

CENSUS OF INDIA 1951

VOLUME III

MADRAS AND COORG

PART I—REPORT

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PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT
GOVERNMENT PRESS
MADRAS
1953

PRICE, *Rs.* 15

NOTE.

The statements made and conclusions drawn in this report are wholly the responsibility of the Author alone in his personal capacity and do not necessarily represent the views of Government.

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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1951.

MADRAS AND COORG STATES.

THE REPORT ON THE CENSUS.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

Introductory.—This report on the 1951 Census covers both Madras and Coorg States. For the convenience of all concerned, the report has been prepared in two sections—Section I dealing with Madras and Section II with Coorg. This general introduction will be confined to matters, which are common to both the States; other matters which are relevant only in respect of one of the States will be dealt with in the section relating to that State.

2. **Territorial Changes.**—The 1951 Census has the proud distinction of being the first Census conducted in the Republic of India. Thanks to India's position as a completely independent country and the merger of the Pudukottai, Banganapalle and Sandur States in Madras State, the administrative set-up for the 1951 Census became very considerably simplified. At the 1941 Census, the Superintendent of Census Operations for Madras had not only to deal with the Census of Madras State and Coorg, but also to supervise the enumeration in Pudukottai State as well as the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and in the Administered areas in Hyderabad State and the States of Sandur and Banganapalle. Pudukottai State carried out its own Census tabulation but the tabulation for Coorg, Sandur and Banganapalle was undertaken by the Superintendent of Census Operations for Madras, while the work relating to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and the Administered areas in Hyderabad were entrusted to the Census Superintendents of Mysore and Hyderabad, respectively. Thanks to their merger, the Pudukottai, Banganapalle and Sandur areas are now part of Madras State, Pudukottai being a revenue division of the Tiruchirappalli district, Banganapalle a sub-taluk in Nandyal revenue division of the Kurnool district, while the Sandur area, along with some adjoining areas of Hospet and Kudligi taluks, has been constituted into a new taluk, viz., the Sandur taluk, of Bellary district.

3. **Changes made at the 1951 Census.**—At this Census, the Superintendent of Census Operations for Madras and Coorg had to deal with two administrative entities, viz., the Madras State and the Coorg State. A number of important changes were made in connection with the 1951 Census, in regard to enumeration as well as the tabulation of the data collected at the Census. The more important of these changes are referred to below:—

(1) *Enumeration.*—Long prior to the enumeration period, in 1948 to be exact, a permanent scheme of house-numbering was introduced. Each small village was treated as a separate unit for the purpose of this house numbering, while large villages and towns were split up into suitable blocks. If the block in a town was a large one with well-formed streets, each street in the block, technically called a locality, was assigned a separate number within the block, and the houses were numbered in a separate series in each street. In all other cases, the houses were numbered in a separate series for each block, and in the case of small villages, for the village as a whole. (Each panchayat or town is a separate unit for house-numbering, irrespective of the number of villages comprising it.) The numbers thus assigned were marked in tar or painted on the houses, and they were to be maintained on a permanent basis, this maintenance being watched annually under the orders issued by the State Government. In the case of huts, metal or cardboard discs hung up from the roofs were used for marking the house number. By the adoption of this system, it was possible to formulate enumeration blocks in a precise and convenient manner. Each enumeration block was assigned to an enumerator,

whose work was over-checked, to the extent of 20 per cent, by supervisors, each of whom was generally allotted five enumerators' blocks for supervision.

(2) The Census time for the 1941 Census was sunrise on the first March 1941, while that for the 1951 was sunrise on the first March 1951. At the former Census, 20 days were allotted for the enumeration in the rural areas and 13 days for the enumeration in the towns. As the enumerators were, as usual, mostly persons who had to do the work on an honorary basis, without prejudice to their normal work, which often took the best part of their working days, and as this work had to be done mostly out-of-office hours and on holidays, it was considered that it was unnecessary to make any distinction between rural and urban areas, and all enumerators were allowed 20 days time, i.e., from the 9th to the 28th February 1951, both days inclusive, for the enumeration. For their final check up and for correcting and bringing their enumeration up to date, with reference to subsequent births and deaths occurring prior to sunrise on the 1st March 1951, they were allowed three days, viz., 1st, 2nd and 3rd March 1951, instead of being asked to rush through the work on one day, as was done in 1941.

(3) The system of enumeration of the entire population on a single night—the night preceding the Census date—was abandoned after the 1931 Census, and the system adopted at the 1951 Census was the same as the 1941 system, with some refinements. The system of *de facto* enumeration adopted up to 1931 involved not only enormous administrative difficulties, but was also not really conducive to sound enumeration, as the work had necessarily to be done under conditions which made accurate and thorough enumeration difficult. The system introduced first in 1941 is a modified *de jure* method, the *de facto* method being resorted to only to the extent absolutely necessary. Under this scheme, there is no need to hold up travellers at any time. For purposes of the Census, the population was classified into the following categories :—

(i) Household population, i.e., population residing in houses.

(ii) Population residing in public institutions like hotels, hospitals, asylums and jails.

(iii) Houseless persons.

(iv) Persons not enumerated anywhere previously during the enumeration period and who were actually travelling even during the period of final check.

Under the present system of enumeration, introduced in 1941, persons falling under category (i) are dealt with during the main enumeration period preceding the Census date and even those who are away from their houses throughout the enumeration period will be enumerated during the period of the final check, except in the negligible number of cases falling under the last category. At the 1941 Census, the persons falling under category (ii) were enumerated in the morning of the day preceding the Census date, while the third category was enumerated—this is obviously the most convenient and suitable method—on the night preceding the Census date. The refinement introduced at the 1951 Census was, that the persons falling under the second category were also enumerated along with the household population in the same blocks. This was obviously the most convenient arrangement to adopt, and there is no reason at all, from the point of view of convenience or from any other point of view, why their enumeration should be postponed to the day preceding the Census date. The last category will include as already mentioned, not only the household persons who are away from their houses throughout the enumeration period and the final check period, but also the houseless persons, who were on the move even on the night preceding the Census date. It may be safely said that this number is negligible and that our failure to enumerate this category cannot vitiate the Census. The total number of travellers enumerated at the 1921 Census in Madras State was 41,324, the corresponding figure for 1931 being 73,121. This number would be further reduced, if we take into account the fact that most of these travellers on the night preceding the Census date would have arrived somewhere during the final check period and would have been enumerated there.

(4) The enumeration staff consisted mostly of Government servants, employees of local bodies, village officers and teachers, and only a small number of non-officials were employed for the purpose. The non-official element, was as usual, larger in Coorg than in Madras State.

Whole-time paid staff for enumeration was employed only in some exceptional areas of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam Agencies and in Wynaad. Everywhere else, the enumerators did their census work in an honorary capacity and did it without prejudice to their normal official duties, doing the work outside office hours and on holidays. Credit is due to them for maintaining this great tradition of the Indian Census.

(5) As in 1941, there was no enumeration of Indians on the high seas, and enumeration of persons, who were not on the shore or inland, was confined to those in vessels arriving in ports between the 1st March and the 20th March 1951. In accordance with the recognized diplomatic practice, non-Indian Nationals in the Embassies were not enumerated.

(6) The census data were collected by recording answers to fourteen questions relating to (1) name and relationship to head of household, (2) (*a*) nationality, (*b*) religion, (*c*) classification of community, (3) civil condition, (4) age, (5) (*a*) birth place, (*b*) name of father, karnavan or husband, (6) displaced person, (7) mother-tongue, (8) bi-lingualism, (9) economic status (dependency and employment), (10) principal means of livelihood,(11) secondary means of livelihood, (12) literacy and education, (13) infirmity (incidence of leprosy) and (14) sex. The question relating to ' displaced persons ' is a new one necessitated by the large and important problem arising from the movement of displaced persons from Pakistan on account of the partition of India. The question relating to the incidence of leprosy was one chosen by the State Governments of Madras and Coorg, in exercise of the option left to them by the Government of India. Naturally, many of these questions occurred also in the 1941 questionnaire, but there are some important differences. The questions relating to means of livelihood and economic status have been put in a more comprehensive and precise form in the 1951 Census. In fact, one of the fundamental changes introduced at the 1951 Census was the emphasis on economic classification in preference to classifications based on religion or community. Another important decision taken by the Government of India in connection with the 1951 Census was that castes and tribes should not receive any undue and artificial prominence in the Census report, and that the data collected and tabulated should be confined to what is required for implementing the provisions of the Constitution of India, in regard to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.

The 1941 question relating to race, tribe or caste was replaced by the 1951 Census question relating to nationality, i.e., citizenship, and the question relating to ' classification of community', i.e., whether the person enumerated belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe or to a backward or non-backward class. In Madras State, the list of Scheduled Castes notified by the President under Article 341 of the Constitution was strictly adopted for deciding whether the person enumerated belonged to a Scheduled Caste or not. Similarly, in respect of tribes, the list of Scheduled Tribes notified by the President for the Madras State under Article 342 of the Constitution was adopted. The Government of Madras furnished a list of non-backward classes and the detailed enumeration of castes was confined to those not found in this list of non-backward classes. In respect of Coorg, the lists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and non-backward classes were furnished by the State Government, as no lists of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes had been notified by the President by then ; they were subsequently accepted and notified by the President.

The questions relating to the number of children born to a married woman and number surviving and her age at the time of the birth of her first child were omitted at the 1951 Census. The 1951 questionnaire was formidable enough, especially with the emphasis on the economic classification, without these additional questions.

The question relating to unemployment was also omitted at the 1951 Census. So also the question relating to literacy in English. The question relating to literacy in English can hardly be of any great practical importance in a country with so much illiteracy and the question is also inappropriate as our national language is Hindi.

(7) *Scope of the questions asked.*—The only questions which require special mention here are those relating to means of livelihood, economic status and incidence of leprosy. It was made clear in the instructions to the enumerators that a person should be treated as self-supporting,

if he got a regular income, whether in cash or kind or both every year, and if that income was sufficient for his subsistence on his existing standard of living. If he had a regular income, but that was insufficient even for his own subsistence, he was to be treated as an earning dependant, as, obviously, someone else was finding the balance, required for his subsistence. Persons who made no contribution to the family income were to be treated as non-earning dependants. In the case of self-supporting persons, his means of livelihood which gives him the largest part of his income, if he had more than one source of income, was to be treated as his principal means of livelihood and his next important source of income as his secondary means of livelihood. In the case of earning dependants and non-earning dependants, the principal means of livelihood of the person, on whom they were dependant, was to be enumerated as their principal means of livelihood. In the case of earning dependants, their most important source of income was to be entered in the column for secondary means of livelihood and there was to be no entry regarding their less important means of livelihood. It will be seen that we have, frankly, not gone into the difficult questions of standard of living, and that the enumerators were only expected to explain the questions clearly and fully and record the answers, as to whether the persons enumerated were self-supporting persons or earning dependants or non-earning dependants. Even this limited kind of inquiry has its value and we could not aim at anything more ambitious at a mass census of this kind, with enumerators, most of whom could not be expected to deal with subtle or complicated questions.

Self-supporting persons were to be classified under three categories, viz., employers, employees and independent workers. A person must be treated as an employer only if he employs one or more other persons for carrying on the business which is his means of livelihood and pays them a salary or wage in cash or kind. A person should be treated as an employee if he works for some other person for a salary or wage as the means of earning his livelihood. A person should be treated as an independent worker if he is not employed by anyone else for a salary or wage and who does not also employ anyone else for a salary or wage, in cash or kind and works by himself or with only the unpaid assistance of his dependants, in order to earn his livelihood. The instructions also pointed out that self-supporting persons who were neither employers nor employees nor independent workers should be classsified under the residuary category ' 0 '. As was anticipated, these questions led to innumerable conundrums, and they were answered as clearly and fully as possible.

Incidence of Leprosy.—The enumerators were asked to classify the persons enumerated under three categories (1) Not suffering from leprosy, (2) Definitely suffering from leprosy and (3) Doubtful cases. Correct enumeration, with reference to this question, naturally depended on the enumerator's capacity for patient and careful observation and tactful questioning and the co-operation of the persons enumerated, particularly in the doubtful cases. The instructions were made as detailed as possible and were drafted in consultation with the Director of Public Health—copy of these instructions will be found in Appendix I—and explained to the enumerators at the training classes. The enumerators were instructed to be careful not to treat ordinary skin diseases including leucoderma as cases of leprosy.

(8) *Tabulation.*—The most important and fundamental change introduced at the 1951 Census was the discontinuance of the sorting of Census slips by religion and the substitution of sorting by livelihood classes. For purposes of tabulation at the 1951 Census, four agricultural livelihood classes and four non-agricultural livelihood classes were prescribed as follows :—

Agricultural Classes—

I. Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned and their dependants,

II. Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned, and their dependants,

III. Cultivating labourers and their dependants,

IV. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.

Non-Agricultural Classes—

Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from—

V. Production other than cultivation,

VI. Commerce,

VII. Transport, and

VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources.

The scheme of economic classification adopted at this census is based on the 1931 scheme of occupations but has been extensively revised and re-arranged, so as to secure the following purposes :—

(1) The establishment of a comprehensive economic classification of the people as a whole, and not merely of persons who are gainfully occupied.

(2) Simplification and improvement of the method of presentation of the data and provision of additional data.

(3) International comparability of data as recommended by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

The correlation between the 1931 scheme of occupations and the scheme adopted at the 1951 census is therefore not one which can be indicated with any accuracy. A rough idea of the correlation may be obtained from Appendix II. No attempt will therefore be made in this report to compare the statistics of 1931 and 1951, and my remarks will be confined to an analysis of the 1951 data. The 1931 scheme provided for four classes, 12 sub-classes, 55 orders and 195 occupational groups; but in the present scheme, for the industries and services, i.e., non-Agricultural classes, there are 10 divisions, subdivided into 88 subdivisions—Vide appendix IV of Part II of the Registrar-General's Tabulation Plan for the 1951 census, reproduced in Appendix III for ready reference. The scope of the activities included in each subdivision is indicated by its title, as well as by the specifications by groups which are comprised in them. Obviously, no such detailed classification need be made for the agricultural classes. Economic activities include all activities of which the result is the production of useful commodities or the performance of useful services, excluding the performance of domestic or personal services by members of a family household to one another. All non-earning dependants are, of course, economically passive. All earning dependants are economically semi-active only, as their contribution is not sufficient even for their own subsistence. All self-supporting persons are ordinarily economically active, but there are the following exceptions :—

(1) All self-supporting persons of Agricultural Class IV.

(2) The following groups of self-supporting persons, who are included in non-Agricultural Class VIII :—

(*a*) Non-working owners of non-agricultural property,

(*b*) Pensioners and remittance holders,

(*c*) Persons living on charity and other persons with unproductive occupations, and

(*d*) Inmates of penal institutions and asylums.

The unit of classification in every case is the individual. All employers and all independent workers have been classified with reference to the commodity produced, or service performed by them, individually. Similarly, employees engaged in production, commerce or transport, excluding domestic servants, have been classified under the appropriate subdivisions, with reference to their own activities and without reference to that of their employers. Domestic servants have been classed in a subdivision under division 9, without reference to the nature of their work. All other employees (including the managerial supervisory employees, clerical services, messengers, watchmen and unskilled labour of every description) have been classified, with reference to the commodities produced or the services rendered by their employers.

At the 1941 census, there was a drastic curtailment of tabulation, though elaborate data were collected, as mentioned above, and tabulation was restricted for financial reasons. The tabulation was confined so as to produce only the most important statistical tables and the village statistics. 1/50 samples were, however, taken and with reference to these, the Government of India arranged for the tabulation and publication in 1950 of statistics relating to age and civil condition, age and literacy and age as on last birthday.

At the present census, however, we have been able to carry out a full tabulation of the data collected. The answers to the more important questions recorded in enumeration slips were transcribed into a National Register of Citizens covering the entire population and prepared by households separately for each house numbering unit of local area. With reference to this register, data relating to sample households based on 1/1000 sample have been tabulated in Main Table C-I. The tabulations relating to age groups (Main Tables C-II, C-III, C-IV and C-V) have been based on 10 per cent samples. The ages actually returned

by the persons enumerated have been adopted in these Tables, without applying any smoothing formula. For the age groups, the decennial groups recommended by the United Nations Population Commission have been adopted: they include all the digits with the most favoured digit (0) at the centre, so as to eliminate, as far as possible, the effect of preferences for particular digits.

The data relating to economic classification have been tabulated in three Tables, B-I, B-II and B-III. These correspond to the Means of Livelihood Tables prepared at the 1931 Census, but as already indicated, embody some important changes—the most important of the tabulation changes made at this Census.

4. **Natural Divisions and State Population Divisions.**—Since 1911, it has been usual to tabulate the Ce sus data by what are called Natural Divisions to facilitate the review of the data. These divisions for Madras State used to be : the Agency division comprising all the Agency tracts ; the East Coast North division comprising the districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore ; the Deccan division comprising the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur ; the East Coast Central division comprising the districts of Madras, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and South Arcot ; the East Coast South division comprising the districts of Tanjore, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli and lastly the West Coast division comprising the districts of the Nilgiris, Malabar and South Kanara. Strictly speaking, for these divisions to be very useful, two conditions must be satisfied :—

(1) Each division must be fairly homogeneous and there must be substantial uniformity in the areas comprising the division, in regard to natural conditions, which have a bearing on population, and

(2) there must be a significant difference in this respect, between one division and another.

Judged by these tests, the Agency division, the Deccan division and the West Coast division are undoubtedly suitable, but this cannot be said of the other divisions. Taking for example the East Coast South division, which includes the bulk of the Cauvery delta, the conditions vary substantially from this delta to the uplands in Tiruchirapalli, Madurai and Tirunelveli and comparable conditions can be found only in the Periyar delta in Madurai district and the Tambaraparni delta in Tirunelveli district. Ramanathapuram district has no delta and is entirely an upland area. The South Arcot district included in the East Coast Central division covers the portion of the Cauvery delta to the north of the Coleroon river. The remaining districts in that division are all non-deltaic.

On the whole, apart from the Cauvery delta, there is no sufficient case for distinguishing between the East Coast Central division and the East Coast South division. At the 1951 Census, these two divisions have accordingly been clubbed together and formed into the South Madras division. The East Coast North division, which is now included in North Madras division, is not also homogeneous by any means. From the census point of view, there are substantial differences between the deltaic areas and the upland areas, particularly in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. Most of Nellore district is upland, and the whole of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts falls under the upland category. Again, in the four northern-most districts of the State, viz., Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari, there are Agency tracts. The conditions in these tracts are quite different even from the upland portions in the Plains areas of those districts. The hilly nature of these tracts, the prevalence of malaria and the heavier rainfall make all the difference, particularly the prevalence of malaria. Conditions in the Agency tract and in the rest of these districts are substantially dissimilar. I have, therefore, for purposes of review of the Census data, thought it would be sounder to adopt the state population divisions specified below:—

Code number.	Natural Division.	State Population Division.		Districts comprising the State Population Division.
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
3·54	Madras Deccan Division.	3·541	Madras Deccan Division ..	Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur districts.
4·23	West Madras Division.	4·231	West Madras Division ..	Malabar, South Kanara and the Nilgiris districts.

Code number.	Natural Division.	State Population Division.		Districts comprising the State Population Division.
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
5·12	North Madras Division.	5·121	Agency tracts	Agency tracts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts.
	Do.	5·122	Plains upland	Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts excludin the Agency areas in those districts.
				Upland taluks of East Godavari—Rajahmundry, Peddapuram, Pithapuram and Tuni.
				Upland taluks of West Godavari—Chintalapudi and Kovvur.
				Upland taluks of Krishna—Nandigama, Nuzvid and Tiruvur.
				Upland taluks of Guntur district—Palnad, Sattenapalle, Vinukonda, Ongole and Narasaraopet.
				All taluks of Nellore district.
	Do.	5·123	Plains deltaic	Taluks of Amalapuram, Razole, Ramachandrapuram and Kakinada of East Godavari district.
				Narsapur, Tanuku, Bhimavaram, Tadepalligudem and Eluru taluks of West Godavari district.
				Divi, Masulipatnam, Gudivada, Kaikalur, Gannavaram and Vijayavada taluks of Krishna district.
				Tenali, Repalle, Bapatla and Guntur taluks of Guntur district.
5·21	South Madras Division.	5·211	Madras City Special Metropolitan.	Madras City.
	Do.	5·212	Northern belt	Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and South Arcot, except Chidambaram taluk and upland taluks of Tiruchirapalli district—Perambalur, Udayarpalayam, Karur, Kolattur, Alangudi and Tirumayam.
	Do.	5·213	Cauvery delta	Chidambaram taluk of South Arcot district, Tanjore district and the taluks of Kulittalai, Tiruchirapalli, Lalgudi and Musiri of Tiruchirapalli district.
	Do.	5·214	Southern belt	Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts.

It will be seen that these state population divisions substantially satisfy the two tests referred to above. The decision regarding the state population divisions could not be taken early, with the result that the main tables have been tabulated only with reference to the natural divisions, and the state population divisions could not be adopted even for all the subsidiary tables.

It will be noticed that, for obvious reasons, I have treated Madras city as a special State Populatoin Division. Undoubtedly, the City is, in a class by itself, a purely urban area with peculiar conditions of its own.

The Coorg State is a highland situated on the slopes of the Western Ghats with the Mysore plateau on the north and the east and the West coast districts of South Kanara and Malabar on the west and south. Though Coorg has much in common with South Kanara and Malabar districts, it has its own peculiar features, as will be seen from section II. It has been treated as a separate natural division called the Coorg division.

The West Madras division comprises the districts of South Kanara, Malabar and the Nilgiris. The first two districts are situated in the narrow strip of land between the Western Ghats and the sea, while the Nilgiris is a high mountainous area projecting beyond Wynaad and above the Coimbatore plains. This is a division with abundant, regular and dependable rainfall and the country is hilly, except quite near the coast.

The Madras Deccan division is the famine zone of Madras State. Owing to its situation in the middle of the peninsula, it does not get the full benefit of either monsoon and famines

are of frequent occurrence, particularly in Bellary and Anantapur districts and the western portion of Kurnool district. The influenza epidemic of 1918 took a heavier toll in these districts than in other parts of Madras State. Outside the Agencies, which are in a class by themselves, this division is undoubtedly the most backward area in the State.

The North Madras division is roughly a long strip lying between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal, extending northwards from the northern boundary of Chingleput district to the Orissa border. This division includes the prosperous Krishna and Godavari deltas which constitute an area quite distinct from the rest of the division.

The South Madras division comprises the remaining districts of Madras State including Madras city, and Chittoor. The local rainfall in this region is mostly derived from the north-east monsoon, but it is the south-west monsoon that contributes most to the irrigation of the Cauvery, the Periyar and the Tambaraparni deltas, which constitute the prosperous tracts in this division from the point of view of agriculture.

The main area liable to periodical famines in Madras State comprises the whole of Anantapur district, the eastern taluks of Bellary district and the western taluks of Kurnool district adjoining Bellary district. Inadequate and ill-distributed rainfall in both the monsoons and consequent failure of crops are of frequent occurrence in this area.

5. **Cities and towns.**—As in the past censuses, towns having a population of 50,000 and over have been treated as cities at the 1951 census. Three towns, viz., Palayamcottai in Tirunelveli district, Pudukottai in Tiruchirapalli district and Ootacamund in the Nilgiris district which have not reached this population limit have, however, been specially treated as cities in view of their importance and urban features superior to those found in towns generally. In classifying towns, the usual definition has been followed, viz., every municipality, all civil lines not included within municipal limits, every cantonment, every other continuous collection of houses inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons, which the Superintendent of Census Operations may decide to treat as a town for census purposes. The classification should of course be made with reference to the physical characteristics of the residential localities and the bazaar, the relative density of the dwellings and the importance of the place as a centre of trade or for other reasons. Even large villages with no urban characteristics hould not of course be treated as towns. With reference to these criteria, Collectors were consulted and the 1941 list of towns was scrutinized. As a result of my scrutiny, 58 new towns in Madras State have been added at this census and two former towns have been removed from the list. Some places have been classified specially as towns even though their population may be slightly below the 5,000 limit on the ground that they have definite urban qualifications in other respects.

6. **Houses.**—As regards the statistics of houses given in the tables and discussed in this report, it may be noted that no standard of housing has been adopted and that every dwelling with a separate main entrance has been treated as a house, whether it is a crude little hut, or a substantial building constructed in a luxurious way.

7. **Census report not written for the 1941 Census.**—As already mentioned, elaborate data were collected at the 1941 Census. Retrenchment was, unfortunately, carried too far, and even a brief report reviewing the figures disclosed by the important tables to which the tabulation was confined was not written. Such a gap in the census report series is, undoubtedly, a great handicap for the Superintendents of Census Operations in charge of succeeding censuses.

8. **Scope of this Report.**—I feel that a general census report should not attempt anything more than brief running comments on the data yielded by the census. I propose to confine my remarks accordingly: I shall content myself with indicating the broad conclusions which one can safely draw from the figures, and avoid dealing with points which are not very clear and about which there seems to be room for difference of opinion, and which would therefore be best left to be dealt with by experts. It will be best for the experts at the Centre and in the States to examine the census data from the point of view of their own problems, and to prepare brochures which will be useful to their own departments as well as to Government for the formulation of policies and their implementation in future.

The main tables prepared at this census will be found in Part II of this Volume, and they will be referred to in this report thus: M.T. A-III. The subsidiary tables which have been prepared for the purpose of this report will be found at the end of the appropriate chapter and will be referred to by their numbers thus: S.T. 6·1, S.T. 6·2, etc.

9. **Acknowledgments.**—My thanks are due to the Collectors, Heads of departments—Central and State—and all the Revenue Divisional Officers and Subordinate officers for their ready co-operation in this great national task which the decennial census represents. I must also express my gratitude to the Chief Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner and all the officials in Coorg and also to the Presidents of the Mercara and Virajpet Municipalities for their co-operation which made it possible for me to function effectively as the Superintendent of Census Operations for Coorg State also.

My thanks are also due to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, and his assistants for their help in carrying out expeditiously the very heavy printing work entrusted to the press.

I must also place on record my gratitude to the A.I.R., Madras, and to the Press for giving very valuable publicity to the Census and for supporting my appeal for public co-operation.

The efficiency of the Tabulation Officers varied, but some of them were quite up to the mark. I must place on record my appreciation of the excellent work done by Sri S. Venkataraman, Sri T. Selvaraj and Sri Gangadharan, Deputy Superintendents in charge of the Regional Tabulation Offices at Mayuram, Palayamkottai and Mangalore, respectively.

Sri S. Venkataraman has given me further valuable assistance in a special manner in connection with the preparation of the subsidiary tables and this report. His mastery of the main and subsidiary tables was invaluable to me; in fact, without his help and resourcefulness, I could not have prepared this Report within the short time available to me for the purpose. I must place on record my high appreciation of the able and conscientious manner in which he discharged his duties, first as the Deputy Superintendent of the Mayuram Tabulation Office and then as my Office Superintendent in charge of Subsidiary tables and all the miscellaneous data required for the Census Report.

As the Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Regional Tabulation Office at Pallavaram, which dealt with the districts of Madras City, North Arcot, Chingleput and South Arcot, and as the officer in charge of the Central Tabulation Office, a branch of my office, Sri S. Rajam Ayyar has given me most valuable help. I must place on record my grateful thanks to him. His work was characterised by his usual care and thoroughness. I must also place on record my appreciation of the continuous assistance given to me by Sri J. I. Arputhanathan, my Joint Superintendent of Census Operations, who relieved me of most of the routine work of the office and conducted the bulk of the training classes for the enumerators and supervisors.

I am afraid that there are many shortcomings in this report, but it has not been possible to do better on account of the limitations under which I have had to work, thanks to my voluntary act in offering my services to the 1951 Census for the Madras and Coorg States in addition to the conduct of the first General Elections based on adult franchise in Madras State. I trust that these shortcomings will be put down entirely to my foolhardiness in undertaking this formidable combination of special duties.

SECTION I.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL POPULATION.

Introduction.—Madras State as now constituted, comprises Madras Province as it was at the 1941 Census together with the merged States of Pudukottai, Banganapalle and Sandur and subject to the other changes as specified below :—

I. Exchange of enclaves under the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order, 1950, and the India and Hyderabad (Exchange of Enclaves) Order, 1950 :—

South Kanara district—Hebbige, Nagodi and Kotishirur villages.	Transferred to Mysore State.
Anantapur district—Kanajanahalli, Sarjammanahalli, Kotagarlahalli and Tsautikuntapalli villages.	Do.
Salem district—Morasur, Madivalam, Ettakodi, Araleri, Rayasandiram and Tholakanapalli villages.	Do.
Malabar district—Portion of Vadavannur Amsom, Peruvemba, Palathulu, Panyur, Koodalur, Elavancherri, Elapully and Thenari villages.	Transferred to the United States of Travancore-Cochin.
Tirunelveli district—Anjengo, Thangasseri and a portion of Panagudi village.	Do.
Krishna district—Lingagiri, Sarvavaram, Kalavapalli, Lakkavaram, Amaravaram, Ganagalanda, Molugumada, Rompimalla and Mallavaram villages.	Transferred to Hyderabad State.

The following enclaves were absorbed in Madras State from other States :—

Mysore State—Varadikoppa, Bayappa Reddihalli, Jodi Volgala Koppa, Kayamgattaharakehinnapalli, Gallahalli, Hosepeta and Chinnaradoddi villages.	Absorbed in Chittoor district.
Mysore State—Jodikasinayakanahalli, Gowripura, Jodibommanahalli, Bommagatta, Sarvainam, Obalapuram, Devarabuddenahalli villages.	Absorbed in Bellary district.
Mysore State—Koladasanapura village.	Absorbed in Salem district.
Mysore State—Badagalpur village.	Absorbed in Coimbatore district.
United States of Travancore-Cochin—Portions of Chittoor, Nallipulli, Tatamangalam and Vallangi villages.	Absorbed in Malabar district.
Hyderabad State—Kodavatikallu, Ustepalli, Partala, Gani Atkur, Mogulur, Battinapadu, Ganugupadu, Boravancha Mallavalli and Pullapadu villages.	Absorbed in Krishna district.

II. Visakhapatnam district was bifurcated into two districts, viz., Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam in 1950. The Polavaram taluk, which is mostly Agency, and which lies to the west of the Godavari river, was transferred from East Godavari to West Godavari district and included in the contiguous Kovvur revenue division of the latter district. Fourteen villages that had been transferred from Dindigul taluk of Madurai district to Karur taluk of Tiruchirapalli district were re-transferred to Dindigul taluk during the decade 1941–51. About 15 square miles were added to the Ramanathapuram district from Madurai district. From Chingleput district, about 11 square miles were transferred to Nellore district, while about 19 square miles in Chingleput district comprising Saidapet Municipality and some other suburbs of Madras were included in Madras City.

The area of Madras State is 127,790 square miles, including the merged States of Pudukottai, Banganapalle and Sandur. This discloses an increase of 22 square miles over the 1941 figure which is due to the exchange of enclaves referred to above and the adoption of the latest figures furnished by the Surveyor-General of India.

2. **Growth of population.**—The population of the State as revealed by the 1951 Census is 57,016,002 that is, it has increased by 14·4 per cent during the decade 1941–51. The percentage increases during the previous decades were 11·6 per cent in 1931–41 ; 10 per cent in 1921–31 ; 2·5 per cent in 1911–21 and 7·9 per cent in 1901–11. The net increase for the fifty years 1901 to 1951 was 20,340,446 or 55·5 per cent. It is a safe conjecture that the increase during 1911–21 would not have lagged behind that of 1901–11, but for the influenza epidemic of 1918. There is no room for doubt that there has been a tendency for a steady growth of population after 1921. The figures for the

State and for the natural divisions are given below :—

[*Statement No.* 1.]

Area.	Percentage increase in population.		
	1941–51.	1931–41.	1921–31.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entire State	14·4	11·6	10·0
Deccan Division	12·4	10·8	10·3
West Madras Division ..	20·5	11·6	13·5
North Madras Division ..	13·3	11·6	12·1
South Madras Division ..	14·0	11·7	8·3

M.T.—A. I
S.T.—1·2

Undoubtedly the most important factor contributing to the growth of the population has been the elimination of the effects of famines and distress arising from the seasonal vicissitudes through the activities of Government and the increasing effectiveness of the measures taken for the general improvement of public health, in particular for the prevention and control of epidemics, thanks to the work of the Public Health department since 1922, when that department was started.

The decade 1941–51 had not only its normal share of unfavourable seasons, but also witnessed a very unusual and serious succession of bad years from 1947–48 (from fasli 1357), resulting from the failure of the north-east monsoon. The latter statement is confirmed by the rainfall figures extracted below :—

RAINFALL IN INCHES.

Madras State.

[*Statement No.* 2.]

Year.	South-west monsoon (7th June to 26th September).	North-east monsoon (27th September to 31st January).	Hot weather (1st February to 6th June).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Average of a series of years ending with—			
1940 ..	68·29	41·89	14·16
1941–42 ..	56·29	46·57	13·64
1942–43 ..	63·84	40·60	32·14
1943–44 ..	57·89	50·39	21·43
1944–45 ..	65·03	54·46	12·89
1945–46 ..	60·09	36·71	17·01
1946–47 ..	68·34	73·21	16·92
1947–48 ..	73·49	31·58	13·53
1948–49 ..	62·61	39·40	21·88
1949–50 ..	76·31	28·39	18·24

The south-west monsoon in this State is on the whole a steady and dependable monsoon, though failure of crops occur in the Ceded Districts (Deccan Division) periodically due to failure of this monsoon also. It is the north-east monsoon that is fickle and undependable and shows wide variations from year to year. It is the monsoon on which the bulk of the upland areas including upland irrigation sources in the State depend. A series of failures of this monsoon cannot therefore but seriously affect the food production in a large portion of the State. It is well known that the distribution of rainfall is not of less importance than the total quantity of rainfall. Thus, in 1945–46, though the total rainfall in the State due to the north-east monsoon was only 5 inches below the average, the season was mainly adverse and there had to be an increase in land revenue remissions.

3. **Seasonal conditions and prices of foodgrains.**—In an agricultural country like India, a review of the seasonal conditions is very relevant when considering the growth of population. The following brief notes have been prepared from the official Jamabandi Reports and the Season and Crop Reports for Madras State :—

1931–41.

Fasli 1341 (1931–32).—Season fairly satisfactory. Takkavi loans Rs. 12·38 lakhs. Seasonal remissions Rs. 12·56 lakhs.

Fasli 1342.—Season fairly satisfactory on the whole and better than in the previous year.

Fasli 1343.—Season fairly satisfactory, though not as good as the previous year. Seasonal remissions Rs. 13·73 lakhs. Takkavi loans Rs. 7·55 lakhs. The Government remitted 12½ per cent of the land revenue of fasli 1342 in ten districts and in portions of three districts of the Presidency, the collection of which had been suspended on account of the general economic depression. In view of the continued fall in the prices of agricultural products, the Government remitted 6¼ per cent of the dry assessment in all the districts and 12½ per cent of the assessment on wet lands in areas in which the re-settlement rates were introduced in or after 1918–19, and 9⅜ per cent of the assessment on wet lands in the other areas. The total amount so remitted on account of the depression was Rs. 61·62 lakhs for fasli 1343.

Fasli 1344.—The season for the Presidency as a whole was fairly satisfactory outside the Deccan. Relief operations under the Famine Code were started in parts of Bellary and Anantapur districts. Seasonal remissions Rs. 31·76 lakhs. Remissions had

to be granted both on dry and wet lands in the affected areas in Anantapur and Bellary districts. Special all-round remission granted on account of the general economic depression amounted to Rs. 55·45 lakhs. Takkavi loans Rs. 9·19 lakhs.

Fasli 1345.—Season fairly satisfactory. Seasonal remissions Rs. 22·8 lakhs. The amount remitted on account of the low level of prices of agricultural products Rs. 59·45 lakhs. Loans advanced Rs. 9·83 lakhs.

Fasli 1346.—Season fairly satisfactory. Seasonal remissions Rs. 20·44 lakhs. Remission of dry assessment in parts of Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool districts. Land revenue remissions on account of continued low level of prices of agricultural products granted to the extent of Rs. 52·02 lakhs. Loan advances Rs. 12·14 lakhs.

Fasli 1347.—Season fairly satisfactory outside parts of the Deccan. Parts of the Deccan suffered from famine. Parts of Bellary, Kurnool and Anantapur districts were affected. Seasonal remissions Rs. 23·13 lakhs. Special remissions for depression Rs. 71·4 lakhs. Remission of dry assessment in the affected parts of Kurnool, Anantapur and Bellary districts was granted. Loans advanced Rs. 9·54 lakhs.

Fasli 1348.—Season generally unsatisfactory, and particularly disappointing in parts of the Central districts. Famine relief in parts of Coimbatore district. Seasonal remissions Rs. 51·93 lakhs. Depression remissions continued (amount involved Rs. 67·07 lakhs). Dry remissions in parts of Anantapur, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Tanjore and Tirunelveli granted. Loans advanced Rs. 17·34 lakhs.

Fasli 1349.—Though better than the previous year, the seasonal conditions continued to be disappointing in Visakhapatnam, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and North Arcot districts. Distress in parts of Chingleput district. Seasonal remissions Rs. 22·54 lakhs. Depression remission continued (amount Rs. 70·11 lakhs). Loan advanced Rs. 14·49 lakhs.

Fasli 1350.—Season favourable and better than the previous five years. Seasonal remissions Rs. 6·38 lakhs. Depression remissions continued (amount involved is Rs. 74·31 lakhs). Loan advances Rs. 5·93 lakhs.

It will thus be seen that during the decade 1931–41, the seasonal conditions were on the whole fairly satisfactory, but agricultural prosperity was affected to a noticeable extent, by the all-round economic depression.

1941–51.

In 1941–42, the season was not favourable and large seasonal remissions had to be granted, including remissions of dry assessment in Kurnool and Bellary districts.

1942–43 was not a good year owing to inadequate and ill-distributed rainfall during both the monsoons and the consequent failure of crops. Famine relief operations had to be started in Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur and also road works in Cuddapah district. Land revenue remissions had to be granted on a large scale.

1943–44 was a much better year than 1942–43 and the relief works started during the previous year were closed.

1944–45 was fairly satisfactory and there was no need for any famine relief operations. There was a decrease in the land revenue remission granted.

In 1945–46, owing to the adverse seasonal conditions already referred to, relief measures had to be taken in parts of Anantapur and Bellary and the whole of Rapur taluk in Nellore district, and land revenue remissions had to be increased. The south-west monsoon was late and insufficient and a severe cyclone destroyed the ripening crops in the Godavari and Krishna deltas in the early stages of the north-east monsoon. The Southern and Central districts received a scanty rainfall. These causes led to a large deficit in food production.

In 1946–47, the season was generally fair, except in parts of the Deccan division and land revenue remissions were appreciably reduced.

From 1947–48 and up to the time of the 1951 Census, there was a serious failure of the north-east monsoon. The failure of crops was particularly serious in the South Madras division. The north-east monsoon is fickle, as stated already, but it does not usually fail in this way for so many successive years. Large scale remissions had therefore to be granted every year since 1947–48, and road and irrigation works were taken up on a large scale for relief of unemployment. Relevant figures relating to seasonal remissions and takkavi advances to cultivators

taken from the annual Jamabandi Reports of the Board of Revenue are given below :—

Statement showing seasonal remissions granted and advances made to agriculturists during the decade 1941–50.

[*Statement No.* 3.]

Fasli.	Seasonal remissions granted (in lakhs).	Advances made under the Madras Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists Loans Acts (in lakhs).
(1)	(2)	(3)
1350 ..	6·38	5·93
1351 ..	17·19	8·50
1352 ..	38·60	8·54
1353 ..	6·19	10·76
1354 ..	4·58	19·97
1355 ..	59·47	26·87
1356 ..	7·19	49·72
1357 ..	67·55	57·52
1358 ..	66·98	51·25
1359 ..	97·99	129·09

Prices.—The statement below gives the average retail prices of the principal food-grains during the period 1931 to 1950 :—

(Prices are in rupees per Imperial maund of 3,200 tolas.)

[*Statement No.* 4.]

Year.	Paddy.	Cholam.	Cumbu.	Ragi.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1931–32*	..	..	..	..
1932–33	2·1	2·4	2·5	2·2
1933–34	1·9	2·0	2·2	2·0
1934–35	2·2	2·5	2·7	2·4
1935–36	2·3	2·6	2·8	2·6
1936–37	2·2	2·5	2·6	2·4
1937–38	2·3	2·5	2·6	2·3
1938–39	2·3	2·5	2·6	2·4
1939–40	2·6	2·8	2·9	2·7
1940–41	2·8	2·8	2·9	2·7
1941–42	3·3	3·1	3·2	3·0
1942–43	4·8	5·5	5·8	5·3
1943–44	6·2	8·1	8·1	7·7
1944–45	6·1	7·2	7·7	7·4
1945–46	6·4	7·2	7·6	7·6
1946–47	6.8	7·6	7 9	7·8
1947–48	8·8	9·7	10·2	9·6
1948–49	11·9	12·6	13·8	13·9
1949–50	10·3	10·3	10·1	10·0

Figures taken from the Season and Crop Reports of Madras State.

* Not available in the Season and Crop Report for 1931–32.

It will be seen that, while during the decade 1931–40 the level of prices of agricultural products was low on account of the general economic depression, the decade 1941–50 saw a rapid mounting up of prices. During the war, prices recovered from the depression and the shooting up of prices became more pronounced after the war.

The decade 1941–51 was definitely unsatisfactory from the point of view of seasonal conditions, but Governmental action, which under modern conditions can be taken in time and is never grudged, did not allow these adverse conditions to have any serious effect on the health of the people. During the first part of the decade, World War II was waging ; but actually economic conditions were worse after the war ended, and controls had to be introduced and enforced to meet the situation caused by the serious shortages of consumer goods and scarcity of even food. The existence of food control made it easy for the Government to deal effectively with the situation caused by the serious failure of the north-east monsoon referred to above. Throughout, the decade was one of high prices, and was therefore, on the whole, a prosperous one for the agriculturists. There were thus a number of factors effectively counteracting the consequences of the adverse seasonal conditions with the net result that conditions during the decade were actually favourable to the normal growth of population.

As will be seen later, there is nothing in the rate of natural increase, i.e., the excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate, to explain the jump in the rate of growth of population from 11·6 per cent in the decade 1931–41 to 14·4 per cent during the decade 1941–51. It seems to me, on an examination of all the data available, and which I shall refer to later in this report, that the increase in the rate of growth during 1931–41 (i.e., 11·6 per cent as against 10 per cent in the previous decade) would have been larger but for the very considerable emigration to Ceylon and Malaya, which took place during this decade. It was only in 1939, that a ban on the emigration of unskilled workers to these countries was imposed. Large numbers of Madrasis remained in a number of countries outside India, notably Burma, Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore, and the exodus back to their homes did not start till after 1941. The figures of the 1951 Census have thus been swollen by the large number of emigrants who have returned from these countries. I think the explanation for the jump in the rate of growth from 11·6 per cent during 1931–41 to 14·4 per cent during 1941–51 is largely to be found in the fall in emigration.

4. **A review of the growth of population in each district between 1941 and 1951.**—It will be useful to examine in some detail the factors which have affected the growth of population in each district during the decade 1941–50. As already mentioned, the population of the State has increased by 14·4 per cent during this decade. The corresponding figures for the divisions are 12·4 for the Deccan division, 20·5 for the West Madras division, 13·3 for the North Madras division and 14·0 for the South Madras division. These are differences which one would expect to find with reference to the description of these divisions given in the Introductory Chapter.

The North Madras and South Madras divisions are, as already explained, not homogeneous tracts, and the figures relating to them can be usefully examined only by districts.

The following review has been prepared after consultation, wherever necessary, with the Collectors and the Director of Public Health. The taluk figures referred to in the review will be found in the Main Table 'E'.

Cuddapah district.—The district population has increased by 10 per cent. The increase in the taluk populations ranges from 4·4 per cent in Kamalapuram to 18·2 per cent in Proddatur. The large increase in the Cuddapah and Proddatur taluks, by 18·1 per cent and 18·2 per cent, respectively, has been offset by the abnormally low increase in the taluks of Jammalamadugu 5·8 per cent, Badvel 5·3 per cent, Pulivendla 7·1 per cent, Kamalapuram 4·4 per cent and Rajampet 5·9 per cent. The last mentioned five taluks are dry taluks and rainfed, without many irrigation sources, and owing to the adverse seasonal conditions, there has been an appreciable migration from the adjoining taluks to Proddatur town where the population has increased by 35·8 per cent. There has been a similar migration to Cuddapah town where the population has increased by 32·5 per cent. Rajampet taluk was affected by floods and many labourers have migrated from this taluk to work in the Tungabhadra Project works in Bellary district.

Kurnool district.—District increase : 6·7 per cent. The variations in the taluk populations range from–2·6 per cent in Banganapalle to + 12·0 per cent in Nandyal. There was actual decrease or only a slight increase of population in the following taluks as shown below and this accounts for the small increase of population in this district : —

Name of taluk.	Percentage decrease/ increase.
Pattikonda	+ 0·03
Dhone	+ 3·6
Banganapalle ..	— 2·6
Koilkuntla	— 0·4

The district is malarial and is in the famine zone and the figures for these taluks reflect the cumulative effect of malaria and adverse seasonal conditions.

Bellary district.—District increase : 16·4 per cent. This jump from 8·5 in the previous decade is largely due to Hospet and Bellary taluks which have registered an increase of 62·8 per cent and 22·1 per cent respectively. The variations in the taluk populations range from 6·1 per cent in Sandur 62·8 per cent in Hospet. The spectacular increase in theHospet taluk is of course due to the large labour population from other districts attracted by the Tungabhadra Project works, the dam-site being close to Hospet town. Many families who had their homes in the submersible areas of Hadagalli taluk have shifted their permanent residence to Hospet taluk. There has also been some immigration into this taluk owing to the Razakar trouble in Hyderabad State, just across the Tungabhadra river. The large growth in Bellary taluk is due to Bellary town which is the district headquarters and has all modern amenities including educational and medical facilities and it is one of the two important trade centres in the district, the other centre being Adoni.

At the other end is Sandur taluk which has the lowest growth rate in the district, viz., 6·1 per cent. This is a newly formed taluk comprising the entire 'merged' area of Sandur State and some adjoining firkas of Hospet and Kudligi taluks. This is a backward, interior taluk, and there is a large area under hills and forests and it is malarious. The manganese mines in this taluk have not attracted any large population and the taluk is handicapped by inadequate internal road communications.

Anantapur district.—District increase : 16·8 per cent. The variations in the taluk populations range from 4·0 per cent in Tadpatri to 21·7 per cent in Kalyandrug. In spite of this district being in the famine zone, the taluks in this district have recorded large increases ranging from 13·3 per cent to 21·7 per cent with the exception

of Tadpatri taluk which has registered a low increase of 4·0 per cent. It is a dry and healthy tract, and the large increase in the population of this district is evidence of the effective manner in which Governmental activities have been counteracting the effects of adverse seasonal conditions. While the area under food crops has decreased during the decade, that under commercial crops has increased ; the decade was one of general prosperity and there has been an increase in the total area under cultivation in the district. The Tadpatri taluk is a black soil area, depending mostly on rainfed crops. It is one of the taluks visited by famine periodically. Due to adverse seasonal conditions in 1950, a large number of families belonging to the labouring classes left the taluk in November 1950 and did not return to their homes till May or June 1951. These temporary emigrants went to the Tungabhadra Project works in Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts, and also hired themselves out as labourers for picking cotton and harvesting groundnut, etc., in Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts.

Nilgiris district.—District increase : 48·7 per cent. The variations in the taluk populations range from 33·1 per cent in Gudalur to 63·9 per cent in Ootacamund. This district has the largest percentage of persons born outside its limits. Apart from the large labour population attracted by the tea and coffee estates, the immigrant labour population has increased on account of the two major hydro-electric schemes which have been in progress in this district, and a large extent has been brought under cultivation under the Grow More Food campaign for the cultivation of potatoes and English vegetables. The large percentage increase in the population is, therefore, nothing surprising.

Malabar district.—District increase : 21·1 per cent. The Laccadive and Minicoy Islands have registered an increase of 14·9 per cent though these are backward and unattractive islands. In the mainland, leaving out Wynaad taluk and the small taluk of Fort Cochin, which consists practically only of Fort Cochin Municipality, the increase in the population of the taluks has ranged from 15·6 per cent in Ponnani to 26·9 per cent in Kozhikode. The hilly interior areas in Kozhikode, Kurumbranad, Kottayam, Chirakkal, Ernad and Walluvanad taluks, where there is considerable virgin land, have attracted a large emigrant population from Travancore-Cochin. In Wynaad taluk, there has been an increase of 59·2 per cent. There is a colonization scheme here and a large number of immigrants have settled down. The marked increase in Palghat taluk (18·2 per cent) is partly attributable to the large influx of labourers to the major irrigation works such as the Malampuzha Project, Cheramangalam, etc. The increase in the northern taluks is larger than in the southern taluks, mainly due to the fact that the immigration into the northern taluks, especially to the Wynaad taluk, has been on a larger scale than into the southern taluks as the former has vast areas of undeveloped lands and the better communications and medical facilities have had a greater attraction for immigrants.

Another relevant fact is, that since 1946, birth rates in Malabar have been much higher than for the State as a whole while the death rates have been distinctly lower than for the State as a whole, as will be seen from the figures given below :—

[*Statement No.* 5.]

Average.	Madras State.		Malabar district.	
	Birth rate.	Death rate.	Birth rate.	Death rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1941–45	32·8	24·6	29·67	23·99
1946	34·0	20·3	34·57	16·07
1947	34·0	20·9	36·69	15·95
1948	32·3	18·7	35·96	15·51
1949	32·3	17·4	35·04	14·21

The general conditions affecting the growth of population are similar in the Travancore-Cochin State which is similarly situated in the West Coast. It is not, therefore, surprising that that State should have shown a similar high increase, viz., nearly 24 per cent for the 1941–51 decade. During the previous decades, both Cochin and Travancore States registered quite a large increase as may be seen from the figures below :—

State.	1921–30.	1931–40.
Cochin	23·1	18·1
Travancore	27·2	17·1

The large increase in Malabar district is also partly attributable to the fall in emigration and to the return of emigrants on a large scale from Burma, Ceylon and Malaya.

South Kanara district.—District increase : 14·9 per cent. The Amindivi Islands have registered an increase of

14 per cent which is about the same as that registered by the Malabar islands, where conditions are exactly similar. The increase in the mainland taluks has ranged from 10·1 per cent in Puttur taluk to 20·1 per cent in Kasaragod taluk. The large increase in Kasaragod taluk is due to the fact that undeveloped areas in this taluk which had been practically fallow till 1941, attracted during the decade, a large number of settlers from Travancore-Cochin State. The increase of 15·3 per cent in Mangalore taluk is nothing surprising, seeing that the headquarters of this taluk, viz., Mangalore is also the district headquarters and also a Port with considerable trade and industrial activity. Next to Mangalore, Udipi is the most important place in the district and the taluk is a prosperous one. There has been some industrial development in this taluk, and next to Mangalore it is the most advanced taluk in the district. Udipi town, apart from being a famous religious centre, is also an educational centre and a meeting point of roads leading to Coondapur in the north, Mangalore in the south and Karkal and Puttur in the south-east. The increase of 16·1 per cent in Udipi taluk is thus fully explicable. Karkal, Puttur and Coondapur contain more hilly areas and the villages near the Ghats are malarious. This explains the smaller increases, viz., 10·1 per cent in Puttur taluk, 12 per cent in Karkal taluk and 10·6 per cent in Coondapur taluk.

Srikakulam district.—District increase : 5·4 per cent. The increase in the plains area is 5·7 per cent. The variations in the taluk populations in the plains area range from 1·1 per cent in Pathapatnam to 11·3 per cent in Srikakulam. This is a backward district with malaria, both in the coast in the eastern part of the district, and in the Agency tracts on the western side of the district. There has been neither industrial activity nor agricultural prosperity to promote any large increase in population. For these reasons, and owing to the fact this is a deficit district, there has been emigration on an appreciable scale. From Pathapatnam taluk, there has been migration to Parlakimedi in Ganjam district in Orissa State, which is a surplus area for rice. From Tekkali taluk, owing to the failure of crops during the four years preceding the Census, there was migration from the coastal area to West Bengal, notably to Calcutta and Kharagpur and to Assam. There is no taluk in this district, which is entirely Agency. The Agency portions of Parvatipur and Salur taluks have shown decreases of 9·7 per cent and 18·3 per cent, respectively, while the Agency portion of Palakonda has registered an increase of 10 per cent. The plains portions of these same taluks have registered increases of 9 per cent, 4·3 per cent and 6·3 per cent, respectively.

Visakhapatnam district.—District increase : 13·1 per cent. The plains portion has shown an increase of 13·5 per cent, while the Agency portion has registered an increase of 9·5 per cent. Visakhapatnam taluk has shown an increase of 43·8 per cent. The circumstances, which have led to the appreciable increase of population in this district are, the growth of Visakhapatnam town, which has a harbour and a ship-building yard employing a large number of labourers, the development of the Agency tracts and the return of the emigrants from Burma. Bheemunipatnam has recorded only an increase of 5·7 per cent, as it is a dry and backward taluk, and owing to food scarcity there has been emigration. The coastal taluks of Visakhapatnam, Anakapalle and Sarvasiddhi are about the average of upland areas in the Northern Circars. The interior taluks are not so well off, while further west, there are the Agency tracts, which are very hilly and malarious. These explain the variations in the growth rates in the taluks of this district. The large increase of 19·9 per cent in the Srungavarapukota Agency is due to the colonization of Araku valley, promoted by the Government and large road works which attracted labourers from the plains and even from other districts. The Golugonda and Gudem Agencies show moderate increases of 7·8 per cent and 7·3 per cent, respectively, while the population in the Veeravalli Agency is practically stationary. (It has shown a decrease of 4 persons.)

East Godavari district.—The agency portion has recorded an increase of 11·4 per cent, while the upland and deltaic portions have recorded increases to the extent of 20·8 per cent and 14·2 per cent, respectively. The variations in the taluk populations in the agency tracts range from 8·6 per cent in Yellavaram to 16·1 per cent in Nugur. The variations in the upland taluks range from 14·9 per cent in Peddapuram to 27·5 per cent in Rajahmundry ; in the deltaic taluks the variations range from 11·8 per cent in Amalapuram to 19·9 per cent in Kakinada.

Yellavaram Agency has shown only a moderate increase of 8·6 per cent. In Bhadrachalam, Chodavaram and Nugur taluks, which are all in the Agency tracts, as well as in the Rajahmundry taluk, there has been large extension of cultivation of Virginian tobacco and labourers from the plains have migrated into these areas. This accounts for the larger increase in population in these taluks. At the time of the Census enumeration there were many labourers, who had come from the plains for harvesting the tobacco crop. In Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks there have also been immigrants from the plains, who have settled down for cultivation purposes, there being large extents of uncultivated land in these areas.

In Rajahmundry taluk, labourers from Visakhapatnam and Guntur districts have come for working under the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Co., and other tobacco companies. There are also immigrants, who have settled down in the upland area of this taluk for cultivation. The fact that East Godavari is a large surplus district for rice is another attraction for immigrants. There has been a large increase of population in Rajahmundry Municipality which is a vital trade centre of this district, as it is at the head of the Godavari Eastern delta and also the most convenient centre for timber and all forest produce from the Agency tracts. It is also a large educational centre, and the headquarters of the District Judge. The Andhra Paper Mills, which is now owned and managed by the State Government, has attracted an increased number of workers and other employees. The large increase of 27·5 per cent in the population of Rajahmundry taluk cannot, therefore, be a matter for surprise. In Pithapuram as well as in Tuni taluks, there are large numbers of migrants from the Visakhapatnam district, which is a deficit district for food. Tuni has a large market and is a trade centre, through which a considerable amount of Agency produce is disposed of. This has attracted a large number of immigrants from the adjoining Visakhapatnam district, and this explains the large increase of 22·3 per cent in this taluk. The delta taluks are prosperous, but they have shown only moderate increases, except for Kakinada taluk, which has registered an increase of 19·9 per cent. Apart from the growth of population in Kakinada town, which is the district headquarters, and a trade and educational centre, large numbers of evacuees from Burma have settled down in this taluk and there are also labourers from Visakhapatnam district.

West Godavari district.—The Agency area has shown an increase of 14·4 per cent, while, in the plains, the upland area has shown an increase of 18·5 per cent and the delta an increase of 15·4 per cent. The district as a whole has shown an increase of 15·9 per cent. The taluk increases range from 12·3 per cent in Tanuku to 21·3 per cent in Eluru taluk. Polavaram is the only Agency taluk in this district, but except in the north-east portion of the taluk beyond Polavaram town and to the east of a line drawn from Kannapuram to Jeelugumilli, the area is hardly different from the adjoining plains area. In the uplands generally, there has been a large extension of tobacco cultivation which has attracted emigrants from other taluks. There has been considerable cultivation of dry and garden crops also in the uplands by immigrants from the deltaic areas. In Chintalapudi taluk, the immigrants have been attracted by large blocks of waste lands which are being cultivated with commercial and garden crops. Large numbers of immigrants from other taluks in this district and even from other districts have settled down at Kovvur and Nidadavole which have grown in importance on account of their convenient situation on the railway—the former is just across the Godavari river from Rajahmundry and the latter is a railway junction—and the tobacco trade. Eluru is a large municipality and is also the district headquarters. Both at Eluru and Bhimavaram, educational facilities have been expanded—there are now colleges in both these towns—and this has attracted a large number of immigrants into these towns. The large increase in population in these taluks, 21·3 per cent and 16·7 per cent respectively, is largely due to this increase in the urban population. Tanuku and Narasapur taluks have shown only a small increase, viz., 12·3 per cent and 13·3 per cent respectively, as one would expect to find in a congested deltaic area where every available inch of space has been taken up for cultivation. In fact, the increase in rural population in these taluks is small, viz., 8·6 per cent and 6·2 per cent, respectively, and the larger increase has been in the urban population.

Krishna district.—District increase: 22·7 per cent—17·4 per cent in the uplands and 24·7 per cent in the deltaic area. The taluk increases range from 15·4 per cent in Gudivada taluk to 43·8 per cent in Vijayavada taluk. The large increase in the district is in fact due to the very large increase in Vijayavada taluk (43·8 per cent) which again is due to the enormous increase (77·8 per cent) in Vijayavada Municipality. It is not surprising that the smallest increase is in Gudivada taluk which is the most congested deltaic area in the district. Being a heavily surplus district in food, this district has been benefited by the increases in food prices during the decade. The profitable nature of groundnut cultivation and the cultivation of Virginian tobacco have made a lot of difference to the uplands. In Nuzvid taluk, there has been disafforestation on an appreciable scale and cultivation of the disafforested lands with groundnut. Groundnut cultivation proved so profitable that it spread not only in the uplands but also in the delta. The increase of population even in Kaikalur taluk (20 per cent) is attributable partly to groundnut cultivation and partly to the larger area cultivated with paddy in the Collair lake area. Considerable numbers of landless poor have migrated into this taluk from Guntur district and have taken part in the extension of paddy cultivation. The enormous growth of Vijayavada Municipality is nothing surprising. It is at the head of the Krishna delta and is one of the most important railway junctions in India. The Railway Colony has considerably expanded, and the town has been growing in importance as a commercial centre. There has been also a large increase in the number of rice mills. Metal quarries in and around the city have led to immigration not only from the surrounding villages but from Guntur district also. Apart from the large numbers of labouring classes attracted by a growing town, considerable numbers of the landed gentry have migrated into this town from rural parts of the district, partly for the education of their children and partly on account of the attraction of urban facilities and amenities in this important and convenient town in the district.

Guntur district.—District increase: 12 per cent—4·1 per cent for the uplands area and 19·5 per cent for the delta. The figures for the fully upland taluks range from 0·2 per cent in Palnad taluk, 2 per cent in Vinukonda taluk, 3·7 per cent in Sattenapalle taluk, 4·5 per cent in Narasaraopet taluk, to 7·1 per cent in Ongole taluk. These figures reflect the comparative conditions in these taluks. Conditions in Palnad and Vinukonda are similar to those in the adjoining areas of Kurnool district and these taluks are equally liable to be affected by adverse seasonal conditions. They are both backward and interior taluks. Between these taluks on the extreme west and the delta are to be found the good upland areas of the district where dry crops can yield very well indeed in a good year, but the upland area of this district is liable to periodical adverse seasonal conditions. The delta in this district is part of the Krishna delta, the other part of which lies in Krishna district to the east of the Krishna river, but it has no large outstanding town comparable to Vijayavada; otherwise, the conditions in the two parts of the Krishna delta are not materially different. The difference in the rate of increase in these two deltas, viz., 24·7 per cent in Krishna district and 19·5 per cent in Guntur district is therefore explicable. In all the upland taluks, the seasonal conditions were adverse during the year 1950–51, with the result that large numbers of the labouring classes migrated to deltaic areas in search of work and food. On account of terrorist Communist activities, there was some panicky migration to towns outside these taluks from villages where some outrages took place.

Nellore district.—District increase: 10·4 per cent. The deltaic area constitutes only a small portion of the district, and it is mostly in the taluks of Kovur and Nellore. The rest of the district is of the poor upland type, very liable to periodical failure of rains, particularly in the western taluks of Venkatagiri, Rapur, Udayagiri, Kanigiri and Darsi. The prosperous portion of the district is the eastern portion which is served by the Madras-Calcutta Railway line and the Great Northern Trunk Road from Madras to Calcutta. The taluk figures of increase correctly reflect the conditions in the various taluks. It is no wonder that Kovur, which is the cream of the Pennar delta, shows the largest increase in rural population, viz., 20·6 per cent, Nellore taluk coming next with 14·8 per cent. But Nellore taluk has shown a larger increase of population than Kovur taluk (22·7 per cent against 17·1 per cent) which is of course due to the growth of the headquarters town of Nellore. Owing to the failure of the monsoon in the years since

1947–48, there has been a large-scale migration of the labouring classes to the deltaic areas.

Sulurpet taluk has shown an actual decrease of population to the extent of 4·4 per cent, and the position would have been worse but for the growth of the two towns in this taluk, viz., Sulurpet and Nayudupet, which are weaving and dyeing centres and are conveniently situated on the Madras-Calcutta Railway line and road. The coastal villages are malarial and filarial and vast areas are unfit for cultivation. The main occupation of the people in the coastal area is cutting and export of firewood to Madras and other places outside the taluk. The major portion of the forest growth has been cut and removed and most of the population in these areas has, in consequence, migrated to Madras City and other areas in Chingleput district. The rest of the taluk depends mainly on rainfed dry crops, but on account of the failure of the north-east monsoon for a number of years as already mentioned, large numbers of the labouring classes have migrated to the mica mines in Gudur and Rapur taluks and the deltaic areas further north. In Venkatagiri taluk, conditions are exactly similar to those in the adjoining non-coastal areas of Sulurpet taluk, and there has been a similar migration of labouring classes. Owing to acute shortage of yarn, about 2,000 weavers migrated to Nellore town in January 1951 from Venkatagiri town. Rapur taluk has shown an increase of 7·4 per cent, and this is largely due to the mica mines; otherwise, it would have fared almost like Venkatagiri taluk which has registered an increase of only 1·1 per cent. Gudur taluk has achieved an increase of 11 per cent, due largely to the mica mines in the taluk and the growth of Gudur town which is the headquarters of the mining interests and is conveniently situated on the Madras-Calcutta road and is also the Railway junction connecting the Madras-Calcutta line with the branch line to Katpadi in North Arcot district through Chittoor district. From both Udayagiri and Darsi taluks, which are poor and backward, there was considerable migration of labouring classes on account of the failures of the north-east monsoon. The low increases of 8·1 per cent and 5·1 per cent for these taluks cannot, therefore, cause any surprise.

Madras City.—The population of the city has increased by 60·6 per cent, the largest increase in any district in the State. This is the increase for the adjusted population of the city, i.e., for the population within its present limits. As already mentioned, these limits were extended during the decade by the addition of about 19 square miles, including Saidapet Municipality and some adjoining suburban areas on the south and west from Chingleput district. There is naturally a large immigrant population always in a place like Madras, which is the headquarters of one of the major States of India. From 1942, there has been an abnormal flow of immigrants from other districts in the State, particularly from the adjoining districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot, for educational facilities and the urban amenities available in the premier city of the State. Owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon for a number of years in succession from 1947 onwards, there has been a large immigration of labouring classes from the adjoining districts referred to above in search of work and food. The immigrants include also 3,902 displaced persons from Pakistan, who have settled down in the city. The elaborate and successful statutory rationing which was in force in Madras City till recently was definitely one of the reasons which attracted immigrant families who couldafford the cost of living in the city and who found that, by living in Madras, they could secure regular and adequate supplies of consumer goods more easily than in any other part of the State. Apart from being the headquarters of the State Government, Madras is a great railway and trade centre and is served by a useful and important harbour. There has been some industrial development also as will be mentioned later in this report. The present population of the city is 14·16 lakhs as against 7·77 lakhs in 1941.

Chingleput district.—District increase: 8·3 per cent as against 9·6 per cent in the previous decade. The seasonal conditions have been very adverse since 1947–48 owing to the continued failure of the north-east monsoon and this has made a lot of difference: the seasons were much more satisfactory during the previous decade. This explains the smaller increase of population during the present decade. Madurantakam as usual was the taluk most affected by the adverse seasonal conditions. From this and other taluks, there has been considerable migration to Madras City. In Madurantakam taluk, the tappers from a number of villages have migrated to Madras

City and other areas and some even to Mysore in search of employment. Excluding Saidapet taluk which is referred to below, Ponneri taluk has shown the largest increase (11·3 per cent). The increase in the rural area in Ponneri taluk is only 8·5 per cent which is only about the district average, while, in the urban area, the increase is 80·1 per cent. Of the three towns in this taluk, there has been a large increase in Arani which is an important weaving centre and a still larger increase in Ponneri town which has attracted emigrants on account of the educational facilities (High School) available and a number of families who left Madras City during the evacuation period have continued to stay on there, as it is conveniently connected by rail with Madras City. In Sriperumbudur taluk, there has been an actual decrease (2·2 per cent) in the rural population, while, in Kancheepuram, the increase in the rural population is only 1·5 per cent. In Chingleput taluk also the rural population has decreased (1·6 per cent). All these figures undoubtedly reflect the migrations resulting from the adverse seasonal conditions since 1947–48.

Saidapet taluk presents a contrast, as its population has increased by 36·7 per cent. Its urban population has decreased by 29·2 per cent. This is of course due to the transfer of Saidapet Municipality to Madras City. The spectacular increase in the rural area (131·9 per cent) is due to the fact that there is, in the suburban area in Saidapet taluk—up to Tambaram in the south, Ennore in the north and Avadi in the west—a large population which depends for its work on Madras City but resides in these areas for want of accommodation in the City proper. Many workers in Madras City prefer to live in their own or rented buildings in the suburbs rather than in the congested City. These suburban areas are well connected by rail and bus with the City. The suburbs extending up to Tambaram are the most popular, thanks to the electrification of the suburban railway up to this point. Tambaram has grown enormously owing to the establishment of the Madras Christian College and the Railway Colony there. The civil aerodrome at Meenambakkam and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium near Tambaram are also factors which have contributed to the increase of population in this suburban area in Saidapet taluk.

Chittoor district.—District increase: 10·8 per cent as against 12·8 in the previous decade. This is also a district affected by the failure of the north-east monsoon from 1947–48 onwards. The district depends mostly on rainfed dry crops and cultivation of paddy under rainfed tanks. The rural population in the western taluks of Madanapalle, Vayalpad, Punganur, Chittoor and Palmaner has increased by 12 per cent, 10·4 per cent, 9 per cent, 10·4 per cent and 19·3 per cent, respectively, as against 3·4 per cent in Kalahasti taluk, 1·9 per cent in Tiruttani taluk, a decrease of 1·1 per cent in Puttur taluk, and an increase of 2 per cent in Chandragiri. These figures should not cause any surprise, as the western taluks get the benefit of the south-west monsoon, while the eastern taluks depend mostly on the north-east monsoon. Owing to the adverse seasonal conditions and shortage of yarn, there have been migrations from the eastern taluks to adjoining districts and even to more distant places like the Kolar Gold Fields. In Palmaner taluk, there is a considerable extent of fertile land and cultivation of commercial crops has been increasing year by year. There has been industrial development in Palmaner and Kuppam towns, where industries like sandalwood factories, bonemeal factories, and quilt factories exist and trade in commercial produce has been increasing, with the result that the labourers even from Mysore State and Salem district and other places have migrated to this taluk and settled down there. Further, portions of seven enclave villages have been transferred to this taluk from Mysore State.

North Arcot district.—The recorded population has shown an increase of 10·9 per cent during the decade 1941–50, as against 13·7 per cent during the previous decade. This is another district badly affected by the failure of the north-east monsoon successively from 1947–48 onwards and there has been, in consequence, migration on an appreciable scale from this district to Madras City, Bangalore, Shimoga, Kolar and other places. The large increase in Vellore taluk (23·5 per cent) is partly due to migration from Madras City during the evacuation period (1941–42) of families, who have settled down in this taluk. The southern taluks of Chengam, Tiruvannamalai, Wandiwash and Cheyyar were the ones most affected by the adverse seasonal conditions and this is reflected in the rural figures: decrease of 5·1 per cent in Tiruvannamalai taluk, and low increases of 0·9 per cent, 2·8 per cent and 4·4 per cent

in Chengam, Wandiwash, and Cheyyar taluks. Migrations have taken place on a larger scale from Chengam and Tiruvannamalai taluks.

Salem district.—The population has increased by 17·7 per cent during the decade under review, as against 17·9 per cent in the previous decade. The figures reflect the fact that, on the whole, the decade has been a prosperous one for this district. The marked increases, which call for comment are those in the Salem taluk 31·6 per cent, Omalur 29·1 per cent, Attur 19·8 per cent, and Hosur taluk 23·1 per cent. The dominant factor in Salem taluk has been the industrial and commercial development of Salem Town. Two new textile mills have come into existence during the decade and also other industries, viz., magnesite mines, carpet and druggets factories, coffee-curing factory, aluminium factory, tanning factory, sandalwood oil factory, cinema studio, etc.

In Omalur taluk, the dominant factor has been the setting up of industries at Mettur—a textile mill, Mettur chemicals, etc.—and the large number of immigrants that have been attracted as a consequence. Attur taluk is the chief paddy-producing centre for the district and has consequently attracted many families and labouring classes from areas where there is food scarcity. The other attractions for immigrants have been the agricultural colonies opened in this taluk, motor works, opening of glass factories and rice mills. Hosur taluk has, it is reported, a plentiful supply of ragi which has attracted immigrants from scarcity areas. A large number of persons displaced from the Mettur Reservoir area have settled down in this taluk.

Coimbatore district.—The recorded population has registered an increase of 17·2 per cent as against 14·9 per cent in the previous decade. As might have been expected, the rural population has shown an increase of only 10·4 per cent, while the urban population has registered an increase of 56·4 per cent. The marked increases are in Gobichettipalayam taluk 27·5 per cent, Coimbatore taluk 36·9 per cent and Pollachi taluk 21·5 per cent. As is well known, in this district, the taluks Palladam, Udumalpet and notably Dharapuram are affected periodically by failure of crops—these are entirely dry taluks. The figures for the rural population in these taluks, viz., increase of only 1·9 per cent in Palladam, 2·4 per cent in Udumalpet taluk and a decrease of 0·7 per cent in Dharapuram taluk, reflect the series of adverse seasonal conditions, which have led to large-scale migrations from these taluks. Gobichettipalayam taluk is a fertile and important grain-producing area in the district and has attracted large numbers of immigrants of the labouring classes from the Palladam, Dharapuram and Udumalpet taluks. The Lower Bhavani Project, which has been under execution and which has attracted thousands of labourers, is in this taluk. Pollachi has tea and coffee estates and also large-scale groundnut cultivation, which have attracted large numbers of the labouring classes from Dharapuram, Palladam and Udumalpet taluks. In Coimbatore taluk, the dominant factor which has led to the large increase in population is its industrial development - mostly textile mills and associated industries in Coimbatore municipality and its suburban areas.

South Arcot district.—There is an increase of 6·4 per cent in the district as a whole, 4·7 per cent rural and 21·2 per cent urban. The very low increase in the rural population is significant. It reveals the severe effect of the adverse seasonal conditions which the district has suffered as a result of the failure of the north-east monsoon from 1947–48, and the increase has been affected to this extent, in spite of the fact that a large portion of one taluk in this district, viz., Chidambaram is in the Cauvery delta. The figures for the non-deltaic and deltaic portions of the district are 5·5 per cent and 12·5 per cent, respectively. The effect that the adverse seasonal conditions had on the district can be seen from the figures for the rural population in the various taluks : 2·1 per cent in Gingee taluk, 0·5 per cent in Tindivanam, 3·3 per cent in Kallakurichi, 5·2 per cent in Tirukoilur taluk, 2·9 per cent in Villupuram taluk, 6·6 per cent in Cuddalore taluk and 6·4 per cent in Vriddachalam taluk. As is well known, there has been a large-scale migration of labouring classes from this district to Madras, particularly from the northern taluks of Tindivanam, Gingee and Villupuram. At Ulundurpet in Tirukoilur taluk, there were about 4,500 labourers in 1941 on account of the construction of the aerodrome there. The aerodrome was closed down in 1946, and the 1951 Census recorded a fall of 4,971 persons at Ulundurpet.

The increase of 12·5 per cent in the deltaic area in this district calls for no special comment.

Tanjore district.—The recorded population has registered an increase of 16·4 per cent during the decade 1941–50 as against 7·4 per cent in the previous decade. This is a purely agricultural district and constitutes the heart of the Cauvery delta. The Cauvery Mettur Project came into operation during the decade 1931–40. Being a heavy surplus district for rice, the district has prospered very well indeed during the decade 1941–50. Even normally, this district requires lot of extra labour during the transplantation season, i.e., during the months of July-September and the harvesting season, January-March. But, owing to the food scarcity during the decade 1941–50, and particularly on account of the failure of the north-east monsoon since 1947, there has been a large scale immigration of labouring classes for work and food. The immigrant population in this district, as enumerated at this Census, is 172,500. The chief contributors are Ramanathapuram district, 65,076, Tiruchirapalli district, 41,258, and South Arcot district, 21,558. The number of people who have gone out of the district is not far less : 139,872—52,038 to Tiruchirapalli, 33,548 to Madras City, 18,018 to South Arcot district, 5,548 to Chingleput district and 4,329 to Coimbatore district. This number includes of course a certain number of temporary absentees, but the rest are mostly persons who are employed in the services or are engaged in professional or business activities.

The large increase of 33 per cent in Pattukkottai taluk reflects the fact that this is the taluk, which has been most benefited by the extension of irrigation made possible by the Cauvery Mettur Project. The same cause explains the large increase in Arantangi taluk (18·9 per cent). The low increase of 9·9 per cent in Nagapattinam is due to the migrations to Malaya from this taluk.

Papanasam taluk has shown the lowest increase (7·4 per cent) in this district. It is a purely agricultural taluk and is surrounded by the much more attractive and advanced taluks of Tanjore, Kumbakonam and Mannargudi.

Tiruchirapalli district.—The population has increased by 13·5 per cent during the decade 1941–50, as against 12·1 per cent during the previous decade. The deltaic portion has shown an increase of 18·9 per cent (as against 14 per cent during the previous decade), while the non-deltaic portion has shown an increase of 8·4 per cent (as against 10·4 per cent during the previous decade). These figures include the old Pudukottai State area, which has been merged in this district. Thirumayam taluk of the Pudukottai revenue division has shown a decrease of 3·9 per cent. This is a dry taluk, which suffered badly on account of the failure of the north-east monsoon for a number of years in succession during the latter part of the decade, and large numbers of labouring classes migrated to Tanjore district for work and food. Udaiyarpalayam taluk has shown an increase of only 4·8 per cent. This is a dry taluk, and for want of seasonal rains there was even scarcity of water in 1950–51, and at the time of the Census enumeration, large numbers of the labouring classes migrated to adjoining areas in Tanjore district for work and food. The large increase of 30·3 per cent in Tiruchirapalli taluk is mainly due to the growth of Tiruchirapalli town : this is one of the premier towns in the State, is an important railway junction on the banks of the Cauvery river with a large Railway workshop in the Golden Rock colony, and is, besides, a large trade and industrial centre and also an important educational centre. It is the main market for the portion of the Cauvery delta, which is situated in this district.

Though Tiruchirapalli and Srirangam are distinct municipalities, they really constitute only one city, with only the Cauvery dividing them.

Madurai district.—The population has registered an increase of 16·9 per cent, as against 13·2% during the previous decade. Except for the Periyar delta, this is a dry district. Palni is a purely dry taluk, and has had a number of adverse seasons in succession, and this is reflected in its low increase of 3·1 per cent. The increase of 17·8 per cent in Melur cannot be a matter for surprise, as most of the villages in this taluk are in the Periyar delta and there has been migration, into this taluk, of labouring classes from the neighbouring drought-affected areas in Ramanathapuram district. Tirumangalam is a dry taluk and has also suffered due to the failure of the north-east monsoon since 1947–48, and there has been migration, from this taluk, of labouring classes for work and food. Hence the low increase of 7 per cent in this taluk. Kodaikanal taluk has shown an increase of 19·4 per cent. The extension of large scale plantain cultivation which is a speciality

in this taluk on the hills has attracted immigrants from the plains, though the European population in Kodaikanal settlement has gone down appreciably. The large increase of 40·2 per cent in Madurai taluk is largely due to Madurai City which, next to Madras, is the largest City in the State. It is the headquarters of two districts, viz., Madurai and Ramanathapuram; a great pilgrim centre, and also a centre where there are ample educational facilities and also medical facilities. It continues to be a prosperous and important textile and dyeing centre. One of the largest spinning mills in the world which is situated in this taluk, viz., the Harvey Mills, is located in this town and there are also other spinning mills and power loom factories. This is also one of the largest and most important handloom weaving centres in the State. As in other districts, the imposition of controls and food rationing has attracted a large number of families into this town.

The number of immigrants in Madurai district, as enumerated at this Census, is, 160,732, and they came mostly from Ramanathapuram district (81,113) and Tirunelveli district (33,298).

Ramanathapuram district.—The recorded population has registered a low increase of 4·5 per cent, as compared with 7·6 per cent during the previous decade.

Sattur and Srivilliputtur are the best taluks in this district from the point of view of agriculture and they are also important from the point of view of industry and trade. The increase of 12·9 per cent in Sattur and 16·1 per cent in Srivilliputtur are therefore fully explicable. In Sattur, Sivakasi and Virudhunagar, all in Sattur taluk, there are many match factories and they are also important trade centres. In Srivilliputtur taluk, Rajapalayam has grown as an industrial and trade centre, and there are also a few textile mills here. It is also a large handloom weaving centre. It has attracted a large number of immigrants from the adjoining dry areas in Tirunelveli district. In the rest of the district, the rainfall is always poor and precarious and these areas have been hit hard by the failure of the north-east monsoon since 1947–48, with the result that there was a large-scale emigration of labouring classes to the adjoining districts of Madurai, Tiruchirapalli and Tanjore. There is also considerable migration from these taluks to Ceylon. These factors explain the low increases in these taluks. Mudukalathur has shown a large decrease to the extent of 20·4 per cent. The factors which have contributed to this are the adverse seasonal conditions referred to above and the prevalence of small-pox and cholera in an epidemic form in October 1950; both these factors leading to emigration on a large scale to adjoining districts. This is also a backward and unattractive taluk with poor communications.

Tirunelveli district.—The population has shown an increase of 9·3 per cent during the decade as against 9·7 per cent during the previous decade. Ambasamudram, Tirunelveli and Srivaikuntam taluks cover the best part of the fertile Tambaraparni delta. The increases of 13·3 per cent, 14·3 per cent and 16·3 per cent, respectively, in these taluks are therefore fully to be expected. The two poor dry taluks of Nanguneri and Tiruchendur have shown only the moderate increases of 7·7 per cent and 7·9 per cent, respectively. These taluks also have suffered from the recent failure of the north-east monsoon for a number of years in succession, and there has been migration of the labouring classes to fertile portions in the Tambaraparni delta for employment. These taluks contain vast barren blocks and sandy tracts unfit for cultivation.

Tenkasi taluk has good dry lands and a considerable extent of irrigated land close to the Courtallam hills. It is not surprising therefore that this taluk has had an increase of 14 per cent. Sankaranayinarkoil and Kovilpatti are also dry taluks, but while the former has shown an increase of 12·1 per cent, the latter has shown an actual decrease to the extent of 4·5 per cent. The decrease in Kovilpatti is due to the fact that it suffered badly from the adverse seasonal conditions referred to above during the latter part of the decade, and there has been considerable emigration of labourers to the Tambaraparni delta in the district, as well as to Tanjore district and to tea and coffee estates in Madurai, Malabar and Nilgiris districts. Sankaranayinarkoil taluk has fared far better because it has had a better rainfall than Kovilpatti, and has a larger extent of wet lands (42,609 acres against 8,492 acres in Kovilpatti) under tanks which do not ordinarily fail, thanks to the supply from the small rivers and streams flowing down from the Western Ghats.

5. **General distribution and density.**—The map facing this page will show, at a glance, the relative densities of the various areas in the State. The density of population has steadily increased from 318 in 1921 to 446 in 1951, an increase of 40·3 per cent. 0·6 per cent of the population lives in taluks with a density below 100, 2 per cent in taluks with densities in the range 100 to 150, 6·6 per cent in the range 150 to 200, 7·6 per cent in the range 200 to 300, 15·5 per cent in the range 300 to 450, 16·3 per cent in the range 450 to 600, 17·1 per cent in the range 600 to 750 and 34·3 per cent in the range 750 and above. Nearly 68 per cent of the population occupies about 40 per cent of the area of the State in taluks the density of which is 450 and above. Nearly 52 per cent of the population lives in taluks, the density of each of which is 600 or above. The taluks with density below 100 are, of course all in the Agency tracts in the North Madras division.

S.T.—1·1

In all the divisions, the density has been steadily increasing, as will be seen from Subsidiary Table 1·2. In the Deccan division, it has increased from 139 in 1921 to 191 in 1951; the 1941 figure was 170. No taluk in this division has a density exceeding 450. 12·5 per cent of the population in this division lives in taluks, the densities of which range from 300 to 450. 21·8 per cent of the population is in taluks with densities ranging from 200 to 300. 52·9 per cent of the population is found in taluks with densities ranging from 150 to 200, and these taluks account for 57·5 per cent of the area of the division. About one-eighth of the population occupy less than 20 per cent of the area and live in taluks the densities of which range from 100 to 150. For the State, as a whole, the density of 450 may be taken as the dividing line between thinly populated areas and the well-populated ones.

S.T.—1·2

West Madras Division.—Nearly 87 per cent of the population is in well-populated taluks. 78 per cent of the population occupies about 53 per cent of the area and lives in taluks with a density of 600 and above. The Nilgiris district has a density of 317. Malabar district is, as is well known, thickly populated in spite of the large number of emigrants. Leaving out the special case of Madras City, which is an urban district, there are only two areas in the State, which are more thickly populated than Malabar (density 814), viz., the deltaic portions of East Godavari and South Arcot districts. South Kanara is just below the dividing line of 450 for thickly populated areas and has a density of 432.

North Madras Division.—In the case of non-homogeneous tracts like the North Madras division and the South Madras division, only an examination by the State population divisions can be useful.

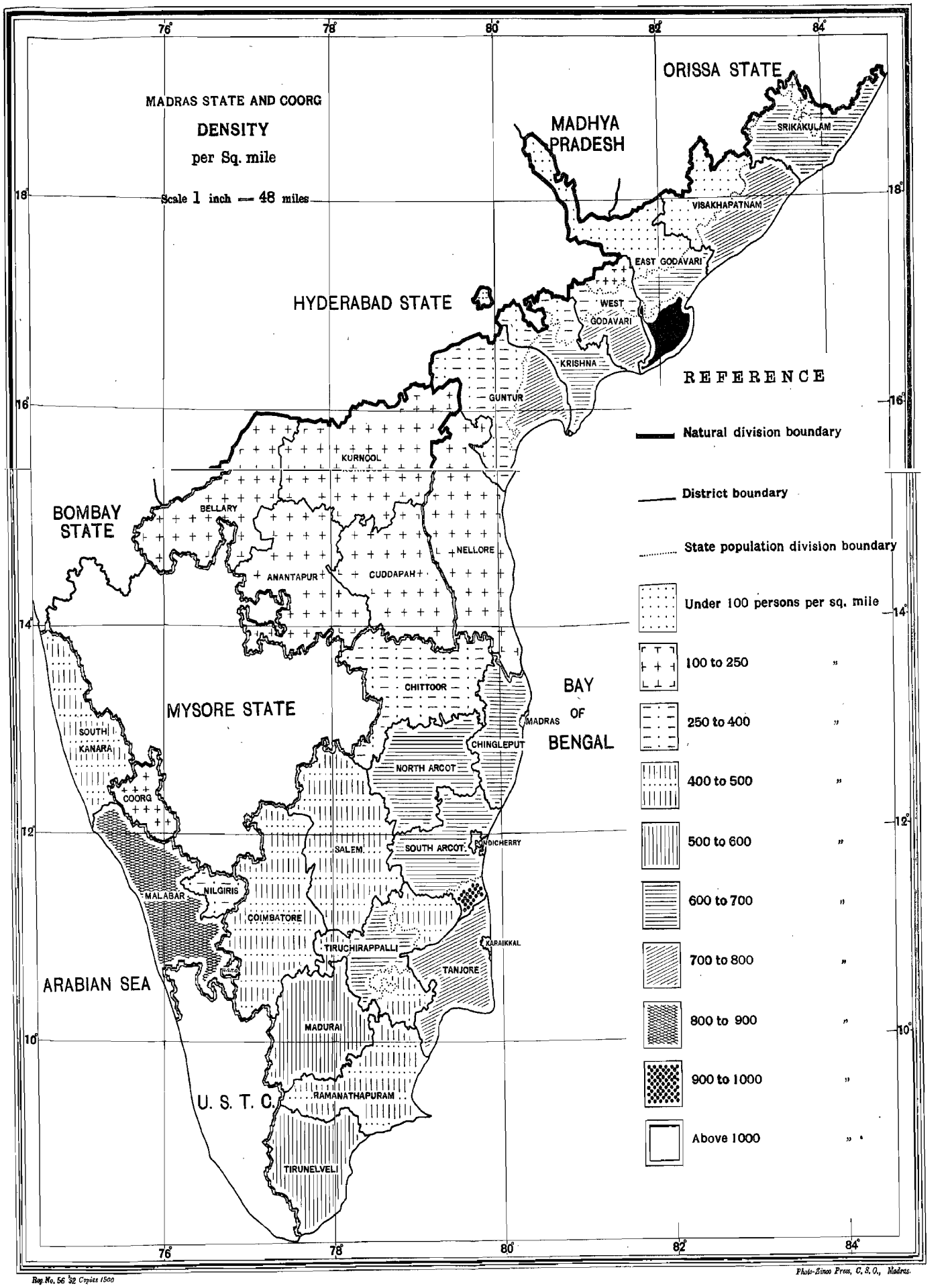
Agency tracts.—As one would expect to find, over 60 per cent of the population in these hilly and feverish tracts is in taluks with a density below 100, and these taluks account for nearly 79 per cent of the total area of these tracts. No taluk in these tracts has a density above 200. The West Godavari agency is the most thickly populated, and it has a density of 176. The Srikakulam Agency comes next with a density of 106, while the Visakhapatnam and East Godavari agencies are almost on a par, with a density of about 67. This reflects correctly the overall conditions in the Agency tracts in these districts.

Plains—Upland and delta.—The sharp difference between the deltaic and plains areas is well brought out by the density figures given in Subsidiary Table 1·1. No taluk in the deltaic areas has a density below 300, while, in the upland tracts, 22 per cent of the population lives in taluks with a density below 300, and these taluks account for nearly 45 per cent of the area. Again, while nearly 66 per cent of the population occupying 53 per cent of the area in the deltas, is in taluks with a density of not less than 750, the corresponding figures for the upland areas is 25·7 per cent of the population and 11·6 per cent of the area.

The upland areas have an average density of 402, the Visakhapatnam uplands ranking first with a density of 757, East Godavari coming second with a density of 672, and Srikakulam coming third with a density of 610. The upland areas in the remaining four districts, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore are thinly populated, the densities correctly reflecting the conditions in these districts.

Deltaic areas.—This is a thickly populated area, with East Godavari leading with a density of 1,012 and Krishna district at the bottom of the list with 638.

South Madras Division.—Thanks to Malabar district, the West Madras division is the most thickly populated in the State with a density of 627. The South Madras division comes next with a density of 554.



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The North Madras division ranks third with a density of 411, while the Deccan division is far below, with a density of 191. These figures undoubtedly give a correct picture of the relative density in those divisions. Madras City, even though all parts of it are not so crowded as some other cities in India, has a population of 14·16 lakhs huddled together in an area of 49 square miles.

In the Northern dry belt, i.e., the area excluding the Cauvery delta as well as the districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli, the average density is 489, the non-deltaic area of South Arcot heading the list with a density of 628, closely followed by North Arcot and Chingleput districts, and with thinly populated Chittoor at the bottom with a density of 305. Even in this dry belt, nearly 66 per cent of the population occupying about 47 per cent of the area, lives in thickly populated taluks with densities not below 450.

The difference between deltaic and non-deltaic areas is again prominently brought out by the density figures for the Northern belt and the Cauvery delta: while 63 per cent of the population in the Cauvery delta lives in taluks with densities not below 750, and these taluks account for about 45 per cent of the deltaic area, only a little over 20 per cent of the population in the dry belt lives in equally thickly populated taluks and such taluks account for less than 11 per cent of the area of the belt. The average density in the Cauvery delta is 754, i.e., a little less than that of the deltaic area in the North Madras division. In the South Madras division, the deltaic portion of South Arcot district tops the list with a density of 963; Tanjore comes next with 798, while Tiruchirapalli comes third and last with a density of 646.

Southern belt.—The fact that the bulk of this area is dry is brought out by the fact that the position in the highest density group, viz., 750 and over, is only slightly better than in the northern belt: 23·7 per cent of the population lives in taluks which account for 12 per cent of the area and which have a density of not less than 750 each. The average density in this belt is only 526, Madurai heading the list with 589, Tirunelveli closely follows with 563, while Ramanathapuram, as one would expect brings up the rear with a density of 429.

Comparison with other States.—The Madras State ranks second in the order of population among the States in India; with Uttar Pradesh topping the list with a difference of 6 million population over Madras. In area, this State is the second largest in India with Madhya Pradesh occuping the first place with a small difference, and Uttar Pradesh coming below it with a difference of 15,000 square miles. Judging by density of population, West Bengal tops the list, Madras occupying the fourth rank, with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar coming in between. The relevant figures are given in the statement below:—

Comparative Statement of area and population of Part "A" States in Indian Union.

[*Statement No.* 6.]

State.	Area (000 sq. miles).	Rank by area.	Population in millions.	Rank by population.	Rank by density.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Madhya Pradesh.	130	1	21	6	9
2 Madras	128	2	57	2	4
3 Uttar Pradesh ..	113	3	63	1	3
4 Bombay	111	4	36	4	6
5 Assam	85	5	9	9	8
6 Bihar	70	6	40	3	2
7 Orissa	60	7	15	7	7
8 Punjab	37	8	13	8	5
9 West Bengal ..	31	9	25	5	1
Indian Union ..	1,270	..	357	..	..

MOVEMENT.

6. Emigration to countries outside India.—Accurate and up-to-date information is lacking in respect of emigration to countries outside India and we have to be content with making as good an estimate as is possible. In this matter, I have been greatly assisted by the information supplied to me by Sri K. S. Seshan, Controller of Emigration, Madras. But for the valuable assistance given by him, I would not have been able to frame any reliable estimates, and I must place on record my gratitude to him.

The countries which are important from the point of view of emigration from Madras are Ceylon, Burma, the Federation of Malaya, the colony of Singapore, Indonesia and Thailand.

As regards Thailand, the official estimate is that there were about 25,000 Indians there in 1949, but a separate estimate for emigrants from Madras is not available. As shown below, detailed estimates can be framed regarding emigrants from Madras to Indonesia, Burma, the Federation of Malaya, the colony of Singapore and Ceylon. In

respect of other countries we may assume a total of 25,000 emigrants from Madras including my estimated figure of 13,000 emigrants from Madras in the Fiji Islands. My estimate for Fiji is a rough one based on the fact that, according to 1931 Census Report, there were about 20,000 emigrants from Madras there then.

Emigrants to Burma.—According to the 1931 Census Report, the Indian population in Burma was 10·18 lakhs, out of which 2·4 lakhs persons were from Madras. Conditions in Burma have been unfavourable equally to all Indians, and we may safely assume that, of the present estimated population of 6 lakhs of Indians in Burma, 24 per cent of 6 lakhs, that is, about 1·5 lakhs are Madrasis. Apart from the increasingly unfavourable conditions in Burma after the transfer of power from the British to the Burmese, there has been active restriction of movements from India to Burma. In 1947, the Government of Burma promulgated the Burma Immigration (Emergency Provisions) Act, under which no person can enter Burma without a permit issued by the Immigration authorities. That Government have also been enforcing regular passport restrictions for entry of Indians into Burma with effect from 1st September 1950. The Indian evacuees from Burma, who were in possession of evacuee identity certificates were permitted to return to Burma on the strength of those certificates up to 31st December 1950. After that date, even such persons were made subject to passport restrictions. On 21st July 1941, the Government of India imposed a ban on the emigration of unskilled workers to Burma, and since then, the ban has been in operation. Emigrants to Burma, in the order of importance, were mostly from Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Malabar.

Emigrants to the Federation of Malaya.—Emigrants to Malaya, in the order of importance, are mostly from the districts of North Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirapalli, South Arcot, Chingleput, Tanjore, Malabar, Chittoor, Visakhapatnam and Madurai. In 1931, out of a total Indian population of 624,009 in Malaya, 582,625 were Madrasis or 93 per cent of the total Indian population. There was a large scale and brisk emigration to Malaya from South India till the set back caused by the depression in the rubber industry in 1930–32. The effects of the depression were so serious that the Malayan Government stopped fresh recruitment and repatriated all unemployed Indian labourers to their homes in India. About 190,000 Indian labourers were so repatriated in 1930–32. When the rubber trade began to recover early in 1934, shortage of labour was experienced, and non-recruited assisted emigration of Indian labour was permitted. From June 1934, there was again a large scale emigration of labourers to Malaya. This led to a surplus of labour and wage cuts, and the Government of India imposed in 1939, a ban on assisted emigration of Indian nationals for the purpose of unskilled work to Malaya from Madras. Since then, Indian labour is not permitted to emigrate to Malaya. After the Japanese occupation, there was a cessation of sailings during the years 1942–46, and sailings were revived in 1947. Owing to the large loss of lives of Indian labourers during the Japanese occupation and the return of large numbers of Indians to India after the defeat of Japan, the Indian population in Malaya decreased from 748,829 in 1940 to 530,638 in 1947. Since then the population has increased to 564,454 in 1950. These figures include Indians as well as Pakistanis, but the Pakistanis account only for a negligible fraction. Assuming that Madrasis continued to account for 93 per cent of the Indian population in the Federation of Malaya, which seems probable, the Madrasi population in 1950 would work out to 93 per cent of 564,454 or 524,900. Allowing for the rate of natural increase of the Indian population furnished in the Annual Report for the Federation of Malaya for 1950, the Madrasi population in 1951 may be estimated at 532,800.

Emigrants to the Colony of Singapore.—The estimated number of Indians and Pakistanis in the colony of Singapore, as on 31st December 1950, is 75,000. Assuming that Madrasis form the same proportion of this population, as in the adjoining territory under the Federation of Malaya, the Madrasi population in the colony of Singapore may be estimated at 93 per cent of 75,000 or 69,800.

Emigrants to Indonesia.—I understand from a gentleman who has stayed in Indonesia for a considerable period recently, that, at the time of the 1951 Census, there were about 35,000 Indians in Indonesia, and that out of this number, about 10,000 were

Madrasis, mostly in Sumatra, and practically all of them casual labourers.

Emigrants to Ceylon.—Most of the emigration to Ceylon has been of labourers who go to work on the rubber and tea estates there. There is also an appreciable number among the emigrants who have gone there for purposes of trade. Emigration of unskilled labourers to Ceylon took place on a large scale till 1930 when there was a setback on account of the depression in the rubber industry. Fresh recruitment for rubber estates was stopped in 1930. The depression grew worse during the following two years, and also affected the tea industry which employs a much larger number of labourers than rubber. Large numbers of labourers were repatriated to India. Recruitment for tea estates was restricted in 1931 and completely stopped in 1932. After 1933 conditions improved with the introduction of the Rubber Restriction Scheme, and the international scheme for restricting tea cultivation. This stimulated recruitment, but the supply of labour exceeded the demand for it, and all recruitment from India was stopped from September 1935, and measures for repatriation had to be considered. Subsequently, during 1937–39, there were negotiations for re-opening emigration to Ceylon, but they were not successful in regard to the assurances demanded on behalf of the emigrants, and the Government of India had to stop, with effect from the 1st August 1939, the departure by sea of all unskilled workers to Ceylon unless exempted by a special order. From 1939 onwards, there has, therefore, been a steep fall in the number of Indian labourers going to Ceylon. There has been in recent years further discouragement to Indian emigration owing to the denial of franchise rights to Indians in Ceylon and the promulgation of the Ceylon Citizenship Act and the Ceylon Immigrants and Emigrants Act, under which every person desiring entry into Ceylon must possess a valid passport and a residence permit, temporary or permanent. It is seen from the Report of the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon for the year 1948, that the Indian population in Ceylon during that year was 854,000 out of which the Indian population in the estates was 752,000. These Indian emigrants are practically all from South India and that from Tamil districts, the important contributing districts being Tiruchirapalli (including the Pudukottai area), Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Tanjore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Chingleput. Allowing for the natural increase of population (3 per cent per annum as seen from the above mentioned report), the Madrasi population in Ceylon in 1951 may be estimated at 905,200.

To sum up, the total number of emigrants from Madras to countries outside India may be estimated at 1,692,800. [1]

7. **Migrations from Madras State to other parts of India, migrations within the State and migrations into Madras from other parts of India.**—The figures for these migrations can be obtained from the statistics given in main Table D-IV. An abstract of these figures is given below :—

[*Statement No.* 7.]

M.T.—D-IV
S.T.—1·4

	Actual number.	Number per 1,000
(1)	(2)	(3)
(*a*) Born in the districts of enumeration.	53,917,333	946
(*b*) Born in other districts of the same natural division.	2,024,829	36
(*c*) Born in other parts of the State.	522,920	9
(*d*) Born in adjacent States ..	416,834	7
(*e*) Born in other parts of India.	56,618	1
(*f*) Born beyond India ..	59,003	..
(*g*) Birth place not returned.	18,465	..

It will be seen that, out of the recorded population, 94·6 per cent consist of persons who were born in the districts, where they were enumerated, while migrations within the State account for 4·5 per cent—3·6 per cent accounting for migrations within the same natural division and 0·9 per cent for migrations from other parts of the State. Items (*d*) and (*e*) show that 0·8 per cent of the recorded population has migrated into Madras State from other parts of India—0·7 per cent from adjacent States and 0·1 per cent from other parts of India. At the time of the Census, there were 59,003 persons born outside India and enumerated in Madras State (about 0·1 per cent)—11,285 born in Pakistan and the rest in other territories beyond India. Migration is thus confined to 5·4 per cent of the population, out of which 4·5 per cent are migrants within the State. An idea of the extent of this internal migration can be obtained from the statement below, which gives, for each district, the number

of persons born in the district of enumeration per thousand of the general population :—

[*Statement No.* 8.]

Natural division and district.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
MADRAS STATE ..	946	947	945
Madras Deccan Division :	939	946	932
Cuddapah	968	972	963
Kurnool	954	960	948
Bellary	908	910	905
Anantapur	928	941	914
West Madras Division :	960	956	964
Nilgiris	546	531	561
Malabar	977	975	978
South Kanara	989	987	991
North Madras Division :	960	961	960
Agency Tracts :	956	949	964
Srikakulam	999	999	999
Visakhapatnam ..	971	963	978
East Godavari	944	942	946
West Godavari	932	908	956
Plains :	960	961	960
Srikakulam	993	993	992
Visakhapatnam ..	982	981	983
East Godavari	960	963	957
West Godavari	935	942	929
Krishna	908	913	902
Guntur	965	959	972
Nellore	968	972	965
South Madras Division :	937	939	935
Madras	594	570	620
Chingleput	945	949	941
Chittoor	938	950	925
North Arcot	965	972	958
Salem	974	978	970
Coimbatore	953	951	954
South Arcot	962	970	954
Tanjore	937	938	936
Tiruchirapalli	926	933	918
Madurai	940	941	939
Ramanathapuram ..	959	961	956
Tirunelveli	984	985	984

The immigrants indicated by the statement in respect of each district include, of course, all persons born outside that district and enumerated in that district; their birthplace may be within or outside the State or even outside India. The last mentioned item is very small and these figures can give a good idea of the volume of migration into the districts. In the State, as a whole, 54 persons per thousand of the whole population are immigrants. The corresponding figures for the natural divisions are 61 for the Madras Deccan division, 40 for the West Madras division, 40 for the North Madras division and 63 for the South Madras division. The district figures are the most interesting in this regard and useful comments can be made about them. (For the sake of brevity only the number of immigrants per thousand will be mentioned in the comments.) These figures are based only on the answers regarding the birth place of the person enumerated and would therefore include, e.g., women born in one district and staying with their husbands in another district and also a man's children born in another district where he was employed for a time and enumerated in his own district. The general comments below will accordingly deal with only immigrants in the strict sense.

The large figure of 92 for Bellary district is due to the very large number of labourers, who have been attracted to this district by the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project works—the headworks as well as the works on the canals.

The Nilgiris figure of 454 is due to the development of the estates and the increasing number of settlers, especially after the war, the development of potato cultivation and the fact that the execution of two Hydro-Electric Projects, viz., the Moyar and Pykara Extension Schemes, was in progress at the time of the Census.

The small figure of 23 for Malabar is not surprising, seeing that the heavy population and the food deficit of the district have led to considerable emigration from the district, rather than to immigration. The immigrants include an appreciable number of persons who have migrated from Travancore and Cochin States and taken up cultivation in this district, particularly in Kurumbranad taluk, and the persons who have settled down under the colonization scheme in Wynaad.

The South Kanara figure is only 11. There is nothing much to attract outsiders to this remote district, except for the business in Mangalore town and port. Some settlers from Travancore-Cochin have taken up cultivation in the large uncultivated areas in the interior hill villages of the Kasaragod taluk. Travancore-Cochin is a very thickly populated area and has a large food deficit. Appreciable emigration from that State is therefore to be expected.

The Agency tracts attract immigrants to the extent to which they have been developed from the point of view of communications and eradication of malaria. This is reflected in the figures for the Agency tracts.

The figure of 7 for the plains portion of Srikakulam district confirms that there is hardly anything in that district to attract outsiders.

The Visakhapatnam plains figure of 18 is mostly due to Visakhapatnam town and port and the Scindia Ship Building Yard there.

The East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna plains include the prosperous Godavari and Krishna deltas. They have a special attraction in times of food scarcity. There has been considerable industrial development in Vijayavada municipality in Krishna district and also large scale cultivation of Virginian tobacco (export variety) in all these districts. These factors account for the figures of 92 in Krishna, 40 in East Godavari and 65 in West Godavari.

There has been considerable industrial development and cultivation of Virginian tobacco in Guntur district and a substantial portion of the Krishna delta is in this district. The Guntur figure of 35 cannot therefore come as a surprise.

Nellore district is not only a surplus area for rice, but there has been also considerable attraction for labour in the mica mines in this district. The figure of 32 for this district is therefore quite explicable.

The Madras City figure is 406. The enormous crowding of people into the City from 1943 onwards is well-known. Apart from the attractions of a large city, people flocked to Madras from mufassal districts, particularly from the adjoining districts, for educational facilities for their children and on account of the assured food supplies ensured by the elaborate rationing system in the City. Besides the industrial development of the City during the decade, the very adverse seasonal conditions since 1947 in the adjoining districts of Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot have been responsible for the large influx of agricultural labourers from those districts to Madras City in search of a regular income and food.

The Chingleput figure of 55 is largely due to the fact that large numbers of persons, whose business or profession has to be carried on in Madras City, could find housing accommodation only in the suburbs of Madras extending up to Tambaram in the south and to Tiruvallur in the west. Quite a number of persons working in the City have had to seek housing accommodation even in more distant places like Chingleput and Kancheepuram.

The Chittoor figure of 62 is largely due to the large pilgrim population enumerated at Tirupati and the Tirumalai hills and the immigrants in Palmaner taluk.

The North Arcot figure of 35 is largely due to the families who moved out from Madras and settled down at Vellore and other places during 1942, when there was a serious apprehension of Japanese invasion.

The Salem figure of 26 is due to the industrial development of Salem and Mettur towns.

The Coimbatore figure of 47 can hardly be a matter for surprise, as this is, as has been said, the Manchester of South India, and as there has been rapid industrial development not only in Coimbatore and its suburbs, but in a number of other centres, also, e.g., Tiruppur, Erode, Pollachi and Udumalpet. The Lower Bhavani Project in this district, the execution of which is in progress, has attracted large numbers of labourers from outside.

The South Arcot figure of 38 is mainly due to the fact that this district includes a portion of Cauvery delta (Chidambaram taluk) and the migration of several families from Madras during the days of the Japanese scare referred to above. The Annamalai University has of course attracted a large number of immigrant students, teaching staff and others employed in the university area.

The Tanjore figure is 63. This is a prosperous deltaic district and has attracted very large numbers of agricultural labourers from the districts, affected by the failure of the north-east monsoon for a number of years in succession, viz., Ramanathapuram, the Pudukottai area of Tiruchirapalli district and South Arcot.

The Tiruchirapalli figure of 74 is due to the fact that it includes a good portion of the Cauvery delta and the Tiruchirapalli and Srirangam municipalities, and the Golden Rock Railway Workshop and the Cement Factory in Dalmiapuram which have attracted large numbers of immigrants. Tiruchirapalli town is not only a very large railway junction and centre, but also a very important educational centre, and the town has also grown as a trade centre and from the industrial point of view.

The Madurai figure of 60 is due to the industrial development of this district. Next to Madras, Madurai is the largest city in the State. The facts that it is an important educational centre and the headquarters of two districts and provides not only all the amenities of city life, but also guaranteed supplies of food under the rationing system have attracted large numbers of immigrants.

The Ramanathapuram figure of 41 is attributable largely to the industrial and trade developments, particularly in Rajapalayam, Virudhunagar and Sivakasi.

The Tirunelveli figure of 16 confirms the fact that there has been nothing much in this district to attract immigrants.

S.T.—1·5

8. **Migration from Madras State to other States in India.**—The birth place tables D-IV prepared by the Superintendents of Census Operations in other States furnish information as to the number of persons born in Madras State and enumerated in their States. The total number of emigrants from Madras State thus ascertained is 1,291,037. Out of this, 1,167,069 persons are in the adjacent States of Travancore-Cochin, Mysore, Coorg, Bombay, Hyderabad and Orissa as shown below :—

[*Statement No.* 9.]

Name of the State.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Travancore-Cochin.	188,516	88,513	100,003
2 Mysore ..	525,517	278,731	246,786
3 Coorg	52,384	33,868	18,516
4 Bombay ..	237,070	159,567	77,503
5 Hyderabad ..	129,455	64,121	65,334
6 Orissa ..	34,127	19,519	14,608
	1,167,069	644,319	522,750

Mysore has attracted the largest number of emigrants from this State ; then comes Bombay, Travancore-Cochin comes next, followed by Hyderabad, Coorg and Orissa. The emigrants to Coorg are mostly labourers who go to the estates in that State for employment every year soon after the commencement of the south-west monsoon and return to their homes in March. The male emigrants to other States are mostly businessmen and persons employed under the State Government or the Union Government or in private firms or teachers, doctors and lawyers. Except in respect of Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin, there is a large excess of males over females among the emigrants, which confirms the well-known fact that large numbers of male migrants go by themselves leaving their families and children behind in their homes. The difference between male and female emigrants in Hyderabad is very small and calls for no comment. The excess of females over males is more appreciable among the migrants to Travancore-Cochin. Migration to this State is largely a family migration, i.e., the entire family migrates. In fact, large numbers of families of Tirunelveli district have settled down years ago in the Trivandrum and Nagercoil areas in the Travancore-Cochin State. The sex ratios will have to be examined for a number of decades before we can hold that there is any significance in the disparity noticed in the excess of females over males. The number of migrants to Orissa is small and may be due to trans-border movements for short periods.

"The number of emigrants to other States in India, i.e., to the States other than the adjacent States referred to above is 123,968. Out of this, 74,659 are males and 49,309 are females. Naturally enough when they go to distant places, many of the male emigrants leave their wives and children behind. The more important component State-wise figures are given below :—

[*Statement No.* 10.]

State.	Number of emigrants from Madras.
(1)	(2)
West Bengal	52,001
Bihar	18,311
Madhya Pradesh	16,949
Uttar Pradesh	13,511
Assam	10,413
Delhi	3,920

The emigrants to the States other than Assam are mostly employees of Governments or private firms. The emigrants to Assam are mostly the labourers in the tea estates."

9. **Movement of displaced persons**— The total number of displaced persons in this State is 9,113 (5,410 males and 3,703 females). Of these, 8,063 came from West Pakistan and 1,050 from East Pakistan. The influx of displaced persons into this State started with the arrival of 44 persons in 1946 and reached its maximum in August-September 1947. The year 1947 saw the largest number of displaced persons arriving

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in the State. The total number of displaced persons who arrived during each of the years 1947 to 1951 is given below :—

Year.	Number of arrivals.
1947	5,889
1948	1,891
1949	707
1950	549
1951	33

Most of the displaced persons in this State hail from Sind and were small traders before their emigration from Pakistan.

These displaced persons have settled down in this State on their own, or have been rehabilitated by the State Government in the more important towns in the State. The South Madras division has 7,123 displaced persons (78 per cent); of these, 3,902 were in Madras City and 1,313 in Chingleput district at the time of the Census enumeration. The Chingleput figure relates to the large number of persons with businesses allotted to them in Madras City, but for want of accommodation in the City, still remaining at the Malayan Emigration Depot, Avadi, where the Relief Camp for the displaced persons was in existence for a considerable time, before it was closed down on the 1st November 1949. These persons have shifted to the City a few months ago.

The next largest number of displaced persons is found in Coimbatore district (819). There are only 375 persons in the West Madras division—mostly in the Nilgiris (214); 465 in the Madras Deccan division and 1,150 in the North Madras division. Details by districts are available in the Main Table D-V (i).

10. **Emigration to Pakistan.**—The statement below compares the rate of growth of the Muslim population with that of the general population in the various divisions in the State.

[*Statement No.* 11.]

State and Natural Division.	Percentage increase in Muslim population.	Percentage increase in General population.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Deccan Division	10	12·4
West Madras Division ..	19	20·5
North Madras Division ..	18	13·3
South Madras Division ..	13	14·0
State	16	14·4

The figures give no room for any impression, that Muslims have left any division in large numbers. Some migration of Muslims took place from Malabar and North Arcot districts on a more appreciable scale than from any other area in the State but no reliable figures are available as to the number of actual emigrants. The emigrants went in search of employment or for trade. It can, however, be said confidently that the extent of migration from this State to Pakistan has been negligible. It may be mentioned in this connection that, so far, action has been taken under the Evacuee Properties Act in respect of less than 400 persons.

11. **Anglo-Indians.**—The population of the Anglo-Indian community in Madras State (inclusive of the merged States of Pudukottai, Banganapalle and Sandur) as recorded at the various Censuses is given below :—

Year.		
1901	26,209	(Eurasians)
1911	26,023	,,
1921	23,492	,,
1931	28,694	,,
1941	28,697	,,
1951	27,253	,,

These variations compare as shown below with the variations in the general population :—

[*Statement No.* 12.]

Year.	Percentage growth of Anglo-Indian population.	Percentage growth of General population.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1911	— 0·7	7·9
1921	— 9·7	2·5
1931	22·1	10·0
1941	Nil.	11·6
1951	— 5·0	14·4

The increase recorded at the 1941 Census would not have been so nominal (3 persons only) but for the recruits in World War II who left the State. The variations between the 1941 and 1951 figures, i.e., the decrease by 5 per cent is understandable from the reports received from the Collectors and the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras.

During the decade 1941–51, there was an increase of population to the extent of 4,835 in all, in Madras City (3,637), North Arcot district (336), South Arcot district (315) and Malabar district (542) ignoring the small increase of 5 persons in South Kanara district. In the remaining districts, there have been decreases amounting in all to 6,279. There has thus been a net

decrease of 1,444 in the Anglo-Indian population of this State. The statement below gives the variations by districts.

Statement showing the variations in Anglo-Indian population by districts.

[*Statement No.* 13.]

District.	1941 Census.	1951 Census.	Difference. (+) or (—)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Srikakulam ..	1,006	40	— 464
1A Visakhapatnam.		502	
2 East Godavari.	634	473	— 161
3 West Godavari.	5	3	— 2
4 Krishna ..	213	154	— 59
5 Guntur	66	5	— 61
6 Nellore	398	260	— 138
7 Cuddapah ..	11	1	— 10
8 Kurnool (including Banganapalle).	23	14	— 9
9 Bellary (including Sandur).	180	83	— 97
10 Anantapur ..	512	389	— 123
11 Madras	9,610	13,247	+ 3,637
12 Chingleput ..	2,816	1,249	— 1,567
13 Chittoor ..	136	8	— 128
14 North Arcot ..	701	1,037	+ 336
15 Salem	365	196	— 169
16 Coimbatore ..	1,716	1,329	— 387
17 South Arcot ..	652	967	+ 315
18 Tanjore ..	306	177	— 129
19 Tiruchirapalli (including Pudukottai).	3,104	2,574	— 530
20 Madurai ..	998	398	— 600
21 Ramanathapuram.	68	25	— 43
22 Tirunelveli ..	818	298	— 520
23 The Nilgiris ..	1,809	727	— 1,082
24 Malabar ..	2,468	3,010	+ 542
25 South Kanara ..	82	87	+ 5
State total ..	28,697	27,253	— 1,444

In the Malabar district, the general population has increased by 21·1 per cent during this decade and the increase in the Anglo-Indian population has been about the same. Some of the important towns in the West Coast, particularly Kozhikode, have always had an Anglo-Indian colony. The Malabar figure does not therefore call for any special explanation.

In Madras City, allowance has to be made for the fact that an extent of about 20 square miles including places like Sembium, Ayanavaram, Guindy, etc., where there are Anglo-Indian colonies was transferred to Madras City during the decade from the suburbs in Chingleput district. The large decrease in Chingleput district (1,567) confirms this.

The general explanation for the decrease in the Anglo-Indian population in this State is of course the fact that the special preferences shown to them in the days before the transfer of power in regard to recruitment to the Railways, Jails and Police Reserves have disappeared and those who are not still in jobs at particular centres or have retired have naturally emigrated to large towns like Madras and Bangalore where they can secure better conditions of living and also opportunities for employment. There has been some migration of retired Anglo-Indians and their families to places like Pondicherry and Karaikal on account of the enforcement of Prohibition in this State. It may be noticed that, as against the net decrease of 1,444 in the Anglo-Indian population in Madras State, the population of the community in Mysore State has increased by 1,730. It is undoubtedly true that there has been some migration from this State to Bangalore and its neighbourhood, and there is a large Anglo-Indian colony in Whitefield near Bangalore.

Most of the Anglo-Indians in the mufassal have been employed in the railways and the variations in their figures except in the case of retired persons are largely attributable to transfers of these railway employees. Anglo-Indians are, as is well known, to be found mostly in and near large railway centres.

The increase of 336 in North Arcot district is due to the employment of Anglo-Indians in the railways at Arkonam and Jalarpet junctions. Some families have also settled down in the Elagiri hills in this district.

The increase in South Arcot district (315) is due to the number of Anglo-Indian families who are residing in the railway colonies at the Villupuram and Vriddachalam junctions. At the former place, some retired persons have also settled down close to the railway colony as they can always be sure of an Anglo-Indian colony at this junction, and there is the further attraction of an Anglo-Indian boarding school here.

Some of the apparently large decreases in the mufassal districts are due to the fact that World War II was in progress at the time of the 1941 Census, with consequent congregation of Anglo-Indian men and women employed in war establishments in these districts. After the cessation of

hostilities, these have naturally migrated from those centres.

Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris are plantation districts where European planters employed a large number of Anglo-Indians. After the transfer of power, a large number of these plantations has passed into the hands of Indians and the Anglo-Indian employees have also therefore migrated.

The decrease of 520 persons in the Tirunelveli district is due to the transfer, in 1950, of the enclaves of Anjengo and Tangasseri to Travancore-Cochin State. The latter has an Anglo-Indian colony.

12. **Birth and death rates.**—The registration of vital statistics in this State is being reviewed every year by the Director of Public Health in his Administration Report entitled "Report on Health conditions in Madras State". I propose to give some of the relevant figures from the Director's report for 1950. These reviews have shown that, though the registration is defective and that there is need and scope for considerable improvement, the figures of registered births and deaths give a reliable indication of the trend of birth and death rates. From 1865 to 1884, births and deaths were being recorded in this State under the executive instructions of the Government in the Revenue Department. Since 1884, registration of births and deaths has been compulsory in municipal areas under the Madras District Municipalities Act. The Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899, provides for compulsory registration in non-municipal areas. This Act was first extended to the larger villages in the State and to other villages from time to time. Till 1940, only about 40 per cent of the total number of villages in the State was thus covered by compulsory registration. The Act has since been extended to cover all but a small fraction of the area of the State. Registration of births and deaths is now compulsory in all municipal areas and in all non-municipal areas excepting the West Coast islands, part of the Agency tracts and a number of hill and backward villages—vide Appendix IV. The registration work in municipalities is attended to by qualified full-time Birth and Death Registrars and in villages by the village headmen. In some of the larger panchayats to which relevant sections of the District Municipalities Act have been extended, separate Birth and Death Registrars have been appointed. Even in areas where registration of births and deaths is not compulsory, registration is carried out by the village headmen under executive instructions, except in the Agency tracts in the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts where even this arrangement has not so far been found feasible for lack of an adequate agency in these remote, backward and feverish areas. The birth and death registers are checked by touring officers of the Revenue and Public Health Departments and unregistered births and deaths brought on record. The number of omissions detected by the checking officers during the years 1941–1950 is shown below :—

[*Statement No.* 14.]

Year.	Number of cases detected.	
	Births.	Deaths.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1941	56,583	22,032
1942	46,296	17,925
1943	34,512	14,515
1944	25,742	15,315
1945	25,054	12,634
1946	22,629	7,108
1947	42,895	10,859
1948	39,000	13,828
1949	47,660	15,990
1950	35,726	12,905

The registration of deaths is thus far more satisfactory than that of births.

Monthly returns of births and deaths are obtained from the Registrars and tabulated in the office of the Director of Public Health, Madras. The following statement shows the extent of arrears in regard to the submission of these returns to the Director :—

[*Statement No.* 15.]

Year.	Number of monthly village birth and death returns in arrears.	Percentage of arrears to the total number of returns due for the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1941 ..	1,288	0·3
1942 ..	11,424	2·7
1943 ..	20,050	4·8
1944 ..	19,321	4·6
1945 ..	18,800	4·5
1946 ..	29,405	7·0
1947 ..	16,051	3·8
1948 ..	13,469	3 2
1949 ..	8,030	1 9
1950 ..	6,061	1 4

Apart from omissions to record births and deaths, the main difficulty is the meagre or wrong classification of causes of deaths.

From the point of view of the present report, the omissions to record births and deaths are more important than the defective record of the causes of death. The correct and complete registration of births and deaths is the crux of the problem in regard to the maintenance of vital statistics and measures for securing it are under the active consideration of the Government of India and the State Government. An experimental scheme is to be tried in the current year 1952–53 to enable a decision being taken regarding the permanent measures that should be adopted.

In spite of defects in the existing scheme of registration of births and deaths, however, the registered birth-rates and death-rates are sufficiently reliable for broad conclusions being drawn from them.

Birth-rates.—The registered birth-rates per thousand of the population during the years 1931–50 are given below :—

[*Statement No.* 16.]

Year.	Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Year.	Registered birth-rate per 1,000 of population.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1931 ..	35·4	1941 ..	34·8
1932 ..	35·5	1942 ..	34·8
1933 ..	35·5	1943 ..	32·7
1934 ..	34·8	1944 ..	30·8
1935 ..	35·2	1945 ..	30·8
1936 ..	35·5	1946 ..	34·0
1937 ..	36·0	1947 ..	34·0
1938 ..	35·8	1948 ..	32·3
1939 ..	35·1	1949 ..	32·3
1940 ..	34·9	1950 ..	31·2

It will be seen from these figures that the birth rates between 1931 and 1941 were more or less steady, but since 1942, there is a definite declining trend. The birth-rate has decreased from 34·8 in 1942 to 31·2 in 1950. The birth-rate is still, however, very high compared with those of economically more advanced countries as may be seen from the following figures :—

Name of the country.	Birth-rate per 1,000 (1941–43).
Great Britain and Ireland	16·3
Germany	16·2
U.S.A.	22·6
Australia	20·7

Apart from the other conditions which produce this difference between India and economically more advanced countries, a higher birth-rate must be expected in a country like India where marrying is almost a universal rule. The following figures relating to the number of unmarried persons per thousand of each sex will be found instructive in this connection :—

[*Statement No.* 17.]

Year.	Number of unmarried per 1,000.	
	Women.	Men.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1921	377	534
1931	383	531
1941	408	548
1951	407	528

Out of these numbers, the number of persons of the age of 15 and above are as shown below :—

Year.	Women.	Men.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1921	4	152
1931	..	135
1941	49	158
1951	60	166

Universality of marriage.—As will be mentioned later 46 per cent of males are below the age of 20 and 36 per cent of females are below the age of 15. The 1951 figures given above therefore indicate that only about 6 per cent of men above the age of 19 remain unmarried and 4 per cent of women above the age of 14 remain unmarried. The figures for women show a definite upward trend, confirming the impression that marriage is tending to become less universal than before. This is undoubtedly one of the contributory causes for the decline noticed in the birth-rate. A tendency, which may have an opposite effect, and which is revealed by the tabulated figures, is the downward trend in the number of widows, as shown by the following figures :—

[*Statement No.* 18.]

