CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE.

REPORT

BY

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PUDUKKOTTAI:

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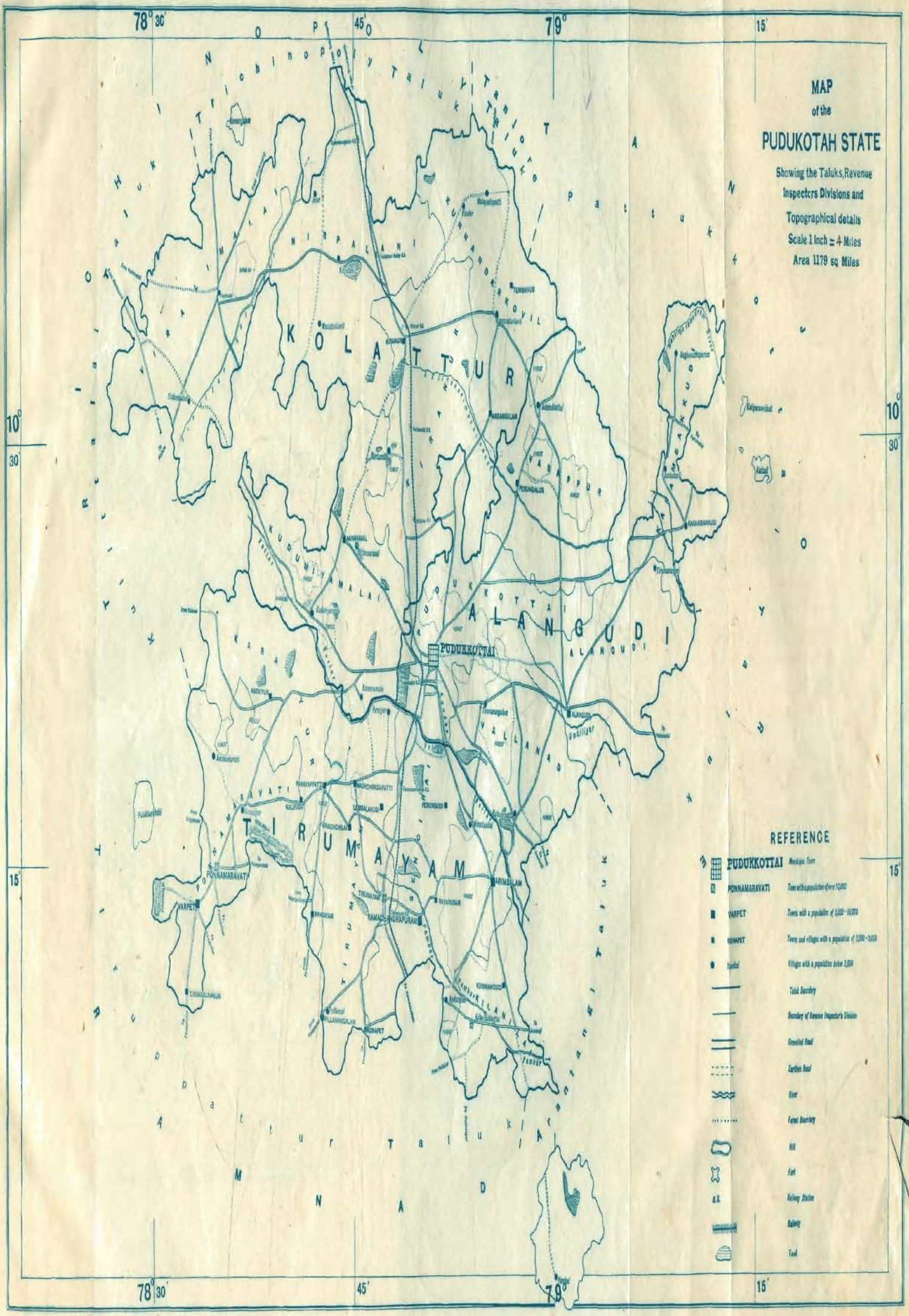
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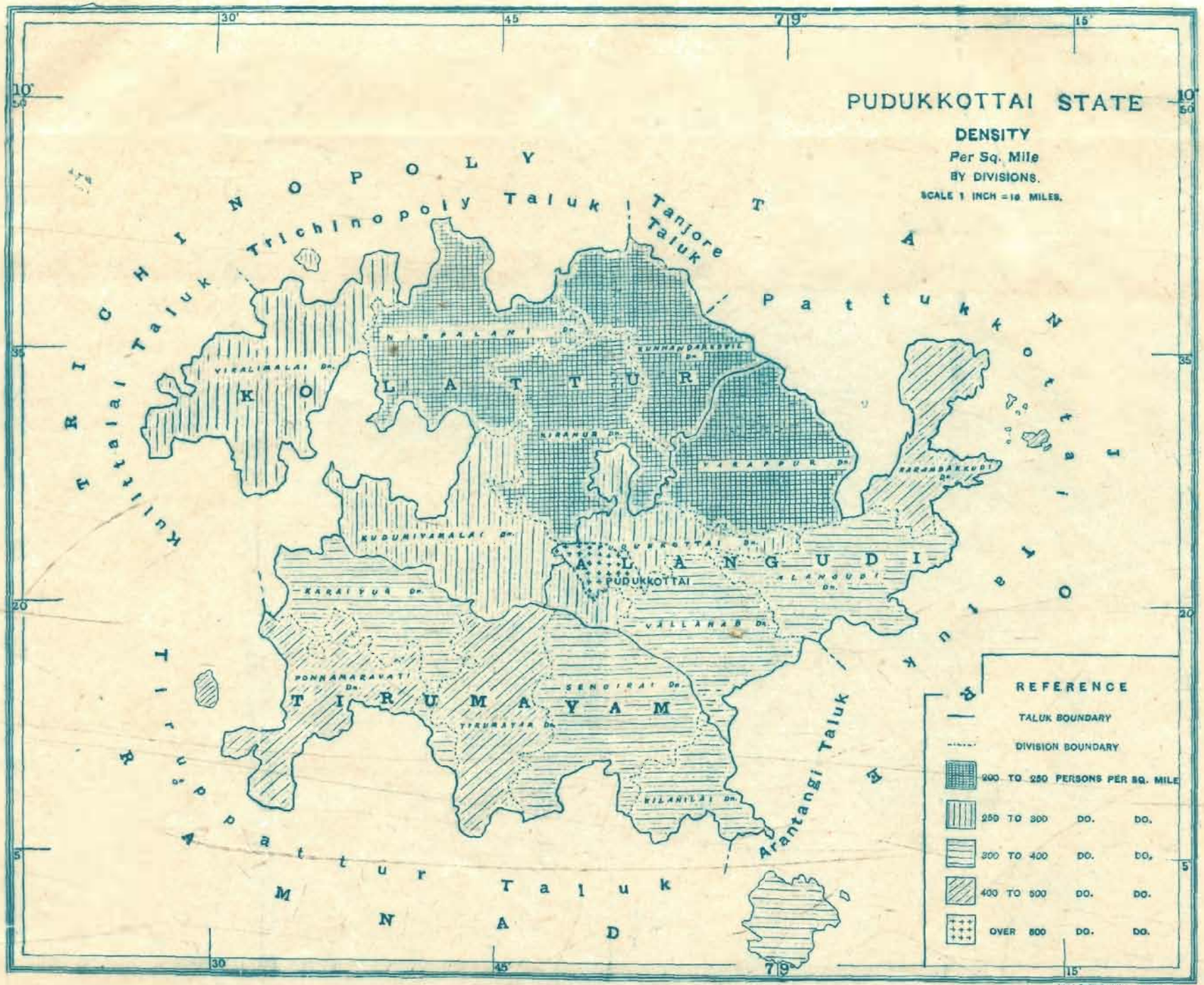
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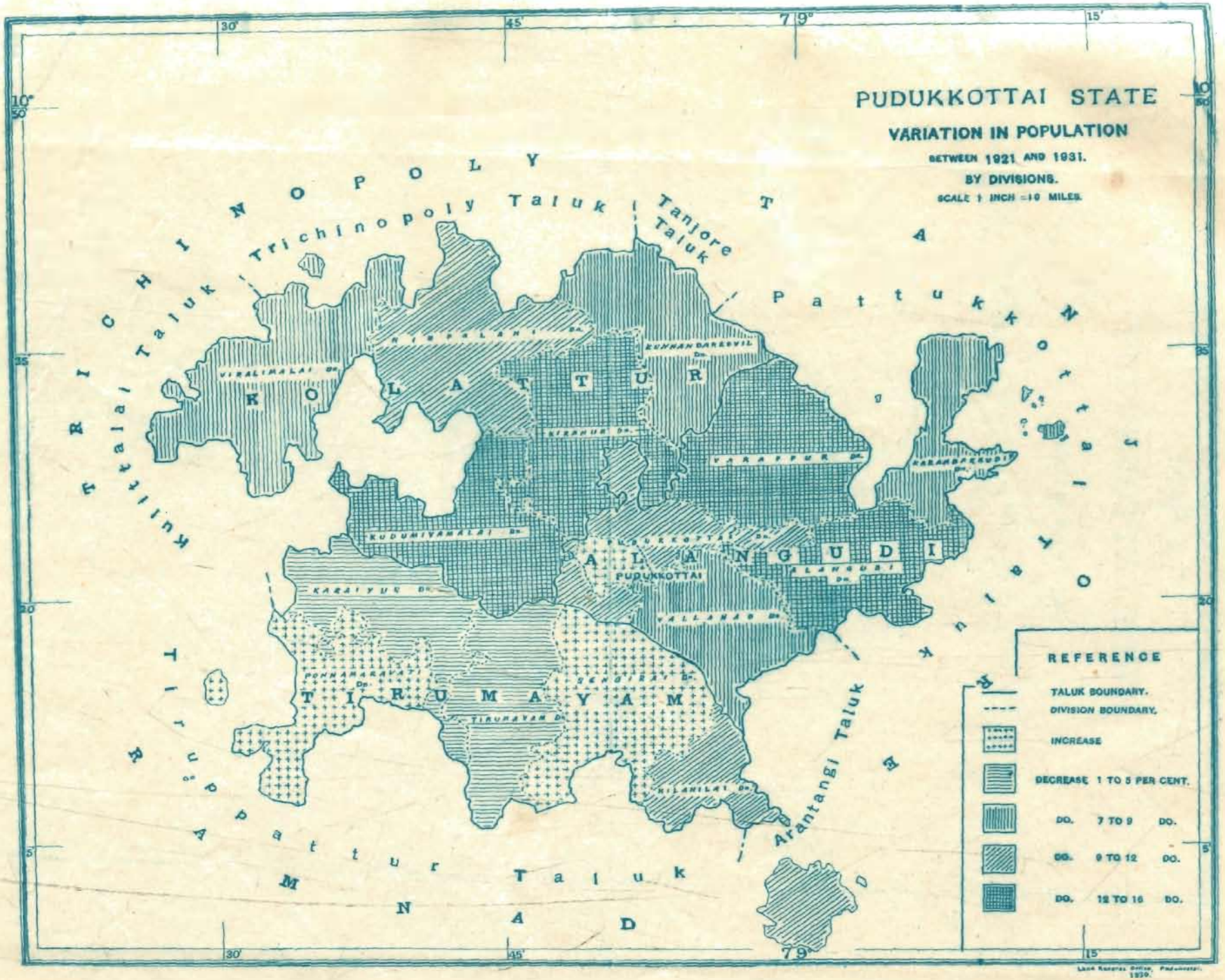
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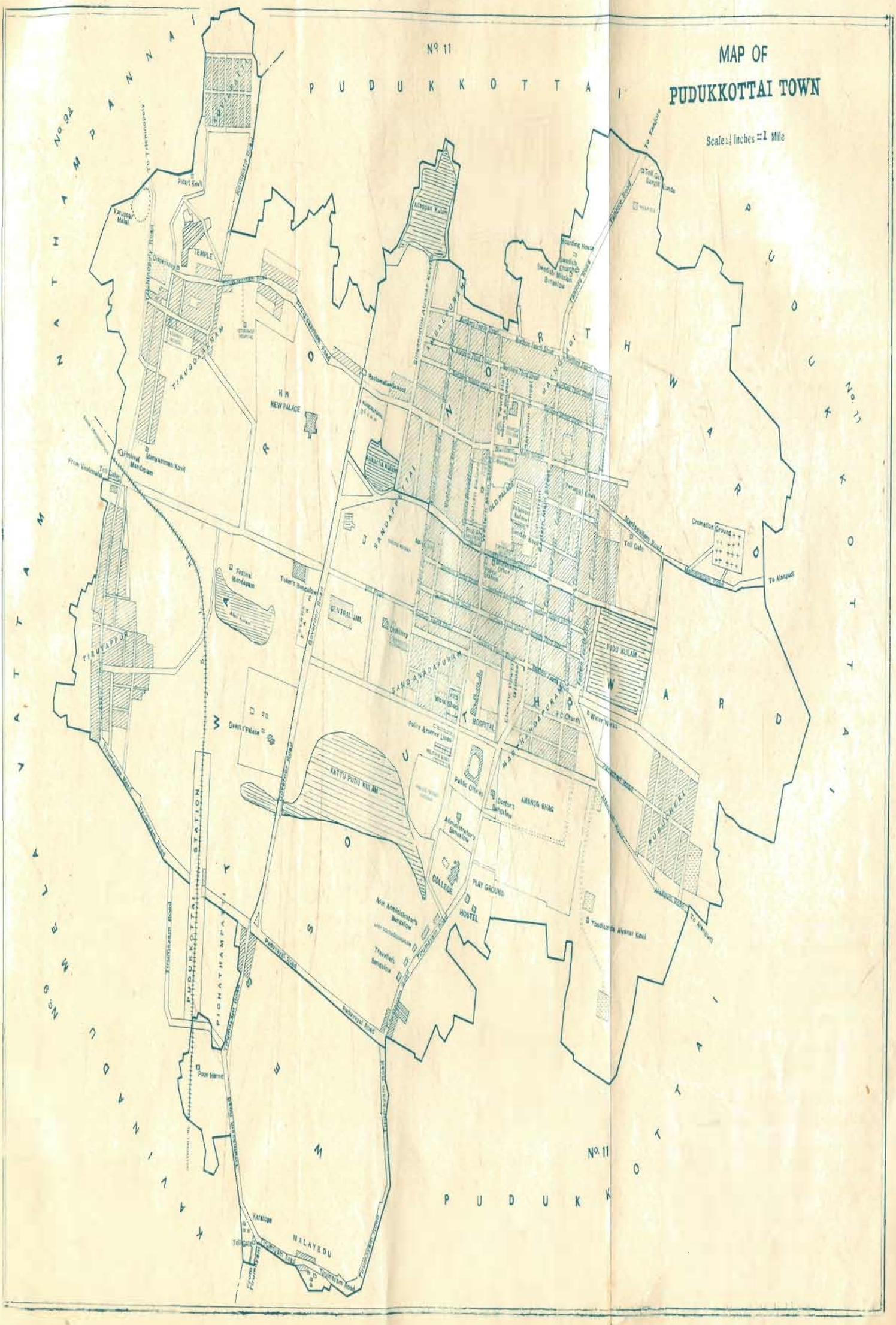
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MAP
of the
PUDUKOTAH STATE
Showing the Taluks, Revenue
Inspectors Divisions and
Topographical details
Scale 1 Inch = 4 Miles
Area 1179 sq Miles
78° 30'
45'
79°
15'
10°
30'
KOLATTUR
ALANGUDI
TIRUMAYAM
PUDUKKOTTAI
PONNAMARAVATI
VARPET
KIRANUR
REFERENCE
PUDUKKOTTAI Municipal Town
PONNAMARAVATI Town with a population of over 10,000
VARPET Towns with a population of 5,000 - 10,000
KIRANUR Towns and villages with a population of 2,000 - 5,000
Village with a population below 2,000
Taluk Boundary
Boundary of Revenue Inspector's Division
Metalled Road
Earthen Road
River
Forest Boundary
Hill
Fort
Railway Station
Railway
Tank


PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
DENSITY
Per Sq. Mile
BY DIVISIONS.
SCALE 1 INCH = 16 MILES.
Trichinopoly Taluk
Tanjore Taluk
Pattukkottai Taluk
Kulittalai Taluk
Tirupattur Taluk
Arantangi Taluk
KOLATTUR
ALANGUDI
TIRUMAYAM
PUDUKKOTTAI
REFERENCE
TALUK BOUNDARY
DIVISION BOUNDARY
200 TO 250 PERSONS PER SQ. MILE
250 TO 300 DO. DO.
300 TO 400 DO. DO.
400 TO 500 DO. DO.
OVER 500 DO. DO.


PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
VARIATION IN POPULATION
BETWEEN 1921 AND 1931.
BY DIVISIONS.
SCALE 1 INCH = 10 MILES.
Trichinopoly Taluk
Tanjore Taluk
Pattukkottai Taluk
Kulittalai Taluk
Arantangi Taluk
Tirupattur Taluk
KOLATTUR
ALANGUDI
TIRUMAYAM
PUDUKKOTTAI
REFERENCE
TALUK BOUNDARY.
DIVISION BOUNDARY.
INCREASE
DECREASE 1 TO 5 PER CENT.
DO. 7 TO 9 DO.
DO. 9 TO 12 DO.
DO. 12 TO 16 DO.


MAP OF
PUDUKKOTTAI TOWN
Scale 1½ Inches = 1 Mile
No. 11
PUDUKKOTTAI
NATHAMPANNAI
VATTAMANGALAM
PUDUKKOTTAI
NORTH WARD
SOUTH WARD
WEST WARD
EAST WARD
TEMPLE
NEW PALACE
CENTRAL JAIL
HOSPITAL
COLLEGE
HOSTEL
PLAY GROUND
AMANCIA BHAG
KATTU PUDU KULAM
PUDU KULAM
PUDUKKOTTAI STATION
MALAYEDU
Poor Home
Cemetery
Cremation Ground
To Alangudi
To Tondaman Alvarar Koil
To Thirumayam
To Tirukkattalai
To Aranthangi
To Karambakudi
To Kottaipattinam
To Ponnamaravathi
To Kulathur
To Viralimalai
To Tiruchirappalli
To Thanjavur
To Kumbakonam
To Madras
To Tirumayam
To Kandramanickam
To Ilupur
To Manamadurai
To Sivaganga
To Karaikudi
To Devakottai
To Ramnad
To Rameswaram
To Tuticorin
To Tirunelveli
To Kanyakumari
To Trivandrum
To Cochin
To Mangalore
To Bangalore
To Salem
To Coimbatore
To Erode
To Madura
To Dindigul
To Trichinopoly
To Karur
To Namakkal
To Salem
To Coimbatore
To Erode
To Madura
To Dindigul
To Trichinopoly
To Karur
To Namakkal

INTRODUCTORY.

History of the census: General.

The earliest numbering of the people of which we have a record is perhaps that of King David who, tempted by Satan, forced Joab, the captain of the host, to number Israel and Judah. The work took 9 months and 20 days; but being apparently a military census, it was confined to the counting of the "valiant men that drew the sword." The dire consequences that followed the undertaking probably stopped further enumerations in that area.

A complete cadastral survey and census of Babylonia, including agricultural stock and produce, appears to have been carried out for revenue purposes in the 3rd Millenium B. C. Similar surveys are known to have taken place in the Persian Empire, China and Egypt for the assessment of fiscal, military or labour liabilities.

A register of the Roman citizens and their property was started by Servius Tullius in the sixth century before Christ, mainly for purposes of taxation. It continued to be kept up by quinquennial enumerations even in the days of the Republic, and was extended by Augustus in 5 B. C. to the whole Roman Empire. It is worthy of note that a purificatory sacrifice was the concluding item in the census operations. The Roman census perished in the wreck of the Roman Empire.

In our own country, a census on the modern lines seems to have been taken from very early times. In the *Artha sastra* of Kautilya composed about the 4th century B. C., we find an elaborate description of the census operations, corresponding not only to a census of the people as we understand it, but also including a cattle census and a revenue settlement. "The taxable capacity of each village was accurately ascertained by the officers of the central government with reference to the following data, namely: (i) the number of houses or holdings which were tax-paying and non-tax-paying; (ii) the number of inhabitants in each household of each of the four castes; (iii) the number of cultivators, cow-herds, traders, artisans, and serfs; (iv) the number of live-stock; (v) the amount and nature of taxes and fines realizable from each household, such as contributions of cash, labour, etc.; (vi) the number of males and females in each house, with details regarding their age, occupation, character, income and expenditure."

In modern Europe, the census habit does not appear to have arisen till about the 18th century A. D. The first census was taken in France in 1700; in Russia, 1723; in several of the German States, 1742; in Sweden, 1748; in Denmark, 1769; and in Spain, 1787.

In Great Britain, proposals were made for a census and defeated in 1753, as fear was expressed that a numbering of the people would be followed by "some great public misfortune or epidemical distemper." But these fears were overcome and the census was definitely established in 1801, from which time it is being regularly taken every ten years.

Rough estimates of population were being made by the Revenue officials in South India from the days of the Honourable Company but no regular census was taken till 1871, the year of the first census of the entire British Empire.

History of the census: Pudukkottai State.

2. An estimate of the population of the Pudukkottai State was first made in the year 1826–27 (Vyaya) —the year remembered for the "great drought" and the "terrific hurricane" which followed it—probably as part of the similar operations conducted in the adjoining British territory. The total number of people then counted was 211,742 or 53 per cent of that in 1931—107,909 males and 103,833 females. No further particulars appear to have been gathered on that occasion, nor any subsequent enumeration made until 1871. Regular censuses are being taken from that date, at the beginning of each decade, along with the census of the rest of the Indian Empire. The last census was taken on the night of the 26th February 1931.

The census operations in the State are conducted on the same lines and with the same forms as are prescribed by the Government of India for adoption throughout the country; a general supervision over the work is exercised by the Superintendent of Census Operations for the Madras Presidency. Till 1911, the schedules for the State were tabulated in the Madras Census offices and the results embodied in the Tables for that Presidency; no separate report was prepared for the State In 1921, for the first time, the Darbar undertook to prepare the Tables for the State locally, furnishing copies to the Madras Superintendent, for incorporation in his Tables; a separate report on the results of the census was also then published by the Darbar.

The same procedure was followed on the present occasion, with the difference that a special officer was now appointed from the outset for the purpose. I held the post of Census Superintendent of the State for a period of two years from 1st May 1930, in addition to other duties entrusted to me by the Darbar from time to time.

In addition to the census of the population, a census of the cattle was also taken in the State as part of the operations, both in 1921 and in 1931.

Procedure followed.

3. Bound copies of the printed circulars and forms received from the Madras Superintendent or issued locally have been preserved for possible use in 1941. As there was no important variation from the British Indian procedure, which will be fully described in the Administrative volume of the Madras Census report, I do not consider it necessary to go into the details of the various processes in this report. Only a brief account of the sequence of the operations will be given here, to explain how the statistics discussed in the later portions of this report were obtained, classified and compiled into the Tables printed in Part II.

Population enumerated.

4. There are two methods in counting the population of a country—one to represent the population that usually resides in the country, i. e. the natural population; the other "following the principle of the instantaneous picture, allocates individuals to the areas in which they are physically found at the census date, regardless of their usual residences," i. e. the actual population. The former system obtains in the continent of Europe while the latter system is followed in the British Empire. So all persons found in the Pudukkottai State on the night of the 26th February 1931, whatever their antecedents, nationality or birthplace had to be enumerated by our staff. And the question was how to get at each person to be enumerated.

Enumeration of travellers.

5. Such persons would be found on the census night (*a*) in their own houses or (*b*) travelling, (i) by road or (ii) by rail. Measures had to be devised to get at them wherever they might be found.

Persons travelling by rail would either be on the platform or inside a carriage The census of both sets of people was taken by the Railway staff. By a special arrangement with the Railway, the census of the population living in houses built within the railway limits or otherwise spending the night within the railway premises, was also taken by the railway staff. Stationmasters were usually the enumerators for their stations.

Persons travelling by road were enumerated by the Police and the toll gate establishments under the control of the Commissioner of Police. 77 constables were appointed as enumerators and four Sub-Inspectors as supervisors.

The arrangements made in all these cases were adequate.

House list.

6. Persons living in their own houses (outside railway limits), travellers found in places of public resort (e. g. chatrams, chavadis, etc.), the houseless poor who slept under the trees or anywhere under heaven's canopy, and nomadic tribes like the Kattu Marathis and Kuravans, who shifted their camps from time to time, all these required very elaborate arrangements. To enable the enumerators to count them, without omitting any person, we have first to make, for each revenue village, a correct and complete list of buildings—both residential and non-residential. This list is called the *House list* and on its accuracy depends the success of the whole operations. This list was prepared by the village karnam, checked by the Revenue Inspector and over-checked by the Tahsildar. The Census supervisor referred to below (see paragraph 7) further verified the houses on the ground with the list before he took charge of his work.

Three new columns were locally added to the house list form to show (i) whether a house was terraced, tiled or thatched; (ii) whether a house was one-roomed; and (iii) the caste and subcaste of each family living in a house. The information obtained, especially under the last two heads, was not of much value; and the standard form may be followed on future occasions.

Census divisions.

7. The next step in the operations was the formation of the census divisions—blocks, circles and charges—and the appointment and training of the officers in charge of them, viz. enumerators, supervisors and charge superintendents.

The smallest census division was called a *block*; original entries on the schedules (see form in appendix 1) were made for this area by an official called the *enumerator*. About 25 houses was the limit fixed for a block; if the houses were in a line, easily approachable, and lying in a small compact area, the enumerator could do a few more houses; where they were scattered in stray clusters of huts not easily accessible at night, fewer houses had to be assigned to him. The blocks were marked on the house lists with reference to these considerations, and the name of the enumerator was entered against each block number. No block could lie in more than one village.

There were 3,662 enumerators, of whom 723 were officials and the rest non-officials. The numbers of the blocks and of the enumerators in each charge are shown in appendix 2. Great difficulty was found in getting the requisite number of literate persons for the work and in several cases, changes had to be made at the last moment. It is hoped that the Superintendent of 1941 will be more lucky.

Enumerators had to be carefully instructed in their duties and their work supervised, and a supervisor was therefore appointed roughly for every 20 enumerators. His jurisdiction was called a *circle*, and for the sake of convenience, each revenue vattam was made into a circle. As far as possible, Government servants were appointed as supervisors; but it was not possible to find competent persons for all circles, and in some cases a single supervisor was given charge of two circles. This arrangement was not quite satisfactory; but I still think that non-official gentlemen, unless they are of the leisured class, will find it very difficult to deal with this work satisfactorily during their spare hours. A statement showing the number of persons obtained for this work from each department, with the nature of the appointment held by them, is given in appendix 3.

The 15 revenue inspectors' divisions and the capital town were each made into a *charge*, and a charge superintendent was appointed for each of them. The names of the charge superintendents are given in appendix 4. These officers supervised all census work in their jurisdiction.

Tahsildars were in general charge of the enumeration work in their taluks.

I spent most of my time at this stage touring round the State, instructing the staff in their duties and inspecting the work done. Classes of instruction were also held by charge superintendents and supervisors for the benefit of enumerators.

A document embodying the census divisions and the names of the census officers was prepared for each circle and was called the *circle list*. Hitherto these lists were printed, but on this occasion they were not printed. The change caused no difficulty and may be followed again. Formal orders of appointment under the Census Act were issued to charge superintendents and supervisors by the Census Superintendent and to enumerators by their charge superintendents. This work was completed before 31st October 1930.

The next stage was the painting of the numbers of residential and other buildings, shown in the house lists, on the doors of the respective buildings. This work was completed before 1st January 1931. The orders of the Darbar regarding the grant of travelling allowances to census officials and of stationery allowances to enumerators will be found in their Proceedings R. C. No. A–4–2332–29 dated 2nd December 1930 and 21st December 1930. No other payment was made for enumeration work.

Enumeration of the people.

8. The next step in the operations was the preliminary enumeration, which consisted in recording, on *rough* schedule leaves, the particulars required by the form in respect of persons living in houses. Travellers and the houseless poor were not included in this enumeration. Nomadic tribes were enumerated only if they were likely to remain on the same spot till the census night. This work was commenced on the 5th January 1931 in villages and on the 19th January in the towns; and as the work was going on, it was carefully checked by the superior staff. It was only after the preliminary work had thus been checked and passed as correct that the entries were allowed to be copied on to the *final* enumeration books. In the case of most blocks, the preliminary enumeration was completed and the entries copied on to the final books, a week before the final census. In a few backward areas, the work lingered on to the last moment.

The forms for the preliminary enumeration were printed locally, while those required for the final enumeration were obtained from the Madras Press. I think, on future occasions, all forms might be printed locally.

On the night of the final census (26th February 1931) the enumerators went round their blocks and brought the preliminary record up to date, by striking out the entries of persons no longer present and entering the particulars for new arrivals. After the residential buildings were completed, the enumerators had to look up cartstands, chavadis, temples and other halting places for travellers and houseless poor staying there. People loitering in the streets or resting or sleeping under trees had also to be questioned as to whether they had been enumerated; and if their answer was in the negative, they were to be enumerated at the end of the book. Finally, the enumerator was told to add to the record particulars regarding Kuravans or other members of wandering tribes who might be camping in the vicinity and not already enumerated. Special arrangements were also made for persons attending the temple festival in Embal village. Throughout the census night, the supervisors were going about their circles, checking and helping.

Thus every care was taken to see that no one was left out and I am glad to be able to say that the work was well done.

On the morning of the 27th February, the enumerators met their supervisors at a prescribed centre and prepared "the provisional totals," for their respective blocks. These abstracts, after check by the supervisors, were sent to the charge superintendents, who compiled the totals for their charges and communicated them to the Census Superintendent.

The first set of provisional totals was received in my office at 6. 30 p. m. on the night of Friday the 27th February from Mr. S. Venkateswara Ayyar (Land Records Deputy Tahsildar) who was in charge of the Census of Karaiyur division. Two more reports were received in the same night from Mr. R. A. Dakshinamurti Pillai for Pudukkottai Municipality and Mr. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Town Sub-Registrar, for Pudukkottai Town division. Six more reports came in between 6 a. m. and 10 a. m. on Saturday (28th February) morning and an equal number between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. The last report from Mr. R. Krishna Sastriar, Tirumayam Sub-Registrar, was received at 6. 40 p. m. and the telegrams to Delhi and Madras were despatched on the same night, i. e., within 48 hours after the final census was taken. The "provisional" population of the State was 400,594 or 100 less than the "final" population. The difference between the two totals was thus 0·02 per cent.

Cattle census. As cattle change hands constantly, a preliminary and a final census was considered unnecessary in their case. There was only one census taken during the three days ending the day of the final census.

The people took kindly to the census, and no obstruction or hostility was brought to my notice. There were no prosecutions under the Census Regulation.

Abstraction and tabulation. 9. After the despatch of the provisional totals, the charge superintendents collected the schedule books, arranged them in the order of circles and blocks for the whole charge, and sent them to the Census office, with a copy of the finally corrected circle list on the top of the bundle of books for each circle; the cattle census schedules were also sent to the Census office with them.

A central office, with two supervisors and clerks whose number varied from time to time (see appendix 5), was opened in Pudukkottai town for abstracting and tabulating the entries in the schedules. Each entry was copied on to a slip, which indicated by colour and symbol, the religion, sex and civil condition of the individual. The other entries were copied by hand, and the copied slips were compared with the original entries. This work was started on 4th April 1931 and completed on 5th May 1931. The entries thus made were "sorted" for each block separately, first by sexes and then by religions, and from the results thus obtained, the volume of village statistics was compiled. Then the slips for each charge were thrown together and sorted for castes.

The distinction of caste was maintained throughout the further sorting operations for other Tables; only castes having less than one per cent of the population were lumped together. The sorters' tickets were then posted on to compilation sheets from which the tables in Part II were prepared. Appendix 6 shows the dates on which the various stages of the work were reached.

Arrangement of the report. 10. This report is divided into three parts—Part I containing a running commentary on the statistics; Part II containing the Tables embodying the information collected at the Census in general forms common to the other States and the British Provinces; and Part III containing certain "subsidiary" tables exhibiting in condensed and proportional forms the main features of the statistics discussed in each chapter of the report in Part I. A summary of Part I has been printed as an appendix to the Madras Census report.

Expenditure. 11. The total expenditure on the census amounted to Rs. 22,749. A classified statement of accounts is given in Appendix 7.

Obligations. 12. It is now my pleasant duty to express my obligations to those who enabled me to carry out the various operations connected with the census and to write the report; and in this part of the work I must confess "I have suffered from the embarrassment of numbers—indeed the people I had to count were so few and my fellow workers so many."

To the large staff of persons employed on enumeration, the work came as a heavy addition to their already onerous regular duties—both to the servants of the State and to private citizens; but they cheerfully bore the strain. I have already acknowledged the work of the field staff from the charge superintendent to the enumerator. My thanks are also due to the three Tahsildars—Messrs. R. Janakiram Naidu, R. Balakrishna Ayyar and V. Natesa Ayyar who directed and supervised the work in their respective taluks especially at a time when the collection of revenue was in progress.

In the abstraction and compilation offices the diligence, experience and robust optimism of my head clerk M. Madurainayagam Pillai considerably lightened my labours. In the preparation of the statistics, village guide Gokarnesan and clerks Krishnaswami, Kalyanasundaram and Mahalingam of my personal office made themselves useful; the last of them prepared most of the subsidiary tables in Part III of this report and corrected the proofs.

In writing the report I have received considerable assistance from the Heads of Departments and their assistants. Valuable materials for individual chapters have been furnished by Mr. N. P. Swaminatha Ayyar (chapter II), Dr. M. G. Ramachandra Rao and Dr. R. Sadagopa Naidu (chapter VII); Messrs. V. Subrahmanya Ayyar and S. Ramalinga Ayyar (chapter VIII); Mr P. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar (chapter IX); Mr. K. Thangaswami Pillai (chapter XI); and Mr. K. Venkatarangam Raju (chapter XII). Mr. N. Thiagaraja Ayyar kindly read for me proofs of portions of the report. The maps and diagrams attached to the report were prepared in the Land Records department: the Deputy Tahsildar, Mr. S. Venkateswara Ayyar, not only helped me in this portion of the work, but, as charge superintendent, he was the first to send in his provisional totals within twenty-four hours of the commencement of the final census.

Among non-official helpers, I am greatly indebted to Mr. V. K. Rajagopala Ayyar, B. A., L. T., M. L. C., whose devotion to the cause of the advancement of the State knows no bounds.

I cannot sufficiently thank Mr. P. K. Ramachandra Ayyar, the Superintendent of Stationery and Printing, and his staff, from whom at every stage of my work I have received all possible consideration and assistance. Forms had to be printed in large quantities at short notice and the Superintendent complied with my requests with rare promptitude and unfailing courtesy.

My thanks are also due to Messrs. R. Krishnamachariar, Dewan Peishkar and the author of the report on the Census of 1921, and T. S. Natesa Ayyar, Chief Secretary to Government, who rendered all possible assistance in the successful conduct of the operations, unreservedly placing at my disposal the results of their ripe experience and intimate knowledge of the State.

In conclusion, I tender my grateful acknowledgments to Dewan Bahadur T. Raghavayya, C. S. I., who gave me the opportunity to do this work and guided me in its early stages; to Rao Sahib G. Ganapati Sastriar, who was in charge of the administration at the later stages of enumeration; to Rao Bahadur E. K. Govindan, Assistant Administrator, who gave me many helpful suggestions in the preparation of the report; and to Mr. B. G. Holdsworth, I. C. S, who was the Administrator of the State when this report was written. In spite of his great responsibilities and urgent demands on his time as Head of the Administration, Mr. Holdsworth read for me the whole of the report in manuscript, as it was written, and made valuable suggestions for improvement or emendation which have all been carried out. I cannot be too grateful to him for this kindness.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Position among Madras States.

The Pudukkottai State is the third in importance of the five Indian States included in the charge of the Agent to the Governor-General at Trivandrum, and which lie at the four angles of a parallelogram drawn roughly between Lat. 8° and 16° N. and Long. 76° and 79° E. Situated as they are under varying climatic and other physical conditions, and having pursued distinctive paths of development in the course of their long history, they differ from each other in various essential characters. Subsidiary table 1 shows certain statistics illustrative of these differences.

Position, boundaries and physical features.

2. A map of the State is prefixed to this volume. It lies between 10° 7′ and 11° 4′ North latitude and 78° 25′ and 79° 12′ East longitude. It has no sea-board, the nearest point to the Bay of Bengal being about 12 miles; nor has it any defined natural boundaries, except perhaps a few irregular hills to the south and south-west. It is bounded on all sides by the Madras Presidency. Subsidiary table 2 compares the main characteristics of the State with those of the Madras Presidency as a whole and of the adjoining districts.

The physical features of the State have been described at length in the History of the State, in the State Manual, and in the report for 1921, and I do not propose to add to the literature on the subject, except perhaps to refer to individual features in their appropriate places. Suffice it here to say that Nature has not endowed the State with her best, and that man is not now doing (we cannot say, has not done) as much as he must to turn what has been given, to his advantage.

Administrative divisions.

3. In shape, the State is in the form of a rectangle, indented in various places by the adjoining British territory; the capital town is in its centre, and from it radiate all communications throughout the State. Pudukkottai town is the only municipality in the State.

The Vellar river runs from west to east in a south-easterly direction dividing the Kolattur and Alangudi taluks in the north from the Tirumayam taluk in the south. The railway line from Trichinopoly to Manamadurai passes through the centre of the State from north to south; the Alangudi taluk, outside the capital town, lies to the east of the railway line, while the major portion of the Kolattur taluk lies to the west of it. Each of the three taluks is divided into five revenue inspectors' divisions. Statistics have been given separately, where possible, in Part II for these 15 divisions* and for the municipal town of Pudukkottai. Subsidiary table 3 exhibits the main distinguishing features of the three taluks.

Name of taluk and district.	Area in sq. miles.	Towns and villages.	Occupied houses.	Population.	Density per sq. mile.	Percentage of variation.	
						1921–31	1911–21
Nandikotkur (Kurnool).	1,308	99	24,755	117,007	89	+ 11·6	+ 4·3
Hosur (Salem).	1,182	337	38,300	196,362	166	+ 10·4	− 4·9
Puttur (S. Kanara)	1,246	184	38,079	205,666	165	+ 6·1	+ 5·8
Pudukkottai State.	1,179	435	81,565	400,694	340	− 6·1	+ 3·6

Area.

4. The area of the State is 1,179 square miles or 24 per cent of that of an average Madras district. Three Madras taluks (outside the Agency) have an area larger than that of the State (see margin) but neither in occupied area, nor in density of population, do they approach anywhere near the State. Seven taluks in the Madras Presidency have a larger population than the State—five in the Malabar district and two in Madura.

Of the three taluks in the State, Kolattur has the largest area and the largest number of villages, but consisting as it does of inferior soil, with fewer facilities for irrigation, and for the most part an unenterprising community of cultivators, it has a smaller number of houses and a much smaller number of people.

Of the revenue inspectors' divisions, Viralimalai and Nirpalani divisions, both in the Kolattur taluk have the largest area, while Karambakkudi division in Alangudi taluk has the smallest.

Character of houses

5. A house has been defined for census purposes as a structure provided with a roof, and often a door, which has a *separate* main entrance (such entrance must not be from a living room or hall which a person may occupy or share with others for living purposes) and is

* The figures for Pudukkottai division exclude those for Pudukkottai municipality.

occupied, or fit to be occupied, by human beings for residential purposes. In deciding whether a structure should be treated as one house or more than one house, the census officers were told that regard should be had among other things to the number of main entrances, the number of families living in the house, and the manner in which the different entrances were used by different families. A house under this definition includes in the same category the portable hut of the Nari-Kuravan, without floor or door, and "the rococo palace" of the Nattukkottai Chetti "fitted with all the domestic conveniences which western ingenuity has been able to suggest, but decorated with frescoes and plaster work according to the most exuberant Dravidian formula."

An examination of the house lists of 341 villages and towns (including Pudukkottai town) was made to see how many of the houses and other buildings, both those occupied as well as those unoccupied on the census night, were thatched, how many, tiled, and how many, terraced. The result is exhibited below :—

Locality.	Number of villages and towns.		Houses examined.			
	Total.	Number examined.	Total.	Thatched	Tiled.	Terraced.
Pudukkottai town ...	1	1	6,132	2,300	2,697	1,135
Alangudi taluk (excluding Pudukkottai municipality.)	136	136	23,665	21,905	1,333	427
Tirumayam taluk ...	148	79	22,251	16,503	4,849	899
Kolattur taluk	150	125	21,660	19,458	1,494	708
Total ...	435	341	73,708	60,166	10,373	3,169

House room.

6. The marginal statement compares the number of occupied houses (the census tables show only those houses which were found occupied on the census night) and population in the State during the last six censuses. The highest number of persons per house was found in 1911, since when there has been a gradual decline; there are at present less than 5 persons per house, against a little over that number for the Madras Presidency as a whole. Among the adjoining British districts, the Ramnad district has the same number of persons as the State; Tanjore district has 490, and Trichinopoly district, 486. Madura district is more congested, with 523 persons per 100 houses. The three taluks in the State vary considerably in this respect, the average numbers of the people living in 100 houses being respectively 458, 499 and 526 in Tirumayam, Kolattur and Alangudi taluks. The small number in Tirumayam taluk is evidently due to the construction of new houses to meet new needs and also to the absence from their homes of the male population among Nattukkottai Chettis, on business abroad. Additional house accommodation is provided either to meet the needs of a growing population or to secure a more comfortable living to those that can afford it; in either case, it is an index of the prosperity of a country. The marginal figures show that the rate of increase in tne number of houses has been lower in Pudukkottai State, during the last 50 years, than in the British districts around it.

Year.	Occupied houses.	Population.	Number per 100 houses.
1881 ...	58,449	302,127	517
1891 ...	69,691	373,096	535
1901 ...	71,880	380,440	529
1911 ...	76,573	411,886	538
1921 ...	81,675	426,813	523
1931 ...	81,565	400,694	491

Locality.	Number of houses per square mile.					
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	188[illegible]
Tanjore district ...	130	124	121	106	103	96
Trichinopoly district ...	91	88	84	67	62	53
Ramnad district ...	78	71	67	59	56	46
Madura district ...	82	75	71			
Pudukkottai State ...	69	69	65	65	63	53

Locality.	Number of		
	Houses.	Married men.	Married women.
State	81,565	78,184	86,273
Pudukkottai municipality.	5,428	6,179	6,492
Alangudi taluk (excluding Pudukkottai municipality).	20,501	20,141	21,869
Tirumayam taluk ...	32,634	29,965	34,349
Kolattur taluk ...	23,002	21,899	23,563

It may be of interest to know that there were in the State, on the 26th February 1931, 78,184 married men and 86,273 married women living in its 81,565 houses. Figures for taluks and the municipal town are given in the margin.

The number of persons per 100 houses in the urban population was 498 against 490 in the rural. The most congested area is Pillamangalam (559) and next to it comes Kiranur (531). Other areas above the normal are Pudukkottai town (530) and Alangudi (516). Tirumayam is the least congested with only 458 persons per 100 houses. The numbers of persons in the other towns are Arimalam 492; Varpet 463; Ponnamaravti 462; and Ramachandrapuram 460. The number of houses and persons per 100 acres in each town is shown in subsidiary table 3 to Chapter II.

Density.

7. The density of population per square mile is 340 for the State as a whole, but it varies from division to division from 498 per square mile in Ponnamaravati to 213 in Nirpalani. The distribution of population usually depends on the nature of the locality—its climate and conditions of health and facilities for cultivation or demand for labour. In the adjoining province of Madras, we find the highest density in the Godavari and Cauvery deltas and in the district of Malabar with its high record of rainfall. The lowest is reached in the arid Deccan plains, with their rugged soil, scanty rainfall and perpetual malaria and in the Agency Tracts, inhabited by barbaric tribes, still in the nomadic stage of civilization.

Between these extremes lie the six districts noted in the margin, which are not conspicuous for their irrigational facilities, nor do their rainfall (except in S. Kanara) always ensure to the ryot a bumper crop as a reward for his labours. At the same time each of these districts has favoured spots, where water is abundant and a double (or sometimes even a treble) crop can easily be garnered. The local densities therefore vary from 870 in Tenali (Guntur district) to 98 in Kollegal (Coimbatore district). In this group and below them all comes the Pudukkottai State, with its density of 340 per square mile.

Ramnad	...	382
Kistna	...	354
Guntur	...	354
Salem	...	345
Coimbatore	...	345
South Kanara	...	341

In point of health, Pudukkottai does not compare unfavourably with its neighbours. Although its long summer months are admittedly enervating, its climate often saves the inhabitants from epidemics, which afflict their more fortunate neighbours.

The annual rainfall, which ranges from 33.22 to 38.53 inches, is fairly sufficient for its agricultural operations; and, if the rains fall in the proper season, they will keep the ryot above want, and a prudent ryot may also lay by something for a "sunny" day. Of irrigation works, there is no dearth, although there is nothing in the State corresponding to the Cauvery river channels or the Palar spring channels. All the water required for cultivation is obtained chiefly from tanks and to a small extent from wells. Failure of rain or an overabundance of it, is not an infrequent occurrence; and this has its repercussions on the supply from the sources of irrigation. In times of drought, the tanks and wells have no water; in times of floods, the tanks burst their banks and flood the surrounding country, again leaving the tank bed dry. Either way, the ryots suffer; and hence, they prefer, if they can help it, to congregate in places where they can find a ready demand for their labour, rather than risk their time and energy in the doubtful game of cultivation. Divisions, in which there are towns, show therefore a higher density than purely rural areas.

Ponnamaravati division, with its two towns Ponnamaravati and Varpet, has the highest density, viz. 498 persons to the square mile. Next to it comes Tirumayam division, again with two towns, with a density of 444 to the square mile. Karambakkudi division with a density of 434 comes third; it has a smaller area of forest and waste land; its headquarters—Karambakkudi union—is a trade centre and was till recently also a centre of weaving industry; and the Mettur canal works were employing a number of local people at the time of the census.

The next group with a density of 300 to 400 per square mile consists of the five divisions noted in the margin. Sengirai division tops the list in this group. This division is an important Chetti centre and contains two towns—Ramachandrapuram and Arimalam. But for the fact that a part of this division consists of the Sengirai forest which passes right through the middle of it, its density would have been higher than it is.

Sengirai	...	386
Karaiyur	...	359
Alangudi	...	350
Vallanad	...	348
Kilanilai	...	339

The third group consists of the two divisions of Kudumiamalai and Viralimalai in the Kolattur taluk and the Pudukkottai town division outside the municipal town. The first two divisions consist largely of waste and uncultivated land and facilities for irrigation are comparatively unimportant. In the Viralimalai division, however, there is an appreciable amount of well irrigation, and if this tendency grows among the people, it is probable that future decades may show a rise in the population of this area.

The last group consists of the four divisions of Kiranur, Kunnandarkovil and Nirpalani in the Kolattur taluk and Varappur in the Alangudi taluk. The low density in the last division is due to the depletion of population by emigration.

Taking the figures for the taluks as a whole, Tirumayam stands first with 407 per square mile, Alangudi next with 393 and Kolattur last with 247 per square mile. The high density in Tirumayam taluk is due as already stated to the large demand for labour in the Chettinad,

while the small density of the Kolattur taluk is due to the poor soil, absence of industry and indifferent cultivation.

The density of population in Pudukkottai town is 5,755 per square mile, or about that of Masulipatam (Bunder) town.

Variation in population: the State.

8. It now remains for us to examine the variations in the population of the State from census to census since 1871. The relevant statistics are shown in the margin. During the 60 years from 1871, the population of the State has risen by 26·5 per cent, against 49·4 per cent in the Madras Presidency as a whole and 44·7 per cent for the East coast (south) division. These figures show that the State lost more heavily by the famine of 1877; that the rebound after the famine was more marked in it than elsewhere; but that the growth in population was not kept up in the subsequent decade. In the two succeeding decades the deficiency was more than made up; in fact in 1921, the rate of increase in the State was higher than that for the Madras Presidency or for the East coast (south) division. At the last census (1931), however, the State showed a fall in population by over 6 per cent while the gain for the Madras Presidency was 10·3 per cent and that for East coast (south) division, 4·7 per cent. In only eight taluks of the Madras Presidency—including the Deccan and the Agency—was there any loss in population, and in only two taluks (see margin) viz. Arantangi taluk of the Tanjore district and the Musiri taluk of the Trichinopoly district, which (the upland portion only in the latter area) have similar physical features and agricultural conditions, was the decrease appreciable.

Year.	Population of the State.	Variation from previous census.		Percentage of variation in	
		Actual.	Percentage.	Madras Presidency.	East Coast (south) division.
1871 ...	316,695				
1881 ...	302,127	−14,568	− 4·6	+ 1·5	+10·9
1891 ...	373,096	+70,969	+23·5	+15·7	+ 3·0
1901 ...	380,440	+ 7,344	+ 2·0	+ 7·2	+ 5·4
1911 ...	411,886	+31,446	+ 8·3	+ 8·3	+ 8·4
1921 ...	426,813	+14,927	+ 3·6	+ 2·2	+ 3·0
1931 ...	400,694	−26,119	− 6·1	+16·3	+ 4·9
1871 to 1931	...	+83,999	+26·5	+49·4	+44·7

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Number of occupied houses.	Population.		Number of persons per sq. mile.	Percentage of variation.	
				1931	1921		1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921
Musiri Taluk (Trichinopoly Dt.)	664	145	63,053	272,369	291,025	410	−6·4	+3·0
Arantangi Taluk (Tanjore Dt.)	398	498	23,658	110,691	117,743	278	−6·0	+5·4
Pudukkottai State...	1,179	435	81,565	400,694	426,813	340	−6·1	+3·6

The question arises why in an area of 144,000 square miles, three spots more or less contiguous should be singled out by Providence for a large depletion in their numbers.

As we have already seen, Pudukkottai State lies in what is popularly called கரட்டுப்பாங்கு, and it has to depend for its cultivation largely on rainfall (வானம் பார்த்த பூமி): when rains are adequate and seasonal there is plenty in the land, but the ryot forgets to lay by something for a bad day; when it is inadequate, untimely or superabundant, even what he hath is taken away from him. Between these extremes of plenty and penury, the cultivator is oscillating from year to year, according to the caprice of the Heavens, as he knows hardly any other trade except tilling the soil. With a treacherous monsoon and a starving family, he descries, in the tea gardens of Ceylon across the Main, the fair prospect of daily labour and security of wages, cheap food from the Estate stores, a small but comfortable house to live in, and above all freedom from the thousand and one irksome social restrictions to which he has to submit in his native land. If he feels any hesitancy about the wisdom of migration, there is the kindly Kangani near by to spur him on to a decision; hence an unfavourable season carries a good many of the ryots to Ceylon. There is no rose but has a thorn; and a spell of estate life, with its mechanical routine, privation from home, free life untramelled by public opinion, and the "wily intrigues" of the local underlings, soon disillusions him. And that explains why, with the first fall of the rain, he packs up his scanty belongings and rushes back to his parental acres, much to the annoyance of the planter. This migration to and fro, which is constantly going on from year's end to year's end, renders the strength of the resident population in these areas an unstable quantity; and it is only the accident of the agricultural conditions of the particular season in which a census is taken that determines the numbers that are dwelling in their place of birth. No definite conclusions regarding the growth or decay of population may therefore be drawn solely on the figures obtained at the local census.

The last two decades were not propitious to agriculture. The five years ending fasli 1325 were not distinctly unfavourable; but the untimely rains of fasli 1326 marked the beginning of a backward slide. Fasli 1327 was remarkably favourable to the ryot; but the next fasli (fasli 1328) was one of the worst years on record, the people having suffered from the combined effects of scanty and untimely rains, high prices and a terrible epidemic of influenza. In the two succeeding faslis, there was very heavy rainfall (ranging from 50 to 60 inches)

with the result that, although the dry crops fared fairly well, the wet cultivation was a thorough failure. These seasonal conditions of the decade were reflected in the census figures of 1921, which showed a rise of only 3·6 per cent against a rise of 8·3 per cent in the previous decade.

If the decade 1911—20 was bad, 1921—30 was worse. The first year (fasli 1331) began with untimely rains and rising prices; the yield of dry crops was fair, but wet crops failed over large areas. Fasli 1332 was good, and fasli 1333 was fair. But the next five years (faslis 1334—1338) were perhaps the worst the State has seen, since the great famine of 1877. The rainfall was scanty, untimely and unevenly distributed, and both dry and wet crops suffered impartially. Prices were not very high, but the people had not the means to buy grain even at the price at which it was offered. To add to the cup of misery, cholera raged in the State throughout this period, with a recorded death roll of 4,000 people during the five years. The ryot therefore had recourse to his time honoured remedy of emigration; but this time it was on a scale, not dreamt of in the days of yore. In the five years 1925 to 1929 53,000 people left the State, 34,500 (65 per cent) for the first time. The tide of emigration ebbed in the two succeeding years, which were more or less favourable for cultivation, but there can be no doubt that a good number of the people who emigrated between the years 1925 and 1929 were still on the estates, when the census of 1931 was taken. That the loss in population was mainly due to migration, brought about by agricultural conditions, is further borne out by the statistics of birthplace, caste and religion. Nearly the whole decline has been in the Pudukkottai born (see margin), and nearly 23 out of the 26 thousands of persons lost to the State belong to the agricultural communities, chief among them being the Pallan (4,884), Kallan (4,368), Paraiyan (3,067) and Idaiyan (3,274). While the Hindus have lost over 6½ per cent, the Christians who are better organised have lost less than 3 per cent and the Musalmans who are largely traders have actually increased in numbers.

	Born in Pudukkottai State.		Decrease.
	1931.	1921.	
Persons ...	363,748	389,425	25,677
Males ...	177,123	191,797	14,674
Females ...	186,625	197,628	11,003

In addition to the emigration overseas, a certain number of people have gone out as labourers in the adjoining British areas in connection with the Mettur project, the railway workshops in the Golden rock, etc.

Variation in population: taluks and divisions.

9. The variations of population within the State itself range from an increase of 10·25 per cent in the town municipality to a decrease of 16·73 per cent in the Kudumiamalai division. During the agricultural distress of the last decade, some of the labourers and peasant proprietors who were unable to find a living in their own villages and who had not the strength or the courage to cross the seas, turned to the towns in the Chettinad for a living; and hence we find that those divisions which had a large urban population showed either an increase or at least a smaller decrease in their population (see figures in the margin). Karaiyur division in the Chettinad comes below Tirumayam division with a decrease of 3·96 per cent. Viralimalai, with its well irrigation, and Vallanad, which is the best irrigated area in the Alangudi taluk, come next with a loss of 7 to 8 per cent. Kilanilai division in Tirumayam taluk has lost 9·60 per cent; this is attributed to the opening of the Pudukkottai—Manamadurai railway line, which has deprived several persons of their carrying trade between Arantangi, Karaikudi and Puduvayal and driven them elsewhere for a livelihood. The decreases in the other divisions, which were hard hit by the famine and to some extent also by the railway, are shown in the margin.

Locality.	Number of towns.	Urban population.	Rate of variation.
Pudukkottai municipality ...	1	28,776	+10·25
Ponnamaravati division ...	2	17,092	+5·96
Sengirai division ...	2	11,748	+3·47
Tirumayam division ...	2	6,943	−1·41

Alangudi taluk.		Kolattur taluk.	
Karambakudi ...	8·97	Kunnandarkovil ...	8·87
Pudukkottai ...	9·86	Nirpalani ...	11·43
Alangudi ...	12·20	Kiranur ...	15·61
Varappur ...	13·86	Kudumiamalai ...	16·73

Taking the taluks as a whole, Tirumayam has lost 0·27 per cent, Alangudi 6·88 per cent and Kolattur 11·98 per cent.

Forecast of the future.

10. The examination of the census statistics of population made in the foregoing paragraphs makes it clear that they do not afford sufficient data for a forecast of the future rate of growth. The numbers enumerated in the State at a particular census depend on the seasonal conditions of the year or years about the time when it was taken, and do not represent the population which usually lives, moves and has its being in the State. Nor are the vital statistics of much value. The number of recorded births in the State exceeded that of recorded deaths during the ten years ending 1930 by only 1,574; but while the figures of deaths refer to the whole population of the State, many children that should be properly credited to the State were born in their mothers' parental homes outside its limits, and hence

escaped registration in the State. The emigration figures are more helpful; we have on record that 76,000 persons left the State for Ceylon alone during the ten years ending 1930. The figures of returned emigrants have not been recorded nor have we got those of persons born in Pudukkottai State now living in Ceylon; but we cannot be far wrong in assuming that one half of the number of these emigrants still remain on the Estates; and if this number is added to our recorded population in 1931, we get an increase of at least 2·8 per cent, nearly 80 per cent of the rate of increase in 1911—20. There seems to be no doubt, therefore, that in a normal season, the people are able to support themselves from the produce of their land; and if by the application of art and science, cultivation may be made less dependent on rainfall than it is at present, and if suitable subsidiary industries are developed, the pressure of population on land is not likely to be felt for several decades to come, and the State may be made to support a normally growing population without even the adventitious aid of emigration.

CHAPTER II.

VILLAGES AND TOWNS.

How the State was peopled.

" God made the country and man made the town " is one of those half truths which are passed on from mouth to mouth ; but there seems to be no doubt that, so far in any case as our State is concerned, both country and town were made by man.

All accounts agree that in times immemorial the territory now forming the Pudukkottai State was mostly scrub jungle occupied by wild pig and the wilder Veduvan, the most lawless of the Naga tribe, who derived his occupation and subsistence from hunting the pig ; a few remnants of the tribe are still living on the outskirts of the State about the Piranmalai hills.

The first civilized man to inhabit the land appears to have been the pastoral Kurumban from the Karnataka. Whether he was representing here any sovereign power of the time or he was a mere refugee who for some reason sought an asylum here, we are unable to speak at present. One thing is certain, he came to stay, and so he brought with him his women and his children and his flocks and his herds.

The main occupation of the Kurumban was the breeding and tending of the sheep which still bears his name குறும்பு ஆடு and the weaving of cumblies from the wool thereof. He selected for his abode localities where large pasture was available ; the curious burial urns, which are now found in several parts of the State, are said to mark the sites of his original habitations.

Large tracts of the country were still unpeopled and its agricultural wealth still lay untapped. The next stream of immigration into the State was therefore from the great Vellala community which through long centuries past, had been perfecting its organization and methods of cultivation in the adjoining Chola and Pandya kingdoms. It consisted of two main groups—the [illegible] and the [illegible]—who probably specialized respectively in the two branches of cultivation, viz. wet and dry or garden. Whether due to over-population, or to a mere spirit of adventure, they also seem to have come into the country with the intention of making it their permanent abode. Hence they brought with them " the eighteen castes " who ministered to their everyday needs. The development of regular village life in the State probably dates from this immigration.

Exactly at what period of time, all these events took place, it is difficult to say with our present knowledge. But as early as the beginning of the Christian era, the ancient classics speak of this country as containing flourishing villages, with cultivated fields fed by well watered tanks. The high road from the Chola capital at Uraiyur (Trichinopoly) to the Pandya capital in Madura was even then passing through part of this territory. That this road passed through " fields and jungles and weary wastes " is evidence to show that the country as a whole was then sparsely peopled. About the beginning of the seventh century were hewn the rock-cut shrines at Sittannavasal, Kudumiamalai and Tirumayam by the Pallava king Mahendra Varman *alias* Gunabhara ; about the 8th century, Kodumbalur is spoken of as the capital city of a powerful chief. From the inscriptions found in the State temples and elsewhere, the Pudukkottai area appears to have developed a fairly high degree of civilization before the end of the first millenium of the Christian era, and to have contained many villages and towns, which had more than a local name.

Formation of villages, towns and hamlets.

2. Villages usually start—both in the East and in the West—from the villas of landed proprietors who first make for themselves a villa (residence) suited to their means and tastes ; around the villa, provision is made for dwellings for their men, stables for their cattle, and barns for their produce. In course of time, houses come to be built by the descendants of the first proprietors or by later settlers of the same or other clans, and hence arises the village. When through the existence of a temple or a market, or a fort or a seat of Government, there is a large congregation of people, the place is treated or declared a town—*nagara* (if inland) and *pattinam* (if on the sea coast)—by a royal edict or by the votes of local assemblies. The Indian village, however, from the beginning possessed one characteristic perhaps not found in villages elsewhere. The agricultural labourers were drawn from a community which, from the remotest antiquity, appears to have been held socially inferior to the rest of mankind so that they were not permitted to live with the other communities, but were relegated to a part of the village far removed from the superior habitations and probably

situated in less elevated and consequently less healthy localities. Artisans also should have preferred habitations in large open spaces, where they could ply their trade without interfering with the amenity of the lords of the soil and without contamination by the beef-eating labourers. A village, therefore, in ancient India, though a single economic unit, was not a single residential or sociological unit. It consisted of several residential units (hamlets) which were occupied by different communities or groups of communities more or less akin to each other in occupation or social rank. Our villages retain this feature to the present day, but except in the case of hamlets occupied by the "depressed classes," their original homogeneity is not always maintained. There are at present 2,199 hamlets in our 435 villages, or on an average five hamlets to a village.

The names of villages and hamlets often contain the key to a study of their origin and history. The curious are referred to the General History of the Pudukkottai State by the late Mr. S. Radhakrishna Ayyar, pages 26 to 27.

Village self government.

3. The villages and towns appear to have been self-governing units through their assemblies—சபை, ஊரவர் and நாட்டவர், assemblies of Brahmans, and of villages and districts generally.

The assemblies appear to have had power to raise local taxation for local purposes, distinct from the taxes going to the royal exchequer. In such cases, the rates of taxation were determined by the assembly itself which had also power to exempt particular lands from such taxation. The assemblies are shown, by certain inscriptions, to have been made responsible for the collection of the general taxes in their villages and required to make good deficits.

If the inscriptions speak the literal truth and if references in individual inscriptions should be construed as relating to matters of common occurrence or general applicability, there does not seem to be any branch of local administration in which the assembly had not a hand. It could grant licenses and swatantrams, make reservoirs and control sources of irrigation, make criminal investigations and settle land disputes, dispose of the village common and control the local police, and define and supervise the temple establishment and worship. The village assembly appears to have been a real power in the land, enjoying royal favour. The villagers led a full life, with its toil and leisure and gaiety and repose.

In course of ages, partly because of mere lapse of time and partly because of the political and social convulsions which followed the disruption of the Mughal Empire, the villages have lost their pristine vigour and have very much deteriorated. Village assemblies have now ceased to exist and there is now no popular local authority to lay down, or to enforce, standards in matters relating either to a decent physical existence or a life of cultured leisure. A morbid excitement has now taken the place of innate gaiety and languor is now mistaken for repose.

Rural population.

4. With these preliminary observations, we may proceed to a study of the census statistics bearing on the subject of this chapter. Tables I, III, IV and V in Part II contain the general statistics; proportional figures are given in subsidiary tables for this chapter in Part III.

