.

91. In 1891 the castes were classified on the basis of their reputed or traditional occupations with certain modifications. As this classification was found to be unsatisfactory for the reason, among others, that it grouped together the most discordant elements under the same class, a classification by social precedence was prescribed in its place in 1901. The discussions to which the latter led appear to have aroused a great deal of ill-feeling between rival castes, and the Census Commissioner for India has therefore laid down that on the present occasion the question of social precedence need not be re-opened. But so far however as the castes indigenous to Cochin are concerned, the position of each caste on the social ladder is more or less well understood and defined, and its consideration is not likely to engender jealousy or ill-feeling. In Imperial Table XIII castes are arranged alphabetically, and in Subsidiary Table I they are classified according to their traditional occupations, as was done in 1891.

Social precedence.

92. Inter-marriage, inter-dining and pollution by touch or proximity are the tests by which caste status is determined in Cochin. The meals prepared by persons belonging to higher castes can be partaken of by those belonging to the lower ones, but the converse is strictly prohibited, especially in the case of females. A high class Nambudiri male may eat the food cooked by low class Nambudiris, and even by Tirumulpads, but their females cannot. Similarly Nayar males can partake of the meals prepared by any Nayar without distinction of sub-caste; but a female belonging to a higher sub-caste cannot eat the food prepared by one belonging to a lower. All Nayar females can eat together in the same room, but those of higher sub-castes may not sit in the same row for the purpose with those of a lower one. Similar rules are observed also among the lower castes. Inter-marriage also is generally governed by the same rules as those of inter-dining. A Nambudiri female can of course be married only in her own class, but a Nambudiri male can form *Sambandham* union in any caste below his, but not below that of Nayars. As a rule, women belonging to the Nayar and intermediate castes may marry only where they eat, that is, with equals and superiors, but these rules are not so strictly observed in these days as formerly, especially by the Nayars. Pollution is another element for caste differentiation, and there are some features of it which are peculiar to this part of India. A Nambudiri is polluted by the touch of any one below him in the social scale, while Kammalans and the castes below them pollute him, if they approach within a prescribed radius. Similarly, the members of any other castes are polluted by the touch or approach, as the case may be, of the castes below them. Kammalans, Iluvans and Panans cause atmospheric pollution to the higher castes within a radius of 24 Malabar feet (about 19 English feet). The castes below them cause similar pollution from a still greater distance, the length increasing with the fall in the social status. A classification of castes based on these considerations is given on pages 181-2 of the Cochin Census Report for 1901.

Caste rules and restrictions.

93. Caste rules and restrictions are in some respects more rigid and severe among the Malayalis than among most other classes in India. The rules regarding pollution by touch or proximity, which has already been referred to, are strictly enforced. Such pollution can be removed only by complete immersion in water either in a tank or a river. Besides this pollution, there is what may be called ceremonial pollution. A death or birth in a family causes such pollution to all members of the family in all its branches, and a similar pollution is also entailed on women during their monthly periods and after delivery. The duration of the ceremonial pollution varies according to the status of the different castes, the highest having the shortest period, but in the case of monthly periods, the duration is three days uniformly. Pollution of all kinds, however acquired, can be removed only by complete immersion in water. In the case of death pollution and women's special pollutions, certain purificatory ceremonies, besides immersion in water, are necessary to remove the taint. Similar ceremonies are also required if a Brahman or a Kshatriya is touched by members of castes below them when under death, monthly or delivery pollution. Again, the extreme penalty of formal excommunication is enforced here more regularly and rigidly than elsewhere in serious cases of violation of caste rules. The member of any main caste partaking of the meals prepared by one of a lower caste; any member of a twice born caste eating flesh or fish or drinking intoxicating liquor; a Nayar or a member of any higher caste having sexual connection with a female of any caste below that of Nayars; a male member of any caste having similar connection with a woman of any higher main caste; the non-observance of ceremonial pollution and the non-performance of funeral rites; these are some of the offences punishable with formal excommunication, and such offences are seldom overlooked. Similar offences, if committed between members of sub-castes, are treated as minor ones, and punishment in such cases

is a fine, or expulsion from the *enangu* or *tara* association, the nature of which is explained below. The eating of flesh and fish and the use of distilled or fermented liquors are prohibited only in the case of Brahmans, Kshatriyas and Ambalavasis, while in the case of Nayars and those below them beef is the only prohibited article of food. The re-marriage of widows is prohibited only among the Brahmans, while the marriage of girls before puberty is not enforced among any of the Malayali castes.

Caste government.

94. The caste rules and restrictions, such as those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, are enforced by the *enangu* and *tara* associations in the case of minor offences and by the *Vaidikans* and the ruler of the State in the case of more serious ones. *Enangu* is the association of a number of families belonging to the same sub-caste in a village, formed for the purpose of rendering mutual assistance and of dealing with social disputes and minor caste offences. On the occasion of a death, marriage or other occurrence in a family, the members of the other associated families look after all the details of the necessary arrangements, and also undertake the catering for the feasts; and the *enangans*, as the members of the associated families are called, act as bridegrooms when *tali* marriages are performed. The elders of the families on such occasions settle all social disputes and dispose of minor caste offences. The punishment generally awarded for such offences is suspension from the *enangu* pending their expiation by the payment of a fine or other penalty. The fines thus realised are paid into the funds of the village temple. The *enangu* system does not exist in several of the villages, especially in the south. Where it does not exist and where the *enangu* association fails to take action, members of other castes and sub-castes intervene and take cognizance of the offence. The leading men of the various castes in a village are associated together for purposes of this kind, and this is what is meant by the *tara* association. The procedure adopted in all cases is the same as that adopted by the *enangu* association, and the punishment for the breach of caste rules is suspension from the privileges of the village community, such as the services of the village barber, washerman, Chitikan (purifier for pollution), etc. In more important cases the matter is reported to the Vaidikan or His Highness the Raja, according to the seriousness of the offence, and action is taken according to their orders. No order of complete excommunication can be passed except by, or under the sanction of, His Highness.

The present condition of caste.

95. The caste system still continues to reign supreme over the Hindu community of Cochin, but signs of disintegration have begun to make themselves visible on all sides, more especially in towns. Among the more important forces that are working towards the relaxation of caste rules are English education, the public school system, the railways and the enactment of equal laws for all, and their impartial administration without distinction of caste or creed. English education has given a new turn to the ideas and aspirations of the people, and is working a change in the national frame of mind, which has hitherto accepted all that exists among the Hindus as divinely ordained and consequently as being beyond question or investigation. Public schools and railways are open to all castes and creeds, and high castes and low are thrown together there, where it is impossible for a casteman to preserve that aloofness which he maintains in his own village, or to purify himself as often as he should, or to be as particular as he should be in regard to what he eats and drinks. Equal laws and their impartial administration have considerably affected the supremacy of one caste over another in some respects, and are leading the people to question why there should be such supremacy in other respects as well. A Nayar could in the good old days take into his own hands the punishment of a Pulaya who polluted him by approaching

within the prohibited distance, but he can no longer do it with impunity. This leads him to ask himself why he should accept without question the mandates of the Brahman as he used to do formerly. Traditional occupation was another force making for caste exclusiveness and caste preservation. But the advent of railways and the introduction of machinery have made it impossible for many to confine themselves to their traditional occupations. Many of the old village industries have become unprofitable, while a great and growing demand is springing up for labour in mills, plantations and workshops. Numbers of people are therefore deserting their traditional means of livelihood in favour of new and more profitable vocations, and a man's caste is no longer, as it once was, a fairly certain index to his occupation. Again, the organisations which take cognizance of minor caste offences have also begun to undergo disintegration. Respect for the authority of elders, which is essential for the maintenance of the *enangu* and *tara* organisations, is very much on the decline in the altered political and social conditions of these days, and these organisations have therefore almost entirely disappeared from towns and are gradually disappearing from villages also. It must however be admitted that the great majority of the people, especially in the villages, are still as particular as ever they were in regard to caste observances. But the influence of the small but powerful minority, who are bidding a lingering farewell to them, is surely, if slowly, permeating the masses. This minority honour caste rules nowadays more by their breach than by their observance, especially when they are away from home, although in their own homes the fear of giving offence to their more orthodox relatives and friends leads them to make a show of observing the established rules and proprieties. In return for this show their lapses elsewhere are tacitly condoned. While disintegration is thus in progress now, certain relaxations permissible in the old days have ceased to be in operation. In the case of caste offences meriting excommunication, Sudras and persons inferior to them in caste could be saved from that penalty by the Raja of Cochin by presenting to them with his own hands a *kindi* or vessel of water to drink. A Tamil Sudra could be made a Nayar, and any one could be raised to a superior sub-caste by the same means. This has however become obsolete in these days.

Caste among Christians and Muhammedans.

96. Caste as a socio-religious institution is of course not observed by the Christians and Muhammedans of Cochin. But the caste prejudices which influence their Hindu brethren in their social and domestic relations obtain to some extent among some sections of both Christians and Muhammedans. The Syrians of the present day, who claim their descent from high caste Hindus converted by St. Thomas, will not even in these days inter-marry—some of them even refuse to inter-dine—with later converts from the lower castes. Similarly, a Muhammedan Mappila, who claims descent from a high caste Hindu, will not allow the descendant of a low caste convert to marry his daughter. The Catholics of the Chittur Taluk, who are mostly Tamil Sudras recently converted, have even returned themselves as Vellalans, Kavundans, etc., under "Caste" and Christians under "Religion".

Comparison with 1901.

97. The Hindus as a whole have increased by 11 per cent. during the last decade, but some of the castes have increased at a rate considerably more than this, and some others at a much less rate, as will be seen from Subsidiary Table II. No explanation can be offered for such differences in the rates of increase in the case of some of the castes, such, for instance, as the Ambalavasis, Kallasaris, Kanakkans, Kaniyans, Otta Naikans, Panans, Pandarans, Velakkattalavans, Vellalans, Veluttedans, Vettuvans, Malayans, and Jews. The abnormal increases in other cases are capable of explanation more or less satisfactory. Arayans have increased by 17 per cent.

and Valans only by three. The former is considered a more honourable designation, and consequently Valans in comparatively easy circumstances appear to have returned themselves as Arayans. The low rate of increase among Nambudiris and other Malayali Brahmans is due to the fact that the eldest sons alone marry in their own caste. Extinction of families is no unusual occurrence among them on account of this rule. The increase among Tamil and Konkani Brahmans appears to have been due to the additions received from other Districts and States. Chakkans are also known as Vaniyans, a name by which Konkani Vaisyans too are known. The great care taken in the Tabulation office to differentiate the two by reference to their home language—Tamil in the case of the former and Konkani in that of the latter—accounts for the apparent increase among Chakkans. Chetti is only a cognomen and not a caste name, and many Kudumis appear to have returned themselves as Chettis at the previous Censuses. Hence the decrease in their number. Tattans (Malayali gold-smiths) have increased and Pandi Tattans (Tamil gold-smiths) have decreased at a very abnormal rate. This variation is only apparent, as it is due merely to the greater care taken to differentiate them. The large decrease among Parayans and the increase among Pulayans appear to be explicable in the same way, as both are sometimes called Valliyals in ordinary parlance.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

*Castes classified according to their traditional occupations.*

| Group and Caste | Strength | Group and Caste | Strength | Group and Caste | Strength |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| LAND HOLDERS (134) | 122,800 | Pisharodi | 1,237 | CONFECTIONERS AND GRAIN PARCHERS (4) | 3,715 |
| Kshatriya, Malayali | 1,015 | Puthuval | 354 | | |
| Do Others | 579 | Thiyyattunni | 5 | Pandaran | 3,715 |
| Nayars | 121,206 | Variyar | 2,556 | | |
| | | BARDS AND ASTROLOGERS (4) | 3,244 | TODDY DRAWERS AND DISTILLERS (227) | 208,539 |
| CULTIVATORS (97) | 88,688 | Kanivan | 3,244 | | |
| Agamudaiyan | 148 | MUSICIANS, SINGERS, DANCERS, MIMICS AND JUGGLERS (3) | | Iluvan | 208,453 |
| Kavundan | 1,095 | | | Shanan | 86 |
| Parayan | 8,340 | | 2,902 | OIL PRESSERS (2) | 2,101 |
| Parayan, Tamil | 16 | Panan | 2,902 | | |
| Muttariyan | 70 | | | Chakkan | 2,101 |
| Pulayan | 72,787 | TRADERS AND PEDLARS (7) | 6,460 | LEATHER WORKERS (2) | 1,874 |
| Puluvan | 188 | Baniya | 186 | | |
| Vellalan | 6,044 | Bhattia | 11 | Chakkiliyan | 739 |
| LABOURERS (13) | 12,371 | Chetti | 4,606 | Tolkollan | 1,135 |
| | | Komatti | 30 | | |
| Kudumi Chetti | 12,371 | Kavara | 537 | EARTH, SALT, ETC., WORKERS AND QUARRIERS (19) | 17,138 |
| | | Vaniyan | 1,090 | | |
| FOREST AND HILL TRIBES (5) | 4,177 | | | Kadupattan | 14,323 |
| Eravalan | 503 | BARBERS (5) | 4,372 | Ottanaikan | 2,815 |
| Kadan | 447 | | | | |
| Kurumban | 9 | Ambattan | 1,101 | OTHERS (336) | 308,407 |
| Malayan | 2,461 | Velakkattalavan | 3,271 | | |
| Nayati | 220 | | | Andi | 331 |
| Ullatan | 537 | WASHERMEN (14) | 12,800 | Dasi | 367 |
| | | | | Idaiyan | 310 |
| FISHERMEN, BOATMEN, PALKI BEARERS, ETC. (23) | 21,015 | Vannan | 97 | Kakkalan | 682 |
| | | Velan | 9,322 | Kammalan Tamil | 151 |
| Arayan | 4,766 | Veluthedan | 3,381 | Kurukkal | 258 |
| Kanakkan | 7,527 | | | Manayar | 361 |
| Mukkuvan | 323 | WEAVERS (9) | 8,163 | Manuppan | 116 |
| Pondan | 70 | | | Mudaliyar | 732 |
| Valan | 7,827 | Chaliyan | 1,693 | Naidu | 995 |
| Valluvan | 502 | Devangan | 2,349 | Nambidi | 424 |
| | | Kaikolan | 4,121 | | |
| HUNTERS AND FOWLERS (6) | 5,300 | CARPENTERS (19) | 17,779 | Nanjanattu Pillai | 236 |
| | | | | Pulluvan | 110 |
| Boya | 39 | Marasari | 17,779 | Samantan | 110 |
| Vettuvan | 5,261 | | | Sudra unspecified | 140 |
| | | MASONS (4) | 4,046 | Tarakan | 713 |
| PRIESTS AND DEVOTEES (39) | 35,674 | | | Tottiyan | 195 |
| | | Kallasari | 3,101 | Vadukan | 994 |
| Embran | 943 | Kallan | 945 | Vaisyan | 627 |
| Gauda Brahman | 151 | | | Valachetti | 329 |
| Konkani do | 8,522 | POTTERS (4) | 3,557 | Vilkurup | 1,433 |
| Elayad | 859 | | | | |
| Muttad | 238 | Kusavan | 3,557 | Anglo Indian | 2,446 |
| Nambudiri | 5,520 | | | European | 76 |
| Tamil Brahman | 18,923 | BLACKSMITHS (8) | 7,156 | Native Christian | 230,568 |
| Other Brahmans | 376 | | | Arab | 137 |
| Bairagi | 142 | Kollan | 7,156 | Jonakan | 51,469 |
| | | | | Kachchi | 484 |
| TEMPLE SERVANTS (8) | 7,804 | GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS (7) | 6,765 | Pathan | 1,899 |
| | | Tattan | 4,309 | Ravuttan | 8,430 |
| Adikal | 24 | Panditattan | 2,456 | Saiyad | 242 |
| Chakkiyar | 46 | | | Sheik | 416 |
| Chakkiyar Nambiyar | 70 | | | Sunni | 560 |
| Chengazhi Nambiyar | 183 | BRASS AND COPPER SMITHS (1) | 1,263 | Black Jew | 983 |
| Kallattu Kurup | 115 | Kannan | 185 | White Jew | 192 |
| Marar | 1,574 | Moosari | 1,078 | Jain | 129 |
| Nambiyassan | 1,640 | | | Others | 762 |

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

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Variation in Caste, Tribe, etc., since 1881.*

| CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE | PERSONS | | | | PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION INCREASE + DECREASE— | | | NET VARIATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1901—1911 | 1891—1901 | 1881—1891 | 1881—1911 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| HINDU. | 615,708 | 554,255 | 501,544 | 429,324 | + 11 | + 10·5 | + 16·8 | + 186,384 |
| Ambalavasi | 7,804 | 7,483 | 7,143 | ... | + 4·3 | + 4·7 | ... | + 661 |
| Variyar ... | 2,556 | 2,209 | 2,011 | ... | + 15·7 | + 9·8 | ... | + 545 |
| Arayan ... | 4,766 | 4,081 | 3,093 | ... | + 16·8 | + 31·9 | ... | + 1673 |
| Brahman ... | 35,532 | 31,244 | 26,233 | 22,110 | + 13·7 | + 19·1 | + 18·6 | + 13,422 |
| Konkani Brahman ... | 8,522 | 7,250 | 6,086 | 7,277 | + 17·5 | + 19·1 | — 16·3 | + 1,245 |
| Malayali do ... | 6,617 | 6,407 | 5,982 | 5,003 | + 3·3 | + 7·1 | + 19·5 | + 1,614 |
| (Nambudiri) ... | 5,520 | 5,290 | 5,002 | 4,256 | + 4·3 | + 5·7 | + 17·5 | + 1,264 |
| Tamil do ... | 18,923 | 16,017 | 12,201 | 10,577 | + 18·1 | + 31·2 | + 15·3 | + 8,346 |
| Chakkan ... | 2,101 | 1,525 | 1,068 | ... | + 37·8 | + 42·8 | ... | + 1,033 |
| Chetti ... | 4,606 | 5,143 | 10,060 | ... | — 10·4 | — 48·8 | ... | — 5,454 |
| Devangan ... | 2,349 | 3,557 | 2,033 | .. | — 33·9 | + 74·9 | ... | + 316 |
| Iluvan ... | 208,453 | 185,464 | 169,972 | ... | + 12·4 | + 9·1 | ... | + 38,481 |
| Kadupattan ... | 14,323 | 13,063 | 11,796 | .. | + 9·6 | + 10·7 | ... | + 2,527 |
| Kaikolan ... | 4,121 | 3,616 | 3,645 | ... | + 13·9 | — ·8 | ... | + 476 |
| Kammalan | 34,558 | 29,809 | 26,956 | ... | + 15·9 | + 10·5 | ... | + 7,602 |
| Kallasari ... | 3,101 | 2,328 | 1,210 | ... | + 33·2 | + 92·3 | ... | + 1,891 |
| Kollan ... | 7,156 | 6,407 | 6,545 | ... | + 11·7 | — 2·1 | .. | + 611 |
| Marasari ... | 17,779 | 15,533 | 14,538 | ... | + 14·4 | + 6·8 | ... | + 3,241 |
| Tattan ... | 4,309 | 3,554 | 3,179 | .. | + 21·2 | + 11·7 | ... | + 1,130 |
| Kanakkan ... | 7,527 | 5,917 | 9,926 | ... | + 27·2 | — 40·3 | ... | — 2,399 |
| Kaniyan ... | 3,244 | 2,547 | 2,522 | ... | + 27·4 | + ·9 | ... | + 722 |
| Kshatriya | 1,594 | 1,539 | 1,218 | 740 | + 3·5 | + 26·3 | + 64·6 | + 854 |
| Kshatriya, Malayali.. | 1,015 | 892 | 803 | ... | + 13·8 | + 11 | ... | + 712 |
| Kudumi Chetti .. | 12,371 | 10,843 | 10,158 | ... | + 14·1 | + 6·7 | ... | + 2,213 |
| Kusavan ... | 3,557 | 3,231 | 2,168 | ... | + 10 | + 49 | ... | + 1,389 |
| Nayar ... | 121,206 | 111,837 | 101,691 | ... | + 8·3 | + 9·9 | ... | + 19,515 |
| Otta Naikan (Odde) ... | 2,815 | 2,066 | 2,719 | ... | + 36·2 | — 24 | ... | + 96 |
| Panan ... | 2,902 | 2,781 | 2,398 | .. | + 4·3 | + 15·9 | ... | + 504 |
| Pandaran ... | 3,715 | 2,735 | 2,841 | ... | + 35·8 | + 3·7 | ... | + 874 |
| Panditattan .. | 2,456 | 3,648 | 1,423 | .. | — 32·6 | + 156·3 | ... | + 1,033 |
| Parayan ... | 8,340 | 8,841 | 6,245 | ... | — 5·6 | + 41·5 | ... | + 2,095 |
| Pulayan ... | 72,787 | 50,840 | 51,251 | ... | + 21·6 | + 16·7 | . | + 21,536 |
| Valan ... | 7,827 | 7,564 | 6,157 | ... | + 3·4 | + 22·8 | ... | + 1,670 |
| Velakkattalavan ... | 3,271 | 2,761 | 2,299 | ... | + 18·4 | + 20·1 | ... | + 972 |
| Velan ... | 9,322 | 8,243 | 7,084 | ... | + 13·1 | + 16·3 | ... | + 2,238 |
| Vellalan ... | 6,044 | 8,212 | 2,868 | . | — 26·6 | + 187·3 | .. | + 3,176 |
| Veluttedan ... | 3,381 | 3,152 | 2,989 | .. | + 7·2 | + 5·4 | ... | + 392 |
| Vettuvan ... | 5,251 | 6,349 | 747 | ... | — 17·1 | + 749·9 | .. | + 4,514 |
| CHRISTIAN. | 233,092 | 198,239 | 173,831 | 136,961 | + 17·5 | + 14 | + 27·4 | + 96,731 |
| Anglo Indian ... | 2,446 | 4,033 | 270 | 346 | — 39·3 | + 1,398·7 | + 21·9 | + 2,100 |
| European ... | 76 | 55 | 38 | 23 | + 38·1 | + 44·7 | + 65·2 | + 53 |
| Native Christian ... | 230,568 | 194,151 | 173,523 | 135,992 | + 18·7 | + 11·8 | + 27·6 | + 94,576 |
| MUSALMAN. | 63,822 | 54,492 | 46,389 | 33,344 | + 17·1 | + 17·4 | + 39·1 | + 30,478 |
| Jonakan .. | 51,469 | 43,604 | 36,393 | .. | + 18 | + 19·8 | ... | + 15,076 |
| Pathan ... | 1,899 | 2,109 | 2,291 | . | — 9·9 | — 7·9 | ... | — 392 |
| Ravuttan ... | 8,430 | 8,160 | 6,486 | ... | + 3·3 | + 25·8 | .. | + 1,944 |
| ANIMIST. | 4,177 | 3,897 | 4,027 | ... | + 7·1 | — 3·2 | | + 150 |
| Malayan ... | 2,461 | 2,631 | 3,094 | .. | — 6·4 | — 14·9 | ... | — 633 |
| JEW. | 1,175 | 1,137 | 1,142 | 1,249 | + 3·3 | — ·4 | — 8·5 | — 74 |
| Black Jew ... | 983 | 957 | ... | .. | + 2·7 | ... | .. | ... |
| White Jew ... | 192 | 180 | ... | ... | + 6·6 | ... | . | ... |

Note:—Net variation in periods 1881—1911 has been given in all cases wherever available, while in other cases the figures given in indicate the net variation in the period 1891—1911.

## GLOSSARY OF CASTES, TRIBES AND RACES.

(Those included in Table XIII.)

*Note.—1. Names printed in antique type as* **Ambalavasi** *are those of castes indigenous to Cochin, and names printed in capitals are those of non-indigenous castes.*

*2. Indigenous castes marked with an asterisk follow the Marumakkattayam system of marriage and inheritance, and the rest Makkattayam.*

*3. In the case of indigenous castes where the period of pollution is not mentioned, it is to be assumed to be fifteen days, and where it is not mentioned how their women are called, it is to be understood that the usual feminine affix has only to be added to the male names.*

*4. The figures entered after each name show the total strength of the caste.*

* **Adikal** (24).—A class of Ambalavasis. They are said to have been Brahmans originally, but were degraded for having officiated as priests in Bhadrakali temples and made offerings of flesh and liquor. They wear the holy thread, officiate as priests in minor temples and do other temple services. They follow Makkattayam, and their pollution period is ten days. Their women are called Adiyammas.

AGAMUDAIYAN (148).—A Tamil cultivating caste. They are found only in the easternmost villages of the Chittur Taluk.

* **Ambalavasi** (7,804).—The word means temple-resident, and is the generic name of a group of castes whose hereditary occupation is temple service. They are mostly either degraded Brahmans or the offspring of hypergamy. The castes to which this name is applied in Cochin are the Adikal, Chakkiyar, Chakkiyar Nambiyar, Chengazhi Nambiyar, Kallattu Kurup, Marar, Nambiyassan, Pisharodi, Puduval, Thiyyattunni and Variyar. These castes will be found treated separately in alphabetical order. They follow the Marumakkattayam law, all except Thiyyattunnis and Nambiyassans ; the former follow the Makkattayam system, while among the latter some follow the one system and the rest the other. Marars eat the food cooked by other Ambalavasis, and Pisharodi and Variyar males dine with each other. With these exceptions there is no inter-dining or inter-marriage between the several sections of Ambalavasis. The majority of Ambalavasis still follow their hereditary occupation, but many among them now are land-holders, Government servants, medical and legal practitioners and school masters.

AMBATTAN (1,101).—Tamil barber caste.

ANDI (331).—Tamil beggars who are recruited from all classes of Sudras.

ANGLO-INDIAN (2,446).—The name now officially given to Europeans of mixed Indian descent, hitherto known as Eurasians. The great majority of the Eurasians of Cochin are however of Portuguese and Dutch descent and there is nothing "Anglo" about them.

ARAB (137).—A Musalman territorial name.

ARASUPALLI (62).—It is not known whether they are the Telugu Pallis or the Kanarese Arasus. The latter are supposed to be related to the ruling family of Mysore.

* ARAYAN (4,766).—They are fishermen and boatmen like the Valans, but while the latter fish only in the backwaters and lagoons, the former engage themselves in sea fishing. They are therefore also called Kadalarayans (or sea Arayans). Their approach within 32 feet of high caste Hindus will pollute the latter. Though Arayans and Valans are of equal status in the eyes of other castes, they neither inter-marry nor inter-dine with each other. They observe birth and death pollution only for eleven days. Amukkuvans, who are a sub-caste of Arayans, are their priests as well as those of Valans.

ARMENIAN (2).—A Christian territorial name.

BAIRAGIS (142).—Upper Indian ascetics and devotees. They constantly move from one place of pilgrimage to another and live on alms.

BANIYA (186).—Vaisya immigrants from the Bombay Presidency residing chiefly in Mattancheri and its neighbourhood for trade.

BHATIYA (11).—A Bombay trading caste residing chiefly in Mattancheri for trade.

BLACK JEW (983).—One of the two divisions of local Jews. They are considered the offspring of mixed unions or converts from the lower classes of Hindus. They themselves claim, however, that they were the first settlers on this coast, the White Jews being later immigrants, and that the darkness of their complexion was due chiefly to their long residence in the tropics

BORA. (46).—Musalman converts from the Bombay side. They are the only Shiyas in Cochin.

BOYA (39).—A Shikari tribe in the Deccan Districts, who subsist on game and forest produce.

BRAHMAN (35,532).—In Table XIII Brahmans are classified by the parent tongues returned by them. The classes are Embran, Gouda, Konkani, Malayali, Tamil and others. Malayali Brahmans are again divided into Nambudiris, Elayads and Muttads. The reader is referred to the notes given under the respective heads.

CHAKKAN (2,101).—A Tamil caste of oil pressers locally called by this name, *Chakku* meaning an oil mill. Elsewhere they are called Vaniyans. Though they wear the sacred thread, their touch pollutes Nayars and the higher castes, and they are also not allowed access to the Brahmanical temples. The reason for this seems to be that Manu has for some unknown reasons classed oil pressing as a low occupation. A class of Tamil Brahmans officiate as their priests.

CHAKKILIYAN (739).—A Telugu caste of leather workers.

* **Chakkiyar** (46).—A class of Ambalavasis. They are the offspring of adulterous Nambudiri women born after the commencement of their guilt but before its discovery and their expulsion from caste. Boys so born, who have already been invested with the sacred thread, become Chakkiyars, and those who have not been so invested become Chakkiyar Nambiyars, the girls joining either caste indifferently. Their females are called Illodammas, and those of Chakkiyar Nambiyars, Nangiyars. The traditional occupation of the Chakkiyar is the *kuttu*, or the recitation of passages from the Puranas, with commentaries interspersed with witty allusions to current

events and to the members of the audience. The Nambiyar accompanies the performance on a metal drum called *Mizhavu* and the Nangiyar keeps time with a cymbal. The Nangiyars also perform on occasions another kind of *kuttu*, which is a pantomimic performance on the Chakkiyar's stage. This stage is a consecrated one built within the premises of important temples. The Chakkiyar wears the holy thread, but the Nambiyar does not. The former may marry a Nangiyar, while the latter cannot marry an Illodamma. Their pollution period is eleven days.

* **Chakkiyar Nambiyar** (70).—*See* Chakkiyar above.

* **Chaliyan** (1,693).—A Malayali caste of cotton weavers. They are considered as a low class of Sudras, but are not allowed access to the Brahmanical temples. Their touch pollutes Nayars and those above them. Most of them follow Marumakkattayam, and to a great extent resemble the Nayars in their customs and usages, but some among them follow Makkattayam. They have their own temples, in which their barbers officiate as priests. They are the only indigenous people that live in streets, which probably points to the fact of their being comparatively recent settlers from the East Coast.

*CHENGAZHI NAMBIYAR (183).—A class of Ambalavasis. They wear the sacred thread, and resemble Nambiyassans in their customs and usages, except that they all follow Marumakkattayam.

CHETTI (4,606).—This is a titular or occupational term, meaning trader, and not the name of a caste. The members of several Tamil and Telugu castes tack this title on to their names to denote, though not in all cases, that trade is their occupation.

CHUNNAMBOTTAN (15).—A Telugu caste of people who deal in *Chunnam*.

DASI (367).—Devadasis attached to the Konkani temples in Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk, and recruited mainly from Konkani Sudras. They speak the Konkani dialect.

DEVANGAN (2,349).—A weaving caste found only in the Chittur Taluk and the eastern portion of the Talapilli Taluk, more commonly known here as Chetans. They are immigrants from Mysore, and speak Kanarese. They wear the holy thread, and Chetti is their agnomen. A number of them seem to have been classed under Chetti in the caste table.

**Elayad.** (859).—A class of Malayali Brahmans who have suffered social degradation for having officiated at the funeral rites of the Nayars, which is now their hereditary occupation. In regard to marriage, inheritance, pollution, etc., they closely follow the usages of Nambudiris. Their women are called Elormas.

EMBRAN (943).—Tulu Brahman immigrants from South Canara. They are treated on a footing of equality by the Nambudiris, who however will not inter-marry with them. They are mostly employed as officiating priests in the temples of the State.

ERAVALAN (503).—A Tamil speaking forest tribe, immigrants from Coimbatore. In Cochin they are mostly agricultural labourers in the plains.

EUROPEAN (76).—A territorial name.

GAUDA. (151).—A class of Brahman mendicants wandering from place to place. They speak Telugu, and it is not clear why they are called Gaudas.

HANAVI. (26).—A Musalman sect.

IDAIYAN. (310).—The great shepherd caste of the Tamil country.

**Iluvan.** (208,453).—They are called also Chogans in Cochin, and correspond to the Tiyyans of British Malabar and the Shanans of the Tamil Districts. They are believed to have immigrated from Ceylon and introduced the cultivation of the cocoanut palm. Cocoanut growing and toddy drawing are still their hereditary occupation, but as they are numerically the strongest caste in Cochin, a great many of them have taken to other occupations, chiefly agriculture. The Iluvans in Cochin-Kanayannur follow Marumakkattayam and those in the rest of the State Makkattayam. Among the former divorce and widow marriage are allowed. The headmen of the Iluvans are called Tandans, and are appointed to that position by the ruler of the State. They are to perform certain specified functions, and are entitled to fees, at marriage and other ceremonies. Kavutiyans or Vattis are their priests and barbers, and form a distinct sub-caste inferior to them in status. Iluvans pollute Nayars and the higher castes by approach within 24 Malabar feet.

**Jonakan.** (51,469).—Malayalam-speaking Muhammadans, also called Mappilas or Jonaka Mappilas, to distinguish them from Native Christians, who are locally known as Nasrani (Nazarene) Mappilas. They are the descendants of the offspring of mixed unions or converts from the lower classes of Hindus. They are all Sunis, and polygamy prevails among them. They are mostly poor, and very backward in point of education.

KACCHI. (484).—A class of Musalmans, more commonly known as Kacchi Memons. They are so called here as they come from Cutch and its neighbouring Districts.

**Kadan.** (447).—A hill tribe confined to the Nelliampatis and Parambikolam, from which other hill tribes are excluded. They are a short, muscular people, of a deep black colour, with thick lips and curly hair, and speak a *patois* more akin to Malayalam than to Tamil. They are good trackers and tree climbers, and are useful in the collection of minor forest produce. During the working season they live on the rice supplied by forest contractors, and at other times on such animals as they are able to trap and on wild yams and other forest produce.

**Kadupattan.** (14,323).—Low class Malayali Sudras, popularly supposed to have been the descendants of Pattar Brahmans degraded for having eaten *kadu*, a kind of fish. Like Brahmans they observe pollution only for ten days, but they are not allowed access to Brahmanical temples. There is a peculiarity in their system of inheritance, *viz.*, that in the absence of sons the father's property does not descend to his daughters, but to his nearest male relatives. Kadupattans are also called Eluthacchans, and in former times they were largely employed as village school masters. The manufacture and sale of salt were among their chief occupations, when salt was not a Sirkar monopoly. They are now chiefly engaged in agriculture and general labour.

KAIKOLAN. (4,121).—A caste of Tamil weavers found only in Chittur and Talapilli taluks. Some of them speak Malayalam, and wear their tuft in front like the Nayars. Most of them still follow their hereditary occupation.

KAKKALAN. (682).—A gipsy tribe, whose males are tailors, mat makers, jugglers and snake charmers, and whose females are professional beggars and palmists. They speak a corrupt Tamil. They are called Kuravans in the northern taluks.

KALLAN. (945).—A Tamil caste of workers in granite. They wear the sacred thread, and are not distinguishable from Pandi Tattans (Tamil goldsmiths) in any respect except their occupation. They are not allowed access to Brahmanical temples in Cochin.

KALLAR. (18).—A Tamil caste of evil reputation. The term means a thief.

**Kallasari.** (3,101) —A division of Kammalans, who are masons by occupation. They work only in laterite. See Kammalan.

* **Kallattu Kurup.** (115).—The lowest division of Ambalavasis.

**Kammalan.** (34,558).—The artisan class, divided into a number of endogamous sub-castes—Marasari (carpenter), Kallasari (mason), Musari (brazier), Kollan (blacksmith), Tattan (goldsmith) and Tolkollan (leather-worker). As their services are much in requisition and as they earn better wages than unskilled labourers, they are still engaged in their hereditary occupations. The first five groups are socially on a par with each other. They all inter-dine, but do not inter-marry. But the Tolkollans are considered inferior in status to the rest, and cannot touch them without causing pollution, probably on account of their work in leather, which in its raw state is considered impure. Polyandry of the fraternal type was prevalent among them, several brothers marrying one wife and the children being treated as common to all. This practice is however fast dying out, if it has not already done so. The Kurups, who form a sub-caste among them, are their priests as well as barbers, and officiate at their marriage and funeral ceremonies. The Kammalans pollute the Nayars and the higher castes by approach within 24 feet.

**Kammalan, Tamil.** (151).—The artisan classes of the Tamil country, who are like those referred to immediately above, but take a higher position in the social scale than the Kammalans of the west coast.

**Kanakkan.** (7,527).—A class of fishermen and boatmen, who pollute the higher castes by approach within a radius of 48 feet. They are also engaged in agriculture and general labour. They are a very poor class, and very backward in point of education.

**Kaniyan.** (3,244).—Also called Kanisan. They are professional astrologers, whose services are in constant requisition for casting horoscopes and for fixing propitious hours for marriage and other ceremonies. Many among them are employed as village school masters. They are the most literate and, at the same time, the most unsophisticated among the polluting castes. Their pollution distance is 24 feet.

KANNADIYAN (23).—A Kanarese caste of shepherds and cattle breeders.

KANNAN. (185).—A division of Tamil Kammalans, the members of which do braziers' work.

KAVARA. (537) —A Telugu caste of basket makers.

KAVUNDAN. (1,095).—A title of Kongu Vellalas

**Kavutiyan.** (814).—*See* Iluvan.

KOLLAN. (7,156).—A class of Kammalans, who are hereditary blacksmiths. They are called Karuvans in the northern taluks. *See* Kammalan.

KOMATTI. (30).—A Telugu speaking trading class.

KONKANI BRAHMAN. (8,522).—A branch of the Saraswat sub-division of Pancha Gaudas. They are so called because they are immigrants from Konkan. They speak the Konkani dialect of Mahratti, and are found only in the southern taluks. They are Vaishnavites, and have well-endowed temples of their own in the State. The Nambudiris and other Brahmans will not treat them as Brahmans; not only will they not inter-dine with them, but they will not even allow them access to their temples and tanks. The Konkanis return the compliment by refraining from dining with other Brahmans and by refusing them admission to their temples. By occupation they are mostly traders and shop-keepers, but there are landholders also among them.

***Kshatriya** (1,594).—Kshatriyas are grouped under four classes in the caste Table, viz., Malayali (1,015), Rajput (34), Raju (67), and others (478). These last consist of those who returned themselves as Kshatriyas unspecified. The Malayali Kshatriyas are known as either Tampurans, Tampans or Tirumulpads: this is a sub-division not by caste but by position. The Tampurans are members of ruling families, while Tampans are those who were once ruling chiefs but have since lost their political power All the rest are Tirumulpads. Their women are called Tampurattis, Tampattis and Nambishtans respectively. Brahman males partake of the meals prepared by them. In their personal habits, observances and ceremonies they are very like the Nambudiris, who act as their priests in all ceremonies. They observe pollution for eleven days, follow the Marumakkathayam law of succession, and have two marriages like the Nayars, the *Tali* and the *Sambandham*.

KUDUMI CHETTI (12,971).—Konkani Sudras, who serve Konkani Brahmans as their domestic servants, live in their midst and speak their language. They are among the most illiterate classes of the population, but for capacity for continued hard work they are unrivalled. They are employed in all kinds of unskilled labour, and they are also good boatmen. Their headman styled Muppan, who is appointed by the ruler of the State, directs all their social concerns, while Konkani Brahmans officiate as their priests.

***Kurukkal** (258).—A sub-division of Nayars, who take part in the worship of non-Aryan tutelary deities in village temples called *Kavus*

KURUMBAN (9) —A Kanarese speaking hill tribe.

**Kurup** (29).—A title of Nayars and other castes. Also a sub-caste of Kammalans. The latter are the priests as well as the barbers of Kammalans.

KUSAVAN (3,557).—Tamil potters.

MAHARATTI (56).—A linguistic term rather than the name of a distinct caste.

**Malayali Brahman** (6,617).—*See* Elayad, Muttad and Nambudiri.

* **Malayali Kshatriya** (1015).—*See* Kshatriya.

**Malayan** (2,461).—A hill tribe found chiefly in the Kodasseri and Palapilli forests. They do not differ much in appearance and habits from the Kadans, except that they are less wild and less averse to manual labour than the latter. Besides collecting minor forest produce like the Kadans, they make good bamboo mats and baskets. They are also good trackers and tree climbers.

***Manayar** (361).—A sub-division of Nayars consisting originally of 24 families and generally known therefore as **Irupattinalu Manayar.**

MANUPPAN (116).—A class of Tamil Sudras.

***Marar** (1,574).—A division of Ambalavasis, who are temple musicians. They eat the food cooked by the other Ambalavasis, but none of the latter will partake of the meals prepared by them.

**Marasari** (17,779).—A class of Kammalans, who are carpenters by occupation. *See* Kammalan.

MUDALIYAR (732).—A title of Vellalans and other Tamil Sudras and not the name of a caste.

**Mukkuvan** (323).—A caste of fishermen and boatmen found chiefly on the sea coast. They are said to have immigrated from Ceylon along with the Iluvans *See* Valan.

**Musari** (1,078).—A division of Kammalans, whose hereditary occupation is work in bell-metal. *See* Kammalan.

**Muttad** (238).—Malayali Brahmans who are said to have suffered social degradation for having tattooed their body with figures representing the weapons of Siva and for partaking of offerings made to that god. They perform some of the duties in the temples which Ambalavasis perform and are therefore considered by some to belong to the latter class, but they also carry the idols when taken out in procession, which no Ambalavasi is entitled to do, and, like the Elayads, they follow the usages of Namboodiris Their women are called Manayammas, who are ghoshas like the Nambudiri women.

MUTTIRIYAN (70).—A Tamil caste of cultivators and village watchmen.

NAIDU (995).—A title used by Balijas and other Telugu castes.

***Nambidi** (424).—An intermediate caste between Nambudiris and Nayars. They are said to be the descendants of certain Brahmans who were degraded for assassinating one of the Perumals. They wear the sacred thread, and observe pollution only for ten days like the Brahmans, and Nambudiris officiate as priests in all their ceremonies. Their women are called Manolpads. Nambidi is also the title of some Nayar aristocrats.

**Nambi Kurup** (13).—The same as Nambiyassan

**Nambiyassan** (1,640).—A class of Ambalavasis. Pushpakan is the generic name of this class, the particular local names being Nambiyassan, Nambiyar and Unni. Their duty is the collecting of flowers and making garlands for decorating idols, while their women, who are called Pushpanis or Brahmanis, sing certain songs in Bhadrakali temples and at the *tali* marriage ceremonies of Nayars and others. Among them some follow Makkattayam and others Marumakkattayam. They are the only Ambalavasis, except Chakkiyars, Thiyyattunnis and Chengazhi Nambiyars, who wear the sacred thread. Their pollution period is ten days.