Year.	Number of widows per 1,000 females.
(1)	(2)
1921	188
1931	178
1941	165
1951	148

Fertility of women.—We have no recorded information on fertility of women in this State. A rough idea can however be obtained from the following figures, which compare the ratio of children in the age-group 0 to 4 to women in the productive age-group, viz., 15 to 45.

Statement showing children-women ratio [*Statement No.* 19.] *for* 1901–51.

Decade.	Children 0–4.	Women 15–45.	Number of children per 1,000 women.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1901 ..	5,228,552	8,870,067	589
1911 ..	5,597,636	9,852,482	568
1921 ..	5,262,658	10,100,008	521
1931 ..	6,831,549	11,280,536	606
1941 ..	6,523,000	11,630,800	561
1951 ..	6,878,310	13,166,910	522

The fertility rate was at its lowest during the decade 1911–21, as mentioned in the Census Report for 1921. The mortality due to influenza was higher among men and women of reproductive age than among children and old persons, and the epidemic had a selective incidence among women. There was a marked increase in fertility during the decade 1921–31, but since then there has been a definite downward trend. The high fertility rate of 1931 is reflected in the high birth-rates during the decade 1931–40. The declining fertility rate indicates that the pressure of economic conditions which came to a head during the war and even more markedly after the war, is having its effect in making at least some sections of the population more careful about too many children.

Death-rate.—The registered deaths forn the years 1931 to 1950 were as show below :—

[*Statement No.* 20.]

Year.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Year.	Death-rate per 1,000.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1931	23·7	1941 ..	23·1
1932	21·6	1942 ..	23·1
1933	23·0	1943 ..	26·6
1934	24·0	1944 ..	26·6
1935	23·7	1945 ..	23·4
1936	21·9	1946 ..	20·3
1937	22·3	1947 ..	20·9
1938	21·6	1948 ..	18·7
1939	23·0	1949 ..	17·4
1940	22·5	1950 ..	19·9

The figures show that there was a slight, though not steady, downward trend from 1931 to 1940. There was actually an upward trend from 1941 to 1944 and a downward trend after 1944. The sharp increase in the death rate in 1943 was due to casualties from cholera epidemics. In 1944, there was a sharp fall in the number of deaths from cholera, but there was some increase in the number of deaths from small-pox and more deaths than in 1943 from fevers and other causes. In 1945 there was a distinct decrease in the number of deaths from epidemics and a definite decline set in from that year. The death-rates for some economically advanced countries are given below for comparison :—

[*Statement No.* 21.]

Name of the country.	Death rate per 1,000 (1941–43).
(1)	(2)
Great Britain and Ireland	12·5
Germany	12·6
U.S.A.	11·7
Australia	10·3

Infantile mortality.—As pointed out by the Director of Public Health, infantile mortality affords a sensitive index of the state of health of the population. The average infantile mortality rates recorded for the last three decades are as given below :—

[*Statement No.* 22.]

Decade.	Infantile mortality.
(1)	(2)
1921–30	177·5 per 1,000 births.
1931–40	177·0 ,,
1941–50	153·6 ,,

The infantile mortality rate has considerably decreased, indicating the progress made in public health and the services rendered by the Child and Maternity Centres, though the numbers of these are still far from adequate. Over 217,641 babies under one year died in 1950, and accounted for nearly 20·4 per cent of the total number of deaths in that year. Of these infants, who died within one year, nearly 50 per cent died in their first month. The position is thus still far from satisfactory.

Maternal mortality.—Our maternal mortality is still very high. We have only to compare the figures given below with the rate of 0·97 for England and Wales and 1·2 for the United States of America.

[*Statement No.* 23.]

Decade.	Maternal mortality.
(1)	(2)
1931–35	8·2 per 1,000 births (live and still).
1936–40	8·6 ,,
1941–45	9·1 ,,
1946–50	7·1 ,,

Though there are slight ups and downs from year to year, there seems to be a downward trend here also.

Registered deaths in the State according to age excluding all the towns were as shown below for the year 1950 :—

(Registered deaths according to age in the State excluding all towns during the year 1950—Taken from the Report on the Health Conditions in Madras State, 1950.)

[*Statement No.* 24.]

Age group.	Males.	Females.	State total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Under 1 ..	91,988	79,458	171,446
1–4 ..	74,479	73,686	148,165
5–9 ..	21,173	21,175	42,348
10–14 ..	15,137	15,976	31,113
15–19 ..	17,315	19,965	37,280
20–29 ..	23,015	30,067	53,082
30–39 ..	26,707	29,857	56,564
40–49 ..	32,828	28,053	60,881
50–59 ..	31,098	25,844	56,942
60 and above.	99,486	99,002	198,488
Total of all ages ..			856,309

It will be seen that the excess of female deaths over the male deaths is largest in the age groups 20 to 30 and 30 to 40, which are the important reproductive age groups for women.

Rate of natural increase.—This rate, that is, the excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate varied as shown below, during the period 1931 to 1950 :—

[*Statement No.* 25.]

Year.	Per 1,000 of population.		
	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Rate of natural increase.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1931	35·4	23·7	11·7
1932	35·5	21·6	13·9
1933	35·5	23·0	12·5
1934	34·8	24·0	10·8
1935	35·2	23·7	11·5
1936	35·5	21·9	13·6
1937	36·0	22·3	13·7
1938	35·8	21·6	14·2
1939	35·1	23·0	12·1
1940	34·9	22·5	12·4
1941	34·8	23·1	11·7
1942	34·8	23·1	11·7
1943	32·7	26·6	6·1
1944	30·8	26·6	4·2
1945	30·8	23·4	7·4
1946	34·0	20·3	13·7
1947	34·0	20·9	13·1
1948	32·3	18·7	13·6
1949	32·3	17·4	14·9
1950	31·2	19·9	11·3

As already mentioned, the population increased by 11·6 per cent during the decade 1931–41 and by 14·4 per cent during the decade 1941–51. The disparity between these rates and the rates of natural increase of the corresponding periods is attributable partly to the error in the registration of births and deaths, to which reference has already been made, and partly to emigration and immigration.

13. **More about birth and death-rates —migration-*cum*-registration error.**—Till 1942, birth and death-rates were compiled by the Director of Public Health, Madras, only with reference to the population as recorded at the preceding Census and it was only from 1942 that he has been allowing for the annual growth of population. It is, therefore, considered sounder when reviewing the growth rates, birth-rates and death-rates for each decade, to calculate them with reference to the mean decennial population for the decade, i.e., the arithmetical average of the population at the beginning and at the end of the decade. The mean decennial growth rates, birth-rates and death-rates thus calculated have been given in Subsidiary Table 1·3. The statement below gives the mean decennial growth rates for the State as a whole and for each of the natural divisions :— S.T—1·3

[*Statement No.* 26.]

Area.	Mean decennial growth rate.		
	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
State	13·4	11·0	9·5
Madras Deccan Division.	11·7	10·3	9·8
West Madras Division.	18·6	10·9	12·6
North Madras Division.	12·5	11·0	11·4
South Madras Division.	13·1	11·1	7·9

In the State as a whole, and in the Deccan and South Madras divisions, there has been a steady increase in the growth rate. In the West Madras division, there has been a drop during the decade 1931–40 and a sharp increase during the decade 1941–50. This is exactly what happened in the districts of Nilgiris and Malabar, while the district of South Kanara had a steady increase during these decades. The drop in Malabar and Nilgiris during the decade 1931–40 was due to the increase in emigration and fall in immigration, respectively, on account of the economic depression which prevailed during that decade and the

same trend prevailed in some districts of North Madras division also. The sharp increase in most of the districts during the decade 1941–50 was due to the fall in emigration and the return home of large numbers of emigrants from countries outside India.

Birth-rates.—The mean decennial birth-rates, based on the registered births, is given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 27.]

State and Natural Divisions. (1)	Birth-rate. 1941–50. (2)	1931–40. (3)	1921–30. (4)
State	30·8	34·7	31·9
Madras Deccan Division.	33·1	38·5	35·7
West Madras Division.	31·3	35·0	35·8
North Madras Division.	30·5	34·7	30·9
South Madras Division.	30·4	34·0	31·0

It will be seen that there was an increase in birth-rates during the decade 1931–40, and that thereafter there has been a decline to below the level of the 1921–30 figures. This trend is observed in all the districts with the exception of Malabar, South Kanara, West Godavari and Chingleput where there was a slight decrease during the decade 1931–40.

Death-rates.—The mean decennial death rates are given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 28.]

State and Natural Divisions. (1)	Death-rate. 1941–50. (2)	1931–40. (3)	1921–30. (4)
State	20·6	22·3	22·1
Madras Deccan Division.	22·7	26·1	25·7
West Madras Division.	18·3	20·6	22·2
North Madras Division.	20·7	22·4	21·3
South Madras Division.	20·7	21·9	21·9

In all the divisions there was an appreciable drop in death-rates during the decade 1941–50. But during the decade 1931–40, there was a very slight increase in the State as a whole, while among the divisions, there was an increase in the Deccan division and the North Madras division, a decrease in the West Madras division, the death-rates in the South Madras Division remaining stationary.

Death-rates by specific age groups for the decade 1941–50 are given in the statement below. They are based on the registered deaths compiled by the Director of Public Health, Madras, and have been worked out with reference to the mean decennial population.

[*Statement No.* 29.]

Age group. (1)	Death rate per 1,000 of the population. (2)
1-4	35
5–9	8
10–14	5
15–19	7
20–29	8
30–39	10
40–49	14
50–59	21
60 and over	78

It will be seen that the death-rates are heaviest in the age groups 60 and over. Next comes children in the age group 1-4, and then the age group 50–59 while the age group 40-49 stands fourth. Death-rates are lowest in the age groups between 5 and 39.

The decennial rate of natural increase, i.e., the difference between the mean decennial birth-rate and the mean decennial death-rate has been given in columns 27 to 29 of the Subsidiary Table 1·3. The difference between these rates and the mean decennial growth rates already referred to, represents the allowance to be made for migration and registration errors. The net effect of the migration and registration errors has been indicated in columns 30 to 32 of the same subsidiary table. An attempt to estimate the migration registration errors separately has been made in the statements below for the State as a whole, for the decade 1921–30 and for the period 1931–50. The latter period could not be split up into two decades for want of the relevant data relating to the 1941 Census.

1921–30.

Error noticed	—0·3
Immigrants—	
1931 immigrants	257,628
Less—Pre-1921 immigrants	210,000
	47,628
Add—25 per cent for deaths among pre-1921 immigrants.	52,500
	100,128
1931 emigrants	2,092,000
Less—Pre-1921 emigrants	1,731,000
	361,000
Add—25 per cent for deaths among pre-1921-emigrants	432,750
	793,750
	100,128
Net loss by migration	693,622
	or — 1·6 per cent of the mean population.

1921–30—*cont.*		
Net migration registration error ..		— 0·3
Migration error		— 1·6
Registration error		+ 1·3
1931–50.		
Total error		— 1·4 (+ 3·2) or + 1·8
immigrants, 1951		532,455
Deduct—Pre-1931 immigrants ..		— 257,628
		274,827
Add—50 per cent for deaths among pre-1931 immigrants.		128,814
		403 641
1951 emigrants		1,291 037
		1,692,800
		2,983,837
Deduct—Pre-1931 emigrants		2,092,000
		891,937
Add—50 per cent for deaths among pre-1931 emigrants.		1,046,000
		1,937,837
		403,641
Net loss by migration		1,534,196 or — 3 per cent of the mean population.
Net migration registration error ..		+ 1·8
Net migr tion		— 3·0
Registration error		+ 4·8

It will be seen that for the decade 1921–30 migration error was — 1·6 while the registration error was + 1·3. The corresponding figures for the period 1931–50 are — 3·0 and + 4·8. Our general impression is that deaths are recorded more accurately than births. A plus entry for the registration error takes one, therefore, by surprise. Another noticeable feature is the fact that the registration error for the period 1931–50 is more than twice that for the decade 1921–30. There is reason to think that this is due to a deterioration in registration of births and deaths since World War II, the over-worked Revenue Department being unable to maintain even the pre-war standard of supervision of village headmen who register these births and deaths in villages.

Prima facie, one would expect to find lower birth-rates and death-rates in Madras City than elsewhere in the State. But as will be seen from columns 18 to 24 of Subsidiary Table 1·3, there are a number of districts with lower birth-rates and death-rates than Madras City. I have consulted the Director of Public Health about this surprising feature. I do not agree with all the explanations that he has attempted, and I would subscribe only to the following explanations :—

(*a*) Registration of both births and deaths is more complete and accurate in the City than in the mufassal districts.

(*b*) The large number of general and special (including maternity) hospitals in the City attract a large number of non-residents for treatment. The births and deaths occurring among these non-residents are included in the figures for Madras City. Information furnished by the Health Officer, Corporation of Madras, shows that on the average, 9 per cent of the total recorded deaths in the City relate to such non-residents.

(*c*) While, in respect of Madras City, the Director of Public Health is able to secure and take into account all the monthly birth and death returns for each year, all these returns are not received and included in respect of mufassal districts.

In view of the fact that there are varying degrees of error in the registration of births and deaths in all the districts, I do not think any useful or confident analysis of the variations in the birth-rates and death-rates in the various districts can be made. There is also the fact that compulsory registration is not in force throughout the State.

14. **Livelihood pattern of the general population.**—The data discussed in this paragraph will be found in Subsidiary Table 1·8. The agricultural classes constitute 65 per cent of the population, and the non-agricultural classes 35 per cent. The dependence on agriculture is greatest in the North Madras division (71 per cent) and least in the West Madras division (53 per cent). The South Madras division presents a picture, which is only slightly different from that of the State, as a whole ; 64 per cent of its population consists of agricultural classes, while the non-agricultural classes account for 36 per cent. The Deccan division is intermediate between the South Madras division and the North Madras division, with the agricultural classes accounting for 68 per cent and the non-agricultural classes for the remaining 32 per cent of its population. 35 per cent of the population of the State consists of persons who cultivate mostly their own lands, while 10 per cent cultivate mostly lands belonging to others. The agricultural labourers account for

18 per cent of the population, while the non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants make up only 2 per cent of the population. Production other than cultivation, which category includes plantations, the large textile industry in this State and other manufacturing industries, supports 12 per cent of the population. Commerce supports 7 per cent, while transport supports 2 per cent of the population. Other services and miscellaneous sources of income, which include the professional services, employees under Government and local bodies, support 14 per cent of the population.

It is interesting to note that the number of owner cultivators and their dependants is much larger than that of the agricultural labourers nearly 35 per cent against 18 per cent. The figure for agricultural labourers will, of course, include persons who own some land of their own, but the number of these cases may be confidently said to be negligible, and in all these cases the land held by them is insufficient even for the subsistence of the managing member of the family.

Deccan Division.—This division has the largest percentage of owner cultivators (46 per cent), that is, in other words, peasant proprietorship is more widespread in this area than in the other areas. This is of course what one would expect in this dry tract, which is liable to periodical failure of crops as a consequence of which the owners must work on the lands themselves to make both ends meet and cannot afford to employ others on anything like the same scale as in the areas with assured irrigation. The cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants account for 5 per cent of the population ; the cultivating labourers and their dependants for 14 per cent of the population, while the non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants account for 3 per cent of the population. The facts that there are no plantations and that industrial expansion has been least in this division, is brought out by the fact that this division has the smallest percentage (9) of population depending on Livelihood Class V. The figure of 17 per cent under Class VIII, that is, persons depending on other services and miscellaneous sources of income, may come as a surprise at first sight, but the explanation is to be found, in the Tungabhadra Project works, which is under execution in this division and the proportionately large number of persons (relative to the population) employed on these works. This category thus includes a large number of immigrants.

Consistently with the widespread peasant proprietorship, there is not much scope for leases and this is brought out by the figure 5 under Livelihood Class II.

In the district figures, the only feature, which calls for comment in this division, is that Cuddapah district tops the list under Livelihood Class V with a little over 10 per cent of the population under this category. This is due to the large number of handloom weavers in this district.

North Madras Division.—Thirty-eight per cent of the population depend on cultivation of their own lands while lessees and their dependants account only for 8 per cent of the population. The position in respect of these two classes is the same in the South Madras division. While cultivating labourers and their dependants account for 23 per cent of the population in North Madras division, the corresponding figure for South Madras division is only 16 per cent, and this is due to the much larger deltaic area in the North Madras division. While non-agricultural classes account for 29 per cent of the population in the North Madras division, they account for 36 per cent in South Madras division and this is attributable to the facts that there are many plantation areas in South Madras division while there are none in the North Madras division, and that a larger proportion of the population is supported by industries in the South Madras division compared to the North Madras division.

Agency tracts.—There is hardly any non-agricultural occupation in this division apart from the collection of timber and forest produce. This is reflected in the high percentage of the figures under Class I in districts where there is a large Agency area, viz., Srikakulam 60 per cent, Visakhapatnam 79 per cent and East Godavari 62 per cent. As mentioned already, there is only a small Agency tract in the West Godavari district.

Plains Uplands.—Except in the West Godavari and Krishna uplands, production other than cultivation accounts for 10 per cent or more of the population in the upland area in this division, and this is due mainly to collection of forest produce and

timber in these districts and also fishing in Nellore district. There are also jute mills in Visakhapatnam district and at Eluru in West Godavari district.

Deltaic area.—It is not surprising that, in the more prosperous deltas of East Godavari and West Godavari districts, the percentage of population under Class I, viz., cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned is less than in the Krishna delta (Krishna and Guntur districts). For similar reasons, we find a larger percentage of lessees and their dependants in the East Godavari and West Godavari districts and a larger percentage of cultivating labourers and their dependants than in the Krishna delta. Consistently with these, we find also a larger percentage in the East Godavari and West Godavari districts under Class IV (non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants) than in the other two districts. The comparative figures are given below :—

District.	Class II.	Class III.
(1)	(2)	(3)
East Godavari	11	31
West Godavari	12	28
Krishna	5	20
Guntur	5	21

The figure under Class V is below 10 per cent in the West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur deltas, while it is 12 per cent in the East Godavari delta, due largely to the handloom industry in that district at a number of centres.

West Madras Division.—It is significant that 23 per cent of the population consists of persons who cultivate mostly lands not owned by them, and their dependants. Persons who cultivate mostly their own lands account for only 8 per cent of the population, while non-cultivating owners of land represent 2 per cent of the population. All these figures confirm the well-known fact that, in this division, the lands are owned by fewer persons than in any other part of the State. This position is largely due to Malabar where only 6·5 per cent of the population falls under Class I. Twenty per cent of the population in this division are cultivating labourers.

Lessees and their dependants account for a larger percentage of the population in South Kanara than even in Malabar (34 against 20). This is closely connected with the fact that the cultivating labourers constitute a larger proportion (22 per cent) in Malabar than in South Kanara (15 per cent).

This division has the largest percentage (16) of population under production other than cultivation. This is of course largely due to the plantations in the Nilgiris and Malabar and the large textile industry in Malabar district. Coffee, cardamom, tea and other plantations are found in the high hills in this division.

As already mentioned, the concentration of land in the hands of a few persons is most marked in Malabar. There is concentration of land ownership, though not on anything like the same scale, in South Kanara and Nilgiris (10 per cent and 19 per cent respectively under Class I). The laws of inheritance applicable, viz., the Marumakkattayam Law in Malabar and the Aliyasanthana Law in South Kanara have preserved large holdings. The concentration in Nilgiris is of a peculiar type, in the sense that only enterprising persons with considerable financial resources can take up cultivation in this area. The number of non-cultivating landowners and agricultural rent receivers is least in the Nilgiris, as the cultivation of potato and other vegetables on ordinary land and the plantations are largely directed by the owners personally. The dominant position occupied by plantations in the economy of the Nilgiris district is brought out by the figure of 34 per cent under Livelihood Class V.

South Madras Division.—For a proper discussion of the South Madras division, Madras City, which stands in a class by itself, should be considered separately from the other areas, viz., the northern belt, the Cauvery delta and the southern belt, included in this division.

Madras City.—The markedly urban character of this metropolitan City is clearly brought out by the fact that the agricultural classes account for less than 2 per cent of the population, i.e., over 98 per cent of the population depend on non-agricultural occupations. Twenty-five per cent of the population is supported by "production other than cultivation"; 22 per cent by commerce, 9 per cent by transport, while 42 per cent depend on "Other services and miscellaneous sources of income". This large figure of 42 per cent for the professional services and employees of the State and Central Government at the headquarters of the State can hardly be surprising. The large textile industries, the numerous workshops and factories, including motor

and engineering workshops and match factories, account for the figure of 25 per cent under Class V. Nor can 22 per cent under commerce be anything surprising for this premier trade centre, harbour and railway centre in the State. The City naturally leads in regard to transport also (9 per cent) as railway and road routes radiate from here.

Northern belt.—From the point of view of widespread peasant proprietorship, Tiruchirapalli (56 per cent) heads the list, Chittoor comes second, South Arcot third, Salem next, while Coimbatore comes last—vide the figures under Class I in Subsidiary Table 1·8. The extent to which lands are leased is smallest in Salem district and largest in Chingleput district—vide the figures under Class II in Subsidiary Table 1·8. The percentage of cultivating labourers and their dependants varies from 12 per cent in Chittoor district to 23 per cent in South Arcot district. The percentage under Class IV, viz., non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants, varies from 1 per cent in Tiruchirapalli to 2 per cent in North Arcot district.

Production other than cultivation accounts for more than 10 per cent of the population only in the districts of North Arcot, Chingleput, Salem and Coimbatore. All these are districts, in which there are large handloom industries including textile mills in North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore, particularly in the last two districts. There are many tanneries in North Arcot district and plantations in Salem and Coimbatore districts. As for commerce, it is not surprising that Coimbatore should head the list, thanks to its large trade in textiles and cotton apart from general trade.

The Cauvery delta.—30 per cent fall under Class I, 14 per cent under Class II, 21 per cent under Class III and 4 per cent under Class IV. The Tanjore figures under these classes are not far different from the figures of the West Godavari Delta.

The figure of 12 per cent against Tiruchirapalli under Class V, i.e., production other than cultivation, is no doubt due to the large industries in this district; the Golden Rock Railway Workshops, the Dalmia Cement Works and the textile mill and factories, and also the very large handloom industry in this district. Tanjore shows a larger figure under commerce than Tiruchirapalli, only because of its much larger trade in paddy. The large Railway junction and colony in Tiruchirapalli accounts for the much larger figure under transport in Tiruchirapalli, as compared with Tanjore.

Southern belt.—The fact that, from the agricultural point of view, Ramanathapuram is the least prosperous, is brought out by the figures under Classes, I, II and IV, viz., 45 per cent, 6 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively.

Production other than cultivation accounts for 12·6 per cent of the population in Madurai, 12·3 per cent of the population in Ramanathapuram and 18·8 per cent of the population in Tirunelveli. In Madurai district, there is a large textile industry and also plantations (in the Ghats above the Cumbum valley as well as on the Palni and Sirumalai hills). In Ramanathapuram district, there are large match factories at Sivakasi and Sattur, textile mills at Rajapalayam and a number of handloom weaving centres. In the Tirunelveli district, there are textile mills and a large handloom industry and also some plantations, and the recently started cement factory at Tazhaiyuthu (between Maniyachi and Tirunelveli).

The statement below compares the livelihood pattern in this State with that in some selected States in India :—

[*Statement No.* 30.]

States.	Percentage of persons in Class.							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Assam	57·9	12·8	1·7	0·9	14·7	3·9	1·3	6·8
West Bengal	32·3	12·0	12·3	0·6	15·4	9·3	3·0	15·1
Orissa	59·6	5·9	12·3	1·5	6·3	2·9	0·5	11·0
Uttar Pradesh	62·3	5·1	5·7	1·1	8·4	5·0	1·4	11·0
Bombay	40·7	9·7	9·1	2·0	13·8	7·6	2·2	14·9
Madras	34·9	9·6	18·2	2·2	12·4	6·7	1·7	14·3
Mysore	55·6	4·7	6·8	2·9	10·2	5·5	1·1	13·2
Travancore-Cochin ..	26·3	7·1	20·2	1·2	21·1	6·8	3·5	13·8

1·1 Area and population (000 omitted) actual and percentage by taluk density.

Serial number and natural divisions.	Taluk with density.															
	Under 100.		100—150.		150—200.		200—300.		300—450.		450—600.		600—750.		750 and over.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1 MADRAS STATE ..	**5,363**	**329**	**9,083**	**1,162**	**21,485**	**3,796**	**17,590**	**4,336**	**23,173**	**8,811**	**17,590**	**9,287**	**14,997**	**9,727**	**18,145**	**19,568**
	4·2	*0·6*	*7·1*	*2·0*	*16·9*	*6·6*	*13·8*	*7·6*	*18·2*	*15·5*	*13·8*	*16·3*	*11·8*	*17·1*	*14·2*	*34·3*
2 Madras Deccan Division.	..	..	**5,123**	**643**	**15,160**	**2,663**	**4,185**	**1,101**	**1,885**	**630**	..	..	..	..	..	..
	—	—	*19·4*	*12·8*	*57·5*	*52·9*	*15·9*	*21·8*	*7·2*	*12·5*	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 West Madras Division ..	..	..	..	..	**1,525**	**289**	**2,512**	**641**	..	..	**1,007**	**551**	**1,851**	**1,188**	**3,896**	**4,150**
	..	..	..	..	*14·1*	*4·2*	*23·3*	*9·4*	..	..	*9·3*	*8·1*	*17·2*	*17·4*	*36·1*	*60·9*
4 North Madras Division ..	**5,363**	**329**	**2,375**	**320**	**4,800**	**844**	**3,890**	**923**	**4,439**	**1,669**	**3,528**	**1,778**	**4,497**	**2,870**	**6,103**	**5,701**
	15·3	*2·3*	*6·8*	*2·2*	*13·7*	*5·8*	*11·1*	*6·4*	*12·7*	*11·6*	*10·1*	*12·3*	*12·9*	*19·9*	*17·4*	*39·5*
(*a*) Agency tracts ..	5,363	329	910	113	551	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	78·6	*61·0*	*13·3*	*21·0*	*8·1*	*18·0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Plains upland ..	..	..	1,465	207	4,249	747	3,890	923	4,153	1,549	2,553	1,300	2,532	1,641	2,470	2,204
	..	..	*6·9*	*2·4*	*19·9*	*8·7*	*18·2*	*10·8*	*19·5*	*18·1*	*12·0*	*15·2*	*11·9*	*19·1*	*11·6*	*25·7*
(*c*) Plains deltaic ..	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	120	975	478	1,965	1,220	3,633	3,497
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*4·2*	*2·2*	*14·2*	*9·0*	*28·6*	*23·1*	*53·0*	*65·7*
5 South Madras Division ..	..	..	**1,585**	**199**	..	..	**7,003**	**1,671**	**16,849**	**6,512**	**13,055**	**6,958**	**8,649**	**5,669**	**8,146**	**9,717**
	..	..	*2·9*	*0·7*	..	..	*12·7*	*5·4*	*30·5*	*21·2*	*23·6*	*22·6*	*15·6*	*18·5*	*14·7*	*31·6*
(*a*) Madras special metropolitan.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	1,416
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*100*	*100*
(*b*) Northern belt ..	..	..	1,224	159	..	..	6,356	1,513	10,862	4,181	6,261	3,401	6,535	4,294	3,538	3,495
	..	..	*3·5*	*0·9*	..	..	*18·3*	*8·9*	*31·2*	*24·5*	*18·0*	*20·0*	*18·8*	*25·2*	*10·2*	*20·5*
(*c*) Cauvery delta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,311	547	1,869	1,014	373	239	2,878	3,049
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*20·4*	*11·3*	*29·1*	*20·9*	*5·8*	*4·9*	*44·7*	*62·9*
(*d*) Southern belt ..	..	..	361	40	..	..	647	158	4,676	1,784	4,925	2,543	1,741	1,136	1,681	1,757
	..	..	*2·6*	*0·6*	..	..	*4·6*	*2·1*	*33·3*	*24·0*	*35·1*	*34·3*	*12·4*	*15·3*	*12·0*	*23·7*

1·2 Variation and density of general population.

Natural division and district.	General population. Percentage increase (+) decrease (−). 1941–1951.	1931–1941.	1921–1931.	Density. 1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
MADRAS STATE ..	+ 14·4	+ 11·6	+ 10·0	446	390	349	318
1 Madras Deccan Division.	+ 12·4	+ 10·8	+ 10·3	191	170	153	139
Cuddapah	+ 10·0	+ 11·3	+ 6·9	196	178	160	150
Kurnool	+ 6·7	+ 11·9	+ 11·8	161	151	135	121
Bellary	+ 16·4	+ 8·5	+ 12·5	211	182	167	149
Anantapur	+ 16·8	+ 11·5	+ 9·9	203	174	156	142
2 West Madras Division. .	+ 20·5	+ 11·6	+ 13·5	627	521	467	411
The Nilgiris	+ 48·7	+ 23·8	+ 33·8	317	213	172	129
Malabar	+ 21·1	+ 11·2	+ 14·0	814	672	605	530
South Kanara ..	+ 14·9	+ 11·1	+ 10·1	432	376	339	308
3 North Madras Division.	+ 13·3	+ 11·6	+ 12·1	411	363	325	290
(*a*) Agency Tracts ..	+ 9·4	+ 8·1	+ 14·9	79	72	67	58
Srikakulam ..	— 4·9	+ 5·4	+ 15·8	106	112	106	92
Visakhapatnam ..	+ 9·5	+ 2·0	+ 9·8	67	61	60	54
East Godavari ..	+ 11·4	+ 13·2	+ 21·1	68	61	54	44
West Godavari ..	+ 14·4	+ 12·3	+ 13·0	176	153	137	121
(*b*) Plains Upland ..	+ 10·6	+ 11·3	+ 9·9	402	364	327	297
Srikakulam ..	+ 5·7	+ 9·2	+ 8·7	610	577	528	486
Visakhapatnam ..	+ 13·5	+ 12·9	+ 11·5	757	667	591	530
East Godavari ..	+ 20·8	+ 16·2	+ 17·0	672	556	478	409
West Godavari ..	+ 18·5	+ 15·1	+ 9·5	389	328	285	260
Krishna.	+ 17·4	+ 16·5	+ 11·5	324	276	237	213
Guntur	+ 4·1	+ 10·7	+ 9·4	293	282	255	233
Nellore	+ 10·4	+ 8·9	+ 7·2	226	205	188	175
(*c*) Plains Deltaic ..	+ 18·3	+ 12·5	+ 15·9	776	656	583	503
East Godavari ..	+ 14·2	+ 10·3	+ 12·7	1,012	886	803	713
West Godavari ..	+ 15·4	+ 12·3	+ 18·0	777	673	600	508
Krishna	+ 24·7	+ 14·5	+ 17·7	638	512	447	379
Guntur	+ 19·5	+ 13·1	+ 15·7	761	637	563	487
4 South Madras Division.	+ 14·0	+ 11·7	+ 8·3	554	486	435	402
(*a*) Madras City ..	+ 60·6	+ 20·2	+ 24·0	28,899	17,989	14,970	12,072
(*b*) Northern Belt ..	+ 12·0	+ 12·6	+ 9·5	489	437	388	354
Chingleput.. ..	+ 8·3	+ 9·6	+ 9·9	607	560	511	465
Chittoor	+ 10·8	+ 12·8	+ 9·4	305	275	244	223
North Arcot ..	+ 10·9	+ 13·7	+ 13·2	612	551	485	428
Salem	+ 17·7	+ 17·9	+ 14·0	477	406	344	302
Coimbatore ..	+ 17·2	+ 14·9	+ 11·3	464	396	345	310
South Arcot ..	+ 5·5	+ 6·2	+ 6·0	628	595	560	528
Tiruchirapalli ..	+ 8·4	+ 10·4	— 2·6	456	420	381	391
(*c*) Cauvery Delta ..	+ 16·8	+ 9·3	+ 2·4	754	645	591	577
South Arcot ..	+ 12·5	+ 6·6	+ 4·5	963	856	803	768
Tanjore	+ 16·4	+ 7·4	+ 2·4	798	685	638	623
Tiruchirapalli ..	+ 18·9	+ 14·0	+ 1·6	646	542	476	468
(*d*) Southern Belt ..	+ 10·7	+ 10·3	+ 8·0	526	475	431	399
Madurai	+ 16·9	+ 13·2	+ 9·4	589	504	445	407
Ramanathapuram.	+ 4·5	+ 7·6	+ 7·0	429	411	381	356
Tirunelveli ..	+ 9·3	+ 9·7	+ 7·3	563	515	470	438

1·3 Inter-census growth rates during

Serial number.	Natural division and district.	Mean Population of Decade.			Mean population of decade for area under Registration of Births and Deaths.		
		1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	MADRAS STATE	**53,423,375**	**47,240,116**	**42,621,002**	**53,423,375**	**47,240,116**	**42,621,002**
1	**Deccan Division**	**4,759,878**	**4,263,064**	**3,855,317**	**4,759,878**	**4,263,064**	**3,855,317**
	CUDDAPAH	1,109,119	1,002,952	918,663	1,109,119	1,002,952	918,663
	KURNOOL	1,230,842	1,127,510	1,007,880	1,230,842	1,127,510	1,007,880
	BELLARY	1,156,026	1,026,690	930,153	1,156,026	1,026,690	930,153
	ANANTAPUR	1,263,890	1,105,911	998,620	1,263,890	1,105,911	998,620
2	**West Madras Division**	**6,240,106**	**5,367,462**	**4,772,157**	**6,240,106**	**5,367,462**	**4,772,157**
	THE NILGIRIS	260,719	189,519	147,924	260,719	189,519	147,924
	MALABAR	4,343,883	3,731,684	3,316,407	4,343,883	3,731,684	3,316,407
	SOUTH KANARA	1,635,503	1,446,258	1,307,825	1,635,503	1,446,258	1,307,825
3	**North Madras Division**	**13,587,438**	**12,079,743**	**10,800,811**	**13,587,438**	**12,079,743**	**10,800,811**
	SRIKAKULAM	2,068,417	1,929,774	1,770,776	2,068,417	1,929,774	1,770,776
	VISAKHAPATNAM	1,952,472	1,735,549	1,555,683	1,952,472	1,735,549	1,555,683
	EAST GODAVARI	2,245,824	1,960,860	1,725,927	2,245,824	1,960,860	1,725,927
	WEST GODAVARI	1,581,419	1,381,934	1,208,597	1,581,419	1,381,934	1,208,597
	KRISHNA	1,614,902	1,355,451	1,173,949	1,614,902	1,355,451	1,173,949
	GUNTUR	2,413,639	2,156,471	1,922,617	2,413,639	2,156,471	1,922,617
	NELLORE	1,710,764	1,559,703	1,443,262	1,710,764	1,559,703	1,443,262
4	**South Madras Division**	**28,835,953**	**25,529,846**	**23,192,716**	**28,335,953**	**25,529,846**	**23,192,716**
	MADRAS	1,148,770	807,518	662,544	1,148,770	807,518	662,544
	CHINGLEPUT	1,782,350	1,636,293	1,491,238	1,782,350	1,636,293	1,491,238
	CHITTOOR	1,721,789	1,540,488	1,385,573	1,721,789	1,540,488	1,385,573
	NORTH ARCOT	2,718,348	2,422,264	2,134,538	2,718,348	2,422,264	2,134,538
	SALEM	3,118,363	2,647,226	2,280,486	3,118,363	2,647,226	2,280,486
	COIMBATORE	3,051,426	2,627,356	2,320,573	3,051,426	2,627,356	2,320,573
	SOUTH ARCOT	2,692,760	2,531,630	2,387,296	2,692,760	2,531,630	2,387,296
	TANJORE	2,773,022	2,474,647	2,357,917	2,773,022	2,474,647	2,357,917
	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	2,769,009	2,454,037	2,321,795	2,769,009	2,454,037	2,321,795
	MADURAI	2,682,841	2,329,399	2,090,834	2,682,841	2,329,399	2,090,834
	RAMANATHAPURAM ..	2,035,600	1,920,225	1,789,151	2,035,600	1,920,225	1,789,151
	TIRUNELVELI	2,341,673	2,138,760	1,970,768	2,341,673	2,138,760	1,970,768

Serial number.	Natural division and district.	Mean Decennial Birth rate (Registered).			Registered Deaths during Decade.		
		1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.
		(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	MADRAS STATE	**30·8**	**34·7**	**31·9**	**11,015,377**	**10,512,272**	**9,431,588**
1	**Deccan Division**	**33·1**	**38·5**	**35·7**	**1,082,344**	**1,111,996**	**990,797**
	CUDDAPAH	28·6	35·0	32·3	207,138	231,118	220,230
	KURNOOL	32·9	40·0	36·6	316,042	305,489	280,487
	BELLARY	33·9	39·8	38·3	285,429	292,270	249,633
	ANANTAPUR	36·6	39·1	35·5	273,735	283,119	240,447
2	**West Madras Division**	**31·3**	**35·0**	**35·8**	**1,141,176**	**1,105,590**	**1,060,249**
	THE NILGIRIS	29·5	29·8	29·2	44,439	38,256	39,444
	MALABAR	30·4	34·8	35·7	790,289	767,015	717,665
	SOUTH KANARA	33·8	36·3	37·0	306,448	300,319	303,140
3	**North Madras Division**	**30·5**	**34·7**	**30·9**	**2,809,869**	**2,703,746**	**2,295,336**
	SRIKAKULAM	31·4	31·8	25·0	479,251	405,276	315,209
	VISAKHAPATNAM	27·7	29·4	23·6	399,375	337,731	262,675
	EAST GODAVARI	29·4	36·3	33·0	448,039	465,216	376,219
	WEST GODAVARI	31·5	35·9	36·9	338,711	318,445	298,852
	KRISHNA	33·0	38·5	33·8	315,548	317,103	279,608
	GUNTUR	31·8	36·9	36·0	501,956	510,504	474,721
	NELLORE	28·8	34·6	29·5	326,989	349,471	288,052
4	**South Madras Division**	**30·4**	**34·0**	**31·0**	**5,981,988**	**5,590,940**	**5,085,206**
	MADRAS	32·8	36·5	34·0	292,804	248,212	224,441
	CHINGLEPUT	31·8	36·6	37·1	415,687	390,964	361,142
	CHITTOOR	28·9	33·6	31·5	321,765	312,860	290,963
	NORTH ARCOT	33·6	38·1	35·6	596,858	518,516	438,285
	SALEM	27·6	34·1	31·6	506,348	503,572	451,348
	COIMBATORE	32·1	35·5	30·9	569,925	522,859	461,975
	SOUTH ARCOT	29·7	32·4	28·9	586,229	564,367	515,161
	TANJORE	26·5	30·0	29·2	596,359	569,148	601,275
	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	27·8	30·5	25·6	569,593	523,972	485,937
	MADURAI	30·8	34·8	31·3	551,649	517,813	449,931
	RAMANATHAPURAM	31·1	31·3	25·6	419,980	402,600	332,675
	TIRUNELVELI	34·2	37·3	35·0	554,791	516,057	472,073

three decades—"General Population".

Growth of population during the decade.			Mean decennial growth rate.			Registered births during the decade.		
1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
7,185,253	**5,181,266**	**4,056,961**	**13·4**	**11·0**	**9·5**	**16,430,283**	**16,401,025**	**13,613,507**
555,554	**438,074**	**377,420**	**11·7**	**10·3**	**9·8**	**1,575,666**	**1,642,748**	**1,376,444**
105,224	107,110	61,468	9·5	10·7	6·7	316,681	350,711	297,040
80,001	126,663	112,597	6·5	11·2	11·2	405,167	450,639	368,571
174,998	83,673	109,402	15·1	8·1	11·8	391,586	408,759	356,128
195,331	120,628	93,953	15·5	10·9	9·4	462,232	432,639	354,705
1,157,912	**587,375**	**603,235**	**18·6**	**10·9**	**12·6**	**1,951,278**	**1,879,531**	**1,710,808**
102,020	40,379	42,811	39·1	21·3	28·9	76,979	56,423	43,130
828,917	395,481	435,073	19·1	10·6	13·1	1,321,233	1,298,735	1,184,180
226,975	151,515	125,351	13·9	10·5	9·6	553,066	524,373	483,498
1,692,086	**1,323,303**	**1,234,561**	**12·5**	**11·0**	**11·4**	**4,143,616**	**4,189,108**	**3,339,662**
109,438	167,847	150,150	5·3	8·7	8·5	649,750	613,141	441,034
240,452	193,394	166,337	12·3	11·1	10·7	541,458	510,950	367,528
337,968	231,960	237,906	15·1	11·8	13·8	660,350	711,293	570,403
232,616	166,353	180,322	14·7	12·0	14·9	497,975	496,462	446,019
329,163	189,740	173,264	20·4	14·0	14·8	532,621	521,916	397,133
272,713	241,623	226,086	11·3	11·2	11·8	768,290	794,945	691,555
169,736	132,386	100,496	9·9	8·5	7·0	493,172	540,401	425,990
3,779,701	**2,832,514**	**1,841,745**	**13·1**	**11·1**	**7·9**	**8,759,723**	**8,689,638**	**7,186,593**
534,571	147,933	142,016	46·5	18·3	21·4	377,347	294,485	225,035
142,538	149,576	140,533	8·0	9·1	9·4	566,638	598,241	552,802
177,175	185,427	124,403	10·3	12·0	9·0	497,369	518,117	435,977
281,617	310,551	264,902	10·4	12·8	12·4	912,428	922,041	759,071
506,812	435,462	298,017	16·3	16·4	13·1	860,358	902,413	721,585
483,556	364,584	248,981	15·8	13·9	10·7	979,808	932,523	716,491
168,014	154,246	134,422	6·2	6·1	5·6	799,184	819,699	690,605
419,295	177,455	56,005	15·1	7·2	2·4	734,776	741,989	687,515
349,746	280,197	—15,712	12·6	11·4	— 0·7	770,640	748,994	595,533
417,951	288,934	188,195	15·6	12·4	9·0	825,886	811,346	653,928
89,838	140,911	121,238	4·4	7·3	6·8	633,990	601,992	457,879
208,588	197,238	138,745	8·9	9·2	7·0	801,299	797,798	690,172

Mean decennial death rate (Registered).			Decennial rate of natural increase (Registered).			Migration cum Registration errors.		
1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
20·6	**22·3**	**22·1**	**10·2**	**12·4**	**9·8**	**+ 3·2**	**— 1·4**	**— 0·3**
22·7	**26·1**	**25·7**	**10·4**	**12·4**	**10·0**	**+ 1·3**	**— 2·1**	**— 0·2**
18·7	23·0	24·0	9·9	12·0	8·3	— 0·4	— 1·3	— 1·6
25·7	27·1	27·8	7·2	12·9	8·8	— 0·7	— 1·7	+ 2·4
24·7	28·5	26·8	9·2	11·3	11·5	+ 5·9	— 3·2	+ 0·3
21·7	25·6	24·1	14·9	13·5	11·4	+ 0·6	— 2·6	— 2·0
18·3	**20·6**	**22·2**	**13·0**	**14·4**	**13·6**	**+ 5·6**	**— 3·5**	**— 1·0**
17·0	20·2	26·7	12·5	9·6	2·5	+ 26·6	+ 11·7	+ 26·4
18·2	20·6	21·6	12·2	14·2	14·1	+ 6·9	— 3·6	— 1·0
18·7	20·8	23·1	15·1	15·5	13·9	— 1·2	— 5·0	— 4·3
20·7	**22·4**	**21·3**	**9·8**	**12·3**	**9·6**	**+ 2·7**	**— 1·3**	**+ 1·8**
23·2	21·0	17·8	8·2	10·8	7·2	— 2·9	— 2·1	+ 1·3
20·5	19·5	16·9	7·2	9·9	6·7	+ 5·1	+ 1·2	+ 4·0
19·9	23·7	21·8	9·5	12·6	11·2	+ 5·6	— 0·8	+ 2·6
21·4	23·0	24·7	10·1	12·9	12·2	+ 4·6	— 0·9	+ 2·7
19·5	23·4	23·8	13·5	15·1	10·0	+ 6·9	— 1·1	+ 4·8
20·8	23·7	24·7	11·0	13·2	11·3	+ 0·3	— 2·0	+ 0·5
19·1	22·4	20·0	9·7	12·2	9·5	+ 0·2	— 3·7	— 2·5
20·7	**21·9**	**21·9**	**9·7**	**12·1**	**9·1**	**+ 3·4**	**— 1·0**	**— 1·2**
25·5	30·7	33·9	7·3	5·8	0·1	+ 39·2	+ 12·5	+ 21·3
23·3	23·9	24·2	8·5	12·7	12·9	— 0·5	— 3·6	— 3·5
18·7	20·3	21·0	10·2	13·3	10·5	+ 0·1	— 1·3	— 1·5
22·0	21·4	20·5	11·6	16·7	15·1	— 1·2	— 3·9	— 2·7
16·2	19·0	19·8	11·4	15·1	11·8	+ 4·9	+ 1·3	+ 1·3
18·7	19·9	19·9	13·4	15·6	11·0	+ 2·4	— 1·7	— 0·3
21·8	22·3	21·6	7·9	10·1	7·3	— 1·7	— 4·0	— 1·7
21·5	23·0	25·5	5·0	7·0	3·7	+ 10·1	+ 0·2	— 1·3
20·6	21·4	20·9	7·2	9·1	4·7	+ 5·4	+ 2·3	— 5·4
20·6	22·2	21·5	10·2	12·6	9·8	+ 5·4	— 0·2	— 0·8
20·6	21·0	18·6	10·5	10·3	7·0	— 6·1	— 3·0	— 0·2
23·7	24·1	24·0	10·5	13·2	11·0	— 1·6	— 4·0	— 4·0

NOTE.—+ Excess of general growth rate over natural increase rate.
— Deficiency of general growth rate from natural increase rate.

Serial number, natural division and district where enumerated.	Born in								
	District of enumeration.			Other districts of the same natural division.			Other parts of the State.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
MADRAS STATE ..	**53,917,333** *	**26,906,838**	**27,010,495**	**2,024,829**	**970,116**	**1,054,713**	**522,920**	**264,272**	**258,648**
1 Madras Deccan Division.	**4,729,445**	**2,432,052**	**2,297,393**	**105,037**	**45,839**	**59,198**	**110,732**	**54,239**	**56,493**
Cuddapah	1,124,442	578,668	545,774	13,347	6,406	6,941	20,983	8,449	12,534
Kurnool	1,212,383	618,000	594,383	31,692	13,484	18,208	14,634	6,568	8,066
Bellary	1,128,574	575,186	553,388	27,829	12,344	15,485	44,865	24,420	20,445
Anantapur	1,264,046	660,198	603,848	32,169	13,605	18,564	30,250	14,802	15,448
2 West Madras Division ..	**6,546,845**	**3,172,800**	**3,374,045**	**39,833**	**23,176**	**16,657**	**100,786**	**52,399**	**48,387**
The Nilgiris	170,057	87,078	82,979	28,777	16,467	12,310	84,167	44,145	40,022
Malabar	4,646,928	2,256,059	2,390,869	3,145	2,067	1,078	13,729	6,552	7,177
South Kanara	1,729,860	829,663	900,197	7,911	4,642	3,269	2,840	1,702	1,138
3 North Madras Division ..	**13,858,046**	**6,928,056**	**6,929,990**	**407,019**	**199,473**	**207,546**	**76,480**	**40,326**	**36,154**
Agency Tracts — —	*515,686*	*258,568*	*257,118*	*8,808*	*5,346*	*3,462*	*6,255*	*3,868*	*2,387*
Srikakulam	54,095	27,667	26,428	11	4	7	1	1	..
Visakhapatnam ..	174,832	88,082	86,750	2,052	1,389	663	1,595	601	994
East Godavari ..	196,149	98,505	97,644	2,839	1,379	1,460	2,789	1,812	977
West Godavari ..	90,610	44,314	46,296	3,906	2,574	1,332	1,870	1,454	416
Plains	*13,342,360*	*6,669,488*	*6,672,872*	*398,211*	*194,127*	*204,084*	*70,225*	*36,458*	*33,767*
Srikakulam	2,053,710	999,970	1,053,740	6,340	3,579	2,761	343	177	166
Visakhapatnam ..	1,858,140	913,821	944,319	22,502	11,326	11,176	3,533	2,044	1,489
East Godavari	2,118,463	1,060,846	1,057,617	77,353	34,994	42,359	4,290	2,617	1,673
West Godavari ..	1,496,578	753,360	743,218	96,749	43,185	53,564	1,353	805	548
Krishna	1,615,042	825,403	789,639	112,433	54,145	58,288	11,047	6,440	5,507
Guntur	2,461,607	1,238,673	1,222,934	63,498	39,016	24,482	13,959	8,198	5,761
Nellore	1,738,820	877,415	861,405	19,336	7,882	11,454	34,800	16,177	18,623
4 South Madras Division ..	**28,782,997**	**14,373,930**	**14,409,067**	**1,472,940**	**701,628**	**771,312**	**234,972**	**117,308**	**117,664**
Madras	841,631	420,389	421,242	423,361	228,691	194,670	77,087	45,264	31,823
Chingleput	1,751,081	892,450	858,631	79,843	35,026	44,817	10,441	5,919	4,522
Chittoor	1,697,972	878,788	819,184	41,747	21,174	20,573	56,747	17,843	38,904
North Arcot ..	2,759,138	1,387,824	1,371,314	83,398	31,297	52,101	5,732	3,153	2,579
Salem	3,284,443	1,654,013	1,630,430	69,518	29,705	39,813	4,200	1,608	2,592
Coimbatore	3,137,319	1,573,013	1,564,306	87,762	43,581	44,181	38,704	22,412	16,292
South Arcot	2,671,120	1,348,354	1,322,766	85,291	33,286	52,005	2,544	1,632	912
Tanjore	2,795,018	1,376,592	1,418,426	163,309	78,470	84,839	9,191	5,291	3,900
Tiruchirapalli ..	2,724,946	1,362,044	1,362,902	192,088	83,692	108,396	11,786	6,004	5,782
Madurai	2,717,941	1,353,670	1,364,271	154,257	74,885	79,372	6,475	3,148	3,327
Ramanathapuram ..	1,994,420	956,654	1,037,766	67,685	30,256	37,429	10,612	4,093	6,519
Tirunelveli	2,407,968	1,170,139	1,237,829	24,681	11,565	13,116	1,453	941	512

* Excludes 18,465 persons who have not returned any birth-place.

Serial number natural division and district where enumerated.	Born in											
	Adjacent States.			Other parts of India.			Beyond India.					
							Pakistan.			Other territories.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
MADRAS STATE ..	**416,834**	**207,823**	**209,011**	**56,618**	**30,098**	**26,520**	**11,285**	**6,758**	**4,527**	**47,718**	**25,063**	**22,655**
1 Madras Deccan Division ..	**86,513**	**36,926**	**49,587**	**1,854**	**1,318**	**536**	**374**	**243**	**131**	**265**	**148**	**117**
Cuddapah	2,197	1,210	987	98	64	34	31	28	3	14	12	2
Kurnool	11,582	5,180	6,402	259	209	50	136	71	65	49	33	16
Bellary	38,840	18,509	20,331	1,135	784	351	115	75	40	131	66	65
Anantapur	33,894	12,027	21,867	362	261	101	92	69	23	71	37	34
2 West Madras Division ..	**123,859**	**66,427**	**57,432**	**3,017**	**2,010**	**1,007**	**470**	**294**	**176**	**2,522**	**1,435**	**1,087**
The Nilgiris	26,587	15,073	11,514	801	431	370	241	140	101	1,099	546	553
Malabar	90,651	47,474	43,177	1,352	920	432	155	91	64	1,195	785	410
South Kanara	6,621	3,880	2,741	864	659	205	74	63	11	228	104	124
3 North Madras Division ..	**73,350**	**34,713**	**38,637**	**6,683**	**3,847**	**2,836**	**1,286**	**824**	**462**	**3,726**	**1,998**	**1,728**
Agency Tracts	*7,157*	*4,051*	*3,106*	*1,345*	*681*	*664*	*2*	..	*2*	*7*	*5*	*2*
Srikakulam	27	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam ..	1,620	1,345	275	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1
East Godavari ..	4,651	2,204	2,447	1,342	679	663	2	..	2	4	3	1
West Godavari	859	488	371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plains	*66,193*	*30,662*	*35,531*	*5,338*	*3,166*	*2,172*	*1,284*	*824*	*460*	*3,719*	*1,993*	*1,726*
Srikakulam	7,867	3,154	4,713	331	206	125	25	16	9	203	117	86
Visakhapatnam ..	3,795	1,969	1,826	2,144	1,212	932	581	393	188	1,521	828	693
East Godavari ..	2,465	1,278	1,187	1,168	742	426	274	167	107	957	482	475
West Godavari ..	4,292	1,925	2,367	491	328	163	6	5	1	390	206	184
Krishna	36,858	16,463	20,395	619	237	382	382	229	153	332	169	163
Guntur	9,467	5,110	4,357	426	348	78	8	7	1	138	80	58
Nellore	1,449	763	686	159	93	66	8	7	1	178	111	67
4 South Madras Division ..	**133,112**	**69,757**	**63,355**	**45,064**	**22,923**	**22,141**	**9,155**	**5,397**	**3,758**	**41,205**	**21,482**	**19,723**
Madras	39,570	23,091	16,479	15,839	9,199	6,640	5,963	3,358	2,605	11,336	6,454	4,882
Chingleput	4,790	2,904	1,886	3,358	2,177	1,181	1,153	808	345	2,148	1,154	994
Chittoor	13,182	6,341	6,841	117	92	25	87	59	28	307	187	120
North Arcot ..	5,484	2,580	2,904	1,489	744	745	107	58	49	2,127	1,141	986
Salem	11,359	4,674	6,685	414	171	243	219	108	111	1,616	724	892
Coimbatore	26,779	12,894	13,885	674	402	272	920	502	418	1,046	690	356
South Arcot	1,755	1,053	702	12,300	4,362	7,938	32	24	8	1,340	700	640
Tanjore	2,642	1,533	1,109	6,029	2,444	3,585	40	31	9	6,441	3,133	3,308
Tiruchirapalli	4,527	2,057	2,470	3,477	2,431	1,046	211	159	52	6,847	3,289	3,558
Madurai	9,220	5,351	3,869	983	631	352	287	163	124	2,654	1,410	1,244
Ramanathapuram ..	3,615	2,356	1,259	182	125	57	25	23	2	3,980	2,018	1,962
Tirunelveli	10,189	4,923	5,266	202	145	57	111	104	7	1,363	582	781

1·5 Emigration.

State where born.	Enumerated in India.									Estimated number.					
	State.			Adjacent States.			Other States.			Outside India.			Natural Population.		
	Population.	Males.	Females.	Population.	Males.	Females.	Population.	Males.	Females.	Population.	Males.	Females.	Population.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
MADRAS STATE	* 56,483,547	28,149,261	28,334,286	1,167,069	644,319	522,750	123,968	74,659	49,309	1,692,800	..	..	† 57,774,584	28,868,239	28,906,345

* Includes 18,465 persons who have not returned any birth place.

† Excludes persons outside India.

1·6 Migration between the State and other parts of India.

State.	Immigration.			Emigration.			Immigration minus emigration.	
	1951.	1931.	Variation (+ Increase) (— Decrease)	1951.	1931.	Variation (+ Increase) (— Decrease).	1951.	1931.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
MADRAS STATE ..	* 532,455	* 257,628	+ 274,827	† 2,983,837	2,092,000	+ 891,837	— 2,451,382	— 1,834,372

* Figures for 1931 adjusted for changes in boundaries and merger of States :—

Columns 8 *and* 9.—(+) Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.
(—) Deficiency of Immigrants from Emigrants.

† Includes the estimated number of 1,692,800 persons outside India.

1·7 Variation in natural population.

State.	1951.				1931.				Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—) (1931–51) in natural population.
	Recorded population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population.	Recorded population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
MADRAS STATE.	57,016,002	532,455	2,983,837	59,467,384	44,649,483	257,628	2,092,000	46,483,855	+ 27·9

1·8 Livelihood pattern of general population.

Serial number, natural division and district.	Per 10,000 of general population belonging to livelihood class.								General population (000s omitted).
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
MADRAS STATE	3,495	958	1,823	217	1,235	669	168	1,435	57,016
1 Madras Deccan Division ..	4,649	510	1,381	267	877	523	127	1,666	5,038
Cuddapah	4,645	378	1,225	232	1,038	484	100	1,898	1,162
Kurnool	4,216	320	1,537	392	892	516	109	2,018	1,271
Bellary	4,926	561	1,317	254	767	542	113	1,520	1,243
Anantapur	4,804	755	1,427	192	826	544	180	1,272	1,362
2 West Madras Division ..	797	2,273	2,015	242	1,623	854	225	1,971	6,819
The Nilgiris	1,875	242	1,188	8	3,396	585	185	2,521	312
Malabar	647	2,004	2,244	210	1,622	938	241	2,094	4,758
South Kanara	1,012	3,368	1,537	371	1,311	673	189	1,539	1,749
3 North Madras Division ..	3,799	775	2,279	242	1,060	537	140	1,168	14,433
(a) Agency tracts	6,284	826	1,823	70	367	179	32	419	539
Srikakulam	5,951	886	2,712	8	227	89	..	127	54
Visakhapatnam	7,850	759	948	32	143	80	2	186	180
East Godavari	6,217	815	1,699	75	409	190	60	535	208
West Godavari	3,714	943	3,211	163	770	390	45	764	97
(b) Plains Upland	4,100	733	2,186	211	1,130	489	123	1,028	8,570
Srikakulam	4,382	1,062	2,028	187	1,000	430	44	867	2,069
Visakhapatnam	4,312	1,022	1,407	98	1,296	440	221	1,204	1,892
East Godavari	2,588	733	3,138	226	1,226	711	176	1,202	874
West Godavari	3,367	753	3,418	231	819	445	156	811	315
Krishna	4,145	420	2,597	265	785	454	45	1,289	469
Guntur	4,413	250	2,324	262	1,057	559	68	1,067	1,155
Nellore	4,203	437	2,315	300	1,249	473	134	889	1,796
(c) Plains Deltaic	3,062	838	2,474	308	1,018	650	180	1,470	5,324
East Godavari	2,119	1,120	3,062	394	1,203	676	206	1,220	1,333
West Godavari	2,758	1,231	2,816	368	904	567	147	1,209	1,286
Krishna	3,474	499	1,959	234	979	735	244	1,876	1,311
Guntur	3,857	527	2,080	242	981	621	126	1,566	1,394
4 South Madras Division ..	3,762	826	1,639	192	1,290	713	175	1,403	30,726
(a) Madras City	40	15	20	114	2,479	2,202	930	4,200	1,416
(b) Northern Belt	4,311	762	1,734	154	1,209	536	122	1,172	17,042
Chingleput	3,223	1,070	2,266	154	1,306	530	188	1,263	1,854
Chittoor	5,285	820	1,223	194	637	412	94	1,335	1,810
North Arcot	4,185	848	1,705	213	1,129	638	145	1,137	2,859
Salem	4,873	587	1,495	142	1,416	480	87	920	3,372
Coimbatore	2,839	635	1,753	123	1,963	763	157	1,767	3,293
South Arcot	4,986	791	2,337	136	594	334	95	727	2,388
Tiruchirapalli	5,648	771	1,272	117	779	448	78	887	1,466
(c) Cauvery Delta	3,005	1,371	2,149	376	973	667	187	1,272	4,849
South Arcot	3,199	1,364	2,828	339	762	496	91	921	389
Tanjore	2,601	1,554	2,405	433	889	702	140	1,276	2,983
Tiruchirapalli	3,769	1,004	1,453	271	1,197	642	309	1,355	1,477
(d) Southern Belt	3,703	772	1,395	174	1,459	865	145	1,487	7,419
Madurai	3,590	778	1,788	154	1,260	742	137	1,551	2,892
Ramanathapuram	4,516	555	1,176	120	1,235	924	132	1,342	2,081
Tirunelveli	3,144	950	1,117	244	1,883	961	166	1,535	2,446

CHAPTER II—RURAL POPULATION.

Preliminary Remarks.—Rural population means the population enumerated in the rural areas of the State, i.e., in the areas other than those treated as towns or cities at this Census. The rural area thus comprises all entire revenue villages including panchayats (major or minor) and portions of such local areas, which are not towns or cities or portions thereof. A village is thus an administrative entity which may be uninhabited or have only one residential locality or more than one such locality. In Malabar district, the desams are the administrative units except in the Ernad and Ponnani taluks where only amsams have been treated as villages, the component desams being subunits as they are of the nature of hamlets in the amsam.

M.T.—A-I

There are 37,096 villages in Madras State with a total population of 45,832,268, i.e., as much as 80·4 per cent of the total population of the State. The average population per village is 1,236.

S.T.—2·1

2. **General distribution and distribution among villages classified by size.**—Subsidiary Table 2·1 classifies villages in a convenient way as shown below :—

Description.	*Population limits.*
(1)	(2)
Very large	5,000 and over.
Large	2,000 to 5,000.
Medium	500 to 2,000.
Small	Below 500.

About 16·6 per cent of the villages fall under the first category, 38·7 per cent under the second category, 38·6 per cent under the third category, and 6·1 per cent under the last category. Seventy-seven per cent of the rural population thus lives in the medium size and large villages.

The average population per village varies from division to division. It is naturally as low as 153 in the Agency tracts, 1,085 in the plains upland area of the North Madras Division, 2,130 in the deltaic portion of that division, 1,226 in the South Madras Division (1,203 in the Cauvery delta), 1,245 in the Deccan Division and 2,751 in the West Madras Division. This is not as significant a figure as it may appear at first sight, as it depends on the administrative entity which constitutes the village, and this varies from division to division according to the exigencies of the revenue administration. In other words, these figures depend not only on the absolute population but also on the size of the administrative entities which constitute the villages. Thus, the small figure of 553 for Ramanathapuram district indicates the large number of small villages in an area which is not thickly populated.

The percentage of population which lives in the rural areas is 84 in the Madras Deccan division, 88 in the West Madras division, 100 (cent per cent) in the Agency tracts, 87 in the plains upland area of the North Madras division, 76 in the deltaic area of the same division and 77 in the South Madras division (78 in the Cauvery delta).

In the Madras Deccan division, Bellary has the smallest percentage of the rural population (78 per cent) which undoubtedly gives a correct picture of this district as compared with the other districts in the division. Owing to the existence of large towns, viz., Ootacamund, Wellington, Coonoor and Kotagiri, only 71 per cent of the population in the Nilgiris is rural. The figures of Malabar and South Kanara, viz., 89 and 86 would have been less but for the well-known fact that the houses in these districts, except in the large towns, are mostly scattered in the farms of the owners of the houses and are not in compact areas such as would facilitate the growth of towns. The Agency tracts are cent per cent rural, as there are no places deserving to be treated as towns even according to any generous definition of that term. In the plains upland area of the North Madras division, the percentage of the rural population varies from 75 in the East Godavari district to 94 in Krishna district, which reflects correctly the relative urbanisation of these areas. In the deltaic portions of the North Madras division, the percentage of the rural population varies from 74 in the Guntur and Krishna districts to 82 in the East Godavari district which again reflects the relative position in these districts correctly.

In the Northern belt of the South Madras division, the rural percentage varies from 80 per cent in Coimbatore to 91 in Chittoor which reflects the relative position in this belt correctly. In the Cauvery delta, Tanjore and South Arcot are on a par with a

80 per cent rural population, while the rural percentage for the Tiruchirapalli district is 73. This marked difference in Tiruchirapalli district is of course due to the outstandingly large Tiruchirapalli-cum-Srirangam municipal area.

The Southern belt is an instance in point to show that an area which is not fully deltaic and where large building areas are available in consequence, lends itself easily to the formation of towns. In deltaic areas, practically every inch of land is occupied for profitable cultivation and the land value is consequently very high. It is this factor rather than any greater prosperity that accounts on the whole, for the difference seen in the figures of the Southern belt when compared with those of Tanjore.

It is hardly surprising to find that only 5 per cent of the population in the Agency tracts live in very large villages, and that the figure for the Madras Deccan division is only slightly better with 6·2 per cent. The position in the Plains upland area in the North Madras division is, in this respect, the same as in the Madras Deccan division. The position is different in the South Madras division, where, in the Northern belt, 12·7 per cent of the population lives in very large villages, and 17 per cent in the Southern belt. The figures for the deltas are 21 for the North Madras division and 7 for the South Madras division. It is well-known that, for instance in Tanjore delta, the villages are generally of the medium size.

For the large villages, the figures are 39 per cent for the Madras Deccan division, 29 per cent for the West Madras division, 7·6 per cent for the Agency tracts, 40 per cent for the Plains upland area in the North Madras division and 51 per cent for the delta area of the same division, while, for the South Madras division, the figures are 39 per cent for the Northern belt, 40 per cent for the Cauvery delta and 40 per cent for the Southern belt.

As regards the medium-size villages, i.e., those with a population ranging from 500 to 2,000 these account for 49 per cent of the population in the Deccan division, 20 per cent in the West Madras division, 23 per cent in the Agency tracts, 46 per cent in the Plains upland portion of the North Madras division and 27 per cent in the deltaic portion of the same division, while in the South Madras division, the corresponding figures are 42 per cent for the Northern belt, 47 per cent for the Cauvery delta and 36 per cent for the Southern belt.

Taking the small villages, i.e., those with a population below 500, the population residing in them account for 5·6 per cent of the total population in the Madras Deccan division, the corresponding figures for the other divisions being 1·3 for the West Madras division, 64·2 for the Agency tracts, 8·2 for the Plains upland area of the North Madras division, 1·3 for the deltaic area in the same division, 5·9 per cent in the Northern belt of the South Madras division, 5·6 per cent in the Cauvery delta and 7·5 per cent in the Southern belt of the same division.

No general comments will be justified on these figures as the formation of the villages has been largely a matter of historical accident and the Revenue Department has accepted these accidents. One truly significant figure is the 64·2 per cent for the Agency tracts which undoubtedly gives a correct picture of this extremely backward, hilly and feverish area, where most of the population lives in very small settlements.

3. **Growth of Rural population.**—The growth in the general population is of course made up of the growth in the rural population and that in the urban population. In this Chapter, we shall be concerned only with the former, while the next Chapter will deal with the latter. In this connection it should be noted that the figures of rural and urban population given in the tables represent the position as at the Census concerned and the tables do not show the decreases or increases resulting solely from the changes in the rural and urban areas.

In an agricultural country like India, which is being slowly industrialised, we should expect a more spectacular growth in the urban population than in the rural population. Not only more villages qualify to be treated as towns, but many of the old towns tend to expand in size and population. These factors have operated in a particularly spectacular manner during the decade 1941–51 for reasons which I have explained fully in Chapter I. Briefly put, the movement into the towns is for urban amenities, educational facilities and for being in a position to secure steady supplies of food and consumer goods when control measures are in operation. The widespread failure of the north-east monsoon since 1947–48 has aggravated this drift towards the towns even among persons like agricultural labourers

who would have been quite content to stay on in their own places if they could be assured of a tolerable crop yield and sufficient employment to enable them to make both ends meet.

The rural population has increased by 9·5 per cent during 1941–51 as against 9·3 per cent and 8·5 per cent respectively in the previous two decades, and these compare, as shown below, with the increase in the general population during the same decades :—

MADRAS STATE.

Percentage increase in population.

(1)	1941–51. (2)	1931–41. (3)	1921–31. (4)
General population.	14·4	11·6	10·0
Rural population ..	9·5	9·3	8·5

It is significant that, while the general population has shown a marked jump from 11·6 per cent to 14·4 per cent during the last two decades, the rural figure has increased only slightly from 9·3 to 9·5, again confirming the much larger proportionate increase in the urban population. Sudden large growths are possible in towns, but not under present conditions in our rural areas.

MADRAS DECCAN DIVISION.

(1)	1941–51. (2)	1931–41. (3)	1921–31. (4)
General population.	12·4	10·8	10·3
Rural population ..	9·1	7·1	10·3

In this division, Bellary district tops the list with an increase of 13·3 per cent in the rural population during the decade 1941–51, Anantapur coming next with 11·8 per cent. The explanation given for the disparities in the increase in general population in these districts is equally valid for that in the rural increases. The Bellary figure is due to the fact that the Tungabhadra Project Headworks has attracted large numbers of immigrant labourers to that district.

WEST MADRAS DIVISION.

(1)	1941–51. (2)	1931–41. (3)	1921–31. (4)
General population	20·5	11·6	13·5
Rural population ..	18·0	9·6	12·7

The increase during 1941–51 varies from 9·9 per cent in South Kanara to 19·6 per cent in Malabar, and 57 per cent in the Nilgiris district. The explanation for this disparity is to be found in the varying conditions described in Chapter I. One interesting factor to be noticed is that, while in Malabar and South Kanara, the percentage increase in general population is larger than that of the rural population, in the Nilgiris district, the general population has increased by 48·7 per cent, as against an increase of 57 per cent in the rural population. The reason for this position in the Nilgiris district is, of course, that the plantations have attracted immigrants and that these and most of the cultivated lands are outside towns.

NORTH MADRAS DIVISION.

(1)	1941–51. (2)	1931–41. (3)	1921–31. (4)
General population	13·3	11·6	12·1
Rural population.	9·1	9·3	11·9
Completely rural.			
Agency	9·4	8·2	14·9
Plains Upland—			
General population.	10·6	11·3	9·9
Rural population.	7·8	10·0	9·7
Plains Delta—			
General population.	18·3	12·5	15·9
Rural population	11·6	8·3	15·7

The figures show that there has been some development of the agency tracts during 1941–51. It is interesting to find that the agency tracts have shown a larger increase (9·4 per cent) than the plains upland area of the same division (7·8 per cent). This is not really surprising, because the agency figures show the effect of immigration, while the upland figures reflect partly the effect of the adverse seasonal conditions and partly the effect of emigration from those areas. The Guntur uplands have fared badly : the increase has been only one per cent, as against 12·8 per cent in the delta in the same district. This brings out clearly not only the difference between areas which have assured irrigation and upland areas depending on precarious rainfall, but the effect of the adverse seasonal conditions during the latter part of the decade.

Another interesting feature, which may be noticed is that, while the Northern delta shows an increase of 11·6 per cent and the Southern delta (the Cauvery delta) 12·2 per cent, the West Godavari uplands have done far better (17·3 per cent). All these are areas into which there has been appreciable immigration, but the effect of the immigration is naturally much more pronounced in

an upland area than in the already thickly populated deltas.

SOUTH MADRAS DIVISION.

(1)	1941–51. (2)	1931–41. (3)	1921–31. (4)
General population	14·0	11·7	8·3
Rural population ..	7·7	9·6	5·7
Madras City.	Entirely urban.		
Northern belt—			
General population	12·0	12·6	9·5
Rural population	8·0	10·4	9·1
Cauvery Delta—			
General population	16·8	9·3	2·4
Rural population	12·2	8·5	0·6
Southern belt—			
General population	10·7	10·3	8·0
Rural population	4·1	8·2	3·8

A striking feature in these figures is the decrease in the rate of growth of the rural population in the Northern and Southern belts, as seen from a comparison of the 1931–41 and 1941–51 figures. There is nothing surprising about this, because it really reflects the very large effect of the emigrations to other districts and urban areas caused by the failure of the north-east monsoon since 1947–48. There is not such a marked decrease in the North Madras division, for the simple reason that that area does not depend on the north-east monsoon to such a large extent as the southern division. The low figure of 4·1 per cent in the Southern belt calls for some explanation. Madurai district with 9·9 per cent calls for no explanation, and the low increase in the Southern belt is due to the very low figures of the remaining two districts: Ramanathapuram (+ 0·1 per cent) and Tirunelveli (+ 1·1 per cent). The Ramanathapuram figure is a true reflection of the distress suffered by this district on account of the failure of the north-east monsoon during the latter part of the decade, and the consequent large scale emigration. Ceylon being next door to this district, so to speak, this district contributes largely to emigration to that country. The very large emigrations from this district to Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts have already been mentioned in Chapter I. The emigrations which took place from Tirunelveli district for similar reasons, though on a smaller scale, have also been mentioned in Chapter I, but in the case of this district, the position is not so bad as the figure of 1·1 per cent might indicate, because of the substantial population involved in the places which have been newly treated as towns at the 1951 Census—vide particulars given below:—

Name of town. (1)	*Population.* (2)
1 Kalakad	16,312
2 Arumuganeri	13,801
3 Panagudy	11,551
4 Sawyerpuram	7,631
5 Kadambur	7,128
6 Pudur	4,378
7 Karivalamvandanallur ..	4,364
8 Vilathikulam	3,158
Total ..	68,323

Allowing for the loss of rural population on account of these new towns, the Tirunelveli figure for the increase in rural population during 1941–51 would be 4·8 per cent.

The 1941–51 figures for the Cauvery delta call for some special remarks. The decade was one of undoubted prosperity for the districts in this deltaic area as explained in Chapter I and there was immigration on an appreciable scale from distressed districts. The jump in 1931–41 as compared with 1921–31 was of course due to the Cauvery-Mettur Project which was inaugurated during the decade 1931–41, and which has not only made a larger extent of irrigation possible in the Tanjore district but has also assured steadier supplies throughout the irrigation season for all portions of this delta.

4. **Density of rural population.**—The density of rural population in the State as a whole is 367 per square mile: 162 in the Deccan division, 559 in the West Madras division, 351 in the North Madras division (79 in the Agency tracts, 355 in the Plains Upland and 629 in the deltaic area), and 438 in the South Madras division (423 in the Northern belt, 612 in the Cauvery delta and 396 in the Southern belt). These variations in density generally follow the variations noticed in respect of the general population; but, there are some disparities arising from the variations in the number of towns in each of these areas and the density of the urban population in those areas, e.g., while the East Godavari delta continues to be the most congested area in the mufassal even in respect of rural population, the Tanjore delta has a higher density of rural population (663) than the deltaic areas in West Godavari and Krishna (634 and 493).

5. **Birth and Death rates.**—The statement below gives the mean decennial birth rates and mean decennial death rates for the three

decades 1921–30, 1931–40 and 1941–50 for the State as a whole, and for each division, in respect of general population, rural population and urban population.

S.Ts.—1·3; 2·3 and 3·3.

Comparative rates of births and deaths.

[*Statement No.* 31.]

Description.	Birth rates.			Death rates.		
	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
State—						
General population	30·8	34·7	31·9	20·6	22·3	22·1
Rural population	30·8	34·9	32·1	20·7	22·1	21·7
Urban population	30·3	33·5	31·1	20·0	23·1	24·7
Deccan Division—						
General population	33·1	38·5	35·7	22·7	26·1	25·7
Rural population	33·6	39·1	36·1	23·5	26·8	25·8
Urban population	30·1	34·3	32·5	18·3	20·9	24·6
West Madras Division—						
General population	31·3	35·0	35·8	18·3	20·6	22·2
Rural population	31·2	35·3	36·2	18·0	20·5	22·0
Urban population	32·2	32·1	32·4	20·4	21 1	24·3
North Madras Division—						
General population	30·5	34·7	30·9	20·7	22·4	21·3
Rural population	31·0	35·0	31·2	21·2	22·4	21·3
Urban population	27·3	32·5	28·5	17·8	22·0	21·0
South Madras Division—						
General population	30·4	34·0	31·0	20·7	21·9	21·9
Rural population	30·2	34·1	30·8	20·6	21·5	21·2
Urban population	31·1	34·0	31·7	20·9	23·9	25·9

We should normally expect to find the birth and death-rates to be higher for the rural population than for the urban population, the general population occupying an intermediate position in this respect. But, as may be seen from the statement above, this is not the position everywhere, or during all the decades. In fact, no confident analysis of these figures is possible for the following reasons :—

(1) There are registration errors, in regard to birth-rates as well as death-rates, and the extent of these errors cannot be assumed to be the same in all rural areas, or in all urban areas, though it can be claimed, that, on the whole, registration is more satisfactorily carried out in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

(2) The Director of Public Health, who has compiled the data relating to the registered births and deaths, has been treating, as towns, all local areas with a population not below 5,000, whereas, at the Cesnuses, we have been adoptingthe criterion of urban features, and going below the 5,000 limit in exceptional cases, where the places concerned have definite urban features.

(3) The urban figures get inflated, to some (varying) extent, by births and deaths relating to persons, who have come into the urban area temporarily for confinement or medical treatment, as the case may be.

6. **Movement of population.**—For the reasons explained in the previous paragraph, it is not possible to deduce any reliable estimates of inter-district movements by comparing the mean decennial growth rates and the mean decennial rate of natural increase. There is really no need to do so, as the movements of population discussed in Chapter I are practically all from rural areas. The emigrants moved either into towns or to places outside the State or even outside India. The towns have been growing in numbers and in size, and there is, as yet, no question of any large movements from them to rural areas.

7. **Livelihood pattern.**—The statement below gives the distribution of the rural population by livelihood classes, for the State as well as for each division :—

S.T.—2·4

[*Statement No.* 32.]

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV	Class V	Class VI	Class VII	Class VIII
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
State	42	11	21	2	10	4	1	9
Madras Deccan Division	53	6	15	3	7	3	..	13
West Madras Division	9	25	23	2	15	7	2	17
North Madras Division	43	9	26	2	9	3	1	7
South Madras Division	47	10	20	2	9	3	1	8

That 76 per cent of the rural population is supported by agriculture is no surprise; on the other hand it is gratifying to find that as much as 24 per cent of the rural population is able to support itself on non-agricultural occupations. Fourty-two per cent of the rural population cultivate their own land, while 21 per cent are cultivating labourers. Lessees and their dependants account for 11 per cent of the population, while 2 per cent are non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants. Production other than cultivation supports 10 per cent of the population. Commerce supports 4 per cent, transport 1 per cent, while the professional services, employees of Government and local authorities and other miscellaneous sources of income account for 9 per cent of the rural population.

The percentage of population falling under Class IV, viz., non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants is more or less the same in all divisions.

Madras Deccan Division.—As already mentioned in Chapter I, peasant proprietorship is more widespread in the Deccan division than in the other parts of the State. This explains the fact that this division has the largest figure under Class I and the lowest figures in the other three agricultural classes in the entire State. Fifty-two per cent of the population cultivate their own lands; lessees and their dependants account only for 6 per cent and cultivating labourers for 15 per cent. This division is at the bottom of the list with 7 per cent as far as production other than cultivation is concerned, and this indicates its backward condition.

West Madras Division.—The concentration of land in the hands of a comparatively few persons in West Madras Division already referred to in Chapter I explains the fact that this division has the smallest percentage of population under Class I. Lessees account for 25 per cent of the population and cultivating labourers for 23 per cent. Production other than cultivation accounts for 15 per cent of the population, and this is of course due to the fact that this division contains the largest area under plantations in the State; tea, coffee, cardamom, etc.

Only 7 per cent of the population in Malabar falls under Class I, viz., cultivators of their own lands and their dependants. Twenty-two per cent are lessees and their dependants, while 25 per cent are cultivating labourers. Though the physical and climatic conditions are similar in South Kanara, the position is different in that district owing largely to the differences in land tenures; 11 per cent under Class I, 38 per cent under Class II and 18 per cent under cultivating labourers.

North Madras Division: Agency Tracts.—In the Agency tracts, 63 per cent of the population cultivate their own lands; 8 per cent are lessees and their dependants, while the cultivating labourers account for 18 per cent.

Plains Upland.—In this area, 46 per cent of the population cultivate their own lands; 8 per cent are lessees and their dependants and 24 per cent are cultivating labourers. Production other than cultivation accounts for 10 per cent of the rural population, which is due largely to the handloom industry in the area. Production other than cultivation accounts for an appreciable percentage of the population in Visakhapatnam (12·2 per cent), Guntur (10 per cent), Nellore (11 per cent), Srikakulam (9·3 per cent), and East Godavari (9·4 per cent). In Guntur and Nellore this is largely due to stock raising (rearing of cattle) and fishing; while in the other three districts it is due to collection of timber and forest produce, and in Visakhapatnam district also due to jute manufacture.

Deltaic portion of North Madras Division.—In the deltaic portion of this division, 37 per cent of the population cultivate their own lands, 10 per cent are lessees and their dependants, while 30 per cent are cultivating labourers. The figure under Class I—Cultivating owners and their dependants, varies from 24 per cent in East Godavari district to 48 per cent in Guntur district; lessees and their dependants account for 13 per cent in East Godavari, 15 per cent in West Godavari and 6 per cent in Krishna and Guntur districts. The cultivating labourers account for 35 per cent in East Godavari, 32 per cent in West Godavari and about 25 per cent in Krishna and Guntur. The relative profits of cultivation in the Godavari and Krishna deltas are reflected in these figures. Production other than cultivation accounts for less than 10 per cent in this division, except in East Godavari district, which has 11 per cent under this class, thanks to its large handloom industry and collection of timber and forest produce.

South Madras Division—Northern belt.—It is not surprising that the Northern belt, which is a dry area, has 50 per cent under

Class I, 8·5 per cent under Class II, and 19·7 per cent under Class III. Under Class I, the percentage in this belt varies from 34 per cent in Coimbatore to 63 per cent in Tiruchirapalli. In Coimbatore, 34 per cent of the population cultivate their own lands, 7·3 per cent are lessees and their dependants, while 21 per cent are agricultural labourers. In Chingleput, the correspondin gfigures are 37 per cent, 12 per cent and 26 per cent. The Chingleput figures indicate the large number of absentee landlords, who get their lands cultivated on lease. For many of these absentee landlords, the attraction of Madras City closeby must be irresistible. The large figures under production other than cultivation, viz., Coimbatore (18 per cent), Salem (10 per cent) and Chingleput (10 per cent) are due to the large handloom industry in these districts and also in the case of Salem and Coimbatore to plantations.

The Cauvery Delta.—37 per cent of the population cultivate their own lands, 17 per cent are lessees and their dependants, while 26 per cent are cultivating labourers. Non-cultivating land owners, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants account for 3 per cent of the population. The predominantly agricultural character of the population is brought out by the small figures under Classes V to VII. The figure under Class I varies from 31 per cent in Tanjore to nearly 50 per cent in Tiruchirapalli. The percentage of lessees and their dependants is largest in Tanjore with 19 per cent (16 per cent in South Arcot and 12 per cent in Tiruchirapalli). Cultivating labourers account for 29 per cent of the rural population in Tanjore, 32 per cent in South Arcot and 18 per cent in Tiruchirapalli.

Southern belt.—48 per cent of the population cultivate their own lands, 9 per cent are lessees and their dependants, while 18 per cent are cultivating labourers. The percentage under Class I is the least and that under Class II the largest in Tirunelveli district. Cultivating labourers account for 23 per cent of the population in Madurai, and for 14 per cent in each of the other two districts. Ramanathapuram is, generally speaking, a poor district from the agricultural point of view. We accordingly find that it has the largest figure under Class I (57 per cent) and the smallest figure (7 per cent) under Class II. Production other than cultivation accounts for the largest percentage in Tirunelveli (14), thanks to the large handloom industry in the rural areas also of that district and some plantations.

2·1 Distribution of population between villages.

Serial number.	Natural division and district.	Population per village.	Number in villages per 1,000 of general population.	Number per 1,000 rural population in villages with a population of				Rural population absolute figure.
				5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	MADRAS STATE	**1,236**	**804**	**166**	**387**	**386**	**61**	**45,832,268**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**1,245**	**836**	**62**	**393**	**489**	**56**	**4,212,297**
	Cuddapah	1,198	884	88	406	436	70	1,027,502
	Kurnool	1,276	842	41	392	527	40	1,070,625
	Bellary	1,157	783	101	305	526	68	974,172
	Anantapur	1,351	837	25	458	470	47	1,139,998
2	**West Madras Division**	**2,751**	**877**	**495**	**294**	**198**	**13**	**5,979,905**
	The Nilgiris	4,842	714	753	214	28	5	222,732
	Malabar	2,843	893	535	273	175	17	4,250,367
	South Kanara	2,380	861	345	362	288	5	1,506,806
3	**North Madras Division**	**980**	**836**	**111**	**421**	**384**	**84**	**12,070,771**
	(*a*) Agency Tracts	153	1,000	51	76	231	642	539,268
	Srikakulam	128	1,000	..	..	109	891	54,134
	Visakhapatnam	93	1,000	39	13	165	783	180,105
	East Godavari	202	1,000	..	58	258	684	207,784
	West Godavari	760	1,000	208	274	365	153	97,245
	(*b*) Plains upland	1,085	871	62	395	461	82	7,461,493
	Srikakulam	715	908	30	261	539	170	1,878,217
	Visakhapatnam	1,258	839	74	383	496	47	1,587,735
	East Godavari	1,759	747	145	521	310	24	652,649
	West Godavari	1,652	924	70	593	308	29	290,774
	Krishna	1,347	937	64	369	529	38	438,991
	Guntur	1,843	884	45	621	314	20	1,021,134
	Nellore	1,020	887	63	340	497	100	1,591,993
	(*c*) Plains deltaic	2,130	764	209	513	265	13	4,070,010
	East Godavari	2,624	821	248	543	206	3	1,094,229
	West Godavari	2,017	761	169	521	295	15	978,439
	Krishna	1,526	740	137	418	410	35	970,401
	Guntur	2,753	737	272	564	161	3	1,026,941
4	**South Madras Division**	**1,226**	**767**	**128**	**393**	**417**	**62**	**23,569,295**
	(*a*) Madras City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) Northern belt	1,288	849	127	390	424	59	14,462,453
	Chingleput	799	826	65	243	537	155	1,532,257
	Chittoor	861	906	41	310	533	116	1,641,043
	North Arcot	1,291	815	82	356	513	49	2,330,945
	Salem	1,624	860	157	453	353	37	2,900,450
	Coimbatore	2,653	802	318	496	175	11	2,640,032
	South Arcot	1,107	895	36	328	577	59	2,137,371
	Tiruchirapalli	1,440	873	85	472	400	43	1,280,355
	(*c*) Cauvery delta	1,203	783	72	401	471	56	3,796,959
	South Arcot	994	802	50	157	705	88	311,933
	Tanjore	1,068	806	46	363	528	63	2,404,774
	Tiruchirapalli	1,825	731	138	558	276	28	1,080,252
	(*d*) Southern belt	1,098	716	170	395	360	75	5,309,883
	Madurai	1,939	721	252	464	255	29	2,086,513
	Ramanathapuram	553	741	58	235	516	191	1,541,966
	Tirunelveli	1,725	687	170	455	347	28	1,681,404

NOTE.—This table has been prepared from Tables A-I, A-III and A-V.

2·2 Variation and density of rural population.

Serial number.	Natural division and district.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)			Density 1951.
		1941–51.	1931–41.	1921–31.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	MADRAS STATE	+ 9·5	+ 9·3	+ 8·5	367
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	+ 9·1	+ 7.1	+ 10·3	162
	Cuddapah	+ 8·1	+ 10·2	+ 7·4	175
	Kurnool	+ 3·8	+ 3·1	+ 10·5	138
	Bellary	+ 13·3	+ 5·7	+ 11·5	169
	Anantapur	+ 11·8	+ 9·9	+ 12·0	173
2	**West Madras Division**	+ 18·0.	+ 9·6	+ 12·7	559
	The Nilgiris	+ 57·0	+ 23·3	+ 30·7	234
	Malabar	+ 19·6	+ 9·0	+ 13·9	737
	South Kanara	+ 9·9	+ 10·1	+ 8·5	378
3	**North Madras Division**	+ 9·1	+ 9·3	+ 11·9	351
	(*a*) Agency Tracts	+ 9·4	+ 8·2	+ 14·9	79
	Srikakulam	— 4·9	+ 5·4	+ 15·8	106
	Visakhapatnam	+ 9·5	+ 2·0	+ 9·8	67
	East Godavari	+ 11·4	+ 13·2	+ 21·1	68
	West Godavari	+ 14·4	+ 12·3	+ 13·0	176
	(*b*) Plains Upland	+ 7·8	+ 10·0	+ 9·7	355
	Srikakulam	+ 5·5	+ 7·6	+ 8·8	562
	Visakhapatnam	+ 8·9	+ 12·5	+ 10·4	642
	East Godavari	+ 12·8	+ 14·8	+ 23·3	526
	West Godavari	+ 17·3	+ 14·7	+ 6·6	367
	Krishna	+ 17·1	+ 16·4	+ 11·6	307
	Guntur	+ 1·0	+ 8·9	+ 10·1	268
	Nellore	+ 8·3	+ 7·2	+ 5·7	201
	(*c*) Plains Deltaic	+ 11·6	+ 8·3	+ 15·7	629
	East Godavari	+ 10·0	+ 6·6	+ 11·9	887
	West Godavari	+ 8·8	+ 6·4	+ 22·4	634
	Krishna	+ 15·4	+ 10·6	+ 14·4	493
	Guntur	+ 12·8	+ 9·9	+ 15·0	596
4	**South Madras Division**	+ 7·7	+ 9·6	+ 5·7	438
	(*a*) Madras City	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) Northern Belt	+ 8·0	+ 10·4	+ 9·1	423
	Chingleput	+ 2·1	+ 8·7	+ 10·0	520
	Chittoor	+ 7·2	+ 12·2	+ 8·8	279
	North Arcot	+ 7·7	+ 12·1	+ 12·6	507
	Salem	+ 13·5	+ 14·4	+ 12·2	416
	Coimbatore	+ 10·4	+ 10·3	+ 8·9	380
	South Arcot	+ 4·0	+ 5·2	+ 5·2	572
	Tiruchirapalli	+ 7·2	+ 8·2	— 7·1	414
	(*c*) Cauvery Delta	+ 12·2	+ 8·5	+ 0·6	612
	South Arcot	+ 10·1	+ 8·4	— 2·4	812
	Tanjore	+ 12·5	+ 7·5	+ 2·0	663
	Tiruchirapalli	+ 11·9	+ 10·9	— 1·6	493
	(*d*) Southern Belt	+ 4·1	+ 8·2	+ 3·8	396
	Madurai	+ 9·9	+ 8·9	+ 3·0	447
	Ramanathapuram	+ 0·1	+ 5·8	+ 4·7	327
	Tirunelveli	+ 1·1	+ 9·7	+ 3·8	416

2·3 Inter-census growth rates during

Serial number.	Natural division and district.	Mean population of decade.			Mean population of decade for area under Registration of Births and Deaths.		
		1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	MADRAS STATE	**43,850,767**	**40,091,111**	**36,808,980**	**43,850,767**	**40,091,111**	**36,808,980**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**4,037,293**	**3,733,804**	**3,436,482**	**4,037,293**	**3,733,804**	**3,436,482**
	CUDDAPAH	989,066	906,803	833,078	989,066	906,803	833,078
	KURNOOL	1,051,244	1,016,180	953,023	1,051,244	1,016,180	953,023
	BELLARY	917,166	836,914	771,849	917,166	836,914	771,849
	ANANTAPUR	1,079,816	973,905	878,531	1,079,816	973,905	878,531
2	**West Madras Division**	**5,523,783**	**4,845,020**	**4,361,303**	**5,523,783**	**4,845,020**	**4,361,303**
	THE NILGIRIS	182,316	128,491	101,551	182,316	128,491	101,551
	MALABAR	3,902,496	3,408,072	3,062,655	3,902,496	3,408,072	3,062,655
	SOUTH KANARA	1,438,970	1,308,457	1,197,097	1,438,970	1,308,457	1,197,097
3	**North Madras Division**	**11,565,084**	**10,587,136**	**9,577,731**	**11,565,084**	**10,587,136**	**9,577,731**
	SRIKAKULAM	1,884,558	1,772,253	1,637,003	1,884,558	1,772,253	1,637,003
	VISAKHAPATNAM	1,695,403	1,540,373	1,389,295	1,695,403	1,540,373	1,389,295
	EAST GODAVARI	1,857,298	1,681,239	1,491,050	1,857,298	1,681,239	1,491,050
	WEST GODAVARI	1,299,195	1,184,406	1,048,514	1,299,195	1,184,406	1,048,514
	KRISHNA	1,312,749	1,149,180	1,017,769	1,312,749	1,149,180	1,017,769
	GUNTUR	1,985,056	1,839,666	1,660,753	1,985,056	1,839,666	1,660,753
	NELLORE	1,530,774	1,420,017	1,333,344	1,530,774	1,420,017	1,333,344
4	**South Madras Division**	**22,724,606**	**20,925,151**	**19,433,463**	**22,724,606**	**20,925,151**	**19,433,463**
	MADRAS	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CHINGLEPUT	1,516,350	1,440,238	1,317,169	1,516,350	1,440,238	1,317,169
	CHITTOOR	1,586,091	1,447,947	1,309,415	1,586,091	1,447,947	1,309,415
	NORTH ARCOT	2,247,682	2,047,245	1,821,880	2,247,682	2,047,245	1,821,880
	SALEM	2,727,997	2,395,053	2,113,105	2,727,997	2,395,053	2,113,105
	COIMBATORE	2,515,980	2,279,829	2,079,344	2,515,980	2,279,829	2,079,344
	SOUTH ARCOT	2,393,916	2,277,007	2,169,986	2,393,916	2,277,007	2,169,986
	TANJORE	2,270,997	2,063,079	1,969,475	2,270,997	2,063,079	1,969,475
	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	2,259,763	2,066,593	2,023,894	2,259,763	2,066,593	2,023,894
	MADURAI	1,992,314	1,820,330	1,716,943	1,992,314	1,820,330	1,716,943
	RAMANATHAPURAM	1,541,340	1,498,626	1,424,158	1,541,340	1,498,626	1,424,158
	TIRUNELVELI	1,672,173	1,589,200	1,488,092	1,672,173	1,589,200	1,488,092

Serial number.	Natural division and district.	Mean decennial birth rate (Registered).			Registered deaths during decade.		
		1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.
		(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	MADRAS STATE	**30·8**	**34·9**	**32·1**	**9,077,959**	**8,864,010**	**7,996,954**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**33·6**	**39·1**	**36·1**	**949,759**	**1,001,445**	**887,892**
	CUDDAPAH	28·2	34·8	32·4	187,120	201,616	201,462
	KURNOOL	33·7	41·8	36·9	285,685	290,451	256,740
	BELLARY	34·2	40·4	39·0	232,708	251,962	213,982
	ANANTAPUR	38·1	39·3	36·1	244,246	257,416	215,708
2	**West Madras Division**	**31·2**	**35·3**	**36·2**	**994,976**	**995,515**	**960,381**
	THE NILGIRIS	26·2	28·7	29·3	28,483	26,374	28,404
	MALABAR	30·2	35·1	35·9	692,756	692,706	648,338
	SOUTH KANARA	34·4	36·6	37·5	273,737	276,435	283,639
3	**North Madras Division**	**31·0**	**35·0**	**31·2**	**2,448,919**	**2,375,009**	**2,037,898**
	SRIKAKULAM	31·7	31·8	25·0	441,386	370,915	290,453
	VISAKHAPATNAM	27·6	29·2	23·6	346,417	295,156	231,882
	EAST GODAVARI	30·7	37·5	33·6	382,808	404,902	324,362
	WEST GODAVARI	33·7	36·9	38·2	295,956	280,770	269,214
	KRISHNA	33·8	38·6	34·5	264,709	268,578	242,469
	GUNTUR	32·1	37·3	36·7	423,591	438,534	415,976
	NELLORE	28·6	34·7	29·4	294,052	316,154	263,542
4	**South Madras Division**	**30·2**	**34·1**	**30·8**	**4,684,305**	**4,492,041**	**4,110,783**
	MADRAS	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CHINGLEPUT	31·6	35·0	36·5	353,159	325,201	307,925
	CHITTOOR	29·1	33·8	31·4	299,357	294,344	273,617
	NORTH ARCOT	33·6	38·0	35·7	500,343	434,821	373,138
	SALEM	28·1	34·6	31·5	455,892	461,087	408,432
	COIMBATORE	32·2	36·2	31·1	465,295	453,820	403,196
	SOUTH ARCOT	29·8	32·5	29·1	528,741	508,574	462,876
	TANJORE	25·4	29·4	29·2	474,417	463,572	499,876
	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	28·5	31·6	25·7	479,673	453,948	418,339
	MADURAI	29·3	34·3	31·0	385,697	387,270	355,089
	RAMANATHAPURAM	30·5	31·5	24·8	322,578	317,557	254,945
	TIRUNELVELI	35·7	38·0	35·4	419,153	391,847	353,350

three decades—" Rural Population ".

Growth of population during the decade.			Mean decennial growth rate.			Registered births during decade.		
1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
3,963,001	**3,556,311**	**3,007,952**	**9·0**	**8·9**	**8·2**	**13,526,961**	**14,003,295**	**11,804,447**
350,007	**256,972**	**337,672**	**8·7**	**6·9**	**9·8**	**1,358,176**	**1,461,410**	**1,240,180**
76,871	87,655	59,795	7·8	9·7	7·2	279,047	315,921	269,619
38,761	31,367	94,947	3·7	3·1	10·0	354,601	424,775	351,897
114,012	46,491	83,640	12·4	5·6	10·8	313,404	338,460	301,267
120,363	91,459	99,290	11·2	9·4	11·3	411,124	382,254	317,397
912,243	**445,283**	**522,151**	**16·5**	**9·2**	**12·0**	**1,720,665**	**1,711,725**	**1,577,602**
80,831	26,819	27,062	44·3	20·9	26·7	47,770	36,891	29,742
695,741	293,108	397,726	17·8	8·6	13·0	1,177,825	1,196,473	1,099,118
135,671	125,356	97,363	9·4	9·6	8·1	495,070	478,361	448,742
1,011,374	**944,522**	**1,074,288**	**8·7**	**8·9**	**11·2**	**3,590,885**	**3,704,570**	**2,991,472**
95,486	129,223	141,277	5·1	7·3	8·6	597,318	564,011	408,634
144,873	165,187	136,970	8·6	10·7	9·9	468,129	450,075	327,228
194,728	157,390	222,987	10·5	9·4	15·0	570,817	629,937	501,569
134,525	95,053	176,731	10·4	8·0	16·9	435,142	437,569	400,656
193,286	133,852	128,969	14·7	11·7	12·7	443,161	443,902	351,238
126,038	164,742	193,083	6·4	9·0	11·6	637,881	686,041	609,612
122,438	99,075	74,271	8·0	7·0	5·6	438,437	493,035	392,535
1,689,377	**1,909,534**	**1,073,841**	**7·4**	**9·1**	**5·5**	**6,857,235**	**7,125,590**	**5,995,193**
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31,813	120,411	125,727	2·1	8·4	9·6	479,489	504,029	480,093
109,903	166,385	110,680	6·9	11·5	8·5	461,493	488,995	411,740
166,525	234,349	216,381	7·4	11·5	11·9	754,851	778,526	651,200
344,906	320,981	242,916	12·6	13·4	11·5	766,283	827,498	665,831
248,104	224,198	176,771	9·9	9·8	8·5	809,813	825,408	646,976
110,775	123,044	90,997	4·6	5·4	4·2	712,895	741,030	630,907
267,553	148,283	38,926	11·8	7·2	2·0	576,699	606,081	575,847
201,688	184,652	— 99,254	8·9	8·9	— 4·9	642,808	653,699	520,516
188,398	155,569	51,205	9·5	8·5	3·0	584,718	624,517	532,096
1,251	84,177	64,760	0·1	5·6	4·5	470,787	472,598	352,919
18,461	147,485	54,732	1·1	9·3	3·7	597,399	603,209	527,068

Mean decennial death rate (Registered).			Decennial rate of natural increase (Registered).			Migration-*cum*-Registration errors.		
1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.
(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
20·7	**22·1**	**21·7**	**10·1**	**12·8**	**10·4**	— 1·1	— 3·9	— 2·2
23·5	**26·8**	**25·8**	**10·1**	**12·3**	**10·3**	— 1·4	— 5·4	— 0·5
18·9	22·2	24·2	9·3	12·6	8·2	— 1·5	— 2·9	— 1·0
27·2	28·6	27·0	6·5	13·2	9·9	— 2·8	— 10·1	+ 0·1
25·4	30·1	27·7	8·8	10·3	11·3	+ 3·6	— 4·7	— 0·5
22·6	26·4	24·6	15·5	12·9	11·5	— 4·3	— 3·5	— 0·2
18·0	**20·5**	**22·0**	**13·2**	**14·8**	**14·2**	+ 3·3	— 5·6	— 2·2
15·6	20·5	28·0	10·6	8·2	1·3	+ 33·7	+ 12·7	+ 25·4
17·8	20·3	21·2	12·4	14·8	14·7	+ 5·4	— 6·2	— 1·7
19·0	21·1	23·7	15·4	15·5	13·8	— 6·0	— 5·9	— 5·7
21·2	**22·4**	**21·3**	**9·8**	**12·6**	**9·9**	— 1·1	— 3·7	+ 1·3
23·4	20·9	17·7	8·3	10·9	7·3	— 3·2	— 3·6	+ 1·3
20·4	19·2	16·7	7·2	10·0	6·9	+ 1·4	+ 0·7	+ 3·0
20·6	24·1	21·8	10·1	13·4	11·8	+ 0·4	— 4·0	+ 3·2
22·8	23·7	25·7	10·9	13·2	12·5	— 0·5	— 5·2	+ 4·4
20·2	23·4	23·8	13·6	15·2	10·7	+ 1·1	— 3·5	+ 2·0
21·3	23·8	25·0	10·8	13·5	11·7	— 4·4	— 4·5	— 0·1
19·2	22·3	19·8	9·4	12·4	9·6	— 1·4	— 5·4	— 4·0
20·6	**21·5**	**21·2**	**9·6**	**12·6**	**9·6**	— 2·2	— 3·5	— 4·1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23·3	22·6	23·4	8·3	12·4	13·1	— 6·2	— 4·0	— 3·5
18·9	20·3	20·9	10·2	13·5	10·5	— 3·3	— 2·0	— 2·0
22 3	21·2	20·5	11·3	16·8	15·2	— 3·9	— 5·3	— 3·3
16·7	19 3	19·3	11·4	15·3	12·2	+ 1·2	— 1·9	— 0 7
18·5	19 9	19 4	13 7	16·3	11·7	— 3·8	— 6·5	— 3·2
22·1	22·3	21·3	7·7	10·2	7·8	— 3·1	— 4·8	— 3·6
20·9	22·5	25·4	4·5	6 9	3·8	+ 7·3	+ 0·3	— 1·8
21·2	22·0	20·7	7·3	9·6	5·0	+ 1·6	— 0·7	— 9·9
19·4	21·3	20·7	9·9	13·0	10·3	— 0·4	— 4·5	— 7·3
20·9	21·2	17·9	9·6	10·3	6·9	— 8·5	— 4·7	— 2·4
25·1	24·7	23·8	10·6	13·3	11·6	— 9·5	— 4·0	— 7·9

NOTE.—+ Excess of General growth rate over natural increase.

— Deficiency of General growth rate from natural increase rates.

2·4 Livelihood pattern of rural population.

Serial number.	Natural division and district.	Per 10,000 rural population belonging to livelihood class								Total rural population.
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	MADRAS STATE	**4,175**	**1,120**	**2,156**	**207**	**960**	**367**	**68**	**947**	**45,832,268**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**5,346**	**556**	**1,534**	**273**	**659**	**263**	**34**	**1,335**	**4,212,297**
	Cuddapah	5,119	405	1,343	234	915	275	44	1,665	1,027,502
	Kurnool	4,765	336	1,692	417	712	318	35	1,725	1,070,625
	Bellary	5,995	616	1,476	249	366	182	29	1,087	974,172
	Anantapur	5,542	846	1,610	192	627	272	28	883	1,139,998
2	**West Madras Division**	**881**	**2,545**	**2,260**	**241**	**1,515**	**700**	**170**	**1,688**	**5,979,905**
	The Nilgiris	2,391	291	1,491	4	4,036	248	70	1,469	222,732
	Malabar	709	2,213	2,480	208	1,522	794	186	1,888	4,250,367
	South Kanara	1,144	3,815	1,752	369	1,124	502	138	1,156	1,506,806
3	**North Madras Division**	**4,345**	**866**	**2,572**	**220**	**916**	**333**	**56**	**692**	**12,070,771**
	(*a*) Agency Tracts	6,285	826	1,823	70	366	179	32	419	539,268
	Srikakulam	5,950	886	2,712	8	227	89	..	128	54,134
	Visakhapatnam	7,850	759	948	33	142	80	2	186	180,105
	East Godavari	6,217	815	1,699	75	409	190	60	535	207,784
	West Godavari	3,714	943	3,211	163	770	390	45	764	97,245
	(*b*) Plains upland	4,560	794	2,410	197	1,033	328	47	631	7,461,493
	Srikakulam	4,697	1,114	2,191	164	927	330	22	555	1,878,217
	Visakhapatnam	4,979	1,160	1,639	74	1,221	246	69	612	1,587,735
	East Godavari	3,252	890	3,779	195	939	328	34	583	652,649
	West Godavari	3,579	784	3,524	219	793	363	96	642	290,774
	Krishna	4,357	437	2,760	267	736	349	15	1,079	438,991
	Guntur	4,798	240	2,478	263	1,015	419	24	763	1,021,134
	Nellore	4,599	469	2,535	295	1,145	335	74	548	1,591,993
	(*c*) Plains Deltaic	3,695	1,003	2,968	281	774	363	77	839	4,070,010
	East Godavari	2,404	1,281	3,494	374	1,069	526	137	715	1,094,229
	West Godavari	3,262	1,459	3,245	331	661	301	63	678	978,439
	Krishna	4,426	623	2,520	211	681	300	63	1,176	970,401
	Guntur	4,791	634	2,567	199	655	307	39	808	1,026,941
4	**South Madras Division**	**4,714**	**989**	**2,026**	**181**	**896**	**319**	**54**	**821**	**23,569,295**
	(*a*) Madras City	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) Northern Belt	4,953	850	1,970	148	935	280	55	809	14,462,453
	Chingleput	3,741	1,212	2,620	141	975	317	120	874	1,532,257
	Chittoor	5,738	886	1,315	188	524	257	46	1,046	1,641,043
	North Arcot	5,023	988	2,034	214	747	265	69	660	2,330,945
	Salem	5,561	649	1,703	140	1,012	256	44	635	2,900,450
	Coimbatore	3,414	730	2,069	122	1,788	443	64	1,370	2,640,032
	South Arcot	5,437	849	2,527	127	454	164	22	420	2,137,371
	Tiruchirapalli	6,258	826	1,385	91	623	209	22	586	1,280,355
	(*c*) Cauvery Delta	3,663	1,653	2,606	335	654	335	62	692	3,796,959
	South Arcot	3,772	1,608	3,208	217	440	197	17	541	311,933
	Tanjore	3,060	1,863	2,887	386	644	384	56	720	2,404,774
	Tiruchirapalli	4,973	1,200	1,806	256	738	266	87	674	1,080,252
	(*d*) Southern Belt	4,814	893	1,766	159	964	413	47	944	5,309,883
	Madurai	4,702	892	2,295	131	739	298	32	911	2,086,513
	Ramanathapuram	5,737	672	1,432	126	759	395	52	827	1,541,966
	Tirunelveli	4,105	1,097	1,414	224	1,432	572	62	1,094	1,681,404

CHAPTER III—URBAN POPULATION.

Preliminary remarks.—This Chapter deals with the urban population, i.e., the population living in local areas treated as towns and cities, as distinguished from villages dealt with in the previous chapter.

In this State there are 473 towns classified as shown below :—

Class.	Population.	Number.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Class I	100,000 and above	13
Class II	50,000 to 100,000	20
Class III	20,000 to 50,000	93
Class IV	10,000 to 20,000	169
M.T.-A-IV Class V	5,000 to 10,000	155
Class VI	Below 5,000	23
	Total	473

The number of towns has been progressively increasing as specified below :—

(1) Year.	Number of towns. (2)
1931	350
1941	420
1951	473

The percentage of urban population to the total population is given in the statement below :—

Decade ending with	Percentage.
(1)	(2)
1901	11·1
1911	11·7
1921	12·4
1931	13·6
1941	16·0
1951	19·6

The number of towns has thus been steadily increasing and there has been a larger jump in the urban population during the decade 1941–51 than previously. The attraction of towns is due to the following main causes :—

(1) When controls over food and consumer goods in short supply were in operation, it was advantageous to be in towns and not in villages ;

(2) Educational facilities ;

(3) Medical facilities ;

(4) The setting up of industries ensuring a steady demand for labour which is attracted by the fact that it cannot fare so well on agriculture in areas where the pressure of the population on the land is already high ;

(5) The scope for non-agricultural occupations, not only for the professional services but also for other miscellaneous earners, including domestic servants and daily casual labour of various kinds ;

(6) The increase in the demand for urban amenities besides educational institutions and medical facilities.

All these factors have been in continuous operation, and even if all the controls go, the other factors will remain, and continue to force up the urban population. The rural-urban classification is, of course, of great significance in demographic studies. This is because the growth of population is vitally affected by the physical environment in which the population lives, the means of livelihood available in the different areas, and the facilities available for educational advancement and for the prevention and cure of diseases. In respect of all these matters, there is a significant difference between rural and urban areas. It is the existence of these conditions or their lack that should really determine the demarcation of local areas into villages and towns and not so much an absolute limit of population. In this view, the limit of 5,000 which has generally been adopted is an arbitrary one, but on the whole it may be said to be a reasonable one, as it is very rarely that one comes across a place with a smaller population which really deserves to be treated as a town. The fundamental criterion for classification of a local area as a town is thus the existence of urban features, which can be judged by the way in which the houses are situated and how they have been built, and the availability of urban amenities such as a bazaar where one could buy one's normal requirements throughout the year, facilities for education, recreation and medical treatment. Naturally enough, in a real town, there will be many persons who provide, so to speak, the urban amenities, and their occupation will thus be largely of a non-agricultural character. It is for this reason that one normally finds in towns a higher proportion of non-agricultural classes.

The statement below gives the number of places classified as towns in each of which M.T.—A-V the agricultural population exceeds the non-agricultural population. These towns cover only a small fraction of the urban population in the State. In a State which is still predominantly agricultural, it is not surprising to find that town dwellers in some

rural towns are still predominantly agricultural. It is only where there has been a more appreciable industrial development or the place is a large trade centre serving a considerable area in the neighbourhood that we can expect the non-agricultural population to exceed the agricultural population.

Statement showing the number of towns in each district in which the Agricultural population exceeds the Non-Agricultural population.

[*Statement No.* 33.]

Serial number, State, natural division and district.	Number of towns.	Total Population.	Agricultural Classes.	Non-Agricultural Classes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
MADRAS STATE	**75**	**693,892**	**424,785**	**269,107**
1 Madras Deccan Division	**7**	**57,102**	**33,723**	**23,379**
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	2	16,744	8,592	8,152
Bellary	4	29,134	17,870	11,264
Anantapur	1	11,224	7,261	3,963
2 West Madras Division	..	..	..	..
3 North Madras Division	**34**	**324,635**	**193,934**	**121,701**
Srikakulam	1	7,824	4,425	3,399
Visakhapatnam	3	27,233	15,135	12,098
East Godavari	7	76,759	50,086	26,673
West Godavari	10	97,272	60,527	36,745
Krishna	3	30,817	19,080	11,737
Guntur	9	77,654	49,241	28,413
Nellore	1	7,076	4,440	2,636
4 South Madras Division	**34**	**312,155**	**188,128**	**124,027**
Chingleput	4	33,640	21,152	12,488
Chittoor	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	1	8,540	4,554	3,986
Salem	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore	2	27,689	16,142	11,547
South Arcot	3	23,163	14,336	8,827
Tanjore	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirapalli	8	64,032	38,900	25,132
Madurai	4	57,671	35,495	22,176
Ramanathapuram	5	34,207	22,560	11,647
Tirunelveli	7	63,213	34,989	28,224

Of the places which have been treated as towns, only 23 have a population less than 5,000. Of these, in all except 3, i.e., Kadayam and Pudur in Tirunelveli district and Pandalkudi in Ramanathapuram district, the proportion of non-agricultural classes is distinctly higher. Of the three exceptions, Pudur is the only place newly treated as a town at the 1951 Census. It was included on the recommendation of the Collector, but it has proved to be a doubtful case ; its population has not risen to above 5,000 as estimated by him. Kadayam is a prosperous place with a railway station and a dispensary. The town has been electrified and electric power is used for irrigating the famous lime gardens in this town. It has now got a High school also.

Further inquiries made by me show that the treatment of Pandalkudi Panchayat as a town may stand ; it is an important centre for communications and trade in Aruppukkottai taluk and is the gateway to Tirunelveli district from this part of Ramanathapuram district.

It must be admitted that we have not insisted on any very high standard of urban features or amenities, while deciding the classification of towns, and there may be room for difference of opinion in particular cases. But, generally speaking, the people in the places which have been classified as towns, live under conditions of greater physical comfort and they are better able to command facilities not only for the prevention and cure of diseases, but also for help in connection with maternity and child welfare. As already explained, this makes a significant difference and justifies the treatment of these places as towns. There are, however, a very few doubtful cases which I think should be looked into at the next Census and the eligibility of these places to be continued as towns should be looked into thoroughly and settled. For example, Pulicat in Ponneri taluk, Chingleput district, was recognized as a town even prior to the 1951 Census. Personally, I am inclined to consider that there is no sufficient reason for treating it as a town. That the population

of this place consists of 3,330 persons belonging to non-agricultural classes and 290 belonging to agricultural classes is merely due to the fact that the people here depend mostly on fishing in the Pulicat lake closeby. There is no reason for considering that conditions of life in Pulicat are superior to those in many other villages with equal population and which are situated in much healthier areas unlike Pulicat which is malarious. Three other doubtful cases which I would mention are Tekkalakota in Bellary district, Keeranur in Madurai district and Pudur in the Kovilpatti taluk of Tirunelveli district, which I have already referred to.

On the other side of the picture we have places not treated as towns so far, but which deserve consideration for treatment as towns and these cases may also be looked into at the next Census. In this connection, I would mention the following cases :—

[*Statement No.* 34.]

District.	Taluk.	Name of the place.
(1)	(2)	(3)
East Godavari.	Ramachandrapuram.	Pandalapaka.*
West Godavari ..	Polavaram ..	Polavaram.
Do. ..	Chintalapudi ..	Chintalapudi.
Krishna	Nandigama ..	Nandigama.
Do.	Tiruvur ..	Tiruvur.
Do.	Gannavaram ..	Gannavaram.
Kurnool	Dhone ..	Piapalli.
Bellary	Hospet ..	Tungabhadra Damsite.
Chingleput ..	Sriperumbudur.	Paruthipattu.
Do. ..	Do.	Tirumazhisai.
North Arcot ..	Gudiyattam ..	Katpadi.
Do. ..	Tirupattur ..	Jalarpet.
Coimbatore ..	Gobichettipalayam.	Bhavanisagar.
Do. ..	Bhavani ..	Bhavani.
South Arcot ..	Gingee ..	Gingee.
Tanjore	Kumbakonam.	Aduthurai (Maruthuvakudi).
Ramanathapuram.	Ramanathapuram.	Mandapam.
The Nilgiris ..	Gudalur ..	Gudalur.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Masanagudi.
Malabar	Chirakkal ..	Talliparamba.
Do.	Do. ..	Pappineseri.
Do.	Do. ..	Azhikode.
Do.	Do. ..	Baliapatam.
Do.	Do. ..	Chirakkal.
Do.	Ernad	Malappuram.
South Kanara ..	Coondapur ..	Gangoli.
Do. ..	Karkal ..	Moodabidri.
Do. ..	Kasaragod ..	Nileswar I.
Do. ..	Do. ..	Nileswar II.

* There is a textile mill at this place.

All these places have a population of over 5,000 each.

There are 96 municipalities in this State including the Corporation of Madras of which 13 are in Class I, 20 in Class II, 58 in Class III and 5 in Class IV. The five municipalities in Class IV, i.e., which have a population below 20,000 are Tadpatri (19,369) in Anantapur district, Tiruvallur (18,847) in Chingleput district, Walajahpet (12,601) in North Arcot district, Kodaikanal (10,941) in Madurai district and Bheemunipatnam (10,477) in Visakhapatnam district. Of these, Bheemunipatnam is not a growing town but the others are. The average population per town in each of these six Classes is as specified below :—

[*Statement No.* 35.]

Class.	Average population per town in the class in column (1).
(1)	(2)
I	259,933
II	75,523
III	29,558
IV	13,741
V	7,705
VI	3,856

I think, that, on the whole, the classification of places as towns has been satisfactory and that there are no errors which are likely to vitiate that classification seriously for purposes of demographic studies.

2. **General distribution and distribution among towns classified by size.**—As already mentioned, about 20 per cent (19·6 per cent to be exact) of the total population of the State lives in towns. The urban population is 11,183,734 which gives an average population of 23,644 per town in this State. Sixty eight per cent of the urban population lives in towns with a population exceeding 20,000; 21 per cent in towns with a population ranging from 10,000 to 20,000; 11 per cent in towns of the population ranging from 5,000 to 10,000. The percentage of population living in towns below 5,000 is negligible, being 0·8 per cent. The figures confirm the preference shown by people for really large towns with a population of 20,000 and over, which may be said to be fully urban in character and provide urban amenities of a high standard and also opportunities for following non-agricultural occupations on a large scale. S.T.—3·1

There are no towns in the Agency tracts, but the time is not far distant when, with

the development of these areas, some of the larger places will qualify to be treated as towns. In the matter of urbanisation, South Madras division (even excluding Madras City) leads with 19·6 per cent. The North Madras division comes next with 16·4 per cent, followed by the Madras Deccan division with 16·4 per cent. The West Madras division comes last with 12·3 per cent. The last mentioned division would, undoubtedly, have shown a higher percentage of urban population but for the fact already mentioned, viz., that, normally, in this area, houses lie scattered in agricultural farms and consequently the compactness which is necessary for the formation of a town is lacking in many places.

In the Madras Deccan division, the urban population varies from 11·6 per cent in Cuddapah district to 21·7 per cent in Bellary district. In the West Madras division the corresponding figures are 10·7 per cent for Malabar, 13·9 per cent for South Kanara and 28·6 per cent for the Nilgiris. In the plains upland portion of the North Madras division, the urban percentage varies from 6·3 in Krishna to 25·3 in East Godavari. In the deltaic portion of the same division, the urban percentage varies from 17·9 per cent in East Godavari to 26 per cent in Krishna and Guntur districts.

Coming to the South Madras division, leaving out Madras City, which is cent per cent urban, we have, in the northern belt, an urban percentage varying from 9·4 per cent in Chittoor district to 19·8 per cent in Coimbatore district. In the Cauvery delta, the urban percentage is 21·7 per cent as against 23·6 per cent in the deltaic portion of the North Madras division. The district percentages are 19·8 per cent in the South Arcot portion of the Cauvery delta, 19·4 per cent in Tanjore district and 26·9 per cent in the Tiruchirapalli portion of the delta. The outstandingly large figure for the Tiruchirapalli portion is of course due to the large Tiruchirapalli-*cum*-Srirangam municipal area. If we leave out Tiruchirapalli and Srirangam, Tanjore Municipality is the largest town in the Cauvery delta. The figures for these municipalities are given below :—

Tiruchirapalli	218,921
Srirangam	36,702
Tanjore	100,680

The southern belt has the largest urban percentage, viz., 28·4 per cent in the mufassal. The component figures are 27·9 for Madurai district, 25·9 per cent for Ramanathapuram district and 31·3 per cent for Tirunelveli district. The bulk of the rural area in Ramanathapuram district, excluding that of the Nagarathars (Nattukottai Chettiars) consists of thinly populated small villages. The large figure for Tirunelveli must be attributed to the fact that, generally speaking, the village sites in this district are more compact, and the houses are better built with street formations, than in the other two districts. This is particularly the case in the Tambaraparni delta. It is not, therefore, surprising that as many as 43 places have qualified for treatment as towns in Tirunelveli district as against 33 in Ramanathapuram district and 26 in Madurai district.

In Madras Deccan division, 53 per cent of the population lives in the large towns with a population of 20,000 and over ; the corresponding figures for the other divisions being 79 per cent for the West Madras division, 55 per cent for the plains upland portion of the North Madras division, 66 per cent for the deltaic portion of the same division, 63 per cent for the Northern belt of the South Madras division, 61 per cent for the Cauvery delta and 65 per cent for the Southern belt. In Malabar district, as much as 86 per cent of the urban population lives in large towns, as against 66 per cent in the adjoining district of South Kanara. In the deltaic portion of the North Madras division, Krishna district leads with 80 per cent of the urban population living in large towns, a fact largely due to the Vijayavada Municipality, the population of which has now gone up to 161,198. In the northern belt of the South Madras division, Coimbatore district leads, as one would expect to find, with 73 per cent of the urban population living in large towns. In the southern belt, Madurai leads with 71 per cent, due of course to Madurai Municipality the population of which has grown to 361,781.

3. **Growth of urban population.**—It will be seen from Subsidiary Table 3·2 that the percentage increase in the population treated as urban is 40·5 per cent for the decade 1941–51, as against 25·6 per cent and 19·8 per cent, respectively, for the two previous decades, 1931–41 and

1921–31. In appreciating these figures, it has to be remembered that the percentages are with reference to the population in the places treated as towns at each of the Censuses concerned, and that the figures do not make any allowance for the deletion of any towns from a previous list or for inclusion of any new towns at a later Census. But these changes, as will have been seen from what I have said earlier in this Chapter, have not been of an order to make any serious difference to the conclusions that may be drawn from these figures. The 40·5 per cent growth in the urban population in the State during 1941–51 is made up of a 33·2 per cent growth in the Madras Deccan division, a 41·4 per cent growth in the West Madras division, 33·8 per cent in the Plains Upland portion of the North Madras division, 46·9 per cent in the Deltaic portion of the same division, 60·6 per cent in Madras City, 41·8 per cent in the Northern belt of the South Madras division, 37·5 per cent in the Cauvery delta and 31·8 per cent in the Southern belt.

The figures for individual districts cannot be taken at their face value, in view of the changes in the number of towns at each Census referred to above, and it is not therefore worthwhile discussing these figures in detail. The large figures noticed in the case of some districts are sufficiently explained by the tremendous growth in some towns, as will be explained later when I proceed to deal with the cities. There is no room for doubt however, as to the marked jump in urbanisation during the decade 1941–51. In fact, conditions have been quite favourable for urbanisation since 1921, and there was an appreciable increase, in spite of the economic depression which commenced in 1930–31 and which persisted till the commencement of World War II. During the decade 1941–51, there have been some special factors in operation as already explained, accelerating the pace of urbanisation.