For census purposes, the "revenue village" has been taken as the unit; the number and extent of villages are changed from time to time to suit administrative convenience, especially when a general survey and settlement of revenue are taken up. Accordingly, we find that while in 1881, there were 597 villages, the number of villages, ten years later, was only 307, and in 1901, it was 378. At the survey and settlement which were made in the decade 1901—10, their number was fixed at 432, which with minor changes continues to this day. The number of villages at the census of 1931 was 435, including the nine places treated as "towns."

Alangudi taluk.
Kilappatti—Rasiyamangalam (Alangudi division.)

Tirumayam taluk.
Alavayal (Tirumayam division.)

Kolattur taluk.
Amburpatti (Nirpalani division.)
Vattanakurichi (Kiranur division.)

The majority of the population of each village, with a few exceptions, are Hindus. Musalmans predominate only in one village in the State—Pallivasal in Tirumayam taluk and division. Christians are more numerous in the four villages named in the margin; but there are several hamlets of villages exclusively occupied by this community bearing such picturesque names as Arpudapuram, Irudayapuram, Sanmanasur, etc.

Population group.	Percentage of villages and towns to total villages and towns.	Percentage of population to total population.
Under 500 ...	40	10
500—1,000 ...	30	24
1,000 and over ...	30	66

Two-fifths of the villages in the State contain less than 500 persons, while nearly two-thirds of the population are living in villages with over 1,000 people (see margin).

The following statement shows the distribution of population among villages and towns in different groups :—

Group.	Number of villages.	Population.	Percentage to total population.	Group.	Number of villages	Population.	Percentage to total population.	Group.	Number of villages and towns.	Population.	Percentage to total population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1—500	*175*	*42,280*	*10·55*	*500-1,000*	*132*	*95,402*	*23·80*	*1,000 and over*	*128*	*263,012*	*65·65*
1—50	16	454	0·11	500—600	37	20,036	5·00	1,000—1,500	71	84,914	21·19
50—100	19	1,465	0·37	600—700	27	17,522	4·37	1,500—2,000	21	35,488	8·86
100—150	26	3,305	0·82	700—800	23	17,123	4·27	2,000—3,000	23	56,565	14·12
150—200	15	2,617	0·65	800—900	19	16,021	4·00	3,000—4,000	6	20,082	5·02
200—250	16	3,511	0·88	900—1,000	26	24,700	6·16	4,000—5,000	2	8,347	2·08
250—300	16	4,403	1·10					5,000—10,000	3	18,181	4·54
300—400	35	12,100	3·02					10,000 and over	2	39,435	9·84
400—500	32	14,425	3·60								

Urban population.

5. Nine of the 435 places referred to above have been treated as 'towns.' The term 'town,' in census terminology, includes, as on previous occasions, every municipality and every other continuous collection of houses, inhabited by not less than 5,000 persons (some latitude was given in the case of Indian States), which would justify treatment as urban area, having "regard to the character of the population, the relative density of the dwellings, the importance of the place as a centre of trade, and its historic associations." Pudukkottai town is the only municipality in the State.

European countries contain a large proportion of urban population. In 1921, it was 44 per cent in France, 46 per cent in Germany and 79 per cent in England, against 10 per cent for India as a whole and 6 per cent for Pudukkottai State. The figures of the last 40 years for England and Wales, India and Pudukkottai State are given in the margin. In the modern world towns generally rise in large emporia of trade, in great industrial centres or in seats of centralized Governments. Sometimes, they owe their origin to military camps, seats of learning, health resorts or far-famed shrines. The Pudukkottai State, like the greater part of India, possesses no special facilities at present for the development of organised industry or of trade; nor has it the other features which foster the growth of urban population.

——	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.
England and Wales ...	80	79	78	77	72
India	...	10·2	9·5	9·9	9·5
Pudukkottai State ...	17·3	6·1	6·5	5·4	4·5

Ponnamaravati (10,659).
Varpet (6,433).
Ramachandrapuram (6,095).
Arimalam (5,653).
Tirumayam (4,118).
Pillamangalam—Alagapuri (2,825).
Kiranur (2,463).
Alangudi (2,373).

Till 1921, Pudukkottai municipality was the only area in the State which was treated as a town. But on the present occasion, the eight places shown in the margin were also treated as towns. Of this number, four had a population of over 5,000; three more were headquarters of taluks; and the remaining one, which had a population of 2,825, formed with the contiguous British area, a single urban unit.

Main features of different towns.

6. Six of the eight places first declared as towns in 1931, are situated in the Chettinad and contain 88 per cent of the urban population outside Pudukkottai town. During the last decade, they attracted a large number of people, because of the work they provided for those who had left the village parts during the acute agricultural distress of 1925—29. In spite of the fall in total population, the population of every town showed an increase: Ponnamaravati and Pillamangalam gained more than a fifth of their numbers, Arimalam nearly a sixth, and Ramachandrapuram, over an eighth.

Unlike Western Europe where towns employ a large amount of feminine labour, the proportion of women to men tends to fall in India as urban characteristics develop in any locality. The towns in the State also exhibit this tendency (see subsidiary table 3).

If we examine the figures by religion and caste, the Brahmans are the most urban in the State, 65 per cent of them living in towns. Next to Brahmans come the Chettis, with 36 to 37 per cent. The Musalmans and the professional classes come next with 28 per cent apiece; included in the latter group are Rajus, a half of whose strength is in the towns. The industrial and agricultural castes follow with 22 and 13 per cent respectively of urban population. Last among Hindus, come the "depressed classes" among whose number less than 10 per cent are found in towns. Christians come even below the depressed classes with only 9 per cent.

Number per mille of urban population following different occupations.

Occupation.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total ...	*358*	*611*	*131*
Agriculture and cattle ...	140	231	58
Industry	99	158	47
Trade	36	64	11
Banking	37	70	8
Transport	8	16	...
Other occupations ...	38	72	7

The occupations followed in the towns, excluding Pudukkottai municipality, are shown in subsidiary table 5 and proportional figures are given in the margin. All that can be said about our towns is that they are less agricultural than villages. The builders and metal and wood workers in the Chettinad account for the comparatively large number against industry. Banking, the principal occupation of the Nattukkottai Chettis, is returned mainly in Varpet, Ponnamaravati and Ramachandrapuram. Trade is not the predominant occupation anywhere except in Alangudi and Kiranur.

426 males *per mille* were literate in towns, as against 172 in villages. The highest percentage is in Pudukkottai town where more than half the male population was literate. Alangudi had the next higher proportion namely 44 per cent and it was closely followed by Pillamangalam with 42 per cent. 40 per cent of the males were literate in Ramachandrapuram The lowest percentage of male literacy was in Ponnamaravati where only 325 *per mille* were literate.

In point of literacy in English, Tirumayam (80 *per mille*) and Ramachandrapuram (71 *per mille*) come next to Pudukkottai (133 *per mille*), due no doubt to the high schools in the two places. Alangudi and Pillamangalam, follow with 67 and 55 *per mille*, respectively.

As to female literacy, Pudukkottai heads the list with 13 per cent and Alangudi follows with 7 per cent; Tirumayam and Ramachandrapuram have 6 per cent each, Pillamangalam 5 per cent and Kiranur 4.5 per cent. Arimalam, Ponnamaravati and Varpet have respectively 3, 2·4 and 2·1 respectively.

Female literacy in English (outside Pudukkottai town) was marked only in Tirumayam where there were 23 per ten thousand of the population.

Ponnamaravati and Varpet are the least literate among the towns.

CHAPTER III.

BIRTHPLACE.

The Statistics: Constitution of population.

Information regarding birthplace was recorded in column 13 of the census schedule. The enumerators were instructed to enter "Pudukkottai" against all persons born in the State; for those born in British India, the name of the district in the Madras Presidency or the names of the District and of the Province in other cases were to be entered; for places outside British India they were told to note merely the name of the State or country of birth. From the record thus made Table VI in Part II has been compiled. This Table shows the number of persons of each sex born in the State itself; in each district of the Madras Presidency; in each of the Indian States and Provinces outside the Madras Presidency; in the French and the Portuguese possessions in India; and in countries outside India.

The record of birthplace is the only means which the census gives of estimating two features of considerable sociological interest, viz. the relative proportions of the native and of the foreign element in the population of a given political or administrative area, and of the nature and extent of migration from one such area to another. Unfortunately for our purposes, however, we have not got such complete statistics of Pudukkottai nationals living abroad as we have for other nationals living within the State limits. Through the courtesy of the Superintendents of the Census Operations for the Madras Presidency and the States of Travancore and Cochin, we have got figures of Pudukkottai-born enumerated in those areas and in the Province of Burma; but we have absolutely no information regarding those living elsewhere.

As is well known, a considerable number of Pudukkottai people are working in the estates in the colony of Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States; absence of reliable statistics regarding their numbers in those places is a serious obstacle in the way of a proper study of the subject.

The subsidiary tables for this chapter in Part III show the available information recorded at the present and the previous censuses in condensed and proportional forms. The constitution of the population of the State as disclosed by the last four censuses is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Number per 10,000 of the total population.

Born in	Persons.				Males.				Females.			
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
The State	*9,078*	*9,124*	*9,119*	*9,109*	*9,267*	*9,354*	*9,347*	*9,374*	*8,905*	*8,911*	*8,911*	*8,868*
The adjoining Madras districts.	805	802	813	836	593	561	578	563	1,000	1,025	1,028	1,084
The other Madras districts and States.	85	47	44	34	104	53	49	36	66	41	39	32
Elsewhere	32	27	24	21	36	32	26	27	29	23	22	16

Persons born in area of enumeration.

2. The first thing which strikes us in connection with these statistics is the comparatively small proportion of the people born in the State who were found in it on the census night. They numbered only 9,078 per ten thousand of the population while the number of native-born per 10,000 of the population was 9,939 for the Madras Presidency as a whole, and 9,638, if we calculate only on the number of persons born in the district in which they were enumerated. The figures for the four adjoining Madras districts vary from 9,376 to 9,675 as shown in the margin. This apparent anomaly is, however, not real as will be seen from the sequel.

Tanjore	9,657
Trichinopoly ...	9,376
Madura	9,625
Ramnad	9,675

Under normal conditions, the proportion of foreign born varies inversely with the area, i.e. the percentage of foreign born in any region increases as the area of the region diminishes. Man is a gregarious animal and his movements and associations are not governed by the

artificial barriers of administrative or political boundaries. As the area of investigation grows smaller, internal movements between smaller areas merged in a larger unit will figure as separate migrations and swell the figures of foreigners.

Pudukkottai State is a small strip of independent territory with an area less than 7 per cent, and population less than 5 per cent, of the combined area and population respectively of the four adjoining British districts—Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Ramnad. The British neighbours are the kith and kin of the State subjects and are living more or less under similar economic conditions. The loss in population during the last decade has affected alike both classes of people enumerated in the State, the Pudukkottai-born losing 6·6 per cent and those born in the four adjoining British districts, 5·7 per cent.

Statistics by taluks show that a large percentage of the British-born people in the Pudukkottai State were enumerated in the State taluk adjoining each British district; if figures by taluks were available for the British area, it would probably be found that they were born in the British taluk adjoining the State. The available figures are given below:—

Taluk of enumeration.	District of birth.							
	Trichinopoly.		Tanjore.		Madura.		Ramnad.	
(1)	Males. (2)	Females. (3)	Males. (4)	Females. (5)	Males. (6)	Females. (7)	Males. (8)	Females. (9)
Alangudi ...	882	1,014	2,494	5,636	256	311	331	445
Tirumayam ...	958	1,326	1,176	1,733	758	1,110	1,863	3,906
Kolattur ...	1,943	3,924	443	1,112	158	274	84	160
Total ...	3,783	6,264	4,113	8,481	1,172	1,695	2,278	4,511

Figures by religion and caste in subsidiary table 3 show the relative extent of migration in the different sexes and communities. They show that fewer people come into the State from the agricultural communities or the backward classes, while the Brahmans and the industrial classes contain an appreciable proportion of immigrants. Nearly half the strength in the State of the itinerant Oddes, who are excavators and well sinkers, is derived from these four districts; this is the only major caste in which immigrant men out-number the women.

Profession or trade may be the reason for migration in a certain number of cases; but the main causes are social. Matrimonial alliances are often made between people in the two areas indiscriminately, and after marriage, the girl permanently passes from the area of her birth to that of her husband's home. Marriages, festivals, pilgrimages, *et hoc genus omne*, are occasions for mutual exchange of visits. Further it is customary for a woman to have her first confinement in her parental home where she stays temporarily for a period varying from two to six months. The child born in the mother's parental home thereupon passes permanently to that of its father.

It is therefore abundantly clear that the four adjoining British districts, with the Pudukkottai State, form for demographic purposes a single unit; all the persons born and enumerated in that area should therefore be treated as born in the "district of enumeration." If this is done, the proportion of people in the unit will be 9,883 per 10,000, a figure more in accordance with the well known habits of the people. But this proportion has been steadily declining from 1901, and during the last decade, it fell from 9,926 to 9,883 per ten thousand.

Immigration from non-contiguous area in Madras Presidency.

3. Immigration from the other parts of the Madras Presidency is very insignificant, the number of such immigrants forming less than one per cent of the population of the State.

Chief among them are the 1,082 people from Tinnevelly, who are found mostly (84 per cent) in the Chettinad. Their numbers have more than quadrupled during the last forty years (*vide* figures in the margin). They do not appear to have made a permanent home in the State, although they have come with their families. The principal castes from which the immigrants were drawn are Kammalans (total 611, earners 265), Brahmans (total 225, earners 91) and Vellalans (total 125, earners 63). There is a large demand for the Kammalan in the Chettinad to make the jewels and domestic vessels required by the Chetti community and also for work in the building of their palatial houses and temples. About 40 men of this community are employed in the Brass works at Pillamangalam. 50 Brahmans and 15 Vellalans were employed in hotels.

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1891 ...	241	115	126
1901 ...	307	167	140
1911 ...	474	289	185
1921 ...	640	352	288
1931 ...	1,082	612	470

Malabar district and the Malayalam speaking States of Travancore and Cochin contribute to the State the next largest number of immigrants: unlike their brethren of Tinnevelly, the Malayalis do not usually bring their womenkind with them (*vide* figures in the margin). Among the 828 immigrants in 1931, there were 302 Brahmans, 227 Nayars, 86 Kammalans and 76 Tandans (who call themselves Agamudaiyans here). They are found in almost every occupation; but prominent among them may be mentioned, 142 cooks or coffee hotel hands, 76 sawyers or woodcutters, 43 motor drivers and cleaners and 30 policemen.

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1891 ...	49	30	19
1901 ...	84	56	28
1911 ...	178	113	65
1921 ...	368	228	140
1931 ...	828	581	247

There is nothing special about the communities to which immigrants from other districts belong or the occupations they follow. A large part of them will be temporary settlers earning a livelihood here, but there will also be an appreciable number among them of wives or children of the sons of the soil. The following special cases may perhaps be mentioned: over a hundred Oddes, born in Salem and Coimbatore districts, were enumerated in Pudukkottai town railway station in a ballast train; over 60 members of the nomadic Kattu Marathi tribe born near Tiruvannamalai (North Arcot district) were enumerated in Virachchilai village; twelve beggars from the Sandur State were found in Rangiyam village on the census night.

Immigration from outside Madras Presidency.

4. We are now left with the 1,272 "immigrants" from places outside Madras Presidency, who form 0·32 per cent of the population enumerated in the State. On a careful analysis of the figures, it has been found that almost all these people were children of the s ns of the soil, while temporarily sojourning elsewhere, and not, as might appear on the surface, natives of the provinces or countries in which they were born.

Paraiyan ...	279
Valaiyan ...	129
Kallan ...	88
Valuvadi ...	88
Palian ...	74
Vellalan ...	32
Agamudaiyan .	23

Ceylon accounts for 905 persons; but not one of them belongs to any Ceylonese community. About 80 per cent of their number are drawn from the seven agricultural communities noted in the margin; among the others are eleven Musalmans and eleven Christians and the rest are of several local castes.

The position is not much different in the case of those born in the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States or Burma. They all belong to one or other of the local castes. Further, probably due to the fact that they are the children of State subjects who have recently returned to India, consequent on trade depression or local disturbances, a large number of them are under 15 years of age (see margin).

	0–5.	5–10.	10–15.	15 and over.
Straits Settlements.	35	47	26	17
F. M. S.	9	4	3	8
Burma	4	4	2	9

People born in Mysore State are apparently sons of local people who were employed in the Kolar gold fields, as they are almost all of the Tamil speaking local castes; those born in Pondicherry and Karikal are probably temporary visitors; of the 34 people from the other Provinces and States in India, only 13 people appear really to be of foreign origin. Of the persons born in Africa, one is a Musalman and the rest Paraiyans and Vaniyans; they are children of returned emigrants.

Emigration within India.

5. Hitherto we have been treading on firmer ground, as we have definite ascertained data regarding immigrants into the State. On the subject of emigration of Pudukkottai nationals, we have, as already stated, no definite information for any area outside the Madras Presidency and the Madras States. The available information is exhibited in subsidiary table 4.

British districts.		Born (immigrants).	Enumerated (emigrants).	Percentage of emigrants to immigrants.
Tanjore ...	Persons ...	12,594	5,559	44·14
	Males ...	4,113	1,900	46·19
	Females ...	8,481	3,659	43·14
Trichinopoly	Persons ...	10,047	7,218	71·84
	Males ...	3,785	2,594	68·57
	Females ...	6,264	4,624	73·82
Ramnad	Persons ...	6,789	4,864	71·65
	Males ...	2,278	2,062	90 52
	Females ...	4,511	2,802	62·11
Madura ...	Persons ...	2,867	704	24·56
	Males ...	1,172	231	19·71
	Females ...	1,695	473	27·91

The number of Pudukkottai-born, enumerated in the four adjoining British districts (which, together with the State, should be treated as a single unit) is much smaller than that of persons born in those districts and enumerated in the State (see margin). The proportion varies from district to district.

In the case of the Madura district, the emigrants form less than a fourth of the number of immigrants and in that of Tanjore, less than a half; while in the case of Trichinopoly and Ramnad they are about three-fourths. The number of men is proportionately high in the two last districts; in the case of Trichinopoly, it is no doubt due to the large number of people from Pudukkottai State who are employed in the Railway workshops at the Golden Rock; in the case of Ramnad which is the home of the great Chetti community, it must be due to business relations. The number of emigrants to Tanjore has been steadily falling from 1901, while there is a rise in the emigration to Ramnad and Madura districts (see subsidiary table 4). Apparently, there was some error in the Trichinopoly figures for 1921.

Emigration to other Madras districts and States and to the rest of India is negligible. Ninety persons (77 males and 13 females) born in Pudukkottai State are reported to have been enumerated in Burma on the census night. This seems certainly to be an understatement, as a large number of employees of Nattukkottai Chetti banking firms should then have been living there.

Emigration out of India.

6. Although the native of Pudukkottai shows such little inclination to move out of the State either to the adjacent or to the remote parts of India, he is not, as we have already seen in Chapter I, unwilling to cross the seas to Ceylon or to Malaya, "if at the end thereof he descries the possibility of solid pecuniary advantage." The reasons for this disposition are thus explained by Mr. J. C. Molony, in his report on the Census of the Madras Presidency for 1911:—

"The majority of the inhabitants of the Presidency are of the small farmer, or agricultural-labourer classes, and such in every country are rooted fairly firmly in their native soil. To break their ties with home a definite and sufficient reason is needed, and in Micawber-like migration from one natural division to another such reason is not found. A parallel may be drawn from the case of Ireland, a country whose most marked characteristic is emigration. From Ireland there is a steady outflow to America, because America holds out a fairly certain prospect of better things. But migration within Ireland, from north to south, from east to west is, I should say, comparatively rare, inasmuch as there is no adequate reason for making the change. Similarly in Madras, the labourer is apt to go to Burma or Ceylon; but the small farmer is not in the least likely to better his condition by a move from Anantapur to Tinnevelly; or the labourer by transferring himself from Trichinopoly to Ganjam. In fact so marked are the differences between the natural divisions of the Presidency, that such move would be equivalent to a speculative emigration of the Irish labourer to (say) Normandy, where prospect of remunerative employment is not appreciably greater than in his native land, and where differences of language, race and climate are obstacles sufficiently apparent to the dullest intellect. Add the enormous areas of the Madras natural divisions, the cost and imperfection of communications, and the rural Wilhelm Meister is seen justified in his conclusion that, if his America is not immediately at hand, it is at least nowhere else within the Presidency."

CHAPTER IV.

AGE.

Accuracy of statistics.

If in a man's life on earth any event should be considered more important than the rest, few will deny that it is his coming into the world; and the seventh column of the census schedule merely attempts to record the distance in years between the date of its happening and the date of enumeration. One would expect therefore that here at least we were on *terra firma* and that the record for once could be guaranteed to be absolutely accurate. But, unfortunately, experience has shown, both in the East as well as in the West, that it is not so.

For one thing, age is a matter beyond the grasp of the ordinary peasant. Ask a well grown and sturdy youth of 25 his age, and he will readily give you the answer, if he answers at all, that it is 10. If, by word or look, you express any doubts as to the correctness of the answer he will immediately revise the figure to 50. If you are still dubious, he will tell you that you are lettered enough to know better than he.

If the unlettered man of the village often errs through ignorance, the lettered man of the town errs sometimes by design. Age is one of the nine things, according to an ancient maxim, which should be carefully concealed, from the prying curiosity of fellowmen; not unoften, understatements or overstatements of age are made to meet the exigencies of particular occasions; and consistency requires that such improvised ages should go into the census record.

Every effort has, however, been made to obviate errors. The instructions issued to enumerators to help them in this part of their inquiry is reproduced below :—

"COLUMN 7.—Enter here the age as it was or as it will be on the birthday nearest to the date of enumeration.

"0 should be entered for children less than 6 months old and not the number of months; the age of infants six months or over should be entered as 1.

"There is however a large number of cases where a person is unable to give his or her age or gives a manifestly absurd figure as his or her age. In such cases the enumerator should use his discretion. How it should be done is the great problem.

"In the village, amidst the family surroundings, it will be possible to fix the relative age of the several members of the family and by intelligent and careful questioning, the enumerator will be in a position to arrive at figures which will fairly approximate to the truth.

"Again, there will be people in villages who know their own age accurately and, with reference to it, can fix the ages of several other persons. In such cases the services of such gentlemen should always be utilized.

"Where a person is unable to give his age and the enumerator is unable to fix it in the manner indicated above, he should refer to well known incidents or incidents in the life of the person enumerated and arrive at a reasonably accurate age.

"Age statistics come into a large number of the final census tables and inaccuracy in this column will vitiate practically the major portion of the work done. I therefore earnestly request both charge superintendents and supervisors to do their best in correctly ascertaining or fixing the age of the persons enumerated."

These instructions were carefully followed at the time of enumeration and the statistics of age in Tables VII and VIII in Part II may be taken to be as accurate as is humanly possible to make them, in the present circumstances of the country.

Tests of accuracy.

2. One peculiar feature of the Indian age returns is the tendency to state ages in multiples of ten or five. The next favourite endings are 2 and 8, and among the rest even numbers are preferred to odd. There are slight variations from this norm in the figures for the State which are reproduced below :—

Ages ending.	Actual.				Proportional.			
	All Religions.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.	All Religions.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.
Total ...	*400,694*	*367,540*	*15,194*	*17,960*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*
0 ...	107,220	99,147	3,907	4,166	2,676	2,698	2,571	2,320
1 ...	18,126	16,515	682	929	452	449	449	517
2 ...	42,314	38,569	1,762	1,983	1,056	1,049	1,160	1,104
3 ...	24,792	22,573	962	1,257	619	614	633	700
4 ...	19,648	17,776	798	1,074	490	484	525	598
5 ...	92,705	85,604	3,403	3,698	2,314	2,329	2,240	2,059
6 ...	21,309	19,462	796	1,051	532	530	524	585
7 ...	30,350	27,709	1,063	1,578	757	754	700	879
8 ...	28,898	26,370	1,243	1,285	721	717	818	715
9 ...	15,332	13,815	578	939	383	376	380	523

The United States Census Bureau has designed an "Index of concentration," which enables us to obtain a measure of this tendency in the State. "This index," as stated in the India Census Report for 1921, "is obtained by summing the age returns between 23 and 62 years inclusive, and finding what percentage is borne by the sum of the returns of years ending with 5 or 0 to one-fifth of the total sum. The result would vary between a minimum of 100, representing no concentration at all, and a maximum of 500, if no returns were recorded with any digits other than the two mentioned." The table below compares the index figures for Pudukkottai State in 1931 with similar figures for other areas in other years.

100.	101 to 200.	200 to 300.	300 to 400.
Belgium.	Sweden 101	Bulgaria 245	Bombay 314—325
England and Wales.	Germany 102		Pudukkottai
	France 106		All religions 354
	Canada 110		Hindus 355
	U. S. A. 120		Musalmans 370
	Hungary 133		Christians 322
	Russia 182		

Uses of age statistics.

Religion.	Males.	Females.
All religions ...	24·27	24·93
Hindus ...	24·48	25·05
Musalmans ...	22·22	22·71
Christians ...	23·41	24·33

3. The statistics of age have a twofold utility. In combination with other statistics, they enable us to study the social and economic condition of the people; but it is not the purpose of this chapter to pursue these studies as they are dealt with in their appropriate places in other parts of this report. These figures also enable us to calculate the mean ages of the population which are shown in the margin.

The calculation of the probable duration of life at different ages is work for an expert, and it is done by a special actuary employed by the Government of India, on the basis of the vital statistics, the return of actual ages (see Table VII–A) and various other materials placed by them at his disposal. There is therefore not much scope for a detailed examination of the figures by a layman like myself. But a few comments on the more salient features of the age constitution of the State may not be out of place here.

Sundbarg's theory regarding age distribution.

4. The report on the Census of India, 1911, refers to a theory propounded by the Swedish statistician Sundbarg, from a study of the age statistics of European countries, that "the number of persons aged '15-50' is uniformly about half the total population of the country and that any variations which occur in the age constitution take place in the other two main groups '0-15' and '50 and over.' Where the population is growing the number in the former group is much greater than in the latter, but where it is stationary the numbers in the two groups approach equality." The following statement shows the distribution, among the age periods, of the population enumerated at the four censuses for which complete figures are available:—

Age Period.	1931		1921		1891		1881	
	Actual population.	Number per 10,000.	Actual population.	Number per 10,000.	Actual population.	Number per 10,000.	Actual population.	Number per 10,000.
Total population ...	*400,694*	*10,000*	*426,813*	*10,000*	*373,096*	*10,000*	*302,127*	*10,000*
0—15	142,177	3,548	154,720	3,625	138,547	3,713	111,491	3,690
15—50	211,850	5,287	216,589	5,075	184,336	4,941	150,634	4,986
50 and over	46,667	1,165	55,504	1,300	50,213	1,346	40,002	1,324

These figures show that the proportions applicable to Western countries obtained in the State only in the year 1881, immediately after the great famine of 1877. The census of 1891 showed slight increases in the proportions of the young and of the old; in the absence of detailed figures for the two subsequent decades, we cannot continue this examination. In recent years, we find a decrease in the proportions at the extreme age periods, with a corresponding increase in the proportion of those between 15 and 50. The figures for 1931 are 53 per cent for 15–50 and 47 per cent (35 plus 12) for the two other age periods together. A somewhat disconcerting feature of the statistics is the fall in the proportion of the young and of the old.

5. The subjoined figures show the numbers since 1901, of persons 60 years and over, to 10,000 persons in the total population of the State :— **Decline in the number of the old.**

Religion.	1931		1921		1911		1901	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions ...	*472*	*482*	*556*	*587*	*606*	*650*	*600*	*690*
Hindus ...	478	484	559	594	611	653	606	698
Musalmans ...	379	434	479	476	500	619	506	612
Christians ...	426	489	546	548	583	603	547	562

They show a decline from decade to decade, practically in all religions.

6. Turning to the youth, the statement below compares the proportion of persons in the age period 0–15 in the State, during the last five censuses, with the corresponding figures for the Madras Presidency :— **Decline in the number of the young.**

Number *per mille* of total population in the juvenile age periods.

Year.	Madras Presidency.				East coast (south) division.				Pudukkottai State.			
	0–15	0–5	5–10	10–15	0–15	0–5	5–10	10–15	0–15	0–5	5–10	10–15
Males.												
1881 ...	395	125	138	132		Not available.			387	123	147	117
1891 ...	396	148	139	109	393	152	137	104	388	148	137	103
1901 ...	407	134	143	130	403	142	142	119	399	136	145	118
1911 ...	388	133	133	122	386	139	133	114	386	135	137	114
1921 ...	383	122	136	125	376	126	132	118	375	120	135	120
1931 ...	396	144	132	120	390	142	130	118	370	114	135	121
Females.												
1881 ...	377	129	135	113		Not available.			353	121	138	94
1891 ...	379	152	135	92	364	147	130	87	355	143	129	83
1901 ...	392	137	141	114	372	136	134	102	365	131	136	98
1911 ..	374	134	131	109	361	135	127	99	355	128	130	97
1921 ...	373	124	135	114	357	122	129	106	352	118	132	102
1931 ...	383	145	126	112	366	137	121	108	341	109	127	105

It is well known that the famine of 1877 carried off many of the young and of the old and weakened the adult population; it is, therefore, to be expected that in 1891, when the people were recovering from its effects, the figures for the age period 0-5, should show a large increase over those of 1881, and this is exactly what we find. The figures for the age period 5–15 will still be low, as they would represent people born between 1876 and 1886. In the succeeding decade (ending 1901) the numbers in 0–5 were lower than in 1891 because of the absence of the special causes which then operated; in the period 5–15, the numbers were higher. So far, the figures represent what should have happened under the then existing circumstances.

But, subsequent to 1901, the number of children between 0 and 5 has been steadily going down both in the Madras Presidency and in the Pudukkottai State; but the proportion of the fall has been higher in the State than in the Madras Presidency. Further while in the latter area, the loss has been more than made up in the last decade, the State has become even worse than it was in 1921. This loss in children is not confined to any particular religion (see subsidiary table 3) or to any particular geographical area (see figures in the margin).

Children per 10,000 of the population.

Taluk.	Year.	0–5	0–1	1–2	2–3	3–4	4–5
Pudukkottai State.	1931	1,114	124	238	222	285	245
	1921	1,187	248	151	230	301	257
Pudukkottai municipality.	1931	1,095	126	242	226	273	228
	1921	1,078	227	151	216	269	215
Alangudi taluk ...	1931	1,117	134	243	207	285	248
	1921	1,164	285	126	202	298	253
Tirumayam taluk ...	1931	1,123	115	240	235	290	243
	1921	1,198	209	176	248	303	262
Kolattur taluk ...	1931	1,103	123	231	218	280	251
	1921	1,219	263	144	241	307	264

The subjoined statement compares the proportion of children to adult population in Pudukkottai State with that for British India:—

Year.	Proportion of children (both sexes) per 100								Proportion of married females aged 15–40 per 100 females of all ages.			
	persons aged 15–40.				married females aged 15–40.							
	India.	Madras Presidency.	East coast (south) division.	Pudukkottai State.	India.	Madras Presidency.	East coast (south) division.	Pudukkottai State.	India.	Madras Presidency.	East coast (south) division.	Pudukkottai State.
1931 ...	...	67	64	58	...	162	156	145	...	33	33	32
1921 ...	69	65	64	63	174	160	155	155	32	32	32	31
1911 ...	68	68	69	70	167	165	162	165	34	32	32	31
1901 ...	67	73	73	74	167	179	173	174	33	31	31	30
1891 ...	72	73	73	72	174	175	170	171	34	32	32	31

7. The causes of the phenomena referred to in the preceding paragraph should be sought for in the statistics of births and deaths and of immigration and emigration. The former statistics will be found in subsidiary tables 7 to 11; the subjoined statement and the attached diagrams show the salient features in one view:—

Year.	Birth rate *per mille.*			Infant mortality *per mille.*			Death rate *per mille.*		
	Madras Presidency.	East coast (south) division.	Pudukkottai State.	Madras Presidency.	East coast (south) division.	Pudukkottai State.	Madras Presidency.	East coast (south) division	Pudukkottai State.
1911 ...	30·4	29·4	17·3	183·4	196·1		23·1	24·8	15·2
1912 ...	30·9	28·6	17·1	190·4	198·3		24·3	23·0	14·3
1913 ...	32·2	29·9	14·7	181·6	190·1		21·4	22·4	14·3
1914 ...	33·5	29·5	14·6	196·5	198·3		24·9	23·3	17·7
1915 ...	31·2	28·3	13·9	186·6	180·3		22·0	21·6	18·7
1916 ...	32·5	29·8	18·3	182·8	178·3	Not available.	21·9	20·1	17·0
1917 ...	32·4	29·7	19·0	194·0	193·9		26·2	22·7	18·6
1918 ...	28·9	26·8	20·9	230·1	228·1		43·1	35·3	29·9
1919 ...	25·5	24·9	20·8	192·9	188·3		27·2	24·2	21·7
1920 ...	28·4	26·6	21·6	161·3	173·0		21·8	22·4	19·0
1921 ...	27·0	24·9	19·9	160·9	160·7	117	20·2	18·0	15·1
1922 ...	30·0	27·8	20·8	166·4	176·8	126	21·0	20·7	17·7
1923 ...	33·1	29·7	21·8	173·7	178·2	122	22·2	21·6	17·1
1924 ...	34·9	30·6	20·4	179·2	173·0	121	24·5	22·7	20·8
1925 ...	33·7	29·7	18·6	180·9	174·4	136	24·4	23·9	19·4
1926 ...	36·1	29·9	18·7	189·5	176·3	76	25·6	23·1	21·7
1927 ...	36·5	30·6	16·1	175·4	177·4	104	24·3	23·3	19·2
1928 ...	37·4	34·1	16·0	184·2	170·9	85	26·4	24·3	18·8
1929 ...	37·9	33·9	15·0	179·5	178·5	85	25·3	25·9	14·0
1930 ...	39·8	34·1	13·6	185·7	162·1	66	25·5	24·5	13·3

Birth and death rates examined.

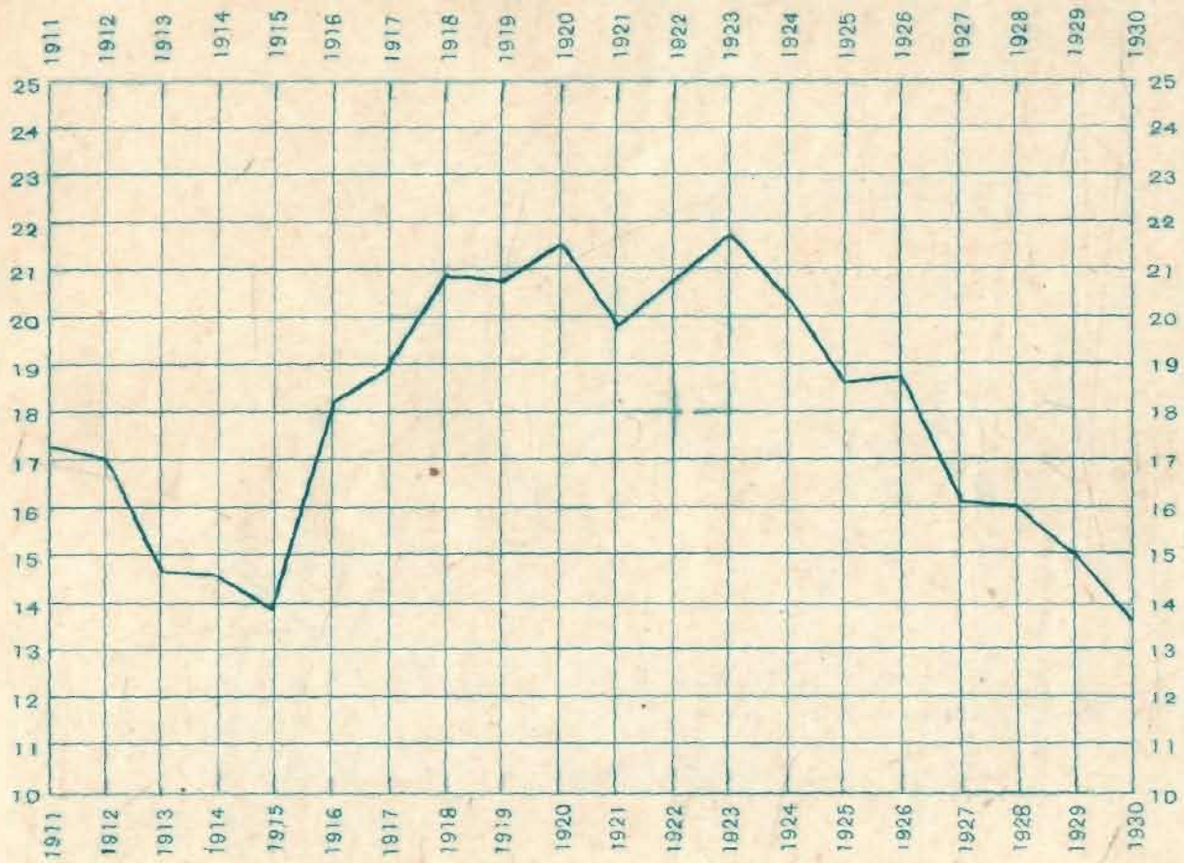
8. The rates of birth and death show an erratic course, due no doubt to the fact that several conflicting factors combine to their making.

Year.	Excess of immigrants over emigrants.	
	Males.	Females.
1931 ...	4,559	9,393
1921 ...	7,607	14,319
1911 ...	4,734	9,058
1901 ...	2,699	8,260

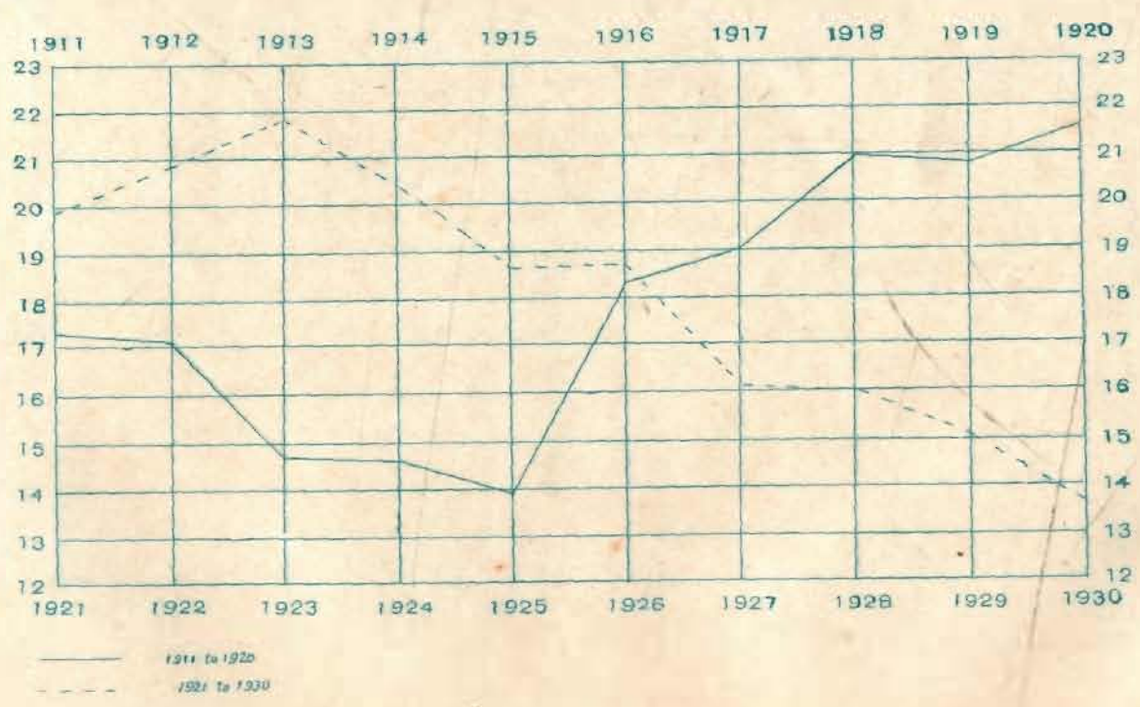
We have already seen (Chapter III) that adult women come into the State by marriage in larger numbers from the adjoining British districts than those going out of it. At the last four censuses, it was found that the excess of immigrants over emigrants (men and women) was as shown in the margin. A fair number of these men and women may be taken to represent children born of such marriages, as women usually go to their parents' houses for the first confinement, and sometimes also for the subsequent ones. These children although they really belong to our State, will not find a place in our registers of vital statistics.

Immigrant single males of whom there are a certain number in the State, may have contributed their own quota to the lowering of the birth-rates.

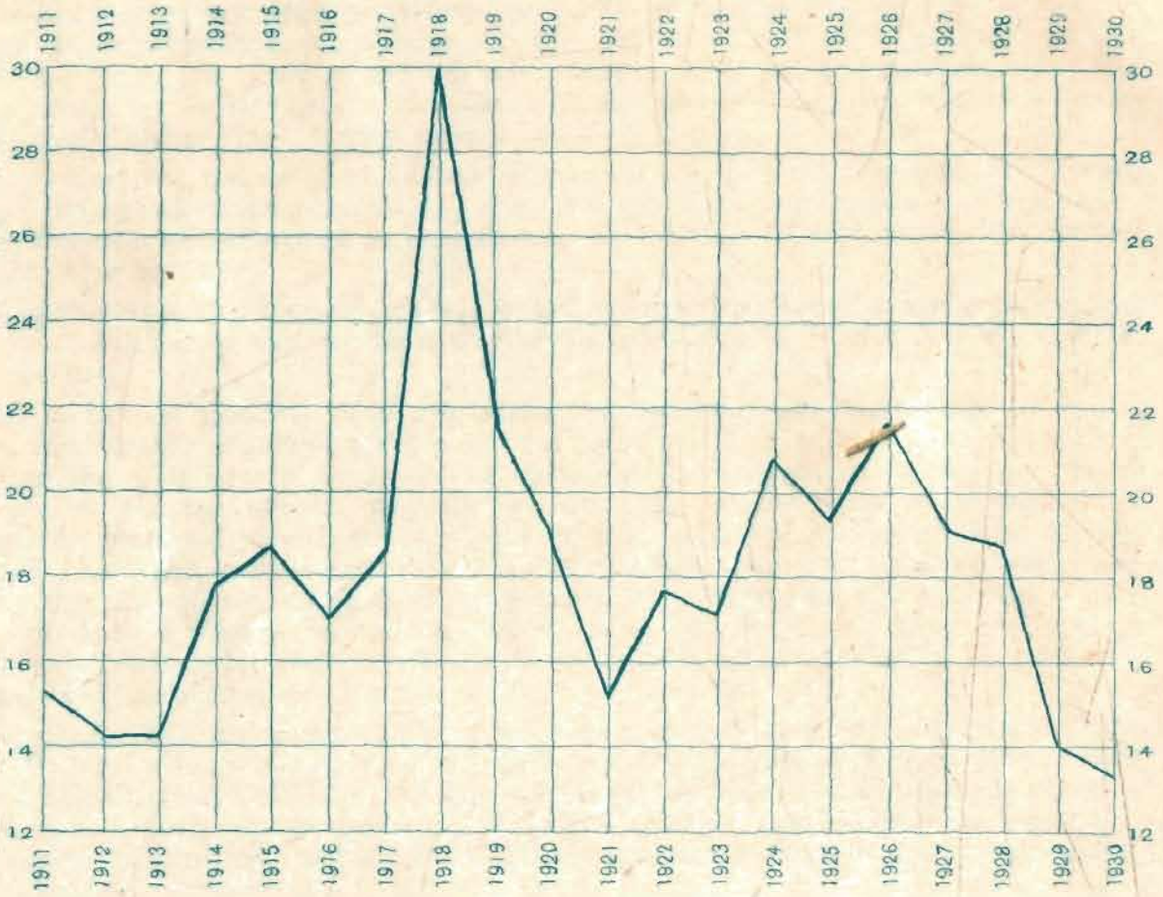
(a) BIRTH RATES PER MILLE FROM 1911 TO 1930



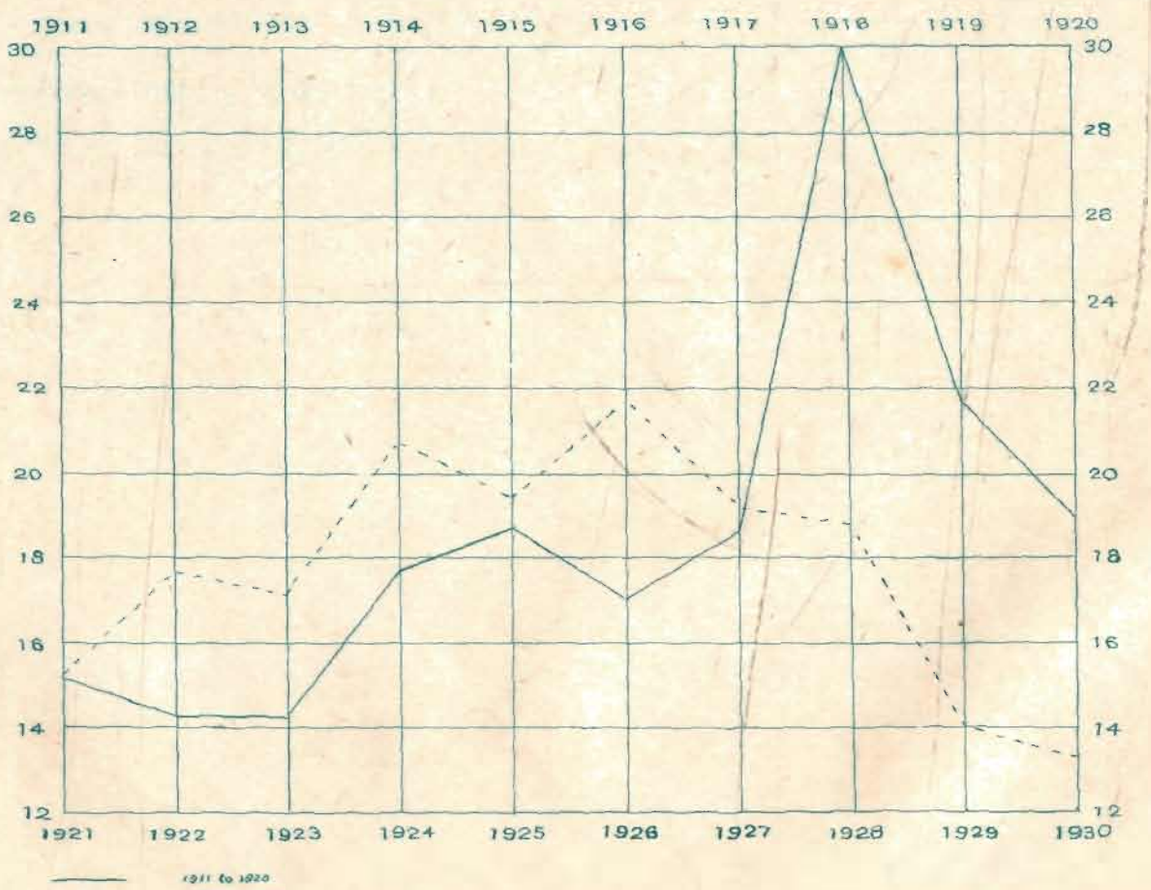
(b) BIRTH RATES PER MILLE FROM 1911 TO 1920 AND 1921 TO 1930 COMPARED



(a) DEATH RATES PER MILLE FROM 1911 TO 1930



(b) DEATH RATES PER MILLE FROM 1911 TO 1920 AND 1921 TO 1930 COMPARED



Emigrants whether moving with their families or singly—and there were thousands of them in the last decade—take away many prospective children. If moving in families their post-emigration children go out of our account; if single, their women left behind become non-effective. The rates, however, are worked on the population of the previous census which includes all people—effective or non-effective, living in the State or out of it—found in the State on the census night. When, as happened in the latter half of the last decade, the census population is brought down by emigration, the birth-rates worked on the higher census population, appear naturally lower than they really were.

Whether there is any conscious move in the State for methods of birth control, artificial or otherwise, it is not possible to speak with authority, on our present materials. Subsidiary table 4 which shows the proportions at different ages among the different communities in the State will throw some light on the matter.

Probably by comparison with the British rates, some aspersions have been cast on the accuracy of our vital statistics. But an examination of the figures for the last twenty years leaves on us a different impression.

The village monigar, who is usually the registrar, is fairly well informed of such occurrences; and there is no particular reason to suspect that he will fail to make the required entries. That the relative numbers of births and deaths in the different months appear from our statistics to have happened in the exact periods when one would expect them, is an unsolicited testimonial to their general accuracy. Conceptions generally take place in the cooler parts of the year and the highest number of births are between July and December. According to an ancient text* the jaws of Yama, the Lord of Death, freely operate in the months of Krittika and Margasirsha (November to January) and we find the largest number of deaths then. For these and other reasons, we may take our vital statistics to be fairly reliable, in any case as an index of tendencies.

Subsidiary table 11 compares the probable population calculated on the figures of the previous census, as modified by the vital statistics of the subsequent decade, with those actually obtained at the succeeding enumeration. While in the first two decades, there is an excess of 10,000 of each sex in the succeeding enumeration, we find in the last decade a deficit in population—16,000 in the case of males and 12,000 in the case of females. The variations are understandable, if we allow for migration.

Allowing for all these considerations, however, we cannot escape from the facts that we have fewer children than we had and that our people are conforming less and less to the patriarchal standard of a lifetime of three score years and ten. And these facts are attributed to diverse causes varying with the temperament of the speaker. The average citizen ascribes them to the influenza, cholera and other epidemics which make their visitations from time to time and the agricultural distress of 1925–29; the medical profession attributes them to unfavourable climatic and other physical conditions which tend to impair vitality; social reformers think that certain pernicious social customs bring about this result; and the economist attributes them to insufficient supply of food with improvident habits of life. The matter will bear further investigation, especially when the next census comes to be taken.

* कृत्तिका मार्गशीर्षश्च यमदंष्ट्रे प्रकीर्तिते ।
तस्मिन्काले मनुष्यश्च मिताशी चिरजीवति ॥ —*The Mahabharatam.*

CHAPTER V.

SEX.

Scope of Chapter.

Sex is recorded in column 5 of the census schedule. Eunuchs and hermaphrodites were entered as male unless they themselves chose to appear as female.

Particulars of sex are given in almost all the Tables in Part II and they also enter into every subject discussed in this report. This chapter deals merely with certain general questions relating to sex *per se*.

Proportion of the sexes.

	Number of females per 1,000 males in enumerated population.						
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.
India	942	945	954	963	958	954	944
Madras Presidency	1,025	1,028	1,032	1,029	1,023	1,021	990
East coast (south)	1,069	1,063	1,078	1,081	1,076	1,079	1,046
Pudukkottai State	1,096	1,082	1,095	1,104	1,097	1,116	1,084

2. The marginal statement compares the number of females per thousand males enumerated in the whole of India, the Madras Presidency, the adjoining districts in the Madras Presidency, and the Pudukkottai State.

The proportion of women to men rose everywhere after the famine of 1877, as famine mortality falls more heavily on men than on women, "the latter sex apparently being constitutionally more able to resist the hardships which economic stringency brings." The proportion in the State is higher than in the adjoining British area and is very much higher than that for the Madras Presidency as a whole. But the fluctuations in the proportions from decade to decade have been following the same course in the State and in the adjoining British territory, presumably due to like causes. There are less women in India as a whole than men which is attributed to "the absence of famine mortality which selects adversely to males, and the heavy mortality from plague and influenza which has selected adversely to females."

	1921.	1911.
India	944	953
Madras Presidency ...	1,005	1,017
East coast (south) ...	1,056	1,061
Pudukkottai State ...	1,051	1,060

In the absence of accurate statistics for 1931, we are unable to institute a comparison of the natural population of the State, i.e., the number of persons born in the State irrespective of the place of enumeration, with that of the rest of India for that year. The figures for the two previous censuses are compared in the margin.

Causation of sex.

	Births (January 1, 1921 to December 31, 1930).	
	Males.	Females.
January	3,112	2,799
February	2,705	2,476
March	3,014	2,846
April	3,277	2,965
May	3,334	2,947
June	2,901	2,688
July	3,875	3,687
August	3,732	3,414
September	3,803	3,579
October	3,786	3,679
November	3,637	3,480
December	3,446	3,219
	40,622	37,779

3. In all countries of the world, more males are born than females. Subsidiary table 5 shows that the State conforms to this law; and from the birth statistics for the State in 1921-30, given in the margin, it will be observed that male births exceeded female births in each one of the twelve months of the year.

The causation of sex has been one of the subjects of perennial inquiry. "Ever since Aristotle's days," says Westermarck, "inquirers have sought to discover the causes which determine the sex of the offspring, but no conclusion commanding general assent has yet been arrived at." The problem has further been complicated because of recent reports of transformation of sex at the adult age, which shake our complacent belief that sex is for all time determined at birth.

The latest contribution to the subject is from the pen of Mr. S. de Jastrazebski, who, after an elaborate analysis of the vital statistics and census returns of various parts of the world, has posited certain tentative theories on the subject. He thinks that there is evidence to show that masculinity at birth is affected by race, the white races showing a higher ratio; that it is greater in rural than in urban populations; and that it is probably slightly greater in first than in subsequent births. The late Mr. J. T. Marten, Census Commissioner for India in 1921, examined his views in the light of the returns of the Indian census of that year, and has thus expressed his conclusions. "Variations in sex ratio in urban and rural areas suggest no definite correlations . . . . The statistics of birth indicate that in the regions in which the Mongolian and Dravidian race element is strongest (these include Southern India), there is a higher proportion of females born than in those areas in which the Aryan or semitic strain prevails....Such indications as these enquiries afforded were in favour of a larger female element in families belonging to the lower strata of the population. These investigations also offered distinct evidence in favour of a higher ratio of masculinity in the first born child."

The available material for the State appertaining to these matters is neither wide in range nor large in volume to justify an attempt at an independent local investigation of the problem.

	Number of females per 1,000 males.	
	Births.	Deaths.
1901—05 ...	971	978
1906—10 ...	971	977
1911—15 ...	932	949
1916—20 ...	923	973
1921—25 ...	929	986
1926—30 ...	941	971

Vital statistics.

4. If more males are born than females, more males than females also die (see figures in the margin); but the proportion of females dying is higher than those born. The great rise in the proportion of female deaths in the latter half of the decade 1916–20 is no doubt due to the influenza epidemic of 1918; but the fact that that high proportion has been maintained during the succeeding decade lends support to the suspicion expressed in certain quarters that malaria is becoming endemic in the State.

Examining the figures by age periods, male deaths predominate in the first year of life. Between the ages of 1 and 12, more males still die, but females die in larger numbers than in infancy; the ills of childhood perhaps affect both sexes more or less equally.

Age period.	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.		
	1921–30	1921–25	1926–30
All ages ...	*979*	*986*	*971*
0—1 ...	884	889	877
1—6 ...	952	952	948
6—12 ...	952	923	983
12—20 ...	1,039	1,040	1,038
20—30 ...	1,191	1,225	1,158
30—40 ...	989	1,051	936
40—50 ...	870	860	879
50—60 ...	925	898	946
60 and over ...	1,079	1,094	1,060

Between 12 and 20, the proportion of female to male deaths rises still further, the former numbering 104 to every 100 of the latter, due no doubt to early marriage and maternity especially in castes which marry their daughters before the age of puberty. But the real child-bearing age is 20–30 and it is here that we find the highest female death rate, 1,191 per 1,000 male deaths. Between 30 and 40 the woman is still not out of the wood, and the death rate though falling is still high. When once she has passed the crisis, she is safe for the next 20 years; the death rates between 40 and 60 are fairly low. Beyond 60, man seems to possess more vitality than woman.

The figures indicate that in the State there is no neglect of female children as has been noticed in certain other parts of India, but that child-bearing takes its toll of feminine life quite as much as elsewhere. Much of this wastage of life could be avoided, if more skilled medical aid could be made available in villages for maternity cases; that the latter half of the decade shows an improvement over the former is an augury of hope for the future. The comparatively low proportion between 40 and 60 perhaps indicates that women generally, or widows specially, suffer from no hardships not shared by men. Women succumb more easily at old age than men.

Migration.

5. If the vital statistics are the sole determining factor in the constitution of the population of the State, we cannot account for the large preponderance of women which the census returns exhibit. But, as we have already seen (Chapter IV, paragraph 8), a fairly large number of children and a large number of adults (chiefly women) from outside the State come into it by marriage connections, and some children and more adults (largely men) are leaving the State, the latter specially to Ceylon. The combined effect of births and deaths and of immigration and emigration on the population appears in subsidiary tables 1 to 4. The proportion of women to men is highest between 20 and 40, in spite of the fact that the feminine death rate is the highest during this age period; the number of single men who migrate from the State during this age period must therefore be large. That this high rate has been continuing from decade to decade, for the last half a century, indicates that this migration is ancient, regular and continuous.

Religions and castes.

6. Subsidiary tables 2 to 4 show the proportion of sexes in the different religions and castes. The Musalmans have the largest proportion of women in the age periods 15-40 and 60 and over, while the Christians generally have the lowest.

Name of caste.	Traditional occupation.	Actual population.		Proportion of females to 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
Vallambau ...	Agriculture ...	3,855	4,639	1,203
Andi, Dasari and Pandaram.	Temple pujari ...	2,526	2,961	1,172
Nattaman ...	Agriculture ...	5,713	6,695	1,172
Vellalan ...	Do. ...	7,848	8,913	1,136
Chetti (not Nattukottai Chetti).	Money lending and trade...	4,032	4,515	1,120
Pallan ...	Agriculture (depressed class)	11,758	13,163	1,119
Ambattan ...	Industry (Barber) ...	2,386	2,666	1,117
Kusavan ...	Do. (Ceramics) ...	2,351	2,619	1,114
Kallan ...	Agriculture ...	22,124	24,619	1,113
Agamudaiyan ...	Do. ...	5,414	6,052	1,109
Paraiyan ...	Do. (depressed class).	15,633	17,189	1,100
Idaiyan ...	Agriculture ...	12,064	13,187	1,093
Vannan ...	Industry (Washerman) ...	2,064	2,245	1,088
Kavarai Vadugan ...	Agriculture ...	3,278	3,486	1,063
Kurumban ...	Do. and sheep breeding and tending.	2,621	2,763	1,054
Kammalan ...	Industry (Artisan) ...	7,085	7,295	1,030
Valaiyan ...	Agriculture ...	27,916	28,691	1,028
Valuvadi ...	Do. ...	3,304	3,387	1,025
Urali ...	Do. ...	4,672	4,706	1,007
Muttiriyan ...	Do. ...	3,997	4,004	1,002

The figures by caste show that among the larger castes, the Brahman has the lowest proportion of women to men (989 women to 1,000 men). The Nattukkottai chettis (1,535 to 1,000), whose adult males, frequently go overseas on their banking business and the Maravans (1,286 to 1,000), who usually accompany them during such sojourn, have the largest proportions. Melakkarans (1,243) and Kaikolans (1,242) also, for obvious reasons, have a high proportion of women. The proportions between these extremes are shown in the margin.

Taluks and towns.

Locality.	No. of females per 1,000 males.
The State ...	*1,096*
Pudukkottai municipality.	1,009
Alangudi taluk (excluding town).	1,078
Alangudi taluk (including town).	1,063
Tirumayam taluk	1,152
Kolattur taluk	1,067

7. Figures for taluks and Pudukkottai town are shown in the margin. Further details will be found in subsidiary table 3. Tirumayam taluk, in the Chettinad, has the highest proportion. The Kolattur taluk and the Alangudi taluk (including the capital town) have nearly an equal proportion of women to men. Men and women are nearly equal in the Pudukkottai town.

The proportion of women has risen in all taluks and religious communities, except in the case of Christians in Kolattur taluk, where the proportion has fallen from 1,056 in 1921 to 1,026 in 1931.

CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Statistics.

This chapter deals with the civil condition of the population of the State, particulars of which were recorded in column 6 of the census schedule. Table VII in Part II gives the statistics by religion and age periods; Table VIII gives similar statistics for selected castes with a different set of age periods. The subsidiary tables for this chapter in Part III show proportional figures illustrative of certain features of the main tables.

Terms expressive of civil condition.

2. The terms expressive of civil condition—unmarried, married and widowed—though in common everyday use, are not so simple as they appear at first sight: for one thing, these three terms which are the only ones permitted to be used in column 6 do not exhaust all varieties of such relationships between man and woman; and for another, the import and ceremonial of marriage vary so much in different communities that it is sometimes difficult to determine whether a person has been married or is still unmarried. The following instructions were therefore issued to enumerators as to the manner in which entries in this column should be made:—

"In filling up this column neither you (charge superintendent or supervisor) nor the enumerator should question the validity of any marriage or be guided by your own notions of what is or is not a marriage, but should accept the statements made by the person or, in the case of children, by his relatives. Every person who has a wife or husband living at the time of the census should be entered as *married*. Persons who have been divorced, and who have not married again, should be entered as *widowed*. A woman who has never been married (in any form) must be shown as *unmarried*, even though she be a prostitute or concubine."

'Widow' (Sanskrit *vidhava*), therefore, includes not only women "who have lost their husbands by death and not married again," but also women like divorcees or wives of ascetics, who have lost connection with their living husbands and not married again.

Persons who are recognised by custom as married were entered as such, even though they had not gone through the proper ceremony; also persons living together as husband and wife, whose religious or social tenets enjoin or allow such living without preliminary formalities. It is possible that certain persons who do not come under any of these categories may, merely on the ground of their living together, have returned themselves as married.

Although mere betrothals have been treated as marriages, they will not seriously affect the value of the statistics as there are very few males under 16 and females under 13, who have been returned as married or widowed.

It does not fall within the province of this report to attempt a description of marriage customs and rites obtaining among the different communities, nor to trace their origin and significance. Such as are interested in these matters will find abundant material collected and discussed in pages 235 to 261 of the Report on the Census of India for 1911.

Characteristic features of the statistics.

3. It has been generally observed that the three characteristic features of an Indian census of civil condition are (*a*) the universality of marriage; (*b*) the early age at which it takes place; and (*c*) the abnormally large proportion of widows. Judged by European standards these observations may appear to have a certain amount of justification; but conditions of life differ so much in the two areas that it is not fair to draw any conclusions adverse to either of them from the experience of the other.

Universality of marriage.