**Nambudiri** (5,520).—The Brahmans of Kerala. They follow the Makkattayam system of marriage and inheritance, but as a rule only the eldest sons marry in their own caste, while the other members form Sambandham union with Kshatriya, Ambalavasi and Nayar women. Their women are gosha and are called Antarjanams or Akattammars (in-doors ladies). They generally marry after puberty, and their chastity is jealously guarded The Nambudiris are divided, on the basis of certain sacerdotal rights and privileges enjoyed by them, into ten social groups The highest class enjoy all the ten privileges, the next only nine and so on. The first six groups have the privilege of studying the Vedas, while the last four have not. The Vedic Nambudiris again are divided into three groups, of which the Adhyans occupy the highest position, the Asyans, the intermediate, and the Samanyans, the lowest. The Asyans are entitled to perform *Yagams* or sacrifices, and the Samanyans are not, while the Adhyans are above it. Among Vedic Nambudiris some are hereditary Tantris, who are the highest temple priests and whose authority is final in all matters of temple ritual, Vadhyans, who preside over the Yogams and Vedic schools at Trichur and Tirunavayi, Vaidikans, who decide all matters relating to caste, and Smartans, who preside over caste tribunals. The non-Vedic Nambudiris also are divided into various groups. Among them are the Mussads or Ashtavaidyans, whose hereditary occupation is the study and practice of medicine, the Sastrangakars, or more correctly Kshatrangakars (military Brahmans), who are believed to be the descendants of the Brahmans who were engaged in military service in former days, and the Graminis, who were engaged in administering *gramams* or Namburi colonies. All the Nambudiris are divided, like other Brahmans, into exogamous *gotras*. Their pollution period is ten days.

NANJANATTU PILLAI (236).—Tamil Vellalas long domiciled in the country and therefore partaking of the character of the Nayars to some extent. The men wear the fore-tuft, and dress themselves like the Nayars, while the women's dress looks more like that of Vellala women. They follow a system of marriage and inheritance, which is partly Tamil and partly Malayali. The *tali* marriage is the regular marriage, but divorce is freely permitted. Divorced women and widows cannot marry, but can form *Sambandham* alliance with men of their own caste. The sons are entitled to inherit a fourth of their father's property, while the rest goes to his sister's children. Nanjanattu Pillais and Nayars do not inter-marry or inter-dine with each other, at least in Cochin.

NATIVE CHRISTIAN (230,568).—*See* paragraphs 41 and 42 of the report.

***Nayar** (121,206).—Once a military class of people, who, with the Nambudiris and Ambalavasis, form the most characteristic section of the people of Cochin. Their martial spirit however has during a century of unbroken peace died out, but its traces still remain in some of their titles, games, etc. They are however making considerable advance in other respects. English education has made considerable progress among them, and they are found in all the literate walks of life in large numbers. The great majority of the Nayars however are petty farmers and agricultural labourers, though there are several land-holders and substantial farmers among them. Domestic servants in well-to-do caste Hindu families are almost entirely recruited from this caste. The Nayars are divided into a number of sub-castes, most of which are known by different names in British Malabar, Cochin and Travancore. The highest sub-caste, for instance, is known as Kiriyam in Malabar, while in Cochin it is generally called Vellavma. Next comes the Sudra Nayar, who is attached to Nambudiri and Kshatriya houses for certain services, religious and domestic: if attached to the former, he is called Illattu Nayar and, if to the latter, Swarupattil Nayar. Charna Nayars are attendants on Rajas and chiefs, but the sub-caste is not indigenous to Cochin. Pallichans are the palanquin bearers of Brahmans and Rajas, and Vattekadans are oil mongers for temples and Nambudiri houses. Odattu Nayars tile

temple buildings, and Anduru Nayars make earthen vessels for the temples, while Attikurussi Nayars or Chitikans act as purifiers and quasi priests to the other Nayars. These are the main sub-divisions, but there are shades of differences within each sub-caste which are too numerous and too subtle to be dealt with here. Every Nayar has a title affixed to his name, which is conferred upon him by the Raja as a hereditary or personal distinction, while those who have received no title affix the title Nayar to their names. The title does not indicate one's position in the caste hierarchy, as the Raja can confer any of these titles without reference to the sub-caste of the recipients. Acchan, Karta, Kaimal and Mannadiyar are among the titles of nobility, while Panikkar, Kurup and Kuruppal are the titles of those who maintain *Kalaris*, or military gymnesia, as a hereditary profession. Menon is the title which was in the old days generally conferred on the Nayars who followed literate occupations and which is now most in use among the middle classes. It is the only title now conferred by the Raja as a personal distinction, but in these days many Nayars assume it without any such formality.

**Nayadi** (220).—An animistic tribe living in the outskirts of the jungles. Begging, watching crops in the plains, beating for game in the jungles and collecting forest produce are their chief occupations. They are the laziest and the most uncleanly people in the State, and eat the most dirty reptiles and vermins. Their approach within 72 feet will pollute caste Hindus. Even Pulayans and Parayans are polluted by their approach.

ODIYA (65).—An Uriya speaking race and not a distinct caste.

OTTA NAIKAN, OR ODDE (2,815).—Telugu tank diggers and earth workers. They are among the most illiterate classes in Cochin, but for earth work they are unrivalled. They are probably the most law abiding people in the State: the Cochin prisons have never had a single member of this caste as an inmate.

PALLI (5).—A Tamil caste claiming Kshatriya origin, which claim is not generally accepted.

**Panan** (2,902).—A polluting caste whose hereditary occupation is sorcery and exorcism. Some of them still exercise that profession, but the great majority of them are agriculturists and umbrella makers. Fraternal polyandry once prevailed among them. Their pollution distance is 24 feet.

PANDARAN (3,715).—A caste of Tamil priests and beggars. The Pandarans who have long been domiciled in Cochin are however neither priests nor beggars. Most of them are engaged in making *pappadams*, the crisp pulse cakes much affected by the Malayalis. The men have their tuft in front and dress like the Nayars, while the women dress like Tamil Sudras. Their home language here is Malayalam.

PANDITATTAN (2,456).—Tamil goldsmith caste. They wear the sacred thread, but are not allowed access to Brahmanical temples and public tanks in Cochin. Their touch will pollute the Nayars and the higher castes.

**Paravan** (23).—A polluting caste akin to Kaniyans and Panans. Their occupation is shell collecting, lime burning, etc.

**Parayan** (8,340).—An agricultural labourer caste, the lowest in the social scale. They pollute the higher castes by approach within 72 feet. Many among them live by making mats and baskets and practising witchcraft. As magicians they are much feared, especially by the lower classes. Their principal cult is the *odi*, the patron goddess of which is Nili of Kalladikod. They are the only caste in Cochin that eat beef. The Tamil Parayans are superior to them in status.

PATHAN (1,899).—Musalmans of Afghan descent. The name is also assumed by many who have no right to it. Here they are employed chiefly in subordinate Government service, especially as peons and constables.

***Pisharodi** (1,237).—A division of Ambalavasis. They make garlands for idols and do other menial services in temples. Their women are called Pisharasyars. They are said to be the descendants of a Brahman novice who, when about to be ordained a *sanyasi*, ran away after he was divested of the holy thread but before his head was completely shaved. In memory of this they are buried like sanyasis in a sitting position and the grave filled with salt and paddy. They inter-dine with Variyars, but not with any other division of Ambalavasis. Their pollution period is 12 days.

PONDAN (70).—A sub-caste of Idaiyan. They are palanquin bearers to the Raja of Cochin.

**Pulayan** (72,787).—Aggrestic serfs emancipated in 1854. They are also called Cherumans. They are all engaged in field labour—ploughing, sowing, crop-watching and reaping—and are paid in kind. They are all poor and illiterate, and live in the confines of paddy flats in miserable huts. They pollute the higher castes by approach within 64 feet. Parayans pollute them by touch, and Nayadis, Vettuvans, Ullatans, etc., by approach.

**Pulluvan** (110).—A polluting caste of professional beggars. They also sing in serpant groves to the accompaniment of a quaint musical instrument called *Pulluvakkudam*.

PULUVAN (188).—A Tamil cultivating caste.

***Puduval** (354).—A division of Ambalavasis, who are stewards of temples. They do not dine or inter-marry with other Ambalavasis, nor the latter (except Marars) with them. Their women are called Putuvalasyars.

RAJPUT (34).—A Kshatriya caste from Upper India.

RAJU (67).—They are said to be the descendants of a military section of Kapu and other Telugu castes.

RAVUTTAN (8,480).—Native Muhammadans, like Jonaka Mappilas, who are the descendants of mixed unions or converts from the lower classes. They are immigrants from the east coast, and speak Tamil. They are mostly petty shop-keepers.

REDDI (27).—Another name for Kapus, the great cultivating caste of the Telugu country.

SAIYID (242).—A Musalman tribe from Upper India. They are regarded as the direct descendants of the Prophet, and are therefore the highest sect of Musalmans.

***Samantan** (110).—This caste is not indigenous to Cochin, and those who have returned themselves as Samantans are either natives of British Malabar or are Nayar aristocrats who have of late begun to like to be considered to be superior to the ordinary Nayars in caste. Samantans are said to have sprung from the union of Kshatriya males and Nayar females. Like the Kshatriyas, they observe pollution for 11 days, but do not wear the sacred thread.

SHABI (91).—A Musalman sect.

SHANAN (86).—A Tamil toddy drawing caste corresponding to the Iluvans of the west coast.

SHEIK (416).—A Musalman tribe from Upper India. They are the descendants of the first three Caliphs, or successors of the Prophet, and are therefore second only to the Saiyids in racial purity and social precedence.

SUNNI (560).—A Musalman sect and not the name of a tribe or race.

**TAMIL BRAHMAN** ( **18,923** ).—They are locally known as Pattars, and are more numerous in the State than the Nambudiris. They are immigrants from the neighbouring Tamil Districts and settled in the State at different periods. They retain the customs and the usages of the east coast, but many among them, especially the earlier immigrants, have by their contact with the Malayalis for centuries made some change in their manners and customs, such as the wearing of *mundus* by many of their males, the observance of pollution by touch, approach, &c. By their intelligence, education and enterprise they have attained a prominent position everywhere. They are employed in all grades of Government service, and are conspicuous in all the learned professions. A good many of them are traders, money-lenders, land-holders and farmers, while the poorer among them are engaged in domestic service. They have rendered their personal service indispensable to all the princely and aristocratic families, where large numbers of them are employed in various capacities, especially as cooks. They are as good Brahmans as the highest class of Nambudiris from a spiritual point of view, but the latter will not admit such equality. Nambudiri women, for instance, will not take the meals cooked by Pattar Brahmans, nor will the men allow them to take part in their religious ceremonies. They are also not allowed access to the inner shrines of Nambudiri temples, nor to touch the Nambudiris when engaged in their devotions and ceremonies.

**Tarakan** (713).—A trading class of Tamil Sudras, who settled on this side of the Palghat gap to act as trade medium between the Malayalam and Tamil countries, Tarakan meaning literally a broker. They gradually adopted the customs and usages of the Nayars except in regard to marriage and inheritance, and have in recent years been practically assimilated with them.

**Tattan** (4,309).—A division of Kammalans who are gold and silver-smiths. *See* Kammalan.

**Thiyyattunni** (5).—A division of Ambalavasis, whose occupation is the performance of ceremonies in Bhagavati temples called *Tiyyattam*, in which they paint the image of the goddess on the floor and chant certain propitiatory songs, especially to check the spread of small-pox. They are also called Tiyyattu Nambiyars. Some among them follow Makkattayam and others Marumakkattayam. Their pollution period is ten days. Their women are called Pushpinis or Brahmanis.

**Tolkollan** (1,135).—A division of Kammalans, who work in leather. *See* Kammalan.

TOTTIYAN (195).—A Telugu cultivating caste.

**Ullatan** (537).—A hill tribe living in the outskirts of jungles. They are chiefly engaged in felling trees, in scooping out logs for boats and in agricultural labour. Their approach pollutes Pulayans and Parayans.

VADUKAN (994).—Means simply a Telugu speaking man, and therefore is not the name of a caste. Balijas, Kapus, &c., are often called by this name in Tamil and Malayalam countries.

VAISYAN (627).—The third of Manu's four castes. There are no Vaisyans among Malayalis. Those who have been so returned are mostly Komattis, who are a Telugu speaking people, and Baniyas a Gujaratti speaking people from Bombay.

**Valan** (7,827).—A caste of fishermen and boatmen. The fishermen and boatmen of this coast are divided into four endogamous groups, *viz.*, Sankhan, Bharatan, Amukkuvan and Mukkuvan. Of these, Arayan belongs to the first group, and Valans to the second. Amukkuvans, who form a sub-caste of Arayans, are the priests of Valans and as well as of Arayans. Among the Valans again there are four exogamous divisions called *Illoms*. They are Alayakad, Ennalu, Vaisyagiriyam and Vazhapilli. Each division has its own headman, called Arayar, who is appointed by the Raja. Under each headman there are subordinate social heads called Ponambans, who are appointed by the Arayar himself. The Valans have the exclusive privilege of fishing in the backwaters and rowing His Highness' escort snake boats. Their pollution distance is 32 feet.

VALACHETTI (329).—Gazalu Balijas, who are engaged in making and selling glass bangles, are known by this name in Tamil and Malayalam countries, *vala* meaning a bangle.

VALLUVAN (502).—A Tamil caste of priests to Parayans. They consider themselves superior to Parayans and will not dine or inter-marry with them.

VANIYAN (1,090).—Konkani Vaisyans. They wear the sacred thread, and resemble Konkani Brahmans in their habits. They have their own priests, who are called Panditans. They are mostly petty traders. These Vaniyans are to be distinguished from Chakkans, who are also called by that name. Their pollution period is twelve days.

VANNAN (97).—Tamil washerman.

***Variyar** (2,556).—The most numerous division of Ambalavasis. Their hereditary occupation is making flower garlands for idols and sweeping temple premises. They inter-dine with Pisharodis, but with no other division of Ambalavasis. Their women are called Varasyars, and their pollution period is 12 days. The Variyars are the most progressive among Ambalavasis in point of English education.

***Velakkattalavan** (3,271).—Low caste Sudras, who are hereditary barbers to the Nayars and the higher castes. They are like the Nayars in their customs and usages, but are not allowed access to Brahmanical temples and public tanks. They inter-dine but not inter-marry with Veluttedans. Unlike the Nayars and other low class Sudras, Velakkattalavans observe birth and death pollution only for ten days, and Brahmans give them holy water for purification after pollution. Their touch pollutes Nayars and those above them.

**Velan** (9,322).—Washermen to the higher polluting castes, whose services are also required by Navar and other caste women for purification after delivery and monthly periods. There are several herbalists and exorcists among them. Plucking coccanuts is one of their chief occupations in the south. Their pollution distance is 32 feet.

VELLALAN (6,044).—The great cultivating caste of the Tamil countries and the highest division among the Tamil Sudras. The great majority of Vellalans in Cochin belong to the eastern villages of the Chittur Taluk bordering Coimbatore.

* **Veluttedan** (3,381).—Low caste Sudras, who are hereditary washermen to the Nayars and the higher castes. They are like the Velakkattalavans in all respects except in regard to the period of pollution.

**Vettuvan** (5,261).—Emancipated agricultural serfs, who live mainly in the outskirts of the jungles. They are, as their name implies, hunters by occupation. The great majority of them however are now agricultural labourers and collectors of forest produce. Vettuvans and Pulayans pollute each other by approach. Their pollution distance is 72 feet.

**Vilkurup** (1,433).—The same caste as Tolkollans Some of them were in the old days engaged in making bows and arrows . hence the name.

VIRASAIVAN (28) —The same as Lingayats, a sect of Hindu reformers who denied the sacerdotal authority of the Brahmans.

*WHITE JEW (192) —One of the two divisions of the local Jews.* They are considered the only Jews here of pure and unmixed origin. They preserve their racial purity and light complexion to a remarkable extent, notwithstanding their being here for many centuries.

# CHAPTER XII.

## OCCUPATION.

Introductory.

98. The statistics of occupation or means of livelihood of the people will be found in Imperial Tables XV and XVI. The former Table is divided into four parts-(A) Agricultural statistics; (B) Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists—actual workers only; (D) Distribution of occupation by religion; and (E) Statistics of industries collected at the special Industrial Census referred to in paragraph 5. Part C, which is intended to show certain mixed traditional occupations, has not been prepared for this State, as such cases are extremely rare here. Table XVI gives the occupations of certain selected castes, tribes or races. The main facts contained in these Tables are given in the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this Chapter in condensed and proportional forms. These will enable the reader to appreciate the facts more readily than the actual figures themselves.

Scheme of classification.

99. The scheme of classification adopted on the present occasion differs considerably from that of 1901. It is more logically arranged, more elastic and much less elaborate than the previous ones. All occupations or means of livelihood are now divided into four classes and sub-divided into twelve sub-classes, as against eight and twenty-four respectively in 1901. These are again split up into 55 orders, as against 79 at the previous Census, and each order is further sub-divided into 170 groups, as against 520. The greater elasticity of the scheme enables it to be used in countries at all stages of industrial development and economic differentiation. It has the further merit of being the scheme recommended by the International Statistical Institute for general adoption. Indian occupational statistics can therefore be compared hereafter with more exactitude and intelligibility with those of other countries. Some of the main principles followed in classifying the occupation returns may be briefly stated here. In Table XV-A, a person is classed according to his principal occupation, while his subsidiary occupation is also given, if it is agriculture and not otherwise. If his principal occupation is agriculture, his subsidiary occupation, if there is any, is given, whatever it may be, in Part B. Only those Government servants are shown in sub-class 7 who are engaged in general administration, including the administration of justice. Members of the medical, legal and other similar services are classed under special heads provided for these occupations. The actual occupation and not the source from which the remuneration comes is what is taken into account. It is otherwise in Table XV-E, which is based on the special industrial schedule. In this the industry is what is looked to and not the actual occupation of individual employes. A blacksmith employed in an oil mill, for instance, is treated here only as a mill hand, but in the general occupation Table, on the other hand, he is classed under group 41 as worker in iron, while only the persons directly concerned with the mill industry, including clerks and menials, are classed under it.

To suit the conditions of the State a few additions were made to the groups of occupations with the sanction of the Census Commissioner for India. Group 1—Income from agricultural land—is split up into (a) non-cultivating land owners and (b) cultivating land-owners, and group 2—Ordinary cultivators—into non-cultivating tenants and cultivating tenants. Anchal or Cochin postal service is shown separately as group 105 (a), and group 145—Service of Native and Foreign States—is sub-divided into (a) chiefs and their families, (b) officers and

servants of chiefs and their families, (c) Sirkar officers, (d) clerical establishment, (e) menials unspecified and (f) service of States other than Cochin. Similarly, group 146—Municipal service—is split up into (a) and (b) to show clerical and menial establishments separately.

Accuracy of the return.

100. All possible attempts were made to ensure accuracy in the return of occupations. The instructions to the Enumerators on the covers of the enumeration books and to the Supervisors in the "Manual" regarding the filling up of the three columns—one for the principal occupation of actual workers, the second for their subsidiary occupation, if any, and the third for the occupation of those who do not actually follow any calling themselves but depend upon others for their livelihood—were supplemented by a circular of instructions, in which the attention of the Supervisors and Enumerators was specially called to those points where they were most likely to make mistakes. Further, in the classes I held in different centres for the instruction of Supervisors I devoted a considerable portion of my time to explaining as minutely and accurately as I could how these three columns were to be filled up. Notwithstanding all this care and trouble, it cannot be said that all errors have been eliminated, but the returns may be accepted as on the whole fairly representing the distribution of the means of livelihood of the people. A careful examination of hundreds of schedule books and of the tabulation registers has satisfied me that the Enumerators have in almost all cases correctly drawn the line between workers and dependents and that, where entries have been made in definite terms, there is no reason to doubt their accuracy. But the number of entries in vague terms is unfortunately large, over 7 per cent. of the population having been returned as supported by insufficiently described occupations. Errors in compilation have been minimised as much as possible by the careful checking of the entries in slips and by employing the very best hands in the office for sorting and compiling the occupation entries. The great simplicity of the new scheme of classification and the elaborate Index furnished by the Census Commissioner have also largely contributed to the minimising of errors in compilation. The results obtained may therefore be considered to be on the whole satisfactory. The explanations given below in dealing with the statistics will bear out the truth of this remark. A few general facts may however be referred to here. Any one who knows the State also knows that a much larger number of females than males are engaged in making cocoanut fibre, baskets and mats, in rice pounding, washing, sweeping and selling sweet-meats, and this fact is confirmed by the returns, as will be seen from a reference to Subsidiary Table VI. Again, women are not returned as toddy drawers, boatmen, cart-drivers, palki bearers, railway, postal and anchal employes, village accountants, lawyers, etc., and it is well known that women have not yet begun to aspire to these positions in Cochin. These facts may be taken as affording some testimony to the accuracy of the returns.

General distribution of population by occupation.

101. The four classes into which occupations are divided are the production of raw materials, the preparation and supply of material substances, public administration and the liberal arts, and miscellaneous. The first class includes not only the agricultural population but also those maintained by forestry, fishing and hunting, and the extraction of minerals. The second class consists of industrial and commercial population including those engaged in transport, and the third consists of the public force, those engaged in public administration or pursuing legal, medical and other professions and liberal arts, and persons living on their income. Domestic service, insufficiently described occupations and unproductive means of livelihood make up the class "Miscellaneous". Agriculture supports just one-half of the population, industries 21 per cent., commerce 13·6 per cent. and professions

3·3 per cent. Agriculture is thus the predominent occupation of the people, as in other parts of India, but it does not exhaust the resources of the State to the same extent as it does elsewhere, as will be seen from the figures given in the margin.* Travancore alone has a smaller proportion of agricultural population than Cochin, but the proportion of population supported by industry and commerce is also smaller there. † This comparative preponderance of industrial population in these two States is due not to the infertility of the soil or its unsuitability to agriculture but to certain natural advantages possessed by them, which have diverted a larger proportion of people than in most other parts of India from agriculture to industrial occupations. Among these may be mentioned the existence of a large extent of backwaters and canals teeming with fish life and providing occupation to a large number of fishermen, fish-curers and dealers, and boat and bargemen; of valuable forests covering nearly one-half of the States and providing employment to numbers of wood cutters, sawyers, carpenters and collectors of forest produce; and of facilities for the cultivation of the cocoanut palm, the raw produce of which affords scope for important and extensive industries, such as toddy drawing, jaggery making, arrack distilling, oil pressing, coir making, etc. The industries connected with these three support 3·4, 4·2 and 9 per cent. respectively of the population in Cochin.

PERCENTAGE TO THE POPULATION.

| | *Agriculture.* | *Industry and Commerce.* | *Professions.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cochin | ... 50·4 | 34 6 | 3·3 |
| Travancore | ... 47·2 | 28·5 | 2·5 |
| Malabar | ... 60·7 | 30·1 | 3 0 |
| Madras Presidency.. | 70·0 | 21·3 | 3·2 |
| India | ... 65·2 | 16·9 | 1 7 |

Agricultural population.

102. The agricultural population consists of cultivating and non-cultivating land-holders, cultivating and non-cultivating tenants, agents, managers etc. of landed estates, farm servants and field labourers, growers of special products, and breeders, keepers, etc. of farm stock. The strength of each section is given in the margin as compared with that of 1901. The total number supported by agriculture is 465,185, of whom nearly 39 per cent. are workers and the rest dependents, as against 412,256 in 1901 (44 per cent. workers and 55 per cent. dependents). The increase in the agricultural population has thus been almost at the same rate as that of the total population, *viz.*, about 13 per cent. Taking the sub-divisions of the agricultural population into consideration, there was an enormous increase in land owners, both cultivating and non-cultivating, and a similar decrease in non-cultivating tenants. This was due to the granting of occupancy right to the holders of Government lands since the Census of 1901. Owners of such lands who returned themselves as tenants in that year have rightly returned themselves as land owners at the present Census. The decrease in the number of field labourers appears to be due to the fact that a number of them returned themselves as general labourers, the number of the latter being 60,017, as against 41,781 in 1901. Irrigation on an extensive scale does not exist in the State except in the Chittur Taluk, where the Government anicuts, with their main and branch channels, 53 and 76 miles respectively in length, serve an area of nearly 18,000

| | *1911.* | *1901.* |
|---|---|---|
| Non-cultivating land owners | 14,667 | 7,518 |
| Cultivating land owners | 47,476 | 6,566 |
| Non-cultivating tenants | 2,313 | 10,195 |
| Cultivating tenants | 206,509 | 181,877 |
| Agents, managers, etc., of landed estates | 1,507 | 2,336 |
| Farm servants and field labourers | 167,406 | 178,280 |
| Growers of special products | 23,196 | 25,074 |
| Farm stock breeders, keepers, etc. | 1,940 | 4,871 |

* The figures given for Travancore and India are those of 1901.

† In Travancore 15 per cent of the population were returned under general labour, while the percentage for Cochin is only 6. A good many of the former were very likely agricultural labourers.

acres. The irrigation department employed 275 hands on the Census day, of whom two (an upper subordinate and a contractor) were Europeans, and the rest Indians.

Industrial population.

103. The industrial population comes next in numerical strength and importance. In every thousand of the population 209 are engaged in industrial pursuits, of whom 97 are actual workers and the rest dependents. The industries in which more than one per cent. of the population are employed are connected with textiles, wood, metals, food, dress and the toilet, and buildings. The numbers supported by these industries are given in the margin, together with the figures for 1901. The textile industries are chiefly cotton weaving and cocoanut fibre making. The former as a cottage industry has received a great impetus during the last ten or fifteen years owing to the patronage of the well-to-do people of Cochin, who had hitherto gone in for cloths manufactured in Tinnevelly. Numbers of Native Christians, Muhammadan Mappilas and Iluvans have taken to it besides the hereditary weavers, Chaliyans, Chetans and Kaikolans. A weaving factory worked by steam power was also brought into existence recently. The making of cocoanut fibre and yarn has proved a paying occupation, especially to women in the intervals of household work. The systematic exploitation of the forests, which began about twelve years ago, accounts for the large increase in the number of people employed in industries connected with wood. Of those supported by food industries, 58 per cent. are toddy drawers and 38 per cent. rice pounders and huskers. The decrease in the number employed in the former is due to the more systematic administration of the Abkari revenue introduced in recent years, and in the latter to the establishment of a few rice hulling mills worked by steam power. The population supported by industries of dress and the toilet consist mainly of tailors, (3,954) and hereditary washermen (8,701) and barbers (5,405). The increase in metal and building industries seems to be due to the improvement in the standard of living. People have begun to live in better houses than formerly and to use metal utensils in the place of ordinary earthen ones.

| | *1911* | *1901.* |
|---|---|---|
| Textiles | 46,825 | 39,684 |
| Wood | 43,232 | 30,598 |
| Metals | 9,277 | 8,590 |
| Food | 40,211 | 48,253 |
| Dress and the toilet | 18,438 | 17,718 |
| Building | 13,532 | 8,524 |

While the above six orders of industry support 18·7 per cent. of the population, the remaining 8 support only 2·8 per cent. Order 7—hides, skin and hard materials— is almost wholly represented by makers of leather articles, order 10—ceramics—by potters and brick and tile makers, and order 11—chemical products—by the manufacturers of oils, chiefly cocoanut oil. Furniture industries (order 14) maintain only 132 persons, and the construction of the means of transport (order 16) only 66, while the production and transmission of physical forces supports only a single individual. Nearly 92 per cent. of those engaged in industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences (order 18) are workers in precious stones or metals, and gilders. This craze of ornaments and jewellery is characteristic of the people of Cochin as those of the rest of India.

Special Industrial Census

104. The results of the special Census of factories, plantations, etc. in which at least 20 persons were employed, are embodied in Imperial Table XV—E. There were 65 such concerns on the Census day, employing 5,434 males and 968 females. Of these, about one-half are employed in rubber plantations, of which there are six. Rubber is a growing industry in Cochin, and new plantations have been open out since the Census. Coffee on the other hand is a declining industry. Ten years ago over two thousand persons used to be employed on the coffee estates, but the number has now dwindled into about a thousand. As the Census was taken at the close of the working season, only 425 males and 218 females have been returned as employees in them. The cocoanut oil mills, of which there are nine, are doing good work,

turning out, as they do, oil to the approximate value of sixty lakhs of rupees a year. The fifteen brick and tile factories not only manufacture all the bricks and tiles required for the State, but also meet the demand in the southern parts of Malabar and the northern taluks of Travancore. All the rubber plantations shown in the table, about half the coffee estates, the cask making and fisheries factories, the saw mills and one of the iron works are run by European capitalists, while the rest are owned by Indians. Of the 211 men employed in direction, supervision and clerical work, 36 are Europeans and Anglo Indians and the rest Indians, and of the 1,311 skilled workmen, only 18 are Europeans and Anglo Indians. As many as 521 boys and 227 girls under the age of 14 are employed in these establishments. For fuller information regarding these and other industries the reader is referred to my Report on the Industrial Survey of Cochin and Chapter VI of my Cochin State Manual.

Commercial population.

105. The existence of an excellent harbour with plenty of good roads and internal waterways and also a railway running right across the State has made Cochin a place of considerable commercial importance. The commercial population of the State, including those engaged in transport, forms 13·6 per cent. of the total population, while the percentages for Travancore, Malabar and the Madras Presidency are only 2·6, 12 2 and 8 respectively. The chief articles of trade are given in the margin, together with the number of persons supported by their sale in 1911 and 1901. The largest number employed is in other trade in food stuffs. Of these, 25 per cent. are grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments, 23 per cent. are grain and pulse dealers, 20 per cent. are fish dealers, and 19 per cent. are cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetable fruit and arecanut sellers. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. support the next largest number. Of these, 64 per cent. are vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc., and 36 per cent. are owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, etc. and their employees. The former have decreased by about a third during the decade, owing to the greater restrictions placed on the sale of liquor, while the latter have increased nearly sixfold in strength, which is due to the establishment of coffee shops in all parts of the State in recent years. The decrease in trade in textiles appears to be due to the fact that many of the local weavers are also sellers and that as such they are shown under textile industry. The same remark applies to the decrease in trade in pottery and building materials. Bankers and money lenders have also increased largely in recent years, which has had the beneficial effect of lowering the rate of interest by about 50 per cent. during the last 10 or 15 years.

| | *1911* | *1901* |
|---|---|---|
| Trade in textiles | 5,646 | 6,897 |
| Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc | 9,690 | 10,047 |
| Other trade in food stuffs | 59,573 | 58,763 |
| Banks, establishments of credit, etc. | 4,424 | 3,022 |

Transport.

106. A comparatively large number of persons are employed in connection with transport by water owing to the extensive waterways possessed by the State. The number has however decreased since the last census owing to the introduction of the railway. The increase in cart traffic on the feeder roads on account of the introduction of the railway has considerably enhanced the number of persons employed in transport by road. Subsidiary table IX, of which an abstract is given in the margin, gives the number of persons employed on the census day on railways, etc. The figures were furnished by the departments concerned.

| | *Europeans & Anglo Indians* | *Indians* |
|---|---|---|
| Railway | 8 | 305 |
| Postal Department | 1 | 95 |
| Telegraph Department. | 3 | 25 |
| Cochin Forest Tramway. | 17 | 369 |
| Cochin Anchal Department... | | 181 |

Professional population.

107. The professional population consists of those engaged in public administration and the pursuit of the liberal arts, namely, religion, law, medicine, instruction, and letters and arts and sciences. They form 4·6 per cent. of the total population. Public administration, including the army and the police, and religion support the largest number, 11,785 and 10,648 respectively. Among the latter, Ambalavasis, or those who perform non-priestly functions in temples, predominate, while the rest are mainly Brahmans and Native Christians. Instruction claims the next largest number (7,417), as might be expected in a State where literacy is so prevalent. Medicine supports 4,088 persons and law 2,163. Of the former, the majority of the workers are imperics and quacks, nearly one half of them being Velans and Iluvans, while the latter are entirely the product of modern administration. Among those supported by letters, arts and sciences, the majority of the workers are astrologers, singers and actors. It must be remembered in this connection that census statistics are no respecters of persons. They allow bishops and burial ground keepers, high priests and temple sweepers, monks and mendicants equally to claim religion as their profession. They bracket barristers and High Court vakils with muktyars and petition writers, doctors of medicine and surgery with barber midwives, and literary and musical geniuses with Pulluva singers in serpent groves.

Other classes of occupations.

108. The number of persons who do not belong to any of the above classes forms 8·2 per cent. of the population. Nearly 80 per cent. of these are supported by labour otherwise unspecified, and a little over 7 per cent. by domestic service. A good many among the former are probably agricultural labourers, while the strength of the latter is undoubtedly understated, as some enumerators appear to have returned domestic servants as dependents, and entered the occupations of their masters against their names in column 11 of the schedule. The remaining 13 per cent. consists mainly of clerks, accountants, etc. in unspecified offices and shops (5,148), proprietors (other than of agricultural lands), fund and scholarship holders, and pensioners (1129), and beggars, vagrants and prostitutes (2,390). The population dealt with in this paragraph would have been considerably less, if enumerators had taken more care and used more intelligence in filling up the occupation columns.

Partial agriculturists.

109. Besides the agricultural population referred to in paragraph 102, 7,982 persons (6,422 males and 1,560 females) among those engaged in other pursuits have returned agriculture as their subsidiary occupation. They are all workers, and the groups of occupation to each of which over 200 of them belong are shown in the margin. Of these, the first—herdsmen and shepherds—have already been included among the agricultural population, and the last—general labourers—are probably in fact agricultural labourers. Basket makers and rice pounders work in the field when agricultural labour is brisk, especially during the harvest season, while the rest are mostly non-cultivating tenants. Those who belong to the other groups than those mentioned in the margin form only a third of the total number.

| *Group of occupation.* | *Partial agriculturists* | |
|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. |
| 12. Herdsmen, shepherds, etc. | 1,395 | 55 |
| 25. Workers in cocoanut and other fibres | 65 | 211 |
| 86. Sawyers, carpenters, etc. | 239 | 3 |
| 87. Basket makers, etc. | 130 | 325 |
| 56. Rice pounders | 25 | 300 |
| 65. Toddy drawers | 581 | — |
| 72. Barbers | 177 | 28 |
| 117. Grocers, sellers of vegetable oil, etc. | 313 | 5 |
| 121. Grain and pulse dealers | 168 | 187 |
| 167. General labourers | 875 | 145 |

Subsidiary occupation of agriculturists.

110. Of the actual workers among the agricultural population, who number 1,16,097 males and 62,274 females, 15,804 persons have returned subsidiary occupations. But 2,773 of these have returned as such some group of agricultural occupation other than their own; land owners, for instance, who are also tenants have returned the latter as their subsidiary occupation and *vice versa*. The remaining 13,031 agriculturists (10,429 males and 2,602 females) are also engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, of which the most favourite ones are mentioned in the margin. A comparison of this marginal statement with that given in the preceding paragraph shows that, if agriculturists have a special preference for certain non-agricultural occupations, it is generally those who pursue these same occupations that favour agriculture. Of the agriculturists who have returned subsidiary occupations, nearly 45 per cent are cultivating tenants, 34 per cent are field labourers, and 12 per cent are cultivating tenants.

| *Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists.* | *Number engaged.* *Males* | *Females* |
|---|---|---|
| 25. Cocoanut and other fibre makers | 388 | 439 |
| 37. Basket makers | 351 | 493 |
| 53. Manufacturers of vegetable oil | 280 | 20 |
| 56. Rice pounders | 42 | 625 |
| 65. Toddy drawers | 961 | 2 |
| 99. Cart owners, drinkers, etc | 993 | .. |
| 106. Bankers and money lenders | 583 | 99 |
| 116. Fish dealers | 285 | 103 |
| 117. Grocers, sellers of vegetable oil, etc. | 391 | 75 |
| 120. Betel-leaf, vegetable, etc., sellers | 955 | 25 |
| 121. Grain and pulse dealers | 249 | 40 |
| 135. Unspecified shopkeepers | 639 | 24 |
| 167. General labourers | 1,369 | 400 |
| Others | 3,543 | 325 |

Actual workers and dependents.

111. Of the total population, 375,513, or 41 per cent., are actual workers, and the rest dependents. Of the former again, only 127,266 or 34 per cent. are women. Deducting from the number of dependents 363,252 persons below the age of 15 and 58,427 above 55, who may be considered too young or too old to work, we find 120,918 or 13 per cent. of the population eating the bread of idleness. But these latter are almost all women. In the Madras Presidency the percentage of actual workers is as high as 53 per cent, as against 41 in Cochin, which shows that here a larger proportion of the young and the old can afford to eat the bread of idleness than elsewhere in Southern India.

Occupation of females

112. In a few groups of occupations the work is comparatively light and the remuneration not adequate for male workers. In six of these, as shown in the margin, female workers greatly preponderate over males, and two-thirds of the female workers are engaged in these. Trade in food stuffs and liquor, domestic service and cotton weaving employ another 8 per cent. of them, though males preponderate in these occupations. Ten per cent. of them have interest in land as owners or tenants, and about half per cent. are bankers and money lenders. They carry on these two occupations mainly through agents or servants. Only 15 per cent. of the females are engaged in all the other occupations put together. There are several occupations from which women are practically shut out, such, for instance, as forestry, work in wood, metals and precious stones, toddy drawing, masonry, boating and fishing, cart driving, railway and postal service, army, police and public administration, law, and letters, arts and sciences except music.

| | *Males.* | *Females.* |
|---|---|---|
| Field labourers | 46,626 | 47,674 |
| Fibre making | 7,821 | 17,417 |
| Baskets, etc. making | 3,301 | 5,571 |
| Rice pounding | 688 | 9,102 |
| Washing and cleaning | 1,885 | 3,647 |
| Sweeping and scavenging | 115 | 1,519 |

Caste and occupation.

113. Imperial Table XVI gives the occupations of certain selected castes and subsidiary Table VIII gives an abstract of it in proportional figures. It will be seen from these that the lines of caste and of occupation do not now enclose identical spaces as they once did, and that,

though the association between them is still kept up to a considerable extent, the altered conditions of modern times are sweeping away many old hindrances to a free choice of occupation. Toddy-drawing and selling is the hereditary occupation of Iluvans, but there are ten Iluvan workers for every one toddy drawer required for the State. The remaining nine-tenths of the Iluvans must live, and they therefore take to other occupations such as cultivation, fibre making, trade, general labour, etc. The Brahmans are still priests and clerks, but some of them are cultivating tenants, police constables and domestic servants, while educated Nayars compete with them in every literate employment; but no one in these days scoffs at the former or resents the latter. The inner barriers however have not yet been broken through by the new waves of innovation, and in the case of the castes, noted in the margin the majority are still engaged in their hereditary occupations. In the case of several other castes, though the majority are not engaged in their hereditary occupations, the majority engaged in those occupations belong to the respective castes. Only a tenth of the Iluvans are toddy drawers and sellers, but the great majority of toddy drawers are still Iluvans. Similarly, though only a small proportion of Brahmans are priests, almost all the Hindu priests are Brahmans.

| *Caste* | *No. of workers* | *No. engaged in hereditary occupation* |
|---|---|---|
| Ambalavasi (temple servant) | 2,954 | 1,659 |
| Arayan (fisherman) | 2,641 | 1,723 |
| Chakkan (oil presser) | 973 | 599 |
| Devangan and Kaikolan (weavers) | 2,928 | 2,278 |
| Kammalan (artisan) | 12,113 | 11,014 |
| Kanakkan (boatman and agricultural labourer) | 3,974 | 2,727 |
| Kusavan (potter) | 2,063 | 1,859 |
| Parayan (agricultural labourer and basket maker) | 5,184 | 4,905 |
| Pulayan (agricultural labourer) | 44,085 | 41691 |
| Valan (boatman and fisherman) | 4,220 | 3,265 |
| Velan (barber and priest) | 5,027 | 3,610 |
| Velakkattalavan (barber) | 1,538 | 1,283 |
| Veluttedan (washerman) | 2,076 | 1,891 |

Distribution of occupations by caste.

114. It will be interesting to examine how the main occupations are distributed among the several castes and races. The most important fact disclosed by such examination is the catholicity of native Christians in the choice of occupation, unhampered as they are by hereditary prejudices and predilections. There is hardly any branch of work in which they do not take a more or less prominent part. Of the agricultural population, 26 per cent. are Iluvans, chiefly field labourers, 23 per cent. Pulayans, all labourers, 18 per cent. native Christians and 15 per cent. Nayars, mainly cultivating tenants and field labourers. A third of those engaged in forestry are Iluvans, chiefly wood cutters and firewood collectors and a tenth Malayans, collectors of minor produce, while the rest are mainly Nayars, native Christians and Jonakans. Of fishermen, 29 per cent. are native Christians, while Arayans, Valans and Kanakkans form 27, 26 and 9 per cent. respectively.

As regards industries, 56 per cent. of those who work in hides and leather are Tolkollans, the rest being mostly Chakkiliyans, native Christians and Parayans. Of those engaged in textile industries, 38 per cent. are Iluvans and 33 per cent. native Christians, both making cocoanut fibre, while only 5 per cent. are Kaikolans and 3 per cent. Devangans, both being cotton weavers. About 35 per cent. of workers in wood are Marasaris (carpenters), 17 per cent. native Christians (sawyers and carpenters), 17 per cent. Parayans (basket makers) and 11 per cent. Iluvans (sawyers and basket makers). Of metal workers, 71 per cent. are Musaris, Kollans, and Tattans, and 13 per cent. native Christians. In every hundred potters and brick and tile makers, 85 are Kusavans and 8 native Christians, and in an equal number of manufacturers of vegetable oils, 58 are native Christians, 27 Chakkans and 14 Iluvans. Food industries employ in every hundred 55 Iluvans (mainly in toddy drawing), and 20 native Christians and 12

Nayars (chiefly in rice pounding). Of those employed in industries of dress and the toilet, 36 and 20 per cent. respectively are Velans and Veluttedans (washermen), 13 and 5 per cent. are Velakkattalavans and Kavutiyans (barbers), and 7 per cent. are native Christians. Industries of luxury employ in every hundred 78 Tattans (Malayalam and Tamil) as jewellers, and 13 native Christians mainly as gilders, printers and book binders.