Subsidiary Table 3·4 gives figures relating to the growth of population in each of the six classes of towns referred to above. It is significant of the conditions which have accelerated urbanisation during the decade 1941–51, that the largest increase is in Class I (116 per cent), the increases in the other classes being 3·4 per cent in Class II, 63 per cent in Class III, 29 per cent in Class IV, minus 17·6 per cent in Class V, and 34·7 per cent for Class VI. The minus figure in Class V is due to the fact that some of the towns formerly in this class have qualified for the higher Class IV, and that their places have not been filled up by promotions, so to speak, from Class VI.

In examining these figures, it has to be remembered that this Subsidiary table makes no allowance for new additions to the list of towns, deletions or even for transfers of towns placed in a particular class at one census which have qualified for a different class at a later Census. It can, however, be said that these complications do not affect the clear indication of the table that the largest growth has been in the topmost class, i.e., in the large cities, which is understandable for reasons which I have already mentioned. These large cities have not only more attraction for the people who want to move into towns, but also have, within their limits, a larger capacity to absorb some more population and provide means of livelihood for them, than smaller towns. Trade inevitably develops with the growth of towns and that increases its attraction for people and also its capacity to absorb a larger population, and there is often also the growth of industries, which are most conveniently located in large towns, rather than in small towns. Commerce and industry re-act on one another: and they thrive where there is a large population as in these large towns and good communications.

What I have stated above is confirmed by the figures given in the statement below, which have been compiled differently, i.e., to be exact, by comparing, for each class, the growth of population of all the towns, which were treated as such at the 1921 Census, ignoring the changes in their classification during the subsequent decades.

[*Statement No.* 36.]

Class of towns.	Percentage of variation [increase (+)].		
	1921–31.	1931–41.	1941–51.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Class I	+24	+22	+70
Class II	+21	+18	+36
Class III	+21	+17	+33
Class VI	+21	+40	+27

These figures indicate clearly, not only that there has been an appreciable increase of population every decade, but that there is a marked trend for the towns in Class I to grow at a more rapid pace than the towns in the other classes and that this

trend was exhibited in a spectacular manner during the decade 1941–51. Classes IV and V have been omitted from this statement as the numbers of towns included in these classes are very large.

4. **Growth of cities.**—The normal Census definition of a city is "a town containing not less than one lakh inhabitants, and any other place, which the Superintendent of Census Operations may, with the sanction of the State Government, decide to treat as a city for Census purposes." Accordingly, at this Census, following the previous practice in this State, towns with a population of 50,000 and above, have also been treated as cities. There are thirteen cities in the State, which have a population of one lakh and more. The twenty towns in Class II, i.e., with a population of 50,000 and above, have also been treated as cities. Three towns, viz., Pudukottai, Palayamcottai and Ootacamund have also been treated as cities, as a special case, with the approval of the State Government. Palayamcottai was in the list of cities even previously for the reason that, combined with the Tirunelveli Municipality from which Palayamcottai Municipality is separated only by the river Tambaraparni, it forms a compact urban area with an aggregate population of 113,486. It is therefore correct to treat both these municipalities as cities. The two towns together really constitute the headquarters of Tirunelveli district.

S.T.—3·5

Pudukottai.—Pudukottai was the capital of the former Pudukottai State. It is an exceptionally well laid-out town, and its lay out, its buildings and some of the amenities which it provides can compare favourably with some of the best cities in the State. Its population at the 1951 Census was 44,527. It was therefore considered that this town deserved to be treated as a special case and classified as a city.

Ootacamund.—The case of Ootacamund is well known. It has most definitely the characteristics and appointments of a modern city and provides all city amenities. Its population at the time of the enumeration in 1951 was 41,370. If the Census had been taken in or after April, the temporary population which resorts to this popular hill station in the hot months would have forced up the figure to well above the 50,000 limit. Its classification as a city cannot therefore be grudged.

The list of these thirty-six cities will be found in Subsidiary Table 3·5; 7 towns came into Class I from Class II during the decade 1941–51 while 6 towns came into Class II from Class III during the same decade. Though the population of Srirangam is less than that of Palayamcottai, on the analogy of the latter town, the former deserves to be classed as a city along with Tiruchirapalli. Just like the Tirunelveli-*cum*-Palayamcottai municipalities area, the Tiruchirapalli-*cum*-Srirangam municipalities area is really one city which is the headquarters of Tiruchirapalli district and an important railway and educational centre. The inclusion of Srirangam in the list of Cities may be considered at the next Census.

The figures in Subsidiary Table 3·5 do not make any allowance for the increase in the limits of the respective towns during the decades concerned. There is, however, no mistaking the fact that there has been generally a large jump in the population of cities for reasons which have been sufficiently explained already. Nagapattinam, in which the increase has been the smallest (9·3 per cent), has lost its importance as the gateway to Malaya for passenger traffic as well as trade. Another blow which it has suffered is the transfer of the meter gauge Southern Railway Workshop to the Golden Rock Colony during the decade 1921–31. It is not, therefore, surprising that it has shown only a small increase,—less in fact than the average increase of the general population in the State as a whole. There is, of course, still a certain amount of migration, particularly of Muslims in the Nagore part of this City to Malaya. It is not, however, a flourishing town, and this is clearly reflected in the small percentage of increase in the population. During 1941–51, it has done only slightly better than during the decade 1931–41 when its population increased by 9·1 per cent.

Kancheepuram has had only a 13·6 per cent increase during the decade 1941–51, as against its increase of 14·4 per cent during the decade 1931–41. This is a famous pilgrim centre, and one of the most important handloom centres in the State, for silk weaving as well as for cotton weaving. There was not much else till recently to promote a rapid growth of population in this town. In fact, the increase would have been less but for the World War II.

Quite a number of families, which evacuated from Madras during the war, went to Kancheepuram, and they have stayed on there for want of equally comfortable accommodation in Madras City. A number of persons employed in Madras City are even now living in Kancheepuram and coming every day to Madras City by train for their work, going back to their homes at night after the day's work is over. The educational facilities in this town have since improved with the establishment of a college and further growth is likely.

Cuddalore town has done far better than during the previous decade; 13·9 per cent against 2·7 per cent. But it is well known that it is not an attractive town. But such increase as has taken place is inevitable in a district headquarters where facilities for education and medical treatment and some urban amenities are available.

In the other cities, the increase in population during 1941–51 has been above 20 per cent, and this is due, apart from the exodus to the towns after the imposition of controls, to the scramble for educational facilities and the development of trade and industries. All these towns, with the exception of thirteen, are headquarters of districts. The spectacular increases have been in Madras City (82·1 per cent), Madurai (51·3 per cent), Salem (56 per cent), Coimbatore (51·7 per cent), Visakhapatnam (53·8 per cent), Vijayawada (87 per cent), Adoni (51·2 per cent) and Tiruppur (58·6 per cent). Of the other cities not already mentioned, those which call for some special notice are Rajapalayam (31·5 per cent), Tenali (43 per cent). and Erode (45·8 per cent). Rajapalayam has been growing in industrial importance on account of the textile mills which have been started there, and the town has developed also as a commercial centre, thanks to the enterprising Kshatriya community in this town.

Tenali is the most important town in Guntur district next to Guntur, and it is also the most important town in the delta in this district and a large trade centre for paddy.

Erode is an important Railway Junction linking the Cauvery delta with Coimbatore district. It has grown in importance as a trade centre, particularly in textiles.

Madras City.—The present population of Madras City is 1,416,056. It is maintaining its place as the third largest city in India, though it is appreciably below the other two cities: Bombay leads with 28·39 lakhs, followed by Calcutta with 25·49 lakhs. Hyderabad ranks fourth with a population of 10·86 lakhs. A small part of the increase is due to the expansion of the limits of the city during the decade 1941–51 by the inclusion of Saidapet Municipality, Sembiam Panchayat, Adyar and Guindy and a few other suburban areas in Chingleput district. The City has, within its limits, a famous spinning and weaving mill, viz., the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, which is one of the biggest mills in the Indian Union. There are several oil mills, match factories and various other industries. During the decade, the motion picture industry has expanded enormously, and the City has now as many as 10 studios. The scramble for residential accommodation and admission into colleges has been very marked after World War II. Commercial activities have been on the increase. Madras City is now the headquarters of the integrated Southern Railway. There are still vacant plots and large gardens, but these are being built up fairly rapidly, and a considerable growth of population seems certain during the decade 1951–61.

In this connection, it has to be remembered that the *de facto* limits of the City extend up to Tambaram in the south and Avadi on the west; large numbers of persons who are employed in Madras City are actually living here for want of accommodation in the City proper. These suburban areas are really population annexes, so to speak, for the City and these areas account for a population of about 1½ lakhs included in the figures of Chingleput district. These suburban areas are also developing industrially and a further growth during 1951–61 may be expected.

Madurai.—The population of Madurai town has increased by 51·3 per cent during the decade under review to 361,781. This is not surprising in a town which continues to maintain its place as the second largest city in the State. It is the headquarters of two districts, viz., Madurai and Ramanathapuram, and besides being a famous pilgrim centre en route to Rameswaram and a railway and trade centre, it has always been an important centre for the

textile industry. There is a large handloom industry and a number of famous dye-houses. In this City is located one of the largest spinning mills in the world, viz., the Madurai Mills. The decade has seen a considerable addition to the number of textile factories and oil mills in this City.

Salem.—In Salem, the increase has been 56 per cent and the present population is 202,335. Salem town is the largest single handloom centre anywhere in the State. There are also two textile mills and also a carpet industry. During the decade, a number of hosiery and tobacco factories have sprung up. There are also some magnesite mines closeby. Salem is also important on account of its position close to the plantations on the Shevroy hills.

Coimbatore.—The population of this town has increased by 51·7 per cent to 197,755. Coimbatore is one of the most important textile centres in the Indian Union, comparable only to Bombay and Ahmedabad. It is on the edge of the cotton belt in the south, and commands the Palghat Gap in the Western Ghats. It is thus naturally a general trade centre, particularly for cotton and cotton textiles. It is undoubtedly the most conspicuous example of an industrial town in this State. For a similar concentration of major industrial units, one will have to go to Bombay or Ahmedabad. Its pleasant climate has attracted many retired persons to settle down there.

Vijayavada.—The population of this town has shot up by 87 per cent to 161,198. The importance of this town at the head of the Krishna delta has already been mentioned, and it is one of the important railway junctions in India. Oil mills, a cement factory and various other mechanical workshops and stone quarries have attracted many businessmen and labourers to this town. It seems certain to grow further in spite of its being one of the hottest places in South India and thus hardly attractive during the hot weather.

Visakhapatnam.—The population of this town has increased by 53·8 per cent during the decade under review to 108,042. Its harbour and ship-building yard have attracted large numbers of labourers. It is the headquarters of the Andhra University and has the pleasantest climate on the Circars coast. Its large growth is not, therefore, surprising and some further growth is certain.

Adoni.—Next to Bellary, this is the largest town in Bellary district. It is an important cotton market and is the home of a very large cotton carpet industry. A number of cotton ginning and oil factories and two spinning mills have sprung up in this town during the decade.

Tiruppur.—The population of this town has increased by 58·6 per cent to 52,479. It is the most important cotton market in South India, and there are also some textile mills and cotton ginning factories, apart from a considerable number of handlooms. The growth of this town in an industrialized district like Coimbatore is, therefore, nothing surprising.

5. **Density.**—The average density of urban population in Madras State is 3,740 per square mile as against the density of 367 in the rural areas. The urban density in the various divisions are: 1,723 in the Deccan division, 5,037 in West Madras division, 3,429 in the Plains Upland portion of the North Madras division, 3,211 in the Deltaic portion of the same division, while, in the South Madras division, the figures are 3,835 for the northern belt, 4,573 for the Cauvery Delta and 3,108 for the southern belt. It will thus be seen that the highest density is in the West Coast, the South Madras division comes next, and then the North Madras division and lastly the Deccan division. The individual figures disclose, as one would expect to find, what may be called the idiosyncracies of particular towns: a small town may be very congested on account of the small space in which it has sprung up, while a large town may be less congested. The districts where the urban density is very large are Malabar with 6,809, Visakhapatnam with 11,734, Nellore with 6,705, South Kanara with 4,057, Krishna Delta with 4,001, North Arcot with 7,112, Salem with 4,746, Coimbatore with 4,439, Tanjore with 5,172, Tiruchirapalli delta with 4,051, and Ramanathapuram with 4,140. S.Ts.—3·5 and 3·2

Of the very large cities with a population exceeding one lakh, Madurai is the most congested with a density of 42,562 per square mile. Madras, though standing second in this respect, is far better with a density of 28,940. Incidentally, this Madras figure confirms the impression that every visitor to the City carries, viz., that it is more

widespread than other modern cities. Coimbatore comes third with a density of 27,971, closely followed by Vellore, Rajahmundry, Salem and Tiruchirapalli.

The small port of Tuticorin is quite congested (density 33,514), while the major port of Visakhapatnam has a density of only 17,917. These density figures do not contain the whole picture regarding congestion in the towns concerned: the overall density may not be large, but portions of the same town may be very badly congested, e.g., Adoni and Tenali and even Madras. Generally, in the new extensions, where reasonable building regulations are being enforced, the congestion is much less than in the other areas of the same towns.

6. **Birth rates, death rates and movement of population.**—It has been explained in paragraph 5 of Chapter II, why a detailed discussion of these based on figures is not feasible.

Some reliable indication of the trend, regarding the growth of population, can, however, be obtained from the statement below, which gives the child-woman ratio, based on the figures of the 1951 Census. The figures in the statement give the number of children, in the age group 0–4, per thousand women in the age group 15–45.

[*Statement No.* 37.]

State and natural division.	Child-woman ratio. General population.	Rural population.	Urban population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ..	522	530	492
Madras Deccan Division. ..	564	567	553
West Madras Division.	561	563	542
North Madras Division.	494	498	475
South Madras Division.	520	531	485

The figures show a definitely higher ratio among the rural population than among the urban population. There is, undoubtedly, an appreciably higher rate of growth in the rural population than in the urban population. The figures indicate also that urbanization is one of the factors which mitigate a large increase in population.

7. **Livelihood pattern of urban population.**—Livelihood pattern of urban population can be seen from the abstract below which is based on the figures in Subsidiary Table 3·7.

[*Statement No.* 38.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of urban population in livelihood class. I	II	III	IV	All Agricultural classes.	V	VI	VII	VIII	All Non-agricultural classes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Madras State ..	7	3	5	2	17	24	19	6	34	83
Madras Deccan Division.	11	3	6	2	22	20	18	6	34	78
West Madras Division.	2	3	3	2	10	24	20	6	40	90
North Madras Division.	10	3	8	4	25	18	16	5	36	75
South Madras Division.	6	3	4	2	15	26	20	6	33	85

S.T.—3·7 Eighty-three per cent of the urban population depend on non-agricultural occupations and only 17 per cent depend on agriculture. It will be remembered that the corresponding figures for the rural population are 24 per cent for non-agricultural classes and 76 per cent for agricultural classes. One would of course expect to find such a difference between the rural and urban population. Reverting to the urban population, the corresponding figures for the divisions are: Madras Deccan division, 78 per cent for the non-agricultural classes and 22 per cent under agricultural classes; West Madras Division, 90 per cent under non-agricultural classes and 10 per cent under agricultural classes; North Madras division, 75 per cent under non-agricultural classes and 25 per cent under agricultural classes; South Madras division, 85 per cent under non-agricultural classes and 15 per cent under agricultural classes. The figures for Madras City are 98 per cent for the non-agricultural classes and 2 per cent under agricultural classes, which is nothing surprising in such a completely urban area as the headquarters City of this State. Next to Madras, West Madras division has the largest percentage under the

non-agricultural classes. This again is not surprising seeing that this division has the largest percentage under non-agricultural classes even among the rural population.

The figures for the plains upland portion of the North Madras division are 77 per cent under non-agricultural classes and 23 per cent under agricultural classes; while those for the deltaic portions of the same division are 74 per cent under non-agricultural classes and 26 per cent under agricultural classes. In the northern belt of the South Madras division 84 per cent are under non-agricultural classes and 16 per cent under agricultural classes, while, in the Cauvery delta, 80 per cent are under non-agricultural classes and 20 per cent under agricultural classes. In the southern belt, the figures are 79 per cent under non-agricultural classes and 21 per cent under agricultural classes. No detailed comments on these figures are called for. It will be noticed that, in all the divisions, the largest percentage under non-agricultural classes is in Class VIII (professional services and employees under Government and local authorities and miscellaneous means of livelihood) and that Class V (production other than cultivation) comes next. It will also be seen that commerce comes third and that it supports a much larger percentage of the urban population than transport (Class VII). The figures under Class VIII must, as we find in this State and other States in India, be higher than those in Class V, in a country like India where industrialization has not progressed far.

S.T.—3·6

It will be interesting to see how many of the general population under each livelihood class live in towns. Subsidiary Table 3.6 gives the figures, which have been tabulated for this purpose. The object of this examination is to see, whether any particular livelihood class shows a decided preference for towns. The statement below gives the percentage under each class for the State, as a whole and for each division:—

[*Statement No.* 39.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of persons who live in towns in class			
	I	II	III	IV
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras State ..	4	6	5	23
Madras Deccan Division.	4	9	7	15
West Madras Division.	3	2	2	13
North Madras Division.	4	7	6	24
South Madras Division.	4	8	5	28

State and natural division.	Percentage of persons who live in towns in class			
	V	VI	VII	VIII
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Madras State ..	38	56	67	47
Madras Deccan Division.	37	58	78	33
West Madras Division.	18	28	34	25
North Madras Division.	28	48	67	51
South Madras Division.	47	66	76	55

It will be seen that, among the agricultural classes, Class IV, that is, non-cultivating owners, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants, has a distinct preference for urban life. That is what one would expect to find from the fact that this class is economically inactive, as they do not attend to the cultivation of their lands themselves and they prefer the more comfortable life in towns. Among the non-agricultural classes, persons engaged in Transport services, Class VII, preponderate in the towns. This again is what one would expect to find, as buses and lorry services are mostly operated from towns and as all important railway stations are in towns.

Fifty-six per cent of the persons depending on commerce are in towns. This again is what we should expect to find, as towns have a much greater attraction for traders than villages where the turnover of business cannot be much. It is also the case that every town is a trade centre for villages in its neighbourhood.

The comparatively small figures under Class V, among the non-agricultural classes, confirm the fact that most of our production is still of the cottage or small-scale type, which is carried on in rural parts, and that major industries, which prefer towns to villages, have yet to develop on an appreciable scale.

Class VIII is a residuary category and it includes the professional services, employees of Government and local authorities and miscellaneous means of livelihood. The figures under Class V can catch up the figures under Class VIII only as the major industries develop.

All the divisions follow the pattern of the State, but the percentages are smaller in the West Madras division. This should cause no surprise, in view of what I have already pointed out, viz., that isolated houses

standing in the midst of fields are the rule in these areas, and that towns are therefore slow to grow here, and that even non-agricultural occupations are practised on a more appreciable scale in the rural areas in Malabar and South Kanara than in the other districts.

The fact that a small percentage is found under Class I, is just what one would expect to find—only about four per cent of the persons who fall under this class, viz., persons cultivating mostly their own lands and their dependants, are to be found in towns. Persons under Class II (lessees and their dependants) and Class III (cultivating labourers and their dependants) are found only in small numbers in towns, though their numbers are slightly larger than those of cultivating owners and their dependants.

The livelihood pattern of the urban population in this State compares, as shown below, with that in the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa and Mysore:—

[*Statement No.* 40.]

States.	I.	II.	III.	IV.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Uttar Pradesh ..	8·4	1·6	1·0	1·4
West Bengal ..	1·8	0·7	1·0	0·7
Orissa	7·8	1·5	2·0	2·7
Mysore	7·2	1·8	1·8	2·6
Madras	7·1	3·0	4·6	2·6

	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Uttar Pradesh ..	24·9	21·9	6·2	34·6
West Bengal ..	28·7	24·2	9·3	33·6
Orissa	13·3	17·5	5·6	49·6
Mysore	28·6	17·9	4·2	35·9
Madras	23·6	19·0	5·8	34·3

I am not sure that some of the differences noticed are not attributable to the varying vagaries in the enumeration of livelihood classes by the enumerators which was the most difficult part of the enumeration attempted at the 1951 Census.

3·1 Distribution of population between towns.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Population per town.	Number in towns per 1,000 of General Population.	Number per 1,000 of Urban Population in Towns with a population of				Number in towns absolute figure.
				20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	under 5,000.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	MADRAS STATE	**23,644**	**196**	**678**	**207**	**107**	**8**	**11,183,734**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**16,507**	**164**	**531**	**235**	**234**	..	**825,358**
	Cuddapah	14,914	116	552	173	275	..	134,229
	Kurnool	14,301	158	467	164	369	..	200,218
	Bellary	20,720	217	603	226	171	..	269,353
	Anantapur	15,825	163	488	349	163	..	221,558
2	**West Madras Division**	**31,080**	**123**	**789**	**199**	**12**	..	**839,157**
	The Nilgiris	22,249	286	733	267	..	..	88,997
	Malabar	36,283	107	860	140	..	..	507,975
	South Kanara	26,909	139	662	298	40	..	242,185
3	**North Madras Division**	**20,368**	**164**	**608**	**259**	**128**	**5**	**2,362,710**
	(*a*) Agency tracts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) Plains upland	17,879	129	551	288	151	10	1,108,523
	Srikakulam	11,924	92	486	189	289	36	190,785
	Visakhapatnam	27,714	161	706	177	117	..	304,858
	East Godavari	27,642	253	681	319	..	[illegible]	221,140
	West Godavari	11,967	76	..	1,000	..	..	23,935
	Krishna	14,867	63	..	1,000	..	..	29,735
	Guntur	12,221	116	372	362	266	..	134,431
	Nellore	16,969	113	498	277	203	22	203,639
	(*c*) Plains deltaic	23,225	236	659	233	108	..	1,254,187
	East Godavari	19,917	179	625	227	148	..	239,006
	West Godavari	17,074	239	528	287	185	..	307,334
	Krishna	34,035	260	797	167	36	..	340,357
	Guntur	26,249	263	664	252	84	..	367,490
4	**South Madras Division**	**25,559**	**233**	**704**	**189**	**96**	**11**	**7,156,509**
	(*a*) Madras City	1,416,056	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	1,416,056
	(*b*) Northern belt	20,154	151	629	237	123	11	2,579,717
	Chingleput	16,068	173	468	391	130	11	321,362
	Chittoor	12,095	94	378	268	308	46	169,334
	North Arcot	24,009	185	694	262	44	..	528,212
	Salem	24,806	140	685	174	141	..	471,319
	Coimbatore	28,399	198	728	220	52	..	653,172
	South Arcot	19,261	105	619	215	166	..	250,394
	Tiruchirapalli	10,937	127	466	123	318	93	185,924
	(*c*) Cauvery delta	21,476	217	609	239	144	8	1,052,316
	South Arcot	15,413	198	451	462	87	..	77,069
	Tanjore	19,927	194	607	220	157	16	577,896
	Tiruchirapalli	26,490	269	643	222	135	..	397,351
	(*d*) Southern belt	20,670	284	646	231	104	19	2,108,420
	Madurai	30,973	279	706	242	40	12	805,304
	Ramanathapuram	16,320	259	612	199	171	18	538,553
	Tirunelveli	17,781	313	607	242	124	27	764,563

NOTE.—This statement has been prepared from Tables A-I, A-III and A-V.
As Table A-III deals with towns and villages combined the rural-urban break up has been done from district returns.

2 Variations and density of urban population.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—).			Density 1951.
		1941–51.	1931–41.	1921–31.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	MADRAS STATE	**+ 40·5**	**+ 25·6**	**+ 19·8**	**3,740**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**+ 33·2**	**+ 41·3**	**+ 10·0**	**1,723**
	Cuddapah	+ 26·8	+ 22·5	+ 2·0	2,101
	Kurnool	+ 25·9	+149·6	+ 38·3	1,210
	Bellary	+ 29·3	+ 21·7	+ 17·7	2,217
	Anantapur	+ 51·1	+ 24·8	— 4·4	1,728
2	**West Madras Division**	**+ 41·4**	**+ 31·5**	**+ 21·9**	**5,037**
	The Nilgiris	+ 31·3	+ 25·0	+ 40·9	2,755
	Malabar	+ 35·5	+ 37·6	+ 15·9	6,809
	South Kanara	+ 60·5	+ 21·0	+ 28·9	4,057
3	**North Madras Division**	**+ 40·5**	**+ 29·1**	**+ 14·0**	**3,310**
	(*a*) Agency Tracts	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) Plains Upland	+ 33·8	+ 23·4	+ 11·5	3,429
	Srikakulam	+ 7·9	+ 27·9	+ 6·9	3,582
	Visakhapatnam	+ 45·7	+ 15·6	+ 19·4	11,734
	East Godavari	+ 52·7	+ 22·4	— 3·9	3,644
	West Godavari	+ 36·0	+ 21·9	+ 83·9	1,459
	Krishna	+ 22·8	+ 16·7	+ 8·8	2,115
	Guntur	+ 35·7	+ 31·6	+ 1·4	1,097
	Nellore	+ 30·3	+ 27·1	+ 27·1	6,705
	(*c*) Plains Deltaic	+ 46·9	+ 35·1	+ 16·9	3,211
	East Godavari	+ 38·9	+ 38·7	+ 19·0	2,857
	West Godavari	+ 42·6	+ 46·2	— 2·0	2,747
	Krishna	+ 62·1	+ 33·3	+ 37·1	4,001
	Guntur	+ 43·5	+ 26·1	+ 18·7	3,343
4	**South Madras Division**	**+ 41·3**	**+ 22·3**	**+ 22·8**	**4,390**
	(*a*) Madras City	+ 60·6	+ 20·2	+ 24·0	28,899
	(*b*) Northern belt	+ 41·8	+ 32·8	+ 25·6	3,835
	Chingleput	+ 52·6	+ 16·1	+ 8·9	3,035
	Chittoor	+ 65·9	+ 22·9	+ 19·8	2,900
	North Arcot	+ 27·9	+ 22·6	+ 16·8	7,112
	Salem	+ 52·3	+ 58·7	+ 39·4	4,746
	Coimbatore	+ 56·4	+ 50·6	+ 35·2	4,439
	South Arcot	+ 20·5	+ 18·1	+ 15·1	3,765
	Tiruchirapalli	+ 17·4	+ 31·3	+ 75·3	1,536
	(*c*) Cauvery Delta	+ 37·5	+ 12·7	+ 11·3	4,573
	South Arcot	+ 23·4	— 0·9	+ 47·5	3,798
	Tanjore	+ 35·6	+ 7·3	+ 4·5	5,172
	Tiruchirapalli	+ 43·5	+ 26·4	+ 16·9	4,051
	(*d*) Southern Belt	+ 31·8	+ 17·6	+ 25·6	3,108
	Madurai	+ 39·9	+ 30·2	+ 44·9	3,261
	Ramanathapuram	+ 19·7	+ 14·4	+ 16·8	4,140
	Tirunelveli	+ 33·1	+ 9·5	+ 19·1	2,537

3·3 Inter-census growth rates during

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Mean population of decade.			Mean population of decade for area under registration of births and deaths.		
		1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	MADRAS STATE	**9,572,608**	**7,149,004**	**5,812,022**	**9,572,608**	**7,149,004**	**5,812,022**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**722,584**	**529,260**	**418,835**	**722,584**	**529,260**	**418,835**
	CUDDAPAH	120,052	96,148	85,584	120,052	96,148	85,584
	KURNOOL	179,598	111,330	54,857	179,598	111,330	54,857
	BELLARY	238,860	189,776	158,304	238,860	189,776	158,304
	ANANTAPUR	184,074	132,005	120,089	184,074	132,005	120,089
2	**West Madras Division**	**716,322**	**522,442**	**410,854**	**716,322**	**522,442**	**410,854**
	THE NILGIRIS	78,402	61,028	46,373	78,402	61,028	46,373
	MALABAR	441,387	323,612	253,752	441,387	323,612	253,752
	SOUTH KANARA	196,533	137,801	110,728	196,533	137,801	110,728
3	**North Madras Division**	**2,022,354**	**1,492,607**	**1,223,080**	**2,022,354**	**1,492,607**	**1,223,080**
	SRIKAKULAM	183,809	157,521	133,772	183,809	157,521	133,772
	VISAKHAPATNAM	257,068	195,175	166,388	257,068	195,175	166,388
	EAST GODAVARI	388,526	279,621	234,876	388,526	279,621	234,876
	WEST GODAVARI	282,223	197,528	160,082	282,223	197,528	160,082
	KRISHNA	302,153	206,271	156,179	302,153	206,271	156,179
	GUNTUR	428,583	316,805	261,863	428,583	316,805	261,863
	NELLORE	179,990	139,685	109,917	179,990	139,685	109,917
4	**South Madras Division**	**6,111,347**	**4,604,695**	**3,759,253**	**6,111,347**	**4,604,695**	**3,759,253**
	MADRAS	1,148,770	807,518	662,544	1,148,770	807,518	662,544
	CHINGLEPUT	265,999	196,054	174,069	265,999	196,054	174,069
	CHITTOOR	135,698	92,541	76,158	135,698	92,541	76,158
	NORTH ARCOT	470,666	375,019	312,657	470,666	375,019	312,657
	SALEM	390,366	252,172	167,381	390,366	252,172	167,381
	COIMBATORE	535,446	347,527	241,229	535,446	347,527	241,229
	SOUTH ARCOT	298,843	254,623	217,309	298,843	254,623	217,309
	TANJORE	502,025	411,568	388,442	502,025	411,568	388,442
	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	509,246	387,444	297,901	509,246	387,444	297,901
	MADURAI	690,527	509,068	373,891	690,527	509,068	373,891
	RAMANATHAPURAM ..	494,259	421,599	364,993	494,259	421,599	364,993
	TIRUNELVELI	669,499	549,559	482,676	669,499	549,559	482,676

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Mean decennial birth rate (registered).			Registered deaths during decade.		
		1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.
		(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	MADRAS STATE	**30·3**	**33·5**	**31·1**	**1,937,418**	**1,648,262**	**1,434,634**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**30·1**	**34·3**	**32·5**	**132,585**	**110,551**	**102,905**
	CUDDAPAH	31·3	36·2	32·0	20,018	29,502	18,768
	KURNOOL	28·2	23·2	30·4	30,357	15,038	23,747
	BELLARY	32·7	37·0	34·7	52,721	40,308	35,651
	ANANTAPUR	27·8	38·2	31·1	29,489	25,703	24,739
2	**West Madras Division**	**32·2**	**32·1**	**32·4**	**146,200**	**110,075**	**99,868**
	THE NILGIRIS	37·3	32·0	28·9	15,956	11,882	11,040
	MALABAR	32·5	31·6	33·5	97,533	74,309	69,327
	SOUTH KANARA	29·5	33·4	31·4	32,711	23,884	19,501
3	**North Madras Division**	**27·3**	**32·5**	**28·5**	**360,950**	**328,737**	**257,438**
	SRIKAKULAM	28·5	31·2	24·2	37,865	34,361	24,756
	VISAKHAPATNAM	28·5	31·2	24·2	52,958	42,575	30,793
	EAST GODAVARI	23·0	29·1	29·3	65,231	60,314	51,857
	WEST GODAVARI	22·3	29·8	28·3	42,755	37,675	29,638
	KRISHNA	29·6	37·8	29·4	50,839	48,525	37,139
	GUNTUR	30·4	34·4	31·3	78,365	71,970	58,745
	NELLORE	30·4	33·9	30·4	32,937	33,317	24,510
4	**South Madras Division**	**31·1**	**34·0**	**31·7**	**1,297,683**	**1,098,899**	**974,423**
	MADRAS	32·8	36·5	34·0	292,804	248,212	224,441
	CHINGLEPUT	32·8	48·1	41·8	62,528	65,763	53,217
	CHITTOOR	26·4	31·5	31·8	22,408	18,516	17,346
	NORTH ARCOT	33·5	38·3	34·5	96,515	83,695	65,147
	SALEM	24·1	29·7	33·3	50,456	42,485	42,916
	COIMBATORE	31·7	30·8	28·8	104,630	69,039	58,779
	SOUTH ARCOT	28·9	30·9	27·5	57,488	55,793	52,285
	TANJORE	31·5	33·0	28·7	121,942	105,576	101,399
	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	25·1	24·6	25·2	89,920	70,024	67,598
	MADURAI	34·9	36·7	32·6	165,952	130,543	94,842
	RAMANATHAPURAM ..	33·0	30·7	28·8	97,402	85,043	77,730
	TIRUNELVELI	30·5	35·4	33·8	135,638	124,210	118,723

three decades—"Urban Population".

Growth of population during the decade.			Mean decennial growth rate.			Registered births during decade.		
1941–50. (9)	1931–40. (10)	1921–30. (11)	1941–50. (12)	1931–40. (13)	1921–30. (14)	1941–50. (15)	1931–40. (16)	1921–30. (17)
3,222,252	**1,624,955**	**1,049,009**	**33·7**	**22·7**	**18·0**	**2,903,322**	**2,397,730**	**1,809,060**
205,547	**181,102**	**39,748**	**28·4**	**34·2**	**9·5**	**217,490**	**181,338**	**136,264**
28,353	19,455	1,673	23·6	20·2	1·9	37,634	34,790	27,421
41,240	95,296	17,650	23·0	85·6	32·2	50,566	25,864	16,674
60,986	37,182	25,762	25·5	19·5	16·3	78,182	70,299	54,861
74,968	29,169	— 5,337	40·7	22·1	— 4·4	51,108	50,385	37,308
245,669	**142,092**	**81,084**	**34·3**	**27·2**	**19·7**	**230,613**	**167,806**	**133,206**
21,189	13,560	15,749	27·0	22·2	34·0	29,209	19,532	13,388
133,176	102,373	37,347	30·2	31·6	14·7	143,408	102,262	85,062
91,304	26,159	27,988	46·5	19·0	25·3	57,996	46,012	34,756
680,712	**378,781**	**160,273**	**33·7**	**25·4**	**13·1**	**552,731**	**484,538**	**348,190**
13,952	38,624	8,873	7·6	24·5	6·6	52,432	49,130	32,400
95,579	28,207	29,367	37·2	14·5	17·6	73,329	60,875	40,300
143,240	74,570	14,919	36·9	26·7	6·4	89,533	81,356	68,834
98,091	71,300	3,591	34·8	36·1	2·2	62,833	58,893	45,363
135,877	55,888	44,295	45·0	27·1	28·4	89,460	78,014	45,895
146,675	76,881	33,003	34·2	24·3	12·6	130,409	108,904	81,943
47,298	33,311	26,225	26·3	23·8	23·9	54,735	47,366	33,455
2,090,324	**922,980**	**767,904**	**34·2**	**20·0**	**20·4**	**1,902,488**	**1,564,048**	**1,191,400**
534,571	147,933	142,016	46·5	18·3	21·4	377,347	294,485	225,035
110,725	29,165	14,806	41·6	14·9	8·5	87,149	94,212	72,709
67,272	19,042	13,723	49·6	20·6	18·0	35,876	29,122	24,237
115,092	76,202	48,521	24·5	20·3	15·5	157,577	143,515	107,871
161,906	114,481	55,101	41·5	45·4	32·9	94,075	74,915	55,754
235,452	140,386	72,210	44·0	40·4	29·9	169,995	107,115	69,515
57,239	31,202	43,425	19·2	12·3	20·0	86,289	78,669	59,698
151,742	29,172	17,079	30·2	7·1	4·4	158,077	135,908	111,668
148,058	95,545	83,542	29·1	24·7	28·0	127,832	95,295	75,017
229,553	133,365	136,990	33·2	26·2	36·6	241,168	186,829	121,832
88,587	56,734	56,478	17·9	13·5	15·5	163,203	129,394	104,960
190,127	49,753	84,013	28·4	9·0	17·4	203,900	194,589	163,104

Mean decennial death rate (registered).			Decennial rate of natural increase (registered).			Migration-*cum*-registration errors.		
1941–50. (24)	1931–40. (25)	1921–30. (26)	1941–50. (27)	1931–40. (28)	1921–30. (29)	1941–50. (30)	1931–40. (31)	1921–30. (32)
20·2	**23·1**	**24·7**	**10·1**	**10·4**	**6·4**	**+23·6**	**+12·3**	**+11·6**
18·3	**20·9**	**24·6**	**11·8**	**13·4**	**7·9**	**+16·6**	**+20·8**	**+ 1·6**
16·7	30·7	21·9	14·6	5·5	10·1	+ 9·0	+14·7	— 8·2
16·9	13·5	43·3	11·3	9·7	— 12·9	+11·7	+75·9	+45·1
22·1	21·2	22·5	10·6	15·8	12·2	+14·9	+ 3·7	+ 4·1
16·0	19·5	20·6	11·8	18·7	10·5	+28·9	+ 3·4	— 14·9
20·4	**21·1**	**24·3**	**11·8**	**11·0**	**8·1**	**+22·5**	**+16·2**	**+11·6**
20·4	19·5	23·8	16·9	12·5	5·1	+10·1	+ 9·7	+28·9
22·1	23·0	27·3	10·4	8·6	6·2	+19·8	+23·0	+ 8·5
16·6	17·3	17·6	12·9	16·1	13·8	+33·6	+ 2·9	+11·5
17·8	**22·0**	**21·0**	**9·5**	**10·5**	**7·5**	**+24·2**	**+14·9**	**+ 5·6**
20·6	21·8	18·5	7·9	9·4	5·7	— 0·3	+15·1	+ 0·9
20·6	21·8	18·5	7·9	9·4	5·7	+29·3	+ 5·1	+11·9
16·8	21·6	22·1	6·2	7·5	7·2	+30·7	+19·2	— 0·8
15·1	19·1	18·5	7·2	10·7	9·8	+27·6	+25·4	— 7·6
16·8	23·5	23·8	12·8	14·3	5·6	+32·2	+12·8	+22·8
18·3	22·7	22·4	12·1	11·7	8·9	+22·1	+12·6	+ 3·7
18·3	23·8	22·3	12·1	10·1	8·1	+14·2	+13·7	+15·8
21·2	**23·9**	**25·9**	**9·9**	**10·1**	**5·8**	**+24·3**	**+ 9·9**	**+14·6**
25·5	30·7	33·9	7·3	5·8	0·1	+39·2	+12·5	+21·3
23·5	33·5	30·6	9·3	14·6	11·2	+32·3	+ 0·3	— 2·7
16·5	20·0	22·8	9·9	11·5	9·0	+39·7	+ 9·1	+ 9·0
20·5	22·3	20·8	13·0	16·0	13·7	+11·5	+ 4·3	+ 1·8
12·9	16·8	25·6	11·2	12·9	7·7	+30·3	+32·5	+25·2
19·5	19·9	24·4	12·2	10·9	4·4	+31·8	+29·5	+25·5
19·2	21·9	24·1	9·7	9·0	3·4	+ 9·5	+ 3·3	+16·6
24·3	25·6	26·1	7·2	7·4	2·6	+23·0	— 0·3	+ 1·8
17·7	18·1	22·7	7·4	6·5	2·5	+21·7	+18·2	+25·5
24·0	25·6	25·4	10·9	11·1	7·2	+22·3	+15·1	+29·4
19·7	20·2	21·3	13·3	10·5	7·5	+ 4·6	+ 3·0	+ 8·0
20·3	22·6	24·6	10·2	12·8	9·2	+18·2	— 3·8	+ 8·2

NOTE.—'Registered births' and 'Registered deaths' given in this statement are the births and deaths registered in all municipal towns and other towns with a population of 5,000 and over.

\+ Excess of general growth rate over natural increase rate.

— Deficiency of general growth rate from natural increase rate.

3·4 Towns classified by population.

Serial number.	Class of town.	Towns of each class in 1951.	Proportion to total urban population.		Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in class totals.		
			Percentage of urban population.	Absolute figure.	1941–51.	1931–19.	1921–19.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	MADRAS STATE.						
1	I 100, 000 and over	13	30·2	3,379,130	+ 116·3	+ 45·5	+ 36·6
2	II 50,000—100,000	20	13·0	1,450,459	+ 3·4	+ 20·0	+ 55·4
3	III 20,000—50,000	93	24·6	2,748,931	+ 63·1	+ 18·2	+ 22·3
4	IV 10,000—20,000	169	20·7	2,322,241	+ 29·3	+ 14·1	+ 4·8
5	V 5,000—10,000	155	10·7	1,194,282	— 17·6	+ 29·4	+ 10·0
6	VI Below 5,000	23	0·8	88,691	+ 34·7	+ 24·7	— 34·2
	Total ..	473	100·0	11,183,734	+ 40·5	+ 24·1	+ 21·0

3·5 Cities—Chief figures.

Serial number.	City.	Population, 1951.	Density.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—).		
				1941–19.	1931–19.	1921–19.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Madras	1,416,056	28,340	+ 82·1	+ 20·1	+ 22·8
2	Madurai	361,781	42,562	+ 51·3	+ 31·4	+ 31·0
3	Tiruchirapalli	218,921	25,309	+ 37·2	+ 11·7	+ 18·6
4	Salem	202,335	25,644	+ 56·0	+ 26·9	+ 95·6
5	Coimbatore	197,755	27,971	+ 51·7	+ 36·9	+ 44·7
6	Vijayavada	161,198	17,427	+ 87·0	+ 42·6	+ 36·8
7	Kozhikode	158,724	14,197	+ 25·6	+ 27·3	+ 20·6
8	Guntur	125,255	23,858	+ 49·8	+ 28·3	+ 35·3
9	Mangalore	117,083	14,672	+ 44·4	+ 21·4	+ 23·9
10	Visakhapatnam	108,042	17,917	+ 53·8	+ 22·6	+ 28·2
11	Vellore	106,024	26,374	+ 48·3	+ 24·9	+ 14·1
12	Rajahmundry	105,276	25,740	+ 41·2	+ 17·4	+ 18·1
13	Tanjore	100,680	11,088	+ 46·6	+ 2·7	+ 11·6
14	Kakinada	99,952	12,494	+ 33·0	+ 13·9	+ 23·6
15	Tuticorin	98,866	33,514	+ 30·8	+ 25·2	+ 35·7
16	Kumbakonam	91,643	18,857	+ 36·8	+ 7·5	+ 2·7
17	Eluru	87,213	19,381	+ 34·4	+ 13·2	+ 25·0
18	Kancheepuram	84,810	18,847	+ 13·6	+ 14·4	+ 6·3
19	Nellore	81,480	15,432	+ 44·7	+ 22·7	+ 27·9
20	Dindigul	78,361	14,484	+ 39·3	+ 29·0	+ 41·1
21	Masulipatnam	77,953	13,371	+ 31·8	+ 3·9	+ 29·6
22	Tirunelveli	73,476	19,438	+ 21·1	+ 6·3	+ 6·1
23	Bellary	70,322	6,697	+ 25·2	+ 18·0	+ 19·4
24	Palghat	69,504	6,767	+ 26·0	+ 12·4	+ 7·8
25	Cuddalore	69,084	6,450	+ 13·9	+ 2·7	+ 16·9
26	Vizianagaram	67,104	19,564	+ 29·7	+ 15·8	+ 13·7
27	Rajapalayam	60,861	15,215	+ 31·5	+ 19·6	+ 16·6
28	Kurnool	60,222	16,059	+ 33·1	+ 25·3	+ 26·5
29	Tenali	58,116	17,772	+ 43·0	+ 17·5	+ 48·9
30	Nagapattinam	57,854	10,655	+ 9·3	+ 9·1	— 10·2
31	Erode	57,576	17,881	+ 45·8	+ 17·3	+ 46·9
32	Adoni	53,583	9,960	+ 51·2	— 0·6	+ 17·9
33	Tiruppur	52,479	11,384	+ 58·6	+ 83·3	+ 66·4
34	Pudukottai	44,527	9,394	+ 30·2	+ 18·8	+ 10·2
35	Ootacamund	41,370	3,459	+ 38·6	+ 21·3	+ 26·5
36	Palayamcottai	40,010	11,334	+ 29·2	— 40·4	+ 11·5

3·6 Number per 1,000 of the general population and of each livelihood class who live in towns.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	General population.		Livelihood Class							
		Absolute figure.	Per 1,000.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	MADRAS STATE	**11,183,734**	**196**	**40**	**61**	**50**	**233**	**375**	**558**	**675**	**469**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**825,358**	**164**	**39**	**89**	**71**	**146**	**372**	**578**	**777**	**330**
	Cuddapah	134,229	116	25	51	30	108	221	496	615	224
	Kurnool	200,218	158	48	115	72	104	327	481	729	280
	Bellary	269,353	217	46	139	122	232	627	737	797	440
	Anantapur	221,558	163	34	61	56	163	365	582	870	418
2	**West Madras Division**	**839,157**	**123**	**31**	**18**	**16**	**127**	**181**	**281**	**338**	**249**
	The Nilgiris	88,997	286	89	142	103	664	151	696	729	584
	Malabar	507,975	107	22	14	13	115	162	244	309	195
	South Kanara	242,185	139	27	24	18	142	261	358	368	353
3	**North Madras Division**	**2,362,710**	**164**	**43**	**65**	**56**	**239**	**277**	**481**	**665**	**505**
	(a) Agency tracts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Plains upland	1,108,523	129	32	56	40	186	204	417	669	466
	Srikakulam	190,785	92	27	48	19	206	158	303	557	420
	Visakhapatnam	304,858	161	31	48	23	366	210	531	738	574
	East Godavari	221,140	253	62	94	101	355	428	655	854	638
	West Godavari	23,935	76	18	37	48	122	106	246	435	269
	Krishna	29,735	63	16	27	5	55	122	281	693	216
	Guntur	134,431	116	39	151	58	111	151	337	695	368
	Nellore	203,639	113	30	48	29	129	187	373	508	454
	(c) Plains deltaic	1,254,187	236	78	85	83	304	419	573	674	563
	East Godavari	239,006	179	69	61	64	220	271	362	454	519
	West Godavari	307,334	239	100	98	123	315	444	597	674	573
	Krishna	340,357	260	57	75	48	332	485	698	809	536
	Guntur	367,490	263	85	115	91	393	508	636	773	620
4	**South Madras Division**	**7,156,509**	**233**	**39**	**81**	**51**	**279**	**467**	**657**	**763**	**551**
	(a) Madras City	1,416,056	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(b) Northern belt	2,579,717	151	25	53	36	185	344	556	620	414
	Chingleput	321,362	173	41	63	44	243	383	507	471	428
	Chittoor	169,334	94	16	20	26	118	253	435	559	290
	North Arcot	528,212	185	22	51	27	180	460	662	613	527
	Salem	471,319	140	18	48	20	155	385	542	568	406
	Coimbatore	653,172	198	36	77	54	204	270	534	672	378
	South Arcot	250,394	105	24	40	32	165	316	561	789	483
	Tiruchirapalli	185,924	127	32	65	50	320	301	592	755	423
	(c) Cauvery delta	1,052,316	217	46	56	51	301	474	606	742	574
	South Arcot	77,069	198	54	55	91	486	537	682	846	529
	Tanjore	577,896	194	52	34	32	280	416	558	675	546
	Tiruchirapalli	397,351	269	35	126	92	309	549	697	794	636
	(d) Southern belt	2,108,420	284	69	172	94	347	527	659	766	545
	Madurai	805,304	279	55	172	74	386	577	711	834	576
	Ramanathapuram	538,553	259	59	103	97	224	545	683	706	543
	Tirunelveli	764,563	313	102	207	130	369	478	591	741	510

3·7 Livelihood pattern of urban population.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Per 10,000 of urban population belonging to livelihood class.								Total urban population.
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	MADRAS STATE	**708**	**296**	**460**	**258**	**2,362**	**1,903**	**579**	**3,434**	**11,183,734**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**1,094**	**277**	**597**	**238**	**1,992**	**1,844**	**603**	**3,355**	**825,358**
	Cuddapah	1,023	168	318	217	1,979	2,076	532	3,687	134,229
	Kurnool	1,283	233	705	258	1,853	1,576	504	3,588	200,218
	Bellary	1,056	359	744	272	2,218	1,846	417	3,088	269,353
	Anantapur	1,012	283	488	192	1,852	1,943	961	3,269	221,558
2	**West Madras Division**	**198**	**339**	**266**	**249**	**2,393**	**1,951**	**617**	**3,987**	**839,157**
	The Nilgiris	584	120	429	18	1,797	1,426	473	5,153	88,997
	Malabar	132	259	268	227	2,459	2,144	697	3,814	507,975
	South Kanara	194	586	202	381	2,473	1,740	502	3,922	242,185
3	**North Madras Division**	**1,006**	**310**	**780**	**354**	**1,796**	**1,579**	**571**	**3,604**	**2,362,710**
	(*a*) Agency tracts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) Plains upland	1,004	318	676	303	1,783	1,576	635	3,705	1,108,523
	Srikakulam	1,284	550	412	419	1,712	1,409	268	3,946	190,785
	Visakhapatnam	840	303	197	223	1,689	1,450	1,012	4,286	304,858
	East Godavari	630	272	1,247	316	2,071	1,841	593	3,030	221,140
	West Godavari	787	369	2,134	370	1,138	1,437	892	2,873	23,935
	Krishna	1,009	181	194	231	1,504	2,010	489	4,382	29,735
	Guntur	1,486	324	1,157	250	1,377	1,618	409	3,379	134,431
	Nellore	1,102	183	601	340	2,063	1,558	599	3,554	203,639
	(*c*) Plains deltaic	1,008	303	872	398	1,808	1,581	515	3,515	1,254,187
	East Godavari	812	382	1,087	484	1,819	1,364	521	3,531	239,006
	West Godavari	1,153	503	1,453	484	1,679	1,414	414	2,900	307,334
	Krishna	757	145	359	299	1,830	1,975	760	3,875	340,357
	Guntur	1,248	230	721	361	1,889	1,497	368	3,686	367,490
4	**South Madras Division**	**625**	**288**	**362**	**280**	**2,588**	**2,011**	**574**	**3,322**	**7,156,509**
	(*a*) Madras City	40	15	20	114	2,479	2,202	930	4,200	1,416,056
	(*b*) Northern belt	714	266	412	188	2,744	1,971	501	3,204	2,579,717
	Chingleput	755	389	581	216	2,882	1,551	509	3,117	321,362
	Chittoor	897	178	334	245	1,724	1,918	560	4,144	169,334
	North Arcot	488	232	253	208	2,809	2,285	482	3,243	528,212
	Salem	635	203	215	158	3,902	1,860	353	2,674	471,319
	Coimbatore	520	247	478	126	2,670	2,055	533	3,371	653,172
	South Arcot	1,129	305	714	215	1,789	1,786	716	3,346	250,394
	Tiruchirapalli	1,445	396	502	296	1,850	2,092	464	2,955	185,924
	(*c*) Cauvery delta	632	354	501	521	2,123	1,863	640	3,366	1,052,316
	South Arcot	879	376	1,293	332	2,067	1,706	386	2,461	77,069
	Tanjore	693	271	399	625	1,906	2,022	487	3,597	577,896
	Tiruchirapalli	496	469	497	311	2,446	1,662	913	3,206	397,351
	(*d*) Southern belt	905	468	461	212	2,705	2,005	391	2,853	2,108,420
	Madurai	709	481	475	213	2,612	1,893	410	3,207	805,304
	Ramanathapuram	1,020	220	440	104	2,598	2,440	361	2,817	538,553
	Tirunelveli	1,030	628	463	288	2,877	1,816	392	2,506	764,563

CHAPTER IV—AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

Agricultural population ratios; self-supporting persons and dependants.—The abstract below based on Subsidiary Table 4·1 shows the percentage of the agricultural population under the four agricultural livelihood classes :—

[*Statement No.* 41.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of class			
	I	II	III	IV
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras State ..	54	15	28	3
Madras Deccan Division.	68	8	20	4
West Madras Division.	15	43	38	4
North Madras Division.	54	11	32	3
South Madras Division.	59	13	25	3

M.T.—B-I
S.T.—4·1

It will be seen that a little over 50 per cent (54 per cent to be exact) of the agricultural population consists of persons who cultivate mostly their own lands and their dependants. The next largest category is that of cultivating labourers (28 per cent). Lessees and their dependants account for 15 per cent of the agricultural population, while 3 per cent are non-cultivating owners, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants. What I have already said about the extent of peasant proprietorship in the Deccan division and the West Madras division explains the fact that Deccan division has the largest percentage (68) under Class I and the West Madras division the smallest (15 per cent). The figures under Classes II and III which are lowest in the Madras Deccan division and the highest in the West Madras division are due to the same factors. The percentage under Class IV does not vary appreciably from division to division.

In the Agency tracts, nearly 70 per cent fall under Class I, 9 per cent under Class II, 20 per cent under Class III and 1 per cent under Class IV. As one would expect to find, in the Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts, where we find the most remote, hilly and feverish areas, as much as 82 per cent of the agricultural population cultivate their own lands in Visakhapatnam and 71 per cent in East Godavari. As already mentioned, the small Agency in the West Godavari district is hardly distinguishable from the adjoining upland areas except for a small area in the north-east corner of Polavaram taluk. Large numbers of plainsmen have settled down in this area. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that the percentage under Class I is only 46, while that under Class II (lessees and their dependants) is 12 per cent, and the cultivating labourers and their dependants account for 40 per cent of the agricultural population.

Under Class IV, the Nilgiris district has the lowest percentage (0·23), Kurnool and Tanjore delta being at the other end with 6 per cent. I have left out the case of Madras City which is a special one, and there, one finds 60 per cent under Class IV. Madras City naturally has a great attraction for well-to-do absentee landlords. The reason for the low figure under Class IV for the Nilgiris is the same as that given already: the nature of the cultivation requires personal attention of the owner of the land. The percentage under Class I in the Nilgiris district is 57 which stands out in marked contrast to the figures of Malabar and South Kanara (13 and 16). In Malabar, the cultivating labourers form the largest category (44 per cent), while in South Kanara the lessees form the largest category (54 per cent).

The percentage under Class I varies from 34 in the East Godavari district to 63 in the Visakhapatnam district. It is noteworthy that, in the East Godavari and West Godavari districts, which have very large deltaic areas, cultivating labourers constitute the largest category, viz., 46 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively. In the comparable district of Tanjore, which is even more completely deltaic, the cultivating owners constitute the largest category (37 per cent) and the cultivating labourers form only 34 per cent of the agricultural population. In the southern division, the most remarkable fact of course is that Tanjore has got the smallest percentage under Class I among the mufassal districts. That the more profitable the cultivation, the more the temptation to get the lands cultivated by others, is borne out by the fact that among the mufassal districts in the southern division, Tanjore has the smallest percentage under Class I (37 per cent) while Chittoor and Ramanathapuram are at the opposite

end with 70 and 71 per cent, respectively. Tanjore has the largest proportion of delta in any district in the State, while Chittoor and Ramanathapuram are dry districts dependant mostly on a precarious rainfall. In the South Madras division, Tanjore has the largest figure under Class II (lessees). In the northern delta, the Godavari delta is more fertile than the Krishna delta, and this is reflected in the figures under Classes I and II for the East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts.

The following statement based on the figures in columns (4) to (6) of Subsidiary Table 4·1 shows the percentage of self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants among the agricultural population in each of the divisions.

[*Statement No.* 42.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of		
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ..	26	69	5
Madras Deccan Division.	27	67	6
West Madras Division.	24	72	4
North Madras Division.	26	66	8
South Madras Division.	26	70	4

It is remarkable that the pattern is almost uniform throughout the State. Only about 26 per cent of the agricultural population is self-supporting. The uniformity of the pattern indicates definitely that, by and large, the average level of agricultural income is roughly the same in all parts of the State.

The number of non-earning dependants is $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 times the number of self-supporting persons, while earning dependants account for 4 to 8 per cent of the total agricultural population.

In the Agency tracts, 28 per cent of the agricultural population are self-supporting, while non-earning dependants and earning dependants account for 64 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively.

In the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts, the earning dependants account for as much as 11 per cent of the agricultural population. The reason for this is not far to seek. These districts used to contribute a large percentage of the emigrants to Burma, and stoppage of migration to that country has, therefore, thrown large numbers of the people of these districts on the land in these not-too-prosperous districts, and a much larger proportion of dependants than elsewhere are compelled to work and make their contribution to the family income.

2. **Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.**—This Class (Livelihood Class I) forms, as already mentioned, 35 per cent of the total population in the State and 54 per cent of the agricultural population. An idea of the economic status of this class can be had from the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 43.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of		
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ..	24	71	5
Madras Deccan Division.	25	69	6
West Madras Division.	21	76	3
North Madras Division.	23	70	7
South Madras Division.	25	72	3

S.T.—4·2
M.T.—B·I

It will be seen that only 24 per cent of the persons in this class are self-supporting and that the number of non-earning dependants is nearly thrice that of self-supporting persons, the earning dependants accounting only for 5 per cent of the number. There is a remarkable uniformity in this distribution of economic status throughout the State, and this pattern is roughly the same as that of the agricultural population as a whole. The implication of this uniformity has already been indicated, i.e., the picture of the average agricultural family is roughly the same throughout the State.

Dependency is largest in the West Madras division where the percentage of non-earning dependants is 76 and that of earning dependants is only three. These figures indicate that the lands are owned largely by persons who are fairly high up in the social scale and among whom it is not customary for dependants to work. The only other

significant figures which call for comment are the 11 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively, under earning dependants in the plains areas of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. The explanation is the same as that given in the previous paragraph.

Self-supporting persons with Secondary means of livelihood.—An analysis of the self-supporting persons shown in column (3) of Subsidiary Table 4·2 with reference to their secondary means of livelihood is given in the statement below :— M.T.—B-II S.T.—4·2

[*Statement No.* 44.]

State and natural division.	Self-supporting persons with secondary means of livelihood in class.									
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Madras State		27	73	7	71	45	7	79	309	3
Madras Deccan Division ..		22	59	5	79	52	7	130	354	4
West Madras Division ..		48	13	43	85	76	4	106	375	4
North Madras Division ..		39	100	4	80	41	10	82	356	4
South Madras Division ..		21	65	6	65	45	6	66	274	3

It will be seen that the proportion of self-supporting persons to the total number of self-supporting persons with secondary means of livelihood is—

For the State, as a whole—24 : 3.
For the Madras Deccan Division—25 : 4.
For the West Madras Division—21 : 4.
For the North Madras Division—23 : 4.
For the South Madras Division—25 : 3.

This gives also a more or less uniform picture for the State as a whole. Employment as agricultural labourers, productive activities other than cultivation, commerce and other services and miscellaneous sources of income are the chief secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons in Class I. The largest percentage having commerce as the secondary means of livelihood is in West Madras division. The other striking features in this division are, the fact that it has the smallest proportion under Class III and the largest proportion under Class IV, which indicate that this class in the West Madras division is largely composed of persons who are fairly high in the social scale, and who would normally look down upon work as cultivating labourers.

Earning dependants in Class I.—An analysis of the earning dependants with reference to the means of livelihood which enables them to make their contribution to the family income is given in the statement below :— M.T.—B-II S.T.—4·2

[*Statement No.* 45.]

State and natural division.	Earning dependants whose means of livelihood is								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras State ..	110	14	182	2	49	20	3	57	439
Madras Deccan Division	135	12	188	3	47	29	6	127	546
West Madras Division	46	26	53	13	48	30	3	56	275
North Madras Division	258	18	261	2	50	20	4	65	678
South Madras Division	38	13	150	1	49	18	2	39	311

It will be seen that the most important secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants in this class are ; cultivation of owned land, employment as agricultural labourers, other services and miscellaneous sources of income, and productive activities other than cultivation. This general picture is found in all the divisions. That West

Madras division has the smallest figure of 53 under Class III confirms the view already expressed: even among the dependants who work and make a contribution to the family income, only a small proportion, much smaller than in the other divisions, work as cultivating labourers. From this point of view, the position is most marked in Malabar district, where the 229 earning dependants are distributed among the various secondary means of livelihood thus—

Class I—14.	Class V—57.
Class II—28.	Class VI—36.
Class III—28.	Class VII—4.
Class IV—6.	Class VIII—55.

The largest proportion of the number of earning dependants under Class VIII is in the Deccan division, indicating that there is not the same scope for the other means of livelihood here as in the other divisions.

3. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.—This class forms 10 per cent of the total population of the State and 15 per cent of the agricultural population. The economic status of this class of persons in the several divisions of the State is indicated in the statement below :—

M.T.—B-I
S.T.—4·3

Statement No. 46.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of		
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ...	23	72	5
Madras Deccan Division.	25	68	7
West Madras Division.	20	76	4
North Madras Division.	23	67	10
South Madras Division.	23	73	4

This picture is not materially different from that of Class I, already discussed. Taking the State, as a whole, only 23 per cent under this class are self-supporting and the remaining 77 per cent are dependants—72 per cent non-earning dependants and 5 per cent earning dependants. The general comments made in paragraph 2 above, in respect of Class I, apply to this class also.

Self-supporting persons in Class II.—An analysis of the self-supporting persons in this class, with reference to the secondary means of livelihood, if any, is given below :—

M.T.—B-II
S.T.—4·3

[*Statement No.* 47.]

State and natural division.	Self-supporting persons with secondary means of livelihood in class									
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Madras State	28	..	108	4	73	36	14	77	340	3
Madras Deccan Division ..	54	..	103	7	83	47	11	199	504	5
West Madras Division ..	9	..	43	6	112	53	10	89	322	3
North Madras Division ..	55	..	229	2	73	33	28	73	493	5
South Madras Division ..	26	..	94	2	48	26	10	59	265	3

Employment as agricultural labourers, productive activities other than cultivation, and 'Other services and miscellaneous sources,' are the chief secondary means of livelihood for the self-supporting persons in this class. Commerce comes next in importance. The figure of 43 for the West Madras division under Class III has the same significance as has been explained in connection with Class I. It is not surprising to find Class V, which includes plantations, showing the largest proportion in West Madras division. The Deccan figure of 199, which is the highest under Class VIII reflects the poor return from land in that area and the consequent resort to 'Other services and miscellaneous sources of income'. The proportion of self-supporting persons having secondary means of livelihood to the total number of self-supporting persons in this class is :

For the State as a whole—3 : 23

For the Madras Deccan Division—5 : 25

For the West Madras Division—3 : 20

For the North Madras Division—5 : 23

For the South Madras Division—3 : 23

It will be found that the proportion is the highest in the North Madras and Deccan divisions, which is explained by the fact that in the backward areas with infertile soils or poorly cultivated lands, secondary means of livelihood have to be resorted to, to make both ends meet for the families.

The North Madras division has the largest proportion, viz., 229 to 493 in Class III, which indicates that lessees in this area

are drawn more from the lower sections in the social scale than from among those, who normally take up lands on lease in this State.

Earning dependants in Class II.—The analysis of the earning dependants in Class I with reference to their (secondary) means of livelihood is given below :—

[*Statement No.* 48.]

State and natural division.	Earning dependants whose means of livelihood is								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras State	21	71	279	2	57	20	5	69	525
Madras Deccan Division ..	41	84	284	4	57	30	4		713
West Madras Division ..	2	61	127	2	72	27	6	69	367
North Madras Division ..	46	173	561	1	58	20	6	81	947
South Madras Division ..	19	30	247	2	48	16	4	50	146

M.T.—B-II
S.T.—4·3

It will be seen that earning dependants in this class are mostly employed as agricultural labourers. Classes II and VIII (cultivation of unowned land and other services and miscellaneous sources) are next in importance. The proportion under Class VIII is largest in the Deccan division, due of course to the poor return from the lands and its inadequacy for absorbing even the earning dependants. The largest proportions under Classes II and III are found in the North Madras division. There was keen demand for labour in the upland areas of the North Madras division on account of profitable commercial crops which made a large headway in these districts during the decade.

4. **Agricultural labourers and their dependants.**—This class works on land for wages as casual labour, or for a long or short term or permanently, and their interests and rights are confined to their wages. This class accounts for 18 per cent of the total population of the State and 28 per cent of the agricultural population. An idea of the economic status of this class can be obtained from the figures given below :—

M.T.—B-I
S.T.—4·4

[*Statement No.* 49.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of		
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State	30	63	7
Madras Deccan Division	32	62	6
West Madras Division	30	66	4
North Madras Division	31	59	10
South Madras Division	30	66	4

Non-earning dependants thus form about 63 per cent of this class, and number twice the self-supporting persons in this class. Only a very small percentage (7) contribute anything as family income as earning dependants. Seventy per cent of this class are dependants as against 74 per cent in the total agricultural population. This is not surprising, as among labouring classes, it is usual even for children to work and earn what they can. In Madras City, non-earning dependants account for more than 71 per cent of this class. No special comments are called for in view of the fact that the agricultural population accounts for only 2 per cent of the population of the City. Chingleput district has the next largest percentage of non-earning dependants, i.e., 70 per cent, and this is presumably due to the fact that large numbers of the earning members of the families have moved to Madras City for earning their livelihood leaving their families in their homes.

Self-supporting persons in Class III.— self-supporting persons in this class are analysed below :— The secondary means of livelihood of

[*Statement No.* 50.]

M.T.—B-II S.T.—4·4

State and natural division.	Self-supporting persons with secondary means of livelihood in class.									
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10).	(11)
Madras State	25	20	..	4	50	14	3	43	159	2
Madras Deccan Division ..	52	19	..	18	78	25	7	94	293	3
West Madras Division ..	3	19	..	..	75	14	4	52	167	2
North Madras Division ..	35	16	..	5	61	15	3	61	196	2
South Madras Division ..	20	23	..	3	33	13	2	23	117	1

Productive activities other than cultivation, and 'Other services and miscellaneous sources' are thus the main secondary means of livelihood of agricultural labourers, and cultivation of owned lands comes next in importance. It is not surprising to find that the West Madras division has the smallest number of persons who have lands of their own to cultivate, and that the Deccan division has the largest number of such persons. My remarks in paragraph 14 of Chapter I regarding the extent of peasant proprietorship in the various divisions are relevant here also. Only a small percentage are able to supplement their income by cultivating lands not owned by them. The proportion of self-supporting persons in this class, who have secondary means of livelihood is also small; 2 : 30 in the State as a whole, 3 : 32 in the Deccan division, 2 : 30 in the West Madras division, 2 : 31 in the North Madras division and 1 : 30 in the South Madras division. Work as an agricultural labourer usually engages a man for the whole day and such persons can therefore hardly find time for supplementary occupations. The Deccan division figures, viz., 52 under Class I and 18 under Class IV, are the highest under these classes and they underline of course the generally poor and uncertain return from land in this area.

Earning dependants in Class III.—The means of livelihood of earning dependants are analysed in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 51.]

M.T.—B-II S·T.—4·4

State and natural division.	Earning dependants whose means of livelihood is [illegible]								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras State	18	13	466	4	47	11	3	88	649
Madras Deccan Division ..	44	19	374	9	43	18	11	111	629
West Madras Division ..	1	9	230	..	73	8	5	81	408
North Madras Division ..	25	9	767	7	44	10	4	166	1,032
South Madras Division ..	15	15	346	2	42	12	2	35	469

It will be seen that most of the earning dependants in this class are employed as agricultural labourers and that 'Other services and miscellaneous sources of income' come next in importance and then, productive activities other than cultivation. It is natural to find the bulk of these persons earning by working as agricultural labourers. All members of families of agricultural labourers generally follow the same occupation. In West Godavari Agency, 926 persons out of the 959 earning dependants in this class earn their livelihood from 'Other services and miscellaneous sources of income'. The next highest figure under the same class is 610 out of 1,235 and is also in the same district (West Godavari Plains). In the West Godavari Agency, the figure is nil under Class III. There has been misclassification by the enumerators in this district in respect of Classes III, V and VIII.

5. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants. M.T.—B-II S.T.—4·5 —This class forms 2 per cent of the total population of the State, and 3 per cent of the agricultural population of the State. The distribution of this class according to economic status is given below :—

[*Statement No.* 52.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of		
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ..	29	68	3
Madras Deccan Division.	29	65	6
West Madras Division.	26	72	2
North Madras Division.	30	66	4
South Madras Division.	29	68	3

68 per cent of this Class are thus non-earning dependants. This is more than double the number of self-supporting persons, while earning dependants form only a negligible fraction (3 per cent).

Among non-earning dependants, the largest percentage is found in the West Coast division (72 per cent), Tanjore (72 per cent) and Madurai (71 per cent). The Madras figure of 73 per cent deserves no special comment because of the negligible percentage of the agricultural population in the City.

The percentage of self-supporting persons is thus largest and the dependency least in Class III which is economically and socially at the bottom of the scale.

The State figures for dependency in the agricultural Classes I to IV compare as shown below :—

[*Statement No.* 53.]

Class.	Percentage of	
	Self-supporting persons.	Dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)
All Agricultural Classes ..	26	74
Class I	24	76
Class II	23	77
Class III	30	70
Class IV	29	71

Self-supporting persons in Class IV.—The number of self-supporting persons analysed with reference to secondary means of livelihood is given below :—

[*Statement No.* 54.]

State and natural division.	Self-supporting persons whose secondary means of livelihood is in class									
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Madras State	33	10	66	..	114	159	8	232	622	6
Madras Deccan Division ..	16	3	96	..	146	230	4	308	803	8
West Madras Division ..	74	40	3	..	67	100	4	203	491	5
North Madras Division ..	35	4	104	..	139	176	8	292	758	8
South Madras Division ..	24	7	54	..	104	150	9	187	535	5

M.T.—B-II
S.T.—4·5

As one would expect to find, these self-supporting persons seek to supplement their family income mainly through means of livelihood falling under Class VIII 'Other services and miscellaneous sources', commerce and production other than cultivation. The proportion is naturally largest under Class VIII which covers the professional services and services under Government and local authorities. The proportion of the persons in this class which seeks any supplementary source of income is 6 : 29 in the State as a whole, 8 : 29 in the Deccan division, 5 26 in the West Madras division, 8 : 30 in the North Madras division and 5:29 in the South Madras division.

These proportions are higher than those of Classes I to III. Land is largely an investment for this Class, and their standard of living is generally higher than that of the other Agricultural Classes. To maintain this standard of living, this class augments its income by resorting to secondary means of livelihood mainly non-agricultural occupations—utilizing them also, as far as possible, as investments for any surplus income from their lands.

Earning dependants in Class IV.—An analysis of the earning dependants in this Class, with reference to their means of livelihood, is given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 55.]

State and natural division.	Earning dependants whose means of livelihood is								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras State	14	6	73	21	59	57	4	90	325
Madras Deccan Division ..	16	11	136	18	85	96	2	181	545
West Madras Division ..	11	11	10	15	29	41	3	76	196
North Madras Division ..	19	3	101	40	60	52	4	101	379
South Madras Division ..	10	5	60	12	62	57	4	67	278

'Other services and miscellaneous sources of income', production other than cultivation, and commerce are, as one would expect to find, the chief sources of livelihood for these persons.

In regard to Class III, the West Madras division figure 10 : 196 is understandable. In this area, the lands are largely in the hands of persons, who are economically well-off and high-up in the social scale. The percentage of persons among this Class, who would be prepared to work as agricultural labourers, is therefore, small, and confined to those, whose income from the land is far from adequate, and who are also not high-up in the social scale.

6. **Active and Semi-Active workers in cultivation.**—Persons connected with agriculture may be either active or semi-active, i.e., partially active, or inactive. Self-supporting persons in Classes I to III may properly be treated as active workers and persons falling under Class IV as inactive. The semi-active workers will consist of (1) the earning dependants in all the eight Livelihood Classes, whose personal earning is from means of livelihood falling under Class I, II or III, and (2) the self-supporting persons in Non-Agricultural Classes, i.e., Classes IV to VIII, who supplement their income through occupations falling under Class, I, II or III. The total numbers of active and semi-active workers in cultivation are accordingly as specified below :—

[*Statement No.* 56.]

(Figures in 1,000s.)

State and natural division.	Self-supporting persons in Classes I to III.	Self-supporting persons in Classes IV to VIII whose secondary means of livelihood fall under Class I, II or III.	Earning dependants in any of the Classes I to VIII, whose means of livelihood fall under Class I, II or III.	Total number of persons actively-engaged in cultivation. [Total of columns (2), (3) and (4)].
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras State	9,209	205	1,537	10,951
Madras Deccan Division ..	876	21	144	1,041
West Madras Division ..	848	26	87	961
North Madras Division ..	2,557	80	728	3,365
South Madras Division ..	4,928	79	579	5,586

The percentage of each of these three categories of workers to the total number of persons actively engaged in cultivation is shown below :—

[*Statement No.* 57.]

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Percentage of: Self-supporting persons in Classes I, II and III.	Percentage of: Self-supporting persons in Classes IV to VIII whose secondary means of livelihood is Class I, II or III.	Percentage of: Earning dependants in all Classes whose means of livelihood is Class I, II or III.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	MADRAS STATE	**84**	**2**	**14**
1	**Madras Deccan Division. ..**	**84**	**2**	**14**
	Cuddapah	90	2	8
	Kurnool	86	2	12
	Bellary	81	1	18
	Anantapur	82	2	16
2	**West Madras Division ..**	**88**	**3**	**9**
	The Nilgiris	81	3	16
	Malabar	90	3	7
	South Kanara	84	3	13

Serial number.	State natural division and district.	Percentage of: Self-supporting persons in Classes I, II and III.	Self supporting persons of classes IV to VIII whose secondary means of livelihood is Class I, II or III.	Earning dependants in all classes whose means of livelihood is Class I, II or III.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3	**North Madras Division** ..	**76**	**2**	**22**
	Agency tracts : ..	79	1	20
	Srikakulam	71	..	29
	Visakhapatnam ..	89	..	11
	East Godavari ..	71	1	28
	West Godavari ..	80	2	18
	Plains :	76	2	22
	Srikakulam	68	2	30
	Visakhapatnam ..	68	2	30
	East Godavari ..	77	2	21
	West Godavari ..	78	2	20
	Krishna	80	3	17
	Guntur	85	3	12
	Nellore	76	3	21
4	**South Madras Division** ..	**88**	**2**	**10**
	Madras	67	26	7
	Chingleput	91	1	8
	Chittoor	88	2	10
	North Arcot	88	1	11
	Salem	88	1	11
	Coimbatore	87	1	12
	South Arcot	86	1	13
	Tanjore	90	1	9
	Tiruchirapalli	88	2	10
	Madurai	91	1	8
	Ramanathapuram ..	89	2	9
	Tirunelveli	84	3	13

It will be seen that the vast majority (84 per cent) of the persons actively engaged in cultivation are self-supporting. This is not without significance, though, no doubt, it is all relative to the standard of living of the agricultural population. One would also expect this to be the case in a country where industrialisation has not progressed very far and means of livelihood other than agriculture are not available everywhere or on any large scale. The percentage of earning dependants included in the active workers is 14, while the percentage of self-supporting persons in non-agricultural classes who supplement their income through agricultural occupations is negligible. This again is not surprising. The proportion of persons who have cultivation as their secondary means of livelihood to the total number of persons actively engaged in cultivation is least in the South Madras division ; and this is due to the fact that, comparatively speaking, in this division, industrialisation has gone farther than in the other areas. Agricultural occupations being to a large extent, part-time and seasonal, agriculturists can engage themselves in other occupations to supplement their income. Those engaged in industry will not generally find it possible to combine their industrial activity with agricultural occupations.

Barring Madras City which is not an agricultural district, the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam plains have the smallest percentage of self-supporting persons among persons who are actively engaged in cultivation in this State. In other words, the extent to which land is able to support its population is smallest in these two districts and there has consequently always been a compelling motive for emigration. The low figure for Nellore district (76 per cent) is understandable, as, except in the small deltaic portion, and particularly in the western half of the district, the soil is generally infertile and rainfall precarious. Seventy-one per cent for the Srikakulam and East Godavari Agencies reflects the fact that cultivation in the Agency tracts, especially by the hillmen, is generally of an indifferent type. The figure of 89 per cent for the Visakhapatnam Agency can hardly be taken at its face value as there is no reason why the figure for this area should be better than the East Godavari figure, and this large figure is presumably due to incorrect or optimistic statements made by the persons enumerated. The hillmen who constitute

the bulk of the residents in these areas are backward and ignorant and are therefore quite capable of committing such mistakes. The East Godavari and West Godavari Plain figures of 77 and 78 per cent, on the other hand, reveal an under-statement as to the self-sufficiency of the persons enumerated.

The earning dependants whose means of livelihood fall under Class I, II or III are, of course, mostly persons belonging to agricultural families, i.e., families where the self-supporting persons are in one of these classes. The number of earning dependants is a variable factor, dependent upon the resources of the family, the number of self-supporting persons in it, and the extent to which agricultural occupations are available in the area. No detailed comments on the variations in the figures in column (5) of the statement are, therefore, called for or are feasible.

It will be seen from Subsidiary Table 4·6 that the bulk of the earning dependants are agricultural labourers. Out of 1,537,000 earning dependants in the State, 285,000 earn by cultivating their own lands, 93,000 by cultivating lands belonging to others, and 1,159,000 by working as agricultural labourers.

Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari contribute the largest number of earning dependants, and this, as will be seen later, is due to the heavy pressure of the population on land in these districts.

The statement below shows the percentage of the persons actively engaged in cultivation in each of the Classes I, II and III :—

[*Statement No.* 58.]

Serial number, State, natural division and district.	Total workers in cultivation. (000s omitted.)	Proportion in each class (per centage).		
		Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
MADRAS STATE.	**10,951**	**48**	**12**	**40**
1 Madras Deccan Division.	**1,040**	**62**	**7**	**31**
Cuddapah.	223	69	6	25
Kurnool ..	236	61	4	35
Bellary ..	269	59	7	34
Anantapur.	322	60	10	30
2 West Madras Division.	**960**	**13**	**36**	**51**
The Nilgiris.	36	45	7	48
Malabar ..	635	11	34	55
South Kanara.	289	14	44	42
3 North Madras Division.	**3,365**	**44**	**9**	**47**
Agency Tracts.	169	61	8	31
Srikakulam.	21	54	10	36
Visakhapatnam	63	83	6	11
East Godavari.	60	53	8	39
West Godavari.	25	30	10	60
Plains ..	3,196	44	9	47
Srikakulam ..	497	46	12	42
Vis khapatnam.	463	54	12	34
East Godavari.	499	25	11	64
West Godavari.	368	30	12	58
Krishna ..	364	46	6	48
Guntur ..	553	52	5	43
Nellore ..	453	50	5	45
4 South Madras Division.	**5,586**	**53**	**11**	**36**
Madras ..	3	56	19	25
Chingleput ..	330	44	16	40
Chittoor ..	391	66	11	23
North Arcot ..	538	56	10	34
Salem ..	654	62	7	31
Coimbatore ..	513	46	10	44
South Arcot ..	608	52	9	39
Tanjore ..	614	35	20	45
Tiruchirapalli.	627	59	11	30
Madurai ..	519	50	10	40
Ramanathapuram.	393	65	7	28
Tirunelveli ..	396	52	14	34

In the State as a whole, 48 per cent fall under Class I, 12 per cent under Class II and 40 per cent under Class III. It will be noticed that the bulk of the active workers engaged in cultivation are in Classes I and III and that the percentage of the persons in Class III is quite considerable.

The following statement shows the extent of cultivated area per individual actively engaged in cultivation :—

[*Statement No.* 59.]

Serial number, State, natural division and district.	Cultivated area per worker in cents.
(1)	(2)
MADRAS STATE	**281**
1 Madras Deccan Division	**707**
Cuddapah	446
Kurnool	891
Bellary	866
Anantapur	625
2 West Madras Division	**229**
The Nilgiris	281
Malabar	242
South Kanara	196

Serial number, State, natural division and district.	Cultivated area per worker in cents.
(1)	(2)
3 North Madras Division	238
Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam.	146
East Godavari	180
West Godavari	227
Krishna	327
Guntur	386
Nellore	281
4 South Madras Division	237
Chingleput	203
Chittoor	190
North Arcot	207
Salem	248
Coimbatore	338
South Arcot	218
Tanjore	224
Tiruchirapalli	223
Madurai	226
Ramanathapuram	251
Tirunelveli	270

It will be seen that the cultivated area per active worker in the State is 281 cents, and this figure ranges from 229 cents in the West Madras division, to 237 cents in the South Madras division, 238 cents in the North Madras division and 707 cents in the Deccan division. The cultivated area given here is the average of the area cultivated during the five years ending with the cultivation year 1949–50 (Fasli 1359). The return from cultivation depends not only on the work and manure put in by the cultivator, but also on seasonal conditions, the fertility of the land and the extent of unirrigated and irrigated land in the holdings. The largest cultivated area per head is in the Deccan division, where the extent of wet land is very small and the bulk of the land is dry and unirrigated. It will be seen that the pressure of population, on land is heaviest in the Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts where the cultivated area per worker varies from 146 to 180 cents. In Malabar and South Kanara districts, the figures are 242 and 196, respectively. Here, the low figures are partly the result of the limited area available for cultivation and partly the pressure of the heavy population, particularly in Malabar.

West Godavari is not far better than East Godavari, and the heavy population, particularly in the deltas, results of course in corresponding pressure on the land available. The position in Krishna and Guntur appears better but the disparity is really due to the large upland areas in those districts.

In Chittoor the extent of cultivated area per active worke is 190 cents. This shows how much pressure there is on the land, and it must be remembered that this is purely a dry district and the rainfall not too certain in the eastern part of the district. In the other districts (outside the Deccan and West Madras divisions) not referred to above, the cultivated area per worker varies from 203 cents in Chingleput to 338 in Coimbatore district. Barring Coimbatore, the figure is less than 3 acres in all the districts. The North Arcot figure is 207, while the Ramanathapuram figure is 251, and the figures of both these districts would have been worse, but for the large scale emigrations from these districts. In the South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai districts also, there is a very heavy pressure on the land, the figures of these districts ranging from 218 in South Arcot to 226 in Madurai.

Holdings.—The statement below gives the average extent of wet and dry lands per holding in each district in the State :—

[*Statement No.* 60.]

Average extent of wet and dry land in each holding.

(1)	Dry land. (2)	Wet land. (3)
MADRAS STATE	3·2	0·8
Madras Deccan Division ..	7·1	0·3
Cuddapah	3·8	0·4
Anantapur	7·4	0·6
Bellary	10·7	0·2
Kurnool	7·1	0·2
West Madras Division	3·2	1·6
The Nilgiris	11·0	0·4
Malabar	2·6	1·3
South Kanara	3·9	2·8
North Madras Division	2·9	1·1
Srikakulam	0·9	1·1
Visakhapatnam	5·0	1·7
East Godavari	2·2	1·6
West Godavari	2·0	2·0
Krishna	2·5	1·3
Guntur	3·3	0·5
Nellore	4·6	1·4
South Madras Division	2·4	0·6
Madras	..	..
Chingleput	1·3	1·3
Chittoor	2·6	0·6
North Arcot	1·8	0·5
Salem	3·7	0·3
Coimbatore	7·1	0·3
South Arcot	1·6	0·5
Tanjore	0·8	1·6
Tiruchirapalli	2·6	0·5
Madurai	2·4	0·5
Ramanathapuram	2·9	0·3
Tirunelveli	2·5	0·4

The figures above relate of course only to ryotwari areas in the State and therefore do not cover the non-ryotwari areas which account for nearly one-fourth of the State. But there is no reason to think that the

position is very different in the latter areas. The figures show the very small size of the average holding. There is only about 80 cents of wet land and 3·2 acres of dry land in the average holding in the State. For the South Madras division, the corresponding figures are 60 cents of wet land and 2·4 acres of dry land, in the Deccan division, 30 cents of wet land and 7·1 acres of dry land, while in the North Madras division the figures are 1·1 acre of wet land and 2·9 acres of dry land. The acute position in Srikakulam district can be seen from the fact that the average holding in that district has only 90 cents of dry land and 1·1 acre of wet land. In the Ceded districts, the lands are mostly dry, and as against the extent of dry land ranging from 3·8 acres to 10·7 acres, it has to be remembered that rainfall in this area is quite precarious, resulting in periodical failure of crops. In Tanjore district, which has the largest proportion of wet land, the average holding comprises only 1·6 acre of wet land. Practically everywhere in the State therefore the occupied land is inadequate to make satisfactory holdings even for the present registered owners.

7. **Density of population with reference to cultivated and cultivable areas.**—The following statement gives the density of population, i.e., the number of persons per square mile of cultivated and cultivable area :—

[*Statement No.* 61.]

Density (number of persons) per square mile.

State, natural division and district.	Density per square mile of cultivated and cultivable area.
(1)	(2)
MADRAS STATE	**698**
Madras Deccan Division	**281**
Cuddapah	340
Kurnool	267
Bellary	270
Anantapur	264
West Madras Division	**983**
The Nilgiris	797
Malabar	1,163
South Kanara	712
North Madras Division	**712**
Srikakulam	1,038
Visakhapatnam	1,205
East Godavari	860
West Godavari	712
Krishna	643
Guntur	582
Nellore	432
South Madras Division	**842**
Chingleput	955
Chittoor	646
North Arcot	1,110
Salem	757
Coimbatore	775
South Arcot	939
Tanjore	1,081
Tiruchirapalli	720
Madurai	798
Ramanathapuram	563
Tirunelveli	733

Barring Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts, the higest density is to be found in the Malabar district (1,163). I do not think the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam figures of 1,038 and 1,205 can be correct: presumably, due allowance has not been made in the Season and Crop Reports from which these figures are taken, for the large extent of cultivable land available in the Agency tracts. This comment is supported by the fact that, in East Godavari district which has a very thickly populated delta, and where also the agency area is very considerable in size, the density is only 860.

Excluding the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts, the district densities range from 264 in the Anantapur district to 1,163 in Malabar district. Malabar occupies the first place, while the second and third places are occupied by North Arcot (1,110) and Tanjore (1,081).

8. **Classification of areas in the State.**—The statement below extracted from the Season and Crop Report for Madras State for 1949–50 gives the percentages of the area covered by (1) forests, (2) barren and unculturable land, (3) land put to non-agricultural uses, (4) cultivated and cultivable land, in the State as a whole and in each division :—

[*Statement No.* 62.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of			
	Forests.	Barren and unculturable land.	Land put to non-agricultural uses.	Rest.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras State	17	12	6	65
Madras Deccan Division.	22	6	4	68
West Madras Division.	22	8	6	64
North Madras Division.	17	16	7	60
South Madras Division.	14	12	8	66

It will be seen that, in the State as a whole, 17 per cent of the area is covered by forests, 12 per cent is barren and unculturable land, 6 per cent consists of land put to non-agricultural uses, while the remaining 65 per cent is cultivated and cultivable land. The percentage of the cultivated and cultivable area varies from 60 in the North Madras division, 64 in the West Madras division, 66 in the South Madras division to 68 in the Deccan division.

9. **Progress of cultivation.**—Subsidiary Table 4·7 shows the progress of cultivation in the State. The figure for each area shown in that table is the average of the figures for the quinquennium ending with 30th June of the year previous to that specified in the table. The average net area irrigated, i.e., the average area irrigated not less than once, has increased from 86·63 lakhs in 1921, with a slight setback in 1931, to 87·27 lakhs in 1941. Between 1941 and 1951 there was an appreciable increase to 96·65 lakhs acres. The increase is, of course, due to the fact that, during 1941–51, apart from small irrigation projects, there has been an appreciable area brought under cultivation under the Grow More Food and other Food Production schemes both under irrigation sources and under wells—old wells as well as the wells newly constructed or repaired by the ryots themselves or under the Government's Well Subsidy Scheme. The cultivation of the irrigated area under wells has been greatly facilitated in appreciable areas by the use of pumps, both oil driven and those driven by electric power. The increase in the Deccan division during 1941–51 is naturally very small (from 5·64 to 6·14 lakhs) as the area under major irrigation sources in this division is not considerable. There is an increase of 5 lakhs acres in 1941–51 in the North Madras division where the Godavari and Krishna deltas are situated. During the same period, South Madras division showed an increase of 4 lakhs acres, the largest increase being naturally in the Tanjore district (Cauvery delta). The increases were by no means confined to these deltas: the non-deltaic areas also in most districts have shown an increase.

S.T.–4·7

The average area irrigated more than once, which has been about 18 lakhs acres, has not shown large variation in the State as a whole. The largest contributions are, of course, those of the East Godavari and West Godavari districts (Godavari, delta), South Arcot, Tanjore and Tiruchirapalli (Cauvery delta), Madurai (Periyar project) and Tirunelveli (Tambaraparani delta). Apart from these deltas, there is a considerable second crop area under wells and spring channels. The figures for districts and divisions have shown considerable variation. The large decreases during 1941–51 in the Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot and Nellore districts were undoubtedly due to the failure of the north-east monsoon during the last three years of the quinquennium ending with 1949–50.

Net area sown.—The average net area sown, i.e., the area sown at least once, showed a very slight increase between 1921 and 1941 and a decrease of 10·8 lakhs between 1941 and 1951. The percentage varations are shown in the statement below :—

[*Statement. No.* 63.]

State and natural division.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—).		
	1941–51.	1931–41.	1921–31.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ..	— 3·40	— 0·04	+ 1·40
Madras Deccan Division.	— 3·23	— 0·64	+ 5·68
West Madras Division.	+ 1·73	+ 3·94	+ 4·94
North Madras Division.	— 0·09	— 1·29	+ 4·43
South Madras Division.	— 6·17	— 0·43	— 2·84

The decrease in area between 1941 and 1951 in spite of food scarcity and attractive prices for foodgrains was undoubtedly due to the serious failure of the north-east monsoon for a number of years in succession from 1947. This decrease amounted to 3·4 per cent in the State as a whole, and varied from the negligible figure of 0·09 per cent in the North Madras division to 3·23 per cent in the Madras Deccan division and 6·17 per cent in the South Madras division. The West Madras division is a pleasant contrast and showed an increase of 1·73 per cent, and this is, of course, due to the fact that this area is practically all rainfed, and gets an assured and heavy rainfall from the usually dependable south-west monsoon. The increase in the West Madras division was mostly in Malabar district, the increases in South Kanara and the Nilgiris being very slight. Malabar is the district with the largest food deficit in this State owing to its very heavy population. It is not surprising, therefore, that the food scarcity and attractive prices induced an extension of cultivation.

In the Deccan division, there is a small increase in Anantapur and small decreases in the other three districts, viz., Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool. In the North Madras division, the districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam show a large decrease between 1941 and 1951, showing the effect of deficient rainfall in an area only a small portion of which is protected by major irrigation sources.

As already mentioned elsewhere in this Report, the South Madras division is the one most affected by failures of the north-east monsoon, and this is reflected in the large decreases in the net area sown between 1941 and 1951. Ramanathapuram was the worst affected, and has shown a drop of nearly 3 lakhs acres in the net area sown. (It should be noted that the figures in Subsidiary Table 4·7 relate to the area actually sown, and include the cultivated areas where the failure of the north-east monsoon resulted in partial or total failure of the crops raised, which was very considerable.) In the Cauvery delta, South Arcot and Tanjore districts have shown an increase, naturally a larger increase in Tanjore than in South Arcot, which covers only a small part of the Cauvery delta. The rest of the Cauvery delta is in the Tiruchirapalli district, where the figures show a decrease of about 1·8 lakhs on account of the upland area in the district. Salem has shown a very slight increase. All the districts except Salem, South Arcot and Tanjore have shown large decreases for the reason already mentioned. The division as a whole, has, for the same reason, shown a decrease of about 8·7 lakhs acres. An idea of the serious nature of the failure of the north-east monsoon referred to above can be had from the fact that the loss of production in the year 1949–50 was estimated at 13·93 lakhs tons (10·56 lakhs tons of rice and 3·37 lakhs tons of millets) of foodgrains—vide page 34 of "Food and Agriculture in Madras State" by Dr. B. Natarajan, Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras.

It will thus be seen that not only has the area cultivated not kept pace with the increase of population, but that there has been an appreciable fall in that area on account of the failure of the north-east monsoon during the latter part of the decade.

Areas sown more than once.—It will be seen from columns (7) to (10) of Subsidiary Table 4·7 that there has been a more or less steady increase in the average area sown more than once. All the divisions have shown an increase in 1941–51, and there would have been a larger increase in the South Madras division and in the State as a whole but for the failure of the north-east monsoon during the latter part of the decade. For this reason, the South Madras division has shown only a small increase of less than 15,000 acres. Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai and Tanjore (98,000 acres) have shown increases, while the other districts have shown a decrease. (I have ignored the trivial increase in the figures for the Ramanathapuram district.) Thus it is largely a case of an expected appreciable increase in the second crop area in the Cauvery delta which has been almost nullified by the decreases in the upland areas of the division consequent on the failure of the north-east monsoon.

In the State as a whole, the area sown more than once has increased by 1·3 lakhs acres.

10. **Areas cultivated with food and non-food crops.**—The statement below shows the areas under foodcrops and non-food crops in the fasli year 1940–41 and fasli year 1949–50 :—

[*Statement No. 64.*]

Area sown with crops (in acres).

State and natural division.	Paddy.	
	1940–41.	1949–50.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras State	10,744,393	10,598,646
Madras Deccan Division ..	417,607	424,598
West Madras Division ..	1,489,114	1,383,618
North Madras Division ..	3,713,437	3,911,066
South Madras Division ..	5,124,235	4,879,364

	Other food crops.	
	1940–41.	1949–50.
	(4)	(5)
Madras State	17,082,029	16,966,207
Madras Deccan Division ..	4,782,076	4,997,992
West Madras Division ..	544,386	607,319
North Madras Division ..	4,113,357	4,251,868
South Madras Division ..	7,642,210	7,109,028

	Non-foodcrops.	
	1940–41.	1949–50.
	(6)	(7)
Madras State	9,517,302	8,780,087
Madras Deccan Division ..	2,754,636	2,555,091
West Madras Division ..	665,709	741,937
North Madras Division ..	2,033,638	1,855,974
South Madras Division ..	4,063,319	3,627,085

NOTE.—Figures taken from the Season and Crop Report of the Madras State for the years 1940–41 and 1949–50.

The figures for the foodcrops have been shown separately for the chief foodcrop, viz., paddy and other foodcrops. The other foodcrops are of course millets and pulses. The non-foodcrops include some profitable commercial crops of which the most important are groundnut, tobacco and cotton. It will be seen that, of the total extent sown, 75·8 per cent is under foodcrops and 24·2 per cent under non-foodcrops. The corresponding figures for the divisions are 68 and 32 in the Deccan division, 72·9 and 27·1 in the West Madras division, 81·5 and 18·5 in the North Madras division and 76·8 and 23·2 in the South Madras division. These percentages relate to fasli 1359.

11. **Cultivable area per capita.**—The cultivable area available per capita is shown in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 65.]

Statement showing cultivable area available per capita.

Natural division and district.	Cultivable area available per capita (cents).
(1)	(2)
MADRAS STATE	38
1 **Madras Deccan Division**	82
Cuddapah	103
Kurnool	82
Bellary	51
Anantapur	94
2 **West Madras Division**	32
The Nilgiris	48
Malabar	23
South Kanara	58
3 **North Madras Division**	37
Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam	17
East Godavari	33
West Godavari	37
Krishna	33
Guntur	26
Nellore	77
4 **South Madras Division**	34
Madras *	..
Chingleput	30
Chittoor	58
North Arcot	20
Salem	35
Coimbatore	30
South Arcot	20
Tanjore	14
Tiruchirapalli	42
Madurai	39
Ramanathapuram	67
Tirunelveli	43

* Not an agricultural district.

This is the potential area still available for cultivation, but generally speaking, the best land is already under cultivation in all districts, barring a few areas of which the Agency tracts are the most important and considerable, and only a poor yield can be generally obtained from these lands not yet occupied but cultivable.

12. **Cultivated area per capita.**—But for the failure of the north-east monsoon during the latter part of the decade 1941–50, there would have been an increase in the area sown, but there is no reason at all to think the increase would have kept pace with the growth of population. Subsidiary Table 4·8 shows how unsatisfactory the actual position has been: the unirrigated single crop cultivation per capita has decreased from 50 cents in 1921 to 32 cents in 1951. In the Deccan division there was a decrease from 178 to 128 cents; in the West Madras division from 33 to 25 cents; in the North Madras division from 34 to 19 cents; and in the South Madras division from 40 to 23 cents. Even in the West Madras division where there has been no failure of the monsoon, there has been a decrease from 33 to 25 cents. S.T.-4·8

It will be seen that unirrigated double-crop cultivation per capita is larger in the North Madras division than in the South Madras division.

The irrigated single-crop cultivation per capita is naturally largest in the districts, where there are major irrigation systems, viz., East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and Tanjore. The figures of Ramanathapuram, which are nearly as large as those of Guntur, are really misleading. While Guntur covers a portion of the Krishna delta, Ramanathapuram, except for the Srivilliputtur area, depends mainly on poor rainfed tanks. Even in Tanjore, there has been a fall in the per capita area since 1921 in spite of the development of irrigation under the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

Land and cultivation per capita.—Columns (5) to (8) of Subsidiary Table 4·9 give the total cropped area, i.e., the aggregate of the relevant columns in Subsidiary Table 4·8. It will thus be seen that the total cropped area per capita has steadily decreased from 78 cents in 1921 to 54 cents in 1951—a decrease of 30·8 per cent as against the increase of 40·5 per cent in the population. All the divisions show a steady decrease: the percentage decrease in cultivation and the percentage increase of S. T.-4·9

population from 1921 to 1951 in the various divisions are shown below :—

[*Statement No.* 66.]

State and natural division.	Percentage decrease in the area of cultivation per capita. Columns (8) minus (5) of Subsidiary Table 4·9.	Percentage increase in population during 1921 and 1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras State	— 30·8	+ 40·5
Madras Deccan Division ..	— 25·9	+ 37·4
West Madras Division ..	— 25·0	+ 52·5
North Madras Division ..	— 32·9	+ 41·7
South Madras Division ..	— 35·4	+ 38·0

The pressure of the population on the cultivated area has undoubtedly been increasing steadily on a disquieting scale.

Columns (3) and (4) of Subsidiary Table 4·9 give respectively (1) the total land area per capita, i.e., including forests and uncultivable land and lands not available for cultivation and (2) area cultivated and cultivable percapita. As already mentioned, it is doubtful if the figures in column (4) against Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam are correct, in so far as the cultivable areas are concerned.

4·1 Agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population ; number in each class and sub-class of 10,000 persons of all agricultural classes and comparison with agricultural holdings by size.

Ser number.	State, natural division and district.	Agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population.	Number per 10,000 persons of all agricultural classes.							Distribution of 1,000 agricultural holdings by size of holding.					
			Total.			I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	III. Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	IV. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.	Less than one acre.	Between (acres).				Above 25 acres.
			Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.						1 to 3	3 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 12	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	MADRAS STATE	**649**	**2,584**	**6,909**	**507**	**5,382**	**1,476**	**2,808**	**334**	**185**	**318**	**170**	**162**	**115**	**50**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**681**	**2,670**	**6,755**	**575**	**6,830**	**749**	**2,029**	**392**	**144**	**220**	**136**	**194**	**231**	**75**
	Cuddapah	648	2,778	6,813	409	7,169	583	1,890	358	250	417	92	158	83	..
	Kurnool	647	2,536	6,970	494	6,522	494	2,377	607	192	208	216	144	200	40
	Bellary	706	2,587	6,683	730	6,979	794	1,867	360	75	86	134	294	283	128
	Anantapur	718	2,772	6,595	633	6,693	1,051	1,989	267	57	170	104	179	358	132
2	**West Madras Division**	**533**	**2,452**	**7,187**	**361**	**1,496**	**4,268**	**3,782**	**454**	**214**	**391**	**161**	**155**	**56**	**23**
	The Nilgiris	331	2,795	6,712	493	5,661	731	3,585	23	108	324	216	243	81	28
	Malabar	511	2,482	7,211	307	1,267	3,926	4,396	411	212	440	109	119	78	42
	South Kanara	629	2,353	7,179	468	1,609	5,356	2,445	590	321	410	157	104	8	..
3	**North Madras Division**	**709**	**2,598**	**6,591**	**811**	**5,354**	**1,093**	**3,212**	**341**	**201**	**294**	**165**	**145**	**118**	**77**
	(*a*) Agency tracts	900	2,776	6,420	804	6,980	918	2,024	78						
	Srikakulam	956	2,885	5,881	1,234	6,226	927	2,838	9						
	Visakhapatnam	959	3,261	6,327	412	8,186	791	989	34	*	..	..	..	..	..	..
	East Godavari	881	2,366	6,648	986	7,060	925	1,930	85						
	West Godavari	803	2,592	6,445	963	4,624	1,175	3,998	203						
	(*b*) Plains	702	2,590	6,599	811	5,274	1,101	3,271	354	*					
	Srikakulam	766	2,186	6,685	1,129	5,721	1,387	2,647	245		..	..	..	..	..	..
	Visakhapatnam	684	2,452	6,435	1,113	6,306	1,494	2,057	143		206	382	213	121	55	23
	East Godavari	669	2,748	6,501	751	3,444	1,445	4,622	489		245	224	163	143	163	62
	West Godavari	729	2,605	6,499	896	3,947	1,559	4,026	468		196	391	196	130	87	..
	Krishna	650	2,622	6,742	636	5,618	736	3,274	372		257	212	142	142	88	159
	Guntur	695	2,756	6,808	436	5,910	578	3,151	361		202	211	138	165	174	110
	Nellore	726	2,768	6,448	784	5,793	602	3,191	414		103	342	137	171	141	106
4	**South Madras Division**	**642**	**2,586**	**7,050**	**364**	**5,861**	**1,287**	**2,553**	**299**	**188**	**321**	**178**	**167**	**108**	**38**
	Madras	19	2,260	7,399	341	2,139	782	1,034	6,045	..†	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput	671	2,495	7,253	252	4,801	1,594	3,376	229	269	388	164	119	37	23
	Chittoor	752	2,590	6,924	486	7,026	1,090	1,626	258	230	390	157	134	72	17
	North Arcot	695	2,477	7,160	363	6,021	1,220	2,453	306	128	398	172	199	95	8
	Salem	710	2,473	7,191	336	6,867	827	2,106	200	157	328	208	146	116	45
	Coimbatore	535	2,604	7,013	383	5,308	1,186	3,277	229	125	216	182	205	204	68
	South Arcot	818	2,371	7,244	385	5,791	1,066	2,942	201	166	360	227	145	54	48
	Tanjore	699	2,804	6,875	321	3,720	2,223	3,439	618	281	301	165	141	72	40
	Tiruchirapalli	715	2,718	6,950	332	6,580	1,242	1,906	272	117	269	262	172	152	28
	Madurai	631	2,654	7,065	281	5,690	1,233	2,834	243	291	339	118	173	79	..
	Ramanathapuram	637	2,695	6,972	333	7,093	871	1,847	189	128	236	199	197	165	75
	Tirunelveli	546	2,631	6,771	598	5,764	1,742	2,047	447	173	307	110	205	142	63

* Separate figures not available. † Not an agricultural district.

NOTE.—Columns (10) to (15)-The information is based on the data collected in connexion with an enquiry into the socio-economic effects of prohibition undertaken by Madras Government in June 1950 in the rural areas selected by the method of random sampling in each of the districts.

4·2 Livelihood Class I (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants) number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class I in each sub-class ; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of livelihood class I.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class I.			Number per 10,000 of livelihood class I whose secondary means of livelihood is															
					Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as cultivating labourer.		Rent on agricultural land.		Production (other than cultivation.)		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.	
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**2,429**	**7,132**	**439**	..	**110**	**27**	**14**	**73**	**182**	**7**	**2**	**71**	**49**	**45**	**20**	**7**	**3**	**79**	**57**
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	**2,533**	**6,921**	**546**	..	**135**	**22**	**12**	**59**	**188**	**5**	**3**	**79**	**47**	**52**	**29**	**7**	**6**	**130**	**127**
	Cuddapah	2,676	6,940	384	..	83	34	13	42	81	11	8	61	35	48	39	11	15	106	110
	Kurnool	2,428	7,079	493	..	68	10	8	50	157	5	2	76	59	43	30	8	6	151	164
	Bellary	2,427	6,910	663	..	115	16	9	84	309	2	1	65	46	58	28	4	1	153	155
	Anantapur	2,600	6,786	614	..	251	28	16	58	189	4	2	108	49	56	20	5	2	111	86
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**2,103**	**7,622**	**275**	..	**46**	**48**	**26**	**13**	**53**	**43**	**13**	**85**	**48**	**76**	**30**	**4**	**3**	**106**	**56**
	The Nilgiris	2,331	7,237	432	..	247	3	45	17	86	2	..	52	22	38	8	3	4	26	20
	Malabar	2,077	7,694	229	..	14	55	28	14	28	25	6	106	57	93	36	4	4	101	55
	South Kanara	2,073	7,623	304	..	36	52	18	10	85	89	29	60	40	58	26	5	3	142	68
3	**North Madras Division** ..	**2,347**	**6,975**	**678**	..	**258**	**39**	**18**	**100**	**261**	**4**	**2**	**80**	**50**	**41**	**20**	**10**	**4**	**82**	**65**
	(*a*) Agency tracts ..	2,729	6,563	708	..	288	15	13	70	319	3	1	83	53	20	15	17	6	17	13
	Srikakulam	2,805	6,162	1,033	..	662	..	7	57	283	..	..	181	72	19	4	1	1	19	5
	Visakhapatnam ..	3,403	6,216	381	..	325	1	4	22	42	2	1	8	3	14	1	..	1	7	4
	East Godavari ..	2,192	6,906	902	..	234	17	2	87	510	1	..	136	92	11	33	40	14	28	17
	West Godavari ..	1,945	7,054	1,001	..	..	72	96	210	755	21	..	102	95	81	14	13	2	16	40
	(*b*) Plains	2,321	7,002	677	..	256	40	18	102	257	4	3	80	50	42	21	10	3	86	69
	Srikakulam	1,933	6,999	1,068	..	480	25	19	100	352	4	2	66	55	23	19	4	2	56	140
	Visakhapatnam ..	2,372	6,589	1,039	..	557	41	23	125	347	3	1	76	54	26	14	10	4	69	40
	East Godavari ..	2,253	7,328	419	..	55	85	17	90	210	8	7	59	46	69	25	21	8	99	52
	West Godavari ..	2,164	7,264	572	..	55	66	62	83	329	7	4	77	47	50	22	17	6	90	47
	Krishna	2,332	7,187	481	..	103	40	11	107	216	2	1	89	37	51	18	9	2	141	93
	Guntur	2,541	7,113	346	..	59	45	6	84	153	4	2	67	38	51	29	10	3	87	56
	Nellore	2,561	6,760	679	..	327	21	8	120	213	5	2	130	74	43	18	8	2	82	35
4	**South Madras Division** ..	**2,462**	**7,227**	**311**	..	**38**	**21**	**13**	**65**	**150**	**6**	**1**	**65**	**49**	**45**	**18**	**6**	**2**	**66**	**39**
	Madras	2,025	7,645	330	..	33	4	..	..	..	11	14	16	56	54	54	11	7	136	166
	Chingleput	2,323	7,468	209	..	21	21	12	39	88	2	1	66	44	47	19	5	3	55	23
	Chittoor	2,481	7,069	450	..	106	23	16	70	130	8	4	70	55	41	30	7	3	124	106
	North Arcot	2,431	7,245	324	..	43	12	16	43	157	2	4	64	55	35	16	6	3	50	30
	Salem	2,390	7,304	306	..	47	17	12	72	168	5	..	71	46	34	13	6	1	47	21
	Coimbatore	2,420	7,286	294	..	36	15	11	52	110	12	3	57	56	36	19	11	6	48	54
	South Arcot	2,292	7,362	346	..	31	15	10	85	219	1	..	63	42	34	17	3	1	61	26
	Tanjore	2,685	7,166	149	..	9	84	26	44	49	4	2	51	20	69	19	10	4	82	22
	Tiruchirapalli	2,596	7,120	284	..	17	29	13	108	187	2	1	57	25	40	11	6	2	84	28
	Madurai	2,445	7,327	228	..	18	7	10	44	116	22	..	36	29	39	16	4	1	36	39
	Ramanathapuram ..	2,592	7,126	282	..	39	7	5	66	150	10	..	59	32	61	16	7	1	78	39
	Tirunelveli	2,486	6,983	531	..	48	21	15	50	190	3	1	134	168	90	37	9	4	79	66

NOTE.—This statement has been prepared from Economic Tables B-I and B-II.

4·3 Livelihood Class II (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants) number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class II in each sub-class ; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of livelihood class II.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class II.			Number per 10,000 of livelihood class II whose secondary means of livelihood is															
					Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as agricultural labourer.		Rent on agricultural land.		Production (other than cultivation).		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.	
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**2,258**	**7,217**	**525**	**28**	**21**	..	**71**	**108**	**279**	**4**	**2**	**73**	**57**	**36**	**20**	**14**	**5**	**77**	**69**
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	**2,463**	**6,824**	**713**	**54**	**41**	..	**84**	**103**	**284**	**7**	**4**	**83**	**57**	**47**	**30**	**11**	**4**	**199**	**210**
	Cuddapah	2,541	6,899	560	102	36	..	25	65	96	6	7	93	55	51	40	12	8	253	293
	Kurnool	2,092	7,408	500	46	15	..	23	78	223	5	3	82	71	39	29	14	3	115	134
	Bellary	2,331	6,793	876	52	56	..	56	103	398	3	2	53	70	39	39	10	5	161	250
	Anantapur	2,665	6,582	753	38	43	..	153	128	312	11	5	100	42	53	19	11	4	234	176
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**2,039**	**7,594**	**367**	**9**	**2**	..	**61**	**43**	**127**	**6**	**2**	**112**	**72**	**53**	**27**	**10**	**6**	**89**	**69**
	The Nilgiris	2,310	7,292	398	3	45	..	159	49	114	..	..	68	24	61	11	5	3	46	42
	Malabar	2,075	7,643	282	8	2	..	36	46	70	4	1	94	64	65	33	7	6	88	70
	South Kanara	1,977	7,518	505	10	2	..	101	39	220	8	4	142	87	34	17	14	7	91	67
3	**North Madras Division** ..	**2,344**	**6,709**	**947**	**55**	**46**	..	**173**	**229**	**561**	**2**	**1**	**73**	**58**	**33**	**20**	**28**	**6**	**73**	**81**
	(*a*) Agency tracts ..	2,449	6,513	1,038	19	50	..	325	117	557	1	1	97	51	20	29	55	8	19	17
	Srikakulam	3,325	4,918	1,757	6	35	..	1,024	115	590	..	2	106	98	15	6	..	..	8	2
	Visakhapatnam ..	2,288	7,247	465	23	13	..	338	4	85	..	..	4	19	2	3	..	..	2	7
	East Godavari ..	2,386	6,238	1,376	16	95	..	294	181	821	2	..	159	60	34	67	111	17	38	23
	West Godavari ..	2,349	6,761	890	25	32	..	..	166	758	3	1	118	57	22	8	55	9	15	26
	(*b*) Plains	2,340	6,717	943	57	46	..	167	234	561	3	1	72	58	34	19	27	6	75	84
	Srikakulam	2,376	6,621	1,003	83	47	..	231	171	459	3	1	48	64	18	19	10	3	108	179
	Visakhapatnam ..	2,216	6,638	1,146	30	70	..	431	206	505	1	1	88	77	30	18	18	4	43	40
	East Godavari ..	2,348	6,742	910	72	32	..	76	271	687	3	3	34	48	54	27	44	13	38	24
	West Godavari ..	2,237	6,735	1,028	49	78	..	26	266	805	3	2	90	56	36	16	31	7	53	37
	Krishna	2,443	6,692	865	42	19	..	74	317	496	3	1	113	49	31	13	25	4	179	211
	Guntur	2,525	6,968	507	56	8	..	24	219	313	1	..	58	28	34	18	46	7	93	109
	Nellore	2,406	6,772	822	44	23	..	193	235	477	5	2	137	81	31	17	25	5	73	23
4	**South Madras Division** ..	**2,334**	**7,250**	**416**	**26**	**19**	..	**30**	**94**	**247**	**2**	**2**	**48**	**48**	**26**	**16**	**10**	**4**	**59**	**50**
	Madras	1,980	7,518	502	..	24	..	91	..	24	5	..	34	53	38	110	..	14	81	187
	Chingleput	2,493	7,171	336	26	34	..	25	74	183	1	..	46	43	22	14	5	3	49	34
	Chittoor	2,638	6,810	552	49	58	..	51	137	209	8	3	92	54	39	21	13	6	193	150
	North Arcot	2,100	7,451	449	16	44	..	27	74	254	1	..	43	51	16	12	5	3	45	59
	Salem	2,152	7,437	411	22	17	..	22	107	268	4	1	58	43	19	14	5	2	40	45
	Coimbatore	2,321	7,392	287	28	12	..	29	37	143	2	1	24	42	19	19	10	4	23	38
	South Arcot	2,159	7,411	430	24	22	..	31	108	298	1	12	47	32	23	12	3	1	47	23
	Tanjore	2,509	7,139	352	20	3	..	49	94	242	4	2	28	23	20	13	21	5	49	16
	Tiruchirapalli ..	2,517	7,078	405	48	8	..	26	154	284	5	3	42	29	24	13	11	4	65	38
	Madurai	2,130	7,548	322	9	10	..	16	49	181	..	1	22	34	23	15	4	3	32	63
	Ramanathapuram ..	2,219	7,426	355	25	11	..	20	68	180	..	2	49	36	35	13	7	2	98	92
	Tirunelveli	2,296	6,975	729	28	18	..	18	123	412	1	1	107	158	41	31	18	5	81	86

NOTE.—This statement has been prepared from Economic Tables B-I and B-II.

4·4 Livelihood Class III (Agricultural labourers and their dependants) number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class III in each sub-class ; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of livelihood class III.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class III.			Number per 10,000 of livelihood class III whose secondary means of livelihood is															
					Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as cultivating labourer.		Rent on agricultural land.		Production (other than cultivation).		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.	
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**3,017**	**6,334**	**649**	**25**	**18**	**20**	**13**	..	**466**	**4**	**4**	**50**	**47**	**14**	**11**	**3**	**3**	**43**	**88**
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	**3,153**	**6,218**	**629**	**52**	**44**	**19**	**19**	..	**374**	**18**	**9**	**78**	**48**	**25**	**18**	**7**	**11**	**94**	**111**
	Cuddapah	3,177	6,358	465	75	50	45	37	..	150	20	12	105	62	28	19	28	17	115	119
	Kurnool	2,818	6,722	460	23	30	5	6	..	282	32	7	98	38	17	12	1	6	83	79
	Bellary	3,256	5,803	941	81	52	9	4	..	672	5	..	43	39	26	15	2	17	94	142
	Anantapur	3,387	5,958	655	40	46	23	34	..	379	15	15	67	36	31	26	2	8	90	112
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**3,036**	**6,556**	**408**	**3**	**1**	**19**	**9**	..	**230**	..	..	**75**	**73**	**14**	**8**	**4**	**5**	**52**	**81**
	The Nilgiris	3,632	5,759	609	10	5	7	2	..	519	1	1	14	20	6	6	1	1	3	56
	Malabar	2,931	6,703	366	2	1	17	9	..	192	..	..	64	69	12	8	3	6	49	82
	South Kanara	3,375	6,078	547	7	1	27	7	..	345	1	..	131	100	22	12	6	5	69	78
3	**North Madras Division** ..	**3,065**	**5,903**	**1,032**	**35**	**25**	**16**	**9**	..	**767**	**5**	**7**	**61**	**44**	**15**	**10**	**3**	**4**	**61**	**166**
	(a) Agency tracts ..	3,077	5,882	1,041	3	18	1	2	..	666	1	..	28	39	7	14	1	1	26	302
	Srikakulam	2,914	5,581	1,505	3	37	..	..	..	1,361	..	..	77	101	8	5	..	..	2	1
	Visakhapatnam ..	2,861	6,515	624	4	9	5	4	..	597	1	1	4	11	.	2	..	..	..	1
	East Godavari ..	2,972	5,904	1,124	3	29	..	3	..	998	1	..	22	37	11	35	2	1	36	21
	West Godavari ..	3,388	5,653	959	3	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	25	27	5	1	2	1	41	926
	(b) Plains	3,065	5,904	1,031	36	25	16	9	..	770	5	7	62	44	15	10	3	4	62	162
	Srikakulam	2,577	6,051	1,372	41	59	12	9	..	937	2	1	45	56	13	15	1	1	28	294
	Visakhapatnam ..	2,859	5,771	1,370	32	31	7	8	..	1,232	2	1	35	45	11	11	1	2	20	39
	East Godavari ..	3,230	5,777	993	18	7	24	7	..	913	3	7	38	34	14	10	4	2	51	14
	West Godavari ..	3,144	5,621	1,235	17	4	12	7	..	557	3	8	65	39	14	9	4	2	64	610
	Krishna	3,114	5,999	887	46	16	15	10	..	704	4	1	64	29	17	6	2	20	82	101
	Guntur	3,161	6,225	614	46	50	22	20	..	395	9	10	86	47	24	15	4	3	129	74
	Nellore	3,156	5,849	995	63	15	10	5	..	874	15	17	98	61	12	6	2	1	29	16
4	**South Madras Division** ..	**2,961**	**6,570**	**469**	**20**	**15**	**23**	**15**	..	**346**	**3**	**2**	**33**	**42**	**13**	**12**	**2**	**2**	**23**	**35**
	Madras	2,490	7,149	361	..	..	..	..	..	148	7	..	4	36	4	43	..	4	22	130
	Chingleput	2,696	7,034	270	10	8	12	7	..	188	3	..	22	32	6	7	1	1	15	27
	Chittoor	2,975	6,413	612	44	98	15	21	..	228	6	5	67	66	60	54	11	8	92	133
	North Arcot	2,732	6,855	413	13	8	2	4	..	319	1	..	28	46	9	8	1	1	20	27
	Salem	2,806	6,790	404	15	20	16	17	..	278	2	4	60	41	10	7	2	1	25	36
	Coimbatore	2,966	6,462	572	16	8	29	5	..	447	7	3	30	51	13	15	1	2	14	40
	South Arcot	2,565	6,986	449	24	11	12	15	..	375	1	1	22	25	7	5	1	1	22	15
	Tanjore	3,148	6,334	518	13	7	43	33	..	416	4	3	18	34	19	11	2	1	15	11
	Tiruchirapalli	3,220	6,310	470	36	15	41	8	..	388	1	..	29	27	7	6	1	1	20	25
	Madurai	3,306	6,323	371	10	13	34	16	..	253	2	1	23	30	7	12	1	1	12	45
	Ramanathapuram ..	3,275	6,210	515	41	8	33	28	..	367	4	..	43	62	14	13	1	1	26	37
	Tirunelveli	3,212	6,066	722	31	13	6	16	..	482	4	..	64	114	15	13	2	2	43	82

NOTE.— This statement has been prepared from Economic Tables B-I and B-II.

4·5 Livelihood Class IV (Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants) number per 10,000 of livelihood class IV in each sub-class ; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of livelihood class IV.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class IV.			Number per 10,000 of livelihood class IV whose secondary means of livelihood is															
					Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as agricultural labourer.		Rent on agricultural land.		Production (other than cultivation).		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.	
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**2,892**	**6,783**	**325**	**33**	**14**	**10**	**6**	**66**	**73**	..	**21**	**114**	**59**	**159**	**57**	**8**	**4**	**232**	**90**
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	**2,936**	**6,519**	**545**	**16**	**16**	**3**	**11**	**96**	**136**	..	**18**	**146**	**85**	**230**	**96**	**4**	**2**	**308**	**181**
	Cuddapah	3,086	6,529	385	24	11	3	2	35	35	..	3	162	103	189	53	5	2	338	177
	Kurnool	2,958	6,404	638	8	11	2	24	150	225	..	8	171	85	225	86	5	2	324	197
	Bellary	2,789	6,599	612	20	15	5	2	75	118	..	10	108	95	180	147	3	1	259	224
	Anantapur	2,919	6,630	451	21	35	44	8	81	92	..	61	130	54	344	98	6	2	308	100
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**2,609**	**7,195**	**196**	**74**	**11**	**40**	**11**	**3**	**10**	..	**15**	**67**	**29**	**100**	**41**	**4**	**3**	**203**	**76**
	The Nilgiris	2,213	7,404	383	128	43	43	..	..	43	..	..	..	170	128	..	..	..	128	128
	Malabar	2,814	7,022	164	40	9	44	9	2	6	..	8	64	26	83	37	4	2	167	67
	South Kanara	2,294	7,460	246	127	14	35	14	4	15	..	27	72	34	126	48	5	4	258	91
3	**North Madras Division** ..	**2,971**	**6,650**	**379**	**35**	**19**	**4**	**3**	**104**	**101**	..	**40**	**139**	**60**	**176**	**52**	**8**	**4**	**292**	**101**
	(*a*) Agency tracts ..	3,042	6,393	565	19	3	5	5	189	311	..	40	90	45	170	69	13	3	353	90
	Srikakulam	4,222	5,333	445	..	..	..	..	445	..	..	445	..	..	667	..	..	..	445	..
	Visakhapatnam ..	3,488	6,151	361	..	..	34	34	189	103	..	223	52	..	..	..	..	..	138	..
	East Godavari ..	2,821	6,568	611	19	6	..	..	186	354	..	..	109	77	167	71	13	..	366	103
	West Godavari ..	3,062	6,338	600	25	..	..	..	183	354	..	..	88	32	221	95	19	6	417	114
	(*b*) Plains ..	2,971	6,652	377	35	19	4	4	103	98	..	40	140	60	176	52	8	4	291	101
	Srikakulam	2,803	6,560	637	55	19	7	4	124	107	..	98	111	66	185	77	16	8	255	259
	Visakhapatnam ..	2,621	7,037	342	44	23	4	7	48	68	..	94	58	37	108	50	3	5	260	58
	East Godavari ..	2,864	6,800	336	32	10	8	3	44	53	..	24	155	83	155	55	10	4	327	105
	West Godavari ..	2,896	6,823	281	41	20	5	8	36	74	..	8	117	54	166	39	9	3	289	76
	Krishna	3,040	6,647	313	29	50	1	2	86	88	..	16	112	39	163	36	6	3	295	79
	Guntur	3,113	6,653	234	38	10	2	3	92	58	..	12	127	36	175	35	6	2	300	79
	Nellore	3,204	6,220	576	15	18	1	1	283	244	..	85	228	83	246	74	6	2	267	68
4	**South Madras Division** ..	**2,914**	**6,808**	**278**	**24**	**10**	**7**	**5**	**54**	**60**	..	**12**	**104**	**62**	**150**	**57**	**9**	**4**	**187**	**67**
	Madras	2,340	7,338	322	37	2	1	3	1	2	..	10	22	53	45	79	4	14	127	160
	Chingleput	3,158	6,519	323	13	16	21	13	22	26	..	27	192	97	137	73	7	6	183	65
	Chittoor	2,951	6,660	389	50	37	5	4	51	54	..	12	98	46	202	96	41	25	254	116
	North Arcot	2,853	6,759	388	16	15	2	4	54	56	..	6	144	128	158	85	8	4	178	91
	Salem	3,150	6,542	308	23	18	9	7	102	90	..	5	155	61	209	58	9	2	317	67
	Coimbatore	3,165	6,587	248	37	15	8	6	69	72	..	5	78	54	142	38	5	3	147	55
	South Arcot	2,945	6,745	310	22	10	4	9	117	139	..	18	52	27	97	41	7	4	113	62
	Tanjore	2,667	7,177	156	25	3	13	5	21	15	..	25	107	29	168	41	9	3	192	35
	Tiruchirapalli ..	3,060	6,759	181	25	4	7	4	64	60	..	4	64	21	143	37	8	3	186	48
	Madurai	2,623	7,121	256	14	8	8	5	33	66	..	4	53	36	112	58	8	1	123	78
	Ramanathapuram ..	3,087	6,545	368	32	2	3	..	103	120	..	4	126	127	188	55	6	..	188	59
	Tirunelveli	3,151	6,474	375	14	7	3	2	41	78	..	5	125	126	126	67	5	3	197	87

NOTE.—This statement has been prepared from Economic Tables B-I and B-II.