4. From the earliest ages of man's life on earth, desire for progeny appears to have been a ruling passion. To Noah, the "father of all the nations," the Lord said "Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth." "Cut thou not the progeny's line" was the injunction given to the Aryan pupil when he completed his studies and left the seminary. "Give unto this woman that felicity which arises from the possession of long lived children" is the prayer with which the Gods are invoked to this day at the time of a marriage. This natural desire is kept in check in the West (see figures in the margin) for prudential considerations, as the standard of life and the cost of living are high and the rearing of a large family is becoming a luxury, which all cannot afford. With the exception of Japan, in the East generally, and in India especially, life is simple and standard of living still low; and in an agricultural country, where under normal conditions food is not difficult to get, children are looked upon more as hands to work, rather than as mouths

Country.	Number *per mille* of unmarried (1921).	
	Males.	Females.
Europe.		
Italy	598	545
England	592	571
Russia	571	530
France	515	454
U. S. A.	580	527
Japan	657	650
India	498	358
Madras Presidency ...	531	373
Pudukkottai State ...	544	394
	No. *per mille* in 1931.	
Madras Presidency ...	528	377
Pudukkottai State ...	547	397

to be fed. The desire for children appears therefore to remain as keen as ever. It is no wonder that marriage is the normal condition of life in India. But in Pudukkottai State the proportion of unmarried persons (both male and female) is higher than that for India as a whole or for the Madras Presidency.

Less than 15 per cent of the men in the State remained unmarried between the ages of 24 and 43 and beyond 44, there was only one in a hundred. The proportions were even lower among women, the number *per mille* of unmarried to the total population at that age being 13 and 3 respectively at the age periods 24–45 and 44 and over.

Early marriage.

5. Early marriages are also less frequent in Pudukkottai State than they are in British India. The subjoined statement exhibits the proportion of the unmarried at certain age periods to a thousand of the total population at those ages :—

Age.	India.			Madras Presidency.			East coast (south.).			Pudukkottai State.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.
Males ...		*498*	*490*	*528*	*531*	*533*	*540*	*536*	*536*	*547*	*544*	*547*
0— 5	Figures not available.	994	993	997	997	998	999	999	998	1,000	995	998
5—10		966	962	981	990	991	997	995	996	1,000	994	995
10—15		878	866	959	968	962	991	987	985	993	986	985
15—40		299	287	335	383	378	371	408	392	429	431	431
40 and over ...		43	43	25	26	28	21	22	23	15	20	21
Females ...		*358*	*344*	*377*	*373*	*373*	*398*	*388*	*388*	*397*	*394*	*395*
0— 5	Figures not available.	988	985	987	991	994	999	999	998	1,000	993	998
5—10		908	890	906	992	946	982	988	987	999	986	988
10—15		601	555	769	772	740	908	904	878	962	915	907
15—40		62	54	76	78	82	99	102	100	140	127	124
40 and over ...		13	12	9	10	9	6	7	7	3	8	8

Percentage of unmarried women to total population at 15—40.

Locality.	1921.	1931.
India	6	...
Madras Presidency. ...	8	8
East coast (south) ...	10	10
Pudukkottai State ...	13	14

It is significant that while in 1921 only 30 per cent of the male population was unmarried in India as a whole at 15-40, the corresponding percentages for the Madras Presidency, the adjoining Madras districts and the Pudukkottai State, respectively, were 38, 41 and 43. The figures for women given in the margin show that even in that sex, marriages are contracted in the State much later than elsewhere.

Number of unmarried men per thousand of the population under 24 years.

All religions ...	*940*
Christians	931
Hindus	940
Musalmans	949

Among the followers of the different religions, men marry earliest among the Christians, then come the Hindus ; Musalmans marry comparatively later (see figures in the margin).

The number of unmarried women to a thousand of the population at different age periods is shown below :—

Age.	All religions.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.
0–16	962	962	940	976
17–23	207	212	137	166
24–43	13	13	9	20
44 and over	3	3	2	...

The largest proportion of married males under 24 is in the Nattukkottai Chetti community in which there are 155 per 1,000 of the population at that age period. Below them come the Brahmans (131), Saurashtras (126), and Kusavans (81). Pallan, Vallamban, Kallan and Valuvadi have less than 50 married *per mille*.

As to women, the castes among whom pre-puberty marriage is the rule are the Saurashtra, the Brahman and the Kusavan. Among the other communities, adult marriages are perhaps more frequent than early marriages. The Melakkaran is the only caste where some women remain unmarried throughout their life ; even in that community, a fair number

of women contract regular marriages and live a family life (in Alangudi town, all women are said to do this), while the rest are dedicated to temples, being married to the deity of the temple. An appreciable number of women of the Valaiyan and Kallan castes do not think of matrimony till they are past 23 years of age.

Proportion of widows.

6. Considering the appalling number of widows in India, the local Legislative Council considered in December 1929 a resolution advocating the introduction into the State of the provisions of the British Indian enactment (Sarada Act) under which boys should not be married until they were 18 years of age and girls until they were 14 years of age. The resolution was put to vote and declared lost.

The subjoined statement shows the number of widows under the age of 35 for India as a whole, the Madras Presidency and the Pudukkottai State :—

Age.	Actual figures.					Number *per mille*.				
	1931.		1921.			1931.		1921.		
	Madras Presidency.	Pudukkottai State.	India.	Madras Presidency.	Pudukkottai State.	Madras Presidency.	Pudukkottai State.	India.	Madras Presidency.	Pudukkottai State.
0–5	1,266	...	15,139	1,316	14	...	...	1	1	1
5–10	7,348	...	102,293	6,146	40	2	...	5	3	1
10–15	17,691	14	279,124	23,623	83	7	1	17	10	4
15–20	81,048	148	517,898	60,544	280	37	8	41	35	16
20–25	148,820	871	966,617	157,026	887	63	47	72	77	48
25–35	623,000	5,101	3,870,169	594,950	4,788	156	131	147	157	119

Year.	Widows.
1901 ...	46
1911 ...	72
1921 ...	37
1931 ...	14

The conditions in the State do not appear to be so bad as they are elsewhere ; and if our figures speak true, it is of some hope for the future that the number of child widows has considerably gone down during the last decade. The number of child widows (under 15) for the last four censuses is shown in the margin.

Beyond 35, there are proportionately more widows now than there were ten years ago ; this is probably due to a larger number of deaths of elderly men during the last decade.

Age.	Number per 1,000 of the population.	
	Widowers.	Widows.
Total ...	*44*	*131*
0–5 ...	...	...
5–10 ...	...	...
10–15 ...	...	1
15–20 ...	...	8
20–40 ...	33	139
40–60 ...	114	549
60 and over.	285	860

Widowers and widows.

7. The proportion of widowers in certain age periods is compared in the margin with that of the widows in the same periods. The larger number of widows is due chiefly to the prejudice against the remarriage of widows in communities which aspire to social respectability, even though such marriages are not prohibited on religious grounds. Widows who have children or who lose their husbands on the wrong side of life do not ordinarily marry again.

Husbands and wives.

8. Subsidiary table 4 shows the proportion of wives to husbands as a whole and in different age periods.

The marginally noted six castes have more than 1,200 wives to 1,000 husbands. The highest proportions are in Kaikolan (1,672) and Melakkaran (1,401) castes, several of whose women are married to temple deities. They return themselves as married, although they have no corresponding human husbands. Nattukkottai Chettis (1,367) frequently go overseas on their banking business, leaving their womenkind behind. Andis are a wandering tribe of mendicants who often indulge in the luxury of a plurality of wives and undertake long expeditions to distant places leaving their family behind. These reasons—emigration from the State on business or for a livelihood leaving the wife at home, and marrying of more than one wife—account for the greater part of the disparity between the numbers of the married men and women. In castes where these circumstances do not exist, e.g. Vellalan, Kavarai, etc., the difference is less marked. The proportions are lowest among Kammalan, Vaniyan, Brahman and Odde.

Kaikolan	1,672
Melakkaran	1,401
Nattukkottai Chetti.	1,367
Andi	1,248
Saurashtra	1,243
Ambattan	1,223

The varying proportions in the different age periods are due to the fact that almost invariably the husband is older than the wife and more often than not they go into different age periods.

CHAPTER VII.

INFIRMITIES.

The four infirmities.

Countless and manifold as are the infirmities which afflict mankind, the census enumerator takes count of only four of them which are the direct negatives of the ideal of human existence *mens sana in corpore sano*. They are insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy. The insane has an unsound mind, and the leper has an unsound body. The blind, though he is neither demented nor loathsome is incapacitated, especially if his malady dates from his birth, from exercising his intellectual faculties or physical powers in full. The deaf-mute is often said to be idiotic, and, to have other deformities unfitting him for a civilized human existence. These four defects of mind or body have one feature in common, that they always excite sympathy and are eminently fitted for detention and cure, and where a cure is not possible, much can be done to ameliorate the condition of the patient. Various institutions intended for the benefit of these infirms have been established in the adjoining Province of Madras.

Accuracy of Statistics.

2. No census officer has so far claimed absolute accuracy for this portion of his statistics; and the reasons are not far to seek. People are slow to believe that they themselves or their kindred have been attacked by any dire disease; and even when they have no doubt as to the attack, they live in hopes that it will soon disappear. Even after all hope is lost, they are by no means anxious to proclaim an affliction. Naturally, therefore, infirmities are not fully reported in the early age periods of life and in the case of women. Secondly, enumerators are not doctors, and they can spend only a few minutes with each individual. During this brief sojourn, they have to decide whether a person declared "insane" is an eccentric or a maniac; whether a person declared "deaf-mute" has the congenital affliction or is merely defective in his speech or hearing or both; whether a person declared "blind" has only a dull vision or is totally blind; and whether a "leper" is suffering from the real "corrosive leprosy" or has some loathly, but innocuous, affection of the skin. On the other side, however, it has to be mentioned that afflicted persons are well known as such in their villages and the enumerator who is often a local resident, well versed in the local gossip, is not likely to miss persons of this character. On the whole, therefore, the statistics may be taken as fairly representative, and as such errors as exist are likely to be repeated from census to census, the comparative figures may be considered worth examination. But, as observed by Sir Denis Bray, "the utmost we can expect to glean from a census of infirmities is a very rough idea of their general prevalence in the country. And the denser the population, the greater the chance of lighting somewhere near the truth; for statistical truth is hardly to be found except in the deep well of large numbers."

Main results of the census.

3. The statistics of infirmities recorded at the census will be found in Table IX in Part II. They appear in the subsidiary tables for this chapter in Part III in proportional and condensed forms.

The main results of the record are compared below with those obtained at former enumerations :—

Infirmity.	Population afflicted, of both sexes (actual figures).						Number per 100,000 of the population.					
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total population ...	*400,694*	*426,813*	*411,886*	*380,440*	*373,096*	*302,127*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total afflicted ...	1,077	1,060	985	903	929	774	269	250	241	239	249	256
Insane ...	153	104	81	63	61	54	38	25	20	17	16	18
Deaf-mute ...	400	398	390	343	381	221	100	93	95	90	102	73
Blind ...	341	422	339	397	386	412	85	99	82	104	104	136
Leper ...	185	141	181	105	101	87	46	33	44	28	27	29

One man was both insane and deaf-mute and one woman was both insane and blind.

Particulars of infirmities in the different taluks will be found in Part 2 of Table IX.

Insanity: intercensal variations.

4. Insanity is defined by Savage as a disorder or disease of the nervous system, which prevents the individual from reacting normally as a member of the society to which by birth and education he belongs. It is generally believed to be a product of the complex life of

Locality.	Number of the insane per 100,000 of the population.								
	1931			1921			1911		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
India ...	...	...	...	*28*	*33*	*22*	*26*	*31*	*20*
Madras Presidency ...	33	39	27	20	24	17	20	24	17
Tanjore district ...	26	32	21	14	17	11	15	18	13
Trichinopoly district...	29	34	24	17	20	14	18	21	16
Ramnad district ...	34	41	28	16	20	13	18	23	14
Madura district ...	26	32	20	17	21	13	16	19	13
Pudukkottai State ...	38	46	31	25	26	23	20	25	14

modern civilization with its interminable worries, anxieties and privations; but it can hardly be said that Pudukkottai is in the vortex of modern civilization. In spite of this, however, the proportional number of the insane in Pudukkottai is very much higher than in the adjoining British territory (see margin); and they have been increasing in the State from decade to decade from 1881, as will be seen from the statement below :—

Year.	Actual figures.			Number per 100,000 of population.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1931 ...	153	87	66	38	46	31
1921 ...	104	54	50	25	26	23
1911 ...	81	50	31	20	25	14
1901 ...	63	35	28	17	19	14
1891 ...	61	30	31	16	17	16
1881 ...	54	31	23	18	22	14

In 1881, there were only 54 insane in the State; in the next 30 years, their numbers increased by only 50 per cent; but within a decade (in 1921), there were twice as many insane as in 1881, and nearly 30 per cent higher than in 1911. The increase during the last decade has been 47 per cent—61 per cent in the case of males and 32 per cent in the case of females; and these large increases require an explanation.

Cause.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Congenital	27	18	9
Sudden attack	21	11	10
Predisposing illness ...	16	9	7
Spiritual influence ...	7	1	6
Loss or privation ...	6	2	4
Religion	2	2	...
Cured	6	5	1
Merely eccentric ...	3	1	2
Total ...	88	49	39

Causes of insanity.

A special enquiry was made after the census into the causes which led to the attack of insanity in each of the 153 cases enumerated; but in as many as 65 cases, no satisfactory account was available. The remaining 88 cases were thus explained :—

Congenital insanity comprises cases of idiocy or imbecility due to arrested cerebral development; the causes may be pre-natal or post-natal. In pre-natal cases, there is a history of neurotic inheritance such as insanity, epilepsy, alcoholism, syphilis being commonly present in one or both parents. A severe shock or accident during gestation, especially if a woman is of a neurotic type, may produce an idiot. The children born of consanguineous marriages are sometimes idiots. Post-natal causes are chiefly infantile convulsions.

The remaining 61 cases refer to weakmindedness due, not to arrested development, but to progressive deterioration, resulting either from gross brain disease or from degeneration of the nervous elements of the brain.

5. The figures of the insane by age periods at the last two censuses are shown below :— **Insane by age periods.**

Age period.	Actual number.				Number per 10,000 of the total afflicted.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total ...	*87*	*54*	*66*	*50*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*
0—10	1	1	3	2	115	185	455	400
10—20	11	6	7	6	1,265	1,112	1,061	1,200
20—30	19	13	17	13	2,183	2,407	2,575	2,600
30—40	26	21	17	10	2,988	3,888	2,575	2,000
40—50	18	6	15	8	2,069	1,112	2,274	1,600
50—60	9	3	5	7	1,035	555	758	1,400
60 and over ...	3	4	2	4	345	741	302	800

In spite of a decrease in the general population, the actual numbers of the insane have increased in every age period except the first and the last in the case of males and up to 50 in the case of females. Out of a total of 49 additions to the insane during the ten years 1921–31, no less than 41 are found in the adult ages (20-50).

Age period.	Males.		Females.	
	Number in 1921.	Number in succeeding age period in 1931.	Number in 1921.	Number in succeeding age period in 1931.
0–10 ...	1	11	2	7
10–20 ...	6	19	6	17
20–30 ...	13	26	13	17
30–40 ...	21	18	10	15
40–50 ...	6	9	8	5
50 and over ...	7	3	11	2

Looking at the question from another point of view, the marginal figures exhibit the numbers of the afflicted in each age period in 1921 side by side with those in the succeeding age period in 1931. These figures show that while insanity develops in males only up to 40 years of age, females are liable to attacks up to 50.

The maximum number of the insane is found in the age period 20-40. Males are larger in the period 30-40 and females in the period 20-30.

Religion, caste, birthplace, literacy and civil condition.

Community.	Number per 100,000 of the community.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Pudukkottai State ...	*38*	*46*	*31*
Hindus ...	36	42	31
Brahmans ...	85	118	51
Depressed classes ...	39	39	39
Other Hindus ...	34	40	29
Musalmans ...	86	140	37
Christians ...	33	35	32

6. Out of the 153 insane people, 134 were Hindus, 13 Musalmans and 6 Christians. Of the 134 Hindus, ten were Brahmans and 23 belonged to the depressed classes. The number of the insane as compared with the total population in that community is very high in the case of Brahmans and Musalmans (see figures in the margin).

Only twelve of the insane were born outside the State; eight came from the adjoining Madras districts and the remaining four were from Chingleput, Coimbatore, Malabar and Punjab. They were all enumerated as houseless poor in Pudukkottai town.

Civil condition.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried ...	32	17
Married ...	46	26
Widowed ...	9	23

Twenty-one males were literate, three of them also in English. There was no literate woman. Their civil condition is shown in the margin.

Deaf-mutism.

7. The statistics of the deaf-mute recorded at the last two censuses are given below :—

Age.	Actual Number.				Number per 10,000 of the total afflicted.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921	1931	1921
Pudukkottai State ...	*233*	*203*	*167*	*195*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*
0—10 ...	48	42	26	32	2,060	2,070	1,557	1,641
10—20 ...	72	48	56	67	3,090	2,364	3,353	3,436
20—30 ...	38	45	29	41	1,631	2,216	1,736	2,102
30—40 ...	38	36	21	30	1,631	1,773	1,258	1,538
40—50 ...	22	19	17	13	944	936	1,018	667
50—60 ...	11	8	14	10	472	394	838	513
60 and over ...	4	5	4	2	172	247	240	103

If blindness is often the disease of old age and insanity and leprosy, those of the adult, deaf-mutism is the disease of the infant, as only persons *born* deaf *and* dumb are noted as such in the census schedule. But the deaf-mute does not figure in the census return until he is past five years of age; parents and guardians fondly hope, as long as they can, that affliction is no part of theirs; when deferred hope becomes a forlorn hope, there is neither purpose nor profit in concealment and its existence is declared to the census enumerator.

8. The record of deaf-mutes at the various censuses is shown in the margin. Their number has risen by 81 per cent during the last 50 years. There were only 221 persons (males 113; females 108) returned as afflicted by this infirmity in 1881, probably because the great *famine* of 1877 killed most of these defectives. For the ten years ending 1891, the census returns showed an increase of 75 per cent; but in 1901 there was a fall of 10 per cent, chiefly among women. In 1911, the figures again rose, this time by about 14 per cent, and the total figures are about the same since then. In 1931, while the total afflicted remains the same as in 1921, there is an increase of 30 males and a decrease of 28 females.

Comparison with previous censuses.

Year.	Actual number.			Number per 100,000 of the population.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1931 ...	400	233	167	100	122	80
1921 ...	398	203	195	93	99	88
1911 ...	390	208	182	95	106	84
1901 ...	343	176	167	90	97	83
1891 ...	381	187	194	102	105	99
1881 ...	221	113	108	73	79	68

9. Compared with the rest of India, Pudukkottai State has the unenviable reputation of being the hotbed of deaf-mutism, one in every thousand of the population being afflicted. In 1921, against an average of 60 deaf-mutes for a hundred thousand people for the whole of India, Pudukkottai had 93, the figures being exceeded in only two other places Sikkim (176) and Kashmir (138). This position is further illustrated by the following statement which exhibits the figures of deaf-mutes for the whole of India, the Madras Presidency, the adjoining Madras districts and the Pudukkottai State.

Comparison with other Provinces.

Province or District.	Number per 100,000 of the population.								
	1931.			1921.			1911.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
India	...	...	...	60	70	49	64	74	53
Madras Presidency	70	81	62	51	58	44	78	87	68
Tanjore district	85	100	71	39	47	31	85	101	69
Trichinopoly district	85	92	77	86	95	77	91	101	81
Ramnad district	89	104	76	50	57	44	90	101	80
Madura district	81	93	69	76	91	62	78	89	68
Pudukkottai State	100	122	80	93	99	88	95	106	84

10. An enquiry into the physical and mental condition of the deaf-mutes in the State was made after the enumeration. Replies were received in the case of 320 individuals (males 193 and females 127) out of the 400 afflicted (males 233, females 167). Of this number thirteen persons have died or left the place where they were enumerated; 185 persons are dependents; and the remaining 122 persons are actually earning their bread (see margin) and are reported to be quite fit. Of the 185 dependents (males 98, females 87), only 28 persons (males 20, females 8) are either feeble-minded or subject to epileptic fits and a few of them have also physical deformities. The result of this somewhat superficial investigation seems to show that deaf-mutism in the State is ordinarily not due to or combined with, cretinism, as is the case in some other parts of India. It is possible that expert medical examination might reveal possibilities of cure for these unfortunates.

Etiology of deaf-mutism.

Occupation.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total ...	*122*	*89*	*33*
Agriculturists ...	48	35	13
Coolies ...	26	15	11
Shepherds ...	24	18	6
Traders ...	8	7	1
Washermen ...	5	3	2
Money lenders ...	3	3	...
Beggars ...	2	2	...
Others ...	6	6	...

11. It has been the universal experience that deaf-mutes, suffering as they do from a congenital defect, do not live long. Accordingly, we find that in spite of the fact that enumeration is defective in the earlier age periods, over 50 per cent of them are under 20; and nearly one-third more are between 20 and 40. Only a sixth of the total afflicted live beyond the age of 40 and four men and four women out of a total of 400 had passed beyond the age of 60.

Age periods and sexes.

Till 1931, the sexes among deaf-mutes were more or less equal in the State, although in India as a whole there was very great disparity in the figures (see margin) which is attributed to concealment of women defectives. On examination of the State figures by age periods, we find that the defect in women was highest (613 women per thousand men) in the period 5–15 probably because people will not easily declare an infirmity in the case of a marriageable girl. Between the ages of 15 and 30, there were 786 women to a thousand men; but again there is a drop in the period 30-50, where there are only 633 women to a thousand men. This may be due to the smaller resisting power of women; but there were 18 women over 50 against 15 men.

Number of women per 1,000 men.

Year.	Pudukkottai.	Madras.	India.
1931	717	777	...
1921	961	785	661
1911	875	803	677
1901	949	770	Not available
1891	1,037	Not available	
1881	956		

Birth-place, literacy and civil condition.

12. All but 18 of the deaf-mutes were born in the State itself. 17 were born in the four adjoining districts and the other is the daughter of a carpenter from the Nilgiri district.

Civil condition.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	173	105
Married	51	30
Widowed	9	32

Six of the deaf-mutes have been returned as literate. Their civil conditions are shown in the margin.

Blindness.

13. Blindness is a disease which no one is ashamed to confess, and is not on that account concealed. Further, although mere dimness of vision on account of old age or some supervening ailment is sometimes mistaken for blindness, it does not ordinarily require expert medical knowledge for its diagnosis. The figures of blindness are considered for India as a whole more satisfactory than those of other infirmities. But the position in the Pudukkottai State does not appear to be equally satisfactory.

The statement below shows the numbers recorded as blind at each of the last six censuses:—

Year.	Persons.			Males.			Females.		
	Number afflicted.	Variation from previous census.		Number afflicted.	Variation from previous census.		Number afflicted.	Variation from previous census.	
		Actual.	Percentage.		Actual.	Percentage.		Actual.	Percentage.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1931 ...	341	−81	−19·19	189	−19	− 9·13	152	−62	−28·97
1921 ...	422	+83	+24·48	208	+60	+40·54	214	+23	+12·04
1911 ...	339	−58	−14·61	148	−42	−22·11	191	−16	− 7·73
1901 ...	397	+11	+ 2·85	190	+23	+13·77	207	−12	− 5·48
1891 ...	386	−26	− 6·31	167	−43	−20·47	219	+17	+ 8·42
1881 ...	412	...	...	210	...	...	202	...	...

We began with 412 blind people in 1881 and end up with 341 in 1931. If it was a regular decrease from census to census, we may congratulate ourselves on improved conditions in prevention or treatment. But the case is just the reverse.

In 1881 there were 210 males; in the next decade they dropped by over 20 per cent to 167; in the next census (1901) the figure rose by 14 per cent to 190; again in 1911 it fell by 22 per cent to 148; in 1921 there is a sudden rise again of over 40 per cent and we get 208 blind; in 1931 there is a decrease of 9 per cent and we now have 189 blind males.

The fluctuations in the figures of women, though not so erratic as those for men, are still irregular.

It is difficult to believe that the previous figures were accurate; with this caution, we may proceed to examine them.

Sexes.

14. The number of the blind in the State in 1931 was 341 of whom 189 were males and 152 females. This is the first time after 1881 that we have a smaller number of blind women than blind men. While the difference is only 4 per cent in 1881, it is nearly 20 per cent at present.

15. Compared with the other parts of India, Pudukkottai had fewer blind people in 1921, as there were in it only 99 blind persons per 100,000 of the population against 152 for the whole of India. The Madras Presidency and two of the adjoining British districts (Tanjore and Trichinopoly) showed, however, a smaller proportion of the blind than the State; but in the present census, only the Tanjore district has a smaller proportion of the blind than the State. The figures are given below :— **Comparison with other parts of India.**

Number of the blind per 100,000 of the population.

Province or District.	1931.			1921.			1911.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
India	...	...	...	152	145	160	142	138	145
Madras Presidency	111	105	116	87	87	86	81	83	79
Tanjore district	80	91	71	57	64	51	58	62	54
Trichinopoly district	105	105	104	83	87	79	76	75	76
Ramnad district	128	132	125	107	112	103	118	126	111
Madura district	116	112	120	103	105	100	96	92	100
Pudukkottai State	85	99	72	99	102	96	82	75	89

The comparative immunity of Pudukkottai may be due to the fact that there are few large towns in it, and that persons, leading an open air existence in the country, have no occasion to strain their eyes or fill them with road dust.

Age period.	Actual number.		Number *per mille*.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
State ...	*189*	*152*	*1,000*	*1,000*
0—15	12	12	64	79
15—30	31	16	164	105
30—45	42	22	222	145
45—60	42	37	222	243
60 and over ...	62	65	328	428

16. Blindness, unlike deaf-mutism or leprosy, is a disease of old age, affecting women more than men. 55 per cent of the blind men and 67 per cent of the blind women in 1931 were over 45 years of age. The figures for age periods are given in the margin. **Age periods.**

17. An enquiry was made after the census into the causes of blindness in the State. **Causes of blindness.**

In 133 out of the 341 cases (or 39 per cent)—66 males and 67 females—cataract was reported as the cause; some of these persons may have regained their sight if they had sought proper medical aid.

Cause.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Congenital	63	37	26
Gonorrheal ophthalmia ...	23	13	10
Small-pox	50	26	24
Unskilled treatment for eye disease.	20	14	6
Total ...	156	90	66

In 156 cases (see margin), blindness was due to avoidable causes. Children are born blind, or lose their sight within a few days after birth, chiefly by the introduction at birth of impure foreign matter into the mother's system; if care is taken to keep the mother, midwife and the surroundings clean, chances of congenital blindness or gonorrheal ophthalmia would be minimised. Small-pox could have been prevented by timely vaccination.

Accidental injuries account for 16 cases (eight of each sex) and three males lost their sight after an attack of jaundice. No cause could be discovered in 32 cases, and one person has been cured.

Civil condition.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	89	66	23
Married	116	85	31
Widowed	136	38	98

18. There were only 29 blind people born outside the State—25 in the adjoining districts and four in Ceylon. Their civil condition is shown in the margin. **Birth-place, literacy and civil condition.**

Ten blind males were literate. The women were all illiterate.

	Total ...	*341*
Kallans		84
Valaiyans		
Paraiyans		60
Pallans		
Other agricultural castes ...		63
Idaiyans		30
Kurumbans		
Artisans, traders, etc. ...		44
Other Hindus		33
Musalmans		10
Christians		17

Castes and occupations.

19. As the bulk of the people are agriculturists, the majority of the blind also belong to the agricultural communities (*vide* margin). 273 of their number were dependents. Among the earners are eight bankers, seven astrologers, six beggars, two purohits, two physicians, and one musician.

Leprosy.

20. Leprosy and its symptoms are understood in a general way by the man in the street, but it is a disease which it is very difficult for any one but a medical man to diagnose with certainty, especially in the early stages, as there may then be no marked pain, disfigurement or other inconvenience. Further, a person suffering from the anæsthetic variety of the disease looks healthy to all appearance; only a careful medical examination will reveal the existence of a discoloured anæsthetic patch in the skin. One high medical authority has expressed the opinion that there were at least half a million lepers in India, or nearly five times the number usually recorded at a census. Another equally high authority puts it at double that number. In this connection, it is somewhat significant that in the Madras Presidency the number of lepers reported per 100,000 of the population in 1931 is nearly double that recorded ten years ago, and that the increase is found in both sexes. It is possible that our figures, collected in a comparatively smaller area, are less inaccurate than those of our neighbours: but even here, the sex proportions among the afflicted seem to leave no room for doubt that there has been some appreciable concealment among female sufferers.

Population afflicted and intercensal variation.

21. According to the census of 1931, there were in the State 185 lepers, 144 of whom were males and 41 females, almost exactly the same numbers as there were in 1911 (the male figures for 1921 were apparently incorrect). Comparative figures are given below from 1881:—

Year.	Actual figures.			Number per 100,000.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1931 ...	185	144	41	46	75	20
1921 ...	141	99	42	33	48	19
1911 ...	181	141	40	44	72	19
1901 ...	105	77	28	28	43	14
1891 ...	101	74	27	27	41	14
1881 ...	87	63	24	29	44	15

The number of lepers rose by 16 per cent between 1881 and 1891 and remained practically at that level in 1901; in 1911 we find a sudden increase in their numbers by nearly 80 per cent, chiefly among males; since then, the numbers again remain more or less constant. The rise in 1911 is very probably due to a better standard of enumeration on that occasion, as there is nothing to show that about that time there happened anything to favour development of the disease in the State itself or that outside lepers migrated into the State in large numbers.

Comparison with other parts of India.

Locality.	Number per 100,000 persons in	
	1921.	1911.
Travancore ...	51	33
Cochin	48	50
Pudukkottai ...	46	33

22. Pudukkottai State ranked below its sister States of Travancore and Cochin in 1921 in the proportion of lepers; but in 1911, the proportions were equal in Travancore and Pudukkottai, while it was 50 per cent higher in Cochin.

The statement below compares the figures for Pudukkottai State for the last 3 censuses with those for India as a whole, the Madras Presidency, and the four adjoining Madras districts :—

Number of lepers per 100,000 of the population.

Province or District.	1931.			1921.			1911.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
India	...	...	...	32	46	18	35	51	18
Madras Presidency ...	70	107	35	37	56	19	40	62	20
Tanjore district ...	77	128	30	36	58	15	46	74	20
Trichinopoly district..	65	99	32	28	45	12	32	50	15
Ramnad district ...	46	75	21	32	53	12	35	56	17
Madura district ...	74	115	34	39	60	20	34	53	16
Pudukkottai State ...	46	75	20	33	48	19	44	72	19

Year.	Number per 100,000.			
	Madras Presidency.		Deccan.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1931 ...	107	35	35	16
1921 ...	56	19	15	7
1911 ...	62	20	19	8
1901 ...	54	17	29	8
1891 ...	53	18	29	9

One significant fact which emerges from these figures is that, while in the Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura districts which have a comparatively large irrigated area, the proportion of lepers is high, Ramnad district, whose physical features are similar to those of the State, had exactly the same proportion of lepers as the State in 1931. The figures for the four Deccan districts show that there are comparatively fewer lepers in that tract than in the rest of the Madras Presidency. Whether a dry hot climate gives immunity from leprosy is a question for experts to decide.

Age periods.

23. Judged by age periods recorded in the State (see margin) leprosy seems more to be a disease of the adult than of the youth or of old age. Of the 144 male lepers in 1931, 99 men (or nearly 70 per cent) were between the ages of 20 and 50. Those under 20 formed 6 per cent and those over 50, 25 per cent. These figures seem to show that the disease develops in males between the ages of 20 and 30 and attains its maximum level between 30 and 40 and that patients begin to die off after the 40th year But the fact that eleven of them were living beyond their 60th year seems to show that the disease does not kill its victims quite quickly.

Age periods.	Actual number.		Number per 10,000.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Pudukkottai State ...	*144*	*41*	*10,000*	*10,000*
0–10 ...	1	1	69	244
10–20 ...	8	3	556	732
20–30 ...	17	11	1,181	2,682
30–40 ...	48	4	3,333	976
40–50 ...	34	6	2,361	1,463
50–60 ...	25	10	1,736	2,439
60 and over ...	11	6	764	1,464

No useful deductions can be drawn from the figures of female lepers, as the statistics are obviously incomplete. But that six out of 41 of their reported number should be over 60, might show that women have a higher power of resistance than men.

Birth-place, civil condition and literacy.

24. Of the 185 lepers enumerated in the State, all but fourteen were born in the State itself ; these fourteen were born in the adjoining districts

31 males and one female were literate ; one of the males was also literate in English.

Civil condition.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	87	14
Married	41	10
Widowed	16	17

The figures of civil condition are shown in the margin.

Religion and caste.

25. An examination of the figures for India as a whole seems to indicate that communities holding a higher position in the social scale, with a high level of civilization, are comparatively immune from the disease. The greater liability of the lower castes has been ascribed to their poverty and to the small, insanitary, and often dirty, houses in which they live. The State figures do not show that the higher castes are in any way immune from this malady or that the lower castes suffer from it to an undue extent (see figures in the margin).

Community.	Number per 100,000.	
	Males.	Females.
Brahmans	68	85
Vellalans	153	56
Kallans and Valaiyans.	82	19
Paraiyans and Pallans.	82	13
Other Hindus ...	70	19
Musalmans	126	12
Christians	104	22

Occupations.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Non-working dependents ...	77	59	18
Working dependents ...	18	4	14
Earners	90	81	9
Agriculturists	69	66	3

26. The majority of the women lepers were dependents, but among males, the earners were preponderant (see margin).

Various occupations, followed by one or two persons each, were returned by the non-agricultural male lepers. Among those may be mentioned barber, washerman, vegetable or provision dealer, carpenter.

Eleven of the female working dependents were attending to household work.

Other ailments.

Disease.	Total.	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.
Syphilis	1,093	476	617
Tuberculosis	307	123	184
Hookworm	23	8	15
Guineaworm	6	2	4
Filariasis	6	1	5

27. The statement in the margin shows certain other diseases which were treated in the Town hospital during recent years. Syphilis claims the largest number of patients; then comes tuberculosis which is mostly of the bone and intestinal types. Pulmonary tuberculosis is rare in the State.

Only 23 cases of hookworm came into the hospital; but the disease, though not much in evidence in the town, is reported to be prevalent in the Kolattur and Alangudi taluks. Guineaworm, once a pest in the State, is fast disappearing, lingering only in parts of Kolattur and Tirumayam taluks. These two diseases are due chiefly to insanitary habits of life and they are bound to disappear with an improved sanitary conscience among the people.

Filariasis is said to be confined to Pudukkottai town and even there, only to the eastern portion. It is believed to have been imported into the State from the Tanjore district.

CHAPTER VIII.

OCCUPATIONS.

Occupations: Explanation of the term.

'That man shall not live by bread alone" postulates, by implication, the need for bread for man's life on earth; and as the earning of it occupies the major portion of a life-time, it is called the man's 'occupation.' Occupation has therefore two aspects, firstly, that it secures food for men and women and secondly, that it occupies their time The census has dealt with the question from both these points of view.

In 1881, emphasis was laid on the fact of occupation of time; men and women were primarily classified into (*a*) those having an occupation and (*b*) those having no occupation, and no account was taken of the means of subsistence of those who had no occupation. Particulars of work were recorded in the case of individuals coming under the former category.

In 1891, on the contrary, prominence was given to the other aspect, i.e., occupation as a means of livelihood; instructions were accordingly issued for record in the schedule of particulars of the occupation by which each individual obtained his food, whether as an earner or as a dependent. Adequate provision for this ambitious programme was not, however, made when the schedule was framed; it had only one column in which the means of subsistence of each individual, whether worker or dependent, had to be entered, the latter being distinguished from the former by the addition of the word "dependent" to the entry of occupation. Two facts are never properly recorded in a single column and this case was no exception. There was a great deal of confusion in the compilation office in distinguishing workers from dependents, with the result that, in the final tables, this distinction was abandoned. The statistics of occupation for the Pudukkottai State were not separately compiled at this Census and are not therefore now available.

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

Profiting by previous experience, three columns were provided in the census schedule for 1901, as shown in the margin, to achieve the objects in view, i.e., to obtain a record of the total number of persons supported by each occupation, as well as of those who actually work at it, either as the principal, or as a subsidiary, occupation.

No change was made in 1911 or in 1921, either in the form of the schedule or in the instructions for filling it. But, as the statistics collected in the general schedule furnished only a vague idea of the functional distribution of the people, a separate industrial schedule was prescribed for obtaining information regarding the *personnel* employed in organized establishments and the power used therein.

In 1931, however, the pendulum has swung back to the other side; on this occasion, as in 1881, prominence has been given to the aspect of occupation as the life-work of an individual; indeed a further step in this direction has been taken by recording the occupation of working dependents, even though they may not thereby positively augment the family income. As was the case fifty years ago, no record was made at the last census of the occupations which supported persons who were dependent on others for their maintenance.

Earners and dependents.

2. To appreciate the full effect of the changes introduced in 1931, we have first to understand how the family income is made up In the cultivating communities, to which the majority of the population of the State belong, the family income is not, as is generally supposed to be the case in the literate or professional classes, made up of the earnings of one or more working men in the household on which the rest of the family, chiefly women and

children, "depend" for their maintenance. A family is an indissoluble economic unit in which ordinarily each member who can use his limbs does his bit to the support of the family. Even in the so-called leisured communities, women and children bear the brunt of the household work so essential for the smooth and efficient running of the home. As the Superintendent of Census (1921), Punjab, points out: "A very large part of the apparent want of employment of female labour arises from the fact that the classification of occupations was drawn up by men and not by women; many women appear as unemployed when they should be classed as actual workers engaged in domestic duties, in cooking, grinding of grain, drawing water from wells, taking food to their families in the field, preparing and mending clothes, and last but certainly not least in child bearing." Further in agricultural and artisan families children begin to help their parents in their work at a very early age; but a fair assessment of the money value of such work is no doubt difficult. To bring as far as possible all classes of workers into the net, without at the same time mixing up adult and juvenile labour or outdoor and indoor activities in one heap, it was decided first to make a record of the occupations of all persons who directly earned an income; and then to make a separate record of the occupations of those who did not earn an income but made a distinct contribution towards the support of the family including discharge of household duties. The result shows that in 1931, 75 per cent of the male population and 72 per cent of the female population between the ages of 5 and 70 were following some occupation or other, either as earners or as working dependents, as against 77 per cent of the males and 58 per cent of the females in 1921. The marginal statement shows the proportions of earners, working dependents and non-working dependents per 1,000 of the total population in 1931 in the Pudukkottai and Travancore States and in the Madras Presidency.

	Males.			Females.		
	Pudukkottai State.	Travancore State	Madras Presidency.	Pudukkottai State.	Travancore State.	Madras Presidency.
Earners	289	219	273	123	71	110
Working dependents ...	24	32	20	209	151	152
Non-working dependents.	164	252	201	191	275	244

Instructions for enumeration.

Earner or dependent.	Principal occupation for earners only.	Subsidiary occupation (occupation of dependents may be given)	Industry in which employed (for organised employees only).
9	10	11	12

3. Four columns were provided in the census schedule for the record of particulars regarding occupations as shown in the margin.

The last column has dispensed with the need for a separate industrial census.

The instructions to enumerators for filling in these four columns are noted below :—

"*Columns 9 to 12* are the most difficult in the census schedule but if certain main considerations are remembered these columns will not present any difficulty.

"Every human being earns his or her own bread or depends on somebody else for it. *The first is an earner and the second is a dependent.*

"Going into more detail, every person who receives wages or pay, in cash or in kind, for physical or intellectual labour, or who receives rent from land or house or interest on investments, or from any other source, should be shown as an earner. It is not necessary to constitute a person an earner that his earnings should completely meet all expenditure on his or her maintenance.

"Further, it is not *necessary* that any person should actually do work of some kind. A child in receipt of income from investments or rent of land or house is an earner.

"In joint families, only adult members should be shown as earners. Women and children will ordinarily be shown as dependents, unless they could be classified as earners in the circumstances explained in the sequel.

"If a person is shown as an earner in column 9, the occupation or other source from which the income is derived should be shown in column 10. In cases where there is more than one source of income, that giving the next largest income should be shown in column 11. In cases where a person with private means follows some occupation, that occupation should be entered in column 10 even though it may yield a smaller income and the source of private income should be shown in column 11. Only one subsidiary occupation should be shown in column 11 against any earner.

"Every person who is not an earner, i.e., who depends for his maintenance on the pleasure of another, is a dependent.

"Only those women and children will be shown as earners who help to augment the family income. Dependents who assist in the work of the family and contribute to its support without actually earning wages should be shown as dependents in column 9 and under subsidiary occupation in column 11. A woman who collects and sells firewood or cowdung is thereby adding to the family income, and should be shown as an earner. So also a woman who regularly assists her husband in his work (e.g. the wife of a potter who fetches the clay from which he makes his pots), but not one who merely renders a little occasional help.

"A woman who keeps house for her husband is a dependent and entered as such in column 9, but has the subsidiary occupation, column 11, of house-keeping. Similarly weaving is often an important subsidiary occupation for women dependents and should be entered in column 11, where it may, or may not, have to take the place of house-keeping. Women who are in receipt of income from private means e.g *வீதீ தனம், சிருவாட்டிப்பணம்*, etc., which does not usually go towards the family maintenance should be shown as *Dependent*, but this (or any other similar) source of income may be shown in column 11.

"*Boys* at school or college should be shown as dependents.

"A boy who sometimes looks after his father's cattle is a dependent, but if he regularly does field labour or tends cattle for the family, that occupation may be entered against him in column 11. If, on the contrary, the boy is a cow-herd or field labourer, and earns pay as such, either in cash or in kind, he should be shown as an earner and the occupation entered against him in column 10.

"I need hardly emphasize the fact that the entries in columns 10 and 11 should be absolutely precise, because the occupation returns will have to be classified under 200 heads and unless the entries are precise, it will be quite difficult to decide under what head they are to be classified. If a person is employed in a shop the nature of the goods vended in the shop should be explained, e.g. leather shop, toddy shop, cloth shop, etc. If a person is employed in a manufacturing concern, it should be stated to what it relates, e.g. timber, brass, lead, etc., and similarly in other goods. If a person is a clerk or a labourer or a watchman, it should be stated where he is employed, e.g. in a cloth shop, ærated water factory, rice mill, etc.

"Persons engaged in some special forms of agriculture, e.g. cultivation of betelvine, tobacco, cotton, etc., may be shown as such.

"Where an occupation is given as spinning or weaving the enumerator should always set down the textile spun or woven; if the spinning or weaving is by hand this should be stated.

"Column 12 is intended to show whether a person works on his own account in his own home or is employed by any other person in an organization in which a certain number of persons are employed for the common purposes of the undertaking, e.g. a factory, a firm, etc. Persons employed in small bazaars or under petty shop-keepers will not be shown as employed in an organization."

Tabulation and classification.

4. The entries thus made were abstracted in a central office and the individual entries were classified into groups in accordance with a scheme prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India for adoption throughout the country. The scheme in its present form was first adopted in 1911, slight modifications being made from time to time, based on subsequent experience. The history of the scheme is given in the India Census Report, 1921, thus:

"In 1881, the English scheme was adopted with a few minor modifications, but it proved unsuitable to the conditions of India and an entirely new scheme was devised and substituted in 1891, which included in all 478 groups. This scheme was amplified and expanded in 1901 with the result that the number of groups rose to 520. Experience in the classification offices, however, showed that attempts at elaborate classification were beyond the capacity of the Indian returns and the results were incommensurate with the cost and labour spent on them. In 1911 a complete revision took place and a new scheme based on a system devised by Dr. Jacques Bertillon and approved by the International Statistical Institute was introduced, consisting of four classes, twelve sub-classes, fifty-five orders and 169 groups. This scheme, the method and detail of which is set out in the report of the 1911 Census, has since been subjected to a considerable amount of criticism and is undoubtedly susceptible of further improvement. The question of adopting a uniform scheme of occupational classification for the Empire was considered at the Statistical Conference held in London in January, 1920, and a draft founded on Bertillon's classification was eventually circulated. It was not however deemed desirable again to break the continuity of the Indian method by a further elaborate revision, especially as in its general outline the Indian scheme, with the much greater simplicity which experience shows is necessary, sufficiently resembles the system recommended to enable general comparison to be made in the larger categories of the figures. The system followed at the present census (1921) is practically the same as that of 1911, but opportunity was taken to introduce modifications where the classification appeared obviously defective."

Compilation: Principal and subsidiary occupations.

5. From the information thus obtained and classified, Tables X and XI have been compiled. All conceivable occupations are grouped together in Table X under four "classes," which have been further divided into 12 sub-classes as shown below :—

A. *Production of raw materials* :—(1) Agriculture and breeding and tending of cattle; (2) Mining and prospecting for minerals.

B. *Preparation and supply of material substances* :—(3) Industry; (4) Transport; (5) Trade.

C. *Public administration and liberal arts* :—(6) and (7) The military and the civil establishments of Government; (8) Professional, literary or artistic avocations.

D. *Miscellaneous* :—(9) Persons living on their income; (10) Domestic service; (11) Insufficiently described occupations; (12) Unproductive occupations.

Sub-classes are further divided into orders (55) and groups (195), each group representing a single occupation or a number of allied or similar occupations.

This scheme has been based on the experience of countries which have developed an industrial civilization on modern lines, characterized by concentration and specialisation in industry and commerce. In this country, on the contrary, we are still in the agricultural stage of civilization, and each man carries on simultaneously a number of occupations on the ancient lines. To take an example, a cultivator owning a small bit of land will take an adjoining piece of land on lease for rent and cultivate it in addition to his own; will keep a few sheep or goats and poultry and sell them or their produce; he will cut or collect firewood in the village or from the adjoining forest, carry it on his head or in a bandy to a favourable market, and dispose of it there personally; he will also carry the product of his cultivation—wet, dry or garden—to the nearest shandy and sell it there; and in addition to these, he may lend his surplus capital (if he has any) to his neighbours for interest, and collect the village revenue as its monigar. Manufacturers like the potter or the oilman often market their own produce and other instances may be easily multiplied. Multiplicity of occupations is therefore the rule, and a picture of the economic life of the people will not be complete without an accurate account of all the sources of their livelihood. As such a return of occupations is, in the nature of things, impossible to obtain, enquiry was restricted to the two occupations of each individual which gave him the largest portions of his income—the principal giving the largest income, and the subsidiary, the next largest (see paragraph 3 above).

Due partly to the difficulty in separating one occupation from another (e. g. when a person both makes and sells an article, he has been shown as the maker), partly to the unwillingness of the people to disclose all the sources of their income and partly, perhaps, to the inability of the enumerating staff to elicit complete information on such points, only a very small percentage of the earners have reported a subsidiary occupation — 20·0 per cent of the male earners and 6·6 per cent of the female earners (see figures in the margin). Agriculture is the most favourite subsidiary occupation and in cases where some other occupation is returned, it is usually the principal occupation.

Sub-class.	Males.		Females.	
	Actual number.	Number returning subsidiary occupations per 1,000 earners.	Actual number.	Number returning subsidiary occupations per 1,000 earners.
Total earners ...	**115,952**	...	**49,368**	...
Total returning subsidiary occupation.	*23,248*	*200*	*3,271*	*66*
I. Pasture and agriculture ...	10,112	87	2,280	46
III. Industry	2,864	25	236	5
IV. Transport	2,368	20	6	...
V. Trade	2,795	24	225	5
VI. Public force	1	...	...	...
VII. Public administration ...	605	5	7	...
VIII. Liberal arts	1,247	11	29	1
IX. Persons living on their income.	53	...	2	...
X. Domestic service	738	6	...	...
XI. Indefinite occupations ...	2,405	21	459	9
XII. Unproductive occupations ...	69	1	27	...

6. The general distribution of the population of the State by occupations is given in the subjoined statement :— **General distribution of occupations.**

Occupations of earners and working dependents.	Actual number.			Number per 10,000 of earners and working dependents.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total population ...	**400,694**	**191,134**	**209,560**	...	...	...
Non-working dependents	142,259	65,742	76,517	...	...	...
Total earners and working dependents ...	258,435	125,392	133,043	10,000	10,000	10,000
1. Agriculture and cattle	*131,433*	*86,047*	*45,386*	*5,086*	*6,862*	*3,411*
Cultivators	121,370	78,923	42,447	4,696	6,294	3,190
Shepherds	9,969	7,037	2,932	386	561	220
Others	94	87	7	4	7	1
2. Industry	*15,580*	*11,702*	*3,878*	*603*	*933*	*291*
Potters, washermen and barbers ...	5 496	2,898	2,598	213	231	195
Wood and metal workers	4,052	4,033	19	157	322	2
Building industry workers... ...	2,597	2,356	241	101	188	18
Basket and thatch-makers... ...	785	330	455	30	26	34
Silk weavers	411	273	138	16	22	10
Toddy drawers	332	332	...	13	26	...
Butchers	321	279	42	12	22	3
Scavengers	238	125	113	9	10	9
Tailors	177	173	4	7	14	...
Shoe and sandal makers	139	139	...	5	12	...
Cotton weavers	133	102	31	5	8	2
Sawyers	87	87	...	7	7	...
Wool spinners and weavers ...	86	5	81		...	6
Other industries	726	570	156	28	45	12
3. Transport	*2,027*	*1,922*	*105*	*78*	*153*	*8*
Cart owners and drivers	1,052	1,049	3	40	84	...
Others	975	873	102	38	69	8
4. Money lenders	*3,668*	*3,222*	*446*	*142*	*257*	*34*
5. Trade	*8,656*	*6,267*	*2,389*	*335*	*500*	*180*
Hotel-keepers and traders in food-stuffs ...	5,459	3,583	1,876	211	286	141
Other traders	3,197	2,684	513	124	214	39
6. Public administration, including Public force...	*2,579*	*2,530*	*49*	*100*	*202*	*4*
7. Professions and liberal arts	*3,187*	*2,962*	*225*	*123*	*236*	*17*
8. Service	*89,884*	*10,001*	*79,883*	*3,478*	*798*	*6,004*
Domestic service	72,977	3,207	69,770	2,894	256	5,244
Labourers...	16,907	6,794	10,113	654	542	760
9. Others	*1,421*	*739*	*682*	*55*	*59*	*51*

These figures show that roughly one-third of the population lives by husbandry and allied occupations, and another third by other occupations. The remaining third of the people are dependent on others for their support.

7. A comparison of the distribution of occupations in 1931 with that of the previous censuses is rendered somewhat difficult by the change made in the record of occupations of women and children. Hitherto, such of them as did active work on the family occupation were shown as " actual workers " on that occupation; otherwise, they were shown as dependent on that occupation. On the present occasion, as we have already seen, a record was made for the first time of part time occupations of dependent women and children, which indirectly contributed to the family resources, or as in the case of women who attended to their domestic duties (குடித்தனம்) relieved men of part of their responsibilities. Although clear instructions were issued to enumerators on the point it cannot be said that the distinction between active workers and part time workers or between working women and domestic women was always properly made; to add to our difficulties, the Tamil word "குடித்தனம்" is also applied to agricultural pursuits and it is not unlikely that the occupation of certain men and women who were cultivators was entered as 'குடித்தனம்.' The figures, such as they are, are exhibited in subsidiary table 1 for this Chapter in Part III. **Comparison with previous censuses.**

The totals for the classes and sub-classes are compared below with the corresponding figures for the Madras Presidency :—

Class.	Sub-class.	Number per 10,000 of the total population in Madras Presidency.		Statistics for Pudukkottai State.							
				1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.	
		1931.	1921.	Earners and working dependents.	Number per 10,000 of total population.	Actual workers.	Number per 10,000 of total population.	Actual workers.	Number per 10,000 of total population.	Actual workers.	Number per 10,000 of total population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
All classes.	...	**5,551**	**4,790**	**258,435**	**6,450**	**246,554**	**5,776**	**248,768**	**6,040**	**229,989**	**6,045**
A. Production of raw materials.	...	*2,702*	*3,530*	*131,433*	*3,280*	*201,167*	*4,713*	*193,713*	*4,703*	*189,040*	*4,969*
	1. Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	2,699	3,529	131,433	3,280	201,167	4,713	193,713	4,703	189,040	4,969
	2. Exploitation of minerals.	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Preparation and supply of material substances.	...	*766*	*850*	*29,096*	*726*	*27,565*	*646*	*30,267*	*735*	*29,273*	*769*
	3. Industry ...	485	519	15,521	387	14,866	348	15,310	372	16,146	424
	4. Transport ...	62	49	2,027	51	1,057	25	935	23	2,205	58
	5. Trade ...	219	282	11,548	288	11,642	273	14,022	340	10,922	287
C. Public Administration and liberal arts.	...	*111*	*95*	*5,766*	*144*	*5,996*	*140*	*6,228*	*151*	*5,765*	*151*
	6. Public force ...	12	15	407	10	470	11	450	11	131	3
	7. Public administration.	32	28	2,172	54	1,458	34	2,637	64	2,622	69
	8. Professions and liberal arts.	67	52	3,187	80	4,068	95	3,141	76	3,012	79
D. Miscellaneous.	...	*1,972*	*315*	*92,140*	*2,300*	*11,826*	*277*	*18,560*	*451*	*5,911*	*156*
	9. Persons living on their income.	6	7	339	9	271	6	249	6	252	7
	10. Domestic service.	1,376	22	72,977	1,821	957	22	821	20	991	26
	11. Insufficiently described occupations.	556	255	17,742	443	9,893	232	16,601	404	3,188	84
	12. Unproductive.	34	31	1,082	27	705	17	889	21	1,480	39

In the Madras Presidency, as in the State, there has been a rise in total earners; agricultural occupations show a large fall against a large rise under domestic service. Insufficiently described occupations have doubled in both areas in 1931.

Occupations of men.

8. About two-thirds of the male population of the State are either earners or working dependents, less than 35 per cent depending on others for their maintenance.

Of the workers, 686 persons *per mille* depend on agriculture (630) and cattle (56). Of 100 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits, 77 cultivate their own land, in a large number of cases adding land rented from others; ten solely cultivate rented land; and eleven are landless labourers. Less than two per cent of the agriculturists are non-cultivating land owners living on rent derived from land.

Industries form the occupation of less than 10 per cent of the males. But even this small number is made up of the hereditary village craftsmen who follow the calling of their caste to meet the simple needs of the cultivator, and are in most cases paid in grain at the time of the harvest and on other special occasions. Except the ubiquitous rice mill, a few metal works in the Chettinad and the electric supply corporations, there are hardly any large industries in the State.

More than half of the transport workers are the owners and drivers of the village carts which still survive the railway. The others include the road and the railway staff, the bus proprietors and agents, and the staff of the post office.

Money lenders though they form less than one-fortieth of the male population of the State, are the most influential community, as they include the Nattukkottai Chettis, who control an extensive system of banking extending over India and Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements and possibly also other parts of Asia. The Valnad Chettis, and the Musalmans in a few villages are the chief financing agency for the local rural population.

Trade forms the occupation of 5 per cent of the males. More than half the number are hotel-keepers or dealers in food-stuffs, including grocery stores. Musalmans take a leading part in trade. But the bulk of the local trade is carried on in the shandies, the producer often dealing directly with the consumer; such trade will not figure in the census returns.

Five per cent are found in the public administration, including the public force, in the professions and among the followers of the liberal arts.

About 8 per cent of the males are servants—2·6 per cent being motor drivers or cleaners or domestic servants, and 5·4 per cent living on general labour. The latter class of people are mostly unskilled workmen, who, in a favourable agricultural season, find employment in cultivation.

Occupations of women.

9. Out of 209,560 women in the State, 49,368 (236 *per mille*) were earners and 83,675 (399 *per mille*) were working dependents. The remaining 76,517 women (365 *per mille*) were dependents doing no work.

Of 133,043 women who were earners or working dependents, 69,770 (52 per cent) returned their occupation as domestic service (குடிகைகள்). Of this number 538 were earners and 69,232 working dependents. The former group represents cooks and other domestic servants in other people's houses. The working dependents must have been mostly housewives who manage their own households.

The subjoined statement shows for the main castes the proportion of women *per mille* of the total female population who, not being earners themselves, devote their time and energy to their household duties:—

Above 400.		300—400.		Under 300.	
Ilamagan ...	554	Karumpurattan ...	391	Nadar ...	287
Brahman ...	540	Agamudaiyan ...	387	Muttiriyan ...	283
Raju ...	497	Chetti ...	383	Valaiyan ...	278
Nattukkottai Chetti ...	491	Ambattan ...	371	Uppiliyan ...	276
Musalman ...	483	Valuvadi ...	370	Chakkiliyan ...	246
Kammalan ...	481	Melakkaran ...	363	Vallamban ...	237
Kavarai Vadugan ...	445	Idaiyan ...	362	Kurumban ...	183
Saurashtra ...	441	Kallan ...	359	Paraiyan ...	174
Vaniyan ...	430	Andi, Dasari & Pandaram.	356	Kusavan ...	166
Maravan ...	419	Christian ...	347	Pallan ...	152
Vellalan ...	418	Urali ...	333	Vannan ...	142
		Kaikolan ...	329	Kuravan ...	101
		Nattaman ...	319	Odde ...	74

Occupation.	Earners.	Working dependents.
Cultivators	16,667	10,165
Agricultural labourers ...	14,048	676
Labourers unspecified ...	9,667	446
Herdsmen, shepherds, etc...	383	2,554
Miscellaneous agricultural occupations.	835	56
Total ...	41,600	13,897

A large number of women of the agricultural communities always help their male relatives in the various processes of cultivation. The next largest feminine occupations, therefore, are cultivation, labour (agricultural or otherwise) and tending of cattle. They employ 55,497 (42 per cent) women. Their actual occupations are shown in the margin. The working dependents shown as herdsmen and shepherds are little female children who tend the household cattle and sheep during spare hours.

Trade comes next in importance, the workers numbering 2,389 or 1·8 per cent of the total. These include 687 petty bazaar keepers, who generally retail betel and nut and tobacco—the elixir of the life of the South Indian labourer—either in a stall or as hawkers, especially about fields at harvest time; 336 milk sellers; 314 women who are makers and vendors of rice-cakes, sweetmeats, etc., and 223 hotel-keepers or servants. 135 women keep small grocery stores; 401 women are hawkers of the various articles shown in the margin; 64 women are engaged in the preparation and sale of boiled rice; 48 are grass cutters; bangles, beads, fans, etc., are sold by 43 women; an equal number of them have returned themselves as butchers (apparently owners of meat stalls working through agents); 29 women are engaged in paddy trade. Cowdung cakes are sold by 16 women. 101 more women are engaged in miscellaneous petty trade.

Oil	133
Fruit and vegetables.	121
Cocoanut leaf thatch.	77
Chunam	70

Occupation.	Earners.	Working dependents
Potters and makers of earthenware.	1,170	129
Washerwomen	1,188	106
Basket, mat, thatch, etc., makers...	423	32

Caste industries of the women of the Kusavan, Vannan, Kuravan and certain other communities give employment to over 3,000 women as shown in the margin.

The other occupations which employ women in considerable numbers are :—

Occupation.	Number of earners and working dependents	Principal castes following the occupation.
Beggars, prostitutes, etc. ...	626	Melakkaran and Kaikolan.
Money lenders	446	Nattukkottai Chetti.
Workers in textiles	273	Parsiyan, Kurumban and Saurashtra.
Building coolies	241	.....
Nurses, midwives, etc. ...	158	Ambattan.
Scavengers	113	Kuravan and Odde.
Road or railway coolies ...	102	Valaiyan.
Brick and tile makers	101	.....

Occupations by religion and caste.

10. Cultivation of land for men and domestic service for women form the principal occupations among all religious communities. Labour, agricultural and otherwise, is in the case of Hindus and Christians the occupation next in importance.

The next most numerous occupation of the Hindus is tending of cattle and sheep. But there are more masons and builders among Christians than shepherds.

The favourite occupation of the Musalmans after cultivation and domestic service, is trade; next to the trader, come the butcher and the tailor.

Subsidiary table 2 for this chapter shows the occupations of the followers of each religion. Figures for the main Hindu castes will be found in Table XI.

11. Notes on the statistics of occupations in Tables X and XI will be found in the appendix.

APPENDIX.

CLASS A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.

The occupations in this class fall under two sub classes :—

Sub-class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation (Orders 1 and 2).

Sub-class II.—Exploitation of minerals (Orders 3 and 4).

2. The first of these sub-classes is further divided into the following sub-divisions :—1. *Pasture and agriculture*—(*a*) cultivation, general; (*b*) cultivation of special crops, fruits, etc.; (*c*) forestry; (*d*) stock raising; (*e*) raising of small animals and insects; 2. *Fishing and hunting*.

3. *Cultivation, general* (Order 1 *a*).—The number of those supported by cultivation falls under three groups—(*a*) those who live on rent, in money or kind, from land, (*b*) actual cultivators of land, (i) owned by themselves, or (ii) taken on lease from others; and (*c*) labourers. The numbers of the persons falling under each of these three categories, together with the numbers of unspecified labourers (group 191) and of dependents engaged in domestic service (group 187) are shown below for the last four censuses :—

Occupation.	Males.				Females.			
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Total cultivation, labour and domestic service.	*86,838*	*107,523*	*101,521*	*88,703*	*121,781*	*100,707*	*106,171*	*97,881*
Total cultivation ...	*78,837*	*104,089*	*97,150*	*87,772*	*42,436*	*95,148*	*94,801*	*96,108*
Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind.	1,376	1,363	1,596	1,783	880	737	621	609
Cultivators. Owners ...	61,041	82,461	75,334	63,552	24,005	72,793	75,323	66,838
Cultivators. Tenants ...	7,854	13,700	15,351	14,844	2,827	11,982	15,616	15,309
Labourers, agricultural ...	8,566	6,565	4,869	7,593	14,724	9,636	3,241	13,352
Labourers, unspecified ...	6,794	3,434	4,371	931	10,113	5,559	11,370	1,773
Domestic service (working dependents only).	1,207	...	...	...	69,232	...	...	...

The following conclusions arise from the foregoing figures: (1) the number of non-cultivating proprietors shows a regular and gradual rise among females, and among males, a steady fall up to 1921; (2) the number of cultivators, both owners and tenants and both males and females, have fallen in 1931, while that of labourers has risen; (3) there is no clear distinction between agricultural labourers and other labourers and they return themselves indifferently in one class or another at a census; (4) a large number of women who would have been classified as cultivating owners or tenants (actual workers) in previous censuses were returned in 1931 as dependents doing domestic work.

Irrespective of changes in classification, there has been a clear fall in the number of males living on agriculture.

Due to the fact that the majority of the ryots are drawn from communities whose hereditary occupation is agriculture, the number of those who derive their income from land, without themselves taking part in the actual agricultural processes, forms only four per cent of the total number of owners and tenants. The actual figures are given in the margin.