Many of the above industries are the hereditary occupations of certain castes, the members of which still preponderate in them. But no branch of trade is the hereditary occupation of any caste in Cochin, and consequently any one who has a turn and the means for it takes to it without distinction of caste or creed. Of every 100 persons employed in transport work, over 8 are Kanakkans and Valans (transport by water), 13 and 10 respectively are Iluvans and Odda Naikans, the former mainly and the latter wholly engaged in road work, 35, 10 and 6 respectively are native Christians, Jonakans and Nayars (transport work of all kinds). Of bankers, money lenders and brokers, 43 per cent. are Tamil Brahmans, 26 per cent. Nayars, and 7 per cent. native Christians, and of dealers in textiles, 40 per cent. are native Christians, 14 per cent. Tamil Brahmans, 12 per cent. Iluvans and 11 per cent. Ravuttans. Native Christians partly and Iluvans wholly deal in cocoanut fibre, and the rest in cotton fabrics. In every hundred engaged in keeping hotels, restaurants, etc., 58 are Iluvans, mainly vendors of toddy and arrack, 13, 9 and 7 respectively are Tamil Brahmans, native Christians and Nayars, and of those engaged in other trade in food-stuffs, 30 per cent. are native Christians, 17 per cent. Jonakans, 11 per cent. Iluvans, 6 per cent. Valans, 5 per cent. Pandarans, and 4 per cent. each Nayars, Konkani Brahmans and Ravuttans. In every hundred unspecified shopkeepers, 67 are native Christians, 18 Konkani Brahmans, and 4 each Tamil Brahmans, Kudumi Chettis and Jonakans. The other trades are not numerously represented.

In public administration and the liberal arts the higher castes naturally predominate. The army and the police are practically monopolised by Nayars, and public administration by Nayars (61 per cent.), Tamil Brahmans (16 per cent.), and native Christians (6 per cent). To put it in another form, only 5 per cent. of the Nayars and 3 per cent. of the native Christians are engaged in public administration, while 12 per cent. of the Tamil Brahmans and 48 per cent. of the Malayali Kshatriyas are so employed. Brahmans and Ambalavasis form 37½ per cent. each of the religious profession, and native Christians 12 per cent., and of lawyers and their clerks, 50 per cent. are Nayars and 14 per cent. each Tamil Brahmans and native Christians, while the medical profession consists of 24 Velans, 20 native Christians, 18 Iluvans and 9 Nayars in every hundred. The teaching profession is represented in almost all castes, 29 per cent. being Nayars, 20 per cent. native Christians, 16 per cent. Tamil Brahmans and 8 per cent. Kaniyans, and of the representatives of letters, arts and sciences, 24 per cent. are Nayars, 16 per cent. Kaniyans (astrologers), 12 per cent. Ambalavasis (temple musicians) and 9 per cent. native Christians.

Of domestic servants, cooks, etc., 42 per cent. are Nayars, 14 per cent native Christians and 7 per cent. Iluvans, and in every hundred of general labourers, 37 are Iluvans, 33 native Christians and about 6 each Nayars, Jonakans and Kudumi Chettis. About 35 per cent. of beggars, vagrants and prostitudes are native Christians, 17 per cent. Iluvans and 12 per cent Pandarans.

## 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.** | **5,271** | **2,051** | **39** | **61** | **157** |
| I. EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH. | 5,271 | 2,051 | 39 | 61 | 157 |
| (1) Pasture and Agriculture ... | 5,126 | 1,982 | 39 | 61 | 159 |
| (2) Fishing and hunting ... | 145 | 69 | 48 | 52 | 110 |
| II. EXTRACTION OF MINERALS ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... |
| (3) Mines ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... |
| (4) Quarries of hard rocks ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (5) Salt, etc. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES ..** | **3,446** | **1,484** | **43** | **57** | **132** |
| III. INDUSTRY .. | 2,092 | 976 | 47 | 53 | 114 |
| (6) Textiles ... | 510 | 305 | 60 | 40 | 67 |
| (7) Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ... | 13 | 5 | 38 | 62 | 160 |
| (8) Wood | 471 | 198 | 42 | 58 | 137 |
| (9) Metals ... | 101 | 34 | 34 | 66 | 198 |
| (10) Ceramics ... | 46 | 24 | 52 | 48 | 92 |
| (11) Chemical products properly so called and analogous.. | 46 | 15 | 34 | 66 | 198 |
| (12) Food industries ... | 438 | 191 | 44 | 56 | 129 |
| (13) Industries of dress and the toilet ... | 201 | 109 | 54 | 46 | 85 |
| (14) Furniture industries ... | 1 | 1 | 28 | 72 | 257 |
| (15) Building industries ... | 147 | 49 | 33 | 67 | 199 |
| (16) Construction of means of transport .. | 1 | ... | 38 | 62 | 164 |
| (17) Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.) ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | ... |
| (18) Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences .. | 85 | 27 | 32 | 68 | 212 |
| (19) Industries concerned with refuse matter ... | 32 | 18 | 55 | 45 | 83 |
| IV. TRANSPORT ... | 205 | 83 | 41 | 59 | 147 |
| (20) Transport by water ... | 74 | 32 | 43 | 57 | 132 |
| (21) Do road ... | 109 | 42 | 39 | 61 | 159 |
| (22) Do rail ... | 14 | 6 | 44 | 56 | 128 |
| (23) Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services .. | 8 | 3 | 38 | 62 | 166 |
| V. TRADE ... | 1,149 | 425 | 37 | 63 | 171 |
| (24) Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ... | 48 | 16 | 33 | 67 | 207 |
| (25) Brokerage, commission and export ... | 3 | 1 | 35 | 65 | 187 |
| (26) Trade in textiles ... | 61 | 21 | 34 | 66 | 197 |
| (27) Trade in skins, leather and furs ... | 6 | 2 | 26 | 74 | 280 |
| (28) Do wood ... | 14 | 4 | 31 | 69 | 225 |
| (29) Do metals ... | 3 | 1 | 24 | 76 | 312 |
| (30) Do pottery .. | 2 | 1 | 28 | 72 | 262 |
| (31) Do chemical products ... | 9 | 3 | 36 | 64 | 175 |

**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 DEPENDENTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons supported | Actual workers | Actual workers | Deputation | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| (32) Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ... | 106 | 41 | 39 | 61 | 158 |
| (33) Other trade in food stuffs .. | 649 | 252 | 39 | 61 | 158 |
| (34) Trade in clothing and toilet articles ... | 4 | 2 | 46 | 54 | 118 |
| (35) Trade in furniture ... | 17 | 7 | 43 | 57 | 131 |
| (36) Do building materials | 17 | 6 | 38 | 62 | 163 |
| (37) Do means of transport | 9 | 4 | 44 | 56 | 130 |
| (38) Do fuel ... | 22 | 10 | 44 | 56 | 125 |
| (39) Do articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences .. | 12 | 3 | 27 | 73 | 271 |
| (40) Trade in refuse matter ... | 1 | ... | 43 | 57 | 135 |
| (41) Trade of other sorts ... | 166 | 51 | 31 | 69 | 226 |
| **C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS** .. | **474** | **173** | **36** | **64** | **174** |
| VI. PUBLIC FORCE ... | 19 | 8 | 40 | 60 | 149 |
| (42) Army ... | 6 | 3 | 43 | 57 | 133 |
| (43) Navy ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (44) Police ... | 13 | 5 | 39 | 61 | 157 |
| VII PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION ... | 110 | 41 | 37 | 63 | 169 |
| (45) Public administration .. | 110 | 41 | 37 | 63 | 169 |
| VIII. PROFESSION AND LIBERAL ARTS ... | 333 | 120 | 36 | 64 | 176 |
| (46) Religion ... | 116 | 48 | 42 | 58 | 141 |
| (47) Law ... | 24 | 6 | 27 | 73 | 301 |
| (48) Medicine ... | 53 | 16 | 30 | 70 | 231 |
| (49) Instruction ... | 81 | 28 | 35 | 65 | 186 |
| (50) Letters and arts and sciences ... | 59 | 22 | 37 | 63 | 174 |
| IX. PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME | 12 | 4 | 30 | 70 | 230 |
| (51) Persons living principally on their income ... | 12 | 4 | 30 | 70 | 230 |
| **D. MISCELLANEOUS** . | **809** | **382** | **47** | **53** | **112** |
| X. DOMESTIC SERVICE ... | 61 | 42 | 69 | 31 | 44 |
| (52) Domestic service ... | 61 | 42 | 69 | 31 | 44 |
| XI. INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS ... | 721 | 320 | 44 | 56 | 126 |
| (53) General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ... | 721 | 320 | 44 | 56 | 126 |
| XII. UNPRODUCTIVE ... | 28 | 20 | 74 | 26 | 35 |
| (54) Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals ... | 2 | 1 | 73 | 27 | 37 |
| (55) Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ... | 26 | 19 | 74 | 26 | 35 |
| Total .. | 10,000 | 4,090 | 41 | 59 | 144 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Distribution by occupation in Natural Divisions.*

| Occupation | Number per mille of total population supported in the "Cochin State" | Occupation | Number per mille of total population supported in the "Cochin State" |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS ... | 527 | IV. Transport ... | 21 |
| | | V. Trade ... | 115 |
| I. Exploitation of the surface of the earth ... | 527 | Trade in food stuffs .. | 76 |
| Agriculture ... | 504 | Trade in textiles ... | 6 |
| Pasture .. | 2 | Other trades ... | 33 |
| Fishing and hunting .. | 15 | | |
| Others ... | 6 | C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS ... | 47 |
| II. Extraction of minerals .. | ... | | |
| | | VI Public force ... | 2 |
| B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES... | 345 | VII Public administration .. | 11 |
| | | VIII Professions and liberal arts ... | 33 |
| III Industry . | 209 | IX Persons living on their income | 1 |
| Textile industries . | 51 | | |
| Wood industries ... | 47 | D MISCELLANEOUS ... | 81 |
| Metal industries ... | 10 | | |
| Food industries ... | 44 | X Domestic Service ... | 6 |
| Industries of dress and the toilet . | 20 | XI. Insufficiently described occupations . ... | 72 |
| Other industries . ... | 37 | XII. Unproductive . | 3 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

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

| District and Natural Division 'West coast' 'Madras States' | Agriculture | | | | Industry (including mines) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population supported by agriculture | Proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of district population | Percentage on agricultural population of | | Population supported by industry | Proportion of industrial population per 1,000 of district population | Percentage on industrial population of | |
| | | | Actual workers | Dependants | | | Actual workers | Dependants |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Cochin State ... | 463,074 | 504 | 39 | 61 | 192,057 | 209 | 47 | 53 |

| District and Natural Division 'West coast' 'Madras States' | Commerce | | | | Professions | | | | Other Occupations | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population supported by commerce | Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of district population | Percentage on commercial population of | | Population supported by profession | Proportion of professional population per 1,000 of district population | Percentage on professional population of | | Population supported by other occupations | Proportion of population who follow other occupations per 1,000 of district population | Percentage on population who follow other occupations of | |
| | | | Actual workers | Dependants | | | Actual workers | Dependants | | | Actual workers | Dependants |
| | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Cochin State ... | 124,357 | 136 | 37 | 63 | 30,564 | 33 | 36 | 64 | 108,053 | 118 | 46 | 54 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

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

| Occupation | Number per mille who are partially agriculturists (Cochin State) | Occupation | Number per mille who are partially agriculturists (Cochin State) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS ... | 956 | V. Trade ... | 39 |
| | | Trade in food stuffs .. | 37 |
| I. Exploitation of the surface of the earth | 956 | Trade in textiles ... | 71 |
| Pasture .. | 941 | Other trades ... | 39 |
| Fishing and hunting .. | 17 | C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS .. | 46 |
| Others | 72 | | |
| II. Extraction of minerals ... | | VI. Public force ... | 9 |
| | | VII. Public Administration .. | 43 |
| B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES. | 32 | VIII. Professions and liberal arts ... | 47 |
| | | IX. Persons living on their income... | 94 |
| III. Industry ... | 29 | D. MISCELLANEOUS ... | 33 |
| Textile industries | 11 | | |
| Wood industries ... | 38 | X. Domestic service .. | 10 |
| Metal industries .. | 20 | XI. Insufficiently described occupations ... | 38 |
| Food industries ... | 54 | XII Unproductive .. | 7 |
| Industries of dress and the toilet | 27 | | |
| Other industries ... | 22 | Total ... | 496 |
| IV. Transport . | 33 | | |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

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

| Land lords (rent receivers) | | Cultivators (rent payers) | | Farm servants and field labourers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Subsidiary occupation | Number per 10,000 who follow it | Subsidiary occupation | Number per 10,000 who follow it | Subsidiary occupation | Number per 10,000 who follow it |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Total | 1768 | Total | 1252 | Total | 507 |
| Non-cultivating land-owners | 6 | Non-cultivating land-owners | 2 | Cultivating land-owners | 1 |
| Cultivating land-owners | 3 | Cultivating land-owners | 10 | Cultivating tenants | 16 |
| Cultivating tenants | 192 | | | | |
| Agents, managers of landed estates, clerks, rent collectors, etc. | 29 | Agents, managers of landed estates, clerks, rent collectors, etc. | 18 | Tea, coffee, rubber, etc., plantations | 1 |
| Farm servants and agricultural coolies | 16 | Farm servants and agricultural coolies | 74 | Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc., growers | 7 |
| Tea, Coffee, rubber, etc., plantations | 3 | Tea, coffee, rubber, etc, planters | 7 | Wood cutters | 15 |
| Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc., growers | 94 | Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc, growers | 170 | Herdsmen, shepherds, etc, goatherds | 3 |
| Fishing. | 26 | Wood cutters | 9 | Fishing | 20 |
| Fibres such as cocoanut, etc. | 17 | Fishing | 6 | Fibres such as cocoanut, etc. | 66 |
| Sawyers, carpenters, etc. | 6 | Fibres such as cocoanut, etc. | 27 | Sawyers, carpenters, etc. | 3 |
| Basket makers and other industries of woody material | 4 | Sawyers, carpenters, etc. | 16 | Basket-makers and other industries of woody material | 84 |
| Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil | 44 | Basket makers and other industries of woody material | 6 | Potters and earthern pipe makers | 1 |
| Rice pounders, and huskers and flour grinders | 8 | Potters and earthern pipe makers | 4 | Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil | 2 |
| Toddy drawers | 10 | Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil | 36 | Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders | 52 |
| Tailors | 3 | Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders | 16 | Grain parchers | 1 |
| Washing, cleaning, etc. | 15 | Grain parchers | 7 | Toddy drawers | 29 |
| Barbers, hair dressers, etc. | 10 | Toddy drawers | 109 | Tailors | 1 |
| Stone and marble workers, masons and brick layers | 3 | Tailors | 5 | | |
| Boat-owners, boatmen and towmen | 8 | Washing, cleaning, etc. | 17 | | |
| Cart-owners, drivers, coachmen, etc. | 23 | Barbers, hair dressers, etc. | 12 | Barbers, hair dressers, etc. | 1 |
| Porters and messengers | 6 | Stone and marble workers, masons and brick layers | 12 | Stone and marble workers, masons and brick layers | 5 |
| Bank managers and money lenders | 239 | Boat-owners, boatmen and towmen | 13 | Boat-owners, boatmen and towmen | 8 |
| Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, etc. | 43 | Cart-owners, drivers, coachmen, etc. | 56 | Cart-owners, drivers, coachmen, etc. | 2 |
| Trade in wood (not firewood) | 12 | Porters and messengers | 3 | Porters and messengers | 2 |
| Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc. | 15 | Bank managers and money lenders | 41 | Bank managers and money lenders | 1 |
| Fish dealers | 29 | Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, etc. | 9 | Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, etc. | 1 |
| Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments | 59 | Trade in wood (not firewood) | 4 | Trade in wood (not firewood) | 1 |
| Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, etc. | 9 | Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc. | 27 | Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc. | 2 |
| Sellers of sweet meats, sugar, gur and molasses | 3 | Fish dealers | 31 | Fish dealers | 14 |
| Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetables, fruits and arecanut sellers | 134 | Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments | 41 | Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments | 3 |
| Grain and pulse dealers | 61 | Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, etc. | 9 | | |
| Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc. sellers | 10 | Sellers of sweet meats, sugar, gur and molasses | 8 | Sellers of sweet meats, sugar gur and molasses | 3 |
| Dealers and hirers of cattle, etc. | 3 | Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetables, fruits and arecanut sellers | 109 | Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetables, fruits and arecanut sellers | 1 |
| Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified | 128 | Grain and pulse dealers | 28 | Grain and pulse dealers | 2 |
| Conjurors and fortune tellers | 5 | Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers | 4 | | |
| Sirkar officers of all kinds | 21 | Dealers and hirers of cattle, etc. | 5 | Dealers and hirers of cattle, etc. | 1 |
| Village officials and servants | 29 | Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified | 73 | Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified | 3 |
| Priests, ministers, etc. | 19 | Conjurors and fortune tellers | 4 | Conjurors, fortune tellers | 2 |
| Temple, burial or burning ground service | 82 | Sirkar officers of all kinds | 3 | | |
| Medical practitioners of all kinds | 56 | Village officials and servants | 12 | | |
| Professors and teachers of all kinds | 53 | Priests, ministers, etc | 3 | | |
| Authors, photographers, artists, etc. | 9 | Temple, burial or burning ground service | 13 | Temple, burial or burning ground service | 1 |
| Music composers, singers, etc. | 17 | Medical practitioners of all kinds | 23 | Medical practitioners of all kinds | 1 |
| Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), pensioners | 41 | Professors and teachers of all kinds | 13 | | |
| Cooks, water carriers | 5 | Authors, photographers, artists, etc. | 6 | Music composers, singers, etc. | 3 |
| Cashiers, accountants, etc. | 49 | Music composers, singers, etc | 9 | Cooks, water carriers, etc. | 6 |
| Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified | 14 | Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), pensioners | 5 | | |
| Other occupations | 97 | Cooks, water carriers | 3 | Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified | 124 |
| | | Cashiers, accountants, etc. | 7 | Other occupations | 18 |
| | | Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified | 88 | | |
| | | Other occupations | 41 | | |

## 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 THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH ... | 124,717 | 63,602 | 510 |
| | (1) Pasture and Agriculture ... | 119,343 | 62,641 | 525 |
| 1 | Income from rent of agricultural land | 12,045 | 2,308 | 192 |
| 2 | Ordinary cultivators ... | 50,285 | 10,906 | 217 |
| 4 | Farm servants and field labourers | 47,527 | 47,846 | 1,007 |
| 5 | Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ... | 1,204 | 437 | 363 |
| 6 | Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut etc., growers. | 4,506 | 772 | 171 |
| 8 | Wood cutters; firewood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc, collectors and charcoal burners ... | 1,513 | 299 | 198 |
| 12 | Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc. | 1,400 | 56 | 40 |
| | (2) Fishing and hunting ... | 5,374 | 961 | 179 |
| 14 | Fishing ... | 5,354 | 961 | 179 |
| | II. EXTRACTION OF MINERALS | ... | ... | ... |
| | III. INDUSTRY ... | 47,088 | 42,556 | 904 |
| | 6. Textiles ... | 9,381 | 18,632 | 1,986 |
| 22 | Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving | 2,083 | 1,094 | 525 |
| 25 | Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.) ... | 7,021 | 17 417 | 2,481 |
| | 8. Wood ... | 12,459 | 5,761 | 462 |
| 36 | Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners ... | 9,158 | 190 | 21 |
| 37 | Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves ... | 3,301 | 5.571 | 1,688 |
| | 9. Metals ... | 2,755 | 360 | 131 |
| 41 | Workers in iron and makers of implements and tools principally or exclusively of iron ... | 2,115 | 288 | 136 |
| | 10. Ceramics ... | 1,271 | 914 | 719 |
| 47 | Potters and earthern pipe and bowel makers ... | 1,121 | 814 | 726 |
| | 11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous ... | 1,042 | 365 | 350 |
| 53 | Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils ... | 986 | 365 | 370 |
| | 12. Food Industries ... | 8,058 | 9,508 | 1,180 |
| 56 | Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ... | 688 | 9,102 | 13,230 |
| 65 | Toddy drawers ... | 6,985 | .. | ... |
| | 13. Industries of dress and the toilet | 4,910 | 5,049 | 1,028 |
| 68 | Tailors, milliners, dress makers, and darners, embroiderers on linen ... | 1,303 | 588 | 451 |
| 71 | Washing, cleaning and dyeing ... | 1,855 | 3,647 | 1,966 |
| 72 | Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers | 1,669 | 782 | 469 |
| | 15. Building industries ... | 4,180 | 352 | 84 |
| 78 | Stone and marble workers, masons and bricklayers ... | 3,661 | 152 | 42 |
| | 18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences ... | 2,449 | 48 | 20 |
| 89 | Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc. ... | 2,169 | 45 | 21 |
| | 19. Industries concerned with refuse matter ... | 115 | 1,519 | 13,209 |
| 93 | Sweepers, scavengers, dust and sweeping contractors ... | 115 | 1,519 | 13,209 |
| | IV. TRANSPORT ... | 7,282 | 357 | 49 |
| | 20. Transport by water ... | 2,911 | 10 | 3 |
| 97 | Boat owners, boatmen and towmen ... | 2,658 | 1 | ... |
| | 21. Transport by road ... | 3,527 | 346 | 98 |
| 99 | Cart owners and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mail carriage, etc., managers and employees (excluding private servants) ... | 2,098 | 8 | 3 |
| | V. TRADE .. | 29,505 | 9,412 | 321 |
| | 24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance .. | 844 | 595 | 705 |
| 106 | Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees ... | 844 | 595 | 705 |
| | 26. Trade in textiles ... | 1,812 | 86 | 47 |
| 108 | Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ... | 1,812 | 86 | 47 |

## 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 |
| | 32. Hotels, restaurants, cafes, etc. . | 2,346 | 1,411 | 601 |
| 114 | Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc. ... | 1,336 | 1,061 | 794 |
| 115 | Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc , and their employees . | 1,010 | 350 | 347 |
| | 33 Other trade in food stuffs ... | 16,761 | 6,362 | 380 |
| 116 | Fish dealers . | 2 895 | 1,483 | 512 |
| 117 | Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments .. | 4,805 | 557 | 116 |
| 119 | Sellers of sweet meats, sugar, gur and molasses . | 894 | 921 | 1,030 |
| 120 | Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers . | 3,262 | 847 | 260 |
| 121 | Grain and pulse dealers ... | 3,812 | 2,015 | 529 |
| | 41. Trade of other sorts .. | 4,234 | 486 | 103 |
| 135 | Shop keepers otherwise unspecified . | 3,929 | 416 | 106 |
| | VI. PUBLIC FORCE .. | 700 | .. | ... |
| | VII PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION | 3,507 | 224 | 64 |
| | 45. Public administration ... | 3,507 | 224 | 64 |
| 145 | Service of Native and Foreign States | 2,772 | 214 | 77 |
| | VIII. PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS | 9,457 | 1,616 | 171 |
| | 46. Religion ... | 3,484 | 938 | 269 |
| 151 | Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers .. | 2,164 | 779 | 360 |
| | 48. Medicine .. | 1,280 | 195 | 152 |
| 154 | Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons . | 1,203 | 55 | 46 |
| | 49. Instruction ... | 2,289 | 308 | 35 |
| 156 | Professors and teachers of all kinds and clerks and servants connected with education ... | 2,289 | 308 | 135 |
| | 50 Letters and arts and sciences .. | 1 819 | 175 | 96 |
| 160 | Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors, dancers... | 1 151 | 172 | 149 |
| | IX. PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME ... | 326 | 16 | 49 |
| | X. DOMESTIC SERVICE .. | 2,351 | 1,516 | 645 |
| | 52. Domestic service ... | 2,351 | 1,516 | 645 |
| 162 | Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants . | 2,073 | 1,510 | 728 |
| | XI. INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS ... | 22,306 | 7,045 | 316 |
| | 53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation . . | 22,306 | 7,045 | 316 |
| 165 | Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops . | 1,600 | 125 | 78 |
| 167 | Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ... | 20,437 | 6,920 | 339 |
| | XII. UNPRODUCTIVE ... | 1,008 | 872 | 865 |
| | 55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes... | 900 | 865 | 961 |
| 169 | Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, cattle poisoners ... | 900 | 865 | 961 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

*Selected occupations* 1911 *and* 1901.

| Group No. | OCCUPATION | POPULATION SUPPORTED IN 1911 | POPULATION SUPPORTED IN 1901 | PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | SUB CLASS I —Exploitation of the surface of the Earth ... | 433,904 | 433,883 | + 12 |
| | **Order 1 —Pasture and Agriculture** .. | **470,607** | **421 293** | + 12 |
| 1 | Income from rent of agricultural land ... | 62,143 | 14,084 | + 341 |
| 2 | Ordinary cultivators .. | 208,822 | 192.072 | + 9 |
| 3 | Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc. | 1,507 | 1,966 | — 23 |
| 4 | Farm servants and field labourers ... | 167,406 | 178,280 | — 6 |
| 5 | Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations | 3 319 | 1 934 | + 72 |
| 6 | Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc., growers .. | 19,877 | 23,140 | — 14 |
| 8 | Wood cutters; firewood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc , collectors and charcoal burners ... | 4 775 | 4,771 | ... |
| 9 | Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers . | 190 | 221 | — 14 |
| 10 | Sheep, goat and pig breeders . | 65 | 113 | — 42 |
| 11 | Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc) | 2 | 281 | — 99 |
| 12 | Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc. ... | 1,683 | 4,058 | — 58 |
| | **Order 2.—Fishing and hunting** | **13,297** | **12,593** | + 6 |
| 14 | Fishing .. | 13,261 | 12,580 | + 5 |
| 15 | Hunting ... | 36 | 13 | + 177 |
| | SUB CLASS II —Extraction of minerals . | 6 | 3 | + 100 |
| | **Order 3 —Mines.** .. | 6 | 3 | + 100 |
| | SUB CLASS III.—Industry . . | 192 051 | 172,062 | + 12 |
| | **Order 6.—Textiles.** ... | **46,825** | **39,684** | + 18 |
| 22 | Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving . . | 6,626 | 6,243 | + 6 |
| 24 | Rope twine and string ... | 684 | ... | ... |
| 25 | Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes flax, hemp, straw, etc ) . . | 39,510 | 33,415 | + 18 |
| 29 | Persons occupied with feathers | 4 | . . | ... |
| 30 | Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles ... | 1 | 26 | — 96 |
| | **Order 7 —Hides, skins and hard materials from the Animal kingdom** ... | **1,179** | **272** | + 33 |
| 32 | Tanners, currers leather dressers, etc . . | 1 | 268 | — 100 |
| 33 | Makers of leather articles such as trunks, water bags, etc. ... | 1,177 | ... | ... |
| 35 | Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc , workers ... | 1 | 4 | — 75 |
| | **Order 8 —Wood.** ... | **43 232** | **30 598** | + 41 |
| 36 | Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners etc | 30,217 | 21,369 | + 41 |
| 37 | Basket makers and other industries of wood material including leaves ... | 13,015 | 9,229 | + 41 |
| | **Order 9.—Metals.** ... | **9 277** | **8,590** | + 8 |
| 41 | Workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron . | 7,343 | 6,714 | + 9 |
| 42 | Workers in brass, copper and bell metal . | 1,425 | 1,513 | + 6 |
| | **Order 10.—Ceramics.** ... | **4,196** | **3 512** | + 19 |
| 47 | Potters and earthernpipe and bowl makers .. | 3,400 | 1,772 | + 92 |
| | **Order 11 —Chemical products properly so called and analogous** .. | **4.192** | **7,093** | — 41 |
| 53 | Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils . | 3,936 | 6,873 | — 43 |
| | **Order 12.—Food Industries.** .. | **40,211** | **48 233** | — 17 |
| 56 | Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders . . | 15,230 | 19,539 | — 22 |
| 57 | Bakers and biscuit makers ... | 176 | 98 | + 80 |
| 58 | Grain parchers etc. ... | 224 | 28 | + 700 |
| 59 | Butchers ... | 467 | 454 | + 3 |
| 60 | Fish curers . | 8 | ... | ... |
| 62 | Makers of sugar, molasses and gur .. | 479 | 301 | + 59 |
| 63 | Sweet meat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc ... | 15 | ... | ... |
| 64 | Brewers and distillers . . | 5 | 77 | — 94 |
| 65 | Toddy drawers ... | 23,303 | 27,593 | — 16 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII. *Cont.*

*Selected occupations, 1911 and 1901.*

| GROUP NO. | OCCUPATION | POPULATION SUPPORTED IN 1911 | POPULATION SUPPORTED IN 1901 | PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **Order 13.—Industries of dress and the toilet** ... | **18,438** | **17,718** | + **4** |
| 68 | Tailors, milliners, dressmakers and darners, embroiderers on linen | 3,954 | 3,640 | + 9 |
| 69 | Shoe, boot and sandal makers ... | 99 | 940 | — 89 |
| 71 | Washing, cleaning and dyeing ... | 8,701 | 7,738 | + 12 |
| 72 | Barbers, hair dressers, and wigmakers ... | 5,405 | 4,367 | + 24 |
| | **Order 14.—Furniture Industries.** .. | **132** | **42** | + **214** |
| | **Order 15.—Building Industries** .. | **13,532** | **8,524** | + **59** |
| 77 | Excavators, plint builders and well sinkers | 20 | 90 | — 350 |
| 78 | Stone and marble workers, masons and bricklayers ... | 11,842 | 7,906 | + 50 |
| 79 | Others (thatchers, building contractors, house painters, tilers plumbers. locksmiths, etc.) ... | 1,129 | 224 | + 404 |
| | **Order 16.—Construction of means of transport** ... | 66 | **165** | — **60** |
| | **Order 17.—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.)** ... | 1 | .. | ... |
| | **Order 18.—Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences** ... | **7,785** | **6,683** | + **16** |
| 89 | Workers, in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc. ... | 7,115 | 6,115 | + 17 |
| | Makers of bangles, rosaries, bead and other neck laces, spangles, lingams, and sacred threads ... | 32 | 78 | — 59 |
| | **Order 19.—Industries concerned with refuse matter...** | **2,985** | **868** | **232** |
| 93 | Sweepers, scavengers, dust and sweeping contractors ... | 2,985 | 868 | + 232 |
| | SUB CLASS IV.—Transport ... | 18,856 | 18,250 | + 3 |
| | **Order 20.—Transport by water.** ... | **6,773** | **10 221** | — **34** |
| 95 | Shipowners and their employees, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners, firemen ... | 408 | 2 | + 20,300 |
| 96 | Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction) ... | 18 | 2,305 | — 99 |
| 97 | Boatowners, and boatmen and towmen ... | 6,347 | 7,914 | — 20 |
| | **Order 21.—Transport by road.** ... | **10,050** | **7,010** | + **43** |
| 98 | Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges ... | 1,458 | 2,287 | — 36 |
| 99 | Cartowners and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mail-carriage, etc., managers and employees (excluding private servants) ... | 7,568 | 4,569 | + 66 |
| 100 | Palki, etc., bearers and owners ... | 31 | 94 | — 67 |
| 102 | Porters and messengers ... | 993 | 60 | + 1,555 |
| | **Order 22.—Transport by rail.** ... | **1,301** | **491** | + **165** |
| 103 | Railway employees of all kinds other than ordinary labourers ... | 1,287 | 491 | + 162 |
| 104 | Labourers employed on railway construction ... | 14 | ... | .. |
| | **Order 23.—Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services.** ... | **732** | **528** | + **39** |
| 105 | Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services (including Anchal service) ... | 732 | 528 | + 39 |
| | SUB CLASS V.—Trade. ... | 105,501 | 90,186 | + 17 |
| | **Order 24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance** ... | **4,424** | **3 022** | + **46** |
| 106 | Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents money changers and brokers, and their employees ... | 4,424 | 3,022 | + 46 |
| | **Order 25.—Brokerage, commission and export** ... | **255** | **320** | — **20** |
| | Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees ... | 255 | 320 | — 20 |

**SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.**—*Cont.*

*Selected occupations* 1911 *and* 1901.

| Group No. | OCCUPATION | POPULATION SUPPORTED IN 1911 | POPULATION SUPPORTED IN 1901 | PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| | **Order 26.—Trade in textiles** ... | **5,646** | **6,877** | — | **18** |
| 108 | Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ... | 5,646 | 6,877 | — | 18 |
| | **Order 27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs** ... | **544** | **295** | + | **84** |
| 109 | Trade in skins, leather furs, feathers, horn, etc. ... | 544 | 295 | + | 84 |
| | **Order 28.—Trade in wood** .. | **1 305** | **1 245** | + | 5 |
| 110 | Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, etc. ... | 1,305 | 1,245 | + | 5 |
| | **Order 29.—Trade in metals** ... | **321** | ... | .. | |
| | **Order 30.—Trade in pottery** ... | **217** | **1,420** | — | 85 |
| 112 | Trade in pottery .. | 217 | 1,420 | — | 85 |
| | **Order 31.—Trade in chemical products** .. | **842** | **77** | + | **994** |
| 113 | Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives etc.) ... | 842 | 77 | + | 994 |
| | **Order 32.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc** ... | **9 690** | **10.047** | — | **4** |
| 114 | Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc. ... | 6,203 | 9,440 | — | 34 |
| 115 | Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employees ... | 3,487 | 607 | + | 474 |
| | **Order 33.—Other trade in food stuffs** ... | **59,573** | **58,763** | + | **1** |
| 116 | Fish dealers ... | 11,842 | 9,948 | + | 19 |
| 117 | Grocers and sellers of vegetable, oil, salt and other condiments ... | 14,742 | 21,252 | — | 31 |
| 118 | Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. ... | 1,625 | 1 311 | + | 24 |
| 119 | Sellers of sweet-meats, sugar, gur and molasses ... | 3,842 | 3,164 | + | 21 |
| 120 | Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers ... | 11,347 | 12,222 | — | 7 |
| 121 | Grain and pulse dealers ... | 13,813 | 9,132 | + | 51 |
| 122 | Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc. sellers ... | 1,340 | 945 | + | 42 |
| 123 | Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs .. | 459 | 100 | + | 359 |
| 124 | Dealers in hay, grass and fodder ... | 563 | 689 | — | 18 |
| | **Order 34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles** ... | **336** | **930** | — | **64** |
| 125 | Trade in readymade clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.) ... | 336 | 930 | — | 64 |
| | **Order 35.—Trade in furniture** ... | **1,537** | **896** | + | **72** |
| 127 | Trade in hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, the cellar, etc. ... | 592 | 551 | + | 7 |
| | **Order 36.—Trade in building materials** .. | **1,585** | **3 210** | — | **51** |
| 128 | Trade in building materials (stones, bricks, plaster, cement, sand, tiles, thatch, etc.) ... | 1,585 | 3,210 | — | 51 |
| | **Order 37.—Trade in means of transport** ... | **797** | **299** | + | **167** |
| 129 | Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc., sellers (not makers) of carriages, saddlery, etc. ... | 797 | 299 | + | 167 |
| | **Order 38.—Trade in fuel** ... | **2,043** | **904** | + | **126** |
| 130 | Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ... | 2,043 | 904 | + | 126 |
| | **Order 39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences** ... | **1418** | **945** | + | **18** |
| 131 | Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation) clocks, optical instruments, etc. ... | 642 | 592 | + | 8 |
| 132 | Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. ... | 346 | 192 | + | 80 |
| | **Order 40.—Trade in refuse matter** ... | **54** | ... | | ... |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—*Cont.*

*Selected occupations* 1911 *and* 1901.

| Group No. | OCCUPATION | POPULATION SUPPORTED IN 1911 | POPULATION SUPPORTED IN 1901 | PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **Order 41.—Trade of other sorts** ... | **15,214** | **936** | **+ 1,525** |
| 135 | Shop-Keepers otherwise unspecified ... | 14,450 | 776 | + 1,762 |
| 138 | Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets) ... | 166 | 145 | + 14 |
| | SUB CLASS VI.—Public Force ... | 1,740 | 763 | + 128 |
| | **Order 42.—Army** | **576** | **700** | **— 18** |
| 140 | Army (Native States) ... | 576 | 700 | — 18 |
| | **Order 44.—Police** | **1,164** | **63** | **+ 1,747** |
| 142 | Police ... | 1,164 | 63 | + 1,747 |
| | SUB CLASS VII.—Public Administration ... | 10,045 | 8,648 | + 16 |
| | **Order 45.—Public Administration** ... | **10 045** | **8,648** | **+ 16** |
| 144 | Service of the State (British) | 71 | 22 | + 223 |
| 145 | Service of Native and Foreign States ... | 8,355 | 8,513 | — 2 |
| 146 | Municipal and other local (not village) service ... | 400 | 113 | + 254 |
| 147 | Village officials and servants other than watchmen ... | 1,219 | ... | ... |
| | SUB CLASS VIII.—Professions and liberal arts ... | 30,564 | 24,960 | + 22 |
| | **Order 46.—Religion** ... | **10 648** | **9,785** | **+ 9** |
| 148 | Priests, ministers, etc. .. | 2,699 | 3,367 | — 20 |
| 149 | Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. ... | 155 | 155 | ... |
| 150 | Catechists, readers, church and mission service ... | 1,992 | 235 | + 467 |
| 151 | Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers ... | 6,462 | 6,028 | + 7 |
| | **Order 47.—Law** ... | **2,168** | **1,106** | **+ 96** |
| 152 | Lawyers of all kinds, including Kazis, law agents and mukhtiars. | 1,157 | 954 | + 21 |
| 153 | Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc. ... | 1,006 | 152 | + 562 |
| | **Order 48.—Medicine** ... | **4,881** | **3,770** | **+ 29** |
| 154 | Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons ... | 4,451 | 3,493 | + 27 |
| 155 | Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses masseurs, etc. ... | 430 | 277 | + 55 |
| | **Order 49.—Instruction** ... | **7,417** | **4,810** | **+ 54** |
| 156 | Professors and teachers of all kinds, and clerks and servants connected with education ... | 7,417 | 4,810 | + 54 |
| | **Order 50.—Letters and arts and sciences** ... | **5,455** | **5,489** | **— 1** |
| 159 | Others (authors, photographers, artists, sculptors, astronomers meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc. ... | 1,708 | 1,221 | + 40 |
| 160 | Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers | 3,061 | 2,626 | + 17 |
| | SUB CLASS IX.—Persons living on their income ... | 1,129 | 3,622 | — 69 |
| | **Order 51.—Persons living principally on their income** .. | **1,129** | **3,622** | **— 69** |
| 161 | Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners ... | 1,129 | 3,622 | — 69 |
| | SUB CLASS X.—Domestic service ... | 5,573 | 7,698 | — 38 |
| | **Order 52.—Domestic service** ... | **5,573** | **7,698** | **— 38** |
| 162 | Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants ... | 5,061 | 7,392 | — 30 |
| 163 | Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc. ... | 512 | 306 | + 67 |
| | SUB CLASS XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ... | 66,192 | 48,674 | + 36 |
| | **Order 53.—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation** ... | **66,192** | **48,674** | **+ 36** |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—*Cont'.*

*Selected occupations 1911 and 1901.*

| GROUP No. | OCCUPATION | POPULATION SUPPORTED IN 1911 | POPULATION SUPPORTED IN 1901 | PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 164 | Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified | 956 | 399 | + 140 |
| 165 | Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops ... | 5,148 | 3,457 | + 49 |
| 167 | Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ... | 60,068 | 44,818 | + 34 |
| | SUB-CLASS XII —Unproductive ... | 2,547 | 3,336 | — 24 |
| | **Order 54.—Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals...** | **157** | **297** | — **47** |
| 168 | Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals . | 157 | 297 | — 47 |
| | **Order 55.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...** | **2,390** | **3,039** | — **21** |
| 169 | Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, cattle poisoners ... | 2,390 | 3,039 | — 21 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

*Occupations of selected castes.*

| Caste and occupation | Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation | Number of female workers per 100 males |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **Hindu.** | | |
| *Ambalavasi—* | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 183 | 21 |
| Public administration ... | 27 | ... |
| Religion ... | 562 | 72 |
| Instruction ... | 21 | 40 |
| Letters and arts and sciences ... | 83 | ... |
| Other occupations ... | 124 | 50 |
| *Arayan—* | | |
| Fishing and hunting ... | 651 | 50 |
| Textiles | 155 | 1,178 |
| Trade in food stuffs ... | 100 | 2 |
| Other occupations ... | 94 | 35 |
| *Brahman, Malayali.—* | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 618 | 6 |
| Religion .. | 264 | 2 |
| Instruction ... | 44 | ... |
| Other occupations ... | 74 | 9 |
| *Brahman, Tamil—* | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 202 | 10 |
| Banks, establishment of credit exchange and insurance ... | 125 | 49 |
| Trade in textiles .. | 52 | ... |
| Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ... | 95 | 16 |
| Other trade in food stuffs ... | 75 | 45 |
| Trade of other sorts ... | 34 | ... |
| Public administration .. | 117 | ... |
| Religion ... | 73 | ... |
| Law ... | 15 | ... |
| Instruction ... | 80 | ... |
| Letters and arts and sciences ... | 19 | ... |
| Other occupations ... | 113 | 6 |
| *Brahman, Konkani—* | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 84 | 11 |
| Trade in food stuffs ... | 290 | 23 |
| Trade of other sorts .. | 260 | ... |
| Religion ... | 94 | 3 |
| Domestic service . . | 63 | 9 |
| Other occupations ... | 209 | 8 |
| *Brahman, Others.—* | | |
| Hotels, cafes and restaurants ... | 51 | ... |
| Religion ... | 648 | ... |
| Domestic service ... | 103 | 2 |
| Other occupations ... | 198 | 13 |
| *Chakkan.—* | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 58 | 65 |
| Chemical products properly so called and analogous ... | 388 | 86 |
| Trade in food stuffs ... | 330 | 8 |
| Other occupations ... | 224 | 28 |
| *Devangan —* | | |
| Ordinary cultivation .. | 106 | 53 |
| Textile industries ... | 743 | 42 |
| Other occupations ... | 151 | 105 |
| *Iluvan.—* | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 496 | 62 |
| Growers of special products and market gardening ... | 20 | 26 |
| Textile industries ... | 118 | 271 |
| Wood industries ... | 22 | 135 |
| Food industries ... | 109 | 36 |
| Hotels, cafes and restaurants ... | 24 | 99 |
| Other trade in food stuffs ... | 28 | 32 |
| Other occupations ... | 189 | 27 |
| *Kadupattan.—* | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 649 | 52 |
| Food industries ... | 61 | 617 |
| Other occupations ... | 290 | 42 |
| *Kaikolan—* | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 157 | 20 |
| Textile industries ... | 750 | 66 |
| Other occupations .. | 93 | 76 |
| *Kammalan.—* | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 46 | 353 |
| Wood industries ... | 529 | 24 |
| Metal industries ... | 185 | 4 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—*Cont.*