4·6 Active and Semi-active Workers

Serial number	State, natural division and district.	Total.	Cultivation		Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants.	Cultivation of owned land.			
			Principal means of livelihood of self-supporting persons.	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation.		Total.	Principal means of livelihood of self-supporting persons.	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation.	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**10,951,178**	**9,208,706**	**205,270**	**1,537,202**	**5,228,279**	**4,839,046**	**104,445**	**284,788**
	1. Madras Deccan Division.	**1,040,347**	**875,986**	**20,712**	**143,649**	**646,208**	**593,336**	**11,781**	**41,091**
	Cuddapah	223,274	200,793	5,074	17,407	154,357	144,437	3,013	6,907
	Kurnool	226,340	193,638	5,581	27,121	138,629	130,117	2,805	5,707
	Bellary	268,877	218,246	3,429	47,202	160,018	148,673	2,174	9,171
	Anantapur	321,856	263,309	6,628	51,919	193,204	170,109	3,789	19,306
	2. West Madras Division ..	**960,292**	**847,543**	**26,060**	**86,689**	**124,656**	**114,283**	**6,013**	**4,360**
	The Nilgiris	35,619	28,817	960	5,842	15,962	13,625	590	1,747
	Malabar	635,249	574,843	17,135	43,271	68,521	63,964	3,330	1,227
	South Kanara	289,424	243,883	7,965	37,576	40,173	36,694	2,093	1,386
	3. North Madras Division ..	**3,365,029**	**2,557,144**	**79,723**	**728,162**	**1,494,873**	**1,286,614**	**40,374**	**167,885**
	Agency Tracts	*169,002*	*133,643*	*1,179*	*34,180*	*103,487*	*92,486*	*582*	*10,419*
	Srikakulam	20,959	14,908	54	5,997	11,282	9,034	23	2,225
	Visakhapatnam ..	63,420	56,121	148	7,151	52,902	48,109	84	4,709
	East Godavari ..	60,093	42,855	581	16,657	32,004	28,318	275	3,411
	West Godavari ..	24,530	19,759	396	4,375	7,299	7,025	200	74
	Plains	*3,196,027*	*2,423,501*	*78,544*	*693,982*	*1,391,386*	*1,194,128*	*39,792*	*157,466*
	Srikakulam	496,966	335,553	10,573	150,840	230,383	175,238	5,177	49,968
	Visakhapatnam ..	463,183	312,578	10,253	140,352	250,413	193,606	6,392	50,415
	East Godavari ..	498,951	385,135	9,005	104,811	124,265	114,588	4,891	4,786
	West Godavari ..	367,720	288,074	6,592	73,054	108,094	99,698	3,388	5,008
	Krishna	363,630	290,130	10,408	63,092	166,556	151,480	6,215	8,861
	Guntur	552,936	468,695	17,568	66,673	284,755	266,265	7,004	11,486
	Nellore	452,641	343,336	14,145	95,160	226,920	193,253	6,725	26,942
	4. South Madras Division ..	**5,585,510**	**4,928,033**	**78,775**	**578,702**	**2,962,542**	**2,844,813**	**46,277**	**71,452**
	Madras	3,370	2,262	859	249	1,873	1,159	611	103
	Chingleput	330,008	301,513	4,082	24,413	144,607	138,788	2,609	3,210
	Chittoor	390,666	342,379	6,927	41,360	256,405	237,370	4,139	14,896
	North Arcot	537,636	475,017	5,262	57,357	302,572	290,859	3,460	8,253
	Salem	653,554	576,569	6,820	70,165	406,489	392,633	2,602	11,254
	Coimbatore	513,290	446,016	7,182	60,092	234,690	226,298	3,127	5,265
	South Arcot	608,159	524,978	7,514	75,667	313,399	301,332	4,925	7,142
	Tanjore	614,151	550,479	6,627	57,045	213,769	208,324	3,413	2,032
	Tiruchirapalli	627,004	554,570	10,630	61,804	370,867	359,506	7,123	4,238
	Madurai	518,858	472,717	5,058	41,083	260,129	253,866	2,564	3,699
	Ramanathapuram ..	392,552	349,260	7,098	36,194	253,105	243,533	4,751	4,821
	Tirunelveli	396,262	332,273	10,716	53,273	204,637	191,145	6,953	6,539

NOTE.—Columns (7), (11) and (15) contain the number of self-supporting persons in livelihood classes I, II and III respectively taken
Columns (8), (12) and (16) show self-supporting persons of livelihood classes IV to VIII who have cultivation as their secondary
Columns (9), (13) and (17) show the number of earning dependants in agricultural and non-agricultural classes who derive their

in cultivation (Actual figures).

Cultivation of unowned land				Employment as agricultural labourer			
Total.	Principal means of livelihood of self-supporting persons.	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation.	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants.	Total.	Principal means of livelihood of self-supporting persons.	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation.	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1,361,518	**1,233,979**	**34,512**	**93,027**	**4,361,381**	**3,135,681**	**66,313**	**1,159,387**
72,654	**63,289**	**1,838**	**7,527**	**321,485**	**219,361**	**7,093**	**95,031**
13,563	11,159	669	1,735	55,354	45,197	1,392	8,765
9,732	8,500	332	900	77,979	55,021	2,444	20,514
17,648	16,250	206	1,192	91,211	53,323	1,049	36,839
31,711	27,380	631	3,700	96,941	65,820	2,208	28,913
347,293	**316,102**	**15,526**	**15,665**	**488,343**	**417,158**	**4,521**	**66,664**
2,481	1,744	248	489	17,176	13,448	122	3,606
217,150	197,919	11,410	7,821	349,578	312,960	2,395	34,223
127,662	116,439	3,868	7,355	121,589	90,750	2,004	28,835
303,057	**262,316**	**6,040**	**34,701**	**1,567,099**	**1,008,214**	**33,309**	**525,576**
13,023	*10,917*	*117*	*1,939*	*52,492*	*30,240*	*480*	*21,772*
2,115	1,595	..	520	7,562	4,279	31	3,252
3,683	3,125	19	539	6,835	4,887	45	1,903
4,655	4,042	59	554	23,434	10,495	247	12,692
2,570	2,155	39	376	14,661	10,579	157	3,925
290,034	*251,399*	*5,923*	*32,712*	*1,514,607*	*977,974*	*32,829*	*503,804*
60,735	52,223	667	7,845	205,848	108,092	4,729	93,027
54,691	42,855	951	10,885	158,079	76,117	2,910	79,052
54,754	50,105	1,282	3,367	319,932	220,442	2,832	96,658
45,302	40,694	591	4,017	214,324	147,682	2,613	64,029
23,683	20,797	995	1,891	173,391	117,853	3,198	52,340
28,850	25,854	771	2,225	239,331	176,576	9,793	52,962
22,019	18,871	666	2,482	203,702	131,212	6,754	65,736
638,514	**592,272**	**11,108**	**35,134**	**1,984,454**	**1,490,948**	**21,390**	**472,116**
657	414	191	52	840	689	57	94
52,099	49,440	716	1,943	133,302	113,285	757	19,260
43,518	39,135	1,101	3,282	90,743	65,874	1,687	23,182
54,615	50,937	487	3,191	180,449	133,221	1,315	45,913
47,143	42,545	970	3,628	199,922	141,391	3,248	55,283
51,953	48,504	861	2,588	226,647	171,214	3,194	52,239
56,558	52,278	837	3,443	238,202	171,368	1,752	65,082
125,342	116,292	1,686	7,364	275,040	225,863	1,528	47,649
70,417	65,814	1,414	3,189	185,720	129,250	2,093	54,377
51,067	47,910	695	2,462	207,662	170,941	1,799	34,922
27,820	25,614	720	1,486	111,627	80,113	1,627	29,887
57,325	53,389	1,430	2,506	134,300	87,739	2,333	44,228

from Table B-I.
means of livelihood taken from columns (4), (5), (10), (11), (16) and (17) of Table B-II against livelihood classes IV to VIII.
means of livelihood from agriculture taken from columns (6), (7), (12), (13), (18) and (19) of Table B-II against agricultural and non-agricultural classes.

4·7 Progress of cultivation in the natural divisions and the districts in the Madras State.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Average net area sown A (1) in acres.				Average area sown more than once A (2) in acres.			
		1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**30,777,819**	**31,862,534**	**31,995,524**	**31,554,116**	**4,914,529**	**4,778,707**	**4,468,996**	**4,460,951**
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	**7,350,750**	**7,596,179**	**7,644,831**	**7,233,737**	**406,058**	**376,858**	**245,565**	**304,174**
	CUDDAPAH	995,212	1,066,975	1,062,469	1,034,923	84,678	87,866	84,324	108,812
	KURNOOL	2,016,134	2,166,363	2,160,005	2,091,797	57,021	66,547	49,963	61,919
	BELLARY	2,328,577	2,403,327	2,442,053	2,320,976	181,052	137,121	46,760	34,031
	ANANTAPUR.. ..	2,010,827	1,959,514	1,980,304	1,786,041	83,307	85,324	64,518	99,412
2	**West Madras Division** ..	*** 2,201,106**	**2,163,750**	**2,081,641**	**1,983,677**	**516,702**	**489,555**	**473,734**	**492,846**
	THE NILGIRIS ..	99,939	94,056	80,017	75,254	5,606	6,384	4,237	3,088
	MALABAR	1,535,154	1,504,944	1,456,003	1,361,645	275,756	283,382	271,476	285,715
	SOUTH KANARA ..	566,013	564,750	545,621	546,778	235,340	199,789	198,021	204,043
3	**North Madras Division** ..	**8,016,114**	**8,023,374**	**8,128,475**	**7,783,522**	**1,761,638**	**1,696,778**	**1,653,916**	**1,655,838**
	SRIKAKULAM ‡ ..	(830,906)‖	..	..	..	(265,956)‖	..	..	..
	VISAKHAPATNAM ..	1,523,229	1,644,662	1,902,094¶	1,666,359¶	589,939	582,702	599,133¶	515,807¶
	EAST GODAVARI ..	1,005,363¶	1,058,739	1,004,507	963,290	316,901¶	323,843	273,146	261,238
	WEST GODAVARI ..	889,121¶	792,264	782,240	†	243,789¶	208,168	197,819	†
	KRISHNA	1,190,266	1,111,031	1,080,597	1,772,554§	183,205	112,668	142,063	410,626§
	GUNTUR	2,136,366	2,094,265	2,062,708	2,054,150	263,362	305,462	291,015	310,404
	NELLORE	1,271,769	1,322,413	1,296,329	1,327,169	164,442	163,935	150,740	157,763
4	**South Madras Division** ..	**13,209,849**	**14,079,231**	**14,140,577**	**14,553,180**	**2,230,131**	**2,215,516**	**2,095,781**	**2,008,093**
	MADRAS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CHINGLEPUT ..	670,107	762,026	779,510	742,450	162,696	185,842	194,275	177,486
	CHITTOOR	740,925	794,741	719,438	649,457	111,479	117,764	131,351	135,153
	NORTH ARCOT ..	1,113,146	1,154,444	1,189,678	1,123,664	244,116	285,450	250,003	255,098
	SALEM	1,623,304	1,617,477	1,564,657	1,563,230	229,340	261,946	260,296	244,528
	COIMBATORE ..	1,735,230	1,868,316	1,926,042	2,018,959	336,196	313,133	286,322	276,091
	SOUTH ARCOT ..	1,324,181	1,312,987	1,368,884	1,321,156	229,894	243,863	236,792	207,357
	TANJORE	1,376,325	1,312,868	1,344,070	1,318,946	289,932	191,799	131,138	102,959
	TIRUCHIRAPALLI ..	1,396,401	1,579,672	1,548,691	1,752,322	181,156	171,453	128,896	171,735
	MADURAI	1,172,470	1,205,003	1,251,621	1,417,894	198,648	190,637	180,678	158,075
	RAMANATHAPURAM	987,030	1,275,448	1,224,610	1,379,694	58,921	58,063	68,881	61,604
	TIRUNELVELI ..	1,070,730	1,196,249	1,223,376	1,265,408	187,753	195,566	227,149	218,007

4·7 Progress of cultivation in the natural divisions and the districts in the Madras State—*cont.*

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Average net area irrigated A (3) in acres.				Average area irrigated more than once A (4) in acres.			
		1951. (11)	1941. (12)	1931. (13)	1921. (14)	1951. (15)	1941. (16)	1931. (17)	1921. (18)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**9,665,193**	**8,727,256**	**8,392,039**	**8,662,699**	**1,801,217**	**2,054,643**	**1,746,635**	**1,892,621**
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	**614,461**	**564,008**	**532,871**	**575,960**	**93,556**	**153,151**	**126,337**	**187,427**
	CUDDAPAH ..	232,872	219,882	221,062	214,885	35,226	49,990	45,935	86,561
	KURNOOL	110,851	105,590	93,589	96,347	18,967	21,503	19,862	28,154
	BELLARY	60,178	52,676	54,900	57,578	4,154	15,307	9,952	13,823
	ANANTAPUR ..	210,560	185,860	163,320	207,150	35,209	66,351	50,588	58,889
2	**West Madras Division** * ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	THE NILGIRIS ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	MALABAR ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	SOUTH KANARA ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	**North Madras Division** ..	**3,881,149**	**3,393,186**	**3,199,529**	**3,185,377**	**355,001**	**468,891**	**336,329**	**399,832**
	SRIKAKULAM ‡ ..	(526,137)‖	..	..	..	(29,408) ‖	..	..	..
	VISAKHAPATNAM	852,974	840,781	641,476 ¶	712,753 ¶	92,704	97,841	144,883¶	142,326¶
	EAST GODAVARI..	578,761ϕ	559,692	544,120	578,184	108,912ϕ	105,192	41,889	102,580
	WEST GODAVARI	749,114ϕ	569,188	612,543	†	116,431ϕ	131,116	57,083	†
	KRISHNA	687,528	579,306	538,421	1,053,591§	3,222	2,880	7,175	54,368§
	GUNTUR	449,639	384,652	359,988	339,394	1,875	1,906	5,066	8,482
	NELLORE	563,133	459,567	502,981	501,455	31,857	129,956	80,233	92,076
4	**South Madras Division** ..	**5,169,583**	**4,770,062**	**4,659,639**	**4,901,362**	**1,352,660**	**1,432,601**	**1,283,969**	**1,305,362**
	MADRAS	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CHINGLEPUT ..	452,730	497,789	483,433	495,431	87,774	115,451	170,720	156,573
	CHITTOOR	283,369	284,810	259,307	283,681	16,618	76,314	58,764	72,958
	NORTH ARCOT ..	404,158	391,619	363,206	411,556	173,968	220,951	147,962	197,115
	SALEM	256,310	217,461	195,733	235,522	135,715	102,436	77,336	58,914
	COIMBATORE ..	543,607	457,273	457,679	443,067	126,599	111,019	117,074	131,644
	SOUTH ARCOT ..	505,282	483,393	511,968	476,099	158,615	160,026	128,427	100,828
	TANJORE	1,173,925	1,047,744	993,265	971,463	157,237	126,241	86,722	81,182
	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	359,211	378,384	311,257	377,762	173,825	144,166	103,027	131,364
	MADURAI	453,239	383,792	424,852	434,783	146,536	165,462	135,954	135,940
	RAMANATHAPURAM	401,900	344,570	348,009	446,046	23,767	32,722	52,888	60,192
	TIRUNELVELI ..	335,852	283,227	310,930	325,952	152,006	177,813	205,095	178,652

NOTE.—Quinquennial averages are given as below :—

1951 Five years ending with crop year 1949–50.

1941 Five years ending with crop year 1939–40.

1931 Five years ending with crop year 1929–30.

1921 Five years ending with crop year 1919–20.

* No sources of irrigation in this division.

† Included under Krishna.

‡ Newly constituted. Information for quinquennia 1921 to 1951 included under Visakhapatnam.

§ Includes figures for West Godavari.

‖ The figures in brackets against Srikakulam district represent the figures for 1949–50 only and the figures against Visakhapatnam district represent the average for the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts for the quinquennium ended 1949–50.

¶ The figures have been adjusted for the changes in the area of Visakhapatnam district consequent on the formation of Orissa Province.

Figures for Bellary, Kurnool and Tiruchirappalli include also figures for Sandur, Banganapalle and Pudukottai States for 1941, 1931 and 1921.

ϕ The figures for Polavaram taluk for 1951 are included in the figures of West Godavari district.

4·8 Components of cultivated area per capita during three decades.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Unirrigated single-crop cultivation per capita (USC.) (in cents).				Unirrigated double-crop cultivation per capita (UDC) (in cents).				Irrigated single-crop cultivation per capita (ISC) (in cents).				Irrigated double-crop cultivation per capita (IDC) (in cents).			
		1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	MADRAS STATE	32	41	47	50	5	6	6	6	14	13	15	17	3	4	4	5
1	Madras Deccan Division	128	152	173	178	6	5	3	3	10	9	10	11	2	3	3	5
	CUDDAPAH	61	77	85	90	4	4	4	2	17	16	18	14	3	5	5	10
	KURNOOL	147	169	191	206	3	4	3	4	7	7	7	7	1	2	2	3
	BELLARY	168	209	239	257	14	11	4	2	4	3	5	5	..	1	1	2
	ANANTAPUR	129	150	172	161	3	2	1	4	13	10	11	15	3	6	5	6
2	West Madras Division	25	30	32	33	8	9	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	THE NILGIRIS	30	42	45	57	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	MALABAR	26	31	33	35	6	7	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	SOUTH KANARA	19	24	25	27	13	13	14	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	North Madras Division	19	27	32	34	10	10	12	13	24	23	25	28	2	4	3	4
	SRIKAKULAM * VISAKHAPATNAM	4	8	17	25	12	13	11	14	18	19	16	16	2	2	4	5
	EAST GODAVARI	9	13	12	15	9	10	12	11	19	21	26	32	4	5	2	7
	WEST GODAVARI	1	11	2	..	8	6	11	..	37	32	45	..	7	9	5	..
	KRISHNA	18	29	32	17	10	8	11	17	38	40	42	47	..	..	1	2
	GUNTUR	56	62	70	78	10	13	14	17	18	17	17	18	..	..	..	..
	NELLORE	32	51	49	55	7	2	5	5	30	20	28	29	2	8	5	7
4	South Madras Division	23	32	36	40	3	3	3	3	12	12	14	16	4	5	5	6
	MADRAS†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	CHINGLEPUT	8	11	16	15	4	4	1	1	20	21	19	23	5	6	10	10
	CHITTOOR	20	29	27	24	5	2	5	5	15	13	14	17	1	5	4	6
	NORTH ARCOT	22	27	32	32	2	2	4	3	8	7	9	10	6	9	6	10
	SALEM	38	43	49	54	3	6	7	9	4	4	7	9	4	4	3	3
	COIMBATORE	30	43	53	64	6	7	7	6	13	12	14	14	4	4	5	6
	SOUTH ARCOT	27	29	30	32	3	3	4	5	12	12	16	16	6	6	5	4
	TANJORE	2	8	13	14	4	3	2	1	34	36	38	38	5	5	4	3
	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	35	45	52	57	..	1	1	2	6	9	9	11	6	5	4	6
	MADURAI	23	33	36	48	2	1	2	1	11	9	13	15	5	7	6	7
	RAMANATHAPURAM.	26	46	48	54	2	1	1	..	18	16	16	22	1	2	3	3
	TIRUNELVELI	29	40	43	47	1	1	1	2	8	5	5	8	6	8	10	9

* Srikakulam newly constituted; combined figures are given for Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam.

† Not an agricultural district.

4·9 Land area per capita (1951) and trend of cultivation per capita during three decades.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Land area per capita (1951).		Area of cultivation per capita (in cents).			
		Total land area per capita (in cents).	Area cultivated and cultivable per capita (in cents).	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	MADRAS STATE	142	92	54	64	72	78
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	333	228	146	169	189	197
	CUDDAPAH	327	188	85	102	112	116
	KURNOOL	394	240	158	182	203	220
	BELLARY	296	237	186	224	249	266
	ANANTAPUR	317	242	148	168	189	186
2	**West Madras Division**	101	65	33	39	41	44
	THE NILGIRIS	202	80	32	45	47	59
	MALABAR	78	55	32	38	41	44
	SOUTH KANARA	147	90	32	37	39	43
3	**North Madras Division**	150	90	55	64	72	79
	SRIKAKULAM	117	62	36†	42	48	60
	VISAKHAPATNAM	127	53				
	EAST GODAVARI	151	74	41	49	52	65
	WEST GODAVARI	113	90	53	58	63	..
	KRISHNA	125	99	66	77	86	83
	GUNTUR	145	110	84	92	101	113
	NELLORE	283	148	71	81	87	96
4	**South Madras Division**	115	76	42	52	58	65
	MADRAS *	2	..	..	..	..	..
	CHINGLEPUT	105	67	37	42	46	49
	CHITTOOR	208	99	41	49	50	52
	NORTH ARCOT	104	58	38	45	51	55
	SALEM	133	84	49	57	66	75
	COIMBATORE	138	83	53	66	79	90
	SOUTH ARCOT	97	68	48	50	55	57
	TANJORE	80	59	45	52	57	56
	TIRUCHIRAPALLI	119	89	47	60	66	76
	MADURAI	108	80	41	50	57	71
	RAMANATHAPURAM	148	114	47	65	68	79
	TIRUNELVELI	113	87	44	54	59	66

* Not an agricultural district.

† Srikakulam newly constituted; combined figures are given for Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam.

CHAPTER V—NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

General remarks.—As mentioned in the Introductory Chapter, the non-agricultural classes are those which depend for their livelihood on Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation) or Class VI (Commerce), Class VII (Transport) or Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources of income).

M.T—B-1

19,994,212 persons, that is, about 35 per cent of the total population of the State, are dependent on these non-agricultural occupations. It may be noted in this connection, that Class VIII includes not only persons who are engaged in activities of the kind which fall under 'Other services and miscellaneous sources of income', but also persons who are economically inactive, i.e., persons falling under the following categories, details for which are given in the fly-leaf to Economic Table B-III :—

(i) Persons living principally on income from non-agricultural property ;

(ii) persons living principally on pensions, remittances, scholarships and funds ;

(iii) inmates of jails, asylums, alms houses and recipients of doles ;

(iv) beggars and vagrants ; and

(v) all other persons living principally on income not derived from any economic activity.

The total number of self-supporting persons falling under these economically inactive categories is 106,051 in the entire State (74,141 males and 31,910 females).

S.T.—5·1

The percentage of the non-agricultural population to the total population is 29 per cent in the North Madras division, 32 per cent in the Deccan division, 36 per cent in the South Madras division and 47 per cent in the West Madras division. As one would expect to find, this percentage is very small in the Agency tracts being only 10 per cent.

In the Deccan division, the Cuddapah and Kurnool districts have a larger percentage of non-agricultural population than Bellary and Anantapur districts, the difference being largely due to the handloom industry.

In the West Madras division, Nilgiris tops the list with 67 per cent mainly on account of its plantations, while Malabar with its textile industry, large trade in timber, forest produce, cocoanut and plantations, and fishing comes second. In South Kanara, the textile industry is unimportant, and the trade in forest produce is far less than in Malabar. It is not surprising therefore that it comes last in this division with 37 per cent.

The Agency figures, varying from 4 per cent in Visakhapatnam to 20 per cent in West Godavari reflect the comparative development of the Agency tracts in these four districts, viz., Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari.

In the plains portion of the North Madras division, the percentage of the non-agricultural population varies from 23 in Srikakulam district to 35 in Krishna district. The figures for the other districts are: East Godavari 33, Visakhapatnam 32, Guntur 31, West Godavari and Nellore 27.

In the South Madras division, Madras City, of course, leads with 98 per cent, on account of the industrial and commercial activities in the City, and the fact that the population depends mostly on non-agricultural occupations. It is not surprising to find Coimbatore coming next with 47 per cent, on account of its large textile industry, both textile mills and handlooms, and large general trade. Tirunelveli district comes third with 45 per cent, thanks mainly to its textile mills and large number of handlooms. The percentages are low in South Arcot (18 per cent), Chittoor (25 per cent), Tiruchirapalli (29 per cent) and Salem (29 per cent). South Arcot district is industrially backward and its handloom industry is mainly confined to some places in and near the coastal belt in Cuddalore and Chidambaram taluks. Chittoor is an industrially backward district, while in Salem and Tiruchirapalli there has been some appreciable industrial advancement in a very few centres, but the other areas of these districts are industrially backward.

Appendix V gives an idea of the important industries in each district other than cottage industries. The handloom industry in this State is mainly a cottage industry except in a few centres where handloom factories have come into existence, notably in Cannanore and Kozhikode in Malabar district, Mangalore in South Kanara district, Karur in Tiruchirapalli district and Madurai town.

The important trade centres in each district and the articles handled at each centre have been furnished in Appendix VI.

These appendices have been furnished to me by the Chief Inspector of Factories and the Director of Industries and Commerce, respectively.

2. **Classification by livelihood class.**—The percentage of the non-agricultural population in each of the livelihood classes V to VIII is given below :—

[*Statement No.* 67.]

State and natural division.	Percentage under Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras State ..	36	19	5	41
Madras Deccan Division.	28	16	4	52
West Madras Division.	35	18	5	42
North Madras Division.	37	18	5	40
South Madras Division.	36	20	5	39

The position is thus roughly the same in all the divisions, except for the low figure of 28 under Class V in the Deccan division, which truly reflects the industrially backward nature of that tract compared with the other divisions. Two textile mills have come into existence at Adoni during the decade, and industrial advancement of the area may be expected after the completion of the Tungabhadra Hydro-electric project. The largest percentage under transport (over 9 per cent) is naturally in Madras City and commerce is a close rival in the City to other productive activities (22 per cent under Class VI and 25 per cent under Class V).

S.T—5·1

3. **Economic status.**—The economic status of the non-agricultural population is analysed in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 68.]

S.T.—5·1

State and natural division.	Percentage of Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ..	27	69	4
Madras Deccan Division.	28	67	5
West Madras Division.	28	69	3
North Madras Division.	27	67	6
South Madras Division.	27	70	3

There is a remarkable uniformity in these figures, just as we noticed in respect of agricultural classes. The non-earning dependants account for as many as 69 per cent of the population, i.e., about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the number of self-supporting persons, while the earning dependants account for only 4 per cent of the population.

In the Agency tracts, 30 per cent of the non-agricultural population are self-supporting, while 62 per cent and 8 per cent are, respectively, non-earning dependants and earning dependants. Wages and other incomes are appreciably lower in these tracts than in the Plains. More people have therefore to work and dependency is consequently less. In the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Plains, the percentage of earning dependants is the highest in the plains areas, being 9 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively, confirming what has already been mentioned about these districts, viz., that the stoppage of emigration, particularly to Burma, has increased the pressure on the locally available means of livelihood, and a larger percentage of these dependants have to work to enable the families to make both ends meet.

The percentage of non-earning dependants is very high in Salem and North Arcot districts viz., 73 per cent against 23 per cent of self-supporting persons in Salem and 73 per cent against 24 per cent of self-supporting persons in North Arcot district. I do not think that there are any peculiar conditions in these districts to explain this abnormal dependency, and I think there has been some inaccurate classification of self-supporting persons—the lowest in the State—in these two districts.

The statement below analyses the self-supporting persons in the non-agricultural population according as they are employers, employees and independent workers or the residuary category (others) :—

[*Statement No.* 69.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras State ..	6	45	47	2
Madras Deccan Division.	6	37	55	2
West Madras Division.	3	61	34	2
North Madras Division.	5	37	56	2
South Madras Division.	7	45	46	2

S.T.—5·1

The substantial figure of 47 per cent under independent workers is due to the large number of persons still working as artisans, particularly in the villages, handloom weavers (other than the small fraction working in handloom factories) and the large numbers of casual workers who are not attached to any employer on a permanent or semi-permanent basis. Employees, account for 45 per cent and employers for 6 per cent of the non-agricultural population. The percentage of employers is small as only persons with resources can be employers. In the West Madras division, the independent workers account for only 34 per cent of the non-agricultural population, while the employees account for 61 per cent of the same population, indicating the existence of fair sized or large establishments in which the bulk of the labourers are working, and this is of course just what one would expect in a region where there are plantations and large handloom factories; the percentage of independent handloom weavers is small in Malabar district. As fair-sized or large establishments require considerable financial resources, the percentage of employers is small—only 3 per cent.

In the Agency tracts, the independent workers account for 58 per cent of the non-agricultural population, the employees for 38 per cent and employers for 3 per cent. The employers in these areas are practically all well-to-do outsiders or Government departments or the contractors working under those departments, and labour is employed mainly on Government works like improvement of road communications, work in the Government forests, collection of forest produce, etc. The figures referred to above are, therefore, quite explicable.

That the bulk of the labour in the Nilgiris district is regularly employed in plantations is brought out by the figure of 82 per cent under employees and 13 per cent under independent workers. The corresponding figures for Malabar, viz., 61 per cent and 34 per cent, respectively, have already been explained.

The large percentage of independent workers in the Plains areas of Srikakulam district (69 per cent) and Nellore district (65 per cent) indicates the lack of organized industrial or other establishments employing appreciable numbers of labourers.

The Madras City figures of 63 per cent under employees and 28 per cent under independent workers are due to large establishments each of them employing a large labour force.

In Coimbatore and Madurai districts, which are industrially the most advanced in the South division, 43 per cent of the non-agricultural population are independent workers, while 50 per cent and 49 per cent, respectively, are employees. The former figure is of course due to the large numbers of artisans and casual workers in the rural areas and the large number of independent handloom weavers throughout the district.

4. **Non-agricultural population in rural and urban areas.**—The rural-urban break up for the non-agricultural classes in the State and in the Natural divisions is given below :—

[*Statement No.* 70.]

S.Ts—5·1 (a) and 5·1 (b)

State and natural division.	Percentage of non-agricultural classes in the general population in the entire area.	Percentage living in	
		Rural areas.	Urban areas.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ..	35	19	16
Madras Deccan Division.	32	19	13
West Madras Division.	47	36	11
North Madras Division.	29	17	12
South Madras Division.	36	16	20

It will be seen that the West Madras division has the largest percentage (36) of non-agricultural classes residing in rural areas and the South Madras division the largest percentage in urban areas. This is to be expected in the light of what I already said regarding the extent of urbanisation in these divisions.

The statement below compares the classification, according to their economic status, of the non-agricultural classes in the rural and urban areas of the State as well as in the natural divisions :—

[*Statement No.* 71.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of					
	Self-supporting persons.		Non-earning dependants.		Earning dependants.	
	Rural areas.	Urban areas.	Rural areas.	Urban areas.	Rural areas.	Urban areas.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	27	26	68	70	5	4
Madras Deccan Division.	29	26	66	70	5	4
West Madras Division.	28	28	69	70	3	2
North Madras Division.	28	27	65	69	7	4
South Madras Division.	27	26	69	70	4	4

These figures indicate a slightly larger dependency in the urban areas than in the rural areas, which is due, of course, to the comparatively higher incomes and standard of living in the urban areas and the consequent disinclination of the dependents to take up any work themselves.

The rural-urban percentages are given below for each of the non-agricultural classes V to VIII :—

Statement No. 72.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of persons dependent on							
	Production other than cultivation.		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.	
	Rural area.	Urban area.	Rural area.	Urban area.	Rural area.	Urban area.	Rural area.	Urban area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Madras State	41	29	16	23	3	7	40	41
Madras Deccan Division	29	25	12	24	1	8	58	43
West Madras Division	37	27	17	22	4	7	42	44
North Madras Division	46	24	17	21	3	7	34	48
South Madras Division	43	30	15	24	3	7	39	39

It is interesting to find that production other than cultivation is carried on more in the rural areas than in the urban areas. This is to be expected from the fact that the plantations are in rural areas and so also most of the handlooms and fishing. Persons engaged in commerce are naturally found in larger numbers in the urban areas than in the rural areas, and similarly as regards transport. In Deccan division the proportion of the non-agricultural population depending upon transport is only one per cent in the rural areas as against 8 per cent in the urban areas. This reflects correctly the poor volume of transport in these backward areas. 'Other services and miscellaneous sources of income' are so numerous and variable that the distribution between rural and urban areas does not follow any particular pattern.

The statement below gives an analysis of the non-agricultural population for rural as well as urban areas, according to their description as employers, employees, independent workers or those belonging to the residuary category (others) :—

[*Statement No.* 73.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of persons under							
	Employers.		Employees.		Independent workers.		Others.	
	Rural area.	Urban area.	Rural area.	Urban area.	Rural area.	Urban area.	Rural area.	Urban area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Madras State	5	7	38	53	55	38	2	2
Madras Deccan Division	6	6	34	41	58	51	2	2
West Madras Division	2	4	59	67	37	26	2	3
North Madras Division	5	5	27	50	66	42	2	3
South Madras Division	6	8	34	53	59	37	1	2

Even the slight difference between the percentage of employers in the urban areas and the rural areas is not without significance and is just what one would expect as persons with large resources will generally be found more in the urban areas than in the villages and the small difference indicates, of course, that our urbanisation has not gone very far. Employees are found in larger numbers in the urban areas, as the large industrial establishments employing a large labour force are mostly in urban areas. As for independent workers, their percentages are naturally larger in the rural areas than in the urban areas, and the reason is the same as has just been mentioned in respect of employees.

5. **Livelihood Class V**—*Production other than cultivation.*—The statement below gives an analysis of the non-agricultural population falling under Livelihood Class V from the point of view of dependency :—

S.T.-5-2

[*Statement No.* 74.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of persons under		
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ..	27	68	5
Madras Deccan Division	27	67	6
West Madras Division..	30	66	4
North Madras Division.	27	65	8
South Madras Division.	27	69	4

The slight superiority of the West Madras division is, of course, attributable to the fact that this is the main plantation area in the State.

In the statement below, the percentages of persons under Livelihood Class V who are self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants or earning dependants, as the case may be, have been given separately for rural areas and urban areas :—

[*Statement No.* 75.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of persons under					
	Self-supporting persons.		Non-earning dependants.		Earning dependants.	
	Rural areas.	Urban areas.	Rural areas.	Urban areas.	Rural areas.	Urban areas.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	28	27	67	69	5	4
Madras Deccan Division.	27	27	67	68	6	5
West Madras Division ..	31	29	65	68	4	3
North Madras Division						
Agency	29	..	59	..	12	..
Plains	27	27	64	68	9	5
South Madras Division	27	27	69	69	4	4

Here also non-earning dependants form a slightly larger percentage in the urban areas than in the rural areas. An analysis of self-supporting persons under Livelihood Class V, according as they are, employers, employees or independent workers, is given below :—

[*Statement No.* 76.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of		
	Employer.	Employee.	Independent worker.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ..	5	35	60
Madras Deccan Division	8	21	71
West Madras Division..	2	54	44
North Madras Division.	5	19	76
South Madras Division.	6	37	57

These figures also disclose the existence of a larger number of establishments employing a large labour force in the West Madras division and the South Madras division than in the other two divisions. The percentages for the Nilgiris district are 1 per cent, 92 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively, due to the preponderance of plantations and the large number of labourers employed by them. The percentage of casual labourers is correspondingly very small, being only 7 per cent. In the Srikakulam district, employees account only for 9 per cent and the independent workers for as much as 85 per cent, indicating the lack of establishments employing a large number of workers. Visakhapatnam is better in this respect, thanks mainly to the Visakhapatnam town and a few other centres ; but even in that district employees account for only 15 per cent, while the independent workers account for as much as 81 per cent. Madras City naturally shows the largest percentage under employees (60 per cent) outside the Nilgiris, and the smallest percentage under independent workers, evidencing the existence of large units of employment.

The classification of the self-supporting persons under Livelihood Class V into employers, employees and independent workers, separately for rural and urban areas is indicated in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 77.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of persons who are					
	Employers.		Employees.		Independent workers.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	5	6	29	45	66	49
Madras Deccan Division.	8	7	18	27	74	66
West Madras Division ..	2	3	53	62	45	35
North Madras Division—						
Agency	3	..	17	..	80	..
Plains	5	5	15	32	80	63
South Madras Division.	5	7	27	48	68	45

The percentage of independent workers is naturally much higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas, and the reverse is the position in regard to employees, the disparity being most marked in the South Madras division. The position in South Madras division is to be expected, because of its being more advanced from the point of view of industries.

Secondary means of livelihood.—In the State, as a whole, 54 per cent of the earning dependants obtain their earnings from production other than cultivation and 21 per cent from employment as agricultural

labourers. Only 220 out of 2,735 self-supporting persons, that is, 8 per cent have any secondary means of livelihood, and their number under each category of secondary means of livelihood is small. This is to be expected, as self-supporting persons will normally be engaged fully on their principal means of livelihood and may not find it possible to engage in other means of livelihood also. The percentages for the divisions are 13 for the Deccan division, 6 for the West division, 14 for the North division and 6 for the South division.

In the Deccan division out of 589 earning dependants, 220 get their income from production other than cultivation and 139 from employment as agricultural labourers, i.e., the percentage employed as agricultural labourers is larger than in the State as a whole.

In the West Madras division, out of 405 earning dependants, only 55 are employed as agricultural labourers, while 249 get their earnings from production other than cultivation, reflecting the large employment in plantations and collection of timber and forest produce.

In the North Madras division, out of 757 earning dependants, 235 are employed as agricultural labourers, while 379 are engaged in production other than cultivation.

In the agency tracts, out of 1,166 earning dependants, 588 are employed as agricultural labourers, and 340 in production other than cultivation. In these tracts, nearly half the number of earning dependants thus work as agricultural labourers though the persons on whom they depend are engaged mostly on production other than cultivation. This is, of course, due to the fact that, in these areas there is hardly anything under 'Production other than cultivation,' apart from the collection of timber and forest produce. The scope for employment being thus limited, the dependants are thrown back on work as agricultural labourers.

In the South Madras division, out of 417 earning dependants, only 66 work as agricultural labourers, while 243 are engaged in production other than cultivation, indicating the much larger scope for employment in productive activities other than cultivation in this division, when compared with the Deccan division and the North Madras Division.

In Madras City, out of 444 earning dependants, 253 (like the persons on whom they depend) are engaged in production other than cultivation, while 59 are engaged in commerce and 114 in 'Other services and miscellaneous sources of income,'—just what one would expect to find in an area like Madras City.

6. **Livelihood Class VI**—*Commerce.*—The percentage of self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants among those engaged in Commerce are given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 78.]

S.T—3.5

State and natural division.	Percentage of persons who are		
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ..	25	72	3
Madras Deccan Division.	26	71	3
West Madras Division.	23	75	2
North Madras Division.	26	70	4
South Madras Division.	25	72	3

There is a substantial uniformity in the pattern throughout the State. It will be noticed that the proportion of dependents is larger than in the aggregate non-agricultural population : the number of dependents being nearly three times that of the self-supporting persons. This is not surprising, as dependants in this class would be normally disinclined to work : the average incomes will be larger and the standard of living higher than in the other non-agricultural classes.

In Salem and North Arcot districts, the percentage of self-supporting persons is only 20 per cent and 22 per cent, respectively, which is abnormally low, and the percentage of dependants is proportionately higher, indicating erroneous classification by the enumerators in these districts.

The rural-urban break-up for self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants in this livelihood class is given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 79.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of persons who are					
	Self-supporting persons.		Non-earning dependants.		Earning dependants.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	26	24	71	73	3	3
Madras Deccan Division.	29	24	67	73	4	3
West Madras Division ..	23	24	75	75	2	1
North Madras Division—						
Agency	29	..	67	..	4	..
Plains	26	25	69	72	5	3
South Madras Division.	26	24	71	73	3	3

The figures indicate that, on the whole, there is a tendency for the percentage of non-earning dependants to be larger in the urban areas than in the rural areas, for the reasons already indicated.

The statement below gives an analysis of the self-supporting persons in livelihood Class VI, according as they are, employers, employees or independent workers :—

[*Statement No.* 80.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of		
	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ..	13	23	64
Madras Deccan Division.	12	13	75
West Madras Division.	7	21	72
North Madras Division.	10	13	77
South Madras Division.	15	29	56

The large percentage of independent workers underlines the fact that the bulk of the persons engaged in commerce in the State are of the small petty trader class, working by themselves, or with the assistance of only their family members, and not employing even one outsider. The figures show also that the scale of business of the average trader is largest in the South Madras division and there is more large scale business in the South Madras division than in the other divisions. In the Deccan division, Bellary has the smallest percentage (60 per cent) under independent workers which is due to its large scale business in cotton. In the West Madras division, the independent workers form the smallest percentage in the Nilgiris. The number of settlements in this hilly district being small, there is hardly room for small traders. In the South Madras division, Madras City has, of course, the smallest percentage (39 per cent) of independent workers in the entire State, as the City contains a much larger percentage of large dealers than any other division. Madurai district comes next with 47 per cent. Madurai town is really the clearing house for the trade in the Southern districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli.

The rural-urban break-up for the figures of employers, employees and independent workers discussed above is given in the state ment below :—

[*Statement No.* 81.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of					
	Employers.		Employees.		Independent workers.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	10	15	12	32	78	53
Madras Deccan Division.	10	14	7	17	83	69
West Madras Division ..	5	12	15	33	80	55
North Madras Division—						
Agency	8	..	7	..	85	..
Plains	8	11	8	19	84	70
South Madras Division	12	17	14	37	74	46

Large size businesses are to be found mostly in urban areas. This explains the appreciably larger figures in the urban areas under employers and employees. Small businesses are naturally found mostly in rural areas and this is truly reflected in the larger rural figures of independent workers.

Secondary means of livelihood.—Thirty-seven per cent of the earning dependants are also engaged in Commerce; 21 per cent under Production other than cultivation and 18 per cent under ' Other services and miscellaneous sources of income.' It is natural to find that dependants in Livelihood Class VI should also earn their livelihood by engaging in occupations, which are more easily available in the urban areas than in the rural areas. It is noteworthy that, in the North Madras division, out of 391 earning dependants, 182 are engaged in Commerce, 74 are employed as agricultural labourers, while 42 are engaged in production other than cultivation and 46 in ' Other services and miscellaneous sources of income '. It is natural to find that in this area, where industry has not so well advanced, but agricultural conditions are satisfactory, there should be more earning dependants engaged as agricultural labourers than in production other than cultivation. In the South Madras division, out of 284 earning dependants, 100 are engaged in Commerce, 70 in production other than cultivation, 56 in ' Other services and miscellaneous sources,' while 26 are employed as agricultural labourers. Industries and Commerce are more advanced in the South Madras division than in the North Madras division. In Madras City, out of 427 earning dependants, 186 are engaged in commerce, 150 in ' Other services and miscellaneous sources of income.' and 67 in production other than cultivation. The

large proportion under 'other services and miscellaneous sources of income' is not surprising, in view of the easy availability of such sources of livelihood in a large City like Madras.

Out of every 2,489 self-supporting persons in this livelihood class, 216 have secondary means of livelihood (8·7 per cent). Out of these 216 persons, 51 get their supplemental income from cultivation of owned land, 18 from cultivation of unowned land, 15 from employment as agricultural labourers, 49 as agricultural rent receivers or non-cultivating owners of land, 22 from production other than cultivation, 32 from commerce, 2 from transport and 27 from 'Other services and miscellaneous sources of income'. These figures confirm the fact that persons engaged in commerce are drawn from nearly all sections of the population. As so many of them are petty traders, it is not surprising to find that a small fraction seeks employment as agricultural labourers to supplement its income; evidently these petty traders are almost of the hawker type, working as agricultural labourers, whenever opportunity offers. The percentages of self-supporting persons having a secondary means of livelihood to the total number of self-supporting persons in this class are 12·7 in the Deccan division, 9·3 in the West division, 11·4 in the North division and 7·0 in the South division.

7. **Livelihood Class VII**—*Transport.*—The percentages of self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants in livelihood class VII in the State as a whole and in each natural division, are given in the statement below :— S.T —5·4

[*Statement No.* 82.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of persons who are		
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ..	26	71	3
Madras Deccan Division.	25	71	4
West Madras Division.	26	70	4
North Madras Division.	26	70	4
South Madras Division.	25	72	3

There is a remarkable uniformity in the pattern throughout the State, and the number of dependents is only a little less than three times the number of self-supporting persons.

The rural-urban analysis of self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants under this class is given in the following statement :—

[*Statement No.* 83.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of persons who are					
	Self-supporting persons.		Non-earning dependants.		Earning dependants.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	25	25	71	72		3
Madras Deccan Division.	27	25	68	72	5	3
West Madras Division ..	26	26	70	72	4	2
North Madras Division—						
Agency	27	..	69	..	4	..
Plains	26	25	69	71	5	4
South Madras Division	25	25	72	72	3	3

Here again, there is a substantial uniformity in the pattern throughout the State.

An analysis of the persons in this livelihood class under employers, employees and independent workers is given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 84.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of persons who ar		
	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ..	4	68	28
Madras Deccan Division.	3	67	30
West Madras Division.	1	79	20
North Madras Division.	4	58	38
South Madras Division.	4	69	27

The West Madras division figures of 1 per cent under employers and 79 per cent under employees indicate that the bulk of the persons in this class in this division are regularly employed in a small number of large transport organisations and the percentage of independent workers is only 20, the least in the State. Among the other divisions, the South Madras division leads with 69 per cent employed under transport organisations.

Analysing the figures separately for rural and urban areas, we get the following table :—

[*Statement No.* 85.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of persons under					
	Employers.		Employees.		Independent workers.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	3	4	66	70	31	26
Madras Deccan Division.	4	3	63	68	33	29
West Madras Division ..	1	1	75	87	24	12
North Madras Division—						
Agency	9	..	53	..	38	..
Plains	6	4	58	58	36	38
South Madras Division	*3*	*5*	*64*	*71*	*33*	*24*

As one would expect, the number of independent workers is larger in the rural areas than in the urban areas where there is a larger percentage of persons regularly employed in transport organisations.

Out of the proportionate number of 2,546 self-supporting persons in the State as a whole, only 124 have a secondary means of livelihood, i.e., 5 per cent of the self-supporting persons have supplemental sources of income, the main source of supplemental income being cultivation of owned land and rent from land. In Madras City, the main sources are Class VIII, viz., ' Other services and miscellaneous sources ' which include income from non-agricultural property, e.g., house-property, and Class IV, viz., rent from agricultural land. In Coimbatore, Class VIII is slightly more important than Class IV, Class I coming first. In Ramanathapuram, the main sources are Classes I and VIII.

Out of the proportionate number of 331 earning dependants in the State as a whole, 94 depend on other services and miscelleneous sources of income, 82 on production other than cultivation, 62 on transport and 43 on employment as agricultural labourers.

In the Deccan division, out of the proportionate number of 364 earning dependants, 122 get their income from other services and miscellaneous sources of income, 60 from transport, 54 from production other than cultivation and 53 from employment as agricultural labourers.

In the West Madras division, as a whole, out of the proportionate number of 341 earning dependants, 164 are engaged in production other than cultivation, 57 on transport, 43 are engaged as agricultural labourers, and 42 on other services and miscellaneous sources of income. In the Nilgiris, however, Class VIII is more important than Class V for earning dependants.

In the North Madras division, out of the proportionate number of 395 earning dependants, 117 are engaged in other services and miscellaneous sources of income, 83 on work as agricultural labourers, 81 on transport and 62 on production other than cultivation.

In the South Madras division, out of the proportionate number of 300 earning dependants, 97 are engaged in other services and miscellaneous sources of income, 69 on production other than cultivation, 56 on transport and 40 in commerce. Employment as agricultural labourers is not so important. In Madras City, out of the proportionate number of 458 earning dependants, 205 are engaged in other services and miscellaneous sources of income, 115 in transport, 78 in production other than cultivation, and 58 in commerce. There are no special features in these figures calling for comment.

8. **Livelihood Class VIII.**—The statement below gives the percentages of self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants in the State, as a whole, and in each Natural division, in respect of Livelihood Class VIII :— S.T—5·5

[*Statement No.* 86.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of persons under		
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ..	28	68	4
Madras Deccan Division.	29	66	5
West Madras Division.	28	69	3
North Madras Division.	28	67	5
South Madras Division.	27	69	4

There is a substantial uniformity of pattern throughout the State, the number of non-earning dependants being only a little less than 2½ times the number of self-supporting persons. This is a miscellaneous class. In the Agency tracts, 31 per cent are self-supporting, 63 per cent are non-earning dependants, while 6 per cent are earning dependants. The low level of income in these tracts compels more people to work for

their livelihood and this is the explanation, for the different position noticed in these tracts.

The Nilgiris figures are in marked contrast to those of the other two districts, Malabar and South Kanara, in the same division, and there are as many as 37 per cent under self-supporting persons, while the percentage of non-earning dependants and earning dependants are only 58 and 5, respectively. The difference is due to the fact that the two Projects in this district employ a large number of immigrants, many of whom have left their families behind in their homes.

The rural and urban percentages for self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants in this livelihood class are compared in the statement below:—

[*Statement No.* 87.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of persons who are					
	Self-supporting persons.		Non-earning dependants.		Earning dependants	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	28	28	68	69	4	3
Madras Deccan Division	29	28	66	69	5	3
West Madras Division ..	28	29	69	68	3	3
North Madras Division—						
Agency	31	..	63	..	6	..
Plains	29	27	65	69	6	4
South Madras Division	27	28	69	69	4	3

The percentages are roughly the same in the rural areas as well as in the urban areas.

The percentages of employers, employees, independent workers and those falling under the residuary category (others), among the self-supporting persons in this livelihood class, are given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 88.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of persons under			
	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras State ..	3	60	32	5
Madras Deccan Division.	3	49	44	4
West Madras Division.	1	80	15	4
North Madras Division.	2	59	33	6
South Madras Division.	4	57	35	4

Any person whose means of livelihood falls under Class V, VI or VII must necessarily either be an employer, employee or an independent worker, but among the persons who are included in Livelihood Class VIII, there may be those, who are neither employers, nor employees nor independent workers—hence the residuary category (others) referred to above. Employees of Government and local authorities and the professional services, of course, fall under this class.

In the Deccan division, the percentage under employees is the largest in the Bellary district (65 per cent), which is evidently due to the very large labour force employed on contract terms, as well as the Government servants employed in the Tungabhadra Project works in this district. Similar is the explanation for the large percentage (82 per cent) of employees in Malabar district in the West Madras division, (Malampuzha Project).

The rural and urban percentages for these four categories of employers, employees, independent workers and others, in this livelihood class, are given below :—

[*Statement No.* 89.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of persons under							
	Employers.		Employees.		Independent workers.		Others.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Madras State	3	3	55	66	38	25	4	6
Madras Deccan Division	4	3	46	55	47	38	3	4
West Madras Division	1	3	79	80	16	11	4	6
North Madras Division—								
Agency	1	..	66	..	31	..	2	..
Plains	3	2	48	70	43	22	6	6
South Madras Division	4	4	49	64	44	27	3	5

Under employees, the figures are distinctly larger in urban areas than in the rural areas, and the reverse is the position in respect of independent workers. These are due to the fact that persons employed under Government and local authorities are found in much larger numbers in urban areas than in the rural areas. Domestic servants also fall under this livelihood class. They are employed, as is well known, on a much larger scale in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

The large percentage (71 per cent) of employees in Madras and Chingleput districts is due to the very large number of Government servants in the City and in the suburban areas in Chingleput district.

Secondary means of livelihood.— Out of the proportionate number of 2,782 self-supporting persons in this class, only 199 have a secondary means of livelihood, i.e., 7 per cent. The percentages for the divisions are 9 in the Deccan division, 6 in the West division, 11 in the North division and 6 in the South division. The sources of supplemental income are spread over all the livelihood classes, the contribution from transport being negligible.

Out of every 393 earning dependants in this livelihood class, 222 are engaged in 'Other services and miscellaneous sources of income', 71 are employed as agricultural labourers, and 46 in production other than cultivation. In the Deccan division, out of a proportionate number of 470 earning dependants, 269 are engaged in 'Other services and miscellaneous sources of income', 101 in employment as agricultural labourers and 34 in production other than cultivation. The large figure under Class VIII in Bellary district in this division is clearly attributable to the Tungabhadra Project works. In the West Madras division, out of a proportionate number of 278 earning dependants, 142 are engaged in 'Other services and miscellaneous sources of income', 62 in production other than cultivation, while 31 are employed as agricultural labourers. In the Nilgiris district, in this division, out of a proportionate number of 538 earning dependants, 311 are engaged in 'Other services and miscellaneous sources of income', while 127 depend on rent from agricultural land. In the North Madras division, out of a proportionate number of 538 earning dependants 320 depend on 'Other services and miscellaneous sources of income' and 123 on employment as agricultural labourers. This comparatively large percentage under agricultural labourers is a feature that one would expect to find in this division. In the South Madras division, out of a proportionate number of 357 earning dependants, 200 are engaged in 'Other services and miscellaneous sources of income', 58 are employed as agricultural labourers, 48 are engaged in production other than cultivation and 23 in commerce.

As already mentioned, Livelihood Class VIII, includes also the five categories of economically inactive persons specified in paragraph 1 of this Chapter. The total number of self-supporting persons under each of these five categories in each of the divisions is given below :—

[*Statement No.* 90.]

State and natural division.	Persons living principally on income from non-agricultural property.	Persons living principally on pensions remittances, scholarships and funds.	Inmates of jails, asylums, alms houses and recipients of doles.	Beggars and vagrants.	All other persons living principally on income not derived from any economic activity.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras State ..	11,919	26,701	7,562	54,671	5,198
North Madras Division.	2,744	3,959	1,177	19,227	1,312
Madras Deccan Division.	121	769	73	7,578	642
South Madras Division.	7,731	15,520	3,950	23,262	2,609
West Madras Division.	1,323	6,453	2,362	4,604	635

It will be seen that the largest of these groups is group (iv), beggars and vagrants.

9. **Industries and Services**—*General.*— All Industries and Services have been classified under 10 divisions in the manner specified in Annexure III. Livelihood Class V covers five of these divisions, viz., Division 0 (Primary industries not elsewhere specified), Division 1 (Mining and quarrying), Division 2 (Processing and manufacture— foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof), Division 3 (Processing and manufacture—metals, chemicals and products thereof) and Division 4 (Processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified). Livelihood Class VI corresponds to Division 6 (Commerce). Livelihood Class VII corresponds to subdivisions 7·0 to 7·4. Livelihood Class VIII includes all other non-agricultural services and all miscellaneous non-agricultural

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occupations and includes Division 5 (Construction and utilities), subdivisions 7·5 to 7·9 (Storage and warehousing, Postal services, Telegraph services and Wireless services) and transport and communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services, Division 8 (Health, Education and Public Administration) and Division 9 (Services not elsewhere specified). As already mentioned, Class VIII includes also the other miscellaneous sources of livelihood, e.g., income from investments, pensions, and family remittances, proceeds of begging and other sources of income of economically inactive persons.

The total number of self-supporting persons in the State depending for their livelihood on all Industries and Services is 5,289,698. The percentage of distribution of these persons in the various natural divisions is specified below :—

Natural division.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)
Madras Deccan Division	8
West Madras Division	17
North Madras Division	21
South Madras Division	54

Of the 54 per cent in the South division, 7 per cent are in Madras City and 47 per cent in the mufassal districts.

The better position in South Madras division is due to the larger extent of industrialization, the larger handloom industry and plantations. Malabar district has, among all the districts in the State, the largest percentage (12 per cent) of population under industries and services. Coimbatore comes next with 8 per cent and then comes Madras City with 7 per cent, followed by Madurai and Tirunelveli with 6 per cent, and then Tanjore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli and Guntur with 4 per cent. Analysing by divisions, we find that, out of this population engaged in industries and services—

7 per cent are under Division 0—'Primary industries not elsewhere specified'.

1 per cent are under Division 1—'Mining and quarrying'.

18 per cent are under Division 2—'Processing and manufacture—Foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof'.

3 per cent are under Division 3—'Processing and manufacture—Metals, chemicals and products thereof'.

7 per cent are under Division 4—'Processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified'.

6 per cent are under Division 5—'Constructions and utilities'.

18 per cent are under Division 6—'Commerce'.

5 per cent are under Division 7—'Transport, storage and communications'.

10 per cent are under Division 8—'Health, Education and Public Administration'.

25 per cent are under Division 9—'Services not elsewhere specified'.

It will thus be seen that, leaving out, the Miscellaneous services not elsewhere specified (Division 9), the two most important divisions are (1) Commerce, and (2) Processing and manufacture of foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof. Next comes Division 8 (Health, Education and Public Administration) with 10 per cent. Then there is a large gap before we come to Divisions 4 and 0 with 7 per cent each, i.e., processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified, and primary industries other than cultivation mining and quarrying. In the Deccan division, Divisions 5 and 2 are the most important, and the next in importance is Division 6 (Commerce). In the West Madras division, Commerce is the most important, but the second place is taken by Division 0—Primary industries not elsewhere specified, while the third and fourth places go to Divisions 2 and 4. In the North Madras division, Commerce leads, followed by Division 2. The next two places, leaving out Division 8, which is a special one, go to Divisions 4 and 0. The Agency is hardly in the picture, as far as industries and services are concerned. Only 15,868 persons in the Agency tracts are engaged in industries and services, i.e., 0·3 per cent of the State population under all industries and services. This emphasises the well-known backward condition of these tracts. In the South Madras division, Division 2 comes first and then Divisions 6, 8 and 4. In Madras City, as one would expect, Division 6 (Commerce) leads, followed by Divisions 8 and 7. In Salem, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tirunelveli, the most important division is 2 on account, of course, of the dominant position occupied by the textile industry in these districts. The great importance of commercial activities in Coimbatore is

brought out by the fact that, in that district, commerce ranks second. In Malabar district, commerce ranks first and then Divisions 2, 0 and 4.

Fifty-five per cent of the population, engaged in all industries and services, are found in the rural areas and 45 per cent in the urban areas. In the rural area, in the State as a whole, Division 2, processing and manufacture of foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof, comes first and then commerce, thirdly, primary industries other than cultivation, mining and quarrying, and fourthly Division 4. In the urban area, in the State as a whole, commerce leads, and the second, third and fourth places go to Divisions 2, 8 and 7 respectively. This picture is just what one would expect in the urban area.

The rural-urban break-up for the population engaged in industries and services in the State and in each of the natural divisions, is given in the statement below. All the figures are percentages of the total number of self-supporting persons in all industries and services in the State.

[*Statement No.* 91.]

State and natural division.	Rural.	Urban.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State	55	45	100
Madras Deccan Division ..	5	3	8
West Madras Division ..	13	4	17
North Madras Division ..	12	9	21
South Madras Division ..	25	29	54

It will be seen that, except in the South Madras division, the rural figure is higher. Though the non-agricultural population is found in large numbers in compact areas in the towns, the vastness of the rural areas and population has produced this result. In the South Madras division, the urban figure apparently exceeds the rural figure, but if we deduct the Madras City figure of 7, the urban figure will be reduced to 22, thus showing a larger rural proportion in this division also. The apparently large disparity between the rural and urban figures in the West Madras division is due to the comparative smallness of the urban element in this division. It is not surprising that the net result for the State as a whole is also a larger rural figure.

10. **Division '0'**—*Primary industries* NOT E'LSEWHERE SPECIFIED.—The number of self-supporting persons in the State as a whole engaged in primary industries not elsewhere specified is 363,769, or 7 per cent of the number of self-supporting persons engaged in all industries and services in the State. Out of this number, 36 per cent are engaged in plantation industries, 34 per cent in fishing, 18 per cent in stock raising and 11 per cent in forestry and wood cutting. The largest contribution to this division is from the South Madras division with 42 per cent, West Madras division coming next with 33 per cent, North Madras division coming third with 22 per cent, and the Deccan division coming last with 3 per cent. S.T. 5-8

In the South Madras division, plantation industries come first, next comes fishing, then stock raising, and lastly forestry and wood cutting. The highest figure under plantation industries is, as one would expect, in Coimbatore district where we have the tea plantations in the Anamalais. Madurai and Tirunelveli also have some plantations, the former more than the latter. The Tanjore figure of 120 is all due to betel vines. In Salem district, we have the plantations in the Sheveroy hills and also the large-scale plantain cultivation in some of the other hills in the district. The large contribution of fishing is to be expected thanks to the long coastal belt in this division. The chief fishing districts are Chingleput, Tanjore, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madras City and South Arcot.

The important districts for stock raising are Tirunelveli, Tanjore, Ramanathapuram and North Arcot. The Tanjore figure evidently includes shepherds from other districts, e.g., Ramanathapuram, who bring their herds to Tanjore district and were in Tanjore district at the time of the Census enumeration, and hired out their herds for manuring the fields.

In the West Madras division, the most important subdivision is 0·3 plantation industries; next comes fishing; thirdly, though far behind, comes forestry and wood cutting. Under plantations, the Nilgiris comes first, then Malabar and lastly South Kanara, which is a correct picture. Under fishing, Malabar of course is the main contributor and then South Kanara, the contribution of the Nilgiris which is a non-coastal district being practically nil. Under forestry and wood cutting, Malabar, as one would expect, leads, with South Kanara and the Nilgiris coming far behind, which is also a correct picture.

In the North Madras division, fishing is the most important subdivision. Stock raising comes second, while forestry and

wood cutting comes third. As this division has a long coastal belt from its northern to its southern limit, fishing is naturally the most important item. The contribution of the Agency tracts, which are far away from the sea coast, is negligible, while in the Plains, the important fishing districts are East Godavari, Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam and Nellore. The Agency tracts are backward even in regard to stock raising, and in the Plains area the important districts are Nellore, Srikakulam, Guntur and Visakhapatnam. As regards forestry and wood cutting, the important districts are Srikakulam, Guntur, Nellore, Visakhapatnam and Krishna. It is difficult to say that the classification has been done quite correctly in all the districts in respect of this item. West Godavari is a prosperous district with a large delta; it has some forests in the Chintalapudi and Polavaram taluks, whereas Krishna district has hardly any large forests. It is, therefore, difficult to understand West Godavari returning a figure of 5 under this item and Krishna 32. Even on the basis that all the Krishna figures relate to wood cutters, there can be no explanation for the very low figure of West Godavari. Again, East Godavari has a very large Agency tract which is full of forests. It is also a prosperous district with a large delta. It is therefore difficult to see why it should return the figure of 11.

It is noteworthy that there are hardly any plantation industries in this division. Most of the hilly areas in this division consist of low hills with an altitude which is insufficient for plantations.

In the Deccan division, as one would expect to find, the only important item is stock raising, with forestry and wood cutting coming next, but far behind. Practically in every village in this dry and backward tract, one can find herds of sheep. Cuddapah and Anantapur are the most important districts for stock raising, and then come Kurnool and Bellary. Sheep's wool is used for crude blankets which are locally woven in these districts. The herds are hired out for manuring fields and also sold in small lots for food.

Eighty-two per cent of the self-supporting persons in this division are found in rural areas, and the remaining 18 per cent in urban areas, which is nothing surprising, seeing that the occupations falling under this division are really of a rural character. In the rural areas, plantation industry is the most important; fishing comes next, stock raising third, and forestry and wood cutting fourth, which is just what one would expect to find. In the urban area, fishing accounts for only a little less than half the number of self-supporting persons in this division. This is also what one would expect to find, and the contribution must be from the coastal towns. The next largest figure is under plantation industry which must be due to persons residing in towns close to the plantation areas. The figure under forestry and wood cutting evidently relates to wood cutters and Forest Officers rather than to those engaged in any manual work in forests.

11. **Division 1**—*Mining and quarrying.*—As already mentioned, this is the smallest division under all industries and services the number of self-supporting persons engaged in it being only 54,913 in the entire State (about 1 per cent). Forty-five per cent of these persons are found in the South Madras division, 35 per cent in the North Madras division, 13 per cent in the West Madras division and 7 per cent in the Deccan Division. Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits, as is well known, is the predominant category in this division and it accounts for 58 per cent of the self-supporting persons engaged in mining and quarrying in the State. The percentages for the other subdivisions are 14 per cent for mica, 12 per cent for salt, 8 per cent for metal mining except iron ore mining and 7 per cent for non-metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified. Mica comes second—just what one would expect to find—and it is mostly contributed by Nellore district, where mica mines have developed on a considerable scale during and after the war. The largest figure under stone quarrying, clay and sand pits is in Malabar, evidently reflecting the large quantities of white clays and pottery clays which are found in large quantities in the West Coast and which are utilized for the manufacture of what are known as Mangalore tiles and also for bricks and pottery. These brick and tile factories employ a large number of workers daily.

Under subdivision 3, metal mining except iron ore mining, the important districts are Bellary, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari. Fairly large deposits of iron ore and manganese ore occur in the Sandur mountains in Bellary district. The iron ores, amounting to 130 million tons of high grade, have not been worked, but the present annual output of

manganese ore is about 100,000 tons. Deposits of barytes, asbestos and steatite occur in the limestones of Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts, the barytes deposits being the largest in India. The annual production of barytes ranges between 20,000 and 28,000 tons, while that of steatite from Anantapur and Kurnool districts is about 2,000 tons. The output of asbestos is negligible and is less than 100 tons per annum. Large quantities of ochre are obtained from Kurnool and Sandur, and the total annual production has increased from less than 200 tons in 1947 to nearly 4,000 tons in 1948–49. Diamonds used to be worked formerly in Anantapur and Kurnool districts, but there is no production at present.

The magnesite deposits in the Cheepurupalli, Vizianagaram and adjoining areas of the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts have been worked for many years and still contain some reserves of ore at depths. The output in 1948–49 amounted to over 32,000 tons.

The Rajahmundry sandstones are quarried extensively for building purposes.

Deposits of chromite occur in the Kondapalle forest in Krishna district near Vijayavada, and the production of chromite has increased from about 500 tons in 1946–47 to 5,142 tons in 1949.

The limestones in the Palnad area and kankar deposits near Guntur in Guntur district are worked for cement manufacture.

The mica area in the Nellore district (Gudur, Rapur and Udayagiri taluks) contains some of the largest deposits of muscovite mica in India, the annual output in recent years being about 15,000 to 21,000 cwt.

Among ceramic materials, good deposits of white clay occur in East Godavari, West Godavari and Nellore districts.

The southern portion of the South Arcot district, between Vriddhachalam, Cuddalore and Pondicherry, is underlain by lignite-bearing sandstones and the possibility of exploiting it is now under investigation.

Large deposits of magnetite iron ore estimated at over 300 million tons, occur in the Salem-Tiruchirapalli region, but owing to the non-availability of coal in South India, these deposits have not so far been worked for large-scale iron and steel manufacture. The Salem magnesite deposits contain estimated reserves of 90 million tons and the annual production of magnesite has been 30,000 to 40,000 tons in recent years. There are bauxite deposits in the Shevaroy hills and recently there has been a production of 1,500 tons of bauxite per annum in this area. In Tiruchirapalli district, the annual output of gypsum has increased from 15,000 to 30,000 tons in recent years, and there was a record production of 44,000 tons in 1949. Some of the limestone deposits of Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli districts are now utilized for cement manufacture.

Under subdivision 7 (salt), the most important districts are Tirunelveli, Tanjore, South Arcot, Nellore and Visakhapatnam. These figures evidently refer to the salt factories in these coastal districts; but there are salt factories in other districts also, e.g., Guntur and East Godavari. There has evidently been some misclassification between this and 4·4.

Under non-metalic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified, the most important districts are Malabar, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore, Ramanathapuram and Krishna.

The Malabar figure evidently relates to the quarrying of laterite for building purposes. The other figures mostly relate to quarrying of limestone.

There is no coal mining, iron ore mining or petroleum or gas industry in this State. The very small figures, which we find under these items are evidently due to the enumeration of persons, who are employed in these industries elsewhere, and had come home at the time of the census enumeration.

Accurate classification under subdivision '0' (Non-metalic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified) and subdivision '3' (Metal mining, except iron ore mining) was not easy for the tabulation staff. I am afraid there has been some misclassification under these subdivisions, e.g., I am unable to explain otherwise some of the figures under subdivision '3'—those of Madurai, Tirunelveli, Guntur and Nellore.

Of the self-supporting persons engaged in mining and quarrying, 77 per cent are in the rural areas and 23 per cent in urban areas. As mining and quarrying are mostly

carried on in rural areas, this reflects the correct position.

12. **Division 2**—*Processing and manufacture of foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof*:—The self-supporting persons engaged in the occupations specified in this division number 947,446 and account for 18 per cent of the self-supporting persons in all industries and services in this State. It is no surprise to find that 53 per cent of these persons are engaged in cotton textiles, 9 per cent in processing and manufacture of leather, leather products and foot-wear, 8 per cent in the manufacture of wearing apparel (except foot-wear) and made up textile goods, and 7 per cent in tobacco industries, i.e., manufacture of bidis and manufacture of tobacco products such as cigarettes, cigars and also operations connected with the preparation of raw leaf tobacco for these manufactures. Next comes subdivision 8, namely, textile industries otherwise unclassified which includes, among others, silk, woollen and jute spinning and weaving, manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from coconut fibre, aloes, etc. Next in importance is subdivision 4, beverages, which, in view of the total Prohibition in this State, can cover only manufacture of aerated water and other beverages, ice, etc. The distribution of self-supporting persons engaged in these occupations is as shown below :—

S.T.—5·10

Madras Deccan Division—7 per cent.
West Madras Division—12 per cent.
North Madras Division—20 per cent.
South Madras Division—61 per cent.

In the North Madras division, the Agency area is hardly in the picture. These occupations are carried on only in the plains area in that division. Sub-division 6, cotton textiles, covers both the large handloom industry in the State and also textile mills. Except for three textile mills in East Godavari district, one mill at Guntur, two at Adoni in Bellary district and three in Malabar district, the textile mills (71 in number) are all in the South Madras division which has also a larger number of handlooms than in the North Madras division. This explains how South Madras division leads with 36 per cent. The important districts where there are textile mills are Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram. There are three textile mills in the West Madras division and two textile mills at Adoni in the Deccan division—vide the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 92.]

District.	Number of spinning mills.	Number of composite mills (spinning and weaving).	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Coimbatore ..	30	9	39
Salem	3	1	4
Tirunelveli ..	6	1	7
Madurai ..	6	1	7
Tiruchirapalli ..	5	2	7
Malabar	2	1	3
Madras	..	2	2
Bellary	2	..	2
Guntur	1	..	1
East Godavari ..	3	..	3
North Arcot ..	2	..	2
Chingleput ..	1	..	1
Ramanathapuram.	2	..	2
Total ..	63	17	80

It is not, therefore, surprising to find that these two divisions bring up the rear.

Under tobacco, the important districts are Malabar, South Kanara, Guntur, Madras City and North Arcot. There is heavy consumption of tobacco in Malabar and to a lesser extent in South Kanara. Guntur is the leading district for tobacco cultivation, particularly Virginian tobacco. It was in this district that the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company worked for many years before it extended its activities to other districts in the Circars. Manufacture of bidis is carried on, on a large scale, in Madras City and also in North Arcot district, generally by the Muslims.

Of the self-supporting persons in this division, 58 per cent are in rural areas and the remaining 42 per cent in urban areas. Out of the 53 per cent engaged in cotton textiles, 30 per cent are in rural areas and the remaining 23 per cent in urban areas though the textile mills are, with very few exceptions, in urban areas. The large handloom industry scattered all over the State is responsible for the slightly larger rural figure. The predominance of cotton textiles in the rural areas is maintained in all the divisions except in the South Madras division, where, out of 36 per cent, 17 per cent are in rural areas and 19 per cent are in urban areas, which is of course due to the concentration of a large number of mills in Coimbatore and large numbers of handlooms in a number of towns notably Salem, Madurai, Kancheepuram, Gudiyattam and Melapalayam.

The rural urban percentages for the State and for the natural divisions are compared below :—

[*Statement No.* 93.]

Area.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ..	100	58	42
Madras Deccan Division.	7	4	3
West Madras Division.	12	9	3
North Madras Division.	20	14	6
South Madras Division.	61	30	31

It will be seen that the rural figure is higher than the urban figure except in the South Madras division where the urban percentage is higher for the reason already mentioned.

13. **Division 3**—*Processing and manufacture of metals, chemicals and products thereof.*—This division accounts for only 163,156 self-supporting persons or 3 per cent of the self-supporting persons in all Industries and Services. This is not surprising, having regard to the fact that, as in India as a whole, heavy chemicals, iron and steel industries have yet to be developed in this State on any appreciable scale. The percentage distribution under this division among the more important subdivisions is given below :—

Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified	54
Iron and steel (basic manufacture) ..	3
Transport equipment	21
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	2
Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including engineering workshops	9
Basic industrial chemicals, fertilizers and power alcohol	2
Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified	8

Of the self-supporting persons in this division, 5 per cent are in the Deccan division, 12 per cent in the West Madras division, 19 per cent in the North Madras division, and 64 per cent in the South Madras division. Even here the Agency is, of course, hardly in the picture. In the West Madras division, Malabar leads, while there is a more even distribution in the North Madras division. The dominance of Malabar in the West Madras division is due to the famous metal works (brass, copper and bell metal) in Palghat and cutlery at some centres. In the South Madras division, 13 per cent out of the 64 per cent referred to above, is the contribution of Madras City, which has a number of metal works, aluminium factories, match factories, engineering workshops, etc. Coimbatore comes next, and then Tiruchirapalli, Madurai and Salem.

Subdivision 'O'.—'Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified' covers several categories including blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements, workers in copper, brass and bell metal, aluminium factories and workers in other metals. The metal works are carried on, mostly as cottage and small-scale industries, but not in all places. The only common category in all the districts is the blacksmith. There is a steel rolling mill in Nagapattinam and foundries in many places.

Transport equipment.—In the North Madras division, the largest contribution is that of Visakhapatnam district, where, besides motor workshops there is a shipbuilding yard in Visakhapatnam town. Under this subdivision, Madras leads, Tiruchirapalli comes second, Coimbatore third and Chingleput and Visakhapatnam fourth. Madras City has not only numerous motor workshops, but also a railway workshop and workshops for other kinds of transport equipment. The Tiruchirapalli figure is, of course, due to the railway workshop in the Golden Rock colony. The Coimbatore figure is due to motor workshops. Chingleput has not only its normal quota of workshops in large towns like Chingleput and Kancheepuram, but also the Government Transport Coach Building Factory at Chromepet, the Union Company's Motor assembling factory at Vandalur and the railway work-shop at Tambaram. The largest contributors under Subdivision 5 ['Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including engineering workshops'] are Madras City, Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore. The figures of some of the districts throw some doubts about the correctness of the classification under this subdivision.

Under Subdivision 6, 'Basic Industrial Chemicals,' the chief contribution is that of Salem due, of course, to the Mettur Chemicals located at Mettur. The other figures are very small and represent persons employed in the manufacture of explosives and fireworks. There is no production of power alcohol in this State.

The small figures found in a few districts under Subdivision 7, viz., medical and pharmaceutical preparations, evidently

relate mostly to small establishments manufacturing indigenous and patent medicines. The Nilgiris figure relates to the manufacture of eucalyptus oil. The blanks in the table indicate defective enumeration, for example, at Shoranur in Malabar district, Ayurvedic medicines are prepared on a large scale but the figure against that district is nil.

Subdivision 8 covers a large number of items including toilet preparations, soaps, paints, varnishes, polishes, ink and matches. The main contributors are the districts of Malabar, Krishna, Madras City, Chingleput, Salem, Madurai and Ramanathapuram. There are soap factories in Malabar and Madras City, match and ink factories in Madras City, match factories in Chingleput and Madurai, soap manufacture in Salem and match factories in Sivakasi and Sattur in Ramanathapuram district.

The distribution of these industries between the rural and urban areas is indicated below :—

[*Statement No.* 94.]

State and natural division.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State	100	43	57
Madras Deccan Division ..	5	3	2
West Madras Division ..	12	8	4
North Madras Division ..	19	8	11
South Madras Division ..	64	24	40

It will be seen that, in the Deccan and West Madras divisions, the rural percentages are higher than the urban ones, but the reverse is the case in the other two divisions, where the industry is carried on in large establishments, as large industries are naturally found in the towns and the cottage and small-scale establishments are mostly in the rural areas.

14. **Division 4**—*Processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified.*—There are in this State 397,158 self-supporting persons under this category, i.e., 8 per cent of the self-supporting persons in all industries and services. Forty-nine per cent of these are in South Madras division ; 24 per cent in the North Madras division ; 20 per cent in the West Madras division ; and 7 per cent in the Deccan division. The chief subdivisions in this division are wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures (49 per cent), manufacturing industries otherwise unclassified (22 per cent), non-metallic mineral products (15 per cent), printing and allied industries (5 per cent) and bricks, tiles and other structural clay products (5 per cent).

It is not surprising to find that the largest number of self-supporting persons in this division are engaged in wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures. This subdivision covers all industries in which wooden materials are used excluding furniture or fixtures but including sawyers, carpenters, turners, joiners, veneer and plywood makers, match veneer, splint makers and basket makers. Malabar district leads naturally under this subdivision, as it is the main indigenous source of good timber in this State.

The items included in subdivision 0 'Manufacturing industries otherwise unclassified' have been specified in Annexure III. The important items under this subdivision are repair and manufacture of watches and clocks, workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments, manufacture of musical instruments and appliances, stationery articles other than paper and paper products, makers of plastic and celluloid articles other than rayon, sports goods makers, toy makers and other miscellaneous manufacturing industries including bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc. Under this subdivision also, Malabar leads, and the other important districts are Tirunelveli, Madras City, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore and East Godavari. Makers of gold and silver jewellery and ornaments are mostly goldsmiths and they are generally found in all districts.

The next important subdivision is 4·4 'Non-metallic mineral products' in which the important items are potters and makers of earthenware found in all districts, makers of porcelain and crockery, glass bangles, glass beads, glass necklaces, etc. Makers of porcelain and crockery are confined to a few centres the most important of which are Mangalore, where the manufacture of crockery has been developed to a considerable extent, thanks to the pioneer work done by the Basel Mission, and Ranipet where Messrs. Parry & Co., have a large factory for manufacturing crockery. The crockery made in this State are of a simple type and cannot compare with the luxurious kind of crockery made in Europe and the United Kingdom.

The next important subdivision is 4·9 'Printing and allied industries' which

covers not only printers, lithographers, engravers, but also book binders and stitchers. The largest contributions are those made by Madras City, Malabar, Krishna, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Salem. Madras City of course leads. These contributions are mainly of large towns where there are a number of printing presses. Sivakasi in Ramanathapuram district is famous for lithographic printing in multiple colours and these printing factories get orders even from firms outside the State for advertisement, etc. I understand that these printing presses of Sivakasi have no rivals in India except in one or two centres in Northern India.

Next in importance comes subdivision 2, namely, 'Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products' in which, naturally, for reasons already given, Malabar and South Kanara districts on the West Coast lead. There are numerous tile factories in these two districts and there are large demands for their goods in this State as well as outside.

The cement industry has only a few units of production in this State and therefore accounts only for 1·24 per cent of the self-supporting persons in this division. The important contributions in this subdivision are naturally from those districts where there are cement factories, namely, Krishna (cement factory at Vijayavada), Guntur (cement factory near Mangalagiri), Coimbatore (cement factory at Madukkarai), Tiruchirapalli (cement factory at Dalmiapuram) and Tirunelveli (cement factory at Tazhaiyuthu). The small figures in the other districts are evidently those relating to makers of cement products.

There is only a negligible production of paper and paper products in the State, and the largest contributions are those of East Godavari where the Government are running a paper mill at Rajahmundry and Kurnool where hand-made paper is being manufactured.

There are no petroleum or coal industries in the State now, and the negligible figures under this subdivision 4·1 evidently relate to persons employed in these industries outside the State who happened to be in this State at the time of the Census enumeration.

Rural-urban distribution under this division is given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 95.]

State and natural division.	Total.	Rural.	Urban.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State	100	64	36
Madras Deccan Division ..	6	4	2
West Madras Division ..	20	16	4
North Madras Division ..	24	16	8
South Madras Division ..	50	28	22

It will be seen that 64 per cent of the self-supporting persons engaged in these industries are in rural areas and 36 per cent in urban areas, and that the rural figure exceeds the urban figure in all the natural divisions.

15. **Division 5**—*Construction and utilities.*—This division includes construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges and other transport works, telegraph and telephone lines, irrigation and other agricultural works, electric power and gas supply, domestic and industrial water-supply, sanitary works and services including scavengers. The number of self-supporting persons engaged in these occupations in the entire State is 307,223, i.e., 6 per cent of the total number of self-supporting persons in all industries and services. Of these, 52 per cent are in the South Madras division, 25 per cent in the Deccan division, 12 per cent in the North Madras division, and 11 per cent in the West Madras division. We should expect large contributions under this head from districts, where there were hydro-electric and irrigation project works under execution at the time of the Census. This explains the large contributions made under subdivision 4— Construction of irrigation works, in Bellary (Tungabhadra Project works), Coimbatore (Lower Bhavani Project) and Tirunelveli (Manimuthar Project). S.T.—5·13

The most important subdivisions under this division are 5·1—Construction and maintenance of buildings (45 per cent) ; 5·2—Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and other transport works (13 per cent) ; 5·4—Construction and maintenance operations of irrigation and other agricultural works (12 per cent) ; 5·6—Domestic and Industrial water-supply (11 per cent) ; and 5·7—Sanitary works and services including scavengers (10 per cent). There has been considerable activity in recent years in the matter of house building to provide

more houses, though progress has been handicapped by the difficulties in securing building materials. Under subdivision 5·1, the most important districts are Coimbatore, Salem, Madras and Tiruchirapalli, followed by Malabar, Tanjore, South Kanara, Madurai, Bellary, and Tirunelveli.

Under subdivision 5·2—'roads, bridges and other transport works', the Deccan division leads by a very large margin, more than 50 per cent of the self-supporting persons being in this division. This is due to the special programme of road works undertaken in these districts.

Subdivision 5·4—'Irrigation and other agricultural works' has already been referred to.

Subdivision 5·6—Domestic and Industrial water-supply—The only large figures under this subdivision are those of Cuddapah and Kurnool which is quite inexplicable. I have consulted the Sanitary Engineer to the State Government and he agrees that the disparities in the district figures clearly indicate mistakes in enumeration.

Subdivision 5·7—Sanitary works and services including scavengers—Scavengers, of course, are found in all the towns in the State, though sanitary works are found only in some large towns. Madras City naturally leads under this subdivision.

Under subdivision 5·5—Electric power and gas supply—Madras City naturally leads and Coimbatore comes second, as that district has benefited most from the Pykara project. Tirunelveli comes third on account of the Papanasam electric project.

Under subdivision 5·3—Construction and maintenance of Telegraph and Telephone lines, it is not surprising that the figures are negligible and that the bulk of the contribution is from Madras City.

The rural urban distribution for this division is given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 96.]

State and natural division.	Percentage in		
	Rural areas.	Urban areas.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State	58	42	100
Madras Deccan Division ..	18	7	25
West Madras Division ..	9	2	11
North Madras Division ..	6	6	12
South Madras Division ..	26	26	52

The rural figures are appreciably in excess of the urban figures in the Deccan and West Madras divisions, and they are almost equal in the other two divisions. The figures in this division will of course vary from year to year with reference to the projects under execution.

16. **Division 6**—*Commerce.*—The number of self-supporting persons engaged in Commerce in the entire State is 948,791, i.e., 18 per cent of the self-supporting persons in all industries and services in the State. Of the self-supporting persons in this division, 58 per cent are found in the South Madras division, 21 per cent in the North Madras division, 14 per cent in the West Madras division and 7 per cent in the Deccan division. These figures give a correct picture of the relative position in the various divisions. It is well-known that hawkers, street vendors and retail dealers dealing in miscellaneous articles are found all over the State, and even in small villages. It is not therefore surprising to find that, of the self-supporting persons in this division 40 per cent are under subdivision '0'—Retail trade otherwise unclassified; 36 per cent are engaged in retailtrade in food stuffs (including beverages and narcotics); 8 per cent in retail trade in textile and leather goods; 5 per cent under money-lending, banking and other financial business, and 4 per cent under wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs. S.T.—51·4

Under subdivision 6·0—Miscellaneous retail trade, Malabar leads, Madras coming second, and Coimbatore third. The Malabar figure will not come as a surprise to any one, who has toured in that district.

The figure of 36 per cent under subdivision 6·1—Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics) will not come as a surprise, if it is remembered that this subdivision covers retail shops not only in foodstuffs including grains and pulses, sweet meat, etc., but also dealers in pan, bidi and cigarettes. There are naturally people engaged in the latter in all the districts. Here also Malabar leads. That, owing to the thinness of the population and its being scattered, even these facilities are lacking in the Agency areas is borne out by the negligible figures in the Agency tracts under this subdivision.

Under subdivision 6·3—Retail trade in textile and leather goods, the trade in textile goods, of course, is the more important and there are naturally persons engaged in this occupation in all the districts.

Under subdivision 6·8—Money-lending, banking and other financial business, Madras City naturally leads, followed by Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Malabar. Ramanathapuram naturally comes second on account of the Nagarathars (Nattukottai Chettiars) whose favourite profession is money-lending and banking.

Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs (6·5)—Madras City naturally leads, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli coming second, third and fourth, respectively. In Madurai and Tiruchirapalli districts, the main contributors are Madurai town and Tiruchirapalli town, and in Coimbatore, there are three other very large trade centres besides Coimbatore, viz., Tiruppur, Pollachi and Erode. The enumeration in regard to wholesale trade cannot be said to be accurate, e.g., Krishna district is credited with lower figures than Nellore district under subdivisions 4 and 5.

The figures under subdivision 6·4—Wholesale trade in foodstuffs, confirm the small number of persons engaged in this trade. Madurai district leads, while Madras City and Coimbatore occupy the second and third places, respectively. The Madurai figure is not surprising, seeing that Madurai town is the most important market, not only for Madurai district, but also for Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts, while Coimbatore has four of the most important commercial centres in the State, viz., Coimbatore, Pollachi, Tiruppur and Erode.

The figures under subdivision 6·6—Real Estate (House and Estate Agents, and non-agricultural rent collectors) are negligible throughout the State. The figure for Visakhapatnam seems to indicate inaccurate classification, as may be seen from comparing its figure of 13 with the figure of 1 for Madras City.

The small figures under subdivision 6·7—Insurance, do not cause any surprise, as insurance business and agents are to be found only in a few large towns, though, from there, they carry on business throughout the State or over a number of districts.

The rural urban distribution of self-supporting persons engaged in Commerce is given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 97.]

State and natural division.	Percentage in		
	Rural areas.	Urban areas.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State	45	55	100
Madras Deccan Division ..	3	4	7
West Madras Division ..	10	4	14
North Madras Division ..	11	10	21
South Madras Division ..	21	37	58

Persons engaged in Commerce are naturally found in larger numbers in urban areas than in rural areas, as business on a large scale can be conducted only in and from towns. In the West Madras division, the rural percentage is appreciably higher than the urban percentage for reasons which have already been indicated; the urban areas in this division being relatively very small, traders are found in larger numbers in villages, as they must be, to serve such a hilly area.

17. **Division 7**—*Transport, storage and communications.*—The number of self-supporting persons engaged in the occupations included in this division is 271,007, i.e., 5 per cent of the total number of self-supporting persons in all industries and services. 57 per cent of these are found in the South Madras division, 21 per cent in the North Madras division, 16 per cent in the West Madras division and 6 per cent in the Deccan division. Analysing by subdivisions, 49 per cent are engaged in road transport services, 25 per cent are employees under railways, while 12 per cent are engaged in transport by water. The small numbers of persons engaged in transport by air are naturally found in the districts where there are aerodromes, viz., Chingleput (the aerodrome at Meenambakkam which serves Madras City is located in Chingleput district) and Visakhapatnam. Of the persons employed in the Meenambakkam aerodrome, some live near the aerodrome itself, and others in Madras City. S.T.—5·15

Postal services account for 7 per cent of the self-supporting persons in this division, while the telegraph and telephone services account for about 1 per cent each. Persons engaged in postal services are naturally found in all the districts, Madras City leading by a large margin, Tanjore

occupying the second place, Malabar the third place, Madurai the fourth place, and Coimbatore the fifth place. Persons engaged in telephone services are naturally found only in the small number of towns where telephone facilities are available, Madras City of course leading by a large margin. The figures under telegraph services are not large, as telegraph and postal services are operated together by common staff in most places. Wireless service has not developed much in this State, and this is clearly reflected by the small figures under subdivision 7·9—Wireless services, the only two important figures being those of Madras City and Visakhapatnam. Subdivision 7·1—Transport by road—Persons engaged in transport by road are naturally found in all the districts: there is no district in the State, where large numbers of buses are not plying. Madras City leads, while Malabar, Coimbatore and Madurai come second, third and fourth, respectively. This subdivision covers all means of transport by road.

Under subdivision 7·2—Transport by water also, Madras leads with Malabar as a close second and South Kanara third. In Madras City, there is not only the traffic in the Harbour, but also the heavy boat traffic in the Buckingham canal, which is mainly used for transporting firewood to the City. Malabar and South Kanara come second and third respectively, on account of their large boat traffic in the rivers and backwaters and the ports in those districts. East Godavari comes next on account of its navigable canals where boats ply, and the Kakinada Port. Tirunelveli comes next, though far behind, on account of the Tuticorin Port. In West Godavari, which comes next, there is some boat traffic, the volume of this traffic having declined considerably after the advent of buses and the branch Railway lines from Nidadavole to Narasapur and from Gudivada to Bhimavaram. Though there has been a similar decline in East Godavari, there is still a large volume of canal traffic in that district on account of the Central delta, and the appreciable traffic on the river between Rajahmundry and Polavaram and Bhadrachalam in the Agency tracts. Visakhapatnam comes next, mainly on account of the Visakhapatnam port.

The figures under railway transport are naturally found in all the districts. Madras City naturally leads here also, Tiruchirapalli coming second. Next to Madras City, Tiruchirapalli has of course the largest railway colony.

The rural-urban distribution for transport services is given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 98.]

State and natural division.	Percentage in		
	Rural areas.	Urban areas.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State	32	68	100
Madras Deccan Division ..	2	5	7
West Madras Division ..	10	5	15
North Madras Division ..	7	14	21
South Madras Division ..	13	44	57

Except in West Madras division, the urban figures are much higher than those for the rural areas, as transport services are most conveniently operated from towns. The reason for the rural figure being nearly twice the urban figure in the West Madras division is what has already been indicated more than once in this report; the urban area in this division being relatively small and the rural area large and hilly, transport services by road and by water have to be operated at many places, which cannot be conveniently covered by services based on the towns.

18. **Division 8**—*Health, Education and Public Administration.*—The number of self-supporting persons in this division is 508,708 in the entire State, that is, 10 per cent of the self-supporting persons in all industries and services. 56 per cent of these are in South Madras division, 23 per cent in the North Madras division, 12 per cent in the West Madras division and 9 per cent in the Madras Deccan division. Analysing by subdivisions, we find 13 per cent under Medical and health services, 30 per cent under Educational services and research, 9 per cent under Police, 11 per cent under village officers and servants including village watchmen, 7 per cent under employees of Municipalities and other local bodies, 21 per cent under employees of the State Governments and 10 per cent under employees of the Union Government including Defence Services and employees of non-Indian Governments. S.T—5·16.

Under subdivision 8·2 Educational services and research, we find 15 per cent of the self-supporting persons in the South Madras division, 8 per cent in the North

Madras division, 5 per cent in the West Madras division and 2 per cent in the Madras Deccan division. The number of persons under this subdivision will naturally depend upon the educational institutions in the various divisions—vide the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 99.]

Area.	Number of educational institutions (of all categories) in the area.
(1)	(2)
Madras State	40,937
Madras Deccan Division	4,097
West Madras Division	5,570
North Madras Division	12,837
South Madras Division	18,433

Malabar district leads, Madras City occupying the second place, Tirunelveli the third place followed by Guntur, Tanjore, Coimbatore and Madurai.

The next largest item is subdivision 7 Employees of State Governments. (The Police have been shown in a separate subdivision though the Police staff are mostly employees of the State Government. The official village establishments are also shown separately though they are entirely employees of the State Government). This subdivision, however, excludes services covered by any other division or subdivision, for example, forest officers and guards, medical and health services. The large concentration of employees of the State Government in Madras City is noteworthy. Next comes Malabar, though far behind, followed by Chingleput, Bellary and North Arcot districts. The other districts are considerably behind. The large figure in Chingleput district is of course due to the suburbs of Madras City where large numbers of employees of the State Government have to reside for want of accommodation in the City proper. The abnormal Bellary figure is of course due to the Tungabhadra Project Works. The large figures of Malabar and North Arcot districts are due to the large size of these districts.

The medical and health services include not only the staff employed by the State Government and local bodies but also private doctors, midwives, compounders, and nurses. Generally speaking, except in out-of-the way places, the private persons under this category will be a larger number than the employees of the State Government. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries run by the Government and local bodies is given below :—

[*Statement No.* 100.]

Natural division.	Number of medical institutions.
(1)	(2)
Madras Deccan Division	114
West Madras Division	128
North Madras Division	341
South Madras Division (excluding Madras City).	587

The figures under 'Police' depend largely on the distribution of police stations which are located according to the needs of each area.

The figures under *subdivision 5—Village* officers and servants including village watchmen are found in all the districts as there is a wide spread village establishment in the State, the strength of the village establishment varying with the size of, and revenue derived from, the village unit.

Under subdivision 6—Employees of municipalities and local bodies we find figures in all the districts except in the Agency tracts where there is only one local body, viz., the East Godavari Agency District Board, which is a very small body. The figures in this division relate to employees of Panchayat Boards, Townships, Cantonments, Municipalities and District Boards. There is only one township, viz., Mettur in this State, and only 4 cantonments. The figures therefore relate mostly to employees of panchayats, municipalities and district boards which are found in all districts in varying numbers. Madras City leads on account of the Corporation of Madras, the largest local authority in the State.

The rural-urban distribution of these services under Division 8 is indicated below :—

[*Statement No.* 101.]

State and natural division.	Percentage in		
	Rural areas.	Urban areas.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State	44	56	100
Madras Deccan Division ..	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Madras Division ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Madras Division ..	12	[illegible]	23
South Madras Division ..	20	36	56

S.T.—5·17

19. **Division 9**—*Services not elsewhere specified.*—This division covers all services not included in any other division. All domestic services are covered by this division—motor car drivers, cleaners, cooks, gardeners and other domestic servants. The other subdivisions in this division are —barbers and beauty shops, laundries and laundry services, hotels, restaurants and eating houses—recreation services (which include cinemas, theatres, music, concerts, circuses, etc.)—legal and business services, arts, letters and journalism and religious, charitable and welfare services. Priests, monks, nuns, sadhus, religious mendicants and other religious workers are included in the last mentioned subdivision. There is also the residuary subdivision—Services otherwise unclassified. As this is a residuary division, we must expect large numbers enumerated under it. The number of self-supporting persons covered by this division is 1,327,527, i.e., 25 per cent of the self-supporting persons in all industries and services. Of these, 51 per cent are in the South Madras division, 21 per cent in the North Madras division, 20 per cent in the West Madras division and 8 per cent in the Deccan division. Analysing by subdivisions, we find 48 per cent under 'Services otherwise unclassified', 11 per cent under domestic services, 7 per cent under barbers and beauty shops, 13 per cent under laundries, and laundry services, 11 per cent under hotels, restaurants and eating houses, 2 per cent under recreation services, 3 per cent under legal and business services, (less than) 1 per cent under arts, letters and journalism and 4 per cent under religious, charitable and welfare services.

Domestic services account for 11 per cent of the self-supporting persons in this division, i.e., about 146,000 self-supporting persons in the entire State. Of these, 7 per cent are in the South Madras division, 2 per cent each in the North Madras division, and West Madras division and less than one half per cent in the Deccan division. The largest contributing districts are Tiruchirapalli, Madras City and Malabar. The Madras City figure is, of course, quite understandable and so also the Malabar figure, having regard to the large number of domestic servants employed by well-to-do persons in that district, but the Tiruchirapalli figure, which is the largest in the State, seems to indicate some vagaries in enumeration. The West Godavari figure of 31 seems correct, but not the low figure of 17 for the Krishna district.

Under subdivision 9·2—Barbers and beauty shops—the South Madras division accounts for 4 per cent, the North Madras division for 2 per cent and the other two divisions for less than 1 per cent each.

Under subdivision 9·3—Laundries and laundry services—the South Madras division accounts for 6 per cent, the North Madras division for 5 per cent and the other two divisions for 1 per cent each. This subdivision includes of course all the dhobies.

Under subdivision 9·4—Hotels, restaurants and eating houses—the South Madras division accounts for 6 per cent, the North Madras division for 1 per cent, the West Madras division for 3 per cent and the Deccan division for less than half per cent.

Under subdivision 9·5—Recreation services—the South Madras division contributes 2 per cent and the other three divisions together 1 per cent. Madras City, of course, leads by a large margin, and accounts for nearly one-fourth of the South Madras division figure. Tanjore comes next. Curiously, Chittoor comes third. I do not think that the Chittoor figure can be correct. I am afraid this and some other figures in this subdivision disclose vagaries in enumeration or tabulation.

Under sub division 9·6—legal and business services—the South Madras division accounts for 1·62 per cent, the North Madras division for 0·78 per cent, the West Madras division for 0·39 per cent, and the Deccan division for 0·15 per cent. There are naturally enough figures under this subdivision in all the districts—the figures in the Agency tracts are, of course, negligib. Madras City naturally leads by a large margin. Malabar comes second, Guntur hird, Coimbatore fourth and Madurai fifth. Thereis not much reason for Guntur to show a larger figure than Madurai or Coimbatore. I am afraid that, here also, there are some vagaries in enumeration or tabulation.

Under subdivision 9·7—Arts, letters and journalism—Madras City leads and the other figures are quite small. There is, undoubtedly concentration of these services in Madras City, and there are only a very few journals in the mufassal.

Under—Religious, charitable and welfare Services —(9·8), the South Madras division leads with nearly 2·5 per cent while the North Madras division and the West Madras

division have about 1 per cent each. The figure for the Madras Deccan division is negligible.

It may be noted that, in this division, 48 per cent of the self-supporting persons are in the residuary category—'Services otherwise unclassified'.

The rural-urban distribution for these services is indicated in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 102.]

State and natural division.	Percentage in		
	Rural areas.	Urban areas.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State	57	43	100
Madras Deccan Division ..	6	2	8
West Madras Division ..	15	5	20
North Madras Division ..	11	10	21
South Madras Division ..	25	26	51

20. Appendix VII gives the number of self-supporting persons by sex in selected non-agricultural occupations in the State as a whole and in each district.

21. **Conclusion.**—As already indicated in the Introductory chapter, no confident comparison can be made between the classification of means of livelihood made in 1931 and that adopted at the 1951 Census. The difficulty of this comparison will be clear from Subsidiary Table 5·6. It will be seen from that table that earners and working dependants as classified at the 1931 Census together accounted for 55 per cent of the population, while self-supporting persons and earning dependants at the 1951 Census together account for only 31 per cent of the population. At the 1931 Census, the population was classified under three categories, viz., earners, working dependants and non-working dependants. By 'earner' was meant, a person making a regular individual contribution for the upkeep of the household of which he was a member. He need not be self-supporting or actually working with his body or mind, or have a money income. Persons who had some earnings, but had no regular source of income, were treated as working dependants. The non-working dependants of 1931 thus corresponded to our non-earning dependants, and we should expect the total of the earners and working dependants of 1931, to correspond to the total of our self-supporting persons and earning dependants, but, as has just been mentioned, the figures do not bear out this comparison. Apart from the changes in the groupings of means of livelihood, the strict definition of self-supporting persons adopted at the 1951 Census and the treatment of domestic servants at that Census has involved far-reaching changes which make useful comparison of the figures of the two censuses impossible.

S.T.—5·6

In this chapter, I have specified some cases, which clearly indicate some vagaries in enumeration or classification. The enumeration of the means of livelihood and economic status was the most difficult part of the enumeration, at the 1951 Census. A similar observation was made by the late Mr. Yeatts, in his 1931 report for Madras State. We introduced further refinements at the 1951 Census. The questions relating to 'Means of livelihood' raise many conundrums and subtleties, and they cannot be correctly understood and accurately applied by the average enumerator : it is not an easy task, to explain these questions to illiterate persons and get correct answers from them.

On the whole, it cannot be said, however, that the vagaries referred to above have resulted in any serious errors. Even the results of the enumeration of the means of livelihood and economic status conducted at the 1951 Census, such as they are, have been valuable and worthwhile.

It is in every way desirable that we should adhere to the present divisions and subdivisions of means of livelihood until we have obtained truly comparable data at a number of periodical censuses.

5·1 Non-agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population, number in each class and sub-class per 10,000 persons of all non-agricultural classes and number of employers, employees and independent workers per 10,000 self-supporting persons of all non-agricultural classes.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Non-agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population.	Number per 10,000 persons of all non-agricultural classes.							Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of all non-agricultural classes.				Total non-agricultural class absolute figure 000's omitted.	Total number of self-supporting persons absolute figure 000's omitted.
			Total.												
			Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	V. Production other than cultivation.	VI. Commerce.	VII. Transport.	VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.	Others.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	MADRAS STATE	**351**	**2,699**	**6,891**	**410**	**3,522**	**1,906**	**480**	**4,092**	**557**	**4,514**	**4,732**	**197**	**19,994**	**5,896**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**319**	**2,766**	**6,756**	**478**	**2,747**	**1,637**	**398**	**5,218**	**584**	**3,670**	**5,540**	**206**	**1,608**	**445**
	Cuddapah	352	2,543	7,179	278	2,949	1,374	284	5,393	309	3,217	6,355	119	409	104
	Kurnool	353	2,737	6,860	403	2,523	1,460	308	5,709	620	3,573	5,547	260	449	123
	Bellary	294	3,041	6,288	671	2,606	1,843	385	5,166	756	4,933	4,143	168	366	111
	Anantapur	282	2,777	6,631	592	2,928	1,927	637	4,508	633	2,905	6,192	270	384	107
2	**West Madras Division**	**467**	**2,784**	**6,901**	**315**	**3,473**	**1,828**	**481**	**4,218**	**264**	**6,112**	**3,451**	**173**	**319**	**887**
	The Nilgiris	669	3,844	5,648	508	5,079	874	277	3,770	291	8,176	1,320	213	208	80
	Malabar	489	2,672	7,068	260	3,313	1,917	492	4,278	259	6,187	3,429	125	2,329	622
	South Kanara	371	2,847	6,703	450	3,531	1,814	508	4,147	267	4,966	4,449	318	649	185
3	**North Madras Division**	**291**	**2,709**	**6,707**	**584**	**3,648**	**1,847**	**484**	**4,021**	**462**	**3,655**	**5,633**	**250**	**4,193**	**1,136**
	(*a*) Agency tracts	100	2,975	6,246	779	3,678	1,799	320	4,203	320	3,780	5,827	73	54	16
	Srikakulam	44	2,943	6,169	888	5,115	2,013	..	2,872	..	2,252	7,677	71	2	1
	Visakhapatnam	41	3,119	5,909	972	3,464	1,951	57	4,528	568	3,678	5,628	126	7	2
	East Godavari	119	2,903	6,322	775	3,424	1,593	502	4,481	314	4,362	5,214	110	25	7
	West Godavari	197	3,016	6,288	696	3,910	1,980	227	3,883	267	3,281	6,445	7	19	6
	(*b*) Plains	298	2,706	6,713	581	3,647	1,848	486	4,019	464	3,653	5,630	253	4,140	1,120
	Srikakulam	234	2,440	6,621	939	4,270	1,835	190	3,705	538	2,475	6,872	115	484	118
	Visakhapatnam	316	2,510	6,759	731	4,101	1,391	699	3,809	375	3,418	6,038	169	598	150
	East Godavari	331	2,741	6,795	464	3,663	2,085	586	3,666	468	3,399	5,902	231	730	200
	West Godavari	271	2,729	6,740	531	3,276	2,002	548	4,174	745	3,556	5,197	502	434	118
	Krishna	350	2,800	6,652	548	2,650	1,888	547	4,915	352	4,967	4,411	270	623	175
	Guntur	305	2,801	6,795	404	3,331	1,945	327	4,397	383	4,330	5,049	238	777	218
	Nellore	274	2,860	6,552	588	4,549	1,726	487	3,238	521	2,665	6,534	280	493	141
4	**South Madras Division**	**358**	**2,660**	**6,979**	**361**	**3,602**	**1,991**	**490**	**3,917**	**679**	**4,491**	**4,649**	**181**	**11,006**	**2,928**
	Madras	981	2,754	6,810	436	2,526	2,245	948	4,281	657	6,291	2,837	215	1,389	383
	Chingleput	329	2,680	7,100	220	3,974	1,613	570	3,843	482	4,808	4,523	187	609	163
	Chittoor	248	2,733	6,928	339	2,569	1,664	378	5,389	741	3,750	5,330	179	449	123
	North Arcot	305	2,408	7,250	342	3,701	2,094	476	3,729	627	3,624	5,611	138	872	210
	Salem	290	2,280	7,264	456	4,878	1,654	299	3,169	935	3,890	5,076	99	979	223
	Coimbatore	465	2,848	6,689	463	4,222	1,640	338	3,800	485	5,048	4,319	148	1,531	436
	South Arcot	182	2,549	7,186	265	3,388	1,956	518	4,138	727	4,097	4,988	188	506	129
	Tanjore	301	2,627	7,194	179	2,955	2,334	465	4,246	971	4,020	4,743	266	897	236
	Tiruchirapalli	285	2,670	7,072	258	3,470	1,913	681	3,936	837	4,393	4,529	241	839	224
	Madurai	369	2,821	6,877	302	3,416	2,011	371	4,202	652	4,853	4,336	159	1,067	301
	Ramanathapuram	363	2,683	6,913	404	3,398	2,544	364	3,694	839	3,464	5,519	178	756	203
	Tirunelveli	454	2,674	6,882	444	4,144	2,114	364	3,378	468	3,502	5,844	186	1,112	297

Non-agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population, number in each class and sub-class per 10,000 persons of all non-agricultural classes and number of employers, employees and independent workers per 10,000 self-supporting persons of all non-agricultural classes.

Serial number.	State, and natural division.	Non-agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population.	Number per 10,000 persons of all non-agricultural classes.							Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of all non-agricultural classes.				Total of non-agricultural classes absolute figure 000's omitted.	Total self-supporting persons absolute figure 000's omitted.
			Total.			V. Production other than cultivation.	VI. Commerce.	VII. Transport.	VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.	Others.		
			Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
	5·1 (*a*) Rural.														
	MADRAS STATE	188	2,738	6,804	458	4,099	1,568	290	4,043	466	3,846	5,523	165	10,737	2,940
1	Madras Deccan Division	191	2,851	6,617	532	2,875	1,150	148	5,827	561	3,411	5,810	218	965	275
2	West Madras Division	357	2,783	6,878	339	3,719	1,719	417	4,145	208	5,938	3,709	145	2,436	678
3	North Madras Division	167	2,748	6,540	712	4,587	1,667	282	3,464	465	2,688	6,623	224	2,410	662
4	South Madras Division	160	2,689	6,932	379	4,288	1,527	259	3,926	579	3,444	5,843	134	4,926	1,325
	5·1 (*b*) Urban.														
	MADRAS STATE	163	2,653	6,993	354	2,854	2,299	699	4,148	666	5,314	3,785	235	9,258	2,456
1	Madras Deccan Division	128	2,640	6,965	395	2,556	2,366	773	4,305	622	4,089	5,102	187	643	170
2	West Madras Division	110	2,789	6,975	236	2,674	2,181	690	4,455	444	6,678	2,614	264	751	209
3	North Madras Division	124	2,656	6,934	410	2,379	2,091	756	4,774	458	5,007	4,249	286	1,784	474
4	South Madras Division	198	2,637	7,016	347	3,047	2,367	676	3,910	762	5,356	3,662	220	6,080	1,603

5·2 Livelihood Class V—Number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class V in each are employers, employees and independent workers ; secondary

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class V.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood class V.			Cultivation of owned land.	
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	MADRAS STATE	**2,735**	**6,765**	**500**	**538**	**3,494**	**5,968**	**53**	**20**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**2,682**	**6,729**	**589**	**769**	**2,106**	**7,125**	**91**	**40**
	Cuddapah	2,397	7,286	317	549	1,364	8,087	93	46
	Kurnool	2,656	6,705	639	1,066	2,023	6,911	75	46
	Bellary	3,009	6,235	756	802	3,318	5,880	61	22
	Anantapur	2,734	6,575	691	653	1,756	7,591	130	49
2	**West Madras Division**	**3,032**	**6,563**	**405**	**235**	**5,425**	**4,340**	**10**	**2**
	The Nilgiris	4,193	5,276	531	119	9,147	734	21	10
	Malabar	2,889	6,780	331	257	5,288	4,455	8	1
	South Kanara	2,978	6,426	596	238	3,449	6,313	11	2
3	**North Madras Division**	**2,703**	**6,540**	**757**	**489**	**1,937**	**7,574**	**103**	**37**
	(*a*) Agency tracts	2,903	5,931	1,166	263	1,740	7,997	92	43
	Srikakulam	2,812	5,786	1,402	..	348	9,652	98	41
	Visakhapatnam	2,802	6,258	940	668	641	8,691	172	58
	East Godavari	2,723	6,098	1,179	169	2,103	7,728	78	60
	West Godavari	3,157	5,653	1,190	271	1,921	7,808	79	19
	(*b*) Plains	2,700	6,549	751	492	1,940	7,568	103	36
	Srikakulam	2,545	6,302	1,153	644	884	8,472	102	66
	Visakhapatnam	2,423	6,672	905	368	1,501	8,131	131	51
	East Godavari	2,830	6,603	567	423	1,837	7,740	57	10
	West Godavari	2,761	6,571	668	959	2,180	6,861	76	22
	Krishna	2,685	6,685	630	327	2,798	6,875	135	25
	Guntur	2,800	6,631	569	377	2,713	6,910	79	48
	Nellore	2,849	6,366	785	522	1,717	7,761	147	30
4	**South Madras Division**	**2,671**	**6,912**	**417**	**628**	**3,645**	**5,727**	**41**	**16**
	Madras	2,624	6,932	444	530	6,018	3,452	1	1
	Chingleput	2,733	6,999	268	445	3,312	6,243	43	17
	Chittoor	2,760	6,845	395	1,032	1,576	7,392	114	40
	North Arcot	2,460	7,132	408	643	3,061	6,296	49	26
	Salem	2,321	7,136	543	977	3,244	5,779	19	32
	Coimbatore	2,803	6,749	448	348	4,636	5,016	16	6
	South Arcot	2,494	7,208	298	784	2,500	6,716	113	39
	Tanjore	2,721	7,049	230	1,052	2,940	6,008	28	12
	Tiruchirapalli	2,614	7,109	277	896	3,504	5,600	91	11
	Madurai	3,001	6,653	346	538	4,573	4,889	20	12
	Ramanathapuram	2,827	6,569	604	780	2,521	6,699	60	11
	Tirunelveli	2,702	6,791	507	304	2,615	7,081	60	16

Number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class V in each sub-class ; number employees and

Serial number.	State and natural division.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood Class V.			Number per 10,000 of self-supporting persons of livelihood Class V.		
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
				5·2 (*a*) Rural.			
	MADRAS STATE	**2,764**	**6,696**	**540**	**477**	**2,916**	**6,607**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**2,691**	**6,703**	**606**	**802**	**1,781**	**7,417**
2	**West Madras Division**	**3,056**	**6,515**	**429**	**223**	**5,267**	**4,510**
3	**North Madras Division—**						
	(*a*) Agency	2,903	5,931	1,166	263	1,740	7,997
	(*b*) Plains	2,700	6,445	855	498	1,459	8,043
4	**South Madras Division**	**2,680**	**6,910**	**410**	**550**	**2,682**	**6,768**

sub-class; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood class V, who means of livelehood of 10,000 persons of livelihood class V.

Number per 10,000 of livelihood class V whose secondary means of livelihood is

Cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as agricultural labourer.		Rent from agricultural land.		Production other than cultivation.		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.	
Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
15	**6**	**50**	**106**	**17**	**5**	**42**	**272**	**15**	**30**	**2**	**4**	**26**	**58**
11	**7**	**68**	**139**	**30**	**8**	**38**	**220**	**25**	**29**	**1**	**4**	**76**	**142**
11	7	49	50	23	7	19	87	13	17	1	2	65	106
7	7	96	185	41	15	51	182	27	30	2	3	118	170
6	5	26	136	21	6	35	372	32	42	1	6	37	167
20	9	97	192	33	4	48	272	30	29	1	6	79	130
38	**10**	**23**	**55**	**4**	**3**	**64**	**249**	**16**	**26**	**3**	**5**	**30**	**54**
13	7	8	80	4	15	24	389	8	4	1	5	4	21
35	9	17	36	3	2	56	211	14	12	2	5	33	55
61	16	49	106	10	1	108	312	26	87	8	6	30	66
16	**8**	**127**	**235**	**32**	**10**	**56**	**379**	**16**	**32**	**4**	**3**	**27**	**53**
20	10	143	588	19	8	79	340	84	160	7	2	14	15
..	65	228	456	..	..	33	774	16	33	..	..	..	33
27	23	62	144	16	4	90	679	4	20	..	..	20	12
30	8	170	855	14	11	47	198	11	24	14	3	20	20
9	..	126	458	29	7	119	314	206	383	3	1	8	8
16	7	127	231	33	10	56	380	15	30	4	3	27	54
13	16	122	314	24	8	84	597	24	38	2	1	21	113
22	10	75	205	10	28	62	550	11	24	2	3	11	34
16	6	52	136	40	4	40	325	20	58	3	4	16	24
19	9	104	257	45	3	54	306	16	32	3	3	31	36
19	3	94	193	35	8	42	264	12	31	2	4	37	102
11	4	241	269	28	6	60	167	15	20	3	4	38	51
15	4	185	262	50	6	51	436	9	7	11	4	41	36
9	**4**	**25**	**66**	**14**	**3**	**30**	**243**	**13**	**30**	**1**	**4**	**20**	**51**
..	..	..	..	17	3	9	253	4	59	..	14	30	114
12	5	17	40	26	5	30	152	12	24	1	2	10	23
30	18	65	72	24	9	63	160	28	23	5	3	79	70
5	4	15	67	23	10	28	240	13	18	1	3	11	40
7	3	38	86	8	2	46	310	18	45	3	7	23	58
5	3	26	85	5	1	29	264	16	22	2	3	20	64
14	5	29	69	20	5	40	129	17	26	2	3	18	22
13	9	17	30	23	6	24	121	14	30	1	2	10	20
17	3	31	84	24	2	25	134	9	17	1	2	13	24
5	2	25	71	4	1	31	168	10	33	1	3	13	56
6	1	30	87	11	4	23	427	16	27	1	1	16	46
11	3	29	72	10	2	32	343	12	25	2	4	22	42

per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood class V, who are employers independent workers.

Serial number.	State and natural division.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood Class V.			Number per 10,000 of self-supporting persons of livelihood Class V.		
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		5·2 (b) Urban.					
	MADRAS STATE	2,688	6,879	433	642	4,484	4,874
1	Madras Deccan Division	2,665	6,774	561	711	2,660	6,629
2	West Madras Division	2,925	6,782	293	291	6,168	3,541
3	North Madras Division	2,700	6,813	487	476	3,168	6,356
4	South Madras Division	2,661	6,914	425	717	4,751	4,532

5·3 Number per 1,000 persons of livelihood class VI in each sub-class; number employees and independent workers; secondary means of livelihood

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class VI.			Number per 10,000 of self-supporting persons of livelihood class VI.			Number	
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.	Cultivation of owned land.	
								Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	MADRAS STATE	**2,489**	**7,211**	**300**	**1,268**	**2,308**	**6,424**	**51**	**16**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	2,588	7,071	341	1,176	1,280	7,544	78	34
	Cuddapah	2,489	7,307	204	555	1,287	8,158	86	38
	Kurnool	2,784	6,919	297	731	1,053	8,216	88	39
	Bellary	2,563	7,049	388	2,318	1,678	6,004	74	27
	Anantapur	2,513	7,047	440	1,019	1,128	7,853	68	31
2	**West Madras Division**	**2,287**	**7,491**	**222**	**725**	**2,045**	**7,230**	**23**	**10**
	The Nilgiris	3,050	6,629	321	1,212	4,125	4,663	62	14
	Malabar	2,207	7,598	195	728	2,035	7,237	21	4
	South Kanara	2,474	7,219	307	620	1,683	7,697	28	31
3	**North Madras Division**	**2,574**	**7,035**	**391**	**952**	**1,309**	**7,739**	**78**	**24**
	(*a*) Agency tracts	2,894	6,695	411	765	740	8,495	88	42
	Srikakulam	3,188	6,336	476	...	..	10,000	104	207
	Visakhapatnam	3,047	5,900	1,053	750	364	8,886	118	153
	East Godavari	2,882	6,773	345	1,010	712	8,278	94	13
	West Godavari	2,810	6,963	227	620	1,033	8,347	69	10
	(*b*) Plains	2,570	7,039	391	955	1,317	7,728	78	24
	Srikakulam	2,238	7,023	739	779	728	8,493	47	38
	Visakhapatnam	2,444	7,031	525	986	1,400	7,614	65	20
	East Godavari	2,625	7,012	363	983	1,059	7,958	71	12
	West Godavari	2,579	7,039	382	1,377	1,610	7,013	65	23
	Krishna	2,597	7,103	300	979	1,707	7,314	87	18
	Guntur	2,674	7,084	242	660	1,568	7,772	87	32
	Nellore	2,715	6,940	345	1,104	958	7,938	120	26
4	**South Madras Division**	**2,501**	**7,215**	**284**	**1,526**	**2,864**	**5,610**	**45**	**13**
	Madras	2,772	6,801	427	1,527	4,544	3,929	4	..
	Chingleput	2,646	7,182	172	1,419	2,233	6,348	48	11
	Chittoor	2,655	7,094	251	917	696	8,387	92	34
	North Arcot	2,157	7,589	254	1,579	1,999	6,422	32	13
	Salem	2,047	7,666	287	1,556	2,104	6,340	21	10
	Coimbatore	2,804	6,880	316	1,236	3,157	5,607	28	11
	South Arcot	2,596	7,195	209	1,602	1,956	6,442	94	32
	Tanjore	2,473	7,381	146	1,696	2,406	5,898	36	9
	Tiruchirapalli	2,543	7,270	187	1,633	3,002	5,365	79	11
	Madurai	2,457	7,288	255	1,734	3,574	4,692	30	6
	Ramanathapuram	2,468	7,246	286	1,740	2,616	5,644	77	14
	Tirunelveli	2,313	7,302	385	1,453	2,281	6,266	84	26

Number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class VI in each sub-class; number employees and

Serial number.	State and natural division.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class VI.			Number per 10,000 of self-supporting persons of livelihood class VI.		
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
			5·3 (*a*) Rural.				
	MADRAS STATE	**2,567**	**7,112**	**321**	**957**	**1,209**	**7,834**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**2,883**	**6,749**	**368**	**974**	**748**	**8,278**
2	**West Madras Division**	**2,257**	**7,497**	**246**	**517**	**1,532**	**7,951**
3	**North Madras Division—**						
	(*a*) Agency	2,894	6,695	411	765	740	8,495
	(*b*) Plains	2,644	6,887	469	809	768	8,423
4	**South Madras Division**	**2,649**	**7,074**	**277**	**1,243**	**1,366**	**7,391**

per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood class VI, who are employers, of 10,000 persons of livelihood class VI.

per 10,000 of livelihood class VI whose secondary means of livelihood is

Cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as agricultural labourer.		Rent from agricultural land.		Production other than cultivation.		Commerce.		Transport.		Other miscellaneous sources.	
Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
18	**6**	**15**	**36**	**49**	**10**	**22**	**63**	**32**	**111**	**2**	**6**	**27**	**53**
15	**10**	**20**	**37**	**79**	**19**	**28**	**59**	**64**	**110**	**5**	**7**	**39**	**66**
27	19	17	15	49	29	31	30	31	36	13	11	31	26
12	9	20	42	97	32	23	38	47	80	2	5	44	52
7	5	13	41	79	6	30	112	115	112	3	8	23	77
17	9	28	45	86	10	29	51	58	191	2	5	56	98
64	**13**	**9**	**23**	**21**	**4**	**36**	**68**	**31**	**55**	**3**	**7**	**25**	**42**
14	1	10	36	16	3	17	25	31	156	6	4	44	82
70	13	7	20	11	3	33	62	32	49	2	4	21	40
47	17	16	31	58	10	52	98	26	63	7	15	35	43
11	**5**	**32**	**74**	**75**	**13**	**22**	**42**	**45**	**182**	**3**	**4**	**26**	**46**
26	8	41	98	74	14	20	46	47	184	2	2	14	17
..	..	..	41	..	..	..	21	..	207	..	..	..	..
35	55	35	145	35	14	62	97	..	561	..	..	..	28
43	..	43	91	51	23	15	43	76	157	..	3	8	15
8	..	48	95	121	5	11	32	40	66	5	3	26	16
11	**5**	**32**	**74**	**75**	**13**	**22**	**42**	**45**	**182**	**3**	**4**	**26**	**47**
3	6	41	101	33	14	25	47	70	411	1	4	16	118
7	5	23	67	30	3	15	36	33	342	3	6	20	46
20	7	29	78	81	8	22	54	41	171	2	5	19	28
11	8	36	112	71	33	26	45	44	115	4	6	27	40
11	3	28	46	77	14	18	46	38	107	6	4	38	62
9	5	41	65	70	13	22	23	45	68	3	4	34	32
11	3	26	57	163	14	24	46	45	176	2	4	23	19
9	**4**	**9**	**26**	**44**	**9**	**17**	**70**	**23**	**100**	**2**	**6**	**26**	**56**
1	1	..	..	66	8	4	67	16	186	1	15	58	150
12	3	9	16	48	5	22	57	16	58	1	2	10	20
10	5	17	29	71	23	23	39	39	64	4	5	43	52
6	6	7	27	31	12	15	70	16	85	2	6	11	35
8	2	17	48	55	4	26	74	26	104	2	3	12	42
6	2	10	44	32	11	22	79	34	102	3	5	32	62
17	4	12	28	59	12	18	27	17	64	3	8	11	34
15	7	12	14	55	10	12	21	32	63	2	3	15	19
12	4	10	25	52	6	15	39	19	69	2	3	22	30
8	2	9	24	24	5	9	41	22	125	1	4	19	48
8	4	12	37	25	5	32	96	27	76	4	8	36	46
13	6	8	34	31	16	24	159	19	93	1	5	18	46

per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood class VI, who are employers, independent workers.