	Not cultivating at all, but taking rent in money or kind.		Cultivating solely by cooly labour.		Cultivating with family labour or with partial help from coolies.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total ...	*1,778*	*1,045*	*741*	*600*	*67,752*	*26,067*
Owners	1,376	880	638	540	60,403	23,465
Tenants	402	165	103	60	7,349	2,602

11,446 persons (9,236 males and 2,210 females) have returned cultivation as a subsidiary occupation. Of this number 1,361 males and 103 females were non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind. A large number of the males are no doubt Government servants, members of the learned professions or money lenders. The details of the other agricultural occupations are noted in the margin.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.
Cultivating owners ...	3,160	846
Cultivating tenants ...	1,533	325
Agricultural labourers ...	3,182	936

Seven castes contribute to nearly 60 per cent of the non-cultivating proprietors—Brahman (302), Kallan (246), Valaiyan (192), Vellalan (190), Nattukkottai Chetti (150), Musalman (125), and other Chetti (117). Over 60 per cent of the cultivating owners come from the Kallan (17,263), Valaiyan (11,741), Paraiyan (7,135), Idaiyan (7,109), Nattaman (5,131) and Christian (4,280) communities. Tenant cultivators are mainly Valaiyan (2,934), Pallan (2,151) or Paraiyan (1,042). More than three-fourths of the agricultural labourers are: Valaiyan (5,872), Paraiyan (5,024), Pallan (4,236), Idaiyan (1,436), and Kallan (1,039). 63 per cent of the miscellaneous labourers are:—Valaiyan (4,021), Pallan (3,337) or Paraiyan (3,318).

4. *Cultivation of special crops, fruits, etc.* (Order 1. *b*).—Pan-vine cultivation has been returned by 101 persons of whom 63 (mostly Vellalans or Indian Christians) have returned this as their principal occupation and 38 as their subsidiary occupation.

This cultivation is carried on mainly in Annavasal and Vayalogam villages in Kolattur taluk, and Sembattur village in Alangudi taluk.

Tobacco appears to have been cultivated in Puttambur village until recently; but it has lost its attraction. There is a small bit of tobacco land in Arimalam.

Cocoanut and Palmyra are reared in a large number of villages, both for purposes of toddy and for the nuts. But no one has been returned as living on them, apparently because they do not form the main cultivation on the holdings.

Sugar-cane to a small extent, and plantains to a smaller extent, are grown in a few places. Both these plants require a large quantity of water, which the State cannot ordinarily afford.

Market gardening is insufficient to meet the local needs; a large part of the flower and some part of the vegetables used in the State are imported from the adjoining British districts. Among fruit trees, the tamarind is ubiquitous; cashew and jack solely and mango largely, are confined to Alangudi taluk. Elephant yam is a speciality in Virachchilai village; pumpkins are grown largely in Kolattur taluk. No one has been returnd as cultivators of these various products as they form only a fraction of the cultivation of a ryot.

Some efforts are being made to introduce senna and tapioca cultivation into the State.

Occupation.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Total ...	*69*	*60*	*103*	*278*
Forest officials	48	42	54	79
Wood-cutters, charcoal burners and collectors of forest produce and lac.	21	18	49	199

5. *Forestry.* (Order 1. *c.*) — This sub-order accounts for 69 earners (all males), of whom 48 were departmental officials and the others, collectors or cutters of fuel in forests. The marginal statement compares the figures for 1931 with those obtained at previous enumerations.

The figures for both officials and non-officials appear to be an under-statement. Several forest watchmen appear to have returned themselves merely as watchmen or peons; a few have shown the post as their subsidiary occupation.

79 persons have returned wood-cutting as a subsidiary occupation. These are evidently people, who go about streets offering their services to cut wood. Persons cutting or collecting fuel in Government plantations under permits or for cooly have apparently returned themselves under other heads.

6. *Raising of stock* (Order 1 *d.*).—There is very little scientific cattle breeding in the State outside the agricultural farm in the capital town; 2,630 private breeding bulls are reported to have been maintained in the State at the time of the census. Most of them are temple bulls, not quite fit for the intended purpose.

A few bulls and cows are caught in the State forests from time to time, but they are useless for purposes of breeding.

Extent of cultivated area in acres.	284,439
Number of cultivators ...	95,160
Ploughs	58,977
Bullocks and he-buffaloes ...	86,021
Cows and she-buffaloes ...	71,135
Sheep	231,216
Goats	135,455

The marginal statement correlates the farm stock with the number of cultivators and the cultivated area. There is, on an average, one plough for 5 acres of land and 3 bullocks for 2 ploughs. An average holding is 3 acres of land.

Most of the cattle found in the State are of poor quality, bought either in the local market at Pudukkottai, Konnaiyur or Alangudi or in the adjoining markets at Pattukkottai or Manapparai. The traders come largely from outside the State. The cattle are purchased usually for a season, fully worked and then sold in the shandy for what they are worth. It is difficult therefore to ensure the permanent maintenance of a good breed of cattle.

Except perhaps in Viralimalai division, the State does not contain many rich or enthusiastic ryots who take an interest in their farm stock. "Manjivirattu," an ancient agricultural game, which was a great force in the development of cattle, is not now held in much favour. Frequency of cattle disease is another cause which retards improvement.

Herdsmen and shepherds numbered 9,991 in 1931, against 4,757 persons in 1901, 1,436 in 1911, 1,701 in 1921. Of the number returned in 1931, 1,814 were earners and 8,177 were working dependents. These latter were mostly young children employed by their parents to tend the family cattle and sheep; at former censuses they would have been returned as unemployed, depending on their parents.

770 persons (700 males and 70 females) returned tending of cattle or sheep as a subsidiary occupation.

Nearly 50 per cent of the herdsmen and shepherds belonged to four communities :— Valaiyan (1,660), Kallan (1,359), Pallan (1,008), and Idaiyan (946).

7. *Raising of small animals and insects* (Order 1. *e*).—Includes (*a*) bird catching, bee hiving, etc., (*b*) rearing of silkworms; (*c*) cultivation of lac. Birds are caught by certain nomadic tribes like Kaftu Marathi, Kuravan, etc.; some Valaiyans and Vedans, living about hills or forests, collect honey. Efforts are spasmodic, and outturn poor. Silkworm is not reared, nor lac cultivated. No one returned these occupations, as principal or even subsidiary, at any time in the State.

1931 ...	3
1921 ...	45
1911 ...	68
1901 ...	8
1881 ...	3

8. *Fishing and hunting* (Order 2)—were the main occupation of a few people in the first two decades of this century, due to the existence of one or two game preserves and an adequate supply of water in the irrigation tanks. Their number has practically dwindled to nothing during the last decade (see margin) but fishing and hunting have been returned as subsidiary occupations by 82 and 10 males respectively.

9. *Exploitation of minerals:* (*a*) "*Metallic minerals*" (Order 3).—The State is not rich in precious metals. Iron-ore occurs in several parts of the State and it appears to have been worked till about the middle of the last century. The industry has died out and no one has returned himself at any census as living on such occupation.

(*b*) "*Non-metallic minerals*" (Order 4).—No coal mines or petroleum wells are known to exist in the State; specimens of a few semi-precious stones appear to have been picked up near Sittannavasal.

There are several quarries of granite and laterite stone in the State which are extensively worked. The income to the State from the quarries—seigniorage fees and stone-mason licenses—was Rs. 27,384 in fasli 1340. But all workers in stone (756 earners and 13 working dependents) whether employed in extracting stone from quarries or in dressing stones for buildings returned their occupation as கல் தச்சன் (stone-mason) and as it was not found possible in the tabulation office to distinguish quarriers from masons, they have all been included in group 90.

Cement materials, potters' clay, alkaline (bangle) earth, dhoby's earth, etc., are found in various parts of the State and worked by several people; "*Ochre*" is extracted in the Government forests. No one, however, has returned work on these as his occupation.

Mica is found in the State and specimens were sent to the Madras Exhibition in 1903; but it has not yet been mined.

The manufacture of salt and saltpetre in the State, which was largely in the hands of the Uppiliyan community, was stopped by the Salt convention of 1887.

Class B.—Preparation and supply of material substances.

The occupations in this class fall under three sub-classes :—III. Industry (groups 42 to 100). IV. Transport (groups 101 to 114). V. Trade, including banking and money lending (groups 115 to 152).

——	Males.	Females.
Earners	11,430	3,517
Working dependents ...	213	361

2. Sub-class III—Industry—employs 15,521 persons distributed as shown in the margin.

In addition to this number there were 3,100 persons (males 2,864 and females 236) engaged in industry, as a subsidiary occupation, as shown below :—

400 persons and over.		200—300 persons.		100—200 persons.		50—100 persons.	
Bricklayers, masons, etc.	630	Carpenters ...	268	Brick and tile makers	168	Toddy drawers ...	86
Barbers	441	Washermen ...	248	Blacksmiths ...	157	Cotton weavers ...	67
Potters	419	Basket, thatch, etc., makers.	221	Jewellery makers ...	112	Butchers ...	52
						Occupations with less than 50 workers.	231

3. *Textile industries* (Order 5).—The subjoined statement compares the numbers of people on this industry during the last fifty years. Statistics for 1891 are not available.

Occupation.	Males.					Females.				
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1881.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1881.
Total ...	*414*	*404*	*567*	*1,027*	*1,146*	*273*	*555*	*490*	*908*	*2,932*
Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving.	102	192	511	670	1,094	31	104	409	609	2,071
Wool carding, spinning, and weaving.	5	3	11	3	40	81	51	60	...	759
Silk spinning and weaving.	273	139	5	285	3	138	267	...	297	10
Dyeing, bleaching, printing, etc.	21	...	34	55	...	2	...	7	2	...
Lace, crepe, embroidery, etc.	...	55	2	1	6	...	100	...	...	...
Rope, twine, string and other fibres.	10	15	3	10	3	21	33	1	...	5
Others	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	13	...	87

The comparative figures given above show: (1) that cotton weaving which employed over 3,000 persons, fifty years ago, has now practically ceased to be a source of living in the State;

(2) that while in 1881 over 750 women were adding to the family income by cumbly weaving, there are hardly even a hundred women now doing the work;

(3) that silk weaving has not been a regular feature of the State weaving industry: in 1881, there were 13 persons on it; in 1901, the number rose to 582; in 1911 again, it was 5. In 1921, there were over 400 people, twice as many women as men; in 1931, the total number remains about the same as in 1921, but now men are nearly double the number of women;

(4) that only in 1921, we find a large number of people engaged on lace work, embroidery, etc.

The cotton weavers are chiefly Paraiyans; blanket weaving is confined to Kurumba women; silk weaving is the speciality of the Saurashtra; weaving of mixed silk and cotton yarn is carried on to a limited extent, in Seniyappatti, a hamlet of Kalappanur; the Kuravan and the Nadar (chiefly women) make rope, string, etc., from fibres. There are some Kavarai Vadugar dyers in Tiruvappur who do brisk business for about 3 months before Dipavali, employing 30 to 40 hands. Weaving on modern lines is taught to the prisoners in the Central Jail.

Textile industry takes at present a very subordinate position in the industrial life of the people.

4. *Leather work* (Order 6).—Although the State is in a fairly advantageous position with reference to the development of tanning industry and there are several tanneries in the British territory on its borders, the industry does not appear to have flourished in the State. A tannery was started at Kiranur in 1926, as a joint stock concern, along with the Match factory there, and it did good work for about three years. The company ceased work in 1929, owing to internal dissensions.

There were only six persons returned against this occupation in 1931 as in 1921.

Year.	Sawyers.	Carpenters.	Basket, thatch, etc., makers.
1931	87	1,661	785
1921	90	1,460	335
1911	...	1,592	300
1901	...	1,355	756
1881	22	819	544

5. *Wood industries* (Order 7).—The marginal statement shows the numbers employed on occupations connected with wood, including leaves, since 1881.

A large number of the sawyers in the State are Malayalis belonging to the Tandan caste, who call themselves Agamudaiyans here.

The carpenters are nearly all Kammalans, a few of them being Christian converts. They follow their hereditary occupation in the accustomed manner, their services being requisitioned to make the local ploughs and to cater to the other simple needs of the ryots; only a few of them possess much artistic skill.

There is a saw mill and carpentry shop at Pillamangalam (Alagapuri) employing 22 skilled workmen and 10 unskilled labourers. In Pudukkottai town there is a carpentry establishment employing 13 skilled workmen and 7 unskilled men.

Kuravan ...	453
Christian ...	98
Chetti ...	81
Nadar ...	37

330 men and 455 women make baskets and thatch and also weave grass mats. 85 per cent of their number are found in the four communities noted in the margin.

6. *Metal work* (Order 8) falls under three groups with reference to the metal handled:—(1) iron; (2) brass, copper and bell metal; (3) tin.

Workers in iron are chiefly the village blacksmiths who make the plough-shares and satisfy other rural needs. Of the 645 persons returned in this group, 431 are Kammalans, 94 Musalmans (these are chiefly farriers) and 57 Christians. There are three establishments in Konapet village for making iron locks and safes; two of them are owned by Malayalis. They employ 4 skilled, and 6 unskilled men.

Workers in brass, bell-metal, etc., are practically all Kammalans; and a good number of them are skilled workmen. There are four well organised establishments under Nattukkottai Chetti management in Pillamangalam (Alagapuri), Ponnamaravati and Varpet (Vendanpatti) one each in the first two villages and two in the last. They employ in all 61 skilled workers and 33 unskilled labourers.

Workers in tin are chiefly Musalmans and to a less extent Kammalans.

Occupation.	Earners.		Working dependents.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Potters	855	1,170	30	129
Brick and tile makers	132	100	...	1
Others	4	8	...	...

7. *Ceramics* (Order 9) employ 2,429 persons as shown in the margin. They are all of the Kusavan (Velar) community. The women usually fetch and knead the clay and shape it to the required forms; the men often confine themselves to the wheel. There are 10 organised pottery works in the State employing over a hundred workmen, nearly all of them skilled.

Valaiyan ...	96
Paraiyan ...	32
Kurumban ...	27
Urali ...	23
Pallan ...	21
Others ...	34

Bricks and tiles are made in several villages in the State and the workers are drawn from all classes (*vide* margin). The largest number of workers are found in Odayappavidudi village in Karambakkudi division. Other villages in which this work was prominent are Rangiyam, Lembalakkudi, and Pillamangalam (Alagapuri) and Tiruvengavasal.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Workers.	
		Skilled.	Unskilled.
Towns.			
Pudukkottai	3	8	10
Ponnamaravati ...	3	8	3
Varpet	1	1	4
Pillamangalam (Alagapuri).	2	2	6
Kiranur	2	2	3
Alangudi	1	1	1
Villages.			
Karambakkudi ...	2	2	3
Konapet	3	3	6

8. Order 10 relates to manufacture of vegetable oils, ærated waters, etc. Ærated waters appear to be made in eight towns and villages in the State, which employ over 60 workmen (*vide* margin). But not a single person has been returned in the census schedules as employed in ærated water manufacture. Probably they returned themselves as vendors (group 126).

Of the 74 manufacturers of vegetable oil only 38 were Vaniyans. Boys of other castes appear to be employed as coolies to drive the mills.

The fourteen persons shown against group No. 70 are soap makers.

Group Number.	Occupations.
74	Makers of sugar, molasses, gur.
77	Brewers and distillers.
78	Manufacturers of tobacco.
79	Manufacturers of opium.
80	Manufacturers of ganja.
81	Other food industries.

9. Order 11—*Food industries*—comprises eleven groups (71—81). But no persons are returned against the six groups noted in the margin.

There are five sugar mills, 3 in Vellappillayapatti and 2 in Kannangudi, both in Visalur vattam of Kolattur taluk, employing in the season about five skilled workmen and 35 labourers. As no work was being done at the time of the census no one has been returned against group 74

There is a Government distillery in the capital town worked by a contractor, in which six persons are employed. Probably they returned their occupation as coolies or peons. Hence there are no entries against group No. 77.

There are only two persons who live by grain parching and only 16 persons are returned as sweetmeat and condiment makers. The greater part of the latter have returned themselves as sellers (விற்பனை) in group 130.

The entries in the remaining groups are shown below :—

Occupation.	Males.					Females.				
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1881.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1881.
71. Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	56	71	34	21	21	1	54	635	814	527
73. Butchers ...	279	202	73	103	40	42	...	...	21	6
76. Toddy drawers ...	332	182	153	207	85	...	...	...	...	...

Rice pounding was a favourite feminine occupation before the days of the rice mill. After the advent of the mill, it was no longer paying and the modern generation of the working woman has not learnt the art at all. There are 37 rice mills in the State employing 53 skilled workmen and 88 unskilled labourers.

The butchers are mostly Muhammadans. Their number is steadily increasing, which shows that there is a regular and increasing demand for animal food in the State.

Toddy drawers have nearly doubled during the last ten years. They are all Nadars chiefly Hindu and a few Christian.

10. Order 12—*Industries of dress and the toilet*—employs 3,645 persons. This group consists of people who, except in the case of tailors who use modern sewing machines, are plying their hereditary occupations in the hereditary manner. The shoe and sandal makers are Chakkiliyans; the tailors are mostly Musalmans; washermen are Vannans, Paraiyans or converts from these castes to Christianity; and the barbers are Ambattans. The "other industries connected with the toilet" are ear-boring and tatooing; four males and 14 females chiefly of the Kuravan and Odde castes are reported to be following these occupations.

11. Order 13—*Furniture industries*—includes cabinet makers, carriage painters and upholsterers, tent makers, etc. Only twelve persons have returned cabinet making and that as a subsidiary occupation.

12. Order 14—*Building industries*—includes lime burners and cement workers; excavators and well-sinkers; stone cutters and dressers; brick-layers and masons; builders; painters and decorators of houses; tilers, plumbers, etc. These different occupations are followed by different communities: e. g. lime burners are usually Valaiyans and Vellalans; excavators and well-sinkers are usually Oddes and sometimes Pallans; and stone-cutters and dressers are Kammalans; brick-layers and masons are of all castes; painters and decorators of houses should not ordinarily belong to the untouchable castes. We therefore find that practically all castes are represented in this group; but 89 per cent of the workers are from the ten communities noted in the margin.

Christian ...	460
Odde ...	392
Agamudaiyan ...	320
Valaiyan ...	307
Vellalan ...	266
Kammalan ...	171
Kavarai Vadugan.	116
Uppiliyan ...	108
Pallan ...	89
Kallan ...	77

Year.	Men.	Women.
1931 ...	2,356	241
1921 ...	1,591	315
1911 ...	2,603	1,505
1901 ...	2,289	224
1881 ...	1,557	521

The number of workers in this group has been changing from census to census as shown in the margin. The fluctuations evidently reflect the extent of building operations going on at the time when each census was taken.

13. Order 15—*Construction of means of transport*—is not important in the State. There are no waterways or airways here; and motor and railway cars used within its limits are built elsewhere. 38 males are "engaged in making, assembling, or repairing motor vehicles or cycles:" these are either cycle repairers or motor mechanics. There are six automobile works in Pudukkottai town, giving work ordinarily to about 20 skilled mechanics and as many unskilled coolies. The country carts are made by the village carpenter (தச்சன்).

14. Order 16—*Production and transmission of physical force*—employs 59 people, of whom fifteen persons are hirers of gas lights and the rest are employed in the Pudukkottai and Ramachandrapuram Electric Supply corporations.

15. Order 17 groups together all industries which could not be brought under any of the above twelve orders (5 to 16). These employ 1,741 persons, as shown below:—

Occupations.	Males.					Females.				
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1881.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1881.
Total ...	*1,622*	*1,772*	*1,020*	*1,149*	*991*	*119*	*184*	*377*	*67*	*88*
98. Makers of jewellery and ornaments.	1,423	1,621	928	866	533	6	83	52	3	10
100. Scavengers ...	125	72	46	212	450	113	92	324	37	78
95. Printers, engravers, book binders, etc.	63	37	31	20	6	...	...	...	...	...
97. Makers of clock and surgical or scientific instruments.	10	12	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
96. Makers of musical instruments.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries.	1	30	10	48	...	...	9	1	27	...

The number of goldsmiths who are mostly Kammalans (about a hundred of them are Valaiyans) steadily increased from 1881 to 1921, but shows a fall in 1931.

Scavengers in 1881 apparently also included sweepers in private houses who are now shown under the head "domestic service" (group 187). Scavengers are mostly Kuravans or Yanadis from the Telugu country who call themselves Oddes here.

Printers have considerably risen in numbers during the last 50 years; there are now five printing presses in Pudukkottai town and one in Ponnamaravati town.

The high-sounding title of group 97 "makers of clock and surgical or scientific instruments" applies in the State to ten watch repairers.

Musical instruments appear once upon a time to have been made in the State. But at present no one earns his bread by this occupation. Flute of a good quality is said to be made in Pudukkottai town, but not on a commercial scale.

Description of establishment.	Number of establishments.	Number of engines.
Total ...	*61*	*62*
Rice mills	12	12
Water pumps	12	12
Electric supply corporations	2	3
Municipal water-works ...	1	1
P. W. D. Workshop ...	1	1
Printing Presses ...	1	1
Spray painting works ...	1	1
Aerated water works ...	1	1

16. *Use of mechanical power in industry* :— 62 oil engines are used in industry in the State as shown in the margin.

17. *Sub-class IV: Transport.*—Transport includes the following orders and main groups :—

Order.	Group.	Description.	Earners (and working dependents in 1931).							
			1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
		Total ...	*1,922*	*105*	*941*	*116*	*909*	*26*	*1,417*	*786*
20	105–111	Transport by road ...	1,508	43	851	116	796	26	1,320	786
21	112–113	Transport by rail ...	305	59	3	...	4	...	6	...
22	114	Post office, telegraph, and telephone services.	109	3	87	...	109	...	91	...

Transport by road includes the Government overseers and maistries, and private contractors and labourers, employed on road construction and maintenance; the persons connected with motor buses and other public conveyances; and owners and drivers of the jutkas which ply in towns and the country carts which are still largely used for the transport of men and merchandise.

Year.	Men.	Women.
1931 ...	263	39
1921 ...	78	6
1911 ...	14	3
1901 ...	143	1,320

The road coolies are chiefly Valaiyans. Their numbers have fluctuated from census to census as shown in the margin on no intelligible principle. It is not clear who were the 1,320 women who were shown against this group in 1901.

Place of destination.	Total number of cars.
Total ...	*59*
Trichinopoly	2
Annavasal and Kodumbalur ...	2
Karambakkudi	7
Arantangi	5
Tanjore	10
Kuruvikkondanpatti	4
Arimalam	8
Kilasevalpatti and Tiruppattur ...	3
Karaikkudi	4
Ponnamaravati	11
Railway station	3

The use of motor vehicles as a means of transport came first into use during the decade 1911–20, and they are now very largely resorted to. There are now regular services from Pudukkottai town to the places shown in the margin.

The number of persons returned as owners, managers and employees connected with mechanically driven vehicles (group 107) is 82 in 1931. These appear to be chiefly bus proprietors and their agents, booking clerks, and conductors. 634 persons are shown against group 186 as private motor drivers or cleaners. There is no doubt that, due to defective description of occupation at the time of enumeration, drivers and cleaners of buses have all been included in the latter group. There was a similar confusion, also in 1921; but at that census, private drivers and cleaners were lumped with those connected with public conveyances.

Vellalan	133
Kavarai Vadugan ...	97
Agamudaiyan ...	86
Brahman	50
Idaiyan	44
Christian	37
Musalman	37
Raju	25

Motor drivers and cleaners are drawn mainly from the communities noted in the margin.

Year.	Owners, drivers, etc., of jutkas, carts, etc.
1931 ...	1,052
1921 ...	779
1911 ...	805
1901 ...	643

Cart driving as an occupation subsidiary to agriculture, and to a smaller extent as a principal occupation, has long been a lucrative source of living in the State. That the bus and the railway have not adversely affected the business, as a whole, is shown by the marginal figures.

Statistics of persons who followed it as a subsidiary occupation were not collected at previous censuses. In 1931, 2,306 persons (more than twice the number of earners on that occupation) returned this as their subsidiary occupation.

18. Pudukkottai State was not connected by the railway with the rest of the world till 1929. On the 17th April of that year the Trichinopoly—Pudukkottai line (33 miles) was opened of which 24 miles run through the State. The extension to the south up to Manamadura (total 60 miles; in the State 13 miles) was opened for traffic on 1st July 1930. The railway staff on the census night included 364 persons (305 males and 59 females) as shown in the margin.

Station staff ...	62
Running staff ...	19
Gangmen ...	89
Labourers ...	194

19. The post and telegraph offices employed 112 persons in 1931, against 87, 109 and 91 respectively in 1921, 1911 and 1901.

20. *Sub-class V*, comprising groups 115 to 152, deals with "*Trade*."

Group 115 includes "Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees." The number of earners is 3,649 (males 3,213, females 436), and working dependents 19 (males 9, females 10). 554 (males 546 and females 8) earners on other occupations returned this as their subsidiary occupation. 84 per cent of the workers are money lenders and most of the remaining 16 per cent are the agents or clerks of Nattukkottai Chettis.

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1931 ...	3,668	3,222	446
1921 ...	3,201	2,511	690
1911 ...	3,754	3,204	550
1901 ...	2,321	1,869	452
1891 ...	2,170	1,686	484

The marginal statement compares the numbers in this group for the last five censuses.

Nearly three-fourths of the total number (principals and agents or clerks) are Nattukkottai Chettis (males 2,395, females 325). The other principal communities are :—

100—300 persons.			50—100 persons.			20—50 persons.		
Caste.	Males.	Females.	Caste.	Males.	Females.	Caste.	Males.	Females.
Brahman ...	249	41	Kallan ...	50	4	Agamudaiyan ...	45	3
Other Chetti ...	132	24	Musalman ...	48	2	Kavarai Vadugan ...	35	3
Vellalan ...	126	12				Kammalan ...	20	...

The "other Chetti" money lenders are chiefly *Valnad* chettis and *Ariyur* chettis; and the Musalman money lenders are mainly those at Andakkulam in Kolattur taluk and Puttambur in Alangudi taluk.

For a clear account of the business methods and scope of operations of the principal banking and money lending community of Nattukkottai Chettis, reference may be made to Chapter XIII of Volume I of the Report of the Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee (Madras Government Press, 1930).

21. As already observed, most of the trade in the country is carried on by the producer dealing directly with the consumer, chiefly in the local shandies. These shandies are held at convenient distances to serve a group of villages and the days of meeting are so arranged—there is generally a shandy every day of the week in one place or another—that the same men may go on from one place to another, purchasing and selling. The attendance varies with the importance of the locality, the annual rental derived by Government being an index of its popularity. The more important of these shandies are noted below :—

Annual rent over Rs. 1,500.			*Annual rent Rs. 300—1,500.*			*Annual rent below Rs. 300.*		
	1931.	1921.		1931.	1921.		1931.	1921.
Pudukkottai ...	27,500	28,500	Rayapuram ...	1,150	576	Vadagadu ...	230	370
Konnaiyur ...	3,505	1,320	Kulipirai ...	1,105	610	Pudunilai ...	200	170
Ponnamaravati ...	2,960	538	Arimalam ...	1,007	670	Kudumiamalai ...	200	140
Alangudi ...	2,636	1,360	Konapet ...	720	350	Annavasal ...	160	198
Viralimalai ...	2,200	1,700	Puduppatti ...	623	210	Tirumayam ...	150	191
Panangudi ...	1,800	755	Kiranur ...	500	441	Mullankurichchi ...	126	460
Karambakkudi ...	1,501	825	Rangiyam ...	425	...	Embai ...	98	158
			Virachchilai ...	352	...	Perambur ...	74	106
			Marudankonvidudi ...	310	150	Kummangudi ...	60	...
						Kulavaypatti ...	31	...
						Kannangudi ...	25	...

22. Next in importance to the shandy comes the hawker. Hawkers are found in both sexes, the women chiefly confining themselves to vegetables, cow-dung or other fuel, milk and other products of the cow and thatches. It has not been found possible to distinguish in the tables, hawkers from traders in shandies, or regular bazaar stall-keepers.

Regular bazaars are found only in a few villages in the State—the more important being those at the capital town, Alangudi, Karambakkudi, Kiranur, Tirumayam, and Arimalam.

Comparative statistics for the last four censuses of persons living on trade of various kinds are given below :—

Nature of trade.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Total ...	*8,656*	*9,295*	*11,118*	*9,079*
Food and food-stuffs	5,459	5,618	6,021	5,907
Traders unspecified	941	714	37	18
Cashiers, accountants, clerks, etc., unspecified	776	854	850	478
Clothing and toilet articles	428	537	367	150
Jewellery, bangles, books, etc.	269	389	431	160
Building materials	158	401	433	195
Wood	142	275	375	...
Skins, leather, etc.	136	135	196	174
Textiles	111	64	283	417
Others	236	308	2,126	1,586

Out of 8,656 traders, 5,459 persons or as many as 63 per cent, were dealing in food or food-stuffs. Of this number, 3,546 (or nearly two-thirds) were grocers, vegetable sellers, etc., who supplied the raw material for the preparation of edible food. Over three-fourths of them were from six communities : Musalman (794), Chetti (666), Vellalan (522), Vaniyan (311), Agamudaiyan (220), and Kallan (177). Dealers in milk and other dairy product numbered 468, of whom nearly one-half were Idaiyans. Grain and pulse dealers (236) belonged to various communities, chief among which may be mentioned Musalman, Agamudaiyan, Vellalan and Chetti. Dealers in tobacco (155) were chiefly Musalmans.

Those who deal in prepared food include hotel-keepers and their servants (734) and vendors of strong drink and aerated waters (152). Two-thirds of the former group are Brahmans and Agamudaiyans : prominent among the latter group are the Nadar.

23. Traders unspecified, who form the next largest group, are apparently grocers or dealers in other raw material of food, whose occupation has been recorded by the vague term வியாபாரம். Nearly 60 per cent of them are Musalmans (315), Christians (109) or Vellalans (128).

Then come cashiers, accountants or clerks under traders, numbering 776. Prominent among them are the Vellalan (213), the Musalman (111) and the Kavarai Vadugan (102).

Trade in clothing and toilet articles employ 428 people, chiefly Musalmans (137) and Chettis (83).

Jewellery (rich and poor), bangles and flowers—the daily needs of the womenkind—give occupation to 262 persons. The flower sellers are mostly Andis: Kammalans take a large share of the trade in jewellery.

Traders in building materials are practically all sellers of lime and limestone, both sexes taking part in the business in almost equal numbers. Nearly half of them belong to the Kavarai or the Vellalan caste.

Traders in wood include those who deal in timber, largely Musalmans and to some extent Vellalans; in bamboo and canes; and in thatch made of cocoanut leaves. Of the 80 persons dealing in this last article, 68 are Nadar women.

Trade in skins, leather, etc., is practically in the hands of Musalmans (100) and Christians (23).

The textiles dealt with in group 117 are chiefly rope, yarn made of fibrous plants, e.g., cotton, aloe or flax. Valaiyans, Kuravans and Kavarais chiefly engage themselves in this work.

The other traders include 50 persons who are employed in toll-gates or pounds or are stamp vendors; 43 brokers and commission agents; 42 dealers in fire-wood; 41 dealers in furniture, cumblies and domestic vessels; and 24 cattle dealers (150 persons more returned this last as their subsidiary occupation).

Class C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts.

This class includes mainly male occupations, the number of women employed being only 274 (earners 254, working dependents 20) out of a total of 5,766 (earners 5,714, working dependents 52) or less than 5 per cent. Women are found chiefly under medicine (medical practitioners 20; nurses and midwives 138) teaching (43) and music (9). Nearly five-eighths of the medical women belong to the Ambattan community; 70 per cent of the teachers are Christians.

2. The details of the occupations of the males are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Number of Order.	Description.	Males.			
		1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
	Total ...	*5,492*	*5,257*	*5,650*	*5,297*
40	Army	135	127	146	131
43	Police	272	343	304	...
44	State service	2,123	1,418	2,637	2,622
45	Priests, purohits, etc.	281	338	284	238
	Temple, Mosque, and Church service ...	782	1,105	893	762
46	Lawyers	114	230	76	68
	Lawyers' clerks	95	76	46	31
47	Medical practitioners	296	233	177	157
	Medical subordinates (e. g.) midwives, vaccinators, nurses, compounders, etc.	50	70	5	63
	Veterinary surgeons	1	...	...	30
48	Public instruction	710	535	396	347
49	Astrologers and fortune-tellers (group 181) ...	125	15	67	61
	Drama, music, dancing, etc. (group 182) ...	465	497	431	497
	Others	43	240	188	230

Caste.	Number.
Brahman ...	597
Paraiyan ...	306
Vellalan ...	253
Idaiyan ...	170
Valaiyan ...	162
Kallan ...	105

The reasons for the fall in the number of Government servants (order No. 44) in 1921 is not clear. Seventy-five per cent of the Government servants in 1931 were in the six castes noted in the margin.

1931 ...	782
1921 ...	1,105
1911 ...	893
1901 ...	762

3. The number of males living on "religion" (order No. 45) has fallen from 1,443 to 1,063 or by 26 per cent during the last ten years, chiefly under the head temple service (see figures in the margin). Of the 782 males employed in religious edifices, 244 are Brahmans and 201 Andis. The others include 52 Valaiyans, 52 Vellalans, 41 Melakkarans, 21 Kusavans and 18 Musalmans.

4. *Law*—Order No. 46.—The lawyers and their clerks are mostly Brahmans.

Vellalan ...	45
Ambattan ...	43
Musalman ..	28
Brahman ...	21
Kavarai Vadugan.	17
Agamudaiyan ...	13
Kammalan ...	11
Melakkaran ...	10

5. *Medicine*—Order No. 47.—The unregistered medical practitioners (Vaidyans or hakims) are drawn from various communities. The more important of them are shown in the margin.

6. *Instruction*—Order No. 48.—The number employed on education shows a steady rise from 1901. Of the 710 persons who have returned this occupation in 1931, 403 (or nearly 60 per cent) were Brahmans; the next numerous communities were the Christian (71) and the Vellalan (70).

7. The other workers in this class are lumped together in one "order" (No. 49) under the imposing title "Letters, arts and Sciences" which includes the votaries of these branches of learning not impressed into the service of the State. Of the 633 persons so employed, 590 fall under groups 181 and 182 shown separately in the above statement. 311 of the 465 musicians belong to the Melakkaran community.

There are now 17 journalists (group 178) against only 3 in 1921, which shows that the Press as an educative agency is coming into prominence in the State. Eight persons have been returned as "architects, surveyors and engineers" (group 177). The much larger numbers appearing against this group in previous censuses is due to the fact that on those occasions the Government officials employed on these duties were included in this group.

There were three "artists, sculptors and image-makers" (group 179) in 1931 against 50 in 1921 and none in 1911 and 7 in 1901. It is not clear who were included in this group in 1921; nor who were the eighty "scientists, astronomers and botanists" (group 180) who were also enumerated in 1921.

Class D.—Miscellaneous.

This class includes the items which cannot well be brought under the three preceding classes in the scheme. This is divided into the four sub-classes noted below :—

2. *Sub-class IX—Persons living on their income.*—This sub-class (order No. 50) is intended to exhibit the means of living of persons who are not doing any active work themselves, but subsist on income obtained from rents on house property, from interest on stocks and shares, from maintenance allowances from husbands or children, from pensions, endowments or scholarships or from other similar sources. The number of persons so supported in the State at the last four censuses, is given in the margin. 286 of the 339 persons shown against 1931 were living on pensions; 30 on stipends, and 17 on house rent. About 40 per cent of the number were Brahmans.

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1931 ...	339	302	37
1921 ...	271	224	47
1911 ...	249	190	59
1901 ...	252	212	40

3. *Sub-class X.—Domestic service* (Order No. 51)—includes two groups (186) private motor drivers and cleaners; (187) other domestic service. The former group was first exhibited separately in the tables in 1921; for some reason not now clear, they appear to have been mixed up with public motor drivers and cleaners, appearing in group 107 (see remarks against that group).

"Other domestic service" includes various inferior household servants—cooks, water-carriers, door keepers, watchmen, cart drivers, private grooms, coachmen, dogboys, etc. Their numbers are shown below :—

Males.					Females.				
1931.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.		1921.	1911.	1901.
Earners.	Working dependents.				Earners.	Working dependents.			
1,366	1,207	692	578	686	538	69,232	265	243	305

This group has already been dealt with (see paragraph 3, class A).

4. *Sub-class XI. General terms which do not include a definite occupation*—(Order No. 52).—Four groups are included in this sub-class, distinguishing industry, trade and labour.

5. *Sub-class XII.* "*Unproductive.*"—includes four groups. Order 53, group 192, refers to inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses, numbering 133, of whom 62 persons (males 57, females 5) were prisoners and 71 (57 males and 14 females) were inmates of the Poor Home; Order 54, group 193, refers to beggars and vagrants, who numbered 506, earners 427 (282 males, 145 females) and working dependents 79 (41 males and 38 females).

Andi, Dasari and Pandaram ...	74
Kuravan	43
Brahman	29
Vellalan	26
Kavarai Vadugan	25
Other Chetti	12
Agamudaiyan	12

Begging was not confined to any particular community. There were 46 Musalman, and 16 Christian beggars. The figures for the main Hindu castes are given in the margin.

Among varieties of beggars may be mentioned those who exhibit trained bulls ஒபருமாள் மாட்டுகள் or trained snakes or monkeys; the "*kudukuduppai andi*;" the quasi-religious beggars (chiefly of north Indian extraction) who frequent bazaars levying a small toll in kind or in cash of one to three pies from each stall; women or sometimes even men who appear in the garb of the goddess of small-pox (Mariamman) wearing a hideous dress, holding a burning fire pot and margosa leaves in hand, and wearing broad and thick *kunkumam* streaks on the forehead.

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1931 ...	506	323	183
1921 ...	623	370	253
1911 ...	828	436	392
1901 ...	1,381	710	671

The number of beggars in the State is gradually going down (see figures in the margin), possibly due to the closure of the State chatrams from time to time.

It may be noted here that on stated days in the week, a number of infirm and destitute people collect outside the Darbar office and are ordinarily given 3 pies each. If infirm, they get 6 pies; and occasional beggars get one anna. Itinerant beggars who may chance to be stranded here are paid one or two rupees according to their needs or merits.

Group 194—*Procurers and prostitutes*: 443 women have returned themselves as "*dasis*:" Melakkaran (317) and Kaikolan (82) castes chiefly contribute to their numbers. It is only a small proportion of them that are really prostitutes. A good number of them are concubines.

Group 195 (Order 55)—Other unclassified non-productive industries: there is no entry against this group.

CHAPTER IX.

LITERACY.

Introductory.

Until 1901, the title of this chapter was 'Education' and it was only in 1911 that it was altered to 'Literacy'; I believe there was a purpose in the change.

The term 'Education' lays stress on the cultural aspect of instruction, its aim being the harmonious development of the innate human faculties and the formation of character; 'Literacy,' on the other hand, lays more stress on the letter than on the spirit and concerns itself more with the capacity to read and write rather than with the proper understanding and retention, or the practical application to life, of what has been read or written.

The census record refers only to literacy.

2. For a correct appreciation of the condition of literacy in the State—its character, growth, extent and distribution—we have to take into consideration the habits and temperament of the people and the social organisation which governs their everyday life.

In medieval India (and to a great extent it is so even in modern India), it was the caste that set the standard of life for vocation and conduct and very little was left to individual proclivity, effort or initiative. In a society thus organised, vocational instruction was given by father to son through word of mouth, and dextrousness of hand was attained through actual practice of the trade commencing from the age of discretion. The *purohit* ministered to the ceremonial needs; and if one were inclined to religious devotion there was a large mass of literature floating, so to speak, in the air, through the mouths of wandering mendicants or professional singers. Morality was the custom of the caste; if further instruction were needed, there was the local pandit who interpreted to the mass of the people the ancient puranic or epic lore, or the local playwright who staged, for the delectation of the multitude, though in a crude and primitive fashion, the trials of a Harischandra or of his modern counterpart, Nallatangal. Anthologies of moral aphorisms couched in mnemonic style, which were usually committed to memory, served as another formative influence in building the character of the nation. Little need was therefore felt for all and sundry to seek education through literacy. What high value was attached in those days to this mode of instruction is evident from the following passages in Tirukkural:—

செல்வத்துள் செல்வம் செவிச்செல்வம் அச்செல்வம்
செல்வத்துள் எல்லாம் தலை.
செவியுணவிற் கேள்வி உடையார் அவியுணவின்
ஆன்றோரோடு ஒப்பர் நிலத்து.

3. But all learning for all time cannot be stored up in the memories of the people: and large affairs in industry or commerce demand records in writing. A literate class – small and elect though it may be—was an imperative need for any advancing community. Accordingly there was in this country also a group of lettered people, composed partly of those who sought learning for its own sake; partly of those who though not courting the muses on high altruistic motives, helped the cause of learning either by keeping seminaries where the youth were taught the ancient lore with the later manuals and commentaries, or by making copies of such literature for preservation in public or private collections of books; and lastly of those who sought literacy solely for purposes of utility.

To the first category belong the old-world poets and pandits, who sang and taught, as they list, without any thought for their food or raiment; for they were patronized by royalty, with free grants of land (shrotriem, sarvamanyam, etc.) and other perquisites; by the heads of mutts who provided a number of livings for their benefit; and even by the larger landholders of the day (as the story of the illustrious Kambar will show) who took a certain number of them under their shelter. To these great teachers and to the humbler camp followers, we of the present generation owe a great debt of gratitude not only for their own work, which is often of outstanding merit, but also for the preservation—almost in their original form through long ages—of the literary monuments of antiquity.

Those who sought learning for utility, which formed the larger class, were clerks and accountants, priests and teachers, and to some extent also merchants. These did not rise to any great heights of learning, but contented themselves with a knowledge of the three R's and such other information as was needed for their particular vocation in life.

4. The troublous times that immediately preceded the establishment of the British power in Southern India were not particularly auspicious for the cultivation or the spread of learning. The area in and around Pudukkottai was the scene of many a fight between the powers that were contending for supremacy in the South; and at a period when property and life were far from secure, all but the adventurous retreated to a precarious existence by the dull and monotonous pursuit of their fathers' calling of husbandry, handicraft or commerce, without the cunning or the resources of their fathers. Pursuit of learning for love or lucre was practically left to the one community which had no regular traditional occupation, the Brahman, who practically throughout India, had to choose between the office of a cleric or that of a clerk. Says Methwold, writing about the Deccan in the seventeenth century, "the Bramene is priest unto them all..... they are very good and ready accountants, and in that office much employed by Moores of greatest affaires, writing and keeping their accounts in palmito leaves with a pen of iron; and if in that general deluge of pagan ignorance there remayneth any knowledge of arts or learning, these preserve it....." A contemporary Dutch writer says "The real inhabitants of the country are Gentus or heathens, who have Brahmans for priests. The ordinary Brahmans are usually clerks of some men in authority; they surpass all other Gentus in writing and reckoning."

This preponderance of literacy among the Brahmans continues still to be a special feature of Indian educational statistics.

5. The country settled into a fairly peaceful condition by about the end of the first quarter of the 19th century, but enough havoc had been done meanwhile to the cause of learning. The caste system, though it preserved many of its superficial features, had practically lost all its sanctions, and the weaker and the darker sides of the institution had come into prominence; the village farmer and the craftsman, through long desuetude, had lost the alacrity of mind and the deftness of hand which had characterized his forbears; and the religious spirit, which had been subjected to onslaughts both from without and from within, had lapsed into either inanity or superstition. Women, the sole repositories of the conservative spirit of a nation, had been sadly neglected, and were no longer competent to mould the child in the home for a fruitful life. It was indeed a period of intellectual darkness in the land; and if light should dawn again, literacy was practically the only resource left. But such soil and such environments are not suited to the cultivation of the letters; and hence it is that, even after a century of peace, knowledge and learning are at a very low ebb.

6. For the greater part of the period referred to in the preceding paragraph and to a very small and dwindling extent even now, the main instrument for spread of literacy among the masses was the "pial-school." These 'schools' were very modest institutions held usually on the pial of a house, or in an attached shed, and controlled by an individual who combined in himself the functions of proprietor, manager and teacher. The teacher had no regular income: he was given a portion of the village produce at harvest time; the quantity varied with the varying moods of the monsoon or the purse or influence of the parents of the pupils. If his emoluments were uncertain, his qualifications were more uncertain. There was no standard and there was no training. Child psychology was an unknown science. What the teacher knew, he "infused" into his pupils at the point of the birch rod. Some girls were taught in these institutions along with the boys; but if boys made little progress, the girls made less.

As late as 1880, the only educational institutions in the State, besides the pial schools, were a free English school in the capital town and a few Mission schools in the interior.

7. After a great deal of cogitation, in 1884, the Darbar began to take active steps for the dissemination of literacy in the land. The first step was the issue of rules for a better type of schools and offer of capitation grants to schools of that type and the appointment of an Inspector to bring the scheme into working order. Free sites and subsidies were also given for the erection of suitable school houses Next year, model State schools were started, and this was followed up in 1902, by the introduction of the system of results grants. On the 1st March 1908, primary education was declared free in certain selected areas and four years later it was declared free over the whole State. A large number of State schools were subsequently started, with substantial school houses, and a gradually increasing number of trained teachers; education has been declared compulsory for boys of school going age in 80 villages and 19 hamlets; and the State expenditure on education has risen from Rs. 5,221 in 1881 to Rs. 2,43,041 in 1931. Some statistics bearing on the work of the State Education department will be found in subsidiary tables 8 to 10.

With these preliminary observations, we may proceed to a study of the census statistics.

8. Two columns are provided in the census schedule for the record of particulars relating to literacy. Column 16 contains the entries relating to persons who can write a letter to a friend and read the reply to it *in any language*, while column 17 confines itself to those possessing a similar proficiency in the *English language*.

From the entries thus made, the following three tables (see Part II) have been compiled :—

(i) Table XIII showing for certain age periods and for each religion and sex, the number of persons who are literate, literate in English and illiterate ;

(ii) Table XIV, showing for main castes by sexes and age periods, the number of persons literate and literate in English ; and

(iii) Table XIV-A showing by divisions and sexes and age periods, the number of persons literate and literate in English :—

The subsidiary tables for this chapter in Part III show the figures in proportional and condensed forms.

Main features of the record.

9. The main fact brought out by these tables is that there were in the State on the census night 45,238 persons (or one person in every nine) who could write a letter to a friend and read the reply to it, without outside help. A similar proficiency in English was, however, possessed only by a very small number—one in every 113 persons.

The proportion of literacy was much higher in the case of males than of females, the numbers *per mille* respectively being 216 and 19. 3,393 males (or 178 in ten thousand) were literate also in English against 148 females (7 per ten thousand).

In spite of the general fall in population during the decade 1921 to 1931, literate persons have risen under all heads (see figures below).

	1931.		1921.	
	Actual number.	Number per 1,000.	Actual number.	Number per 1,000.
Literate—				
Males	41,326	216	40,126	196
Females	3,912	19	2,803	13
Literate in English—				
Males	3,393	18	3,125	15
Females	148	0·7	105	0·5

Literacy in taluks and Pudukkottai municipality.

10. Literacy has not, however, evenly spread in the different parts of the State.

Locality.	Number per 10,000.			
	Males.		Females.	
	Literate.	Literate in English.	Literate.	Literate in English.
Pudukkottai State ...	*2,162*	*178*	*187*	*7*
Pudukkottai municipality.	5,042	1,326	1,243	82
Alangudi taluk excluding municipality.	1,872	59	68	1
Tirumayam ...	2,438	127	156	5
Kolattur ...	1,344	55	82	1

More than half the male population of Pudukkottai town is literate ; and more than 26 per cent of the literate population is literate in English as well as in a vernacular language. Female literacy is also high in the capital town. One-eighth of the women are literate and eight *per mille* can also read and write in English.

Next to Pudukkottai town, but very long after it, comes Tirumayam taluk with about a fourth of its males literate. About 5 per cent of this population is also literate in English. Female literacy, though higher than that in Alangudi (excluding Pudukkottai town) and Kolattur taluks, is not considerable. Even after excluding the capital town, Alangudi taluk stands higher than Kolattur taluk in point of male literacy.

Looking at the figures from another point of view, the distribution of 1,000 literates of each kind, among the different taluks and the municipal town, is shown below :—

Locality.	Males.		Females.	
	Literate.	Literate in English.	Literate.	Literate in English.
Total ...	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*
Pudukkottai municipality	175	560	459	797
Alangudi taluk (excluding Pudukkottai municipality)...	234	90	97	27
Tirumayam taluk	410	260	320	156
Kolattur taluk	181	90	124	20

More than two-fifths of the literate males in the State are in the Tirumayam taluk, and about an equal number of them is found in Kolattur and Alangudi (excluding capital town) taluks together. Less than one-fifth of the literate males live in Pudukkottai town. But among literate females, nearly one-half live in Pudukkottai town and nearly one-third in Tirumayam taluk.

The large majority of persons literate in English—both male and female—are in Pudukkottai town and Tirumayam taluk comes next. Alangudi and Kolattur taluks bring up the rear.

Tirumayam and Sengirai are the most literate among the revenue inspectors' divisions. Proportional figures for all of them will be found in subsidiary table 2.

Literacy in towns and villages.

Males.	Actual figures.	
	Urban.	Rural.
Literate ...	14,252	27,074
Literate in English ...	2,607	786

11. Of the total literate male population of the State, nearly two-thirds are in the country, and one-third of them are town dwellers. In the matter of literacy in English, however, the position is reversed. More than three-fourths of them are in the towns (see margin).

Taking a thousand males in urban areas, we find among them 426 persons literate and 78 literate also in English. The corresponding figures for the rural areas are 172 and 5.

Literacy in females is mainly confined to towns as the rural folk have not yet begun to appreciate the value of education even in the case of men. The following figures illustrate the position :—

Females.	Total number.	Residing in		Number *per mille* of		Percentage to total literate population of	
		urban areas.	rural areas.	urban literates to urban population.	rural literates to rural population.	urban literates.	rural literates.
Literate	3,912	2,637	1,275	73	7	67·41	32·59
Literate in English	148	135	13	4	...	91·22	8·78

Literacy by religion.

12. The statistics of literacy by religion furnish food for considerable thought. The figures are given below :—

Community.	Number per 10,000 of the population			
	Males.		Females.	
	Literate.	Literate in English.	Literate.	Literate in English.
All religions ...	**2,162**	**178**	**187**	**7**
Hindu ...	*2,052*	*178*	*187*	*7*
Brahman ...	7,600	3,687	3,329	103
Depressed classes ...	769	4	10	...
Others ...	2,073	65	104	2
Musalman ...	*4,353*	*108*	*173*	...
Christian ...	*2,582*	*235*	*190*	*56*
Roman Catholic ...	2,490	108	102	10
Others ...	5,455	3,091	3,702	1,830

General literacy: Males.

Among the followers of the main religions, Musalmans have, as in the adjoining districts of the Madras Presidency (see margin), a larger proportion of literate males than their brethren of other religions, the obvious reason being that the latter, who are mainly agriculturists, do not for the exercise of their calling require a knowledge of the letters, while the Musalmans who are largely traders do. Further Musalman boys (and sometimes also girls) are sent to Koran schools where they pick up some knowledge of reading and writing. The Christian males come next and the Hindus last.

Religion.	Male literacy.					
	1931.		1921.		1911.	
	East coast (south) division.	Pudukkottai.	East coast (south) division.	Pudukkottai.	East coast (south) division.	Pudukkottai.
Hindu ...	2,182	2,052	1,999	1,850	1,841	1,585
Musalman ...	3,611	4,353	3,152	4,087	3,017	3,585
Christian ...	2,996	2,583	2,696	2,509	2,537	2,071

The Christians forge ahead of others in other respects and the high percentage of the literacy of their women in English is noticeable.

Passing from the figures for the main religions to the groups included in each, a somewhat different picture is presented. The Hindus are composed of three groups—the Brahmans, the depressed classes and the others. There is very little in common between these three groups. The Brahman has 76 per cent of his males literate, while the corresponding percentage for the depressed classes is slightly over 7·6. The percentage for the other Hindus is 21, i. e. 27 per cent of that of the Brahmans and 2·7 times that of the depressed classes. The reasons for this abnormal state of affairs has already been explained (see paragraph 4 above).

The Protestant Christian males have 55 per cent of their numbers literate while the Roman Catholics have only 25 per cent.

Literacy in English: Males.

In literacy in English, Brahman males have the highest proportion (37 per cent) and Protestant Christians (31 per cent) come next. The Roman Catholic Christians and Musalmans have one per cent apiece; the other Hindus 65 in ten thousand; the depressed classes, 4 in ten thousand.

Literacy of Females.

It has been said that "the spirit, both of Brahmanism and of Islam, is distinctly opposed to the education of the female sex." Though one may not fully agree with this view, at least so far as South India is concerned, few can gainsay the fact that "the scheme of life which orthodox tradition imposes on the women of India presents obstacles to education which, if not insuperable, are at least formidable." Hence it is that we find that against 2,162 men per 10,000 who are literate, there are only 187 women per 10,000 who possess the bare minimum of education that the census requires for inclusion in that category. Literacy of women in English is equally low, the proportion per 10,000 of the population of each sex being respectively 178 and 7 for men and women.

But, while the Hindu women generally are still going in the ancient groove, the Brahman women themselves are breaking the barriers and are taking to education with zest and zeal. Next to Protestant Christians, they have the highest proportion of literacy in the State. They do not suffer much even in comparison with men; against 76 literate men per 100 we have 33 women.

Musalman women, though very much behind, have 17 literates in every thousand. None of them, however, is literate in English.

The advance in education made by the Protestant Christian community—both men and women—is no doubt due to the better educational organization of their missionary bodies.

Literacy by caste.

13. The statistics of literacy by castes will be found in Table XIV in Part II. In subsidiary table 4 the figures are arranged in certain groups according to the traditional occupations of the different communities, and a summary of the table is given below :—

Groups.	Males.					Females.				
	Total population.	Actual Number.		Number per 10,000.		Total population.	Actual Number.		Number per 10,000.	
		Literate.	Literate in English.	Literate.	Literate in English.		Literate.	Literate in English.	Literate.	Literate in English.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Pudukkottai State ...	*191,134*	*41,326*	*3,393*	*2,162*	*178*	*209,560*	*3,912*	*148*	*187*	*7*
Agricultural	144,053	21,837	828	1,516	57	156,880	905	77	58	5
Industrial	18,334	4,087	49	2,229	27	19,319	116	...	60	...
Commercial	15,881	8,190	167	5,157	105	19,751	464	1	235	1
Professional	4,985	2,096	92	4,205	185	5,892	423	2	720	3
Brahman	5,913	4,494	2,180	7,600	3,687	5,846	1,946	60	3,329	103
Others	1,968	622	77	3,186	394	1,872	58	8	310	43

General literacy: Males.

The commercial classes who take to literacy from a utilitarian point of view naturally come next after the Brahman in male literacy. They include Nattukkottai Chettis, other Chettis, and Musalmans. Nattukkottai Chettis have nearly two-thirds of their males literate and the other Chettis, nearly one-half. Musalman literate males form 44 per cent of their community.

Next to the commercial classes, come the professional classes, in which the predominant castes are Andi, Melakkaran and Raju. The Rajus furnish recruits to the Army and the Police and several of them are employed under the State in other departments; 70 per cent of this community are literate. Nearly half the number of Melakkarans can read and write.

Next after the professional, come the industrial classes, among whom the chief literate communities being the Kammalan, the Vaniyan and the Saurashtra. The Saurashtra literacy owes not a little to the existence of State schools in both their settlements at Tiruvappur and Parambur.

Agriculturists bring up the rear with 15 per cent of their number literate. Vellalan, Agamudaiyan and Kavarai Vadugan are the more advanced communities among them, while Paraiyan and Pallan are the more backward

Literacy in English: Males.

Literacy in English does not follow the same order as general literacy. Next to the Brahman, the professional classes lead here because of the large number of the Rajus who are literate in English. The commercial classes come next, the order of precedence among them being the Nattukkottai Chetti, the Musalman and the other Chetti. Vellalans, Agamudaiyans and Kavarai Vadugans account for much of the English literacy among the agriculturist. The industrial castes following, as they do, their traditional occupation in the ancestral manner, do not seek literacy in English ; hence the small numbers (less than three *per mille*) of those who have acquired this proficiency.

General literacy: Females.

Next to the Brahman, come the professional classes which include women of the Kaikolan and Melakkaran castes who have a literacy of 163 and 145 *per mille* respectively. These communities, who more often than not follow the ancient profession, have long been noted for their learning ; and this was one of the many causes which retarded the spread of literacy among women, as domestic women condemned all learning as a tainted accomplishment.

The commercial communities come next, with a literacy of 24 *per mille*. Even in an advanced community like that of the Nattukkottai Chetti, only 34 women *per mille* are literate against a male literacy of 666 *per mille*.

Community.	Number *per mille*.	
	Males.	Females.
Kavarai Vadugan ...	345	48
Vellalan ...	453	36
Christian ...	258	19
Agamudaiyan ...	310	13

The industrial classes, as in the case of men, lag behind in literacy. But even these are slightly more advanced than the agriculturists, who count only 58 against 60 of the industrial classes in 10,000 of their numbers as literate. Even this slight eminence will not have been attained but for the inclusion in this group of the four forward communities noted in the margin.

Literacy in English: Females.

Except Brahmans and Protestant Christians, no community has shown much inclination to teach the English language to their daughters.

Literacy by age.

14. We have hitherto been considering the figures for the literate as a whole, their distribution in the different parts of the State and among the different communities. We may now proceed to an examination of the figures, a little more in detail, by the age periods of the literate, and see what light they throw on the condition and progress of literacy in the State. Subsidiary table I shows the number of literate people per 10,000 of the population by age periods, for the total population and for each religion. The sub-joined figures show the main features of the record:—

Number *per mille* of population.

Age period.	Males.				Females.			
	All religions.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.	All religions.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.
All ages ...	*216*	*205*	*435*	*258*	*19*	*19*	*17*	*19*
7—16	147	136	318	206	24	25	16	19
17—23	310	292	651	410	36	36	35	41
24—43	322	305	678	394	21	21	24	25
44 and over	282	270	642	293	10	10	11	9

As we have already seen, every person who can write a letter to a friend *in any language* and read the reply to it, is deemed a literate for the purposes of the census. If universal education is the rule, every person who is in the age period 17–23 should possess this elementary qualification and in a progressive community, all conditions being equal, one would expect to find the proportion of literate males and females in the age period 24-43 to the total population in that age period to be equal to, or smaller than, that of the corresponding proportion for the age period 17–23. The figures for these age periods will be found in subsidiary table 3; and they afford a measure of the relative advance made by the different communities in matters affecting their welfare in this world.

Total female population ...	28,691
Number of literate females ...	12
Actual figures of literate in the age period 17–23.	2
24–43	6
Number *per mille* literate in age period 17–23 ...	6
24–43	7

Females.

Judged by the second of the standards above laid down, the women are giving a better account of themselves than the men. In every community in which women are taught to read and write—they number 27 out of the 38 major communities in the State—the proportion of the literate in the age period 17–23 is, with one exception, higher than the proportion for the age period 24–43. The exception is the Valaiya community, figures for which are given in the margin.

The statement below shows the relative proportion of literacy among women in the age periods 17-23 and 24-43, in the communities in which female education has made any appreciable progress :—

Caste.	Total number literate.	Number of literates *per mille* of the total population.	Literate in age period				Number of literates in 17–23 per 100 literate in 24–43 (proportional figures.)
			17–23		24–43		
			Actual.	Number *per mille.*	Actual.	Number *per mille.*	
Nattukkottai Chetti ...	242	34	44	48	30	14	351
Other Chetti	83	18	25	43	24	16	268
Christian—Roman Catholic ...	92	10	31	29	31	12	234
Agamudaiyan	80	13	21	27	24	12	231
Kavarai Vadugan	167	48	47	111	60	52	213
Vellalan	319	36	86	78	112	38	205
Kaikolan	62	163	17	293	25	184	160
Melakkaran	245	145	67	272	102	174	157
Musalman	139	17	38	35	57	24	148
Raju	103	121	20	191	40	146	131
Brahman	1,946	383	450	556	790	455	122
Christian—Protestant ...	84	357	15	517	37	500	103
Kammalan	77	11	15	14	31	14	103

Males.

Among the men, the proportion of the literate in the age period 17–23 exceeds that in the age period 24–43 only in 13 communities out of 38. Among these, we find the six educationally backward communities noted in the margin, which shows that they are realising their position and bestirring themselves to make up lost ground. The Kuravans give the lie to the common belief that literacy weans people from their traditional occupations. Of the 33 earners who are literate, nineteen live by basket making, seven are cultivators, three trade in cattle, and the remaining four have returned ear-borer, toti, railway pointsman and State lorry driver as their occupations.

1. Kuravan.
2. Karumpurattan.
3. Vannan.
4. Maravan.
5. Urali.
6. Kusavan.

The communities which show a smaller proportion of the literate in the age period 17—23 than in 24—43 number 24 as shown below :—

Communities having per 100 literates in age period 24–43 (proportional figures)

95 to 99 literates in age period 17–23.		90 to 94 literates in age period 17–23.		Less than 90 literates in age period 17–23.	
1. Idaiyan	99	9. Other Chetti	94	18. Muttiriyan	88
2. Vallamban	99	10. Ambattan	94	19. Kallan	87
3. Nattukkottai Chetti ...	99	11. Valuvadi	93	20. Kammalan	83
4. Brahman	99	12. Pallan...	93	21. Paraiyan	81
5. Musalman	96	13. Agamudaiyan	92	22. Uppiliyan	52
6. Vellalan	95	14. Nadar	91	23. Chakkiliyan	44
7. Audi	95	15. Valaiyan	91	24. Oddc	41
8. Saurashtra	95	16. Kurumban	91		
		17. Nattaman	90		

It may be that the higher percentage of literacy in the age period 24–43 is, in some cases, due to the special steps taken by the Darbar for the spread of mass and adult literacy in the State, during the last decade. But this explanation is inapplicable to communities like those of Vellalan, Agamudaiyan, Kammalan, etc., who are not likely to have come under the influence of these movements, in any case to a large extent: and it therefore behoves these communities to examine their position and to satisfy themselves that they are not falling off from their former standard. It is a matter for regret that the backward communities (e.g. Chakkiliyan, Valaiyan, Paraiyan, etc.) still keep in the rear and do not evince any tendency to improve their position in respect of literacy.

Literacy in English cannot, in the nature of the case, prominently appear in the statistics before the age period 14—16 and it is only between the ages of 17 and 23 that we can hope for any decided improvement; and the figures support this position (see margin). The highest proportion of English literacy is found between the ages of 17 and 23 *and the next highest, except in the case of Musalmans,* is in the period 14—16. As we have already seen, Musalmans are not so keen on English education as on general literacy and the figures are not therefore surprising.

Males.	Number per 10,000.		
	14—16.	17—23.	24—43.
All religions.	287	321	255
Hindus ...	281	344	258
Musalmans ...	168	274	215
Christians ...	499	759	234

The numbers of English literates among women are so few that it is not worth while examining them by age periods.

Literacy in English and employment.