*Occupation of selected castes.*

| Caste and occupation | Number per 1000 workers engaged on each occupation | Number of female workers per 100 males |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Building industries ... | 72 | 7 |
| Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences .. | 102 | 4 |
| Other occupations ... | 66 | 125 |
| *Kanakkan.*— | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 292 | 122 |
| Fishing and hunting ... | 115 | 4 |
| Textile industries ... | 151 | 1,775 |
| Wood do ... | 110 | 4.767 |
| Transport by water .. | 87 | ... |
| Other occupations .. | 245 | 16 |
| *Kaniyan*— | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 177 | 40 |
| Wood industries ... | 49 | 44 |
| Instruction ... | 190 | 10 |
| Letters and arts and sciences ... | 300 | 4 |
| Other occupations .. | 284 | 62 |
| *Kshatriya, Malayali*— | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 198 | 13 |
| Public administration ... | 484 | 6 |
| Other occupations ... | 318 | 13 |
| *Kshatriya, Others.*— | | |
| Trade in food stuffs ... | 85 | 12 |
| Trade of other sorts ... | 118 | 9 |
| Domestic service ... | 127 | 8 |
| Other occupations ... | 670 | 16 |
| *Kudumi Chetti*— | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 412 | 23 |
| Food industries ... | 120 | 1,441 |
| Other occupations .. | 468 | 31 |
| *Kusavan.*— | | |
| Ceramics . | 901 | 68 |
| Other occupations ... | 99 | 82 |
| *Nayar.*— | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 626 | 38 |
| Growers of special products and market gardening .. | 27 | 41 |
| Food industries ... | 51 | 3,371 |
| Industries concerned with refuse matter ... | 27 | 2,911 |
| Public administration ... | 56 | 10 |
| Domestic service ... | 40 | 35 |
| Other occupations ... | 173 | 25 |
| *Otta Naikkan.*— | | |
| Ordinary cultivation .. | 273 | 122 |
| Transport by road ... | 434 | 69 |
| Other occupations .. | 293 | 77 |
| *Pandaran*— | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 138 | 31 |
| Trade in food stuffs ... | 573 | 69 |
| Other occupations .. | 289 | 69 |
| *Panan.*— | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 142 | 168 |
| Wood industries ... | 525 | 81 |
| Building industries | 131 | 3 |
| Other occupations .. | 202 | 49 |
| *Pandi Tattan.*— | | |
| Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences .. | 828 | ... |
| Other occupations ... | 172 | 135 |
| *Parayan*— | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 326 | 89 |
| Wood industries | 614 | 64 |
| Other occupations ... | 60 | 25 |
| *Pulayan.*— | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 930 | 93 |
| Textile industries ... | 23 | 33,633 |
| Other occupations ... | 47 | 82 |
| *Valan.*— | | |
| Fishing and hunting ... | 391 | ... |
| Textile industries ... | 177 | 192 |
| Transport by water ... | 63 | ... |
| Trade in food stuffs ... | 320 | 690 |
| Other occupations ... | 49 | 32 |
| *Velan.*— | | |
| Industries of dress and the toilet | 703 | 172 |
| Medicine ... | 67 | ... |
| Other occupations ... | 230 | 216 |
| *Velakkattalavan.*— | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 94 | 40 |
| Industries of dress and the toilet. | 834 | 52 |
| Medicine ... | 43 | 6,600 |
| Other occupations ... | 29 | 83 |
| *Vellalan.*— | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 548 | 54 |
| Trade in food stuffs .. | 136 | 300 |
| Other occupations ... | 316 | 23 |
| *Veluttedan.*— | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 78 | 18 |
| Industries of dress and the toilet. | 911 | 125 |
| Other occupations ... | 11 | 28 |
| *Vettuvan* — | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 833 | 100 |
| Other occupations ... | 167 | 132 |
| **Musalman.** | | |
| *Jonakan.*— | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 316 | 58 |
| Textile industries ... | 73 | 529 |
| Trade in food stuffs ... | 236 | 12 |
| Other occupations ... | 375 | 22 |
| *Ravuttan.*— | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 334 | 79 |
| Transport by road ... | 78 | ... |
| Trade in food stuffs ... | 257 | 18 |
| Other occupations ... | 331 | 57 |
| **Christian.** | | |
| *Anglo-Indian.*— | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 89 | 42 |
| Textile industries ... | 108 | 447 |
| Wood industries ... | 229 | 3 |
| Metal industries ... | 82 | ... |
| Industries of dress and the toilet | 117 | 173 |
| Transport by rail ... | 35 | ... |
| Letters and arts and sciences . | 69 | 2 |
| Other occupations ... | 271 | 25 |
| *European.*— | | |
| Growers of special products and market gardening ... | 192 | ... |
| Public administration ... | 77 | ... |
| Religion ... | 558 | 16 |
| Other occupations ... | 173 | ... |
| *Native Christian.*— | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 369 | 30 |
| Growers of special products and market gardening ... | 28 | 13 |
| Fishing and hunting ... | 23 | 7 |
| Textile industries ... | 115 | 146 |
| Wood industries ... | 38 | 5 |
| Food industries ... | 43 | 766 |
| Building industries .. | 15 | 1 |
| Transport by water ... | 17 | 1 |
| Trade in food stuffs ... | 85 | 31 |
| Trade of other sorts ... | 31 | 15 |
| Other occupations ... | 236 | 23 |
| **Animist.** | | |
| *Malayan.*— | | |
| Ordinary cultivation ... | 576 | 87 |
| Growers of special products and market gardening ... | 67 | ... |
| Forestry ... | 195 | 59 |
| Other occupations ... | 162 | 91 |
| *Jew* — | | ... |
| Ordinary cultivation . | 50 | |
| Industries of dress and the toilet. | 180 | 2,800 |
| Hotels, cafes and restaurants ... | 40 | ... |
| Other trade in food stuffs . . | 426 | 27 |
| Trade of other sorts .. | 62 | 5 |
| Other occupations ... | 242 | 15 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

*Number of persons employed on the 16th March on Railways and in the Irrigation, Post Office and Telegraph Departments.*

| Class of persons employed. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Railways.** | | | |
| TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED. | 9 | 305 | |
| *Persons directly employed.* | | | |
| Officers ... ... ... | ... | 1 | |
| Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem ... | 2 | ... | |
| Do from Rs. 20 to 75 do ... | 6 | 26 | |
| Do under Rs. 20 do ... | 1 | 229 | |
| *Persons indirectly employed.* | | | |
| Contractors ... ... | ... | 33 | |
| Contractors' regular employees ... .. | . | 3 | |
| Coolies ... ... ... | ... | 13 | |
| **Irrigation Department.** | | | |
| TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED. | 2 | 275 | |
| *Persons directly employed.* | | | |
| Officers ... . . .. | 1 | 3 | |
| Upper subordinates ... ... ... | ... | 4 | |
| Lower ,, ... ... ... | ... | 7 | |
| Clerks ... ... .. | ... | ... | |
| Peons and other servants... . .. | .. | 26 | |
| Coolies ... ... . | . . | 68 | |
| *Persons indirectly employed.* | | | |
| Contractors ... ... ... | 1 | 28 | |
| Contractors' regular employees ... . | ... | 7 | |
| Coolies ... ... ... | ... | 132 | |
| **Postal Department.** | | | |
| TOTAL. | 1 | 95 | |
| Supervising Officers ... ... .. | ... | 1 | |
| Post Masters ... ... ... | 1 | 7 | |
| Miscellaneous Agents ... ... ... | ... | 18 | |
| clerks ... ... .. | ... | 6 | |
| Postmen, etc. ... ... ... | . | 39 | |
| Road Establishment ... ... ... | ... | 18 | |
| Railway mail service :— | | | |
| Supervising officers ... ... ... | ... | ... | |
| Clerks and Sorters ... ... ... | ... | .. | |
| Mail guards, etc. ... ... . . | ... | ... | |
| Combined offices — | | | |
| Signallers ... ... ... | ... | ... | |
| Messengers, etc. ... ... ... | ... | 6 | |
| **Telegraph Department.** | | | |
| TOTAL | 3 | 25 | |
| Administrative Establishment ... .. | ... | ... | |
| Signalling ,, ... ... ... | 3 | 7 | |
| Clerks ... ... ... | ... | 2 | |
| Skilled labour ... ... ... | . | ... | |
| Unskilled labour ... ... ... | ... | ... | |
| Messengers, etc. ... ... ... | ... | 16 | |
| **Cochin Forest Tramway.** | | | |
| TOTAL | 17 | 369 | |
| *Persons directly employed.* | | | |
| Officers ... .. ... | 2 | ... | |
| Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem ... | 2 | 2 | |
| ,, from Rs. 20 to 75 per mensem ... | 12 | 38 | |
| ,, under Rs. 20 do ... | 1 | 271 | |
| *Persons indirectly employed.* | | | |
| Contractors ... ... .. | ... | 6 | |
| Contractors' regular employees ... ... | ... | 2 | |
| Coolies ... ... .. | ... | 50 | |
| **Cochin Anchal Department.** | | | |
| TOTAL | ... | 181 | |
| Supervising officers ... ... .. | . . | 1 | |
| Anchal Masters ... ... ... | .. | 45 | |
| Miscellaneous Agents ... ... .. | ... | 2 | |
| Clerks ... ... ... | ... | 12 | |
| Postmen and other servants ... ... | ... | 84 | |
| Road Establishment ... ... ... | ... | 37 | |

# PART II.

## IMPERIAL TABLES.

# TABLE I.

## AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION.

Since the census of 1901, the Taluks of Cochin and Kaṇayannur were amalgamated, but without any re-distribution of territory.

# TABLE I.

## Area, Houses and Population.

| 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 |
| **Cochin State.** | **1,361** | **9** | **273** | **163,286** | **17,744** | **145,542*** | **918,110** | **109,952** | **808,158** | **457,342** | **57,236** | **400,106** | **460,768** | **52,716** | **408,052** |
| Cochin-Kanayannur ... ... | 143 | 3 | 37 | 48,094 | 7,901 | 40,193 | 264,828 | 49,679 | 215,149 | 136,622 | 27,271 | 109,351 | 128,206 | 22,408 | 105,798 |
| Cranganur ... ... ... | 19 | ... | 5 | 6,111 | .... | 6,111 | 33,193 | ... | 33,193 | 16,856 | ... | 16,856 | 16,337 | ... | 16,337 |
| Mukundapuram ... ... ... | 418 | 1 | 60 | 34,097 | 1,404 | 32,693 | 193,930 | 8,699 | 185,231 | 96,143 | 4,402 | 91,741 | 97,787 | 4,297 | 93,490 |
| Trichur ... ... ... ... | 225 | 1 | 72 | 28,502 | 3,628 | 24,874 | 169,756 | 23,574 | 146,182 | 83,520 | 12,089 | 71,431 | 86,236 | 11,485 | 74,751 |
| Talapilli ... ... ... ... | 271 | 1 | 74 | 28,414 | 1,426 | 26,988 | 165,114 | 8,336 | 156,778 | 80,126 | 4,064 | 76,062 | 84,988 | 4,272 | 80,716 |
| Chittur ... ... ... ... | 285 | 3 | 25 | 18,068 | 3,385 | 14,683 | 91,289 | 19,664 | 71,625 | 44,075 | 9,410 | 34,665 | 47,214 | 10,254 | 36,960 |

* This includes houses in Reserved Forests which are outside the Village area.

TABLE I.
Area, Houses and Population.

# TABLE II.

## VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1875.

The first systematic census of the State was taken in 1875, and not in 1872 as in British India.

# TABLE II.

## Variation in Population since 1875.



| TALUKS. | PERSONS | | | | | MALES. | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | | VARIATION, INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—) | | | | NET VARIATION IN PERIOD 1875-1911 INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1875 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1875 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1875 | 1901 to 1911 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | 1875 to 1881 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| **Cochin State** | **918,110** | **812,025** | **722,906** | **600,278** | **601,114** | **457,342** | **405,200** | **361,894** | **301,815** | **302,873** | **460,768** | **406,825** | **361,002** | **298,463** | **298,741** | **+106,085** | **+ 89,119** | **+122,628** | **— 836** | **+316,996** |
| Cochin-Kanayannur ... | **264,828** | 235,084 | 207,615 | 178,605 | 187,584 | **136,622** | 121,016 | 106,850 | 91,466 | 95,878 | **128,206** | 114,068 | 100,765 | 87,139 | 91,706 | **+ 29,744** | + 27 469 | + 29,010 | — 8,979 | **+ 77,244** |
| Cranganur ... | **33,193** | 29,140 | 27,965 | 20,950 | 20,397 | **16,856** | 14,710 | 14,111 | 10,634 | 10,759 | **16,337** | 14,430 | 13,854 | 10,316 | 9,638 | **+ 4,053** | + 1,175 | + 7,015 | + 553 | **+ 12,796** |
| Mukundapuram .. | **193,930** | 161,833 | 145,690 | 115,212 | 114,974 | **96,143** | 80,335 | 72,814 | 58,351 | 57,506 | **97,787** | 81,498 | 72,876 | 56,861 | 57,368 | **+ 32,097** | + 16,143 | + 30,478 | + 238 | **+ 78,956** |
| Trichur ... | **169,756** | 145,104 | 128,957 | 104,695 | 101,742 | **83,520** | 71,647 | 63,980 | 51,766 | 50,430 | **86,236** | 73,457 | 64,977 | 52,929 | 51,312 | **+ 24,652** | + 16,147 | + 24,262 | + 2,953 | **+ 68,014** |
| Talapilli ... | **165,114** | 151,315 | 133,894 | 113,114 | 110,465 | **80,126** | 73,886 | 65,719 | 56,528 | 55,073 | **84,988** | 77,429 | 68,175 | 56,586 | 55,392 | **+ 13,799** | + 17,421 | + 20,780 | + 2,649 | **+ 54,649** |
| Chittur .. | **91,289** | 89,549 | 78,785 | 67,702 | 65,952 | **44,075** | 43,606 | 38,430 | 33,070 | 32,627 | **47,214** | 45,943 | 40,355 | 34,632 | 33,325 | **+ 1,740** | + 10,764 | + 11,083 | + 1,750 | **+ 25,337** |

# TABLE III.

## TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION.

The State was surveyed cadastrally since the census of 1901, and split up into 273 survey villages, more or less uniform in size. Before the survey, it was divided into 652 *Desams* varying very much in extent.

# TABLE III.

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

## Towns and Villages classified by Population.

| TALUKS. | Total number of inhabited | | Population. | UNDER 500. | | 500—1000. | | 1000—2000. | | 2000—5000. | | 5000—10000. | | 10000-20000. | | 20000-50000 | | ENCAMPMENTS BOAT AND RAILWAY POPULATION UNCLASSED. | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Towns. | Villages. | | Number | Population | Number | Population | Number | Population | Number | Population | Number | Population | Number | Population | Number | Population | Population | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| **Cochin State.** | **9** | **273** | **918,110** | **9** | **2,573** | **24** | **8,480** | **78** | **17,272** | **130** | **412,645** | **30** | **203,541** | **8** | **92,709** | **3** | **68,277** | 2,613 | |
| Cochin-Kanayannur .. | 3 | 37 | 264,828 | 1 | 400 | 2 | 1,601 | 4 | 7,232 | 12 | 44,112 | 12 | 84,135 | 7 | 82,645 | 2 | 44,703 | .. | |
| Cranganur .. .. | ... | 5 | 33,193 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2,739 | 3 | 20,390 | 1 | 10,064 | .. | .. | .. | |
| Mukundapuram .. | 1 | 60 | 193,930 | .. | .. | 3 | 2,527 | 12 | 18,562 | 39 | 127,712 | 7 | 43,845 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,284 | |
| Trichur .. .. | 1 | 72 | 169,756 | 6 | 1 579 | 6 | 4,807 | 31 | 46,228 | 28 | 87,715 | 1 | 5,853 | .. | .. | 1 | 23,574 | .. | |
| Talapilli .. .. | 1 | 74 | 165,114 | .. | .. | 10 | 7,633 | 26 | 38,240 | 37 | 105,715 | 2 | 13,526 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Chittur .. .. | 3 | 25 | 91,239 | 2 | 594 | 3 | 1,912 | 5 | 7,010 | 13 | 44,652 | 5 | 35,792 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.329 | |

# TABLE IV.

## TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION, WITH VARIATION SINCE 1875.

Urban population was separately censused for the first time in 1891. The figures given in columns 7 and 8 are only approximate.

Tripunittura and Nemmara were for the first time treated as towns in 1911.

# TABLE IV.

COCHIN STATE

IMPERIAL SERIES.

## Towns classified by population, with variation since 1875.

| TOWN. | TALUK. | MUNICIPALITY, SUBURBS, CANTONMENTS, ETC. | POPULATION. | | | | | VARIATION INCREASE (+) DECREASE (—). | | | | Variation in period 1875 to 1911 Increase (+) Decrease (—). | MALES. | | | FEMALES. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1875. | 1901 to 1911. | 1891 to 1901. | 1881 to 1891. | 1875 to 1881. | | 1911. | 1901. | 1891 | 1911 | 1901. | 1891. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| **Cochin State..** | | | **109,952** | **87,478** | **73,665** | **63,682** | **59,924** | **+22,474** | **+13,813** | **+9,983** | **+3,758** | **+50,028** | **57,236** | **45,389** | **37,757** | **52,716** | **42,089** | **35,908** |
| Trichur ... | Trichur .... | Municipality | **23,574** | 15,585 | 12,945 | 10,822 | 11,109 | +7,989 | +2,640 | +2,123 | — 287 | +12,465 | **12,089** | 7,932 | 6,592 | **11,485** | 7,653 | 6,353 |
| Mattancheri ... | Cochin-Kanayanur ... | Do. | **23,508** | 20,061 | 17,254 | 14,634 | 13,775 | +3,447 | +2,807 | +2,620 | + 859 | **+ 9,733** | **12,625** | 10,687 | 9,028 | **10,883** | 9,374 | 8,226 |
| Ernakulam ... | Cochin-Kanayanur ... | Do. | **21,195** | 21,901 | 17,870 | 15,467 | 14,038 | — 706 | +4,031 | +2,403 | +1,429 | +7,157 | **11,944** | 12,205 | 9,529 | **9,251** | 9,696 | 8,341 |
| Irinjalakuda ... | Mukundapuram ... | ... | **8,699** | 8,420 | 7,334 | 6,606 | 5,204 | + 279 | +1,086 | + 728 | +1,402 | + 3,495 | **4,402** | 4,193 | 3,723 | **4,297** | 4 227 | 3,611 |
| Chittur ... | Chittur ... | ... | **8,528** | 8,095 | 7,496 | 6,698 | 6,509 | + 433 | + 599 | + 798 | + 189 | + 2,019 | **4,078** | 3,897 | 3,575 | **4,450** | 4,198 | 3,921 |
| Kunnamkulam... | Talapilli ... | ... | **8,336** | 7,194 | 5,632 | 4,988 | 4,399 | +1,142 | +1,562 | + 644 | + 589 | + 3 937 | **4,064** | 3,498 | 2,741 | **4,272** | 3,696 | 2,891 |
| Tattamangalam.. | Chittur ... | ... | **6,178** | 6.222 | 5,134 | 4,467 | 4,890 | — 44 | +1,088 | + 667 | — 423 | +1,288 | **2,932** | 2,977 | 2,569 | **3,246** | 3,245 | 2,565 |
| Tripunittura . | Cochin-Kanayannur | ... | **4,976** | ... | ... | ... | ... | +4,976 | ... | ... | ... | + 4,976 | **2,702** | ... | ... | **2,274** | ... | ... |
| Nemmara ... | Chittur ... | ... | **4,958** | ... | ... | ... | ... | +4,958 | ... | ... | ... | + 4,958 | **2,400** | ... | ... | **2,558** | ... | ... |

# TABLE V.

## TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION.

# TABLE V.

## Towns arranged territorially with Population by Religion.

| TOWN | TALUK | POPULATION | | | HINDU | | | CHRISTIAN | | | MUSALMAN | | | JEW | | | PARSI | | | JAIN | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| **Cochin State** | | **109,952** | **57,236** | **52,716** | **63,497** | **33,237** | **30,260** | **35,067** | **17,930** | **17,137** | **10,337** | **5,541** | **4,796** | **918** | **443** | **475** | **5** | **3** | **2** | **128** | **82** | **46** |
| Mattancheri ... | Cochin-Kanayannur ... | **23,508** | 12,625 | 10,883 | **10,927** | 5,928 | 4,999 | **6,143** | 3,330 | 2,813 | **5,883** | 3,092 | 2,791 | **428** | 194 | 234 | ... | ... | ... | **127** | 81 | 46 |
| Ernakulam ... | do ... ... | **21,195** | 11,944 | 9,251 | **11,165** | 6,521 | 4,644 | **8,593** | 4,561 | 4,032 | **948** | 613 | 335 | **488** | 248 | 240 | ... | ... | ... | **1** | 1 | ... |
| Tripunithura $ ... | do ... ... | **4,976** | 2,702 | 2,274 | **3,877** | 2,121 | 1,756 | **995** | 518 | 477 | **104** | 63 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Irinjalakuda ... | Mukundapuram .. | **8,699** | 4,402 | 4,297 | **4,939** | 2,510 | 2,429 | **3,234** | 1,626 | 1,608 | **526** | 266 | 260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trichur ... | Trichur ... ... | **23,574** | 12,089 | 11,485 | **12,147** | 6,346 | 5,801 | **10,351** | 5,153 | 5,198 | **1,069** | 586 | 483 | **2** | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kunnankulam ... | Talapilli ... ... | **8,336** | 4,064 | 4,272 | **2,730** | 1,387 | 1,343 | **5 561** | 2,646 | 2,915 | **45** | 31 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chittur ... | Chittur ... ... | **8,528** | 4,078 | 4,450 | **8,248** | 3,943 | 4,305 | **125** | 61 | 64 | **155** | 74 | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Tattamangalam ... | do ... ... | **6,178** | 2,932 | 3,246 | **4,788** | 2,239 | 2,549 | **34** | 18 | 16 | **1,356** | 675 | 681 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nemmara $ ... | do ... ... | **4,958** | 2,400 | 2,558 | **4,676** | 2,242 | 2,434 | **31** | 17 | 14 | **251** | 141 | 110 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

These were treated as towns for the first time in 1911.

TABLE V.
Towns arranged territorially with Population by Religion.

# TABLE VI.

## RELIGION.

COCHIN STATE.

# TABLE VI.

## RELIGION.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

| NAME OF TALUK. | POPULATION. | | | HINDU. | | | MUSALMAN. | | | CHRISTIAN. | | | ANIMIST. | | | JEW. | | | PARSI. | | | BRAHMO. | | | JAIN. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| **Cochin State..** | **918,110** | **457,342** | **460,768** | **615,708** | **304,002** | **311,706** | **63,822** | **32,707** | **31,115** | **233,092** | **117 848** | **115,244** | **4,177** | **2,127** | **2,050** | **1,175** | **571** | **604** | **5** | **3** | **2** | **2** | **1** | **1** | **129** | **83** | **46** |
| Cochin-Kanayannur ... | **264,828** | 136,622 | 128,206 | **144,927** | 74,807 | 70,120 | **15,715** | 8,374 | 7,341 | **102,834** | 52,771 | 50,063 | **159** | 73 | 86 | **1,063** | 514 | 549 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | **128** | 82 | 46 |
| Cranganur ... | **33,193** | 16.856 | 16,337 | **23,104** | 11,659 | 11,445 | **8,376** | 4,276 | 4,100 | **1,713** | 921 | 792 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mukundapuram.. | **193,930** | 96,143 | 97,787 | **123,978** | 62.145 | 64,833 | **9,791** | 5,130 | 4,661 | **55,990** | 28,272 | 27,718 | **1 061** | 540 | 521 | **110** | 56 | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Trichur ... | **169,756** | 83,520 | 86,236 | **119,033** | 58,339 | 60,694 | **5,618** | 2,881 | 2,737 | **44,775** | 22,130 | 22,645 | **323** | 166 | 157 | **2** | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Talapilli . | **163,114** | 80,126 | 84,988 | **121,918** | 60,189 | 64,729 | **17,052** | 8,442 | 8,610 | **22,927** | 11,372 | 11,555 | **216** | 122 | 94 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Chittur ... | **91,289** | 44,075 | 47,214 | **76,748** | 36,863 | 39,885 | **7,270** | 3,604 | 3,666 | **4,853** | 2,382 | 2,471 | **2,418** | 1,226 | 1,192 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# TABLE VII.

## ALL RELIGIONS.

## Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

Note:—The table for all religions includes 5 Parsis and 2 Brahmos. Their age, sex and civil condition are shown below—

| | | *Unmarried* | | *Married.* | | *Widowed.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female | Male. | Female. |
| Parsi ... | 25—30 ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | 35—40 ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. |
| | 40—45 .. | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 45—50 . | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Brahmo ... | 30—35 ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | 35—40 ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |

# TABLE VII.

## ALL RELIGIONS.

### Age, Sex and Civil Condition.



TABLE VII.
All religions.
Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

| AGE. | POPULATION. | | | UNMARRIED. | | | Married | | | WIDOWED. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0— 1 ... | 32 231 | 16,027 | 16,204 | 32 231 | 16,027 | 16,204 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 1— 2 ... | 25 944 | 12,996 | 12,948 | 25 944 | 12,996 | 12 948 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 2— 3 ... | 27 891 | 13,936 | 13,955 | 27,891 | 13,936 | 13 955 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3— 4 ... | 24 741 | 12,188 | 12,553 | 21 741 | 12,188 | 13,553 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4— 5 ... | 23 665 | 12,039 | 11,626 | 23,665 | 12 039 | 13,626 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL 0— 5 ... | 134,472 | 67,186 | 67,286 | 131 472 | 67,186 | 67,286 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 ... | 117,171 | 59,507 | 57 664 | 116,987 | 59,483 | 57,504 | 176 | 24 | 152 | 8 | .. | 8 |
| 10—15 ... | 111,609 | 57,463 | 54.146 | 106.416 | 57.166 | 49,250 | 5 058 | 292 | 4,766 | 135 | 5 | 130 |
| 15—20 ... | 91,327 | 45.416 | 45 911 | 59,039 | 40,605 | 18,434 | 30 990 | 4,650 | 26,340 | 1 238 | 161 | 1,137 |
| 20—25 ... | 87,538 | 41,361 | 46,177 | 21 530 | 20,439 | 1,091 | 59 291 | 20,180 | 39,111 | 3,717 | 742 | 2,975 |
| 25—30 ... | 79 316 | 37,919 | 41,427 | 8 264 | 6,717 | 1.547 | 65,852 | 30,119 | 35,733 | 5 230 | 1,083 | 4.147 |
| 30—35 ... | 67 275 | 33,786 | 33,489 | 3 237 | 2,423 | 864 | 56,099 | 29.950 | 26,949 | 7 089 | 1,413 | 5,676 |
| 35—40 ... | 57,384 | 30,517 | 26,867 | 1 635 | 1,163 | 472 | 47,563 | 27,859 | 19,704 | 8,186 | 1,495 | 6,691 |
| 40—45 ... | 47.784 | 24,307 | 23,477 | 1,065 | 711 | 354 | 35 635 | 21,897 | 13,938 | 10 884 | 1,699 | 9,185 |
| 45—50 ... | 31 351 | 17,994 | 16,357 | 607 | 423 | 184 | 21 471 | 15,889 | 8,585 | 9 270 | 1,682 | 7,588 |
| 50—55 ... | 31 426 | 14,849 | 16,577 | 451 | 290 | 161 | 18,573 | 12,518 | 6,055 | 12,402 | 2,041 | 10,361 |
| 55—60 ... | 19 196 | 9,619 | 9,577 | 219 | 149 | 70 | 10 775 | 7,762 | 3,013 | 8,202 | 1,708 | 6,494 |
| 60—65 ... | 19,613 | 8,676 | 10,937 | 215 | 130 | 85 | 8,406 | 6,413 | 1,993 | 10,992 | 2,133 | 8,859 |
| 65—70 ... | 8,316 | 4,050 | 4,266 | 86 | 60 | 26 | 3 339 | 2,821 | 568 | 4,841 | 1,169 | 3,672 |
| 70 and over ... | 11 302 | 4,692 | 6,610 | 130 | 73 | 57 | 3,133 | 2,660 | 473 | 8,039 | 1,959 | 6,080 |
| TOTAL ... | 918,110 | 457,342 | 460,768 | 457,403 | 257,018 | 200,385 | 370,414 | 183,034 | 187,380 | 90 293 | 17,290 | 73,003 |

# TABLE VII.

## HINDU.

### Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

| AGE | POPULATION | | | UNMARRIED | | | MARRIED | | | WIDOWED | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0— 1 | 21,232 | 10,547 | 10,685 | 21,232 | 10,547 | 10,685 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1— 2 | 16,964 | 8,493 | 8,471 | 16,964 | 8,493 | 8,471 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2— 3 | 17,915 | 8,968 | 8,947 | 17,915 | 8,968 | 8,947 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3— 4 | 16,044 | 7,857 | 8,187 | 16,044 | 7,857 | 8,187 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4— 5 | 15,306 | 7,774 | 7,532 | 15,306 | 7,774 | 7,532 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL 0— 5 | 87,461 | 43,639 | 43,822 | 87,461 | 43,639 | 43,822 | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | . |
| 5—10 | 75,969 | 38,672 | 37,297 | 75,860 | 38,664 | 37,196 | 102 | 8 | 94 | 7 | .. | 7 |
| 10—15 | 73,496 | 37,657 | 35,839 | 69,872 | 37,496 | 32,376 | 3,519 | 158 | 3,361 | 105 | 3 | 102 |
| 15—20 | 61,684 | 30,281 | 31,403 | 40,590 | 27,520 | 13,070 | 20,031 | 2,639 | 17,392 | 1,063 | 122 | 941 |
| 20—25 | 58,793 | 27,629 | 31,164 | 17,762 | 14,767 | 2,995 | 38,024 | 12,280 | 25,744 | 3,007 | 582 | 2,425 |
| 25—30 | 53,644 | 25,470 | 28,174 | 6,196 | 5,113 | 1,083 | 43,343 | 19,530 | 23,813 | 4,105 | 827 | 3,278 |
| 30—35 | 46,115 | 23,814 | 23,301 | 2,467 | 1,882 | 585 | 38,134 | 19,844 | 18,290 | 5,514 | 1,088 | 4,426 |
| 35—40 | 39,046 | 20,426 | 18,620 | 1,202 | 884 | 318 | 31,698 | 18,446 | 13,252 | 6,146 | 1,096 | 5,050 |
| 40—45 | 32,690 | 16,470 | 16,220 | 751 | 535 | 216 | 24,246 | 14,763 | 9,483 | 7,893 | 1,172 | 6,721 |
| 45—50 | 23,656 | 12,230 | 11,426 | 425 | 308 | 117 | 16,551 | 10,780 | 5,771 | 6,680 | 1,142 | 5,538 |
| 50—55 | 22,057 | 10,245 | 11,812 | 304 | 200 | 104 | 12,735 | 8,636 | 4,099 | 9,018 | 1,409 | 7,609 |
| 55—60 | 13,225 | 6,466 | 6,759 | 149 | 104 | 45 | 7,229 | 5,254 | 1,975 | 5,847 | 1,108 | 4,739 |
| 60—65 | 13,886 | 6,017 | 7,869 | 147 | 94 | 53 | 5,681 | 4,436 | 1,245 | 8,058 | 1,487 | 6,571 |
| 65—70 | 5,858 | 2,757 | 3,101 | 54 | 39 | 15 | 2,285 | 1,908 | 377 | 3,519 | 810 | 2,709 |
| 70 and over | 7,928 | 3,229 | 4,699 | 85 | 48 | 37 | 2,171 | 1,869 | 302 | 5,672 | 1,312 | 4,360 |
| TOTAL | 615,768 | 304,002 | 311,766 | 303,325 | 171,293 | 132,032 | 245,749 | 120,551 | 125,198 | 66,364 | 12,158 | 54,476 |

TABLE VII.
HINDU.
Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

# TABLE VII.

## JAIN.

### Age, Sex, and Civil Condition.

| AGE | POPULATION | | | UNMARRIED | | | MARRIED | | | WIDOWED | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0— 1 ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1— 2 ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2— 3 ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3— 4 ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4— 5 ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL 0— 5 ... | 7 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 5—10 ... | 7 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 ... | 19 | 14 | 5 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 ... | 9 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20—25 ... | 17 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 3 | ... | 14 | 8 | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 25—30 ... | 21 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 3 | ... | 15 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 30—35 ... | 15 | 9 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 35—40 ... | 14 | 8 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 8 | 4 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 40—45 ... | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| 45—50 ... | 7 | 6 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 50—55 ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 55—60 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 60—65 ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 65—70 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 70 and over ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL ... | 129 | 83 | 46 | 40 | 29 | 11 | 78 | 48 | 30 | 11 | 6 | 5 |

# TABLE VII.

COCHIN STATE. **MUSALMAN.** IMPERIAL SERIES.

**Age, Sex and Civil Condition.**

| Age | Population. | | | Unmarried. | | | Married | | | Widowed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0—1 .. | 2,326 | 1,158 | 1,168 | 2,326 | 1,158 | 1,168 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1—2 .. | 1,815 | 933 | 882 | 1,815 | 933 | 882 | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. |
| 2—3 .. | 2,098 | 1,056 | 1,042 | 2098 | 1,056 | 1,042 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3—4 .. | 1,759 | 860 | 899 | 1,759 | 860 | 899 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4—5 .. | 1,778 | 929 | 849 | 1,778 | 929 | 849 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL 0—5 .. | 9,776 | 4,936 | 4,840 | 9,776 | 4,936 | 4,840 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5—10 .. | 8,509 | 4,325 | 4,184 | 8,507 | 4,325 | 4,182 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10—15 .. | 8,179 | 4,308 | 3,871 | 7,876 | 4,299 | 3,577 | 290 | 9 | 281 | 13 | .. | 13 |
| 15—20 .. | 6,489 | 3,262 | 3,227 | 4,279 | 3,021 | 1,258 | 2,112 | 229 | 1,883 | 98 | 12 | 86 |
| 20—25 .. | 6,291 | 3,026 | 3,265 | 1,975 | 1,720 | 255 | 4,067 | 1,255 | 2.812 | 249 | 51 | 198 |
| 25—30 .. | 5,461 | 2,660 | 2,801 | 599 | 516 | 83 | 4,559 | 2,076 | 2,483 | 303 | 68 | 235 |
| 30—35 .. | 4,682 | 2,466 | 2,216 | 177 | 131 | 46 | 4,083 | 2,261 | 1,822 | 422 | 74 | 348 |
| 35—40 .. | 3,776 | 2,105 | 1,671 | 71 | 44 | 27 | 3,205 | 1,978 | 1,227 | 500 | 83 | 417 |
| 40—45 .. | 3,331 | 1,763 | 1,568 | 60 | 26 | 34 | 2,577 | 1,656 | 921 | 694 | 81 | 613 |
| 45—50 .. | 2,083 | 1,177 | 906 | 19 | 13 | 6 | 1,589 | 1,090 | 499 | 475 | 74 | 401 |
| 50—55 .. | 1,992 | 1,007 | 985 | 23 | 14 | 9 | 1,274 | 892 | 382 | 695 | 101 | 594 |
| 55—60 .. | 1,071 | 579 | 492 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 680 | 513 | 167 | 386 | 62 | 324 |
| 60—65 .. | 1,209 | 590 | 619 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 611 | 476 | 135 | 592 | 110 | 482 |
| 65—70 .. | 426 | 248 | 178 | 3 | .. | 3 | 211 | 192 | 19 | 212 | 56 | 156 |
| 70 and over .. | 547 | 255 | 292 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 179 | 162 | 17 | 362 | 92 | 270 |
| TOTAL .. | 63,822 | 32,707 | 31,115 | 38,382 | 19,054 | 14,328 | 25,489 | 12,789 | 12,650 | 5,001 | 864 | 4,137 |

# TABLE VII.
## CHRISTIAN.

COCHIN STATE. — Age, Sex and Civil Condition. — IMPERIAL SERIES

| AGE | POPULATION | | | UNMARRIED | | | MARRIED | | | WIDOWED | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0— 1 | 8 470 | 4,217 | 4,253 | 8,470 | 4,217 | 4,253 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1— 2 | 7,081 | 3,533 | 3,548 | 7,081 | 3,533 | 3,548 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2— 3 | 7,723 | 3,836 | 3,887 | 7,723 | 3,836 | 3,887 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3— 4 | 6,780 | 3,401 | 3,379 | 6,780 | 3,401 | 3,379 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4— 5 | 6,428 | 3,252 | 3,176 | 6,428 | 3,252 | 3,176 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL 0— 5 | 36,482 | 18,239 | 18,243 | 36,482 | 18,239 | 18,243 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5—10 | 32,053 | 16,171 | 15,882 | 31,980 | 16,155 | 15,825 | 72 | 16 | 56 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 10—15 | 29 316 | 15,182 | 14,134 | 28,076 | 15,057 | 13,019 | 1,223 | 123 | 1,100 | 17 | 2 | 15 |
| 15—20 | 22,663 | 11,628 | 11,035 | 13,839 | 9,838 | 4,001 | 8,691 | 1 763 | 6,928 | 133 | 27 | 106 |
| 20—25 | 21,880 | 10,474 | 11,406 | 4,625 | 3,835 | 790 | 16,814 | 6,532 | 10,282 | 441 | 107 | 334 |
| 25—30 | 19,732 | 9,553 | 10,179 | 1,409 | 1,036 | 373 | 17,524 | 8,333 | 9.191 | 799 | 184 | 615 |
| 30—35 | 16,034 | 8,274 | 7,760 | 619 | 390 | 229 | 14,297 | 7,046 | 6,651 | 1,118 | 238 | 880 |
| 35—40 | 14,184 | 7,780 | 6,404 | 354 | 229 | 125 | 12.331 | 7 243 | 5.088 | 1,499 | 308 | 1,191 |
| 40—45 | 11,230 | 5,881 | 5,349 | 248 | 144 | 104 | 8,734 | 5,302 | 3,432 | 2,248 | 435 | 1,813 |
| 45—50 | 8,389 | 4,457 | 3,932 | 159 | 99 | 60 | 6,160 | 3,902 | 2.258 | 2,070 | 456 | 1,614 |
| 50—55 | 7,171 | 3,493 | 3,678 | 120 | 75 | 45 | 4.421 | 2 897 | 1,524 | 2,630 | 521 | 2,109 |
| 55—60 | 4.789 | 2,506 | 2,283 | 64 | 40 | 24 | 2,791 | 1,943 | 848 | 1,934 | 523 | 1,411 |
| 60—65 | 4,404 | 2,011 | 2,393 | 61 | 32 | 29 | 2,052 | 1,455 | 597 | 2,291 | 524 | 1,767 |
| 65—70 | 1,993 | 1,018 | 975 | 28 | 20 | 8 | 871 | 701 | 170 | 1,094 | 297 | 797 |
| 70 and over | 2,772 | 1,181 | 1,591 | 38 | 24 | 14 | 762 | 610 | 152 | 1,972 | 547 | 1,425 |
| TOTAL | 233,092 | 117,848 | 115,244 | 118,102 | 65,213 | 52,889 | 96,743 | 48,466 | 48,277 | 18,247 | 4,169 | 14,078 |

TABLE VII.
CHRISTIAN.
Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

# TABLE VII.

## JEW.

### Age, Sex and Civil condition.

| AGE | POPULATION. | | | UNMARRIED. | | | MARRIED. | | | WIDOWED. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0— 1 ... | 44 | 22 | 22 | 44 | 22 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... |
| 1— 2 ... | 20 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 11 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2— 3 ... | 34 | 22 | 12 | 34 | 22 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3— 4 ... | 30 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 14 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 4— 5 ... | 27 | 15 | 12 | 27 | 15 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL 0— 5 ... | 155 | 84 | 71 | 155 | 84 | 71 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 5—10 ... | 127 | 62 | 65 | 127 | 62 | 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10—15 ... | 124 | 59 | 65 | 122 | 59 | 63 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15—20 ... | 112 | 52 | 60 | 84 | 49 | 35 | 27 | 3 | 24 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 20—25 | 122 | 43 | 79 | 63 | 38 | 25 | 58 | 5 | 53 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 25—30 ... | 92 | 36 | 56 | 19 | 15 | 4 | 70 | 21 | 49 | 3 | ... | 3 |
| 30—35 ... | 75 | 41 | 34 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 59 | 32 | 27 | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| 35—40 .. | 79 | 42 | 37 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 66 | 37 | 29 | 11 | 4 | 7 |
| 40—45 ... | 76 | 42 | 34 | 5 | 5 | . | 61 | 35 | 26 | 10 | 2 | 8 |
| 45—50 .. | 62 | 31 | 31 | 1 | . | 1 | 48 | 26 | 22 | 13 | 5 | 8 |
| 50—55 .. | 45 | 24 | 21 | 1 | 1 | ... | 32 | 21 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 10 |
| 55—60 ... | 30 | 19 | 11 | 1 | 1 | | 18 | 12 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| 60—65 .. | 34 | 15 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 11 | 6 | 17 | 4 | 13 |
| 65—70 .. | 13 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 | 5 | .. | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| 70 and over ... | 29 | 13 | 16 | 1 | ... | 1 | 9 | 9 | ... | 19 | 4 | 15 |
| TOTAL ... | 1,175 | 571 | 604 | 590 | 323 | 267 | 472 | 217 | 255 | 113 | 31 | 82 |

# TABLE VII.

## ANIMISTIC

### Age, Sex and Civil condition.

| AGE | POPULATION. | | | UNMARRIED. | | | MARRIED. | | | WIDOWED. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0—1 ... | 157 | 83 | 74 | 157 | 83 | 74 | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| 1—2 .. | 63 | 25 | 38 | 63 | 25 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2—3 .. | 119 | 54 | 65 | 119 | 54 | 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 3—4 .. | 127 | 55 | 72 | 127 | 55 | 72 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 4—5 ... | 125 | 69 | 56 | 125 | 69 | 56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL 0—5 ... | 591 | 286 | 305 | 591 | 286 | 305 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5—10 . | 506 | 274 | 232 | 506 | 274 | 232 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 10—15 ... | 475 | 243 | 232 | 455 | 242 | 213 | 20 | 1 | 19 | .. | ... | .. |
| 15—20 ... | 370 | 188 | 182 | 242 | 172 | 70 | 125 | 16 | 109 | 3 | ... | 3 |
| 20—25 ... | 435 | 178 | 257 | 102 | 76 | 26 | 314 | 100 | 214 | 19 | 2 | 17 |
| 25—30 .. | 394 | 186 | 208 | 37 | 33 | 4 | 340 | 151 | 189 | 17 | 2 | 15 |
| 30—35 ... | 353 | 182 | 171 | 16 | 13 | 3 | 311 | 159 | 152 | 26 | 10 | 16 |
| 35—40 ... | 283 | 155 | 128 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 249 | 146 | 103 | 28 | 4 | 24 |
| 40—45 ... | 247 | 141 | 106 | 1 | 1 | ... | 209 | 133 | 76 | 37 | 7 | 30 |
| 45—50 ... | 153 | 92 | 61 | 3 | 3 | ... | 119 | 84 | 35 | 31 | 5 | 26 |
| 50—55 ... | 160 | 79 | 81 | 3 | ... | 3 | 110 | 71 | 39 | 47 | 8 | 39 |
| 55—60 ... | 81 | 49 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | 57 | 40 | 17 | 24 | 9 | 15 |
| 60—65 ... | 79 | 42 | 37 | 1 | ... | 1 | 44 | 34 | 10 | 34 | 8 | 26 |
| 65—70 .. | 26 | 19 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 15 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| 70 and over ... | 24 | 13 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 9 |
| TOTAL ... | 4,177 | 2,127 | 2,050 | 1,963 | 1,105 | 858 | 1,927 | 960 | 967 | 287 | 62 | 225 |

TABLE VII.
ANIMISTIC.
Age, Sex and Civil Condition.