Serial number.	State and natural division.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class VI.			Number per 10,000 of self-supporting persons of livelihood class VI.		
		Self supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		5·3 (*b*) Urban.					
	MADRAS STATE	2,428	7,288	284	1,528	3,228	5,244
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	2,373	7,306	321	1,356	1,751	6,893
2	**West Madras Division**	2,363	7,478	159	1,232	3,298	5,470
3	**North Madras Division**	2,493	7,198	309	1,118	1,928	6,954
4	**South Madras Division**	2,424	7,288	288	1,688	3,719	4,593

5·4 Number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class VII in each sub-class, number employees and independent workers ; secondary means of

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class VII.			Number per 10,000 of self-supporting persons of livelihood class VII.			Number
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.	Cultivation of owned land.
								Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	MADRAS STATE	**2,546**	**7,123**	**331**	**361**	**6,344**	**2,795**	**28**	**8**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**2,552**	**7,084**	**364**	**301**	**6,724**	**2,975**	**51**	**22**
	Cuddapah	2,540	7,177	283	434	5,203	4,363	66	28
	Kurnool	2,592	7,118	290	156	6,439	3,405	49	16
	Bellary	2,642	6,861	497	505	7,200	2,295	60	24
	Anantapur	2,484	7,148	368	196	7,339	2,465	39	22
2	**West Madras Division**	**2,624**	**7,035**	**341**	**105**	**7,902**	**1,993**	**13**	**2**
	The Nilgiris	2,518	7,234	248	206	8,645	1,149	24	12
	Malabar	2,632	7,073	295	62	8,181	1,757	11	2
	South Kanara	2,613	6,868	519	239	6,803	2,958	17	2
3	**North Madras Division**	**2,556**	**7,049**	**395**	**422**	**5,831**	**3,747**	**46**	**12**
	(*a*) Agency tracts	2,671	6,934	395	935	5,304	3,761	87	23
	Srikakulam	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
	Visakhapatnam	3,571	5,953	476	..	10,000	..	..	..
	East Godavari	2,530	7,068	402	984	6,032	2,984	64	32
	West Godavari	2,988	6,644	368	923	3,000	6,077	161	..
	(*b*) Plains	2,555	7,050	395	417	5,836	3,747	46	12
	Srikakulam	2,200	7,453	347	163	5,962	3,875	63	25
	Visakhapatnam	*2,218*	*7,426*	*356*	*80*	*6,467*	*3,453*	*30*	*16*
	East Godavari	2,709	6,840	451	526	5,658	3,816	41	7
	West Godavari	2,719	6,811	470	815	5,587	3,598	38	21
	Krishna	2,612	6,965	423	245	6,157	3,598	52	8
	Guntur	2,708	6,929	363	748	4,710	4,542	62	10
	Nellore	2,596	7,097	307	265	6,229	3,506	58	10
4	**South Madras Division**	**2,519**	**7,181**	**300**	**421**	**6,930**	**2,649**	**23**	**6**
	Madras	2,590	6,952	458	652	7,178	2,170	1	..
	Chingleput	2,564	7,240	196	79	7,706	2,215	26	11
	Chittoor	2,484	7,289	227	197	7,698	2,105	77	24
	North Arcot	2,290	7,450	260	288	6,541	3,171	28	7
	Salem	2,188	7,486	326	580	6,391	3,029	36	17
	Coimbatore	2,927	6,770	303	574	6,223	3,203	17	3
	South Arcot	2,349	7,467	184	151	7,397	2,452	32	6
	Tanjore	2,561	7,272	167	441	6,722	2,837	18	2
	Tiruchirapalli	2,267	7,575	158	172	7,765	2,063	29	3
	Madurai	2,534	7,216	250	240	7,157	2,603	14	8
	Ramanathapuram	2,459	7,222	319	859	6,035	3,106	35	10
	Tirunelveli	2,669	6,955	376	200	6,155	3,645	52	10

Number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class VII in each sub-class number employees and

Serial number.	State and natural division.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class VII.			Number per 10,000 of self-supporting persons of livelihood class VII.		
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		5·4 (*a*) Rural.					
	MADRAS STATE	**2,563**	**7,068**	**369**	**294**	**6,617**	**3,089**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**2,686**	**6,849**	**465**	**360**	**6,321**	**3,319**
2	**West Madras Division**	**2,621**	**6,969**	**410**	**103**	**7,507**	**2,390**
3	**North Madras Division—**						
	(*a*) Agency	2,671	6,934	395	935	5,304	3,761
	(*b*) Plains	2,580	6,931	489	560	5,823	3,617
4	**South Madras Division**	**2,493**	**7,243**	**264**	**293**	**6,352**	**3,355**

per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood class VII, who are employers, livelihood of 10,000 persons of livelihood class VII.

per 10,000 of livelihood class VII whose secondary means of livelihood is

Cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as agricultural labourer.		Rent from agricultural land.		Production other than cultivation.		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.	
Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
12	**4**	**9**	**43**	**24**	**5**	**18**	**82**	**8**	**34**	**8**	**62**	**17**	**94**
7	**3**	**8**	**53**	**43**	**16**	**7**	**54**	**11**	**33**	**15**	**60**	**24**	**122**
9	9	3	16	33	33	5	34	11	33	14	20	33	110
7	..	12	77	30	12	9	28	5	22	30	53	36	82
3	5	4	79	23	7	6	113	12	45	8	79	11	144
8	1	9	41	65	16	7	45	14	32	11	74	20	137
33	**9**	**10**	**43**	**6**	**2**	**46**	**164**	**11**	**22**	**13**	**57**	**17**	**42**
17	2	5	31	4	..	12	24	16	23	9	43	5	113
32	10	8	32	2	1	26	146	9	13	15	56	17	35
39	8	17	84	21	5	122	247	17	55	6	63	21	55
17	**3**	**21**	**83**	**38**	**9**	**19**	**62**	**7**	**29**	**10**	**81**	**15**	**117**
64	12	52	238	12	..	29	35	12	29	47	29	29	29
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	..	238	..	..	..	..
32	..	48	233	8	..	32	41	..	32	24	40	24	24
161	46	69	276	23	..	23	..	46	..	115	..	46	46
16	3	21	81	38	9	19	62	7	29	10	81	15	118
19	2	52	69	48	3	32	28	13	17	13	97	27	106
4	2	3	28	9	2	3	35	2	21	1	39	7	213
29	2	25	144	23	12	21	82	6	46	12	105	9	53
14	11	27	154	48	18	20	40	7	38	17	109	17	79
16	3	14	51	49	15	14	58	5	29	6	104	18	155
22	1	37	64	56	11	19	70	17	22	12	52	31	133
13	2	22	57	65	1	41	103	7	11	17	81	8	42
6	**2**	**5**	**28**	**22**	**4**	**10**	**69**	**7**	**40**	**4**	**56**	**16**	**97**
..	..	..	..	22	2	3	78	3	58	..	115	29	205
6	4	2	37	22	4	62	68	7	17	..	31	10	24
9	10	8	46	18	9	9	30	14	21	15	18	30	69
4	3	6	37	18	4	7	89	4	26	9	43	10	51
2	2	4	45	16	3	15	93	9	53	5	37	8	77
5	4	9	48	9	4	7	69	8	45	6	37	11	93
4	2	1	15	48	6	6	43	4	14	3	61	5	37
13	4	10	30	38	6	8	28	11	30	7	34	8	33
12	2	9	19	37	5	3	28	6	23	6	27	9	51
3	2	6	20	10	4	7	46	6	45	6	37	7	88
7	1	7	42	7	3	15	139	19	35	7	17	38	72
14	3	9	52	21	4	11	111	13	61	4	52	15	83

per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood class VII, who are employers independent workers.

Serial number.	State and natural division.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class VII.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood class VII.		
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	5·4 (*b*) Urban.						
	MADRAS STATE	**2,538**	**7,149**	**313**	**394**	**6,954**	**2,652**
1	Madras Deccan Division	2,514	7,151	335	282	6,848	2,870
2	West Madras Division	2,629	7,163	208	109	8,675	1,216
3	North Madras Division	2,542	7,108	350	345	5,843	3,812
4	South Madras Division	2,527	7,161	312	461	7,108	2,431

5·5 Number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class VIII in each class VIII, who are employers, employees and independent workers;

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class VIII.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood class VIII.				Number Cultivation of owned land.	
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.	Others.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**2,782**	**6,825**	**393**	**299**	**6,046**	**3,189**	**466**	**50**	**15**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**2,883**	**6,647**	**470**	**346**	**4,902**	**4,372**	**380**	**61**	**29**
	Cuddapah	2,636	7,087	277	124	4,502	5,162	212	57	37
	Kurnool	2,769	6,899	332	425	4,734	4,391	450	50	23
	Bellary	3,257	6,001	742	311	6,462	2,923	304	50	22
	Anantapur	2,959	6,416	625	532	3,715	5,191	562	97	35
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**2,814**	**6,908**	**278**	**144**	**7,964**	**1,486**	**406**	**16**	**3**
	The Nilgiris	3,656	5,806	538	384	7,434	1,587	595	30	14
	Malabar	2,717	7,053	230	112	8,216	1,385	287	13	2
	South Kanara	2,927	6,693	380	164	7,292	1,798	746	23	3
3	**North Madras Division** ..	**2,795**	**6,667**	**538**	**235**	**5,917**	**3,245**	**603**	**98**	**27**
	(*a*) Agency tracts ..	3,096	6,277	627	147	6,570	3,115	168	130	62
	Srikakulam	3,004	6,735	261	..	7,102	2,657	241	87	102
	Visakhapatnam ..	3,387	5,646	967	441	6,802	2,502	255	69	134
	East Godavari ..	3,089	6,249	662	119	6,941	2,710	230	145	59
	West Godavari ..	2,982	6,562	456	54	5,828	4,100	18	140	31
	(*b*) Plains	2,791	6,672	537	237	5,907	3,247	609	98	27
	Srikakulam ..	2,430	6,747	823	316	5,031	4,341	312	132	63
	Visakhapatnam ..	2,682	6,630	688	222	5,491	3,872	415	107	53
	East Godavari ..	2,722	6,857	421	222	5,945	3,198	635	71	11
	West Godavari ..	2,779	6,718	503	287	5,234	3,297	1,182	79	12
	Krishna	2,961	6,427	612	163	7,010	2,308	519	87	17
	Guntur	2,866	6,781	353	248	6,639	2,585	528	95	18
	Nellore	2,992	6,524	484	272	4,293	4,609	826	137	26
4	**South Madras Division** ..	**2,748**	**6,895**	**357**	**363**	**5,719**	**3,470**	**448**	**40**	**12**
	Madras	2,858	6,712	430	285	7,148	2,083	484	6	1
	Chingleput	2,657	7,148	195	187	7,061	2,261	491	41	14
	Chittoor	2,761	6,892	347	585	5,443	3,644	328	76	34
	North Arcot	2,511	7,153	336	191	4,616	4,839	354	34	15
	Salem	2,348	7,229	423	621	5,464	3,613	302	37	14
	Coimbatore	2,911	6,531	558	311	6,170	3,138	381	20	9
	South Arcot	2,596	7,130	274	334	5,992	3,228	446	90	36
	Tanjore	2,655	7,183	162	598	5,333	3,449	620	40	4
	Tiruchirapalli	2,851	6,857	292	535	5,252	3,639	574	87	15
	Madurai	2,874	6,833	293	339	5,434	3,855	372	24	8
	Ramanathapuram ..	2,722	6,970	308	331	4,665	4,528	476	56	10
	Tirunelveli	2,868	6,721	411	185	4,879	4,421	515	51	12

Number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class VIII in each sub-class; number employees and

Serial number.	State and natural division.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class VIII.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood class VIII.			
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				5·5 (*a*) Rural.				
	MADRAS STATE	**2,791**	**6,773**	**436**	**291**	**5,536**	**3,773**	**400**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**2,927**	**6,543**	**530**	**376**	**4,600**	**4,659**	**365**
2	**West Madras Division**	**2,772**	**6,938**	**290**	**99**	**7,939**	**1,610**	**352**
3	**North Madras Division—**							
	(*a*) Agency	3,096	6,277	627	147	6,570	3,115	168
	(*b*) Plains	2,861	6,486	653	273	4,790	4,303	634
4	**South Madras Division**	**2,729**	**6,880**	**391**	**377**	**4,869**	**4,418**	**336**

sub-class ; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of livelihood class VIII.

per 10,000 persons of livelihood class VIII whose secondary means of livelihood is

Cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as agricultural labourer.		Rent from agricultural land.		Production other than cultivation.		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.	
Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
18	**6**	**20**	**71**	**37**	**8**	**19**	**46**	**10**	**19**	**1**	**5**	**44**	**222**
10	**7**	**26**	**101**	**38**	**12**	**30**	**34**	**16**	**16**	**2**	**3**	**67**	**269**
16	8	28	47	25	8	37	35	20	18	2	3	55	121
6	1	18	82	40	11	37	26	9	8	..	2	73	179
5	4	25	111	23	23	20	43	10	16	3	3	67	520
14	15	39	183	66	8	20	37	28	23	2	5	76	319
48	**10**	**10**	**31**	**16**	**11**	**33**	**62**	**9**	**12**	**1**	**6**	**40**	**142**
9	3	3	20	15	127	6	21	10	8	2	34	20	311
48	11	7	22	10	3	34	59	8	10	1	4	41	119
58	9	23	71	41	7	36	83	16	21	1	6	42	180
13	**5**	**43**	**123**	**69**	**8**	**17**	**35**	**11**	**16**	**1**	**5**	**60**	**320**
18	15	35	223	45	19	22	43	18	30	12	4	37	231
..	..	15	14	..	29	15	29	..	..	..	..	29	87
15	12	39	307	33	..	24	60	27	12	..	..	51	442
12	8	46	308	66	17	10	51	10	40	5	5	40	174
30	27	18	78	24	28	40	26	28	27	27	5	28	234
13	5	44	121	70	8	17	35	11	15	1	5	60	321
19	13	74	213	46	18	14	20	14	15	1	4	76	477
14	7	34	103	37	3	12	36	22	22	1	11	53	453
14	3	22	120	92	6	12	34	10	16	2	3	50	228
9	5	31	146	86	9	15	35	7	13	1	4	56	279
16	3	29	103	70	10	19	44	9	19	1	7	63	409
8	1	66	94	63	5	22	32	9	13	2	3	67	187
12	4	51	113	100	7	21	41	8	8	1	2	52	283
12	**5**	**14**	**58**	**31**	**5**	**13**	**48**	**9**	**23**	**1**	**5**	**35**	**200**
3	..	1	..	50	7	5	53	7	43	1	15	51	311
10	10	8	51	31	7	9	29	5	10	..	2	20	72
27	11	26	52	23	9	30	29	21	19	6	3	83	190
6	5	11	71	32	4	10	58	6	19	1	5	24	159
15	6	21	98	18	5	19	73	10	31	2	3	31	193
5	6	16	104	12	3	16	49	9	19	1	3	34	365
19	7	29	92	49	10	7	19	4	18	1	3	18	89
21	6	13	35	53	6	10	19	10	14	1	2	25	76
19	5	18	66	35	4	13	34	12	20	1	4	30	144
7	2	12	51	15	2	7	38	7	22	1	6	25	164
14	2	13	48	17	2	15	66	9	22	..	3	24	155
15	4	14	55	35	8	26	96	9	26	2	3	48	206

per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood class VIII, who are employers, independent workers.

Serial number.	State and natural division.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class VIII.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood class VIII.			
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				5·5 (*b*) Urban.				
	MADRAS STATE	**2,773**	**6,882**	**345**	**306**	**6,627**	**2,526**	**541**
1	**Madras Deccan Division .. ..**	**2,793**	**6,857**	**350**	**283**	**5,546**	**3,761**	**410**
2	**West Madras Division .. ..**	**2,941**	**6,816**	**243**	**271**	**8,035**	**1,132**	**562**
3	**North Madras Division .. ..**	**2,724**	**6,850**	**426**	**201**	**7,026**	**2,188**	**585**
4	**South Madras Division .. ..**	**2,765**	**6,906**	**329**	**352**	**6,402**	**2,709**	**537**

5·6 Comparison of the classification of the population of Madras State by livelihood classes at the 1951 and 1931 censuses.

Livelihood class.	Classification of population.												
	Number per ten thousand of general population.							Active and semi-active workers.					
	1951.				1931.			1951 Census.			1931 Census.		
	Total classified population.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total classified population.	Earners.	Working dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons.	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants.	Principal earners.	Subsidiary of principal earners.	Working dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
MADRAS STATE.													
I	3,495	849	2,493	153	1,021	988	33	4,839,046	145,359	284,788	4,413,959	113,405	146,668
II	958	216	692	50	286	273	13	1,233,979	108,980	93,027	1,219,706	93,014	59,695
III ..	1,823	550	1,155	118	1,065	901	164	3,135,681	269,761	1,159,387	4,021,881	229,140	734,922
IV ..	217	63	147	7	121	115	6	358,086	83,314	26,058	512,228	55,855	26,469
V	1,235	338	836	61	536	461	75	1,926,442	303,188	446,528	2,055,938	250,124	335,387
VI ..	669	167	482	20	210	200	10	948,791	176,742	152,285	895,789	159,812	43,067
VII ..	168	43	119	6	46	45	1	244,107	30,457	28,091	198,360	67,835	6,144
VIII ..	1,435	399	979	57	2,252	847	1,405	2,276,409	340,269	506,028	3,782,533	1,565,173	6,272,141
Total ..	**10,000**	**2,625**	**6,903**	**472**	**5,537**	**3,830**	**1,707**	**14,962,541**	**1,458,070**	**2,696,192**	**17,100,394**	**2,534,358**	**7,624,493**
(1) Madras Deccan Division.													
I	4,649	1,178	3,218	253	1,185	1,180	5	593,336	16,780	41,091	477,343	9,819	1,841
II ..	510	126	348	36	105	103	2	63,289	8,325	7,527	41,882	4,189	638
III ..	1,381	435	859	87	1,740	1,426	314	219,361	23,598	95,031	576,858	37,967	126,878
IV ..	267	78	174	15	99	98	1	39,509	9,447	3,643	39,645	6,741	520
V	877	235	590	52	475	411	64	118,484	32,904	31,105	166,358	31,168	25,923
VI ..	523	135	370	18	201	187	14	68,123	22,369	15,723	75,576	19,140	5,554
VII ..	127	32	90	5	31	30	1	16,335	2,917	3,253	11,931	6,440	401
VIII ..	1,666	480	1,108	78	1,920	545	1,375	241,952	56,505	76,707	220,191	138,236	556,356
Total ..	**10,000**	**2,700**	**6,756**	**544**	**5,756**	**3,980**	**1,776**	**1,360,389**	**172,845**	**274,080**	**1,609,784**	**253,700**	**718,111**
(2) West Madras Division.													
I	797	168	607	22	193	187	6	114,283	7,801	4,360	94,854	3,838	2,801
II	2,273	464	1,726	83	428	421	7	316,102	20,742	15,665	213,868	6,939	3,318
III ..	2,015	612	1,321	82	667	641	26	417,158	11,968	66,664	325,262	10,142	13,366
IV ..	242	63	174	5	350	338	12	43,022	7,254	3,496	171,442	4,996	6,222
V	1,623	492	1,065	66	622	583	39	335,563	47,739	66,760	295,795	37,557	19,713
VI ..	854	195	640	19	244	240	4	133,221	20,782	15,740	121,258	17,142	2,282
VII ..	225	59	158	8	64	63	1	40,246	3,228	4,610	32,292	4,719	374
VIII ..	1,971	554	1,362	55	1,871	1,220	651	378,250	40,428	54,159	618,791	97,429	330,508
Total ..	**10,000**	**2,607**	**7,053**	**340**	**4,439**	**3,693**	**746**	**1,777,845**	**159,942**	**231,454**	**1,873,562**	**182,762**	**378,584**

(3) North Madras Division.

I ..	..	3,799	891	2,650	258	855	804	51	1,286,614	58,116	167,885	917,580	33,360	58,125
II ..	..	775	182	520	73	402	366	36	262,316	32,440	34,701	418,083	36,661	41,409
III	..	2,279	699	1,345	235	1,370	1,104	266	1,008,214	113,896	525,576	1,261,108	97,150	303,406
IV	..	242	72	161	9	157	144	13	103,652	27,585	9,156	164,241	23,484	15,019
V ..	..	1,060	287	693	80	663	531	132	413,470	90,671	118,916	605,837	78,281	151,512
VI	..	537	138	378	21	204	186	18	199,430	45,257	40,613	212,842	54,934	19,905
VII	..	140	36	99	5	44	41	3	51,821	11,240	7,340	47,021	26,171	3,162
VIII	..	1,168	326	779	63	2,458	825	1,633	471,270	99,715	170,961	942,009	509,818	1,864,282
Total	..	**10,000**	**2,631**	**6,625**	**744**	**6,153**	**4,001**	**2,152**	**3,796,787**	**478,920**	**1,075,148**	**4,568,721**	**859,859**	**2,456,820**

(4) South Madras Division.

I ..	..	3,762	926	2,719	117	1,247	1,212	35	2,844,813	62,662	71,452	2,924,182	66,388	83,901
II ..	..	826	193	599	34	232	226	6	592,272	47,473	35,134	545,873	45,225	14,330
III	..	1,639	485	1,077	77	892	771	121	1,490,948	120,299	472,116	1,858,653	83,881	291,272
IV	..	192	56	130	6	59	57	2	171,903	39,028	9,763	136,900	20,634	4,708
V ..	..	1,290	344	892	54	467	410	57	1,058,925	131,874	229,747	987,948	103,118	138,239
VI	..	713	178	515	20	208	202	6	548,017	88,334	80,209	486,113	68,596	15,326
VII	..	175	44	126	5	45	44	1	135,705	13,072	12,888	107,116	30,505	2,207
VIII	..	1,403	386	967	50	2,290	830	1,460	1,184,937	143,621	204,201	2,001,542	819,690	3,520,995
Total	..	**10,000**	**2,612**	**7,025**	**363**	**5,440**	**3,752**	**1,688**	**8,027,520**	**646,363**	**1,115,510**	**9,048,327**	**1,238,037**	**4,070,978**

5·7 Territorial distribution of self-supporting persons of all industries and services in the State (by divisions).

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	All industries and services.		0. Primary Industries not elsewhere specified.	1. Mining and Quarrying.	2. Processing and manufacture of Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof.	3. Processing and Manufacture of Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof.	4. Processing and Manufacture not elsewhere specified.	5. Construction and Utilities.	6. Commerce.	7. Transport, Storage and Communications.	8. Health, Education and Public Administration.	9. Services not elsewhere specified.
		Absolute figure.	Proportion.										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3a)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	MADRAS STATE	**5,289,698**	**10,000**	**688**	**104**	**1,791**	**308**	**751**	**581**	**1,794**	**512**	**962**	**2,509**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**435,711**	**824**	**20**	**7**	**133**	**15**	**49**	**147**	**129**	**33**	**86**	**205**
	Cuddapah	102,744	194	6	1	35	2	11	29	26	6	18	60
	Kurnool	119,771	226	7	1	29	6	14	49	34	7	24	55
	Bellary	109,402	207	2	5	34	3	11	46	33	7	25	41
	Anantapur	103,794	196	6	..	36	4	13	23	35	12	19	48
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**871,903**	**1,648**	**224**	**14**	**208**	**38**	**150**	**62**	**252**	**81**	**114**	**505**
	The Nilgiris	78,420	148	71	1	3	5	4	11	10	4	13	26
	Malabar	614,535	1,161	118	13	155	25	111	35	186	60	76	382
	South Kanara ..	178,948	338	35	..	50	8	36	15	55	18	24	97
3	**North Madras Division.**	**1,107,572**	**2,094**	**154**	**36**	**352**	**58**	**183**	**69**	**377**	**108**	**223**	**534**
	(a) Agency tracts ..	15,868	30	3	1	4	1	3	1	5	1	5	6
	Srikakulam	701	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Visakhapatnam ..	2,279	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
	East Godavari ..	7,117	14	1	1	2	..	1	..	2	1	3	3
	West Godavari ..	5,771	11	2	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	1	2
	(b) Plains	1,091,704	2,064	151	36	348	57	179	68	372	107	218	528
	Srikakulam	116,792	221	33	1	41	5	19	3	38	5	22	54
	Visakhapatnam ..	147,619	279	29	5	45	9	25	11	38	21	32	64
	East Godavari ..	195,510	370	30	2	64	11	35	13	76	24	36	79
	West Godavari ..	112,437	213	9	3	38	5	19	5	42	13	29	50
	Krishna	169,800	321	13	3	29	11	27	14	58	18	35	113
	Guntur	212,541	402	15	4	76	9	33	12	76	14	39	124
	Nellore	137,005	259	22	17	54	7	21	11	44	12	26	45
4	**South Madras Division** ..	**2,874,512**	**5,434**	**290**	**47**	**1,098**	**198**	**369**	**302**	**1,036**	**290**	**539**	**1,265**
	Madras	374,416	708	15	..	75	39	45	43	163	79	114	135
	Chingleput	160,223	303	23	6	67	11	18	9	49	18	50	52
	Chittoor	120,413	227	7	1	36	2	14	10	38	9	30	80
	North Arcot	206,995	391	13	2	94	13	28	14	75	19	39	94
	Salem	221,037	418	18	1	147	16	27	37	63	13	24	72
	Coimbatore	429,714	812	77	5	195	25	40	57	133	31	48	201
	South Arcot	126,547	239	12	4	38	6	21	11	49	13	33	52
	Tanjore	229,360	434	34	2	49	14	37	20	98	24	52	104
	Tiruchirapalli ..	218,565	413	10	2	70	24	38	28	77	26	40	98
	Madurai	296,240	560	21	8	124	17	36	20	100	22	43	169
	Ramanathapuram ..	199,221	377	25	3	71	14	24	19	90	14	27	90
	Tirunelveli	291,781	552	35	12	132	15	41	34	103	23	39	118

5·7 (a) Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons of all industries and services in the State (by divisions).

Serial number.	State and natural division.	All Industries and Services.		0. Primary Industries not elsewhere specified.	1. Mining and Quarrying.	2. Processing and Manufacture of Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof.	3. Processing and manufacture of Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof.	4. Processing and manufacture—Not elsewhere specified.	5. Construction and Utilities.	6. Commerce.	7. Transport, Storage and Communications.	8. Health, Education and Public Administration.	9. Services not elsewhere specified.
		Absolute figure.	Proportion.										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3-a)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
						5·7 (a) Rural.							
	MADRAS STATE ..	2,891,452	5,466	567	80	1,035	133	484	338	817	165	421	1,426
1	Madras Deccan Division.	269,074	509	17	7	77	8	32	104	61	8	39	156
2	West Madras Division ..	668,009	1,263	199	14	162	26	122	50	179	53	74	384
3	North Madras Division—												
	(a) Agency	15,868	30	2	1	4	1	3	1	5	2	5	6
	(b) Plains	631,459	1,194	132	30	248	24	120	34	196	36	110	264
	South Madras Division ..	1,307,042	2,471	216	29	544	74	207	150	377	66	193	615
						5·7 (b) Urban.							
	MADRAS STATE ..	2,398,246	4,534	121	24	756	175	266	243	977	347	541	1,084
1	Madras Deccan Division.	166,637	315	3	1	56	17	17	43	68	25	47	48
2	West Madras Division ..	203,894	385	25	1	46	11	28	12	73	28	40	121
3	North Madras Division ..	460,245	870	19	6	100	33	59	34	176	71	108	264
4	South Madras Division ..	1,567,470	2,963	75	17	554	124	162	153	659	224	345	650

5·8 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in Primary Industries not elsewhere specified (by subdivisions).

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Total of Division '0'.		0·1 Stock Raising.	0·2 Rearing of small animals and insects.	0·3 Plantation Industries.	0·4 Forestry and wood cutting.	0·5 Hunting (including trapping and Game Propagation).	0·6 Fishing.
		Absolute figure.	Proportion.						
(1)	(2)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	MADRAS STATE	**363,769**	**10,000**	**1,771**	**70**	**3,595**	**1,082**	**40**	**3,442**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**10,358**	**285**	**201**	**8**	**2**	**56**	**1**	**17**
	Cuddapah	2,912	80	67	1	1	8	..	3
	Kurnool	3,446	95	52	..	..	32	..	11
	Bellary	1,016	28	16	1	..	10	..	1
	Anantapur	2,984	82	67	6	1	6	..	2
2	**West Madras Division**	**118,410**	**3,255**	**95**	**3**	**1,940**	**179**	**1**	**1,037**
	The Nilgiris	37,323	1,026	10	2	1,004	10	..	..
	Malabar	62,290	1,712	75	1	795	132	1	708
	South Kanara	18,797	517	11	..	141	36	..	329
3	**North Madras Division**	**81,451**	**2,239**	**535**	**19**	**60**	**226**	**7**	**1,392**
	(*a*) Agency tracts	1,394	38	12	..	1	19	..	6
	Srikakulam	42	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Visakhapatnam	163	5	2	..	1	1	..	1
	East Godavari	442	12	5	..	..	5	..	2
	West Godavari	747	21	5	..	..	12	..	4
	(*b*) Plains	80,057	2,201	524	19	59	207	7	1,385
	Srikakulam	17,328	476	119	3	36	54	..	264
	Visakhapatnam	15,166	417	69	2	7	31	1	307
	East Godavari	16,048	441	36	3	..	11	2	389
	West Godavari	4,716	130	38	1	..	5	4	82
	Krishna	7,070	194	60	2	2	32	..	98
	Guntur	7,961	219	81	6	..	38	..	94
	Nellore	11,768	324	121	1	14	36	1	151
4	**South Madras Division**	**153,550**	**4,221**	**939**	**41**	**1,592**	**621**	**32**	**996**
	Madras	7,784	214	69	..	3	22	..	120
	Chingleput	12,223	336	48	1	30	20	8	229
	Chittoor	3,714	102	69	7	1	21	..	4
	North Arcot	6,820	188	101	..	29	49	2	7
	Salem	9,608	264	36	3	114	101	1	9
	Coimbatore	40,713	1,119	50	4	895	146	14	10
	South Arcot	6,216	171	41	4	2	12	3	109
	Tanjore	17,931	493	115	7	120	24	2	225
	Tiruchirapalli	5,383	148	61	6	46	26	1	8
	Madurai	11,296	310	59	2	175	69	1	4
	Ramanathapuram	13,207	363	114	3	65	51	..	130
	Tirunelveli	18,655	513	177	5	112	79	..	140
	5·8 (*a*) Rural.								
	MADRAS STATE	**299,932**	**8,245**	**1,487**	**51**	**3,275**	**780**	**21**	**2,631**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**9,109**	**250**	**190**	**7**	**1**	**40**	..	**12**
2	**West Madras Division**	**105,395**	**2,897**	**90**	**1**	**1,870**	**160**	**1**	**775**
3	**North Madras Division—**								
	(*a*) Agency	1,394	38	11	..	1	19	..	7
	(*b*) Plains	69,909	1,922	481	11	54	152	6	1,218
4	**South Madras Division**	**114,125**	**3,137**	**714**	**31**	**1,349**	**409**	**14**	**620**
	5·8 (*b*) Urban.								
	MADRAS STATE	**63,837**	**1,755**	**284**	**20**	**319**	**302**	**19**	**811**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**1,249**	**34**	**11**	..	**1**	**17**	..	**5**
2	**West Madras Division**	**13,015**	**358**	**5**	**2**	**70**	**19**	..	**262**
3	**North Madras Division**	**10,148**	**279**	**43**	**8**	**5**	**55**	**1**	**167**
4	**South Madras Division**	**39,425**	**1,084**	**225**	**10**	**243**	**212**	**18**	**376**

5·9 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in Mining and quarrying (by subdivisions).

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Total of Division 1		1·0 Non-metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified.	1·1 Coal mining.	1·2 Iron ore mining.	1·3 Metal mining except iron ore mining.	1·4 Crude Petroleum and Natural gas.	1·5 Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits.	1·6 Mica.	1·7 Salt, saltpetre and saline substances.
		Absolute figure.	Proportion.								
(1)	(2)	(3a)	(3b)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	MADRAS STATE	**54,913**	**10,000**	**720**	**22**	**12**	**777**	**12**	**5,850**	**1,367**	**1,240**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**3,748**	**683**	**6**	..	..	**70**	**1**	**605**	..	**1**
	Cuddapah	601	110	..	..	..	2	..	108	..	..
	Kurnool	596	108	5	..	..	1	..	102	..	..
	Bellary	2,458	448	..	..	..	68	1	379	..	..
	Anantapur..	93	17	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..
2	**West Madras Division**	**7,391**	**1,346**	**236**	..	**5**	**40**	**2**	**1,005**	**58**	..
	The Nilgiris	547	100	..	..	..	..	..	42	58	..
	Malabar	6,649	1,211	236	..	5	40	1	929	..	..
	South Kanara	195	35	..	..	..	..	1	34	..	..
3	**North Madras Division**	**19,046**	**3,468**	**50**	**13**	**6**	**529**	**5**	**1,469**	**1,307**	**89**
	(a) Agency tracts	308	56	12	..	..	22	..	22	..	..
	Srikakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Visakhapatnam	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	East Godavari	195	36	12	..	..	22	..	2	..	..
	West Godavari	111	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..
	(b) Plains	18,738	3,412	38	13	6	507	5	1,447	1,307	89
	Srikakulam	748	136	..	..	5	111	..	16	..	4
	Visakhapatnam	2,573	468	..	12	..	198	..	214	1	43
	East Godavari	1,219	222	2	..	..	38	..	182	..	..
	West Godavari	1,485	270	1	..	..	106	4	159	..	..
	Krishna	1,496	272	23	..	..	1	..	248	..	..
	Guntur	2,081	379	7	..	..	23	..	349	..	..
	Nellore	9,136	1,664	5	1	..	29	1	279	1,306	43
4	**South Madras Division**	**24,728**	**4,503**	**428**	**9**	**1**	**138**	**3**	**2,771**	**2**	**1,151**
	Madras	55	10	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	..
	Chingleput..	2,949	537	1	..	..	..	..	534	..	2
	Chittoor	489	89	4	..	..	..	..	81	2	2
	North Arcot	1,167	213	..	2	..	1	..	209	..	1
	Salem	702	128	6	..	..	7	2	113	..	..
	Coimbatore	2,793	509	51	..	1	..	..	455	..	2
	South Arcot	1,895	345	..	7	..	..	..	261	..	77
	Tanjore	1,219	222	1	..	..	1	..	51	..	169
	Tiruchirapalli	1,318	240	73	..	..	7	..	159	..	1
	Madurai	4,202	765	198	..	..	77	1	489	..	..
	Ramanathapuram	1,541	281	40	..	..	17	..	223	..	1
	Tirunelveli..	6,398	1,165	56	..	..	23	..	189	..	897
				5·9 (a) Rural.							
	MADRAS STATE	**42,102**	**7,667**	**472**	**21**	**11**	**492**	**5**	**4,898**	**1,220**	**548**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**3,500**	**637**	**5**	..	..	**70**	**1**	**561**	..	..
2	**West Madras Division**	**7,079**	**1,289**	**236**	..	**5**	**36**	..	**954**	**58**	..
3	**North Madras Division—**										
	(a) Agency	308	56	12	..	..	22	..	22	..	..
	(b) Plains	15,721	2,863	30	13	6	254	2	1,311	1,159	88
4	**South Madras Division**	**15,494**	**2,822**	**189**	**7**	**1**	**110**	**3**	**2,050**	**2**	**460**
				5·9 (b) Urban.							
	MADRAS STATE	**12,811**	**2,333**	**247**	**2**	**1**	**285**	[illegible]	**952**	**147**	**693**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**248**	**45**	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..
2	**West Madras Division**	**312**	**57**	..	..	..	**4**	**2**	**51**	..	..
3	**North Madras Division**	**3,017**	**549**	**8**	..	..	**253**	**4**	**135**	**147**	**2**
4	**South Madras Division**	**9,234**	**1,682**	**240**	**2**	..	**28**	..	**721**	..	**691**

5·10 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in Processing and manufacture—*Foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof (by subdivisions).*

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Total of Division 2. Absolute figure.	Total of Division 2. Proportion.	2·0 Food Industries otherwise unclassified.	2·1 Grains and pulses.	2·2 Vegetable oil and dairy products.	2·3 Sugar Industries.	2·4 Beverages.	2·5 Tobacco.	2·6 Cotton textiles.	2·7 Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made up textile goods.	2·8 Textile Industries otherwise unclassified.	2·9 Leather, leather products and footwear.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3a)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	MADRAS STATE.	**947,446**	**10,000**	**156**	**420**	**330**	**238**	**482**	**739**	**5,289**	**842**	**594**	**910**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**70,614**	**745**	**8**	**15**	**62**	**10**	**4**	**33**	**428**	**87**	**15**	**83**
	Cuddapah ..	18,480	195	1	..	4	2	..	5	148	16	1	18
	Kurnool ..	15,237	161	2	7	12	..	2	8	70	24	4	32
	Bellary	17,693	187	5	4	20	8	1	10	111	21	2	5
	Anantapur ..	19,204	203	1	4	25	..	1	9	100	26	9	28
2	**West Madras Division.**	**110,070**	**1,162**	**12**	**98**	**38**	**48**	**54**	**209**	**366**	**122**	**193**	**22**
	The Nilgiris ..	1,809	19	1	3	2	..	1	..	..	10	..	2
	Malabar ..	82,100	867	7	45	30	10	50	141	319	82	171	12
	South Kanara ..	26,161	276	4	50	7	38	3	68	46	30	22	8
3	**North Madras Division.**	**186,099**	**1,964**	**45**	**95**	**76**	**32**	**28**	**146**	**903**	**248**	**140**	**251**
	(a) Agency tracts	1,949	21	..	1	1	..	..	4	5	2	2	6
	Srikakulam ..	201	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Visakhapatnam.	241	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	East Godavari.	835	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	4
	West Godavari.	672	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2
	(b) Plains ..	184,150	1,943	45	94	75	32	27	142	898	246	138	246
	Srikakulam ..	21,976	232	6	13	25	1	1	15	140	24	3	4
	Visakhapatnam.	23,790	251	15	18	23	5	3	4	101	18	52	12
	East Godavari.	34,103	360	3	21	11	13	1	44	192	38	11	26
	West Godavari.	19,953	211	5	19	5	3	13	13	85	30	17	21
	Krishna ..	15,404	163	2	9	2	9	2	5	57	33	13	31
	Guntur ..	40,339	426	7	8	5	..	4	50	185	51	39	77
	Nellore ..	28,585	302	8	6	3	1	2	12	138	52	4	76
4	**South Madras Division.**	**580,663**	**6,129**	**90**	**212**	**155**	**148**	**397**	**352**	**3,592**	**384**	**245**	**554**
	Madras	39,641	418	12	18	14	..	6	97	159	79	13	20
	Chingleput ..	35,657	376	5	11	2	..	2	18	282	16	13	27
	Chittoor ..	18,964	200	..	2	6	..	..	5	142	24	1	20
	North Arcot ..	49,538	523	10	13	11	1	3	81	285	34	10	75
	Salem	77,936	823	10	18	6	12	44	14	580	24	30	85
	Coimbatore ..	103,313	1,090	9	9	26	31	109	29	712	54	16	95
	South Arcot ..	19,861	210	10	10	11	13	2	2	92	15	43	12
	Tanjore	25,778	272	10	43	12	5	7	12	105	25	46	7
	Tiruchirapalli ..	37,028	391	8	18	11	13	13	41	165	24	17	81
	Madurai ..	65,720	694	8	26	36	10	9	11	460	45	17	72
	Ramanathapuram.	37,424	395	6	19	13	11	34	8	255	20	6	23
	Tirunelveli ..	69,803	737	3	25	7	52	168	32	354	26	33	37
	5·10 (a) Rural.												
	MADRAS STATE.	**547,435**	**5,778**	**62**	**214**	**165**	**173**	**409**	**292**	**2,975**	**378**	**399**	**711**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**40,991**	**432**	**2**	**7**	**30**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**249**	**47**	**14**	**74**
2	**West Madras Division.**	**85,782**	**906**	**6**	**65**	**28**	**47**	**48**	**152**	**304**	**74**	**167**	**15**
3	**North Madras Division—**												
	(a) Agency ..	1,949	21	..	1	1	..	..	4	5	2	2	6
	(b) Plains ..	131,289	1,385	24	60	54	14	19	59	723	147	80	205
4	**South Madras Division.**	**287,424**	**3,034**	**29**	**81**	**52**	**111**	**340**	**72**	**1,695**	**107**	**136**	**411**
	5·10 (b) Urban.												
	MADRAS STATE.	**400,011**	**4,222**	**94**	**206**	**165**	**65**	**73**	**447**	**2,313**	**464**	**195**	**200**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**29,623**	**313**	**5**	**8**	**32**	**9**	**2**	**27**	**179**	**40**	**2**	**9**
2	**West Madras Division.**	**24,288**	**256**	**6**	**33**	**10**	**1**	**6**	**57**	**62**	**48**	**26**	**7**
3	**North Madras Division**	**52,861**	**558**	**21**	**34**	**21**	**18**	**8**	**83**	**175**	**99**	**58**	**41**
4	**South Madras Division.**	**293,239**	**3,095**	**61**	**131**	**103**	**37**	**57**	**280**	**1,897**	**276**	**110**	**143**

5·11 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in Processing and manufacture—Metals, chemicals and products thereof (by subdivisions).

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Total of Division 3. Absolute figure.	Total of Division 3. Proportion.	3·0 Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified.	3·1 Iron and Steel (Basic Manufacture).	3·2 Non-Ferrous Metals (Basic Manufacture).	3·3 Transport Equipment.	3·4 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies.	3·5 Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering Workshops.	3·6 Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertilizers and Power Alcohol.	3·7 Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations.	3·8 Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3a)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	MADRAS STATE	**163,156**	**10,000**	**5,447**	**340**	**33**	**2,127**	**151**	**868**	**206**	**33**	**795**
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	**7,986**	**489**	**301**	**16**	..	**49**	..	**102**	**9**	..	**12**
	Cuddapah	1,137	69	47	..	..	4	..	13	4	..	1
	Kurnool	3,191	195	104	13	..	17	..	52	..	..	9
	Bellary	1,769	109	64	2	..	7	..	30	3	..	3
	Anantapur..	1,889	116	85	1	..	21	..	7	2	..	..
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**19,989**	**1,225**	**883**	**30**	**1.**	**125**	**5**	**60**	**6**	**22**	**93**
	The Nilgiris	2,820	173	127	..	..	25	2	..	..	19	..
	Malabar	13,120	804	580	30	1	41	1	58	4	..	89
	South Kanara	4,049	248	176	..	..	60	2	2	1	3	4
3	**North Madras Division** ..	**30,355**	**1,861**	**1,129**	**130**	**27**	**338**	**9**	**128**	**9**	**7**	**84**
	(*a*) Agency tracts ..	423	26	23	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
	Srikakulam	70	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Visakhapatnam ..	64	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	East Godavari	170	10	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	West Godavari ..	119	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) Plains	29,932	1,835	1,107	130	25	337	10	128	9	7	82
	Srikakulam	2,528	155	133	..	..	19	..	1	1	1	..
	Visakhapatnam ..	4,954	304	135	16	1	134	1	11	..	..	6
	East Godavari	5,711	350	256	13	1	49	4	17	4	4	2
	West Godavari ..	2,882	177	134	2	2	14	1	17	3	..	4
	Krishna	5,873	360	128	83	..	50	1	41	1	2	54
	Guntur	4,506	276	210	16	..	14	2	28	1	..	5
	Nellore	3,478	213	110	..	21	58	..	14	..	..	10
4	**South Madras Division** ..	**104,826**	**6,425**	**3,134**	**164**	**5**	**1,615**	**137**	**578**	**183**	**4**	**605**
	Madras	20,759	1,272	215	49	2	720	10	206	8	1	61
	Chingleput..	5,952	365	100	5	..	136	4	11	3	..	106
	Chittoor	1,221	75	58	..	..	5	1	10	1	..	..
	North Arcot	7,090	435	231	3	..	51	64	74	4	..	8
	Salem	8,596	527	244	43	..	24	7	11	124	..	74
	Coimbatore	13,237	811	524	1	..	168	17	81	14	..	6
	South Arcot	3,472	213	172	..	..	27	1	4	3	1	5
	Tanjore	7,509	460	291	46	..	64	8	23	2	..	26
	Tiruchirapalli	12,491	765	342	4	2	252	7	132	10	..	16
	Madurai	8,890	545	370	1	..	88	8	1	5	..	72
	Ramanathapuram ..	7,729	474	211	11	1	31	5	19	3	..	193
	Tirunelveli..	7,880	483	377	..	..	51	5	6	6	1	37
	5·11 (*a*) Rural.											
	MADRAS STATE	**70,576**	**4,326**	**3,240**	**89**	**24**	**342**	**82**	**277**	**45**	**23**	**204**
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	**4,329**	**265**	**205**	..	..	**21**	..	**29**	**4**	..	**6**
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**13,912**	**853**	**688**	**16**	**1**	**41**	**1**	**36**	**3**	**16**	**51**
3	**North Madras Division—**											
	(*a*) Agency	423	26	23	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
	(*b*) Plains	12,559	770	607	11	21	69	..	52	2	5	3
4	**South Madras Division** ..	**39,353**	**2,412**	**1,717**	**61**	**1**	**210**	**81**	**161**	**36**	**2**	**143**
	5·11 (*b*) Urban.											
	MADRAS STATE	**92,580**	**5,674**	**2,207**	**251**	**9**	**1,786**	**69**	**591**	**161**	**10**	**590**
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	**3,657**	**224**	**96**	**15**	..	**27**	..	**73**	**6**	..	**7**
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**6,077**	**372**	**195**	**14**	..	**85**	**3**	**25**	**2**	**6**	**42**
3	**North Madras Division** ..	**17,373**	**1,065**	**500**	**119**	**5**	**268**	**9**	**76**	**7**	**2**	**79**
4	**South Madras Division** ..	**65,473**	**4,013**	**1,416**	**103**	**4**	**1,406**	**57**	**416**	**146**	**2**	**463**

5·12 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in Processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified (by subdivisions).

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Total of Division 4. Absolute figure.	Total of Division 4. Proportion.	4·0 Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified.	4·1 Products of petroleum and coal.	4·2 *Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products.*	4·3 Cement — Cement pipes and other cement products.	4·4 Non-metallic mineral products.	4·5 Rubber products.	4·6 Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures.	4·7 Furniture and fixtures.	4·8 Paper and paper products.	4·9 Printing and Allied Industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3a)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**397,158**	**10,000**	**2,190**	**12**	**527**	**124**	**1,549**	**23**	**4,905**	**88**	**35**	**547**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**25,778**	**649**	**173**	**2**	**9**	**2**	**136**	..	**298**	**3**	**11**	**15**
	Cuddapah	5,780	146	42	..	..	..	41	..	58	1	..	4
	Kurnool	7,648	193	37	..	4	1	33	..	104	1	11	2
	Bellary	5,759	145	41	2	4	..	25	..	67	..	..	6
	Anantapur ..	6,591	166	53	..	2	1	36	..	70	1	..	3
2	**West Madras Division.**	**79,703**	**2,007**	**379**	**4**	**255**	**1**	**140**	**9**	**1,146**	**23**	**1**	**49**
	The Nilgiris ..	1,892	48	8	..	2	..	1	..	35	..	..	2
	Malabar	58,743	1,479	288	4	146	..	94	9	889	19	..	30
	South Kanara ..	19,068	480	84	..	107	..	45	1	221	5	..	17
3	**North Madras Division.**	**96,519**	**2,430**	**488**	..	**69**	**40**	**482**	**2**	**1,251**	**15**	**14**	**69**
	(*a*) Agency tracts ..	1,663	42	6	..	1	..	8	..	27	..	..	..
	Srikakulam	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Visakhapatnam ..	248	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
	East Godavari ..	669	17	1	..	1	..	4	..	11	..	..	..
	West Godavari ..	714	18	3	..	1	..	3	..	11	..	..	.
	(*b*) Plains	94,856	2,388	482	..	68	40	474	3	1,224	15	13	69
	Srikakulam	10,062	253	55	..	1	2	69	..	122	1	..	3
	Visakhapatnam ..	12,945	326	89	1	5	..	39	1	185	3	1	2
	East Godavari ..	18,640	469	100	..	8	1	87	..	246	2	11	14
	West Godavari ..	10,187	256	46	..	12	..	35	..	154	..	..	9
	Krishna	14,506	365	59	..	14	18	68	..	178	1	..	27
	Guntur	17,599	443	59	..	24	17	98	2	229	4	..	10
	Nellore	10,917	275	74	..	3	1	77	..	111	4	..	5
4	**South Madras Division.**	**195,158**	**4,914**	**1,150**	**5**	**194**	**82**	**791**	**11**	**2,210**	**47**	**10**	**414**
	Madras	23,867	601	141	..	18	..	31	1	164	5	3	238
	Chingleput	9,386	236	42	..	27	..	53	6	100	..	..	8
	Chittoor	7,423	187	63	1	2	..	39	..	75	..	4	3
	North Arcot ..	14,757	372	86	2	21	1	68	1	181	2	1	9
	Salem	13,992	352	87	..	5	3	75	..	162	1	1	18
	Coimbatore	21,123	532	59	..	17	17	117	2	282	5	..	33
	South Arcot ..	11,321	285	70	..	4	..	54	..	153	..	..	4
	Tanjore	19,672	495	129	..	21	1	80	..	248	1	..	15
	Tiruchirapalli ..	19,866	500	137	1	15	32	73	..	216	..	1	25
	Madurai	19,299	486	94	..	46	1	77	..	222	20	..	26
	Ramanathapuram ..	12,731	320	83	..	9	4	48	1	155	1	..	19
	Tirunelveli	21,721	547	159	1	8	21	77	..	251	11	1	18
	5·12 (*a*) Rural.												
	MADRAS STATE ..	**256,294**	**6,453**	**1,243**	**9**	**286**	**74**	**1,206**	**17**	**3,501**	**55**	**13**	**49**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**16,726**	**421**	**99**	**2**	**8**	**2**	**95**	..	**200**	**2**	**9**	**4**
2	**West Madras Division**	**64,655**	**1,628**	**307**	**4**	**145**	..	**135**	**7**	**998**	**14**	..	**18**
3	**North Madras Division—**												
	(*a*) Agency ..	1,663	42	6	..	1	..	8	..	27	..	..	..
	(*b*) Plains	63,666	1,603	302	..	40	6	358	2	872	8	3	12
4	**South Madras Division.**	**109,584**	**2,759**	**529**	**3**	**92**	**66**	**609**	**8**	**1,404**	**32**	**1**	**15**
	5·12 (*b*) Urban.												
	MADRAS STATE ..	**140,864**	**3,547**	**948**	**3**	**240**	**49**	**343**	**7**	**1,404**	**33**	**22**	**498**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**9,052**	**228**	**74**	..	**1**	..	**40**	..	**98**	**2**	**2**	**11**
2	**West Madras Division.**	**15,048**	**379**	**72**	..	**110**	..	**6**	**2**	**148**	**9**	..	**32**
3	**North Madras Division.**	**31,190**	**785**	**181**	..	**28**	**34**	**115**	**1**	**351**	**7**	**11**	**57**
4	**South Madras Division.**	**85,574**	**2,155**	**622**	**3**	**101**	**15**	**182**	**3**	**806**	**15**	**9**	**399**

5·13 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in Construction and utilities (by subdivisions).

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Total of Division 5.		5·0 Construction and maintenance of works—otherwise unclassified.	5·1 Construction and maintenance—Buildings.	5·2 Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works.	5·3 Construction and maintenance—Telegraphs and Telephone Lines.	5·4 Construction and maintenance operations—Irrigation and other agricultural works.	5·5 Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas supply.	5·6 Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water supply.	5·7 Sanitary Works and Services — Including scavengers.
		Absolute figure.	Proportion.								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3a)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	MADRAS STATE	**307,223**	**10,000**	**359**	**4,455**	**1,341**	**81**	**1,170**	**428**	**1,143**	**1,023**
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	**77,820**	**2,533**	**4**	**503**	**687**	..	**350**	**17**	**812**	**160**
	Cuddapah	15,346	500	1	83	181	..	22	2	207	4
	Kurnool	25,842	841	2	125	144	..	1	1	506	62
	Bellary	24,360	793	..	213	194	..	264	2	59	61
	Anantapur	12,272	399	1	82	168	..	63	12	39	34
2	**West Madras Division**	**32,794**	**1,067**	**153**	**620**	**90**	**6**	**92**	**35**	**9**	**62**
	The Nilgiris	5,923	193	..	117	21	5	22	14	3	11
	Malabar	18,721	609	150	285	49	1	69	15	6	34
	South Kanara	8,150	265	3	217	21	..	1	6	..	17
3	**North Madras Division**	**36,620**	**1,192**	**47**	**628**	**165**	**3**	**57**	**72**	**49**	**171**
	(*a*) Agency tracts	518	17	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	3
	Srikakulam	19	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Visakhapatnam	107	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1
	East Godavari	118	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
	West Godavari	274	9	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	3
	(*b*) Plains	36,102	1,175	47	620	160	4	57	71	49	167
	Srikakulam	1,777	58	1	33	3	3	4	..	2	12
	Visakhapatnam	5,595	182	3	77	28	..	5	21	5	43
	East Godavari	6,656	217	1	111	32	..	5	30	8	30
	West Godavari	2,535	83	4	57	7	..	6	3	..	6
	Krishna	7,075	230	..	149	15	..	2	13	25	26
	Guntur	6,441	210	37	88	35	..	12	1	..	37
	Nellore	6,023	196	1	105	39	..	24	4	9	14
4	**South Madras Division**	**159,989**	**5,208**	**156**	**2,704**	**399**	**71**	**670**	**304**	**273**	**631**
	Madras	22,545	734	..	391	17	61	13	76	32	144
	Chingleput	4,715	154	8	64	28	..	..	15	3	36
	Chittoor	5,515	180	5	57	45	..	..	..	55	18
	North Arcot	7,503	244	..	123	2	..	2	20	46	51
	Salem	19,666	640	40	396	36	..	87	12	13	56
	Coimbatore	30,044	978	..	449	79	1	299	52	50	48
	South Arcot	6,050	197	18	112	15	..	1	3	21	27
	Tanjore	10,618	346	17	229	28	..	1	19	2	50
	Tiruchirapalli	14,971	487	21	345	16	2	27	21	13	42
	Madurai	10,561	344	19	214	13	3	9	23	7	56
	Ramanathapuram	9,856	321	26	124	39	1	36	19	24	52
	Tirunelveli	17,945	584	..	201	83	3	195	43	8	51
	5·13 (*a*) Rural.										
	MADRAS STATE	**178,867**	**5,822**	**275**	**2,422**	**901**	**3**	**1,036**	**105**	**846**	**234**
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	**54,842**	**1,785**	**3**	**344**	**498**	..	**268**	**2**	**611**	**59**
2	**West Madras Division**	**26,194**	**853**	**148**	**514**	**72**	**1**	**77**	**17**	**4**	**20**
3	**North Madras Division—**										
	(*a*) Agency	518	17	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	3
	(*b*) Plains	18,018	586	11	325	109	..	45	30	44	22
4	**South Madras Division**	**79,295**	**2,581**	**113**	**1,231**	**218**	**1**	**644**	**57**	**187**	**130**
	5·13 (*b*) Urban.										
	MADRAS STATE	**128,356**	**4,178**	**84**	**2,034**	**440**	**79**	**134**	**321**	**297**	**789**
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	**22,978**	**748**	..	**160**	**189**	..	**82**	**15**	**200**	**102**
2	**West Madras Division**	**6,600**	**215**	**5**	**106**	**19**	**5**	**15**	**18**	**5**	**42**
3	**North Madras Division**	**18,084**	**589**	**36**	**295**	**51**	**3**	**12**	**41**	**6**	**145**
4	**South Madras Division**	**80,694**	**2,627**	**43**	**1,474**	**181**	**70**	**26**	**247**	**86**	**500**

5·14 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in Commerce (by subdivisions).

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Total of Division 6. Absolute figure.	Total of Division 6. Proportion.	6·0 Retail trade otherwise unclassified.	6·1 Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics).	6·2 Retail trade in fuel (including petrol).	6·3 Retail trade in textile and leather goods.	6·4 Wholesale trade in food stuffs.	6·5 Wholesale trade in commodities other than food stuffs.	6·6 Real Estate.	6·7 Insurance.	6·8 Moneylending, banking and other financial business.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3a)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**948,791**	**10,000**	**4,000**	**3,631**	**324**	**795**	**238**	**426**	**27**	**90**	**469**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**68,123**	**718**	**366**	**209**	**13**	**78**	**6**	**16**	..	**1**	**29**
	Cuddapah	13,977	147	56	64	2	19	..	2	..	..	4
	Kurnool	18,258	192	119	47	2	13	..	4	..	..	7
	Bellary	17,285	182	95	47	6	13	3	4	1	1	12
	Anantapur	18,603	196	96	52	3	33	1	5	..	..	6
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**133,221**	**1,404**	**806**	**446**	**23**	**51**	**5**	**22**	**1**	**7**	**43**
	The Nilgiris ..	5,559	58	30	21	2	3	1	..	..	..	1
	Malabar	98,530	1,039	651	285	16	34	1	14	1	4	33
	South Kanara ..	29,132	307	125	140	5	15	3	7	..	3	9
3	**North Madras Division** ..	**199,430**	**2,102**	**759**	**928**	**64**	**181**	**40**	**48**	**13**	**9**	**60**
	(a) Agency tracts ..	2,797	30	13	13	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
	Srikakulam	154	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Visakhapatnam ..	440	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	East Godavari ..	1,138	12	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	West Godavari ..	1,065	11	5	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Plains	196,633	2,073	746	915	63	179	40	48	13	9	60
	Srikakulam	19,887	209	65	101	7	20	2	11	..	..	3
	Visakhapatnam ..	20,347	214	69	103	4	10	5	3	13	1	6
	East Godavari ..	39,964	421	153	205	18	26	3	5	..	1	10
	West Godavari ..	22,392	236	59	123	8	24	13	2	..	1	6
	Krishna	30,552	322	147	113	11	28	1	3	..	4	15
	Guntur	40,402	426	164	169	10	44	13	14	..	2	10
	Nellore	23,089	243	87	101	5	29	2	10	..	..	9
4	**South Madras Division** ..	**548,017**	**5,776**	**2,070**	**2,048**	**224**	**484**	**187**	**340**	**12**	**74**	**337**
	Madras	86,451	911	322	187	34	96	34	149	1	10	78
	Chingleput	26,003	274	79	119	9	32	10	11	..	..	14
	Chittoor	19,823	209	120	59	7	16	2	4	..	..	1
	North Arcot ..	39,371	415	209	110	9	50	2	19	..	..	16
	Salem	33,140	349	142	120	15	50	6	4	..	1	11
	Coimbatore	70,426	742	260	267	37	58	31	34	..	22	33
	South Arcot ..	25,697	271	80	148	4	14	3	11	..	..	11
	Tanjore	51,758	546	160	289	11	38	10	11	3	1	23
	Tiruchirapalli ..	40,801	430	137	179	10	32	6	27	1	2	36
	Madurai	52,728	556	155	189	41	38	44	42	4	12	31
	Ramanathapuram ..	47,457	500	177	176	21	32	17	8	1	22	46
	Tirunelveli	54,362	573	228	205	28	27	22	20	1	3	39
	5·14 (a) Rural.											
	MADRAS STATE ..	**432,149**	**4,555**	**1,971**	**1,869**	**151**	**261**	**81**	**80**	**2**	**45**	**95**
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	**32,001**	**337**	**171**	**116**	**4**	**27**	**4**	**6**	..	..	**9**
2	**West Madras Division**	**94,523**	**996**	**593**	**331**	**15**	**27**	**1**	**12**	**1**	**3**	**13**
3	**North Madras Division—**											
	(a) Agency	2,797	30	13	13	1	2	..	1	..	..	..
	(b) Plains	103,639	1,092	405	526	25	72	30	22	..	1	11
4	**South Madras Division.**	**199,189**	**2,099**	**790**	**882**	**106**	**133**	**47**	**39**	**1**	**41**	**60**
	5·14 (b) Urban.											
	MADRAS STATE ..	**516,642**	**5,445**	**2,029**	**1,762**	**173**	**534**	**157**	**346**	**24**	**45**	**375**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**36,122**	**381**	**195**	**93**	**8**	**51**	**2**	**10**	**1**	**1**	**20**
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**38,698**	**408**	**214**	**114**	**8**	**24**	**4**	**10**	..	**4**	**30**
3	**North Madras Division.**	**92,994**	**980**	**341**	**388**	**38**	**107**	**11**	**25**	**13**	**8**	**49**
4	**South Madras Division.**	**348,828**	**3,677**	**1,280**	**1,166**	**118**	**351**	**140**	**301**	**11**	**33**	**277**

5·15 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in Transport, storage, and communications (by subdivisions).

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Total of Division 7.		7·0 Transport and communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services.	7·1 Transport by road.	7·2 Transport by water.	7·3 Transport by air.	7·4 Railway transport.	7·5 Storage and warehousing.	7·6 Postal Services.	7·7 Telegraph Services.	7·8 Telephone Services.	7·9 Wireless Services.
		Absolute figure.	Proportion.										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3a)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	MADRAS STATE .	271,007	10,000	305	4,915	1,212	63	2,512	24	718	108	97	46
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	17,373	641	11	310	3	..	278	3	29	1	6	..
	Cuddapah	3,181	117	2	79	..	..	28	..	8	..	..	..
	Kurnool	3,749	138		86	2	..	44	3	2	..	1	..
	Bellary	3,921	145	10	73	1	..	54	..	4	..	3	..
	Anantapur	6,522	241	..	71	..	..	153	..	14	1	2	..
2	**West Madras Division**	43,081	1,590	216	676	423	1	170	4	86	7	4	3
	The Nilgiris	1,922	71	1	40	..	..	13	..	14	..	1	2
	Malabar	31,862	1,176	215	488	267	..	143	4	50	6	3	..
	South Kanara	9,297	343	..	148	155	..	15	..	22	2	..	1
3	**North Madras Division**	57,307	2,115	7	1,088	318	36	463	5	135	24	28	11
	(*a*) Agency tracts	848	31	5	9	3	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
	Srikakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Visakhapatnam	45	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	East Godavari	353	13	5	4	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	West Godavari	450	17	..	4	1	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
	(*b*) Plains	56,459	2,083	2	1,079	315	36	463	5	121	24	28	10
	Srikakulam	2,353	87	..	39	4	..	32	1	11	..	..	..
	Visakhapatnam	11,102	410	..	143	55	35	108	2	22	12	23	10
	East Godavari	12,434	459	..	237	133	..	58	..	26	3	2	..
	West Godavari	6,852	253	1	133	64	..	41	2	9	3	..	..
	Krishna	9,639	356	..	196	33	1	99	..	21	4	2	..
	Guntur	7,450	275	..	196	14	..	44	..	19	1	1	..
	Nellore	6,629	244	..	136	11	..	83	..	13	1	..	..
4	**South Madras Division**	153,246	5,655	70	2,842	469	26	1,601	12	468	76	59	32
	Madras	41,586	1,535	52	597	277	13	319	..	145	61	47	24
	Chingleput	9,636	356	4	119	36	11	159	..	23	2	2	..
	Chittoor	4,857	179	..	78	1	..	76	..	23	1	..	..
	North Arcot	10,033	370	5	210	13	..	123	1	18	..	..	..
	Salem	6,882	254	..	184	3	..	50	..	16	..	..	1
	Coimbatore	16,178	597	..	390	1	..	168	..	35	1	2	..
	South Arcot	7,003	258	..	92	23	..	112	9	20	..	1	1
	Tanjore	12,381	457	2	262	13	..	117	1	59	2	1	..
	Tiruchirapalli	14,006	517	6	206	3	..	262	..	27	3	4	6
	Madurai	11,394	420	1	285	..	..	84	..	47	3	..	..
	Ramanathapuram	7,448	275	..	173	19	..	57	..	24	..	2	..
	Tirunelveli	11,842	437	..	247	78	..	73	..	34	4	1	..
	5·15 (*a*) Rural.												
	MADRAS STATE	87,305	3,221	170	1,413	572	10	781	12	235	11	16	1
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	4,268	157	3	54	2	..	82	3	12	..	1	..
2	**West Madras Division**	28,113	1,037	151	467	301	..	64	4	48	1	1	..
3	**North Madras Division—**							..					
	(*a*) Agency	848	31	5	9	3	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
	(*b*) Plains	19,030	702	1	270	194	5	159	3	49	9	12	..
4	**South Madras Division**	35,046	1,293	9	613	72	5	476	2	112	1	2	1
	5·15 (*b*) Urban.												
	MADRAS STATE	183,702	6,779	135	3,503	640	52	1,731	12	484	97	81	44
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	13,105	483	8	256	1	..	196	..	17	1	4	..
2	**West Madras Division**	14,968	552	65	209	122	..	106	..	38	6	3	3
3	**North Madras Division**	37,429	1,381	1	809	121	31	304	2	72	15	16	10
4	**South Madras Division**	118,200	4,362	61	2,229	396	21	1,125	10	357	74	58	31

5·16 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in Health, Education and Public Administration (by subdivisions).

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Total of Division 8. Absolute figure.	Total of Division 8. Proportion.	8·1 Medical and Health Services.	8·2 Educational Services and Research.	8·4 Police (other than village watchman).	8·5 Village officers and servants, including village watchman.	8·6 Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision).	8·7 Employees of State Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or sub division.)	8·3, 8·8, 8·9 Employees of the Union Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision and Employees of Non-Indian Governments).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3a)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**508,708**	**10,000**	**1,256**	**3,048**	**863**	**1,059**	**664**	**2,072**	**1,038**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**45,557**	**896**	**90**	**193**	**89**	**132**	**52**	**189**	**151**
	Cuddapah	9,381	184	14	39	14	58	17	35	7
	Kurnool	12,753	251	39	63	26	27	10	10	76
	Bellary	13,334	262	14	39	22	21	8	125	33
	Anantapur	10,089	198	22	53	25	26	17	19	36
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**60,180**	**1,183**	**191**	**506**	**81**	**61**	**46**	**219**	**79**
	The Nilgiris	7,027	138	14	35	16	3	15	16	39
	Malabar	40,312	792	137	360	51	40	23	145	36
	South Kanara	12,841	252	41	112	13	17	7	58	4
3	**North Madras Division** ..	**118,093**	**2,321**	**305**	**797**	**237**	**302**	**118**	**452**	**110**
	(*a*) Agency tracts ..	2,557	50	6	13	11	9	..	11	..
	Srikakulam	130	3	...	1	..	1	..	1	..
	Visakhapatnam ..	409	8	1	2	1	2	..	2	..
	East Godavari ..	1,593	31	3	7	10	6	..	5	..
	West Godavari ..	425	8	1	2	..	..	..	4	1
	(*b*) Plains	115,536	2,271	299	784	227	293	118	441	109
	Srikakulam	11,630	229	20	77	17	51	5	46	13
	Visakhapatnam ..	17,155	337	50	72	48	39	21	70	37
	East Godavari ..	18,855	371	52	136	30	37	28	78	10
	West Godavari ..	15,075	296	40	118	16	37	15	63	7
	Krishna	18,669	367	42	133	38	39	21	82	12
	Guntur	20,405	401	65	160	49	53	17	34	23
	Nellore	13,747	270	29	89	27	37	11	68	9
4	**South Madras Division** ..	**284,878**	**5,600**	**670**	**1,551**	**456**	**565**	**448**	**1,212**	**698**
	Madras	60,524	1,190	142	193	70	7	118	346	314
	Chingleput	26,259	516	36	91	43	52	15	130	149
	Chittoor	15,869	312	54	63	18	27	36	99	15
	North Arcot	20,811	409	40	122	46	53	20	104	24
	Salem	12,486	245	33	80	17	42	20	41	12
	Coimbatore	25,288	497	53	158	45	49	43	89	60
	South Arcot	17,698	348	27	102	35	52	26	91	15
	Tanjore	27,552	542	69	159	35	126	30	75	48
	Tiruchirapalli	21,071	414	61	131	39	57	31	74	21
	Madurai	22,668	446	67	151	49	34	58	70	17
	Ramanathapuram ..	14,094	277	43	115	25	21	27	34	12
	Tirunelveli	20,558	404	43	184	35	46	25	59	12
					5·16 (*a*) Rural.					
	MADRAS STATE ..	**222,516**	**4,374**	**489**	**1,652**	**307**	**923**	**132**	**572**	**299**
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	**20,566**	**404**	**38**	**104**	**33**	**108**	**13**	**75**	**33**
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**39,165**	**770**	**120**	**394**	**43**	**56**	**10**	**120**	**27**
3	**North Madras Division—**									
	(*a*) Agency	2,557	50	6	12	11	9	..	12	..
	(*b*) Plains	58,054	1,141	125	467	97	262	23	118	49
4	**South Madras Division** ..	**102,174**	**2,009**	**200**	**675**	**123**	**489**	**85**	**247**	**190**
					5·16 (*b*) Urban.					
	MADRAS STATE ..	**286,192**	**5,626**	**767**	**1,395**	**556**	**136**	**533**	**1,500**	**739**
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	**24,991**	**491**	**52**	**89**	**55**	**23**	**39**	**114**	**119**
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**21,015**	**413**	**71**	**112**	**38**	**5**	**36**	**99**	**52**
3	**North Madras Division** ..	**57,482**	**1,130**	**174**	**318**	**129**	**32**	**95**	**322**	**60**
4	**South Madras Division** ..	**182,704**	**3,592**	**470**	**876**	**333**	**76**	**364**	**965**	**508**

5·17 Territorial distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in Services not elsewhere specified (by subdivisions).

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Total of Division 9. Absolute figure.	Total of Division 9. Proportion.	9.0 Services otherwise unclassified.	9.1 Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another).	9.2 Barbers and beauty shops.	9.3 Laundries and Laundry services.	9.4 Hotels, restaurants and eating houses.	9.5 Recreation services.	9.6 Legal and business services.	9.7 Arts, letters and journalism.	9.8 Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3a)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	MADRAS STATE	1,327,527	10,000	4,783	1,096	690	1,329	1,050	250	294	62	446
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	108,354	816	488	49	61	129	40	15	15	3	16
	Cuddapah	31,949	241	168	3	16	37	6	3	2	..	6
	Kurnool	29,051	219	122	14	19	38	8	6	7	2	3
	Bellary	21,807	164	92	21	9	18	15	3	3	..	3
	Anantapur	25,547	192	106	12	16	35	11	4	4	..	4
2	**West Madras Division**	267,064	2,012	1,293	161	61	68	256	23	39	4	107
	The Nilgiris	13,598	102	65	13	3	5	10	1	2	1	2
	Malabar	202,208	1,523	1,006	110	48	57	171	12	32	2	85
	South Kanara	51,258	386	222	37	10	6	75	10	5	1	20
3	**North Madras Division**	282,652	2,129	917	171	178	530	128	42	78	12	73
	(*a*) Agency tracts	3,411	26	8	2	2	7	2	..	3	..	2
	Srikakulam	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Visakhapatnam	560	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
	East Godavari	1,604	12	6	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
	West Godavari	1,194	9	1	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	1
	(*b*) Plains	279,241	2,104	908	169	176	523	127	42	76	11	72
	Srikakulam	28,503	215	90	11	19	62	13	2	5	..	13
	Visakhapatnam	33,992	256	85	16	36	73	20	3	15	1	7
	East Godavari	41,880	316	102	39	29	84	27	9	12	1	13
	West Godavari	26,360	199	30	31	21	77	17	5	11	1	6
	Krishna	59,516	448	289	17	20	68	24	10	7	3	10
	Guntur	65,357	492	259	44	36	91	18	7	21	4	12
	Nellore	23,633	178	55	12	15	67	8	5	4	1	11
4	**South Madras Division**	669,457	5,043	2,087	715	380	603	625	169	162	43	249
	Madras	71,204	536	151	113	29	46	76	41	45	24	11
	Chingleput	27,443	207	80	28	22	31	23	5	7	1	10
	Chittoor	42,538	320	160	39	23	47	10	22	14	1	4
	North Arcot	49,905	376	208	12	47	48	34	5	6	1	15
	Salem	38,029	287	56	81	33	46	36	11	8	2	14
	Coimbatore	106,599	803	466	57	60	74	78	16	18	1	33
	South Arcot	27,334	206	57	20	32	40	30	4	5	1	17
	Tanjore	54,942	414	73	96	29	35	87	27	12	2	53
	Tiruchirapalli	51,630	389	81	115	29	48	63	12	9	3	29
	Madurai	89,482	674	384	52	33	72	88	9	16	2	18
	Ramanathapuram	47,734	360	159	51	23	50	45	4	8	2	18
	Tirunelveli	62,617	472	211	51	33	67	56	12	14	2	26
				5·17 (*a*) Rural.								
	MADRAS STATE	754,276	5,682	2,828	379	477	1,031	478	113	73	12	291
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	82,742	623	406	32	48	104	13	8	2	2	8
2	**West Madras Division** ..	203,191	1,531	1,026	90	49	57	190	16	21	2	30
3	**North Madras Division—**											
	(*a*) Agency	3,411	26	8	2	2	7	2	..	3	..	2
	(*b*) Plains	139,574	1,051	322	40	123	431	43	17	24	3	48
4	**South Madras Division**	325,358	2,451	1,065	214	256	432	230	71	23	6	154
				5·17 (*b*) Urban.								
	MADRAS STATE	573,251	4,318	1,956	717	213	298	572	137	220	50	155
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	25,612	193	81	18	14	24	27	7	13	1	8
2	**West Madras Division** ..	63,873	481	267	71	12	12	66	7	17	2	27
3	**North Madras Division**	139,667	1,052	587	129	53	91	84	24	51	9	24
4	**South Madras Division**	344,099	2,592	1,021	500	134	171	395	99	139	37	96

CHAPTER VI—HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS.

M.T.—A-I.
S.T.—6·1.

General remarks.—The number of houses in this State has increased from 9,739,016 in 1941 to 10,213,903 in 1951, i.e., by 4·9 per cent as against the increase of 14·4 per cent in the population.

The number of persons per house has increased from 5·1 in 1921, 1931 and 1941 to 5·6 in 1951. There was a sharp increase from 5·1 in 1941 to 5·6 in 1951. The present definition of a house as meaning a dwelling with a separate entrance took precise shape in 1931, but it is rather doubtful whether that definition was in fact enforced so strictly at the censuses of 1931 and 1941 as at the 1951 Census where a strict enforcement became possible on account of the introduction of the permanent scheme of house numbering in 1948. This can account only for a part of the increase, and the major portion of the increase undoubtedly reflects the growing congestion regarding housing accommodation.

The statement below shows the number of persons per house as ascertained at each of the Censuses 1921 to 1951 in each division and in the State as a whole :—

[*Statement No.* 103.]

State and natural division.	General population.			
	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras State	5·1	5·1	5·1	5·6
Madras Deccan Division ..	4·8	4·9	4·9	5·5
West Madras Division ..	5·4	5·6	5·6	6·3
North Madras Division ..	4·8	4·7	4·8	5·2
South Madras Division ..	5·2	5·2	5·2	5·6

In all the divisions, the trend has been roughly the same with a sharp increase between 1941 and 1951. The number of persons per house is largest, as one would expect to find, in the West Madras division (6·3), South Madras division coming second with 5·6, Madras Deccan division coming third with 5·5 while the North Madras division has 5·2 persons per house. As we have no standard size for a house, the variations in these figures indicate largely the variations in the size of the family. There is no doubt, however, about the growing congestion in housing accommodation as already mentioned. It can be stated confidently that provision of housing accommodation has not kept pace with the growth in population. The large figure (6·3) in the West Madras division is mainly due to the comparatively large size of the family in the Malabar and South Kanara districts, the figures for these districts being 6·3 and 6·4, respectively. It will be seen that the Nilgiris figure is only 5·4. In the Plains portion of the North Madras division, the figures range from 4·9 in Srikakulam district to 5·6 in East Godavari. Madras City is of course exceptional, and the number of persons in a house in the City has increased from 8·2 per house in 1921 to 12·9 in 1951 and between 1941 and 1951, there has been a sharp increase from 8·8 to 12·9 confirming the well-known fact of congestion in the City and the inadequacy of the housing accommodation with reference to the large increase in the City's population. In the rest of the South Madras division, the number of persons per house ranges from 4·7 in Tirunelveli district to 6·4 in North Arcot district.

2. **Houses in rural areas.**—The figures for the rural areas corresponding to those given above for the general population, are given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 104.]

State and natural division.	Persons per house. Rural population.			
	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras State	5·0	5·0	5·1	5·3
Madras Deccan Division ..	4·8	4·8	4·9	5·3
West Madras Division ..	5·4	5·5	5·5	6·1
North Madras Division ..	4·8	4·7	4·8	5·1
South Madras Division ..	5·1	5·1	5·1	5·3

In the rural areas, we naturally find less congestion than in the State as a whole, but only slightly less, thus confirming the view that the standard of housing is poorer in rural areas and that there is congestion in those areas also. It will be seen that these

figures have the same trend as those mentioned above in respect of the general population. The only districts where there has been actual decrease in the number of persons per house between 1941 and 1951 are Chingleput, North Arcot and Ramanathapuram. The decrease in Chingleput is very slight, but those in North Arcot and Ramanathapuram are appreciable. The explanation for this is to be found in the appreciable emigration from the rural areas that has taken place in these districts and to which reference has been made already.

3. **Houses in urban areas.**—The corresponding urban figures are given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 105.]

State and natural division.	Urban population. Persons per house.			
	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras State	5·5	5·6	5·4	7·0
Madras Deccan Division ..	5·0	5·1	4·9	6·5
West Madras Division ..	6·0	6·4	6·1	7·7
North Madras Division ..	5·2	5·1	4·9	6·4
South Madras Division ..	5·7	5·7	5·5	7·2

There is an unmistakable sharp increase in the number of persons per house in the urban areas between 1941 and 1951, a well-known phenomenon. This increase is of course due to the large exodus to the towns which has been already referred to in this Report. Though new houses have sprung up in many of the towns, the increase has not by any means kept pace with the increase in the population. The problem of housing in the urban areas has been aggravated by the large exodus just referred to, and has yet to be solved satisfactorily. Here also, the largest number of persons per house is in the West Madras division (7·7), South Madras division comes next (7·2), while the other two divisions are below the State average of 7 per house. The largest amount of crowding is of course in Madras City as already mentioned, and the average is about 13 persons per house. The sharp increase between 1941 and 1951, a universal feature, is found in all the districts and the Ceded districts (Deccan division) are no exception. I do not think there is any rational explanation available for the apparent decrease in Kurnool district from 7·2 in 1941 to 6·8 in 1951. The sharp increase from 5·3 in 1931 to 7·2 in 1941 indicates that some error was committed in 1941. Next to Madras City, Madurai district has got the largest number of persons per house in urban areas (8·5). Then comes the Nilgiris with 8·1, next Malabar with 8, followed by Coimbatore with 7·8 and North Arcot close behind. The Madurai figure is, of course, largely due to the congestion in Madurai town. None of the other figures really call for any special comments. Tirunelveli district has the lowest number of persons per house in the urban areas (4·7) also. There is more congestion in the urban areas in the Madras Deccan Division than in Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts.

In the above figures, the houseless persons have been treated as part of the population. Such persons are found in some numbers in all the large towns, Madras City being the worst in this respect. The numbers of the houseless persons in the State as a whole and in each of the important towns are given below :—

[*Statement No.* 106.]

Area.	Number of houseless persons.
(1)	(2)
Madras State	613,559
Madras City	39,375
Madurai Municipality	8,513
Tiruchirapalli Municipality	2,594
Salem Municipality	1,173
Coimbatore Municipality	6,314
Kozhikode Municipality	2,621
Vijayavada Municipality	2,948
Guntur Municipality	1,734
Mangalore Municipality	4,649
Visakhapatnam Municipality	1,382
Vellore Municipality	3,390
Rajahmundry Municipality	305
Tanjore Municipality	3,699

4. **Houses per 100 square miles.**—Columns (15) to (18) of subsidiary table 6·1 give the number of houses per 100 square miles as ascertained at the various censuses from 1921 to 1951. The figure for each district depends of course upon its area and the number of houses. The small decrease between 1941 and 1951 shown by the figures of Cuddapah and Chingleput districts cannot be taken at its face value : it is probably due to the difference in the enforcement of the definition of a house at the two censuses. The general picture presented by the State figures, viz., the steady increase from 1921 to 1951 is undoubtedly a correct one. The increase in the number of houses

per 100 square miles compares as follows with the increase in population :—

[*Statement No.* 107.]

State and natural division.	1921-31.		1931-41.		1941-51.	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State ..	9·7	11·0	11·7	17·4	14·4	4·9
Madras Deccan Division.	10·1	9·7	11·1	8·5	12·4	0·8
West Madras Division.	13·6	10·2	11·6	11·2	20·3	6·4
North Madras Division.	12·1	14·8	11·7	31·2	13·2	4·6
South Madras Division.	8·2	8·9	11·7	11·0	14·0	5·4

NOTE.—(a) Percentage increase in population per 100 square miles.

(b) Percentage increase in houses per 100 square miles.

The figures bring out forcibly how far housebuilding has lagged behind the growth of population during 1941–1951. This position is due to the suspension of building activities during World War II and the shortage of building materials, particularly iron and cement, and the high cost of even timber and bricks and also labour during the post-war period.

The decrease in house density from 292,960 in 1941 to 224,476 in 1951 in Madras City is due to the inclusion during the decade, within the City limits, of comparatively thinly populated and not heavily built up areas covering an extent of about 20 square miles.

5. **Households.**—At a census, households have to be clearly distinguished from houses. A house is a dwelling with a separate main entrance, and there may be more than one household residing in the same house. At the census, a person is treated as resident at the place which he uses as his normal sleeping place. He may be having his food in the same premises or may be eating in a hotel outside. Persons who are living together in this sense and normally eating together at a place in the same or another building are treated as constituting a household if they are living under the general care and supervision, formal or informal, of one of themselves, who may be the seniormost member of the family living there or the person earning the highest income in the household. Among members of the same family, some may be living in one town and the others in another town ; they will constitute two separate households. Relatives and servants and even friends living together as mentioned above in the same house have to be treated as constituting one household.

The total number of households in this State is 11,936,123 and these live in 10,213,903 houses, which works out to 1,169 households per 1,000 houses or 1·2 households for each house on the average.

M.T.—C-I
S.T.—6·2

The number of households per house in the rural areas compares as follows with that in the urban areas :—

[*Statement No.* 108.]

State and natural division.	Number of households per house in	
	Rural areas.	Urban areas.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras State	1·1	1·4
Madras Deccan Division ..	1·1	1·2
West Madras Division	1·1	1·3
North Madras Division ..	1·1	1·4
South Madras Division ..	1·1	1·5

There is a striking uniformity in the conditions in rural areas, which does not come as a surprise. The number of households per 1,000 houses is smallest in the West Madras division (1,090) and largest in the South Madras division (1,145), the Madras Deccan division and the North Madras division coming in between these two. These figures should be in a sort of inverse ratio to the average size of the family in the various divisions, and that this is so can be seen from the figure in column (4) of the Subsidiary Table 6·2, which shows that the number of persons per household is 4·7 for the State as a whole and varies from 4·5 in the North Madras division and South Madras division to 4·8 in the Deccan division and 5·8 in the West Madras division.

In the West Madras division as one would expect, the number of households per 1,000 houses in rural areas is smallest in Malabar (1,076) and largest in the Nilgiris (1,172).

In the Plains portion of the North Madras division, the figures vary from 1,025 per 1,000 houses in Srikakulam district to 1,201 in East Godavari district. In the South Madras division, the figures vary from 1,092 in Salem to 1,239 in North Arcot district.

Taking the urban areas of the State, there are 1,416 households per 1,000 houses in the State as a whole, the Deccan division having the smallest number of households, viz., 1,236, the West Madras division coming next with 1,264, the North Madras division with 1,355 and the South Madras division heading the list with 1,478. This general

picture reflects correctly the relative congestion from the point of view of housing accommodation in the various divisions. In the Madras Deccan division, all the districts are below the State average of 1,416. Malabar and South Kanara districts are below the State average, while the Nilgiris is above that average with 1,531. In the Plains portion of the North Madras division, the figures range from 1,092 in Srikakulam plains to 1,471 in East Godavari. In the South Madras division, Madras City has a figure of 2,453, i.e., nearly 2·5 households per house. It is, of course, the most congested town in the entire State. In the other districts in the South division, the figures range from 1,069 in Tirunelveli to 1,742 in Madurai district, the Madurai figure being of course largely due to the congestion in Madurai town.

The number of persons, males and females, per household vary, as shown below, in the rural areas :—

[*Statement No.* 109.]

State and natural division.	Persons per household.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ..	4·7	2·3	2·4
Madras Deccan Division.	4·8	2·4	2·4
West Madras Division.	5·8	2·8	3·0
North Madras Division.	4·5	2·3	2·2
South Madras Division.	4·5	2·2	2·3

As already mentioned, the figures in column (2) above reflect the average size of the family in the various divisions and the other figures call for no special comment.

The number of persons with the component figures for males and females per household in the urban areas is given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 110.]

State and natural division.	Per house. Number of persons.	Number of males.	Number of females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ..	4·7	2·4	2·3
Madras Deccan Division.	5·0	2·4	2·6
West Madras Division.	5·4	2·6	2·8
North Madras Division.	4·6	2·4	2·2
South Madras Division.	4·6	2·3	2·3

As between the divisions, these figures present the same picture as the rural figures, and for the same reasons. The rura urban figures compare as shown below :—

[*Statement No.* 111.]

State and natural division.	Rural. areas.	Urban areas.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Madras State	4·7	4·7
Madras Deccan Division ..	4·8	5·0
West Madras Division	5·8	5·4
North Madras Division ..	4·5	4·6
South Madras Division.. ..	4·5	4·6

On the whole, one should, I think, expect the urban figures to be smaller than the rural figures. Generally speaking, urban families are smaller than the rural families, and many urban households consist of portions of families, the remaining portions of which are in their homes in the rural areas. As against these conditions of urban life, high rents coupled with higher cost of living compel people to stay together to a larger extent in urban areas than they would in the rural areas. Whether the urban figures are smaller than the rural figures or larger, will depend upon the balance between those opposing factors. It cannot, therefore, be said that the figures in the statement above are not correct. Actually, in fourteen districts, the urban figures are smaller than the rural figures.

In Madras City, the number of persons per household is 5·3 while in North Arcot it is 5·7. It is 5·7 in South Kanara, 5·9 in Malabar and Anantapur. Conditions vary from town to town and no special comments are called for in respect of these figures. The more important figure from the point of view of congestion in housing is the number of households in a house, which has already been dealt with.

Size of households.—Households have been classified as small, i.e., those with 3 members or less, medium (4-6 members), large (7-9 members) and very large (over 9 members).

S T.—6·2

Rural areas.—The percentage of households under various categories in respect of the rural areas is as shown below :—

[*Statement No.* 112.]

State and natural division.	Average number of persons per household.	Distribution of 100 households.			
		Small.	Medium.	Large.	V ry large.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras State ..	4·7	35	44	16	5
Madras Deccan Division.	4·8	35	41	20	4
West Madras Division.	5·8	21	45	24	10
North Madras Division.	4·5	39	43	15	3
South Madras Division.	4·5	38	45	14	3

It is well-known that the size of the average family is larger in West Madras division, then comes the Madras Deccan division, and then the other two divisions. The West Madras division has the smallest percentage of small families ; then comes Madras Deccan division and then the other two divisions. Throughout the State, the largest percentage of families is of the medium size, i.e., families with 4—6 members. In the State as a whole, 35 per cent of the families are small, 44 per cent medium, 16 per cent large and 5 per cent very large. The figures under 'large' and 'very large' confirm what has already been stated about the families in the West Madras division and the Madras Deccan division. In the West Madras division, there are large numbers of large joint families resulting from the Marumakkathayam law and the Aliyasanthana law. These laws do not operate in the rest of the State, and the families are smaller ; but in the Madras Deccan division, which is backward, the families are not broken up to the same extent as in the more advanced North Madras and South Madras divisions.

In the West Madras division, the Nilgiris district presents a marked contrast to Malabar and South Kanara districts : 49 per cent are small families, 40 per cent medium size families, and 11 per cent large families. This is because large members of the population in this district consist of immigrant labourers who either come alone for work in the plantations or with only portions of their families, leaving the rest in their home districts.

In the Plains portion of the Visakhapatnam district, 49 per cent are small families, 36 per cent medium size families, 13 per cent large families and 2 per cent very large families. It is difficult to see why this district should have in its rural area the largest percentage of small families in the State excluding the West Madras division. I think the explanation is to be found in the appreciable number of emigrants from this district, the emigrants comprising largely portions of families.

Urban areas.—The corresponding percentages for the urban areas are given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 113.]

State and natural division.	Average number of persons per household.	Distribution of 100 households.			
		Small.	Medium.	Large.	Very large.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras State ..	4·7	38	42	16	4
Madras Deccan Division.	5·0	31	44	21	4
West Madras Division.	5·4	34	36	19	11
North Madras Division.	4·6	40	40	15	5
South Madras Division.	4·6	38	43	15	4

In respect of urban areas also, West Madras division leads, as far as large and very large families are concerned. The statement also shows a tendency for urban areas to have a smaller percentage of medium size families and a larger percentage of small size families, compared with the rural areas.

In the North Madras division, in Srikakulam district (Plains), 59 per cent are small families, 22 per cent medium size families, 15 per cent large size families and 4 per cent very large families. It is not easy to explain why this district should have the largest percentage of small families. I think the explanation in this case also is the same as what I have stated in respect of the rural area in the Plains portion of Visakhapatnam district. Among the households in Madras City, 25 per cent are small, 47 per cent of medium size, 23 per cent large and 5 per cent very large. The large percentage of large and very large families in Madras City and the small percentage of the small size families are due to pressure of the conditions of living in a large and expensive city like Madras compelling people to live together to an extent they would not do in the rural areas.

S.T—6·3

Composition of Households.—The figures in subsidiary table 6·3 have been extracted from main table C-I which is based on 1/1000 sample households. The composition of an average household as seen from subsidiary table 6·3 is indicated in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 114.]

State and natural division.	Average number of persons per household.	Heads of household and their wives.		Sons.	Daughters.	Other relations	
		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Madras State	4·7	0·9	0·8	1·1	0·8	0·4	0·6
Madras Deccan Division ..	4·8	0·9	0·8	1·1	0·9	0·4	0·7
West Madras Division ..	5·7	0·8	0·8	1·3	1·1	0·7	1·0
North Madras Division ..	4·5	0·9	0·8	1·0	0·8	0·4	0·6
South Madras Division ..	4·5	0·8	0·9	1·1	0·8	0·3	0·6

Sons are, of course, more numerous than daughters, because the latter get married in their turn and leave their parents. The largest figure under daughters is in West Madras division indicating the later marriage of daughters and their consequent later departure from their parents' homes. In regard to the other male and female relations also, the largest figures are found in West Madras division and this is, of course, due to the large family circle making up the joint families under the Marumakkathayam and Aliyasanthana laws in Malabar and South Kanara districts. In this division the figures for the Nilgiris district are smaller under sons, daughters and other relations, confirming what has already been said, namely, that this district has large numbers of immigrant labourers, who do not bring their families, or bring only some of them with them to work on the plantations, leaving the rest of their families in their home districts. The reasons for the large figures of Malabar and South Kanara have already been referred to. In Madras City, the figures for sons, daughters, other male relations, and other female relations are respectively, 0·9, 0·7, 0·9 and 0·8. The smaller figures under sons and daughters confirm the fact that many households in the city consist of portions of families, the remaining portions of which are in their family homes in the mufassal districts, and the large figures under 'Other relations' compared with the other districts are due to the compulsion even for persons who are not closely related, to stay together, owing to the hard conditions of living in the City, already referred to. It will also be noticed that, out of the 5,264 persons in 1,000 sample households in Madras City, the heads of households, their wives, sons, daughters and other relations account in all only for 5,021; the remaining 243 persons, who are staying in these households, are persons (including servants) unrelated to the heads of those households, which again confirms what has already been said regarding the compulsion for people to stay together in the City.

6·1 Persons per 1,000 houses and houses per 100 square

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	General population. Persons per 1,000 houses.				Rural population. Persons per 1,000 houses.			
		1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	MADRAS STATE	**5,582**	**5,118**	**5,052**	**5,085**	**5,320**	**5,073**	**4,979**	**5,029**
1.	**Madras Deccan Division**	**5,509**	**4,944**	**4,852**	**4,828**	**5,349**	**4,943**	**4,826**	**4,809**
	Cuddapah	5,506	5,178	4,806	4,793	5,420	4,982	4,797	4,786
	Kurnool	5,282	4,992	4,846	4,829	5,069	4,765	4,822	4,817
	Bellary	5,574	4,942	4,878	4,811	5,364	5,016	4,836	4,764
	Anantapur	5,682	4,904	4,875	4,876	5,559	5,034	4,850	4,861
2.	**West Madras Division**	**6,299**	**5,596**	**5,594**	**5,445**	**6,146**	**5,540**	**5,529**	**5,387**
	The Nilgiris	5,373	4,419	4,325	4,249	4,734	4,391	4,293	4,298
	Malabar	6,346	5,621	5,663	5,414	6,189	5,533	5,580	5,344
	South Kanara	6,368	5,744	5,619	5,646	6,299	5,714	5,543	5,607
3.	**North Madras Division**	**5,249**	**4,844**	**4,747**	**4,832**	**5,075**	**4,837**	**4,711**	**4,799**
	(*a*) Agency tracts	5,172	5,703	4,621	4,412	5,172	5,703	4,623	4,413
	Srikakulam	4,103	7,554	4,657	..	4,103	7,554	4,662	..
	Visakhapatnam	5,587				5,587			
	East Godavari	5,260	4,753	4,756	..	5,260	4,753	4,756	..
	West Godavari	5,030				5,030			
	(*b*) Plains	5,252	4,814	4,766	4,896	5,071	4,803	4,726	4,865
	Srikakulam	4,891	4,584	4,179	4,396	4,872	4,585	4,139	4,357
	Visakhapatnam	5,043				4,773			
	East Godavari	5,558	5,073	5,072	5,145	5,315	5,064	4,984	5,079
	West Godavari	5,395	5,064	5,252	..	5,217	5,047	5,172	..
	Krishna	5,494	4,859	4,968	5,372	5,271	4,859	4,893	5,318
	Guntur	5,186	4,807	4,887	5,136	4,997	4,767	4,857	5,134
	Nellore	5,312	4,839	4,828	4,900	5,138	4,860	4,834	4,927
4.	**South Madras Division**	**5,620**	**5,193**	**5,174**	**5,214**	**5,265**	**5,123**	**5,073**	**5,141**
	Madras	12,874	8,846	8,765	8,154	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput	5,855	5,656	5,696	5,947	5,587	5,596	5,606	5,875
	Chittoor	5,740	5,419	5,287	5,306	5,663	5,431	5,288	5,323
	North Arcot	6,434	6,301	6,336	6,287	6,194	6,244	6,326	6,334
	Salem	5,232	4,882	4,705	4,672	5,085	4,816	4,649	4,648
	Coimbatore	5,570	5,054	4,959	4,745	5,203	5,064	4,894	4,681
	South Arcot	5,601	5,389	5,512	5,776	5,471	5,389	5,502	5,787
	Tanjore	5,162	4,775	4,900	5,052	4,989	4,695	4,822	4,977
	Tiruchirapalli	5,217	4,856	4,865	5,062	4,977	4,820	4,816	5,022
	Madurai	6,239	5,363	5,483	5,429	5,660	5,348	5,302	5,313
	Ramanathapuram	4,967	4,908	4,906	4,944	4,786	4,835	4,863	4,912
	Tirunelveli	4,661	4,441	4,314	4,407	4,627	4,615	4,326	4,417

NOTE.—This table has been prepared from Table A-I. The figures for 1941, 1931 and 1921 were those recorded then without adjustment.

miles and comparison with past censuses.

Urban population.							
Persons per 1,000 houses.				Houses per 100 square miles.			
1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
6,995	5,367	5,568	5,516	7,993	7,622	6,493	5,851
6,506	4,948	5,073	4,994	3,463	3,434	3,164	2,885
6,266	4,554	4,908	4,861	3,562	3,614	3,337	3,130
6,810	7,228	5,260	5,078	3,047	3,022	2,802	2,515
6,491	4,657	5,091	5,061	3,794	3,677	3,433	3,094
6,413	4,155	5,076	4,982	3,574	3,547	3,198	2,916
7,658	6,129	6,356	6,017	9,957	9,359	8,414	7,634
8,111	4,478	4,396	4,141	5,897	4,799	3,987	3,033
8,044	6,611	6,893	6,434	12,831	12,075	10,770	9,883
6,830	6,038	6,512	6,155	6,792	6,557	6,074	5,494
6,361	4,891	5,105	5,175	7,836	7,492	5,712	4,977
..	..	4,218	..	1,527	1,273	1,921	1,706
..	..	4,218	..	2,592 1,194	941	1,984	..
..	..	..	..	1,289 3,490	1,555	1,376	..
6,361	4,891	5,114	5,175	9,360	8,986	8,101	7,040
5,088 7,155	4,580	4,539	4,761	12,468 15,005	13,197	12,777	11,116
6,725	5,120	5,667	5,582	14,684	14,076	13,021	11,233
6,209	5,150	5,839	..	12,188	11,198	9,864	..
6,554	4,860	5,482	5,791	9,264	8,569	7,117	6,723
6,126	5,033	5,089	5,150	8,484	8,176	7,235	6,143
6,531	4,648	4,769	4,561	4,256	4,208	3,873	3,547
7,223	5,523	5,723	5,666	9,865	9,364	8,434	7,896
12,874	8,846	8,765	8,154	224,476	292,960	254,638	222,831
7,595	5,962	6,210	6,369	10,366	10,490	9,402	8,176
6,606	5,249	5,259	5,030	5,318	5,062	4,639	4,263
7,768	6,619	6,397	6,010	9,507	8,757	7,697	6,600
6,358	5,514	5,449	5,042	9,125	8,309	7,330	6,540
7,792	4,995	5,527	5,480	8,339	7,808	6,960	6,476
6,804	5,394	5,610	5,651	11,793	11,512	10,582	9,549
6,030	5,208	5,331	5,476	15,450	14,363	13,013	12,354
6,482	5,045	5,175	5,410	10,234	9,832	8,659	8,371
8,487	5,415	6,341	6,180	9,441	9,342	8,152	7,534
5,569	5,172	5,072	5,081	8,638	8,315	7,779	7,198
4,737	4,002	4,280	4,372	12,085	11,641	10,995	9,977

or changes in boundaries. The merger of States has been taken into account.

6·2 Number of households per 1,000 houses and

Rural.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Households per 1,000 houses.	Household population.			Small.		Medium.		Large.		Very large.	
			Persons.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Persons.	Number.	Persons.	Number.	Persons.	Number.	Persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**1,123**	**4,708**	**2,351**	**2,357**	**354**	**797**	**441**	**2,157**	**160**	**1,236**	**45**	**518**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**1,092**	**4,761**	**2,406**	**2,355**	**349**	**779**	**414**	**2,021**	**197**	**1,518**	**40**	**443**
	Cuddapah	1,114	4,813	2,396	2,417	366	792	375	1,817	204	1,558	55	646
	Kurnool	1,064	4,588	2,387	2,201	348	784	455	2,206	172	1,333	25	265
	Bellary	1,104	4,774	2,349	2,425	350	828	409	1,995	209	1,596	32	355
	Anantapur ..	1,091	4,878	2,500	2,378	328	706	422	2,106	206	1,594	44	472
2	**West Madras Division.**	**1,090**	**5,775**	**2,827**	**2,948**	**207**	**494**	**450**	**2,246**	**243**	**1,880**	**100**	**1,155**
	The Nilgiris ..	1,172	3,617	2,064	1,553	489	894	404	1,914	107	809	..	..
	Malabar	1,076	5,772	2,829	2,943	194	477	455	2,277	246	1,895	105	1,123
	South Kanara ..	1,114	6,224	2,970	3,254	203	478	435	2,198	259	2,035	103	1,513
3	**North Madras Division.**	**1,104**	**4,518**	**2,275**	**2,243**	**386**	**862**	**430**	**2,082**	**149**	**1,145**	**35**	**429**
	(*a*) Agency tracts.	1,105	4,609	2,278	2,331	293	632	541	2,549	143	1,060	23	368
	Srikakulam ..	1,031	3,900	2,300	1,600	300	600	600	2,600	100	700	..	..
	Visakhapatnam.	1,088	4,685	2,370	2,314	185	352	648	3,074	167	1,259	..	..
	East Godavari ..	1,119	4,521	2,250	2,271	354	833	479	2,146	125	917	42	625
	West Godavari ..	1,156	4,952	2,095	2,857	429	905	381	2,095	142	1,047	48	905
	(*b*) Plains	1,104	4,513	2,275	2,238	391	874	424	2,057	149	1,149	36	433
	Srikakulam ..	1,025	4,854	2,420	2,434	329	777	471	2,311	163	1,232	37	534
	Visakhapatnam.	1,056	3,968	2,062	1,906	488	932	363	1,800	130	1,019	19	217
	East Godavari ..	1,201	4,364	2,253	2,111	422	1,016	427	2,044	124	979	27	325
	West Godavari ..	1,177	4,393	2,193	2,100	403	888	400	1,875	156	1,176	41	454
	Krishna ..	1,127	4,680	2,244	2,436	354	852	443	2,162	172	1,333	31	333
	Guntur	1,101	4,520	2,276	2,244	388	869	433	2,115	137	1,054	42	482
	Nellore	1,075	4,941	2,518	2,423	328	748	434	2,077	182	1,395	56	721
4	**South Madras Division.**	**1,145**	**4,515**	**2,253**	**2,262**	**377**	**845**	**451**	**2,204**	**137**	**1,058**	**35**	**408**
	Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chingleput ..	1,180	4,841	2,522	2,319	336	748	412	2,000	186	1,372	66	721
	Chittoor	1,115	4,902	2,577	2,325	335	759	448	2,227	153	1,207	64	709
	North Arcot ..	1,239	5,064	2,494	2,570	288	686	491	2,483	174	1,355	47	540
	Salem	1,092	4,625	2,353	2,272	362	798	445	2,186	154	1,186	39	455
	Coimbatore ..	1,154	4,412	2,142	2,270	410	911	418	2,077	149	1,163	23	261
	South Arcot ..	1,158	4,499	2,224	2,275	371	902	478	2,303	121	918	30	376
	Tanjore	1,124	4,302	2,171	2,131	385	860	469	2,218	113	854	33	370
	Tiruchirapalli ..	1,132	4,461	2,267	2,194	383	842	449	2,195	134	1,035	34	389
	Madurai	1,211	4,453	2,183	2,270	423	984	420	2,075	122	988	35	406
	Ramanathapuram.	1,112	4,110	1,972	2,138	438	911	434	2,114	103	794	25	291
	Tirunelveli ..	1,112	4,296	2,067	2,229	375	798	483	2,344	124	942	18	212

distribution by size of 1,000 sample households of rural and urban population.

Urban.											
	Household population.			Small.		Medium.		Large.		Very large.	
Households per 1,000 houses.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Persons.	Number.	Persons.	Number.	Persons.	Number.	Persons.
(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24).	(25)	(26)
1,416	4,657	2,352	2,305	377	847	420	2,067	158	1,223	45	520
1,236	5,014	2,404	2,610	308	719	439	2,219	212	1,589	41	487
1,208	4,546	2,182	2,364	364	1,000	546	2,909	90	637	..	..
1,316	4,333	2,074	2,259	426	1,018	426	2,148	129	982	19	185
1,180	5,239	2,522	2,717	260	630	413	2,109	283	2,022	44	478
1,252	5,914	2,829	3,085	171	286	457	2,257	286	2,257	86	1,114
1,264	5,402	2,624	2,778	342	727	359	1,727	188	1,453	111	1,495
1,531	3,720	1,680	2,040	520	1,040	360	1,800	120	880	..	..
1,272	5,914	2,900	3,014	286	557	371	1,757	186	1,429	157	2,171
1,169	5,682	2,818	2,864	318	909	318	1,546	273	2,181	91	1,046
1,355	4,604	2,357	2,247	398	901	405	1,980	151	1,174	46	549
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,355	4,648	2,394	2,254	389	882	401	1,948	161	1,249	49	569
1,092	4,259	2,222	2,037	593	1,444	222	1,111	148	1,222	37	482
1,464	5,076	2,561	2,515	258	666	530	2,652	182	1,364	30	394
1,471	4,415	2,160	2,255	425	991	415	2,000	122	943	38	481
1,375	4,781	2,396	2,385	448	1,042	281	1,427	208	1,625	63	687
1,448	4,549	2,372	2,177	380	841	443	2,159	150	1,204	27	345
1,302	4,477	2,379	2,098	394	780	424	2,045	114	864	68	788
1,191	4,783	2,478	2,305	348	913	435	2,044	173	1,391	44	435
1,478	4,554	2,312	2,242	380	850	432	2,130	151	1,173	37	401
2,453	5,264	2,835	2,429	252	550	473	2,373	231	1,802	44	539
1,539	4,712	2,212	2,500	333	742	470	2,470	197	1,500	..	..
1,302	4,471	2,294	2,177	382	883	471	2,235	118	971	29	382
1,509	5,716	2,946	2,770	230	527	432	2,203	216	1,662	122	1,324
1,238	5,214	2,357	2,857	214	500	643	3,429	143	1,285	..	..
1,635	4,270	2,413	1,857	437	968	413	2,024	119	937	31	341
1,414	4,227	2,409	1,818	364	704	500	2,364	114	864	22	295
1,269	4,860	2,387	2,473	322	710	495	2,419	108	946	75	785
1,349	3,896	1,881	2,015	508	1,075	343	1,642	134	1,030	15	149
1,742	4,298	2,152	2,146	410	874	437	2,185	126	934	27	305
1,202	4,558	2,239	2,319	389	938	380	1,823	204	1,514	27	283
1,069	4,220	2,047	2,173	445	1,047	403	1,937	126	974	26	262

6·3 Family composition of 1,000 households of the general population.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Sample Households population.			Heads of Households and their wives.		Sons of Heads of Households.	Daughters of Heads of Households.	Other Male relations to Heads of Households.	Other Female relations to Heads of Households.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
(1)	2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	MADRAS STATE	**4,699**	**2,351**	**2,348**	**864**	**841**	**1,067**	**846**	**399**	**649**
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	**4,800**	**2,406**	**2,394**	**855**	**805**	**1,096**	**874**	**445**	**692**
	Cuddapah	4,800	2,386	2,414	858	756	1,029	850	492	776
	Kurnool	4,535	2,322	2,213	845	806	1,093	798	361	605
	Bellary	4,866	2,383	2,483	845	828	1,099	866	431	733
	Anantapur	5,047	2,554	2,493	874	837	1,172	1,000	507	656
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**5,742**	**2,808**	**2,934**	**847**	**819**	**1,257**	**1,100**	**695**	**1,008**
	The Nilgiris	3,653	1,931	1,722	945	708	694	750	292	264
	Malabar	5,782	2,834	2,948	857	816	1,301	1,152	676	980
	South Kanara	6,177	2,956	3,221	787	862	1,248	996	886	1,327
3	**North Madras Division** ..	**4,534**	**2,290**	**2,244**	**895**	**836**	**1,003**	**761**	**365**	**635**
	(*a*) Agency tracts ..	4,609	2,278	2,331	947	857	985	865	263	534
	Srikakulam	3,900	2,300	1,600	1,000	1,000	1,100	300	200	300
	Visakhapatnam ..	4,685	2,370	2,315	944	926	1,185	1,093	204	296
	East Godavari	4,521	2,250	2,271	979	750	875	708	396	729
	West Godavari	4,952	2,095	2,857	857	857	667	905	143	810
	(*b*) Plains	4,530	2,290	2,240	893	834	1,003	757	370	639
	Srikakulam	4,812	2,406	2,406	902	828	1,064	790	438	788
	Visakhapatnam ..	4,136	2,138	1,998	913	720	954	708	267	554
	East Godavari	4,375	2,233	2,142	874	860	1,006	699	342	579
	West Godavari ..	4,489	2,243	2,246	900	877	1,038	757	292	606
	Krishna	4,644	2,280	2,364	900	889	1,067	881	295	582
	Guntur	4,511	2,297	2,214	865	843	934	706	436	653
	Nellore	4,929	2,515	2,114	919	822	1,010	816	537	764
	South Madras Division ..	**4,523**	**2,265**	**2,258**	**850**	**856**	**1,053**	**829**	**338**	**562**
	Madras	5,264	2,835	2,429	923	813	879	736	868	802
	Chingleput	4,812	2,452	2,360	884	836	1,185	843	377	682
	Chittoor	4,840	2,536	2,304	903	802	1,190	759	443	743
	North Arcot	5,179	2,574	2,605	878	887	1,311	959	385	758
	Salem	4,640	2,353	2,287	871	892	1,163	842	288	548
	Coimbatore	4,380	2,204	2,176	878	807	1,025	926	287	434
	South Arcot	4,474	2,241	2,233	915	839	975	725	330	620
	Tanjore	4,387	2,204	2,183	844	862	984	750	369	567
	Tiruchirapalli	4,396	2,222	2,174	842	873	1,019	764	356	537
	Madurai	4,413	2,175	2,238	790	874	1,026	863	291	487
	Ramanathapuram ..	4,239	2,048	2,190	779	850	904	868	322	442
	Tirunelveli	4,268	2,059	2,209	799	858	990	835	262	510

CHAPTER VII—SEX.

Sex Ratio—General Population.—The statement below gives the number of females per thousand males as ascertained in the various Censuses from 1921 to 1951 :—

[*Statement No.* 115.]

State and natural division.	Females per 1,000 males.			
	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras State ..	1,028	1,025	1,010	1,006
Madras Deccan Division.	960	961	959	959
West Madras Division.	1,048	1,053	1,059	1,054
North Madras Division.	1,016	1,011	1,006	1,001
South Madras Division.	1,027	1,025	1,010	1,006

It will be seen that the number of females per thousand males has steadily decreased from 1,028 in 1921 to 1,006 in 1951. The position is more or less stationary in the Madras Deccan division, where there has always been a noticeable deficiency of females. In the West Madras division, the number of females per thousand males has been showing an increase on account of the substantial and maintained emigration from Malabar, the emigrants being mostly males, leaving their women-folk behind. In the South Madras division on the other hand, there has been a decrease in the number of females on account of the stoppage of emigration to countries like Burma and Malaya and the discouragement of emigration to Ceylon. The stoppage of emigration to these countries has not affected Malabar, where people spread out in appreciable numbers to many areas including other States in India. In the Agency tracts, the number of females per thousand males has been showing a tendency to decrease. It has decreased from 987 in 1941 to 979 in 1951, which is due to the preponderance of males over females among immigrants from the Plains, who have settled down in these areas. In the Plains districts of the North Madras division, the districts of Krishna and Guntur have shown a slight increase in the number of females per thousand males, while in the other districts there has been a decrease, the net result in this area being a decrease from 1,007 to 1,002 between 1941 and 1951. This is due to the restriction on emigration to Burma from the northern districts of this division.

Of the twenty-six districts in the State, leaving out those where the deviation from parity is not appreciable, there are nine districts, where there is an excess of females and eleven where there is a deficiency of females, as specified below :—

[*Statement No.* 116.]

Districts where there is an excess of females.

Name of the district.	Number of females per 1,000 males (1951 census).
(1)	(2)
Ramanathapuram	1,090
South Kanara	1,080
Tirunelveli	1,058
Malabar	1,056
Srikakulam	1,054
Tanjore	1,032
Visakhapatnam	1,031
Tiruchirappalli	1,017
Madurai	1,009

[*Statement No.* 117.]

Districts where there is a deficiency of females.

Name of the district.	Number of females per 1,000 males (1951 census).
(1)	(2)
The Nilgiris	902
Madras	921
Anantapur	942
Cuddapah	952
Chittoor	958
Bellary	967
Krishna	969
Chingleput	970
Guntur	974
Kurnool	975
Nellore	989

The first group specified above are all those from which there is considerable emigration of males, leaving their females behind.

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Of the districts in the second group, both in the Nilgiris and Madras City, there is a large immigrant population, which is predominantly male, and hence the deficiency of females in these districts. The Ceded districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor and Chingleput, are dry districts with no large extents under assured irrigation, and they have to depend mostly on uncertain rainfall. It is natural to find, under these difficult conditions of living, a deficiency in the physically weaker female sex. Except for the small portion of the district covered by the Pennar delta, Nellore is in the same position as these districts, and so also the upland portions of Guntur, which covers the major portion of that district. This seems to be the explanation for the deficiency of females in these districts also. As for Krishna, it is found that there is a deficiency of females in all the taluks, the figures ranging from 936 in Thiruvur taluk to 982 in Gudivada and Masulipatnam taluks. The deficiency is less in the more prosperous taluks than in the less prosperous ones. It is difficult to see why the deficiency of females should be larger in Krishna district than in the adjoining Guntur district, portions of both of which are irrigated by the Krishna river. It is surprising to find the deficiency larger in Krishna district than even in Kurnool. The figure seems to indicate a freak of nature, as far as the sex proportion in Krishna district is concerned. The deficiency is large in Vijayavada taluk, the figure for this taluk and the Vijayavada Municipality being 957, and this is presumably because of the male preponderance in the large immigrant population in the Vijayavada town, but this cannot explain the appreciable deficiency in females in the other taluks of the district. It may be noted, that both in Krishna and Guntur, the proportion of females has increased slightly during 1941–1951. In Krishna district, the proportion of females has actually increased since 1941 in five taluks including Vijayavada, while, in the remaining four taluks, the proportion has decreased, the decrease being very slight except in Kaikalur taluk. All the taluks have been prosperous and have shown large increases in population during 1941–1951. The district has received a large number of immigrants with a male preponderance, but this cannot obviously, be the whole of the explanation in respect of all taluks, with the exception, perhaps, of Kaikalur taluk, where the female ratio has decreased from 981 in 1941 to 971 in 1951.

In the Nilgiris district, the number of females per thousand males has increased during the decade 1941–51 from 858 to 902, presumably because the labourers who settle down in the plantations for work, bring their families also gradually. In the Malabar district, there has been a decrease from 1,067 in 1941 to 1,056 in 1951 due to the return to the district, on demobilization, of the persons recruited to the Defence Services during World War II, and the migration into the district from the Travancore-Cochin State of a large number of immigrants, who have settled down in some interior parts of this district as already mentioned. In the South Kanara district, the figure has increased from 1,070 in 1941 to 1,080 in 1951. Though the migration of labourers from this district to the estates in Coorg is an annual feature, there has been an increase in the numbers of these migrants during the decade on account of the prosperity of the coffee estates during the decade and the expansion of the area under plantation products in that State.

In Madras City, the figure has increased from 908 in 1941 to 921 in 1951. This is definitely attributable to family migration, i.e., males along with their women have moved into the City during the decade for more comfortable living conditions after the introduction of controls and to escape the difficulties in the mufassal under the control regime. In the North Arcot district, the figure has increased from 992 to 1,003. As already explained, there has been considerable migration from this district and there is a large excess of males over females in the migrant population. In Tanjore, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai, there has been a decrease during the decade, reflecting the effect of the restrictions on emigration to places outside India.

2. **Sex Ratio—Rural and Urban.**—In the State as a whole, as well as in the Madras Deccan division, the North Madras division and the South Madras division, there is a downward tendency in the number of females per 1,000 males, both in the rural areas as well as in the urban areas, while in the West Madras division, the urban ratio has increased and the rural ratio has decreased.

The sex ratios of 1951 compare as follows in the rural and urban areas :—

[*Statement No.* 118.]

State and natural division.	Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 Males) in		
	General population.	Rural population.	Urban population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ..	1,006	1,011	989
Madras Deccan Division.	959	960	952
West Madras Division.	1,054	1,061	1,006
North Madras Division.	1,001	1,001	1,003
South Madras Division.	1,006	1,012	986

As one would expect to find, the number of females per 1,000 males is larger in rural areas than in urban areas. The North Madras division is the only exception; the reason for this peculiar feature is that, with a few exceptions, the towns in this division are residential towns rather than industrial centres, and the number of such centres is much larger in the South Madras division. It will be seen that, in the State as a whole, there is an excess of females to the extent of 11 per 1,000 males in the rural areas, and a deficiency of the same order in the urban areas. The only districts in which the urban figure is larger than the rural figure are Cuddapah, Srikakulam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot and South Arcot. In regard to all these districts, it may be said that their towns are mostly not of the industrial type. The general explanation given with reference to the North Madras division applies to these districts also.

3. **Sex Ratio**—(1) *Agricultural and non-agricultural classes.*—The sex ratios for the general population, agricultural and non-agricultural, compare as shown in the statement below :—

S.Ts.—7·2 and 7·3

[*Statement No.* 119.]

State and natural division.	Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 Males) in		
	General population.	Agricultural classes.	Non-agricultural classes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State ..	1,006	1,018	986
Madras Deccan Division.	959	965	945
West Madras Division.	1,054	1,085	1,021
North Madras Division.	1,001	1,010	981
South Madras Division.	1,006	1,019	984

The higher sex ratio among the agricultural classes indicates that the economic pressure to emigrate affects them more than the non-agricultural classes; and the emigrants are mostly males.

(2) *Agricultural classes.*—The sex ratios in the different agricultural sub-classes, viz., Livelihood Classes I to IV are compared in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 120.]

State and natural division.	Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 Males) in				
	Agricultural classes.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras State ..	1,018	986	994	1,068	1,262
Madras Deccan Division.	965	940	593	1,032	1,130
West Madras Division.	1,035	1,041	1,044	1,137	1,209
North Madras Division.	1,010	990	968	1,034	1,274
South Madras Division.	1,019	990	982	1,077	1,303

The low sex ratio under class I reflects the poor economic condition of the bulk of the land owners who cultivate their own lands, consequent on the small size of the average holding and we should expect that, under difficult conditions of living more males than females survive. Class II comprises persons who cultivate lands on lease, and generally speaking, their economic condition is even poorer than that of the bulk of the persons in Class I. It is not, therefore, surprising to find the sex ratio in the Madras Deccan division, North Madras division and South Madras division even smaller under Class II than under Class I. But West Madras division is an exception to this and shows a slightly higher sex ratio in Class II than under Class I, which I think, reflects the better position of lessees under the special land tenures in this division. Class III comprises cultivating labourers whose economic condition is the worst among all the agricultural classes, and the high sex ratios ranging from 1,032 to 1,137 is due to the emigration of the males among them. Class IV comprises non-cultivating landlords and agricultural rent receivers, and generally speaking, their economic condition may be said to be the best among the agricultural classes. We should, therefore, expect to find among these classes a lower death rate for women than among the other classes. The position should be roughly the same for the men in this class, but in many cases the men in the same family may have other means of livelihood and may have been returned accordingly, and

their figures will not therefore come in here. It is noteworthy that, among the self-supporting persons in class IV, there are as many as 669 females per 1,000 males.

It will be seen from the Subsidiary Tables 7·2 and 7·3 that, in the districts specified below there is a slight excess of females among agricultural classes and that the deficiency noticed in the general population is really due to the position in the non-agricultural classes :—

[*Statement No.* 121.]

Districts.	Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 Males) in		
	General population.	Agricultural classes.	Non-agricultural classes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Nellore	989	1,001	958
Salem	994	1,001	977
Coimbatore ..	992	1,014	967
South Arcot ..	997	1,003	972

The general position regarding the non-agricultural classes will be discussed in the next paragraph.

Under Livelihood Class IV, it will be seen that, in the Nilgiris district, the sex ratio is 767, i.e., there is a very large deficiency of females. This is of course due to the fact that even among this class of non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers whose economic condition is better than that of the other three agricultural classes, many men live here by themselves without their womenfolk ; the cold climate keeps away the womenfolk, particularly among Indians.

(3) *Non-agricultural classes.*—The sex ratios in the different sub-classes under non-agricultural classes are compared in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 122.]

State and natural division.	Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 Males) in non-agricultural classes.				
	Total.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras State ..	986	957	1,013	939	1,004
Madras Deccan Division.	945	902	971	934	962
West Madras Division.	1,021	996	1,000	910	1,064
North Madras Division.	981	959	1,025	961	983
South Madras Division.	984	951	1,017	940	1,003

It will be seen that the deficiency of females is the largest in Class VII (Transport services), and there is a marked deficiency in Class V also which comes next in this respect. The figures under Class VII reflect the proportionately larger number of unmarried men in this class, particularly drivers and conductors of buses and lorries. Under Class V, the main items are plantations and handloom industry. In the plantation areas there is, as mentioned in several places in this report, a predominantly male population, while, in the case of handloom weavers, their economic condition has not been satisfactory and they have been affected frequently either by yarn shortage or by slump in the handloom cloth trade, and these circumstances have naturally an adverse effect on the survival rates for women. Class VI, " Commerce " is the most prosperous among the non-agricultural classes, and this is reflected in the figures. Class VIII comes next. The largest female deficiency under all the Classes V to VIII is found in the Deccan division, while among agricultural classes, this division showed an excess of females over males under Class III and Class IV. The figures undoubtedly reflect the backward condition of this area and the hard conditions of living among the non-agricultural classes. The largest deficiency in Madras Deccan division is found in Class V which reflects the fact that the handloom weavers in this division mostly weave only yarn of the lower counts and their economic condition is even worse than that of the weavers in the other divisions.