15. Literacy in English has always been identified in this country with employment under the State or in one of the learned professions or business concerns that there are few people who have resorted to it for its own sake During the last quarter of the nineteenth century, when the administrative and judicial systems and institutions in the land were being examined and remodelled after their western prototypes, a large number of English educated youth found employment, suited to their qualifications and tastes. The products of the university were absorbed by the Government and the legal, medical and other professions; and the Railway companies and the industrial and commercial concerns which were started in large numbers offered an opening to young men, who had learnt enough English to keep ordinary trade correspondence in that language. Those who acquired a working knowledge of the English language were therefore assured of a career, which would keep them above want in their mature years; consequently literacy in English enhanced the social position and prestige of its votaries. As a result, almost every promising youth, and even several of the unpromising lot, were sent to an English school. As the number of billets cannot for all time keep pace with the number of those qualified for them, the English educated man soon overstocked his own market; and we hear the cry of "educated unemployment" everywhere. In order to get an accurate count of such unemployed, the Government of India prescribed, for use at this census, an "unemployment schedule" which, with the instructions for filling it, is reproduced below :—

"*Fill up this schedule in your own hand-writing after reading carefully the instructions* * *on the other side.*

1. Name and caste _____
2. Residence (Village and District) _____
3. Father's profession _____
4. Your age (to nearest Birthday) _____
5. How long have you been without employment? _____
6. University (if any): if foreign, give country _____
7. Degree or other highest examination with date _____
8. If now employed at all, in what capacity? _____
9. Employment for which fitted by education _____

* UNEMPLOYMENT SCHEDULE.

The schedule on the other side is to be filled up only by male persons who are literate in English and who are wishful for employment but have tried in vain to obtain any employment for which their education has fitted them.

This return is required for the benefit of the general public and the educated unemployed as well as of the State and it is to their interest to fill it correctly and to return it to the enumerator.

To enter false statements is an offence under the Census Act and is punishable with fine.

This schedule, when filled up, must be handed back to the enumerator. This should be done at once, but if that is impossible it may be returned at any time before February 26th, or it may be given up to the enumerator when he comes round on that date.
Please write very clearly."

The response to the request was very poor and that for more than one reason : *firstly*, there was no compulsion to fill it, and it had to be filled in by the person himself and not by the enumerator; few were willing to undertake this voluntary task: *secondly*, there was no inducement to fill it in; the enumerators were often informed that, so long as the Sirkar was not going to give them any relief, they saw no need to give them the required information; *thirdly*, young men fought shy of the business as they thought (though wrongly) they would thereby be making an open confession of an infirmity before the world. Only 43 replies were received and the tabulated results were of no value; they were not therefore included in the printed tables.

In order to get at the same information, though in a somewhat modified form, an attempt was made to tabulate the occupations of all persons returned in the ordinary schedules as literate in English, and to classify the unemployed by age periods. The result is shown in Table XII in Part II.

Degree of Education.	Total.	Brahmans.	Other Hindus.	Christians.
Total ...	*69*	*43*	*21*	*5*
University degree ...	11	9	2	...
Collegiate education ...	9	8	1	...
Secondary education.	34	23	7	4
Not stated ...	15	3	11	1

Of the 3,393 male literates, 2,361 are earners and 1,032 dependents. Of the latter, over 92 per cent are under 23 years of age, and a large number of them are probably still at school. Ten persons are over 43 years. Particulars of the remaining 69 persons are given in the margin. Over 60 per cent of the unemployed are Brahmans, and another 30 per cent belong to other Hindu communities (not depressed classes). Nearly 9 per cent of the unemployed have taken a university degree or undergone the college course; and another 72 per cent have received secondary education.

As to male earners, the service of the State or one of the learned professions constitutes the occupation of about 60 per cent of their total number, 70 per cent of the Brahmans, and 90 per cent of men with a university degree. The statement below shows the salient features of the statistics in a condensed form:—

Males.	Total earners.	Occupations.							
		Agriculture.	Industry.	Transport.	Banking.	Trade.	State service.	Learned professions.	Others.
Total ...	*2,361*	*140*	*82*	*154*	*145*	*114*	*667*	*779*	*280*
Communities.									
Brahmans ...	1,534	76	24	77	81	62	473	563	178
Depressed classes ...	7	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Other Hindus ...	647	48	47	53	63	38	165	142	91
Musalmans ...	58	2	8	10	1	10	11	13	3
Christians ...	115	9	3	14	...	4	16	61	8
Standard of education.									
University degree ...	210	6	2	...	5	1	74	111	11
Collegiate education.	157	2	1	2	8	1	82	42	19
Secondary ,,	1,451	85	51	109	89	67	374	503	173
Elementary ,,	19	4	2	3	...	...	3	3	4
Not stated ...	524	43	26	40	43	45	134	120	73

Of the 148 women literate in English only 32 are earners, of whom eighteen are employed on occupations connected with education and twelve more on those connected with medicine. As already noted there are no women among the Musalmans or the depressed classes, who are literate in English.

16. Having made a survey of the condition of literacy in the State at the present moment, we may turn for a while to examine what progress we have been making during the last 50 years. **Progress in literacy.**

Men.

In the year 1881, 20,729 males were returned as literate in a total population of 142,810 or 14·52 per cent. As already seen, the Darbar started with their measures of reorganisation of educational methods during the following decade (1881 to 1890); but although the census of 1891 showed a rise in the actual number of literates by over 23 per cent this increase did not, in the case of the Hindus, keep pace with the rise in the male population as a whole (see margin). Between 1891 and 1901, the number of literates rose from 25,593 to 28,233 or by 10·32 per cent against a general rise in the population by 1·62 per cent. The percentage of literate population to the total population rose from 14·52 in 1881 to 15·62 in 1901.

Religion.	Literate Population.		Percentage of Literacy.		Percentage of variation in 1891 from the previous census.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	Total Population.	Literate Population.
All religions.	*20,729*	*25,593*	*14·52*	*14·39*	*+ 24·58*	*+ 23·46*
Hindu ...	18,749	22,913	14·07	13·80	+ 24·59	+ 22·21
Musalman ...	1,128	1,571	27·75	29·94	+ 29·10	+ 39·27
Christian ...	852	1,109	15·47	16·65	+ 21·00	+ 30·16

During the 30 years ending 1931, the number of literates increased by 46 per cent against 6 per cent in the general population. The figures are given below :—

Year.	Literate males.				Number *per mille* of the male population.			
	Actual number.	Variation from previous census.		Percentage of variation in the general population from previous census.	All religions.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.
		Actual.	Percentage.					
1931	41,326	+ 1,200	+ 2·99	−6·78	216	205	435	258
1921	40,126	+ 7,335	+22·37	+4·31	196	185	409	251
1911	32,791	+ 4,558	+16·14	+8·72	167	159	359	207
1901	28,233	+ 2,610	+10·32	+1·62	156	149	326	183
Variation between 1891 to 1931.	...	+15,733	...	...	...	...	...	...

The number of persons, literate in the age period 15–20, at successive enumerations, may be taken as a fairly reliable index of the growth of literacy in the State, as under normal conditions and under a system of universal compulsory education, every one in that age period should be able to read and write. The numbers of the literate males *per mille* of total population in the age period 15 to 20, for the different religious communities, as recorded at the last six censuses, are shown in the margin. They indicate the extent to which literacy has spread during the last half century among the males in each community.

Year.	All religions.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.
1931	258	238	604	393
1921	241	224	539	365
1911	192	179	482	263
1901	209	198	465	262
1891	207	197	499	224
1881	164	157	382	167

Women.

Judged by mere numbers, the literacy of women has increased during the last 50 years by over 600 per cent against 32 per cent in the rise in general population, the actual figures of literates for 1881 and 1931 being respectively 558 and 3,912. But the proportion of literates in 1931 was only 187 per 10,000 of the population, the remaining 9,813 still remaining illiterate. Only 148 women (71 for a lakh) were literate in English in 1931 ; and if Brahmans and Protestant Christians are excluded, their number is reduced to 45, i.e., 22 for a lakh.

Subsidiary tables 9 and 10 show the growth in the number of schools (State and aided) and scholars from 1901 to 1931 and in the expenditure on education from the State funds during the 50 years from 1881 to 1931. Against a single school with 246 pupils in 1881, maintained by the State, we had in 1931, 256 schools with 12,197 pupils. The gross expenditure on education from State funds during this period was Rs. 39 lakhs. In spite of this large expenditure of money and the incessant efforts of a large body of teachers in State and aided schools for the spread of education among the masses, it is a matter greatly to be deplored that much headway has still to be made, as the following statistics show :—

Communities.	Actual number of literates.			Number per 10,000 of the population of over six years of age.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
State	**45.238**	**41.326**	**3.912**	**1.352**	**2,604**	**223**
Class A ...	*35,309*	*33,566*	*1,743*	*1,132*	*2,273*	*106*
Depressed classes	2.178	2.147	31	450	934	12
Other Hindus excluding depressed classes and Brahmans.	30,943	29.323	1,620	1,243	2.489	124
Roman Catholic Christians ...	2.188	2.096	92	1,517	3,050	122
Class B ...	*9.929*	*7.760*	*2,169*	*4,375*	*7,041*	*1,858*
Brahmans	6.440	4.494	1,946	6,435	8.874	3.936
Musalmans	3,255	3.116	139	2.652	5,439	212
Protestant Christians	234	150	84	5,639	6,579	4.492

Out of a thousand males of each community of over six years of age, the illiterates number 695 among Roman Catholic Christians, 751 among the Hindus (other than Brahmans and the depressed classes) and 907 among the depressed classes. Excluding the Brahmans and the Protestant Christians, female literacy in the State is inconsiderable. The number of the illiterates in a thousand women is : Musalmans, 979 ; Hindus (other than Brahmans and depressed classes) and Roman Catholic Christians, 988 ; and the depressed classes, 999.

This result may partly be due to the large " wastage " (see subsidiary table 8) caused by the withdrawal of boys and girls from schools after a year or two of spasmodic effort at attendance.

Some slight improvement in attendance is noticeable in recent years, which is very probably due to the extension of the area of the operation of the State Elementary Education Regulation to several villages in the State. But we cannot expect any marked improvement in attendance or in education unless and until the attitude of the people as a whole towards education is thoroughly transformed. On this point, it is very unfortunate that the views recorded by Sir A. Seshiah Sastriar, nearly 50 years ago, are found still applicable almost literally to the conditions of the present day :—

" In the first place there is no well-to-do middle class among the resident agricultural population of the State. All are more or less only a few degrees removed from poverty and want their children to be at the plough and with their cattle instead of learning lessons in Geography and History in the new fashion schools. To such as care for a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic to the small extent they want, the indigenous pial schools are at hand and furnish at a very cheap rate and at home the necessary training in a couple of years or so. Thus it is very difficult to persuade the ryot parents to take their boys from the plough or the sheep-fold to put them into school, there to be taught such unknown and unintelligible things as Geography, History or Hygiene. It requires therefore a great deal of coaxing and takes a long time for a change to come over them in the matter. If the progress is slow, it is therefore simply inevitable. It should be allowed to take its own time."

What time it will take, it is for the future to decide. But it seems certain that the time has now arrived for a re-examination of the position to see whether it is necessary or desirable to change the curricula and methods of instruction in a way suited to the conditions of the country and the habits of the people.

CHAPTER X.

LANGUAGE.

The Statistics: Bilingualism.

In the beginning, "the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech." But some time after the Great Flood, "the Lord did confound the language of all the earth, that they may not understand one another's speech." In the tiny State of Pudukkottai, we find ten languages reported as "spoken," distinct one from the other.

On former occasions, the census enquiries were confined to the language which each person used in his own home; the particulars were recorded in one of the columns of the census schedule reserved for the purpose. This information, imperfect as it was, was also utilised for a study of the question how far minor languages and dialects were being displaced by the stronger and more developed tongues.

As the first indication of the tendency for such displacement is always an increase in the number of those who are bilingual, facilities were provided on the present occasion for a special study of bilingualism. Accordingly, two columns (14 and 15) in the census schedule were set apart for entries relating to language the one for the mother tongue, i.e., the language as first spoken from the cradle, and the other for any other language or languages, habitually spoken by each person in addition to his mother tongue in daily or domestic life.

Ninety-five per cent of the population of the State are Tamil speakers; and in most, if not all, of the villages, the predominant language is Tamil; no permanent resident of the State, male or female, can therefore get on without a working knowledge of that language, whatever the mother tongue may be. Accordingly, column 15 showed that all persons, whose mother tongue was not Tamil, except one European and twelve Kanarese speaking beggars from Sandur State, had returned Tamil as their subsidiary language. Tamil speakers did not report any subsidiary language. Bilingualism in the State is therefore due solely to adaptation to environment, and not to any other cause. The figures in the margin further show that Telugu speaking communities in the State are slowly giving up their mother tongue in favour of Tamil, even in their homes.

Caste.	Speaking.	
	Telugu	Tamil.
Kavarai Vadugan.	4,755	2,009
Raju ...	1,350	183
Odde ...	982	190
Chakkiliyan ...	304	720

Main features of the return.

2. The statistics of mother tongue recorded at the present census will be found in Table XV in Part II; the main features of the return are exhibited in the following summary:—

Language.	Number of speakers in 1931.	Number per 10,000 of the population.	Proportion of women to 1,000 men.
Pudukkottai State ...	**400,694**	**10,000**	**1,096**
Dravidian languages	*396,630*	*9,898*	*1,097*
Tamil	378,740	9,452	1,101
Telugu	12,250	306	1,065
Kanarese	5,118	128	1,048
Malayalam	522	12	315
Aryan languages	*4,040*	*101*	*1,014*
Hindi and Hindustani	2,180	55	941
Saurashtri	1,172	29	1,067
Marathi	660	16	1,122
English	22	1	400
Other languages	6	...	...
Other languages	*24*	*1*	*600*
Arabic	23	1	643
Malay	1	...	...

Practically all Christians speak Tamil, only 42 out of 17,960 speaking other languages, English (22), Malayalam (11), Telugu (3), Kanarese (2), Danish (2), Spanish (1) and Konkani (1).

Of 15,194 Musalmans, 13,157 persons speak Tamil and 2,009 others, Hindi or Hindustani. Their other languages are Arabic (23), Malayalam (3) and Kanarese (2).

3. *Tamil* was spoken in India in 1921 by 18·8 millions of people and it is the fourth largest of Indian languages, Western Hindi (96·7 millions), Bengali (49·3 millions) and Telugu (23·6 millions) going above it. In the Dravidian family, it is the second largest spoken. **Tamil: Principal language of the State.**

The traditional boundaries of the Tamilaham (the country of the Tamils) are the Bay of Bengal on the East, Cape Comorin on the South, Coorg on the West, and the Tirupati hills on the North. Pudukkottai State being in the centre of this area, Tamil is the language spoken by the large majority (95 per cent) of the population of the State, so much so that the variations from decade to decade in the number of Tamil speakers has determined the variations in the State population as a whole (see figures in the margin).

Year of census.	Total population.	Tamil speakers.	Percentage variation from previous census.	
			Total population.	Tamil population.
1891	373,096	353,831	...	...
1901	380,440	360,362	+ 1·97	+ 1·85
1911	411,886	390,310	+ 8·26	+ 8·31
1921	426,813	405,175	+ 3·62	+ 3·81
1931	400,694	378,740	— 6·12	— 6·52
Variation 1891 to 1931.			+ 7·40	+ 7·06

Tamil is the State language, and the greater part of its public and private affairs are carried on in that language. The proceedings of the local Legislative Council are largely conducted in Tamil; the records and pleadings of the civil and criminal courts are kept chiefly in that language; and most of the notifications of the Government appear only in Tamil or in Tamil and English.

The Tamil speakers include various communities in various stages of development, physical as well as intellectual. Although theoretically all these classes speak the same language, their vocabulary, syntax and intonation vary so much that, with a little training, the class of society from which the speaker hails may be guessed with a fair amount of accuracy by merely hearing him speak.

4. The origins of the Tamil language, which is the most important of the Dravidian group of languages, lie in the remotest antiquity. There is evidence to show that it had a literature long prior to the advent of the earliest Aryan missionary (Agastya) into the South; and it has yielded less to Sanskritic influences than its sister languages—Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam. It is possible to go on reading works in these latter languages without recognizing that we are reading in a non-Sanskrit language—so much have they adopted of Sanskrit alphabet, vocabulary, syntax and prosody. But during all the ages that have elapsed since the cultural invasion of the South by the Aryan from the North, Tamil has preserved its individuality and, what is more, its purity; and if it has borrowed from the Sanskrit language and culture, it has given back in perhaps equal measure. **Tamil: Contact with Sanskrit and English.**

But this language, which has stood the onslaught of its northern neighbour for a period of twenty or thirty centuries, is now—probably due to senility—exhibiting a tendency to yield to the pressure of the English language, more easily than its sister Dravidian languages. While an Andhra or a Malayali will converse or correspond with his countrymen only in his mother tongue, the Tamil, if he knows a little English, will ordinarily converse or correspond only in the English tongue or in a jargon which is neither English nor Tamil. Sentences like the following are not at all uncommon in common parlance.

"ஆக்டிங்காயும், புரொபேஷன்பேரிலும் நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஹோம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் அந்த அந்த பரீக்ஷை அவரவர்கள் பியாஸ் செய்தவுடன் கன்பரம் செய்யப்படும் chance-ஐ பெறுவார்கள். வேறு விதமான ஸ்பெஷல் உத்தரவு இல்லாதவரை, ஏற்கனவே கன்பரமான இப்பந்திகள் பரீக்ஷை பியாஸ் செய்யாவிடில் அவர்கள் பரீக்ஷை பியாஸுக்காக ஏற்பட்ட அல்லவுன்ஸ் அடைய சக்தியில்லாததுடன், காலிவரும் பொழுது புரமோஷனுக்கு அருகமில்லாதவர்களாக பாவிக்கப்படுவார்கள்."

The modern vernacular newspapers contain so large an admixture of English words written in Tamil characters and sentences constructed so much in accordance with the rules of English syntax that it is often difficult for even a Tamilian to understand the meaning, without a reference to the English original.

If the language should regain its pristine purity, the first need is the creation of a pure native literature suited to modern needs and tastes. The ancient classics are as much foreign to the modern Tamilian as Chaucer's Prologue or Cædmon's Paraphrase are to the modern Englishman. And during the long centuries that have elapsed since the establishment of the Muhammadan power in South India, the Tamil world has not produced a Goldsmith, a Scott or a Tennyson. Subsidiary table 4 in Part III gives an analysis of the books published in the State during the last ten years.

Telugu.

5. The next important language in the State is *Telugu*, which is spoken by a little over 3 per cent of the numbers speaking Tamil. This language is not indigenous to the State but was brought into it by various communities of Telugu speaking people which settled in it during the last few centuries. Whatever may have been the form of speech which they brought with them, the Telugu, now spoken in the State, is more or less a patois, including a large number of Tamil words with Telugu affixes (as in the case of English words with Tamil affixes), which a man from the Circars or the Deccan could follow but with difficulty.

1891 ...	10,797
1901 ...	11,066
1911 ...	12,042
1921 ...	11,559
1931 ...	12,250

The number of Telugu speakers has risen 13½ per cent in the State during the last 40 years, against a general rise of 7½ per cent. They have gained 6 per cent during the last decade, while the Tamil speakers have lost 6½ per cent.

The highest number of Telugu speakers (37 per cent) are found in the Tirumayam taluk. Kolattur taluk has another 32 per cent. The remaining 31 per cent are in the Alangudi taluk; of this number nearly three-fourths are in Pudukkottai town.

Kanarese.

6. The next numerically important language is *Kanarese* spoken by 5,118 persons, of whom 4,757 are Kurumbans. They are practically found throughout the State, but are most numerous in Kudumiamalai, Nirpalani and Kiranur divisions of Kolattur taluk, Tirumayam, Karaiyur and Sengirai divisions of the Tirumayam taluk and Varappur division of the Alangudi taluk.

The dialect spoken by the Kurumban is old Kanarese with a good admixture of Tamil or Telugu according to the locality in which he is living. The statistics further show that even the Kurumban is after all casting off his age long conservatism and discarding his ancestral language in favour of that spoken by the community among whom he is living. In 1931, 330 Kurumbans have been returned as speaking Tamil and 297 as speaking Telugu.

There were 1,061 less people speaking Kanarese in 1931 than there were in 1921. This is chiefly due to the facts (1) that the Kurumban community has lost 370 persons during the decade, and (2) that 627 Kurumbans have been returned this time as speaking Tamil or Telugu while in 1921 they were all shown as Kanarese speakers.

Hindi and Hindustani.

7. *Hindustani* (with *Hindi*) is spoken in the State by 2,180 persons, i. e. by 55 out of every 10,000 of the population. Of this number 2,009 are Musalmans.

Tribe.	Speaking.		
	Hindustani.	Dravidian languages.	Other languages.
Sheik ...	65·5	34·2	0·3
Saiyid ...	59·2	40·5	0·3
Pathan...	84·7	15·3	...

Nearly 4,000 Musalmans have returned themselves as Sheik, Saiyid, Pathan, etc. But this designation does not necessarily imply that they are Hindustani-speaking. On a special investigation made in the Madras Presidency in 1921, it was found that an appreciable percentage of the members of these communities spoke a Dravidian tongue (see margin).

The explanation lies between one of two alternatives, either they have forgotten their original language or they have claimed a higher status than is their due.

Hindustani speakers number 240 more in 1931 than in 1921. More than half of them are in Pudukkottai town and the rest scattered throughout the State.

Saurashtri.

8. *Saurashtri*, a dialect of Guzarati, had 1,172 speakers in 1931, nearly 70 per cent more than the corresponding number in 1891.

Year.	Saurashtra caste.	Saurashtri language.
1891	Not available.	694
1901	982	962
1911	851	897
1921	1,084	1,058
1931	1,210	1,172

The statement in the margin compares the number of Saurashtras (by caste) at each of the last four censuses with those speaking the Saurashtri language. It will be seen that although this community has been settled in the Tamil country for a fairly long time, they still maintain their individuality and their parent tongue.

80 per cent of the Saurashtri speakers are found in Tiruvappur, a suburb of Pudukkottai town, and another 17 per cent in Parambur village of the Kudumiamalai division, in both of which places this community has been settled for some considerable time. The remaining 3 per cent are found scattered in different parts of the State.

Year.	Total Marathi speakers.	Marathi Brahmans.
1891 ...	681	Not available.
1901 ...	857	723
1911 ...	809	Not available.
1921 ...	692	436
1931 ...	660	396

9. *Marathi* speakers numbered 660 in 1931, of whom 71 per cent live in Pudukkottai town and another 14 per cent in Tirumayam division. About the beginning of this century, the Marathi speakers were mostly Brahmans, but they are gradually losing in strength, as the marginal figures show. **Marathi.**

10. *Malayalam* was spoken by 522 persons (males 397, females 125). **Malayalam.**

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1891 ...	9	8	1
1901 ...	10	7	3
1911 ...	96	71	25
1921 ...	171	137	34
1931 ...	522	397	125

Their numbers have been steadily rising as shown in the margin.

They are found chiefly in Pudukkottai town (42·3 per cent) and Chettinad (40·2 per cent).

11. *Arabic* has been returned by 23 Ravuttars in Satyamangalam and Mirattanilai villages; this seems mere bombast. Five persons returned this language in 1921. **Arabic.**

12. *English* forms the mother tongue of 22 persons, two of them Europeans and the rest Anglo-Indians. **English.**

13. Minor languages returned in the State are Danish, by two persons, and Spanish, Guzarati, Konkani, Malay and Singhalese by one person each. **Minor languages**

CHAPTER XI.

RELIGION.

Religion defined: Scope of chapter.

"Religion, in a large sense," says Jeremy Taylor, "doth signify the whole duty of man, comprehending in it justice, charity and sobriety.....But, in a more restrained sense, it is taken for that part of duty which particularly relates to God in our worshippings and adoration of Him, confessing His excellences, loving His person, admiring His goodness, believing His word, and doing that which may, in a proper and direct manner, do Him honour."

Fundamentally, and in the larger sense, all religions are alike, in that they lead to the same goal, though through differing ways*: they differ from each other in their conception of God, of the relation between the creator and the creature, and of the life before and beyond man's brief existence on earth. We are concerned in this chapter with the numbers of those who have been returned as professing certain religions, rather than with their tenets which have been elaborately dealt with in the report for 1921.

Record of information and compilation.

2. Information relating to religion and sect was recorded for each individual in the fourth column of the census schedule, and the results are exhibited in Tables V and XVI(1) in Part II. Table XVI(2) compares the population under each religion in each division at the last three censuses. Table XVI-A shows the numbers under each Christian denomination since 1891. The subsidiary tables in Part III for this chapter express the figures in proportional and condensed forms.

Special statistics have been compiled by religions for civil condition, infirmities and literacy (see Tables VII, VIII, IX, XIII and XIV). These have been discussed in other parts of this report.

Three great religions of the world—Hinduism, Muhammadanism and Christianity—have followers in the State, forming respectively 917, 38 and 45 persons per thousand of the population.

Christian sects.

3. Out of 17,960 *Christians* in the State, 17,450 are Roman Catholics, forming 97 per cent. The Protestants number only 510 persons, of whom 351 are Lutherans and 136 belong to the Anglican Communion. Nine persons have not returned their sect and the remaining fourteen have returned six different sects between themselves. Four-fifths of the Lutherans are found in Pudukkottai town (200) and in the Alangudi village (80) of the Nirpalani division. 93 Anglicans live in the Budagudi village of the Viralimalai division and 23 more in Pudukkottai town.

Birth-place.	All sects.	Roman Catholic.	Lutheran.	Anglican Communion.	Others.
Total population ...	*17,960*	*17,450*	*351*	*136*	*23*
Pudukkottai State ...	16,116	15,863	160	92	1
Adjoining British districts...	1,644	1,475	141	23	5
Elsewhere ...	200	112	50	21	17

The birth-places of the Christians are shown in the margin. Detailed figures will be found in subsidiary table 4 in Part III.

Year.	Women per 1,000 men.		
	All Christians.	Sects.	
		Roman Catholics.	Lutherans.
1931 ...	1,066	1,073	729
1921 ...	1,055	1,061	782
1911 ...	1,065	1,071	736
1901 ...	1,052	1,055	1,008
1891 ...	1,073	1,075	1,091

The proportion of women to men among the Roman Catholics and Lutherans is shown in the margin. The smaller proportion among Lutherans is due to the bachelor boarders in the hostel conducted by the Church of Sweden Mission.

* बहुधाप्यागमैर्भिन्नाः पन्थानः सिद्धिहेतवः।
त्वय्येव निपतन्त्योघा जाह्नवीया इवार्णवे ॥—*Raghuvamsa: X. 26.*

Caste.	Actual number.	Percentage.
Nattaman ...	7,465	43
Vellalan ...	4,148	24
Paraiyan ...	2,775	16
Others ...	3,022	17

The bulk of the Roman Catholics are drawn from the three Hindu castes named in the margin. Nearly three fourths of the Lutherans were either Vanniyans or Vellalans.

No Anglicans appear in the 1921 Tables, evidently an error on that occasion.

The Lutherans increased over 20 per cent during the decade 1911-21, but during the last decade, they gained less than 5 per cent.

The Roman Catholics have lost nearly 4 per cent of the population against 6 per cent in the State as a whole.

4. As in certain other parts of South India, two Roman Catholic missions (the Portuguese mission represented by the Bishop of Mylapore and the Jesuit mission represented by the Bishop of Trichinopoly) were working side by side, though within defined limits, in the Alangudi and Kolattur taluks of the State, while in the Tirumayam taluk, the latter mission alone was working. This led to constant friction between the two missions in various matters pertaining to their jurisdiction. To put an end to this undesirable state of affairs, a Papal Bull was issued abolishing this double jurisdiction with effect from 1930; and accordingly the Portuguese mission is now working in the taluks of Tirumayam and Alangudi to the exclusion of the Jesuit mission and the Jesuit mission alone in the taluk of Kolattur.

Musalman sects.

5. *Musalmans* are all Sunnis belonging to the Hanafi school. 307 persons returned themselves in 1921 as belonging to the Shia sect but this is evidently an error. There are no Shias in the State.

Hindu sects.

6. The *Hindus* were distinguished only as Saivas or Vaishnavas and no further sub-divisions were recognised. The Smarta Brahmans are neither Saivas nor Vaishnavas because they worship at the shrines of Siva or Vishnu indifferently; and further, there are several sub-divisions under Saivas and Vaishnavas who differ considerably in doctrinal detail. But it was not proposed to make an elaborate investigation into such matters. Those habitually wearing the Saiva caste mark (vibhuti) were shown as Saivas and those using the Vaishnavite mark (namam) as Vaishnavas. Subsidiary table 5 shows the castes which are Saivite, those which are Vaishnavite, and those in which both sects are found.

Variation in population.

7. The subjoined statement shows the variations in population among different religions from 1901 :—

Religion.	Actual population.				Proportion per 10,000.				Percentage variation.			
	1931	1921	1911	1901	1931	1921	1911	1901	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	1901 to 1931
Total population ...	*400,694*	*426,813*	*411,886*	*380,440*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*−6·12*	*+ 3·62*	*+ 8·27*	*+ 5·32*
Hindus ...	367,540	393,327	382,044	353,723	9,173	9,215	9,276	9,298	−6·56	+ 2·95	+ 8·01	+ 3·91
Musalmans ...	15,194	15,010	13,445	12,268	379	352	326	322	+1·23	+11·64	+ 9·59	+23·85
Christians ...	17,960	18,470	16,393	14,449	448	433	398	380	−2·76	+12·67	+13·45	+24·30

During the last 30 years the total population of the State has risen by 5 per cent, and the Hindus by only 4 per cent, while the Musalmans and Christians have increased by 24 per cent. The variation in the total population has been more or less determined by the rate of variation in the Hindu population, the Musalmans and Christians forming a very small minority. During the last decade the Musalmans have risen 1·23 per cent while the Christians have lost 2·76 per cent and the Hindus 6·56 per cent. The agricultural distress of the last decade hit the Hindus most, and also the Christians to an appreciable extent. Musalmans being traders were not much affected by it.

It is often supposed that while Christianity and Muhammadanism are proselytizing faiths, Hinduism does not admit converts to its fold. This is not quite correct, as various primitive and alien tribes have been incorporated in the Hindu society from time to time. Within the last 10 years, a Singhalese woman and a Chinese girl have been admitted into Hindu families in the State, and have been returned in the schedule as Hindus. Christians and Musalmans do not appear to have made any appreciable addition to their numbers by conversion during the decade.

Distribution in taluks and urban and rural areas.

8. The proportion of the followers of the different religions to ten thousand of the population of the State and of each taluk, for the total population and the population in urban and rural areas, is shown below:—

Locality.	Total State population.			Urban population.			Rural population.		
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.
Pudukkottai State ...	*9,173*	*379*	*448*	*9,148*	*623*	*229*	*9,178*	*328*	*494*
Alangudi taluk ...	9,137	409	454	8,882	830	288	9,213	284	503
Tirumayam taluk ...	9,352	329	319	9,526	352	122	9,297	322	381
Kolattur taluk ...	8,981	409	610	7,016	1,945	1,039	9,024	375	601

Tirumayam taluk has the largest proportion of Hindus and the smallest proportion of Musalmans and Christians. Hindus are fewest in the Kolattur taluk, though in no taluk do they go below 898 persons *per mille*. The proportion of Christians (6 per cent) is highest in Kolattur taluk while that of Musalmans is about the same in Alangudi and Kolattur taluks—41 *per mille*.

In the Kolattur taluk, Musalmans and Christians figure more largely in the urban area than elsewhere. More Christians live in villages than Musalmans.

Distribution by revenue inspectors' divisions.

9. Subsidiary tables 2 and 3 show the distribution of religions in the various revenue inspectors' divisions. Hindus form the majority of the population in all the divisions; but the proportion to total population varies from 865 persons *per mille* in Kunnandarkovil division to 977 *per mille* in Varappur division. More than one-fourth of the Hindu population of the State lives in the three divisions of Ponnamaravati, Sengirai and Tirumayam in the Tirumayam taluk.

Twenty-five per cent of the Musalmans in the State are found in Pudukkottai town and Kudumiamalai division together. The next largest proportions are in Tirumayam and Ponnamaravati divisions in Tirumayam taluk and Karambakkudi division of the Alangudi taluk, which contain another 28 per cent of their numbers. The other divisions containing appreciable numbers of Musalmans are Kiranur, Karaiyur, Kunnandarkovil and Alangudi.

Thirty-six per cent of the Christian population are confined to three divisions—Alangudi, Nirpalani (which contains Avur, the most famous local shrine) and Sengirai. Another 33 per cent live in Tirumayam, Kunnandarkovil, Kiranur and Viralimalai divisions.

Distribution among towns and villages.

Alangudi taluk—
Kilappatti Rasiyamangalam.
Tirumayam taluk—
1. Alavayal 2. Pallivasal.
Kolattur taluk—
1. Amburappatti 2. Vattanakurichchi.

10. The Hindus are predominant in every town and village except in the five villages noted in the margin.

Pudukkottai town	...	2,033
Annavasal	...	1,005
Karambakkudi	...	873
Alangudi	...	551
Kiranur	...	479
Pallivasal	...	472
Tirumayam	...	457

Nearly two fifths of the Musalman population live in the seven places noted in the margin. The residents of Pallivasal which contains the darga of one of the most famous Musalman saints of these parts (Kattubava, or the guardian of the forest) are practically all Musalmans, the Hindus numbering only 29 out of 501, or less than 6 per cent.

Venkatakulam	...	498
Vattanakurichchi	...	469
Unaiyur	...	467
Minnattur	...	451
Vayalogam	...	445
Kilappatti-Rasiyamangalam	...	423
Perungudi	...	413

Pudukkottai town contains 876 Christians. Only three villages contain more than 500 Christians—Mullangurichchi (594), Pudukkottaividudi (573), and Vadavalam (539). The marginally noted seven villages with a population of 3,169 contain 400 to 500 Christians. Nineteen villages with a total population of 5,097 contain 200 to 400 Christians.

CHAPTER XII.

RACE, TRIBE OR CASTE.

This chapter deals with the information recorded in the eighth column of the census schedule regarding the race, tribe or caste of persons enumerated. **Definition of terms.**

The term " race " denotes a main division of mankind, the members of which have important physical characteristics in common ; but the various races that came to India from time to time have been so mixed up and acclimatized that it is now very difficult to distinguish their original racial characteristics in individuals.

The term " tribe " is ordinarily applied to groups of people in a primitive or barbarous stage of development, acknowledging the authority of a chief and usually regarding themselves as having a common ancestor; such tribes are still found in the hill tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Nilgiri districts, in the forests of Kurnool, and in other similar areas; but there are no such tribes in the State. This term is also used in respect of the ethnic divisions into which the Musalmans are divided, e. g. Saiyid, Pathan, etc.

The term " caste," to which we shall advert later, is of Portuguese origin and it refers to the hereditary, mutually exclusive, divisions, among which the Indian (and specially, the Hindu) population is distributed.

In census phraseology, however, these expressions are not used in any highly technical sense. The enumerators were told to enter against each Hindu and Christian (where the Christians kept their caste) his caste as ordinarily understood and also the sub-caste. General terms like Kshatriya, Vaisya, Sudra, etc., were prohibited; nor could vague terms or general names like Pillai, Nayudu, be used. In the case of Musalmans, their tribe had to be entered, e. g. Sheik, Saiyid, Pathan, Labbai, etc. Anglo-Indians were entered as such and the nationality of Europeans was recorded.

The response of the people to the inquiries on the subject was fairly satisfactory and the results are embodied in Table XVII in Part II. Table XVIII shows the population of the main castes at each census from 1901, while Table XIX shows their distribution among the various taluks and divisions. The subsidiary tables for this chapter in Part III furnish some additional information on the subject.

Year.	Anglo Indians.			Europeans.						
				Total.			British subjects.		Others.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1931	16	10	6	4	2	2	1	1	1	1
1921	11	7	4	9	4	5	2	4	2	1
1911	20	9	11	11	7	4	5	...	2	4
1901	19	9	10	24	10	14	5	11	5	3
1891	16	4	12	15	11	4	Not available.			

Christians.

2. The total number of Christians enumerated in the State was 17,960; of this number four were Europeans (two English and two Danish) and 16, Anglo-Indians. The marginal statement compares these figures with those obtained at the previous censuses.

Year.	Number of Indian Christians in the State.	Variation from previous census.		Percentage variation in total population of the State.	Percentage variation in Madras Presidency.	
		Actual.	Percentage.		Indian Christians.	Total population.
1891	13,782	...	...	...	...	...
1901	14,406	+ 624	+ 4·5	+ 2·0	+ 19·0	+ 7·2
1911	16,362	+ 1,956	+ 13·6	+ 8·3	+ 16·9	+ 8·3
1921	18,450	+ 2,088	+ 12·8	+ 3·6	+ 15·4	+ 2·2
1931	17,940	− 510	− 2·8	− 6·1	+ 32·8	+ 10·3
Variation, 1891–1931	...	+ 4,158	+ 30·2	+ 7·4	+ 113·5	+ 31·1

The remaining 17,940 Christians were Indians. Their rate of increase, as compared with that for the State as a whole, is shown in the margin, with the corresponding figures for the Madras Presidency. Owing to their greater organisation, and in most cases their industrious habits, the Christian population has grown in the State at a higher rate during the three decades ending 1921, and has declined to a smaller extent during the last decade. There is not much evidence to show that the increase in their numbers in the State has been due to proselytism.

Although Christianity does not recognise distinctions of caste, the "brethren in faith" are still separated from one another by this ancient division, and intermarriage and interdining are as rigidly prohibited among the converts as among the heathen. Indeed, the high and the low caste Christians do not, as a rule, take water from the same tank or well, and different enclosures are set apart for the different castes during the rites and festivals of the church. Castes were therefore freely returned at the census by Christians, both by Protestants and by Catholics, less than 6 per cent of them declining to declare their caste of origin. Subsidiary table 1 shows the castes by sects.

Musalmans.

3. The religion of the Prophet inculcates in the Faithful, a sense of solidarity and brotherhood, which knows no barriers of country, race or nationality; and even the Indian soil has failed in the State to shape the tribes of Islam in the caste mould. Neither in the street nor in the mosque is any distinction made between Pathan, Saiyid, or Labbai, and no convert ever remembers the name of the caste from which he was drawn. Intermarriages between Hindustani and Tamil speaking Musalmans are not encouraged; but that is attributed more to differences in domestic customs and personal habits, rather than to any socio-religious ban.

Nearly 74 per cent of the Musalmans enumerated in the State are Tamil speaking converts who returned themselves as Labbais, Ravuttars or Marakkayars. Of the remaining 4,042 persons 1,952 are Sheiks, 995 Pathans, 770 Saiyids and 325 others. The subjoined statement shows the variations in the numbers during the last 30 years:—

Tribes.	1931			1921			1911			1901		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total ...	*15,194*	*7,159*	*8,035*	*15,010*	*7,160*	*7,850*	*13,445*	*6,240*	*7,205*	*12,268*	*5,618*	*6,650*
Labbai, Ravuttar or Marakkayar.	11,152	5,210	5,942	7,964	3,879	4,085	10,969	4,986	5,983	7,778	3,464	4,314
Sheik	1,952	946	1,006	5,122	2,300	2,822	1,459	746	713	2,636	1,248	1,388
Pathan	995	482	513	1,227	643	584	644	323	321	501	242	259
Saiyid	770	353	417	660	325	335	...	...	...	1,185	579	606
Others	325	168	157	37	13	24	373	185	188	168	85	83

Hindus.

The variations in the figures for tribes are interesting. They leave no room for doubt that foreign tribe names are often returned by people who have no title to them, and that such names are not consistently repeated from census to census.

4. We now pass on to a consideration of the castes returned by the Hindus, the only religious community among whom this rigid stratification of society is still a living and potent force. A caste has been defined as "an endogamous group or a collection of such groups, bearing a common name and having the same traditional occupation, who are so linked together by these and other ties, such as the tradition of a common origin and the possession of the same tutelary deity, and the same social status, ceremonial observances and family priests, that they regard themselves and are regarded by others, as forming a single homogeneous community." 72 castes have been returned in the State, but only 34 of them have a strength of more than one *per mille* of the total population (see subsidiary table 2).

Traditional occupation.	Number *per mille.*
Agriculture ...	615
Industry ...	101
Commerce ...	56
Professions ...	32
Others ...	3

Out of every thousand Hindus, 32 were Brahmans, 161 were members of "the depressed classes" and the remaining 807 belonged to the various other castes between the two extremes. By traditional occupation these 807 people may be distributed as shown in the margin.

Caste.	Number *per mille.*
Valaiyan ...	141
Kallan ...	117
Paraiyan ...	82
Idaiyan ...	63
Pallan ...	62
Vellalan ...	42

More than 50 per cent of the total population of the State is found in the six agricultural castes noted in the margin. The Valaiyans and the Kallans make up more than half this number. Paraiyans and Pallans represent probably the oldest aboriginal stock, and the Valaiyans are believed to be the descendants of the ancient Veduvars. The Vellalan, with the Idaiyan, came later and the Kallan was the last to come into the State.

Caste.	Number *per mille.*
Chetti ...	51
Kammalan ...	36
Nattaman ...	31
Brahman ...	29
Agamudaiyan ...	29
Urali ...	23
Vallamban ...	21
Muttiriyan ...	20
Kavarai Vadugan	17

Next come nine more castes which account for over 25 per cent of the population. Agriculturists form only 55 per cent of this group. The rest is made up of Chettis, who are bankers and traders, the artisan Kammalans and the Brahmans.

Women predominate in all castes, except the Brahman (989 women per 1,000 men), Kuravan (997), Oddo (817), Chakkiliyan (969), Ilamagan (969) and Vanniyan (971).

Caste.	Women per 1,000 men.
Nattukkottai Chetti	1,535
Dasari ...	1,310
Maravan ...	1,286
Melakkaran ...	1,243
Kaikolan ...	1,242
Vallamban ...	1,203

The high proportion of women to men in the castes shown in the margin is either due to the absence of men on business as in the case of Chettis, Dasaris, Maravans and Vallambans or to the adoption of women as in the case of Melakkarans and Kaikolans.

The intercensal variations in the strength of different castes shown in Table XVIII do not call for any special remarks, except that a large number of Valaiyans, especially in the Vallanad and Viralimalai divisions, have returned themselves as Muttiriyans. As already pointed out in chapter I, the agricultural castes generally show a decrease in population.

Origin of caste.

5. At the earliest times of which we have any definite knowledge, the Dravidian peoples were divided into "five different communities scattered in different parts of the country and living apart by clans, each having its own tutelary deities and chiefs, and following its own customs and manner of living." Apparently, these clans were self-contained communities, in which the various functions of corporate life were performed by different individuals or families; they do not seem to have much mixed with each other, either for social or for political purposes. Further, the ancestors of the "depressed classes" of the present day appear even at that remote age to have formed distinct communities, separate in food, manners and customs, and living in "locations" apart from the main body of the people. It will thus be seen that several of the ingredients which go to make up the modern "caste" went also into the composition of these ancient groupings. But there was no division by function or occupation among the members of the same clan or tribe; no conscious effort at differentiation between one clan or tribe and another; no common standard by which the level of culture attained by each group was tested; and no eclectic religion to bind together these heterogenous partitions of clans and tribes into a harmonious whole. In short, the conceptions of caste and religion, as we understand them, had not yet dawned on the people.

The Aryans and the aryanised Dravidians who came from the north into the Tamil country in large numbers, about the beginning of the 7th century A. D., brought with them a developed social life and institutions which, in certain essential respects, differred from the South Indian polity. And, probably due to the royal patronage enjoyed by the immigrant communities, the local peoples began to remodel their institutions with reference to those of the newcomers. It was then that the movement for the brahmanization of the South Indian communities began, and an order of social precedence became gradually to be formed, varying in rank with reference to the degree in which their domestic and social life approximated to the Brahmanical standards. The marginal statement shows the extent to which the ministrations of the Brahmans are resorted to in the State at present.

	Number per 1,000.
Brahmans ...	32
Castes in which Brahman purohits habitually officiate ...	340
Castes in which Brahman purohits occasionally officiate ...	400
Castes in which Brahman purohits do not officiate ...	24
Castes which do not call in Brahman purohits ...	43
Polluting castes ...	161

Formation of castes and sub-castes.

6. The history of the development of castes and sub-castes in South India has yet to be written, and much of it is still matter for speculation. But it seems to be generally agreed that four elements played an important part in their formation, viz., basic division by clans, occupation, locality and perhaps to some extent religion. Each of the five clans referred to in the preceding paragraph included a variety of occupations, and when society attained a settled form, men following kindred occupations in different clans or tribes would have formed

together single functional castes or sub-castes. Agriculture, being the most respectable of all occupations, the landed aristocracy became the most prominent caste, next only after the Brahman. The merchant princes or bankers were equal, or next in importance, to the landed gentry; the relative position of the two castes in different localities perhaps depended on their manner of life and food, and their local influence in court. The shepherd, the indispensable henchman of the agriculturist, came next in rank. The various kinds of artisans followed, and below them all came those who were employed as servants or labourers. In days when villages were separated from each other by forests and the means of transport were few, members of the same clan or tribe who settled in one part of the country lost touch with their kinsmen in other parts and developed manners and customs of their own. Such local communities became in course of time separate sub-castes, which did not intermarry outside their fold. Sub-castes were also formed by particular sections of a caste abstaining from certain kinds of food or adopting the worship of some new divinity or in some other manner distinguishing itself from the rest of the community.

Side by side with these endogamous groups of castes and sub-castes, there are exogamous groups within the same caste or sub-caste consisting of persons of the same *gotra* or *karai*, who are supposed to have descended from a common ancestor.

Owing to various causes too numerous to mention here, the number of sub-castes multiplied, so that under each caste there are at present a large number of sub-castes. An attempt was made at the enumeration to get a record of the sub-castes but the returns were incomplete and therefore were not compiled for the State. But those who are interested in the matter may look up the lists which have been deposited with the Curator of the State museum.

Chola and Pandya divisions.

7. The Pudukkottai State "marks the border line between the Chola and Pandya Tamils, a distinction which has persisted from the time of Asoka to the present day." It has been suggested that a special study might be made of "the Chola Pandya division in its manifestations and persistence in the State, with an estimate of its importance as a social or cultural factor at the present day or in the future." A study of this character is inapplicable to Indian conditions, for the East and West essentially differ in such matters. In the West, when different communities come into contact with each other, they tend to coalesce, both physically and culturally, into a single community. In India, on the other hand, each such community becomes a caste or sub-caste, and preserves for centuries its individuality and its peculiar manners and customs, without affecting, or being affected by, the manners and customs of its neighbours. Each important caste therefore has a Chola and a Pandya sub-caste (see margin), with its peculiar dress, ornaments, customs and traditions; these divisions are met with more often outside the State than within its limits. There has been no fusion, and the existence, side by side, of these communities has been of no importance, either from a social, or from a cultural, point of view.

1. Agamudaiyan	9. Maravan
2. Ambattan	10. Pallan
3. Andi	11. Paraiyan
4. Idaiyan	12. Valaiyan
5. Kammalan	13. Valluvan
6. Kavarai Vadugan	14. Vaniyan
7. Kuravan	15. Vannan
8. Kusavan	16. Vellalan.

Caste organization and government.

8. One of the most potent influences which binds the members of a caste or sub-caste together, is the caste organization represented by the caste panchayat. There is no definite information whether such an organization existed at any time within the Brahman caste; at present, except a shadowy allegiance to the Mutt to which a person belongs, there is very little binding force among the community. But among the other castes this organization is in very good working order. Every caste, or rather every sub-caste, has a general assembly and a working committee consisting of certain hereditary members who are called mirasidars or ambalakarars. Taxes are collected from members both for general purposes and for special purposes, the former being a general levy on each married man, supplemented by donations of fixed amounts made at times of marriages. In addition to this general levy, special collections are made for special purposes. The funds are administered by the members of the working committee who are to render accounts at the time of the temple festival to such representatives of the community as meet there on the occasion. The caste court which is presided over by the mirasidars and to which every member of the community has admittance, if he chooses, takes cognizance of all caste offences which include within their large embrace all offences of all kinds against caste law or custom. Dress, or ornaments, or even the number of posts for a marriage pandal, are not outside its jurisdiction. If in any of these matters of caste custom, however trivial it may be, any person warily or unwarily goes wrong, the matter may be considered by the general assembly, on the complaint of any member of the community, and suitable punishment inflicted, usually a fine. The fines so collected also go to the general exchequer. So far as I can ascertain, this organization is working very efficiently and no difficulty is found either in the cognizance of caste offences or in the enforcement of the penalties. Taxes, fines and penalties are recovered, in cases of default, by social ostracism.

Not that the members of a caste have no grievances against the managing body; differences arise, but they are brought before the general court, for consideration by that body, and its decisions are cheerfully acquiesced in. Several years ago, among the community of Vallanadu Idaiyans, the question was raised whether virgin widows could be remarried. The decision went against the proposal, and the caste custom still remains where it was. Another question which is now agitating the minds of the community is the severity of the penalties inflicted on delinquents. The matter is going before the general body and there is no doubt that their decision will be the last word on the subject, until reconsidered.

It is a great pity that such an efficient organization cannot be utilised for higher and better purposes, so as to secure the moral and material advancement of individual communities, and thereby of the State as a whole.

Distribution of main castes in the State.

9. Table XIX shows the distribution of the main castes among the various revenue inspectors' divisions and taluks. The traditional origin, and the customs and manners of the various castes and tribes that inhabit the State, have been described in the State Manual and in the Report for 1921. There is no need to repeat them here. I propose therefore to confine myself to a study of the distribution of the different castes among the various taluks and divisions.

Valaiyan, the most numerous caste in the State, is found in all the taluks; but nearly half the number is living in Tirumayam taluk, chiefly in Ponnamaravati and Sengirai divisions and to a smaller extent in Karaiyur and Tirumayam divisions. As already stated, some Valaiyans have returned themselves as Muttiriyans at the last census (1931). Hence the number of Muttiriyans was 8,001 at that census against 2,085 in 1921.

Kallan, the next numerous community, predominates in Alangudi and Kolattur taluks: there are only 9,000 of them in the Tirumayam taluk. There is a tradition that they were brought in by the Vellalans of Konadu, north of the Vellar river, to help them in their feuds with the Vellala settlers in Kanadu south of that river, and that the Maravans came in to help the latter. This tradition is borne out by the figures. Kallans are found in large numbers in the Tanjore and Madura districts and to a very small extent in Ramnad and Trichinopoly districts. Their present geographical distribution would seem to show that the Kallans of the Pudukkottai State came from the Tanjore district and spread westwards to Kolattur and that only very few of them, probably in recent times, went south of the Vellar river. The *Maravans* are practically all found in the Tirumayam taluk.

Paraiyans and *Pallans* number about 58,000 people in the State. Over half the number of the Paraiyans is in the Alangudi taluk, while the other half is distributed between Tirumayam and Kolattur taluks. Pallans, on the other hand, predominate in the Tirumayam taluk although there is an appreciable number of them in Kolattur taluk (see margin). The Pallans probably came into the State from the Ramnad district, while the Paraiyans came from Tanjore.

Taluk.	Total.	Paraiyans.	Pallans.
State	*57,743*	*32,822*	*24,921*
Alangudi ...	20,605	16,558	4,047
Tirumayam ...	19,997	8,882	11,115
Kolattur ...	17,141	7,382	9,759

Idaiyans, are found in every division, because they are the cattle-breeders and keepers and thus form an essential part of rural life. Possibly the Idaiyans of the Tirumayam taluk came from the Pandya country, while those in Alangudi and Kolattur taluks came from the Chola kingdom.

The next important community in the State is the *Chetti*, numbering 20,438—Nattukkottai Chettis, 11,891, and the others, 8,547. Practically all the Nattukkottai Chettis are found in the Tirumayam taluk, only 197 having been enumerated in Alangudi taluk and 19 in Kolattur taluk. They have a tradition that they originally belonged to the Chola country, that they left their homes owing to some differences with the then Chola king, and that they settled in the Pandya country south of the Vellar river, never to return to their native land. Chettis are now found in all parts of the world; but very few of them have so far settled outside the Chettinad, and no Chetti woman has yet crossed the seas.

It may be of interest to know that one Chinese girl and one Singhalese woman have been adopted into Chetti families and are now living as Hindus as part of the household.

The most important section of the other Chetti community is the Vallanad Chetti. They are also predominantly bankers and traders. They are chiefly found in the Karambakkudi and Alangudi divisions of the Alangudi taluk and in the Viralimalai division of the Kolattur taluk. They number only 1,807 in the Tirumayam taluk.

The *Vellalans* who number 16,761 in the State are believed to have come from the Chola country and settled on both sides of the Vellar river, those on the north being called Konadu Vellalars and those on the south, Kanadu Vellalars. There are now 7,095 of them in the Tirumayam taluk and 3,340 in Pudukkottai town. Other divisions in which they are found in appreciable numbers are Karambakkudi (Alangudi taluk) and Kiranur (Kolattur taluk).

The artisan community of *Kammalans* number 14,380; more than half their number is in Tirumayam taluk and it includes a number of immigrants from the adjoining districts to do the skilled work which the Chettis require. It is also possible that the Kammalan immigrants into the State were more from the Pandyan country where they are found even now in much larger numbers, than from the Chola country.

Nattamans, or as they are familiarly called "Nattambadi Udaiyans," predominate in the Alangudi taluk (6,820) and there are 4,016 of them in Kolattur taluk. There are only 1,572 of them in Tirumayam taluk. Nattamans are chiefly found in the Trichinopoly district and it is probable that they first came into Kolattur taluk, but finding the soil not suited for their industry, they went eastward to Alangudi taluk.

Brahmans are the next most important community in the State, numbering 11,759. That there were Brahmans in the State from very early times is proved by inscriptions; but all trace of them appears to have been lost, "not one family (except perhaps some temple priests, village accountants and palace purohits), seeming to claim to be more than about two hundred years old." The Brahmans came here in most cases by invitation from the rulers of the State, who made handsome endowments of land for their maintenance. 65 per cent of the Brahmans are now living in towns, and another 18 per cent in Chettinad villages.

Agamudaiyan is a caste by itself; but members of several other castes (including some Malayali Tandans), which wish to rise in the social scale, also assume that name. There were 10,555 Agamudaiyans in 1901; in 1911, their number fell to 7,883; but in 1921, it again rose to 12,306; in the last census (1931) 11,416 persons returned themselves as Agamudaiyans.

Uralis are practically all in the Viralimalai division of the Kolattur taluk. Their caste title is Kavandan and they sometimes describe themselves as Mutrajas.

Vallamban is a community confined to the Kilanilai division of the Tirumayam taluk. A few of them are also in the Sengirai division. Outside the State, they are found only in the Tanjore and Ramnad districts; but the immigrants to the State were probably from Ramnad.

Kavarai Vadugan is an immigrant community which includes several independent Telugu castes. They came to the south along with the Nayak rulers either as soldiers or independently as bangle makers, traders, etc. They have settled here as landholders or traders or have joined the military or police forces of the State.

Valuvadis appear to be merely Valaiyans who have separated themselves from the main community and now consider themselves superior to the other Valaiyans. They are practically confined to the Pudukkottai State; but there are a few of them across the border in the Tanjore district. The zamindar of Nagaram in the Pattukkottai taluk belongs to this community. Nearly five-sixths of the Valuvadis live in the six villages noted in the margin.

Vadagadu	...	1,906
Mangadu	...	1,091
Vennavalkudi	...	897
Arayapatti	...	890
Perungalur	...	445
Pullanvidudi	...	313

Andis, Dasaris and Pandarams.—The largest number of Andis are in Tirumayam taluk, and next to it comes Kolattur taluk. There are less than a thousand in Alangudi taluk.

Kurumbans, who are the descendants of the first immigrants into the State, are the next numerous community. Over a fourth of their number is living in the Kudumiamalai division. The other divisions in which they are found are Kiranur (826), Tirumayam (709), Karaiyur (612), and Sengirai (408).

Ambattans, Kusavans and *Vannans* are found in practically all divisions. The number of Kusavans in Alangudi division is only 25.

Kusavans are called "Velars" in the State, a title equivalent to "Vellalar;" they practise infant marriage and life-widowhood, and employ their own priests. One of the enumerators has written in his enumeration book that there are "authorities, such as Vedam, Agamam, Puranam, stone inscription, and copper plate grant, to prove that Kusavans belong to Adi Brahmakulam."

Karumpurattan.—The caste is believed to have migrated from the Chola to the Pandya country and possibly a portion of the emigrants settled in Pudukkottai on the way. They are practically confined to the Tirumayam and Sengirai divisions of the Tirumayam taluk; but smaller numbers of them are also in Karaiyur and Ponnamaravati. They are most of them agriculturists.

The next numerous caste is *Melakkaran* called also Nagapasam. Some of them have returned themselves as Kaikolans, especially in Viralimalai division. The term Nagapasam is a corrupted form of the Telugu Nakavasulu or denizens of heaven, and they trace their

descent from the heavenly nymphs who adorn Indra's court. The men of the community are mostly musicians. The women are some of them dedicated to temples and others marry and settle into family life. When they choose the latter alternative, the standard of chastity is quite as high as in other communities. As eligible girls are few, marriage is a costly business for the men, and several of them therefore remain unmarried.

—	Total.	Melakkarans.	Kaikolans.
State ...	*3,746*	*3,060*	*686*
Pudukkottai town ...	654	619	35
Other towns ...	648	509	139
Shrines ...	1,224	852	372
Other places ...	1,220	1,080	140

The women dedicated to the temple are allowed a free life and they are not considered the worse for that. They can inherit their parents' property like sons, and when there is no male issue, they perform the funeral ceremonies for their parents. The distribution of Melakkarans and Kaikolans in the State is shown in the margin.

There is a movement among these communities for the women to abandon their ancient ways and settle into regular family life.

Nadars predominate in Tirumayam taluk and apparently came from the Pandya country.

Rajus are found chiefly in Pudukkottai town, the next largest number being in Sengirai division. Some of them are retired military people.

The next important community is the *Saurashtra*, which is found chiefly at Tiruvappur, a suburb of Pudukkottai municipality and at Parambur in the Kudumiamalai division of the Kolattur taluk.

Oddes numbered 1,172. They are a Telugu caste of excavators and well sinkers, and a good number of them had temporarily come into the State at the time of the census. Some Yanadi scavengers have also returned themselves as Oddes.

Chakkiliyan.—The highest number of Chakkiliyans are in the Viralimalai division apparently for the reason that there is a good deal of well irrigation in that division.

Ilamagans are mostly found in the Ponnamaravati division and there are 115 of them in the Karaiyur division.

Future of caste.

10. We have seen already that the South Indian castes had their origin in tribal groups or clans, who were living in different parts of the country, following different occupations and having their own customs, chiefs and Gods. After the Aryan immigration, they attained a quasi-religious aspect and at the present day the castes and their many subcastes form water-tight compartments, denied intermarriage, and often interdining, with each other; in some cases, they are denied even the ordinary amenities of life. But caste, as originally conceived, appears to have been based more on service and duty, rather than on status and privilege; and if this ideal is reverted to, the institution may yet have a noble career before it. The system is now attacked from two standpoints, not necessarily antagonistic to each other. On the one hand, there is arising a caste consciousness, concentrating its efforts on the elevation of the standard of life within the caste; and on the other hand, there is a determined effort to abolish caste altogether, which may also be the indirect result of the elevation of each caste to the maximum standard of efficiency. Exactly what form the institution will take in the course of the ensuing decades it is not easy to prophesy, but we may be permitted to hope that all efforts will be directed towards a fuller, higher and nobler life for all communities.

PART II.—TABLES.

TABLE I.

Area, houses and population.

Taluks and divisions.	Area in square miles.	Towns.	Villages.	Occupied houses.			Population.								
							Persons.			Males.			Females.		
				Total.	In towns.	In villages.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Pudukkottai State.	***1,179***	***9***	***426***	***81,565***	***13,921***	***67,644***	***400,694***	***69,395***	***331,299***	***191,134***	***33,480***	***157,654***	***209,560***	***35,915***	***173,645***
Alangudi taluk. ...	**347**	**2**	**135**	**25,929**	**5,888**	**20,041**	**136,365**	**31,149**	**105,216**	**66,106**	**15,481**	**50,625**	**70,259**	**15,668**	**54,591**
Pudukkottai municipality	5	1	...	5,428	5,428	...	28,776	28,776	...	14,326	14,326	...	14,450	14,450	...
Pudukkottai division ...	60	...	21	3,062	...	3,062	15,705	...	15,705	7,498	...	7,498	8,207	...	8,207
Varappur division ...	92	...	27	3,816	...	3,816	21,199	...	21,199	10,275	...	10,275	10,924	...	10,924
Karambakkudi division	51	...	30	4,157	...	4,157	22,121	...	22,121	10,772	...	10,772	11,349	...	11,349
Vallanad division ...	67	...	35	4,632	...	4,632	23,326	...	23,326	10,993	...	10,993	12,333	...	12,333
Alangudi division ...	72	1	22	4,834	460	4,374	25,238	2,373	22,865	12,242	1,155	11,087	12,996	1,218	11,778
Tirumayam taluk. ...	**367**	**6**	**142**	**32,634**	**7,569**	**25,065**	**149,538**	**35,783**	**113,755**	**69,500**	**16,773**	**52,727**	**80,038**	**19,010**	**61,028**
Kilanilai division ...	60	...	41	4,458	...	4,458	20,313	...	20,313	9,483	...	9,483	10,830	...	10,830
Sengirai division ...	89	2	22	7,214	2,472	4,742	34,348	11,748	22,600	15,885	5,437	10,448	18,463	6,311	12,152
Tirumayam division ...	72	2	29	6,985	1,404	5,581	31,977	6,943	25,034	14,845	3,382	11,463	17,132	3,561	13,571
Ponnamaravati division	75	2	21	8,282	3,693	4,589	37,378	17,092	20,286	17,375	7,954	9,421	20,003	9,138	10,865
Karaiyur division ...	71	...	29	5,695	...	5,695	25,522	...	25,522	11,912	...	11,912	13,610	...	13,610
Kolattur taluk. ...	**465**	**1**	**149**	**23,002**	**464**	**22,538**	**114,791**	**2,463**	**112,328**	**55,528**	**1,226**	**54,302**	**59,263**	**1,237**	**58,026**
Kudumiamalai division...	87	...	34	4,872	...	4,872	23,226	...	23,226	10,924	...	10,924	12,302	...	12,302
Viralimalai division ...	109	...	32	6,062	...	6,062	29,050	...	29,050	14,213	...	14,213	14,837	...	14,837
Nirpalani division ...	100	...	31	4,245	...	4,245	21,253	...	21,253	10,355	...	10,355	10,898	...	10,898
Kiranur division ...	89	1	31	4,336	464	3,872	21,886	2,463	19,423	10,636	1,226	9,410	11,250	1,237	10,013
Kunnandarkovil division	80	...	21	3,487	...	3,487	19,376	...	19,376	9,400	...	9,400	9,976	...	9,976

TABLE II.

Variation in population since 1871.