# TABLE VIII.

## EDUCATION.

NOTE 1:- The table for all religions includes 5 Parsis and 2 Brahmos, whose literacy is shown below:—

| Age | Literate | | Illiterate | | Literate in English. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female. |
| Parsis—20 and over | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 |
| Brahmos—20 and over | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |

NOTE 2:—Of the 3,196 (2,458 males and 738 females) Christians literate in English, 72 (54 males and 18 females) are Europeans, 446 (242 males and 204 females) are Anglo-Indians and 2 males are Armenians.

# TABLE VIII.

## Education by religion and age.



| Religion | AGE | POPULATION | | | | | | | | | LITERATE IN ENGLISH | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | TOTAL | | | LITERATE | | | ILLITERATE | | | | | |
| | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| All Religions | 0—10 .. | 251,643 | 126,693 | 124,950 | 3,844 | 2,461 | 1,383 | 247,799 | 124 232 | 123,567 | 131 | 78 | 53 |
| | 10—15 .. | 111,609 | 57,463 | 54,146 | 15,969 | 11,309 | 4,660 | 95,640 | 46,154 | 49,486 | 1,499 | 1,192 | 307 |
| | 15—20 ... | 91,327 | 45,416 | 45,911 | 18,531 | 13,755 | 4,776 | 72 796 | 31,661 | 41,135 | 2 529 | 2,158 | 371 |
| | 20 and over ... | 463 531 | 227,770 | 235,761 | 100,739 | 83,621 | 17,118 | 362 792 | 144,149 | 218.643 | 6 353 | 5,679 | 677 |
| | TOTAL ... | 918,110 | 457 312 | 460,768 | 139,083 | 111,146 | 27,937 | 779,027 | 346,196 | 432,831 | 10,512 | 9 104 | 1,408 |
| Hindu | 0—10 ... | 163 630 | 82,311 | 81,119 | 2,045 | 1,409 | 636 | 161,385 | 80.902 | 80,483 | 84 | 50 | 34 |
| | 10—15 .. | 73 496 | 37,657 | 35,839 | 9,054 | 6,812 | 2,242 | 64,442 | 30.845 | 33,597 | 1,039 | 858 | 181 |
| | 15—20 ... | 61,684 | 30,281 | 31,403 | 11,076 | 8,556 | 2.520 | 50,608 | 21,725 | 28,883 | 1.731 | 1,537 | 194 |
| | 20 and over ... | 317,098 | 153,753 | 163,345 | 61,802 | 52,621 | 9,181 | 235,296 | 101,132 | 154.164 | 4,261 | 4,012 | 249 |
| | TOTAL ... | 615,708 | 304,002 | 311,706 | 83,977 | 69,398 | 14,579 | 531,731 | 234,604 | 297,127 | 7,115 | 6,457 | 658 |
| Christian | 0—10 ... | 68,535 | 34,410 | 34,125 | 1,753 | 1,017 | 736 | 66,782 | 33,393 | 33,389 | 47 | 28 | 19 |
| | 10—15 ... | 29,316 | 15,182 | 14,134 | 6,593 | 4,204 | 2,389 | 22,723 | 10,978 | 11,745 | 441 | 316 | 125 |
| | 15—20 ... | 22,663 | 11,628 | 11,035 | 6,915 | 4,698 | 2,217 | 15,748 | 6,930 | 8,818 | 769 | 594 | 175 |
| | 20 and over ... | 112,578 | 56,628 | 55,950 | 34,825 | 27,071 | 7 754 | 77,753 | 29,557 | 48,196 | 1,941 | 1,522 | 419 |
| | TOTAL ... | 233,092 | 117,848 | 115,244 | 50,086 | 36,990 | 13,096 | 183,006 | 80,858 | 102,148 | 3,198 | 2,460 | 738 |

# TABLE VIII.

Education by religion and age.





| Religion | AGE | POPULATION | | | | | | | | | LITERATE IN ENGLISH | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | TOTAL | | | LITERATE | | | ILLITERATE | | | | | |
| | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Musalman | 0—10 ... | 18,285 | 9,261 | 9,024 | 44 | 34 | 10 | 18 241 | 9,227 | 9,014 | ... | | ... |
| | 10—15 ... | 8,179 | 4,308 | 3,871 | 297 | 272 | 25 | 7,882 | 4,036 | 3,846 | 17 | 17 | ... |
| | 15—20 ... | 6,489 | 3,262 | 3,227 | 504 | 476 | 28 | 5,985 | 2,786 | 3,199 | 19 | 19 | ... |
| | 20 and over ... | 30,869 | 15,876 | 14,993 | 3,861 | 3,719 | 142 | 27,008 | 12,157 | 14,851 | 108 | 107 | 1 |
| | TOTAL ... | 63,822 | 32,707 | 31 115 | 4 706 | 4,501 | 205 | 59,116 | 28,206 | 30,910 | 144 | 143 | 1 |
| Animist | 0—10 ... | 1,097 | 560 | 537 | ... | ... | .. | 1,097 | 560 | 537 | ... | . . | ... |
| | 10—15 ... | 475 | 243 | 232 | .. | ... | ... | 475 | 243 | 232 | . | . . | . |
| | 15—20 ... | 370 | 188 | 182 | ... | ... | ... | 370 | 188 | 182 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 20 and over ... | 2,235 | 1,136 | 1,099 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2,234 | 1,135 | 1,099 | ... | ... | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 4,177 | 2 127 | 2,050 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4,176 | 2,126 | 2,050 | ... | .. | ... |
| Jew | 0—10 ... | 282 | 146 | 136 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 280 | 145 | 135 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 10—15 ... | 124 | 59 | 65 | 14 | 10 | 4 | 110 | 49 | 61 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | 15—20 ... | 112 | 52 | 60 | 32 | 21 | 11 | 80 | 31 | 49 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| | 20 and over ... | 657 | 314 | 343 | 184 | 148 | 36 | 473 | 166 | 307 | 28 | 22 | 6 |
| | TOTAL . | 1,175 | 571 | 604 | 232 | 180 | 52 | 943 | 391 | 552 | 39 | 30 | 9 |
| Jain | 0—10 ... | 14 | 5 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 5 | 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 10—15 ... | 19 | 14 | 5 | 11 | 11 | ... | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | 15—20 ... | 9 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4. | ... | 5 | 1 | 4 | ... | .. | ... |
| | 20 and over ... | 87 | 59 | 28 | 59 | 57 | 2 | 28 | 2 | 26 | 9 | 9 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 129 | 83 | 46 | 74 | 72 | 2 | 55 | 11 | 44 | 10 | 10 | ... |

# TABLE IX.

## EDUCATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

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

# TABLE IX.

## Education by selected Castes, Tribes or Races.



| CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE. | POPULATION. | | | | | | | | | LITERATE IN ENGLISH | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | | | LITERATE | | | ILLITERATE | | | | | |
| | Persons | Males | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males | Females. | Persons. | Males | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| HINDU.— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambalavasi ... | 7,804 | 3,910 | 3,894 | 3,127 | 2,152 | 975 | 4,677 | 1,758 | 2,919 | 328 | 277 | 51 |
| Arayan .. | 4 766 | 2,505 | 2,261 | 508 | 473 | 35 | 4 258 | 2 032 | 2,226 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Brahman Malayali ... | 6.617 | 3,418 | 3,199 | 2,812 | 2,164 | 648 | 3.805 | 1,254 | 2,551 | 48 | 48 | ... |
| Do. Tamil ... | 18,923 | 9,794 | 9,129 | 8,073 | 6,702 | 1,371 | 10,850 | 3,092 | 7,758 | 2.539 | 2.428 | 111 |
| Do. Konkani ... | 8,522 | 4,580 | 3,942 | 2,472 | 2,298 | 174 | 6,050 | 2.282 | 3.768 | 341 | 322 | 19 |
| Do. Others ... | 1 470 | 1.002 | 468 | 535 | 499 | 36 | 935 | 503 | 432 | 53 | 49 | 4 |
| Chakkan ... | 2 101 | 1,108 | 993 | 277 | 238 | 39 | 1,824 | 870 | 954 | 8 | 8 | ... |
| Devanga ... | 2 349 | 1,176 | 1,173 | 181 | 180 | 1 | 2,168 | 996 | 1,172 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Iluvan ... | 208,453 | 102,817 | 105,636 | 17,171 | 15,910 | 1,261 | 191,282 | 86,907 | 104.375 | 290 | 280 | 10 |
| Kadupattan ... | 14 323 | 7.074 | 7.249 | 1,507 | 1.386 | 121 | 12.816 | 5,688 | 7,128 | 22 | 20 | 2 |
| Kaikolan ... | 4,121 | 2,011 | 2,110 | 373 | 358 | 15 | 3,748 | 1,653 | 2.095 | 12 | 12 | ... |
| Kammalan ... | 34 558 | 17,089 | 17,469 | 3,705 | 3,554 | 151 | 30,853 | 13,535 | 17,318 | 9 | 9 | .. |
| Kanakkan ... | 7,527 | 3,790 | 3,737 | 141 | 134 | 7 | 7 386 | 3,656 | 3,730 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Kaniyan ... | 3 244 | 1,624 | 1,620 | 1 208 | 895 | 312 | 2,036 | 729 | 1,307 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Kshatriya, Malayali . | 1,015 | 511 | 504 | 618 | 370 | 248 | 397 | 141 | 256 | 118 | 106 | 12 |
| Do. Others ... | 579 | 305 | 274 | 160 | 146 | 14 | 419 | 159 | 260 | 26 | 26 | ... |
| Kudumi Chetty ... | 12 371 | 6,500 | 5,871 | 555 | 544 | 11 | 11,816 | 5,956 | 5,860 | 7 | 7 | .. |
| Kusavan ... | 3,557 | 1,829 | 1,728 | 27 | 26 | 1 | 3,530 | 1,803 | 1,727 | .. | ... | ... |
| Nayar ... | 121,206 | 58,720 | 62,486 | 32,826 | 24,276 | 8,550 | 88,380 | 34,444 | 53,936 | 2,981 | 2,551 | 430 |
| Otta Naikkan ... | 2,815 | 1,368 | 1,447 | 53 | 46 | 7 | 2,762 | 1,322 | 1,440 | | ... | ... |
| Panan ... | 2,902 | 1,491 | 1,411 | 223 | 181 | 42 | 2,679 | 1,310 | 1,369 | ... | ... | ... |

# TABLE IX.

## Education by selected Castes, Tribes or Races.



| CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE | POPULATION | | | | | | | | | LITERATE IN ENGLISH | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL | | | LITERATE | | | ILLITERATE | | | | | |
| | **Persons** | Males. | Females | **Persons** | Males | Females | **Persons** | Males. | Females | **Persons** | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Pandaran ... | **3,715** | 1,386 | 1,829 | **212** | 196 | 16 | **3,503** | 1,690 | 1,813 | **3** | 3 | ... |
| Panditttattan ... | **2,456** | 1,342 | 1,114 | **378** | 364 | 14 | **2,078** | 978 | 1,100 | **7** | 7 | . |
| Parayan ... | **8,340** | 4,131 | 4,209 | **19** | 17 | 2 | **8,321** | 4,114 | 4,207 | **1** | 1 | ... |
| Pulayan . . | **72,787** | 35,284 | 37,503 | **346** | 328 | 18 | **72,441** | 34,956 | 37,485 | **2** | 2 | ... |
| Valan ... | **7,827** | 4,046 | 3,781 | **827** | 775 | 52 | **7,000** | 3,271 | 3,729 | **8** | 8 | ... |
| Velan . . | **9,322** | 4,595 | 4,727 | **1,107** | 1,060 | 47 | **8,215** | 3,535 | 4,680 | **5** | 5 | . . |
| Velakkattalavan | **3,271** | 1,624 | 1 647 | **360** | 316 | 44 | **2,911** | 1,308 | 1,603 | **3** | 3 | . . |
| Vellalan | **6,044** | 3,076 | 2,968 | **942** | 864 | 78 | **5,102** | 2,212 | 2,890 | **122** | 118 | 4 |
| Veluttedan ... | **3 381** | 1,589 | 1,794 | **342** | 299 | 43 | **3,039** | 1,290 | 1,749 | **3** | 3 | ... |
| Vettuvan ... | **5,261** | 2,437 | 2,824 | **17** | 14 | 3 | **5,244** | 2,423 | 2,821 | ... | .. | ... |
| MUSALMAN.— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jonakan .. | **51,469** | 26,274 | 25,195 | **3,367** | 3,223 | 144 | **48,102** | 23,051 | 25,051 | **52** | 51 | 1 |
| Ravuttan .... | **8,430** | 4.311 | 4,119 | **619** | 602 | 17 | **7,811** | 3,709 | 4,102 | **18** | 18 | ... |
| CHRISTIAN.— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-Indian . | **2.446** | 1,241 | 1,205 | **1,048** | 624 | 424 | **1,398** | 617 | 781 | **446** | 242 | 204 |
| European .... | **76** | 56 | 20 | **72** | 54 | 18 | **4** | 2 | 2 | **72** | 54 | 18 |
| Native christian ... | **230,568** | 116,549 | 111.019 | **48,964** | 36,310 | 12,654 | **181,604** | 80,239 | 101,365 | **2,678** | 2,162 | 516 |
| ANIMIST. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malayan | **2,461** | 1,280 | 1 181 | **1** | 1 | ... | **2,460** | 1,279 | 1,181 | . | ... | ... |
| Jew. ... | **1,175** | 571 | 604 | **232** | 180 | 52 | **943** | 391 | 552 | **39** | 30 | 9 |

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

# TABLE X.

## LANGUAGE.

# TABLE X.

## Language.

COCHIN STATE IMPERIAL SERIES.

| LANGUAGE. | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Cochin State.** .. | **918,110** | **457,342** | **460,768** |
| **A. Vernaculars of India.** ... | **917,289** | **456,847** | **460,442** |
| 1, VERNACULAR OF THE STATE. | | | |
| Malavalam ... ... .. ... .. .. | **820,129** | 407,228 | 412,901 |
| 2. VERNACULARS FOREIGN TO THE STATE. | **97 160** | 49,619 | 47,541 |
| Bengali ... ... .. ... ... ... | **2** | 1 | 1 |
| Gujarati ... . ... ... .. ... | **1,060** | 663 | 397 |
| Goanese . ... ... ... ... .. | **11** | 11 | . |
| Hindi ... .. .. .. .. .. | **121** | 55 | 66 |
| Hindustani ... ... ... ... ... | **2,234** | 1,206 | 1,028 |
| Kachchi ... .. ... .. ... ... | **352** | 191 | 161 |
| Kanarese ... ... ... .. .. ... | **4,152** | 2,180 | 1,972 |
| Konkani ... .. ... ... .. . | **21,153** | 11,226 | 9 927 |
| Marathi .. ... .. .. ... ... | **1,061** | 307 | 754 |
| Tamil ... ... ... ... .. . | **55,231** | 27,858 | 27,373 |
| Telugu ... .. ... .. ... .. | **11,224** | 5,511 | 5,713 |
| Tulu ... ... ... .. ... ... | **546** | 405 | 141 |
| Urdu ... ... ... . ... . | **13** | 5 | 8 |
| **B. Vernaculars of non-Indian Asiatic countries.** | **142** | 85 | **57** |
| Arabic ... ... ... . ... .. | **111** | 70 | 41 |
| Hebrew ... ... ... ... ... ... | **27** | 11 | 16 |
| Persian ... .. ... ... ... . | **2** | 2 | ... |
| Syriac ... ... ... .. ... .. | **2** | 2 | ... |
| **C. European Languages.** | 679 | **410** | **269** |
| Basque ... ... ... ... ... ... | **5** | 5 | ... |
| English ... ... ... ... ... ... | **412** | 243 | 169 |
| French ... .. ... ... ... ... | **2** | 2 | ... |
| German ... ... ... ... ... ... | **4** | 1 | 3 |
| Latin ... ... ... ... ... ... | **3** | 3 | ... |
| Portuguese... ... ... ... ... ... | **237** | 140 | 97 |
| Spanish ... .. ... ... ... .. | **16** | 16 | ... |

# TABLE XI.

## BIRTH PLACE.

# TABLE XI.

COCHIN STATE — IMPERIAL SERIES.

## Birth Place.

| BIRTH PLACE | POPULATION | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| **A —Born in India** | **918,031** | 457,281 | 460,753 |
| *I.—Within the State of enumeration—Cochin.* | **870,844** | 434,379 | 436,465 |
| *II.—Province and States in India beyond the State of enumeration.* | **47,190** | 22,902 | 24,288 |
| (a) PROVINCE AND STATES ADJACENT TO THE STATE OF ENUMERATION. | **45,696** | 21,863 | 23,833 |
| *I.—British Territory* | **30,486** | 14,941 | 15,545 |
| Bellary . . ... .. ... | **4** | 3 | 1 |
| Chingelput ... ... ... | **14** | 10 | 4 |
| Coimbatore .. ... ... | **3 026** | 1,391 | 1,635 |
| Coorg . . ... .. | **1** | ... | 1 |
| Cuddupah ... .. . | **12** | 11 | 1 |
| Godavari . ... ... | **6** | 4 | 2 |
| Guntur ... ... . | **6** | 2 | 4 |
| Karnool . . .. . | **16** | 15 | 1 |
| Madras ... ... .. | **193** | 107 | 86 |
| Madura . . ... .. | **183** | 83 | 100 |
| Malabar ... . . ... | **25,342** | 12,131 | 13,211 |
| Nellore ... ... . . | **2** | 2 | ... |
| Nilgiris ... ... . . | **31** | 20 | 11 |
| North Arcot ... .. | **22** | 16 | 6 |
| Ramnad ... .. ... | **1** | 1 | ... |
| South Canara ... ... ... | **500** | 420 | 80 |
| Salem ... ... ... | **67** | 40 | 27 |
| South Arcot . ... | **39** | 16 | 23 |
| Tanjore .. . . .. | **199** | 119 | 80 |
| Tinnevelly ... .. ... | **653** | 461 | 192 |
| Trichinopoly ... ... ... | **166** | 88 | 78 |
| Vizagapattam ... .. .. | **3** | 1 | 2 |
| *II.—Feudatory States* ... ... ... | **15,210** | 6,922 | 8,288 |
| Travancore .. ... . . | **15,207** | 6,922 | 8,285 |
| Pudukotai ... ... .. | **3** | ... | 3 |
| (b) OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA .. | **1,377** | 934 | 443 |
| *I.—British territory* . . ... .. | **578** | 425 | 153 |
| Bengal (including Orissa) ... ... | **47** | 37 | 10 |
| Bombay (including Aden) ... ... | **464** | 339 | 125 |
| Central Provinces and Berar ... ... | **12** | 7 | 5 |
| North-West Frontier Province ... ... | **1** | 1 | ... |
| Punjab .. ... ... | **3** | 3 | ... |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ... ... | **51** | 38 | 13 |

# TABLE XI. (*Continued*).

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

**Birth Place.**

| BIRTH PLACE | POPULATION | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| *II.—Feudatory States* ... ... | 799 | 509 | 290 |
| BOMBAY STATES ... ... | 611 | 385 | 226 |
| Cutch ... ... ... | 342 | 204 | 138 |
| Kathiawar ... ... ... | 267 | 179 | 88 |
| Rewa Kantha Agency ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY ... ... .. | 38 | 30 | 8 |
| Gwalior ... ... ... | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Indore ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Other States .. .. . | 33 | 27 | 6 |
| HYDERABAD ... ... ... | 27 | 16 | 11 |
| MYSORE ... . .. | 108 | 73 | 35 |
| RAJPUTANA ... ... ... | 15 | 5 | 10 |
| (c) FRENCH AND PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS ... | 87 | 81 | 6 |
| FRENCH SETTLEMENT ... ... ... | 11 | 7 | 4 |
| Pondicherry ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Karikal ... .. ... | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Mahe .. ... ... | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENT. | | | |
| Goa ... ... ... | 76 | 74 | 2 |
| (d) INDIA UNSPECIFIED ... ... | 30 | 24 | 6 |
| **B.—Born in other Asiatic Countries** | 22 | 17 | 5 |
| Ceylon ... ... . .. | 13 | 11 | 2 |
| Persia ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Strait Settlements and Malaya ... . | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Turkey in Asia ... ... | 3 | 3 | .. |
| **C.—Born in Europe** | 50 | 42 | 8 |
| UNITED KINGDOM .. .. ... | 20 | 14 | 6 |
| England and Wales ... ... | 18 | 12 | 6 |
| Scotland ... ... .. | 2 | 2 | . |
| Belgium ... ... .. | 1 | 1 | ... |
| France ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Germany ... ... ... ... | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Spain ... . ... | 23 | 23 | ... |
| **D.—Born in America** | | | |
| West Indies ... ... ... | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| **E.—Born in Australia** | | | |
| New Zealand ... ... ... | 1 | .. | 1 |
| **Grand Total** .. | 918,110 | 457,342 | 460 768 |

# TABLE XII.

**PART I.—INFIRMITIES BY AGE.**

**„ II.— Do DISTRIBUTION BY TALUKS.**

NOTE.—Of the blind, 2 males are also insane, 3 persons (2 males and 1 female) are also deaf-mute, and one male is also a leper.

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

# TABLE XII.

## INFIRMITIES.

COCHIN STATE — IMPERIAL SERIES.

### Part I.—Distribution by Age.

| 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 |
| 0—1 ... | **4** | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | **4** | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1—2 ... | **3** | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | **3** | 2 | 1 | ... | .. | ... |
| 2—3 ... | **11** | 1 | 10 | **1** | ... | 1 | **4** | ... | 4 | **6** | 1 | 5 | **1** | ... | 1 |
| 3—4 ... | **10** | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | **3** | 3 | ... | **7** | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4—5 ... | **14** | 7 | 7 | ... | .. | ... | **5** | 2 | 3 | **9** | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL 0-5 ... | **42** | 20 | 22 | **1** | ... | 1 | **12** | 5 | 7 | **29** | 15 | 14 | **1** | ... | 1 |
| 5—10 ... | **94** | 59 | 35 | **2** | 1 | 1 | **28** | 18 | 10 | **61** | 39 | 22 | **3** | 1 | 2 |
| 10—15 ... | **128** | 78 | 50 | **4** | 3 | 1 | **43** | 26 | 17 | **67** | 42 | 25 | **14** | 7 | 7 |
| 15—20 ... | **169** | 102 | 67 | **13** | 8 | 5 | **50** | 28 | 22 | **74** | 41 | 33 | **32** | 25 | 7 |
| 20—25 ... | **174** | 94 | 80 | **31** | 17 | 14 | **38** | 16 | 22 | **64** | 29 | 35 | **41** | 32 | 9 |
| 25—30 ... | **208** | 120 | 88 | **31** | 24 | 7 | **48** | 26 | 22 | **91** | 46 | 45 | **39** | 25 | 14 |
| 30—35 ... | **217** | 119 | 98 | **41** | 19 | 22 | **25** | 13 | 12 | **95** | 49 | 46 | **56** | 38 | 18 |
| 35—40 ... | **209** | 135 | 74 | **35** | 27 | 8 | **21** | 12 | 9 | **93** | 55 | 38 | **60** | 41 | 19 |
| 40—45 ... | **207** | 116 | 91 | **39** | 19 | 20 | **18** | 10 | 8 | **95** | 46 | 49 | **56** | 42 | 14 |
| 45—50 ... | **145** | 77 | 68 | **31** | 12 | 19 | **15** | 8 | 7 | **59** | 26 | 33 | **40** | 31 | 9 |
| 50—55 ... | **177** | 92 | 85 | **21** | 8 | 13 | **13** | 5 | 8 | **102** | 47 | 55 | **41** | 32 | 9 |
| 55—60 ... | **133** | 77 | 56 | **15** | 6 | 9 | **5** | 4 | 1 | **74** | 37 | 37 | **39** | 30 | 9 |
| 60—65 ... | **158** | 86 | 72 | **16** | 8 | 8 | **8** | 2 | 6 | **115** | 63 | 52 | **20** | 14 | 6 |
| 65—70 ... | **68** | 35 | 33 | **3** | .. | 3 | **2** | 2 | ... | **50** | 23 | 27 | **13** | 10 | 3 |
| 70 and over ... | **135** | 60 | 75 | **10** | 4 | 6 | **5** | 3 | 2 | **116** | 51 | 65 | **6** | 4 | 2 |
| TOTAL ... | **2,264** | 1,270 | 994 | **293** | 156 | 137 | **331** | 178 | 153 | **1185** | 609 | 576 | **461** | 332 | 129 |

### Part II.—Distribution by Taluks.

| Taluk. | 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 |
| **Cochin State** ... | **2 264** | **1,270** | **994** | **293** | **156** | **137** | **331** | **178** | **153** | **1,185** | **609** | **576** | **461** | **332** | **129** |
| Cochin-Kanayannur ... | **672** | 420 | 252 | **95** | 54 | 41 | **105** | 53 | 52 | **251** | 147 | 104 | **223** | 168 | 55 |
| Cranganur ... | **39** | 26 | 13 | **4** | 1 | 3 | **4** | 3 | 1 | **16** | 12 | 4 | **15** | 10 | 5 |
| Mukundapuram ... | **427** | 228 | 199 | **51** | 22 | 29 | **74** | 44 | 30 | **228** | 114 | 114 | **76** | 50 | 26 |
| Trichur ... | **466** | 259 | 207 | **61** | 37 | 24 | **62** | 34 | 28 | **292** | 153 | 139 | **51** | 35 | 16 |
| Talapilly ... | **494** | 252 | 242 | **50** | 24 | 26 | **66** | 36 | 30 | **307** | 140 | 167 | **73** | 53 | 20 |
| Chittur ... | **166** | 85 | 81 | **32** | 18 | 14 | **20** | 8 | 12 | **91** | 43 | 48 | **23** | 16 | 7 |

# TABLE XII—A.

## INFIRMITIES BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

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

| *Caste.* | | *Sex.* | *Age.* | *Infirmities.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iluvan | ... | Female | 2 | Blind and Deaf-mute. |
| Iluvan | ... | Male | 25 | Do do |
| Iluvan | ... | Male | 73 | Blind and Leper |
| Iluvan | ... | Male | 75 | Blind and Deaf-mute |
| Nayar | ... | Male | 60 | Blind and Insane |
| Velan | ... | Male | 40 | Do do |

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

# TABLE XIII.

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

**Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.**

| CASTE. | TOTAL. | MALES. | FEMALES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| HINDU. ... | 615,708 | 304,002 | 311,706 |
| Agamudaiyan ... ... ... | 148 | 74 | 74 |
| Ambalavasi ... ... ... | 7 804 | 3 910 | 3,894 |
| *Adikal* ... .. ... . | 24 | 14 | 10 |
| *Chakkiyar* ... .. ... | 46 | 19 | 27 |
| *Chakkiyar Nambiyar* ... ... ... | 70 | 26 | 44 |
| *Chengazhi Nambiyar* ... ... ... | 183 | 86 | 97 |
| *Kallatu Kurup* .. ... ... | 115 | 57 | 58 |
| *Marar* ... ... ... ... | 1,574 | 832 | 742 |
| *Nambiyassan* ... ... ... | 1,640 | 866 | 774 |
| *Pisharodi* ... ... ... ... | 1 237 | 598 | 639 |
| *Puttuval* ... ... ... ... | 354 | 169 | 185 |
| *Tiyyattunni* ... ... ... | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| *Variyar* ... ... ... ... | 2,556 | 1,239 | 1,317 |
| Ambattan ... ... ... ... | 1,101 | 511 | 590 |
| Andi ... ... ... ... | 331 | 115 | 216 |
| Arasupalli ... ... ... ... | 62 | 30 | 32 |
| Arayan ... ... ... ... | 4,766 | 2,505 | 2,261 |
| Bairagi ... ... ... ... | 142 | 42 | 100 |
| Baniya ... ... ... ... | 186 | 83 | 103 |
| Bhattia .. ... ... ... | 11 | 9 | 2 |
| Boya ... ... ... ... | 39 | 17 | 22 |
| Brahman ... ... ... ... | 35,532 | 18,794 | 16,738 |
| *Embran* ... ... .. ... | 943 | 704 | 239 |
| *Gauda* ... ... ... .. | 151 | 77 | 74 |
| *Konkani* ... ... ... ... | 8,522 | 1,580 | 3,942 |
| *Malayali* { *Elayad* ... ... ... | 859 | 469 | 390 |
| *Malayali* { *Multad* ... ... ... | 238 | 134 | 104 |
| *Malayali* { *Nambudiri* ... ... .. | 5,820 | 2,815 | 2,705 |
| *Tamil* ... ... ... ... | 18 923 | 9,794 | 9,129 |
| *Others* ... ... ... ... | 376 | 221 | 155 |
| Chakkan ... ... ... .. | 2 101 | 1,108 | 993 |
| Chakkaliyan ... ... ... .. | 731 | 375 | 356 |
| Chalivan ... ... ... .. | 1 693 | 864 | 829 |
| Chetti ... ... ... .. | 4,606 | 2,092 | 2,514 |
| Chunnambottan ... ... .. | 15 | 8 | 7 |
| Dasi ... ... ... . | 367 | 128 | 239 |
| Devangan ... ... ... . | 2 349 | 1,176 | 1,173 |
| Idaiyan ... ... ... . | 310 | 150 | 160 |
| Iluvan .. ... ... . | 208,453 | 102 817 | 105,636 |
| *Iluvan* ... ... ... | 207 639 | 102,397 | 105,242 |
| *Karuliyan* ... ... ... | 814 | 420 | 394 |
| Kaduppattan ... ... ... . | 14 323 | 7,074 | 7,249 |
| Kaikolan ... ... ... . | 4 121 | 2,011 | 2,110 |
| Kakkalan .. ... ... . | 682 | 323 | 359 |
| Kallan ... ... ... . | 945 | 396 | 549 |
| Kallar ... ... ... .. | 18 | 14 | 4 |

# TABLE XIII.—(*Continued.*)

COCHIN STATE — IMPERIAL SERIES:

Caste, Tribe, Race or Nationality.

| CASTE. | TOTAL. | MALES. | FEMALES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kammalan ... ... ... | 34,558 | 17,089 | 17,469 |
| *Kallasari* ... ... ... .. | 3 101 | 1,488 | 1,613 |
| *Kollan* ... ... ... . | 7 156 | 3,490 | 3,666 |
| *Marasari* ... ... ... ... | 17 779 | 8,816 | 8,963 |
| *Moosari* ... ... . ... | 1 078 | 548 | 530 |
| *Tattan* ... ... ... .. | 4 309 | 2,161 | 2,148 |
| *Tolhollan* ... ... ... ... | 1,135 | 586 | 549 |
| Kammalan, Tamil ... ... ... | 151 | 70 | 81 |
| Kanakkan ... ... ... ... | 7 527 | 3,790 | 3,737 |
| Kaniyan ... ... ... ... | 3 244 | 1,624 | 1,620 |
| Kannadiyan .. ... ... ... | 23 | 6 | 17 |
| Kannan ... ... ... ... | 185 | 99 | 86 |
| Kavara .. ... ... ... | 537 | 261 | 276 |
| Kavundan ... ... ... ... | 1,095 | 519 | 576 |
| Komatti ... ... ... ... | 30 | 19 | 11 |
| Kshatriya ... ... ... ... | 1,594 | 816 | 778 |
| *Malayali* ... ... ... ... | 1,015 | 511 | 504 |
| *Rajput* ... ... ... ... | 34 | 15 | 19 |
| *Raju* ... ... ... ... | 67 | 24 | 43 |
| *Others* ... ... ... ... | 478 | 266 | 212 |
| Kudumi Chetti ... ... ... | 12 371 | 6,500 | 5,871 |
| Kurukkal ... . . ... | 258 | 119 | 139 |
| Kurup ... ... ... ... | 29 | 9 | 20 |
| Kusavan ... ... ... ... | 3 557 | 1,829 | 1,728 |
| Manayar ... ... ... ... | 361 | 181 | 180 |
| Manuppan ... ... ... ... | 116 | 50 | 66 |
| Mahratti ... ... .. ... | 56 | 37 | 19 |
| Mudaliyar ... ... ... ... | 732 | 365 | 367 |
| Mukkuvan ... ... ... ... | 323 | 183 | 140 |
| Muttiriyan ... ... ... ... | 70 | 36 | 34 |
| Naidu ... ... ... ... | 995 | 469 | 526 |
| Nayar ... ... ... ... ... | 121 206 | 58,720 | 62,486 |
| Nambi Kurup . ... ... ... | 13 | 3 | 10 |
| Nambidi ... ... ... ... | 424 | 227 | 197 |
| Nanjanattu Pillai ... ... ... | 235 | 100 | 136 |
| Odiya ... ... ... ... | 65 | 30 | 35 |
| Ottazhan ... ... ... ... | 50 | 25 | 25 |
| Otta Naikan (Odde) ... ... ... | 2 815 | 1,368 | 1,447 |
| Pa'li ... ... ... ... | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Panan ... ... ... ... | 2 902 | 1,491 | 1,411 |
| Pandaran ... .. ... . | 3 715 | 1,886 | 1 829 |
| Panditattan ... ... ... ... | 2 456 | 1,342 | 1,114 |
| Paravan ... ... ... ... | 23 | 13 | 10 |
| Parayan ... ... ... ... | 8 340 | 4,131 | 4,209 |
| Parayan, Tamil ... ... ... | 16 | 4 | 12 |
| Pondan ... ... ... ... | 70 | 39 | |
| Pulayan ... ... ... ... | 12 467 | 6,284 | |
| Pulluvan ... ... ... ... | 170 | | |
| Puluvan ... ... ... ... | 188 | | |
| Vedi ... ... ... ... | 27 | | |
| [illegible]ntan ... ... ... ... | 110 | 60 | |
| [illegible] ... ... ... ... | 86 | 43 | |
| 3 [illegible]specified ... ... ... | 140 | 115 | |

# TABLE XIII.—(*Continued.*)

COCHIN STATE — IMPERIAL SERIES.

**Caste, Tribe Race or Nationality.**

| CASTE. | TOTAL. | MALES. | FEMALES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tarakan ... ... ... ... | 713 | 329 | 384 |
| Tottiyan ... ... ... ... | 195 | 99 | 96 |
| Vadukan ... ... ... ... | 994 | 483 | 511 |
| Vaisya ... ... ... ... | 627 | 345 | 282 |
| Valan ... ... ... ... | 7,827 | 4,046 | 3,781 |
| Valachetti ... ... ... ... | 329 | 164 | 165 |
| Valluvan ... ... ... ... | 502 | 239 | 263 |
| Vaniyan ... ... ... ... | 1,090 | 454 | 636 |
| Vannan ... ... ... ... | 97 | 54 | 43 |
| Velakkattalavan ... ... ... | 3 271 | 1,624 | 1,647 |
| Velan ... ... ... .. | 9 322 | 4,595 | 4,727 |
| Vellala ... ... .. ... | 6,044 | 3,076 | 2,968 |
| Veluttedan ... ... ... ... | 3 331 | 1,539 | 1.792 |
| Vettuvan ... ... ... ... | 5 281 | 2,457 | 2,824 |
| Vilkurup ... ... ... ... | 1,433 | 660 | 773 |
| Virasaivan ... ... ... ... | 28 | 15 | 13 |
| Minor castes ... ... ... ... | 154 | 81 | 73 |
| CHRISTIAN ... ... ... ... | 233 092 | 117,848 | 115,244 |
| Anglo Indian ... ... ... ... | 2,446 | 1,241 | 1,205 |
| Armenian ... ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| European (British subject) .. .. | 47 | 30 | 17 |
| European (others) ... ... ... | 29 | 26 | 3 |
| Native Christian ... ... .. | 230,568 | 116,549 | 114,019 |
| MUSALMAN ... ... ... ... | 63 822 | 32,707 | 31,115 |
| Arab ... ... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bora ... ... | | | |
| Hanevi ... ... | | | |
| Jonakan ... ... ... ... | | | |
| Kachchi .. .. ... ... | | | |
| Pathan ... ... ... ... | 1 899 | 1,013 | 886 |
| Ravuttan ... ... ... ... | 8,430 | 4,311 | 4,119 |
| Shabi ... ... ... ... | 91 | 48 | 43 |
| Saiyad ... ... ... ... | 242 | 122 | 120 |
| Sheik ... ... ... ... ... | 416 | 234 | 182 |
| Sunni ... .. ... ... | 560 | 312 | 248 |
| Other... ... ... ... .. | 22 | 15 | 7 |
| ANIMIST ... ... ... ... | 4,177 | 2,127 | 2,050 |
| Eravalan .. ... ... ... | 503 | 245 | 258 |
| Kadan ... ... ... ... | 447 | 210 | 237 |
| Kurumban ... ... ... ... | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| Malayan ... ... ... ... | 2 461 | 1,280 | 1,181 |
| Nayati ... ... ... ... | 220 | 124 | 96 |
| Ullatan ... ... ... ... | 537 | 261 | 276 |
| JEW ... ... ... ... | 1,175 | 571 | 604 |
| Bl[illegible] ... ... ... | 983 | 481 | 502 |
| W[illegible] ... ... ... | 192 | 90 | 102 |
| J[illegible] ... ... ... | | | |
| Pars[illegible] ... ... ... | 129 | 83 | 46 |
| Brah[illegible] ... ... ... | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Grand Total ... | 918,110 | 457 342 | 460,768 |

# TABLE XIV.

## CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE FOR SELECTED CASTES.

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

# TABLE XIV.

## MALE.

### Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes.