In the West Madras division, Class VIII has the highest sex ratio (1,064) which is evidently due to the emigration, in large numbers, of men in search of miscellaneous occupations.

The low sex ratios in the non-agricultural classes is explained by the fact that the bulk of the non-agricultural occupations are carried on in urban areas and men from the surrounding rural areas move into the towns, attracted by them, leaving their womenfolk behind and that only later, after they have settled down, their womenfolk join them. It is also well known that, in the non-agricultural classes, marriage takes place generally later than among the agricultural classes.

Under Class VI, it will be noticed that the two leading districts in the matter of general trade, viz., Madras and Madurai show a low sex ratio, viz., 861 and 966 respectively, which is of course due to the fact that the traders include large numbers

of males who live in these towns for their business, leaving their women behind in their home districts in or outside the State. Under Livelihood Class VIII, Bellary district has a low sex ratio, viz., 893, which is due to the predominance of males among the labour population attracted by the Tungabhadra Project Works.

(4) *Self-supporting persons in agricultural classes.*—Sex ratios among self-supporting persons in agricultural classes are given below :—

[*Statement No.* 123.]

State and natural division.	Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 Males) in Agricultural classes.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras State ..	254	175	145	413	669
Madras Deccan Division.	282	204	185	548	482
West Madras Division.	373	272	207	531	764
North Madras Division.	210	140	101	312	646
South Madras Division.	254	182	130	439	709

It is not surprising to find that the sex ratio is small in Classes I and II ; the self-supporting persons in these classes are mostly males. The sex ratio is much higher in Class III ' Cultivating labourers ' which is also nothing surprising : in this class, the women work as much as they can to supplement their family income, in fact the women would work even more and the sex ratio would be higher but for their having to attend to their domestic work and to look after children. Hard conditions in the Madras Deccan division are reflected in the sex ratio figure under Class III which is the highest in the State. Conditions are only slightly better in the West Madras division as far as women in Class III are concerned.

Class IV, generally speaking, has the highest sex ratio as much as 669 in the State. This is an economically inactive class and the figures confirm the very appreciable number of women who own lands. The sex ratio is highest in the West Madras division as one would expect to find having regard to the peculiar laws of inheritance in force in Malabar and South Kanara under which properties are inherited by females on a much larger scale than in the rest of the State. It will be seen from the figures under Class IV that the Malabar figure of 907 contributes mainly to the large sex ratio in the West Madras division : it is the highest in the State.

(5) *Earning dependants in agricultural classes.*—The sex ratio among earning dependants in agricultural classes is given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 124.]

State and natural division.	Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 Males) in Agricultural classes.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras State ..	1,247	1,037	1,212	1,654	828
Madras Deccan Division.	1,117	1,034	1,296	1,370	889
West Madras Division.	1,067	621	854	1,635	426
North Madras Division.	1,342	1,093	1,276	1,747	919
South Madras Division.	1,215	1,005	1,378	1,589	833

The comparatively much larger figures under this category of earning dependants reflect the fact that women are part-time workers owing to their pre-occupation with household work. As one would expect to find, the sex ratio is the highest under Class III, viz., cultivating labourers. The sex ratio is naturally enough the lowest in Class IV : the persons on whom women in this class depend are the economically inactive, but comparatively well off, class of non-cultivating land owners and rent receivers, and the percentage of women who work to supplement the family income is noticeably smaller than the number of men who work to supplement their income.

(6) *Non-earning dependants in agricultural classes.*—The sex ratios for these are given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 125.]

State and natural division.	Females per 1,000 Males among non-earning dependants in Agricultural classes.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras State ..	1,587	1,589	1,573	1,578	1,702
Madras Deccan Division.	1,470	1,488	1,456	1,374	1,688
West Madras Division.	1,534	1,479	1,527	1,579	1,472
North Madras Division.	1,655	1,638	1,647	1,678	1,776
South Madras Division.	1,586	1,593	1,585	1,550	1,738

The sex ratio is very high. For all agricultural classes in the State as a whole, it is 1,587. Leaving out Madras City, where the agricultural population is a negligible fraction, the lowest sex ratio is 1,429. This of course confirms the well-known fact that there is a much larger percentage of non-earning dependants among women than among men.

(7) *Non-agricultural classes—Self-supporting persons.*—The sex-ratios among self-supporting persons in non-agricultural classes are given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 126.]

State and natural division.	Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 males) in.				
	Non-agricultural classes.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras State ..	182	148	158	27	244
Madras Deccan Division.	228	145	171	30	309
West Madras Division.	236	241	96	32	320
North Madras Division.	148	116	173	19	183
South Madras Division.	174	135	167	28	235

As one would expect to find, the sex-ratio is very low throughout the State, being only 182. Generally speaking, non-agricultural occupations require more training and sustained work than agricultural occupations. Men are, therefore, preferred for these occupations, and there are also certain restrictions imposed under the Factories Act to safeguard the health of women. Some non-agricultural occupations are hardly suitable for women. We naturally find the smallest sex ratio under Class VII (27 for the State as a whole) : transport services are manned mostly by men and the percentage of women employed is negligible. The low figures under Class V indicate the very small extent to which women have been absorbed in industrial occupations. Class VI relates to the small but growing number of women employed in commercial firms as typists and clerks.

The largest sex ratio is under Class VIII, viz., other services and miscellaneous sources of income. This is a miscellaneous category which accounts for more self-supporting women than any of the other non-agricultural classes. But the proportion is small, less than 25 per cent of the males in the class. This is, however, the class in which the proportion of females is sure to increase considerably in course of time : an increasing number of women are taking up employment as teachers, clerks, typists, nurses, midwives and doctors. These developments which are inevitable and should, on the whole, be welcomed, are likely, when they assume large proportions, to have their repercussions in the future even on the growth of population.

(8) *Earning dependants.*—The statement below gives the sex ratio among the earning dependants in non-agricultural classes :—

[*Statement No.* 127.]

State and natural division.	Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 males) in				
	Non-agricultural classes.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras State ..	944	1,032	550	605	1,078
Madras Deccan Division.	1,080	1,149	534	640	1,249
West Madras Division.	1,192	1,339	670	1,206	1,264
North Madras Division.	1,039	1,132	628	660	1,144
South Madras Division.	818	888	495	449	965

For the State as a whole, the sex ratio for earning dependants in the non-agricultural classes is 944. Class VI, Commerce has the smallest sex ratio, then comes Class VII (Transport), then Class V (Production other than cultivation) and lastly Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources of income). These figures reflect the comparative economic condition of these classes and the consequent attempts by the women-folk to work and supplement the family income by engaging themselves in occupations which they find suitable for them.

(9) *Non-earning dependants.*— The following statement gives the sex ratio among the non-earning dependants in non-agricultural classes :—

[*Statement No.* 128.]

State and natural division.	Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 males) in				
	All non-agricultural classes.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Madras State ..	1,710	1,724	1,748	1,882	1,661
Madras Deccan Division.	1,542	1,546	1,677	1,868	1,475
West Madras Division.	1,703	1,743	1,695	1,770	1,668
North Madras Division.	1,792	1,810	1,812	1,993	1,744
South Madras Division.	1,709	1,710	1,750	1,876	1,666

The sex ratio for non-earning dependants is higher among the non-agricultural classes than among the agricultural classes in all the divisions : 1,710 against 1,587 in the State as a whole. This also shows the small percentage of women engaged in non-agricultural occupations.

7·1 Females per 1,000 males (general, rural and urban population) and comparison with previous censuses.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	General population.				Rural population.				Urban population.			
		1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**1,006**	**1,010**	**1,025**	**1,028**	**1,011**	**1,013**	**1,030**	**1,031**	**989**	**993**	**994**	**1,005**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**959**	**959**	**961**	**960**	**960**	**958**	**962**	**961**	**952**	**964**	**955**	**956**
	Cuddapah	952	953	962	964	951	951	961	962	963	964	973	978
	Kurnool	975	977	970	975	977	958	970	974	960	988	962	998
	Bellary	967	966	967	962	969	969	971	966	957	956	947	941
	Anantapur ..	942	940	947	942	943	938	947	941	933	947	949	942
2	**West Madras Division.**	**1,054**	**1,059**	**1,053**	**1,048**	**1,061**	**1,067**	**1,062**	**1,055**	**1,006**	**991**	**970**	**969**
	The Nilgiris ..	902	858	842	888	907	854	835	893	891	867	857	881
	Malabar	1,056	1,067	1,059	1,051	1,060	1,073	1,065	1,057	1,020	1,009	998	989
	South Kanara ..	1,080	1,070	1,067	1,057	1,089	1,078	1,078	1,066	1,023	1,006	961	958
3	**North Madras Division.**	**1,001**	**1,006**	**1,011**	**1,016**	**1,001**	**1,005**	**1,013**	**1,016**	**1,003**	**1,010**	**994**	**1,014**
	(*a*) Agency tracts.	979	987	1,000	998	979	987	1,000	998	..	..	994	1,079
	Srikakulam ..	955	..	..	..	955	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Visakhapatnam.	970	978	1,002	998	970	978	1,002	998	..	..	999	1,079
	East Godavari ..	987	994	991	..	987	994	991	..	..	..	..	..
	West Godavari.	992	..	..	..	992	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(*b*) Plains	1,002	1,007	1,012	1,019	1,002	1,006	1,015	1,020	1,003	1,010	994	1,013
	Srikakulam ..	1,054	..	..	..	1,053	..	..	..	1,068	..	..	..
	Visakhapatnam.	1,031	1,052	1,051	1,066	1,034	1,053	1,054	1,068	1,018	1,047	1,023	1,055
	East Godavari ..	1,002	1,011	1,028	1,046	1,000	1,012	1,034	1,048	1,016	1,007	992	1,031
	West Godavari.	1,000	1,007	1,031	..	996	1,003	1,030	..	1,018	1,030	1,033	..
	Krishna ..	969	965	973	1,007	969	966	977	1,008	967	964	949	998
	Guntur	974	970	978	982	970	964	979	982	991	1,001	974	983
	Nellore	989	991	997	987	991	991	997	986	974	990	998	1,002
4	**South Madras Division.**	**1,006**	**1,010**	**1,025**	**1,027**	**1,012**	**1,014**	**1,031**	**1,030**	**986**	**992**	**999**	**1,010**
	Madras	921	908	897	908	..	..	..	..	921	908	897	908
	Chingleput ..	970	967	977	984	970	968	980	984	972	964	963	983
	Chittoor	958	954	960	960	956	951	957	957	979	1,000	1,007	1,018
	North Arcot ..	1,003	992	1,003	1,013	999	991	1,000	1,009	1,019	1,001	1,022	1,040
	Salem	994	995	1,009	1,010	995	997	1,011	1,010	985	973	987	998
	Coimbatore ..	992	994	1,007	1,007	1,003	999	1,016	1,011	947	967	942	969
	South Arcot ..	997	992	1,004	1,013	997	991	1,005	1,014	998	1,004	994	1,009
	Tanjore	1,032	1,056	1,086	1,083	1,034	1,061	1,094	1,091	1,026	1,028	1,046	1,046
	Tiruchirapalli ..	1,017	1,031	1,055	1,049	1,026	1,038	1,063	1,052	979	997	1,009	1,022
	Madurai	1,009	1,019	1,030	1,033	1,019	1,025	1,039	1,038	984	999	998	1,003
	Ramanathapuram.	1,090	1,087	1,109	1,103	1,098	1,093	1,116	1,108	1,068	1,066	1,081	1,093
	Tirunelveli ..	1,058	1,057	1,074	1,052	1,061	1,060	1,074	1,049	1,051	1,050	1,073	1,062

7·2 Females per 1,000 males in

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	All Agricultural classes.				I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.			
		Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	MADRAS STATE	**1,018**	**254**	**1,587**	**1,247**	**986**	**175**	**1,589**	**1,037**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**965**	**282**	**1,470**	**1,117**	**940**	**204**	**1,488**	**1,034**
	Cuddapah	946	253	1,527	821	928	188	1,565	688
	Kurnool	979	255	1,495	1,067	953	181	1,504	1,078
	Bellary	990	320	1,429	1,332	964	244	1,429	1,254
	Anantapur	945	294	1,443	1,118	919	204	1,469	1,019
2	**West Madras Division**	**1,085**	**373**	**1,534**	**1,067**	**1,041**	**272**	**1,479**	**621**
	The Nilgiris	956	229	1,540	1,524	982	165	1,535	1,264
	Malabar	1,078	359	1,552	917	1,047	278	1,482	434
	South Kanara	1,113	426	1,494	1,285	1,052	304	1,456	685
	.. ..								
3	**North Madras Division**	**1,010**	**210**	**1,655**	**1,342**	**990**	**140**	**1,638**	**1,093**
	(a) Agency tracts	985	154	1,730	1,861	960	95	1,803	1,640
	Srikakulam	956	155	1,627	2,287	913	110	1,589	2,226
	Visakhapatnam	972	119	2,186	1,406	950	96	2,339	1,352
	East Godavari	995	147	1,548	1,899	977	84	1,575	1,541
	West Godavari	1,009	279	1,452 ..	1,974	981	111	1,374	2,070
	(b) Plains	1,011	214	1,651	1,321	992	144	1,628	1,064
	Srikakulam	1,065	272	1,508	1,407	1,033	240	1,405	1,368
	Visakhapatnam	1,044	236	1,706	1,099	1,016	187	1,700	989
	East Godavari	1,007	209	1,704	1,437	990	101	1,680	719
	West Godavari	1,007	209	1,616	1,604	987	97	1,596	1,194
	Krishna	974	143	1,668	1,612	974	84	1,674	1,115
	Guntur	979	198	1,685	1,031	966	127	1,679	966
	Nellore	1,001	229	1,698	1,211	973	148	1,732	865
4	**South Madras Division**	**1,019**	**254**	**1,586**	**1,215**	**990**	**182**	**1,593**	**1,005**
	Madras	928	381	1,249	308	664	185	890	304
	Chingleput	984	179	1,590	1,022	957	110	1,582	685
	Chittoor	951	241	1,497	831	937	164	1,551	729
	North Arcot	1,006	271	1,502	1,080	964	214	1,483	901
	Salem	1,001	229	1,549	1,037	967	155	1,555	981
	Coimbatore	1,014	287	1,540	1,119	986	193	1,557	866
	South Arcot	1,003	165	1,590	1,383	977	116	1,588	1,170
	Tanjore	1,042	253	1,721	1,408	1,022	205	1,737	513
	Tiruchirapalli	1,037	226	1,733	1,242	1,008	159	1,731	1,139
	Madurai	1,027	358	1,474	1,292	1,000	243	1,507	1,080
	Ramanathapuram	1,101	353	1,645	1,547	1,077	274	1,678	1,398
	Tirunelveli	1,061	285	1,629	1,627	1,031	208	1,639	1,401

agricultural classes and sub-classes.

II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.				III. Cultivating labourers and their dependants.				IV. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.			
Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
994	145	1,573	1,212	1,068	413	1,578	1,654	1,262	669	1,702	828
935	185	1,456	1,296	1,032	548	1,374	1,370	1,130	482	1,688	889
929	285	1,352	1,052	994	476	1,391	1,294	1,111	395	1,822	808
988	151	1,525	789	1,021	454	1,398	1,211	1,108	389	1,824	834
948	188	1,398	1,609	1,080	585	1,439	1,524	1,161	701	1,471	931
910	159	1,518	1,337	1,032	663	1,287	1,355	1,156	557	1,606	1,060
1,044	207	1,527	854	1,137	531	1,579	1,635	1,209	764	1,472	426
943	101	1,510	1,752	921	323	1,563	1,862	767	405	891	1,250
1,031	184	1,556	555	1,116	477	1,583	1,504	1,246	907	1,454	425
1,066	249	1,481	1,234	1,258	798	1,564	2,016	1,156	546	1,502	424
968	101	1,647	1,276	1,034	312	1,678	1,747	1,274	646	1,776	919
986	118	1,635	1,779	1,064	378	1,527	2,645	1,286	744	1,679	1,315
1,001	284	1,523	2,832	1,041	211	1,758	2,206	957	727	1,182	1,000
1,050	140	1,725	1,197	1,100	367	1,657	1,878	1,094	781	1,252	3,200
966	63	1,665	1,754	1,065	383	1,382	4,234	1,312	785	1,614	1,639
924	90	1,499	1,632	1,053	461	1,531	2,020	1,350	696	1,970	900
968	100	1,648	1,257	1,033	310	1,683	1,726	1,274	645	1,777	914
1,017	121	1,733	1,418	1,149	411	1,654	1,504	1,239	719	1,634	840
992	121	1,691	983	1,171	451	1,754	1,531	1,183	621	1,567	533
933	68	1,645	1,148	1,015	275	1,753	1,998	1,317	776	1,721	651
950	72	1,562	1,496	1,016	299	1,651	1,928	1,353	804	1,741	818
929	80	1,593	1,539	956	196	1,664	2,439	1,280	675	1,763	890
966	146	1,605	1,439	983	298	1,697	1,054	1,210	517	1,829	942
955	109	1,646	1,120	1,032	361	1,595	1,867	1,268	484	2,082	1,489
982	130	1,585	1,378	1,077	439	1,550	1,589	1,303	709	1,738	833
1,142	122	1,853	875	1,039	213	1,728	563	995	536	1,279	198
947	80	1,685	1,132	1,024	296	1,554	1,521	1,266	742	1,688	844
918	235	1,401	1,285	997	564	1,292	993	1,215	563	1,788	630
951	99	1,469	1,284	1,114	461	1,547	1,450	1,276	666	1,739	819
969	152	1,449	1,348	1,109	482	1,557	1,094	1,263	706	1,723	802
966	135	1,556	923	1,060	470	1,483	1,445	1,315	689	1,838	976
983	84	1,578	1,435	1,041	256	1,592	1,796	1,357	837	1,705	1,116
1,000	109	1,752	1,441	1,042	343	1,659	2,048	1,355	656	1,832	525
1,000	111	1,760	1,409	1,129	471	1,728	1,409	1,345	841	1,693	942
982	161	1,462	1,203	1,087	641	1,396	1,703	1,242	675	1,580	921
1,098	308	1,547	1,323	1,173	648	1,536	2,119	1,372	724	1,924	976
1,004	132	1,577	1,883	1,148	529	1,617	2,040	1,352	802	1,768	1,292

7·3 Females per 1,000 males in

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Non-agricultural classes.				V. Production other than cultivation.			
		Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	MADRAS STATE	**986**	**182**	**1,710**	**944**	**957**	**148**	**1,724**	**1,032**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**945**	**228**	**1,542**	**1,080**	**902**	**145**	**1,546**	**1,149**
	Cuddapah	963	206	1,543	725	911	94	1,539	842
	Kurnool	966	242	1,544	1,187	901	135	1,546	1,230
	Bellary	913	253	1,508	1,284	913	213	1,604	1,143
	Anantapur	933	209	1,569	1,013	883	145	1,511	1,262
2	**West Madras Division**	**1,021**	**236**	**1,703**	**1,192**	**996**	**241**	**1,743**	**1,339**
	The Nilgiris	877	316	1,535	1,804	906	418	1,483	2,233
	Malabar	1,033	217	1,726	1,002	1,014	207	1,811	1,047
	South Kanara	1,026	272	1,663	1,483	982	253	1,621	1,759
3	**North Madras Division**	**981**	**148**	**1,792**	**1,039**	**959**	**116**	**1,810**	**1,132**
	(*a*) Agency tracts	928	159	1,686	1,651	905	128	1,605	1,918
	Srikakulam	938	131	1,746	1,840	932	109	1,639	2,127
	Visakhapatnam	927	230	1,583	1,663	949	151	1,678	1,620
	East Godavari	929	142	1,696	1,622	898	101	1,565	1,828
	West Godavari	925	156	1,704	1,659	893	152	1,622	2,083
	(*b*) Plains	982	148	1,794	1,031	960	116	1,812	1,120
	Srikakulam	1,021	176	1,715	1,162	1,011	143	1,807	1,306
	Visakhapatnam	1,003	155	1,816	751	992	121	1,828	809
	East Godavari	995	140	1,879	878	956	113	1,907	887
	West Godavari	982	130	1,836	1,084	959	97	1,895	1,112
	Krishna	959	134	1,793	1,149	921	65	1,802	1,104
	Guntur	962	156	1,725	1,226	944	124	1,730	1,542
	Nellore	958	146	1,798	1,163	931	131	1,744	1,312
4	**South Madras Division**	**984**	**174**	**1,709**	**818**	**951**	**135**	**1,710**	**888**
	Madras	921	100	1,891	265	901	36	1,949	175
	Chingleput	943	131	1,685	662	937	103	1,790	528
	Chittoor	980	218	1,665	651	917	138	1,675	707
	North Arcot	995	138	1,700	634	964	92	1,752	644
	Salem	977	160	1,526	1,089	951	130	1,536	1,091
	Coimbatore	967	214	1,634	1,319	943	180	1,618	1,312
	South Arcot	972	121	1,717	748	944	68	1,737	718
	Tanjore	1,011	152	1,792	545	931	86	1,788	583
	Tiruchirapalli	968	130	1,747	775	938	73	1,762	830
	Madurai	979	231	1,658	736	952	238	1,667	699
	Ramanathapuram	1,070	260	1,734	1,338	1,014	225	1,706	1,641
	Tirunelveli	1,054	229	1,755	1,290	1,001	166	1,759	1,334

non-agricultural classes and sub-classes.

VI. Commerce.				VII. Transport.				VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources.			
Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1,013	**158**	**1,748**	**550**	**939**	**27**	**1,882**	**605**	**1,004**	**244**	**1,661**	**1,078**
971	**171**	**1,677**	**534**	**934**	**30**	**1,868**	**640**	**962**	**309**	**1,475**	**1,249**
998	152	1,694	533	927	39	1,772	832	986	297	1,497	692
955	154	1,738	695	953	29	1,919	774	1,001	335	1,480	1,329
968	200	1,608	602	918	32	1,935	570	893	305	1,394	1,643
968	178	1,675	406	937	25	1,851	581	952	291	1,521	1,173
1,000	**96**	**1,695**	**670**	**910**	**32**	**1,770**	**1,206**	**1,064**	**320**	**1,668**	**1,264**
803	82	1,588	931	830	22	1,542	589	858	248	1,587	1,578
994	61	1,702	589	920	37	1,795	1,088	1,082	322	1,671	1,148
1,058	233	1,687	857	891	17	1,729	1,578	1,068	342	1,680	1,433
1,025	**173**	**1,812**	**628**	**961**	**19**	**1,993**	**660**	**983**	**183**	**1,744**	**1,144**
1,076	271	1,830	927	886	9	1,764	172	899	154	1,686	1,538
1,073	273	2,000	1,300	..	..	..	..	862	78	1,762	800
986	254	1,696	1,533	680	..	1,500	..	890	279	1,464	1,746
1,076	339	1,751	700	901	13	1,691	1,941	909	128	1,781	1,606
1,070	213	1,942	536	867	..	2,042	1,000	892	146	1,642	1,291
1,025	171	1,812	624	961	20	1,995	655	985	184	1,745	1,138
1,037	247	1,590	832	1,081	33	2,002	813	1,021	194	1,716	1,126
1,057	222	1,796	518	1,006	19	1,892	469	996	191	1,796	777
1,053	179	1,902	588	963	24	2,096	880	1,008	168	1,807	1,049
1,015	136	1,869	601	914	21	1,989	665	994	172	1,758	1,389
993	110	1,870	487	933	10	2,029	470	970	196	1,731	1,474
985	158	1,743	648	911	16	1,923	830	969	193	1,700	1,164
1,061	200	1,919	630	983	23	2,053	692	940	161	1,770	1,171
1,017	**167**	**1,750**	**495**	**940**	**28**	**1,876**	**449**	**1,003**	**235**	**1,666**	**965**
861	76	1,790	196	913	19	1,997	249	969	171	1,888	373
1,031	185	1,783	567	925	20	1,825	685	917	160	1,531	944
1,026	240	1,690	594	928	26	1,787	520	1,001	268	1,643	641
1,035	112	1,719	391	974	25	1,817	383	1,008	216	1,624	787
1,013	226	1,455	643	948	5	1,716	644	1,002	196	1,535	1,360
998	197	1,778	701	892	107	1,750	687	988	273	1,583	1,605
1,008	181	1,724	484	989	19	1,883	376	976	151	1,677	947
1,125	242	1,834	321	945	20	1,901	357	1,017	175	1,761	671
1,010	125	1,821	346	985	17	1,818	300	971	202	1,685	990
966	135	1,663	376	944	12	1,908	558	1,012	291	1,628	1,012
1,133	273	1,796	821	998	30	1,915	1,249	1,089	315	1,698	1,293
1,126	164	1,891	1,023	931	18	1,946	897	1,093	385	1,646	1,461

CHAPTER VIII—CIVIL CONDITION.

Marital status.—The figures discussed in this Chapter have been extracted from Subsidiary Tables 8·1 and 8·2, which are based on the Main Table C-III. The latter table has been prepared, as explained in the Introductory Chapter, from the 10 per cent samples selected from the entire population. The 1941 figures, referred to below, are based on the 2 per cent samples taken out at that Census, while the 1921 and 1931 figures are based on the entire population, as recorded at those Censuses.

The statement below gives the percentage of males and percentage of females, respectively, among unmarried, married, widowed and divorced persons according to the 1951 Census :— M.T.—C-III S.T.—8·1

[*Statement No.* 129.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of Males.				Percentage of Females.			
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Madras State ..	53	43	4	..	41	44	14	1
Madras Deccan Division.	52	42	6	..	41	44	14	1
West Madras Division.	60	37	2	1	45	41	12	2
North Madras Division.	48	48	4	..	35	49	15	1
South Madras Division.	54	41	5	..	42	44	14	..

Divorces are rare and this is clearly reflected in these figures. Four hundred and twenty-eight males out of 1,000 males and 445 females out of 1,000 females are married. The percentage of unmarried males is 53, while that of unmarried females is 41. The normal age of marriage is, as is well known, earlier for females than for males. The percentage of widowed persons among females is much larger than among males, which reflects the fact that widow remarriage is deprecated by social custom, especially among the higher classes among Hindus. The percentage of unmarried persons is higher, both among males and females in the West Madras division, which confirms the fact that people generally marry at a later age in that area, particularly in Malabar, than in the other parts of the State. The North Madras division has the lowest percentage of unmarried persons, both among males and females, showing that early marriages take place on a larger scale in this division than elsewhere in the State. The percentage of widows among females is largest in the North Madras division. This is also attributable to early marriages.

It will be useful to examine whether the marital ratio has undergone any change from decade to decade since 1921. The percentage of unmarried persons in each of the decades is given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 130.]

Unmarried persons' ratios.

Decade.	State.		Madras Deccan Division.		West Madras Division.		North Madras Division.		South Madras Division.	
	(M)	(F)	(M)	(F)	(M)	(F)	(M)	(F)	(M)	(F)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1921	53	38	54	36	58	41	50	34	54	39
1931	53	38	55	38	58	43	48	32	54	40
1941	55	41	56	40	60	45	51	35	55	42
1951	53	41	52	41	60	45	48	36	54	42

There has been no marked variation in the percentage for males, but there is an unmistakable increase in the percentage of unmarried females, indicating that the females are getting married later than in the previous decades. This tendency will become more prominent in future with the spread of education among women and the growing attention paid to the ability of the married couple to live on their own independent resources. There is a definite tendency for both males and females to marry later than before and the Child Marriage Restraint Act is no longer felt to be a handicap.

The statement below gives the percentage of married persons among males and females during each of the decades 1921–1951 :—

[*Statement No.* 131.]

Married persons' ratios.

Decade.	State.		Madras Deccan Division.		West Madras Division.		North Madras Division.		South Madras Division.	
	(M)	(F)	(M)	(F)	(M)	(F)	(M)	(F)	(M)	(F)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(10)	(11)
1921	42	44	39	41	39	40	46	47	42	43
1931	43	44	39	42	39	40	48	49	42	43
1941	41	43	38	41	36	38	45	47	40	42
1951	43	45	43	44	38	41	48	49	41	43

The statement below gives the percentages of widowed persons including divorced persons among males and females during each of the decades 1921 to 1951 :—

[*Statement No.* 132.]

Decade.	State.		Madras Deccan Division.		West Madras Division.		North Madras Division.		South Madras Division.	
	(M)	(F)	(M)	(F)	(M)	(F)	(M)	(F)	(M)	(F)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1921	4	19	7	23	4	19	4	19	4	18
1931	4	18	6	20	3	18	4	19	4	17
1941	4	16	6	19	3	17	4	18	4	16
1951	4	15	6	15	3	14	4	16	5	15

At the 1951 Census, for the first time, figures have been given separately for widowed and divorced persons; at the previous Censuses, they used to be lumped together under 'widowed'. The declining percentage of widows from 1921–1951 is noteworthy and it is the result of marriages taking place later. The percentages of widows is highest in the Madras Deccan division, but in that division also, the percentage has declined to more or less the same level as in the other divisions. Taking only the 1951 figures of widows, we find that the West Madras division has the lowest percentage, 12·1, the South Madras division coming next with 14·2 per cent, the Madras Deccan division coming third with 14·5 per cent, and the North Madras division coming last with 14·9 per cent. Marriage is thus still taking place comparatively early in the North Madras division and the position is best in the West Madras division.

It is surprising to find that, in the South Madras division, Madras has the smallest percentage under unmarried males and females and the largest percentage under married males. One would have expected to find the reverse. The explanation for this surprising feature is, I think, to be found in the fact that, in the immigrant population which has gone to swell the City's population between 1941 and 1951, are large numbers of married men and women. It has already been mentioned that the sex ratio in Madras City has increased from 908 in 1941 to 921 in 1951.

The percentage of widowed persons, both among males and females, is larger in Kurnool district than in the other districts of the Madras Deccan division.

In the Nilgiris district, the percentage of widowers, according to the 1951 Census, is only 2·7 per cent and the percentage of widows only 7·2 per cent. These low percentages are due to the fact that widows are not likely to be among the immigrants in any large numbers and that widowers will also find it difficult to migrate to this district leaving their children behind in the Plains.

In 1941, in Madras City, the percentage of widows was only 14·1 per cent and there were much higher percentages in the other districts in the South Madras division, but in 1951, Madras had the largest percentage of widows, viz., 17·8 per cent. While all the other districts have shown a definite decline in the percentage of widows, Madras City is the sole exception, and has shown an increase in the percentage of widows. This is presumably due to the widows, who migrated to Madras City during the decade 1941–1951. Young widows may be expected to move to Madras City for education and employment.

As already mentioned in Chapter I, there is a definite decline in the percentage of widows since 1921, and this is bound to have the effect of increasing the rate of growth of the population, but this will be counteracted to some extent by the tendency among both males and females to marry late.

2. **Age distribution**—(1) *Married persons.*—The age tabulation at this Census is based on the 10 per cent samples taken from the entire population. For the 1941 Census, we have the figures tabulated recently under the orders of the Government of India from the 2 per cent samples set apart after the tabulation for the tables actually prepared at that Census. The age figures for the 1921 and 1931 Censuses were tabulated with reference to the entire population.

S.T.—8·2

It is well known that nothing connected with the Census Questionnaire is more difficult for illiterate persons than giving precise information relating to their age. In the case of such persons the enumerator had to do his best by questioning the more intelligent and elderly, if not educated, persons in the same household or neighbouring households, and arrive at as good an approximation to the actual ages as was possible. Enumerators were also equipped with calendars of outstanding occurrences in each taluk to enable them to assist the persons enumerated to recollect important events in their own life, particularly important ceremonies like marriage, or birth of a child, with reference to those outstanding occurrences and thus help the enumerator to ascertain the age correctly. At the 1921 Census, the age ascertained was that attained at the last birthday of the person enumerated. At the 1931 Census, what was ascertained was the age attained at the nearest birthday, which might be either prior to the Census date or subsequent to the Census date. At the 1941 Census, the more ambitious proposal to record not only the completed years but also the number of months which had elapsed since the last birthday and up to the Census date, was tried. At the 1951 Census, we realized that this was too ambitious to attempt and we contented ourselves with ascertaining the number of completed years of age, that is, the age completed at the last birthday. People in this State usually give their running age, i.e., the age that they would be completing at their next birthday. This was pointed out and the enumerators were requested to record carefully the age at the last birthday. As at the last Census, the 1951 Census also showed the partiality for people to give their age in multiples of 5, but the figures ascertained by the enumerators have been adopted without applying any smoothing formula. These differences in the ascertained age are not however of an order which is likely to affect the validity of comparisons based on the figures recorded at the various Censuses.

(2) Subsidiary Table 8·2 gives, for each sex, the age distribution in 1941 and 1951 of married persons. The age-groups taken for purposes of this comparison are: 0-14, 15-34, 35-54, 55 and over.

Taking the State as a whole, we find the age distribution for 1,000 married persons among males in 1941 and 1951 to be as shown below :—

[*Statement No.* 133.]

Age-groups.	Year. 1941.	1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)
0—14	9	7
15—34	413	386
35—54	445	455
55 and over ..	133	152

These figures confirm the fact referred to in the previous paragraph that marriages are now taking place later and that there is a tendency for them to take place even later than the 15-34 group. The figures in the last group 55 and over are the result of improving death rates.

The corresponding figures for females are given below :—

[*Statement No.* 134.]

Age groups.	Year.	
	1941.	1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)
0—14	56	28
15—34	639	597
35—54	272	318
55 and over ..	33	57

These figures show the same tendency as the figures for males commented upon above. The highest proportion of married persons is found among the males in the group between 35–54, while, for females, it is found in the group 15-34, which means that there is a larger proportion of males than females marrying after the age of 34. The figures in the first group, viz., Group 0-14, show also a much larger proportion of females than males who marry before the age of 15.

(3) The statement below gives, on the same lines, the comparative figures for each of the divisions in the State :—

[*Statement No.* 135.]

Age groups.	State.		Madras Deccan.		West Madras.		North Madras.		South Madras.	
	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
				Males.						
0–14	7	9	10	8	1	4	17	19	2	4
15–34	386	413	413	426	340	360	417	454	373	400
35–54	455	445	442	446	479	479	422	408	470	459
55 and over ..	152	133	135	120	180	157	144	119	155	137
				Females.						
0–14	28	56	36	69	13	32	63	110	13	31
15–34	597	639	599	669	601	628	591	623	598	645
35–54	318	272	290	241	327	300	293	239	333	288
55 and over ..	57	33	75	21	59	40	53	28	56	36

These figures show that early marriages in the first group have not yet disappeared, and the position is worst in this respect in the North Madras and Deccan divisions.

The Deccan division figures show otherwise roughly the same trend as in the State as a whole. There is a perceptible decrease in early marriages among females, but there is a slight increase in the number of married persons in the first group among males. I do not think this slight increase among males is likely to possess or has any significance affecting the general picture. It will be seen from the Subsidiary Table 8·2 that there is a definite decrease in the proportion of married persons among males in the age group 0-14 in the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Bellary and that it is only in the Anantapur district there is an increase (7 to 27). I do not think any special significance need be attached to this position in Anantapur district, and there is no doubt that early marriages are definitely on the decline and that public opinion against them among all communities is growing and becoming more and more effective. This remark applies also to the similar anomaly noticed in some other districts, viz., Srikakulam, Guntur, Nellore, Madras City and Chittoor. The Madras City figure does not deserve any particular attention, because the City's population comprises several sections ; with the most forward at the top and extremely backward people at the bottom.

The West Madras division figures present the same picture as the State as a whole and call for no special comments. In this division as well as in South Madras division, early marriages have practically disappeared.

Subject to the comments above, the North Madras and South Madras division figures present the same picture as the State as a whole.

In the 15-34 group for males, only Madras City, Chittoor and Cuddapah districts show an increase from 41–51. The explanation for the increase in Madras City is to be found in the large number of married persons who have moved into the City during the decade 1941–51. The unskilled labourers who have migrated to Madras City are likely to be in the groups 15-34 and 35-54, but the other classes are mostly likely to be in the group 15-34. As for the Cuddapah and Chittoor districts, they are among the backward districts of the State, where these marriage reforms take longer to make any headway, and there

is no doubt that they will also fall in line with the rest of the State.

In the 35-54 group for males, while there is a definite general tendency towards increase, there is a decrease in Madras City, Chittoor, Guntur, Malabar, Srikakulam, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts. The position in Madras City is more-or-less what we should expect as a corollary of the position in the 15-34 group discussed above. Srikakulam, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Chittoor and a large portion of Guntur district in the upland area are among the backward areas in the State, and it will take a longer time for them to fall in line with the more advanced areas. In the case of Srikakulam there is also the emigration factor. In Malabar, even formerly, marriages used to take place later than in the other districts, and there is also the emigration factor.

Females.—There is a marked decrease in the group 0-14 in all the districts. The custom of early marriage has not stopped in spite of the law restraining child marriages, but it is clear that it is only a question of time before that happens, not because of the law, but on account of public opinion and pressure of economic conditions. As already mentioned, the position is most satisfactory in the South Madras and West Madras divisions, and in the former area in the southern districts of Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. The large percentages in this group, i.e., exceeding 30 and above per 1,000 are found in all the districts of the North division and in Bellary and Kurnool districts in the Deccan division.

In the 15-34 group, there is marked decrease practically in all the districts showing definitely that the women have been marrying later since 1941.

As a natural corollary of the position in the 15-34 group, we find a marked increase through out the State in the group 35-54.

In the 55 and over group there is marked increase in all the districts due, as already mentioned to the improvements in the death rates. The districts which show an abnormal increase are the Nilgiris, Anantapur and Kurnool. In the case of the Nilgiris district, it is explained by the increase in the number of old persons who have settled down here after World War II. As regards the remaining two districts, viz., Anantapur and Kurnool, it is difficult to explain why the position should be different in these two districts as compared with the other two districts in the same division, i.e., Bellary and Cuddapah where conditions are similar. I am not sure that the abnormal 1951 figures noticed are not the result of erroneous enumeration of such persons on the border line between the last two groups.

The figures in the State and the divisions discussed above are reproduced in the statement below with the age group 35-54 split up into the two groups 35-44 and 45-54. This has been done in order to examine the proportion of married females in the two age groups, 15 to 34 and 35 to 44, which are the vital productive groups for them, the latter group being less fertile than the former :—

[*Statement No.* 136.]

Ratio of married women under different age-groups and comparison with 1941.

State and natural division.	Number per 1,000 married females.									
	0–14		15–34		35–44		45–54		55 and over.	
	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Madras State	28	56	597	639	203	187	115	84	57	33
Madras Deccan Division.	36	69	599	669	179	174	111	66	75	21
West Madras Division.	13	32	601	628	208	204	119	96	59	39
North Madras Division.	63	110	591	623	191	166	102	73	53	28
South Madras Division.	13	31	598	645	212	197	121	91	56	36

It will be seen that nearly 60 per cent of the married females are in the higher productive age group 15 to 34, and another 20 per cent in the next important productive group, viz., 35 to 44. It is a very significant fact in connection with the population

problem, that we have such a large percentage of married women in their productive periods. There is hardly any variation in the figures for the divisions in the age group 15 to 34, the variation being only from 59 per cent in the North Madras division to 60 per cent in the other divisions. As for the age group 35 to 44, the percentage varies from 18 per cent in the Deccan division to 19 per cent in the North Madras division and 21 per cent in the other two divisions.

Comparing the figures of 1941 and 1951, we find decreases throughout the State, in age group 15-34, and increases in the age group 35-44, which again confirms the tendency for marriages to take place later. The next two groups, viz., 45-54 and 55 and over, also show increases throughout the State. The decrease in the most reproductive age group, viz., 15-34, is welcome, as it would help to lower our high birth rates.

8·1 Marital Status of 1,000 persons of each sex of general

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Males.												
		Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.				Divorced.
		1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	MADRAS STATE	**528**	**551**	**531**	**534**	**428**	**405**	**428**	**422**	**41**	**44**	**41**	**44**	**3**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**516**	**560**	**546**	**544**	**425**	**379**	**394**	**387**	**55**	**61**	**60**	**69**	**4**
	Cuddapah	525	569	557	555	424	370	383	380	46	61	60	65	5
	Kurnool	507	549	529	534	421	395	415	400	66	56	56	66	6
	Bellary	509	554	535	534	435	380	402	390	53	66	63	76	3
	Anantapur	525	568	564	550	419	369	375	379	53	63	61	71	3
2	**West Madras Division**	**598**	**603**	**582**	**576**	**375**	**362**	**386**	**386**	**20**	**35**	**32**	**28**	**7**
	The Nilgiris	542	544	537	537	427	423	432	428	27	33	31	35	4
	Malabar	598	606	586	579	376	360	382	381	18	34	32	40	8
	South Kanara	607	606	579	573	362	357	389	393	24	37	32	34	7
3	**North Madras Division**	**478**	**510**	**480**	**504**	**479**	**446**	**481**	**455**	**39**	**44**	**39**	**41**	**4**
	(*a*) Agency tracts	493	..	493	512	463	..	471	445	41	..	36	43	3
	Srikakulam	465	..	..	..	484	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	2
	Visakhapatnam	462	..	484	..	490	..	481	..	45	..	35	..	3
	East Godavari	556	..	532	..	403	..	426	..	37	..	42	..	4
	West Godavari	435	..	..	..	523	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	3
	(*b*) Plains	478	510	478	503	479	446	482	456	39	44	40	41	4
	Srikakulam	438	..	..	..	513	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	6
	Visakhapatnam	500	478	415	447	461	475	547	516	35	47	38	37	4
	East Godavari	486	529	485	514	480	435	484	454	31	36	31	32	3
	West Godavari	483	514	482	..	479	448	485	..	34	38	33	..	4
	Krishna	504	512	495	504	453	445	466	451	41	43	39	45	2
	Guntur	432	507	482	518	516	445	469	439	49	48	49	43	3
	Nellore	523	557	550	558	434	393	406	397	39	50	44	45	4
4	**South Madras Division**	**538**	**558**	**543**	**538**	**415**	**399**	**418**	**419**	**45**	**43**	**39**	**43**	**2**
	Madras	480	548	510	491	442	416	458	473	77	36	32	36	1
	Chingleput	554	581	559	550	396	381	406	412	49	38	35	38	1
	Chittoor	493	567	556	559	417	381	394	387	85	52	50	54	5
	North Arcot	562	563	548	544	406	404	420	417	30	33	32	39	2
	Salem	527	551	539	537	433	407	424	419	39	42	37	44	1
	Coimbatore	550	564	546	537	403	398	413	419	45	38	41	44	2
	South Arcot	537	561	540	535	426	397	422	425	36	42	38	40	1
	Tanjore	543	550	534	529	415	406	421	424	41	44	45	47	1
	Tiruchirapalli	541	553	537	532	413	400	422	427	44	47	41	41	2
	Madurai	545	559	542	537	413	398	418	420	37	43	40	43	5
	Ramanathapuram	543	552	538	534	409	400	419	420	42	48	43	46	6
	Tirunelveli	552	556	547	545	406	403	413	413	40	41	40	42	2

NOTE.—This table has been prepared from Table C-III. Divorced persons are given separately for 1951 only. In respect of 1941 and

population and comparison with previous censuses.

Females.												
Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.				Divorced.
1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
407	**407**	**383**	**377**	**445**	**426**	**439**	**435**	**141**	**167**	**178**	**188**	**7**
405	**403**	**379**	**361**	**442**	**409**	**417**	**409**	**145**	**188**	**204**	**230**	**8**
428	401	364	345	445	396	406	399	122	203	230	256	5
353	394	369	356	458	416	432	415	180	190	199	229	9
436	406	389	371	411	418	421	412	145	176	190	217	8
407	413	395	369	450	404	407	411	131	183	198	220	12
451	**452**	**426**	**412**	**405**	**381**	**398**	**397**	**121**	**167**	**176**	**191**	**23**
377	430	454	429	547	463	428	446	72	107	118	125	4
458	456	435	421	401	375	387	385	116	169	178	194	25
444	443	401	389	391	388	421	422	143	169	178	189	22
356	**354**	**324**	**341**	**488**	**466**	**489**	**466**	**149**	**180**	**187**	**193**	**7**
418	..	404	429	466	..	477	436	109	..	119	135	7
379	..	..	..	527	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	2
433	..	405	..	500	..	485	..	64	..	110	..	3
441	..	402	..	428	..	436	..	125	..	162	..	6
361	..	..	..	452	..	..	..	165	..	..	..	22
354	354	312	326	488	466	491	471	151	180	197	203	7
323	..	..	..	535	..	..	..	131	..	..	..	11
341	326	249	265	479	488	551	526	172	186	200	209	8
346	365	310	320	485	455	487	464	162	180	203	216	7
363	358	321	..	483	471	485	..	149	171	194	..	5
388	378	343	348	466	462	480	464	141	160	177	188	5
340	350	328	360	510	472	480	455	145	178	192	185	5
391	386	368	358	444	420	424	418	156	194	208	224	9
421	**423**	**402**	**389**	**434**	**420**	**428**	**432**	**142**	**157**	**170**	**179**	**3**
373	422	367	348	446	437	478	479	178	141	155	173	3
433	439	417	398	425	412	425	433	141	149	158	169	1
377	405	383	371	478	411	427	420	137	184	190	209	8
425	432	407	397	429	423	437	432	143	145	156	171	3
442	434	415	402	437	431	430	428	117	135	155	170	4
448	449	430	406	429	416	417	433	119	135	153	161	4
399	412	391	377	445	423	435	442	154	165	174	181	2
395	399	376	367	446	422	424	427	157	179	200	206	2
411	396	382	376	416	422	422	432	171	182	196	192	2
438	427	412	404	429	421	423	425	126	152	165	171	7
426	419	405	390	429	423	423	433	141	158	172	177	4
445	436	418	407	411	408	424	429	141	156	161	164	3

prior censuses the figures under "widowed" include "divorced" also.

8·2 Age distribution of 1,000 married persons of each sex and comparison with 1941 Census.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Males.								Females.							
		0—14		15—34		35—54		55 and over.		0—14		15—34		35—54		55 and over.	
		1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**7**	**9**	**386**	**413**	**455**	**445**	**152**	**133**	**28**	**56**	**597**	**639**	**318**	**272**	**57**	**33**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**10**	**8**	**413**	**426**	**442**	**446**	**135**	**120**	**36**	**69**	**599**	**669**	**290**	**241**	**75**	**21**
	Cuddapah	4	5	405	388	450	473	141	134	20	55	590	678	321	246	69	21
	Kurnool	6	10	416	437	444	428	134	125	37	79	568	662	283	237	112	22
	Bellary	2	12	422	456	449	429	127	103	63	78	665	670	242	234	30	18
	Anantapur ..	27	7	409	420	425	457	139	116	25	61	579	669	312	247	84	23
2	**West Madras Division.**	**1**	**4**	**340**	**360**	**479**	**479**	**180**	**157**	**13**	**32**	**601**	**628**	**327**	**300**	**59**	**40**
	The Nilgiris ..	2	..	364	474	527	432	107	94	12	20	484	686	399	271	105	23
	Malabar	1	3	346	353	471	481	182	163	13	30	598	618	328	309	61	43
	South Kanara ..	..	6	317	355	490	481	193	158	13	40	636	643	308	282	43	35
3	**North Madras Division.**	**17**	**19**	**417**	**454**	**422**	**408**	**144**	**119**	**63**	**110**	**591**	**623**	**293**	**239**	**53**	**28**
	(*a*) Agency tracts *	13	..	392	..	476	..	119	..	32	..	577	..	326	..	65	..
	Srikakulam ..	11	..	340	..	555	..	94	..	19	..	637	..	299	..	45	..
	Visakhapatnam.	27	..	350	..	457	..	166	..	43	..	526	..	331	..	100	..
	East Godavari ..	3	..	413	..	498	..	86	..	24	..	641	..	313	..	22	..
	West Godavari.	7	..	441	..	418	..	134	..	31	..	512	..	363	..	94	..
	(*b*) Plains	17	19	418	454	420	408	145	119	64	110	592	623	292	239	52	28
	Srikakulam ..	47	40	430	460	397	399	126	101	97	151	566	590	281	235	56	24
	Visakhapatnam.	26	40	394	460	428	399	152	101	114	151	542	590	289	235	55	24
	East Godavari ..	3	15	440	471	437	409	120	105	62	105	616	637	283	233	39	25
	West Godavari.	6	9	429	482	423	393	142	116	40	91	635	650	285	235	40	24
	Krishna ..	6	8	438	478	419	392	137	122	38	88	643	651	281	233	38	28
	Guntur	17	6	421	439	390	407	172	148	50	95	567	625	308	242	75	38
	Nellore	8	6	366	386	466	462	160	146	30	63	598	638	319	266	53	33
4	**South Madras Division.**	**2**	**4**	**373**	**400**	**470**	**459**	**155**	**137**	**13**	**31**	**598**	**645**	**333**	**288**	**56**	**36**
	Madras	13	2	488	430	383	468	116	100	8	32	619	692	295	255	78	21
	Chingleput ..	1	2	360	372	487	474	152	152	12	36	600	657	326	278	62	29
	Chittoor	15	5	409	380	416	476	160	139	29	53	590	660	314	256	67	31
	North Arcot ..	1	5	353	396	476	444	170	155	21	51	623	641	311	272	45	36
	Salem	1	6	391	426	447	445	161	123	20	40	591	639	330	287	59	34
	Coimbatore ..	1	5	378	411	462	445	159	139	12	24	559	622	361	309	68	45
	South Arcot ..	1	4	353	387	491	471	155	138	23	39	622	657	317	274	38	30
	Tanjore	1	3	348	387	507	467	144	143	6	24	622	669	329	276	43	31
	Tiruchirapalli ..	1	3	371	392	475	465	153	140	7	27	623	648	327	287	43	38
	Madurai	2	4	384	423	481	457	133	116	8	22	587	653	353	291	52	34
	Ramanathapuram.	..	4	357	415	484	454	159	127	3	20	567	636	363	307	67	37
	Tirunelveli ..	..	3	325	376	497	463	178	158	1	13	579	607	356	328	64	52

NOTE.—This statement has been compiled from Table C-III. Five hundred and fifty-three married persons who have not returned any age have been omitted in this statement.

* Separate figures not available for 1941.

CHAPTER IX—AGE.

Infants.—For considering the age structure of the population, statistics have been compiled under six broad categories, viz., infants, i.e.. children below one year of age; young children between the ages 1 to 4; boys and girls between the ages 5 to 14; young men and women in the age group 15 to 34, middle aged persons in the age group 35 to 54, and elderly persons in the age group 55 and over.

M.T.—C-II
S.T.—9·1

The statement below gives the number of infants per 1,000 in the general population in the State and in each of the divisions :—

[*Statement No.* 137.]

State and natural division.	Number of infants per 1,000. 1951. Males.	Females.	Persons.	1941. Persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras State ..	13	13	26	25
Madras Deccan Division.	15	16	31	25
West Madras Division.	14	13	27	25
North Madras Division.	13	13	26	25
South Madras Division.	12	13	25	25

It will be seen that there has been a definite increase in the number of infants. This is due to the improvement in infantile mortality mentioned earlier in this report. The figures are practically stationary in the South Madras division and this area, it should be remembered, has got the lowest birth rate in the State. The Deccan division shows the largest increase in the number of infant and the only explanation available —which seems to be adequate—is to be found in the fact that this division has the largest birth rate in the State.

The following statement compares the number of infants in the rural and urban population :—

[*Statement No.* 138.]

State and natural division.	Number per 1,000. General population. (M)	(F)	Rural. (M)	(F)	Urban. (M)	(F)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	13	13	13	13	13	13
Madras Deccan Division.	15	16	15	17	15	13
West Madras Division ..	14	13	14	14	13	13
North Madras Division ..	13	13	13	13	13	12
South Madras Division ..	12	13	12	12	12	13

It will be seen that there is no significant difference, as far as infants are concerned, between the rural and urban areas.

The statement below gives the figures of infants per 1,000 of the population in agricultural and non-agricultural classes :—

[*Statement No.* 139.]

State and natural division.	Number per 1,000. General population. (M)	(F)	Agricultural classes. (M)	(F)	Non-agricultural classes. (M)	(F)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	13	13	13	13	13	13
Madras Deccan Division.	15	16	15	16	15	16
West Madras Division ..	14	13	13	14	14	13
North Madras Division ..	13	13	13	12	14	14
South Madras Division ..	12	13	12	12	12	13

The pattern is more or less uniform throughout the State, and there is no marked difference between agricultural and non-agricultural classes.

2. **Young children.**—The numbers of young children, i.e., persons of both sexes of age 1 and above and below five years per 1,000 of the general population in the State and in the natural divisions are given in the statement below, with figures, for the number of such persons in 1941 :— S.T.—9·2

[*Statement No.* 140.]

State and natural division.	Number per 1,000. 1951. Persons.	Males.	Females.	1941. Persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras State	95	48	47	106
Madras Deccan Division.	90	44	46	101
West Madras Division.	108	56	52	108
North Madras Division.	89	44	45	97
South Madras Division.	95	48	47	111

In the State as a whole, there is a noticeable decrease in the number of young children by about 10 per cent and this may be correlated to the decline in the birth rates during the decade. In the divisions also there has been a decrease except in the West Madras division where the population of young children has been stationary.

The statement below compares the rural and urban population of young children :—

[*Statement No.* 141.]

State and natural division.	Number per 1,000 persons. General population. (M)	(F)	Rural population. (M)	(F)	Urban population. (M)	(F)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	48	47	48	48	45	45
Madras Deccan Division	44	46	44	46	46	48
West Madras Division ..	56	52	56	52	51	54
North Madras Division..	44	45	45	45	43	44
South Madras Division..	48	47	49	49	45	44

In the State as a whole and in all the divisions except in the Deccan division, the rural figures are larger than the urban figures. The explanation for this is to be found in the higher fertility of women residing in the rural areas. In the Deccan division, the urban figures are higher than the rural figures, which is not surprising to find in these poor and backward districts where the rural areas lack medical facilities and conditions of living are more difficult than in the urban areas.

In the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts as well as in Chingleput and Chittoor districts, the urban figures are higher than the rural figures and this is attributable to the fact that the health conditions and medical facilities available in rural areas are markedly inferior to those in the urban areas of these rather backward districts. In Coimbatore district also, the urban figures are higher than the rural figures, and the reason is to be found in the markedly superior conditions and medical facilities available in the urban areas.

As mentioned in Chapter I, mortality is highest in this age group barring the infants and the old people of the age of 60 and above. The survivals in this group will vary with the living conditions and the medical facilities available in the different areas.

The statement below compares the numbers of young children in agricultural and non-agricultural classes :—

[*Statement No.* 142.]

State and natural division.	Number per 1,000 persons General population. (M)	(F)	Agricultural classes. (M)	(F)	Non-agricultural classes. (M)	(F)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	48	47	47	47	48	48
Madras Deccan Division	44	46	43	46	46	46
West Madras Division ..	56	52	56	52	55	53
North Madras Division.	44	45	44	44	46	47
South Madras Division.	48	47	48	48	48	48

On the whole, the figures indicate a larger proportion of young children in the non-agricultural classes, and this may be explained as being due to the fact that these classes are largely town dwellers and living conditions there are markedly superior to those in the rural areas. In the Deccan division, the figure in the non-agricultural classes is lower than that in the agricultural classes in Bellary district ; and this is due to the fact that large numbers of emigrant labourers working in the Tungabhadra Project Works have left their children behind in their home districts. A similar explanation applies to the Nilgiris district also. In the Ramanathapuram district in the South Madras division, the proportion of young children is larger among agricultural classes than among the non-agricultural classes, and the explanation for this is to be found in the fact that the large number of emigrants who are of course mostly from the agricultural classes, leave their womenfolk and children behind in their homes. In North Arcot district also, there is a similar position, but the difference is less marked, and in that district also the explanation is due to the emigrants leaving their children and womenfolk behind.

3. **Boys and girls.**—The statement below compares the numbers of boys and girls in the general population in the age group 5—14 with the 1941 figures :—

[*Statement No.* 143.]

State and natural division.	Number per 1,000. 1951. Persons.	Males.	Females.	1941. Persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras State ..	241	121	120	259
Madras Deccan Division.	248	126	122	269
West Madras Division.	242	123	119	266
North Madras Division.	241	122	119	264
South Madras Division.	240	120	120	253

There is a noticeable fall in the State as a whole and in all the divisions, and I think, the explanation for this is to be found in the decline in the birth rates since 1938—vide the statement in paragraph 12 of Chapter I.

The statement below compares the number of boys and girls in rural and urban areas :—

[*Statement No.* 144.]

Number per 1,000.

State and natural division.	General population.		Rural population.		Urban population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	121	120	122	121	117	115
Madras Deccan Division.	126	122	127	122	122	122
West Madras Division ..	123	119	124	120	117	116
North Madras Division.	122	119	123	119	120	117
South Madras Division.	120	120	121	122	115	114

It will be seen that the urban figures are definitely smaller than those for the rural population. This is what one would expect to find as it is only generally after the middle-school stage that boys and girls left behind in the rural areas by their fathers who have migrated to towns for their business or professional work join the latter.

The statement below compares the numbers of boys and girls per 1,000 of the general population among the agricultural classes and the non-agricultural classes :—

[*Statement No.* 145.]

Number per 1,000.

State and natural division.	General population.		Agricultural classes.		Non-agricultural classes.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	121	120	123	121	119	118
Madras Deccan Division.	126	122	128	123	123	120
West Madras Division ..	123	119	125	123	120	115
North Madras Division.	122	119	123	118	121	120
South Madras Division.	120	120	121	122	118	117

In the State as a whole, as well as in all the divisions, the numbers of boys and girls among the agricultural classes are higher than among the non-agricultural classes. The explanation for this is the same as that for the rural-urban difference, as the agricultural classes reside mostly in rural areas.

4. **Young men and women.**—The statement below gives the numbers of young men and women per 1,000 of the general population, compared with the figures of the 1941 census :—

[*Statement No.* 146.]

Number per 1,000.

State and natural division.	1951.			1941.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras State ..	335	164	171	339
Madras Deccan Division.	328	168	160	337
West Madras Division.	342	159	183	338
North Madras Division.	332	162	170	341
South Madras Division.	336	166	170	338

Except in the West Madras division, there is a decrease in the proportion of the population in this age-group due to the increase in the proportions in the higher age-groups. As longevity increases, the proportions in the higher age groups increase, and there is a decrease in the age-group 15—34. The largest proportion of the population is in this group (33·5 per cent). The proportions in the lower age-groups are smaller so also the proportions in the higher age groups, as will be seen later in this Chapter.

In the Nilgiris, there is a large decrease in the proportion of young persons, from 400 to 323 per thousand, and there is a corresponding increase in the next higher age group, viz., 35—54 indicating, that the age-group of the immigrants is now predominantly in the higher group. In Malabar district, the proportion of young persons has increased slightly from 337 to 350. In South Kanara district, there is a slight decrease from 332 to 323. Owing to the heavy population in Malabar district, the division as a whole has shown a small increase from 338 to 342.

The statement below compares the rural and urban figures of young men and women :—

[*Statement No.* 147.]

Number per 1,000.

State and natural division.	General population.		Rural population.		Urban population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	164	171	160	170	182	176
Madras Deccan Division	168	160	166	159	173	168
West Madras Division ..	159	184	156	184	177	184
North Madras Division	162	170	159	169	180	177
South Madras Division.	166	170	160	168	185	176

The urban figures are distinctly higher than the rural figures. This is the age group comprising persons who go in for higher education and who start earning after their education is over. One should therefore expect to find a larger proportion of the persons in this age group in the towns. For the same reasons, the proportion of males is larger in the urban areas than in the rural areas. In the urban areas, in the State as a whole, and in the divisions, except the West Madras division, the proportion of males is higher than the proportion of females. This is because the male population in urban areas consists of many unmarried persons including those who are still in the schools and colleges. Actually this is the position in 13 districts including Madras City, but in the remaining 13 districts including two of the three districts in the West Madras division (Malabar and South Kanara), the proportion of females is higher than the males. In the West Madras division as a whole, the proportion of females is higher than the males.

The following statement compares the population of young men and women in the agricultural classes and non-agricultural classes :—

[*Statement No.* 148.]

State and natural division.	Number per 1,000. General population.		Agricultural classes.		Non-agricultural classes.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	164	171	159	169	174	175
Madras Deccan Division	168	160	168	158	167	165
West Madras Division ..	159	184	151	183	167	185
North Madras Division.	162	170	159	169	170	173
South Madras Division.	166	170	159	168	178	174

In all the divisions, there is a higher proportion of young men and women among the non-agricultural classes than among the agricultural classes. This undoubtedly shows that an increasing proportion of the population is absorbed in non-agricultural occupations with the growth of industries and this is a vital group contributing to the number of active workers. In the districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Srikakulam and Chittoor, there is a slightly larger proportion of young men and women in the agricultural classes than among the non-agricultural classes. The reason is not far to seek. These are backward districts and not industrially advanced, where the scope for non-agricultural occupations is not much.

5. **Middle aged persons.**—The statement below gives the number of middle-aged persons, i.e., persons in the age group 35 to 54 per 1,000 persons of the general population, compared with the figures of the 1941 Census :— S.T.—9.5

[*Statement No.* 149.]

State and natural division.	Number per 1,000. 1951. Persons.	Males.	Females.	1941. Persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras State ..	216	110	106	199
Madras Deccan Division.	213	115	98	198
West Madras Division.	197	96	101	191
North Madras Division.	221	113	108	199
South Madras Division.	218	111	107	201

There has been an increase in all the divisions in these figures between 1941 and 1951, showing that the average duration of life is increasing with the general improvement in public health. The increase is found in all the districts.

The proportion of middle-aged persons found in the rural areas and in the urban areas are given in the following statement :—

[*Statement No.* 150.]

State and natural division.	Number per 1,000. General.		Rural.		Urban.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	110	106	111	106	108	103
Madras Deccan Division.	115	98	117	98	108	93
West Madras Division ..	96	101	95	101	101	97
North Madras Division.	113	108	115	108	107	106
South Madras Division.	111	107	112	108	109	103

Generally speaking, the rural figures are higher than the urban figures, but in the West Madras division, there is a slightly larger proportion in the urban population. The larger rural figures are due to the fact that the growth of industries during the decade 1941–51 has naturally drawn to the towns a larger proportion of the younger group 15—34. The position in the West Madras division is due to the slight excess of the urban figure over the rural figure in Malabar district. In that district, the urban figures are not so important as the rural figures.

The statement below gives the proportions of middle aged persons found among agricultural classes and non-agricultural classes :—

[*Statement No.* 151.]

Number per 1,000.

State and natural division.	General population.		Agricultural classes.		Non-agricultural classes.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	110	106	110	109	110	99
Madras Deccan Division.	115	98	114	100	118	91
West Madras Division ..	96	101	91	104	101	98
North Madras Division.	113	108	113	111	114	100
South Madras Division.	111	107	111	111	111	101

The proportion of agricultural classes in the State as a whole and in all the divisions except the West Madras division is higher than the non-agricultural classes. In the West Madras division, the proportion of non-agricultural classes is slightly higher than that of the agricultural classes and this is due to the slightly higher figure under non-agricultural classes in Malabar district, the position in the other two districts, viz., Nilgiris and South Kanara, following the general pattern.

6. **Elderly persons.**—The statement below gives the number of elderly persons, that is, persons of the age of 55 and above per 1,000 of the general population, compared with the figures of the 1941 Census :—

S.T.—9·6

[*Statement No.* 152.]

Number per 1,000.

State and natural division.	1951.			1941.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Madras State ..	87	44	43	73
Madras Deccan Division.	88	43	45	69
West Madras Division.	84	40	44	73
North Madras Division.	90	45	45	72
South Madras Division.	86	43	43	73

It will be seen that the number of elderly persons has noticeably increased in 1951 and this is of course due to the longer duration of life consequent on the improvement in public health and in the provision of medical facilities in all the divisions.

The statement below gives the number of elderly persons per 1,000 of the general population in rural and urban areas :—

[*Statement No.* 153.]

Number per 1,000.

State and natural division.	General.		Rural.		Urban.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	44	43	43	44	41	43
Madras Deccan Division.	43	45	42	46	50	40
West Madras Division ..	40	44	40	44	39	40
North Madras Division.	45	45	47	45	38	42
South Madras Division.	43	43	45	42	40	44

Except in the Deccan division, the rural figures are higher than those of the urban areas. The persons in this group were of the age of 45 or above in 1941 and naturally it was largely the younger persons who moved to the towns to take advantage of the growth of industries, thus resulting in a larger proportion of the older group staying behind in the rural areas. In the Deccan division, the urban figure exceeds the rural figure by a slight margin. In this division, it is only in the Bellary and Anantapur districts that the urban figure exceeds the rural figure and this is due to the fact that the towns in these two districts, unlike those in the other two districts, viz., Cuddapah and Kurnool, are attractive, particularly Anantapur and Bellary towns, and many retired officers have settled down in these towns.

The following statement compares the proportionate numbers of elderly persons per 1,000 of agricultural and non-agricultural classes :—

[*Statement No.* 154.]

Number per 1,000.

State and natural division.	General population.		Agricultural classes.		Non-agricultural classes.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Madras State	44	43	45	45	40	41
Madras Deccan Division.	43	45	41	45	48	44
West Madras Division ..	40	44	43	46	37	42
North Madras Division.	45	45	47	47	41	40
South Madras Division.	43	43	46	43	40	42

It will be seen that, except in the Deccan division, the proportion of elderly persons is larger in agricultural classes than in non-agricultural classes. The position in Deccan division is different due to the slightly larger proportion of elderly persons among the non-agricultural classes in the districts of Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur. The deviation is trivial. In the Nilgiris, the proportion of elderly persons is appreciably larger among the non-agricultural classes (839) than among the agricultural classes (640). This is not surprising as the population of this district is predominantly non-agricultural.

7. **Conclusion.**—(1) The following statement shows the age structure of the general population during 1941 and 1951 :—

[*Statement No.* 155.]

Age-group.	Number per 1,000.	
	1951.	1941.
(1)	(2)	(3)
0	26	25
1–4	95	106
5–14	241	258
15–34	335	339
35–54	216	199
55 and over	87	73

It will be seen that the age group 15 to 34 contains the largest proportion of the population. The proportion decreases as we go down to lower age groups and as we go up to higher age groups.

The corresponding figures for the divisions are given below :—

[*Statement No.* 156.]

Age group.	Madras Deccan Division.		West Madras Division.		North Madras Division.		South Madras Division.	
	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
0 ..	31	25	27	25	26	25	25	25
1–4 ..	90	101	108	108	89	97	95	111
5–14 ..	248	270	242	266	241	264	240	253
15–34 ..	328	337	342	338	332	342	336	338
35—54 ..	213	198	197	191	221	199	218	201
55 and over.	88	69	84	73	90	72	86	73

These figures have already been discussed in this chapter. They show the same trend, as the previous table for the State as a whole. The statement below gives the number of persons per 10,000 in the State as a whole in each of the age groups specified in column (1) of the statement as ascertained at each Census from 1921–51 :—

Age distribution for 10,000 *of the general population*—1921–51.

[*Statement No.* 157.]

Age group.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
0–9	2,583	2,734	2,713	2,396
10–19	2,014	2,054	2,142	2,181
20—29	1,713	1,788	1,719	1,659
30–39	1,413	1,411	1,360	1,358
40–49	1,000	960	999	1,072
50–59	673	592	613	729
60 and over ..	603	462	455	605

No detailed comments can be usefully made on these figures, as the 1921 and 1931 figures are those based on the 'smoothed' figures as tabulated at those Censuses. The 1941 figures are based on 2 per cent samples, while the 1951 figures are based on the 10 per cent samples and take into account the ages as actually recorded by the enumerators (without applying any 'smoothing' formula).

It will be seen from the 1951 figures that children aged 0—9 constitute 24 per cent of the population, while the number of old persons aged 60 and above account for about 6 per cent of the population. The proportion of the population in the working ages 20—60 is about 48 per cent. The decline in the birth rate is reflected in the smaller proportion of persons in the lowest age group (24 per cent in 1951 against 27 per cent in 1941) while the improvement in the average duration of life is reflected in the increase in the figures in the last three groups.

According to Sundbarg, the famous *Swedish* statistician, a normal population has about one-half of its total between the ages of 15 and 50, and the proportion of those above that age to those below it indicates, whether the population is increasing, stationary or decreasing. The youngest of the three population groups must be double the eldest, if the population is to continue to grow ; just short of that point, it may be stationary but if the elder continues to exceed the younger the population would be regressive. It has been considered, that, for Indian conditions, the middle age group should be more appropriately 15 to 40. The percentages of the population in Madras

State under the relevant age groups are given below :—

Age-group.	Percentage.
0–14	36
15–40	43
Above 40	21

If, as I think, we consider it sounder to adopt the groups 15–44 and 45 and over for the last two groups, we shall get the following percentages :—

[*Statement No.* 158.]

State and natural division.	Percentage of population in the age groups.		
	0—14.	15—44.	45 and over.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madras State	36	46	18
Madras Deccan Division ..	37	45	18
West Madras Division ..	38	45	17
North Madras Division ..	36	46	18
South Madras Division ..	36	46	18

Our population is clearly of the progressive kind.

(2) *Mean age.*—The mean age for the State, as a whole, has increased from 24·13 in 1941 to 25·03 in 1951. The mean age figures for 1951 for each division and for each sex are given below :—

[*Statement No.* 159.]

Mean age—Madras State.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1941	24·13	24·06	24·12
1951	25·03	25·20	24·86

Mean age—Madras State and natural divisions (1951).

State and natural division.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Madras State	25·03	25·20	24·86
Madras Deccan Division ..	25·55	25·06	26·06
West Madras Division ..	25·20	24·50	25·85
North Madras Division ..	26·17	26·26	26·10
South Madras Division ..	25·73	25·80	25·66

It will be seen that, in the State as a whole, as well as in the North Madras division and the South Madras division, the male mean age is higher than the female mean age, while, in the other two divisions, viz., the Madras-Deccan division and the West Madras division, the female mean age is higher than the male mean age. The disparities are very small, except in the West Madras division and in the Deccan division, where the female mean age exceeds the male mean age by 1·35 and 1·00, respectively.

(3) Under the Constitution of the Indian Republic, elections to the State Legislative Assemblies, and to the House of the People in Parliament, are on the basis of adult franchise, i.e., all persons, who have attained the age of 21 on the qualifying date and possess the other qualifications prescribed for voters, are entitled to vote at these elections. It will, therefore, be interesting to mention in this report, what portion of the general population is covered by adult franchise. With reference to the age figures recorded at the 1951 Census, it has been ascertained that the persons who have completed the age of 21 constitute 50·8 per cent of the population, and this is thus approximately the proportion of the population covered by adult franchise in Madras State.

9·1 Infants per 10,000 persons.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Infants per 10,000 persons of: General population. 1951. Persons.	Males.	Females.	1941. Persons.	Rural population. Males.	Females.	Urban population. Males.	Females.	Agricultural classes. Males.	Females.	Non-agricultural classes. Male.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**257**	**128**	**129**	**248**	**129**	**129**	**125**	**129**	**127**	**127**	**130**	**133**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**311**	**150**	**161**	**248**	**149**	**166**	**154**	**133**	**150**	**164**	**150**	**155**
	Cuddapah	267	131	136	237	128	137	158	129	119	124	155	159
	Kurnool	322	164	158	244	168	162	141	140	171	159	152	158
	Bellary	335	149	186	253	150	207	146	109	156	207	132	135
	Anantapur ..	314	153	161	265	149	162	174	160	150	160	161	165
2	**West Madras Division.**	**272**	**137**	**135**	**247**	**139**	**136**	**128**	**126**	**132**	**140**	**143**	**128**
	The Nilgiris ..	440	249	191	286	284	210	163	146	171	192	287	191
	Malabar	254	127	127	242	128	128	126	118	126	135	129	118
	South Kanara ..	289	145	144	256	148	146	121	135	144	145	145	143
3	**North Madras Division.**	**258**	**132**	**126**	**255**	**133**	**127**	**129**	**123**	**130**	**120**	**137**	**141**
	(*a*) Agency tracts*	266	131	135	..	131	135	..	..	125	134	185	149
	Srikakulam ..	236	126	110	..	126	110	..	..	125	111	165	83
	Visakhapatnam.	291	150	141	..	150	141	..	..	154	136	67	242
	East Godavari ..	283	138	145	..	138	145	..	..	134	147	163	136
	West Godavari.	198	81	117	..	81	117	..	..	36	111	259	137
	(*b*) Plains	258	132	126	255	133	126	129	123	130	119	136	141
	Srikakulam ..	279	163	116	..	168	117	110	106	176	107	121	146
	Visakhapatnam.	287	144	143	255	130	146	217	128	118	134	199	162
	East Godavari ..	233	115	118	245	114	119	117	116	112	117	121	121
	West Godavari.	237	116	121	283	110	116	141	138	108	115	139	137
	Krishna ..	258	133	125	277	138	131	117	104	135	127	131	121
	Guntur	253	121	132	246	127	136	100	118	123	122	118	156
	Nellore	256	132	124	241	135	119	112	166	132	118	131	142
4	**South Madras Division.**	**245**	**121**	**124**	**246**	**121**	**122**	**119**	**131**	**121**	**121**	**121**	**129**
	Madras	242	126	116	231	..	..	126	116	59	99	128	116
	Chingleput ..	241	119	122	269	122	121	109	124	116	116	128	134
	Chittoor	320	162	158	245	166	157	125	171	157	156	178	163
	North Arcot ..	255	123	132	283	124	137	119	109	126	137	115	122
	Salem	252	117	135	272	122	137	83	122	126	137	95	132
	Coimbatore ..	235	119	116	246	114	103	142	167	121	109	118	124
	South Arcot ..	252	129	123	242	131	123	115	126	129	122	131	129
	Tanjore	203	104	99	219	104	99	105	102	101	98	110	103
	Tiruchirapalli ..	235	122	113	236	124	115	115	107	121	112	123	117
	Madurai	224	109	115	249	108	107	111	134	104	102	117	136
	Ramanathapuram.	272	127	145	207	120	136	149	171	124	135	132	162
	Tirunelveli ..	237	112	125	240	110	113	118	151	108	115	117	136

NOTE.—This table has been prepared from Table C-II. Rural/urban break up for column 7-10 has been done with reference to the District returns. The figures in column (6) have been obtained from the Age tables prepared on Y sample slips of 1941 Census.

* No separate figures available for 1941.

9·2 Young children (aged 1–4) per 10,000 persons.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Young children per 10,000 persons of											
		General population.			1941.	Rural population.		Urban population.		Agricultural classes.		Non-agricultural classes.	
		1951											
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**949**	**476**	**473**	**1,060**	**482**	**479**	**450**	**450**	**471**	**468**	**484**	**482**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**903**	**442**	**461**	**1,012**	**439**	**459**	**456**	**476**	**433**	**460**	**460**	**463**
	Cuddapah	900	409	491	1,003	402	494	461	471	364	513	493	452
	Kurnool	834	442	392	1,008	441	383	449	442	441	371	444	431
	Bellary	912	436	476	1,040	441	474	417	486	445	480	414	469
	Anantapur	962	475	487	999	469	485	507	496	470	479	489	508
2	**West Madras Division.**	**1,080**	**555**	**525**	**1,078**	**561**	**523**	**510**	**543**	**559**	**520**	**551**	**532**
	The Nilgiris ..	849	486	363	1,000	466	292	535	537	530	336	464	376
	Malabar	1,086	558	528	1,077	565	525	497	549	560	514	555	542
	South Kanara ..	1,108	560	548	1,096	565	550	526	533	558	550	563	545
3	**North Madras Division.**	**891**	**445**	**446**	**974**	**447**	**447**	**433**	**441**	**439**	**437**	**458**	**467**
	(a) Agency tracts* ..	1,014	496	518	..	496	518	..	..	499	516	464	543
	Srikakulam	833	383	450	..	383	450	..	..	384	440	372	661
	Visakhapatnam ..	1,005	485	520	..	485	520	..	..	497	527	201	349
	East Godavari ..	1,128	545	583	..	545	583	..	..	544	588	546	538
	West Godavari ..	889	473	416	..	473	416	..	..	474	368	467	603
	(b) Plains	886	443	443	974	445	444	433	441	437	433	458	466
	Srikakulam ..	819	427	392	..	419	381	505	504	413	362	473	493
	Visakhapatnam ..	893	444	449	1,035	439	450	469	445	431	444	472	461
	East Godavari ..	917	456	461	981	456	463	455	455	440	457	488	470
	West Godavari ..	920	447	472	957	458	486	408	421	452	474	436	466
	Krishna	966	479	487	956	486	499	449	443	484	488	469	485
	Guntur	826	417	408	914	425	404	387	426	415	399	423	429
	Nellore	896	442	454	940	450	460	384	409	442	447	443	475
4	**South Madras Division.**	**954**	**478**	**476**	**1,106**	**487**	**488**	**447**	**439**	**478**	**477**	**477**	**477**
	Madras	671	348	324	925	..	..	348	324	216	333	350	324
	Chingleput	945	474	471	1,102	470	471	491	469	464	468	494	476
	Chittoor	844	415	428	1,048	408	430	489	411	401	424	459	440
	North Arcot ..	1,019	516	503	1,175	522	510	489	472	525	502	496	507
	Salem	956	482	474	1,154	482	480	483	431	467	468	520	486
	Coimbatore ..	955	482	473	1,093	480	465	491	505	467	433	500	491
	South Arcot ..	1,029	507	522	1,119	511	525	475	501	506	520	512	529
	Tanjore	931	461	470	1,046	467	476	433	443	464	465	454	482
	Tiruchirapalli ..	953	467	486	1,071	469	488	462	478	459	479	489	502
	Madurai	1,029	524	504	1,169	527	507	516	498	511	477	546	550
	Ramanathapuram ..	976	492	484	1,167	521	508	409	413	508	485	464	481
	Tirunelveli	968	478	490	1,064	487	500	458	469	470	475	487	509

NOTE.—This table has been prepared from Table C-II. Rural/urban break up for column 7—10 has been done with reference to the District returns. The figures in column (6) have been obtained from the Age tables prepared on Y sample slips of 1941 Census.

* No separate figures available for 1941.

9·3 Boys and Girls (aged 5–14) per 10,000 persons.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Boys and girls per 10,000 persons of: General population. 1951. Persons.	Males.	Females.	General population. 1941. Persons.	Rural population. Males.	Females.	Urban population. Males.	Females.	Agricultural classes. Males.	Females.	Non-agricultural classes. Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**2,412**	**1,214**	**1,198**	**2,586**	**1,225**	**1,209**	**1,169**	**1,153**	**1,226**	**1,209**	**1,193**	**1,176**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**2,484**	**1,266**	**1,218**	**2,694**	**1,275**	**1,217**	**1,224**	**1,223**	**1,284**	**1,227**	**1,228**	**1,197**
	Cuddapah	2,509	1,295	1,214	2,630	1,297	1,217	1,277	1,193	1,252	1,194	1,379	1,256
	Kurnool	2,380	1,279	1,101	2,729	1,301	1,084	1,163	1,194	1,330	1,109	1,184	1,085
	Bellary	2,503	1,174	1,329	2,718	1,175	1,352	1,170	1,245	1,195	1,376	1,124	1,216
	Anantapur	2,542	1,314	1,228	2,699	1,315	1,226	1,311	1,242	1,352	1,222	1,220	1,245
2	**West Madras Division.**	**2,419**	**1,227**	**1,192**	**2,658**	**1,236**	**1,198**	**1,169**	**1,153**	**1,248**	**1,229**	**1,204**	**1,150**
	The Nilgiris ..	2,203	1,204	999	2,333	1,207	939	1,196	1,146	1,294	1,146	1,161	928
	Malabar	2,374	1,207	1,167	2,657	1,218	1,172	1,114	1,127	1,228	1,195	1,185	1,138
	South Kanara ..	2,581	1,288	1,293	2,710	1,290	1,307	1,275	1,211	1,289	1,311	1,286	1,264
3	**North Madras Division.**	**2,413**	**1,225**	**1,188**	**2,644**	**1,229**	**1,192**	**1,204**	**1,170**	**1,231**	**1,183**	**1,211**	**1,201**
	(*a*) Agency tracts* ..	2,463	1,260	1,203	..	1,260	1,203	..	..	1,262	1,205	1,248	1,180
	Srikakulam ..	2,329	1,218	1,111	..	1,218	1,111	..	..	1,225	1,093	1,074	1,488
	Visakhapatnam	2,412	1,205	1,207	..	1,205	1,207	..	..	1,186	1,208	1,651	1,181
	East Godavari.	2,652	1,362	1,290	..	1,362	1,290	..	..	1,367	1,307	1,315	1,155
	West Godavari.	2,230	1,171	1,059	..	1,171	1,059	..	..	1,209	1,034	1,019	1,161
	(*b*) Plains	2,411	1,224	1,187	2,645	1,228	1,191	1,204	1,170	1,229	1,182	1,211	1,201
	Srikakulam ..	2,300	1,157	1,143	..	1,146	1,139	1,273	1,188	1,135	1,106	1,230	1,265
	Visakhapatnam ..	2,507	1,262	1,245	2,640	1,265	1,258	1,247	1,177	1,282	1,245	1,221	1,245
	East Godavari ..	2,451	1,257	1,194	2,757	1,262	1,201	1,237	1,170	1,273	1,194	1,224	1,195
	West Godavari ..	2,486	1,251	1,235	2,703	1,278	1,253	1,149	1,166	1,275	1,240	1,185	1,221
	Krishna	2,540	1,272	1,268	2,666	1,299	1,282	1,172	1,211	1,307	1,277	1,203	1,250
	Guntur	2,212	1,137	1,075	2,556	1,125	1,051	1,185	1,176	1,126	1,063	1,163	1,105
	Nellore	2,481	1,272	1,209	2,567	1,282	1,228	1,201	1,057	1,277	1,226	1,261	1,164
4	**South Madras Division.**	**2,397**	**1,197**	**1,200**	**2,525**	**1,211**	**1,219**	**1,151**	**1,139**	**1,209**	**1,216**	**1,177**	**1,171**
	Madras	2,221	1,164	1,057	2,314	..	..	1,164	1,057	1,112	1,097	1,165	1,056
	Chingleput	2,377	1,203	1,174	2,648	1,205	1,193	1,196	1,085	1,223	1,211	1,162	1,098
	Chittoor	2,251	1,149	1,102	2,610	1,134	1,104	1,300	1,085	1,128	1,106	1,214	1,091
	North Arcot ..	2,501	1,254	1,247	2,669	1,264	1,253	1,207	1,220	1,274	1,249	1,207	1,248
	Salem	2,564	1,241	1,323	2,670	1,249	1,318	1,189	1,356	1,247	1,313	1,225	1,347
	Coimbatore ..	2,479	1,239	1,240	2,577	1,247	1,260	1,208	1,157	1,256	1,282	1,220	1,192
	South Arcot ..	2,323	1,166	1,157	2,499	1,169	1,165	1,140	1,101	1,171	1,164	1,142	1,125
	Tanjore	2,294	1,154	1,140	2,419	1,162	1,145	1,121	1,117	1,175	1,156	1,104	1,102
	Tiruchirapalli ..	2,338	1,169	1,169	2,337	1,184	1,182	1,107	1,117	1,180	1,185	1,142	1,127
	Madurai	2,498	1,245	1,253	2,501	1,253	1,274	1,225	1,197	1,245	1,255	1,247	1,251
	Ramanathapuram ..	2,355	1,160	1,195	2,505	1,225	1,233	972	1,090	1,199	1,217	1,091	1,158
	Tirunelveli	2,364	1,163	1,201	2,434	1,204	1,226	1,074	1,145	1,173	1,207	1,152	1,193

NOTE.—This table has been prepared from Table C-II. Rural/urban break up for column 7—10 has been done with reference to the District returns. The figures in coloumn 6 have been obtained from the Age tables prepared on Y sample slips on 1941 Census.

* Separate figures for 1941 not available.

9·4 Young men and women (aged 15-34) per 10,000 persons.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Young men and women per 10,000 persons of: General population. 1951. Persons.	Males.	Females.	General population. 1941. Persons.	Rural population. Males.	Females.	Urban population. Males.	Females.	Agricultural classes. Males.	Females.	Non-agricultural classes. Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**3,349**	**1,641**	**1,708**	**3,390**	**1,597**	**1,695**	**1,821**	**1,761**	**1,590**	**1,686**	**1,736**	**1,749**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**3,279**	**1,675**	**1,604**	**3,373**	**1,664**	**1,590**	**1,729**	**1,677**	**1,678**	**1,581**	**1,667**	**1,655**
	Cuddapah	3,345	1,711	1,634	3,302	1,712	1,635	1,707	1,629	1,783	1,600	1,584	1,704
	Kurnool	3,179	1,624	1,555	3,375	1,614	1,530	1,678	1,689	1,644	1,557	1,589	1,552
	Bellary	3,454	1,710	1,744	3,421	1,685	1,745	1,800	1,740	1,642	1,735	1,873	1,766
	Anantapur	3,157	1,659	1,498	3,399	1,651	1,475	1,700	1,618	1,662	1,451	1,651	1,618
2	**West Madras Division.**	**3,421**	**1,586**	**1,835**	**3,385**	**1,561**	**1,835**	**1,765**	**1,841**	**1,511**	**1,826**	**1,672**	**1,846**
	The Nilgiris ..	3,234	1,705	1,529	4,000	1,568	1,453	2,041	1,714	1,489	1,664	1,810	1,463
	Malabar	3,504	1,624	1,880	3,372	1,610	1,878	1,742	1,902	1,570	1,860	1,681	1,901
	South Kanara ..	3,229	1,462	1,767	3,327	1,422	1,768	1,710	1,762	1,382	1,765	1,596	1,771
3	**North Madras Division.**	**3,324**	**1,620**	**1,704**	**3,414**	**1,586**	**1,691**	**1,795**	**1,766**	**1,589**	**1,692**	**1,696**	**1,732**
	(*a*) Agency tracts* ..	3,181	1,552	1,629	..	1,552	1,629	..	..	1,542	1,622	1,635	1,687
	Srikakulam ..	3,398	1,508	1,890	..	1,508	1,890	..	..	1,512	1,907	1,446	1,529
	Visakhapatnam ..	3,041	1,429	1,612	..	1,429	1,612	..	..	1,394	1,594	2,255	2,040
	East Godavari ..	3,229	1,569	1,660	..	1,569	1,660	..	..	1,554	1,653	1,665	1,697
	West Godavari ..	3,217	1,767	1,450	..	1,767	1,450	..	..	1,868	1,426	1,369	1,542
	(*b*) Plains	3,329	1,623	1,706	3,415	1,587	1,694	1,795	1,766	1,591	1,695	1,697	1,733
	Srikakulam ..	3,398	1,578	1,820	..	1,579	1,824	1,569	1,786	1,584	1,838	1,557	1,761
	Visakhapatnam ..	3,121	1,514	1,607	3,333	1,489	1,594	1,645	1,676	1,488	1,595	1,569	1,634
	East Godavari ..	3,402	1,674	1,728	3,423	1,645	1,703	1,785	1,825	1,641	1,685	1,740	1,817
	West Godavari ..	3,358	1,630	1,728	3,457	1,597	1,717	1,757	1,769	1,604	1,716	1,701	1,761
	Krishna	3,380	1,701	1,679	3,525	1,639	1,640	1,939	1,827	1,632	1,632	1,828	1,765
	Guntur	3,389	1,680	1,709	3,470	1,630	1,697	1,885	1,754	1,649	1,697	1,751	1,735
	Nellore	3,223	1,562	1,661	3,389	1,527	1,660	1,836	1,664	1,521	1,670	1,674	1,636
4	**South Madras Division.**	**3,357**	**1,658**	**1,699**	**3,382**	**1,601**	**1,681**	**1,847**	**1,759**	**1,591**	**1,676**	**1,779**	**1,742**
	Madras	3,894	2,142	1,752	3,920	..	..	2,142	1,752	1,997	1,800	2,145	1,751
	Chingleput	3,374	1,676	1,698	3,333	1,661	1,676	1,751	1,802	1,600	1,656	1,833	1,783
	Chittoor	3,282	1,623	1,659	3,315	1,615	1,660	1,699	1,650	1,638	1,667	1,576	1,633
	North Arcot ..	3,323	1,636	1,687	3,227	1,605	1,666	1,771	1,780	1,589	1,665	1,746	1,739
	Salem	3,287	1,646	1,641	3,294	1,621	1,622	1,799	1,759	1,609	1,610	1,737	1,719
	Coimbatore ..	3,361	1,683	1,678	3,413	1,628	1,670	1,908	1,711	1,576	1,651	1,807	1,710
	South Arcot ..	3,330	1,628	1,702	3,377	1,611	1,689	1,756	1,796	1,616	1,691	1,681	1,748
	Tanjore	3,435	1,657	1,778	3,453	1,625	1,768	1,788	1,823	1,632	1,768	1,716	1,802
	Tiruchirapalli ..	3,369	1,677	1,692	3,457	1,620	1,662	1,909	1,813	1,607	1,659	1,855	1,776
	Madurai	3,321	1,631	1,690	3,429	1,588	1,687	1,742	1,697	1,579	1,685	1,719	1,698
	Ramanathapuram ..	3,247	1,542	1,705	3,338	1,489	1,678	1,696	1,781	1,511	1,680	1,598	1,747
	Tirunelveli	3,278	1,540	1,738	3,360	1,487	1,731	1,658	1,751	1,474	1,704	1,621	1,778

NOTE.—This table has been prepared from Table C-II. Rural/urban break up for column 7—10 has been done with reference to the District returns. The figures in column 6 have been obtained from the Age tables prepared on Y sample slips of 1941 Census.

* No separate figures available for 1941.

9·5 Middle aged persons (aged 35—54) per 10,000 persons.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Middle aged persons per 10,000 persons of											
		General population.				Rural population.		Urban population.		Agricultural classes.		Non-agricultural classes.	
		1951.			1941.								
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**2,158**	**1,102**	**1,056**	**1,990**	**1,108**	**1,063**	**1,078**	**1,028**	**1,101**	**1,091**	**1,105**	**992**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**2,129**	**1,154**	**975**	**1,981**	**1,168**	**983**	**1,084**	**933**	**1,141**	**1,004**	**1,184**	**911**
	Cuddapah	2,111	1,149	962	2,053	1,156	952	1,100	1,035	1,186	985	1,086	922
	Kurnool	2,226	1,166	1,060	1,948	1,162	1,087	1,188	918	1,084	1,116	1,317	958
	Bellary	2,047	1,174	873	1,959	1,198	857	1,086	930	1,174	865	1,172	892
	Anantapur	2,128	1,130	998	1,981	1,160	1,019	979	888	1,124	1,052	1,146	861
2	**West Madras Division.**	**1,965**	**956**	**1,009**	**1,905**	**948**	**1,015**	**1,007**	**967**	**906**	**1,038**	**1,013**	**976**
	The Nilgiris .	2,501	1,321	1,180	1,905	1,405	1,312	1,114	857	1,336	1,204	1,313	1,169
	Malabar	1,947	941	1,006	1,909	932	1,008	1,020	988	889	1,039	995	971
	South Kanara ..	1,919	931	989	1,896	929	992	942	965	903	1,022	979	932
3	**North Madras Division.**	**2,211**	**1,135**	**1,076**	**1,989**	**1,147**	**1,078**	**1,069**	**1,065**	**1,132**	**1,108**	**1,142**	**999**
	(*a*) Agency tracts. *	2,329	1,257	1,072	..	1,257	1,072	..	..	1,252	1,088	1,305	927
	Srikakulam ..	2,630	1,577	1,053	..	1,577	1,053	..	..	1,586	1,058	1,446	950
	Visakhapatnam	2,317	1,318	999	..	1,318	999	..	..	1,338	1,002	846	940
	East Godavari.	2,131	1,132	999	..	1,132	999	..	..	1,113	999	1,259	996
	West Godavari.	2,605	1,232	1,374	..	1,232	1,374	..	..	1,162	1,514	1,506	822
	(*b*) Plains	2,206	1,130	1,076	1,989	1,142	1,079	1,069	1,065	1,126	1,109	1,140	1,000
	Srikakulam * ..	2,301	1,136	1,165	..	1,141	1,168	1,084	1,133	1,128	1,208	1,162	1,021
	Visakhapatnam.	2,235	1,127	1,108	2,067	1,154	1,113	985	1,081	1,138	1,145	1,103	1,029
	East Godavari.	2,216	1,142	1,073	1,961	1,150	1,084	1,115	1,033	1,138	1,115	1,151	990
	West Godavari.	2,155	1,100	1,055	1,928	1,107	1,041	1,074	1,108	1,095	1,074	1,114	1,004
	Krishna ..	2,031	1,077	955	1,863	1,078	954	1,071	960	1,059	986	1,109	897
	Guntur ..	2,247	1,160	1,087	1,959	1,186	1,091	1,054	1,071	1,156	1,109	1,167	1,038
	Nellore ..	2,220	1,150	1,070	2,047	1,156	1,059	1,100	1,158	1,143	1,087	1,166	1,026
4	**South Madras Division.**	**2,181**	**1,111**	**1,070**	**2,009**	**1,118**	**1,081**	**1,088**	**1,033**	**1,114**	**1,106**	**1,107**	**1,005**
	Madras	2,129	1,106	1,023	2,069	..	..	1,106	1,023	1,032	1,149	1,108	1,021
	Chingleput	2,202	1,163	1,040	1,930	1,163	1,039	1,163	1,043	1,153	1,074	1,182	970
	Chittoor	2,223	1,169	1,055	2,016	1,185	1,053	1,005	1,068	1,194	1,051	1,091	1,066
	North Arcot ..	2,055	1,062	994	1,885	1,062	998	1,060	974	1,047	1,019	1,095	936
	Salem	2,099	1,094	1,005	1,952	1,092	1,024	1,106	887	1,095	1,053	1,093	884
	Coimbatore ..	2,093	1,067	1,026	1,947	1,086	1,047	992	942	1,087	1,066	1,045	980
	South Arcot ..	2,250	1,164	1,086	2,043	1,172	1,086	1,102	1,084	1,160	1,096	1,183	1,041
	Tanjore	2,342	1,162	1,142	2,068	1,171	1,156	1,120	1,084	1,152	1,174	1,184	1,068
	Tiruchirapalli ..	2,232	1,119	1,113	2,116	1,129	1,131	1,078	1,040	1,122	1,167	1,110	986
	Madurai	2,201	1,111	1,089	2,019	1,123	1,111	1,082	1,033	1,125	1,153	1,089	983
	Ramanathapuram ..	2,226	1,059	1,167	2,061	1,051	1,175	1,084	1,142	1,036	1,196	1,101	1,115
	Tirunelveli	2,197	1,089	1,108	2,047	1,076	1,108	1,119	1,107	1,078	1,139	1,103	1,070

NOTE.—This table has been prepared from Table C-II. Rural/urban break up for column 7—10 has been done with reference to the District returns. The figures in column 6 have been obtained from the Age tables prepared on Y sample slips of 1941 Census.

* No separate figures available for 1941.

9·6 Elderly persons (aged 55 and over) per 10,000 persons.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Elderly persons per 10,000 persons of											
		General population.				Rural population.		Urban population.		Agricultural classes.		Non-agricultural classes.	
		1951.			1941.								
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**872**	**436**	**436**	**726**	**443**	**437**	**405**	**430**	**454**	**447**	**402**	**414**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**885**	**434**	**451**	**692**	**421**	**460**	**503**	**402**	**415**	**454**	**477**	**444**
	Cuddapah	854	435	419	785	435	421	434	407	445	436	418	391
	Kurnool	1,043	426	617	705	399	652	570	427	389	617	496	617
	Bellary	745	427	318	619	417	297	462	396	417	304	500	350
	Anantapur	893	450	443	666	433	455	534	384	413	465	543	389
2	**West Madras Division.**	**841**	**402**	**439**	**727**	**404**	**444**	**389**	**400**	**432**	**459**	**368**	**416**
	The Nilgiris.. ..	774	317	457	476	343	521	254	298	341	299	305	534
	Malabar	834	402	432	743	400	436	414	404	431	453	371	411
	South Kanara ..	872	418	454	715	423	457	389	431	442	486	377	398
3	**North Madras Division.**	**900**	**453**	**447**	**724**	**467**	**452**	**382**	**428**	**468**	**467**	**415**	**399**
	(a) Agency tracts * ..	748	418	330	..	418	330	..	..	425	326	356	358
	Srikakulam ..	573	309	264	..	309	264	..	..	300	263	496	289
	Visakhapatnam ..	933	562	371	..	562	371	..	..	581	383	134	94
	East Godavari ..	578	298	280	..	298	280	..	..	296	288	307	223
	West Godavari ..	862	469	393	..	469	393	..	..	465	332	482	634
	(b) Plains	906	454	452	724	469	458	382	423	471	474	415	400
	Srikakulam * ..	902	434	468	..	445	473	330	409	440	502	415	353
	Visakhapatnam ..	956	471	485	676	475	486	451	481	481	499	450	456
	East Godavari ..	780	367	413	638	379	424	320	372	388	441	324	357
	West Godavari ..	843	433	410	681	433	404	434	437	431	415	437	399
	Krishna	823	424	399	713	447	408	334	368	453	419	370	363
	Guntur	1,070	561	509	852	599	527	406	439	594	546	485	427
	Nellore	920	465	455	816	472	450	410	499	476	459	436	445
4	**South Madras Division.**	**862**	**435**	**427**	**732**	**445**	**424**	**403**	**438**	**457**	**434**	**397**	**416**
	Madras	835	383	452	514	..	..	383	452	582	527	379	451
	Chingleput	860	447	413	718	462	417	372	395	486	432	365	375
	Chittoor	1,079	598	481	766	611	477	472	516	625	452	514	570
	North Arcot ..	844	433	411	760	446	408	377	423	452	414	389	404
	Salem	840	447	393	666	453	398	407	363	468	406	394	360
	Coimbatore	874	439	435	726	448	450	403	374	470	457	404	410
	South Arcot ..	815	427	388	724	432	385	392	408	435	388	391	386
	Tanjore	832	409	423	796	413	412	391	471	398	415	433	443
	Tiruchirapalli ..	870	423	447	787	438	457	360	410	442	469	375	393
	Madurai	728	360	368	634	353	360	377	389	376	388	332	333
	Ramanathapuram ..	920	438	482	722	406	457	527	552	424	481	461	482
	Tirunelveli	952	463	489	841	475	482	435	508	520	532	393	439

NOTE.—This table has been prepared from Table C-II. Rural/urban break up for column 7-10 has been done with reference to the District returns. The figures in column 6 have been obtained from the age tables prepared on Y sample slips of 1941 Census.

* No separate figures available for 1941.

CHAPTER X—LITERACY AND EDUCATION.

General remarks.—As will be seen from the subsidiary table 10·1, only 19·3 per cent of the population in the State as a whole is literate, i.e., can read and write in some language or other. The remaining 80·7 per cent of the population is either illiterate or only partially literate, that is, can only read but cannot write in any language. The percentage of persons who are partially literate in the State population is 1·9 leaving 78·8 per cent of population as illiterate, that is, persons who can neither read nor write in any language. The percentage of literacy among the males in the State as a whole is 28·6 while that among females is 10.

S.Ts.—10·2 and 10·3

The rural areas lag far behind urban areas as may be seen from the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 160.]

Percentage of literates in rural and urban areas—Madras State.

State and natural division.	Rural.			Urban.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Madras State	15·4	23·9	6·9	35·4	47·1	23·4
Madras Deccan Division.	11·8	19·4	3·9	27·7	40·8	13·7
West Madras Division.	26·7	36·2	17·7	43·0	53·1	33·0
North Madras Division.	12·6	18·6	6·5	30·7	40·4	20·9
South Madras Division.	14·6	24·5	4·8	36·9	49·3	24·2

The figures of percentage of literacy for the total population for males and females compare as follows for the State as a whole and the divisions :—

[*Statement No.* 161.]

Percentage of literacy in total population.

(1)	Total. (2)	Males. (3)	Females. (4)
Madras State	19·3	28·6	10 0
Madras Deccan Division ..	14 3	22·7	5·5
West Madras Division ..	28 6	38·8	19·0
North Madras Division ..	15·7	22·4	8·9
South Madras Division ..	19·7	30·3	9·2

It is not surprising to find that, in the Agency tracts, which are largely inhabited by hill tribes, the percentage of literacy is only 4·7, the percentage ranging from 2 per cent in the Visakhapatnam Agency, to 2·5 per cent in the Srikakulam Agency, 5·8 in the East Godavari Agency and 8·5 in the West Godavari Agency. In the rest of the State, the percentage of literacy ranges from 9·5 in the Srikakulam Plains to 50·2 in Madras City. Malabar comes second with 30·9 per cent. Tirunelveli comes next with 25·7, Nilgiris, South Kanara and Tanjore coming next with 23·5, 23·3 and 23·2, respectively. The Tanjore percentage would have been higher but for the large population of Scheduled Castes in that district.

S.T.—10·1

Cent per cent correctness cannot be claimed in the classification of the uneducated population into illiterates and others. It is possible that, in spite of the instructions, some enumerators did not take the trouble to satisfy themselves that persons who claimed to be literates were really so, that is, could in fact read a simple message or letter to a friend or relative and write such a message or letter. But, on the whole, however, the figures reflect correctly the relative position in the various districts.

The Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts are the most backward from the point of view of literacy, the percentage of literacy being 9·5 and 10 per cent, respectively.

Salem and Chittoor come next with 11·4 and 11·6 per cent, respectively. Then comes Madras Deccan division with 14·3 per cent. The figures of the districts in the Deccan division range from 12·5 in Kurnool to 16·8 in Cuddapah. It is nothing surprising to find that, in the West Madras division, 28·6 per cent are literate. It is well known that Malabar leads with 30·9 per cent in the mufassal in the matter of literacy. In the Agency tracts, the educational institutions are practically all directly provided by the Government and the figures show how much more has still to be done in the matter of even elementary education in these tracts. The problem in these tracts is not only to provide more schools, but to make the hill tribes' children attend them.

2. **Progress of literacy.**—The statement below shows the progress of literacy from 1921 onwards :—

[*Statement No.* 162.]

Progress of literacy.

State.	Percentage of literates.			
	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Persons.			
Madras	9·8	9·3	14·4	19·3
	Males.			
Madras	17·3	16·1	22·4	28·6
	Females.			
Madras	2·4	2·6	6·6	10·0

There was not much progress in literacy between 1921 and 1931. But since then, there has been a steady progress both among males and among females. Though the increase in the percentage of literates in 1951 is only slightly higher among males than females (6 per cent as against 4 per cent per decade), female education is still lagging far behind, a fact which is glaringly brought out by the 1921 figures of 17·3 per cent for males and 2·4 per cent for females. There has been a marked increase in female literacy : it has increased nearly four times since 1921, while the percentage of literacy among males has not even doubled itself.

3. **Literacy among males.**—As stated already, 28·6 per cent of the males in the State are literate. In the Agency tracts the percentage varies. Literacy among males is 7·1 in the Agency, ranging from 3·4 in the Visakhapatnam Agency to 12·3 in the West Godavari Agency. Of the remaining areas in the State, Madras Deccan division is, as is well known, the most backward with 22·7 per cent, the district figures ranging from 19·9 in Kurnool and 27 per cent in Cuddapah. The percentage of literacy in the Plains area in the North Madras division is S.T.—10·2 23. This is only slightly better than the Madras Deccan division. This position is due to the Srikakulam Plains with 15·7 per cent and Visakhapatnam Plains with 16·4 per cent, the figures for the remaining districts ranging from 21·2 in Nellore to 29·1 in West Godavari Plains. West Madras division leads with 38·8 per cent and South Madras division stands second with 30·3 per cent. The figures in the West Madras division range from 32·6 in South Kanara to 41·4 in Malabar. Madras City of course leads in the whole State with 61·4 per cent. The figures for the other districts in the South Madras division range from 17·8 per cent in Chittoor district to 38·3 per cent in Tirunelveli district.

4. **Literacy among females.**—As already mentioned, only 10 per cent of the females in the State are literate. The percentage, as one would be expected to find, is the lowest in the Madras Deccan division (5·5 S.T.—10·3 per cent) and highest in the West Madras division (19 per cent), the North Madras division and South Madras division coming in between with 8·9 and 9·2 per cents, respectively.

The position of literacy is thus much worse among females than among males ; though, as mentioned earlier, the position has been improving. It can hardly be surprising to find that the percentage of literacy in the Agency tracts among the females ranges from 0·5 per cent in the Visakhapatnam Agency and 1·1 per cent in the Srikakulam Agency to 2·9 per cent in the East Godavari Agency and 4·7 per cent in the West Godavari Agency.

Madras City naturally leads with 38 per cent literacy among females ; Malabar is second with 21 per cent and South Kanara third with 14·8 per cent, just what one would expect to find. It is well known that these districts lead as regards literacy among women also. Among the other districts, the percentage ranges from 3·6 per cent and 3·8 per cent in the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam Plains to 14·6 in West Godavari district. The percentage of literacy in the Godavari and Krishna deltas is higher than in the Cauvery delta. Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts are naturally the most backward from the point of female literacy also. In these two districts, as well as in two districts in the Deccan division, viz., Kurnool and Bellary, and in Salem, the percentage of literacy is below 5 per cent ; Chittoor and South Arcot are only slightly better with 5·2 per cent and 5·9 per cent, respectively, and the position is far better in Tirunelveli district (13·8 per cent) than in the other mufassal districts in the South Madras division.

5. **Livelihood classes.**—The percentage of literacy for the population, males and

emales combined, in each livelihood class is s follows in the State and in each division :—

[*Statement No.* 163.]

Livelihood class.	Percentage of literacy. State.	Madras Deccan Division.	West Madras division.	North Madras division.	South Madras division.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I ..	15·4	12·7	38·3	14·4	15·4
II ..	15·9	11·7	27·2	10·1	12·1
III ..	7·0	6·8	13·4	5·5	6·2
IV ..	39·1	23·6	57·4	39·9	37·0
V ..	22·8	16·6	28·8	17·1	24·0
VI ..	38·6	31·8	37·7	32·7	41·7
VII ..	33·8	28·6	29·8	26·2	38·5
VIII ..	29·9	16·5	34·2	28·1	31·8

It is not surprising to find that the largest percentage of literates is found in Class IV (Non-cultivating land-owners and agricultural rent-receivers and their dependants), Class VI (Commerce), Class VII (Transport) and Class VIII (Other Services and Miscellaneous sources of income), and that it is lowest among cultivating labourers (Class III). Class I and Class II, i.e., cultivators of land, owned and unowned and their dependants, and Class V (Production other than cultivation) occupy an intermediate position. The Madras Deccan division presents roughly the same picture as the State as a whole; in the West Madras division, particularly in Malabar and South Kanara, Class I occupies the second position from the point of view of literacy; in fact this class comes next to Class IV in this respect. These are districts of large landlords and this is therefore nothing surprising. In the Krishna and Godavari deltas also we find Class I occupying a respectable place from the point of view of literacy (23·6, 26·6 and 23·3 per cent). The position in Tanjore and Tirunelveli districts is similar. In Madras City, where the agricultural classes are of course quite unimportant, Class VI (Commerce) has the highest percentage of literacy (63·7 per cent), Class VIII coming second with 49·5 per cent, Class VII (Transport) coming third with 44·1 per cent and Class V last, with 41·2 per cent. These are the figures one would expect to find in the City; the large percentage under Class VIII relates to the large population consisting of employees of Governments and persons belonging to the professional services, who will naturally be keen on the education of their children. The other districts follow the general pattern of the State as a whole.

S.T.—10·1

Literacy among males by livelihood classes.—The figures are given in the statement below; no special comments are called for :—

[*Statement No.* 164.]

Males.

S.T.—10·2

Class.	Percentage of literacy. State.	Madras Deccan division.	West Madras division.	North Madras division.	South Madras division.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I ..	24·5	21·0	51·3	20·4	26·0
II ..	23·7	17·7	36·3	14·9	20·7
III ..	11·4	10·6	20·5	8·6	11·0
IV ..	54·1	36·2	66·3	54·5	54·7
V ..	34·7	27·2	40·8	26·2	37·1
VI ..	55·0	50·8	51·0	47·4	59·2
VII ..	44·7	41·4	37·6	34·7	50·9
VIII ..	40·4	24·4	44·4	38·4	43·2

S.T.—10·3

Literacy among females by livelihood classes.—The statement below gives the percentage of literacy by livelihood classes among females :—

[*Statement No.* 165.]

Females.

Class	Percentage of literacy. State.	Madras Deccan division.	West Madras division.	North Madras division.	South Madras division.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
I ..	6·2	4·0	25·9	8·3	4·5
II ..	8·2	5·2	18·4	5·2	3·3
III ..	2·8	3·2	7·1	2·6	1·8
IV ..	27·2	12·4	50·0	28·4	23·5
V ..	10·4	4·9	16·8	7·6	10·3
VI ..	22·4	12·2	24·4	18·4	24·4
VII ..	22·2	14·8	21·2	17·4	25·2
VIII ..	19·4	8·4	24·6	17·7	20·5

The figures call for no special notice except the poor figure of Tanjore (8·3 per cent under Class I) when compared with the other districts which contain large deltaic areas, viz., East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. There is no doubt that the Tanjore figures would show considerable improvement in this respect in future, with the spread of interest in education and the growing desire even among women to get educated.

6. Analysis of literates by educational standards.—The statement below shows the distribution of 10,000 literates by educational standards in the State and in each of the divisions :—

M.T.—D-VII

[*Statement No.* 166.]

Distribution of 10,000 *literates in each natural division and State by educational standards.*

Educational standard.	Madras State.	Madras Deccan Division.	West Madras Division.	North Madras Division.	South Madras Division.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Literate	8,845	8,673	9,295	8,931	8,688
Middle School ..	637	783	361	570	733
Matriculate or S.S.L.C. Higher Secondary.	335	362	219	293	385
Intermediate in Arts or Science.	64	59	30	72	72
Graduate in Arts or Science.	38	36	19	38	43
Post-Graduate in Arts or Science.	6	6	3	5	7
Teaching	48	58	51	54	43
Engineering ..	4	3	1	4	6
Agriculture ..	1	1	..	3	1
Veterinary	1	..	..	1	1
Commerce	3	3	1	5	3
Legal	6	5	5	8	7
Medical	7	11	6	9	7
Others	5	..	9	7	4

Column (1) of this statement is the same as in the Main Table D-VII.

It will be seen that less than 12 per cent of the literates in the State have attained the Middle School or higher standard of education; only about 3·4 per cent of the literates have attained the Matriculation or S.S.L.C. standard. The percentage of literates, who have attained the Intermediate or higher standard, is only 1·8.

Though the West Madras division has the highest percentage of literacy in the State, the proportion, which has attained the Middle School or higher standard, is smaller in this division than in the other divisions. The South Madras division leads (5·8 per cent) in regard to the proportion of literates, who have attained the Matriculation or higher standard. The corresponding figures for the Deccan division and the North Madras division are 5·4 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively. At first sight, this takes one by surprise, but the position is explained by the fact that, of these two divisions, the Deccan division is undoubtedly more backward, and that those who take to education at all in that division are of the classes, which would be interested in going in, as far as possible, for higher education.

The statement below analyses the literates, in the general population and in each Livelihood class, by educational standards :—

[*Statement No.* 167.]

10,000 *literates in the General population and in each livelihood class arranged according to educational standards.*

Educational standard.	All classes.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Literate	8,845	9,393	9,457	9,603	8,695	9,069	8,720	8,137	7,763
Middle School	637	393	347	321	696	636	742	1,024	1,014
Matriculate S.S.L.C. or Higher Secondary.	335	148	138	57	391	217	376	662	723
Intermediate in Arts or Science.	64	27	22	6	103	33	79	103	140
Graduate in Arts or Science ..	38	12	6	2	54	15	40	42	102
Post-Graduate in Arts or Science.	6	1	1	1	4	3	4	4	18
Teaching	48	18	24	8	26	17	15	13	155
Engineering	4	1	..	..	1	2	4	6	13
Agriculture	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	3
Veterinary	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Commerce	3	1	1	..	5	1	7	2	7
Legal	6	1	..	..	12	1	4	2	21
Medical	7	2	1	1	6	2	3	3	26
Others	5	2	1	1	6	4	4	1	14

It will be seen, that Class VIII shows the largest figures under each educational standard of and above the S.S.L.C. This is not surprising, as this is the class to which the professional services and employees of Government and local authorities belong, and these are precisely the sections of the population, which are most keen on higher education for their children. It will also be seen that Agricultural Class IV (i.e., non-cultivating owners of land and rent receivers and their dependants) and the non-agricultural classes are the ones, which take most to higher education; in other words, the first three agricultural classes are the most backward, from the point of view of higher education, Class III (cultivating labourers) being at the bottom of the list. It is again no surprise to find that Classes VIII and IV have made the largest contribution to the Legal and Medical professions.

7. **Distribution of illiterates by age groups.**—The statement below shows the distribution of illiterates by age groups :—

[*Statement No.* 168.]

Statement showing the distribution of 10,000 *illiterates by age-groups.*

Madras State.

Age groups.	Number per 10,000 illiterates.
(1)	(2)
5–9	1,568
10–14	1,313
15–24	1,878
25–34	1,698
35–44	1,393
45 54	1,102
55–64	672
65–74	274
75 and over	102

These figures do not include persons, who are partially literate, i.e., persons who can only read but cannot write in any language. It will be seen that the first two age-groups together account for 29 per cent of the illiterates. These two groups are below the age of 15. Nineteen per cent is in the age group 15 to 24, 17 per cent in the age-group 25 to 34, 14 per cent in the group 35 to 44, and 11 per cent in the group 45 to 54. The first three age-groups account for nearly 50 per cent of the illiterates. These figures indicate that the most effective way of tackling illiteracy will be by attending to the children below 15, and that the next important section to be tackled are the young persons between 15 and 34.

The following statement shows the total number of educational institutions of all kinds in each district and the average population served by one institution :—

[*Statement No.* 169.]

State, natural division and district.	Total number of educational institutions.	Average population served by one institution.	Percentage of literate population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
MADRAS STATE.	**40,937**	**1,393**	**19·3**
1. Madras Deccan Division.	**4,097**	**1,230**	**14·3**
Cuddapah ..	1,163	999	16·8
Kurnool	1,180	1,077	12·5
Bellary	862	1,443	13·6
Anantapur ..	892	1,526	14·6
2. West Madras Division.	**5,570**	**1,224**	**28·6**
The Nilgiris ..	245	1,272	23·5
Malabar	3,971	1,198	30·9
South Kanara ..	1,354	1,292	23·3
3. North Madras Division.	**12,837**	**1,124**	**15·7**
Srikakulam ..	1,767	1,202	9·3
Visakhapatnam.	1,114	1,861	9·3
East Godavari ..	1,885	1,281	17·9
West Godavari ..	1,718	988	21·1
Krishna	1,903	935	21·4
Guntur	2,788	915	17·3
Nellore	1,662	1,080	14·6
4. South Madras Division.	**18,433**	**1,667**	**19·7**
Madras	562	2,520	50·2
Chingleput ..	1,183	1,567	17·9
Chittoor	1,209	1,497	11·6
North Arcot ..	1,810	1,580	17·9
Salem	1,095	3,079	11·4
Coimbatore ..	1,447	2,276	17·0
South Arcot ..	1,859	1,494	16·5
Tanjore	2,107	1,416	23·2
Tiruchirappalli ..	1,632	1,804	18·3
Madurai	1,729	1,673	20·3
Ramanathapuram.	1,504	1,383	21·4
Tirunelveli ..	2,296	1,065	25·7

It will be seen that it is not possible to trace any uniform correspondence between the percentage of literacy in a district and the average population served by one institution in that district, and that the figures disclose a number of disparities. This is because the percentage of literacy depends, not only upon the number of schools provided proportionately to the population, but also on the extent to which the schools have been actually availed of by the population in each area.

8. **Distribution of literacy by sex and livelihood class.**—Subsidiary Table 10·4 shows the distribution of 10,000 literates by sex and livelihood class by educational standards. The figures show that generally females lag behind the males in the matter of general education.

9. **Conclusion.**—The statement below compares the position as regards literacy in Madras State with that in some of the important States in India.

[*Statement No.* 170.]