Taluks.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	Variation since 1881; Increase (+), Decrease (−).					
								1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	Net variation 1881 to 1931.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
PERSONS.													
Total ...	**400,694**	**426,813**	**411,886**	**380,440**	**373,096**	**302,127**	**316,695**	**− 26,119**	**+ 14,927**	**+ 31,446**	**+ 7,344**	**+ 70,969**	**+ 98,567**
Alangudi taluk ...	136,365	146,445	143,406	132,081	127,442	108,636	Taluk figures are not available.	− 10,080	+ 3,039	+ 11,325	+ 4,639	+ 18,806	+ 27,729
Tirumayam taluk	149,538	149,950	149,640	133,293	127,245	103,542		− 412	+ 310	+ 16,347	+ 6,048	+ 23,703	+ 45,996
Kolattur taluk ...	114,791	130,418	118,840	115,066	118,409	89,949		− 15,627	+ 11,578	+ 3,774	− 3,343	+ 28,460	+ 24,842
MALES.													
Total ...	**191,134**	**205,033**	**196,566**	**180,794**	**177,912**	**142,810**	**151,929**	**− 13,899**	**+ 8,467**	**+ 15,772**	**+ 2,882**	**+ 35,102**	**+ 48,324**
Alangudi taluk ...	66,106	71,603	69,753	63,685	61,467	51,662	Taluk figures are not available.	− 5,497	+ 1,850	+ 6,068	+ 2,218	+ 9,805	+ 14,444
Tirumayam taluk	69,500	70,186	69,896	61,472	59,097	48,000		− 686	+ 290	+ 8,424	+ 2,375	+ 11,097	+ 21,500
Kolattur taluk ...	55,528	63,244	56,917	55,637	57,348	43,148		− 7,716	+ 6,327	+ 1,280	− 1,711	+ 14,200	+ 12,380
FEMALES.													
Total ...	**209,560**	**221,780**	**215,320**	**199,646**	**195,184**	**159,317**	**164,766**	**− 12,220**	**+ 6,460**	**+ 15,674**	**+ 4,462**	**+ 35,867**	**+ 50,243**
Alangudi taluk ...	70,259	74,842	73,653	68,396	65,975	56,974	Taluk figures are not available.	− 4,583	+ 1,189	+ 5,257	+ 2,421	+ 9,001	+ 13,285
Tirumayam taluk	80,038	79,764	79,744	71,821	68,148	55,542		+ 274	+ 20	+ 7,923	+ 3,673	+ 12,606	+ 24,496
Kolattur taluk ...	59,263	67,174	61,923	59,429	61,061	46,801		− 7,911	+ 5,251	+ 2,494	− 1,632	+ 14,260	+ 12,462

TABLE II-A.

Variation in population since 1911 by taluks and divisions.

Taluks and divisions.	Persons.			Males.			Females.			Variation, Increase (+), Decrease (−).		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1911 to 1931.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Pudukkottai State.	***400,694***	***426,813***	***411,886***	***191,134***	***205,033***	***196,566***	***209,560***	***221,780***	***215,320***	***−26,119***	***+14,927***	***−11,192***
Alangudi taluk.	**136,365**	**146,445**	**143,406**	**66,106**	**71,603**	**69,753**	**70,259**	**74,842**	**73,653**	**− 10,080**	**+ 3,039**	**− 7,041**
Pudukkottai municipality ...	28,776	26,101	26,850	14,326	12,932	13,108	14,456	13,169	13,742	+ 2,675	− 749	+ 1,926
Pudukkottai division ...	15,705	17,422	16,370	7,498	8,448	7,885	8,207	8,974	8,485	− 1,717	+ 1,052	− 665
Varappur division ...	21,199	24,610	23,049	10,275	12,087	11,234	10,924	12,523	11,815	− 3,411	+ 1,561	− 1,850
Karambakkudi division ...	22,121	24,301	24,516	10,772	11,810	11,910	11,349	12,491	12,606	− 2,180	− 215	− 2,395
Vallanad division ...	23,326	25,265	25,058	10,993	12,108	12,050	12,333	13,157	13,008	− 1,939	+ 207	− 1,732
Alangudi division ...	25,238	28,746	27,563	12,242	14,218	13,566	12,996	14,528	13,997	− 3,508	+ 1,183	− 2,325
Tirumayam taluk.	**149,538**	**149,950**	**149,640**	**69,500**	**70,186**	**69,896**	**80,038**	**79,764**	**79,744**	**− 412**	**+ 310**	**− 102**
Kilanilai division ...	20,313	22,469	22,365	9,483	10,563	10,554	10,830	11,906	11,811	− 2,156	+ 104	— 2,052
Sengirai division ...	34,248	33,197	33,854	15,885	15,349	15,665	18,463	17,848	18,189	+ 1,151	− 657	+ 494
Tirumayam division ...	31,977	32,433	33,412	14,845	15,297	15,664	17,132	17,136	17,748	− 456	− 979	− 1,435
Ponnamaravati division ...	37,378	35,277	34,134	17,375	16,393	15,881	20,003	18,884	18,253	+ 2,101	+ 1,143	+ 3,244
Karaiyur division ...	25,622	26,574	25,875	11,912	12,584	12,132	13,610	13,990	13,743	− 1,052	+ 699	− 353
Kolattur taluk.	**114,791**	**130,418**	**118,840**	**55,528**	**63,244**	**56,917**	**59,263**	**67,174**	**61,923**	**− 15,627**	**+ 11,578**	**− 4,049**
Kudumiamalai division ...	23,226	27,892	26,056	10,924	13,272	12,227	12,302	14,620	13,829	− 4,666	+ 1,836	− 2 830
Viralimalai division ...	29,050	31,331	28,863	14,213	15,284	14,020	14,837	16,047	14,843	− 2,281	+ 2,468	+ 187
Nirpalani division ...	21,253	23,997	21,125	10,355	11,710	10,206	10,898	12,287	10,925	− 2,744	+ 2,872	+ 128
Kiranur division ...	21,886	25,935	23,461	10,636	12,543	11,097	11,250	13,392	12,364	− 4,049	+ 2,474	− 1,575
Kunnandarkovil division ...	19,376	21,263	19,335	9,400	10,435	9,373	9,976	10,828	9,962	− 1,887	+ 1,928	+ 41

TABLE III.

Towns and villages classified by population.

Taluks and divisions.	Total number of inhabited towns and villages.	Total population.	Under 500.		500—1,000.		1,000—2,000.		2,000—5,000.		Over 5,000.	
			Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Pudukkottai State. ...	***435***	***400,694***	***175***	***42,280***	***132***	***95,402***	***92***	***120,402***	***31***	***84,994***	***5***	***57,616***
Alangudi taluk. ...	**137**	**136,365**	**49**	**12,685**	**51**	**36,253**	**28**	**37,373**	**8**	**21,278**	**1**	**28,776**
Pudukkottai Municipality	1	28,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	28,776
Pudukkottai division	21	15,705	9	921	6	4,777	5	7,281	1	2,726	...	...
Varappur division	27	21,199	8	3,056	12	7,869	6	7,950	1	2,324	...	...
Karambakkudi division	30	22,121	12	3,680	13	8,605	3	3,829	2	6,007	...	...
Vallanad division	35	23,326	16	3,886	11	8,408	7	8,936	1	2,096	...	...
Alangudi division	23	25,238	4	1,142	9	6,594	7	9,377	3	8,125	...	...
Tirumayam taluk. ...	**148**	**149,538**	**71**	**13,614**	**28**	**19,566**	**26**	**33,928**	**19**	**53,590**	***4***	**28,840**
Kilanilai division	41	20,313	26	3,608	8	5,826	5	6,763	2	4,116	...	...
Sengirai division	24	34,348	10	2,337	2	1,289	6	8,549	4	10,425	2	11,748
Tirumayam division	31	31 977	16	3,929	5	3,040	3	3,753	7	21,255	...	...
Ponnamaravati division	23	37,378	4	562	7	5,341	9	11,337	1	3,046	2	17,092
Karaiyur division	29	25,522	15	3,178	6	4,070	3	3,526	5	14,748	...	...
Kolattur taluk. ...	**150**	**114,791**	**55**	**15,981**	**53**	**39,583**	**53**	**49,101**	**4**	**10,126**	...	...
Kudumiamalai division	34	23,226	15	4,293	12	8,116	6	7,657	1	3,160	...	...
Viralimalai division	32	29,050	8	3,177	13	10,831	11	15,042	...	...	...	...
Nirpalani division	31	21,253	12	3,122	12	8,913	7	9,217	...	...	...	...
Kiranur division	32	21,886	13	3,198	12	9,174	6	7,051	1	2,463	...	...
Kunnandarkovil division	21	19,376	7	2,190	4	2,549	8	10,134	2	4,503	...	...

TABLE IV.

Towns classified by population with variation since 1911.

Town.	Taluk.	Municipality, Union or Panchayat.	Population.			Variation: Increase (+), Decrease (—).		Variation in period 1911 to 1931; Increase (+), Decrease (—).	Males.			Females.		
			1931	1921	1911	1921 to 1931	1911 to 1921		1931	1921	1911	1931	1921	1911
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Total ...	...	...	**69,395**	**62,246**	**61,555**	**+7,149**	**+ 691**	**+ 7,840**	**33,480**	**29,846**	**29,267**	**35,915**	**32,400**	**32,288**
Pudukkottai ...	Alangudi.	Municipality.	28,776	26,101	26,850	+ 2,675	— 749	+ 1,926	14,326	12,932	13,108	14,450	13,169	13,742
Ponnamaravati ...	Tirumayam.	Union.	10,659	8,802	8,261	+ 1,857	+ 541	+ 2,398	4,976	4,023	3,821	5,683	4,779	4,440
Varpet ...	Do.	...	6,433	5,895	5,655	+ 538	+ 240	+ 778	2,978	2,727	2,612	3,455	3,168	3,043
Ramachandrapuram ...	Do.	Panchayat.	6,095	5,393	4,868	+ 702	+ 525	+ 1,227	2,850	2,530	2,233	3,245	2,863	2,635
Arimalam ...	Do.	Union.	5,653	4,865	5,339	+ 788	— 474	+ 314	2,587	2,197	2,461	3,066	2,668	2,878
Tirumayam ...	Do.	Do.	4,118	4,111	4,128	+ 7	— 17	— 10	1,987	1,983	2,006	2,131	2,128	2,122
Pillamangalam (Alagapuri)* ...	Do.	Panchayat.	2,825	2,349	2,271	+ 476	+ 78	+ 554	1,395	1,117	1,022	1,430	1,232	1,249
Kiranur ...	Kolattur.	Do.	2,463	2,437	2,238	+ 26	+ 199	+ 225	1,226	1,230	1,069	1,237	1,207	1,169
Alangudi ...	Alangudi.	Do.	2,373	2,293	1,945	+ 80	+ 348	+ 428	1,155	1,107	935	1,218	1,186	1,010

* Pillamangalam (Alagapuri) and Kilasevalpatti in the Tiruppattur taluk of the Ramnad district form together a single continuous urban unit. In the combined area, there are 5,034 persons, of whom 2,499 are males and 2,535, females.

TABLE V.

Towns with population by Religion.

Town.	Population.			Hindu.			Musalman.			Christian.		
	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)
Total ...	**69,395**	**33,480**	**35,915**	**63,483**	**30,501**	**32,982**	**4,322**	**2,169**	**2,153**	**1,590**	**810**	**780**
Pudukkottai	28,776	14,326	14,450	25,867	12,841	13,026	2,033	1,030	1,003	876	455	421
Ponnamaravati .	10,659	4,976	5,683	10,346	4,806	5,540	288	157	131	25	13	12
Varpet	6,433	2,978	3,455	6,134	2,837	3,297	274	131	143	25	10	15
Ramachandrapuram ...	6,095	2,850	3,245	5,824	2,723	3,101	69	38	31	202	89	113
Arimalam	5,653	2,587	3,066	5,467	2,502	2,965	154	69	85	32	16	16
Tirumayam	4,118	1,987	2,131	3,518	1,669	1,849	457	237	220	143	81	62
Pillamangalam (Alagapuri) *	2,825	1,395	1,430	2,798	1,375	1,423	17	14	3	10	6	4
Kiranur	2,463	1,226	1,237	1,728	873	855	479	226	253	256	127	129
Alangudi	2,373	1,155	1,218	1,801	875	926	551	267	284	21	13	8

* Pillamangalam (Alagapuri) and Kilasevalpatti in the Tiruppattur taluk of the Ramnad district form together a single continuous urban unit. In the combined area, there are 5,034 persons, of whom 2,499 are males and 2,535, females.

TABLE VI.

Birth-place.

Birthplace. (1)	Persons. (2)	Males. (3)	Females. (4)
Total population. ...	***400,694***	***191,134***	***209,560***
A. India	*399,614*	*190,567*	*209,047*
i. *State of enumeration (Pudukkottai)* ...	**363,748**	**177,123**	**186,625**
ii. *Provinces and States in India beyond the State of enumeration.*	**35,866**	**13,444**	**22,422**
a. *Provinces and States adjacent to the State of enumeration.*	*35,674*	*13,342*	*22,332*
i. *British Territory*—	**35,434**	**13,184**	**22,250**
(*a*) *Adjoining districts*	*32,297*	*11,346*	*20,951*
Tanjore	12,594	4,113	8,481
Trichinopoly	10,047	3,783	6,264
Ramnad	6,789	2,278	4,511
Madura	2,867	1,172	1,695
(*b*) *Other districts*	*3,137*	*1,838*	*1,299*
Tinnevelly	1,082	612	470
Malabar	600	431	169
Salem	424	224	200
Coimbatore	389	244	145
Madras	233	117	116
South Arcot	209	112	97
North Arcot	66	31	35
Chingleput	53	31	22
Chittoor	28	12	16
Bellary	14	8	6
Vizagapatam	7	2	5
Nellore	7	3	4
Nilgiris	7	4	3
East Godavari	6	1	5
Kistna	4	2	2
Guntur	3	2	1
Kurnool	3	1	2
ii. *Madras States*	**240**	**158**	**82**
Travancore	152	91	61
Cochin	76	59	17
Sandur	12	8	4
b. *Other Provinces and States in India* ...	*145*	*78*	*67*
i. *British Territory*	**52**	**37**	**15**
Burma	23	18	5
Bombay	15	9	6
United Provinces ...	9	6	3
Central Provinces and Berar ...	2	1	1
Bengal	1	1	...
Punjab	1	1	...
Ajmer Merwara	1	1	...
ii. *Indian States*	**93**	**41**	**52**
Mysore	88	38	50
Indore	3	3	...
Hyderabad	2	...	2
c. *French and Portuguese Settlements* ...	*47*	*24*	*23*
Pondicherry	26	15	11
Karikal	20	8	12
Portuguese Settlements–Goa ...	1	1	...
B. Asiatic Countries	*1,068*	*559*	*509*
Ceylon	905	488	417
Straits Settlements ...	143	62	81
Federated Malay States ...	20	9	11
C. Europe	*4*	*2*	*2*
Denmark	2	1	1
England	2	1	1

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil condition. Part I.—All religions.

Age period.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Population.	***400,694***	***191,134***	***209,560***	***187,892***	***104,579***	***83,313***	***164,457***	***78,184***	***86,273***	***48,345***	***8,371***	***39,974***
0—1 ...	1,952	2,404	2,548	4,952	2,104	2,548	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—2 ...	9,553	4,622	4,931	9,553	4,622	4,931	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—3 ...	8,886	4,375	4,511	8,886	4,375	4,511	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—4 ...	11,412	5,564	5,848	11,412	5,564	5,848	...	...	...	...	...	...
4—5 ...	9,835	4,848	4,987	9,835	4,848	4,987	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0—5 ...	**44,638**	**21,813**	**22,825**	**44,638**	**21,813**	**22,825**	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	52,320	25,771	26,549	52,282	25,764	26,518	38	7	31	...	...	...
10—15 ...	45,219	23,090	22,129	44,216	22,927	21,289	989	163	826	14	...	14
15—20 ...	34,930	17,406	17,524	26,034	16,292	9,742	8,740	1,106	7,634	156	8	148
20—25 ...	33,187	15,116	18,371	11,610	9,617	1,963	20,938	5,401	15,537	939	68	871
25—30 ...	36,868	16,495	20,373	5,623	5,100	523	29,012	10,973	18,039	2,233	422	1,811
30—35 ...	33,225	14,752	18,473	1,911	1,722	189	27,361	12,367	14,994	3,953	663	3,290
35—40 ...	28,884	14,057	14,827	764	654	110	23,225	12,587	10,638	4,895	816	4,079
40—45 ...	25,239	11,673	13,566	373	320	53	18,127	10,459	7,668	6,739	894	5,845
45—50 ...	19,217	9,206	10,011	168	127	41	12,909	8,140	4,769	6,140	939	5,201
50—55 ...	16,811	7,427	9,384	148	116	32	9,500	6,258	3,242	7,163	1,053	6,110
55—60 ...	10,740	5,313	5,427	51	43	8	5,832	4,328	1,504	4,857	942	3,915
60—65 ...	9,654	4,457	5,197	36	22	14	4,220	3,356	864	5,398	1,079	4,319
65—70 ...	4,176	2,057	2,119	10	9	1	1,770	1,478	292	2,396	570	1,826
70 and over ...	5,286	2,501	2,785	28	23	5	1,796	1,561	235	3,462	917	2,545

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil condition. Part 2.—Hindus.

Age period.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Population.	***367,540***	***175,281***	***192,259***	***171,591***	***95,655***	***75,936***	***150,901***	***71,728***	***79,173***	***45,048***	***7,898***	***37,150***
0—1 ...	4,573	2,225	2,348	4,573	2,225	2,348	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—2 ...	8,686	4,169	4,517	8,686	4,169	4,517	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—3 ...	7,983	3,921	4,062	7,983	3,921	4,062	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—4 ...	10,351	5,012	5,339	10,351	5,012	5,339	...	...	...	...	...	...
4—5 ...	8,907	4,391	4,516	8,907	4,391	4,516	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0—5 ...	**40,500**	**19,718**	**20,782**	**40,500**	**19,718**	**20,782**	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	47,443	23,364	24,079	47,407	23,357	24,050	36	7	29	...	...	...
10—15 ...	41,118	21,034	20,084	40,197	20,892	19,305	907	142	765	14	...	14
15—20 ...	32,008	15,961	16,047	23,998	14,945	9,053	7,870	1,009	6,861	140	7	133
20—25 ...	30,783	13,953	16,830	10,818	8,971	1,847	19,092	4,918	14,174	873	64	809
25—30 ...	33,951	15,244	18,707	5,317	4,846	471	26,576	10,000	16,576	2,058	398	1,660
30—35 ...	30,736	13,632	17,104	1,837	1,662	175	25,203	11,342	13,861	3,696	628	3,068
35—40 ...	26,649	12,936	13,713	733	628	105	21,340	11,532	9,808	1,576	776	3,800
40—45 ...	23,312	10,774	12,538	355	306	49	16,674	9,617	7,057	6,283	851	5,132
45—50 ...	17,783	8,496	9,287	165	125	40	11,884	7,484	4,400	5,734	887	4,847
50—55 ...	15,628	6,882	8,746	142	111	31	8,760	5,779	2,981	6,726	992	5,731
55—60 ...	9,956	4,913	5,043	51	43	8	5,368	3,983	1,385	4,537	887	3,650
60—65 ...	8,947	4,142	4,805	34	20	14	3,910	3,112	798	5,003	1,010	3,993
65—70 ...	3,826	1,904	1,922	10	9	1	1,616	1,353	263	2,200	542	1,658
70 and over ...	4,900	2,328	2,572	27	22	5	1,665	1,450	215	3,208	856	2,352

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil condition. Part 3.—Musalmans.

Age period.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Population.	***15,194***	***7,159***	***8,035***	***7,614***	***4,185***	***3,429***	***6,142***	***2,809***	***3,333***	***1,438***	***165***	***1,273***
0—1 ...	170	82	88	170	82	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—2 ...	405	197	208	405	197	208	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—3 ...	470	234	236	470	234	236	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—4 ...	522	263	259	522	263	259	...	...	...	...	...	...
4—5 ...	433	211	222	433	211	222	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0—5 ...	**2,000**	**987**	**1,013**	**2,000**	**987**	**1,013**	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	2,317	1,169	1,148	2,315	1,169	1,146	2	...	2	...	...	...
10—15 ...	1,836	916	920	1,769	901	868	67	15	52	...	...	...
15—20 ...	1,372	628	741	908	593	315	456	35	421	8	...	8
20—25 ...	1,311	532	779	412	347	65	871	184	687	28	1	27
25—30 ...	1,373	581	792	149	135	14	1,136	439	697	88	7	81
30—35 ...	1,139	499	640	35	32	3	978	418	530	126	19	107
35—40 ...	932	464	468	8	6	2	783	445	338	141	13	128
40—45 ...	880	417	463	11	10	1	672	391	281	197	16	181
45—50 ...	595	281	314	2	1	1	410	261	149	183	19	164
50—55 ...	497	235	262	2	1	1	306	216	90	189	18	171
55—60 ...	322	179	143	...	...	...	194	157	37	128	22	106
60—65 ...	318	131	187	2	2	...	134	104	30	182	25	157
65—70 ...	126	60	66	...	...	...	66	57	9	60	3	57
70 and over ...	176	80	96	1	1	...	67	57	10	108	22	86

TABLE VII.

Age, Sex and Civil condition. Part 4.—Christians.

Age period.	Population.			Unmarried.			Married.			Widowed.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Population.	***17,960***	***8,694***	***9,266***	***8,687***	***4,739***	***3,948***	***7,414***	***3,647***	***3,767***	***1,859***	***308***	***1,551***
0—1 ...	209	97	112	209	97	112	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—2 ...	462	256	206	462	256	206	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—3 ...	433	220	213	433	220	213	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—4 ...	539	289	250	539	289	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
4—5 ...	495	246	249	495	246	249	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0—5 ...	**2,138**	**1,108**	**1,030**	**2,138**	**1,108**	**1,030**	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	2,560	1,238	1,322	2,560	1,238	1,322	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15 ...	2,265	1,140	1,125	2,250	1,134	1,116	15	6	9	...	...	...
15—20 ...	1,550	817	733	1,128	754	374	411	62	352	8	1	7
20—25 ...	1,393	631	762	380	329	51	975	299	676	38	3	35
25—30 ...	1,544	670	874	157	119	38	1,300	534	766	87	17	70
30—35 ...	1,350	621	729	39	28	11	1,180	577	603	131	16	115
35—40 ...	1,303	657	646	23	20	3	1,102	610	492	178	27	151
40—45 ...	1,047	482	565	7	4	3	781	451	330	259	27	232
45—50 ...	839	429	410	1	1	...	615	395	220	223	33	190
50—55 ...	686	310	376	4	4	...	434	263	171	248	43	205
55—60 ...	462	221	241	...	...	...	270	188	82	192	33	159
60—65 ...	389	184	205	...	...	...	176	140	36	213	44	169
65—70 ...	224	93	131	...	...	...	88	68	20	136	25	111
70 and over ...	210	93	117	...	...	...	64	54	10	146	39	107

TABLE VII-A.

Number of persons of each sex living in the State at each age.

Part 1.—All religions.						Part 2.—Hindus.					
Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
0	2,404	2,548	51	283	230	0	2,225	2,348	51	267	217
			52	770	708				52	701	651
1	4,622	4,931	53	389	303	1	4,169	4,517	53	352	287
2	4,375	4,511	54	290	279	2	3,921	4,062	54	273	263
3	5,564	5,848	55	3,823	4,142	3	5,012	5,339	55	3,549	3,850
4	4,848	4,987				4	4,591	4,516			
5	6,231	6,495	56	389	379	5	5,687	5,916	56	359	356
			57	508	373				57	455	349
6	4,377	4,432	58	408	370	6	3,992	4,031	58	379	340
7	6,588	6,898	59	185	163	7	5,998	6,279	59	171	148
8	4,347	4,484	60	3,386	4,473	8	3,903	4,056	60	3,145	4,125
9	4,228	4,240				9	3,784	3,797			
10	8,184	8,359	61	212	118	10	7,505	7,642	61	196	113
			62	441	350				62	410	323
11	1,824	1,741	63	244	154	11	1,635	1,558	63	227	148
12	7,660	6,860	64	174	102	12	7,007	6,213	64	164	96
13	2,982	2,886	65	1,551	1,709	13	2,707	2,629	65	1,430	1,547
14	2,440	2,285				14	2,180	2,042			
15	6,305	5,401	66	132	88	15	5,862	4,999	66	127	81
			67	179	138				67	176	131
16	2,916	3,040	68	126	134	16	2,641	2,735	68	108	119
17	2,141	2,362	69	69	50	17	1,927	2,156	69	63	44
18	4,738	5,319	70	1,134	1,376	18	4,359	4,873	70	1,061	1,273
19	1,305	1,402				19	1,172	1,284			
20	7,276	10,069	71	60	75	20	6,753	9,259	71	56	73
			72	103	88				72	95	86
21	946	946	73	36	33	21	863	856	73	32	30
22	4,073	4,516	74	29	20	22	3,756	4,128	74	28	19
23	1,591	1,644	75	470	515	23	1,462	1,504	75	437	471
24	1,230	1,196				24	1,119	1,083			
25	9,291	12,421	76	59	38	25	8,609	11,454	76	58	36
			77	24	31				77	22	27
26	1,418	1,382	78	21	27	26	1,307	1,279	78	20	25
27	2,812	3,172	79	15	8	27	2,626	2,890	79	14	8
28	2,124	2,499	80	313	370	28	1,942	2,262	80	286	339
29	850	899				29	760	822			
30	9,973	13,896	81	10	14	30	9,270	12,890	81	10	14
			82	15	17				82	13	14
31	663	595	83	9	6	31	621	562	83	9	6
32	2,499	2,515	84	6	8	32	2,284	2,321	84	6	7
33	999	885	85	100	78	33	903	812	85	89	69
34	618	582				34	554	519			
35	9,380	10,579	86	6	5	35	8,671	9,782	86	5	4
			87	6	4				87	6	4
36	887	837	88	10	5	36	806	780	88	10	5
37	1,864	1,527	89	7	7	37	1,685	1,404	89	6	7
38	1,327	1,266	90	48	46	38	1,232	1,172	90	45	43
39	599	618				39	542	575			
40	8,725	11,077	91	1	...	40	8,068	10,249	91	1	...
			92	2	2				92	2	2
41	441	414	93	...	...	41	405	382	93	...	...
42	1,569	1,240	94	1	1	42	1,440	1,140	94	1	1
43	668	551	95	13	5	43	611	503	95	13	3
44	270	284				44	250	264			
45	6,639	7,557	96	1	1	45	6,149	7,017	96	1	1
			97	...	...				97	...	...
46	499	423	98	1	1	46	470	393	98	1	1
47	901	822	99	...	1	47	817	757	99	...	1
48	826	865	100	1	2	48	759	804	100	1	2
49	341	344				49	301	316			
50	5,695	7,864	120	...	1	50	5,289	7,328	120	...	1
			Total	**191,134**	**209,560**				Total	**175,281**	**192,259**

TABLE VII-A—cont.

Number of persons of each sex living in the State at each age.

Part 3.—Musalmans.						Part 4.—Christians.					
Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
0	82	88	51	5	3	0	97	112	51	11	10
			52	24	18				52	45	39
1	197	208	53	17	5	1	256	206	53	20	11
2	234	236	54	5	3	2	220	213	54	12	13
3	263	259	55	133	121	3	289	250	55	141	171
4	211	222				4	246	249			
5	268	291	56	13	4	5	276	288	56	17	19
			57	14	5				57	39	19
6	175	187	58	16	12	6	210	214	58	13	18
7	293	270	59	3	1	7	297	349	59	11	14
8	218	220	60	108	171	8	226	208	60	133	177
9	215	180				9	229	263			
10	328	351	61	3	2	10	351	366	61	13	3
			62	11	10				62	20	17
11	69	69	63	5	2	11	120	114	63	12	4
12	308	304	64	4	2	12	345	343	64	6	4
13	106	104	65	49	58	13	169	153	65	72	104
14	105	92				14	155	149			
15	205	230	66	2	2	15	238	172	66	3	5
			67	1	...				67	2	7
16	107	154	68	5	4	16	168	151	68	13	11
17	72	90	69	3	2	17	142	116	69	3	4
18	200	233	70	37	48	18	179	213	70	36	55
19	44	37				19	90	81			
20	260	429	71	1	1	20	263	381	71	3	1
			72	1	1				72	7	1
21	30	41	73	3	...	21	53	49	73	1	3
22	155	196	74	1	1	22	162	192	74	...	...
23	43	57	75	15	19	23	86	83	75	18	25
24	44	56				24	67	57			
25	329	520	76	1	1	25	353	447	76	...	1
			77	1	2				77	1	2
26	49	43	78	...	2	26	62	60	78	1	...
27	77	102	79	...	...	27	109	180	79	1	...
28	95	111	80	15	15	28	87	126	80	12	16
29	31	16				29	59	61			
30	325	517	81	...	...	30	378	489	81	...	...
			82	1	1				82	1	2
31	12	14	83	...	...	31	30	19	83	...	...
32	98	70	84	...	...	32	117	124	84	...	1
33	44	21	85	2	2	33	52	52	85	9	7
34	20	18				34	44	45			
35	326	370	86	...	...	35	383	427	86	1	1
			87	...	...				87	...	...
36	28	15	88	...	...	36	53	42	88	...	...
37	52	38	89	...	...	37	127	85	89	1	...
38	37	34	90	2	2	38	58	60	90	1	1
39	21	11				39	36	32			
40	314	398	91	...	...	40	343	430	91	...	...
			92	...	...				92	...	...
41	16	11	93	...	...	41	20	21	93	...	...
42	63	31	94	...	...	42	66	69	94	...	...
43	19	14	95	...	1	43	38	34	95	...	1
44	5	9				44	15	11			
45	209	255	96	...	...	45	281	285	96	...	...
			97	...	...				97	...	...
46	10	5	98	...	...	46	19	25	98	...	...
47	25	21	99	...	...	47	59	44	99	...	...
48	31	25	100	...	...	48	36	36	100	...	...
49	6	8				49	34	20			
50	184	233				50	222	303			
			Total	**7,159**	**8,035**				Total	**8,694**	**9,266**

TABLE VII-B.

Population of taluks and towns by age and sex.

Taluk or Town.	Population.			0—1.		1—5.		5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20—30.		30—40.		40—50.		50—60.		60 and over.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Pudukkottai State. ...	*400,694*	*191,134*	*209,560*	*2,404*	*2,548*	*19,409*	*20,277*	*25,771*	*26,549*	*23,096*	*22,129*	*17,496*	*17,524*	*31,611*	*38,744*	*28,809*	*33,300*	*20,879*	*23,577*	*12,740*	*14,811*	*9,015*	*10,101*
I. TALUKS.																							
Alangudi	136,365	66,106	70,259	896	912	6,544	6,821	8,733	8,888	7,883	7,527	6,403	6,051	11,310	13,015	9,831	10,795	7,012	7,741	4,393	5,099	3,101	3,410
Tirumayam	149,538	69,500	80,038	809	918	7,367	7,708	9,314	9,819	8,270	8,171	5,998	6,734	11,299	15,186	10,728	13,032	7,878	9,152	4,688	5,582	3,149	3,736
Kolattur	114,791	55,528	59,263	699	718	5,498	5,748	7,724	7,842	6,937	6,431	5,005	4,739	9,002	10,543	8,250	9,473	5,989	6,684	3,659	4,130	2,765	2,955
II. TOWNS.																							
Pudukkottai Municipality ...	28,776	14,326	14,450	167	196	1,404	1,384	1,729	1,734	1,734	1,450	1,446	1,321	2,586	2,794	2,112	2,178	1,515	1,584	925	1,051	708	758
Ponnamaravati Union ...	10,659	4,976	5,683	43	76	572	564	616	679	591	555	427	511	833	1,093	817	916	580	598	299	420	198	271

Statistics for towns with population below 10,000 were not compiled for this Table.

CIVIL CONDITION BY CASTE AND AGE. MALES.

TABLE

Civil condition by age for selected castes.

Religion and caste or tribe.	Population dealt with.	Unmarried.						
		Total.	0—6.	7—13.	14—16.	17—23.	24—43.	44 and over.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total* ...	***191,134***	***104,579***	***32,421***	***35,685***	***11,274***	***16,480***	***8,376***	***343***
Hindu.* ...	**175,281**	**95,655**	**29,397**	**32,426**	**10,319**	**15,210**	**7,970**	**333**
Valaiyan	27,916	15,696	4,976	5,390	1,786	2,404	1,106	34
Kallan	22,124	12,468	3,572	4,094	1,320	2,145	1,242	35
Paraiyan	15,633	8,889	2,838	3,042	968	1,363	663	15
Idaiyan	12,064	6,628	1,804	2,181	709	1,166	759	9
Pallan	11,758	6,552	1,980	2,311	751	983	462	65
Chetti ...	*8,722*	*4,316*	*1,610*	*1,527*	*374*	*529*	*260*	*16*
Nattukkottai Chetti	4,690	2,139	927	809	147	173	75	8
Other Chetti ...	4,032	2,177	683	718	227	356	185	8
Vellalan	7,848	4,121	1,188	1,320	439	749	393	32
Kammalan ...	*7,085*	*3,874*	*1,147*	*1,295*	*381*	*707*	*327*	*17*
Tamil ...	6,922	3,797	1,131	1,279	375	681	314	17
Telugu ...	115	55	15	16	4	13	7	...
Malayalam ...	48	22	1	...	2	13	6	...
Nattaman	5,713	2,976	848	960	336	539	287	6
Brahman ...	*5,913*	*2,667*	*849*	*910*	*326*	*406*	*163*	*13*
Tamil	4,710	2,142	716	740	263	311	105	7
Telugu	761	320	92	111	40	47	27	3
Marathi	184	77	22	26	7	14	8	...
Kanarese	161	68	13	25	9	15	6	...
Malayalam ...	91	56	5	8	7	18	16	2
Hindustani ...	6	4	1	...	...	1	1	1
Agamudaiyan ...	5,414	2,916	850	996	308	528	226	8
Urali	4,672	2,686	782	890	243	401	358	12
Vallamban	3,855	2,107	657	770	226	297	155	2
Muttiriyan	3,997	2,338	723	835	249	334	169	28
Kavarai Vadugan ...	3,278	1,734	507	602	189	271	161	4
Valuvadi	3,304	1,891	596	627	203	323	135	7
Maravan	2,457	1,330	431	447	130	180	140	2
Andi, Dasari & Pandaram	2,526	1,361	466	458	163	188	80	6
Kurumban	2,621	1,361	410	476	168	207	100	...
Ambattan	2,386	1,357	418	477	153	198	108	3
Kusavan	2,351	1,144	367	395	122	183	76	1
Vannan	2,064	1,125	362	391	104	181	86	1
Karumpurattan ...	1,695	898	348	304	99	98	43	6
Melakkaran	1,364	758	208	230	65	141	112	2
Nadar	1,167	636	213	220	74	82	46	1
Raju	789	414	133	140	42	63	35	1
Kuravan	782	389	148	135	44	41	20	1
Vaniyan	747	408	124	131	48	77	28	...
Uppiliyan	688	363	115	127	47	56	18	.
Saurashtra	587	300	112	117	28	34	9	...
Odde	645	321	90	116	54	46	14	1
Chakkiliyan	520	308	103	113	35	38	19	...
Kaikolan	306	167	37	58	16	32	23	1
Ilamagan	322	168	66	56	15	21	10	...
Musalman. ...	**7,159**	**4,185**	**1,430**	**1,527**	**406**	**612**	**205**	**5**
Labbai	2,354	1,389	516	479	133	210	49	2
Others	4,805	2,796	914	1,048	273	402	156	3
Christian. ...	**8,694**	**4,739**	**1,594**	**1,732**	**549**	**658**	**201**	**5**

* Includes population of castes

Table VIII. Part 1.

CIVIL CONDITION BY CASTE AND AGE. MALES.

VIII.

Part 1.—Males.

Married.							Widowed.						
Total.	0–6	7–13.	14–16.	17–23.	24–43.	44 and over.	Total.	0–6.	7–13	14–16	17–23.	24–43.	44 and over.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
78,184	...	***128***	***385***	***5,529***	***46,770***	***25,372***	***8,371***	...	...	***2***	***62***	***2,791***	***5,516***
71,728	...	**113**	**362**	**5,025**	**42,835**	**23,393**	**7,898**	...	...	**2**	**57**	**2,650**	**5,189**
10,980	...	16	55	783	6,795	3,331	1,240	...	...	...	7	442	791
8,740	...	7	33	459	5,221	3,020	976	...	...	...	6	330	640
6,059	...	19	27	397	3,502	2,114	685	...	...	...	4	226	455
4,864	...	10	16	287	2,908	1,643	572	...	...	...	4	196	372
4,689	...	8	21	260	2,909	1,491	517	...	...	...	7	183	327
4,020	...	*16*	*38*	*450*	*2,217*	*1,299*	*386*	...	...	*1*	*4*	*109*	*272*
2,332	...	14	36	328	1,181	773	219	...	...	1	4	61	153
1,688	...	2	2	122	1,036	526	167	...	...	...	...	48	119
3,356	...	3	6	215	1,945	1,187	371	...	...	...	1	110	260
2,915	...	*3*	*36*	*228*	*1,808*	*840*	*296*	...	...	...	*3*	*104*	*189*
2,840	...	3	36	216	1,758	827	285	...	...	...	3	101	181
53	...	...	...	8	33	12	7	...	...	...	...	3	4
22	...	...	...	4	17	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
2,467	...	1	3	159	1,476	828	270	...	...	...	3	98	169
2,966	...	*9*	*25*	*341*	*1,669*	*922*	*280*	...	...	...	*1*	*60*	*219*
2,377	...	2	21	268	1,331	755	191	...	...	...	1	39	151
376	...	3	3	51	213	106	65	...	...	...	...	16	49
100	...	2	...	7	66	25	7	...	...	...	...	1	6
79	...	1	...	11	37	30	14	...	...	...	...	3	11
32	...	1	1	4	21	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	2
2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,249	...	1	4	142	1,327	775	249	...	...	...	3	69	177
1,815	...	...	16	120	1,079	600	171	...	...	...	1	58	112
1,543	...	...	12	79	948	504	205	...	...	...	3	76	126
1,516	...	2	2	113	948	451	143	...	...	...	...	47	96
1,408	...	2	1	97	854	454	136	...	...	...	...	36	100
1,254	...	2	4	67	759	422	159	...	...	...	...	53	106
1,030	...	...	8	77	558	387	97	...	...	...	1	22	74
1,033	...	...	2	68	627	336	132	...	...	...	...	60	72
1,112	...	1	6	83	688	334	148	...	...	...	1	56	91
922	...	2	3	61	521	335	107	...	...	...	1	37	69
1,054	...	3	9	95	642	305	153	...	...	1	1	55	96
842	...	1	7	59	525	250	97	...	...	...	1	46	50
732	...	1	13	64	446	208	65	...	...	...	1	29	35
521	...	...	...	37	297	187	85	...	...	...	...	27	58
483	...	1	2	31	295	154	48	...	...	...	...	22	26
343	...	1	1	21	200	120	32	...	...	...	...	6	26
361	...	2	4	27	222	106	32	...	...	...	1	11	20
310	...	...	2	28	192	88	29	...	...	...	...	11	18
280	...	1	1	9	181	88	45	...	...	...	...	16	29
267	...	...	...	42	134	91	20	...	...	...	...	10	10
309	...	...	...	28	189	92	15	...	...	...	...	8	7
191	...	...	...	9	118	64	21	...	...	...	...	6	15
116	...	...	1	7	63	45	23	...	...	...	...	5	18
136	...	...	1	10	85	40	18	...	...	...	...	2	16
2,809	...	**10**	**11**	**191**	**1,741**	**856**	**165**	...	...	...	**1**	**54**	**110**
917	...	6	6	58	548	299	48	...	...	...	...	18	30
1,892	...	4	5	133	1,193	557	117	...	...	...	1	36	80
3,647	...	**5**	**12**	**313**	**2,194**	**1,123**	**308**	...	...	...	**4**	**87**	**217**

not selected for this Table.

CIVIL CONDITION BY CASTE AND AGE, FEMALES.

TABLE

Civil condition by age for selected castes.

Religion and caste or tribe.	Population dealt with.	Unmarried.						
		Total.	0—6.	7—13.	14—16.	17—23.	24—43.	44 and over.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total * ...	***209,560***	***83,313***	***33,752***	***34,924***	***8,201***	***5,424***	***910***	***102***
Hindu. * ...	**192,259**	**75,936**	**30,729**	**31,673**	**7,511**	**5,091**	**832**	**100**
Valaiyan	28,691	12,194	5,200	4,928	1,146	775	133	12
Kallan	24,619	9,657	3,570	4,034	1,063	862	117	11
Paraiyan	17,189	7,369	3,079	2,896	763	559	70	2
Idaiyan	13,187	1,912	1,830	2,187	520	337	34	4
Pallan	13,163	5,557	2,266	2,226	587	423	54	1
Chetti	*11,716*	*4,194*	*1,759*	*1,826*	*408*	*182*	*19*	...
Nattukkottai Chetti	7,201	2,474	1,041	1,106	239	82	6	...
Other Chetti ...	4,515	1,720	718	720	169	100	13	...
Vellalan	8,913	3,233	1,322	1,403	325	165	15	3
Kammalan	*7,295*	*2,946*	*1,190*	*1,233*	*316*	*164*	*20*	*23*
Tamil	7,161	2,897	1,170	1,209	314	162	19	23
Telugu	131	48	20	23	2	2	1	...
Malayalam	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nattaman	6,695	2,466	934	1,101	260	137	32	2
Brahman	*5,846*	*1,714*	*902*	*757*	*49*	*5*	*1*	...
Tamil	4,692	1,403	743	610	44	5	1	...
Telugu	732	169	89	78	2	...	...	...
Marathi	212	72	33	39	...	...	...	...
Kanarese	151	53	25	25	3	...	...	...
Malayalam ...	56	17	12	5	...	...	...	...
Hindustani ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agamudaiyan	6,002	2,233	867	976	239	140	10	1
Urali	4,706	2,010	741	858	209	162	40	...
Vallamban	4,639	2,002	747	810	224	180	41	...
Muttiriyan	4,004	1,770	707	724	173	139	26	1
Kavarai Vadugan ...	3,486	1,279	538	537	138	62	4	...
Valuvadi	3,387	1,530	631	605	173	112	9	...
Maravan	3,160	1,177	446	460	108	120	43	...
Andi, Dasari & Pandaram	2,961	1,088	464	471	88	58	6	1
Kurumban	2,763	1,054	433	464	91	54	12	...
Ambattan	2,666	973	362	452	91	56	8	4
Kusavan	2,619	801	389	360	36	13	3	...
Vannan	2,245	907	336	372	106	85	7	1
Karumpurattan ...	1,934	747	309	331	66	39	2	...
Melakkaran	1,696	715	219	250	53	70	92	31
Nadar	1,272	575	270	220	46	35	4	...
Raju	855	309	129	129	39	10	2	...
Kuravan	780	318	165	117	20	12	4	...
Vaniyan	788	287	107	135	24	21	...	...
Uppiliyan	764	294	120	128	25	19	1	1
Saurashtra	623	181	93	83	2	1	2	...
Odde	527	233	87	100	22	23	1	...
Chakkiliyan	504	210	90	93	16	11	...	...
Kaikolan	380	130	48	56	8	12	6	...
Ilamagan	312	125	48	54	10	9	3	1
Musalman. ...	**8,035**	**3,429**	**1,491**	**1,459**	**307**	**148**	**22**	**2**
Labbai	2,615	1,171	492	510	94	52	21	2
Others	5,420	2,258	999	949	213	96	1	...
Christian. ...	**9,266**	**3,948**	**1,532**	**1,792**	**383**	**185**	**56**	...

* Includes population of castes

CIVIL CONDITION BY CASTE AND AGE, FEMALES.

VIII—cont.

Part 2.—Females.

Married.							Widowed.						
Total. (10)	0–6. (11)	7–13. (12)	14–16. (13)	17–23. (14)	24–43. (15)	44 and over. (16)	Total. (17)	0–6 (18)	7–13 (19)	14–16 (20)	17–23. (21)	24–43. (22)	44 and over. (23)
86,273	...	***536***	***2,488***	***19,922***	***52,250***	***11,077***	***39,974***	...	***8***	***35***	***912***	***14,991***	***24,028***
79,173	...	**493**	**2,234**	**18,125**	**48,124**	**10,197**	**37,150**	...	**8**	**31**	**844**	**13,925**	**22,342**
11,965	...	70	332	2,668	7,321	1,514	4,592	...	1	3	84	1,713	2,791
9,892	...	51	202	2,117	6,315	1,207	5,070	...	...	4	94	1,913	3,059
6,987	...	24	112	1,451	4,450	950	2,833	...	...	1	51	1,009	1,772
5,104	...	15	107	1,138	3,208	636	3,171	...	...	1	80	1,302	1,788
5,287	...	27	97	1,068	3,427	668	2,319	...	...	1	45	891	1,382
4,952	...	*29*	*187*	*1,260*	*2,751*	*725*	*2,570*	...	...	*2*	*52*	*907*	*1,609*
3,188	...	11	153	799	1,698	527	1,539	...	...	2	33	481	1,023
1,764	...	18	34	461	1,053	198	1,031	...	...	...	19	426	586
3,687	...	18	115	899	2,157	498	1,993	...	...	2	46	780	1,165
2,955	...	*22*	*89*	*838*	*1,664*	*342*	*1,394*	...	...	*2*	*52*	*569*	*771*
2,899	...	22	87	816	1,642	332	1,365	...	...	1	46	547	771
54	...	...	2	20	22	10	29	...	...	1	6	22	...
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,659	...	1	52	660	1,592	354	1,570	...	...	...	45	594	931
2,783	...	*94*	*253*	*741*	*1,323*	*372*	*1,349*	...	*1*	*1*	*64*	*413*	*870*
2,241	...	68	186	591	1,102	294	1,048	...	...	...	49	317	682
350	...	17	42	96	146	49	213	...	1	1	12	63	136
90	...	2	9	30	33	16	50	...	...	...	2	20	28
69	...	3	14	14	28	10	29	...	...	...	1	10	18
32	...	4	2	10	13	3	7	...	...	...	...	3	4
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
2,579	...	4	58	617	1,581	319	1,190	...	...	...	15	442	733
1,935	...	...	35	415	1,232	253	761	...	...	...	11	272	478
1,763	...	...	29	387	1,125	222	874	...	...	...	23	351	500
1,567	...	2	27	377	967	194	667	...	...	2	18	251	396
1,453	...	10	39	347	872	185	754	...	...	2	16	279	457
1,352	...	3	17	312	804	216	505	...	...	...	8	147	350
1,310	...	9	34	251	835	181	673	...	...	2	9	234	428
1,289	...	3	51	280	797	158	584	...	...	...	8	188	388
1,156	...	6	35	250	733	132	553	...	...	...	8	207	338
1,128	...	10	40	247	680	151	565	...	1	...	16	245	303
1,100	...	47	91	273	571	118	718	...	4	4	42	313	355
899	...	2	20	196	580	101	439	...	...	...	7	173	259
841	...	8	32	228	477	96	346	...	...	...	12	144	190
730	...	3	32	172	416	107	251	...	...	2	4	79	166
520	...	3	6	118	327	66	177	...	...	1	9	68	99
348	...	1	11	93	203	40	198	...	...	...	2	70	126
390	...	3	23	96	219	49	72	...	...	...	2	11	59
306	...	2	7	83	180	34	195	...	...	...	5	89	101
327	...	2	11	78	190	46	143	...	...	...	2	57	84
332	...	16	28	83	157	48	110	...	...	1	3	44	62
246	...	2	10	57	150	27	48	...	...	...	2	14	32
228	...	...	8	56	131	33	66	...	...	...	...	23	43
194	...	1	10	44	109	30	56	...	...	...	2	21	33
145	...	...	3	25	103	14	42	...	...	...	...	16	26
3,333	...	**39**	**165**	**907**	**1,889**	**333**	**1,273**	...	...	**4**	**28**	**499**	**742**
1,031	...	19	49	308	574	81	413	...	...	2	8	169	234
2,302	...	20	116	599	1,315	252	860	...	...	2	20	330	508
3,767	...	**4**	**89**	**890**	**2,237**	**547**	**1,551**	...	...	...	**40**	**567**	**944**

not selected for this Table.

TABLE IX.

Infirmities. Part 1.—Distribution by age.

Age.	Population afflicted.			Insane.			Deaf-mute.			Blind.			Leper.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total ...	1,077	652	425	153	87*	66†	400	233*	167	341	189	152†	185	144	41
0—1 ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—2 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
2—3 ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
3—4 ...	6	3	3	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
4—5 ...	8	4	4	...	...	...	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 0—5 ...	19	10	9	...	...	...	15	8	7	3	2	1	1	...	1
5—10 ...	76	47	29	4	1	3	59	40	19	12	5	7	1	1	...
10—15 ...	92	54	38	8	5	3	70	40	30	9	5	4	5	4	1
15—20 ...	83	49	34	10	6*	4	58	32*	26	10	8	2	6	4	2
20—25 ...	74	45	29	17	10	7	33	20	13	14	9	5	10	6	4
25—30 ...	93	52	41	19	9	10†	34	18	16	23	14	9†	18	11	7
30—35 ...	98	69	29	25	16	9	30	18	12	18	12	6	25	23	2
35—40 ...	92	70	22	18	10	8	29	20	9	18	15	3	27	25	2
40—45 ...	92	56	36	16	8	8	24	13	11	28	15	13	24	20	4
45—50 ...	75	46	29	17	10	7	15	9	6	27	13	14	16	14	2
50—55 ...	68	36	32	5	2	3	15	6	9	28	14	14	20	14	6
55—60 ...	58	38	20	9	7	2	10	5	5	24	15	9	15	11	4
60—65 ...	45	26	19	3	2	1	4	2	2	29	16	13	9	6	3
65—70 ...	29	19	10	1	...	1	2	2	...	23	15	8	3	2	1
70 and over ...	83	35	48	1	1	...	2	...	2	75	31	44	5	3	2

* One man aged 15 was both insane and deaf-mute.
† One woman aged 25 was both insane and blind.

Infirmities. Part 2.—Distribution by taluks.

Taluk.	Population afflicted.			Insane.			Deaf-mute.			Blind.			Leper.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Pudukkottai State.	**1,077**	**652**	**425**	**153**	**87***	**66†**	**400**	**233***	**167**	**341**	**189**	**152†**	**185**	**144**	**41**
Alangudi	408	241	167	63	34	29	141	84	57	134	71	63	70	52	18
(*a*) Pudukkottai town ...	88	56	32	17	12	5	30	20	10	28	18	10	13	6	7
(*b*) Alangudi (excluding Pudukkottai town).	320	185	135	46	22	24	111	64	47	106	53	53	57	46	11
Tirumayam	320	195	125	53	32	21†	113	70	43	114	62	52†	41	31	10
Kolattur	349	216	133	37	21*	16	146	79*	67	93	56	37	74	61	13

* One man was both insane and deaf-mute.
† One woman was both insane and blind.

TABLE IX—contd.

Infirmities. Part 3.—Distribution by religion and caste.

Religion and caste.	Population dealt with.			Insane.			Deaf-mute.			Blind.			Leper.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
All religions.	***400,694**	***191,134**	***209,560**	**153**	**87†**	**66‡**	**400**	**233†**	**167**	**341**	**189**	**152‡**	**185**	**144**	**41**
Hindu	**367,540*	**175,281*	**192,259*	*134*	*74†*	*60‡*	*363*	*209†*	*154*	*314*	*174*	*140‡*	*164*	*126*	*38*
Valaiyan	56,607	27,916	28,691	20	8†	12	55	30†	25	37	19	18	22	18	4
Kallan	46,743	22,124	24,619	16	9	7‡	43	16	27	47	26	21‡	29	23	6
Paraiyan	32,822	15,633	17,189	15	8	7	36	25	11	42	22	20	14	10	4
Idaiyan	25,251	12,064	13,187	3	1	2	15	10	5	24	14	10	5	4	1
Pallan	24,921	11,758	13,163	7	3	4	14	8	6	18	10	8	12	12	...
Chetti	*20,438*	*8,722*	*11,716*	*12*	*5*	*7*	*26*	*19*	*7*	*18*	*11*	*7*	*7*	*6*	*1*
Nattukkottai Chetti	11,891	4,690	7,201	2	1	1	5	...	5	9	5	4	...	...	...
Other Chetti ...	8,547	4,032	4,515	10	4	6	21	19	2	9	6	3	7	6	1
Vellalan	16,761	7,848	8,913	6	4	2	26	19	7	16	10	6	17	12	5
Kammalan	14,380	7,085	7,295	7	3	4	18	5	13	14	10	4	5	4	1
Nattaman	12,408	5,713	6,695	3	1	2	7	2	5	14	8	6	...	...	...
Brahman	11,759	5,913	5,846	10	7	3	10	9	1	8	5	3	9	4	5
Agamudaiyan... ...	11,416	5,414	6,002	5	4	1	9	6	3	8	5	3	7	5	2
Urali	9,378	4,672	4,706	...	...	...	10	3	7	3	2	1	8	6	2
Vallamban	8,494	3,855	4,639	...	...	...	9	7	2	3	1	2	2	2	...
Muttiriyan	8,001	3,997	4,004	...	...	...	11	5	6	5	3	2	2	1	1
Kavarai Vadugan ...	6,764	3,278	3,486	...	...	...	5	2	3	2	2	...	2	2	...
Valuvadi	6,691	3,304	3,387	1	2	2	3	2	1	5	2	3	...	...	...
Maravan	5,617	2,457	3,160	1	...	1	2	1	1	7	4	3	1	1	...
Kurumban	5,384	2,621	2,763	3	2	1	3	2	1	6	...	6	...	...	...
Ambattan	5,052	2,386	2,666	2	1	1	4	1	3	6	4	2	2	1	1
Kusavan	4,970	2,351	2,619	1	1	...	5	5	...	2	...	2	2	2	...
Vannan	4,309	2,064	2,245	3	2	1	12	7	5	6	3	3	7	6	1
Karumpurattan ...	3,629	1,695	1,934	1	1	...	11	7	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
Melakkaran	3,060	1,364	1,696	1	1	...	1	...	1	4	3	1	1	1	...
Nadar	2,439	1,167	1,272	1	...	1	6	4	2	3	3	...	1	...	1
Andi	1,977	927	1,050	5	5	...	5	3	2	8	4	4	4	3	1
Raju	1,644	789	855	3	2	1	9	5	4	1	...	1	...	...	...
Kuravan	1,562	782	780	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1
Vaniyan	1,535	747	788	1	1	...	3	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Uppiliyan	1,452	688	764	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saurashtra	1,210	587	623	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	1
Odde	1,172	645	527	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakkiliyan	1,024	520	504	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...
Kaikolan	686	306	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Ochchan	332	164	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Tottiyan	265	129	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Kattu Marathi ...	75	31	44	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musalman	*15,194*	*7,159*	*8,035*	*13*	*10*	*3*	*15*	*12*	*3*	*10*	*5*	*5*	*10*	*9*	*1*
Christian	*17,960*	*8,694*	*9,266*	*6*	*3*	*3*	*22*	*12*	*10*	*17*	*10*	*7*	*11*	*9*	*2*

* Includes also population of castes in which there are no infirmities.
† One man was both insane and deaf-mute.
‡ One woman was both insane and blind.

TABLE X.

Occupation or Means of livelihood.

[NOTE :—*For the group numbers omitted in the Table, see footnote at the end.*]

—	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total Population	**400,694**	**191,134**	**209,560**
,, Earners	165,320	115,952	49,368
,, Working dependents	93,115	9,440	83,675
,, Non-working dependents	142,259	65,742	76,517

Group.	Occupation.	Total of earners and working dependents.	Earners (Principal occupation).		Working dependents		Earners following occupation as subsidiary to other occupation.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Total	**258,435**	**115,952**	**49,368**	**9,440**	**83,675**	**23,248**	**18,921**
	Class A.—Production of Raw Materials.	***131,433***	***78,614***	***31,934***	***7,433***	***13,452***	***10,112***	***2,280***
	SUB-CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF ANIMALS AND VEGETATION.	*131,433*	*78,614*	*31,934*	*7,433*	*13,452*	*10,112*	*2,280*
	Order 1.—*Pasture and Agriculture.*	**131,430**	**78,613**	**31,933**	**7,433**	**13,451**	**10,070**	**2,280**
	(*a*) Cultivation. ...	121,273	77,029	31,539	1,808	10,897	9,236	2,210
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind.	2,254	1,311	824	63	56	1,361	103
2	Estate agents and managers of owners.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
5	Cultivating owners	85,046	59,896	14,765	1,145	9,240	3,160	846
6	Tenant cultivators	10,681	7,760	1,902	94	925	1,533	325
7	Agricultural labourers ...	23,290	8,060	14,048	506	676	3,182	936
	(*b*) Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc.	97	84	11	2	...	44	...
13	Pan-vine	63	59	2	2	...	38	...
15	Tea	10	9	1	...	...	...	...
16	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers.	24	16	8	...	...	6	...
	(*c*) Forestry. ...	69	69	...	...	...	88	...
17	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	48	48	...	...	...	7	...
18	Wood-cutters and charcoal burners.	21	21	...	...	...	79	...
19	Collectors of forest produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	(*d*) Stock raising. ...	9,991	1,431	383	5,623	2,554	702	70
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers.	22	17	5	...	...	...	...
22	Breeders of transport animals ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
23	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals.	9,969	1,414	378	5,623	2,554	700	70
	(*e*) Raising of small animals and insects.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE X—contd.

Occupation or Means of livelihood.

Group. (1)	Occupation. (2)	Total of earners and working dependents. (3)	Earners (Principal occupation). Males. (4)	Earners (Principal occupation). Females. (5)	Working dependents. Males. (6)	Working dependents. Females. (7)	Earners following occupation as subsidiary to other occupation. Males. (8)	Earners following occupation as subsidiary to other occupation. Females. (9)
	Order 2.—*Fishing and Hunting.*	**3**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**42**	...
27	Fishing and pearling ...	1	...	...	...	1	32	...
28	Hunting	2	1	1	...	...	10	...
	SUB-CLASS II.—EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 3.—*Metallic minerals.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 4.—*Non-metallic minerals.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class B.—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances.	***29,096***	***21,934***	***6,348***	***354***	***460***	***8,027***	***467***
	SUB-CLASS 3.—INDUSTRY.	*15,521*	*11,430*	*3,517*	*213*	*361*	*2,864*	*236*
	Order 5.—*Textiles.* ...	**687**	**398**	**188**	**16**	**85**	**89**	**31**
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving.	133	96	29	6	2	61	6
44	Jute pressing, spinning and weaving	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
45	Rope, twine, string and other fibres.	31	10	21	...	...	8	1
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving	86	4	72	1	9	17	24
47	Silk spinning and weaving ...	411	264	64	9	74	2	...
49	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	23	21	2	...	...	1	...
	Order 6.—*Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.*	**6**	**6**	...	...	...	**20**	...
51	Working in leather ...	6	6	...	...	...	20	...
	Order 7.—*Wood.* ...	**2,533**	**1,990**	**432**	**79**	**32**	**451**	**61**
54	Sawyers	87	87	...	...	...	23	...
55	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	1,661	1,593	9	59	...	265	3
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves, and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials.	785	310	423	20	32	163	58
	Order 8.—*Metals.* ...	**962**	**954**	**4**	**4**	...	**171**	...
57	Smelting, forging and rolling of iron and other metals.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
59	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements.	645	640	2	3	...	157	...
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal.	258	256	1	1	...	6	...
61	Workers in other metals (except precious metals).	58	57	1	...	...	8	...
	Order 9.—*Ceramics.* ...	**2,429**	**991**	**1,278**	**30**	**130**	**508**	**79**
63	Potters and makers of earthenware.	2,184	855	1,170	30	129	359	60
64	Brick and tile makers ...	233	132	100	...	1	149	19
65	Other workers in ceramics ...	12	4	8	...	...	...	...

TABLE X—contd.

Occupation or Means of livelihood.

Group. (1)	Occupation. (2)	Total of earners and working dependents. (3)	Earners (Principal occupation). Males. (4)	Earners (Principal occupation). Females. (5)	Working dependents. Males. (6)	Working dependents. Females. (7)	Earners following occupation as subsidiary to other occupation. Males. (8)	Earners following occupation as subsidiary to other occupation. Females. (9)
	Order 10.—*Chemical products properly so called and analogous.*	**96**	**89**	**3**	**4**	...	**24**	...
66	Manufacture of matches, fireworks and other explosives.	8	6	...	2	...	2	...
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils.	74	69	3	2	...	22	...
70	Others	14	14	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 11.—*Food industries.*	**728**	**675**	**48**	**4**	**1**	**148**	**4**
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders.	57	56	1	...	...	14	...
72	Grain parchers, etc. ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
73	Butchers	321	275	42	4	...	48	4
75	Sweetmeat and condiment makers.	16	12	4	...	...	...	...
76	Toddy drawers	332	332	...	...	...	86	...
	Order 12.—*Industries of dress and the toilet.* ...	**3,645**	**2,289**	**1,205**	**39**	**112**	**702**	**42**
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers.	133	133	...	...	...	31	...
83	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners.	177	173	4	...	...	15	...
84	Embroiderers, hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear.	5	5	...	...	...	...	...
85	Washing and cleaning ...	2,496	1,179	1,188	23	106	211	37
86	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig-makers.	816	795	3	16	2	439	2
87	Other industries connected with the toilet.	18	4	10	...	4	6	3
	Order 13.—*Furniture industries.*	...	...	...	...	...	**12**	...
88	Cabinet-makers, carriage painters, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
	Order 14.—*Building industries.*	**2,597**	**2,344**	**240**	**12**	**1**	**611**	**19**
90	Lime burners, cement workers; excavators and well sinkers; stone cutters and dressers; bricklayers and masons; builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc.	2,597	2,344	240	12	1	611	19
	Order 15.—*Construction of means of transport.* ...	**38**	**37**	...	**1**	...	**1**	...
91	Persons engaged in making, assembling or repairing motor vehicles or cycles.	38	37	...	1	...	1	...

TABLE X—contd.

Occupation or Means of livelihood.