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

| CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE | Population dealt with | Unmarried | | | | | | | Married | | | | | | | Widowed | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over | Total | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over | Total | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| HINDU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambalavasi .. | 3,910 | 2,360 | 484 | 642 | 289 | 391 | 504 | 50 | 1,349 | .. | . | .. | 18 | 678 | 653 | 201 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 148 |
| Arayan .. | 2,505 | 1,392 | 384 | 408 | 161 | 252 | 180 | 7 | 1,007 | .. | 1 | 17 | 411 | 378 | 200 | 106 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 29 | 76 |
| Brahman, Malayali .. | 3,418 | 1,763 | 320 | 446 | 206 | 264 | 413 | 114 | 1,563 | .. | .. | | 19 | 762 | 782 | 92 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 70 |
| Do. Tamil .. | 9,794 | 5,022 | 1,342 | 1,791 | 739 | 772 | 345 | 33 | 4,442 | .. | .. | 16 | 240 | 2,528 | 1,658 | 330 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 | 273 |
| Do. Konkani .. | 4,580 | 2,194 | 421 | 664 | 251 | 408 | 407 | 43 | 2,196 | .. | 3 | 1 | 54 | 1,219 | 919 | 190 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 37 | 149 |
| Do. Others .. | 1,002 | 451 | 62 | 75 | 72 | 82 | 137 | 23 | 506 | ... | .. | 1 | 15 | 297 | 193 | 45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 33 |
| Chakkan .. | 1,108 | 631 | 140 | 188 | 77 | 107 | 115 | 4 | 432 | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 234 | 190 | 45 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 35 |
| Devangan .. | 1,176 | 508 | 118 | 169 | 68 | 96 | 54 | 3 | 618 | .. | .. | 2 | 32 | 355 | 229 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 43 |
| Iluvan .. | 102,817 | 57,525 | 15,389 | 18,369 | 8,349 | 9,335 | 5,869 | 214 | 41,746 | ... | 6 | 48 | 450 | 25,609 | 15,633 | 3,546 | .. | .. | 1 | 38 | 1,012 | 2,465 |
| Kadupattan .. | 7,074 | 3,927 | 1,002 | 1,194 | 558 | 675 | 488 | 10 | 2,867 | .. | .. | .. | 44 | 1,718 | 1,105 | 280 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 103 | 176 |
| Kaikolan .. | 2,011 | 1,001 | 215 | 340 | 151 | 184 | 102 | 9 | 895 | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 485 | 388 | 115 | . | .. | .. | 1 | 31 | 83 |
| Kammalan .. | 17,089 | 9,663 | 2,582 | 3,049 | 1,327 | 1,589 | 1,074 | 42 | 6,943 | .. | 2 | 4 | 121 | 4,074 | 2,742 | 483 | .. | .. | ... | 10 | 128 | 345 |
| Kanakkan .. | 2,790 | 2,078 | 589 | 686 | 316 | 287 | 195 | 5 | 1,551 | .. | .. | 2 | 39 | 979 | 531 | 161 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 51 | 107 |
| Kaniyan .. | 1,624 | 947 | 242 | 296 | 119 | 131 | 129 | 30 | 628 | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 371 | 249 | 49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 33 |
| Kshatriya, Malayali .. | 511 | 308 | 65 | 95 | 30 | 47 | 66 | 5 | 160 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 67 | 92 | 43 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 18 | 23 |
| Do. Paradesi .. | 305 | 158 | 28 | 38 | 21 | 20 | 39 | 12 | 124 | .. | .. | ... | 2 | 70 | 52 | 23 | . | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 16 |
| Kshatriya Chetti .. | 6,500 | 3,272 | 805 | 1,062 | 427 | 497 | 413 | 68 | 3,017 | .. | 1 | 9 | 111 | 1,857 | 1,039 | 211 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 72 | 138 |
| Kusavan .. | 1,829 | 911 | 276 | 285 | 121 | 139 | 83 | 7 | 816 | .. | .. | 7 | 32 | 486 | 321 | 72 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 17 | 53 |
| Nayar .. | 58,720 | 36,966 | 8,339 | 9,872 | 4,631 | 6,042 | 7,626 | 456 | 18,912 | .. | .. | .. | 189 | 10,469 | 8,254 | 2,842 | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 872 | 1,951 |
| Ottanaikan .. | 1,368 | 655 | 164 | 213 | 83 | 105 | 83 | 7 | 640 | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 369 | 263 | 73 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 28 | 42 |
| Pandaran .. | 1,886 | 1,037 | 259 | 298 | 176 | 186 | 111 | 7 | 775 | .. | 1 | .. | 21 | 454 | 299 | 74 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 16 | 57 |

# TABLE XIV.—*Continued.*

## MALE.

### Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes.

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

| CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE | Population dealt with | Unmarried | | | | | | | Married | | | | | | | Widowed | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over | Total | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over | Total | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| Panan .. | 1,491 | 809 | 174 | 266 | 117 | 156 | 94 | 2 | 622 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 364 | 243 | 60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 41 |
| Panditattan .. | 1,342 | 75 | 165 | 212 | 111 | 126 | 141 | 3 | 537 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 297 | 237 | 47 | .. | .. | .. | . | 10 | 37 |
| Parayan .. | 4,131 | 2,085 | 602 | 708 | 286 | 258 | 222 | 9 | 1,853 | .. | .. | 5 | 93 | 1,048 | 707 | 193 | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 64 | 123 |
| Pulayan .. | 35,284 | 19,073 | 5,540 | 6,330 | 2,716 | 2,712 | 1,683 | 92 | 14,759 | .. | 9 | 10 | 378 | 8,451 | 5,911 | 1,452 | .. | .. | 1 | 23 | 441 | 987 |
| Valan .. | 4,046 | 2,045 | 580 | 630 | 290 | 255 | 275 | 15 | 1,808 | .. | 1 | .. | 125 | 1,035 | 647 | 193 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 66 | 126 |
| Velan .. | 4,595 | 2,400 | 659 | 760 | 337 | 387 | 239 | 18 | 2,006 | .. | 3 | 4 | 69 | 1,179 | 751 | 189 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 60 | 128 |
| Velakkattalavan .. | 1,624 | 968 | 202 | 310 | 115 | 164 | 171 | 6 | 577 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 345 | 219 | 79 | .. | .. | | .. | 31 | 48 |
| Vellalan .. | 3,076 | 1,716 | 379 | 475 | 269 | 290 | 290 | 13 | 1,242 | .. | .. | 2 | 13 | 659 | 568 | 118 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | 76 |
| Veluttedan .. | 1,589 | 892 | 217 | 272 | 123 | 144 | 130 | 6 | 629 | . | .. | .. | 15 | 347 | 267 | 68 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 19 | 47 |
| Vettuvan .. | 2,437 | 327 | 409 | 402 | 199 | 184 | 129 | 4 | 1,009 | .. | .. | .. | 29 | 622 | 358 | 101 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 26 | 73 |
| MUSALMAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Jonnakan* .. | 26,274 | 15,358 | 4,113 | 4,713 | 2,185 | 2,371 | 1,927 | 49 | 10,195 | .. | .. | 5 | 186 | 6,068 | 3,936 | 721 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 237 | 472 |
| Ravuttan .. | 4,311 | 2,506 | 568 | 796 | 375 | 452 | 310 | 5 | 1,719 | .. | .. | 3 | 29 | 997 | 690 | 86 | .. | . | .. | . | 26 | 60 |
| CHRISTIAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo Indian . | 1,241 | 807 | 207 | 247 | 95 | 129 | 112 | 17 | 403 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 218 | 182 | 31 | .. | | .. | .. | 5 | 26 |
| European .. | 56 | 41 | 2 | 1 | .. | 6 | 23 | 9 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Native Christian .. | 116,549 | 64,363 | 18,080 | 21,327 | 9,542 | 9,703 | 5,354 | 407 | 48,048 | .. | 44 | 95 | 1,760 | 29,530 | 16, | 4,138 | .. | .. | 2 | 27 | 832 | 3,277 |
| ANIMIST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| alayan .. | 1,280 | 676 | 170 | 214 | 95 | 107 | 86 | 4 | 565 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 327 | 227 | 39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 25 |
| JEW .. | 571 | 323 | 84 | 84 | 37 | 49 | 61 | 8 | 217 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 95 | 119 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 25 |

# TABLE XIV.—*Continued.*

## FEMALE.

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

### Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes.

| CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE | POPULATION DEALT WITH | UNMARRIED | | | | | | | MARRIED | | | | | | | WIDOWED | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over | Total | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over | Total | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| HINDU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambalavasi ... | 3,894 | 1,428 | 482 | 571 | 211 | 120 | 40 | 4 | 1,563 | | 3 | 39 | 244 | 928 | 349 | 903 | ... | | 2 | 17 | 243 | 641 |
| Arayan ... | 2,261 | 947 | 329 | 350 | 149 | 88 | 27 | 4 | 1,019 | ... | 3 | 8 | 139 | 682 | 187 | 295 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 53 | 237 |
| Brahman, Malayali.. | 3,199 | 1,226 | 341 | 421 | 174 | 182 | 93 | 15 | 1,238 | ... | 1 | 13 | 127 | 790 | 307 | 735 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 121 | 611 |
| Do Tamil ... | 9,129 | 2,947 | 1,389 | 1,478 | 80 | ... | ... | ... | 4,557 | ... | 138 | 462 | 797 | 2,389 | 771 | 1,625 | ... | ... | 6 | 36 | 357 | 1,226 |
| Do Konkani ... | 3,942 | 1,152 | 477 | 621 | 18 | 11 | 20 | 5 | 1,839 | ... | 34 | 183 | 363 | 1,021 | 238 | 951 | ... | 1 | 4 | 21 | 244 | 681 |
| Do Others ... | 468 | 139 | 61 | 61 | 8 | 6 | 3 | ... | 225 | ... | 6 | 27 | 29 | 132 | 31 | 104 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 74 |
| Chakkan ... | 993 | 387 | 132 | 158 | 58 | 30 | 7 | 2 | 401 | ... | 1 | 14 | 58 | 257 | 71 | 205 | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 53 | 145 |
| Devangan ... | 1,173 | 367 | 105 | 157 | 90 | 12 | 3 | ... | 608 | ... | 5 | 24 | 111 | 354 | 114 | 198 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 55 | 142 |
| Iluvan ... | 105,636 | 48,615 | 15,460 | 18,097 | 7,633 | 5,352 | 1,895 | 178 | 41,308 | ... | 58 | 511 | 5,307 | 27,861 | 7,571 | 15,713 | ... | 5 | 22 | 271 | 4,457 | 10,958 |
| Kadupattan ... | 7,249 | 2,968 | 1,018 | 1,052 | 465 | 319 | 95 | 19 | 2,861 | | 3 | 65 | 394 | 1,874 | 525 | 1,420 | ... | ... | 1 | 11 | 330 | 1,078 |
| Kaikolan .. | 2,110 | 748 | 246 | 331 | 113 | 48 | 8 | 2 | 928 | ... | 2 | 22 | 179 | 554 | 171 | 434 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 99 | 332 |
| Kammalan ... | 17,469 | 7,960 | 2,555 | 2,815 | 1,164 | 952 | 436 | 38 | 6,864 | ... | 13 | 112 | 838 | 4,624 | 1,277 | 2,645 | ... | 1 | 2 | 26 | 695 | 1,921 |
| Kanakkan ... | 3,737 | 1,842 | 595 | 655 | 328 | 202 | 61 | 1 | 1,451 | ... | ... | 20 | 176 | 98 | 275 | 444 | ... | ... | 1 | 11 | 101 | 331 |
| Kaniyan ... | 1,620 | 725 | 206 | 249 | 145 | 91 | 32 | 2 | 620 | ... | 1 | 7 | 65 | | 142 | 275 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 80 | 191 |
| Kshatriya, Malayali. | 504 | 190 | 65 | 77 | 32 | 9 | 7 | ... | 224 | ... | 1 | 9 | 34 | 136 | 44 | 90 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 13 | 74 |
| Do Paradesi . | 274 | 98 | 29 | 57 | 8 | 2 | 2 | ... | 131 | ... | 2 | 3 | 22 | 78 | 26 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 8 | 34 |
| Kudumi Chetti ... | 5,871 | 1,601 | 789 | 719 | 30 | 23 | 32 | 8 | 2,940 | .. | 98 | 295 | 595 | 1,634 | 318 | 1,330 | ... | ... | 6 | 27 | 440 | 857 |
| Kusavan ... | 1,728 | 694 | 256 | 286 | 84 | 49 | 13 | 6 | 853 | ... | 2 | 24 | 105 | 557 | 165 | 181 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 35 | 142 |
| Nayar ... | 62,486 | 25,232 | 8,153 | 9,483 | 5,673 | 2,667 | 1,118 | 138 | 23,010 | ... | 41 | 507 | 3,385 | 14,596 | 4,481 | 14,244 | . | ... | 23 | 291 | 4,388 | 9,542 |
| Ottanaikan ... | 1,447 | 521 | 159 | 212 | 88 | 47 | 15 | . | 624 | ... | 2 | 24 | 81 | 419 | 98 | 302 | ... | .. | ... | 3 | 63 | 236 |
| Pandaran ... | 1,829 | 784 | 265 | 327 | 112 | 58 | 19 | 3 | 709 | ... | 6 | 33 | 117 | 412 | 141 | 336 | ... | ... | .. | 5 | 97 | 234 |

# TABLE XIV.—*Continued.*

## FEMALE.



### Civil condition by Age for Selected Castes.

| CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE | Population Dealt With | Unmarried | | | | | | | Married | | | | | | | Widowed | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over | Total | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over | Total | 0—5 | 5—12 | 12—15 | 15—20 | 20—40 | 40 and over |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| Panan ... | 1,411 | 563 | 194 | 199 | 78 | 65 | 26 | 1[illegible] | 6[illegible] | ... | 2 | 9 | 64 | 4[illegible] | 123 | 287 | ... | ... | . . | 7 | 64 | 166 |
| Panditattan ... | 1,114 | 448 | 148 | 2[illegible] | 54 | 37 | 9 | ... | 4[illegible] | ... | 2 | 19 | 68 | [illegible] | 85 | 197 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 59 | [illegible] |
| Parayan ... | 4,209 | 1,876 | 617 | 781 | 259 | 124 | 52 | 43 | 1,7[illegible] | ... | 1 | 27 | 235 | [illegible] | 358 | 545 | . | 1 | 3 | 6 | 130 | 405 |
| Pulayan ... | 37,503 | 16,444 | 5,646 | 6,359 | 2,355 | 1,458 | 560 | 66 | 15,765 | ... | 25 | 259 | 2,014 | 10,[illegible]21 | 3,086 | 5,854 | ... | 3 | 7 | 85 | 1,411 | 3,8[illegible] |
| Valan .. | 3,781 | 1,585 | 595 | 621 | 199 | 106 | 48 | 16 | 1,6[illegible] | ... | 2 | 37 | [illegible]33 | 1,0[illegible]1 | 353 | 530 | ... | ... | 1 | 10 | 150 | 369 |
| Velan ... | 4,727 | 2,010 | 694 | 761 | 293 | 186 | 69 | 7 | 1,[illegible]3 | .. | 3 | 32 | 258 | 1,2[illegible]9 | 394 | 731 | ... | .. | 2 | 12 | 166 | 551 |
| Velakkattalavan .. | 1,647 | 655 | 212 | 242 | 80 | 74 | 39 | 8 | 6[illegible]8 | ... | 2 | 16 | 100 | [illegible]6 | 114 | 374 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 112 | 257 |
| Vellalan ... | 2,968 | 1,134 | 329 | 475 | 186 | 113 | 25 | 6 | 1,1[illegible]9 | ... | 2 | 17 | 145 | 7[illegible]9 | 205 | 715 | ... | ... | | 8 | 204 | 503 |
| Veluttedan .. | 1,792 | 698 | 237 | 258 | 108 | 63 | 31 | 1 | 7[illegible]1 | | 2 | 17 | 91 | 449 | 122 | 393 | ... | . . | ... | 7 | 112 | 274 |
| Vettuvan ... | 2,824 | 1,313 | 476 | 501 | 187 | 114 | 32 | 3 | 1,1[illegible]0 | | 1 | 10 | 149 | 777 | 233 | 341 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 71 | 265 |
| MUSALMAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jonakan | 25,195 | 11,810 | 4,024 | 4,597 | 1,753 | 1,032 | 358 | 43 | 10,2[illegible]9 | .. | 18 | 193 | 1,468 | 6,876 | 1,885 | 3,145 | .. | 1 | 7 | 72 | 856 | 2,208 |
| Ravuttan ... | 4,119 | 1,740 | 565 | 747 | 243 | 148 | 33 | 4 | 1,629 | ... | 2 | 60 | 310 | 995 | 262 | 750 | . . | ... | 3 | 10 | 255 | 482 |
| CHRISTIAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo Indian .. | 1,205 | 614 | 172 | 203 | 86 | 78 | 63 | 12 | 446 | . | ... | 7 | 50 | 303 | 86 | 145 | ... | ... | . . | ... | 35 | 110 |
| European ... | 20 | 7 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | 1 |
| Native Christian ... | 114,019 | 52,268 | 18,069 | 21,058 | 7,496 | 3,923 | 1,450 | 272 | 47,819 | ... | 162 | 987 | 6,878 | 30,902 | 8,890 | 13,932 | ... | 7 | 9 | 106 | 2,985 | 10,825 |
| ANIMIST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malayan ... | 1,181 | 492 | 174 | 173 | 76 | 43 | 23 | 3 | 560 | ... | ... | 13 | 67 | 382 | 98 | 129 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 40 | 86 |
| JEW ... | 604 | 267 | 71 | 84 | 44 | 35 | 31 | 2 | 255 | .. | 1 | 1 | 24 | 158 | 71 | 82 | ... | | ... | 1 | 17 | 64 |

# TABLE XV.

## OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

## PART A.—GENERAL TABLE.

NOTE.— Table XV is divided, according to the Census Commissioner's scheme, into five parts, A, B, C, D and E. Parts A and D deal with the whole population of the State. Part B shows the subsidiary occupations of the actual workers among the agriculturists only. Part C is intended to show certain mixed traditional occupations, but as such cases are extremely rare in Cochin, this part has not been prepared for the State Part E gives information regarding industries, which was collected in a special industrial schedule which was filled up by the owners, managers or agents of factories, mills, etc., in which at least 20 persons were employed on the 11th March 1911.

# TABLE XV.

## Occupation or means of Livelihood.

COCHIN STATE. PA A. GENERAL TABLE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

| CLASS. | SUB-CLASS. | ORDER. | GROUP. | OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. | TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS. | ACTUAL WORKERS. TOTAL Males. | ACTUAL WORKERS. TOTAL Females. | ACTUAL WORKERS. PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS. Males. | ACTUAL WORKERS. PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS. Females. | DEPENDENTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS. | I. Exploitation of the surface of the earth. | 1 | | **Pasture and Agriculture** ... | **470,607** | **119 343** | **62,641** | **1,522** | **101** | **288 623** |
| | | (a) | | ORDINARY CULTIVATION. | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | Income from rent of agricultural land— | | | | | | |
| | | | (a) | *Non-cultivating land owners* . . | 11,667 | 2,309 | 515 | ... | ... | 11,813 |
| | | | (b) | *Cultivating land owners* . | 47,476 | 9,736 | 1,763 | ... | ... | 35,977 |
| | | | 2 | Ordinary cultivators— | | | | | | |
| | | | (a) | *Non-cultivating tenants* ... | 2,313 | 388 | 155 | ... | ... | 1,770 |
| | | | (b) | *Cultivating tenants* . | 206,509 | 49,897 | 10,751 | ... | ... | 145,861 |
| | | | 3 | Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.... | 1,507 | 530 | 5 | . . | ... | 972 |
| | | | 4 | Farm servants and field labourers— | | | | | | |
| | | | (a) | *Farm servants* ... | 2,756 | 901 | 172 | ... | ... | 1,683 |
| | | | (b) | *Field labourers and agricultural coolies.* | 164,650 | 46,626 | 47,674 | ... | . . | 70.350 |
| | | (b) | | GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING. | | | | | | |
| | | | 5 | Tea, coffee, cinchona, (rubber) and indigo plantations .. | 3,319 | 1,201 | 437 | ... | ... | 1,678 |
| | | | 6 | Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc., growers .. | 19.877 | 4,506 | 772 | ... | . . | 14,599 |
| | | (c) | | FORESTRY. | | | | | | |
| | | | 7 | Forest officers, Rangers, Guards, etc. ... | 647 | 223 | . | 5 | ... | 424 |
| | | | 8 | Wood cutters ; firewood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners ... | 4,775 | 1,513 | 299 | 97 | 46 | 2,963 |
| | | (d) | | RAISING OF FARM STOCK. | | | | | | |
| | | | 9 | Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers | 190 | 71 | 10 | 3 | ... | 106 |
| | | | 10 | Sheep, goat and pig breeders . | 65 | 23 | 2 | 20 | ... | 40 |
| | | | 11 | Breeders of other animals, (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.) .. | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 | ... | ... |
| | | | 12 | Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.. | 1,683 | 1,400 | 56 | 1,395 | 55 | 227 |
| | | (e) | | RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS. | | | | | | |
| | | | 13 | Birds, bees, silkworms, etc. . | 171 | 11 | ... | ... | . . | 160 |
| | | 2 | | **Fishing and Hunting** . | **13,297** | **5,374** | **961** | **93** | **14** | **6,962** |
| | | | 14 | Fishing . | 13,261 | 5,354 | 961 | 93 | 14 | 6,946 |
| | | | 15 | Hunting . | 36 | 20 | . . | ... | ... | 16 |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class I** .. | **483,904** | **124,717** | **63,602** | **1,615** | **115** | **295,585** |
| | II. Extraction of minerals. | 3 | | **Mines** . | 6 | ... | . . | ... | ... | 6 |
| | | | 17 | Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese, etc.) . | 6 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 6 |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class II** .. | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| | | | | **Total Class A** . | **483,910** | **124,717** | **63,602** | **1,615** | **115** | **295,591** |
| B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES. | III. Industry. | 6 | | **Textiles** . | **46,825** | **9,381** | **18,632** | **103** | **219** | **18,812** |
| | | | 22 | Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ... | 6,626 | 2,083 | 1.094 | 28 | 2 | 3,449 |
| | | | 24 | Rope, twine and string .. | 684 | 271 | 121 | 9 | 6 | 289 |
| | | | 25 | Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.) ... | 39,510 | 7,021 | 17,417 | 65 | 211 | 15,072 |
| | | | 29 | Persons occupied with feathers ... | 4 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | | | 30 | Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

# TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

## Occupation or means of Livelihood.

COCHIN STATE. PART A. GENERAL TABLE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

| CLASS | SUB-CLASS. | ORDER. | GROUP. | OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. | TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS. | ACTUAL WORKERS. | | | | DEPENDENTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | TOTAL. | | PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS. | | |
| | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES. | III. Industry. | 7 | | **Hides, Skins and hard materials from the Animal Kingdom** ... | **1,179** | **405** | **48** | **18** | ... | **726** |
| | | | 32 | Tanners, curriers, leather dressers, and dyers, etc. | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 33 | Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, etc. ... | 1 177 | 403 | 48 | 18 | ... | 726 |
| | | | 35 | Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 8 | | **Wood** . | **43.232** | **12.459** | **5,761** | **359** | **328** | **25 012** |
| | | | 36 | Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ... | 30,217 | 9,158 | 190 | 239 | 3 | 20,869 |
| | | | 37 | Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves ... | 13,015 | 3 301 | 5,571 | 130 | 325 | 4,143 |
| | | 9 | | **Metals** ... | **9 277** | **2,755** | **360** | **57** | **5** | **6 162** |
| | | | 39 | Plough and agricultural implement makers ... | 16 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| | | | 41 | Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron ... | 7,343 | 2.115 | 288 | 54 | 4 | 4,910 |
| | | | 42 | Workers in brass, copper and bell metal . | 1,425 | 484 | 72 | 3 | 1 | 869 |
| | | | 43 | Workers in other metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver, etc.) ... | 491 | 152 | ... | ... | ... | 339 |
| | | | 44 | Workers in mints, die sinkers, etc. ... | 2 | 1 | .. | ... | .. | 1 |
| | | 10 | | **Ceramics** . | **4,196** | **1 271** | **914** | **14** | **12** | **2 011** |
| | | | 45 | Makers of glass and crystal ware ... | 13 | ... | 8 | ... | 2 | 5 |
| | | | 46 | Makers of porcelain and crockery ... | 62 | ... | 3 | .. | ... | 59 |
| | | | 47 | Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers .. | 3,400 | 1,121 | 814 | 2 | 10 | 1,465 |
| | | | 48 | Brick and tile makers ... | 721 | 150 | 89 | 12 | ... | 482 |
| | | 11 | | **Chemical Products properly so called and Analogous** . . | **4 192** | **1 042** | **365** | **6** | **11** | **2 785** |
| | | | 50 | Manufacture of matches and explosive materials ... | 254 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | 200 |
| | | | 51 | Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | . | ... |
| | | | 52 | Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink ... | 1 | 1 | . . | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 53 | Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils ... | 3,936 | 936 | 365 | 6 | 11 | 2 585 |
| | | 12 | | **Food Industries** .. | **40 211** | **8,058** | **9,508** | **609** | **339** | **22 645** |
| | | | 56 | Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ... | 15,230 | 688 | 9,102 | 25 | 300 | 5,140 |
| | | | 57 | Bakers and biscuit makers ... | 176 | 38 | 17 | ... | ... | 121 |
| | | | 58 | Gram parchers, etc. ... | 224 | 44 | 79 | 1 | ... | 101 |
| | | | 59 | Butchers ... | 467 | 83 | 3 | 2 | ... | 381 |
| | | | 60 | Fish curers ... | 8 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | | 61 | Butter, cheese and ghee makers ... | 20 | 3 | 9 | ... | ... | 8 |
| | | | 62 | Makers of sugar, molasses and gur ... | 479 | 56 | 298 | ... | 39 | 125 |
| | | | 63 | Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc. ... | 15 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 13 |

# TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

## Occupation or means of Livelihood.

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

### PART A. GENERAL TABLE.

| CLASS. | SUB-CLASS. | ORDER. | GROUP. | OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. | TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS. | ACTUAL WORKERS. | | | | DEPENDENTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | TOTAL | | PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS. | | |
| | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES. | III. Industry. | 12 | | **Food Industries.—contd.** | | | | | | |
| | | | 64 | Brewers and distillers ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | | | 65 | Toddy drawers ... | 23,303 | 6,985 | ... | 581 | ... | 16,318 |
| | | | 66 | Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja ... | 284 | 147 | ... | ... | ... | 137 |
| | | 13 | | **Industries of Dress and the Toilet** .. | 18 438 | 4 910 | 5 049 | 214 | 58 | 8,479 |
| | | | 67 | Hat, cap and turban makers .. | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 68 | Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners, embroiderers on linen ... | 3,954 | 1,303 | 588 | 25 | 12 | 2,063 |
| | | | 69 | Shoe, boot and sandal makers ... | 99 | 19 | 1 | ... | .. | 79 |
| | | | 70 | Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, garters, belts, buttons umbrellas, canes, etc ... | 36 | ... | . | ... | ... | 36 |
| | | | 71 | Washing, cleaning and dyeing ... | 8,701 | 1,855 | 3 647 | 9 | 18 | 3,190 |
| | | | 72 | Barbers, hair dressers and wig-makers . | 5,405 | 1 669 | 782 | 177 | 28 | 2,951 |
| | | | 73 | Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers, bath houses, etc). . | 212 | 61 | 30 | 3 | ... | 118 |
| | | 14 | | **Furniture Industries** .. | 132 | 37 | ... | 2 | . | 95 |
| | | | 74 | Cabinet makers carriage painters etc .. | 132 | 37 | . | 2 | .. | 93 |
| | | 15 | | **Building Industries** .. | 13 532 | 4 180 | 352 | 113 | 11 | 9,000 |
| | | | 76 | Lime burners, cement workers ... | 541 | 233 | 46 | 3 | ... | 262 |
| | | | 77 | Excavators, plinth builders & well sinkers | 20 | 12 | .. | | .. | 8 |
| | | | 78 | Stone and marble workers masons and bricklayers ... | 11 842 | 3 661 | 152 | 107 | 7 | 8 029 |
| | | | 79 | Others (thatchers, building contractors, house painters, tilers, plumbers, locksmiths etc ) .. | 1,129 | 274 | 154 | 3 | 4 | 701 |
| | | 16 | | **Construction of means of Transport** .. | 66 | 25 | .. | ... | .. | 41 |
| | | | 80 | Cart carriage, palki, etc., makers and wheelwrights .. | 5 | 3 | .. | ... | ... | 2 |
| | | | 82 | Ship and boat builders .. | 61 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 39 |
| | | 17 | | **Production and Transmission of Physical Forces (Heat, Light, Electricity, Motive Power, etc.)** .. | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| | | | 83 | Gas works, electric light and ice factories.. | 1 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| | | 18 | | **Industries of Luxury and those pertaining to Literature and the Arts and Sciences** .. | 7,785 | 2 449 | 48 | 66 | 1 | 5 288 |
| | | | 84 | Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc ... | 287 | 128 | .. | 1 | ... | 160 |
| | | | 85 | Newspaper and magazine managers and editors, journalists, etc. ... | 14 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| | | | 86 | Book binders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc. ... | 157 | 58 | 1 | .. | ... | 98 |
| | | | 87 | Makers of musical instruments ... | 9 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 7 |

# TABLE XV.— *Continued.*

## Occupation or means of Livelihood

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

## PART A. GENERAL TABLE.

| CLASS. | SUB-CLASS. | ORDER. | GROUP. | OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. | TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS. | ACTUAL WORKERS. | | | | DEPENDENTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | TOTAL. | | PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS. | | |
| | | | | | | Males | Females | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES. | III. Industry. | 18 | | **Industries of Luxury and those pertaining to Literature and the Arts and Sciences.—contd.** | | | | | | |
| | | | 88 | Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic and surgical instruments. ... | 50 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| | | | 89 | Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc. ... | 7,145 | 2,169 | 45 | 65 | 1 | 4,931 |
| | | | 90 | Makers of bangles rosaries, bead and other necklaces, spangles, lingams and sacred threads .. | 32 | 12 | 2 | .. | ... | 18 |
| | | | 91 | Toy, kite, cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc. ... | 89 | 55 | . | ... | ... | 34 |
| | | | 92 | 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. ... | 2 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 2 |
| | | 19 | | **Industries concerned with Refuse matter** .. | **2,985** | **115** | **1 519** | **2** | **29** | **1,351** |
| | | | 93 | Sweepers, scavengers, dust and sweeping contractors ... | 2,985 | 115 | 1,519 | 2 | 29 | 1,351 |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class III** | **192 051** | **47,088** | **42 556** | **1 573** | **1 013** | **102,407** |
| | IV. Transport. | 20 | | **Transport by Water** .. | **6 773** | **2 911** | **10** | **123** | ... | **3,852** |
| | | | 95 | Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen ... | 408 | 248 | 9 | 81 | ... | 151 |
| | | | 96 | Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals, (including construction) ... | 18 | 5 | .. | .. | ... | 13 |
| | | | 97 | Boatowners, boatmen and towmen ... | 6,347 | 2,658 | 1 | 47 | ... | 3,688 |
| | | 21 | | **Transport by Road** . | **10 050** | **3,527** | **346** | **113** | **4** | **6,177** |
| | | | 98 | Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges . | 1,458 | 596 | 307 | 11 | 4 | 555 |
| | | | 99 | Cart owners and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mailcarriage, etc managers and employees (excluding private servants) .. | 7,568 | 2,698 | 8 | 100 | | 4,862 |
| | | | 100 | Palki, etc., bearers and owners | 31 | 12 | .. | . | | 19 |
| | | | 102 | Porters and messengers | 903 | 221 | 31 | 2 | .. | 741 |
| | | 22 | | **Transport by Rail** ... | **1 301** | **569** | **1** | **2** | ... | **731** |
| | | | 103 | Railway employees of all kinds other than construction coolies | 1,287 | 559 | 1 | 1 | . | 727 |
| | | | 104 | Labourers employed on railway construction ... | 11 | 10 | ... | 1 | . | 4 |

# TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

**Occupation or means of Livelihood.**

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

**PART A. GENERAL TABLE.**

| CLASS. | SUB-CLASS. | ORDER. | GROUP. | OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. | TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS | ACTUAL WORKERS. | | | | DEPENDENTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | TOTAL. | | PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS | | |
| | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES. | IV. Transport | 23 | | **Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services** .. | **732** | **275** | ... | 6 | ... | **457** |
| | | | 105 | Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services ... | 415 | 143 | ... | 1 | ... | 272 |
| | | | 105(a) | Anchal service * ... | 317 | 132 | ... | 5 | ... | 185 |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class IV** . | **18,856** | **7,282** | **357** | **249** | **4** | **11,217** |
| | V. Trade | 24 | | **Banks, Establishments of Credit Exchange and Insurance** .. | **4,424** | **844** | **595** | **79** | **4** | **2 985** |
| | | | 106 | Bank managers, money lenders exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees ... | 4,424 | 844 | 595 | 79 | 4 | 2 985 |
| | | 25 | | **Brokerage, Commission and Export** .. | **255** | **85** | **4** | ... | ... | **166** |
| | | | 107 | Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers warehouse owners and employees ... | 255 | 85 | 4 | ... | ... | 166 |
| | | 26 | | **Trade in Textiles** . | **5,646** | **1,812** | **86** | **134** | ... | **3,748** |
| | | | 108 | Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ... | 5,646 | 1,812 | 86 | 134 | ... | 3,748 |
| | | 27 | | **Trade in Skins, Leather, and Furs** .. | **544** | **132** | **11** | **5** | ... | **401** |
| | | | 109 | Trade in skins, leather furs, feathers, horn, etc. .. | 544 | 132 | 11 | 5 | ... | 401 |
| | | 28 | | **Trade in Wood** .. | **1,305** | **394** | **8** | **24** | **1** | **903** |
| | | | 110 | Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, etc. ... | 1,305 | 394 | 8 | 24 | 1 | 903 |
| | | 29 | | **Trade in Metals** .. | **321** | **71** | **7** | ... | ... | **243** |
| | | | 111 | Trade in metals, machinery knife, tool, etc., sellers ... | 321 | 71 | 7 | ... | ... | 243 |
| | | 30 | | **Trade in Pottery** .. | **217** | **37** | **23** | **1** | ... | **157** |
| | | | 112 | Trade in pottery ... | 217 | 37 | 23 | 1 | ... | 157 |
| | | 31 | | **Trade in Chemical Products** .. | **842** | **301** | **5** | **3** | ... | **536** |
| | | | 113 | Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum, explosives, etc.) ... | 842 | 301 | 5 | 3 | ... | 536 |

* Cochin State Postal Service.

# TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

COCHIN STATE — **Occupation or means of Livelihood.** — IMPERIAL SERIES.

## PART A. GENERAL TABLE.

| CLASS. | SUB-CLASS. | ORDER. | GROUP. | OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. | TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS | ACTUAL WORKERS. | | | | DEPENDENTS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | TOTAL. | | PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS. | | |
| | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES. | V. Trade | 32 | | **Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants etc.** | 9,690 | 2,346 | 1 411 | 57 | 9 | 5 938 |
| | | | 114 | Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc. | 6,203 | 1,336 | 1,061 | 23 | 5 | 3,806 |
| | | | 115 | Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc., and their employees | 3,487 | 1,010 | 350 | 34 | 4 | 2,127 |
| | | 33 | | **Other trade in food stuffs** | 59,573 | 16,761 | 6 362 | 715 | 219 | 36,450 |
| | | | 116 | Fish dealers | 11,842 | 2,895 | 1 483 | 66 | 5 | 7,464 |
| | | | 117 | Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments | 14,712 | 1,805 | 557 | 313 | 5 | 9,880 |
| | | | 118 | Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. | 1,625 | 321 | 458 | 9 | 12 | 846 |
| | | | 119 | Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses | 3,842 | 894 | 921 | 5 | 6 | 2,027 |
| | | | 120 | Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers | 11,347 | 3,262 | 847 | 144 | 1 | 7,238 |
| | | | 121 | Grain and pulse dealers | 13,813 | 3,812 | 2 015 | 168 | 187 | 7,986 |
| | | | 122 | Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers | 1,340 | 434 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 896 |
| | | | 123 | Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs | 459 | 148 | 10 | 4 | ... | 301 |
| | | | 124 | Dealers in hay, grass and fodder | 563 | 190 | 61 | 2 | 2 | 312 |
| | | 34 | | **Trade in Clothing and Toilet articles** | 336 | 154 | . . | 1 | ... | 182 |
| | | | 125 | Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc.) | 336 | 154 | ... | 1 | ... | 182 |
| | | 35 | | **Trade in furniture** | 1,537 | 558 | 108 | 21 | ... | 871 |
| | | | 126 | Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding | 945 | 344 | 101 | 10 | ... | 500 |
| | | | 127 | Trade in hardware, cooking utensils porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, the cellar, etc | 592 | 214 | 7 | 11 | ... | 371 |
| | | 36 | | **Trade in Building Materials** | 1,585 | 379 | 223 | 15 | 4 | 963 |
| | | | 128 | Trade in building materials (stones, bricks, plaster, cement, sand, tiles, thatch, etc.) | 1,585 | 379 | 223 | 15 | 4 | 963 |
| | | 37 | | **Trade in means of Transport** | 797 | 336 | 11 | 11 | ... | 450 |
| | | | 129 | Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc, sellers (not makers) of carriages, saddlery, etc. | 797 | 336 | 11 | 11 | ... | 450 |
| | | 38 | | **Trade in Fuel** | 2 043 | 817 | 92 | 24 | 2 | 1,134 |
| | | | 130 | Dealers in firewood, charcoal coal, cowdung, etc. | 2,043 | 817 | 92 | 24 | 2 | 1,134 |

# TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

COCHINISTATE. **Occupation or means of Livelihood.** IMPERIAL SERIES.

**PART A. GENERAL TABLE.**

| CLASS | SUB-CLASS | ORDER | GROUP | OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD | TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS. | ACTUAL WORKERS | | | | DEPENDENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | TOTAL | | PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS | | |
| | | | | | | Males | Females | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES | V. Trade | 39 | | **Trade in Articles of Luxury and those Pertaining to Letters and the Arts and Sciences** .. | **1,118** | **237** | **64** | **11** | ... | **817** |
| | | | 131 | Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation) clocks, optical instruments, etc. ... | 642 | 133 | 26 | 10 | ... | 483 |
| | | | 132 | Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. ... | 346 | 88 | 38 | 1 | ... | 220 |
| | | | 133 | Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music pictures, musical instruments and curiosities. ... | 130 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 114 |
| | | 40 | | **Trade in Refuse matter** .. | **54** | **7** | **16** | . | **1** | **31** |
| | | | 134 | Dealers in rags stable refuse, etc. .. | 54 | 7 | 16 | ... | 1 | 31 |
| | | 41 | | **Trade of other Sorts** .. | **15 214** | **4 234** | **436** | **176** | **12** | **10,544** |
| | | | 135 | Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified .. | 11,450 | 3 929 | 416 | 168 | 12 | 10,105 |
| | | | 137 | Conjurors, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals | 598 | 260 | 20 | 4 | . | 318 |
| | | | 138 | Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tools and markets) ... | 166 | 45 | ... | 4 | ... | 121 |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class V.** .. | **105,501** | **29,505** | **9,462** | **1,277** | **252** | **66 534** |
| | | | | **Total Class B.** .. | **316,408** | **83,875** | **52,375** | **3 099** | **1 269** | **180 158** |
| C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS. | VI. Public force. | 42 | | **Army** .. | **576** | **247** | .. | **1** | ... | **329** |
| | | | 140 | Army (Native States) . | 576 | 247 | . | 1 | ... | 329 |
| | | 44 | | **Police** . | **1,164** | **453** | . | **5** | ... | **711** |
| | | | 142 | Police ... | 1,164 | 453 | ... | 5 | .. | 711 |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class VI** .. | **1,740** | **700** | .. | **6** | ... | **1 040** |
| | VII. Public Administration. | 45 | | **Public Administration** .. | **10 045** | **3,507** | **224** | **159** | **1** | **6 314** |
| | | | 144 | Service of the State (British) .. | 71 | 10 | . | . | ... | 31 |
| | | | 145 | Service of Native and Foreign States .. | | | | | | |
| | | | (a) | *Chiefs and their families* ... | 301 | 85 | ... | . | ... | 219 |
| | | | (b) | *Officers and servants of chiefs and their families* ... | 1,473 | 397 | 214 | 16 | 1 | 862 |
| | | | (c) | *Sirkar officers* ... | 690 | 126 | ... | 20 | ... | 564 |
| | | | (d) | *Clerical establishment* .. | 2,477 | 863 | ... | 43 | ... | 1,614 |
| | | | (e) | *Menials unspecified* ... | 3,377 | 294 | .. | 33 | ... | 2,083 |
| | | | (f) | *Service of States other than Cochin* .. | 34 | 7 | | .. | ... | 27 |
| | | | 146 | Municipal and other local (not village) service .. | | | | | | |
| | | | (a) | *Municipal service (clerical establishment)* ... | 82 | 24 | ... | 1 | ... | 58 |
| | | | (b) | *Do. other menials* .. | 318 | 113 | 10 | 1 | ... | 165 |

# TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

**Occupation or means of Livelihood.**

COCHIN TATE. IMPERIAL SERIES

## PART A. GENERAL TABLE.

| CLASS | SUB-CLASS | ORDER | GROUP | OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD | TOTAL WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS | ACTUAL WORKERS | | | | DEPENDENTS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | TOTAL | | PARTIALLY AGRICULTURISTS | | |
| | | | | | | Males | Females | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS | VII. Public Administration | 45 | | **Public Administration contd.** | | | | | | |
| | | | 147 | Village officials and servants other than watchmen ... | 1,219 | 528 | ... | 45 | . | 691 |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class VII** .. | 10,045 | 3 507 | 224 | 159 | 1 | 6 314 |
| | VIII. Professions and liberal arts. | 46 | | **Religion** .. | 10,648 | 3,484 | 938 | 200 | 1 | 6 226 |
| | | | 148 | Priests, ministers, etc. .. | 2 699 | 970 | 13 | 63 | ... | 1,716 |
| | | | 149 | Religious mendicants inmates of monasteries, etc. .. | 155 | 12 | 114 | ... | ... | 29 |
| | | | 150 | Catechists, readers, church and mission service | 1,332 | 338 | 32 | 19 | .. | 962 |
| | | | 151 | Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers ... | 6 462 | 2,164 | 779 | 113 | 1 | 3,519 |
| | | 47 | | **Law** .. | 2,163 | 585 | ... | 59 | ... | 1,578 |
| | | | 152 | Lawyers of all kinds including kazis, law agents and mukhtiars ... | 1,157 | 223 | .. | 35 | .. | 934 |
| | | | 153 | Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc . | 1,006 | 362 | .. | 24 | .. | 644 |
| | | 48 | | **Medicine** . | 4,881 | 1 280 | 195 | 79 | 5 | 3,406 |
| | | | 154 | Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons ... | 4,451 | 1,203 | 55 | 76 | ... | 3,193 |
| | | | 155 | Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. ... | 420 | 77 | 140 | 3 | 5 | 213 |
| | | 49 | | **Instruction** .. | 7,417 | 2,289 | 308 | 119 | 2 | 4,820 |
| | | | 156 | Professors and teachers of all kinds, and clerks and servants connected with education ... | 7,417 | 2,289 | 308 | 119 | 2 | 4,820 |
| | | 50 | | **Letters and Arts and Sciences** .. | 5,455 | 1,819 | 175 | 58 | 1 | 3,461 |
| | | | 157 | Public scribes, stenographers, etc. ... | 69 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| | | | 158 | Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees ... | 617 | 193 | ... | 3 | ... | 424 |
| | | | 159 | Others (authors, photographers, artists sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists botanists, astrologers, etc). .. | 1,708 | 438 | 3 | 25 | ... | 1,267 |
| | | | 160 | Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers . | 3,061 | 1,151 | 172 | 30 | 1 | 1,738 |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class VIII** .. | 30,564 | 9,457 | 1,616 | 515 | 9 | 19,491 |
| | IX. Persons living on their income | 51 | | **Persons Living Principally on their income** .. | 1,129 | 326 | 16 | 32 | ... | 787 |
| | | | 161 | Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners ... | 1,129 | 326 | 16 | 32 | ... | 787 |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class IX** .. | 1,129 | 326 | 16 | 32 | ... | 787 |
| | | | | **Total Class C** ... | 43 478 | 13.990 | 1,856 | 712 | 10 | 27,632 |

# TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

COCHIN STATE. **Occupation or means of Livelihood.** IMPERIAL SERIES.