States.	Percentage of literates (all ages).		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Travancore-Cochin.	45·8	54·8	37·0
Bombay	24·6	34·9	12·6
West Bengal ..	24·5	34·7	12·7
Mysore	20·6	30·4	10·3
Madras	19·3	28·6	10·0
Assam	18·1	27·1	7·8
Orissa	15·8	27·3	4·5
Uttar Pradesh ..	10·8	17·4	3·6

10·1 Percentage of literates in the total population and in each livelihood class.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Percentage of literates in								
		Total population.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class. VIII.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	MADRAS STATE	**19·3**	**15·4**	**15·9**	**7·0**	**39·1**	**22·8**	**38·6**	**33·8**	**29·9**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**14·3**	**12·7**	**11·7**	**6·8**	**23·6**	**16·6**	**31·8**	**28·6**	**16·5**
	Cuddapah	16·8	18·7	8·4	6·6	22·8	13·8	30·0	29·9	17·1
	Kurnool	12·5	9·6	14·1	5·8	19·0	17·1	29·8	23·5	15·0
	Bellary	13·6	11·1	10·3	7·6	21·7	18·6	34·3	25·8	16·4
	Anantapur	14·6	11·9	13·1	7·4	35·3	17·6	32·6	32·4	18·3
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**28·6**	**38·3**	**27·2**	**13·4**	**57·4**	**28·8**	**37·7**	**29·8**	**34·2**
	The Nilgiris	23·5	16·7	24·1	5·3	51·1	18·6	37·9	23·9	40·3
	Malabar	30·9	43·1	34·5	15·2	60·4	31·5	37·9	31·1	34·0
	South Kanara	23·3	37·2	15·4	7·3	52·8	24·4	37·3	26·2	33·1
3	**North Madras Division** ..	**15·7**	**14·4**	**10·1**	**5·5**	**39·9**	**17·1**	**32·7**	**26·2**	**28·1**
	(*a*) Agency tracts ..	4·7	2·9	3·9	1·5	27·5	11·4	27·2	12·0	26·4
	Srikakulam ..	2·5	2·0	2·6	0·2	22·2	6·7	28·4	..	45·7
	Visakhapatnam ..	2·0	1·6	1·8	0·8	23·4	5·9	14·1	50·0	13·2
	East Godavari ..	5·8	3·3	5·5	2·7	21·9	12·0	30·0	10·2	29·2
	West Godavari ..	8·5	7·8	4·6	1·3	34·6	13·4	29·1	13·6	26·3
	(*b*) Plains	16·1	15·2	10·4	5·6	40·0	17·2	32·8	26·3	28·1
	Srikakulam	9·5	8·0	5·4	3·3	35·8	13·2	17·2	24·4	22·2
	Visakhapatnam ..	10·0	5·2	3·6	2·2	42·4	14·5	25·9	21·9	26·3
	East Godavari ..	19·1	23·3	12·7	6·0	46·4	20·2	33·7	21·8	32·4
	West Godavari ..	21·9	26·6	14·4	8·5	46·4	24·6	37·3	24·9	34·4
	Krishna	21·4	23·6	12·0	5·6	42·2	21·7	41·0	31·6	27·2
	Guntur	17·3	17·1	16·7	6·2	35·7	15·8	34·8	27·0	25·6
	Nellore	14·6	12·2	15·6	5·8	30·6	13·8	34·3	3·6	30·3
4	**South Madras Division** ..	**19·7**	**15·4**	**12·1**	**6·2**	**37·0**	**24·0**	**41·7**	**38·5**	**31·8**
	Madras City	50·2	60·1	35·6	25·2	62·6	41·2	63·7	44·1	49·5
	Chingleput	17·9	15·4	11·1	7·0	47·1	19·1	39·7	39·4	32·9
	Chittoor	11·6	8·0	5·3	5·3	22·0	22·8	28·2	25·5	22·7
	North Arcot	17·9	14·9	10·2	5·6	33·2	26·0	38·0	34·0	28·9
	Salem	11·4	7·4	5·8	2·7	28·7	17·3	30·9	25·3	26·5
	Coimbatore	17·0	14·9	11·9	3·9	30·7	19·0	37·3	33·3	21·6
	South Arcot	16·5	17·0	11·1	5·9	31·8	22·2	38·9	41·3	82·2
	Tanjore	23·2	25·2	15·4	7·0	44·4	29·8	38·0	37·4	37·5
	Tiruchirapalli ..	18·3	13·2	13·1	6·1	37·2	21·7	40·8	50·6	35·9
	Madurai	20·3	18·4	15·1	7·0	32·9	26·1	40·5	34·1	26·3
	Ramanathapuram ..	21·4	19·0	11·9	11·7	32·2	23·7	37·9	29·9	26·6
	Tirunelveli	25·7	25·2	15·0	10·7	42·2	23·8	41·7	37·7	32·8

10·2 Literacy among males in the general population and in each livelihood class.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Percentage of literacy in								
		General population.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	MADRAS STATE.	**28·6**	**24·5**	**23·7**	**11·4**	**54·1**	**34·7**	**55·0**	**44·7**	**40·4**
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	**22·7**	**21·0**	**17·7**	**10·6**	**36·2**	**27·2**	**50·8**	**41·4**	**24·4**
	Cuddapah	27·0	30·2	13·8	11·1	36·7	23·1	48·1	37·8	26·7
	Kurnool	19·9	16·3	18·9	10·1	31·5	27·9	46·1	38·2	21·4
	Bellary	22·6	19·8	18·5	13·6	32·2	29·7	54·6	35·6	22·9
	Anantapur	21·9	18·2	18·4	8·4	49·4	28·9	53·5	48·4	27·6
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**38·8**	**51·3**	**36·3**	**20·5**	**66·3**	**40·8**	**51·0**	**37·6**	**44·4**
	The Nilgiris	33·8	26·7	38·5	7·8	69·2	27·2	48·6	27·2	55·7
	Malabar	41·4	56·4	44·1	22·9	66·6	44·8	51·4	39·5	43·8
	South Kanara	32·6	50·8	23·4	12·1	65·9	33·8	50·1	32·9	42·7
3	**North Madras Division** ..	**22·4**	**20·4**	**14·9**	**8·6**	**54·5**	**26·2**	**47·4**	**34·7**	**38·4**
	(*a*) Agency tracts ..	7·1	4·7	6·0	2·5	34·2	17·4	40·6	17·1	35·1
	Srikakulam	3·9	3·4	4·1	0·2	43·5	8·7	41·6	..	59·5
	Visakhapatnam ..	3·4	2·9	2·9	1·5	16·6	5·7	20·1	68·0	20·3
	East Godavari ..	8·7	5·3	8·7	4·4	29·0	17·8	44·7	15·4	38·4
	West Godavari ..	12·3	11·2	6·5	1·8	46·3	22·1	44·4	16·3	34·7
	(*b*) Plains	23·0	21·5	15·3	8·7	54·7	26·4	47·4	34·8	38·4
	Srikakulam	15·7	13·7	9·3	5·6	48·4	22·5	25·9	31·5	35·5
	Visakhapatnam ..	16·4	9·0	6·3	3·8	58·2	26·0	40·0	27·5	41·2
	East Godavari ..	26·5	30·9	19·0	10·1	59·6	30·1	47·6	30·3	42·2
	West Godavari ..	29·1	35·0	19·6	11·5	59·4	36·1	52·3	33·8	44·4
	Krishna	28·3	30·9	16·6	8·4	55·7	30·4	55·1	41·3	34·5
	Guntur	24·4	23·5	21·6	9·1	51·8	23·9	52·9	37·3	35·0
	Nellore	21·2	18·2	23·6	9·3	49·8	19·5	51·4	45·8	39·3
4	**South Madras Division** ..	**30·3**	**26·0**	**20·7**	**11·0**	**54·7**	**37·1**	**59·2**	**50·9**	**43·2**
	Madras City	61·4	68·4	45·9	34·1	66·4	54·0	78·3	54·0	58·1
	Chingleput	27·4	24·2	17·7	11·7	73·4	29·7	60·1	52·4	46·8
	Chittoor	17·8	12·5	7·4	9·1	35·0	36·9	39·0	39·9	33·9
	North Arcot	28·6	25·8	16·9	10·4	51·8	41·2	55·4	46·4	40·2
	Salem	18·0	13·3	9·7	4·6	45·5	27·4	43·0	36·5	36·5
	Coimbatore	26·3	24·9	20·1	6·8	47·6	29·7	55·5	41·9	30·2
	South Arcot	27·1	29·2	19·5	10·9	48·9	36·5	56·2	54·7	43·6
	Tanjore	36·5	42·4	27·5	12·8	64·1	47·2	58·1	52·0	50·8
	Tiruchirapalli	29·5	23·7	23·6	12·0	56·6	33·5	58·6	69·0	49·4
	Madurai	32·9	30·8	26·2	13·1	48·4	42·2	61·3	46·8	38·7
	Ramanathapuram ..	35·5	34·2	21·7	18·3	52·7	40·3	54·7	46·3	40·2
	Tirunelveli	38·3	39·1	24·7	17·7	58·0	36·1	60·3	49·4	45·2

10·3 Statement showing literacy among females in general population and in each livelihood class.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Percentage of literacy among females.								
		General population.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.	Class VIII.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	MADRAS STATE.	**10·0**	**6·2**	**8·2**	**2·8**	**27·2**	**10·4**	**22·4**	**22·2**	**19·4**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**5·5**	**4·0**	**5·2**	**3·2**	**12·4**	**4·9**	**12·2**	**14·8**	**8·4**
	Cuddapah	6·0	6·2	2·6	2·1	10·2	3·5	11·8	21·3	7·4
	Kurnool	4·9	2·6	9·2	1·6	7·7	5·0	12·7	8·1	8·5
	Bellary	4·4	2·0	1·6	2·0	12·7	6·5	13·3	15·1	9·2
	Anantapur	6·8	5·0	7·3	6·5	23·1	4·8	11·0	15·3	8·4
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**19·0**	**25·9**	**18·4**	**7·1**	**50·0**	**16·8**	**24·4**	**21·2**	**24·6**
	The Nilgiris	12·1	6·6	8·9	2·6	0·3	9·0	24·5	19·9	22·4
	Malabar	21·0	30·5	25·1	8·3	55·4	18·4	24·3	22·0	24·9
	South Kanara	14·8	24·1	7·9	3·5	41·6	14·7	25·1	18·5	24·1
3	**North Madras Division** ..	**8·9**	**8·3**	**5·2**	**2·6**	**28·4**	**7·6**	**18·4**	**17·4**	**17·7**
	(*a*) Agency tracts ..	2·2	1·1	1·7	0·7	22·5	4·8	14·5	6·3	16·6
	Srikakulam	1·1	0·6	1·1	0·1	..	4·6	16·0	..	29·8
	Visakhapatnam ..	0·5	0·1	0·7	0·1	3·0	6·1	8·1	23·5	5·3
	East Godavari ..	2·9	1·3	2·2	1·0	16·5	5·5	16·4	4·4	19·0
	West Godavari ..	4·7	4·2	2·6	0·8	25·9	3·7	14·8	10·4	17·0
	(*b*) Plains	9·2	8·8	5·3	2·6	28·5	7·7	18·4	17·5	17·7
	Srikakulam	3·5	2·5	1·5	1·2	25·7	4·1	8·8	17·8	9·2
	Visakhapatnam ..	3·8	1·4	0·8	0·8	29·1	2·9	12·7	16·4	11·3
	East Godavari ..	11·7	15·5	5·9	1·9	36·3	10·0	20·6	12·9	22·6
	West Godavari ..	14·6	18·1	8·9	5·7	36·9	12·5	22·6	15·2	24·4
	Krishna	14·3	16·2	7·1	2·6	31·7	12·2	26·8	21·2	19·6
	Guntur	10·0	10·4	11·7	3·3	22·3	7·3	16·5	15·7	15·8
	Nellore	7·8	5·9	7·1	2·4	15·6	7·6	18·2	26·3	20·8
	South Madras Division ..	**9·2**	**4·5**	**3·3**	**1·8**	**23·5**	**10·3**	**24·4**	**25·2**	**20·5**
	Madras	38·0	47·5	26·8	16·7	58·8	27·0	46·6	33·2	40·6
	Chingleput	8·1	6·1	4·1	2·4	26·4	7·8	19·8	25·1	17·8
	Chittoor	5·2	3·1	3·1	1·5	11·3	7·5	17·7	10·0	11·5
	North Arcot	7·2	3·6	3·2	1·3	18·7	10·1	21·3	21·2	17·6
	Salem	4·7	1·4	1·6	1·0	15·3	6·8	19·0	13·5	16·6
	Coimbatore	7·6	4·8	3·4	1·2	17·9	7·7	19·1	23·6	12·8
	South Arcot	5·9	4·5	2·5	1·0	19·2	7·2	21·8	27·7	20·5
	Tanjore	10·3	8·3	3·2	1·5	29·8	11·0	20·2	22·0	24·5
	Tiruchirapalli	7·3	2·8	2·7	0·9	22·8	9·1	23·2	32·0	21·9
	Madurai	7·9	5·9	3·9	1·3	20·4	9·1	18·9	20·7	13·8
	Ramanathapuram ..	8·4	4·9	3·0	6·1	17·3	7·3	23·1	13·6	14·2
	Tirunelveli	13·8	11·7	5·4	4·6	30·6	11·5	25·1	25·2	21·4

10·4 Distribution of 10,000 literates of each sex and livelihood class by Educational Standards.

Educational standard.	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Class V.		Class VI.		Class VII.		Class VIII.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1 Literate	9,350	9,565	9,510	9,305	9,646	9,444	8,238	9,415	9,025	9,223	8,581	9,057	7,861	8,728	7,471	8,369
2 Middle School	406	345	314	444	285	453	856	443	647	598	784	637	1,055	958	1,035	972
3 Matriculate or S.S.L.C.	169	63	113	213	50	85	574	103	247	116	452	190	859	239	871	414
4 Intermediate in Arts or Science.	32	7	23	18	6	4	157	18	36	22	93	44	137	29	175	68
5 Graduate in Arts or Science.	14	3	7	3	2	2	82	9	17	9	51	14	56	11	131	41
6 Post-Graduate in Arts or Science.	1	1	—	3	1	..	6	1	3	2	5	3	5	3	22	8
7 Teaching	19	12	28	12	8	10	39	6	13	27	11	23	11	17	178	108
8 Engineering	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	4	5	8	3	19	1
9 Agriculture	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	5	..
10 Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..
11 Commerce	1	..	1	1	..	..	8	..	1	..	6	10	2	2	10	—
12 Legal	2	1	..	..	..	..	20	..	1	..	5	3	2	2	31	1
13 Medical	2	1	1	..	1	..	9	1	2	2	2	4	3	5	32	14
14 Others	2	2	1	1	1	2	8	4	5	1	5	4	1	1	18	4

CHAPTER XI—LANGUAGES.

Mother-tongue.—The distribution of 10,000 of the population speaking the more important languages in the State is given in the statement below :— M.T.--D-I

[*Statement No.* 171.]

Distribution of population by mother-tongue spoken in the State and natural divisions.

(For 10,000 of the general population.)

Mother-tongue spoken.	State.	Madras Deccan Division.	West Madras Division.	North Madras Division.	South Madras Division.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Tamil ..	4,298	94	355	37	7,864
Telugu ..	3,815	7,033	73	9,390	1,500
Malayalam ..	917	10	7,409	5	54
Kannada ..	364	1,649	521	2	288
Hindustani-*cum*-Urdu.	272	987	57	293	192 1
Tulu ..	123	6	1,025	..	1
Konkani ..	43	1	355	..	1
Oriya ..	29	..	..	113	..
Sourashtra ..	22	..	..	..	40
Hindi ..	19	31	8	16	21
Lambadi ..	13	100	..	12	2
English ..	6	1	6	1	9
Other languages ..	79	88	191	131	28

The important languages are Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Hindustani-*cum*-Urdu and Tulu. Urdu and Hindustani are spoken as mother-tongue only by Muslims and such Muslims are to be found only among those who have come from Northern India and among Muslims in the Telugu districts and in Madras City. The Muslims in the mufassal districts in Tamil Nad speak only Tamil in their houses, but it will be seen from Table D-I that nearly five lakhs of persons in the mufassal Tamil districts have claimed Urdu or Hindustani as their mother-tongue. It is true that these Muslims study their Quoran in Arabic, but their mother-tongue is undoubtedly Tamil, and this claim of Urdu or Hindustani as their mother-tongue—under our instructions, the enumerator had no option but to accept the answer given by the person enumerated—is the result of the attitude of many Muslims in recent years. The Mopalas of Malabar speak only Malayalam as their mother-tongue. *Tulu* is a language spoken only in South Kanara and by the Tulu-speaking people, who have emigrated from there. The same remark applies to Konkani also, which is spoken only by about 43 persons out of every 10,000 persons in the State. In this State, Oriya is spoken only in the areas adjoining the Orissa border and by the emigrants from Orissa State, the total number of such persons being about 29 out of every 10,000 of the population of the State.

(1) *Sourashtras.*—There are 64,170 males and 60,316 females whose mother-tongue is Sourashtra. It is the mother-tongue of the Sourashtra community who are mostly weavers by profession. The Sourashtras of Madurai have shown great enterprise in textiles. They do weaving of handloom cloth and dyeing of yarn and cloth. The community is practically confined to the South Madras division, more than half of it being in Madurai district. In fact, Madurai town may be called the headquarters of this community. The community has spread out to other districts where they have settled down mostly as handloom weavers and traders in textiles and dyes. Sourashtra has no script of its own and it is only a spoken language.

(2) *Hindi.*—Over one lakh people—60,825 males and 48,444 females—have returned Hindi as their mother tongue. It will be found that these returns occur in all the districts. Actually, Hindi is the mother-tongue in the case of only a section of the immigrants from States in Northern India. The number of persons who have claimed Hindi as their mother-tongue exceeds the number of immigrants from Northern India, showing that the figures are vitiated by the feeling on the part of a number of persons that they should return as their mother-tongue the official language of the Indian Union.

(3) *Marathi.*—75,583 males and 69,457 females have returned Marathi as their mother-tongue. In a number of districts there are Mahratta families whose mother-tongue is Marathi, e.g., in Tanjore town, where we find a number of Mahratta families who have been there since the time of Mahratta Kings of Tanjore. The figures include also Mahrattas who have migrated to this State.

(4) *Lambadi.*—Lambadi is the language spoken by the Lambadi community, which is

a backward one. A very large percentage of the Lambadis used to be registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, but in recent years they have settled down more and more to cultivation, thanks to the concessions shown to them by the Government as a backward class in the matter of land assignments. In the State, as a whole, there are 39,042 males and 35,701 females of this community. They speak Lambadi among themselves, but speak the regional language, while conversing with others. The women are easily identified by the gorgeous check patterns in their dress and the peculiar ornaments worn by them. As is well known, the bulk of them are found in the Deccan division, Bellary and Anantapur being their strongholds, the other important districts for this community being Krishna, Guntur and Chittoor.

(5) *Badaga.*—This is a corrupt form of Kanarese, the Badagas being persons who formerly migrated from Mysore State. This has no script of its own and it is only a spoken language. There are 33,463 males and 33,822 females, and, as is well known, they are practically all to be found in the Nilgiris district. They used to be backward, but latterly their condition has improved considerably and they are now enterprising cultivators, particularly potato cultivation, and education is spreading among them.

(6) *Koya, Saora, Jatapu or Khond, Gadaba and Toda.*—These are languages spoken only by certain hill tribes. The Toda language has no script, and is only a spoken language spoken only by the small Toda community, consisting of 426 males and 453 females. They are found only in the Nilgiris district. It is a well-known community which has attracted a great deal of attention, and there is a considerable literature about them.

The Koyas, Saoras, Jatapus and Gadabas are well-known hill tribes—all in the Agency tracts—but a small number of these are found in the Plains areas, particularly in those adjoining the Agency tracts. They are extremely backward and prefer to live in the hills. In this State, the Koyas are the most numerous among these tribes. Other hill tribes speak only the regional language.

(7) *Yerukula, Irula or Korava.*—This is a backward community which lives by begging and by making baskets, and large numbers of them still live a nomadic life. Their's also is a spoken language without any script. They are found mostly in the Guntur and Nellore districts in the Circars and in the Deccan Division, but some, mostly nomadic, are found in the Tamil districts also.

(8) *Gujarati, Bengali, Punjabi, Nepali and Marwari.*—These languages are spoken only by immigrants with these languages as their mother-tongue. There are a number of Gujarati merchants in the State; the number of Marwaris is very small and they are mostly money-lenders (478 males and 257 females).

Though the number of displaced persons from Pakistan is small (9,113) in this State, it has swollen the figures of Sindhis and Punjabis in the State, particularly the Sindhis, to whom the bulk of the displaced persons in this State belong.

(9) The other Asiatic and European languages returned as 'mother-tongues', are of course, those spoken by persons from those countries, who are in this State, in connexion with their business or professional activities. But all these are small numbers. Among the European languages, the only appreciable figure is that of English —17,420 males and 17,378 females, out of which 8,380 males and 10,468 females are in Madras City. These figures include of course Anglo-Indians whose mother-tongue is English.

(10) *Comparison with position in* 1931. —Language figures were not tabulated at the 1941 Census, and the figures given below compare the figures of 1951 and 1931 :—

[*Statement No.* 172.]

Distribution of 10,000 *persons by mother-tongue spoken and comparison with* 1931.

Language.	1951.	1931.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Tamil	4,298	4,004
Telugu	3,815	3,768
Malayalam	917	790
Kanarese	364	357
Hindustani-*cum*-Urdu	272	261
Tulu	123	120
Konkani	43	43
Oriya	29	391
Hindi	19	4
Lambadi	13	11
English	6	8
Others	101	243

It will be seen that the relative position of all the important languages continues unchanged. The decrease in the Oriya figure

since 1931 is of course due to the transfer of a portion of the old Madras Province to Orissa Province in 1936.

2. **Bi-lingualism.**—The main table D-I (ii) indicates the extent to which bi-lingualism prevails in the State. Column (2) of the table gives the total number of persons using the specified language as their mother-tongue, while column (3) gives the number of persons speaking a language subsidiary to the mother-tongue. The subsidiary language in column (4) is the Indian language other than the mother-tongue, which the person enumerated commonly speaks. Column (4) gives the population by each subsidiary language for the figure given in column (3). Under subsidiary languages, enumerators were instructed to record only the Indian language if any commonly spoken by the person enumerated besides his mother-tongue, i.e., the language used by him in his daily life. If he spoke more than one Indian language besides his mother-tongue, only the one which he most commonly used was to be recorded. Not more than one subsidiary language was thus recorded in each case. Naturally, the most important subsidiary languages are also the most important regional languages of the State, viz., Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada.

CHAPTER XII—RELIGION.

The detailed figures by religions are given in Main Table D-II. The statement below gives the distribution, by religion, per 10,000 persons of the general population :—

[*Statement No.* 173.]

	Number per 10,000 of the population who are								
	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Buddhists.	Zoroastrians.	Muslims.	Christians.	Jews.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Madras State	8,769	1	6	..	..	796	426	..	2
Madras Deccan Division..	8,407	..	5	..	1	1,238	349	..	..
West Madras Division ..	6,728	..	16	..	..	2,740	516	..	..
North Madras Division ..	9,058	..	1	..	..	384	557	..	..
South Madras Division ..	9,145	1	7	..	1	485	358	..	3

It will be seen that the only religions which have a large following in this State are Hinduism, Muhammadanism and Christianity, the percentage of the population following these three important religions being 87·7, 8 and 4·3, respectively. Of the other religions, the Jain religion forms the largest percentage, but even that religion accounts for only 0·06 per cent of the population. The Hindus (about 50 millions) are of course found in very large numbers in all the districts. The Muslims (about 4·5 millions) are also found in all the districts. They are found in appreciable numbers only in the districts of Krishna, Guntur and Nellore in the Circars, and in the Deccan division, South Madras and West Madras divisions. The largest Muslim population is of course in Malabar district (15·9 lakhs), on account of the large Moplah population there. The Christians (about 2·4 millions) are also found in all the districts, but they are found in appreciable numbers only in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Nellore in the Circars ; and in Cuddapah and Kurnool districts in the Deccan division, the South Madras division (except Chittoor and Salem), and in the West Madras division. Guntur has the largest Christian population (3·6 lakhs) in the State, while Tirunelveli comes second with 2·7 lakhs.

There are about 36,000 Jains in the State, the bulk of them being in the South Madras division. As is well known, South Kanara district has the largest Jain population, about 9,100, North Arcot comes next, then Madras City and then South Arcot. The number of Jains in the other districts is quite negligible.

As will be seen from the fly leaf to Main Table D-II, about 8,700 persons returned themselves as Atheists, mostly from the Tamil districts, Salem being the leading district in this matter, presumably as a result of the atheistic propaganda in very recent years.

It is important to mention that there are no tribal religions in this State, and that even the hill tribes here follow the Hindu religion. It is of course well known that the Hindu religion is practised in various ways by the different classes, particularly among the Backward Classes.

The variation in the percentage of population following each main religion is compared in the statement below for 1941 and 1951 :—

[*Statement No.* 174.]

Distribution of and variations in population by main religions, 1941–51.

Main religions.	Number per 10,000 population in		Percentage variation, 1941–51.	Actual population in 1951.
	1941.	1951.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
All religions.	..	..	+ 14·4	57,016,002
Hindus ..	8,677	8,769	+ 15·6	49,995,318
Muslims ..	788	796	+ 15·6	4,538,136
Christians.	415	426	+ 17·6	2,431,006
Jains ..	6	6	+ 18·6	35,778
Sikhs ..	..	1	+ 575·9	2,859
Buddhists.	..	..	+ 28·1	1,375
Jews ..	..	..	+ 148·2	474
Others ..	114	2	— 98·1	11,056

It will be seen that the main religions have maintained their relative positions, as one would expect to find. The population of the State, as a whole, has increased by 14·4 per cent. The percentage increase in the number of Hindus, Muslims and Christians has been, respectively, 15·6, 15·6 and 17·6 during the decade 1941–51. No special remarks are called for.

CHAPTER XIII—BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

Scheduled Castes.—Scheduled Castes are the communities recognized as such in the President's notification issued under Article 341 of the Constitution. These castes are specified below :—

1 Adi-Andhra.
2 Adi-Dravida.
3 Adi-Karnataka.
4 Ajila.
5 Arunthathiyar.
6 Baira.
7 Bakuda.
8 Bandi.
9 Bariki.
10 Bavuri.
11 Bellara.
12 Byagari.
13 Chachati.
14 Chakkiliyan.
15 Chalavadi.
16 Chamar.
17 Chandala.
18 Cheruman.
19 Dandasi.
20 Devendrakulathan.
21 Dom or Dombara, Paidi, Pano.
22 Ghasi or Haddi, Relli, Sachandi.
23 Godagali.
24 Godari.
25 Godda.
26 Gosangi.
27 Hasla.
28 Holeya.
29 Jaggali.
30 Jambuvulu.
31 Kadan.
32 Kalladi.
33 Kanakkan.
34 Karimpalan.
35 Kodalo.
36 Koosa.
37 Koraga.
38 Kudubi.
39 Kudumban.
40 Kuravan.
41 Kurichchan.
42 Madari.
43 Madiga.
44 Maila.
45 Mala (including Agency Malas).
46 Mala Dasu.
47 Malasar.
48 Matangi.
49 Mavilan.
50 Moger.
51 Muchi.
52 Mundala.
53 Nalakeyava.
54 Nayadi.
55 Pagadai.
56 Painda.
57 Paky.
58 Pallan.
59 Pambada.
60 Pamidi.
61 Panan.
62 Panchama.
63 Panniandi.
64 Paraiyan.
65 Paravan.
66 Pulayan.
67 Puthirai Vannan.
68 Raneyar.
69 Samagara.
70 Samban.
71 Sapari.
72 Semman.
73 Thoti.
74 Tiruvalluvar.
75 Valluvan.
76 Valmiki.
77 Vettuvan.

The population of the Scheduled Castes in this State is over 8·5 millions, i.e., 15 per cent of the total population. The statement below gives the percentage of the Scheduled Castes population in each division and district :—

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[*Statement No.* 175.]

Statement showing the proportion of Scheduled Caste population to the total population in each district and territorial distribution of 10,000 *Scheduled Caste persons in the State.*

Serial number, State, natural division and district.	Proportion of Scheduled Caste population to the total population (percentage).	Territorial distribution of 10,000 persons of Scheduled Castes in the State.
(1)	(2)	(3)
MADRAS STATE ..	**15·0**	**10,000**
1 Madras Deccan Division.	**15·8**	**930**
Cuddapah ..	10·4	141
Kurnool ..	11·7	173
Bellary ..	16·7	244
Anantapur ..	23·3	372
2 West Madras Division.	**8·3**	**660**
The Nilgiris ..	18·3	67
Malabar	8·3	460
South Kanara ..	6·5	133
3 North Madras Division.	**12·0**	**2,034**
Agency tracts ..	9·0	57
Srikakulam ..	1·8	1
Visakhapatnam.	8·6	18
East Godavari ..	8·4	21
West Godavari ..	14·9	17
Plains	12·1	1,977
Srikakulam ..	10·5	255
Visakhapatnam.	8·5	189
East Godavari ..	19·3	499
West Godavari ..	16·5	310
Krishna	11·8	246
Guntur	4·9	147
Nellore	15·7	331
4 South Madras Division.	**17·7**	**6,376**
Madras	11·6	192
Chingleput	28·4	617
Chittoor	18·4	390
North Arcot ..	17·6	591
Salem	14·8	583
Coimbatore ..	14·1	546
South Arcot ..	24·8	808
Tanjore	22·0	770
Tiruchirapalli ..	16·9	584
Madurai	15·1	511
Ramanathapuram.	14·3	349
Tirunelveli	15·2	435

It will be seen that the South Madras division leads in regard to the Scheduled Castes population, and the other divisions in the order of the Scheduled Castes population are North Madras division, Deccan division and the West Madras division. The Scheduled Castes are, of course, found in all the districts. The districts which have over 3 lakhs of Scheduled Castes population are East Godavari, Anantapur, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Malabar.

2. **Scheduled Tribes.**—Scheduled tribes are the tribes notified as such by the President under Article 342 of the Constitution. These tribes are specified below :—

1 Aranadan.
2 Bagata.
3 Bhottadas—Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sano Bhottada.
4 Bhumias—Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia.
5 Chenchu.
6 Gadabas—Boda Gadaba, Cerllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olara Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7 Gondi—Modya Gond and Rajo Gond.
8 Goudus—Bato, Bhirithya, Dudhokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria.
9 Kosalya Goudus, Bosothoriya Goudus, Chitti Goudus, Dangayath Goudus, Doddu Kamariya, Dudu Kamaro, Ladiya Goudus and Pullosoriya Goudus.
10 Magatha Goudus—Bernia Goudu, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Goudu, Ladya Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha.
11 Holva.
12 Jadapus.
13 Jatapus.
14 Kammara.
15 Kattunayakan.
16 Khattis—Khatti, Kommarao and Lohara.
17 Kodu.
18 Kommar.
19 Konda Dhoras.
20 Konda Kapus.
21 Kondareddis.
22 Kondhs—Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23 Kota.
24 Kotia—Batika, Benthe Oriya, Dhulia or Dulia, Holva, Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25 Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects—Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26 Kudiya.
27 Kurumans.
28 Manna Dhora.
29 Maune.
30 Mukha Dhora-Nooka Dhora.
31 Muria.
32 Paigarapu.
33 Palasi.
34 Paniyan.
35 Porjas—Bodo Bonda Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.
36 Reddi Dhoras.
37 Savaras—Kapu Savaras, Khutto Savaras and Maliya Savaras.
38 Sholaga.
39 Toda.
40 Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, who, and both of whose parents, were born in these islands.

The total population of the Scheduled Tribes in this State is 6·36 lakhs or 1·1 per cent of the total population. Of this, 4·82 lakhs or 76 per cent are in the North Madras division, 68,565 or 11 per cent in the West Madras division, 61,882 or 10 per cent in the South Madras division and 23,549 or 3 per cent in the Deccan division—vide the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 176.]

Statement showing the proportion of Scheduled Tribes to the total population in each district and territorial distribution of 10,000 *members of Scheduled Tribes in the State.*

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Proportion of Scheduled Tribes to the total population (percentage).	Territorial distribution of 10,000 Scheduled Tribes persons in the State.
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**1·1**	**10,000**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**0·5**	**370**
	Cuddapah	0·1	14
	Kurnool	0·8	164
	Bellary	0·1	12
	Anantapur	0·8	180
2	**West Madras Division.**	**1·0**	**1,078**
	The Nilgiris ..	1·0	48
	Malabar	1·2	867
	South Kanara ..	0·6	163
3	**North Madras Division.**	**3·3**	**7,579**
	(*a*) Agency ..	56·0	4,751
	Srikakulam ..	93·4	795
	Visakhapatnam.	66·0	1,868
	East Godavari.	52·4	1,713
	West Godavari.	24·5	374
	(*b*) Plains ..	1·3	2,828
	Srikakulam ..	5·6	1,819
	Visakhapatnam.	1·3	397
	East Godavari.	0·5	166
	West Godavari.	0·5	136
	Krishna, ..	0·2	44
	Guntur ..	0·5	200
	Nellore ..	0·2	66
4	**South Madras Division.**	**0·2**	**973**
	Madras	0·4	90
	Chingleput	0·2	53
	Chittoor	0·2	63
	North Arcot ..	0·6	268
	Salem	..	11
	Coimbatore ..	0·8	393
	South Arcot ..	0·2	78
	Tanjore	..	..
	Tiruchirapalli ..	..	17
	Madurai	..	..
	Ramanathapuram.	..	1
	Tirunelveli	..	..

As is well known, these tribes are found mostly in the Agency tracts in the North Madras division, the three districts in the West Madras division, Kurnool district

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and certain hills in the North Arcot, Coimbatore and South Arcot districts. The Kurnool figure of 10,445 refers to the Chenchus, one of the well-known hill tribes, who live mostly in the Nallamalai forests in the Kurnool district.

3. **Todas.**—The Todas are a Scheduled Tribe in this State and they are found only in the Nilgiris. Special reference is made to this tribe here because the main point discussed in the literature on Todas referred to in sub-paragraph 6 of paragraph 1 of Chapter XI above is the apprehension that this tribe might die out, if proper remedial measures are not taken in time. I have personally never felt justified in taking such a pessimistic view, and my opinion is confirmed by the population figures relating to this tribe, as recorded at the various censuses :—

[*Statement No.* 177.]

Toda population—The Nilgiris.

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1921	640	360	280
1931	597	340	257
1941	630	342	288
1951	879	426	453

It will be seen that there has been a large increase in the population between 1941 and 1951—a much larger increase than in the State population. (This abnormal increase indicates, I am afraid, under-enumeration in 1941 and 1931.) While it is reasonable and necessary to do everything possible for the uplift of this very interesting and backward tribe, particularly in regard to the improvement of its health and social reform by way of stopping the objectionable practice of polyandry, there seems to be no ground for any panicky feeling about the survival of the tribe. It will be seen that the 1951 figures show for the first time a slight excess of females over males. This is a welcome sign, in view of the practice of polyandry referred to above.

4. **Non-backward classes.**—The population of non-backward classes, i.e., the communities listed as such by the State Government for the purpose of Question 2 (c) in the Census Questionnaire is 28,130,176, i.e., 49·3 per cent of the total population. A list of these communities is given below :—

1 Adi-Velama.
2 Balija.
3 Brahman.
4 Bunt.
5 Christians other than Harijans and tribes converted to Christianity.
6 Gounder.
7 Gramani.
8 Kamma.
9 Kapu.
10 Karkatars.
11 Kavara.
12 Lingayat.
13 Mudaliar.
14 Muslims other than Dudekula, Labbais and Mappillas.
15 Nadar.
16 Nattukottai Chettiyar.
17 Nayar.
18 Padma-Velama.
19 Raju (Raja).
20 Reddi.
21 Telaga.
22 Thiyya.
23 Udayar.
24 Vaisya (Chetti, Komati).
25 Vellalas.

All communities other than those included in the above list will, according to the State Government, be treated as Backward Classes, which will accordingly comprise the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. The population of these 'Other Backward Classes' is 19,716,215, that is 34·6 per cent of the total population.

The statement below shows the percentage of literates in the (1) total population, (2) non-backward classes, (3) Scheduled Castes, (4) Scheduled Tribes and (5) other backward classes :—

[*Statement No.* 178.]

	Total population.	Percentage of literates.
(1)	(2)	(3)
General population ..	57,016,002	19·29
Non-backward classes ..	28,130,176	26·45
Scheduled Castes	8,533,632	7·09
Scheduled Tribes	635,979	3·32
Other backward classes ..	19,716,215	14·85

CHAPTER XIV—NON-INDIAN NATIONALS.

The number of non-Indian nationals in this State on the Census date, viz., 1st March 1951 was only 15,696—7,549 males and 8,147 females. By non-Indian nationals is meant all persons who are citizens of countries other than India. Citizens of Pakistan also are therefore non-Indian nationals. Of these nearly 12,491 (80 per cent) were in the South Madras division. The number in the Deccan division (150) is negligible, while that in the North Madras division is also small (1,188). The West Madras division comes next with 1,867.

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According to the district figures in column (2) of Main Table D-VI, South Arcot leads with 5,089 non-Indian nationals. This bloated figure is due to the 4,336 French Indians enumerated in this district. This large number of French Indians need not cause any surprise, as there are Pondicherry and other French possessions in this part of the State which are really enclaves in this district and it is quite likely that this number of French Indians, who have their relatives and in some cases who have their own houses in this district were there during the enumeration period. If we leave out French Indians, Madras City, as one would expect to find, leads with 2,884 non-Indian nationals. These persons are employed in large commercial, banking and engineering firms in the City, the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills (textiles) and match factories.

According to columns (5) and (6) of Main Table D-VI, as many as 772 persons (482 males and 290 females) returned themselves as nationals of Pakistan. The official figures of the State Government show that there were in this State only 45 persons during February 1951 and 64 persons during March 1951 covered by temporary permits issued under the Permit Rules. It is, therefore, doubtful if the enumeration of these 772 persons as nationals of Pakistan was correct. There were only 63 such persons who were enumerated in Madras City and as many as 193 persons in Madurai district. Under the instructions, the enumerators could treat as displaced persons only those who had left their homes in West Pakistan or East Pakistan, as the case may be, on or after 1st March 1947 and 15th October 1946, respectively, on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances, or on account of the setting up of the Dominions of India and Pakistan. It is possible that persons who had come over to India before these dates and who did not claim to be Indian citizens were correctly enumerated as nationals of Pakistan, but I am not sure that there has been no mistake in the enumeration. Fortunately, the number involved is only about 700 persons, and the error cannot be anything serious.

Among the non-Asiatic nationals, the British, of course, lead. Including the figures for Scots, as they should have been under British, the figures under British are 1,314 males and 1,385 females. Next come the Americans with 289 males and 299 females. Under the Americans, British and other European nationals, we have a number of missionaries, including those employed in mission hospitals and educational institutions.

The figures under Burmese, Ceylonese and Malayans cannot be taken at their face value. Except perhaps in respect of a very small number, these figures are, I am afraid, wrong, and really relate to Indian nationals, who were either born in those outside countries or have stayed there for long periods, and whom the enumerators have wrongly classified as non-Indian nationals, in spite of clear instructions that nationality should not be deduced either from the birth place or from race, that it means exactly citizenship status and that each person should be enumerated as the national of the country of which he is a citizen and claims to be a citizen. These incorrect figures account for about 2,600 persons. If allowance is made for this error, the number of non-Indian nationals will go down to 13,096.

Two thousand, three hundred and ninety-nine French Indian males and 3,670 French Indian females have been enumerated, the districts in which they were mostly found

being Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore. The position regarding South Arcot has already been mentioned. In Tanjore, there is the Karaikal French Settlement and the position in this district is similar to South Arcot district, though the number of French Indians enumerated in this district is much smaller—as one would expect to find—as Karaikal is a much smaller settlement than the Pondicherry area.

Discrepancies between the figures in main Table D-IV, which relate to birth place and those in main Table D-VI, which relate to citizenship status, must be expected. People usually have the same citizenship status as their parents, but may have been born in countries to which the parents might have migrated temporarily. The discrepancies found between the figures in the two tables need not therefore cause any surprise.

CHAPTER XV—INCIDENCE OF LEPROSY.

Preliminary remarks.—The Government of India left one question in the Census questionnaire to be settled by the State Government, and the Government of Madras decided to have a Census of the incidence of leprosy in the State. The appended elaborate instructions—vide Appendix I, were given to enable the enumerators to distinguish between definite and doubtful cases of leprosy. Practically all the enumerators were laymen and we cannot claim any great accuracy for a census of this kind taken by laymen. However, there is no reason to think that the inquiries were not conducted fairly satisfactorily and that the figures are not useful as a basis for investigations, by experts.

The Census data tabulated in Main Table D-VIII has been analysed in Subsidiary Tables 15·1 to 15·4.

2. (1) **Review of the Census data.**—It will be seen from subsidiary tables 15·1 and 15·2 that, in the State as a whole, the census disclosed 53,688 definite leprosy cases and 18,434 doubtful cases, or 72,122 infected cases in all, i.e., roughly 0·13 per cent of the population. The infection is heaviest in South Madras division, 0·16 per cent, the North Madras division comes next with 0·1 per cent, then the West Madras division with 0·08 per cent, and lastly the Deccan division with 0·03 per cent. In the districts, the infection per 10,000 of the population varies from 2 to 47. The most heavily infected districts are South Arcot (47 per 10,000), North Arcot (25), Chingleput (23), East Godavari (20), Chittoor (18), Srikakulam Plains (15), West Godavari, Tiruchirapalli and Madurai (14) and Salem (13). This tallies with the general view held as to the heavily infected districts in the State. The infection is less in Malabar than in South Kanara, and is 6 per 10,000 in the Nilgiris. The districts which call for special attention in regard to eradication of leprosy may accordingly said to be all the districts mentioned above and Visakapatnam, Tanjore and Tirunelveli districts, the first attention being given to the heavily infected districts.

The figures in Subsidiary Table 15·1 show that the number of infected cases is much larger among males than among females—more than twice and nearly thrice. We cannot take this disparity between males and females at its face value, as the enumerators must have found it far more difficult to register all the infected cases among the females: the infected cases which escaped their notice must be expected to have been larger in the case of females than in the case of males.

It will be seen from Subsidiary Table 15·3 that the number of infected cases in the rural areas is over six times that in the urban areas in the State as a whole; and this rural-urban proportion varies from division to division. A much larger number of cases must be expected from the rural areas, as they constitute a much larger proportion of the area of the State and the population there is nearly four times that of the urban population. The same Subsidiary Table shows that 14 out of 10,000 persons in the rural population are infected and 9 per 10,000 in the urban areas, and these proportions also vary from division to division. It will be seen from the same table that, taking the most heavily infected districts in the State, viz., South Arcot, North Arcot, Chingleput and East Godavari, the infection in the rural areas varies from 19 per 10,000 in East Godavari to 50 per 10,000 in South Arcot district, the corresponding figures for the urban areas varying from 15 in North Arcot to 25 in South Arcot district.

(2) The Subsidiary Table 15·4 shows the incidence of leprosy by livelihood classes and for each sex.

(3) The statement below shows the distribution of 1,000 infected persons by livelihood classes in the State as a whole and in the Natural divisions and selected districts irrespective of sex :—

[*Statement No.* 179.]

Statement showing the distribution of 1,000 *infected cases in the State, Natural division and some selected districts, according to livelihood classes.*

State, natural division and district.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Total agricultural classes.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	Total non-agricultural classes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Madras State ..	394	89	200	35	718	87	45	9	141	282
Madras Deccan Division.	500	59	199	26	784	58	34	8	116	216
West Madras Division.	98	224	168	34	524	131	61	14	270	476
North Madras Division.	319	89	279	36	723	73	42	10	152	277
South Madras Division.	445	75	181	36	737	87	45	8	123	263
Selected districts—										
South Arcot ..	512	82	236	30	860	45	22	3	70	140
East Godavari ..	218	92	351	49	710	76	47	15	152	290
North Arcot ..	462	76	200	44	782	87	43	8	80	218
Chingleput ..	385	85	170	28	668	120	68	16	128	332

The number of infected cases is thus much larger among agricultural classes than among non-agricultural classes, and among the former, the cultivating owners of land, have more cases among them than cultivating labourers generally, the non-cultivating landowners and rent-receivers registering the smallest number of cases; the lessees (Class II) have more cases but far less than Classes I and III, generally speaking. The West Madras division shows a deviation from this general picture in respect of Classes I to III, and the East Godavari district in the North division in respect of Classes I and III.

3. **Conclusion.**—The State Government have been alive to the need for tackling the problems connected with the prevention and relief of leprosy in this State energetically and systematically, and much valuable work has already been done, as may be seen from the reviews contained in the State Government's Orders Ms. Nos. 1753 and 1754, Health Department, dated 16th May 1950. When suggesting this census of leprosy cases, the State Government were quite aware that it could not be expected to be an accurate one, and the intention was to get data which would enable the Government to locate the areas where the campaign against leprosy should be conducted first and settle the order in which the various areas should be taken up. It was also intended that the Census figures should be used as the basis for a more detailed and technical census by expert leprosy survey staff, or, in the alternative, to have random surveys conducted by such expert staff in the worst affected areas, so that the figures obtained at the 1951 decennial census could be corrected to the extent necessary. The 1951 census has achieved this objective of the State Government and on the basis of the census figures, expert investigation can now go forward and the problems connected with the prevention and cure of leprosy tackled energetically and systematically in the most effective manner possible. To facilitate these investigations, the figures of infected cases in each village or ward of a town will be made available in the District Census Handbook and the detailed analysis by livelihood classes in each local area will also be furnished to the State Government.

15·1 Statement showing Leprosy and doubtful cases in the districts and in each natural division.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Leprosy cases.			Males.			Females.		
		Total.	Leprosy.	Doubtful.	Total.	Leprosy.	Doubtful.	Total.	Leprosy.	Doubtful.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**72,122**	**53,688**	**18,434**	**51,677**	**39,504**	**12,173**	**20,445**	**14,184**	**6,261**
1	**Madras Deccan Division** ..	**1,330**	**985**	**345**	**994**	**751**	**243**	**336**	**234**	**102**
	Cuddapah	348	260	88	285	214	71	63	46	17
	Kurnool	463	326	137	329	238	91	134	88	46
	Bellary	266	212	54	213	173	40	53	39	14
	Anantapur	253	187	66	167	126	41	86	61	25
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**5,715**	**4,432**	**1,283**	**3,936**	**3,114**	**822**	**1,779**	**1,318**	**461**
	The Nilgiris	179	132	47	122	93	29	57	39	18
	Malabar	3,533	2,812	721	2,437	1,979	458	1,096	833	263
	South Kanara	2,003	1,488	515	1,377	1,042	335	626	446	180
3	**North Madras Division** ..	**14,393**	**10,769**	**3,624**	**10,319**	**7,861**	**2,458**	**4,074**	**2,908**	**1,166**
	(*a*) Agency tracts ..	255	188	67	172	124	48	83	64	19
	Srikakulam	103	73	30	71	51	20	32	22	10
	Visakhapatnam ..	65	53	12	45	34	11	20	19	1
	East Godavari ..	70	50	20	44	32	12	26	18	8
	West Godavari ..	17	12	5	12	7	5	5	5	..
	(*b*) Plains	14,138	10,581	3,557	10,147	7,737	2,410	3,991	2,844	1,147
	Srikakulam	3,175	2,356	819	2,194	1,652	542	981	704	277
	Visakhapatnam ..	2,133	1,455	678	1,468	1,018	450	665	437	228
	East Godavari ..	4,493	3,521	972	3,363	2,662	701	1,130	859	271
	West Godavari ..	2,199	1,746	453	1,594	1,292	302	605	454	151
	Krishna	639	446	193	449	325	124	190	121	69
	Guntur	978	723	255	689	534	155	289	189	100
	Nellore	521	334	187	390	254	136	131	80	51
4	**South Madras Division** ..	**50,684**	**37,502**	**13,182**	**36,428**	**27,778**	**8,650**	**14,256**	**9,724**	**4,532**
	Madras	769	584	185	583	452	131	186	132	54
	Chingleput	4,300	3,454	846	3,353	2,744	609	947	710	237
	Chittoor	3,299	2,142	1,157	2,329	1,622	707	970	520	450
	North Arcot	7,263	5,307	1,956	5,135	3,854	1,281	2,128	1,453	675
	Salem	4,312	2,942	1,370	2,887	2,060	827	1,425	882	543
	Coimbatore	1,742	1,289	453	1,142	876	266	600	413	187
	South Arcot	13,125	9,551	3,574	9,344	6,942	2,402	3,781	2,609	1,172
	Tanjore	3,190	2,530	660	2,486	2,009	477	704	521	183
	Tiruchirapalli	4,111	3,140	971	3,017	2,347	670	1,094	793	301
	Madurai	4,131	3,086	1,045	2,884	2,233	651	1,247	853	394
	Ramanathapuram ..	2,177	1,711	466	1,604	1,298	306	573	413	160
	Tirunelveli	2,265	1,766	499	1,664	1,341	323	601	425	176

15·2 Statement showing the number per 10,000 of the general population who are infected.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Total population (000s) omitted.	Total number of infected cases.	Infected cases number per 10,000 of the population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	MADRAS STATE	**57,016**	**72,122**	**13**
1	**Madras Deccan Division**	**5,038**	**1,330**	**3**
	Cuddapah	1,162	348	3
	Kurnool	1,271	463	4
	Bellary	1,243	266	2
	Anantapur	1,362	253	2
2	**West Madras Division**	**6,819**	**5,715**	**8**
	The Nilgiris	312	179	6
	Malabar	4,758	3,533	7
	South Kanara	1,749	2,003	11
3	**North Madras Division**	**14,433**	**14,393**	**10**
	(*a*) Agency tracts	539	255	5
	Srikakulam	54	103	19
	Visakhapatnam	180	65	4
	East Godavari	208	70	3
	West Godavari	97	17	2
	(*b*) Plains	13,894	14,138	10
	Srikakulam	2,069	3,175	15
	Visakhapatnam	1,893	2,133	11
	East Godavari	2,207	4,493	20
	West Godavari	1,600	2,199	14
	Krishna	1,779	639	4
	Guntur	2,550	978	4
	Nellore	1,796	521	3
4	**South Madras Division**	**30,726**	**50,684**	**16**
	Madras	1,416	769	5
	Chingleput	1,854	4,300	23
	Chittoor	1,810	3,299	18
	North Arcot	2,859	7,263	25
	Salem	3,372	4,312	13
	Coimbatore	3,293	1,742	5
	South Arcot	2,777	13,125	47
	Tanjore	2,983	3,190	11
	Tiruchirapalli	2,944	4,111	14
	Madurai	2,592	4,131	14
	Ramanathapuram	2,080	2,177	10
	Tirunelveli	2,446	2,265	9

15·3 Statement showing the proportion of infected cases in the rural and urban areas in each natural division and selected districts.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Total infected cases.		Number per 10,000 of the population who are infected in	
		Rural areas.	Urban areas.	Rural areas.	Urban areas.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Madras State	62,469	9,653	14	9
1	Madras Deccan Division	1,135	195	3	2
2	West Madras Division	4,977	738	8	9
3	North Madras Division	12,235	2,158	10	9
	Agency	255	..	5	..
	Plains	11,980	2,158	10	9
4	South Madras Division	44,122	6,562	19	9
	Selected districts—			..	
	(*a*) South Arcot	12,319	806	50	25
	(*b*) East Godavari	3,808	755	19	16
	(*c*) North Arcot	6,475	788	28	15
	(*d*) Chingleput	3,743	557	24	17

15·4 Number per 10,000 of each livelihood class and of each sex who are infected.

Serial number.	State, natural division and district.	Infected cases number per 10,000 in															
		Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.		Class V.		Class VI.		Class VII.		Class VIII.	
		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)
	MADRAS STATE ..	**21**	**8**	**17**	**6**	**20**	**8**	**32**	**12**	**13**	**5**	**12**	**5**	**9**	**14**	**17**	**7**
1	**Madras Deccan Division.**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**5**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**0·32**	**3**	**1**
	Cuddapah	6	2	8	1	7	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	3	..	2	0·37
	Kurnool	6	2	10	3	9	5	3	2	2	1	1	..	3	1	3	1
	Bellary	3	1	3	1	4	1	8	1	3	1	8	1	1	..	4	1
	Anantapur	2	1	2	2	2	1	4	1	3	1	2	1	4	..	3	2
2	**West Madras Division** ..	**15**	**5**	**12**	**5**	**10**	**5**	**18**	**6**	**9**	**4**	**8**	**4**	**6**	**4**	**16**	**7**
	The Nilgiris ..	6	3	3	3	3	5	..	..	7	3	7	1	6	11	11	6
	Malabar	14	5	10	4	9	4	15	5	9	4	8	3	6	4	15	7
	South Kanara ..	21	7	17	6	14	6	23	8	12	6	10	7	8	3	21	10
3	**North Madras Division.**	**12**	**4**	**17**	**6**	**17**	**7**	**23**	**8**	**10**	**4**	**12**	**4**	**10**	**4**	**18**	**8**
	(*a*) Agency tracts ..	7	3	3	1	8	4	6	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	3	1
	Srikakulam	25	13	13	..	33	16	435	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Visakhapatnam ..	6	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
	East Godavari ..	5	3	3	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	West Godavari ..	1	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	3	3
	(*b*) Plains	13	5	17	6	18	7	24	8	10	4	12	4	10	4	18	8
	Srikakulam	20	8	25	9	23	12	33	13	14	5	17	9	11	17	33	13
	Visakhapatnam ..	15	6	15	6	15	8	33	13	13	5	17	9	7	3	23	12
	East Godavari ..	29	8	28	10	35	11	50	17	19	6	23	5	24	8	36	16
	West Godavari ..	15	5	16	5	24	11	29	7	14	4	15	7	15	2	30	12
	Krishna	5	2	3	2	6	3	6	4	3	1	3	1	3	1	6	3
	Guntur	6	3	4	3	6	2	9	3	4	2	3	1	3	1	5	2
	Nellore	5	1	5	1	5	2	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	4	1
4	**South Madras Division.**	**28**	**10**	**22**	**8**	**26**	**11**	**48**	**18**	**16**	**6**	**15**	**6**	**10**	**5**	**21**	**8**
	Madras	12	..	20	..	..	..	14	4	6	2	6	2	5	1	11	3
	Chingleput	44	11	29	7	26	9	68	24	33	9	49	12	28	11	32	14
	Chittoor	25	12	19	6	35	13	69	27	20	8	14	8	2	4	24	10
	North Arcot ..	39	16	33	12	44	18	81	30	28	10	26	8	19	11	23	13
	Salem	16	7	14	9	16	9	44	23	19	10	15	7	5	5	21	9
	Coimbatore	7	3	6	2	6	4	22	14	5	3	9	6	4	4	7	4
	South Arcot ..	74	28	62	27	66	27	141	47	47	21	42	15	21	14	54	33
	Tanjore	19	4	12	4	11	3	21	7	11	3	12	4	14	2	36	9
	Tiruchirapalli ..	24	8	19	6	24	10	42	10	13	4	12	4	3	1	16	7
	Madurai	26	11	15	7	23	11	48	15	11	5	11	5	9	9	14	5
	Ramanathapuram ..	14	5	16	5	11	4	20	12	17	5	9	5	7	3	31	8
	Tirunelveli	15	4	15	6	11	5	29	11	11	4	13	5	13	6	15	6

CHAPTER XVI—CONCLUSION.

Population growth and sustenance.— It is well known that Madras State has been deficit in food supply for many decades now, and that cereals and pulses have had to be imported regularly into the State to make good the deficit, as far as possible. Before World War II, the average, annual net imports amounted to 4,31,573 tons of paddy and rice, 9,372 tons of millets, 2,33,768 tons of other grains and pulses, and 62,446 tons of wheat and wheat products. Since 1941, the population of the State has increased by nearly 72 lakhs. In respect of cereals alone, the requirement for a population of one million, on the basis of 16 oz. per day per adult (persons of the age of 12 and above), and 8 oz. per child (persons below the age of 12), works out to 1·4 lakhs tons per annum. It has already been shown, that food production has not kept pace with the increase of population, though there have been some appreciable achievements under the Food Production schemes and extension of irrigation. The delicate nature of our food economy can be seen from another fact, already mentioned, namely, that a bad failure of the north east monsoon, such as has been occurring since 1947–48, might involve a loss of production of the order of nearly 14 lakhs tons of cereals in a year. It is therefore clear, that the maximisation of food production calls for energetic, vigilant and continuous attention. Except in some undeveloped areas like the Agency tracts, the best lands are already under cultivation and only inferior lands are available for being brought under the plough in most areas, and a good portion of these lands will require, for their profitable cultivation, resources in money and equipment, which are beyond the capacity of individual ryots. Special schemes and arrangements will have to be formulated and encouraged and, when necessary, undertaken by the Government themselves, for the cultivation of such inferior cultivable lands. Intensive production on the lands, already under cultivation, has to be maximised, and kept up as the best method of securing immediate results. Extension of facilities for irrigation including expansion of the area protected by wells, has also to be pushed forward. Simultaneous action on many fronts is necessary to win the battle for food. One of the measures which have to be undertaken, though it may not yield large scale results immediately, is propaganda among the people to readjust food habits to what India can produce, so as to dispense with imports of food. The objective must be to confine imports to what is required to build up a Central Reserve for meeting calamities like widespread failure or loss of crops.

Further, the production of adequate quantities of cereals for the population, is not the whole of the food problem, though it is an indispensable and vital part—the elementary part—of that problem. There is the larger problem of Nutrition. It is indisputable, that in this State also, there is under-nutrition and mal-nutrition, on a large scale. The physical deterioration of the population, which is clearly noticeable on a comparison of the present generation with the previous two or three generations, is largely attributable to these, and to the conditions of living of the bulk of the population, particularly in the towns. This raises the problem of protective foods among others. In Madras State, there is a large deficiency of all protective foods, with the exception of fruits. Though food production in the country can, and will, be improved, it is quite clear, that we shall not be able to feed, according to really satisfactory standards, a population like ours, if it continues to grow rapidly. There are no grounds for anticipating, that the rate of growth of the population, during the present decade, will be anything less than 10 per cent in ten years. In the normal course, a substantial check on the rate of growth of the population can be expected only if the standard of living of the masses improves substantially. All these circumstances point to the need for family planning, and to the Governments doing all that they can, to assist parents to plan their families on healthy lines. Such planning is desirable, not only in the national interest, but also from the point of view of the individual families, and the health of the mothers and that of their children. Family planning is called for, not only for restricting the numbers of children, but also for spacing their births suitably.

It is obviously necessary to tackle all these problems on an All-India basis. Considerable statistical information, relevant to the food problem, has been collected by the Central and State Governments since food controls were introduced. The 1951 Census has yielded an important part of the data, viz., the population which has to be fed now and the rate at which it has been growing. In the light of all this information, the problem of food production and the general food policy, will have to be reviewed by the Governments, with the assistance of the Planning Commission, and suitable measures implemented in the coming years. The Report of the Bengal Famine Commission has drawn attention to these subjects, in a comprehensive manner. Augmentation of our food resources, is one of the important items in the plan drawn up by the Planning Commission. Much more remains to be planned and done.

The statistics, referred to in this paragraph, have been taken by me from "Food and Agriculture in Madras State" by Dr. B. Natarajan, Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras, to whom I am indebted, not only for these figures, but also for the statistics of cultivation discussed in this report.

2. **Future Censuses.**—A decennial census involves, of course, a formidable administrative effort, but it is truly national service, and thanks to our tradition of having the enumeration work done by enumerators and supervisors on an honorary basis, except in very special areas, where paid wholetime staff is unavoidable owing to lack of adequate local staff, this colossal task is being accomplished, whenever the appeal is made. It is desirable to obtain, through decennial censuses, data which can be quite satisfactorily collected through a mass census of this kind. That it is neither possible, nor desirable, to dispense with decennial censuses, is an opinion supported by no less an authority than the Registrar General of the United Kingdom, as may be seen from the following extract from his Preliminary Report on the 1951 Census of England and Wales:

"In spite of the increasing body of statistical data available from other sources and of the increasing use nowadays of other methods of obtaining necessary basic material for purposes of Government and business, a periodical census of the whole population still remains a unique and indispensable instrument for gaining knowledge about the nation and its attributes. Far from becoming outmoded throughout the world, it is both spreading to countries that have hitherto not had one and also being more intensively used by those that have. It provides an essential base line for many statistical series and purposes and it alone takes account of every individual in the country at one point in time and can relate any selected attribute, or combination of attributes, to the totality of persons of any particular type."

The large, national, co-operative effort, which the decennial census means must, therefore, be maintained in the interests of the country. Conundrums are bound to arise even in regard to the simplest questions in a census questionnaire, and vital questions like those relating to means of livelihood should be included, though difficult, so long as we can, by taking sufficient pains through intensive instructions to enumerators, hope to deal with them satisfactorily even in a census covering the entire population. It would be valuable to have the data collected on difficult questions like 'Means of livelihood' and 'economic status' at the decennial census, checked up, in respect of the entire population in selected areas, by means of special censuses conducted through the agency of enumerators specially selected and trained for the purpose. Such special censuses may be arranged for during the inter-censal period, avoiding the years in which arrangements for a decennial census have to be made and executed. Comparison with the results of such special censuses would not only give us an idea as to how far the data yielded by the decennial census have been accurate, but would also enable us to devise ways and means of improving the enumeration at the next decennial census. Sorting by livelihood classes was a fundamental feature of the 1951 tabulation. The inquiry as to how people make their living is of the greatest importance and interest, and it must be made as comprehensive as possible by covering the entire population. Sorting by livelihood classes replaced the old method of sorting by religion, and I cannot think of any more valuable basis for sorting.

SECTION II.

INTRODUCTION.

Coorg is a Part C State picturesquely situated on the slopes of the Western Ghats, more on the eastern slopes than on the western side. The high range of the Western Ghats forms a continuous western boundary, the highest peaks, viz., Thadiandamole and Pushpagiri, being 5,729 feet and 5,620 feet respectively, above the sea. The State is bounded on the west by the South Kanara district, on the south-west and south by the Malabar district and on the north and east by the Mysore State. The main drainage is towards the east, the largest river in this direction being the Cauvery with its principal tributaries Hemavati, Lakshmanthirtha, Kakkabe and Suvarnavati. The plateau of Mercara has an average altitude of 3,500 feet and slopes down to the Cauvery on the east and near Fraserpet on the Mysore border descends to 2,720 feet. The Barapolae is the only river which flows westward and passes into the Malabar district.

I know of no comparably hilly area which is more compact and better served by motorable roads, than Coorg. The State is far away from any Railway, but it is well served by roads connecting it with Mysore (72¾ miles) on the eastern side and with Mangalore (84½ miles) and Cannanore (91½ miles) in the West Coast.

This State has an abundant rainfall, like the West Coast districts of Madras, favouring extensive rain-fed wet cultivation, without the need for irrigation works. Artificial irrigation, however, exists for 6,735 acres—4,735 acres under channels and 2,000 under tanks. This irrigated area has increased by nearly 2,000 acres since 1941, thanks to the renovation of the channels and tanks, as well as the construction of new dams and channels under the Grow More Food and Minor Irrigation schemes.

The mean annual rainfall, based on the observations over a long period of years, is 127·43 inches, of which the south-west monsoon (June to September) contributes 106·49 inches, the north east monsoon (October to December) 12·01 inches, while 1·16 inches are received during the dry weather.

Coorg has also an altitude suitable for coffee, which is the most important and organized plantation industry in this State. Cardamom, tea and rubber are not so important, the area under tea being inappreciable.

Thanks to the systematic anti-malarial operations (mainly D.D.T. spraying of houses) and the compactness of the State, the incidence of malaria has been very considerably reduced: malaria can hardly be said to be a handicap now to development in this State. Coorg has thus stolen a march on other States where also the eradication of malaria is an important problem to be tackled by the Government, not only from the point of view of the health of the people, but also from the point of view of the development of the country.

2. Ever since 1891, the Census operations in this State have been entrusted to the general supervision of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras. The matter was considered again in 1950, and it was decided that the same arrangement should be adopted in connection with the 1951 Census.

The Census Reports relating to Coorg were written by the Superintendent of Census Operations for Madras, till 1921, when, for the first time, the work of writing this Report was entrusted to a local officer, although the statistics continued to be tabulated in one of the Tabulation Offices in Madras State. For the 1951 Census, I have reverted to the pre-1921 practice, and I have myself prepared the report on Coorg, as Section II of my Census Report for Madras and Coorg States. The enumeration slips relating to Coorg State were sorted and tabulated at the Regional Census Sorting and Tabulation Office at Mangalore.

3. For Census purposes, Coorg State was, as a matter of administrative convenience treated as a district of Madras State, and allotted Location Code No. 26. The two taluks in Coorg State, viz., North Coorg taluk and South Coorg taluk were assigned Location Code Nos. 1 and 2 respectively. All villages, Notified Areas, Panchayats and municipalities, in each taluk, were allotted

Location Code numbers in accordance with their geographical situation, the numbers beginning at the northern end and proceeding in rows from west to east in each row.

The State was split up into four charges. The two taluk charges excluded their respective municipal areas. The Charge Superintendents were the Subedar, North Coorg taluk, the Subedar, South Coorg taluk, the President of the Municipal Council, Mercara and the President of the Municipal Council, Virajpet. The following were the numbers of circles and blocks in each charge :—

[*Statement No.* 1.]

Name of the charge.	Number of Supervisors' Circles.	Number of Enumerators' blocks.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 North Coorg taluk ..	70	244
2 South Coorg taluk ..	53	229
3 Mercara Municipality.	5	22
4 Virajpet Municipality.	2	8
	130	503

A permanent house numbering scheme, on the lines adopted in Madras State, was also introduced in the Coorg State, on my suggestion. At my instance, the Coorg Village Panchayat Act, 1926 (Coorg Act No. I of 1927) and Coorg Municipal Regulation, 1907 (Central Regulation II of 1907) were amended. The object of the first amendment was to enforce the numbering of buildings in the panchayats and such other places, not being municipalities and Notified Areas, as may be notified by the Chief Commissioner, from time to time, in the Coorg Gazette, and to check the tampering with and obliteration of the house numbers, in rural areas. The Coorg Municipal Regulation, 1907, was amended to bring its corresponding provisions into line with the provisions made for panchayat and non-panchayat areas.

4. I received hearty co-operation from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, the Assistant Commissioner of Coorg and the Subedars, throughout all stages of enumeration and my thanks are due to them all. Though, officially, a stranger to Coorg, when I first went there, I had no reason to feel like a stranger there, at any time and I had not the slightest difficulty in functioning effectively as the Superintendent of Census Operations for that State, which reflects great credit on the officers and the people of that State.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL POPULATION.

The area of Coorg State is 1,586 square miles, which is 7 square miles less than the area mentioned in the 1941 Report. The slight difference is due to the adoption of the area furnished by the Surveyor-General of India.

2. **General distribution.**—The population of the State has increased from 168,726 in 1941 to 229,405 in 1951—an increase of 60,679 or 36 per cent. The density of the population has consequently increased to 145 per square mile in 1951, as against 106 in 1941 and 103 in 1931 and 1921. 62 per cent of the State has a density in the range 100 to 150, while the density of the rest of the State is in the range 150 to 200.

M.T.—A-I S.Ts.—1·1 and 1·2

Of the total population of 229,405, 7 per cent (16,255) lives in the two towns in the State, viz., Mercara and Virajpet, and the rest in the rural areas.

3. **Growth of population.**—The growth of the recorded population in this State has not been steady. There were actual decreases recorded in 1911, 1921 and 1931. The 1941 Census showed an increase of 5,399 over the 1931 population, while the present Census has disclosed the much larger increase of 60,679. The net increase in population during the 50 years from 1901 to 1951 was 48,798 (27 per cent). It is well known that a vital factor affecting population in Coorg State is the immigration of the labourers, who work in the coffee estates and other areas under plantation products. Emigration takes place only on a small scale and is confined to those, who leave Coorg for employment, mainly professional, and for higher education. The significant part played by immigration in the variations of population specified in the Main Table A-II can be seen from the following figures :—

M.T.—A-II

[*Statement No.* 2.]

Year.	Number of immigrants.	Number of emigrants.	Column (2) minus column (3).	Percentage of column (4) to the population in the year in column (1).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1911 ..	44,535	3,858	40,677	23·2
1921 ..	33,937	2,825	31,112	19·0
1931 ..	38,718	4,000	34,718	21·3
1951 ..	66,146	6,843	59,303	25·9

The fluctuation of population in Coorg is thus largely bound up with the annual migration of labourers to the estates. The distress caused by World War I, the difficulties experienced by the coffee estates particularly the small estates and the Influenza epidemic of 1918 also contributed to the decrease in the population recorded in 1921—Vide Chapter I of the Census Report for 1921. Between 1921 and 1931 the season was, on the whole, favourable for both rice and coffee, except during 1924 when, owing to an unusually heavy monsoon followed by unprecedented floods, the crops suffered badly. But full recovery was arrested by the general depression, which set in towards the end of 1930—Vide paragraph 5 of the Report on the 1931 Census. The depression affected the key industry of the State, viz., coffee, to a serious extent.

The period since 1931 has been, on the whole, one of general prosperity in the State. The World War II created conditions, which stimulated the demand for coffee and other plantation products, and Coorg being a surplus area for rice, stood to gain, by the food scarcity in the adjoining areas which became the major problem in those areas after the war and which still persists. There was, in consequence, an increase in the immigrant population, as well as the natural population.

4. **Coffee industry.**—The decade 1941–51 was a prosperous one for the coffee industry. The area under coffee increased steadily from 36,744 acres in 1941–42, to 44,408 acres in 1950–51, i.e., by about 21 per cent. The area under Arabica coffee has decreased by 8 per cent, while that under Robusta has steadily increased and has more than trebled itself—an increase of nearly 219 per cent. In the 1950–51 season, the planted area under coffee in Coorg was about 19·43 per cent of the total planted area under coffee in India, the share of Arabica and Robusta being, 17·54 per cent and 24·54 per cent, respectively. Of the total area planted in the 1950–51 season, 22,721 acres were in North Coorg and 21,687 acres in South Coorg. Of the total average production of coffee in India during the six years ending with the season 1950–51, Coorg accounted for 30·31 per cent of the

production, as against 36·05 per cent of Mysore State and 31·48 per cent of Madras State, the remaining States in India contributing only 2·16 per cent of the total production in India.

The number of coffee estates in Coorg has increased from 2,632 in 1945, to 4,371 in 1951. Though over 75 per cent of the estates consists of small holdings of less than 5 acres, they account for only about 10 per cent of the total area under coffee in the State. The large estates of and above 200 acres each, account for a third to one half of the total coffee area under each type of coffee in North Coorg as well as South Coorg.

The decade has been one of high prices for coffee, as may be seen from the index numbers of wholesale prices, which increased from 100 in August 1939, to 555 in August 1951, in respect of coffee, the corresponding figures for all commodities being, 100 and 437·6, respectively.

The condition and prospects of the coffee industry have improved very considerably, since the promulgation of the Coffee Market Expansion Ordinance in December 1940, and the subsequent legislation, which introduced, for the first time, statutory control over the marketing of coffee in India, and vested the control in a new incorporated body known as the Indian Coffee Board. All the coffee produced in India is pooled by the Board, which regulates the releases from the pool, both for internal markets and for exports. Thanks to the activities of the Board, the home market for Indian coffee has been considerably expanded; as a matter of fact, the internal market can consume almost the entire coffee now produced in India. The uncertainty of foreign markets, and the inadequacy of the home market, which used to cause considerable anxiety to the coffee industry in the pre-control days no longer exist. The growers are assured of a steady market and a fair price, which has been linked up, by the Board, with the estimated cost of cultivation. Marketing has been improved by the Board's standardization of the several grades in each type of coffee. The industry also stands to benefit, more and more, from the Research department organized by the Board.

It is no surprise therefore, that the number of immigrant labourers increased enormously during the decade 1941–51.

I am indebted to Sri M. A. Kuttalalingam Pillai, Chief Coffee Marketing Officer, for the information extracted above regarding the progress of the coffee industry in Coorg.

The areas under the important crops and plantation products, as recorded during the year 1950–51 are given below :—

Coffee	.. ..	44,408 acres.
Orange	.. ..	18,742 ,,
Cardamom	..	6,368 ,,
Rice	.. ..	89,640 ,,

5. (1) **Movement of population.**—The number of immigrants has increased by nearly 50 per cent since 1911. In 1951, the immigrants constituted 28·8 per cent of the population. This, as already indicated, is due to the prosperous condition of the coffee estates and other plantations. The immigrants are mostly from deficit food areas, and Coorg, which is a surplus area for rice, has had therefore more than the usual attraction for these labourers. They are mostly of the labouring class, who come to work in the estates, coffee and other plantations and there are also some of the petty trader class. The 66,146 immigrants recorded in 1951 comprise 62,445 persons from adjacent States, 3,606 persons from other parts of India, 11 from Pakistan and 84 from other territories beyond India. The bulk of this immigration is seasonal in nature, the labourers coming in to work in the estates soon after the commencement of the monsoon and going back to their homes about the middle of March, after the work in the estates is over for the year. Many of them naturally leave their wives and children behind. The consequent disparity between the number of male and female immigrants is clearly brought out by the figures below :— S.T.—1·6 S.T.—1·4

[*Statement No.* 3.]

Area.	Number of male immig-rants.	Number of female immig-rants.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(*a*) Adjacent States	38,389	24,056
(*b*) Other parts of India ..	2,621	985
(*c*) Pakistan	7	4
(*d*) Other territories beyond India.	55	29
Total ..	41,072	25,074

The figure 62,445 referred to against (*a*) above represents immigrants from Madras State and Mysore State.

The total number of immigrants is 66,146. of these 62,445 are from the States adjacent to Coorg, viz., Mysore and Madras—10,061 persons from Mysore and 52,384 persons from Madras (mostly from South Kanara

and Malabar). The plantation labourers are recruited mostly from these areas. There is only one other area which has contributed more than 3,000 immigrants and that is the Travancore-Cochin State which has supplied 3,234 persons. Of the immigrants from Mysore, the females exceed the males by about 1,000 persons, while in the Madras contingent, the males exceed the females by about 15,000. There is no doubt therefore that, taking the immigrants as a whole, there is a large preponderance of males over females.

During my visit in January 1951, I found in the coffee estates some Tamil-speaking labourers hailing from Coimbatore district, and some Telugu-speaking labourers from Anantapur district of Madras State. The increase in the number of emigrants from about 4,000 in 1931 to 6,914 in 1951 takes one by surprise, having regard to the unwillingness of the indigenous population in this State to leave their homes and ancestral property, but evidently, the increase reflects the larger number seeking employment in the Defence Services, and in other walks of life and in those seeking higher education.

M.T.—D-V (2) **Displaced persons.**—Displaced persons from Pakistan present no problem in Coorg, as there are only seven of these—four males and three females : four of these came from West Pakistan in 1947 and 1949 and the remaining three from East Pakistan in 1948.

6. **The natural population.**—The natural population of Coorg, i.e., the population that would have been found there, if there had been no immigration or emigration, i.e., the recorded population minus immigrants, plus emigrants, is 170,173, an increase of 32·3 per cent over the 1931 figure.

S.T.—1·7

Health conditions have improved enormously in Coorg as a result of anti-malarial operations. The period 1941-1951 as already mentioned, was a prosperous one for both agriculturists and estate owners. During this decade, there was a striking increase in the area under coffee, oranges and cardamom and a small increase in rice, as may be seen from the figures given below :—

[*Statement No.* 4.]

Crop.	Area under cultivation in acres.	
	1941.	1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Coffee	36,744	44,408
Orange	7,120	18,742
Cardamom	2,028	6,368
Rice	87,145	89,640

The small increase in the area under paddy is due to the fact that most of the lands suitable for such cultivation are already being so cultivated, and extension of paddy cultivation would mean in many areas encroachment of the area suitable for coffee and involve heavy expenditure on reclamation, terracing and bunding.

7. **Natural increase—Births and deaths.**—The relevant figures have been furnished in Subsidiary Table 1·3. They have been worked out with reference to the mean population in each of the decades 1921–1930, 1931–40 and 1941–50, i.e., the arithmetical average of the population at the beginning and at the close of the decade. The mean decennial birth-rate calculated with reference to the registered births was 17·2 for the decade 1941–50 and 24·1 and 22·5 respectively for the two previous decades. The corresponding figures for the mean decennial death-rate are 14·3, 23·4 and 31, respectively. The difference between these two rates is the decennial rate of natural increase in the population as seen from the vital statistics, and these figures are 2·9 for the decade 1941—50 and 0·7 and—8·5 for the two previous decades. The decennial rate of growth of the population as calculated from the figures of the 1931, 1941 and 1951 Censuses is 30·5 per cent for the decade 1941-50 and 3·3 and—0·3 per cent for the two previous decades. The migration-*cum*-registration error, i.e., the combined allowance to be made for migrations and for the errors in the registration of births and deaths accordingly works out to 27·6 per cent for the decade 1941—1950 and 2·6 per cent and 8·2 per cent for the two previous decades.

S.T.—1·3

The registered birth and death rates per mille in Coorg State, for the period 1921–1950, are given in the statement below. These rates have been calculated on the population, as estimated for each year, with reference to the growth rate for the decade concerned.

Birth and death rates per mille in Coorg State for the period 1921—1950.

[*Statement No.* 5.]

Year.	Birth rate.	Death rate.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1921	27·4	28·6
1922	26·1	34·6
1923	25·6	29·1
1924	21·2	41·1
1925	18·9	30·8

Year. (1)	Birth rate. (2)	Death rate. (3)
1926	22·8	34·2
1927	19·2	31·4
1928	17·9	31·2
1929	22·1	23·7
1930	23·5	25·3
1931	24·5	23·8
1932	26·4	23·3
1933	24·7	23·9
1934	25·0	23·0
1935	25·3	22.8
1936	23·6	23·5
1937	24·2	26·9
1938	22·7	23·9
1939	22·6	22·4
1940	22·3	20·5
1941	22.9	22·8
1942	18·9	22·0
1943	19·0	17·7
1944	17·2	18·6
1945	16·2	16·4
1946	16·3	13·4
1947	15·0	10·5
1948	15·5	10·1
1949	18·0	9.8
1950	17·4	9·1

It will be seen that no clear trend can be deduced from these figures; the fluctuations have been largely, if not wholly, due to the disturbing factor of immigration, which varies from year to year. It may be noted that, in a number of years, the death rates exceeded the birth rates. I do not think, therefore, that any safe conclusion can be drawn from the figures relating to births and deaths in Coorg.

8. **Density.**—As already mentioned, the density of population in Coorg has increased to 145 per square mile. This is the density calculated with reference to the entire area of the State. Excluding the reserved forests the density in the State is 215 per square mile.

9. **Livelihood pattern.**—Agricultural classes account for 58 per cent of the population, while non-agricultural classes account for the remaining 42 per cent. In the latter, production other than cultivation is the main component. Over 50 per cent of the latter category (24 per cent of the total population), comprises mostly persons employed in the plantations and their dependants. About 34 per cent of the total population consists of agriculturists who cultivate their own lands while 10 per cent cultivate lands not owned by them. Cultivating labourers account for about 11 per cent of the population. A little over 3 per cent of the population consists of non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants. A little over 3 per cent of the population depend on commerce. A little less than 1 per cent depend on transport services. The small number supported by transport services is not surprising as this State is far away from any railway and as, owing to the hilly nature of the country, the scope for motor traffic is restricted. All other services and miscellaneous sources of income not covered by the classifications referred to above account for a little over 14 per cent of the population. S.T.-1·8

1·1 Area and population, actual and percentage by taluk density.

Natural division and district.	Taluk with density.															
	under 100.		100—150.		150—200.		200—300.		300—450.		450—600.		600—750.		750 and over.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Coorg State	..	..	986	132	609	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	61·8	57·4	38·2	42·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1·2 Variation and density of general population.

Natural division and district.	General population.						
	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—).			Density.			
	1941 to 1951.	1931 to 1941.	1921 to 1931.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Coorg State	+36·0	+ 3·3	— 0·3	145	106	103	103

1·3 Inter-Census growth rates during three decades.

Natural division and district.	General population.														
	Mean population of decade.			Mean population of decade for area under registration of births and deaths.			Growth of population during decade.			Mean decennial growth rate.			Registered births during decade.		
	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Coorg State	199,065	166,026	163,582	199,065	166,026	163,582	60,679	5,399	—511	30·5	3·3	—0·3	34,140	39,938	36,818

Natural division and district.	General population—*cont.*														
	Mean decennial birth rate (registered).			Registered deaths during decade.			Mean decennial death rate (registered).			Decennial rate of natural increase (registered).			Migration-*cum*-registration error.		
	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
	17·2	24·1	22·5	28,517	38,778	50,777	14·3	23·4	31·0	2·9	0·7	— 8·5	+ 27·6	+ 2·6	+ 8·2

(+) Excess of general growth rate over natural increase rate.

1·4 Immigration.

Natural division and district where enumerated.	Born in											
	District of enumeration.			Other districts of same natural division.			Other parts of the State.			Adjacent States.		
	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)
Coorg State	163,259	84,255	79,004	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,445	38,389	24,056

Natural division and district where enumerated.	Born in—*cont.*								
	Beyond India.								
	Other parts of India.			Pakistan.			Other territories.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Coorg State	3,606	2,621	985	11	7	4	84	55	29

1·5 Emigration.

State where born.	Enumerated in India.									Estimated number.					
	State.			Adjacent States.			Other States.			Outside India.			Natural population.		
	Population	Males.	Females.	Population.	Males.	Females.	Population.	Males.	Females.	Population.	Males.	Females.	Population.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Coorg State	163,259	84,255	79,004	5,761	2,889	2,872	1,153	969	184	..	..	..	170,173	88,113	82,060

1·6 Migration between the State and other parts of India.

State.	Immigration.			Emigration.			Immigration minus emigration.	
	1951.	1931.	Variation. (+) Increase. (—) Decrease.	1951.	1931.	Variation. (+) Increase. (—) Decrease.	1951.	1931.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Coorg State — — —	66,146	38,718	+ 27,428	6,914	4,000	+ 2,914	+ 59,232	+ 34,718

(+) Excess of immigrants over emigrants.

1·7 Variation in natural population.

State.	1951.				1931.				Percentage.
	Recorded population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population (2+ 4—3).	Recorded population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population (6 +8—7).	Increase (+), Decrease (—) (1931–51) in natural population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Coorg State	229,405	66,146	6,914	170,173	163,327	38,718	4,000	128,609	+32·3

1·8 Livelihood pattern of general population.

Natural division and district.	Per 10,000 of general population belonging to livelihood class.								General population 000s omitted.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Coorg State	3,380	1,006	1,069	313	2,374	346	92	1,420	229

CHAPTER II—RURAL POPULATION.

In Coorg also, a village is not a residential but an administrative unit, and as in the Malabar and South Kanara districts of Madras State, the people in the rural areas in Coorg live in isolated houses built in their own farms and street houses are a rarity except in the bigger roadside villages, where small bazaars exist. The number of villages in the State is 297 as against 301 mentioned in the Census Report for 1941. The difference of four villages is due to regrouping of villages when assigning the location code numbers. It is seen from the Assistant Commissioner's report that all the local areas have been fully covered.

2. The rural population is 213,150 as against 157,508 at the last Census—an increase of 35·3 per cent as against the 36 per cent increase in the total population. Nearly 93 per cent of the total population lives in villages and the average population per village is 718. Of the rural population, 73 per cent lives in medium size villages with a population ranging from 500 to 2,000, 11 per cent in large villages with a population ranging from 2,000 to 5,000, while the rest of the rural population (16 per cent) lives in small villages with a population of less than 500 each. The density of population in the rural areas is 135 per square mile. The increase in the rural population cannot be a matter for surprise: all the estates and nearly all the cultivated lands are in the rural areas and all the population with the exception of the people living in the two towns of Mercara and Virajpet are in the rural areas.

M.T.-A—I
S.T.—2·1
S.T.—2·2.

3. Out of the rural population, the agricultural classes account for 61 per cent. Thirty-six per cent are cultivating owners, a little less than 11 per cent cultivate lands not owned by them, while a little over 11 per cent are cultivating labourers. The number of non-cultivating owners, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants is less than 3 per cent of the rural population. A little over 24 per cent consists mostly of persons who depend on the plantations. Commerce accounts for 2·4 per cent of the rural population, transport for 0·51 per cent while 'Other services and miscellaneous sources of income' account for 11·43 per cent. These are the sort of figures one would expect in a rural area.

S.T.—2·4.

2·1 Distribution of population between villages.

Natural division and district.	Population per village.	Number in villages per 1,000 of general population.	Number per 1,000 rural population in villages with a population of			
			5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Coorg State	718	929		110	730	160

2·2 Variation and density of rural population.

Natural division and district.	Percentage increase (+) decrease (—)			Density 1951.
	1941—1951.	1931—1941.	1921—1931.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Coorg State	+ 35·3	+ 2·6	— 0·96	135

2·3 Inter-Census growth rates during three decades.

Rural population.

Natural division and district.	Mean population of decade.			Mean population of decade for area under registration of births and deaths.			Growth of population during decade.			Mean decennial growth rate.			Registered births during decade.		
	1941—50.	1931—40.	1921—30.	1941—50.	1931—40.	1921—30.	1941—50.	1931—40.	1921—30.	1941—50.	1931—40.	1921—30.	1941—50.	1931—40.	1921—30.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Coorg State	185,329	155,504	154,248	185,329	155,504	154,248	55,642	4,008	— 1,497	30·0	2·6	— 1·0	26,923	35,459	34,778

Rural population—*cont.*

Natural division and district.	Mean decennial birth rate (registered).			Registered deaths during decade.			Inter-Census death rate (registered).			Decennial rate of natural increase (registered).			Migration-*cum*-registration error.		
	1941—50.	1931—40.	1921—30.	1941—50.	1931—40.	1921—30.	1941—50.	1931—40.	1921—30.	1941—50.	1931—40.	1921—30.	1941—50.	1931—40.	1921—30.
(1)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
Coorg State	14·5	22·8	22·5	22,699	33,991	45,894	12·2	21·9	29·8	+ 2·3	+ 0·9	— 7·3	+·27·7	+ 1·7	+ 6·3

(+) Excess of general growth rate over natural increase rate.
(—) Deficiency of general growth rate from natural increase rate.

2·4 Livelihood pattern of rural population.

Natural division and district.	Per 10,000 rural population belonging to livelihood class.							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Coorg State	3,624	1,073	1,145	299	2,421	244	51	1,143

CHAPTER III—URBAN POPULATION.

There has been no change in the urban area in the State. No new places have become eligible for treatment as towns and Mercara and Virajpet continued to be the only two towns in the State. This is not surprising, in view of the facts that the State is far away from any railway and that there has been no development of industries to attract any large-scale settlements in residential units. There is little doubt that Coorg would not have been modernised and developed even to the extent it has been, but for its plantation products, notably coffee.

2. The urban population of the State is 7 per cent of the total population. The M.T.—A-IV population of Mercara town is 10,117 and that of Virajpet 6,138. Both have definite urban characteristics. Mercara has recorded an increase of 3,005, while Virajpet has had an increase of 2,032 during the decade. These are the two important trade centres in the State, and the larger increase in Mercara is evidently due to its higher elevation and better climate and to its being the headquarters of the State and its consequent greater attraction from the point of view of modern amenities. The only college in the State was started by the Government at Mercara towards the end of the decade under review.

The urban population has risen from 11,218 to 16,255, recording a sharp increase of 44·9 per cent as against 14·2 per cent during the last decade. This reflects the steady and growing prosperity of the State during the decade. Virajpet has now crossed the normal minimum urban population limit of 5,000 with a comfortable margin of 1,138.

The rural population has increased by 35·3 per cent, whereas the urban population has increased by 44·9 per cent. There is thus a tendency in this State, as elsewhere, for the movement of the population from rural to urban areas due to the growing desire for modern amenities and the attraction of medical and educational facilities.

3. The main source of livelihood of the urban population is, as one would expect to find, non-agricultural. Production other than cultivation (mainly plantations), commerce and 'Other services and miscellaneous sources of income' are the chief means of livelihood. 'Other services and miscellaneous sources' support more than 50 per cent of the population. Production other than cultivation is the next important S.T.—3·7 means of livelihood and supports 18 per cent of the population. Commercial occupations account for 17 per cent of the population and transport for 6 per cent. The agricultural classes account for less than 9 per cent of the population in the two towns, which confirms the correctness of the classification of these two towns as urban areas. Among these agricultural classes, non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants account for 5 per cent of the total population in the towns. The corresponding percentage figures for cultivators of owned land, cultivators of unowned land and agricultural labourers and their dependants are 1·77, 1·25 and 0·77 respectively.

4. Subsidiary Table 3·6 analyses the livelihood characteristics of the town dwellers in Coorg, in relation to the general population of the State. Nearly half the number of persons engaged in transport services and more than one-third of those engaged in commerce are found in these towns. Out of 1,000 agriculturists cultivating their own lands, only four live in these towns, and similar figures for (1) cultivators of unowned lands, (2) agricultural labourers and (3) non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants are 9, 5 and 113 respectively. Out of 1,000 persons engaged in production other than cultivation, 52 are found in these towns. The picture presented by these figures is also in keeping with the position occupied by these towns in this State.

There is every reason to think that these towns will grow further in future.

3·1 Distribution of population between towns.

Natural division and district.	Population per town.	Number in towns per 1,000 of general population.	Number per 1,000 of urban population in towns with a population of				Number in towns absolute figures.
			20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Coorg State	8,128	71	..	622	378	..	16,255

3·2 Variation and density of urban population.

Natural division and district.	Percentage increase (+) decrease (−)			Density 1951.
	1941—1951.	1931—1941.	1921—1931.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Coorg State	+44·9	+14·2	+11·2	2,459

3·3 Inter-Census growth rates during three decades (urban population).

Natural division and district.	Mean population of decade.			Mean population of decade for area under registration of births and deaths.			Growth of population during decade.			Mean decennial growth rate.			Registered births during decade.		
	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Coorg State	13,736	10,522	9,334	13,736	10,522	9,334	5,037	1,391	986	36·7	13·2	10·6	7,217	4,479	2,040

Natural division and district.	Mean decennial birth rate (registered).			Registered deaths during decade.			Inter-Census death rate (registered).			Decennial rate of natural increase (registered).			Migration-*cum*-registration error.		
	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.	1941–50.	1931–40.	1921–30.
	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)
	52·5	42·6	21·9	5,818	4,787	4,883	42·4	45·5	52·3	10·1	— 2·9	— 30·4	+26·6	+16·1	+41·0

(+) Excess of general growth rate over natural increase rate.
(—) Deficiency of general growth rate from natural increase rate.

3·4 Towns classified by population.

Class of town.	Towns of each class in 1951.	Proportion to total urban population.	Percentage increase (+) / decrease (−) in class totals.			Urban population absolute figures.
			1941–51.	1931–41.	1921–31.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
IV. 10,000—20,000	1	62·0	..	..	..	10,117
V. 5,000—10,000	1	38·0	— 13·7	+ 18·6	+5·6	6,138

3·5 Cities—Chief figures.

Nil.

3·6 Number per 1,000 of the general population and of each livelihood class who live in towns.

Natural division and district.	General population.	Livelihood-class.								
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	per 1,000
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Coorg State	16,255	4	9	5	113	52	347	486	252	71

3·7 Livelihood pattern of urban population.

Natural division and district.	Per 10,000 urban population belonging to livelihood class.								Total urban population.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Coorg State	177	125	77	500	1,753	1,694	630	5,044	16,255

CHAPTER IV—AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

The population dependant on agriculture has been classified at this Census as follows:—

Class I	Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.
Class II	Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.
Class III ..	Agricultural labourers.
Class IV	Non-cultivating owners of land, receivers of rent in cash or in kind, and their dependants.

The agricultural classes account for 577 out of 1,000 of the total population. Fifty-nine per cent of the agricultural population are cultivating owners; 17 per cent are non-owning cultivators; 19 per cent are cultivating labourers, while 5 per cent are non-cultivating owners or rent receivers. Among the agricultural classes, 27 per cent are self-supporting persons, 69 per cent are non-earning dependants, while 4 per cent are earning dependants. Non-earning dependants are thus over two-and-a-half times the number of self-supporting persons. S.T.—4·1

2. The secondary means of livelihood of agricultural classes are mainly production other than cultivation (plantations) and also other services and miscellaneous sources of income. This similarity is noticed in all the four agricultural classes. Commerce is the secondary means of livelihood in a small percentage of cases.

3. The extent of dependency among the agricultural classes is shown below:—

[*Statement No.* 6.]

Class.	Per 1,000 persons of agricultural classes in column (1). Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Agricultural classes in general.	269	686	45
2 Cultivators of owned land and their dependants.	220	749	31
3 Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	268	681	51
4 Agricultural labourers and their dependants.	423	486	91
5 Non-cultivating owners, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.	286	694	20

Dependency is largest among the cultivators of owned land and least among the labouring classes. The abnormally large figure of self-supporting persons among agricultural labourers is evidently due to the fact that the immigrants among them are unaccompanied by their families in many cases.

4. The total active and semi-active workers in cultivation, that is, the number of persons actively engaged in cultivation, is given in the statement below. Self-supporting and non-cultivating owners and rent receivers have been excluded as they are not active workers:— S.T.—4·6

(1) Total number of self-supporting persons who actually work on the land.	33,615
(2) Number of persons in non-agricultural classes who have cultivation as their secondary means of livelihood.	736
(3) Earning dependants in agricultural and non-agricultural classes who work on the land.	1,764
Total ..	36,115

or 15·7 per cent of the total population.

5. **Progress of cultivation.**—The average net area sown in 1951 was 161,990 acres as against 144,801 acres in 1941, 137,531 acres in 1931 and 141,824 acres in 1921. There has been an appreciable increase in the net area sown in the decade 1941–51, due, no doubt, to the good prices for food crops and the keen demand for them from deficit areas. In Coorg, the paddy crop is a long-term one which matures slowly; there is, therefore, no second paddy crop in the year. S.T.—4·7

The area of cultivation *per capita* was 86 cents in 1921 and 84 cents in 1931. It rose to 87 cents in 1941 and fell to 71 cents in 1951.

The total land area per capita is 441 cents, but the area cultivated and cultivable per capita is only 189 cents. This is of course due to the very hilly nature of the country.

6. **Size of holdings.**—The proportionate numbers of holdings of various sizes in the State are as shown below :—

[*Statement No.* 7.]

Size of the holding in acres.	Number.
0–2	298
2–5	467
5–10	122
10–15	48
15–25	31
25–50	18
50–100	9
100–200	4
200–300	2
300–500	1
500–1,000	..
Total.	1,000

It will thus be seen that the lower quartile size of holding is 1·7 acres, the medium size 3·3 acres and the upper quartile size 4·9 acres.

Nearly 30 per cent of the holdings are below 2 acres and over 75 per cent are below 5 acres. The average size of a holding is 7·7 acres. (The holdings number 55,105 in all and cover a total area of 424,403 acres, comprising 'Proprietary and occupancy holdings' relating to assessed as well as unassessed lands.)

4·1 Agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population ; number in each class and sub-class of 10,000 persons of all-agricultural classes.

Natural division and district.	Agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population.	Number per 10,000 persons of all-agricultural classes.						
		Total.			I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	III. Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	IV. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Coorg State	577	2,695	6,858	447	5,860	1,743	1,854	543

Distribution of 1,000 agricultural holdings by size of holding.									
Rice land.					Ragi land.				
Less than 3 acres.	3–10 acres.	10–25 acres.	25–50 acres.	Above 50 acres.	Less than 6 acres.	6–20 acres.	20–50 acres.	50–100 acres.	Above 100 acres.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
538	332	98	29	3	759	199	37	5	..

4·2 Livelihood Class I (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants).

Number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class I in each sub-class ; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of livelihood class I.

Natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class I.			Number per 10,000 of livelihood class I whose secondary means of livelihood is					
				Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as cultivating labourers.	
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Coorg State	2,199	7,494	307	..	41	15	16	4	39

Natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class I whose secondary means of livelihood is									
	Rent on agricultural land.		Production (other than cultivation).		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.	
	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	13	5	296	95	35	14	5	3	105	94

4·3 Livelihood Class II (cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants).

Number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class II in each sub-class ; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of livelihood class II.

Natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class II.			Number per 10,000 of livelihood class II whose secondary means of livelihood is							
				Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as cultivating labourers.		Rent on agricultural land.	
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Coorg State	2,682	6,813	505	25	37	..	41	13	117	19	4

Natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class II whose secondary means of livelihood is							
	Production (other than cultivation).		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.	
	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	177	102	26	7	6	1	223	196

4·4 Livelihood Class III (Cultivating labourers and their dependants).

Number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class III in each sub-class ; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of livelihood class III.

Natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class III.			Number per 10,000 of livelihood class III whose secondary means of livelihood is							
				Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as cultivating labourers.		Rent on agricultural land.	
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Coorg State	4,229	4,865	906	8	2	..	2	..	147	1	1

Natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class III whose secondary means of livelihood is							
	Production (other than cultivation).		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.	
	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	225	190	10	1	7	2	642	560

4·5 Livelihood Class IV (non-cultivating owners of land ; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants).

Number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class IV in each sub-class ; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of livelihood class IV.

Natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class IV.			Number per 10,000 of livelihood class IV whose secondary means of livelihood is							
				Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as cultivating labourers.		Rent on agricultural land.	
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Coorg State	2,855	6,943	202	11	..	8	4	28	26	..	21

Natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class IV whose secondary means of livelihood is							
	Production (other than cultivation).		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.	
	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	230	38	122	15	14	3	263	95

4·6 Active and semi-active workers in cultivation.

Natural division and district.	Cultivation.				Cultivation of owned land.			
	Total.	Principal means of self-supporting persons.	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation.	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants.	Total.	Principal means of livelihood of self-supporting persons.	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation.	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Coorg State	36,115	33,615	736	1,764	17,939	17,054	413	472

Natural division and district.	Cultivation of unowned land.				Employment as cultivating labourers.			
	Total.	Principal means of livelihood of self-supporting persons.	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation.	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants.	Total.	Principal means of livelihood of self-supporting persons.	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation.	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	6,654	6,187	192	275	11,522	10,374	131	1,017

4·7 Progress of cultivation during three decades.

Natural division and district.	Average net area sown A (1) in acres.				Average area sown more than once A (2) in acres.				Average net area irrigated A (3) in acres.				Average area irrigated more than once A (4).			
	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Coorg State .. .	161,990	144,801	137,531	141,824	542	819	950	1,799	5,995	4,142	3,589	3,973	..	..	..	..

4·8 Components of cultivated area per capita during three decades.

Natural division and district.	Unirrigated single crop cultivation per capita (USC) (in cents).				Un irrigated double-crop cultivation per capita (UDC) (in cents).				Irrigated single-crop cultivation per capita (ISC) (in cents).				Irrigated double-crop cultivation per capita (IDC) (in cents).			
	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Coorg State	68	83	81	83	..	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	..	..	..	..

4·9 Land area per capita (1951) ; and trend of cultivation per capita during these decades.

Natural division and district.	Land area per capita (1951).		Area of cultivation per capita (in cents).			
	Total land area per capita (in cents).	Area cultivated and cultivable per capita (in cents).	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Coorg State	441	*189	71	87	84	86

NOTE.—Figures for columns (2) and (3) are taken from Agricultural Statistics of India, 1937–38, Volume I, as the latest edition is not available.

* Includes (i) net area actually sown, (ii) current fallows and (iii) culturable waste other than fallow.

CHAPTER V—NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

Forty-two per cent of the total population of Coorg belong to the non-agricultural classes and are distributed among the four non-agricultural classes as shown below :—

S.T.—1·8

	PER CENT.
Class V—Production (other than cultivation).	24
Class VI—Commerce	3
Class VII—Transport	1
Class VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources of income.	14

Taking the non-agricultural classes alone, the proportion of these four livelihood classes is as folows :—

T.—5·1

	PER CENT.
Class V—Production (other than cultivation).	56
Class VI—Commerce	8
Class VII—Transport	2
Class VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources of income.	34

2. The economic status among the non-agricultural classes is as follows :—

	PER CENT.
Self-supporting persons	47
Non-earning dependants	48
Earning dependants	5

It is interesting to compare the degree of dependency among the agricultural and non-agricultural classes :—

[*Statement No.* 8.]

	Percentage of		
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agricultural classes.	27	69	4
Non-agricultural classes.	47	48	5

The bulk of the dependants are non-earning and the proportion of dependants is much larger among the agricultural classes. This disparity would not be so large, but for the fact that the non-agricultural classes include the large number of immigrant labourers many of whom leave their wives and children at home, when they come to Coorg for work.

The following table indicates the degree of dependency in each of the four non-agricultural classes :— S.Ts.—5·2 to 5·5

[*Statement No.* 9.]

Livelihood class.	Percentage of		
	Self supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Non-agricultural class.	47	48	5
V. Production other than cultivation.	51	43	6
VI. Commerce ..	34	63	3
VII. Transport ..	42	56	2
VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources.	43	54	3

The dependency is greatest in Class VI (Commerce) and least in Class V (Production other than cultivation). The low percentage of dependency under Production (other than cultivation) is attributable mainly to the influx of labour population into the estates who are not accompanied by their families. This immigration factor is responsible, though not to the same extent, for the larger percentage of self-supporting persons in the other classes also, compared with Madras State.

3. A study of the figures of the secondary means of livelihood among the four non-agricultural classes reveals that persons deriving their principal means of livelihood from Production (other than cultivation) derive also their secondary means of livelihood mainly from other productive activities, but to some extent also from 'Other services and miscellaneous sources.' In the case of persons whose principal means of livelihood is commerce or transport, the main secondary means of livelihood is rent derived from agricultural land, secondly, 'Other services and miscellaneous sources' and next in importance is Production (other than cultivation). In the case of persons deriving their principal means of livelihood from 'Other services and miscellaneous sources,' rent from agricultural land stands second among the secondary means of livelihood, while other activities S.Ts.—5·2 to 5·5

in the same Class VIII stand first in importance. This shows that rent from agricultural land provides secondary means of livelihood to people engaged principally in commerce, transport and other services. Evidently, these people possess small holdings, the income of which is not adequate to maintain them at their standard of living and so they have sought their principal means of livelihood in other ways.

4. The percentage of employers, employees and independent workers among the four non-agricultural classes is given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 10:]

Class.	Percentage of			
	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.	Others.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Class V—Production (other than cultivation).	2	86	12	..
Class VI—Commerce.	11	29	60	..
Class VII—Transport.	3	84	13	..
Class VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources.	2	88	8	2

The fact that 60 per cent under 'Commerce' are independent workers confirms my impression that trade in this State is largely in the hands of petty dealers working by themselves. The other figures call for no comments.

5. The distribution of the self-supporting persons in the various industries and services in the State is given below in the order of their importance :—

[*Statement No.* 11.]

Division number.	PER CENT.
0. Primary industries not elsewhere specified.	54
9. Services not elsewhere specified	21
6. Commerce	6
4. Processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified.	5
5. Construction and utilities	5
8. Health, Education and Public Administration.	4
2. Processing and manufacture : foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof.	2
7. Transport, storage and communications.	2
3. Processing and manufacture : metals, chemicals and products thereof.	1
1. Mining and quarrying	..

The figures in column (2) of the Subsidiary Tables 5·7 to 5·17 represent the actual number of self-supporting persons dealt with in the particular table; the figures in the other columns give the proportionate figure (for 10,000 self-supporting persons) for the division or subdivision, as the case may be.

Under Primary industries, Division 0, 'Plantation industries' account for over 92 per cent, and forestry and wood cutting for 7 per cent—just what one would expect to find in Coorg.

Under 'Services not elsewhere specified,' division 9, 'Domestic services' account for 14 per cent; 'Hotels, restaurants and eating houses' for 11 per cent; 'Laundry services' for 3 per cent; 'Religious, charitable and welfare services' for 3 per cent; 'Barbers and beauty shops' for 2 per cent and 'recreation services' for 2 per cent, while miscellaneous unclassified services account for 6 per cent. The numbers under sub-Division 6 (Legal and business services) and subdivision 7 (Arts, letters and journalism) are negligible.

Under 'Commerce'—Division 6—'Retail trade otherwise unclassified' accounts for 47 per cent, 'Retail trade in foodstuffs including beverages and narcotics' for 35 per cent; 'Retail trade in textiles and leather goods' for 8 per cent; 'Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs' for 5 per cent; and 'Money-lending, banking and other financial business' for 1·52 per cent.

The other industries and services in this State do not call for any special notice.

The plantation industry is clearly the chief industry in the State, and it is the mainstay of the non-agricultural classes.

6. Appendix VIII gives the number of self-supporting persons by sex in selected non-agricultural occupations in Coorg State.

5·1 Non-agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population ; number in each class and sub-class per 10,000 persons of all non-agricultural classes ; and number of employers, employees and independent workers per 10,000 self-supporting persons of all non-agricultural classes.

Natural division and district.	Non-agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population.	Number per 10,000 persons of all non-agricultural classes.							Number per 10,000 self supporting persons of all non-agricultural classes.			
		Total.			V. Production (other than cultivation).	VI. Commerce.	VII. Transport.	VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.	Others.
		Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Coorg State	423	4,687	4,828	485	5,610	818	217	3,355	238	8,350	1,347	65

5·2 Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation.)

Number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class V in each sub-class ; number per 10,000 self supporting persons of livelihood class V who are employers, employees and independent workers ; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of livelihood class V.

Natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class V.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood class V.			Number per 10,000 of livelihood class V whose secondary means of livelihood is					
							Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as cultivating labourers.	
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Coorg State	5,108	4,264	628	186	8,653	1,161	36	5	19	3	10	7

Natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class V whose secondary means of livelihood is									
	Rent on agricultural land.		Production (other than cultivation).		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.	
	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	81	5	103	401	11	4	2	1	73	203

5·3 Livelihood Class VI (Commerce).

Number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class VI in each sub-class ; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood class VI who are employers, employees and independent workers ; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of livelihood class VI.

Natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class VI.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood class VI.			Number per 10,000 of livelihood class VI whose secondary means of livelihood is					
							Cultivation of owned land.		cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as cultivating labourers.	
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Coorg State	3,390	6,349	261	1,140	2,859	6,001	37	5	33	15	8	6

Natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class VI whose secondary means of livelihood is									
	Rent on agricultural land.		Production (other than cultivation.)		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.	
	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	354	14	135	39	63	73	15	9	111	99

5·4 Livelihood Class VII (Transport).

Number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class VII in each sub-class ; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood class VII who are employers, employees and independent workers ; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of livelihood class VII.

Natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood Class VII.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood Class VII.			Number per 10,000 of livelihood class VII whose secondary means of livelihood is					
							Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as cultivating labourers.	
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Coorg State	4,151	5,626	223	252	8,434	1,314	38	24	24	..	14	..

Natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class VII whose secondary means of livelihood is									
	Rent on agricultural land.		Production (other than cultivation).		Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.	
	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
	380	28	57	33	24	9	9	19	57	109

5·5 Livelihood Class VIII (other services and miscellaneous sources).

Number per 10,000 persons of livelihood class VIII in each sub-class ; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood class VIII, who are employers, employees and independent workers ; secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of livelihood class VIII.

Natural division and district.	Number per 10,000 of livelihood class VIII.			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of livelihood class VIII.				Number per 10,000 of livelihood class VIII whose secondary means of livelihood is	
								Cultivation of owned land.	
	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Employers.	Employees.	Independent workers.	Others.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(7a)	(8)	(9)
Coorg State	4,332	5,350	318	166	8,797	829	208	52	9

Number per 10,000 of livelihood class VIII whose secondary means of livelihood is.							
Cultivation of unowned land.		Employment as cultivating labourers.		Rent on agricultural land.		Production (other than cultivation).	
Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
16	5	14	8	244	10	56	34

Number per 10,000 of livelihood class VIII whose secondary means of livelihood is					
Commerce.		Transport.		Other services and miscellaneous sources.	
Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants.	Self-supporting persons.	Earning dependants
(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
17	8	2	3	76	242

5·6 Comparison of the classification of the population of Coorg State by livelihood classes at the 1951 and 1931 Censuses.

Livelihood class.	Classification of population. Number per ten thousand of general population. 1951. Total classified population.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	1931. Total classified population.	Earners.	Working dependants.	Active and semi-active workers. 1951 census. Self-supporting persons.	Secondary means of livelihood of Self-supporting persons.	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants.	1931 census. Principal earners.	Subsidiary of principal earners.	Working dependants.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
I	3,380	743	2,533	104	1,554	1,552	2	17,054	489	472	25,355	224	30
II	1,006	270	685	51	76	71	5	6,187	309	275	1,161	20	76
III	1,069	452	520	97	1,101	1,088	13	10,374	195	1,017	17,771	818	219
IV	313	89	218	6	145	144	1	2,052	1,725	145	2,357	417	13
V	2,374	1,213	1,012	149	1,019	996	23	27,818	4,280	3,803	16,264	1,257	378
VI	346	117	220	9	173	171	2	2,693	615	241	2,788	725	38
VII	92	38	52	2	77	76	1	875	114	58	1,236	833	25
VIII	1,420	615	760	45	2,692	1,080	1,612	14,107	3,832	4,615	17,641	9,261	26,321
Total ..	10,000	3,537	6,000	463	6,837	5,178	1,659	81,160	11,559	10,626	84,573	13,555	27,100

5·7 Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons of all Industries and Services in the State (by division).

Natural division and district.	All Industries and Services.	0. Primary Industries not elsewhere specified.	1. Mining and Quarrying.	2. Processing and Manufacture—Food stuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof.	3. Processing and manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof.	4. Processing and Manufacture—Not elsewhere specified.	5. Construction and Utilities.	6. Commerce.	7. Transport, Storage and Communications.	8. Health, Education and Public Administration.	9. Services not elsewhere specified.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Coorg State	45,199	5,341	..	232	86	496	493	596	213	424	2,119

5·8 Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in Primary Industries not elsewhere specified (by subdivisions).

Natural division and district.	Total division 0.	0·1 Stock Raising.	0·2 Rearing of small animals and insects.	0·3 Plantation Industries.	0·4 Forestry and wood cutting.	0·5 Hunting (including trapping and Game Propagation).	0·6 Fishing.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Coorg State	24,141	60	3	9,240	679	13	5

5·9 Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State engaged in Mining and Quarrying (by subdivisions).

Natural division and district.	Total division (1).	1·0 Non-metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified.	1·1 Coal mining.	1·2 Iron ore mining.	1·3 Metal mining except iron ore mining.	1·4 Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas.	1·5 Stone quarrying, clay and sand pits.	1·6 Mica.	1·7 Salt saltpetre and saline substances.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Coorg State	1	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..

5·10 Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State, engaged in Processing and Manufacture—Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and products thereof (by subdivisions).

Natural division and district.	Total division (2).	2·0 Food Industries otherwise un-classified.	2·1 Grains and pulses.	2·2 Vegetable oil and dairy products.	2·3 Sugar Industries.	2·4 Beverages	2·5 Tobacco.	2·6 Cotton textiles.	2·7 Wearing apparel (except foot-wear) and made up textile goods.	2·8 Textile Industries otherwise unclassified.	2·9 Leather, leather products and foot-wear.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Coorg State ..	1,049	315	1,840	305	95	3,336	19	191	3,298	105	496

5·11 Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State, engaged in Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof (by subdivisions).

Natural division and district.	Total division (3).	3·0 Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified.	3·1 Iron and Steel (Basic Manufacture).	3·2 Non-Ferrous Metals (Basic Manufacture).	3·3 Transport Equipment.	3·4 Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies.	3·5 Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering Work-shops.	3·6 Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertiliser and Power Alcohol.	3·7 Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations.	3·8 Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Coorg State ..	387	7,261	..	..	2,635	26	26	..	52	..

5·12 Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State, engaged in Processing and Manufacture—Not elsewhere specified (by subdivisions).

Natural division and district	Total division (4).	4·0 Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified.	4·1 Products of petroleum and coal.	4·2 Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products.	4·3 Cement—Cement pipes other and cement products.	4·4 Nonmetallic mineral products.	4·5 Rubber products.	4·6 Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures.	4·7 Furniture and fixtures.	4·8 Paper and paper products.	4·9 Printing And allied Industries.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Coorg State ..	2,240	1,375	..	571	..	161	45	7,732	..	13	103

5·13 Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State, engaged in Construction and Utilities (by subdivisions).

Natural division and district.	Total division (5).	5·0 Construction and maintenance of works otherwise unclassified.	5·1 Construction and maintenance—Buildings.	5·2 Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works.	5·3 Construction and maintenance —Telegraph and Telephone Lines.	5·4 Construction and maintenance operations —Irrigation and other agricultural works.	5·5 Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas supply.	5·6 Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water-supply.	5·7 Sanitary Works and Services—Including scavengers.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Coorg State ..	2,229	63	9,300	170	..	5	31	18	413

5·14 Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State, engaged in Commerce (by subdivisions).

Natural division and district.	Total division (6).	6·0 Retail trade otherwise unclassified.	6·1 Retail trade in food stuffs (including beverages and narcotics).	6·2 Retail trade in fuel (including petrol).	6·3 Retail trade in textile and leather goods.	6·4 Wholesale trade in foodstuffs.	6·5 Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs.	6·6 Real Estate.	6·7 Insurance.	6·8 Moneylending, banking and other financial business.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Coorg State ..	2,693	4,697	3,513	48	795	215	546	4	30	152

5·15 Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State, engaged in Transport, Storage and Communications (by subdivisions).

Natural division and district.	Total division (7).	7·0 Transport and communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services.	7·1 Transport by road.	7·2 Transport by water.	7·3 Transport by Air.	7·4 Railway transport.	7·5 Storage and ware-housing.	7·6 Postal Services.	7·7 Telegraph Services.	7·8 Telephone Services.	7·9 Wireless Services.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Coorg State ..	965	..	8,964	52	10	42	..	839	83	..	10

5·16 Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State, engaged in Health, Education and Public Administration (by subdivisions).

Natural division and district.	Total division (8).	8·1 Medical and Health Services.	8·2 Educational Services and Research.	8·4 Police (other than village watchmen).	8·5 Village officers and servants, including village watchmen.	8·6 Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision).	8·7 Employees of State Governments (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision).	8·3, 8·8 and 8·9 Employees of the Union Government (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision) and Employees of Non - Indian Governments.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Coorg State ..	1,917	1,382	3,109	1,054	376	276	2,937	866

5·17 Distribution of 10,000 self-supporting persons in the State, engaged in Services not elsewhere specified (by subdivisions).

Natural division and district.	Total division (9).	9·0 Services otherwise unclassified.	9·1 Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another.	9·2 Barbers and beauty shops.	9·3 Laundries and Laundry services.	9·4 Hotels, restaurants and eating houses.	9·5 Recreation services.	9·6 Legal and business services.	9·7 Arts, letters and journalism.	9·8 Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Coorg State ..	9,577	6,510	1,443	194	344	1,071	210	142	12	274

CHAPTER VI—HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS.

There were 23 houses per square mile in 1951, as against 21 in 1941 and 1931, and 20 in 1921. The average number of persons living in a house, taking the whole State into consideration, works out to 6·3 in 1951, as against 5·1 in 1941, 4·8 in 1931, and 5·2 in 1921. The corresponding figures for rural and urban areas in the State are: Rural—6·3 in 1951, 5·1 in 1941, 4·8 in 1931 and 5·2 in 1921; Urban—6·6 in 1951, 4·8 in 1941, 5·1 in 1931 and 5·0 in 1921. The rural area being the predominant portion of the State, there is no appreciable difference between the State figure, and the rural figure. The density in the urban area is only slightly higher than in the rural area. This negligible difference in the density of the urban and rural areas can be traced to the fact that the urban areas have not developed industrially nor even commercially on a large scale.

S.T.—6·1

The total number of households in the State is 50,348, residing in 36,514 houses.

2. Examining the number of households per thousand houses, and the size of the families in the State from the 1/1000 sample households selected, we find that the number of sample households is only 26 for the whole State, including rural and urban. It is not therefore possible to generalise with confidence on the basis of the samples. As far as the samples go, the medium sized households (4–6 membe s per household) account for 48 per cent in the rural areas and small-sized households (3 members or less) for 22 per cent, large-sized households (7-9 members) for 13 per cent, and very large sized households (10 members or more) for 17 per cent. Large and very large sized families account only for 30 per cent, whereas small and medium sized families account for 70 per cent. In Coorg, the joint family system is prevalent. It was observed at the 1931 Census that there was a tendency for the newly married youths to detach themselves from their main families and to set up separate houses. The above figures seem to confirm the observation made in 1931.

S.T.—6·2

The composition of the sample households indicates that there are, in a household, appreciably more sons than daughters, and also that there are other relations of the family living in the household and that these relations account for about one-ninth of the family, in the sample households examined. Generally, the males are predominant in the households. This is due partly to the predominance of males in the large immigrant population.

6·1 Persons per 1,000 houses and houses per 100 square miles and comparison with past censuses.

Natural division and district.	General population.				Rural population.				Urban population.				Houses per 100 square miles.			
	Persons per 1,000 houses.				Persons per 1,000 houses.				Persons per 1,000 houses.							
	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Coorg State	6,283	5,121	4,817	5,218	6,261	5,145	4,802	5,228	6,584	4,800	5,060	5,041	2,302	2,068	2,143	1,985

6·2 Number of households per 1,000 houses and distribution by size of 1,000 Sample Households of Rural and Urban Population.

Rural.

Natural division and district.	House-holds per 1,000 houses.	Household population.			Small 3 members or less.		Medium 4–6 members.		Large 7–9 members.		Very large 10 members or more.	
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Persons.	Number.	Persons.	Number.	Persons.	Number.	Persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Coorg State	1,389	5,739	3,130	2,609	218	391	478	2,478	130	1,000	174	1,870

Urban.

House-holds per 1,000 houses.	Household population.			Small 3 members or less.		Medium 4–6 members.		Large 7–9 members.		Very large 10 members or more.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Number.	Persons.	Number.	Persons.	Number.	Persons.	Number.	Persons.
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1,245	5,333	3,000	2,333	..	..	667	3,000	333	2,333	..	..

6·3 Family composition of 1,000 Households of the General Population.

Natural division and district.	Sample households population.			Heads of households and their wives.		Sons of heads of households.	Daughters of heads of households.	Other male relations to heads of households.	Other female relations to heads of households.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Coorg State	5,692	3,115	2,577	808	962	1,692	1,077	346	269

CHAPTER VII—SEX.

The number of females per thousand males in the General population, was 830 in 1951, 827 in 1941, 803 in 1931 and 831 in 1921. Almost the same ratio is found in the rural areas; but in the urban area, the ratio is different: it was 750 in 1951, 772 in 1941, 680 in 1931 and 674 in 1921. But, in this connection also, we must take into account the large immigrant population in Coorg, especially in the rural areas. As mentioned already in more than one place in this report, the immigrants are mostly labourers, who have left their wives and children in their own homes, and have come to Coorg for earning their livelihood in the plantations. If we leave out this immigrant population, and take into account only the persons born and enumerated in Coorg State, we find a different proportion of females to males. Subsidiary Table 1·5 gives the figures for the natural population of Coorg State, by sexes. The ratio of females to males, in the natural population, works out to 932 females per 1,000 males.

S.T.—7·1

2. In the agricultural classes, the ratio is 922, while in the non-agricultural classes, the ratio is 719. The immigrant labour in Coorg is mainly absorbed in the plantations, which comes under non-agricultural classes and this fact explains this striking disparity.

S.T.s.—7·2 and 7·3

It will be seen from Subsidiary Table 7·2, that, among the agricultural classes, the proportion of females to males is smallest in Class III (Cultivating labourers and their dependants)—722 females to 1,000 males. This figure indicates clearly that an appreciable number of immigrants are employed as cultivating labourers.

7·1 Females per 1,000 males (General, Rural and Urban Population) ; and comparison with previous censuses.

Natural division and district.	General population.				Rural population.				Urban population.			
	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Coorg State	830	827	803	831	837	831	812	840	750	772	680	674

7·2 Females per 1,000 males in agricultural classes and sub-classes.

Natural division and district.	All Agricultural classes.				I. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.				II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	
	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Coorg State	922	208	1,462	1,396	976	138	1,512	1,105	919	191

Natural division and district.	II. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants—*cont.*		III. Cultivating labourers and their dependants.				IV. Non-cultivating owners of land ; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants.			
	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
	(12)	(13)	(14).	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
	1,486	1,307	722	278	1,217	1,965	1,158	670	1,472	747

7·3 Females per 1,000 males in non-agricultural classes and sub-classes.

Natural division and district.	Non-agricultural classes.				V. Production other than cultivation.				VI. Commerce.	
	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Coorg State	719	295	1,408	1,495	754	390	1,358	1,852	627	45

Natural division and district.	VI. Commerce—*cont.*		VII. Transport.				VIII. Other services and miscellaneous sources.			
	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.	Total.	Self-supporting persons.	Non-earning dependants.	Earning dependants.
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
	1,347	302	607	1	1,893	679	694	209	1,469	1,066

CHAPTER VIII—CIVIL CONDITION.

For every 1,000 males, 576 are unmarried. We have no recorded figures for 1941, but the figures for 1931 and 1921 show that the corresponding figure was 554 and 562, respectively. The number of unmarried females for every 1,000 females in 1951 was 474, against 444 and 453 in 1931 and 1921, respectively.

S.T.—8·1

The number of married persons among males in 1951 was 383 for every 1,000 persons, as against 393 in 1931 and 386 in 1921. Among females, the number was 412 for every 1,000 persons in 1951 as against 396 in 1931 and 379 in 1921. Fewer seem to be marrying, indicating increasing awareness of the responsibilities of marriage, and the proportion of unmarried persons is larger among males. The proportionate number of widowed persons among males was 41 (including 6 divorced) in 1951, against 53 in 1931 and 52 in 1921. Among females, the number was 114 (including 6 divorced) in 1951 as against 160 in 1931 and 168 in 1921. These figures reflect the fact that in Coorg marriages take place even later than in Malabar district of Madras State and that the remarriage of widows is still not a common occurrence.

2. We have not got recorded figures for 1941 showing the marital status by age groups. At the previous censuses, the age groups adopted were different from the age groups adopted at this census. It is, therefore, not possible to have comparative figures for studying the variations in marital status according to age groups. But the figures for 1951 show that there was no married person among males below 15 years, but there were 9 cases per 1,000 married persons among females. In the age group 15-34, the number of married persons among males and females per 1,000 were 351 and 670, respectively. In the age group 35-54, the numbers were 522 and 280, respectively. In the old age group, i.e., 55 and over, the numbers were 127 and 41, respectively. The above figures show first of all that child marriage is not unknown, but that it is not practised in Coorg State on any appreciable scale as only 9 per thousand have been recorded among females. Post-puberty marriage is the rule and pre-puberty marriage exceptional. Considerations of prudence have impelled the people of Coorg to marry late. The proportion of married women is highest in the age group 15-34, the percentage being 67, whereas the corresponding percentage for males is only 35. The number of married women in the age group 35-54 is 280 per thousand, while the corresponding number for males is 522. Clearly, males marry later than females in Coorg, as elsewhere generally. This has been brought out clearly in spite of the fact that most of the married immigrant labourers do not bring their wives to Coorg.

S.T.—8·2

It will be seen from Main Table C-III that men begin to marry in appreciable numbers only after the 24th year, and that, from the 35th year onwards, the number of married men exceeds very appreciably the number of married women.

3. According to the fly leaf to Main Table C-III, in the samples on which the C-Tables have been constructed, the total number of divorced persons in 1951 was 129 of whom 71 were males and 58 females and there were three divorces in age group 5-14. One is curious to know what rational grounds for divorces could exist in the age-group 5-14 !

8·1 Marital Status of 1,000 of each sex of General Population and comparison with previous censuses.

Natural division and district.	Males.												
	Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.				Divorced.
	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Coorg State	576	..	554	562	383	..	393	386	35	..	53	52	6

	Females.												
	Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.				Divorced.
	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.	1941.	1931.	1921.	1951.
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
	474	..	444	453	412	..	396	379	108	..	160	168	6

8·2 Age distribution of 1,000 married persons of each sex and comparison with 1941 Census.

Natural division and district.	Males.								Females.							
	0–14.		15–34.		35–54.		55 and over.		0–14.		15–34.		35–54.		55 and over.	
	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.	1951.	1941.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Coorg State	..	..	351	..	522	..	127	..	9	..	679	..	280	..	41	..

CHAPTER IX—AGE.

The following table shows at a glance the variations among the principal age groups in 1931 and 1951; recorded figures for 1941 are not available :—

[*Statement No.* 12.]

General population per 10,000 *persons*

Age-groups.	1931.	1951.
Infants (0)	264	306
Young children (1–4)	931	1,089
Boys and girls (5–14) ..	2,300	2,263
Youngmen and women (15—34).	4,085	3,656
Middle aged persons (35—54) ..	1,931	2,017
Elderly persons (55 and over)	489	666

S.T.s.—9·1 to 9·6

The figures show that there has been a general increase in all age groups during the period 1931–51 excepting in the age groups 5-14 and 15-34. The decrease in the age groups 5-14 is too slight for any comments; that in the age group 15-34 reflects the fall in the birth-rate during the influenza period 1918–20. The other figures indicate the improvement in public health in the State.

2. Examining the various age groups for males and females together under rural and urban, we find that the percentage is larger in the rural areas than in the urban areas in all age groups excepting 15-34—(ignoring the trivial difference in the group 55 and over)—vide the figures below :—

[*Statement No.* 13.]

Age-groups.	Per 10,000 persons.	
	Rural population.	Urban population.
(1)	(2)	(3)
0	310	259
1–4	1,107	858
5–14	2,269	2,173
15–34	3,621	4,123
35–54	2,026	1,908
55 and over	666	673

This higher figure in the urban population in the age-group 15-34 must be expected as the persons in this group migrate to the urban areas for purposes of securing employment and for education.

3. Analysing the population in the agricultural and non-agricultural classes by age-groups, we find that the proportion is larger in the agricultural classes in all age groups except in the groups 15-34 and 35-54—vide the figures below :—

[*Statement No.* 14.]

Age-groups.	Per 10,000 persons.	
	Agricultural classes.	Non-Agricultural classes.
(1)	(2)	(3)
0	335	267
1–4	1,168	982
5–14	2,451	2,008
15–34	3,315	4,124
35–54	1,955	2,102
55 and over	776	516

Here again, the presence of immigrants in the plantations who are mostly in the age groups 15–34 and 35–54 is reflected clearly.

4. The percentage of population in Coorg State under the age-groups 0–14, 15—40/44 and above 40/44 is given below :—

[*Statement No.* 15.]

Age-group.	Percentage.
0–14	37
15–40	47
15–44	49
Above 40	16
Above 44	14

According to Sundbarg's theory, the population of the State is progressive.

The wealth of this State is derived from agriculture and plantations. So long as the plantations thrive, the population will show an upward trend. Population growth in Coorg State is very much bound up with the prosperity of the plantation industries.

9·1 Infants per 10,000 persons.

Natural division and district.	Infants per 10,000 persons of											
	General population.				Rural population.		Urban population.		Agricultural Classes.		Non-agricultural Classes.	
	1951.			1931.								
	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Coorg State	306	153	153	264	156	154	105	154	167	168	133	134

9·2 Young children (aged 1–4) per 10,000 persons.

Natural division and district.	Young children per 10,000 persons of											
	General population.				Rural population.		Urban population.		Agricultural Classes.		Non-agricultural Classes.	
	1951.			1931.								
	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Coorg State	1,089	540	549	931	551	556	395	463	574	594	494	488

9·3 Boys and girls (aged 5-14) per 10,000 persons.

Natural division and district.	Boys and Girls per 10,000 persons of											
	General population.				Rural population.		Urban population.		Agricultural classes.		Non-agricultural classes.	
	1951.			1931.								
	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Coorg State	2,263	1,143	1,120	2,300	1,146	1,123	1,093	1,080	1,212	1,239	1,049	959

9·4 Young men and women (aged 15–34) per 10,000 persons.

Natural division and district.	Young men and women per 10,000 persons of											
	General population.				Rural population.		Urban population.		Agricultural Classes.		Non-agricultural Classes.	
	1951.			1931.								
	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Coorg State	3,656	2,020	1,636	4,085	1,983	1,638	2,512	1,611	1,708	1,607	2,447	1,677

9·5 Middle aged persons (aged 35–54) per 10,000 persons.