Group. (1)	Occupation. (2)	Total of earners and working dependents. (3)	Earners (Principal occupation). Males. (4)	Earners (Principal occupation). Females. (5)	Working dependents. Males. (6)	Working dependents. Females. (7)	Earners following occupation as subsidiary to other occupation. Males. (8)	Earners following occupation as subsidiary to other occupation. Females. (9)
	Order 16.—*Production and transmission of physical force.* ...	**59**	**59**	...	...	...	...	...
94	Heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.; gas works and electric light and power.	59	59	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 17.—*Miscellaneous and undefined industries.* ...	**1,741**	**1,598**	**119**	**24**	...	**127**	...
95	Printers,engravers,book-binders,etc.	63	63	...	...	...	2	...
96	Makers of musical instruments ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
97	Makers of clocks and surgical or scientific instruments, etc.	10	10	...	...	...	2	...
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments.	1,429	1,399	6	24	...	112	...
99	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries (toy-making, taxidermy, etc.)	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
100	Scavenging	238	125	113	...	...	7	...
	SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT.	*2,027*	*1,872*	*104*	*50*	*1*	*2,368*	*6*
	Order 18.—*Transport by air.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 19.—*Transport by water.*	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Order 20.—*Transport by road.*	**1,551**	**1,458**	**42**	**50**	**1**	**2,327**	**5**
105	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	107	107	...	...	...	5	...
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges.	302	261	38	2	1	11	3
107	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically driven vehicles (including trams).	82	82	...	...	...	7	...
108	Owners, managers and employees (excluding personal servants) connected with other vehicles.	1,052	1,001	3	48	...	2,304	2
109	Palki, etc. bearers and owners ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
110	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Order 21.—*Transport by rail.*	**364**	**305**	**59**	...	...	**29**	**1**
112	Railway employees of all kinds other than coolies.	170	166	4	...	...	3	...
113	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises.	194	139	55	...	...	26	1
	Order 22.—*Post office, telegraph and telephone services.* ...	**112**	**109**	**3**	...	...	**12**	...
114	Post office, telegraph and telephone services.	112	109	3	...	...	12	...

TABLE X—contd.

Occupation or Means of livelihood.

Group. (1)	Occupation. (2)	Total of earners and working dependents. (3)	Earners (Principal occupation). Males. (4)	Earners (Principal occupation). Females. (5)	Working dependents. Males. (6)	Working dependents. Females. (7)	Earners following occupation as subsidiary to other occupation. Males. (8)	Earners following occupation as subsidiary to other occupation. Females. (9)
	SUB-CLASS V.—TRADE.	*11,548*	*8,632*	*2,727*	*91*	*98*	*2,795*	*225*
	Order 23.—*Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.*	**3,668**	**3,213**	**436**	**9**	**10**	**546**	**8**
115	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employees.	3,668	3,213	436	9	10	546	8
	Order 24.—*Brokerage, commission and export.*	**43**	**43**	...	...	...	**30**	...
116	Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employees.	43	43	...	...	...	30	...
	Order 25.—*Trade in textiles.*	**111**	**58**	**14**	**39**	...	**48**	**68**
117	Trade in piece goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair and other textiles.	111	58	14	39	...	48	68
	Order 26.—*Trade in skins, leather and furs.*	**136**	**131**	...	**5**	...	**126**	**1**
118	Trade in skins, leather, furs, feathers, horn, etc., and the articles made from these.	136	131	...	5	...	126	1
	Order 27.—*Trade in wood.*	**142**	**64**	**68**	**1**	**9**	**52**	**1**
119	Trade in wood (not firewood) ...	58	58	...	...	...	34	...
120	Trade in barks	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
121	Trade in bamboos and canes	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
122	Trade in thatches and other forest produce.	80	2	68	1	9	17	1
	Order 28.—*Trade in metals.*	**9**	**9**	...	...	...	...	...
123	Trade in metals, machinery, knives, tools, etc.	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 29.—*Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.*	**13**	**13**	...	...	...	**37**	**2**
124	Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles.	13	13	...	...	...	37	2
	Order 30.—*Trade in chemical products.*	**7**	**7**	...	...	...	**17**	...
125	Drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum explosives, etc.	7	7	...	...	...	17	...
	Order 31.—*Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc.*	**890**	**638**	**237**	**11**	**4**	**73**	**5**
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice.	152	130	14	6	2	50	1
127	Owners and managers of hotels, cook-shops, sarais, etc. (and employees).	734	506	221	5	2	23	4
128	Hawkers of drink and food-stuffs...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...

TABLE X—contd.

Occupation or Means of livelihood.

Group. (1)	Occupation. (2)	Total of earners and working dependents. (2)	Earners (Principal occupation). Males. (4)	Earners (Principal occupation). Females. (5)	Working dependents. Males. (6)	Working dependents. Females. (7)	Earners following occupation as subsidiary to other occupation. Males. (8)	Earners following occupation as subsidiary to other occupation. Females. (9)
	Order 32.—*Other trade in food-stuffs.*	**4,569**	**2,919**	**1,578**	**15**	**57**	**1,075**	**123**
129	Grain and pulse dealers ...	236	138	97	...	1	245	1
130	Dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices.	5	...	...	...	5	11	4
131	Dealers in dairy product, eggs and poultry.	468	132	321	...	15	74	27
132	Dealers in animals for food ...	87	84	3	...	...	11	4
133	Dealers in fodder for animals ...	71	15	54	2	...	33	12
134	Dealers in other food-stuffs ...	3,546	2,399	1,098	13	36	636	75
135	Dealers in tobacco	155	150	5	...	...	65	...
137	Dealers in ganja	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 33.—*Trade in clothing and toilet articles.*	**428**	**422**	**6**	...	...	**112**	**3**
138	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready made shoes, perfumes, etc.)	428	422	6	...	...	112	3
	Order 34.—*Trade in furniture.*	**41**	**35**	**5**	**1**	...	**2**	**2**
139	Trade in furniture, carpets, curtains and bedding.	13	7	5	1	...	2	1
140	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles for gardening, etc.	28	28	...	...	...	...	1
	Order 35.—*Trade in building materials.*	**158**	**83**	**66**	**5**	**4**	**115**	**1**
141	Trade in building materials (other than bricks, tiles and woody materials).	158	83	66	5	4	115	1
	Order 36.—*Trade in means of transport.*	**31**	**30**	...	**1**	...	**153**	...
142	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc.	6	6	...	...	...	3	...
143	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
144	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.	24	23	...	1	...	150	...
	Order 37.—*Trade in fuel.*	**42**	**26**	**16**	...	...	**144**	**4**
145	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.	42	26	16	...	...	144	4
	Order 38.—*Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.*	**269**	**224**	**40**	**1**	**4**	**139**	**1**
146	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	55	54	1	...	...	4	...
147	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing-tackle, flowers, etc.	207	163	39	1	4	134	1

TABLE X—contd.

Occupation or Means of livelihood.

Group. (1)	Occupation. (2)	Total of earners and working dependents. (3)	Earners (Principal occupation). Males. (4)	Earners (Principal occupation). Females. (5)	Working dependents. Males. (6)	Working dependents. Females. (7)	Earners following occupation as subsidiary to other occupation. Males. (8)	Earners following occupation as subsidiary to other occupation. Females. (9)
148	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities.	7	7	...	...	...	1	...
	Order 39.—*Trade of other sorts.*	**991**	**717**	**261**	**3**	**10**	**126**	**6**
150	General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified.	941	668	260	3	10	111	6
152	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets).	50	49	1	...	...	15	...
	Class C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts.	***5,766***	***5,460***	***254***	***32***	***20***	***1,853***	***36***
	Sub-class VI.—Public force.	*407*	*407*	...	...	...	*1*	...
	Order 40.—*Army.*	**135**	**135**	...	...	...	**1**	...
154	Army (Indian States) ...	135	135	...	...	...	1	...
	Order 41.—*Navy.* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 42.—*Air Force.* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Order 43.—*Police.* ...	**272**	**272**	...	...	...	...	...
157	Police	272	272	...	...	...	...	...
	Sub-class VII.—Public administration.	*2,172*	*2,123*	*49*	...	...	*605*	*7*
	Order 44.—*Public Administration.*	**2,172**	**2,123**	**49**	...	...	**605**	**7**
160	Service of Indian and Foreign States.	1,300	1,278	22	...	...	32	...
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service.	111	86	25	...	...	71	3
162	Village officials and servants, other than watchmen.	761	759	2	...	...	502	4
	Sub-class VIII.—Professions and liberal arts.	*3,187*	*2,930*	*205*	*32*	*20*	*1,247*	*29*
	Order 45.—*Religion.*	**1,071**	**1,035**	**4**	**28**	**4**	**645**	**2**
163	Priests, ministers, etc. ...	254	250	...	4	...	48	...
164	Monks, nuns, religious mendicants.	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
165	Other religious workers ...	24	24	...	...	...	1	...
166	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers, etc.	790	758	4	24	4	596	2
	Order 46.—*Law.*	**209**	**209**	...	...	...	**4**	...
167	Lawyers of all kinds including kazis, law agents and muktiyars.	114	114	...	...	...	...	...
168	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	95	95	...	...	...	4	...

TABLE X—contd.

Occupation or Means of livelihood.

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	Order 47.—*Medicine.*	**505**	**345**	**142**	**2**	**16**	**217**	**17**
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists.	20	18	2	...	...	...	...
170	Other persons practising the healing arts without being registered.	294	274	17	2	1	210	1
171	Dentists	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	188	50	123	...	15	...	16
173	Veterinary surgeons ...	1	1	...	...	...	7	...
	Order 48.—*Instruction.*	**753**	**710**	**43**	...	...	**52**	...
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds.	744	702	42	...	...	51	...
175	Clerks and servants connected with education.	9	8	1	...	...	1	...
	Order 49.—*Letters, arts and sciences.*	**649**	**631**	**16**	**2**	...	**329**	**10**
177	Architects, surveyors, engineers and their employees (not being State servants).	8	8	...	...	...	...	...
178	Authors, editors, journalists and photographers.	17	17	...	...	...	2	...
179	Artists, sculptors and image-makers.	3	3	...	...	...	1	...
181	Horoscope casters, astrologers, fortune-tellers, wizards, witches and mediums.	132	124	7	1	...	104	...
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military), actors, dancers, etc.	474	464	9	1	...	219	10
183	Managers and employees of places of public entertainments, race courses, societies, clubs.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
184	Conjurors, acrobats, recitors, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals, etc.	13	13	...	...	...	3	...
	Class D.—Miscellaneous.	***92,140***	***9,944***	***10,832***	***1,621***	***69,743***	***3,256***	***16,138***
	SUB-CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.	*339*	*256*	*34*	*46*	*3*	*53*	*2*
	Order 50.—*Persons living principally on their own income.*	**339**	**256**	**34**	**46**	**3**	**53**	**2**
185	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners.	339	256	34	46	3	53	2
	SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE.	*72,977*	*1,999*	*538*	*1,208*	*69,232*	*738*	*15,650*
	Order 51.—*Domestic service.*	**72,977**	**1,999**	**538**	**1,208**	**69,232**	**738**	**15,650**
186	Private motor drivers and cleaners.	634	633	...	1	...	19	...
187	Other domestic service ...	72,343	1,366	538	1,207	69,232	719	15,650

TABLE X—contd.

Occupation or Means of livelihood.

Group. (1)	Occupation. (2)	Total of earners and working dependents. (3)	Earners (Principal occupation). Males. (4)	Earners (Principal occupation). Females. (5)	Working dependents. Males. (6)	Working dependents. Females. (7)	Earners following occupation as subsidiary to other occupation. Males. (8)	Earners following occupation as subsidiary to other occupation. Females. (9)
	SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.	*17,742*	*7,407*	*9,677*	*212*	*446*	*2,405*	*459*
	Order 52.—*General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.*	**17,742**	**7,407**	**9,677**	**212**	**446**	**2,405**	**459**
188	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified.	58	58	...	...	...	38	...
189	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices and warehouses and shops.	776	755	10	11	...	6	...
190	Mechanics otherwise unspecified ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
191	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified.	16,907	6,593	9,667	201	446	2,361	459
	SUB CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE.	*1,082*	*282*	*583*	*155*	*62*	*60*	*27*
	Order 53.—*Inmates of jails, asylums and alms-houses.*	**133**	...	...	**114**	**19**	...	...
192	Inmates of jails, asylums and alms-houses.	133	...	...	114	19	...	...
	Order 54.—*Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes.*	**949**	**282**	**583**	**41**	**43**	**60**	**27**
193	Beggars and vagrants ...	506	282	145	41	38	60	12
194	Procurers and prostitutes ...	443	...	438	...	5	...	15
	Order 55.—*Other unclassified non-productive industries.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE :—There are no entries against the following groups:—

Order 1.—(*a*) 3. Estate agents and managers of Government ; 4. Rent-collectors, clerks, etc.; 8. Cultivators of jhum, taungya and shifting areas.
(*b*) 9. Cinchona : 10. Cocoanut : 11. Coffee ; 12. Ganja ; 14. Rubber.
(*c*) 20. Collectors of lac.
(*e*) 24. Birds, bees, etc.; 25. Silkworms ; 26, Lac cultivation.
Order 3.—29. Gold; 30. Iron: 31. Lead, silver and zinc: 32. Manganese; 33. Tin and wolfram; 34. Other metallic minerals.
Order 4.—35 Coal; 36. Petroleum; 37. Building materials (including stone, materials for cement manufacture and clays); 38. Mica; 39. Precious and semi-precious stones; 40. Salt, saltpetre and other saline substances; 41. Other non-metallic minerals.
Order 5,—42. Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing : 48. Hair (horse-hair). etc.; 50. Lace, crepe. embroideries. fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries.
Order 6.—52. Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles ; brush makers ; 53. Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except buttons).
Order 8.—58. Makers of arms. guns, etc. 62. Workers in mints. die-sinkers, etc.
Order 10.—67. Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters and ice ; 69., Manufacture and refining of mineral oils.
Order 11.—74. Makers of sugar, molasses and gur ; 77. Brewers and distillers ; 78. Manufacturers of tobacco ; 79. Manufacturers of opium : 80. Manufacturers of ganja ; 81. Others.
Order 13.—89. Upholsterers, tent-makers, etc.
Order 15.—92. Carriage, cart, palki, etc. makers and wheel-wrights ; 93. Ship, boat. aeroplane builders.
Order 18.—101. Persons connected with aerodromes and aeroplanes.
Order 19.—102. Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc. Ship brokers. boatmen and tow men ; 103. Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours, docks, rivers and canals. including pilots ; 104. Labourers employed on harbours. docks, rivers and canals.
Order 20.—111. Porters and messengers.
Order 32.—136. Dealers in opium.
Order 39.—149. Dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc.: 151. Itinerant traders, pedlars and hawkers (of other than food, etc.)
Order 40.—153. Army (Imperial).
Order 41.—155. Navy.
Order 42.—156. Air Force.
Order 43.—158. Village watchmen.
Order 44.—159. Service of the State (British).
Order 49.—176. Public scribes, stenographers, etc.: 180. Scientists (astronomers, botanists, etc.)
Order 55.—195. Other unclassified non-productive industries.

TABLE XI.

Occupations of selected castes.

Group number. (1)	Description of occupation. (2)	Total earners and working dependents. (3)	Earners. Males. (4)	Earners. Females. (5)	Working dependents. Males. (6)	Working dependents. Females. (7)
	Valaiyan. ...	**36,310**	**16,646**	**8,181**	**1,596**	**9,887**
5	Cultivating owners	11,741	8,605	2,021	154	961
187	Domestic service	8,354	186	50	154	7,964
7	Agricultural labourers	5,872	2,159	3,307	203	203
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	4,021	1,844	2,026	66	85
6	Tenant cultivators	2,934	2,233	467	20	214
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	1,660	265	69	894	432
90	Bricklayers and masons, stone cutters, etc. ...	307	294	10	3	...
	Other occupations	1,421	1,060	231	102	28
	Kallan. ...	**31,356**	**13,440**	**4,257**	**1,461**	**12,198**
5	*Cultivating owners*	*17,263*	*11,348*	*2,750*	275	2,890
187	Domestic service	9,168	137	63	137	8,831
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	1,359	66	29	941	323
7	Agricultural labourers	1,039	330	618	28	63
6	Tenant cultivators	771	522	187	16	46
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	537	195	325	2	15
1	Non-cultivating proprietors	246	106	126	8	6
	Other occupations	973	736	159	54	24
	Paraiyan. ...	**21,530**	**9,683**	**7,115**	**751**	**3,981**
5	Cultivating owners	7,135	5,082	1,404	73	576
7	Agricultural labourers	5,024	1,590	3,260	102	72
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	3,318	1,208	1,914	74	122
187	Domestic service	3,051	6	5	57	2,983
6	Tenant cultivators	1,042	792	185	7	58
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	840	185	68	421	166
162	Village officials and servants	306	304	2	...	...
85	Washermen	225	91	134	...	...
	Other occupations	589	425	143	17	4
	Idaiyan. ...	**17,145**	**7,713**	**3,075**	**655**	**5,702**
5	Cultivating owners	7,109	5,282	1,217	37	573
187	Domestic service	5,081	154	57	98	4,772
7	Agricultural labourers	1,436	510	880	12	34
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	946	201	64	481	200
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	839	290	505	10	34
6	Tenant cultivators	688	491	111	2	84
131	Dealers in dairy product, eggs and poultry ...	218	63	152	...	3
160	Service of the State	170	164	6	...	...
	Other occupations	658	558	83	15	2
	Pallan. ...	**16,897**	**7,468**	**5,726**	**716**	**2,987**
7	Agricultural labourers	4,236	1,693	2,324	93	126
5	Cultivating owners	3,718	2,626	721	39	332
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	3,337	1,127	2,144	8	58
6	Tenant cultivators	2,151	1,536	366	22	227
187	Domestic service	2,032	3	...	33	1,996
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	1,008	214	40	509	245
	Other occupations	415	269	131	12	3
	Nattukkottai Chetti. ...	**6,630**	**2,657**	**383**	**43**	**3,547**
187	Domestic service	3,577	8	8	26	3,535
115	Bankers, money-lenders, brokers, etc. ...	2,730	2,395	325	5	5
1	Non-cultivating proprietors	150	119	23	7	1
5	Cultivating owners	59	52	5	2	...
	Other occupations	114	83	22	3	6

TABLE XI—contd.

Occupations of selected castes.

Group number.	Description of occupation.	Total earners and working dependents.	Earners.		Working dependents.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Other Chetti. ...	**5,388**	**2,478**	**865**	**85**	**1,960**
187	Domestic service	1,764	14	3	17	1,730
5	Cultivating owners	1,691	1,176	304	22	189
134	Dealers in miscellaneous food-stuffs ...	666	533	120	5	8
7	Agricultural labourers	227	78	149	...	...
115	Bankers, money-lenders, brokers, etc. ...	156	132	24	...	...
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	118	45	72	1	...
1	Non-cultivating proprietors	117	84	31	...	2
138	Trade in ready-made clothing, toilet articles, etc.	83	81	2	...	...
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody material.	81	2	72	...	7
127	Hotel-keepers and their employees ...	76	29	47	...	...
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	69	11	2	39	17
108	Owners of carts and carriages and their employees	42	42	...	...	...
	Other occupations	298	251	39	1	7
	Vellalan. ...	**10,413**	**4,809**	**1,329**	**218**	**4,057**
187	Domestic service	3,902	91	34	53	3,724
5	Cultivating owners	2,533	1,858	430	35	210
134	Dealers in miscellaneous food-stuffs ...	522	294	225	...	3
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	426	255	163	2	6
7	Agricultural labourers	274	96	164	3	11
90	Bricklayers and masons, stone cutters, builders, etc.	266	265	1	...	...
189	Cashiers, accountants, clerks, etc. (unspecified)	213	210	3	...	...
1	Non-cultivating proprietors	190	88	90	2	10
160	Service of the State	173	171	2	...	...
6	Tenant cultivators	155	118	29	2	6
115	Bankers, money-lenders, brokers, etc. ...	138	126	12	...	...
186	Private motor drivers and cleaners ...	133	133	...	...	...
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	132	14	4	85	29
108	Owners of carts and carriages and their employees	130	129	...	1	...
150	Shopkeepers, bazaarmen, etc. (unspecified) ...	128	93	35	...	...
162	Village officials and servants	80	80	...	...	...
174	Professors and teachers	76	70	6	...	...
63	Potters, etc.	71	3	16	9	43
	Other occupations	871	715	115	26	15
	Kammalan. ...	**8,903**	**4,378**	**634**	**237**	**3,654**
187	Domestic service	3,588	8	4	64	3,512
55	Carpenters, etc.	1,559	1,497	9	53	...
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments ...	1,242	1,212	6	24	...
5	Cultivating owners	822	516	137	59	110
59	Blacksmiths and other iron workers ...	431	428	2	1	...
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	253	82	152	...	19
7	Agricultural labourers	252	32	220	...	...
60	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal ...	250	249	1	...	...
90	Bricklayers and masons, stone cutters, builders, etc.	171	167	...	4	...
134	Dealers in miscellaneous food-stuffs ...	54	11	43	...	...
	Other occupations	281	176	60	32	13
	Nattaman. ...	**8,484**	**3,622**	**1,337**	**374**	**3,151**
5	Cultivating owners	5,131	3,219	922	94	896
187	Domestic service	2,207	21	4	49	2,133
7	Agricultural labourers	323	65	229	11	18
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	323	15	9	210	89
6	Tenant cultivators	281	216	52	1	12
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	126	33	91	1	1
	Other occupations	93	53	30	8	2

TABLE XI—contd.

Occupations of selected castes.

Group number.	Description of occupation.	Total earners and working dependents.	Earners.		Working dependents.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Brahman.	**6,899**	**3,409**	**254**	**77**	**3,159**
187	Domestic service	3,430	182	48	46	3,154
160	Service of the State	427	427	...	....	...
174	Professors and teachers	407	403	4	...	...
127	Hotel-keepers and their employees ...	380	315	58	5	2
1	Non-cultivating proprietors	302	223	69	9	1
115	Bankers, money-lenders, brokers, etc. ...	290	249	41	...	...
166	Servants in religious edifices, etc. ...	247	244	1	2	...
163	Priests, ministers, etc.	242	241	...	1	...
5	Cultivating owners	213	203	7	3	...
162	Village officials and servants	170	170	...	...	...
185	Proprietors, fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	121	107	11	2	1
167	Lawyers, including law agents and muktiyars.	105	105	...	...	...
168	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc. ...	69	69	...	...	...
105	Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	61	61	...	...	...
186	Private motor drivers and cleaners ...	50	49	...	1	...
	Other occupations	385	361	15	8	1
	Agamudaiyan. ...	**7,322**	**3,336**	**1,047**	**241**	**2,698**
187	Domestic service	2,484	83	49	31	2,321
5	Cultivating owners	2,274	1,597	355	38	284
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	431	226	197	4	4
90	Bricklayers and masons, stone-cutters, builders, etc.	320	314	6	...	...
7	Agricultural labourers	274	73	190	1	10
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	237	26	9	156	46
134	Dealers in miscellaneous food-stuffs ...	220	153	67	...	...
6	Tenant cultivators	198	136	31	3	28
127	Hotel-keepers and their employees ...	108	51	57	...	...
186	Private motor drivers and cleaners ...	86	86	...	...	...
160	Service of the State...	78	77	1	...	...
1	Non-cultivating proprietors	59	29	28	...	2
108	Owners of carts and carriages and their employees.	58	57	...	1	...
189	Cashiers, accountants, clerks, etc. (unspecified).	57	57	...	...	...
	Other occupations	438	371	57	7	3
	Urali. ...	**6,406**	**2,834**	**1,037**	**420**	**2,115**
5	Cultivating owners	3,187	2,494	449	...	244
187	Domestic service	1,604	9	1	28	1,566
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	669	1	...	384	284
7	Agricultural labourers	514	137	362	4	11
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	273	86	174	3	10
	Other occupations	159	107	51	1	...
	Vallamban. ...	**5,585**	**2,336**	**1,615**	**216**	**1,418**
5	Cultivating owners	3,094	1,719	1,161	33	181
187	Domestic service	1,278	94	42	44	1,098
6	Tenant cultivators	424	252	127	5	40
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	235	80	155	...	...
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	221	22	2	108	89
7	Agricultural labourers	190	64	98	19	9
1	Non-cultivating proprietors	50	39	10	...	1
	Other occupations	93	66	20	7	...

TABLE XI—contd.

Occupations of selected castes.

Group number. (1)	Description of occupation. (2)	Total earners and working dependents. (3)	Earners. Males. (4)	Earners. Females. (5)	Working dependents. Males. (6)	Working dependents. Females. (7)
	Muttiriyan. ...	**5,344**	**2,320**	**799**	**394**	**1,831**
5	Cultivating owners	2,473	1,688	194	65	526
187	Domestic service	1,155	4	1	15	1,135
7	Agricultural labourers	504	182	312	4	6
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	464	37	2	307	118
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	349	139	196	2	12
6	Tenant cultivators	160	91	35	1	33
160	Service of the State...	57	57	...	...	...
1	Non-cultivating proprietors	43	24	18	...	1
	Other occupations	139	98	41	...	...
	Kavarai Vadugan. ...	**4,410**	**1,952**	**480**	**234**	**1,744**
187	Domestic service	1,615	27	10	25	1,553
5	Cultivating owners	1,149	858	140	37	114
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	211	6	...	145	60
7	Agricultural labourers	126	52	68	3	3
134	Dealers in miscellaneous food-stuffs ...	119	48	64	1	6
90	Bricklayers and masons, stone-cutters, builders, etc.	116	105	10	1	...
189	Cashiers, accountants, clerks, etc. (unspecified).	102	97	5	...	...
186	Private motor drivers and cleaners ...	97	97	...	...	...
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	101	53	45	3	...
1	Non-cultivating proprietors	83	49	32	1	1
150	Shopkeepers, bazaarmen, etc. (unspecified) ...	58	30	28	...	...
160	Service of the State...	58	58	...	...	...
141	Trade in building materials	52	18	33	1	...
6	Tenant cultivators	39	35	1	...	3
115	Bankers, money lenders, brokers, etc. ...	38	35	3	...	...
108	Owners of carts and carriages and their employees.	37	36	1	...	...
157	Police	35	35	...	...	...
185	Proprietors, fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	33	26	1	4	2
	Other occupations	341	287	39	13	2
	Valuvadi. ...	**4,077**	**1,959**	**579**	**103**	**1,436**
5	Cultivating owners	2,300	1,745	413	3	139
187	Domestic service	1,263	...	2	9	1,252
7	Agricultural labourers	229	99	123	2	5
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	153	16	9	89	39
6	Tenant cultivators	34	22	11	...	1
	Other occupations	98	77	21	...	...
	Maravan. ...	**3,577**	**1,457**	**607**	**64**	**1,449**
5	Cultivating owners	1,519	1,094	378	7	40
187	Domestic service	1,425	68	17	16	1,324
6	Tenant cultivators	164	118	23	...	23
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	152	37	89	...	26
7	Agricultural labourers	71	20	36	1	14
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	61	9	2	34	16
1	Non-cultivating proprietors	39	10	29	...	...
90	Bricklayers and masons, stone-cutters, builders, etc.	35	30	4	1	...
	Other occupations	111	71	29	5	6
	Andi, Dasari and Pandaram. ...	**3,450**	**1,480**	**602**	**124**	**1,244**
187	Domestic service	1,132	36	23	18	1,055
5	Cultivating owners	928	638	176	9	105
166	Servants in religious edifices, etc. ...	211	201	2	8	...
7	Agricultural labourers	199	48	146	2	3

TABLE XI—contd.

Occupations of selected castes.

Group number. (1)	Description of occupation. (2)	Total earners and working dependents. (3)	Earners. Males. (4)	Earners. Females. (5)	Working dependents. Males. (6)	Working dependents. Females. (7)
	Andi, Dasari and Pandaram—cont.					
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	158	72	78	...	8
6	Tenant cultivators	136	81	16	4	35
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	122	11	4	77	30
134	Dealers in miscellaneous food-stuffs ...	109	38	69	1	1
193	Beggars and vagrants	74	57	12	3	2
147	Dealers in common bangles, toys, etc. ...	64	46	15	...	3
1	Non-cultivating proprietors	47	24	21	...	2
182	Musicians, actors, dancers, etc.	37	37	...	...	...
150	Shopkeepers, bazaarmen, etc. unspecified ...	36	12	24	...	...
	Other occupations	197	179	16	2	...
	Kurumban. ...	**3,780**	**1,692**	**1,118**	**188**	**782**
7	Agricultural labourers	846	287	522	2	35
5	Cultivating owners	828	609	73	19	127
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	567	216	337	2	12
187	Domestic service	553	31	3	12	507
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	436	216	15	152	53
6	Tenant cultivators	310	226	47	...	37
46	Wool carding, spinning and weaving ...	86	4	72	1	9
132	Dealers in animals for food	47	46	1	...	...
	Other occupations	107	57	48	...	2
	Ambattan. ..	**3,228**	**1,467**	**477**	**83**	**1,201**
187	Domestic service	1,000	...	...	10	990
86	Barbers	813	792	3	16	2
5	Cultivating owners	806	540	130	6	130
7	Agricultural labourers	173	11	146	...	16
172	Midwives, compounders, nurses, etc. ...	106	...	91	...	15
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	93	19	72	...	2
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	83	4	3	49	27
6	Tenant cultivators	68	38	13	...	17
170	Medical practitioners (unregistered) ...	52	43	7	1	1
1	Non-cultivating proprietors	26	17	8	...	1
	Other occupations	8	3	4	1	...
	Kusavan. ...	**3,444**	**1,554**	**1,286**	**47**	**557**
63	Potters, etc.	2,107	847	1,153	21	86
5	Cultivating owners	608	525	61	6	16
187	Domestic service	440	2	...	3	435
6	Tenant cultivators	82	69	12	...	1
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	42	7	32	...	3
7	Agricultural labourers	38	16	21	1	...
	Other occupations	127	88	7	16	16
	Vannan. ...	**2,926**	**1,328**	**1,110**	**45**	**443**
85	Washermen	2,217	1,057	1,031	23	106
187	Domestic service	324	...	1	4	319
5	Cultivating owners	281	233	38	1	9
7	Agricultural labourers	38	10	28	...	...
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	28	2	1	16	9
	Other occupations	38	26	11	1	...
	Karumpurattan. ..	**2,351**	**971**	**363**	**124**	**893**
187	Domestic service	890	63	57	14	756
5	Cultivating owners	603	488	64	6	45
6	Tenant cultivators	223	191	26	...	6
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	214	69	124	1	20
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	159	3	1	96	59
7	Agricultural labourers	114	45	66	...	3

TABLE XI—contd.

Occupations of selected castes.

Group number. (1)	Description of occupation. (2)	Total earners and working dependents. (3)	Earners. Males. (4)	Earners. Females. (5)	Working dependents. Males. (6)	Working dependents. Females. (7)
	Karumpurattan—cont.					
90	[etc. Bricklayers and masons, stone-cutters, builders,	50	47	...	3	...
108	Owners of carts and carriages and their employees.	21	19	...	2	...
	Other occupations	77	46	25	2	4
	Melakkaran. ...	**1,972**	**852**	**424**	**21**	**675**
187	Domestic service	626	7	...	4	615
5	Cultivating owners	428	322	45	9	52
194	Prostitutes	317	...	313	...	4
182	Musicians, actors, dancers, etc.	311	311	...	...	...
166	Servants in religious edifices, etc. ...	42	41	1	...	...
134	Dealers in miscellaneous food-stuffs ...	38	31	7	...	...
1	Non-cultivating proprietors	28	10	18	...	...
160	Service of the State	24	24	...	...	...
6	Tenant cultivators	23	16	7	...	...
7	Agricultural labourers	19	8	10	...	1
115	Bankers, money-lenders, brokers, etc. ...	19	19	...	...	...
127	Hotel-keepers and their employees. ...	18	8	10	...	...
90	Bricklayers and masons, stone-cutters, builders, etc.	16	16	...	...	...
	Other occupations	63	39	13	8	3
	Nadar. ...	**1,516**	**692**	**353**	**66**	**405**
187	Domestic service	372	...	...	7	365
5	Cultivating owners	300	217	76	2	5
76	Toddy drawers	286	286	...	...	...
6	Tenant cultivators	130	78	46	1	5
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	82	27	50	4	1
122	Trade in thatches and other forest produce ...	70	2	68	...	...
7	Agricultural labourers	66	19	46	1	...
23	Herdsmen shepherds, etc.	64	...	...	43	21
126	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters and ice	61	42	12	5	2
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody material.	37	1	36	...	...
	Other occupations	48	20	19	3	6
	Raju. ...	**969**	**457**	**67**	**13**	**432**
187	Domestic service	440	5	...	10	425
5	Cultivating owners	161	146	9	1	5
134	Dealers in miscellaneous food-stuffs ...	44	19	25	...	...
157	Police	34	34	...	...	...
1	Non-cultivating proprietors	26	16	10	...	...
160	Service of the State	26	26	...	...	...
186	Private motor drivers and cleaners ...	25	25	...	...	...
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	24	12	12	...	...
189	Cashiers, accountants, clerks, etc. (unspecified).	20	20	...	...	...
174	Professors and teachers	17	17	...	...	...
150	Shopkeepers, bazaarmen, etc. (unspecified) ...	13	13	...	...	...
127	Hotel-keepers and their employees ...	13	10	3	...	...
154	Army	11	11	...	...	...
172	Midwives, compounders, nurses, vaccinators, etc	11	11	...	...	...
115	Bankers, money lenders, brokers, etc. ...	10	8	2	...	...
185	Proprietors, fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	9	9	...	...	...
7	Agricultural labourers	8	4	3	...	1
129	Grain and pulse dealers	8	8	...	...	...
170	Medical practitioners (unregistered) ...	8	7	1	...	...
90	Bricklayers and masons, stone cutters, builders, etc.	6	6	...	...	...

TABLE XI—contd.

Occupations of selected castes.

Group number.	Description of occupation.	Total earners and working dependents.	Earners.		Working dependents.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Raju—cont.					
114	Post office, telegraph and telephone services ...	6	6	...	...	...
162	Village officials and servants	6	6	...	...	...
	Other occupations	43	38	2	2	1
	Kuravan. ...	**1,000**	**479**	**384**	**34**	**103**
56	Basket makers and other industries of woody material.	453	206	219	13	15
187	Domestic service	129	29	21	...	79
100	Scavengers	93	48	45	...	...
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	73	36	20	15	2
5	Cultivating owners	66	53	9	...	4
193	Beggars and vagrants	43	17	26	...	...
117	Trade in textiles (rope, string, etc.) ...	29	16	13	...	...
131	Dealers in dairy product, eggs and poultry ...	27	20	7	...	...
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	25	16	8	1	...
45	Makers of rope, twine, string, etc. ...	15	6	9	...	...
7	Agricultural labourers	10	7	2	...	1
	Other occupations	37	25	5	5	2
	Vaniyan. ...	**983**	**453**	**149**	**23**	**358**
187	Domestic service	348	...	1	8	339
134	Dealers in miscellaneous food-stuffs ...	311	204	102	...	5
5	Cultivating owners	164	137	14	1	12
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oil ...	38	33	3	2	...
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	21	13	8	...	...
1	Non-cultivating proprietors	16	12	4	...	...
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	11	...	2	7	2
7	Agricultural labourers	10	2	8	...	...
108	Owners of carts and carriages and their employees.	10	10	...	...	...
115	Bankers, money lenders, brokers, etc. ...	8	4	3	1	...
138	Trade in ready-made clothing, toilet articles, etc.	7	7	...	...	...
	Other occupations	39	31	4	4	...
	Uppiliyan. ..	**985**	**434**	**241**	**40**	**270**
5	Cultivating owners	289	220	37	3	29
187	Domestic service	215	4	...	...	211
7	Agricultural labourers	131	55	74	1	1
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	116	32	77	1	6
90	Bricklayers and masons, stone-cutters, builders, etc.	108	65	43	...	...
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	48	3	...	35	10
6	Tenant cultivators	42	27	3	...	12
1	Non-cultivating proprietors	11	9	2	...	...
64	Brick and tile makers	8	3	4	...	1
	Other occupations	17	16	1	...	...
	Saurashtra. ...	**810**	**360**	**89**	**11**	**350**
47	Silk weaving	410	264	63	9	74
187	Domestic service	275	...	...	...	275
1	Non-cultivating proprietors	15	14	1	...	...
138	Trade in ready-made clothing, toilet articles, etc.	15	15	...	...	...
5	Cultivating owners	13	12	1	...	...
194	Prostitutes	11	...	11	...	...
43	Cotton weaving	10	8	2	...	...
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	9	8	1	...	...

TABLE XI—contd.

Occupations of selected castes.

Group number. (1)	Description of occupation. (2)	Total earners and working dependents. (3)	Earners. Males. (4)	Earners. Females. (5)	Working dependents. Males. (6)	Working dependents. Females. (7)
	Saurashtra—cont.					
134	Dealers in miscellaneous food-stuffs ...	8	3	5	...	...
150	Shopkeepers, bazaarmen, etc. (unspecified) ...	7	6	1	...	...
193	Beggars and vagrants	6	5	1	...	...
	Other occupations	31	25	3	2	1
	Odde. ...	**863**	**474**	**320**	**15**	**54**
90	Excavators and well sinkers, etc. ...	392	279	112	...	1
113	Labourers on railway construction & maintenance	139	84	55	...	...
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	110	15	90	4	1
100	Scavengers	102	52	50	...	...
187	Domestic service	40	...	...	1	39
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	21	3	...	10	8
7	Agricultural labourers	15	8	7	...	...
5	Cultivating owners	14	13	1	...	...
	Other occupations	30	20	5	...	5
	Chakkiliyan. ...	**668**	**325**	**169**	**26**	**148**
7	Agricultural labourers	202	76	122	1	3
82	Shoe, sandal, etc. makers	132	127	...	5	...
187	Domestic service	131	1	4	2	124
5	Cultivating owners	104	79	8	5	12
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	61	24	32	2	3
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	18	2	1	10	5
6	Tenant cultivators	14	10	2	1	1
	Other occupations	6	6	...	...	...
	Kaikolan. ...	**436**	**183**	**117**	**8**	**128**
187	Domestic service	127	1	1	...	125
194	Prostitutes	82	...	82	...	...
5	Cultivating owners	69	62	5	1	1
182	Musicians, actors, dancers, etc.	45	44	...	1	...
134	Dealers in miscellaneous food-stuffs ...	17	8	9	...	...
1	Non-cultivating proprietors	16	5	11	...	...
138	Trade in ready-made clothing, toilet articles, etc.	9	9	...	...	...
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	9	6	3	...	...
108	Owners of carts and carriages and their employees.	7	7	...	...	...
7	Agricultural labourers	6	4	2	...	...
193	Beggars and vagrants	6	4	2	...	...
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	5	...	...	3	2
160	Service of the State	5	5	...	...	...
185	Proprietors, fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	5	3	...	2	...
189	Cashiers, accountants, clerks, etc. (unspecified).	5	5	...	...	...
166	Servants in religious edifices, etc. ...	4	4	...	...	...
	Other occupations	19	16	2	1	...
	Ilamagan. ...	**422**	**186**	**31**	**20**	**185**
187	Domestic service	177	...	1	3	173
5	Cultivating owners	152	142	10	...	...
191	Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	25	9	13	2	1
6	*Tenant cultivators*	24	24	...	...	...
23	Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	22	1	...	15	6
7	Agricultural labourers	15	5	5	...	5
108	Owners of carts and carriages and their employees.	4	4	...	...	...
	Other occupations	3	1	2	...	...

TABLE XII.

Part 1.—Occupations of earners literate in English.

Occupation.	Total.						University degree.						Collegiate education.						Secondary education.						Elementary education.						Not stated					
	Total.	Brahmans.	Depressed classes.	Other Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.	Total.	Brahmans.	Depressed classes.	Other Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.	Total.	Brahmans.	Depressed classes.	Other Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians	Total.	Brahmans.	Depressed classes.	Other Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.	Total.	Brahmans.	Depressed classes.	Other Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.	Total.	Brahmans.	Depressed classes.	Other Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)
Males. ...	*2,361*	*1,534*	*7*	*647*	*58*	*115*	*210*	*191*	...	*14*	...	*5*	*157*	*141*	...	*12*	*1*	*3*	*1,451*	*990*	...	*365*	*27*	*69*	*19*	*3*	*2*	*13*	...	*1*	*524*	*209*	*5*	*243*	*30*	*37*
Public administration ...	667	473	2	165	11	16	74	66	...	6	...	2	82	70	...	10	1	1	374	285	...	78	2	9	3	1	...	2	...	...	134	51	2	69	8	4
Education ...	468	352	...	61	8	47	39	38	...	...	...	1	27	25	...	1	...	1	332	248	...	45	8	31	1	...	...	1	...	...	69	41	...	14	...	14
Law	164	144	...	18	1	1	58	56	...	2	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	82	72	...	9	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	7	1	...
Road and railway traffic and Post office.	154	77	...	53	10	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	109	58	...	35	6	10	3	1	...	2	...	...	40	17	...	15	4	4
Bankers, Commission agents, etc.	145	81	...	63	1	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	89	47	...	41	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	21	...	22	...	...
Agriculture	140	76	5	48	2	9	6	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	85	54	...	27	1	3	4	...	2	2	...	...	43	14	3	19	1	6
Trade	114	62	...	38	10	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	67	41	...	20	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	19	...	18	8	...
(*a*) Hotels and other trade in food-stuffs.	64	40	...	20	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	26	...	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	14	...	11	1	...
(*b*) Other trade ...	50	22	...	18	7	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	29	15	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	5	...	7	7	...
Income from property, pensions, scholarships	102	79	...	18	...	5	11	10	...	...	...	1	18	18	...	...	...	...	45	34	...	10	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	25	17	...	5	...	3
Medicine	87	28	...	47	3	9	13	6	...	6	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	1	48	18	...	23	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	...	18	1	2
Domestic service ...	69	34	...	32	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	31	...	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	...	13	...	1
Industry	58	12	...	35	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	34	8	...	22	2	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	21	3	...	11	6	1
Arts and sciences ...	31	19	...	10	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	16	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	2	...	6	...	...
Religion	29	20	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	20	15	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	...	2	...	2
Electric supply corporation.	24	12	...	12	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	9	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	4	...	...
Indefinitely described occupations.	109	65	...	41	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	76	54	...	20	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	31	10	...	20	1	...
Females. ...	*32*	*2*	...	*6*	...	*24*	*2*	*1*	...	*1*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*20*	*1*	...	*5*	...	*14*	*10*	...	...	...	...	*10*	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	18	2	...	1	...	15	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	1	...	6	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	12	...	...	3	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	2	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public administration ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Part 2.—Dependents literate in English classified by age periods.

Age period.																																				
Males. ...	*1,032*	*646*	*4*	*274*	*19*	*89*	*18*	*15*	...	*3*	...	...	*86*	*76*	...	*8*	...	*2*	*751*	*483*	*4*	*182*	*8*	*74*	*44*	*21*	...	*15*	*3*	*5*	*133*	*51*	...	*66*	*8*	*8*
0—16	561	373	4	139	11	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	444	311	4	98	3	28	41	21	...	14	3	3	64	29	...	27	5	3
17—23	392	223	...	111	8	50	7	6	...	1	...	...	65	56	...	7	...	2	266	143	...	76	5	42	3	...	...	1	...	2	51	18	...	26	3	4
24—43	69	43	...	21	...	5	11	9	...	2	...	...	9	8	...	1	...	...	34	23	...	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	...	11	...	1
44 and over	10	7	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...
Females. ..	*116*	*58*	...	*30*	...	*28*	*1*	...	...	*1*	...	...	*2*	...	...	*1*	...	*1*	*76*	*40*	...	*16*	...	*20*	*13*	*10*	...	*3*	...	...	*24*	*8*	...	*9*	...	*7*
0—16	57	31	...	18	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	19	...	10	...	6	13	10	...	3	...	...	9	2	...	5	...	2
17—23	23	11	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	17	10	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	3	...	1
24—43	32	15	...	6	...	11	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	23	10	...	4	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	...	1	...	2
41 and over	4	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2

TABLE XIII.

Literacy by Religion and Age.

Religion.	Age.	Population.									Literate in English.		
		Total.			Literate.			Illiterate.					
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
All Religions ...	**Total** ...	**400,694**	**191,134**	**209,560**	**45,238**	**41,326**	**3,912**	**355,456**	**149,808**	**205,648**	**3,541**	**3,393**	**148**
	0—5 ...	44,638	21,813	22,825	...	...	...	44,638	21,813	22,825	...	...	...
	5—10 ...	52,320	25,771	26,549	1,044	841	203	51,276	24,930	26,346	34	25	9
	10—15 ...	45,219	23,090	22,129	4,809	4,150	659	40,410	18,940	21,470	349	314	35
	15—20 ...	34,930	17,406	17,524	5,194	4,491	703	29,736	12,915	16,821	622	593	29
	20 and over...	223,587	103,054	120,533	34,191	31,844	2,347	189,396	71,210	118,186	2,536	2,461	75
Hindus ...	**Total** ...	**367,540**	**175,281**	**192,259**	**39,561**	**35,964**	**3,597**	**327,979**	**139,317**	**188,662**	**3,208**	**3,112**	**96**
	0—5 ...	40,500	19,718	20,782	...	...	...	40,500	19,718	20,782	...	...	...
	5—10 ...	47,443	23,364	24,079	904	715	189	46,539	22,649	23,890	32	23	9
	10—15 ...	41,118	21,034	20,084	4,109	3,492	617	37,009	17,542	19,467	319	290	29
	15—20 ...	32,008	15,961	16,047	4,437	3,791	646	27,571	12,170	15,401	542	520	22
	20 and over...	206,471	95,204	111,267	30,111	27,966	2,145	176,360	67,238	109,122	2,315	2,279	36
Musalmans ...	**Total** ...	**15,194**	**7,159**	**8,035**	**3,255**	**3,116**	**139**	**11,939**	**4,043**	**7,896**	**77**	**77**	...
	0—5 ...	2,000	987	1,013	...	...	...	2,000	987	1,013	...	...	...
	5—10 ...	2,317	1,169	1,148	92	85	7	2,225	1,084	1,141	1	1	...
	10—15 ...	1,836	916	920	373	359	14	1,463	557	906	7	7	...
	15—20 ...	1,372	628	744	409	379	30	963	249	714	11	11	...
	20 and over...	7,669	3,459	4,210	2,381	2,293	88	5,288	1,166	4,122	58	58	...
Christians ...	**Total** ...	**17,960**	**8,694**	**9,266**	**2,422**	**2,246**	**176**	**15,538**	**6,448**	**9,090**	**256**	**204**	**52**
	0—5 ...	2,138	1,108	1,030	...	...	...	2,138	1,108	1,030	...	...	...
	5—10 ...	2,560	1,238	1,322	48	41	7	2,512	1,197	1,315	1	1	...
	10—15 ...	2,265	1,140	1,125	327	299	28	1,938	841	1,097	23	17	6
	15—20 ...	1,550	817	733	348	321	27	1,202	496	706	69	62	7
	20 and over...	9,447	4,391	5,056	1,699	1,585	114	7,748	2,806	4,942	163	124	39

TABLE XIV.

Literacy by age for selected castes. Part 1—Males.

Religion and caste.	Population dealt with.	Literate.							Literate in English.						
		Total.	0—6.	7—13.	14—16.	17—23.	24—43	44 and over.	Total.	0—6.	7—13.	14—16.	17—23.	24—43.	44 and over.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total ...	*191,134	*41,326	55	4,213	2,748	6,842	18,656	8,812	*3,393	1	248	335	795	1,480	534
Hindu. ...	*175,281	*35,964	51	3,547	2,330	5,919	16,322	7,795	*3,112	1	234	300	699	1,379	499
Valaiyan ...	27,916	1,447	2	149	97	249	714	236	5	...	...	...	3	2	...
Kallan ...	22,121	4,542	...	105	317	716	2,138	966	67	...	15	11	16	18	7
Paraiyan ...	15,633	1,675	...	137	99	268	829	342	9	...	1	3	3	1	1
Idaiyan ...	12,064	1,396	2	130	91	252	674	247	70	...	7	7	18	34	4
Pallan ...	11,758	447	...	43	28	75	230	71	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Chetti. ...	*8,722*	*5,074*	*8*	*520*	*307*	*789*	*2,139*	*1,311*	*90*	...	*10*	*19*	*25*	*34*	*2*
Nattukkottai Chetti.	4,690	3,124	7	338	159	476	1,257	887	59	...	10	9	20	20	...
Other Chetti ...	4,032	1,950	1	182	148	313	882	424	31	...	...	10	5	14	2
Vellalan ...	7,848	3,556	2	315	217	602	1,600	820	283	...	10	20	79	134	40
Kammalan ...	7,085	2,330	1	237	150	388	1,117	437	31	...	7	4	11	8	1
Nattaman ...	5,713	1,243	2	99	65	205	607	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahman ...	5,913	4,494	15	554	331	700	1,792	1,102	2,180	1	169	211	436	974	389
Agamudaiyan ...	5,414	1,678	2	185	101	281	733	376	58	...	3	5	14	32	4
Urali ...	4,672	305	...	37	16	53	149	50	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Vallamban ...	3,855	482	1	63	31	72	226	89	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Muttiriyan ...	3,997	243	1	20	20	41	121	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kavarai Vadugan...	3,278	1,131	2	102	62	197	527	241	123	...	5	6	32	56	24
Valuvadi ...	3,304	483	...	25	20	98	256	84	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Maravan ...	2,457	524	2	64	40	83	225	110	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Andi, Dasari and Pandaram.	2,526	769	1	64	49	116	365	174	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Kurumban ...	2,621	38	1	9	...	5	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambattan ...	2,386	424	...	50	27	67	183	97	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
Kusavan ...	2,351	444	...	39	41	76	208	80	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Vannan ...	2,064	170	...	16	11	31	82	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karumpurattan ...	1,695	252	...	31	26	52	100	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melakkaran ...	1,364	655	2	56	40	123	291	143	12	...	1	4	6	1	...
Nadar ...	1,167	219	1	21	16	31	109	41	4	...	1	1	...	2	...
Raju ...	789	543	3	65	35	83	225	132	76	...	1	4	18	40	13
Kuravan ...	782	48	...	5	11	10	16	6	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
Vaniyan ...	747	248	1	26	25	49	106	41	5	...	...	1	3	1	...
Uppiliyan ...	688	80	...	8	8	6	38	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saurashtra ...	587	170	...	8	12	35	74	41	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
Odde ...	645	9	...	...	...	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakkiliyan ...	520	25	...	1	4	2	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaikolan ...	306	129	1	15	8	26	56	23	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Ilamagan ...	322	69	...	7	5	12	29	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musalman.	*7,159*	*3,116*	*3*	*388*	*223*	*523*	*1,356*	*623*	*77*	...	*5*	*7*	*22*	*43*	...
Christian.	*8,694*	*2,246*	*1*	*278*	*195*	*400*	*978*	*394*	*204*	...	*9*	*28*	*74*	*58*	*35*

*Includes population of castes not selected for this Table.

TABLE XIV—cont.

Literacy by age for selected castes. Part 2.—Females.

Religion and caste.	Population dealt with.	Literate.							Literate in English.						
		Total	0—6.	7—13.	14—16.	17—23.	24—43.	44 and over.	Total.	0—6.	7—13.	14—16.	17—23.	24—43.	44 and over.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total. ...	***209,560**	***3,912**	**22**	**743**	**386**	**954**	**1,460**	**347**	*** 148**	...	**37**	**20**	**27**	**60**	**4**
Hindu. ...	**192,259*	**3,597*	*19*	*695*	*360*	*870*	*1,332*	*321*	** 96*	...	*32*	*17*	*16*	*29*	*2*
Valaiyan ...	28,691	12	...	3	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kallan ...	24,619	61	...	17	3	11	22	8	3	...	2	...	...	1	...
Paraiyan ...	17,189	20	...	3	...	6	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaiyan ...	13,187	37	...	3	3	14	13	4	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
Pallan ...	13,163	8	...	2	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chetti. ...	*11,716*	*325*	*4*	*143*	*48*	*69*	*54*	*7*	*1*	...	...	*1*	...	...	...
Nattukkottai Chetti.	7,201	242	2	121	40	44	30	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Chetti ...	4,515	83	2	22	8	25	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellalan ...	8,913	319	...	66	27	86	112	28	10	...	4	2	1	3	...
Kammalan ...	7,295	77	2	11	11	15	31	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nattaman ...	6,695	12	...	3	1	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahman ...	5,846	1,946	10	326	187	450	790	183	60	...	20	11	11	17	1
Agamudaiyan ...	6,002	80	1	19	12	21	24	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Urali ...	4,706	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vallamban ...	4,639	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttiriyan ...	4,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kavarai Vadugan...	3,486	167	...	24	16	47	60	20	9	...	1	1	2	5	...
Valuvadi ...	3,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maravan ...	3,160	6	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andi, Dasari and Pandaram.	2,961	13	...	5	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurumban ...	2,763	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ambattan ...	2,666	11	...	4	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kusavan ...	2,619	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vannan ...	2,245	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karumpurattan ...	1,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Melakkaran ...	1,696	245	...	26	19	67	102	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadar ...	1,272	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raju ...	855	103	...	18	15	20	40	10	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Kuravan ...	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaniyan ...	788	12	...	2	1	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uppiliyan ...	764	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saurashtra ...	623	6	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Odde ...	527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakkiliyan ...	504	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaikolan ...	380	62	1	8	3	17	25	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ilamagan ...	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musalman.	*8,035*	*139*	...	*21*	*11*	*38*	*57*	*12*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christian.	*9,266*	*176*	*3*	*27*	*15*	*46*	*71*	*14*	*52*	...	*5*	3	*11*	*31*	*2*

* Includes population of castes not selected for this Table.

TABLE XIV—A.

Literacy by age for taluks and divisions. Part 1.—Males.

Taluks and divisions.	Population dealt with.	Literate.							Literate in English.						
		Total.	0—6.	7—13.	14—16.	17—23.	24—43.	44 and over.	Total.	0—6.	7—13.	14—16.	17—23.	24—43.	44 and over.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total ...	***191,134***	***41,326***	***55***	***4,213***	***2,748***	***6,842***	***18,656***	***8,812***	***3,393***	***1***	***248***	***335***	***795***	***1,480***	***534***
Alangudi taluk. ...	**66,106**	**16,914**	**24**	**1,635**	**1,150**	**2,918**	**7,629**	**3,558**	**2,204**	**1**	**171**	**214**	**523**	**948**	**347**
Pudukkottai municipality ...	14,326	7,223	21	823	549	1,350	2,978	1,502	1,899	1	152	194	456	794	302
Pudukkottai division ...	7,498	937	1	74	48	147	453	214	42	...	2	1	11	21	7
Varappur division ...	10,275	1,856	...	156	127	285	874	414	46	...	...	...	8	32	6
Karambakkudi division ...	10,772	1,893	...	160	121	306	933	373	66	...	4	4	16	33	9
Vallanad division ...	10,993	2,265	2	170	122	366	1,118	487	49	...	2	2	9	24	12
Alangudi division ...	12,242	2,740	...	252	183	464	1,273	568	102	...	11	13	23	44	11
Tirumayam taluk. ...	**69,500**	**16,947**	**27**	**1,918**	**1,154**	**2,688**	**7,590**	**3,570**	**881**	...	**65**	**102**	**208**	**379**	**127**
Kilanilai division ...	9,483	1,673	1	147	98	243	797	387	48	...	...	2	6	31	9
Sengirai division ...	15,885	4,276	9	529	334	689	1,834	881	347	...	45	60	84	119	39
Tirumayam division ...	14,845	4,073	6	461	308	677	1,787	834	311	...	17	34	75	133	52
Ponnamaravati division ...	17,375	4,314	10	544	253	631	1,963	913	114	...	2	6	28	62	16
Karaiyur division ...	11,912	2,611	1	237	161	448	1,209	555	61	...	1	...	15	34	11
Kolattur taluk. ...	**55,528**	**7,465**	**4**	**660**	**444**	**1,236**	**3,437**	**1,684**	**308**	...	**12**	**19**	**64**	**153**	**60**
Kudumiamalai division ...	10,924	1,959	...	246	130	288	830	465	80	...	6	7	11	44	12
Viralimalai division ...	14,213	1,361	1	105	74	207	684	290	69	...	3	6	16	31	13
Nirpalani division ...	10,355	958	2	46	47	176	448	239	35	...	...	2	5	18	10
Kiranur division ...	10,636	1,862	...	140	111	325	864	422	95	...	2	4	24	45	20
Kunnandarkovil division ...	9,400	1,325	1	123	82	240	611	268	29	...	1	...	8	15	5

TABLE XIV-A —contd.

Literacy by age for taluks and divisions. Part 2—Females.

Taluks and divisions.	Population dealt with.	Literate.							Literate in English.						
		Total.	0—6.	7—13.	14—16.	17—23.	24—43.	44 and over	Total.	0—6.	7—13.	14—16.	17—23.	24—43	44 and over.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total ...	***209,560***	***3,912***	***22***	***743***	***386***	***954***	***1,460***	***347***	***148***	...	***37***	***20***	***27***	***60***	***4***
Alangudi taluk. ...	**70,259**	**2,174**	**11**	**382**	**208**	**531**	**842**	**200**	**122**	...	**33**	**16**	**22**	**47**	**4**
Pudukkottai municipality ...	14,450	1,796	10	316	172	419	709	170	118	...	32	15	22	45	4
Pudukkottai division ...	8,207	29	...	6	3	6	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varappur division ...	10,924	64	...	11	3	16	25	9	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Karambakkudi division ...	11,349	93	...	11	12	37	25	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Vallanad division ...	12,333	73	1	16	6	17	31	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alangudi division ...	12,996	119	...	22	12	36	40	9	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Tirumayam taluk. ...	**80,038**	**1,252**	**6**	**281**	**134**	**331**	**415**	**85**	**23**	...	**4**	**4**	**5**	**10**	...
Kilanilai division ...	10,830	111	...	24	10	26	44	7	4	...	...	1	1	2	...
Sengirai division ...	18,463	397	1	101	40	108	123	24	8	...	1	1	1	5	...
Tirumayam division ...	17,132	361	2	57	39	100	139	24	8	...	2	2	1	3	...
Ponnamaravati division ...	20,003	264	3	83	29	62	70	17	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Karaiyur division ...	13,610	119	...	16	16	35	39	13	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
Kolattur taluk. ...	**59,263**	**486**	**5**	**80**	**44**	**92**	**203**	**62**	**3**	...	...	...	...	**3**	...
Kudumiamalai division ...	12,202	119	...	24	6	31	43	15	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Viralimalai division ...	14,837	102	3	14	10	17	44	14	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nirpalani division ...	10,898	35	...	8	5	7	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiranur division ...	11,250	152	...	21	18	27	68	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kunnandarkovil division ...	9,976	78	2	13	5	10	37	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE XV.

Language.

Language.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total population	***400,694***	***191,134***	***209.560***
A. Vernaculars of India	**400,644**	**191,101**	**209,543**
(i) *Vernacular of the State, Tamil ...*	*378,740*	*180,288*	*198.452*
(ii) *Vernaculars foreign to the State ...*	*21,904*	*10,813*	*11,091*
Guzarati	1	1	...
Hindi	187	98	89
Hindustani	1,993	1,010	983
Kanarese	5,118	2,499	2,619
Konkani	1	1	...
Malayalam	522	397	125
Marathi	660	311	349
Saurashtri	1,172	567	605
Telugu	12,250	5,929	6,321
B. Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic countries.	**25**	**16**	**9**
Arabic	23	14	9
Malay	1	1	...
Singhalese	1	1	...
C. European Languages	**25**	**17**	**8**
Danish	2	1	1
English	22	15	7
Spanish	1	1	...

TABLE XV-A.

Principal languages by taluks and divisions.

Taluks and divisions.	Total population.			Tamil.		Telugu.		Kanarese.		Hindustani and Hindi.		Saurashtri.		Marathi.		Malayalam.		Other languages.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Pudukkottai State. ...	**400,694**	**191,134**	**209,560**	**180,288**	**198,452**	**5,929**	**6,321**	**2,499**	**2,619**	**1,108**	**1,072**	**567**	**605**	**311**	**349**	**397**	**125**	**35**	**17**
Alangudi taluk. ...	*136,365*	*66,106*	*70,259*	*62,295*	*66,439*	*1,899*	*1,868*	*377*	*395*	*684*	*693*	*440*	*497*	*234*	*274*	*165*	*85*	*12*	*8*
Pudukkottai municipality ...	28,776	14,326	14,450	11,511	11,602	1,355	1,362	54	65	594	587	440	497	214	255	147	74	11	8
Pudukkottai division ...	15,705	7,498	8,207	7,292	8,004	59	43	114	118	32	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Varappur division ...	21,199	10,275	10,924	9,980	10,638	103	91	180	184	6	5	...	...	1	...	5	6	...	...
Karambakkudi division ...	22,121	10,772	11,349	10,574	11,173	168	154	1	2	14	8	...	...	10	10	5	2	...	...
Vallanad division ...	23,326	10,993	12,333	10,913	12,248	47	54	25	22	2	4	...	...	5	5	1	...	...	...
Alangudi division ...	25,238	12,242	12,996	12,025	12,774	167	164	3	4	36	47	...	...	4	4	7	3	...	...
Tirumayam taluk ...	*149,538*	*69,500*	*80,038*	*65,999*	*76,430*	*2,130*	*2,417*	*846*	*859*	*254*	*231*	*13*	*3*	*64*	*63*	*184*	*32*	*10*	*3*
Kilanilai division ...	20,313	9,483	10,830	9,351	10,705	102	96	...	...	24	29	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Sengirai division ...	34,348	15,885	18,463	15,254	17,831	331	389	183	176	82	56	...	...	7	...	23	8	5	3
Tirumayam division ...	31,977	14,845	17,132	13,792	16,097	503	578	365	365	61	60	9	3	39	50	73	9	3	...
Ponnamaravati division ...	37,378	17,375	20,003	16,547	19,164	646	712	52	46	69	70	2	...	5	4	52	7	2	...
Karaiyur division ...	25,522	11,912	13,610	11,055	12,663	548	642	246	272	18	16	2	...	13	9	30	8	...	...
Kolattur taluk. ...	*114,791*	*55,528*	*59,263*	*51,994*	*55,583*	*1,900*	*2,036*	*1,276*	*1,365*	*170*	*148*	*114*	*105*	*13*	*12*	*48*	*8*	*13*	*6*
Kudumiamalai division ...	23,226	10,924	12,302	9,996	11,317	177	202	627	675	14	4	101	98	5	3	4	3	...	...
Viralimalai division ...	29,050	14,213	14,837	13,141	13,755	987	1,010	74	70	7	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Nirpalani division ...	21,253	10,355	10,898	9,996	10,516	148	171	142	175	29	29	11	7	...	...	26	...	3	...
Kiranur division ...	21,886	10,636	11,250	9,660	10,256	470	513	373	376	101	90	...	...	6	7	16	2	10	6
Kunnandarkovil division ...	19,376	9,400	9,976	9,201	9,739	118	140	60	69	19	25	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...

TABLE XVI.

Distribution of religions by taluks and divisions. Part 1—1931 (by sexes).