**PART A. GENERAL TABLE.**

| CLASS. | SUB-CLASS. | ORDER. | GROUP. | OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. | 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 | 10 | 11 |
| D. MISCELLANEOUS. | X. Domestic service | 52 | | **Domestic Service** . | 5,573 | 2,351 | 1,516 | 23 | 16 | 1,706 |
| | | | 162 | Cooks, water carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants | 5,061 | 2,073 | 1,510 | 12 | 16 | 1,478 |
| | | | 163 | Private grooms, coachmen dog boys, etc. | 512 | 278 | 6 | 11 | ... | 228 |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class X** .. | 5,573 | 2 351 | 1,516 | 23 | 16 | 1,706 |
| | XI. Insufficiently described occupations. | 53 | | **General Terms which do not indicate a Definite Occupation** .. | 66,194 | 22,306 | 7,045 | 964 | 145 | 36,843 |
| | | | 164 | Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified ... | 956 | 260 | ... | 5 | ... | 696 |
| | | | 165 | Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops... | 5,148 | 1,600 | 125 | 84 | .. | 3,423 |
| | | | 166 | Mechanics otherwise unspecified ... | 20 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| | | | 167 | Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified .. | 60,070 | 20,437 | 6,920 | 875 | 145 | 32,713 |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class XI** .. | 66,194 | 22 306 | 7,045 | 964 | 145 | 36,843 |
| | XII. Unproductive. | 54 | | **Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Hospitals** .. | 157 | 108 | 7 | 1 | ... | 42 |
| | | | 168 | Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals | 157 | 108 | 7 | 1 | .. | 42 |
| | | 55 | | **Beggars, Vagrants, Prostitutes** .. | 2 390 | 900 | 865 | 8 | 5 | 625 |
| | | | 169 | Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, cattle poisoners ... | 2,390 | 900 | 865 | 8 | 5 | 625 |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class XII** .. | 2,547 | 1,008 | 872 | 9 | 5 | 667 |
| | | | | **Total Class D** ... | 74 314 | 25,665 | 9,433 | 996 | 166 | 39,216 |
| | | | | **Grand Total** ... | 918,110 | 248,247 | 127,266 | 6,422 | 1,560 | 542,537 |

# TABLE XV.

## OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

**Part B.—Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—actual workers only.**

# TABLE XV.

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

## OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

### PART B.—Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—actual workers only.

| OCCUPATION. | TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS. | | NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHO RETURNED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS. | | DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Non-cultivating land owners. | | Cultivating land owners. | | Cultivating tenants. | | Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters) clerks, rent collectors, etc. | | Farm servants and agricultural coolies. | | Tea, coffee, rubber, etc. plantations. | | Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel vine, arecanut, etc., growers. | | Wood cutters. | | Herdsmen, shepherds and goatherds. | | Fishing. | | Other fibres (cocoanut) etc. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | 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 |
| 1. (a) Non-cultivating land owners ... | 2 309 | 545 | 537 | 45 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 8 | ... | 15 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Cultivating land owners ... | 9 736 | 1,763 | 1,842 | 113 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 242 | 26 | 27 | ... | 21 | 1 | 4 | ... | 113 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | ... | 24 | ... |
| 2. (a) Non-cultivating tenants ... | 368 | 155 | 115 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | . . | ... | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Cultivating tenants ... | 49,837 | 10,751 | 7,012 | 509 | 13 | 1 | 56 | 3 | ... | ... | 102 | ... | 359 | 91 | 45 | ... | 993 | 38 | 56 | ... | ... | ... | 37 | ... | 132 | 32 |
| 3. Agents. Managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc. .. | 530 | 5 | 49 | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. (a) Farm servants ... | 901 | 172 | 184 | 9 | ... | ... | . . | ... | 42 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 5 | ... |
| (b) Field labourers and agricultural coolies ... | 46,626 | 47,674 | 2,641 | 2,003 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 99 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 44 | 13 | 128 | 13 | 27 | 4 | 180 | ... | 224 | 401 |
| 5. Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ... | 1,20 | 437 | 13 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc., growers ... | 4 50 | 772 | 599 | 198 | 2 | ... | 58 | ... | 105 | 4 | 21 | ... | 61 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | .. | 18 | ... | 3 | 6 |
| Total ... | 1 6 097 | 62 2.4 | 12,992 | 2,812 | 26 | 1 | 132 | 4 | 515 | 41 | 171 | ... | 446 | 93 | 58 | ... | 1,185 | 67 | 188 | 13 | 30 | 4 | 279 | ... | 388 | 439 |

COCHIN STATE.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

# TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

## OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

### PART B.—Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—actual workers only.

| OCCUPATION. | DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sawyers, carpenters, etc. | | Basket makers and other industries of woody material. | | Potters and earthen pipe makers. | | Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil. | | Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders. | | Grain parchers | | Toddy drawers. | | Tailors. | | Washing, cleaning, etc. | | Barbers, hair dressers, etc. | | Stone and marble workers, masons and brick layers. | | Boat owners, boatmen and towmen. | | Cart owners, Drivers, coachmen, etc. | | Porters and messengers. | | Bank managers and money lenders. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 |
| 1. (a) Non-cultivating land owners .. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | 186 | 23 |
| (b) Cultivating land owners ... | 8 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 61 | 2 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 4 | ... | 14 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 4 | ... | 10 | ... | 29 | ... | 6 | ... | 110 | 24 |
| 2. (a) Non-cultivating tenants ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 6 |
| (b) Cultivating tenants ... | 99 | 1 | 25 | 13 | 25 | ... | 204 | 18 | 23 | 77 | 39 | 2 | 664 | ... | 29 | ... | 90 | 16 | 68 | 3 | 69 | 3 | 66 | 14 | 341 | ... | 18 | . | 206 | 14 |
| 3. Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | 4 | ... |
| 4. (a) Farm servants .. | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 47 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | . | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Field labourers and agricultural coolies ... | 21 | . | 321 | 478 | 6 | 5 | 6 | ... | 17 | 475 | 5 | 2 | 226 | ... | 6 | ... | 3 | ... | 12 | 1 | 42 | 8 | 72 | 3 | 15 | ... | 22 | ... | 4 | 4 |
| 5. Tea coffee, cinchona, rubber, and indigo plantations ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc. growers ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 | ... | .. | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 28 |
| Total ... | 134 | 1 | 351 | 493 | 31 | 5 | 280 | 20 | 42 | 625 | 44 | 4 | 961 | 2 | 48 | ... | 111 | 24 | 94 | 5 | 117 | 11 | 155 | 17 | 393 | ... | 48 | ... | 583 | 99 |

# TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

## OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

### PART B.—Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—actual workers only.

| OCCUPATION. | DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Trade in piece goods, wool cotton, silk, etc. | | Trade in wood (not firewood). | | Vendors of wine, liquors, [illegible] etc. | | Fish dealers. | | Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments. | | Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, etc. | | Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses. | | Cardamom, betel leaf, vegetables, fruit and arecanut sellers. | | Grain and pulse dealers. | | Tobacco, opium, ganga, etc. sellers. | | Dealers and hirers of cattle, etc. | | Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified. | | Conjurers and fortune-tellers. | | Sirkar officers of all kinds. | |
| | 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 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 7 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 |
| 1. (a) Non-cultivating land owners ... | 13 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 3 | ... | 16 | ... |
| (b) Cultivating land owners ... | 49 | ... | 11 | ... | 21 | ... | 4 | 1 | 77 | 3 | 13 | ... | 3 | 1 | 185 | 3 | 61 | 15 | 12 | ... | 4 | ... | 169 | 3 | 4 | ... | 14 | ... |
| 2. (a) Non-cultivating tenants ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 12 | ... | ... | . . | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| (b) Cultivating tenants ... | 51 | 1 | 20 | ... | 148 | 16 | 181 | 7 | 228 | 3 | 56 | ... | 43 | 6 | 652 | 13 | 150 | 9 | 25 | ... | 31 | ... | 427 | 17 | 22 | 2 | 19 | ... |
| 3. Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters) clerks, rent collectors, etc. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. (a) Farm servants ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Field labourers and agricultural coolies ... | 5 | .. | 5 | ... | 8 | 8 | 41 | 95 | 28 | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | 19 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | 13 | 4 | 11 | 6 | ... | ... |
| 5. Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber, and indigo plantations ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Fruit flower, vegetable, betel vine, arecanut, etc., growers .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 21 | ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | 107 | 3 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 120 | 1 | 44 | ... | 183 | 24 | 285 | 103 | 391 | 7 | 70 | ... | 54 | 27 | 955 | 25 | 249 | 40 | 40 | ... | 40 | ... | 639 | 24 | 58 | 8 | 50 | ... |

# TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

## OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

### PART B.—Subsidiary occupations of Agriculturists—actual workers only.

| OCCUPATION. | DETAILS OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS RETURNED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Village officials and servants. | | Priests, ministers, etc. | | Temple, funeral or burning ground service | | Medical practitioners of all kinds. | | Professors and teachers of all kinds. | | Authors, photographers, artists, etc. | | Music composers, singers, etc. | | Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), pensioners. | | Cooks, watercarriers. | | Cashiers, accountants, etc. | | Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified. | | Other occupations. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 |
| 1. (a) Non-cultivating land owners | 19 | . | 20 | ... | 64 | 14 | 14 | ... | 24 | ... | 4 | . | 4 | ... | 25 | . | 4 | ... | 14 | ... | 1 | ... | 40 | ... |
| (b) Cultivating land owners .. | 23 | . | 7 | ... | 37 | 2 | 67 | ... | 52 | . | 9 | ... | 20 | . | 34 | . | 3 | ... | 56 | ... | 19 | ... | 98 | 1 |
| 2. (a) Non-cultivating tenants | 4 | . | 3 | . | 14 | 10 | .. | ... | 3 | .. | . | . | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 |
| (b) Cultivating tenants | 67 | .. | 13 | ... | 53 | 5 | 111 | ... | 78 | .. | 37 | ... | 51 | .. | 30 | ... | 18 | 1 | 37 | ... | 453 | 83 | 227 | 20 |
| 3. Agents, managers of landed estates (non planters) clerks, rent collectors, etc. | . | ... | . | . | 2 | .. | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. (a) Farm servants .. | 1 | .. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 7 | ... |
| (b) Field labourers and agricultural coolies ... | 2 | .. | ... | .. | 3 | 1 | 11 | .. | 1 | ... | . | .. | 10 | 13 | ... | ... | 17 | 45 | 1 | . | 862 | 308 | 101 | 66 |
| 5. Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber, and indigo plantations ... | | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | . |
| 6. Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut etc., growers ... | 4 | .. | ... | .. | 6 | 4 | 18 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 19 | 9 | 15 | ... |
| Total .. | 120 | ... | 43 | ... | 181 | 36 | 252 | ... | 161 | ... | 52 | ... | 93 | 13 | 93 | 1 | 38 | 46 | 112 | ... | 1,369 | 400 | 492 | 89 |

# TABLE XV.

## OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

### PART D—Distribution by Religion.

# TABLE XV.

## Occupation or means of Livelihood.

COCHIN STATE — IMPERIAL SERIES.

## PART D. DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.

| CLASS. | SUB-CLASS. | ORDER. | GROUP. | OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. | TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS. | DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Hindu. | Musalman. | Christian. | Animist. | Others. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| A. PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS. | I. Exploitation of the surface of the earth. | 1 | | **Pasture and Agriculture** ... | **470,607** | **334 955** | **26,121** | **105.940** | **3,485** | **106** |
| | | (a) | | ORDINARY CULTIVATION. | | | | | | |
| | | | 1 | Income from rent of agricultural land— | | | | | | |
| | | | (a) | *Non-cultivating land owners* ... | 14,667 | 13,731 | 211 | 724 | ... | 1 |
| | | | (b) | *Cultivating land owners* ... | 47,476 | 29,341 | 2,444 | 15,650 | ... | 41 |
| | | | 2 | Ordinary cultivators— | | | | | | |
| | | | (a) | *Non-cultivating tenants* ... | 2,313 | 2,125 | 16 | 172 | ... | .. |
| | | | (b) | *Cultivating tenants* ... | 206 509 | 128,712 | 13 299 | 64,380 | 76 | 42 |
| | | | 3 | Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.... | 1,507 | 1,308 | 14 | 185 | ... | ... |
| | | | 4 | Farm servants and field labourers— | | | | | | |
| | | | (a) | *Farm servants* ... | 2,756 | 1,694 | 135 | 900 | 27 | ... |
| | | | (b) | *Field labourers and agricultural coolies.* | 164,650 | 139,941 | 6,620 | 15,967 | 2,122 | ... |
| | | (b) | | GROWERS OF SPECIAL PRODUCTS AND MARKET GARDENING. | | | | | | |
| | | | 5 | Tea, coffee, cinchona, (rubber) and indigo plantations . | 3,319 | 2,203 | 252 | 739 | 125 | ... |
| | | | 6 | Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, arecanut, etc., growers ... | 19,877 | 10,917 | 2,506 | 6,424 | 8 | 22 |
| | | (c) | | FORESTRY. | | | | | | |
| | | | 7 | Forest officers, Rangers, Guards, etc. ... | 647 | 561 | 36 | 49 | 1 | ... |
| | | | 8 | Wood cutters; firewood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors and charcoal burners . | 4,775 | 2,850 | 465 | 480 | 980 | ... |
| | | (d) | | RAISING OF FARM STOCK. | | | | | | |
| | | | 9 | Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers. | 190 | 175 | ... | 15 | ... | ... |
| | | | 10 | Sheep, goat and pig breeders .. | 65 | 65 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | | | 11 | Breeders of other animals, (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc ) ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 12 | Herdsmen shepherds, goatherds, etc.... | 1,683 | 1 328 | 123 | 86 | 146 | ... |
| | | (e) | | RAISING OF SMALL ANIMALS. | | | | | | |
| | | | 13 | Birds bees, silkworms, etc. ... | 171 | 2 | ... | 169 | .. | .. |
| | | 2 | | **Fishing and Hunting** ... | **13,297** | **7,984** | **407** | **4,906** | .. | .. |
| | | | 14 | Fishing .. | 13,261 | 7,968 | 407 | 4,886 | ... | ... |
| | | | 15 | Hunting ... | 36 | 16 | ... | 20 | ... | .. |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class I** ... | **483,904** | **342,939** | **26,528** | **110,846** | **3,485** | **106** |
| | II. Extraction of minerals | 3 | | **Mines** . | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| | | | 17 | Mines and metallic minerals (gold, iron, manganese etc.) . | 6 | 6 | ... | .. | .. | ... |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class II** .. | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| | | | | **Total Class A** . | **483,910** | **342,945** | **26,528** | **110 846** | **3,485** | **106** |
| B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES | III. Industry | 6 | | **Textiles** .. | **46,823** | **25 251** | **1,909** | **19,533** | **129** | **3** |
| | | | 22 | Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving . | 6,626 | 6 101 | 298 | 227 | ... | .. |
| | | | 24 | Rope, twine and string .. | 684 | 546 | 6 | ... | 129 | 3 |
| | | | 25 | Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes flax, hemp straw etc ) ... | 39,510 | 18,599 | 1 605 | 19,306 | ... | ... |
| | | | 29 | Persons occupied with feathers ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | | | 30 | Dyeing, bleaching printing, preparation and sponging of textiles . | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

## Occupation or means of Livelihood.

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

## PART D. DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.

| CLASS. | SUB-CLASS. | ORDER. | GROUP. | OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. | TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS. | DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Hindu. | Musalman. | Christian. | Animist. | Others. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES. | III. Industry. | 7 | | **Hides, Skins and hard materials from the Animal Kingdom** .. | **1,179** | **1,033** | . | **146** | ... | ... |
| | | | 32 | Tanners, curriers, leather dressers, and dyers, etc. | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 33 | Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, etc. .. | 1 177 | 1,031 | ... | 146 | ... | ... |
| | | | 35 | Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc. workers | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| | | 8 | | **Wood** ... | **43 232** | **30,626** | **1,784** | **10,812** | **10** | ... |
| | | | 36 | Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. .. | 30,217 | 18,942 | 1,364 | 9,906 | 5 | ... |
| | | | 37 | Basket makers and other industries of woody material including leaves .. | 13,015 | 11,684 | 420 | 906 | 5 | .. |
| | | 9 | | **Metals** | **9 277** | **7,693** | **155** | **1,429** | ... | ... |
| | | | 39 | Plough and agricultural implement makers ... | 16 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 41 | Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron ... | 7,343 | 6,480 | 14 | 849 | ... | ... |
| | | | 42 | Workers in brass, copper and bell metal. | 1,425 | 1,141 | ... | 284 | ... | ... |
| | | | 43 | Workers in other metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver, etc.) ... | 491 | 56 | 141 | 294 | ... | .. |
| | | | 44 | Workers in mints, die sinkers etc . | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| | | 10 | | **Ceramics** | **4,196** | **3,417** | **21** | **758** | ... | ... |
| | | | 45 | Makers of glass and crystal ware .. | 13 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 46 | Makers of porcelain and crockery ... | 62 | ... | ... | 62 | ... | ... |
| | | | 47 | Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ... | 3 400 | 3,214 | ... | 186 | ... | .. |
| | | | 48 | Brick and tile makers . | 721 | 190 | 21 | 510 | ... | ... |
| | | 11 | | **Chemical Products properly so called and Analogous** . | **4,192** | **1 679** | **44** | **2,469** | ... | ... |
| | | | 50 | Manufacture of matches and explosive materials .. | 294 | 27 | 8 | 219 | ... | ... |
| | | | 51 | Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters ... | 1 | . | ... | 1 | ... | .. |
| | | | 52 | Manufacture of dyes, paint and ink ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 53 | Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils . | 3,936 | 1,651 | 36 | 2,249 | ... | ... |
| | | 12 | | **Food Industries** .. | **40,211** | **33,891** | **1,018** | **5 302** | .. | .. |
| | | | 56 | Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ... | 15,230 | 9,816 | 402 | 5,012 | ... | .. |
| | | | 57 | Bakers and biscuit makers ... | 176 | 24 | ... | 152 | ... | ... |
| | | | 58 | Gram parchers, etc. . | 224 | 203 | ... | 21 | ... | .. |
| | | | 59 | Butchers .. | 467 | 65 | 320 | 82 | ... | ... |
| | | | 60 | Fish curers ... | 8 | .. | ... | 8 | ... | . |
| | | | 61 | Butter, cheese and ghee makers .. | 20 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | | | 62 | Makers of sugar, molasses and gur ... | 479 | 479 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 63 | Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc. ... | 15 | .. | 15 | ... | ... | ... |

# TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

**Occupation or means of Livelihood.**

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

## PART D. DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.

| CLASS. | SUB-CLASS. | ORDER. | GROUP. | OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. | TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS. | DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Hindu. | Musalman. | Christian. | Animist. | Others. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES. | III. Industry. | 12 | | **Food Industries.—contd.** | | | | | | |
| | | | 64 | Brewers and distillers ... | 5 | .. | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| | | | 65 | Toddy drawers ... | 23,303 | 23,282 | .. | 21 | .. | ... |
| | | | 66 | Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja ... | 284 | 2 | 281 | 1 | ... | ... |
| | | 13 | | **Industries of Dress and the Toilet** .. | **18,438** | **15,014** | **924** | **2,428** | ... | **72** |
| | | | 67 | Hat, cap and turban makers' .. | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 68 | Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners, embroiderers on linen ... | 3,954 | 1,673 | 620 | 1,589 | ... | 72 |
| | | | 69 | Shoe, boot and sandal makers ... | 99 | 83 | 8 | 8 | .. | ... |
| | | | 70 | Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc. ... | 36 | 33 | .. | 3 | ... | ... |
| | | | 71 | Washing, cleaning and dyeing ... | 8,701 | 8,123 | 9 | 569 | ... | ... |
| | | | 72 | Barbers, hair dressers and wig-makers ... | 5,405 | 4,872 | 287 | 246 | ... | ... |
| | | | 73 | Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers, bath houses, etc). .. | 242 | 229 | ... | 13 | ... | ... |
| | | 14 | | **Furniture Industries** .. | **132** | **13** | **2** | **117** | ... | ... |
| | | | 74 | Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc.... | 132 | 13 | 2 | 117 | ... | ... |
| | | 15 | | **Building Industries** .. | **13,532** | **9,246** | **323** | **3,963** | ... | ... |
| | | | 76 | Lime burners, cement workers ... | 541 | 389 | ... | 152 | ... | ... |
| | | | 77 | Excavators, plinth builders & well sinkers | 20 | 15 | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 78 | Stone and marble workers, masons and bricklayers ... | 11,812 | 8,499 | 318 | 3,085 | ... | ... |
| | | | 79 | Others (thatchers, building contractors, house painters, tilers, plumbers, locksmiths, etc ) .. | 1,129 | 403 | ... | 726 | ... | ... |
| | | 16 | | **Construction of means of Transport** .. | **66** | **8** | **2** | **1** | **55** | ... |
| | | | 80 | Cart, carriage, palki, etc., makers and wheelwrights ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | | | 82 | Ship and boat builders ... | 61 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 55 | ... |
| | | 17 | | **Production and Transmission of Physical Forces (Heat, Light, Electricity, Motive Power, etc )** .. | **1** | **1** | | ... | .. | ... |
| | | | 83 | Gas works, electric light and ice factories.. | 1 | 1 | . | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 18 | | **Industries of Luxury and those pertaining to Literature and the Arts and Sciences** ... | **7,785** | **6 851** | **10** | **892** | .. | **32** |
| | | | 84 | Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc ... | 287 | 86 | 6 | 195 | ... | ... |
| | | | 85 | Newspaper and magazine managers and editors, journalists, etc. ... | 14 | 10 | . | 4 | ... | |
| | | | 86 | Book binders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc. . | 157 | 38 | ... | 93 | ... | 26 |
| | | | 87 | Makers of musical instruments .. | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

**Occupation or means of Livelihood.**



**PART D. DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.**

| CLASS. | SUB-CLASS. | ORDER. | GROUP. | OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. | TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS. | DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Hindu. | Musalman. | Christian. | Animist. | Others. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES. | III. Industry. | 18 | | **Industries of Luxury and those pertaining to Literature and the Arts and Sciences.—contd.** | | | | | | |
| | | | 88 | Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic and surgical instruments. .. | 50 | 31 | 3 | 10 | ... | 6 |
| | | | 89 | Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc. ... | 7,145 | 6,656 | 1 | 488 | ... | ... |
| | | | 90 | Makers of bangles, rosaries, bead and other necklaces, spangles, lingams and sacred threads ... | 32 | 17 | ... | 15 | ... | ... |
| | | | 91 | Toy, kite cage, fishing tackle, etc., makers, taxidermists, etc. ... | 89 | 4 | ... | 85 | .. | ... |
| | | | 92 | 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. ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | .. | ... |
| | | 19 | | **Industries concerned with Refuse matter** .. | **2,985** | **2,463** | **32** | **490** | ... | ... |
| | | | 93 | Sweepers scavengers, dust and sweeping contractors ... | 2,985 | 2,463 | 32 | 490 | ... | ... |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class III** | **192,051** | **137,186** | **6,224** | **48,340** | **194** | **107** |
| | IV. Transport. | 20 | | **Transport by Water** .. | **6 773** | **2,313** | **1,443** | **3,012** | .. | **5** |
| | | | 95 | Ship owners and their employees, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen .. | 408 | 157 | 134 | 117 | .. | ... |
| | | | 96 | Persons employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals, (including construction) .. | 18 | .. | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 97 | Boatowners, boatmen and towmen ... | 6,347 | 2,156 | 1,291 | 2,895 | ... | 5 |
| | | 21 | | **Transport by Road** .. | **10 050** | **4,997** | **1,408** | **3 642** | **3** | .. |
| | | | 98 | Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges . | 1,458 | 1,426 | 13 | 6 | 3 | .. |
| | | | 99 | Cart owners and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mailcarriage, etc., managers and employees (excluding private servants) . | 7,568 | 2,650 | 1 350 | 3,568 | | ... |
| | | | 100 | Palki, etc., bearers and owners | 31 | 15 | . | 16 | | .. |
| | | | 102 | Porters and messengers | 993 | 896 | 45 | 52 | ... | .. |
| | | 22 | | **Transport by Rail** ... | **1,301** | **564** | **116** | **619** | ... | **2** |
| | | | 103 | Railway employees of all kinds other than construction coolies | 1,287 | 550 | 116 | 619 | .. | 2 |
| | | | 104 | Labourers employed on railway construction .. | 14 | 14 | ... | ... | .. | ... |

# TABLE XV. — *Continued.*

**Occupation or means of Livelihood.**



## PART D. DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.

| CLASS. | SUB-CLASS. | ORDER. | GROUP. | OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. | TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS | DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Hindu. | Musalman. | Christian. | Animist. | Others. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES. | IV. Transport | 23 | | **Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Services** .. | **732** | **545** | **18** | **169** | ... | .. |
| | | | 105 | Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services .. | 415 | 318 | 18 | 79 | ... | ... |
| | | | 105(a) | Anchal service* .. | 317 | 227 | ... | 90 | ... | ... |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class IV** .. | **18,856** | **8,419** | **2,985** | **7,442** | **3** | **7** |
| | V. Trade | 24 | | **Banks, Establishments of Credit, Exchange and Insurance** .. | **4,424** | **4,009** | **73** | **336** | . | **6** |
| | | | 106 | Bank managers, money lenders exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees ... | 4,424 | 4,009 | 73 | 336 | .. | 6 |
| | | 25 | | **Brokerage, Commission and Export** .. | **255** | **201** | **17** | **16** | ... | **21** |
| | | | 107 | Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers warehouse owners and employees ... | 255 | 201 | 17 | 16 | ... | 21 |
| | | 26 | | **Trade in Textiles** .. | **5,646** | **2,258** | **750** | **2,562** | ... | **76** |
| | | | 108 | Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles ... | 5,646 | 2,258 | 750 | 2,562 | ... | 76 |
| | | 27 | | **Trade in Skins, Leather, and Furs** .. | **544** | **4** | **50** | **410** | . | **80** |
| | | | 109 | Trade in skins leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc. ... | 544 | 4 | 50 | 410 | ... | 80 |
| | | 28 | | **Trade in Wood** .. | **1,305** | **424** | **328** | **546** | .. | **7** |
| | | | 110 | Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, etc. ... | 1,305 | 424 | 328 | 546 | ... | 7 |
| | | 29 | | **Trade in Metals** .. | **321** | **114** | **13** | **194** | ... | ... |
| | | | 111 | Trade in metals, machinery, knife, tool, etc., sellers ... | 321 | 114 | 13 | 194 | ... | ... |
| | | 30 | | **Trade in Pottery** .. | **217** | **113** | **55** | **44** | ... | **5** |
| | | | 112 | Trade in pottery ... | 217 | 113 | 55 | 44 | ... | 5 |
| | | 31 | | **Trade in Chemical Products** .. | **842** | **285** | **232** | **322** | ... | **3** |
| | | | 113 | Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints petroleum, explosives, etc.) .. | 842 | 285 | 232 | 322 | ... | 3 |

* Cochin State Postal Service.

# TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

**Occupation or means of Livelihood.**



**PART D. DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.**

| CLASS. | SUB-CLASS. | ORDER. | GROUP. | OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. | TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS. | DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Hindu. | Musalman. | Christian. | Animist. | Others. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES. | V. Trade | 32 | | **Hotels, Cafes, Restaurants, etc.** .. | **9,690** | **8,022** | **638** | **995** | ... | **35** |
| | | | 114 | Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc. ... | 6,203 | 5,856 | ... | 312 | ... | 35 |
| | | | 115 | Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc., and their employees | 3,487 | 2,166 | 638 | 683 | ... | ... |
| | | 33 | | **Other trade in food stuffs** .. | **59,573** | **24,481** | **15,468** | **19,075** | ... | **549** |
| | | | 116 | Fish dealers ... | 11,812 | 3,725 | 1,716 | 3,247 | ... | 154 |
| | | | 117 | Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments ... | 14,742 | 5,536 | 5 755 | 3,340 | ... | 111 |
| | | | 118 | Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. .. | 1,625 | 1.450 | 28 | 118 | ... | 29 |
| | | | 119 | Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses ... | 3 842 | 2,211 | 814 | 792 | ... | 25 |
| | | | 120 | Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers ... | 11,347 | 2,910 | 1,726 | 6,477 | ... | 204 |
| | | | 121 | Grain and pulse dealers ... | 13,813 | 8,071 | 1,466 | 4,250 | ... | 26 |
| | | | 122 | Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers ... | 1 340 | 342 | 414 | 584 | ... | ... |
| | | | 123 | Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs ... | 159 | 32 | 427 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 124 | Dealers in hay grass and fodder ... | 563 | 174 | 122 | 267 | ... | ... |
| | | 34 | | **Trade in Clothing and Toilet articles** .. | **336** | **76** | **19** | **241** | ... | ... |
| | | | 125 | Trade in ready made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc.) ... | 336 | 76 | 19 | 241 | ... | ... |
| | | 35 | | **Trade in furniture** .. | **1,537** | **432** | **374** | **731** | ... | ... |
| | | | 126 | Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding ... | 945 | 122 | 263 | 560 | ... | ... |
| | | | 127 | Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, the cellar, etc. ... | 592 | 310 | 111 | 171 | ... | ... |
| | | 36 | | **Trade in Building Materials** .. | **1,585** | **765** | **144** | **676** | ... | ... |
| | | | 128 | Trade in building materials (stones, bricks, plaster, cement, sand, tiles, thatch, etc.) ... | 1,585 | 765 | 144 | 676 | ... | ... |
| | | 37 | | **Trade in means of Transport** .. | **797** | **435** | **246** | **116** | ... | ... |
| | | | 129 | Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc., sellers (not makers) of carriages, saddlery, etc. ... | 797 | 435 | 246 | 116 | ... | ... |
| | | 38 | | **Trade in Fuel** .. | **2,043** | **754** | **150** | **1,137** | ... | **2** |
| | | | 130 | Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cow dung, etc. ... | 2,043 | 754 | 150 | 1,137 | ... | 2 |

# TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

COCHIN STATE. **Occupation or means of Livelihood.** IMPERIAL SERIES.

**PART D. DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.**

| CLASS | SUB-CLASS | ORDER | GROUP | OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD | TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS. | DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Hindu | Musalman. | Christian. | Animist. | Others. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| B. PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES | V. Trade | 39 | | **Trade in Articles of Luxury and those Pertaining to Letters and the Arts and Sciences** .. | **1,118** | **777** | **29** | **287** | ... | **25** |
| | | | 131 | Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation) clocks, optical instruments, etc. ... | 642 | 465 | 18 | 159 | ... | ... |
| | | | 132 | Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. ... | 346 | 285 | 9 | 27 | ... | 25 |
| | | | 133 | Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music pictures, musical instruments and curiosities. ... | 130 | 27 | 2 | 101 | ... | ... |
| | | 40 | | **Trade in Refuse matter** .. | **54** | **54** | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 134 | Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc. ... | 54 | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 41 | | **Trade of other Sorts** .. | **15,214** | **5,428** | **1,078** | **8,612** | ... | **96** |
| | | | 135 | Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified ... | 14,450 | 4,788 | 971 | 8,595 | ... | 96 |
| | | | 137 | Conjurors, acrobats, fortune tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals .. | 598 | 505 | 93 | .. | ... | ... |
| | | | 138 | Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tools and markets) ... | 166 | 135 | 14 | 17 | ... | ... |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class V.** .. | **16,501** | **48,632** | **19,664** | **36,300** | ... | **905** |
| | | | | **Total Class B.** .. | **316,408** | **194,237** | **28,873** | **92,082** | **197** | **1,019** |
| C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS. | VI. Public force. | 42 | | **Army** . | **576** | **576** | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 140 | Army (Native States) . | 576 | 576 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 44 | | **Police** .. | **1,164** | **845** | **146** | **173** | ... | ... |
| | | | 142 | Police ... | 1,164 | 845 | 146 | 173 | .. | ... |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class VI** . | **1,740** | **1,421** | **146** | **173** | ... | .. |
| | VII. Public Administration. | 45 | | **Public Administration** .. | **10,045** | **6,789** | **290** | **964** | ... | **2** |
| | | | 144 | Service of the State (British) ... | 71 | 50 | ... | 19 | ... | 2 |
| | | | 145 | Service of Native and Foreign States .. | | | | | | |
| | | | (a) | *Chiefs and their families* ... | 304 | 303 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| | | | (b) | *Officers and servants of chiefs and their families* ... | 1,473 | 1,145 | 2 | 26 | ... | .. |
| | | | (c) | *Sirkar officers* ... | 690 | 541 | 13 | 136 | ... | ... |
| | | | (d) | *Clerical establishment* . | 2,477 | 2,341 | 12 | 121 | ... | ... |
| | | | (e) | *Menials unspecified* ... | 3,377 | 2,641 | 254 | 482 | ... | ... |
| | | | (f) | *Service of States other than Cochin* ... | 34 | 27 | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| | | | 146 | Municipal and other local (not village) service .. | | | | | | |
| | | | (a) | *Municipal service (clerical establishment)* ... | 82 | 82 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | (b) | *Do. other menials* ... | 318 | 172 | 1 | 145 | ... | ... |

# TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

**Occupation or means of Livelihood.**

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

## PART D. DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.

| CLASS | SUB-CLASS | ORDER | GROUP | OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD | TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS | DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Hindu. | Muslman | Christian. | Animst. | Others. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| C. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS | VII. Public Administration | 45 | | **Public Administration.—contd.** | | | | | | |
| | | | 147 | Village officials and servants other than watchmen ... | 1,219 | 1,187 | 8 | 24 | .. | ... |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class VII** . | **10,045** | 8,789 | **290** | **964** | ... | **2** |
| | VIII. Professions and liberal arts. | 46 | | **Religion** .. | **10,648** | **8,463** | **615** | **1,563** | .. | **7** |
| | | | 148 | Priests, ministers, etc. ... | 2 699 | 2 455 | 79 | 165 | ... | ... |
| | | | 149 | Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. .. | 155 | 15 | . | 140 | .. | ... |
| | | | 150 | Catechists, readers, church and mission service . | 1 332 | 121 | ... | 1,211 | ... | ... |
| | | | 151 | Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers ... | 6 462 | 5,872 | 536 | 47 | ... | 7 |
| | | 47 | | **Law** .. | **2,163** | **1,863** | **2** | **298** | ... | ... |
| | | | 152 | Lawyers of all kinds including kazis, law agents and mukhtiars ... | 1,157 | 1 080 | ... | 77 | ... | ... |
| | | | 153 | Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc... | 1,006 | 783 | 2 | 221 | ... | ... |
| | | 48 | | **Medicine** .. | **4,881** | **3 517** | **250** | **1,113** | ... | **1** |
| | | | 154 | Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons ... | 4 451 | 3,324 | 222 | 905 | ... | ... |
| | | | 155 | Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs etc. . | 430 | 193 | 28 | 208 | ... | 1 |
| | | 49 | | **Instruction** .. | **7,417** | **5,042** | **581** | **1,763** | ... | **31** |
| | | | 156 | Professors and teachers of all kinds, and clerks and servants connected with education ... | 7.417 | 5,042 | 581 | 1,763 | ... | 31 |
| | | 50 | | **Letters and Arts and Sciences** .. | **5,455** | **4,651** | **13** | **791** | ... | .. |
| | | | 157 | Public scribes, stenographers, etc. ... | 69 | 69 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | 158 | Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees .. | 617 | 298 | 13 | 306 | ... | ... |
| | | | 159 | Others (authors, photographers, artists sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists botanists, astrologers, etc). . . | 1,709 | 1,545 | ... | 163 | ... | ... |
| | | | 160 | Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military) singers, actors and dancers . | 3,061 | 2,739 | ... | 322 | .. | ... |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class VIII** .. | **30,564** | **23 536** | **1,461** | **5,528** | ... | **39** |
| | IX. Persons living on their income. | 51 | | **Persons Living on their income** .. | **1,129** | **904** | **97** | **116** | ... | **12** |
| | | | 161 | Proprietors (other than of agricultural land) fund and scholarship holders and pensioners . . | 1,129 | 904 | 97 | 116 | .. | 12 |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class IX** .. | **1,129** | **904** | **97** | **116** | ... | **12** |
| | | | | **Total Class C** ... | **43,478** | **31 650** | **1,991** | **6,781** | ... | **58** |

# TABLE XV.—*Continued.*

## Occupation or means of Livelihood.

COCHIN STATE. IMPERIAL SERIES.