Natural division and district.	Middle aged persons per 10,000 persons of											
	General population.				Rural population.		Urban population.		Agricultural Classes.		Non-agricultural Classes.	
	1951.			1931.								
	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Coorg State	2,017	1,257	760	1,931	1,264	762	1,173	735	1,120	835	1,445	657

9·6 Elderly persons (aged 55 and over) per 10,000 persons.

Natural division and district.	Elderly persons per 10,000 persons of											
	General population.				Rural population.		Urban population.		Agricultural Classes.		Non-agricultural Classes.	
	1951.			1931.								
	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Persons.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Coorg State	666	361	305	489	363	303	340	333	406	370	300	216

CHAPTER X—LITERACY AND EDUCATION

27·2 per cent of the population in Coorg is literate, i.e., can read and write in some language or other. The remaining 72·8 per cent is either illiterate or partially literate, i.e., can only read but cannot write in any language. The percentage of persons who are partially literate is 1·7, leaving 71·1 per cent as illiterates, i.e., persons who can neither read nor write in any language. Among the males, 34 per cent are literate, while among the females, 19 per cent are literate.

The rural areas lag far behind the urban areas as may be seen from the figures given below :—

[*Statement No.* 16.]

Rural.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)
25·9	32·7	17·7
Urban.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)
50·6	59·2	39·5

2. The statement below shows the progress of literacy from 1921 onwards :—

[*Statement No.* 17.]

Percentage of literates.		
1921	1931.	1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Persons.	
12·6	15·5	27·2
	Males.	
19·0	22·0	34·0
	Females.	
5·0	7·5	19·0

The figures for 1941 were not tabulated. There was only a small improvement in literacy between 1921 and 1931, but there has been a considerable improvement since 1931.

3. The position in Coorg compares as shown in the statement below with that in the adjoining States :—

[*Statement No.* 18.]

State.	Percentage of literates.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Travancore-Cochin.	45·8	54·8	37·0
Mysore ..	20·6	30·4	10·3
Madras ..	19·3	28·6	10·0
Coorg ..	27·2	34·0	19·0

4. The following statement gives the percentage of literates in each livelihood class and sex :—

[*Statement No.* 19.]

Classes.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Class I ..	37·4	47·5	27·0
Class II ..	17·4	23·5	10·8
Class III ..	8·3	12·2	2·8
Class IV ..	49·5	61·2	39·4
Class V ..	16·6	22·4	9·0
Class VI ..	45·7	56·1	29·3
Class VII ..	42·0	49·5	29·5
Class VIII ..	31·5	36·8	23·9
All classes ..	27·2	34·0	19·0

It will be seen that in Coorg also Class IV (Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent-receivers and their dependants) stands first in the matter of literacy and that Class III (Cultivating labourers and their dependants) is the most backward.

5. The statement below gives the distribution of 10,000 literates of each sex and livelihood class by educational standards :—

[*Statement No.* 20.]

	Class I.		Class II.		Class III.		Class IV.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Literate	8,725	9,411	9,513	9,537	9,804	9,418	7,499	8,323
Middle School ..	1,006	501	371	421	138	479	1,751	1,440
Matriculate, S.S.L.C. or Higher Secondary.	205	82	95	42	58	103	593	197
Intermediate in Arts or Science.	15	2	3	..	..	..	88	20
Graduate in Arts or Science.	6	1	18	..	..	..	24	..
Post-Graduate in Arts or Science.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Teaching	34	..	..	..	..	..	5	20
Engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Agriculture	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commerce	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Legal	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Medical	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Others	6	3	..	..	..	..	10	..

	Class V.		Class VI.		Class VII.		Class VIII.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
Literate	8,276	8,279	8,134	8,469	8,416	8,851	7,311	7,336
Middle School ..	1,080	1,193	1,340	1,274	1,354	936	1,232	1,887
Matriculate or S.S.L.C., Higher Secondary.	528	466	456	201	169	170	981	611
Intermediate in Arts or Science.	73	38	47	11	15	..	145	82
Graduate in Arts or Science.	12	24	15	..	31	43	100	31
Post-Graduate in Arts or Science.	7	..	..	..	15	..	23	3
Teaching	2	..	..	45	..	..	68	34
Engineering	4	..	..	..	..	..	21	..
Agriculture	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Commerce	1	..	4	..	..	..	14	..
Legal	7	..	..	..	..	..	38	..
Medical	4	..	4	..	..	..	30	16
Others	4	..	..	..	..	..	21	..

As one would expect to find, the figures show that men have taken to higher education far more than women and that Classes IV and VIII have produced most of the persons who have attained a high standard of education. It is no surprise to find that, of these two classes, viz., Class IV and Class VIII, the latter leads noticeably in the matter of higher education. Class VIII represents the professional services and employees under governments and local bodies. It is well known the seare the classes which are most keen on educating their children up to the highest standard possible. It is noteworthy that there is no one educated above the S.S.L.C. standard among the cultivating labourers and their dependants (Class III) and that Class II (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned) has only made a start in regard to higher education.

The percentages of literates who have attained the Middle School standard, the Matriculation or S.S.L.C. standard, the standard of Intermediate in Arts or Science or have secured degrees or diplomas are 14.6, 4.6, 1·1 and 0·7 respectively.

6. The statement below shows the distribution of illiterates by age-groups :—

[*Statement No.* 21.]

Age-groups.	Number per 10,000 illiterates.
(1)	(2)
5–9	1,645
10–14	1,059
15–24	2,008
25–34	1,980
35–44	1,516
45–54	936
55–64	553
65–74	214
75 and above ..	89

These figures do not include persons below the age of 5, and those above that age who are only partially literate, that is, those who can only read but cannot write in any language. It will be seen that the first two age-groups together account for 27 per cent of the illiterates. These two groups are below the age of 15. Twenty per cent is in the age-group 15–24, another 20 per cent in the age-group 25–34, 15 per cent in the age-group 35–44, and 9 per cent in the age-group 45–54. The first three age-groups account for over 47 per cent of the illiterates. As in Madras State, these figures indicate that the most effective way of tackling illiteracy will be by attending to children below 15 and that the next important section of the population to be tackled are the young persons between the ages of 15 and 34.

CHAPTER XI—LANGUAGES.

The largest number of persons 80,410, that is, 35 per cent of the population have Kannada as their mother-tongue. Next comes Coorgi or Kodagu with 66,642 persons (29 per cent of the population) using it as their mother-tongue. The other languages are the mother-tongues of the immigrants. Even as subsidiary languages, Kannada and Kodagu are the most important. The other important subsidiary languages are Malayalam, Tulu, Tamil and Telugu.

M.T.—D-I

2. The figures for 1941 and 1951, for the languages spoken as mother-tongue, are given below :—

[*Statement No.* 22.]

Distribution of population by mother-tongue spoken and comparison with 1941.

Mother-tongue.	Number per 1,000 speaking the mother-tongue in column (1).	
	1941.	1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Kannada	384	350
2 Kodagu or Coorgi ..	334	291
3 Malayalam	91	142
4 Tulu	88	92
5 Tamil	19	60
6 Telugu	16	17
7 English	2	1
8 Others	66	47

No remarks are called for except that the decrease under the first two languages is the result of the increase in the number of immigrants since 1941.

CHAPTER XII—RELIGION.

The important religions represented in this State are Hindus (87 per cent), Muslims (10 per cent) and Christians (3 per cent). Of the Christians, 41 persons are Anglo-Indians. There are no Tribal religions and only one person declared himself as an atheist.

M.T.—D-II

2. The comparative figures for 1941 for the main religions are given in the statement below :—

[*Statement No.* 23.]

Distribution of population by main religions and comparison with 1941.

Religion.	Number per 10,000.	
	1941.	1951.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Hindus	8,918	8,695
Muslims	873	1,005
Christians	204	296
Others	5	4

No special comments are called for. The Muslim figure has increased on account of the increase in the number of Moplah immigrants many of whom are petty shop-keepers in Coorg.

CHAPTER XIII—BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.—At the time of the Census enumeration in 1951, there was no list of Scheduled Castes, or Scheduled Tribes for this State. At the time of the tabulation of the data collected at the census, figures for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were tabulated, with reference to the lists of these castes and tribes, which had been recommended by the State Government to the Government of India, and which were subsequently notified by the President in September 1951 in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Part C States) Order, 1951, and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Part C States) Order, 1951. The total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Coorg State, as recorded in the 1951 Census, is 25,690 and 21,084, respectively. The number of persons belonging to the Non-Backward Classes, specified in the list furnished by the State Government, is 113,209. The rest of the population belongs to Backward Classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and numbers 69,422. The lists referred to above are reproduced in Appendix IX for ready reference.

M.T.—D-III

2. The statement below shows the percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Non-Backward Classes as listed by the State Government :—

[*Statement No.* 24.]

Classes.	Percentage of literacy.
(1)	(2)
1 Non-Backward Classes as listed by the State Government.	40·3
2 Scheduled Castes	4·4
3 Scheduled tribes	1·7
4 Other Backward Classes	22·0

CHAPTER XIV—NON-INDIAN NATIONALS.

M.T—D-VI

There are only 55 Non-Indian Nationals in the State—40 males and 15 females. Of these, 30 men and 10 women are British nationals. They are mostly planters. The main Table D-VI from which these figures have been taken gives an analysis according to citizenship status in respect of immigrants who are not Indian nationals. The discrepancies between this Table and Main Table D-IV which gives an analysis by country of actual birth of the persons enumerated should not, therefore, cause any surprise. There are 95 such immigrants: 40 were born in Europe, including the United Kindgom and Ireland, 7 in South Africa and 48 in countries in Asia including Pakistan, Nepal, China, Burma, Ceylon and Malaya. The apparent discrepancies are due (1) to Indian nationals who were born outside India and who have returned to India and have been enumerated in Coorg and (2) to nationals of other countries born in Coorg. The number of immigrants from each of these outside countries is very small and calls for no special notice.

CHAPTER XV—INCIDENCE OF LEPROSY.

Leprosy does not present any serious problem in Coorg. At the time of the Census enumeration in 1951, only 48 cases (36 males and 12 females) were found to be definite
M.T.—D.VIII cases of leprosy, while 22 cases (15 males and 7 females) were returned as doubtful. Of the 48 definite cases, only four (all males) were found in the urban areas. All the doubtful cases were found in the rural areas. Leprosy cases in Coorg are thus found mostly in the rural areas, the largest number occurring in livelihood class I, viz., cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned and their dependants; livelihood classes V and VIII come next with a few cases, the number infected in the other classes being negligible.

APPENDIX I.

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED TO THE ENUMERATORS IN RESPECT OF QUESTION 13 IN THE SCHEDULE (INCIDENCE OF LEPROSY).

Infirmity (Incidence of Leprosy) :—Look at the individual carefully but as unobtrusively as possible. If you find both the following signs, namely,

(*a*) ear lobes, eyebrows and cheeks thickened, reddish and shining ; and

(*b*) deformities of the hands or feet including fingers and toes.

mark '1'. In such a case, you need not put any questions, and you should avoid as far as possible even giving the impression that you are looking at him closely. It should be treated as a case of leprosy.

If you do not see the above two signs (*a*) and (*b*) put the following question :—

Have you a patch or patches (discoloured area of the skin on your body) ?

If the answer is in the affirmative, or if it is in the negative but you notice any patch or patches on his body then put the following further questions :—

How long ago did you notice the patch ?

Has any patch been increasing in size ?

Do you feel any numbness over the patch ?

Does the patch ever get reddish and irritated ?

Is any one in your family having similar patches or other signs of leprosy ?

Has any one in your family suffered from leprosy within your lifetime ?

If, according to the answers to these questions patches are :—

Present.

Increasing in size.

With numbness or irritation.

With or without the two signs (*a*) and (*b*) above, then, write '1', as you must treat it as a case of leprosy.

If there are no patches

OR

If patches are present :

but not increasing in size ;

no numbness or irritation

signs (*a*) and (*b*) above are absent ; and there has been no case of leprosy in the family,

then write "0", as it is not a case of leprosy.

If, on the other hand, the patches are—

present,

but not increasing in size,

no numbness or irritation, and

the two signs (*a*) and (*b*) above are absent

BUT

there has been a case of leprosy in the family

then, there is room for doubt, and you should mark '2'.

APPENDIX II.

COMPARISON OF LIVELIHOOD CLASSES OF THE 1951 CENSUS WITH THE OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS OF THE 1931 CENSUS.

Livelihood class of 1951 Census.	Corresponding group of 1931 Census.
(1)	(2)
I	Sub-Class I, Order 1 (*a*) Groups 5 and 8.
II	Sub-Class I, Order 1 (*a*) Group 6.
III	Sub-Class I, Order 1 (*a*) Group 7.
IV	Sub-Class I, Order 1 (*a*) Groups 1 and 6 (*a*)
V	Sub-Class I, Order 1 (*b*).
	Sub-Class I, Order 1 (*c*).
	Sub-Class I, Order 1 (*d*).
	Sub-Class I, Order 1 (*e*).
	Sub-Class I, Order 2.
	Sub-Class II, Full.
	Sub-Class III, Order 5 to 11.
	Sub-Class III, Orders 12 except Groups 85 to 87.
	Sub-Class III, Orders 13, 15 and 16.
	Sub-Class III, Order 17 except Group 100.
VI	Sub-Class V, Orders 23 to 30.
	Sub-Class V, Order 31 except Group 127.
	Sub-Class V, Orders 32 to 39.
VII	Sub-Class IV, Order 18.
	Sub-Class IV, Order 19.
	Sub-Class IV, Order 20 except Groups 105 and 106.
	Sub-Class IV, Order 21.
VIII	Sub-Class I, Order 1 (*a*), Groups 2, 3, and 4.
	Sub-Class III, Order 12 (Groups 85 to 87).
	Sub-Class III, Order 14.
	Sub-Class III, Order 17 (Group 100).
	Sub-Class IV, Order 20 (Groups 105 and 106).
	Sub-Class IV, Order 22.
	Sub-Class V, Order 31 (Group 127).
	Sub-Class VI, Orders 40 to 43.
	Sub-Class VII, Order 44.
	Sub-Class VIII, Orders 45 to 49.
	Sub-Class X, Order 51.
	Sub-Class XI, Order 52.
	Unproductive occupations—
	Sub-Class IX, Order 50.
	Sub-Class XII, Orders 53, 54 and 55.

APPENDIX III.

1951 CENSUS TABULATION PLAN.

Statement showing the Divisions and Subdivisions of Industries and Services (I.C.E.C. Scheme).

DIVISION 0 { Subdivisions 6 / Groups 22

Primary Industries not elsewhere specified.

0·1 *Stock Raising—*
- 0·11 Herdsmen and shepherds.
- 0·12 Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes.
- 0·10 Breeders and keepers of other large animals including transport animals (1931 Groups 21 to 23, I.S.I.C. Major Group 0·1 Part.)

0·2 *Rearing of small animals and insects—*
- 0·21 Poultry farmers.
- 0·22 Beekeepers.
- 0·23 Silkworm rearers.
- 0·24 Cultivators of Lac.
- 0·20 Rearers of other small animals and insects. (1931 Groups 24 to 26, I.S.I.C. Major Group 0·1 Part.)

0·3 *Plantation Industries—*
Owners, managers and workers in
- 0·31 Tea plantation.
- 0·32 Coffee plantation.
- 0·33 Rubber plantation.
- 0·30 All other plantations but not including the cultivation of special crops in conjunction with ordinary cultivation of field crops (1931 Groups 9 to 15, I.S.I.C. Major Group 0·1 Part).

0·4 *Forestry and collection of products not elsewhere specified—*
- 0·40 Planting, replanting and conservation of forests (including forest officers, rangers and guards).
- 0·41 Charcoal burners.
- 0·42 Collectors of forest produce and lac.
- 0·43 Woodcutters.
- 0·44 Cow-dung collectors and cow-dung-cake makers.
- 0·45 Grass cutters (1931 Groups 17 to 20, I.S.I.C. Major Group 0·2).

0·5 *Hunting (including trapping and Game Propagation)*—(1931 Group 28, I.S.I.C. Major Group 0·3).

0·6 *Fishing—*
- 0·60 Fishing in sea and inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries.
- 0·61 Gatherers of chanks and pearls.
- 0·62 Gatherers of sea weeds, sea shells, sponges and other water products. (1931 Group 27, I.S.I.C. Major Group 0·4.)

DIVISION 1 { Subdivisions 8 / Groups 12

Mining and quarrying.

1·0 *Non-Metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified—including* mining and quarrying of such materials as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt, bitumen (1931 Groups 39 and 41, I.S.I.C. Major Group 19 Part).

1·1 *Coal mining.*—Mines primarily engaged in the extraction of anthracite and of soft coals such as bituminous, sub-bituminous and lignite. (1931 Group 35, I.S.I.C. Major Group 11.)

Mining and quarrying—*cont.*

1·2 *Iron ore mining*—(1931 Group 30, I.S.I.C. Group 121).

1·3 *Metal mining except iron ore mining—*
- 1·31 Gold.
- 1·32 Lead, silver and zinc.
- 1·33 Manganese.
- 1·34 Tin and wolfram.
- 1·30 Other metallic minerals. (1931 Groups 29 and 31 to 34, I.S.I.C. Group 122).

1·4 *Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas—*
Oil Well and Natural Gas, well operations (including drilling) and oil or bitumenous sand operations. (1931 Group 36, I.S.I.C. Major Group 13.)

1·5 *Stone-quarrying, clay and sand pits.*
Extraction from the earth of stone, clay, sand and other materials used in building or manufacture of cement. (1931 Group 37, I.S.I.C. Major Group 14.)

1·6 *Mica*—(1931 Group 38, I.S.I.C. Group 19 Part).

1·7 *Salt, saltpetre and saline substances*—(1931 Group 40, I.S.I.C. Group 19 Part).

DIVISION 2 { Subdivisions 10 / Groups 40

Processing and Manufacture—Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof.

2·0 *Food Industries otherwise unclassified—*
- 2·01 Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables.
- 2·02 Canning and preservation of fish.
- 2·03 Slaughter, preparation and preservation of meat.

2·00 Other food industries—(1931 Groups 73, 79 and 80, 81 Part. I.S.I.C. Groups 201, 203, 204 and 208).

2·1 *Grains and pulses—*
- 2·11 Hand pounders of rice and other persons engaged in manual dehusking and flour grinding.
- 2·12 Millers of cereals and pulses.
- 2·13 Grain parchers and makers of blended and prepared flour and other cereal and pulse preparations.
- 2·10 Other processes of grains and pulses. (1931 Groups 71, 72, I.S.I.C. Group 205.)

2·2 *Vegetable oil and dairy products—*
- 2·21 Vegetable oil pressers and refiners.
- 2·22 Manufacturers of hydrogenated oils.
- 2·23 Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products. (1931 Groups 68 and 81 Part, I.S.I.C. Groups 202 and 312.)

2·3 *Sugar Industries—*
- 2·31 Gur manufacture.
- 2·30 Other manufactures and refining of raw sugar, syrup and granulated or clarified sugar from sugarcane or from sugar beets. (1931 Group 74, I.S.I.C. Group 207.)

Processing and Manufacture—Foodstuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof—*cont.*

2·4 *Beverages*—
- 2·41 Brewers and distillers.
- 2·42 Toddy drawers.
- 2·43 Ice-manufacturers.
- 2·40 Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages. (1931 Groups 76, 77 and 67, I.S.I.C. Major Group 21.)

2·5 *Tobacco*—
- 2·51 Manufacture of bidis.
- 2·50 Manufacture of tobacco products (other than bidis) such as cigarettes, cigars, cheroots and snuff. Stemming, redrying and other operations connected with preparing raw leaf tobacco for manufacturing are also included. (1931 Group 78, I.S.I.C. Major Group 22.)

2·6 *Cotton textiles*—
- 2·61 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing.
- 2·62 Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving.
- 2·63 Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging. (1931 Groups 42, 43 and 49, I.S.I.C. Major Group 23 Part.)

2·7 *Wearing apparel (except footwear) and made up textile goods*—
- 2·71 Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners.
- 2·72 Manufacturers of hosiery, embroiderers, makers of crepe, lace and fringes.
- 2·73 Fur dressers and dyers.
- 2·74 Hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear from textiles.
- 2·75 Manufacture of house furnishing of textiles.
- 2·76 Tent makers.
- 2·70 Makers of other made-up textile goods, including umbrellas. (1931 Groups 52, 83–84, Part of 89, I.S.I.C. Major Groups 243, 244.)

2·8 *Textile Industries otherwise unclassified*—
- 2·81 Jute pressing, baling, spinning and weaving.
- 2·82 Woollen spinning and weaving.
- 2·83 Silk reeling, spinning, twisting and weaving.
- 2·84 Hemp and flax spinning and weaving.
- 2·85 Manufacture of rayon, weaving of rayon fabrics and production of staple fabric yarn,
- 2·86 Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from cocoanut, aloes, straw, linseed and hair.
- 2·87 Mat weaving.
- 2·80 All other (including insufficiently described) textile industries, including artificial leather and cloth. (1931 Groups 44—48 and 50, I.S.I.C. Major Group 23 Part.)

2·9 *Leather, leather products and footwear*—
- 2·91 Tanners and all other workers in leather.
- 2·92 Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs.
- 2·90 Makers and repairers of all other leather products. (1931 Groups 51, 82, I.S.I.C. Major Group 29, Groups 241 and 242.)

DIVISION 3 { Subdivisions 9 / Groups 32

Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof

3·0 *Manufacture of metal products, otherwise unclassified*—
- 3·01 Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements.
- 3·02 Workers in copper, brass and bell metal.
- 3·03 Workers in other metals.
- 3·04 Cutlers and surgical and veterinary instrument makers.
- 3·05 Workers in mints, die sinkers, etc.
- 3·06 Makers of arms, guns, etc., including workers, in ordnance factories (1931 Groups 58, 62 part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 35.)

Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof—*cont.*

3·1 *Iron and steel (Basic Manufacture)*—

Manufacture of iron and steel, including all processes such as smelting and refining; rolling and drawing; and alloying and the manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic forms of ferrous metals. (1931 Group 57 Part, I.S.I.C. Group 341.)

3·2 *Non-Ferrous Metals (Basic Manufacture)*—

Smelting and refining, rolling, drawing and alloying and the manufacture of castings, forgings and other basic forms of non-ferrous metals. (1931 Group 57 Part, I.S.I.C. Group 342.)

3·3 *Transport Equipment*—
- 3·31 Building and repairing of ships and boats.
- 3·32 Manufacture, assembly and repair of Railway equipment, motor vehicles and bicycles.
- 3·33 Manufacture of aircraft.
- 3·34 Coach builders and makers of carriages, palki, rickshaw, etc., and wheel wrights.
- 3·30 Manufacture of all other transport equipment. (1931 Groups 91, 92 and 93, I.S.I.C. Major Group 38.)

3·4 *Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies*—
- 3·41 Manufacture of electric lamps.
- 3·42 Manufacture of electric fans and other accessories.
- 3·43 Manufacture of electric wire and cable.
- 3·40 Manufacture of electrical generating, transmission and distribution apparatus; electrical household appliances other than lights and fans; electrical equipment for motor vehicles, aircraft and railway locomotives and cars; communication equipment and related products, including radios, phonographs, electric batteries, X-Ray and therapeutic apparatus; electronic tubes, etc. (1931 Group 94 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 37.)

3·5 *Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including Engineering Workshops*—Engineering workshops engaged in producing machine and equipment parts (1931 Groups 58–62 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 36.)

3·6 *Basic Industrial Chemicals, Fertilizer and Power Alcohol*—
- 3·61 Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkali salts.
- 3·62 Dyes, explosives and fireworks.
- 3·63 Synthetic resins and other plastic materials (including synthetic fibres and synthetic rubber).
- 3·64 Chemical fertilizers.
- 3·65 Power Alcohol (1931 Group 66 Part and 70 Part, I.S.I.C. Group 311.)

3·7 *Medical and Pharmaceutical Preparations*—(1931 Group 70 Part, I.S.I.C. Group 319 Part).

3·8 *Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified*—
- 3·81 Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetic and other toilet preparations.
- 3·82 Soaps and other washing and cleaning compounds.
- 3·83 Paints, varnishes and lacquers and polishes.
- 3·84 Ink.
- 3·85 Matches.
- 3·86 Candle.
- 3·87 Starch.
- 3·80 Other chemical products. (1931 Group 70 Part I.S.I.C. Group 319 Part.)

DIVISION 4 { Subdivisions 10 / Groups 30

Processing and Manufacture not elsewhere specified.

4·0 *Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified—*
- 4·01 Manufacture of professional, scientific and controlling instruments (but not including cutlery, surgical or veterinary instruments).
- 4·02 Photographic and optical goods.
- 4·03 Repair and manufacture of watches and clocks.
- 4·04 Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments.
- 4·05 Manufacture of musical instruments and appliances.
- 4·06 Stationery articles other than paper and paper products.
- 4·07 Makers of plastic and celluloid articles other than rayon.
- 4·08 Sports goods makers.
- 4·09 Toy makers.
- 4·00 Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries, including bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc. (1931 Groups 53, 96—99, I.S.I.C. Major Group 39.)

4·1 *Products of petroleum and coal—*
- 4·11 Kerosene and petroleum refineries.
- 4·12 Coke ovens.
- 4·10 Other manufactures of products from petroleum and coal. (1931 Group 69, I.S.I.C. Major Group 32.)

4·2 *Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products*—Structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, etc. (1931 Group 64, I.S.I.C. Group 331.)

4·3 *Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products*—Manufacture of cement, cement pipes and cement concrete products. (1931 Group 65 Part, I.S.I.C. Group 334.)

4·4 *Non-metallic mineral products—*
- 4·41 Potters and makers of earthenware.
- 4·42 Makers of porcelain and crockery.
- 4·43 Glass bangles, glass beads, glass necklaces, etc.
- 4·44 Makers of other glass and crystalware.
- *4·40 Makers of other miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products. (1931 Groups 63 and 65 Part, I.S.I.C. Groups 332, 333, 339.)

4·5 *Rubber products*—(1931 Group 99 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 30.)

4·6 *Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures.—*
- 4·61 Sawyers.
- 4·62 Carpenters, turners and joiners.
- 4·63 Veneer and plywood makers, match veneer and splint makers.
- 4·64 Basket makers.
- 4·60 Other industries of woody materials, including leaves, but not including furniture or fixtures. (1931 Groups 54, 55, 56, I.S.I.C. Major Group 25.)

4·7 *Furniture and fixtures*—Manufacture of household, office, public building, professional and restaurant furniture; office and store fixtures, screens, shades, etc., regardless of material used. (1931 Groups 88 and 89 Parts, I.S.I.C. Major Group 26.)

4·8 *Paper and paper products*—Manufacture of paper and paper board and articles of pulp, paper and paper board. (1931 Group 70 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 27.)

4·9 *Printing and Allied Industries—*
- 4·91 Printers, lithographers, engravers.
- 4·92 Bookbinders and stitchers. (1931 Group 95, I.S.I.C. Major Group 28.)

DIVISION 5 { Subdivisions 8 / Groups 12

Construction and Utilities.

5·0 *Construction and maintenance of works—Otherwise unclassified.*

5·1 *Construction and maintenance—Buildings—*
- 5·11 Masons and bricklayers.
- 5·12 Stone-cutters and dressers.
- 5·13 Painters and decorators of house.
- 5·10 Other persons engaged in the construction or maintenance of buildings other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials. (1931 Group 90, I.S.I.C. Major Group 40 Part.)

5·2 *Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport Works*—(1931 Groups 105, 106 and Part of 113, I.S.I.C. Major Group 40 Part.)

5·3 *Construction and maintenance—Telegraph and Telephone Lines*—(I.S.I.C. Major Group 40 Part.)

5·4 *Construction and maintenance operations—Irrigation and other agricultural works*—(1931 Groups 103–104 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 40 Part.)

5·5 *Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas supply—*
- 5·51 Electric supply.
- 5·52 Gas Supply. (1931 Group 94 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 51.)

5·6 *Works and services—Domestic and Industrial water-supply*—(1931 Group 161 Part, I.S.I.C. Group 521.)

5·7 *Sanitary Works and services*—Including scavengers. (1931 Groups 100 and 161 Part, I.S.I.C. Group 522.)

DIVISION 6 { Subdivisions 9 / Groups 18

Commerce.

6·0 *Retail trade otherwise unclassified—*
- 6·01 Hawkers and Street Vendors otherwise unclassified.
- 6·02 Dealers in drugs and other chemical stores.
- 6·03 Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.
- 6·04 Dealers in cattle and other domestic animals.
- 6·00 General Storekeepers, shopkeepers and persons employed in shops otherwise unclassified. (1931 Groups 119–125 Part, 138–152 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 61 Part.)

6·1 *Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)—*
- 6·11 Retail dealers in grain and pulses; sweetmeats, sugar and spices, dairy products, eggs and poultry; animals for food; fodder for animals; other foodstuffs, vegetables and fruits.
- 6·12 Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice in shops.
- 6·13 Retail dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja.
- 6·14 Hawkers and street-vendors of drink and foodstuffs.
- 6·15 Retail dealers in pan, bidis and cigarettes. (1931 Groups 126, 128, 129–137 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 61 Part.)

6·2 *Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)—*
- 6·21 Petroleum distributors.
- 6·20 Retail dealers (including hawkers and street-vendors) in firewood, charcoal, coal, cow-dung and all other fuel except petroleum. (1931 Group 145, Part, 125 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 61 Part.)

* "Lime burners" should be included under this classification.

Commerce—*cont.*

6·3 *Retail trade in textile and leather goods*—Retail trade (including hawkers and street-vendors) in piecegoods, wool, cotton, silk, hair, wearing apparel, made up textile goods, skin, leather, furs, feathers, etc. (1931 Groups 117–118 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 61 Part.)

6·4 *Wholesale trade in foodstuffs*—Wholesale dealers in grains and pulses; sweetmeats, sugar and spices; dairy products, eggs and poultry animals for food, fodder for animals, other foodstuffs, wholesale dealers in tobacco, opium and ganja. (1931 Groups 129–137 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 61 Part.)

6·5 *Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs*—(1931 Groups 117–125 Part, 138–150 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 61 Part.)

6·6 *Real Estate*—House and estate agents and rent collectors except agricultural land. (1931 Group 116 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 64.)

6·7 *Insurance*—Insurance carriers and all kinds of insurance agents and other persons connected with insurance business. (1931 Group 115 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 63.)

6·8 *Money-lending, banking and other financial business*—Officers, employees of joint stock banks and co-operative banks, Munims, agents or employees of indigenous banking firms, individual money-lenders, exchangers and exchange agents, money changers and brokers and their agents. (1931 Group 115 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 62.)

DIVISION 7 { Subdivisions 10 / Groups 11

Transport, Storage and Communications.

7·0 *Transport and communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services.*

7·1 *Transport by road*—Owners, managers and employees connected with mechanically driven and other vehicles (excluding domestic servant) palki, etc., bearers and owners, pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers, porters and messengers, persons engaged in road transport not otherwise classified, including freight transport by road, the operation of fixed facilities for road transport such as toll roads, highway bridges, terminals and parking facilities. (1931 Groups 107–111, I.S.I.C. Groups 712–714.)

7·2 *Transport by water*—Owners and employees, officers, mariners, etc., of ships plying on the high seas, ships and boats plying on inland and coastal waters, persons employed in harbours, docks, rivers, canals, including pilots, ship brokers. (1931 Groups 102 and 103–104 Part, I.S.I.C. Groups 715–716.)

Transport by Air—Persons concerned with airfields and aircraft other than construction of airfields and air ports. (1931 Group 101 Part, I.S.I.C. Group 717.)

7·4 *Railway transport*—
- 7·41 Railway employees of all kinds except those employed on construction works.
- 7·42 Porters. (1931 Groups 112–113 Part, I.S.I.C Group 711.)

7·5 *Storage and warehousing*—The operation of storage facilities such as warehouses, cold storage, safe deposits when such storage is offered as an independent service. (1931 Group 116 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 72.)

7·6 *Postal Services*—(1931 Group 114 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 73 Part.)

Transport, Storage and Communications—*cont.*

7·7 *Telegraph Services*—(1931 Group 114 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 73 Part.)

7·8 *Telephone Services*—(1931 Group 114, I.S.I.C. Major Group 73 Part.)

7·9 *Wireless Services*—(1931 Group 114, I.S.I.C. Major Group 73 Part.)

DIVISION 8 { Subdivisions 9 / Groups 21

Health, Education and Public Administration.

8.1 *Medical and other Health Services*—
- 8·11 Registered medical practitioners.
- 8·12 Vaids, Hakims, and other persons practising medicine without being registered.
- 8·13 Dentists.
- 8·14 Midwives.
- 8·15 Vaccinators.
- 8·16 Compounders.
- 8·17 Nurses.
- 8·18 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.
- 8·10 All other persons employed in hospitals or other public or private establishment rendering medical or other health services; but not including scavengers or other sanitary staff (1931 Groups 169—173, I.S.I.C. Group 822.)

8·2 *Educational Services and Research*—
- 8·21 Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions.
- 8·22 All other professors, lecturers and teachers.
- 8·20 Managers, clerks and servants of educational and research institutions, including Libraries and Museums, etc. (1931 Groups 174–175 and 180, I.S.I.C. Groups 821 and 829 Part.)

8·3 *Army, Navy and Air Force*—
- 8·31 Army.
- 8·32 Navy.
- 8·33 Air Force. (1931 Groups—On 153, 156, I.S.I.C. Major Group 81 Part.)

8·4 *Police (other than village watchmen)*—(1931 Group 157, I.S.I.C. Major Group 81 Part.)

8·5 *Village officers and servants, including village watchmen*—(1931 Groups 158, 162, I.S.I.C. Major Group 81 Part.)

8·6 *Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards* (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision)—(1931 Group 161, I.S.I.C. Major Group 81 Part.)

8·7 *Employees of State Governments* (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision)—(1931 Groups 159 and 160 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 81 Part.)

8·8 *Employees of the Union Governments* (but not including persons classifiable under any other division or subdivision)—(1931 Groups 159 and 160 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 81 Part.)

8·9 *Employees of Non-Indian Governments*—(1931 Group 160 Part, I.S.I.C. Major Group 81 Part.)

DIVISION 9 { Subdivisions 9 / Groups 20

Services not elsewhere specified.

9·0 *Services otherwise unclassified.*

9·1 *Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family households to one another)*
- 9·11 Private motor drivers and cleaners.
- 9·12 Cooks.
- 9·13 Gardeners.
- 9·10 Other domestic servants. (1931 Groups 186–187, I.S.I.C. Group 841.)

Services not elsewhere specified—*cont.*

9·2 *Barbers and beauty shops*—Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers, tattooers, shampooers, bath houses. (1931 Groups 86–87, I.S.I.C. Group 845.)

9·3 *Laundries and Laundry services*—Laundries and laundry services, washing and cleaning. (1931 Group 85, I.S.I.C. Group 844.)

9·4 *Hotels, restaurants and eating houses*—(1931 Group 127, I.S.I.C. Groups 842–843.)

9·5 *Recreation services.*—Production and distribution of motion pictures and the operation of cinemas and allied services, managers and employees of theatres, opera companies, etc., musicians, actors, dancers, etc., conjurers, acrobats, recitors, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, radio broadcasting studios. (1931 Groups 182–184, I.S.I.C. Major Group 83.)

9·6 *Legal and business services* —

9·61 Lawyers of all kinds, including kazis, law agents and mukhtiars.

9·62 Clerks of lawyers, petition writers, etc.

9·63 Architects, Surveyors, Engineers and their employees (not being State Servants).

9·64 Public Scribes, Stenographers, Accountants, Auditors.

Services not elsewhere specified—*cont.*

9·6 *Legal and business services*—cont.

9·65 Managers, clerks, servants and employees of Trade Associations, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Labour Organization and similar organization of employers and employees. (1931 Groups 167, 168, 176 and 177, I.S.I.C. Groups 825–827.)

9·7 *Arts, letters and journalism*—

9·71 Artists, sculptors and image makers.

9·72 Authors, editors and journalists.

9·73 Photographers. (1931 Groups 178 Part, 179, I.S.I.C. Group 829 Part.)

9·8 *Religious, Charitable and Welfare Services*—

9·81 Priests, Ministers, Monks, Nuns, Sadhus, Religious mendicants and other religious workers.

9·82 Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors and circumcisors, etc.

9·83 Managers and employees of organizations and institutions rendering charitable and other welfare services. (1931 Groups 163 to 166, I.S.I.C. Groups 823 and 824.)

NOTE.—(i) Divisions 0 to 4 fall under the livelihood Class V—Production other than cultivation.

(ii) Division 6 falls under Livelihood Class VI—Commerce.

(iii) Sub divisions 7·0 to 7·4 of Division 7, fall under Livelihood Class VII—Transport.

(iv) Division 5, subdivisions 7·5 to 7·9 of Division 7 and Divisions 8 and 9 fall under Livelihood Class VIII—Other services and Miscellaneous Sources.

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF AREAS IN MADRAS STATE EXCLUDED FROM THE OPERATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE 'MADRAS REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT (ACT III OF 1899)'.

District.	Taluk.	Description of area excluded.
Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam.	....	Villages in the agency and backward areas except 20 villages in Araku valley.
East Godavari ..	Bhadrachalam ..	All villages except 20 villages.
	Nugur	All villages except Venkatapuram.
	Chodavaram ..	All villages except Pedda Bhimpalli, Indukurpeta, Purushothapatnam and Devipatnam.
	Yellavaram ..	All villages except Rajavommangi, Dusaripam, Gonthivarapalem, Kimmur, Thimmapuram, Molleru, Lingavaram, Mellipudi and Jaddangi.
	Peddapuram ..	Amirekula, Akantaram, Ankampalem, Anumarti, Bapandhara, Buradakota, Chakirevupalem, Chelluru, Chinamallapuram, Dabbadi, D. Pydipala, Dharamallapuram, Ginnelaram, Jaladam, Kethanagir, Mirtivada, Kondapalli, Pedduru, Peda Mallapuram, Polavaram, Raghavapatnam, Sarlanka, Satyavaram, Siddavaripalem, Srungadhara, Velangi, Vondregula, Urgogula and Yerakapuram. *Inam Villages*— Diguvadharapalli, Diguvasivada, Girijanapuram, Masampalli, Methuchinta, Gondi, Rajavaram, Simusuru, Vanthada, Yeguvasivada and Yerakampalem.
	Rajahmundry ..	*Uninhabited villages*— Bapanammapalem, Srimannarayanapalem, Bhupatipalem, Merampudi and Narasimhapuram. Nagampalli, Nallagondi, Sivarampatnam, Jagannadhapuram, Thakurpalem, Kahijolla and Sudikonda.
West Godavari ..	Polavaram ..	All villages except 70 agency villages.
Krishna	....	The depopulated villages in the district.
Guntur	....	Do.
Kurnool	....	Backward tracts, viz., Chenchugudem and Lambadi pentas on the hills.
North Arcot ..	....	Thirty-four villages on the Javadi hills inhabited by Malaiyalis.
Tanjore	Pattukkottai ..	Government .. .. 39 villages. Zamindari .. .. 124 villages. Inam .. .. 248 villages.
	Aranthangi ..	Inam .. .. 478 villages.
Tiruchirapalli ..	Musiri	Vannadu, Kombai, Thumbaranadu, Rudraksa Kombai, Pongalayee Kombai, Puliyancholai Kombai, Kanathu Kombai, Nallamathi Kombai, Rasan Kombai, Sangampatti Kombai Bit I, Sangampatti Kombai Bit II, Sukkalampatti Kombai.
Madurai	Kodaikanal ..	All the villages. Uninhabited villages in the district.
Tirunelveli ..	Tenkasi	Vadagari, Melpidagai, Kunakudi (U) and Vairavankulam.
	Ambasamudram.	Isanamadam, Maramangalam, Umayammalpuram, Dharamapuram, Madam (V), Maramangalam, Jivandisanamadam, Thirupudai, Isanamadam and Arthajamakattalai.
	Tiruchendur ..	Nathakulam (V).
	Kovilpatti ..	Chidambarapatti, Koppanpatti, Parasurampuram, Olakulam, Achankulam, Kamanaickupatti, Kuruvinatham, Melmandai, Periyasamipuram, Sakkamalpuram, Sivagnanapuram (near Arunkulam), Sivagnanapuram (near Kadambur), Suramgudi, Tharuvaikulam, Thuthampatti, Thuraiyoor and Thotampatti.

APPENDIX IV—*cont.*

LIST OF AREAS IN MADRAS STATE EXCLUDED FROM THE OPERATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE 'MADRAS REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT (ACT III OF 1899)'—*cont.*

District.	Taluk.	Description of area excluded.		
(1)	(2)	(3)		
Coimbatore ..	Kollegal	Ponnachi, Chengadi, Dantalli, Madiswarammalai, Hoogiam, Minnium.		
Salem	....	All Malaiyali hill villages.		
South Kanara ..	Coondapoor ..	Mudur, Hallihole, Kamalashile, Hosangadi, Yedamoge, Machattur, Ameshebail, Hangavalli, Madamaki, Shedimane, Albadi and Kolluru.		
	Karkal	Andar, Andinje, Arambody, Badagakarandur, Badekodi, Bajre, Balanja, Chara, Deregudde, Durga, Gunduri, Kabbinale, Karambar, Kallaputtige, Karebettu, Kervashe, Kokradi, Kuchur, Kudyadi, Kukkedi, Kukkuje, Kuthlur, Mantradi, Marodi, Mudukodi, Nalkur, Navara, Nittade, Panapila, Peradi, Pillya, Soavya, Shirlal (26), Shirlal (98), Shirthady, Sulkiri, Sulkerimogrur, Thenkakarandur, Yellare and Venur.		
	Puttur	Ninety villages.		
	Kasaragod ..	Bellur, Ubrangala, Delampadi, Bandadka, Kuttikolu, Bedadka, Koltur, Periya, Kodoth, Panathadi, Maloth, Beloor I, Beloor II, Karindola, Kinnanore I, Kinnanore II, East Eleri, West Eleri and Chimeni.		
	Mangalore ..	Amindivi Islands.		
Malabar	Cochin	Whole taluk.		
	Wynaad	Whole taluk.		
		Amsam.		*Desam.*
	Ernad	1 Pandalur	.. ..	Pandalur.
		2 Arimbra	.. ..	Arimbra.
		3 Karuvarakundu	.. ..	Karuvarakundu.
		4 Kalikavu	.. ..	Kalikavu.
		5 Amarambalam	..	Amarambalam.
		6 Mambad	.. ..	Mambad.
		7 Urungattiri	.. ..	Urungattiri.
		8 Kuzhuparamba	.. ..	Kuzhuparamba.
		9 Nediyiruppu	..	Chirayil.
		10 Uragam Melmuri	.. ..	Uragam Melmuri.
	Walluvanad ..	Attapadi	.. ..	Attapadi.
	Kurumbranad ..	1 Parakkadavu	.. ..	Vilakkottur.
		2 Chekkyad	.. ..	Karuvancheri.
		3 Valayam	.. ..	Valayam.
		4 Naripeta	.. ..	Tirur.
		5 Kayakkodi	.. ..	(1) Akkal.
				(2) Niduvanur.
		6 Velliyode	.. ..	Velliyode.
		7 Kavilampara	.. ..	(1) Kavilampara.
			..	(2) Maruthorkara.
				(3) Moyilothara.
	Kozhikode ..	1 Tiruvambadi	.. ..	(1) Cherupra.
				(2) Kutaranni.
				(3) Marakkathupuram.
				(4) Tiruvambadi.
		2 Neeleswaram	.. ..	(1) Neeleswaram.
				(2) Palannur.
				(3) Techiyad.
		3 Pannikode	.. ..	(1) Kakkad.
				(2) Narassheri.
				(3) Pannikode.

APPENDIX IV—*cont.*

LIST OF AREAS IN MADRAS STATE EXCLUDED FROM THE OPERATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE 'MADRAS REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACT (ACT III OF 1899)'—*cont.*

District. (1)	Taluk. (2)	Description of area excluded. (3)	
		Amsam.	*Desam.*
Malabar—*cont.*	Kozhikode—*cont.*	4 Pudupadi	(1) Malapuram.
			(2) Pattur.
			(3) Puthupadi.
			(4) Vezhappur.
		5 Kedavur	(1) Chamala.
			(2) Irippona.
			(3) Kedavur.
			(4) Palliprom.
			(5) Purmur.
		6 Kudathayi	(1) Chemmaruthayi.
			(2) Korontiri.
			(3) Kudathayi.
			(4) Palora.
			(5) Perilli.
			(6) Vellimanna.
		7 Raroth	(1) Andona.
			(2) Chembra.
			(3) Karingamanna.
			(4) Raroth.
		8 Puthur	(1) Kadayathur.
			(2) Puthur.
			(3) Vennakode.
		9 Kumaranallur	(1) Alli.
			(2) Anayamkunnur.
			(3) Kumaranallur.
		Laccadive Islands (including Minicoy).	
	Kottayam ..	1 Kolayad	(1) Komuneri.
			(2) Peruva.
			(3) Porthalam.
			(4) Kolayad.
			(5) Alacheri.
			(6) Etayur.
		2 Tholambra	(1) Vellarvalli.
			(2) Kotharnanga.
			(3) Tholambra.
			(4) Paghassi.
			(5) Ponnambatta.
		3 Vekkalam	(1) Thondiyil.
			(2) Vekkalam.
			(3) Tiruvanaprom.
			(4) Kurithala.
			(5) Vayanur.
		4 Manathana	(1) Manathana.
			(2) Kappad.
			(3) Peravur.
			(4) Muringodi.
		5 Payyam	(1) Edakanam.
			(2) Payam.
			(3) Perimparamba.
			(4) Vilamana.
Nilgiris	Coonoor	Hallimayar and Kallampalayam.	
	Gudalur	Nine villages.	

APPENDIX V.

LIST OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES IN MADRAS STATE.

Name of the district.	Large-scale industries in the district in column (1) and centres where established.		Industries established in the district in column (1) during the decade 1941–51 and centres and areas where established.	
	Industry.	Centre.	Industry.	Centre.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Srikakulam ..	Sugar ..	Sithanagaram	Sugar	Sithanagaram.
		Bobbili	....	....
	Cashewnut	Palasa	....	....
	Salt	Naupada	....	....
	Groundnut decorticating and Oil Mills.	Spread over throughout the district.	....	....
	Hydrogenated oil.	Sithanagaram	....	....
	Rice Mills	Do. ..	....	....
	Jute	Amudavalasa	....	....
		Bobbili.	....	....
Visakhapatnam ..	Jute	Vizianagaram ..	....	....
		Nellimarla	....	....
		Chittivalasa	....	....
	Sugar	Thummapala (Anakapalle Post).	Sugar	Thummapala (Anakapalle Post).
	Bone Mills ..	Visakhapatnam ..	Bone Mills	Visakhapatnam.
	Fibre	Yellamanchilli ..	Fibre	Yellamanchilli.
	Matches	Anakapalle	Matches	Anakapalle.
	Groundnut decorticating and Oil Mills.	Vizianagaram, Anakapalle.	....	....
	Dockyards and Ship Building.	Visakhapatnam ..	Dockyards and Ship Building.	Visakhapatnam.
	Tanneries	Vizianagaram ..	....	....
	Aluminium Works.	Vizianagaram ..	Aluminium Works.	Vizianagaram.
		Anakapalle ..	....	....
East Godavari ..	Sugar	Samalkot, Pithapuram.	Sugar	Pithapuram.
	Rice Mills	Spread over throughout the district.	....	....
	Textiles (cotton and silk).	Pandalapaka, Peddapuram.	....	....
	Tobacco	Anaparthy, Biccavole, Rajahmundry.	....	....
	Bone Mills	Kakinada	Bone Mills	Kakinada.
		Samalkot	....	....
	General Engineering Works.	Dowlaishwaram, Kakinada, Rajahmundry.	....	....
	Tile Factories ..	Dwarapudy, Samalkot.	....	....
	Paper Mills ..	Rajahmundry ..	....	....
	Fibre	Kakinada	....	....
	Brass and Aluminium Works.	Rajahmundry, Kakinada.	Brass and Aluminium Works.	Rajahmundry.

APPENDIX V—*cont.*

LIST OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES IN MADRAS STATE—*cont.*

Name of the district.	Large scale industries in the district in column (1) and centres where established.		Industries established in the district in column (1) during the decade 1941–51 and centres and areas where established.	
	Industry.	Centre.	Industry.	Centre.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
West Godavari ..	Rice Mills	Bhimavaram, Tadepalligudem Eluru.	....	....
	Sugar	Tanuku	Sugar	Tanuku.
	Tobacco	Kovvur, Kanur ..	....	....
	Jute	Eluru	....	....
	Tanneries	Eluru	....	....
Krishna	Rice Mills	Vijayavada, Gudivada, Masulipatnam.	....	....
	Scientific Instruments.	Masulipatnam.	....	....
	Sugar	Vuyyuru	....	....
	Oil Mills	Nandigama ..	....	....
	General Engineering Works.	Vijayavada, Masulipatnam.	....	....
	Cement	Vijayavada ..	....	....
Guntur	Rice Mills	Tenali	....	....
		Bapatla	....	....
		Repalle	....	....
	Oil Mills	Guntur	....	....
		Mangalagiri Tenali. Narasaraopet.	....	....
	Cashewnut	Vetapalem ..	....	....
	Tobacco	Throughout the district except Tenali and Repalle taluks.	....	....
	Hydrogenated oil ..	Tadepalle	Hydrogenated oil.	Tadepalle.
	Cement	Mangalagiri ..	....	....
	Jute	Guntur	....	....
	Turmeric	Duggirala ..	....	....
	Textiles	Padakakani ..	Textiles	Padakakani.
Nellore	Rice Mills	Nellore	....	....
	Repair of motor vehicles.	Nellore	Repair of motor vehicles.	Nellore
	Mica	Gudur taluk ..	....	....
	Ceramics	Gudur	Ceramics	Gudur.
Cuddapah	Decorticating and Oil Mills.	Proddattur, Pulivendla, Jammalamadugu.	....	....
	Barytes crushing ..	Cuddapah	....	....
	Turmeric	Rajampet ..	....	....
Kurnool	Slate Works. ..	Markapur taluk ..	....	....
	Cotton Ginning and Pressing.	Kurnool, Nandyal.	....	....
	Hydrogenated oil.	Kurnool	Hydrogenated oil ..	Kurnool.
Bellary	Sugar	Hospet	....	....
	Oil Mills	Adoni	....	....
	Textiles	Rayadrug .. .. Adoni.	....	....
	Cotton Ginning and Pressing.	Bellary .. .. Adoni. Alur.	....	....

APPENDIX V—*cont.*

LIST OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES IN MADRAS STATE—*cont.*

Name of the district.	Large scale industries in the district in column (1) and centres where established.		Industries established in the district in column (1) during the decade 1941–51 and centres and areas where established.	
	Industry.	Centre.	Industry.	Centre.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anantapur	Oil Mills	Hindupur .. .. Anantapur. Tadpatri.	....	....
	Barytes crushing ..	Tadpatri and Rayacheruvu.	Barytes crushing.	Tadpatri.
	Cotton Ginning and Pressing.	Gooty, Tadpatri ..	....	....
Chingleput	Tanneries	Madavaram, Chromepet.	....	....
	Matches	Tiruvattiyur ..	....	....
	Cinema Studios ..	Kodambakkam ..	....	....
	Motor Works ..	Ennore and Vandalur.	Motor Works ..	Ennore and Vandalur.
	Cycle Works ..	Ambattur ..	Cycle Works ..	Ambattur.
Madras City ..	Oil Mills	Madras	....	....
	Textiles	Madras	....	....
	Printing, Publishing and allied Industries.	Madras	....	....
	Matches	Madras	....	....
	Foundries	Madras	....	....
	General Engineering Works.	Madras	....	....
	Glass	Madras	....	....
	Ship repairing ..	Madras	....	....
	Repair of motor vehicles.	Madras	....	....
	Coach building ..	Madras	Coach building.	Madras.
	Cinema Studios ..	Madras	....	....
	Electricity	Madras	....	....
	Soap	Madras	....	....
Chittoor	Rice Mills	Vayalpad, Madanapalle.	....	....
	Hydrogenated oil.	Chittoor	Hydrogenated oil.	Chittoor.
....	Bell Metal containers and steel trunks.	Kalahasti	....	....
	Bone Mills	Kuppam	Bone Mills	Kuppam.
	Sandalwood oil ..	Kuppam	....	....
North Arcot ..	Textiles	Arni, Gudiyatham.	Textiles	Arni.
	Tanneries	Vaniyambadi, Ambur, Pernambathi, Ranipet.	....	....
	Hydrogenated oil.	Katpadi	Hydrogenated oil.	Katpadi.
	Chemicals	Ranipet	....	....
South Arcot ..	Rice Mills	Throughout the district.	....	....
	Sugar	Nellikuppam ..	....	....
	Oil Mills	Villupuram ..	....	....
Salem	Oil Mills	Tiruchengode ..	....	....
	Starch	Salem	Starch	Salem.
	Textiles	Salem, Tiruchengode, Mettur.	....	....
	Repair of motor vehicles.	Salem	Repair of motor vehicles.	Salem.
	Cinema Studios ..	Salem	....	....

APPENDIX V—*cont.*

LIST OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES IN MADRAS STATE—*cont.*

Name of the district.	Large scale industries in the district in column (1) and centres where established.		Industries established in the district in column (1) during the decade 1941–51 and centres and areas where established.	
	Industry.	Centre.	Industry.	Centre.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Salem—*cont.* ..	Chemicals	Mettur	....	....
	Glass	Attur and Salem ..	Glass	Attur and Salem.
Coimbatore	Oil Mills	Erode	....	....
	Tea	Valparai and Mudis.	....	....
	Textiles (cotton and silk).	Coimbatore, Udumalpet, Kollegal, Tiruppur, Pollachi.	....	....
	Tanneries	Podanur	....	....
	Cotton Ginning and Pressing.	Avanashi, Tiruppur Pollachi.	....	....
	General Engineering Works.	Coimbatore ..	....	....
	Repair of motor vehicles.	Coimbatore ..	....	....
	Cinema Studios ..	Coimbatore ..	....	....
	Cement	Madukarai ..	....	....
Tanjore	Rice Mills	Throughout the district.	....	....
	Printing and publishing and allied industries.	Tanjore and Kumbakonam.	....	....
	Steel rolling ..	Nagapattinam ..	....	....
	Bone Mills	Tanjore	Bone Mills ..	Tanjore
Tiruchirapalli ..	Rice Mills	Tiruchirapalli, Lalgudi, Karur and Kulittalai.	....	....
	Textiles	Tiruchirapalli, Pudukottai, Karur.	....	....
	Repair of motor vehicles.	Tiruchirapalli ..	....	....
	Cement	Dalmiapuram ..	....	....
	Electricity	Tiruchirapalli ..	....	....
...	Hydrogenated oil ..	Tiruchirapalli ..	Hydrogenated oil	Tiruchirapalli.
Madurai	Rice Mills	Madurai	....	....
	Sugar	Madurai	Sugar	Madurai.
	Oil Mills	Madurai and Dindigul.	....	....
	Textiles	Madurai and Dindigul.	....	....
	Printing, publishing and allied industries.	Madurai	....	....
	Tanneries	Dindigul	....	....
	Matches	Dindigul	....	....
	Cotton Ginning and Pressing.	Dindigul, Tirumangalam.	....	....
	Repair of Motor Vehicles.	Madurai	....	....
	Coffee curing Works.	Pattiveeranpatti ..	Coffee Curing Works.	Pattiveeranpatti
Ramanathapuram ..	Oil Mills	Sattur	....	....
	Textiles	Rajapalayam ..	....	....
	Printing, publishing and allied industries.	Sivakasi	Printing, publishing and allied industries.	Sivakasi.

APPENDIX V—*cont.*

LIST OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES IN MADRAS STATE—*cont.*

Name of the district.	Large scale industries in the district in column (1) and centres where established.		Industries established in the district column (1) during the decade 1941–51 and centres and areas where established.	
	Industry.	Centre.	Industry.	Centre.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ramanathapuram —*cont.*	Matches	Sivakasi and Sattur.	....	....
	Cotton ginning and pressing.	Sattur and Virudhunagar.	....	....
	Dockyard	Mandapam ..	....	....
	Dholl mills ..	Virudhunagar ..	....	....
Tirunelveli	Rice mills	Tuticorin and Tirunelveli.	....	....
	Textiles	Ambasamudram, Kovilpatti and Tuticorin.	....	....
	Matches	Kovilpatti	....	....
	Cotton ginning and pressing.	Tuticorin	....	....
	Salt factories ..	Tuticorin	....	....
	Repair of motor vehicles.	Tirunelveli ..	....	....
	Cement	Thazhaiyuthu ..	Cement	Thazhaiyuthu.
The Nilgiris ..	Tea	Gudalur and Coonoor.	....	....
Malabar	Rice Mills	Palghat	....	....
	Oil Mills	West Hill	....	....
	Tea	Wynaad	....	....
	Textiles	Kozhikode, Cannanore and Papineseri.	....	....
	Soap	Kozhikode ..	....	....
	Bricks and tiles ..	Kozhikode. .. Feroke.	....	....
	Coffee	Kozhikode and Tellicherry.	....	....
	Saw milling ..	Kallai, Kozhikode and Chirakkal taluk.	....	....
	Umbrella handles manufacturing.	Kozhikode	....	....
South Kanara ..	Cashewnut	Mangalore	....	....
	Textiles	Mangalore	....	....
	Printing, publishing and allied industries.	Mangalore	....	....
	Bricks and tiles ..	Kasaragod, Udipi and Mangalore. Brahmavar (near the river).	....	....
	Repair of motor vehicles.	Mangalore	....	....
	Coffee roasting and grading.	Mangalore	....	....

APPENDIX VI.

List of Important Trade Centres in the State.

Name of the district. (1)	Place. (2)	Articles dealt with. (3)	Remarks. (4)
1 Srikakulam	Palasa	Cashewnuts and rice	....
	Srikakulam	Rice and bimli jute	....
	Amadalavalasa	Rice, oil and masta fibre.	....
2 Visakhapatnam	Vizianagaram	Rice, mangoes, tobacco, groundnuts, oil, bimli jute, chillies and cattle.	....
	Bheemunipatnam	Bimli jute	....
	Visakhapatnam	Rice, groundnuts, tobacco, redgram, millets, jaggery, mangoes and onions.	....
3 East Godavari	Rajahmundry	Cocoanuts, citrus fruits, mangoes, jaggery, bananas and copra.	....
	Kakinada	Rice, eggs, castor, tobacco, cocoanuts and blackgram.	Headquarters of a regulated market for cocoanut and tobacco.
	Ambajipet	Cocoanuts	....
	Ramachandrapuram	Rice	....
	Samalkot	Jaggery	....
	Drakharama	Cattle	....
	Amalapuram	Cocoanuts.	....
4 West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	Rice	....
	Eluru	Mangoes, hides and skins and rice.	....
	Bhimavaram	Rice	....
	Palacole	Limes	....
5 Krishna	Vijayavada	Rice, groundnuts, eggs, hides and skins and tobacco.	Headquarters of the regulated market for groundnuts and tobacco.
	Masulipatnam	Rice and eggs	....
	Gudivada	Rice	....
	Nandigama	Groundnuts	....
	Mustabada	Tobacco	....
	Nuzvid	Mangoes	....
6 Guntur	Guntur	Tobacco (Virginia), chillies, rice, groundnuts, ghee, castor and blackgram.	Headquarters of regulated market for tobacco.
	Nidubrolu	Rice	....
	Tenali	Rice, limes and pulses	....
	Duggirala	Turmeric	....
	Ongole	Eggs and ghee	....
7 Kurnool	Nandyal	Millets, cotton, groundnuts and castor.	Headquarters of the taluk, regulated market for cotton and groundnuts.
	Kurnool	Cotton	....

APPENDIX VI—*cont.*

LIST OF IMPORTANT TRADE CENTRES IN THE STATE—*cont.*

Name of the district.	Place.	Articles dealt with.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
8 Bellary	Bellary	Millets, cotton, groundnuts, castor, onions, tamarind and jaggery.	Headquarters of the regulated market for cotton and groundnut.
	Adoni	Millets, cotton and groundnuts.	Market for cotton.
	Kottur	Groundnuts	....
	Hospet	Jaggery	....
9 Anantapur	Tadpatri	Onions, castor, groundnuts and cotton.	Headquarters of the regulated market for cotton and groundnuts.
	Guntakal	Cotton	....
	Hindupur	Castor, groundnuts, arecanuts, cattle, tamarind and jaggery.	....
	Anantapur	Castor, groundnuts, tamarind, onions and rice.	....
10 Cuddapah	Kodur	Castor, citrus fruits, turmeric and onions.	....
	Proddattur	Ghee	....
	Cuddapah	Turmeric, groundnuts and onions.	....
	Rajampet	Citrus fruits	....
11 Nellore	Nellore	Rice	....
12 Chingleput	Maduranthakam. ..	Do.	....
	Kancheepuram	Do.	....
	Tiruvattiyur	Cattle	....
13 South Arcot	Tindivanam	Groundnuts	....
	Ulundurpet	Do. ..	....
	Villupuram	Do.	....
	Cuddalore	Do.	Headquarters of the district, regulated. market for groundnuts.
	Chinnasalem	Do.	....
	Panruti	Do.	....
	Vriddachalam	Do.	....
	Chidambaram ..	Rice	....
14 Chittoor	Chittoor	Jaggery, mangoes, millets, rice and tamarind.	....
	Palamaner	Cattle	....
15 North Arcot	Vellore	Mangoes, groundnuts and jaggery.	....
	Vaniyambadi	Hides and skins ..	....
	Gudiyatham	Oil	....
	Tiruppattur	Pulses	....
	Ranipet	Cattle, hides and skins ..	....
	Tiruvannamalai ..	Rice and groundnuts ..	....
16 Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirapalli	Redgram, rice, tobacco, hides and skins and bananas.	....
	Manaparai	Cattle, hides and skins and tobacco.	....
17 Tanjore	Tanjore	Blackgram and rice ..	....
	Kumbakonam ..	Rice and bananas ..	....
	Nagapattinam	Rice	....
	Sirkali	Do.	....
	Koradachery	Rice and cocoanuts ..	....
	Muthupet	Cocoanuts	....

APPENDIX VI—*cont.*

LIST OF IMPORTANT TRADE CENTRES IN THE STATE—*cont.*

Name of the district. (1)	Place. (2)	Articles dealt with. (3)	Remarks. (4)
18 Salem	Salem	Millets, mangoes, coffee, groundnuts, cotton, bananas, castor and citrus-fruits.	....
	Krishnagiri	Castor	....
	Attur	Rice	....
	Tiruchengode	Castor	....
19 Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Coffee and cotton ..	....
	Tiruppur	Neem seed oil, cotton, groundnuts, garlic, onions, tobacco and ghee.	Headquarters of the district, regulated market for cotton, groundnut and tobacco.
	Pollachi	Cattle, groundnuts and onions.	....
	Udumalpet	Jaggery and onions ..	....
	Erode	Cotton, chewing tobacco, turmeric, jaggery, onions, millets, chillies and rice.	....
	Mettupalayam ..	Potatoes and coffee ..	....
20 Ramanathapuram ..	Virudhunagar	Cardamom, chillies, cotton, groundnuts and rice.	An assembling market. Proposed to have the headquarters of the district, cotton and groundnuts regulated market.
	Sattur	Chillies and cotton ..	....
	Rajapalayam ..	Cotton	....
	Srivilliputtur	Do.	....
21 Madurai	Theni	Chillies	....
	Madurai	Castor, rice, bananas and onions.	....
	Bodinayakanur ..	Cardamom	....
	Kodaikanal	Citrus fruits and bananas.	....
	Dindigul	Rice, tobacco and onions.	....
	Palni	Rice	....
22 Tirunelveli	Kovilpatti	Cotton	Proposed to have the headquarters of the district, cotton regulated market.
	Tirunelveli	Chillies, onions, cotton and blackgram.	....
	Tuticorin	Rice and cotton ..	....
	Pettai	Chillies and onions ..	....
23 South Kanara	Mangalore	Coffee, tobacco, copra, arecanuts, cashewnuts, cocoanuts, cardamoms. and jaggery.	Headquarters of the district, arecanut and cocoanut regulated market.
24 Malabar	Kozhikode	Coffee, ginger, tamarind, rice, eggs, citrus fruits, mangoes, cocoanuts, arecanuts, pepper and copra.	Headquarters of district, arecanut and cocoanut regulated markets.
	Palghat	Rice and eggs	....
	Tirur	Eggs	....
	Tellicherry	Cocoanut, pepper, copra, ginger, citrus fruits and coffee.	....
	Badagara	Cocoanuts	....
25 The Nilgiris	Ootacamund	Potatoes, coffee and tea.	....
	Ketti	Potatoes	
26 Madras	Madras City	Hides and skins, rice, bananas, eggs, onions, potatoes, foodgrains, groundnut kernels and oil and all other agricultural commodities.	....

APPENDIX VII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS ENGAGED IN SELECTED NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS IN MADRAS STATE.

Selected non-agricultural occupations.	State Total.			5·12. North Madras Division.			1. Srikakulam.		1A. Visakhapatnam.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
0·11 Herdsmen and shepherds	44,062	39,821	4,241	16,708	14,849	1,859	3,285	584	2,066	243
0·12 Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes	17,276	14,192	3,084	1,984	1,856	128	495	15	232	41
0·21 Poultry farmers	997	847	150	335	228	107	..	..	5	83
0·22 Beekeepers	207	204	3	37	37	..	..	..	..	..
0·23 Silkworm rearers	174	69	105	10	9	1	..	..	9	..
0·31 Tea plantation	45,576	30,666	14,910	6	3	3	..	..	1	..
0·32 Coffee plantation	10,094	7,581	2,513	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
0·33 Rubber plantation	739	556	183	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·60 Fishing in sea and inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish-hatcheries	124,103	114,229	9,874	50,459	44,803	5,656	7,316	2,213	9,857	1,313
2·21 Vegetable oil pressers and refiners	20,847	18,890	1,957	5,022	4,678	344	1,407	178	1,344	37
2·23 Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products	9,193	6,192	3,001	2,011	1,559	452	541	218	634	99
2·31 Gur manufacture	14,075	11,914	2,161	325	297	28	55	1	..	..
2·40 Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages	4,137	3,980	157	741	696	45	53	10	242	30
2·51 Manufacture of bidis	48,170	42,817	5,353	875	795	80	318	..	6	..
2·61 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	24,884	20,876	4,008	3,277	2,956	321	226	24	858	143
2·62 Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	468,324	408,061	60,263	80,819	71,804	9,015	12,201	971	7,787	774
2·63 Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging	7,885	7,112	773	1,424	1,363	61	21	2	181	3
2·71 Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners	73,211	68,957	4,254	22,184	20,920	1,264	2,054	77	1,591	78
2·82 Woollen spinning and weaving	6,163	5,100	1,063	651	552	99	..	..	..	..
2·83 Silk reeling, spinning, twisting and weaving	4,828	3,942	886	107	91	16	8	..	..	..
2·86 Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from cocoanut, aloes, straw, linseed and hair	26,116	9,672	16,444	2,895	2,074	821	113	110	73	136
2·91 Tanners and all other workers in leather.	13,675	12,262	1,413	1,964	1,855	109	110	43	477	31
2·92 Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs.	56,340	52,943	3,397	20,503	19,498	1,005	119	26	603	18
3·01 Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements	57,495	55,602	1,893	9,991	9,542	449	1,251	40	642	189
3·02 Workers in copper, brass and bell-metal.	14,217	13,753	464	4,360	4,154	206	552	135	741	10
3·1 Iron and steel (Basic manufacture)	5,551	5,278	273	2,121	2,083	38	..	..	253	3
3·31 Building and repairing of ships and boats.	2,280	2,241	39	1,985	1,969	16	14	..	1,891	13
3·81 Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetic and other toilet preparations	532	451	81	67	58	9	..	..	29	2
3·82 Soaps and other washings and cleaning compounds	1,786	1,659	127	50	49	1	..	..	4	..
3·83 Paints, varnishes and lacquers and polishes	790	753	37	298	290	8	1	..	42	4
3·84 Ink	521	508	13	64	63	1	..	..	..	..
3·85 Matches	7,342	4,302	3,040	42	12	30	..	..	11	30
4·04 Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments	72,751	70,821	1,930	15,593	15,227	366	1,781	55	1,991	83
4·05 Manufacture of musical instruments and appliances	431	419	12	113	112	1	4	..	7	..
4·08 Sports goods makers	405	404	1	69	68				5	..

4·09 Toy makers	1,699	1,519	180	1,048	1,005	43	322	2	145	12
4·2 Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products	20,914	16,862	4,052	2,750	2,436	314	56	5	187	19
4·3 Cement,—Cement pipes and other cement products	4,918	4,385	533	1,586	1,534	52	76	..	8	..
4·41 Potters and makers of earthenware	51,789	44,429	7,360	16,333	14,598	1,735	2,462	236	1,043	147
4·43 Glass bangles, glass beads, glass necklaces, etc.	481	434	47	46	42	4	..	3	38	1
4·61 Sawyers	17,480	17,108	372	2,030	1,990	40	49	..	68	6
4·62 Carpenters, turners and joiners	118,151	114,412	3,739	29,759	28,931	738	2,640	122	3,929	123
4·64 Basket makers	43,741	31,848	11,893	15,768	12,752	3,016	1,471	331	1,767	507
4·91 Printers, lithographers, and engravers	18,047	17,468	579	2,148	2,121	27	106	3	72	..
5·11 Masons and bricklayers	81,407	73,609	7,798	14,285	13,841	444	522	12	1,692	25
5·51 Electric supply	13,000	12,540	460	2,203	2,193	10	1	..	640	1
5·7 Sanitary works and services—Including scavengers	31,432	24,283	7,149	5,243	4,074	1,169	241	117	1,226	119
6·8 Money-lending, banking and other financial business	44,525	40,014	4,511	5,716	5,189	527	260	32	540	60
7·1 Transport by road	133,211	129,895	3,316	29,488	29,103	385	1,036	18	3,868	37
7·2 Transport by water	32,849	31,713	1,136	8,614	8,253	361	78	24	1,404	100
7·41 Railway employees of all kinds except those employed on construction works.	50,450	49,246	1,204	9,005	8,812	193	777	21	338	17
7·6 Postal Services	19,466	18,971	495	3,659	3,621	38	291	4	608	9
8·11 Registered medical practitioners	14,534	13,297	1,237	3,745	3,557	188	325	22	482	12
8·12 Vaids, Hakims and other persons practising medicine without being registered.	19,899	18,677	1,222	5,344	5,158	186	390	22	366	8
8·13 Dentists	450	418	32	45	41	4	..	..	..	3
8·14 Midwives	4,057	..	4,057	860	..	860	..	25	..	54
8·15 Vaccinators	1,656	1,550	106	496	473	23	52	..	177	5
8·16 Compounders	5,418	4,947	471	1,711	1,657	54	47	..	382	23
8·17 Nurses	5,530	1,655	3,875	1,017	123	894	5	35	28	131
8·18 Veterinary assistant surgeons	444	438	6	121	117	4	16	..	20	4
8·21 Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions	20,276	17,256	3,020	6,114	5,033	1,081	1,053	120	874	248
8·22 All other professors, lecturers and teachers	122,374	95,466	26,908	31,486	27,235	4,251	2,129	89	2,101	218
8·4 Police (other than village watchmen)	43,890	43,890	..	12,065	12,065	..	892	..	2,496	..
8·5 Village officers and servants (including village watchmen)	53,894	53,203	691	15,382	14,982	400	2,412	237	1,966	122
8·6 Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards	33,797	30,214	3,583	6,025	5,573	452	248	28	983	80
8·7 Employees of State Governments	105,380	101,477	3,903	22,996	22,781	215	2,288	39	3,664	19
8·8 Employees of Union Governments	49,321	46,297	3,024	3,918	3,430	488	330	5	1,183	411
8·9 Employees of Non-Indian Governments	3,490	3,010	480	1,658	1,493	165	300	..	245	17
9·12 Cooks	29,649	19,837	9,812	3,987	2,771	1,216	167	38	738	54
9·13 Gardeners	10,297	7,992	2,305	952	515	437	42	65	11	2
9·10 Other domestic servants	99,399	59,042	40,357	16,261	12,568	3,693	680	37	962	168
9·2 Barbers and beauty shops	91,634	85,711	5,923	23,636	22,298	1,338	2,383	174	3,876	978
9·3 Laundries and laundry services	176,470	139,048	37,422	70,360	56,144	14,216	6,394	1,925	8,736	1,104
9·4 Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	139,316	123,354	15,962	17,037	15,605	1,432	1,503	185	2,251	445
9·61 Lawyers of all kinds, including kazis, law agents and mukhtiars	9,745	9,618	127	2,625	2,605	20	158	..	521	19
9·72 Authors, editors and journalists	3,331	2,862	469	256	256	..	..	..	7	..
9·73 Photographers	2,315	2,281	34	827	820	7	28	..	14	..
9·81 Priests, Ministers, Monks, Nuns, Sadhus, religious mendicants and other religious workers	34,514	31,864	2,650	7,942	7,250	692	1,137	180	779	68

APPENDIX VII—*cont.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS ENGAGED IN SELECTED NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS IN MADRAS STATE—*cont.*

Selected non-agricultural occupations.	2. East Godavari.		3. West Godavari.		4. Krishna.		5. Guntur.		6. Nellore.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
0·11 Herdsmen and shepherds	944	78	1,265	111	1,491	103	2,382	261	3,416	479
0·12 Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes	276	2	60	17	248	..	103	53	502	..
0·21 Poultry farmers	..	..	..	..	23	..	157	19	43	5
0·22 Beekeepers	..	..	2	..	30	..	5	..	..	..
0·23 Silkworm rearers	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·31 Tea plantation	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
0·32 Coffee plantation	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·33 Rubber plantation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·60 Fishing in sea and inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish-hatcheries	13,635	584	2,891	202	3,445	133	3,177	246	4,482	965
2·21 Vegetable oil pressers and refiners	989	79	493	37	87	7	309	6	49	..
2·23 Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products	15	16	..	2	95	..	170	7	104	110
2·31 Gur manufacture	38	5	133	8	2	10	22	2	47	2
2·40 Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages	61	1	22	..	48	1	52	..	218	3
2·51 Manufacture of bidis	8	1	..	6	14	..	90	7	359	66
2·61 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	58	1	1,274	52	16	..	99	59	425	42
2·62 Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	15,377	2,582	5,974	758	4,673	585	14,551	2,238	11,241	1,107
2·63 Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging	250	24	48	4	86	7	576	12	201	9
2·71 Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners	3,430	186	2,514	264	2,911	173	4,521	223	3,899	263
2·82 Woollen spinning and weaving	..	36	480	51	..	3	72	9	..	..
2·83 Silk reeling, spinning, twisting and weaving	73	16	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
2·86 Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from cocoanut, aloes, straw, linseed and hair	290	463	127	87	943	20	194	2	334	3
2·91 Tanners and all other workers in leather.	44	5	97	..	50	3	654	20	423	7
2·92 Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs.	2,627	134	1,958	72	2,658	59	6,113	416	5,420	280
3·01 Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements	2,388	79	1,080	55	983	31	1,873	28	1,325	27
3·02 Workers in copper, brass and bell-metal.	896	16	323	14	444	13	967	13	231	5
3·1 Iron and steel (Basic manufacture)	212	3	12	26	1,346	..	260	6	..	..
3·31 Building and repairing of ships and boats.	11	1	1	..	10	..	2	..	40	2
3·81 Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetic and other toilet preparations	5	..	10	..	..	2	10	..	4	5
3·82 Soaps and other washings and cleaning compounds	12	1	3	..	9	..	19	..	2	..
3·83 Paints, varnishes and lacquers and polishes	8	..	46	..	19	..	23	1	151	3
3·84 Ink	6	1	14	..	20	..	23	..	..	..
3·85 Matches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4·04 Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments	3,528	72	1,669	50	1,081	23	2,028	41	2,249	42
4·05 Manufacture of musical instruments and appliances	9	..	13	..	10	1	23	..	46	..
4·08 Sports goods makers	20	1	37	..	..	..	6	..	..	..

4·09 Toy makers	24	..	12	4	81	13	25	2	396	10
4·2 Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products	331	28	390	108	534	18	829	118	109	18
4·3 Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products	37	12	12	2	709	..	654	38	38	..
4·41 Potters and makers of earthenware	1,637	139	1,335	133	2,360	277	3,362	421	2,399	382
4·43 Glass bangles, glass beads, glass necklaces, etc.	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4·61 Sawyers	908	13	189	5	130	..	447	14	199	2
4·62 Carpenters, turners and joiners	7,005	140	4,756	91	4,290	43	4,284	155	2,027	64
4·64 Basket makers	1,577	362	1,187	279	1,894	575	3,304	655	1,552	307
4·91 Printers, lithographers, and engravers	472	7	289	15	821	2	266	..	95	..
5·11 Masons and bricklayers	3,231	103	1,615	43	3,045	69	1,633	61	2,103	131
5·51 Electric supply	906	7	82	..	406	2	38	..	120	..
5·7 Sanitary works and services—Including scavengers	507	405	215	61	505	285	1,025	102	355	80
6·8 Moneylending, banking and other financial business	905	52	519	127	1,350	59	817	118	798	79
7·1 Transport by road	6,416	112	3,604	89	5,279	37	5,234	68	3,666	24
7·2 Transport by water	3,554	116	1,736	22	867	26	375	16	239	57
7·41 Railway employees of all kinds except those employed on construction works.	1,351	45	947	20	2,447	25	1,046	16	1,906	49
7·6 Postal Services	738	7	553	4	569	5	512	3	350	6
8·11 Registered medical practitioners	467	31	592	19	325	21	1,045	62	321	21
8·12 Vaids, Hakims and other persons practising medicine without being registered.	1,098	58	773	24	869	15	1,187	41	475	18
8·13 Dentists	9	1	19	..	2	..	10	..	1	..
8·14 Midwives	..	160	..	158	..	201	..	184	..	78
8·15 Vaccinators	50	5	57	9	31	..	63	3	43	1
8·16 Compounders	271	11	270	2	206	2	339	13	142	3
8·17 Nurses	20	199	5	69	26	201	24	177	15	82
8·18 Veterinary assistant surgeons	15	..	22	..	10	..	9	..	25	..
8·21 Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions	228	12	222	11	345	203	716	68	1,595	419
8·22 All other professors, lecturers and teachers	5,707	875	4,440	879	5,216	694	5,737	1,217	1,905	279
8·4 Police (other than village watchmen)	1,998	..	830	..	1,954	..	2,504	..	1,391	..
8·5 Village officers and servants (including village watchmen)	2,227	..	1,879	..	1,985	..	2,695	..	1,818	41
8·6 Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards	1,270	141	622	131	1,030	25	856	36	564	11
8·7 Employees of State Governments	4,171	59	3,374	32	4,178	..	1,699	19	3,407	47
8·8 Employees of Union Governments	256	18	236	41	237	1	1,102	2	86	10
8·9 Employees of Non-Indian Governments	222	7	16	88	330	11	32	9	348	33
9·12 Cooks	620	230	230	136	369	266	372	304	275	188
9·13 Gardeners	72	45	109	295	106	7	29	5	146	18
9·10 Other domestic servants	3,520	494	2,572	579	745	663	3,619	1,317	470	435
9·2 Barbers and beauty shops	3,948	..	2,748	58	2,675	9	4,760	70	1,908	49
9·3 Laundries and laundry services	8,966	2,618	8,450	2,098	7,208	1,861	9,172	2,908	7,218	1,702
9·4 Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	3,462	278	2,143	121	3,051	91	2,207	202	988	110
9·61 Lawyers of all kinds, including kazis, law agents and mukhtiars	312	1	340	..	311	..	715	..	248	..
9·72 Authors, editors and journalists	16	..	56	..	78	..	76	..	23	..
9·73 Photographers	83	4	86	2	283	1	306	..	20	..
9·81 Priests, Ministers, Monks, Nuns, Sadhus, religious mendicants and other religious workers	1,268	138	600	62	1,159	40	1,173	126	1,134	78

APPENDIX VII—*cont.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS ENGAGED IN SELECTED NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS IN MADRAS STATE—*cont.*

Selected non-agricultural occupations.	3·54. Madras Deccan Division.			7. Cuddapah.		8. Kurnool.		9. Bellary.		10. Anantapur.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
0·11 Herdsmen and shepherds	6,586	5,853	733	2,163	205	1,638	215	370	37	1,682	276
0·12 Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes	454	383	71	43	18	..	30	112	12	228	11
0·21 Poultry farmers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·22 Bee-keepers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·23 Silkworm rearers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·31 Tea plantation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·32 Coffee plantation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·33 Rubber plantation		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·60 Fishing in sea and inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	445	389	56	89	6	222	33	14	10	64	7
2·21 Vegetable oil pressers and refiners	5,006	4,474	532	160	9	685	76	1,296	423	2,333	24
2·23 Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products	616	496	120	178	27	147	53	166	18	5	22
2·31 Gur manufacture	192	44	148	36	148	..	..	..	..	8	..
2·40 Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages	309	294	15	18	..	146	7	83	7	47	1
2·51 Manufacture of bidis	1,533	1,292	241	33	17	568	1	684	222	7	1
2·61 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	2,501	2,278	223	5	15	225	16	1,397	121	651	71
2·62 Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	37,519	33,281	4,238	13,033	858	5,430	864	7,617	1,152	7,201	1,364
2·63 Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging	576	363	213	60	13	103	18	33	177	167	5
2·71 Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners	7,961	7,424	537	1,421	115	2,112	140	1,617	158	2,274	124
2·82 Woollen spinning and weaving	1,073	840	233	..	..	241	16	1	34	598	183
2·83 Silk reeling, spinning, twisting and weaving	26	26	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	6	..
2·86 Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from cocoanut aloes, straw, linseed and hair	123	108	15	6	7	..	1	68	4	34	3
2·91 Tanners and all other workers in leather.	1,938	1,673	265	101	10	836	99	87	123	649	33
2·92 Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs.	5,264	4,403	861	1,316	278	1,325	113	256	9	1,506	461
3·01 Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements	3,851	3,643	208	405	38	1,378	78	789	29	1,071	63
3·02 Workers in copper, brass and bell-metal.	297	287	10	240	10	14	..	31	..	2	..
3·1 Iron and steel (Basic manufacture)	259	257	2	4	..	218	..	24	..	11	2
3·31 Building and repairing of ships and boats.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
3·81 Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetic and other toilet preparations	16	4	12	..	..	..	9	4	3	..	..
3·82 Soaps and other washings and cleaning compounds	150	130	20	11	..	98	17	21	3	..	..
3·83 Paints, varnishes and lacquers and polishes	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3·84 Ink	20	20	..	4	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
3·85 Matches	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
4·04 Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments	6,084	5,778	306	1,429	53	1,195	26	1,240	128	1,914	99
4·05 Manufacture of musical instruments and appliances	32	22	10	..	..	2	10	8	..	12	..
4·08 Sports goods makers	104	104	..	..	..	85	..	6	..	13	..

4·09 Toy makers	121	42	79	3	..	25	2	10	72	4	5
4·2 Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products	363	188	175	..	1	110	45	17	126	61	3
4·3 Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products	77	43	34	..	..	..	34	..	..	43	..
4·41 Potters and makers of earthern-ware	3,884	3,056	828	909	140	941	267	431	224	775	197
4·43 Glass bangles, glass beads, glass necklaces, etc.	53	43	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	43	..
4·61 Sawyers	108	101	7	8	..	34	..	50	5	9	2
4·62 Carpenters, turners and joiners	6,053	5,705	348	1,119	54	1,930	73	1,338	137	1,318	84
4·64 Basket makers	5,183	3,919	1,264	804	208	1,699	398	592	477	824	181
4·91 Printers, lithographers and engravers	503	382	121	152	1	66	3	86	115	78	2
5·11 Masons and bricklayers	6,700	5,864	836	1,126	170	1,465	84	2,085	372	1,188	210
5·51 Electric supply	486	486	..	21	..	31	..	58	..	376	..
5·7 Sanitary works and services—Including scavengers	4,923	4,371	552	101	15	1,780	121	1,606	257	884	159
6·8 Money lending, banking and other financial business	2,760	2,428	332	359	32	548	98	1,020	153	501	49
7·1 Transport by road	8,395	8,166	229	2,085	64	2,268	60	1,952	32	1,861	73
7·2 Transport by water	81	80	1	..	..	65	1	15	..	..	..
7·41 Railway employees of all kinds except those employed on construction works.	6,585	6,417	168	628	34	976	24	1,046	49	3,767	61
7·6 Postal Services	780	769	11	224	1	66	1	104	2	375	7
8·11 Registered medical practitioners	1,241	979	262	120	28	309	170	235	49	315	15
8·12 Vaids, Hakims and other persons practising medicine without being registered.	525	428	97	14	4	164	1	100	4	150	88
8·13 Dentists	39	35	4	25	4	8	..	1	..	1	..
8·14 Midwives	153	..	153	..	31	..	73	..	24	..	25
8·15 Vaccinators	162	150	12	23	..	14	6	4	3	109	3
8·16 Compounders	363	359	4	99	1	139	2	74	1	47	..
8·17 Nurses	686	551	135	10	24	498	53	27	20	16	38
8·18 Veterinary assistant surgeons	8	8	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	1	..
8·21 Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions	1,368	1,190	178	329	93	260	24	263	39	338	22
8·22 All other professors, lecturers and teachers	8,318	6,842	1,476	1,284	190	2,282	608	1,369	299	1,907	379
8·4 Police (other than village watchmen)	4,508	4,508	..	736	..	1,339	..	1,129	..	1,304	..
8·5 Village officers and servants (including village watchmen)	6,694	6,432	262	2,964	..	1,310	39	930	139	1,228	84
8·6 Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards	2,637	2,460	177	739	100	501	18	347	51	873	8
8·7 Employees of State Government	9,609	9,188	421	1,715	56	439	52	6,179	186	855	127
8·8 Employees of Union Government	7,645	6,761	884	363	11	3,076	789	1,589	..	1,733	84
8·9 Employees of Non-Indian Governments	63	1	62	..	..	1	..	..	62	..	..
9·12 Cooks	950	731	219	74	61	202	60	295	78	160	20
9·13 Gardeners	295	225	70	26	1	18	4	20	31	161	34
9·10 Other domestic servants	5,137	3,818	1,319	44	129	1,321	76	1,486	846	967	268
9·2 Barbers and beauty shops	8,127	6,969	1,158	2,130	44	1,650	925	1,147	80	2,042	109
9·3 Laundries and laundry services	17,064	12,744	4,320	3,656	1,216	3,742	1,360	1,784	666	3,562	1,078
9·4 Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	5,332	4,886	446	690	119	991	62	1,761	215	1,444	50
9·61 Lawyer of all kinds including kazis, law agents and mukhtiars	804	801	3	84	1	478	..	109	..	130	2
9·72 Authors, editors and journalists	22	22	..	1	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
9·72 Photographers	131	131	..	28	..	29	..	25	..	49	..
9·81 Priests, ministers, monks, nuns, sadhus, religious mendicants and other religious workers	1,064	922	142	167	38	175	53	274	33	306	18

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS ENGAGED IN SELECTED NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS IN MADRAS STATE—*cont.*

Selected non-agricultural occupations.	5·21. South Madras Division.			11. Madras.		12. Chingleput.		13. Chittoor.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)
0·11 Herdsmen and shepherds	20,013	18,394	1,619	788	2	280	31	1,305	208
0·12 Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes	12,671	10,923	1,748	510	111	1,313	112	925	54
0·21 Poultry farmers	621	589	32	9	..	17	3	50	6
0·22 Beekeepers	110	107	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·23 Silkworm rearers	161	57	104	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·31 Tea plantation	26,845	18,109	8,736	..	14	..	..	..	..
0·32 Coffee plantation	4,321	2,716	1,605	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·33 Rubber plantation	68	55	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·60 Fishing in sea and inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	35,517	33,883	1,634	4,237	134	8,061	284	126	20
2·21 Vegetable oil pressers and refiners	8,342	7,943	399	738	22	151	4	432	69
2·23 Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products	5 932	3,690	2,242	538	..	16	4	25	4
2·31 Gur manufacture	11,383	9,716	1,667	..	..	27	2	1	..
2 40 Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages	2,612	2,518	94	358	4	115	4	9	9
2·51 Manufacture of bidis	27,175	23,723	3,452	7,978	702	1,500	92	164	72
2·61 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	19,104	15,641	3,463	6,382	65	6	..	75	..
2·62 Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	315,712	272,609	43,103	7,876	164	22,259	3,284	11,277	2,089
2·63 Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging	5,518	5,028	490	560	45	1,168	3	17	42
2·71 Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners	33,494	31,842	1,652	6,394	303	1,373	81	2,110	153
2·82 Wollen spinning and weaving	4,438	3,707	731	602	425	..	27	46	..
2·83 Silk reeling, spinning, twisting and weaving	4,670	3,823	847	22	..	940	173	3	..
2·86 Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from coconut aloes, straw, linseed and hair	6,778	4,995	1,783	6	2	47	53	1	8
2·91 Tanners and all other workers in leather.	9,399	8,375	1,024	9	3	694	..	85	9
2·92 Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs	29,059	27,598	1,461	1,362	30	922	35	1,583	71
3·01 Blcksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements	35,122	34,176	946	3,314	31	1,196	18	546	21
3·02 Workers in copper, brass and bell-metal.	7,065	6,918	147	37	10	93	..	232	1
3·1 Iron and steel (Basic manufacture)	2,680	2,614	66	800	3	76	8	2	..
3·31 Building and repairing of ships and boats.	207	184	23	6	..	69	22	..	..
3·81 Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetic and other toilet preparations	445	385	60	26	..	4	1	..	..
3·82 Soaps and other washings and cleaning compounds	1,176	1,096	80	358	24	26	4	3	..
3·83 Paints, varnishes and lacquers and polishes	457	428	29	31	7	44	..	..	..
3·84 Ink	420	420	..	410	..	..	..	..	..
3·85 Matches	6,267	3,627	2,640	72	53	1,606	39	..	..
4·04 Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments	39,955	39,012	943	4,307	22	1,415	42	1,940	146
4·05 Manufacture of musical instruments and appliances	254	253	1	165	..	4	1	1	..
4·08 Sports goods makers	231	231	..	10	..	1	..	..	..

4·09 Toy makers	512	456	56	107	2	8	1	106	..
4·2 Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products	7,684	5,561	2,123	607	117	868	179	74	9
4·3 Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products	3,239	2,792	447	12	..	5	2	..	..
4·41 Potters and makers of earthen-ware	27,078	23,290	3,788	295	102	1,358	175	1,225	179
4·43 Glass bangles, glass beads, glass necklaces, etc.	281	256	25	12	9	26	..	44	1
4·61 Sawyers	4,663	4,537	126	185	..	287	43	45	11
4·62 Carpenters, turners and joiners	60,957	58,899	2,058	5,889	34	2,723	61	1,654	134
4·64 Basket makers	16,881	11,271	5,610	151	32	605	44	800	197
4·91 Printers, lithographers and engravers	13,776	13,385	391	8,278	79	252	30	55	1
5·11 Masons and bricklayers	52,593	46,497	6,096	7,282	116	1,444	86	948	77
5·51 Electric supply	9,244	8,948	296	2,340	5	454	1	4	..
5·7 Sanitary works and services—including scavengers	19,372	14,611	4,761	3,432	994	929	166	363	170
6·8 Money lending, banking and other financial business	31,980	28,748	3,232	7,168	211	1,332	37	87	50
7·1 Transport by road	77,022	74,969	2,053	16,065	111	3,175	43	2,038	65
7·2 Transport by water	12,696	12,026	670	7,156	365	915	60	12	16
7·41 Railway employees of all kinds except those employed on construction works.	30,676	29,907	769	1,356	53	3,782	58	1,947	25
7·6 Postal Services	12,697	12,285	412	3,736	189	588	33	608	9
8·11 Registered medical practitioners	8,910	8,187	723	3,519	179	454	68	1,225	38
8·12 Vaids, Hakims and other persons practising medicine without being registered.	8,768	8,065	703	430	24	338	81	482	5
8·13 Dentists	291	270	21	30	1	..	..	27	..
8·14 Midwives	2,483	..	2,483	..	930	..	308	..	86
8·15 Vaccinators	913	884	29	318	6	8	..	68	..
8·16 Compounders	2,689	2,347	342	395	46	138	..	164	1
8·17 Nurses	3,560	945	2,615	367	927	49	153	53	76
8·18 Veterinary assistant surgeons	291	289	2	53	..	1	..	72	..
8·21 Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions	12,107	10,391	1,716	1198	347	202	224	481	13
8·22 All other professors, lecturers and teachers	58,669	43,632	15,037	3,724	2,480	3,093	888	1,980	460
8·4 Police (other than village watchmen)	23,199	23,199	..	3,576	..	2,200	..	898	..
8·5 Village officers and servants (including village watchmen)	28,722	28,717	5	346	..	2,644	..	1,351	5
8·6 Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards	22,803	20,061	2,742	5,203	821	575	181	1,820	42
8·7 Employees of State Government	61,645	58,735	2,910	15,954	1,615	6,369	255	4,969	57
8·8 Employees of Union Government	33,791	32,492	1,299	14,446	826	7,516	28	619	2
8·9 Employees of Non-Indian Governments	1,737	1,516	221	521	181	..	27	120	..
9·12 Cooks	20,789	13,912	6,877	2,516	1,108	307	507	463	117
9·13 Gardeners	8,766	7,052	1,714	1,285	..	154	118	1,155	24
9·10 Other domestic servants	61,398	36,894	24,504	5,322	4,463	1,867	626	506	2,564
9·2 Barbers and beauty shops	51,762	48,709	3,053	3,720	90	2,785	63	2,761	301
9·3 Laundries and laundry services	79,966	65,231	14,735	5,720	314	3,335	780	4,952	1,319
9·4 Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	83,000	70,748	12,252	9,839	308	2,313	711	1,109	225
9·61 Lawyers of all kinds including kazis, law agents and mukhtiars	5,472	5,391	81	1,992	46	207	1	147	15
9·72 Authors, editors and journalists	2,995	2,527	468	1,983	443	109	..	28	..
9·73 Photographers	1,037	1,021	16	289	..	10	..	21	2
9·81 Priests, ministers, monks, nuns, sadhus, religious mendicants and other religious workers	20,694	19,108	1,586	959	199	1,038	62	226	23

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS ENGAGED IN SELECTED NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS IN MADRAS STATE—*cont.*

Selected non-agricultural occupations.	14. North Arcot.		15. Salem.		16. Coimbatore.		17. South Arcot.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)
0·11 Herdsmen and shepherds	766	94	795	76	1,217	92	265	46
0·12 Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes	2,538	258	331	87	413	54	1,064	122
0·21 Poultry farmers	7	..	73	11	34	2	12	..
0·22 Beekeepers	1	..	5	..	38	1	..	..
0·23 Silkworm rearers	..	..	18	..	34	6	..	..
0·31 Tea plantation	..	..	16	6	16,507	8,009	4	3
0·32 Coffee plantation	4	..	1,148	1,331	1,208	249	1	..
0·33 Rubber plantation	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
0·60 Fishing in sea and inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	196	16	305	8	360	19	3,733	247
2·21 Vegetable oil pressers and refiners	973	27	448	15	1,121	22	960	28
2·23 Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products	17	10	8	..	1,254	98	20	8
2·31 Gur manufacture	65	19	610	104	2,225	445	1,181	37
2·40 Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages	196	4	174	..	66	3	76	3
2·51 Manufacture of bidis	6,973	606	1,121	127	1,278	227	116	4
2·61 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	64	140	152	13	5,173	1,854	..	..
2·62 Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	24,719	2,106	47,266	7,083	51,466	8,199	8,177	482
2·63 Cotton dyeing, bleeching, printing, preparation and sponging.	33	2	361	33	651	81	41	1
2·71 Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners	2,854	141	1,925	134	4,292	194	1,333	40
2·82 Woollen spinning and weaving	167	51	78	30	4	5	2,749	134
2·83 Silk reeling, spinning, twisting and weaving	79	232	229	138	306	109	396	..
2·86 Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from coconut, aloes, straw, linseed and hair	255	94	1,021	223	527	216	528	86
2·91 Tanners and all other workers in leather	1,450	67	2,227	258	1,483	20	202	15
2·92 Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs	1,278	70	5,414	121	4,959	243	845	41
3·01 Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements	2,353	86	2,649	49	5,311	230	1,827	69
3·02 Workers in copper, brass and bell-metal	580	10	569	6	1,153	53	179	8
3·1 Iron and steel (basic manufacture)	36	9	693	12	15	1	3	..
3·31 Building and repairing of ships and boats.	..	..	27	1	..	..	1	..
3·81 Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetic and other toilet preparations	6	..	17	5	11	4	2	..
3.82 Soaps and other washings and cleaning compounds	39	3	118	4	54	15	9	..
3·83 Paints, varnishes and lacquers and polishes	47	1	54	..	..	..	41	3
3·84 Ink	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3·85 Matches	33	4	2	4	9	5	12	2
4·04 Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments	3,028	71	3,084	45	1,885	74	2,451	51
4·05 Manufacture of musical instruments and appliances	13	..	..	..	3	..	7	..
4·08 Sports goods makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

4·09	Toy makers	23	1	37	4	54	36	21	3
4·2	Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products	793	38	186	36	614	53	160	8
4·3	Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products	40	12	119	3	607	66	1	1
4·41	Potters and makers of earthenware	2,449	226	2,409	300	3,388	564	1,904	203
4·43	Glass bangles, glass beads, glass necklaces, etc.	5	..	..	8	95	4	..	2
4·61	Sawyers	178	9	506	9	748	17	323	9
4·62	Carpenters, turners and joiners	4,366	237	4,132	65	6,272	304	3,915	106
4·64	Basket-makers	808	276	1,451	205	1,912	634	685	142
4·91	Printers, lithographers and engravers	312	5	427	64	836	45	142	7
5·11	Masons and bricklayers	2,986	390	4,284	1,136	7,767	1,574	1,942	43
5·51	Electric supply	544	..	351	21	1,580	30	89	1
5·7	Sanitary works and services, including scavengers.	1,157	398	1,244	481	1,034	452	743	74
6·8	Money-lending, banking and other financial business.	1,346	146	896	119	2,880	248	950	71
7·1	Transport by road	5,578	102	4,957	21	9,355	1,720	2,471	33
7·2	Transport by water	324	32	76	..	36	..	598	25
7·41	Railway employees of all kinds except those employed on construction works.	2,922	77	1,221	5	3,453	248	2,585	54
7·6	Postal services	454	17	431	1	871	62	548	6
8·11	Registered Medical Practitioners	356	73	166	11	448	98	285	42
8·12	Vaids, Hakims and other persons practising medicine without being registered.	621	66	880	31	818	70	182	62
8·13	Dentists	4	..	37	..	37	..	..	17
8·14	Midwives	..	51	..	117	..	203	—	128
8·15	Vaccinators	16	3	76	2	41	7	12	..
8·16	Compounders	136	15	177	9	277	118	170	23
8·17	Nurses	26	278	32	84	48	266	40	55
8·18	Veterinary Assistant Surgeons	19	..	..	..	23	..	3	..
8·21	Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions.	934	164	1,008	308	178	27	2,478	217
8·22	All other professors, lecturers and teachers.	3,526	849	2,100	247	5,364	1,942	1,659	418
8·4	Police (other than village watchmen)	2,347	..	841	..	2,262	..	1,770	..
8·5	Village officers and servants (including village watchmen).	2,676	..	2,143	..	2,492	..	2,624	..
8·6	Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards.	871	153	966	29	1,936	243	993	317
8·7	Employees of State Governments	4,994	297	2,069	14	4,390	124	4,551	90
8·8	Employees of Union Governments	667	120	576	13	3,002	68	735	24
8·9	Employees of Non-Indian Governments	429	..	39	..	..	..	10	..
9·12	Cooks	237	34	450	145	2,351	1,267	93	142
9·13	Gardeners	8	1	1702	313	332	102	38	84
9·10	Other domestic servants	1,077	249	3,885	3,955	2,164	979	1,604	512
9·2	Barbers and beauty shops	5,269	941	4,308	5	7,345	633	3,738	459
9·3	Laundries and laundry services	5,254	1,126	5,173	940	7,873	1,882	4,426	711
9·4	Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	3,714	765	3,801	957	9,355	953	3,138	819
9·61	Lawyers of all kinds including kazis law agents and mukhtiars.	179	1	163	..	346	..	223	2
9·72	Authors, editors and journalists	14	1	36	16	33	..	54	..
9·73	Photographers	44	9	89	..	71	3	35	..
9·81	Priests, ministers, monks, nuns, sadhus, religious mendicants and other religious workers	1,300	118	1,469	112	2,118	275	1,889	75

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS ENGAGED IN SELECTED NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS IN MADRAS STATE—*cont.*

Selected non-agricultural occupations.	18. Tanjore.		19. Tiruchirappalli.		20. Madurai.		21. Ramanathapuram.		22. Tirunelveli.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)
0·11 Herdsmen and shepherds	2,406	184	1,164	173	1,542	103	3,022	325	4,844	285
0·12 Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes	1,111	390	767	86	419	64	567	153	965	257
0·21 Poultry farmers	47	2	194	..	25	..	15	2	106	6
0·22 Beekeepers	49	2	7	..	5	..	..	..	2	..
0·23 Silkworm rearers	5	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
0·31 Tea plantation	5	2	33	10	592	74	147	74	805	544
0·32 Coffee plantation	5	..	13	..	337	2	..	23	..	..
0·33 Rubber plantation	1	..	11	1	..	..	33	12	4	..
0·60 Fishing in sea and inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	7,718	327	295	13	133	6	4,073	486	4,646	74
2·21 Vegetable oil pressers and refiners	796	26	907	31	408	58	595	82	414	15
2·23 Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products	183	25	28	1	849	2,036	516	17	236	39
2·31 Gur manufacture	199	16	545	24	45	13	634	316	4,184	691
2·40 Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages	368	1	316	9	312	38	282	15	246	4
2·51 Manufacture of bidies	262	7	2,150	181	71	48	447	17	1,663	1,369
2·61 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	58	42	55	25	3,034	955	365	318	277	51
2·62 Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	8,708	1,055	14,112	1,320	32,211	6,070	16,249	6,417	28,299	4,834
2·63 Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging	134	..	133	42	1,254	71	641	170	35	..
2·71 Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners	2,199	95	2,170	53	3,346	292	1,729	54	2,117	112
2·82 Woollen spinning and weaving	1	..	17	16	17	36	25	7	1	..
2·83 Silk reeling, spinning, twisting and weaving	1,583	176	247	19	..	..	18	..	..	..
2·86 Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from coconut, aloes, straw, linseed and hair	878	213	266	48	583	342	382	38	501	460
2·91 Tanners and all other workers in leather.	20	5	259	26	1,608	609	43	..	295	12
2·92 Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs.	583	13	5,379	70	2,077	426	1,255	141	1,941	200
3·01 Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements	2,257	27	3,690	43	4,383	142	2,491	97	4,159	133
3·02 Workers in copper, brass and bell-metal.	1,365	25	643	20	..	..	702	11	1,365	3
3·1 Iron and steel (basic manufacture)	723	27	71	4	8	..	187	..	..	2
3·31 Building and repairing of ships and boats.	17	..	51	..	..	..	2	..	11	..
3·81 Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetic and other toilet preparations	78	23	29	6	2	2	201	19	9	..
3·82 Soaps and other washings and cleaning compounds	187	1	93	2	75	4	104	23	30	..
3·83 Paints, varnishes and lacquers and polishes	89	..	31	..	6	..	45	18	40	..
3·84 Ink	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
3·85 Matches	17	8	46	11	83	1,008	1,412	1,323	335	183
4·04 Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments	4,388	102	4,852	54	3,253	182	2,640	58	5,769	96
4·05 Manufacture of musical instruments and appliances	39	..	2	..	11	..	2	..	6	..
4·08 Sports goods makers	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	216	..

4·09	Toy makers	53	2	20	7	16	..	..	..	11	..
4·2	Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products	720	126	540	46	460	1,360	280	81	259	70
4·3	Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products	38	5	1,063	212	38	20	136	31	733	95
4·41	Potters and makers of earthenware	2,498	341	2,217	456	2,285	658	1,432	195	1,830	389
4·43	Glass bangles, glass beads, glass neck laces, etc.	13	..	4	1	23	..	34	..	..	..
4·61	Sawyers	785	10	438	12	680	5	201	..	161	1
4·62	Carpenters, turners and joiners	6,908	156	6,407	128	5,960	292	4,003	437	6,170	104
4·64	Basketmakers	957	522	882	330	1,147	722	697	601	1,176	1,905
4·91	Printers, lithographers and engravers	492	14	589	16	712	123	692	4	598	3
5·11	Masons and bricklayers	6,122	460	4,539	619	2,947	241	2,011	502	4,225	852
5·51	Electric supply	561	3	642	16	714	2	401	170	1,268	47
5·7	Sanitary works and services, including scavengers	1,140	400	992	302	1,262	469	1,145	439	1,170	416
6·8	Money-lending, banking and other financial business	1,779	351	2,887	491	2,786	169	3,427	883	3,210	456
7·1	Transport by road	7,003	90	5,505	77	7,641	84	4,579	117	6 602	90
7·2	Transport by water	321	20	96	..	6	..	451	62	2,035	90
7·41	Railway employees of all kinds except those employed on construction works.	2,692	54	6,784	136	1,871	39	1,027	20	267	..
7·6	Postal services	1,574	21	720	14	1,229	41	624	12	902	7
8·11	Registered Medical Practitioners	331	17	453	25	433	114	191	39	326	19
8·12	Vaids, Hakims and other persons practising medicine without being registered.	1,561	161	845	56	457	32	573	66	878	49
8·13	Dentists	31	..	41	2	36	1	13	..	14	..
8·14	Midwives	..	205	..	79	..	155	..	70	..	151
8·15	Vaccinators	49	1	110	2	114	1	22	2	50	5
8·16	Compounders	183	11	287	10	226	36	60	41	134	32
8·17	Nurses	82	140	157	137	39	229	41	96	11	174
8·18	Veterinary Assistant Surgeons	26	..	10	..	68	2	4	..	10	..
8·21	Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions	1,382	69	1,132	126	958	93	60	4	380	124
8·22	All other professors, lecturers and teachers	5,152	1,010	3,743	1,038	4,372	2,036	3,189	1,008	5,730	2,661
8·4	Police (other than village watchmen)	1,791	..	1,967	..	2,473	..	1,284	..	1,790	..
8·5	Village officers and servants (including village watchmen)	6,433	..	2,890	..	1,725	..	1,083	..	2,310	..
8·6	Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards	1,351	165	1,221	338	2,648	298	1,240	129	1,237	26
8·7	Employees of State Governments	3,763	36	3,702	81	3,449	124	1,550	177	2,975	40
8·8	Employees of Union Governments	2,203	46	820	18	779	70	552	22	577	38
8·9	Employees of Non-Indian Governments	153	12	233	1	..	..	..	..	11	..
9·12	Cooks	1,087	476	1,253	538	2,224	683	2,108	1,065	823	795
9·13	Gardeners	620	646	654	89	649	141	169	97	286	99
9·10	Other domestic servants	6,490	3,245	8,855	3,264	1.403	1,051	1,948	1,216	1,773	2,380
9·2	Barbers and beauty shops	3,815	47	3,688	128	4,201	140	2,889	105	4,190	141
9·3	Laundries and laundry services	4,064	537	5,137	1,174	7,272	2,252	5,156	1,466	6,669	2,234
9·4	Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	9,254	2,337	7,119	1,229	9,957	1,779	4,821	1,131	6,328	1,038
9·61	Lawyers of all kinds, including kazis, law agents and mukhtiars	388	..	251	12	353	4	261	..	881	..
9·72	Authors, editors and journalists	57	..	58	5	21	2	107	..	27	1
9·73	Photographers	43	..	50	2	178	..	8	..	183	..
9·81	Priests, ministers, monks, nuns, sadhus, religious mendicants and other religious workers	4,146	240	3,054	160	887	123	737	87	1,285	112

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS ENGAGED IN SELECTED NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS IN MADRAS STATE—*cont.*

Selected non-agricultural occupations.	4·23. West Madras Division.			23. The Nilgiris.		24. Malabar.		25. South Kanara.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)
0·11 Herdsmen and shepherds	755	725	30	27	..	466	16	232	14
0·12 Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes	2,167	1,030	1,137	261	13	702	1,061	67	63
0·21 Poultry farmers	41	30	11	26	..	4	11	..	..
0·22 Beekeepers	60	60	..	31	..	27	..	2	..
0·23 Silkworm rearors	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
0·31 Tea plantation	18,725	12,554	6,171	6,182	3,758	6,369	2,412	3	1
0·32 Coffee plantation	5,772	4,864	908	1,139	567	3,582	323	143	18
0·33 Rubber plantation	671	501	170	207	103	294	67	..	..
0·60 Fishing in sea and inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	37,682	35,154	2,528	9	..	24,712	1,033	10,433	1,495
2·21 Vegetable oil pressers and refiners	2,477	1,795	682	23	..	1,308	589	464	93
2·23 Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products	634	447	187	106	11	307	131	34	45
2·31 Gur manufacture	2,175	1,857	318	..	..	801	106	1,056	212
2·40 Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages	475	472	3	50	..	421	3	1	..
2·51 Manufacture of bidis	18,587	17,007	1,580	12	..	11,948	321	5,047	1,259
2·61 Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
2·62 Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	34,274	30,367	3,907	3	..	26,798	3,170	3,566	737
2·63 Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging	367	358	9	1	..	271	3	86	6
2·71 Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners	9,572	8,771	801	931	25	5,629	621	2,211	155
2 82 Woollen spinning and weaving	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2·83 Silk reeling, spinning, twisting and weaving	25	2	23	1	..	..	23	1	..
2·86 Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from coconut, aloes, straw, linseed and hair	16,320	2,495	13,825	..	..	1,981	12,336	514	1,489
2·91 Tanners and all other workers in leather.	374	359	15	..	..	304	10	55	5
2·92 Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes sandals and clogs.	1,514	1,444	70	192	1	627	20	625	49
3·01 Blaksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements	8,531	8,241	290	269	3	6,221	264	1,751	23
3·02 Workers in copper, brass and bell-metal.	2,495	2,394	101	19	..	1,711	80	664	21
3·1 Iron and steel (basic manufacture)	491	324	167	1	..	322	167	1	..
3·31 Building and repairing of ships and boats.	86	86	..	..	..	37	..	49	..
3·81 Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetic and other toilet preparations	4	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
3·82 Soaps and other washings and cleaning compounds	410	384	26	5	..	330	17	49	9
3·83 Paints, varnishes and lacquers and polishes	30	30	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
3·84 Ink	17	5	12	..	..	5	12	..	..
3·85 Matches	1,023	653	370	..	..	653	370	..	..
4·04 Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments	11,119	10,804	315	250	4	7,593	202	2,961	109
4·05 Manufacture of musical instruments and appliances	32	32	..	..	..	9	..	23	..
4·08 Sports goods makers	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

4·09 Toy makers	18	16	2	..	..	11	2	5	..
4·2 Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products	10,117	8,677	1,440	66	8	5,368	439	3,243	993
4·3 Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products.	16	16	..	..	..	2	..	14	..
4·41 Potters and makers of earthenware	4,494	3,485	1,009	14	12	2,377	633	1,094	364
4·43 Glass bangles, glass beads, glass necklaces, etc.	101	93	8	..	..	93	8	..	..
4·61 Sawyers	10,679	10,480	199	304	5	8,754	194	1,422	..
4·62 Carpenters, turners and joiners	21,472	20,877	595	1,043	5	14,677	549	5,157	41
4·64 Basket-makers	5,909	3,906	2,003	35	9	2,975	1,454	896	540
4·91 Printers, lithographers, and engravers	1,620	1,580	40	42	1	1,016	28	522	11
5·11 Masons and bricklayers	7,829	7,407	422	1,767	160	4,941	224	699	38
5·51 Electric supply	1,067	913	154	289	141	446	5	178	8
5·7 Sanitary works and services, including scavengers	1,894	1,227	667	312	9	532	512	383	146
6·8 Money-lending, banking and other financial business	4,069	3,649	420	115	8	2,735	346	799	66
7·1 Transport by road	18,306	17,657	649	1,046	24	12,736	493	3,875	132
7·2 Transport by water	11,458	11,354	104	..	..	7,152	93	4,202	11
7·41 Railway employees of all kinds except those employed on construction works	4,184	4,110	74	288	1	3,571	72	251	1
7·6 Postal services	2,330	2,296	34	376	3	1,340	24	580	7
8·11 Registered Medical Practitioners	638	574	64	109	49	177	..	288	15
8·12 Vaids, Hakims and other persons practising medicine without being registered	5,262	5,026	236	24	5	4,013	222	989	9
8·13 Dentists	75	72	3	8	..	40	3	24	..
8·14 Midwives	561	..	561	..	78	..	311	..	172
8·15 Vaccinators	85	43	42	7	14	25	23	11	5
8·16 Compounders	655	584	71	110	17	307	46	167	8
8·17 Nurses	267	36	231	6	33	18	113	12	85
8·18 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons	24	24	..	14	..	..	..	10	..
8 21 Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, Colleges, and Research Institutions	687	642	45	..	14	570	19	72	12
8·22 All other professors, lecturers and teachers	23,901	17,757	6,144	1,102	564	13,085	3,896	3,570	1,684
8·4 Police (other than village watchmen)	4,118	4,118	..	816	..	2,619	..	683	..
8 5 Village officers and servants (including village watchmen)	3,096	3,072	24	143	..	2,037	24	892	..
8·6 Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards	2,332	2,120	212	745	46	1,018	141	357	25
8·7 Employees of State Governments	11,130	10,773	357	832	11	7,070	292	2,871	54
8·8 Employees of Union Governments	3,967	3,614	353	1,914	58	1,514	292	186	3
8·9 Employees of Non-Indian Governments	32	..	32	..	..	..	32	..	..
9·12 Cooks	3,923	2,423	1,500	535	156	1,345	793	543	551
9·13 Gardeners	284	200	84	108	50	85	33	7	1
9·1 Other domestic servants	16,603	5,762	10,841	188	719	4,391	7,615	1,183	2,507
9·2 Barbers and beauty shops	8,109	7,735	374	402	2	6,030	372	1,303	..
9·3 Laundries and laundry services	9,080	4,929	4,151	574	155	3,875	3,705	480	291
9·4 Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	33,947	32,115	1,832	1,301	45	21,451	1,260	9,363	527
9·61 Lawyers of all kinds, including kazis, law agents and mukhtiars	844	821	23	76	19	524	4	221	..
9·72 Authors, editors and journalists	58	57	1	..	..	33	1	24	..
9·73 Photographers	320	309	11	90	..	160	11	59	..
9·81 Priests, ministers, monks, nuns, sadhus, religious mendicants and other religious workers	4,814	4,584	230	88	17	2,990	68	1,506	145

APPENDIX VIII.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS ENGAGED IN SELECTED NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS IN COORG STATE.

	Selected non-agricultural occupations. (1)	Persons. (2)	Males. (3)	Females. (4)
0·11	Herdsmen and shepherds	1	1	..
0·12	Breeders and keepers of cattle and buffaloes	86	86	..
0·21	Poultry farmers	..	..	..
0·22	Beekeepers	6	6	..
0·23	Silkworm rearers	..	..	..
0·31	Tea plantation	219	195	24
0·32	Coffee plantation	20,357	13,183	7,174
0·33	Rubber plantation	674	585	89
0·60	Fishing in sea and inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	12	9	3
2·21	Vegetable oil pressers and refiners	..	..	..
2·23	Makers of butter, cheese, ghee and other dairy products	32	27	5
2·31	Gur manufacture	3	3	..
2·40	Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and other beverages	37	37	..
2·51	Manufacture of beedies	..	..	..
2·61	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	..	..	..
2·62	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	20	20	..
2·63	Cotton dyeing, bleaching, printing preparation and sponging	..	..	..
2·71	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners	335	318	17
2·82	Woollen spinning and weaving	..	..	..
2·83	Silk reeling, spinning, twisting and weaving	11	11	..
2·86	Manufacture of rope, twine, string and other related goods from coconut, aloes, straw, linseed and hair	..	..	..
2·91	Tanners and all other workers in leather	1	1	..
2·92	Cobblers and all other makers and repairers of boots, shoes, sandals and clogs	51	51	..
3·01	Blacksmiths and other workers in iron and makers of implements	171	170	1
3·02	Workers in copper, brass and bell-metal	82	79	3
3·1	Iron and steel (Basic manufacture)	..	..	..
3·31	Building and repairing of ships and boats	..	..	..
3·81	Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetic and other toilet preparations	..	..	..
3·82	Soaps and other washings and cleaning compounds	..	..	..
3·83	Paints, varnishes and lacquers and polishes	..	..	..
3·84	Ink	..	..	
3·85	Matches	..	..	
4·04	Workers in precious stones, precious metals and makers of jewellery and ornaments	284	279	5
4·05	Manufacture of musical instruments and appliances	1	1	..
4·08	Sports goods makers	..	..	..
4·09	Toy makers	..	..	..
4·2	Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products	128	126	2
4·3	Cement—Cement pipes and other cement products	..	..	..
4·41	Potters and makers of earthern ware	28	10	18
4·43	Glass bangles, glass beads, glass necklaces, etc.	..	.	..
4·61	Sawyers	433	432	1
4·62	Carpenters, turners and joiners	1,100	1,094	6
4·64	Basket makers	159	135	24
4·91	Printers, lithographers, and engravers	20	20	..
5·11	Masons and bricklayers	297	289	8
5·51	Electric supply	7	6	1
5·7	Sanitary works and services—Including scavengers	92	71	21
6·8	Money-lending, banking and other financial business	41	41	..
7·1	Transport by road	865	864	1
7·2	Transport by water	5	5	..

APPENDIX VIII—*cont.*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS ENGAGED IN SELECTED NON-AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS IN COORG STATE—*cont.*

	Selected non-agricultural occupations. (1)	Persons. (2)	Males. (3)	Females. (4)
7·41	Railway employees of all kinds except those employed on construction works ..	2	2	..
7·6	Postal services	81	81	..
8·11	Registered medical practitioners	36	33	3
8·12	Vaids, Hakims and other persons practising medicine without being registered ..	35	35	..
8·13	Dentists	2	2	..
8·14	Midwives	4	..	4
8·15	Vaccinators	..	..	..
8·16	Compounders	39	37	2
8·17	Nurses	29	..	29
8·18	Veterinary assistant surgeons	7	7	..
8·21	Professors, lecturers, teachers and research workers employed in Universities, Colleges and Research Institutions	5	2	3
8·22	All other professors, lecturers and teachers	541	460	81
8·4	Police (other than village watchmen)	202	202	..
8·5	Village officers, and servants (including village watchmen)	72	72	..
8·6	Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards	53	52	1
8·7	Employees of State Governments	563	543	20
8·8	Employees of Union Governments	166	165	1
8·9	Employees of Non-Indian Governments	..	..	..
9·12	Cooks	504	367	137
9·13	Gardeners	3	3	..
9·10	Other domestic servants	827	593	234
9·2	Barbers and beauty shops	186	186	..
9·3	Laundries and laundry services	330	267	63
9·4	Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	1,026	1,007	19
9·61	Lawyers of all kinds, including kazis, law agents and mukhtiars	17	17	..
9·72	Authors, editors and journalists	2	2	..
9·73	Photographers	7	7	..
9·81	Priests, Ministers, Monks, Nuns, Sadhus, Religions mendicants and other religious workers	207	207	..

APPENDIX IX.

List of Backward Classes, Non-Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Coorg State.

Backward Classes.

1 Gollas.
2 Gowlies.
3 Vokkaligas.
4 Kollodda.
5 Gowda.
6 Labbai.
7 Mopilla.
8 Lippara.
9 Nalle-Kannavaru.
10 Pale.
11 Pannicker.
12 Surava.
13 Telaga.
14 Yadava.

Non-Backward Classes.

1 Adi-Velama.
2 Balija.
3 Brahman.
4 Bunt.
5 Christians except those converted from tribes and Harijans.
6 Gounder.
7 Gramani.
8 Kamma.
9 Kappu.
10 Karkathar.
11 Kavara.
12 Lingayat
13 Mudaliar.
14 Muslims except Dudekula, Labbais and Mopillas.
15 Nadar.
16 Natukotai Chettiar.
17 Nayar.
18 Padmavelama.
19 Raja (Raju).
20 Reddi.
21 Thelaga.
22 Thiya.
23 Udayar.
24 Vaisya (Chetty, Komati).
25 Vellala.
26 Kodaga.
27 Amma Kodaga.
28 Jamma Kodaga.

Scheduled Castes.

1 Adi-Dravida.
2 Adi-Karnataka.
3 Adiya.
4 Balagai.
5 Holeya.
6 Madiga.
7 Muchi.
8 Mundala.
9 Panchama.
10 Paraya.
11 Samagara.

Scheduled Tribes.

1 Korama.
2 Kudiya.
3 Kuruba.
4 Maratha.
5 Meda.
6 Yerava.

LIST OF AGENTS IN INDIA FROM WHOM GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE.

AGRA—
- English Book Depot, Taj Road.
- National Book House, Jeomandi.
- Wadhwa & Co., Raja Mandi.

AHMEDABAD—
- Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road.
- Indradhanu Book House, Ltd., Mission Road, Bhadra.
- New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge.

AJMER—
- Banthya & Co., Ltd., Station Road.

AKOLA—
- Bakshi, Mr. M. G.

ALLAHABAD—
- Central Book Depot, 44, Johnston Ganj.
- Kitabistan, 17-A, City Road.
- Law Book Co., Post Box No. 4, Allert Road.
- Ram Narain Lal, 1, Bank Road.
- Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, U.P.
- University Book Agency (of Lahore), Post Box No. 63.
- Wheeler & Co., Messrs. A. H.

ALWAR—
- Jaina General Stores, Bazaza Bazar.

AMBALA CANTONMENT—
- English Book Depot.

AMRITSAR—
- Peoples' Book Shop, Court Road.
- Sikh Publishing House, Ltd., Court Road.

BANARAS—
- Banaras Book Corporation, University Road, P.O. Lanka.
- Students Friends, University Gate.
- * Hindi Pustak Agency.

BANGALORE—
- Book Emporium, Messrs. S. S., 118, G.H. Extension, Basavangudi P.O.
- Bichara Sahitya, Ltd., Balepet.

BAREILLY—
- Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar.
- Sahitya Niketan, Pulkazi.

BARODA—
- Good Companions.

BIKANER—
- Goyal & Co.

BOMBAY—
- Clifton & Co., P.O. Box No. 6753, Sion, Bombay-22.
- Co-operators' Book Depot, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort.
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