## PART D. DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.

| CLASS. | SUB-CLASS. | ORDER. | GROUP. | OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD. | TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS AND DEPENDENTS. | DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Hindu. | Musalman. | Christian. | Animist. | Others. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| D. MISCELLANEOUS. | X. Domestic service | 52 | | **Domestic Service** .. | **5,573** | **3,512** | **365** | **1,674** | **1** | **21** |
| | | | 162 | Cooks, water carriers, door keepers watchmen and other indoor servants | 5,061 | 3,101 | 349 | 1,590 | ... | 21 |
| | | | 163 | Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc. | 512 | 411 | 16 | 84 | 1 | ... |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class X** .. | **5.573** | **3,512** | **365** | **1,674** | **1** | **21** |
| | XI. Insufficiently described occupation. | 53 | | **General Terms which do not indicate a Definite Occupation** .. | **66,194** | **38,851** | **5,878** | **20,897** | **465** | **103** |
| | | | 164 | Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified ... | 956 | 267 | 47 | 642 | ... | ... |
| | | | 165 | Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops... | 5,148 | 3,108 | 214 | 1,753 | ... | 73 |
| | | | 166 | Mechanics otherwise unspecified ... | 20 | 7 | 7 | 6 | ... | ... |
| | | | 167 | Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified .. | 60,070 | 35,469 | 5,610 | 18,496 | 465 | 30 |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class XI** .. | **66,194** | **38,851** | **5,878** | **20,897** | **465** | **103** |
| | XII. Unproductive. | 51 | | **Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Hospitals** .. | **157** | **76** | ... | **81** | ... | ... |
| | | | 168 | Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals | 157 | 76 | ... | 81 | ... | ... |
| | | 55 | | **Beggars, Vagrants, Prostitutes** .. | **2 390** | **1,437** | **184** | **731** | **29** | **9** |
| | | | 169 | Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, cattle poisoners ... | 2, 390 | 1,437 | 184 | 731 | 29 | 9 |
| | | | | **Total Sub-Class XII** .. | **2,547** | **1,513** | **184** | **812** | **29** | **9** |
| | | | | **Total Class D** ... | **74,314** | **43,876** | **6,427** | **23,383** | **495** | **133** |
| | | | | **Grand Total** ... | **918,110** | **€15,708** | **63,822** | **233092** | **4,177** | **1,311** |

# TABLE XV.

## OCCUPATION OR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

### Part E.—Statistics of Industries.

# TABLE XV.—Part E.



**Statistics of employment in factories, mines, etc., in which at least 20 persons are employed.**

| Description of factory, mine, etc. | Whether using mechanical power or not | Number of factories. | Factories employing | Total number of employees | | Details of persons employed. | | | | | | | | | | | | State of business at date of Census as compared with normal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Direction, supervision and clerical work. | | | | Skilled workmen. | | | | Unskilled labourers. | | | | |
| | | | | | | Europeans and Anglo-Indians | | Indians | | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | | Indians | | Over 14 | | Under 14 | | |
| | | | | 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 |
| Printing Presses ... | Yes | 1 | From 50 to 100 persons | 59 | ... | ... | .. | 10 | ... | | .. | 13 | ... | . | ... | 6 | ... | |
| | No | 3 | 20 to 50 „ ... | 86 | 1 | . | .. | 10 | | | ... | 66 | .. | 8 | 1 | 4 | ... | Somewhat brisker than usual |
| | No | 1 | 50 to 100 „ .. | 60 | ... | .. | . | 1 | . | . | . | 29 | .. | 28 | .. | 2 | .. | |
| | | | Total „ ... | 148 | 1 | ... | ... | 11 | .. | | .. | 95 | . | 36 | 1 | 6 | ... | |
| Cocoanut Oil Mills .. | Yes | 4 | 20 to 50 „ . | 143 | 5 | | ... | 18 | .. | . | .. | 40 | .. | 83 | 5 | 2 | | |
| | Yes | 3 | 50 to 100 „ ... | 155 | 1 | . | ... | 17 | | 2 | . | 43 | | 92 | 1 | 3 | ... | Somewhat slacker than usual |
| | Yes | 2 | 100 to 200 „ .. | 280 | 30 | | .. | 11 | | 3 | | 16 | ... | 258 | 30 | 13 | . | |
| | | | Total „ ... | 578 | 36 | | ... | 46 | .. | 4 | ... | 99 | . | 411 | 36 | 18 | ... | |
| Flour Mill | Yes | 1 | 20 to 50 „ ... | 20 | 8 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 12 | 8 | | ... | Normal |
| Rice Mill ... | Yes | 2 | 20 to 50 „ ... | 42 | 8 | 1 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | .. | 6 | ... | 26 | 8 | .. | .. | Much slacker than usual |
| Saw Mills ... | Yes | 1 | 100 to 200 „ ... | 175 | ... | 3 | | 7 | .. | 3 | ... | 77 | ... | 85 | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Yes | 1 | 200 to 400 „ .. | 249 | ... | 2 | | 2 | .. | 2 | ... | 40 | ... | 203 | ... | .. | ... | Normal |
| | | | Total „ ... | 424 | .. | 5 | .. | 9 | . | 5 | ... | 117 | ... | 288 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Spinning & Weaving Mills.. | No | 1 | 100 to 200 „ . | 123 | 3 | 1 | . | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 69 | ... | 40 | 3 | 10 | ... | Brisker than usual |
| Iron works ... | Yes | 2 | 20 to 50 .. | 65 | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 39 | ... | ... | ... | Normal |
| S. I. R. Loco shed ... | No | 1 | 20 to 50 „ ... | 22 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 20 | 1 | . | ... | Do |
| Tramway Workshop ... | Yes | 1 | 20 to 50 „ ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 15 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | Brisker than usual |

# TABLE XV.—Part E.—*Continued.*

Statistics of employment in factories, mines, etc., in which at least 20 persons are employed.

| Description of factory, mine, etc. | Whether using mechanical power or not | Number of factories | Factories employing | Total number of employees | | Details of persons employed | | | | | | | | | | | | State of business at date of Census as compared with normal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Direction, supervision and clerical work. | | | | Skilled workmen. | | | | Unskilled labourers | | | | |
| | | | | | | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | | Indians. | | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | | Indians. | | Over 15. | | Under 15. | | |
| | | | | 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 |
| Arrack Distillery | Yes | 1 | 20 to 50 persons | 41 | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | | 22 | 1 | 12 | ... | .. | . | Normal |
| Coir Rugs and matting Factory ... | Yes | 1 | 50 to 100 ,, ... | 52 | 11 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | | ... | 4 | ... | 44 | 11 | ... | .. | Slacker than usual |
| Ginger Bleaching Factory | No | 1 | 20 to 50 ,, .. | 26 | .. | ... | ... | 3 | ... | | | 20 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | ... | Normal |
| Cask making Factory ... | No | 1 | 20 to 50 ,, .. | 23 | | . | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 16 | ... | 2 | . | 2 | . | Do |
| Indian Fisheries Factory | Yes | 1 | 20 to 50 ,, ... | 24 | 3 | 4 | .. | ... | ... | 3 | . | ... | . | 17 | 2 | . | 1 | Do |
| Tile and Brick Factories... | Yes | 1 | 20 to 50 ,, . | 28 | 8 | .. | . | 2 | .. | 1 | . | 6 | ... | 17 | 6 | 2 | 2 | |
| | Yes | 1 | 50 to 100 ,, ... | 68 | 5 | ... | . | 6 | .. | .. | ... | 4 | .. | 39 | 5 | 19 | ... | |
| | | | Total ,, .. | 96 | 13 | ... | .. | 8 | . | 1 | . | 10 | .. | 56 | 11 | 21 | 2 | Brisker than usual |
| | No | 4 | 20 to 50 ,, .. | 99 | 26 | .. | .. | 8 | . | . | .. | 2 | . | 76 | 24 | 13 | 2 | |
| | No | 9 | 50 to 100 ,, . | 512 | 61 | ... | .. | 22 | ... | .. | ... | 35 | | 378 | 53 | 77 | 8 | |
| | | | Total ,, ... | 611 | 87 | ... | .. | 30 | . | .. | | 37 | .. | 454 | 77 | 90 | 10 | |
| Rubber Plantations .. | No | 3 | 100 to 200 ,, .. | 350 | 87 | 3 | .. | 6 | . | . | ... | 20 | . | 287 | 82 | 34 | 8 | Do |
| | No | 3 | 500 and over ,, . | 2,266 | 491 | 7 | | 15 | ... | | ... | 695 | .. | 1,256 | 311 | 293 | 180 | |
| | | | Total ,, ... | 2,616 | 578 | 10 | ... | 21 | ... | ... | .. | 715 | ... | 1,543 | 393 | 327 | 188 | |
| Coffee Estate . | No | 16 | 20 to 50 ,, .. | 234 | 99 | 6 | ... | 1 | .. | 2 | . | .. | . | 201 | 82 | 24 | 17 | Somewhat slacker than usual |
| | No | 5 | 50 to 100 ,, ... | 191 | 119 | 3 | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | | ... | 167 | 107 | 20 | 12 | |
| | | | Total ,, ... | 425 | 218 | 9 | ... | 1 | .. | 3 | . | ... | ... | 371 | 189 | 44 | 29 | |
| Grand total ... | | 6 | | 5,434 | 968 | 36 | ... | 178 | .. | 18 | .. | 1,292 | 1 | 3,309 | 740 | 521 | 227 | |

# TABLE XVI.

## OCCUPATION BY SELECTED CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

NOTE.—This Table differs from the standard form in that columns 9 to 12 of the latter have been omitted. The particulars required for those columns have not, through an oversight, been abstracted. The omission was noticed only when it was too late to supply it.

# TABLE

## OCCUPATION BY SELECTED

COCHIN STATE

| CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE. | Traditional Occupation. | POPULATION DEALT WITH | | | | RECORDED | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Actual workers | | Dependents | | 1 (a) Ordinary cultivation | | 1 (b) Growers of special products and market gardening. | | 1 (c) Forestry. | |
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| HINDU | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambalavasi ... | Temple servants .. | 2,023 | 931 | 1,887 | 2,963 | 445 | 95 | 65 | 14 | 8 | ... |
| Arayan ... | Fishermen and boatmen .. | 1,617 | 1 024 | 888 | 1 237 | 45 | 1 | 35 | 6 | ... | ... |
| Brahman Malayali ... | Priests ... | 1,757 | 82 | 1,661 | 3,117 | 1,076 | 61 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| do Tamil ... | Do. ... | 4,651 | 530 | 5,143 | 8,599 | 953 | 92 | 60 | 4 | 36 | ... |
| do Konkani ... | Do. .. | 2,706 | 258 | 1,874 | 3,684 | 224 | 24 | 35 | 3 | 2 | ... |
| do. Others .. | Do. ... | 778 | 20 | 224 | 448 | 26 | 5 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... |
| *Chakkan* .. | *Oil-pressers* .. | 703 | 270 | 405 | 723 | 34 | 22 | ... | .. | 5 | ... |
| Devangan .. | Weavers ... | 669 | 338 | 507 | 835 | 70 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Iluvan ... | Toddy-drawers ... | 55.536 | 33,704 | 47,281 | 71,932 | 27,380 | 16,846 | 1,436 | 374 | 661 | 6 |
| Kadupattan ... | Salt-workers ... | 3,919 | 2,199 | 3,155 | 5,050 | 2,617 | 1,354 | 100 | 18 | 20 | 2 |
| Kaikolan ... | Weavers ... | 1,222 | 699 | 789 | 1 411 | 250 | 51 | ... | .. | 1 | ... |
| Kammalan .. | Carpenters, masons, black-smiths, gold-smiths, bell-metal workers and leather workers | 9,779 | 2 334 | 7.310 | 15,185 | 124 | 438 | 39 | 5 | 33 | ... |
| Kanakkan ... | Boatmen and agricultural labourers ... | 2,186 | 1 788 | 1,604 | 1,949 | 521 | 638 | ... | .. | 6 | ... |
| Kanivan ... | Astrologers .. | 848 | 215 | 776 | 1,405 | 134 | 54 | 5 | 8 | ... | ... |
| Kshatriya Malayali . | Military and dominant ... | 282 | 26 | 229 | 478 | 54 | 7 | 10 | . . | ... | ... |
| do. Others ... | Do. .. | 186 | 26 | 119 | 248 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Kudumi Chetti .. | General labourers. | 3,938 | 1 699 | 2.562 | 4 172 | 1,889 | 435 | 95 | 8 | 24 | 1 |
| Kusavan ... | Potters ... | 1,217 | 846 | 612 | 882 | 74 | 23 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Nayar ... | Military and agricultural .... | 28,107 | 12,357 | 30613 | 50,129 | 18,364 | 6,953 | 788 | 320 | 179 | ... |
| Otta Nukkan | Earth-workers ... | 913 | 762 | 455 | 685 | 206 | 252 | 19 | ... | 1 | .. |
| Pandaran ... | Mendicants . . | 1,139 | 713 | 747 | 1 116 | 194 | 61 | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Panan ... | Sorcerers and exorcists ... | 858 | 558 | 633 | 853 | 75 | 126 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Pandi Tattan | Goldsmiths ... | 799 | 88 | 544 | 1,026 | 16 | 9 | . | .. | . . | ... |
| Parayan ... | Agricultural labourers and basket makers ... | 3,085 | 2 099 | 1 046 | 2 110 | 891 | 797 | 31 | ... | 10 | |
| Pulayan ... | Agricultural labourers ... | *22 395* | *21.780* | *12.889* | 15 723 | 21 251 | *19.840* | *37* | *6* | 8 | ... |
| Valan . . | Boatmen and fishermen ... | 2 497 | 1,723 | 1,549 | 2,058 | 49 | 7 | .. | 4 | ... | ... |
| Velan ... | Barbers and priests. | 2,723 | 2 394 | 1,872 | 2 333 | 237 | 67 | 19 | . . | 6 | ... |
| Velakkattalavan | Barbers ... | 972 | 566 | 652 | 1,081 | 103 | 41 | .. | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Vellalan . | Agriculturists ... | 1,457 | 802 | 1,619 | 2,166 | 802 | 436 | 9 | 8 | 26 | ... |
| Veluttedan .. | Washermen ... | 995 | 1.081 | 594 | 711 | 137 | 25 | 4 | | ... | ... |
| Vettuvan | Hunters ... | 1 398 | 1,459 | 1,039 | 1 355 | 1,192 | 1,183 | .. | ... | 2 | ... |
| MUSALMAN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jonakan ... | | 12 372 | 4,607 | 13 902 | 20,588 | 3,893 | 1,964 | 581 | 108 | 106 | 11 |
| Ravuttan ... | | 2.414 | 1.069 | 1.897 | 3 050 | 648 | 514 | 3 | ... | 28 | . |
| CHRISTIAN | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-Indian . . | | 644 | 217 | 597 | 988 | 54 | 23 | 13 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| *European* . | | 48 | 4 | 8 | 16 | . . | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Native Christian. | | 59,169 | 21.416 | 57,380 | 92 603 | 22.951 | 6 813 | 1,965 | 253 | 120 | ... |
| ANIMIST. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malayan .. | | 953 | 684 | 327 | 497 | 504 | 439 | 110 | ... | 200 | 119 |
| Jew ... | | 226 | 96 | 345 | 508 | 16 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |

# XVI.

## CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS.)

| 1 (*d*) Raising of farmstock. | | 1 (*e*) Raising of small animals. | | 2 Fishing and hunting | | 3. Mines. | | 4. Quarries of hard rocks. | | 5. Salt, etc. | | 6. Textiles | | 7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom. | | 8. Wood. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females | Males | Females | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| . | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | . . | .. | ... | ... | . . | . . | . | ... | . . | .. |
| ... | | .. | | 1142 | 576 | . . | . | ... | . . | .. | ... | 32 | 377 | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | . | . . | .. | .. | . | .. | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| . | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | .. | ... | .. | ... | . |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 5 | 1 | ... | . | ... |
| . | .. | .. | . . | . | . . | ... | | . | . . | . | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | ... | . |
| ... | .. | ... | . | . . | . | . . | . | .. | .. | ... | ... | 6 | 9 | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . . | . | ... | .. | .. | | 525 | 223 | . | ... | . . | . |
| 709 | 29 | ... | . | 85 | 5 | | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | 2,838 | 7 700 | ... | ... | 816 | 1,103 |
| 32 | 1 | ... | .. | . . | . | | ... | . | .. | .. | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | . | 2 | 3 |
| 3 | ... | ... | .. | . | . . | | ... | . | .. | ... | ... | 870 | 570 | . | ... | .. | .. |
| 4 | . | ... | ... | .. | . . | . . | .. | .. | . . | ... | .. | 1 | 118 | 231 | 23 | 5,156 | 1,257 |
| 9 | 1 | . | . . | 440 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | 32 | 568 | .. | . | 9 | 429 |
| 2 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . . | ... | ... | ... | . | . | 8 | 39 | ... | ... | 36 | 16 |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | ... | . . | ... | | ... | . . | ... | ... | |
| 1 | 2 | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | | | . | | .. | ... |
| 4 | | . . | . | 146 | 5 | | . | ... | ... | | . | 69 | 254 | | | .. | . |
| . . | | | . | . . | . | | | . | ... | . . | | | .. | | ... | . | . |
| 50 | | 1 | | 4 | ... | . . | ... | . . | ... | ... | .. | 13 | 126 | .. | ... | 2 | 1 |
| 13 | .. | | | | ... | . . | . | . . | .. | ... | . | .. | ... | . | ... | | . . |
| 8 | . . | | | . | . | | . | . | .. | ... | ... | | . | . | ... | 13 | 70 |
| 6 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 411 | 333 |
| . . | . | . . | . | . | ... | | ... | . | ... | ... | . | .. | | . | ... | ... | |
| 20 | 2 | .. | .. | . . | ... | ... | . . | ... | ... | .. | . . | 35 | 41 | 8 | 6 | 1 944 | 1,239 |
| 248 | 19 | 1 | ... | 25 | 229 | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | . | 3 | 1 009 | 1 | .. | 88 | 305 |
| . | .. | .. | ... | 1 649 | ... | .. | . . | .. | ... | . | ... | 255 | 492 | ... | .. | ... | 4 |
| 7 | ... | ... | . | 10 | 3 | . . | .. | ... | ... | ... | . | 9 | 6 | .. | ... | 120 | 6 |
| 3 | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | .. | .. | .. | ... | | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | . . | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 6 | .. | .. | ... | . |
| | . . | . . | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | . | ... | .. | . | . | . | .. | . . | .. | .. |
| 21 | .. | .. | . | . | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | 1 | 63 |
| 42 | .. | . . | ... | 89 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 197 | 1,042 | ... | . . | 360 | 313 |
| 37 | .. | . . | . . | . | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 91 | 44 | | ... | 25 | 15 |
| ... | .. | . | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | 17 | 76 | 5 | ... | 191 | 6 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | . . | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | . | . | ... | . . | ... |
| 66 | 3 | 9 | ... | 1,707 | 111 | ... | ... | . | ... | . . | ... | 3,758 | 5 469 | 40 | ... | 2,918 | 147 |
| 24 | ... | ... | . . | .. | . . | . . | . . | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | 22 | . | .. | 3 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | . | 1 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# TABLE

## OCCUPATION BY SELECTED

COCHIN STATE,

| CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE. | Traditional Occupation. | RECORDED | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 9. Metals. | | 10. Ceramics. | | 11. Chemical products, properly so called and analogus. | | 12. Food industries. | | 13 industries of dress and the toilet. | | 14. Furniture industries. | |
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| | | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 |
| HINDU. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambalavasi ... | Temple servants ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . . | .. | ... | 33 | 1 | . . | ... | .. |
| Arayan ... | Fishermen and boatmen .. | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 20 | 9 | ... | ... |
| Brahman Malayali ... | Priests .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| do. Tamil ... | Do. | . | ... | . . | ... | 2 | .. | . | | 2 | .. | ... | ... |
| do. Konkini ... | Do. | 1 | ... | .. | . | 1 | ... | . | 2 | 4 | 1 | .. | ... |
| do. Others ... | Do. | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | . | . | 1 | ... |
| Chakkan ... | Oil-pressers ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 203 | 175 | 7 | 20 | . . | ... | .. | ... |
| Devangan ... | Weavers . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | . . | ... | . . | ... |
| Iluvan ... | Toddy drawers ... | 4 | ... | 34 | 17 | 200 | 6 | 7,183 | 2,585 | 299 | 180 | ... | ... |
| Kadupattan ... | Salt-workers ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52 | 321 | 7 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Kaikolan ... | Weavers .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 15 | 4 | 35 | 1 | ... | . | ... |
| Kammalan ... | Carpenters, masons, black-smiths, gold smiths bell-metal workers and leather workers ... | 2,145 | 93 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 130 | . . | 3 | . . | . |
| Kanakkan .. | Boatmen and agricultural labourers | 1 | ... | ... | . . | ... | ... | . | 25 | 3 | 5 | .. | ... |
| Kaniyan . | Astrologers ... | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 22 | 27 | 6 | . | ... |
| Kshatriya Malayali ... | Military and dominant | ... | . | . . | . | ... | .. | . . | . | | ... | . . | ... |
| do. Others ... | Do. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | . |
| Kudumi Chetti ... | General labourers. | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | .. | 44 | 634 | | | . . | .. |
| Kusavan ... | Potters ... | ... | .. | 1,105 | 754 | .. | ... | .. | 6 | ... | ... | . | . . |
| Nayar ... | Military and agricultural .. | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 44 | ... | 59 | 1 989 | 50 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Otta Nakkan ... | Earth workers . . | . . | .. | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | . . | ... |
| Pandaran .. | Mendicants .. | . . | ... | ... | 8 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | . | . . |
| Panan .. | Sorcerers and exorcists .. | .. | . . | . . | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 18 | 18 | .. | . |
| Pandi Tattan ... | Goldsmiths | 11 | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | . | 6 | . . | . | .. | . |
| Parayan ... | Agricultural labourers and basket makers ... | ... | ... | . | . | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 16 | 1 | ... | |
| Pulayan .. | Agricultural labourers .. | . . | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | 2 | 37 | 5 | 2 | . . | . |
| Valan | Boatmen and fishermen .. | ... | . . | .. | ... | 9 | ... | . | 22 | ... | | .. | . |
| Velan ... | Barbers and priests. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1,323 | 2,275 | | . |
| Velakkattalavan. | Barbers . | . | . | . . | ... | ... | . . | ... | 6 | 844 | 439 | . | ... |
| Vellalan ... | Agriculturists ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 44 | 46 | 15 | . | . | . |
| Valuttedan ... | Washermen . | ... | . . | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 840 | 1,051 | ... | . . |
| Vettuvan ... | Hunters ... | . . | .. | 1 | ... | 1 | .. | 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | ... | . . |
| MUSALMAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jonakan ... | | 58 | ... | ... | ... | 57 | ... | 175 | 197 | 294 | 112 | .. | .. |
| Ravuttan ... | | . . | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 43 | 12 | 7 | ... | ... |
| CHRISTIAN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-Indian | | 71 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 37 | 64 | 3 | .. |
| European ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . . | . . |
| Native Christian. | | 417 | ... | 96 | 89 | 664 | 160 | 403 | 3,086 | 235 | 415 | 32 | ... |
| ANIMIST. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malavan ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . . | ... | ... | . . | ... |
| Jew ... | | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 56 | . . | . |

## XVI.—*Continued.*

## CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES



PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS).

| 15. Building industries. | | 16. Construction of means of transport | | 17. Production and transmission of physical forces. | | 18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences. | | 19. Industries concerned with refuse matter. | | 20. Transport by water. | | 21. Transport by road. | | 22. Transport by rail | | 23. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males. | Females. | Males | Females | Males | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females | Males | Females. |
| 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... |
| ... | 28 | .. | .. | . | .. | ... | . . | .. | . . | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | . | ... | . . | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 13 | ... | . . | . . | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 16 | ... | 25 | ... |
| 8 | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | 12 | ... | 5 | 11 | 3 | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| .. | ... | .. | . | . | .. | 1 | | . | ... | 3 | ... | . . | ... | ... | ... | 2 | . |
| ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | 4 | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | 35 | | . . | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | . . | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | . . | .. | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... | . | ... | ... |
| 931 | ... | 1 | ... | . . | ... | 17 | ... | 1 | 21 | 148 | ... | 771 | 2 | 68 | 1 | 18 | ... |
| 16 | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | .. | ... | . . | 61 | 4 | ... | 103 | 7 | 13 | ... | 6 | . . |
| 6 | ... | ... | ... | .. | . . | ... | ... | . | ... | . | ... | 2 | .. | . | . | . . | ... |
| 814 | 61 | .. | . | ... | . . | 1 189 | 45 | ... | 6 | ... | . | 3 | .. | . | ... | .. | ... |
| 97 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 2 | 345 | . . | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 3 | ... | .. | 1 | . . | ... | ... | . | ... |
| ... | ... | . . | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | . . | 13 | ... | 1 | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | 1 | ... | .. | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 41 | 59 | . | 20 | 17 | 5 | . . | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . . | ... | ... | . . | .. | . | 3 | . . | 1 | . . | ... | . |
| 35 | .. | 2 | .. | | ... | 5 | .. | 36 | 1,048 | 9 | ... | 280 | 1 | 75 | . | 100 | . . |
| 36 | 99 | ... | ... | .. | ... | . . | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 431 | 296 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | 2 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 44 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | 18 | .. | 1 | ... | .. | ... |
| 180 | 5 | .. | ... | . . | ... | . . | ... | . . | .. | .. | ... | 2 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 21 | ... | ... | ... | . . | .. | 734 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | . . | 2 | ... | . . | . | ... | . |
| 4 | ... | ... | . | . | . . | ... | ... | ... | 1 | . | . | 3 | . . | ... | . | . | .. |
| 13 | ... | . . | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 12 | 8 | ... | ... | 6 | .. | .. | . . | |
| 2 | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | .. | . . | 2 | 264 | 1 | 28 | 1 | . | . . | . | . . |
| 18 | 3 | 1 | . . | .. | . | .. | .. | ... | . | 2 | . | 35 | 2 | 2 | .. | | ... |
| 2 | ... | . | ... | | . | | . . | ... | .. | .. | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | . | .. |
| 33 | .. | .. | . | ... | ... | 8 | | . . | 8 | ... | . | 4 | .. | 1 | ... | 4 | . |
| . . | ... | | . | | .. | . | ... | . | 3 | .. | . . | 4 | .. | ... | ... | . . | ... |
| 2 | 125 | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | | ... | . . | 1 | | .. | ... | .. | . | | ... |
| 96 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 2 | . | 1 | 23 | 464 | ... | 301 | ... | 27 | ... | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | ... | 1 | . | .. | . . | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 270 | . | ... | ... | 1 | 3 |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | . . | 1 | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | 6 | . | 30 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | . . | ... | . . | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1,234 | 8 | ... | .. | ... | . . | 316 | 3 | 71 | 126 | 1 369 | 9 | 939 | 2 | 294 | .. | 54 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |

# TABLE
## OCCUPATION BY SELECTED

COCHIN STATE

| CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE. | Traditional Occupation. | RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 24. Banks establishment of credit, exchange and insurance. | | 25. Brokerage commission and export. | | 26. Trade in textiles. | | 27. Trade in skin leather and furs. | | 28. Trade in wood | | 29. Trade in metals. | |
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| | | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 |
| HINDU. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambalavasi ... | Temple servants .. | 11 | 13 | .. | .. | ... | . . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Arayan ... | Fishermen and boatmen . . | . | .. | . | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Brahman Malayali ... | Priests ... | 31 | 7 | ... | .. | 3 | ... | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Do. Tamil ... | Do. | 435 | 215 | 1 | ... | 269 | ... | . | | 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| Do. Konkini ... | Do. | 19 | 6 | 10 | .. | 18 | ... | . | .. | 8 | ... | 4 | ... |
| Do. Others .. | Do. | 11 | 6 | 8 | . | ... | ... | .. | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chakkan .. | Oil-pressers ... | .. | . | ... | . . | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | . . | ... |
| Devangan ... | Weavers ... | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | 41 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Iluvan ... | Toddy-drawers .. | 3 | 4 | . . | 2 | 201 | 32 | ... | 1 | 48 | ... | 7 | ... |
| Kadupattan ... | Salt-workers ... | 3 | 5 | . . | . | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | 9 | .. | ... | ... |
| Kaikolan ... | Weavers ... | 1 | 6 | .. | . | 48 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kammalan . . | Carpenters, masons, black-smiths, gold-smiths, bell-metal workers and leather workers ... | ... | 2 | ... | . . | ... | ... | . . | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kanakkan . | Boatmen and agricultural labourers.. | .. | . | . . | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | . | ... | ... |
| Kaniyan ... | Astrologers ... | ... | .. | | . | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | . . | . . |
| Kshatriya, Malayali ... | Military and dominant ... | 4 | 9 | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . . | ... | ... |
| Do Others ... | Do. | 8 | 3 | 18 | ... | 9 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Kudumi Chetti... | General labourers . | . . | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | . | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kusavan ... | Potters ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| Nayar ... | Military and agricultural ... | 161 | 235 | . . | . | 14 | .. | .. | ... | 32 | . | ... | ... |
| Otta Naikkan ... | Earth-workers ... | ... | .. | . | .. | 5 | ... | . . | . . | ... | ... | ... | . . |
| Pandaran ... | Mendicants ... | 1 | .. | .. | ... | 1 | .. | ... | .. | 5 | 4 | 1 | ... |
| Panan ... | Sorcerers and exorcists ... | . . | | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pandi Tattan ... | Goldsmiths ... | ... | 2 | . . | .. | ... | . . | . . | | ... | .. | . | . . |
| Parayan ... | Agricultural labourers and basket makers ... | . . | .. | . . | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Pulayan ... | Agricultural labourers ... | . | . | . | ... | ... | . . | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | . . |
| Valan .. | Boatmen and fishermen ... | . | . | . . | .. | ... | ... | . . | . . | ... | .. | . | .. |
| Velan .. | Barbers and priests | . | | . . | .. | .. | .. | ... | . . | ... | . | . . | .... |
| Velakkattalavan | Barbers ... | 1 | 4 | . | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Vellalan .. | Agriculturists .. | 18 | 15 | .. | .. | 10 | .. | . . | .. | ... | 1 | 10 | ... |
| Veluttedan ... | Washermen ... | . . | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | . | ... |
| Vettuvan . | Hunters .. | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| MUSALMAN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jonakan ... | | 5 | . . | ... | .. | 213 | 1 | 3 | ... | 41 | 1 | .. | ... |
| Ravuttan . | | 22 | . | .. | . | 71 | ... | 23 | ... | 13 | | 5 | ... |
| CHRISTIAN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-Indian . . | | ... | . | | . | 11 | .. | .. | ... | 3 | . | | ... |
| European .. | | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... |
| Native Christian | | 57 | 39 | 5 | 2 | 709 | 26 | 82 | 8 | 161 | 2 | 48 | ... |
| ANIMIST. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malayan .. | | ... | .. | .. | . . | 21 | ... | 24 | ... | 2 | .. | ... | ... |
| Jew . | | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | .. | ... | ... |

## XVI.—*Continued.*

## CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.

IMPERIAL SERIES.

ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS.)

| 30. Trade in pottery. | | 31. Trade in chemical products. | | 32. Hotels cafes; restaurants, etc. | | 33. Other trade in food-stuffs. | | 34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles | | 35. Trade in furniture. | | 36. Trade in building materials. | | 37 Trade in means of transport | | 38. Trade in fuel. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 28 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 259 | 6 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 25 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | 422 | 68 | 269 | 121 | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| ... | ... | 37 | ... | 8 | ... | 697 | 163 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | .. | 25 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 | .. | 27 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | 3 | 296 | 25 | .. | | .. | ... | ... | .. | 17 | ... | .. | .. |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | 6 | 37 | ... | ... | . | | | ... | | ... | .. | .. |
| 3 | ... | .. | ... | 1,083 | 1,067 | 1,891 | 599 | .. | .. | 22 | 45 | 42 | 19 | 85 | ... | 293 | 30 |
| ... | ... | 6 | ... | 4 | ... | 101 | 58 | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | . | ... | 3 | 2 |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 20 | 20 | .. | ... | .. | . | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 73 | ... | .. | ... | 24 |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 | ... | .. | .. | ... |
| ... | . | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | . | .. | . | | ... | ... | ... | . | ... |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | 3 | 3 | 16 | 2 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 245 | 120 | ... | ... | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | 11 | ... |
| ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 4 | . | ... | .. | .. |
| ... | ... | 3 | ... | 250 | 6 | 627 | 295 | ... | ... | 30 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | .. | 4 | ... |
| ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69 | 10 | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 629 | 432 | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | . | ... | . |
| .. | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 10 | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | 46 | ... | . . . | ... | ... |
| ... | .. | . | .. | .. | ... | . | .. | . | .. | .. | . | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 16 | 6 | ... | .. | 121 | 2 | 6 | . | ... | . | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 171 | 1,180 | ... | .. | .. | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | .. | 12 | 1 | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | . | .. | 1 | .. | .. | . | 2 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | 34 | 4 | 77 | 231 | ... | .. | | .. | ... | | 54 | . | . | 1 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | . | ... | . | .. | ... |
| ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| 13 | 7 | ... | ... | 13 | 153 | 3,563 | 445 | 3 | ... | 109 | 23 | 25 | 29 | 53 | 11 | 13 | 20 |
| ... | ... | 11 | ... | 24 | 48 | 760 | 136 | 6 | ... | 5 | .. | ... | ... | 32 | ... | 5 | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | 14 | 9 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | .. | | 2 | ... |
| ... | ... | 3 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | . | . | .. | ... | . | .. | ... |
| 20 | ... | 64 | 3 | 320 | 31 | 5,276 | 1,611 | 136 | ... | 258 | 35 | 208 | 20 | 16 | | 445 | 11 |
| 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | | ... | ... | ... | . | . | . | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 108 | 29 | ... | ... | .. | .. | . | ... | ... | | .. | 1 |

# TABLE

## OCCUPATION BY SELECTED

COCHIN STATE

| CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE. | Traditional occupation. | RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters. | | 40. Trade in refuse matter. | | 41. Trade of other sorts. | | 42. Army. | | 44. Police | | 45. Public administration. | |
| | | Males. | Females | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males | Females. |
| | | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 |
| *HINDU.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ambalavasi ... | Temple servants ... | ... | ... | . | | . . | ... | .. | ... | 5 | ... | 81 | ... |
| Arayan .. | Fishermen and boatmen ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | | | .. | . | ... | ... |
| Brahman Malayali ... | Priests ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... |
| Do. Tamil ... | Do. | 26 | ... | . | . | 176 | ... | 7 | . . | 31 | ... | 605 | . . |
| Do. Konkini ... | Do | 67 | ... | . . | .. | 770 | . . | . | | | | 15 | ... |
| Do Others ... | Do. | 2 | . . | . | ... | 1 | .. | ... | .. | . . | . | 15 | ... |
| Chakkan ... | Oil-Pressers ... | 3 | ... | . | ... | 35 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | . . | .. | ... |
| Devangan .. | Weavers ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | . | . | . . | ... | .. | . |
| Iluvan ... | Toddy-drawers ... | 1 | 1 | 7 | 16 | 22 | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 30 | ... |
| Kadupattan ... | Salt-workers .. | ... | .. | ... | . | 10 | ... | . . | .. | 2 | . . | 19 | ... |
| Kaikolan ... | Weavers ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | . . | . | ... | ... | .. | . | . |
| Kammalan ... | Carpenters, masons, black-smiths, gold-smiths, bell-metal workers and leather workers ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | | . | ... | . |
| Kanakkan . | Boatmen and agricultural labourers.. | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | . . | . | . | . | . | ... |
| Kaniyan . | Astrologers . | ... | .. | . | . | 24 | . . | .. | ... | | . | .. | ... |
| Kshatriya, Malayali . | Military and dominant ... | ... | ... | . . | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | | | ... | 141 | 8 |
| Do. Others ... | Do | ... | . . | . . | ... | 23 | 2 | 11 | | | .. | 4 | . . |
| Kudumi Chetty... | General labourers. | 24 | 5 | | . . | 167 | 1 | | | | ... | .. | . . |
| Kusavan . . | Potters ... | ... | .. | .. | | 19 | 14 | .. | | | . | .. | . |
| Nayar ... | Military and agricultural . . | 10 | 7 | .. | . | 99 | 1 | 228 | ... | 285 | ... | 2,064 | 206 |
| Otta Naikkan ... | Earth-workers ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | 1 | ... | | | ... | . | .. |
| Pandaran ... | Mendicants ... | 22 | 26 | .. | .. | 6 | 3 | ... | . | | ... | 1 | ... |
| Panan .. | Sorcerers and exorcists .. | ... | . . | ... | . | 61 | 11 | ... | | . | . | ... | . . |
| Pandi Tattan ... | Gold smiths ... | ... | . . | .. | . . | .. | ... | .. | | | . | ... | ... |
| Parayan .. | Agricultural labourers and basket makers . . | ... | ... | . . | . . | 3 | ... | | .. | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Pulayan . | Agricultural labourers ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | . . | | . | .. | .. | ... |
| Valan ... | Boatmen and fishermen ... | ... | ... | . | .. | . . | ... | ... | | 7 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Velan ... | Barbers and priests. | ... | . . | ... | . | 31 | 3 | ... | | . . | . | ... | ... |
| Velakkattalavan . | Barbers ... | ... | . . | . | . . | .. | ... | ... | | 3 | ... | .. | ... |
| Vellalan .. | Agriculturists . | ... | .. | .. | . | ... | .. | . | . . | 9 | . . | 45 | .. |
| Veluttedan | Washermen ... | ... | . . | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Vettuvan ... | Hunters .. | . . | . . | . . | . | .. | ... | | | .. | .. | ... | .. |
| MUSALMAN . | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jonakan ... | | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | 152 | 26 | ... | | 8 | | 14 | . . |
| Ravuttan ... | | ... | .. | .. | ... | 39 | 35 | ... | | 5 | | 10 | ... |
| CHRISTIAN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-Indian ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | . . | | 4 | | 19 | ... |
| European . . | | ... | . . | . . | ... | ... | ... | . . | | . | | 4 | .. |
| Native christian. | | 37 | 3 | . . | ... | 2,149 | 318 | ... | | 40 | .. | 234 | ... |
| ANIMIST. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malayan ... | | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jew | | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 1 | . | ... | ... | . | ... | ... |

XVI.—*(Continued.)*

**CASTES, TRIBES OR RACES.**

IMPERIAL SERIES

ACTUAL WORKERS (BY ORDERS)

| 46 Religion. | | 47 Law | | 48. Medicine | | 49. Instruction. | | 50 Letters and arts and sciences | | 51 Persons living principally on their income. | | 52 Domestic service | | 53. General | | 54 Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals | | 55 Beggars prostitutes and vagrants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males | Females. | Males | Females | Males | Females. | Males | Females | Males. | Females | Males. | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females. |
| 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 |
| 962 | 697 | 8 | . | 88 | ... | 45 | 18 | 216 | .. | 15 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 43 | 18 | 1 | . | | 1 |
| 3 | ... | . | ... | .. | 1 | 6 | . | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 63 | 7 | 2 | | .. | . |
| 475 | 10 | .. | . | 10 | ... | 80 | .. | 4 | .. | . | ... | 16 | 2 | 15 | .. | .. | | . | .. |
| 378 | . | 80 | . | 31 | ... | 417 | ... | 97 | . | 51 | ... | 20 | 8 | 177 | 1 | 1 | | 18 | 21 |
| 270 | 8 | 6 | . | 22 | .. | 45 | 1 | 59 | 8 | 4 | ... | 171 | 15 | 106 | 4 | . | | 5 | 3 |
| 517 | ... | 1 | . | 3 | .. | 7 | .. | 7 | . | 1 | | 80 | 2 | 4 | . | . | . | 12 | 6 |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | 5 | .. | 5 | . | 3 | .. | . | ... | ... | 7 | 19 | 3 | ... | . | . | 2 |
| ... | .. | . | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | .. | .. | .. | ... | 11 | 20 | ... | .. | 2 | 2 |
| 24 | 6 | 71 | ... | 268 | 1 | 122 | 2 | 35 | . | 1 | ... | 81 | 189 | 7,291 | 2,799 | 22 | | 283 | 15 |
| 3 | .. | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 72 | 2 | 7 | | 1 | . | 32 | 30 | 658 | 312 | 1 | . | 7 | 6 |
| ... | ... | ... | | . | .. | . | . | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | 8 | .. | . | .. | 4 | 2 |
| . | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | .. | .. | . | .. | 1 | 22 | 32 | 32 | 1 | 1 | . | . |
| . | . | | .. | | .. | . | . | . | .. | . | .. | .. | | 721 | 44 | ... | . | .. | 1 |
| 11 | . | . | .. | 24 | . | 184 | 18 | 308 | 11 | . | .. | ... | 5 | 52 | 31 | . | | 12 | 2 |
| ... | .. | 4 | .. | 5 | .. | 18 | 1 | 4 | ... | 15 | 1 | 8 | .. | 1 | . | ... | .. | .. | ... |
| 2 | ... | .. | | . | | 2 | . | . | ... | 7 | . | 25 | 2 | 22 | .. | .. | . | 7 | 10 |
| ... | .. | .. | .. | 2 | . | | | 11 | . | . | .. | 9 | 14 | 1,048 | 151 | 6 | .. | 1 | . |
| .. | ... | . | | .. | ... | ... | .. | . | . | .. | . | .. | 3 | 12 | 26 | ... | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 175 | 58 | 204 | | 130 | 2 | 584 | 161 | 442 | 20 | 153 | 6 | 1,264 | 426 | 1,163 | 482 | 16 | | 30 | 11 |
| . | .. | | . | | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | | | ... | 91 | 92 | ... | . | 9 | 9 |
| 14 | 2 | | . | 14 | .. | 2 | . | 4 | . | 2 | .. | 1 | 3 | 9 | 3 | ... | .. | 120 | 96 |
| .. | .. | ... | ... | 20 | 32 | . | . | 65 | . | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 11 | 17 | ... | . | 5 | 5 |
| . | . | 1 | .. | 2 | | 2 | ... | 1 | | | . | . | 1 | | 2 | . | . | 2 | 2 |
| ... | ... | . | . | ... | . | . | . | 23 | .. | . | . | 10 | 1 | 76 | 8 | 2 | . | 3 | 3 |
| .. | ... | ... | | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | 1 | 11 | 548 | 287 | 9 | 1 | . | 5 |
| 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 10 | 6 | 7 | ... | 1 | .. | . | ... | 5 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 1 | . | .. | ... |
| 8 | 4 | . | . | 345 | ... | 1 | . | 127 | 6 | . | .. | 3 | 2 | 402 | 12 | 1 | .. | ... | 2 |
| .. | ... | . | .. | 1 | 66 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | ... | . | ... | 5 | 1 | . | . | | 1 | . |
| 8 | ... | 12 | . | 32 | 3 | 11 | .. | 44 | . | 10 | .. | 4 | 1 | 90 | 37 | ... | . | 7 | .. |
| ... | ... | | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | . | | . | .. | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | | . | ... |
| .. | . | .. | . | | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 7 | 162 | 61 | ... | .. | . | 1 |
| 154 | ... | . | | 20 | 11 | 110 | .. | ... | .. | . | . | 40 | 59 | 1,537 | ... | ... | | 35 | 46 |
| 18 | ... | ... | .. | 18 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | . | 18 | ... | 146 | 213 | ... | . | 7 | 11 |
| 6 | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 3 | 4 | 26 | 58 | 1 | 12 | . | 4 | ... | 50 | 2 | ... | .. | ... | 2 |
| 25 | 4 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 385 | 141 | 84 | ... | 245 | 44 | 454 | 77 | 183 | . | 21 | 3 | 560 | .. | 7,075 | 1,891 | 39 | ... | 161 | 457 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | 41 | 126 | ... | .. | ... | . |
| 3 | ... | .. | ... | .. | 1 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 22 | ... | ... | . | 2 | .. |

# TABLE XVII.

## CHRISTIANS BY SECT AND RACE.

NOTE.—The Government of India having decided that the term "Anglo-Indian" shall be used instead of "Eurasian", in the statistics of the present Census, all those who returned themselves as Eurasian have been entered under the head "Anglo-Indian", though the majority of the Eurasians of Cochin are not of British origin.

2. Those who returned themselves as "Feringis" have been classed under "Native Christians", as there is hardly any difference between them.

# TABLE XVII.

## Territorial Distribution of the Christian Population by Sect and Race.

| DENOMINATIONS. | TOTAL. | | | DISTRIBUTION BY RACE. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | European and allied races. | | Armenian. | | Anglo-Indian. | | Native. | |
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. Anglican Communion ... ... ... | 1,623 | 795 | 828 | 21 | 15 | ... | ... | 31 | 35 | 743 | 778 |
| 2. Baptist ... ... ... ... | 44 | 24 | 20 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 18 | 17 |
| 3. Congregationalist ... ... ... ... | 167 | 77 | 90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 77 | 90 |
| 4. Lutheran ... ... ... ... | 135 | 75 | 60 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 3 | 64 | 57 |
| 5. Methodist ... ... ... ... | 6 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... |
| 6. Minor Protestant Denomination ... ... | 36 | 19 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 17 |
| 7. Presbyterian ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Protestants (unsecterian and unspecified) ... | 349 | 142 | 207 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 142 | 207 |
| 9. Roman Catholic ... ... ... | 97,787 | 50,228 | 47,559 | 33 | 5 | ... | ... | 1,192 | 1,160 | 49,003 | 46,394 |
| 10. Syrian (Roman) ... ... ... | 100,166 | 50,271 | 49,895 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50,271 | 49,895 |
| 11. Do (Jacobite) ... ... ... | 20,025 | 9,904 | 10,121 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,904 | 10,121 |
| 12. Do (Reformed) ... ... ... | 596 | 291 | 305 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 291 | 305 |
| 13. Do (Chaldœan) ... ... ... | 12,157 | 6,019 | 6,138 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 6,017 | 6,138 |
| Total ... | 233,092 | 117,848 | 115,244 | 56 | 20 | 2 | ... | 1,241 | 1,205 | 115,549 | 114,019 |