Taluks and divisions.	Total population.			Hindu.			Musalman.			Christian.		
	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)
Pudukkottai State.	***400,694***	***191,134***	***209,560***	***367,540***	***175,281***	***192,259***	***15,194***	***7,159***	***8,035***	***17,960***	***8,694***	***9,266***
Alangudi taluk.	**136,365**	**66,106**	**70,259**	**124,598**	**60,467**	**64,131**	**5,576**	**2,664**	**2,912**	**6,191**	**2,975**	**3,216**
Pudukkottai municipality ...	28,776	14,326	14,450	25,867	12,841	13,026	2,033	1,030	1,003	876	455	421
Pudukkottai division ...	15,705	7,498	8,207	14,282	6,886	7,396	450	176	274	973	436	537
Varappur division ...	21,199	10,275	10,924	20,656	10,019	10,637	319	149	170	224	107	117
Karambakkudi division ...	22,121	10,772	11,349	19,992	9,720	10,272	1,351	657	694	778	395	383
Vallanad division ...	23,326	10,993	12,333	21,922	10,352	11,570	409	180	229	995	461	534
Alangudi division ...	25,238	12,242	12,996	21,879	10,649	11,230	1,014	472	542	2,345	1,121	1,224
Tirumayam taluk.	**149,538**	**69,500**	**80,038**	**139,848**	**64,858**	**74,990**	**4,923**	**2,379**	**2,544**	**4,767**	**2,263**	**2,504**
Kilanilai division ...	20,313	9,483	10,830	19,794	9,235	10,559	296	128	168	223	120	103
Sengirai division ...	34,318	15,885	18,463	31,690	14,641	17,049	596	292	304	2,062	952	1,110
Tirumayam division ...	31,977	14,845	17,132	28,745	13,277	15,468	1,489	724	765	1,743	844	899
Ponnamaravati division ...	37,378	17,375	20,003	35,694	16,541	19,153	1,482	738	744	202	96	106
Karaiyur division ...	25,522	11,912	13,610	23,925	11,164	12,761	1,060	497	563	537	251	286
Kolattur taluk.	**114,791**	**55,528**	**59,263**	**103,094**	**49,956**	**53,138**	**4,695**	**2,116**	**2,579**	**7,002**	**3,456**	**3,546**
Kudumiamalai division ...	23,226	10,924	12,302	20,613	9,769	10,844	1,845	801	1,044	768	354	414
Viralimalai division ...	29,050	14,213	14,837	27,589	13,468	14,121	231	122	109	1,230	623	607
Nirpalani division ...	21,253	10,355	10,898	18,850	9,154	9,696	327	162	165	2,076	1,039	1,037
Kiranur division ...	21,886	10,636	11,250	19,277	9,401	9,876	1,233	580	653	1,376	655	721
Kunnandarkovil division ...	19,376	9,400	9,976	16,765	8,164	8,601	1,059	451	608	1,552	785	767

TABLE XVI—cont.

Distribution of religions by taluks and divisions. Part 2—1911 to 1931 (both sexes).

Taluks and divisions.	Total population.			Hindu.			Musalman.			Christian.			Others.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Pudukkottai State	***400,694***	***426,813***	***411,886***	***367,540***	***393,327***	***382,044***	***15,194***	***15,010***	***13,445***	***17,960***	***18,470***	***16,393***	...	***6***	***4***
Alangudi taluk ...	**136,365**	**146,445**	**143,406**	**124,598**	**134,793**	**132,907**	**5,576**	**5,385**	**4,835**	**6,191**	**6,262**	**5,660**	...	**5**	**4**
Pudukkottai municipality.	28,776	26,101	26,850	25,867	23,548	24,547	2,033	1,762	1,524	876	786	779	...	5	...
Pudukkottai division ...	15,705	17,422	16,697	14,282	16,047	15,507	450	462	470	973	913	720	...	...	...
Varappur division ..	21,199	24,610	23,679	20,656	23,994	23,068	319	309	329	224	307	278	...	...	4
Karambakkudi division ...	22,121	24,301	24,516	19,992	22,146	22,465	1,351	1,340	1,208	778	815	843	...	...	...
Vallanad division ..	23,326	25,265	24,101	21,922	23,779	22,769	409	435	373	995	1,051	959	...	...	...
Alangudi division ...	25,238	28,746	27,563	21,879	25,279	24,551	1,014	1,077	931	2,345	2,390	2,081	...	...	...
Tirumayam taluk ...	**149,538**	**149,950**	**149,640**	**139,848**	**140,868**	**141,116**	**4,923**	**4,567**	**4,310**	**4,767**	**4,514**	**4,214**	...	**1**	...
Kilanilai division ...	20,313	22,469	22,365	19,794	22,031	21,879	296	287	320	223	151	166	...	...	...
Sengirai division ...	34,348	33,197	33,854	31,690	30,771	31,618	596	588	598	2,062	1,838	1,638	...	...	...
Tirumayam division ..	31,977	32,433	33,412	28,745	29,156	30,696	1,489	1,380	1,377	1,743	1,896	1,939	...	1	...
Ponnamaravati division ...	37,378	35,277	34,134	35,694	33,923	32,902	1,482	1,144	1,105	202	210	127	...	...	...
Karaiyur division ...	25,522	26,574	25,875	23,925	24,987	24,621	1,060	1,168	910	537	419	344	...	...	...
Kolattur taluk ...	**114,791**	**130,418**	**118,840**	**103,094**	**117,666**	**108,021**	**4,695**	**5,058**	**4,300**	**7,002**	**7,694**	**6,519**	...	...	...
Kudumiamalai division ...	23,226	27,892	26,056	20,613	25,309	23,829	1,845	1,769	1,557	768	814	670	...	...	...
Viralimalai division ...	29,050	31,331	28,863	27,589	30,051	27,761	231	165	150	1,230	1,115	952	...	...	...
Nirpalani division ...	21,253	23,997	21,125	18,850	21,195	18,841	327	430	339	2,076	2,372	1,945	...	...	...
Kiranur division ...	21,886	25,935	23,461	19,277	22,891	20,948	1,233	1,454	1,176	1,376	1,590	1,337	...	...	...
Kunnandarkovil division.	19,376	21,263	19,335	16,765	18,220	16,642	1,059	1,240	1,078	1,552	1,803	1,615	...	...	...

TABLE XVI—A.

Christians by denomination since 1891.

Denomination.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	Variation.				Net variation from 1891 to 1931.
						1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Persons. ...	**17,960**	**18,470**	**16,393**	**14,449**	**13,813**	**−510**	**+ 2,077**	**+ 1,944**	**+636**	**+ 4,147**
Roman Catholic ...	17,450	18,133	16,049	14,069	13,422	−683	+ 2,084	+ 1,980	+647	+ 4,028
Lutheran ...	351	335	276	243	184	+ 16	+ 59	+ 33	+ 59	+ 167
Anglican Communion	136	...	67	13	8	+136	— 67	+ 54	+ 5	+ 128
Others ...	23	2	1	124	199	+ 21	+ 1	− 123	− 75	− 176
Males. ...	**8,694**	**8,986**	**7,939**	**7,042**	**6,662**	**−292**	**+ 1,047**	**+ 897**	**+380**	**+ 2,032**
Roman Catholic ...	8,419	8,797	7,749	6,845	6,467	−378	+ 1,048	+ 904	+378	+ 1,952
Lutheran ...	203	188	159	121	88	+ 15	+ 29	+ 38	+ 33	+ 115
Anglican Communion	58	...	31	3	4	+ 58	− 31	+ 28	− 1	+ 54
Others ...	14	1	...	73	103	+ 13	+ 1	− 73	− 30	− 89
Females. ...	**9,266**	**9,484**	**8,454**	**7,407**	**7,151**	**−218**	**+ 1,030**	**+ 1,047**	**+256**	**+ 2,115**
Roman Catholic ...	9,031	9,336	8,300	7,224	6,955	−305	+ 1,036	+ 1,076	+269	+ 2,076
Lutheran ...	148	147	117	122	96	+ 1	+ 30	− 5	+ 26	+ 52
Anglican Communion	78	...	36	10	4	+ 78	− 36	+ 26	+ 6	+ 74
Others ...	9	1	1	51	96	+ 8	...	− 50	− 45	− 87

NOTE.—The following denominations returned by small numbers of persons have, for convenience, been clubbed under "Others".

Denomination.	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Total ...	**14**	**9**	**1**	**1**	...	**1**	**73**	**51**	**103**	**96**
Baptist	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Methodist	...	2	...	1	...	...	17	...	...	...
Episcopalian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	21
Syrian, Jacobite ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian, Reformed ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Indian United Church	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brethren Mission ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Not specified	8	1	...	...	...	1	55	51	83	74

TABLE XVII.

Caste, tribe or race.

Caste, tribe or race.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total ...	**400,694**	**191,134**	**209,560**
Hindu. ...	*367,540*	*175,281*	*192,259*
Agamudaiyan	11,416	5,414	6,002
Ambattan	5,052	2,386	2,666
Andi	1,977	927	1,050
Brahman	11,759	5,913	5,846
Budubudukala (Kambalattan).	22	15	7
Chakkiliyan	1,024	520	504
Chetti	*20,438*	*8,722*	*11,716*
(*a*) Nattukkottai Chetti	11,891	4,690	7,201
(*b*) Other Chetti ...	8,547	4,032	4,515
Chinese	1	...	1
Dasari	619	268	351
Devanga	12	6	6
Devar	5	5	...
Dommara	12	8	4
Idaiyan	25,251	12,064	13,187
Ilamagan	634	322	312
Jangam	399	180	219
Jetti	51	26	25
Jogi	45	23	22
Kaikolan	686	306	380
Kallan	46,743	22,124	24,619
Kammalan	14,380	7,085	7,295
Kandiraja	138	55	83
Kapu	4	1	3
Karumpurattan ...	3,629	1,695	1,934
Kattu Marathi ...	75	31	44
Kavandan	7	5	2
Kavarai Vadugan ...	6,764	3,278	3,486
Komati	294	144	150
Korangatti	2	2	...
Kuravan	1,562	782	780
Kurumban	5,384	2,621	2,763
Kusavan	4,970	2,351	2,619
Malayali (unspecified) ...	5	5	...
Marathi	216	106	110
Maravan	5,617	2,457	3,160
Melakkaran (Nagapasam)...	3,060	1,364	1,696
Muttiriyan	8,001	3,997	4,004
Nadar	2,439	1,167	1,272
Nattaman	12,408	5,713	6,695
Nayakkan	172	100	72
Nayar	272	204	68
Ochchan	332	164	168
Odde	1,172	645	527
Pallan	24,921	11,758	13,163
Pambaikkara Vaini ...	30	16	14
Pandaram	2,891	1,331	1,560
Panikkan	200	100	100
Paraiyan	32,822	15,633	17,189
Parivaram	9	5	4
Rajput	48	24	24
Raju	1,644	789	855
Reddi	152	87	65
Sale	88	44	44
Satani	26	6	20
Saurashtra	1,210	587	623
Senaikkudaiyan ...	31	17	14
Seniyan	11	4	7
Singalese	1	...	1
Singh	18	7	11
Tiyan	30	24	6
Tottiyan	265	129	136
Uppiliyan	1,452	688	764
Urali	9,378	4,672	4,706
Valaiyan	56,607	27,916	28,691
Vallamban	8,494	3,855	4,639
Valluvan	256	114	142
Valuvadi	6,691	3,304	3,387
Vaniyan	1,535	747	788
Vannan	4,309	2,064	2,245
Vanniyan	607	308	299
Velama	4	3	1
Vellalan	16,761	7,848	8,913
Musalman. ...	*15,194*	*7,159*	*8,035*
Labbai ...	4,969	2,354	2,615
Mappilla	6	2	4
Marakkayar	7	7	...
Moghal	215	110	105
Pathan	995	482	513
Ravuttar	6,176	2,849	3,327
Saiyad	770	353	417
Sheik	1,952	946	1,006
Turukkar	104	56	48
Christian. ...	*17,960*	*8,694*	*9,266*
Anglo Indian	16	10	6
Danish	2	1	1
English	2	1	1
Indian	17,940	8,682	9,258

TABLE XVIII.

Population in main castes from 1901 to 1931.

Caste.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Valaiyan	56,607	63,717	65,504	56,147
Kallan...	46,743	51,128	50,689	47,462
Paraiyan	32,822	35,889	35,343	32,550
Idaiyan	25,251	27,524	28,351	26,479
Pallan	24,921	29,802	30,099	27,381
Chetti	20,438	18,907	18,887	16,958
Vellalan	16,761	17,721	20,010	16,502
Kammalan	14,380	14,828	14,469	13,735
Nattaman	12,408	13,230	12,814	12,015
Brahman	11,759	11,818	10,123	10,897
Agamudaiyan	11,416	12,306	7,883	10,555
Urali	9,378	9,548	7,907	8,188
Vallamban	8,494	9,537	*	8,983
Muttiriyan	8,001	2,085	2,783	1,124
Kavarai Vadugan	6,764	7,930	6,702	5,012
Valuvadi	6,691	7,003	6,407	5,566
Maravan	5,617	6,670	5,825	5,647
Andi, Dasari and Pandaram ...	5,487	5,929	† 5,161	6,013
Kurumban	5,384	5,754	5,560	5,626
Ambattan	5,052	5,526	5,437	4,865
Kusavan	4,970	5,642	5,602	5,095
Vannan	4,309	4,984	5,079	4,458
Karumpurattan	3,629	3,556	*	3,602
Melakkaran	3,060	3,644	*	3,060
Nadar	2,439	2,708	1,856	2,212
Raju	1,644	1,683	817	1,294
Kuravan	1,562	1,813	1,281	1,179
Vaniyan	1,535	1,924	1,670	1,371
Uppiliyan	1,452	1,886	1,472	1,690
Saurashtra	1,210	1,084	851	982
Odde	1,172	774	724	515
Chakkiliyan	1,024	920	934	820
Kaikolan	686	139	*	508
Ilamagan	634	499	*	517

* Figures for these castes are not available.
† Excludes the number of Dasaris, for whom figures are not available.

Table XIX.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAIN CASTES BY TALUKS AND DIVISIONS.

TABLE

Distribution of the main castes

—	Valaiyan.	Kallan.	Paraiyan.	Idaiyan.	Pallan.	Chetti.	
						Nattukkottai Chetti.	Other Chetti.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total ...	***56,607***	***46,743***	***32,822***	***25,251***	***24,921***	***11,891***	***8,547***
Alangudi taluk ...	**19,345**	**19,084**	**16,558**	**9,923**	**4,047**	**197**	**3,938**
Pudukkottai municipality ...	2,291	876	1,235	2,053	487	163	454
Pudukkottai division ...	3,963	1,564	1,489	1,178	2,018	20	115
Varappur division	4,019	4,243	3,045	1,146	243	2	614
Karambakkudi division ...	3,641	2,927	5,120	2,362	129	...	1,395
Vallanad division	3,166	4,401	2,530	1,229	902	12	355
Alangudi division	2,265	5,073	3,139	1,955	268	...	1,005
Tirumayam taluk ...	**26,321**	**9,209**	**8,882**	**8,443**	**11,115**	**11,675**	**1,807**
Kilanilai division	2,530	1,403	1,694	659	830	558	306
Sengirai division	7,449	2,856	1,583	1,292	2,789	2,804	251
Tirumayam division	3,595	1,652	1,721	1,343	2,856	2,474	50
Ponnamaravati division ...	8,189	2,475	2,306	3,302	1,846	3,979	836
Karaiyur division	4,558	823	1,578	1,847	2,794	1,860	364
Kolattur taluk ...	**10,941**	**18,450**	**7,382**	**6,885**	**9,759**	**19**	**2,802**
Kudumiamalai division ...	3,011	3,082	1,161	2,330	3,309	...	239
Viralimalai division	302	293	2,243	1,009	2,460	8	1,199
Nirpalani division	981	5,329	1,030	1,714	1,773	1	291
Kiranur division	3,080	3,795	1,354	1,055	1,583	9	815
Kunnandarkovil division ...	3,567	5,951	1,594	777	634	1	258

—	Maravan.	Andi, Dasari and Pandaram.	Kurumban.	Ambattan.	Kusavan.	Vannan.	Karumpurattan.
	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Total ...	***5,617***	***5,487***	***5,384***	***5,052***	***4,970***	***4,309***	***3,629***
Alangudi taluk ...	**94**	**983**	**666**	**1,719**	**1,230**	**1,738**	**73**
Pudukkottai municipality ...	25	117	9	378	76	194	24
Pudukkottai division	68	100	238	159	279	158	...
Varappur division	1	177	371	318	397	409	...
Karambakkudi division ..	...	56	5	322	168	235	...
Vallanad division	...	218	42	271	285	326	49
Alangudi division	...	315	1	271	25	416	...
Tirumayam taluk ...	**5,335**	**2,505**	**1,843**	**1,635**	**2,303**	**1,273**	**3,489**
Kilanilai division	10	284	...	251	220	237	...
Sengirai division	52	489	408	377	459	324	520
Tirumayam division	2,223	492	709	305	827	238	2,537
Ponnamaravati division ...	1,850	486	114	427	486	303	167
Karaiyur division	1,200	754	612	275	311	171	265
Kolattur taluk ...	**188**	**1,999**	**2,875**	**1,698**	**1,437**	**1,298**	**67**
Kudumiamalai division ...	159	353	1,353	340	433	225	48
Viralimalai division	15	272	173	346	249	313	...
Nirpalani division	...	375	368	348	265	264	...
Kiranur division	14	772	826	321	278	292	19
Kunnandarkovil division ...	...	127	155	343	212	204	...

Table XIX.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAIN CASTES BY TALUKS AND DIVISIONS.

XIX.
by taluks and divisions.

Vellalan.	Kammalan.	Nattaman.	Brahman.	Aga-mudaiyan.	Urali.	Vallamban.	Muttiriyan.	Kavarai Vadugan.	Valuvadi.
(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
16,761	***14,380***	***12,408***	***11,759***	***11,416***	***9,378***	***8,494***	***8,001***	***6,764***	***6,691***
6,252	**3,678**	**6,820**	**5,920**	**4,061**	**32**	**56**	**2,925**	**1,578**	**6,541**
3,340	1,143	14	4,885	2,572	1	7	487	1,112	31
361	366	1,162	112	127	...	2	248	53	...
419	580	2,596	267	198	...	...	...	69	568
1,313	392	522	221	451	30	...	...	192	...
368	499	1,771	176	236	1	47	2,190	39	2,108
451	698	755	259	177	...	...	...	113	3,834
7,095	**7,760**	**1,572**	**4,523**	**4,181**	**631**	**8,431**	**429**	**2,170**	**2**
822	549	352	382	872	...	6,908	...	201	...
1,735	2,142	1,011	1,450	469	20	1,423	...	330	2
1,433	1,489	194	1,543	1,025	...	12	...	523	...
1,664	2,248	11	632	978	159	76	...	763	...
1,441	1,332	4	516	837	452	12	429	353	...
3,414	**2,942**	**4,016**	**1,316**	**3,174**	**8,715**	**7**	**4,647**	**3,016**	**148**
654	702	...	326	869	263	...	...	229	...
807	487	237	311	209	8,426	...	4,192	1,733	...
356	641	2,050	101	1,159	15	...	450	717	...
1,130	511	754	463	917	9	7	1	280	41
467	601	975	115	20	2	...	4	57	107

Melakkaran.	Nadar.	Raju.	Kuravan.	Vaniyan.	Uppiliyan.	Saurashtra.	Odde.	Chakki-liyan.	Kaikolan.	Ilamagan.
(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
3,060	***2,439***	***1,644***	***1,562***	***1,535***	***1,452***	***1,210***	***1,172***	***1,024***	***686***	***634***
1,216	**787**	**824**	**445**	**601**	**386**	**944**	**368**	**325**	**54**	...
619	227	555	128	193	...	941	315	72	35	...
64	242	4	27	41	16	...	14	38	11	...
160	25	103	81	55	111	2	19	35	8	...
132	7	21	80	117	83	...	...	32	...	...
157	174	3	31	30	101	...	13	66	...	...
84	112	138	98	165	75	1	7	82	...	...
1,140	**1,224**	**510**	**586**	**436**	**372**	**30**	**431**	**129**	**161**	**621**
61	424	2	39	68	...	2	37	25	...	...
288	291	203	110	75	82	8	16	16	53	...
427	208	138	180	126	6	15	13	19	23	...
203	182	92	151	84	227	2	246	56	73	506
161	119	75	106	83	57	3	119	13	12	115
704	**428**	**310**	**531**	**498**	**694**	**236**	**373**	**570**	**471**	**13**
188	213	6	89	299	102	202	65	60	8	13
35	12	101	179	41	320	2	190	391	462	...
25	191	14	80	5	78	28	73	5	1	...
275	9	94	125	117	70	4	25	65	...	...
181	3	95	58	36	124	...	20	49	...	...

TABLE XX.

Europeans and Anglo-Indians by age.

Race.	Age period.	Population.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total ...	...	**20**	**12**	**8**
European British Subjects ...	*All ages.*	*2*	*1*	*1*
Do. ...	34–43	2	1	1
Other Europeans (Danes) ...	*All ages.*	*2*	*1*	*1*
Do. ...	44–53	2	1	1
Anglo-Indians	*All ages.*	*16*	*10*	*6*
Do.	0—3	3	...	3
Do.	7–13	3	3	...
Do.	14–16	1	...	1
Do.	20–29	1	...	1
Do.	30–39	3	2	1
Do.	40–49	3	3	...
Do.	50–59	2	2	...

PART III.

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

CHAPTER I.

Table 1.—General summary of main statistics of Madras States.

States.	Area in square miles.	Occupied houses.	Population.	Persons per square mile.	Persons per hundred houses.	Villages including towns.	Average number of: square miles per village	Average number of: houses per village.	Average number of: persons per village.	Women per 1,000 men.	Number per 1,000 of the population living in: towns	Number per 1,000 of the population living in: villages with 0 to 500 persons	Number per 1,000 of the population living in: villages with 500 to 1,000 persons	Number per 1,000 of the population living in: villages with 1,000 persons & over.	Percentage variation in population. 1921 to 1931.	Percentage variation in population. 1901 to 1931.	Percentage variation in population. 1881 to 1931.
Travancore	7,625	929,930	5,095,973	668	548	3,982	1·9	234	1,280	987	108	61	125	706	+27·2	+72·6	+112·2
Cochin	1,480	207,563	1,205,016	814	581	284	5·2	731	4,243	1,043	171	2	9	818	+23·1	+48·4	+100·7
Pudukkottai ...	1,179	81,565	400,694	340	491	435	2·7	188	921	1,096	173	106	238	483	− 6·1	+ 5·3	+ 32·6
Banganapalle ...	256	8,174	39,218	153	480	58	4·4	141	676	962	147	210	243	400	+ 6·9	+21·6	+ 27·5
Sandur	158	3,171	13,583	86	428	21	7·5	151	647	933	311	151	86	452	+16·4	+21·3	+ 29·0

States.	Number per 1,000 of: unmarried men under 30 years to total men under that age.	Number per 1,000 of: unmarried women under 15 years to total women under that age.	Number per 1,000 of: widowers under 30 years to total widowers.	Number per 1,000 of: widows under 15 years to total widows.	Widows per 1,000 widowers.	Number per 1,000 of the population: literate. Male.	Number per 1,000 of the population: literate. Female.	Number per 1,000 of the population: literate in English. Male.	Number per 1,000 of the population: literate in English. Female.	Number per 1,000 of the population. Hindus. Total.	Hindus. Brahmans	Hindus. Depressed classes.	Hindus. Other Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.	Others.
Travancore ...	833	975	108	1·9	4,127	338	139	26	6·0	615	13	351	251	69	315	1
Cochin ...	844	977	109	2·5	4,470	383	185	48	14·0	648	34	105	509	73	278	1
Pudukkottai ...	848	988	59	0·4	4,775	216	19	18	0·7	917	29	147	741	38	45	...
Banganapalle ...	782	915	107	6·0	3,052	104	15	10	0·5	744	12	132	600	219	37	...
Sandur ...	792	875	97	4·0	3,474	138	20	30	2·9	815	28	80	707	179	4	2

States.	Persons per 1,000 of the population engaged as earners or working dependents. Total.	Agriculture and cattle.	Mining and quarrying.	Industry.	Transport.	Trade.	Army and the Police.	Public administration.	Professions and the liberal arts.	House property, pension, etc.	Domestic service.	Insufficiently described occupations.	Unproductive occupations	Total income in fasli 1340 (in lakhs).
Travancore ...	473	185	...	69	7	31	1	3	11	1	141	23	1	227·18
Cochin ...	510	213	...	90	12	35	1	4	14	2	117	21	1	86·66
Pudukkottai ...	645	328	...	39	5	29	1	5	8	1	182	44	3	22·47
Banganapalle ...	591	266	5	68	6	26	3	5	6	1	174	23	8	3·71
Sandur ...	685	307	50	22	3	16	3	3	10	...	250	19	2	1·35

Table 2.—General summary of main statistics of Madras Province, adjacent British districts and Pudukkottai State.

Locality.	Area in square miles.	Occupied houses.	Population.	Persons per		Villages including towns.	Average number of			Women per 1,000 men.	Number per 1,000 of the population living in				Percentage variation in population.	
				square mile.	hundred houses.		square miles per village.	houses per village.	persons per village.		towns.	villages with			1921 to 1931.	1901 to 1931.
												0 to 500 persons.	500 to 1,000 persons.	1000 persons & over.		
Madras Province ...	143,870	9,341,789	47,193,602	328	505	52,340	2·8	178	902	1,025	136	107	150	607	+10·3	+22·1
East coast (south) division.	23,280	2,211,158	10,774,702	463	487	9,718	2·4	228	1,109	1,069	195	82	128	595	+ 4·7	+17·4
Pudukkottai State ...	1,179	81,565	400,694	340	491	435	2·7	188	921	1,096	173	106	238	483	− 6·1	+ 5·3

Locality.	Number per 1,000 of				Widows per 1,000 widowers.	Number per 1,000 of the population				Number per 1,000 of the population.						
	unmarried men under 30 years to total men under that age.	unmarried women under 15 years to total women under that age.	widowers under 30 years to total widowers.	widows under 15 years to total widows.		literate.		literate in English.		Hindus.				Musalmans.	Christians.	Others.
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total	Brahmans	Depressed classes.	Other Hindus.			
Madras Province ...	786	897	94	6	4,830	161	26	22	3·0	883	29	155	699	71	38	8
East coast (south) division	822	968	82	2	4,588	230	28	26	3·0	890	30	172	688	53	57	...
Pudukkottai State ...	848	988	59	0·4	4,775	216	19	18	0·7	917	29	147	741	38	45	...

Locality.	Persons per 1,000 of the population engaged as earners or working dependents												
	Total.	Agriculture and cattle.	Mining and quarrying.	Industry.	Transport.	Trade.	*Army* and the Police.	*Public* administration.	*Professions* and the liberal arts.	House property, pension, etc.	Domestic service.	Insufficiently described occupations.	Unproductive occupations.
Madras Province ...	555	270	...	48	6	22	1	3	7	1	138	56	3
East coast (south) division.	552	251	...	45	6	25	1	3	8	...	154	57	2
Pudukkottai State ...	645	328	...	39	5	29	1	5	8	1	182	44	3

Table 3.—General summary of main statistics of the three taluks.

Taluk.	Area in square miles.	Occupied houses.	Population.	Persons per		Villages including towns.	Average number of			Women per 1,000 men.	Number per 1,000 of the population *living in*				Percentage variation in population.		
				square mile.	hundred houses.		square miles per village.	houses per village.	persons per village.		towns.	villages with			1921 to 1931.	1901 to 1931.	1881 to 1931.
												0 to 500 persons	500 to 1,000 persons	1,000 persons & over.			
Pudukkottai State ...	**1,179**	**81,565**	**400,694**	**340**	**491**	**435**	**2·7**	**188**	**921**	**1,096**	**173**	**106**	**238**	**483**	**– 6·12**	**+ 5·32**	**+32·62**
Alangudi ...	347	25,929	136,365	393	526	137	2·5	189	995	1,063	228	93	266	413	– 6·88	+ 3·24	+25·52
Tirumayam ...	367	32,634	149,538	407	458	148	2·5	221	1,010	1,152	239	91	131	539	– 0·27	+12·19	+44·42
Kolattur ...	465	23,002	114,791	247	499	150	3·1	153	765	1,067	21	139	345	495	–11·98	– 0·24	+27·62

Taluk.	Number per 1,000 of				Widows per 1,000 widowers.	Number per 1,000 of the population				Number per 1,000 of the population.					
	unmarried men under 30 years to total men under that age.	unmarried women under 15 years to total women under that age.	widowers under 30 years to total widowers.	widows under 15 years to total widows.		literate.		literate in English.		Hindus.				Musalmans.	Christians.
						Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Brahmans	Depressed classes.	Other Hindus.		
Pudukkottai State.	**848**	**988**	**59**	**0·4**	**4,775**	**216**	**19**	**18**	**0·7**	**917**	**29**	**147**	**741**	**38**	**45**
Alangudi ...	857	987	52	0·4	4,609	256	31	33	1·7	914	43	154	717	41	45
Tirumayam ...	825	985	67	0·3	4,907	244	16	13	0·3	935	30	135	770	33	32
Kolattur ...	867	993	59	0·3	4,810	134	8	6	0·1	898	11	154	733	41	61

Table 4.—Number of persons per 100 houses and of houses per square mile.

Taluk.	Number of persons per 100 houses.				Number of houses per square mile.			
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Pudukkottai State ...	**491**	**523**	**538**	**529**	**69**	**69**	**65**	**65**
Alangudi	526	558	572	564	75	76	72	68
Tirumayam	458	481	509	494	89	85	80	74
Kolattur	499	538	537	537	49	52	48	46

Table 5.—Density, water supply and crops by taluks.

Taluk.	Density per square mile.		Average rainfall.			Percentage of total area					
						cultivable			cultivated		
	1931.	1921.	Normal.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1340.	1330.	1336.	1340.	1330.	1336.	1340.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Pudukkottai State ...	**340**	**362**	**35·7**	**37·9**	**36·1**	**66·7**	**70·0**	**69·2**	**50·9**	**43·0**	**39·4**
Alangudi	393	422	36·1	38·5	37·7	68·2	75·4	74·6	56·0	58·2	50·4
Tirumayam	407	409	36·5	36·3	37·0	61·7	65·1	63·3	41·5	28·9	30·0
Kolattur	247	280	34·8	38·6	33·8	69·6	70·0	69·9	54·5	43·1	38·9

Taluk.	Percentage of cultivated area irrigated			Percentage of cultivated area under								
				Rice			Pulses			Other crops		
	1330.	1336.	1340.	1330.	1336.	1340.	1330.	1336.	1340.	1330.	1336.	1340.
(1)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Pudukkottai State ...	**38·4**	**33·5**	**42·2**	**41·2**	**32·8**	**42·7**	**45·4**	**47·8**	**41·6**	**13·4**	**18·9**	**15·7**
Alangudi	31·3	26·1	31·9	32·2	30·2	29·6	45·8	39·4	42·4	22·0	30·4	28·0
Tirumayam	53·7	56·1	67·5	56.8	50·0	68·9	40·3	43·6	28·6	2·9	4·3	2·5
Kolattur	34·7	29·0	36·5	28·9	26·5	39·3	48·0	57·7	49·0	13·1	15·8	11·7

Table 6.—Variation in population of divisions classified by density.

Division.	Density.	Distribution of population.			Actual variation in population.			Percentage variation in population.		
		Number of divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	1921—1931.	1911—1921.	1911—1931.	1921—1931.	1911—1921.	1911—1931.
Pudukkottai State. ...	***340***	***16***	***1,179***	***400,694***	***−26,119***	***+14,927***	***−11,192***	***— 6·12***	***+3·62***	***—2·72***
Pudukkottai municipality ...	5,755	1	5	28,776	+ 2,675	— 749	+ 1,926	+ 10·25	— 2·79	+ 7·17
400—500. ...	...	**3**	**198**	**91,476**	**— 535**	**— 51**	**— 586**	**— 0·58**	**— 0·06**	**— 0·64**
Ponnamaravati	498	...	75	37,378	+ 2,101	+ 1,143	+ 3,244	+ 5·96	+ 3·35	+ 9·50
Tirumayam	444	...	72	31,977	— 456	— 979	— 1,435	— 1·41	— 2·93	— 4·29
Karambakkudi	434	...	51	22,121	— 2,180	— 215	— 2,395	— 8·97	— 0·88	— 9·77
300—400. ...	...	**5**	**359**	**128,747**	**— 7,504**	**+ 1,536**	**— 5,968**	**— 5·51**	**+ 1·14**	**— 4·44**
Sengirai	386	...	89	34,348	+ 1,151	— 657	+ 494	+ 3·47	— 1·94	+ 1·46
Karaiyur	359	...	71	25,522	— 1,052	+ 699	— 353	— 3·96	+ 2·70	— 1·36
Alangudi	350	...	72	25,238	— 3,508	+ 1,183	— 2,325	— 12·20	+ 4·29	— 8·44
Vallanad	348	...	67	23,326	— 1,939	+ 207	— 1,732	— 7·67	+ 0·83	— 6·91
Kilanilai	339	...	60	20,313	— 2,156	+ 104	— 2,052	— 9·60	+ 0·47	— 9·18
250—300. ...	...	**3**	**256**	**67,981**	**— 8,664**	**+ 5,356**	**— 3,308**	**— 11·30**	**+ 7·51**	**— 4·64**
Kudumiamalai	268	...	87	23,226	— 4,666	+ 1,836	— 2,830	— 16·73	+ 7·05	— 10·86
Viralimalai	267	...	109	29,050	— 2,281	+ 2,468	+ 187	— 7·28	+ 8·55	+ 0·65
Pudukkottai (excluding town municipality).	262	...	60	15,705	— 1,717	+ 1,052	— 665	— 9·86	+ 6·43	— 4·06
200—250. ...	...	**4**	**361**	**83,714**	**— 12,091**	**+ 8,835**	**— 3,256**	**— 12·61**	**+ 10·16**	**— 3·74**
Kiranur	246	...	89	21,886	— 4,049	+ 2,474	— 1,575	— 15·61	+ 10·64	— 6·71
Kunnandarkovil	242	...	80	19,376	— 1,887	+ 1,928	+ 41	— 8·87	+ 9·97	+ 0·21
Varappur	230	...	92	21,199	— 3,411	+ 1,561	— 1,850	— 13·86	+ 6·77	— 8·03
Nirpalani	213	...	100	21,253	— 2,744	+ 2,872	+ 128	— 11·43	+ 13·60	+ 0·61

Table 7.—Variation and density since 1881.

Taluk.	Percentage variation.					Net variation during the period 1881—1931.	Density per square mile.					
	1921—1931.	1911—1921.	1901—1911.	1891—1901.	1881—1891.		1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
Pudukkottai State ...	**— 6·12**	**+ 3·62**	**+ 8·27**	**+ 1·97**	**+ 23·49**	**+ 32·62**	**340**	**362**	**349**	**323**	**316**	**256**
Alangudi ...	— 6·88	+ 2·30	+ 8·38	+ 3·72	+ 17·31	+ 25·52	393	422	413	381	367	313
Tirumayam ...	— 0·27	+ 0·21	+ 12·26	+ 4·75	+ 22·89	+ 44·42	407	409	408	363	347	282
Kolattur ...	— 11·98	+ 9·51	+ 3·56	— 2·82	+ 31·64	+ 27·62	247	280	256	247	255	193

CHAPTER II.

Table 1.—Distribution of population between towns and villages.

Taluk.	Population per		Number per 1,000 residing in		Percentage of urban population residing in towns with a population of				Percentage of rural population in villages with a population of			
	town.	village.	towns.	villages.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000.	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Pudukkottai State.	**7,711**	**778**	**173**	**827**	**42**	**15**	**26**	**17**	...	**22**	**65**	**13**
Alangudi ...	15,575	779	228	772	92	...	...	8	...	18	70	12
Tirumayam ...	5,964	801	239	761	...	30	51	19	...	41	47	12
Kolattur ...	2,463	754	21	979	...	...	...	100	...	7	79	14

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

Taluk.	Number per thousand who live in towns.			
	Total population.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Pudukkottai State ...	**173**	**173**	**284**	**89**
Alangudi ...	228	222	463	145
Tirumayam ...	239	244	256	92
Kolattur ...	21	17	102	37

Table 3.—Main statistics regarding towns.

Town.	Area in acres.	Occupied houses.	Actual population.	Number per 1,000 of total urban population.	Growth of population.			Women per 1,000 men.			Number per 100 acres of		Number of persons per 100 houses.
					1921—1931.	1911—1921.	1911—1931.	1931.	1921.	1911.	houses.	persons.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Total ...	*29,496*	*13,921*	*69,395*	*1,000*	*+11·49*	*+ 1·12*	*+12·74*	*1,073*	*1,086*	*1,102*	*47*	*235*	*498*
Pudukkottai ...	2,867	5,428	28,776	415	+10·25	— 2·79	+ 7·17	1,009	1,018	1,048	189	1,004	530
Ponnamaravati...	6,000	2,305	10,659	154	+21·10	+ 6·55	+29·03	1,142	1,188	1,162	38	178	462
Varpet ...	6,564	1,388	6,433	93	+ 9·13	+ 4·24	+13·76	1,160	1,162	1,165	21	98	463
Ramachandrapuram.	3,635	1,324	6,095	88	+13·02	+10·78	+25·21	1,139	1,132	1,180	36	168	460
Arimalam ...	2,089	1,148	5,653	81	+16·20	— 8·88	+ 5·88	1,185	1,214	1,169	55	271	492
Tirumayam ...	3,780	899	4,118	59	+ 0·17	— 0·41	— 0·24	1,072	1,073	1,058	24	109	458
Pillamangalam ...	1,028	505	2,825	41	+20·26	+ 3·43	+24·39	1,025	1,103	1,222	49	275	559
Kiranur ...	2,766	464	2,463	35	+ 1·07	+ 8·89	+10·05	1,009	981	1,094	17	89	531
Alangudi ...	767	460	2,373	34	+ 3·49	+17·89	+22·01	1,055	1,071	1,080	60	309	516

Table 4.—Distribution of urban and rural population of the State according to communities.

Group.	Total population.	Urban		Rural	
		Actual number.	Number per 10,000.	Actual number.	Number per 10,000.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total ...	**400,694**	**69,395**	**1,732**	**331,299**	**8,268**
Hindu castes	*367,540*	*63,483*	*1,727*	*304,057*	*8,273*
Brahmans	11,759	7,665	6,518	4,094	3,482
Agricultural castes ...	225,230	29,702	1,319	195,528	8,681
Industrial castes ...	36,629	8,158	2,227	28,471	7,773
Commercial castes ...	20,438	7,470	3,655	12,968	6,345
Professional castes ...	10,877	3,037	2,792	7,840	7,208
Depressed classes ...	58,767	5,427	923	53,340	9,077
Minor Hindu castes ...	3,840	2,024	5,271	1,816	4,729
Musalmans	*15,194*	*4,322*	*2,845*	*10,872*	*7,155*
Christians	*17,960*	*1,590*	*885*	*16,370*	*9,115*

Table 5.—Distribution of urban occupations (excluding Pudukkottai town).

Town.	Total population.			Total workers.			Agriculture and cattle.		Industry.		Trade.		Banking.		Transport.		Other occupations.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Total ...	*40,619*	*19,154*	*21,465*	*14,523*	*11,704*	*2,819*	*4,433*	*1,251*	*3,029*	*1,015*	*1,228*	*234*	*1,331*	*163*	*307*	...	*1,376*	*156*
Ponnamaravati	10,659	4,976	5,683	4,049	3,223	826	1,380	631	774	81	240	51	512	44	124	...	193	19
Varpet ...	6,433	2,978	3,455	2,225	1,849	376	1,060	302	276	24	119	16	289	26	25	...	80	8
Ramachandra-puram.	6,695	2,850	3,245	2,145	1,795	350	592	118	556	128	129	27	267	40	86	...	165	37
Arimalam ...	5,653	2,587	3,066	1,761	1,391	370	427	29	467	216	115	37	124	43	...	...	258	45
Tirumayam ...	4,118	1,987	2,131	1,521	1,048	473	300	85	279	317	173	51	23	2	62	...	211	18
Pillamangalam (Alagapuri.)	2,825	1,395	1,430	1,053	943	110	173	13	352	52	91	25	91	...	...	...	236	20
Kiranur ...	2,463	1,226	1,237	1,102	857	245	375	55	191	174	141	9	7	6	6	...	137	1
Alangudi ...	2,373	1,155	1,218	667	598	69	126	18	134	23	220	18	18	2	4	...	96	8

Table 6.—Literacy in towns.

Town.	Males.				Females.			
	Literate.		Literate in English.		Literate.		Literate in English.	
	Actual number.	Number per 10,000.	Actual number.	Number per 10,000.	Actual number.	Number per 10,000.	Actual number.	Number per 10,000.
Total ...	**14,252**	**4,257**	**2,607**	**779**	**2,637**	**734**	**135**	**38**
Pudukkottai ...	7,223	5,042	1,899	1,326	1,796	1,243	118	82
Ponnamaravati ...	1,618	3,252	59	119	138	243	1	2
Varpet ...	1,058	3,553	21	71	73	211	...	...
Ramachandrapuram ...	1,136	3,986	201	705	197	607	4	12
Arimalam ...	925	3,576	57	220	92	300	3	10
Tirumayam ...	716	3,603	158	795	130	610	5	23
Pillamangalam (Alagapuri) ...	589	4,222	76	545	70	490	2	14
Kiranur ...	479	3,907	59	481	56	453	...	...
Alangudi ...	508	4,398	77	667	85	698	2	16

CHAPTER III.

Table 1.—Population enumerated in Pudukkottai State in 1931.

Born in.	Persons.		Males.		Females.	
	Actual number.	Number per 10,000.	Actual number.	Number per 10,000.	Actual number.	Number per 10,000.
Total population. ...	*400,694*	*10,000*	*191,134*	*10,000*	*209,560*	*10,000*
Pudukkottai State	**363,748**	**9,078**	**177,123**	**9,267**	**186,625**	**8,905**
Adjoining Madras districts. ...	**32,297**	**805**	**11,346**	**593**	**20,951**	**1,000**
Tanjore	12,594	314	4,113	215	8,481	405
Trichinopoly	10,047	251	3,783	198	6,264	299
Ramnad	6,789	169	2,278	119	4,511	215
Madura	2,867	71	1,172	61	1,695	81
Other Madras districts and states. ...	**3,377**	**85**	**1,996**	**104**	**1,381**	**66**
Tinnevelly	1,082	27	612	32	470	22
Malabar, Travancore and Cochin ...	828	21	581	30	247	12
Salem and Coimbatore	813	20	468	24	345	16
Madras, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot and South Arcot.	589	15	303	16	286	14
Other districts and states	65	2	32	2	33	2
Outside Madras Presidency. ...	**1,272**	**32**	**669**	**36**	**603**	**29**
Ceylon	905	23	488	26	417	20
Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States and Burma.	186	5	89	5	97	5
Mysore State	88	2	38	2	50	2
French and Portuguese Possessions ...	47	2	24	3	23	2
Other Provinces and States in India ...	34		22		12	
Africa	8		6		2	
Europe	4		2		2	

Table 2.—Birthplace by religion and sex—1921 and 1931 (Number per 10,000 of the population).

Religion and Birthplace.	1931.			1921.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All religions.						
Pudukkottai State	9,078	9,267	8,905	9,124	9,354	8,911
Adjoining Madras districts ...	805	593	1,000	802	561	1,025
Other Madras districts and states ...	85	104	66	47	53	41
Elsewhere	32	36	29	27	32	23
Hindus.						
Pudukkottai State	9,091	9,284	8,916	9,142	9,378	8,924
Adjoining Madras districts ...	791	574	988	786	541	1,013
Other Madras districts and states ...	87	107	68	46	52	41
Elsewhere	31	35	28	26	29	22
Musalmans.						
Pudukkottai State	8,873	8,947	8,808	8,920	8,944	8,898
Adjoining Madras districts ...	1,053	975	1,122	971	912	1,024
Other Madras districts and states ...	44	46	41	43	55	33
Elsewhere	30	32	29	66	89	45
Christians.						
Pudukkottai State	8,977	9,196	8,772	8,912	9,189	8,649
Adjoining Madras districts ...	915	669	1,146	1,004	713	1,279
Other Madras districts and states ...	66	93	40	61	69	54
Elsewhere	42	42	42	23	29	18

Table 3.—Religion and caste of immigrants from adjoining Madras districts.

Caste.	Males.			Females.		
	Total population.	Number of immigrants.		Total population.	Number of immigrants.	
		Actual number.	Number per 10,000.		Actual number.	Number per 10,000.
Total ...	***191,134***	***11,346***	***593***	***209,560***	***20,951***	***1,000***
Hindus	175,281	10,066	574	192,259	18,987	988
Brahmans...	**5,913**	**1,530**	**2,588**	**5,846**	**1,890**	**3,233**
Agricultural communities ...	**107,968**	**4,236**	**392**	**117,262**	**9,214**	**786**
Valaiyan	27,916	592	212	28,691	1,543	538
Kallan	22,124	550	249	24,619	1,447	588
Idaiyan	12,064	456	378	13,187	1,054	799
Vellalan	7,848	1,049	1,337	8,913	1,599	1,794
Nattaman	5,713	163	285	6,695	430	642
Agamudaiyan	5,414	247	456	6,002	576	960
Urali	4,672	223	477	4,706	461	980
Muttiriyan	3,997	55	138	4,004	149	372
Vallamban	3,855	77	200	4,639	226	487
Valuvadi	3,304	67	203	3,387	460	1,358
Kavarai Vadugan ...	3,278	549	1,675	3,486	800	2,295
Kurumban	2,621	47	179	2,763	73	264
Maravan	2,457	86	350	3,160	124	392
Karumpurattan	1,695	38	224	1,934	187	967
Uppiliyan	688	35	509	764	50	654
Ilamagan	322	2	62	312	35	1,122
Industrial communities	**17,814**	**1,970**	**1,106**	**18,815**	**2,853**	**1,516**
Kammalan	7,085	879	1,241	7,295	1,150	1,576
Ambattan	2,386	87	365	2,666	333	1,249
Kusavan	2,351	99	421	2,619	302	1,153
Vannan	2,064	105	509	2,245	203	904
Nadar	1,167	154	1,320	1,272	189	1,486
Kuravan	782	120	1,535	780	165	2,115
Vaniyan	747	82	1,098	788	130	1,650
Odde	645	333	5,163	527	251	4,763
Saurashtra	587	111	1,891	623	130	2,087
Commercial communities ...	**8,722**	**749**	**859**	**11,716**	**1,507**	**1,286**
Nattukkottai Chetti ...	4,690	237	505	7,201	588	817
Other Chetti	4,032	512	1,270	4,515	919	2,035
Professional communities ...	**4,985**	**476**	**955**	**5,892**	**868**	**1,473**
Andi, Dasari and Pandaram ...	2,526	169	669	2,961	379	1,280
Melakkaran	1,364	110	806	1,696	231	1,362
Raju	789	139	1,762	855	179	2,094
Kaikolan	306	58	1,895	380	79	2,079
Depressed classes	**27,911**	**766**	**274**	**30,856**	**2,269**	**735**
Paraiyan	15,633	432	276	17,189	1,478	860
Pallan	11,758	281	239	13,163	707	537
Chakkiliyan	520	53	1,019	504	84	1,667
Other Hindus	**1,968**	**339**	**1,723**	**1,872**	**386**	**2,062**
Musalmans	7,159	698	975	8,035	902	1,122
Christians	8,694	582	669	9,266	1,062	1,146

Table 4.—Immigration and Emigration (1901 to 1931) within the Madras Presidency (British territory and States).

Part 1.—Persons.

Locality.	Immigration.				Emigration.			
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Total ...	*399,422*	*425,661*	*410,899*	*379,621*	*382,866*	*402,641*	*395,916*	*367,829*
Pudukkottai State. ...	**363,748**	**389,425**	**375,586**	**346,530**	**363,748**	**389,425**	**375,586**	**346,530**
Adjoining Madras districts. ..	**32,297**	**34,235**	**33,508**	**31,800**	**18,345**	**12,309**	**19,716**	**20,841**
Tanjore	12,594	13,326	13,133	13,122	5,559	5,788	7,667	10,101
Trichinopoly	10,047	10,715	9,340	8,945	7,218	2,552	7,710	8,751
Ramnad	6,789	5,202	2,764	9,733	4,864	3,550	3,739	1,989
Madura	2,867	4,992	8,271		704	419	600	
Other Madras districts and states.	**3,377**	**2,001**	**1,805**	**1,291**	**773**	**907**	**614**	**455**
Tinnevelly	1,082	640	474	307	39	54	27	23
Malabar, Cochin and Travancore ...	828	368	178	84	76	209	24	26
Salem and Coimbatore ...	813	453	676	518	77	56	59	115
Madras, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot and South Arcot.	589	481	394	331	540	558	441	264
Other Madras districts and states ...	65	59	83	51	41	30	63	27

Part 2.—Males.

Total ...	*190,465*	*204,384*	*196,060*	*180,301*	*184,361*	*196,259*	*190,747*	*177,199*
Pudukkottai State. ...	**177,123**	**191,797**	**183,726**	**169,479**	**177,123**	**191,797**	**183,726**	**169,479**
Adjoining Madras districts. ...	**11,346**	**11,506**	**11,372**	**10,168**	**6,787**	**3,899**	**6,638**	**7,469**
Tanjore	4,113	4,294	4,583	4,124	1,900	1,920	2,740	3,464
Trichinopoly	3,783	3,815	3,211	3,142	2,594	392	2,019	3,240
Ramnad	2,278	1,805	926	2,902	2,062	1,415	1,635	765
Madura	1,172	1,592	2,652		231	172	244	
Other Madras districts and states.	**1,996**	**1,081**	**962**	**654**	**451**	**563**	**383**	**251**
Tinnevelly	612	352	289	167	21	34	13	16
Malabar, Cochin and Travancore ...	581	228	113	56	40	116	15	15
Salem and Coimbatore ...	468	235	300	246	50	25	36	65
Madras, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot and South Arcot.	...	231	219	159	319	379	273	146
Other Madras districts and states ...	335	35	41	26	21	9	46	9

Part 3.—Females.

Total .	*208,957*	*221,277*	*214,839*	*199,320*	*198,505*	*206,382*	*205,169*	*190,627*
Pudukkottai State.	**186,625**	**197,628**	**191,860**	**177,051**	**186,625**	**197,628**	**191,860**	**177,051**
Adjoining Madras districts. ...	**20,951**	**22,729**	**22,136**	**21,632**	**11,558**	**8,410**	**13,078**	**13,372**
Tanjore	8,481	9,032	8,550	8,998	3,659	3,868	4,927	6,637
Trichinopoly	6,264	6,900	6,129	5,803	4,624	2,160	5,691	5,511
Ramnad	4,511	3,397	1,838	6,831	2,802	2,135	2,104	1,224
Madura	1,695	3,400	5,619		473	247	356	
Other Madras districts and states.	**1,381**	**920**	**843**	**637**	**322**	**344**	**231**	**204**
Tinnevelly	470	288	185	140	18	20	14	7
Malabar, Cochin and Travancore ...	247	140	65	28	36	93	9	11
Salem and Coimbatore ...	345	218	376	272	27	31	23	50
Madras, Chingleput, Chittoor, North Arcot and South Arcot.	...	250	175	172	221	179	168	118
Other Madras districts and states ...	319	24	42	25	20	21	17	18

CHAPTER IV.

Table 1.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in 1931 and 1921.

Age period.	1931.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total ...	***10,000***	***10,000***	***10,000***	***10,000***
0—1	126	122	251	246
1—2	242	235	152	149
2—3	229	215	230	231
3—4	291	279	304	298
4—5	253	238	262	253
TOTAL 0—5 ...	**1,141**	**1,089**	**1,199**	**1,177**
5—10	1,348	1,267	1,351	1,318
10—15	1,208	1,056	1,196	1,019
15—20	911	836	883	779
20—25	791	877	723	840
25—30	863	972	815	966
30—35	772	881	781	854
35—40	735	708	689	647
40—45	611	647	593	644
45—50	482	478	482	445
50—55	388	448	451	489
55—60	278	259	281	235
60—65	233	248	272	299
65—70	108	101	111	103
70 and over ...	131	133	173	185

Table 2.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion.

Age.	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions—								
TOTAL ...	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
0—5 ...	1,141	1,089	1,199	1,177	1,351	1,282	1,357	1,313
5—10 ...	1,348	1,267	1,351	1,318	1,373	1,303	1,453	1,357
10—15 ...	1,208	1,056	1,196	1,019	1,140	965	1,179	984
15—20 ...	911	836	883	779	829	750	779	684
20—40 ...	3,161	3,438	3,008	3,307	2,837	3,164	2,770	3,111
40—60 ...	1,759	1,832	1,807	1,813	1,864	1,886	1,862	1,861
60 and over ...	472	482	556	587	606	650	600	690
Hindu—								
TOTAL ...	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
0—5 ...	1,125	1,081	1,183	1,165	1,341	1,275	1,346	1,304
5—10 ..	1,333	1,252	1,336	1,306	1,367	1,292	1,441	1,350
10—15 ...	1,200	1,045	1,195	1,011	1,134	957	1,176	980
15—20 ...	911	835	887	772	826	746	778	679
20—40 ...	3,181	3,451	3,015	3,321	2,842	3,177	2,775	3,115
40—60 ...	1,772	1,852	1,825	1,831	1,879	1,900	1,878	1,874
60 and over ...	478	484	559	594	611	653	606	698
Musalman—								
TOTAL ...	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
0—5 ...	1,379	1,261	1,498	1,409	1,633	1,464	1,668	1,522
5—10 ...	1,633	1,429	1,585	1,519	1,579	1,456	1,666	1,490
10—15 ...	1,279	1,145	1,214	1,076	1,179	1,070	1,173	995
15—20 ...	877	926	814	899	782	847	769	776
20—40 ...	2,900	3,334	2,846	3,124	2,782	2,994	2,650	2,961
40—60 ...	1,553	1,471	1,564	1,497	1,545	1,550	1,568	1,644
60 and over ...	379	434	479	476	500	619	506	612
Christian—								
TOTAL ...	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
0—5 ...	1,274	1,112	1,301	1,237	1,364	1,308	1,389	1,354
5—10 ...	1,424	1,427	1,467	1,394	1,363	1,409	1,543	1,435
10—15 ...	1,311	1,214	1,192	1,147	1,251	1,066	1,230	1,071
15—20 ...	940	791	869	838	921	777	825	722
20—40 ...	2,966	3,249	2,986	3,148	2,756	3,009	2,736	3,146
40—60 ...	1,659	1,718	1,639	1,688	1,762	1,828	1,730	1,710
60 and over ...	426	489	546	548	583	603	547	562

Table 3.—Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40; also of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females.

Religion.	Proportion of children (both sexes) under 10 per 100.		Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 aged 15—40.	Number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons aged 15—40.	Married females aged 15—40.		
1931.				
TOTAL ...	**57·9**	**145·1**	**11·4**	**31·9**
Hindu	57·1	143·5	11·5	31·9
Musalman	70·5	161·5	10·1	33·3
Christian	65·8	162·6	11·5	31·2
1921.				
TOTAL ...	**63·1**	**154·5**	**14·3**	**31·4**
Hindu	62·3	153·2	14·4	31·3
Musalman	78·0	174·6	12·4	32·9
Christian	68.8	165·2	14·0	31·8
1911.				
TOTAL ...	**69·8**	**165·3**	**16·6**	**30·7**
Hindu	69·3	164·4	16·7	30·7
Musalman	82·3	178·8	15·2	31·9
Christian	72·9	173·8	15·9	30·4
1901.				
TOTAL ...	**74·4**	**174·2**	**17·6**	**29·9**
Hindu	73·8	173·5	17·8	29·9
Musalman	88·4	188·2	15·7	31·1
Christian	76·9	179·4	14·9	31·1

Table 4.–Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in religions and certain groups of castes.

Religion and caste.	Males.						Females.					
	0–6.	7–13.	14–16.	17–23.	24–43.	44 & over.	0–6.	7–13.	14–16.	17–23.	24–43.	44 & over.
TOTAL ...	***170***	***187***	***61***	***116***	***303***	***163***	***161***	***169***	***51***	***126***	***325***	***168***
Hindu ...	**168**	**185**	**61**	**116**	**305**	**165**	**160**	**167**	**51**	**125**	**327**	**170**
Brahman ...	144	155	59	127	320	195	154	146	52	139	297	212
Agricultural castes—												
Valaiyan ...	178	194	66	114	299	119	181	174	52	123	320	150
Kallan ...	162	185	61	118	307	167	145	166	51	125	339	174
Idaiyan ...	149	182	60	121	320	168	139	167	48	118	344	184
Vellalan ...	151	169	57	123	312	188	148	159	50	125	331	187
Nattaman ...	148	168	59	123	326	176	139	165	47	126	331	192
Agamudaiyan ...	157	184	58	121	300	177	144	163	50	129	339	175
Urali ...	167	191	55	112	320	155	158	182	52	128	325	155
Vallamban ...	170	200	62	98	306	164	161	175	54	127	327	156
Muttiriyan ...	181	209	63	112	291	144	177	181	50	133	311	148
Kavarai Vadugan ...	155	184	58	112	321	170	154	157	52	122	331	184
Valuvadi ...	180	190	63	118	287	162	186	180	56	128	283	167
Maravan ...	175	182	56	105	293	189	141	148	46	120	352	193
Kurumban ...	157	182	66	111	322	162	157	170	46	113	344	170
Karumpurattan ...	205	180	66	96	306	147	160	175	51	144	322	148
Uppiliyan ...	167	186	70	94	313	170	157	170	47	130	325	171
Ilamagan ...	205	171	50	96	301	174	154	173	42	109	391	131
Industrial castes—												
Kammalan ...	162	183	59	132	316	148	163	172	56	144	309	156
Ambattan ...	175	201	65	109	279	171	136	174	49	120	350	171
Kusavan ...	156	169	56	119	329	171	148	157	50	125	339	181
Vannan ...	175	190	54	117	318	146	150	167	56	128	338	161
Nadar ...	183	189	65	97	311	155	212	175	42	127	314	130
Kuravan ...	189	175	62	88	324	162	212	154	55	141	300	138
Vaniyan ...	166	175	67	141	309	142	136	174	39	138	341	172
Saurashtra ...	191	199	48	130	260	172	149	159	50	140	326	176
Odde ...	140	180	84	114	327	155	165	194	60	156	313	112
Commercial castes—												
Nattukkottai Chetti...	198	175	39	108	281	199	145	155	55	127	303	215
Other Chetti ...	169	179	57	118	315	162	159	164	45	128	330	174
Professional castes—												
Andi, Dasari and Pandaram.	185	181	65	101	304	164	157	160	47	117	334	185
Melakkaran ...	152	169	48	130	320	181	129	149	51	145	347	179
Raju ...	169	179	55	106	305	186	151	152	58	123	322	194
Kaikolan ...	121	190	56	127	297	209	136	150	47	153	358	166
Depressed classes—												
Paraiyan ...	181	196	64	113	281	165	179	170	51	120	322	158
Pallan ...	169	197	66	106	302	160	172	171	52	117	332	156
Chakkiliyan ...	198	217	67	90	276	152	179	184	48	133	305	151
Musalman ...	**200**	**215**	**58**	**112**	**279**	**136**	**186**	**186**	**59**	**135**	**300**	**134**
Christian ...	**183**	**200**	**65**	**112**	**285**	**155**	**165**	**194**	**51**	**120**	**309**	**161**

Table 5.—Proportion of children under 14 and of persons over 43 to those aged 14—43 in religions and certain groups of castes; also of married females aged 14—43 per 100 females of all ages.

Religion and caste.	Proportion of children (both sexes) per 100.		Proportion of persons over 43 per 100 aged 14–43.		Number of married females aged 14–43 per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons aged 14–43.	Married females aged 14–43.	Males.	Females.	
Total ...	***69·84***	***184·11***	***34·07***	***33·49***	***35·63***
Hindu	**68·92**	**182·29**	**34·25**	**33·75**	**35·62**
Brahman	60·30	152·01	38·58	43·58	39·63
Agricultural castes—					
Valaiyan	74·70	199·41	31·07	30·46	35·97
Kallan	65·38	177·53	34·35	33·71	35·07
Idaiyan	62·85	180·26	33·48	36·09	33·77
Vellalan	62·83	165·69	38·34	36·99	35·58
Nattaman	61·29	166·88	34·57	38·17	34·41
Agamudaiyan ...	64·70	163·74	36·82	33·95	37·59
Urali	70·31	194·47	31·81	30·77	35·74
Vallamban	71·80	193·64	35·19	30·59	33·22
Muttiriyan	77·90	218·31	30·88	29·85	34·24
Kavarai Vadugan ...	64·90	173·77	34·68	36·50	36·09
Valuvadi	78·82	217·48	34·65	35·78	33·45
Maravan	65·15	160·09	41·49	37·22	35·44
Kurumban	66·32	175·83	32·47	33·81	36·84
Karumpurattan ...	72·56	176·53	31·40	28·60	38·11
Uppiliyan	69·34	176·70	35·67	34·20	36·52
Ilamagan	71·57	170·99	33·89	24·26	41·99
Industrial castes—					
Kammalan	66·91	188·73	29·10	30·59	35·52
Ambattan	69·86	178·08	37·62	33·12	36·27
Kusavan	61·86	167·38	33·95	35·14	35·70
Vannan	67·06	183·92	29·83	30·75	35·46
Nadar	79·50	205·54	32·79	26·87	35·46
Kuravan	75·30	168·64	34·32	27·91	43·33
Vaniyan	62·77	184·81	27·46	33·01	34·26
Saurashtra	*72·84*	*157·09*	*39·30*	*34·27*	*43·02*
Odde	63·92	182·03	29·50	21·15	41·18
Commercial castes—					
Nattukkottai Chetti ...	71·03	147·47	46·49	44·37	36·80
Other Chetti... ...	67·25	184·69	33·05	34·46	34·29
Professional castes—					
Andi, Dasari & Pandaram	69·89	165·07	34·85	37·06	38·10
Melakkaran	56·91	146·77	36·38	33·04	36·56
Raju	66·79	173·62	39·95	38·60	35·91
Kaikolan	55·71	122·70	43·54	29·72	42·89
Depressed classes—					
Paraiyan	76·19	197·87	36·14	32·18	34·98
Pallan	72·46	192·03	33·77	31·11	34·89
Chakkiliyan	84·89	204·62	35·11	31·02	38·69
Musalman	**82·84**	**201·15**	**30·15**	**27·14**	**36·85**
Christian	**78·67**	**207·06**	**33·47**	**33·53**	**34·71**

Table 6.—Variation in population by age periods.

Age period.	Percentage variation.			Net variation 1901—1931.
	1921—1931.	1911—1921.	1901—1911.	
Total ...	**— 6·12**	**+ 3·62**	**+ 8·27**	**+ 5·32**
0—5	—11·92	— 6·44	+ 6·73	—12·04
5—10	— 8·09	+ 3·43	+ 3·14	+ 1·95
10—15	— 4·03	— 9·10	+ 5·45	+10·41
15—20	— 1·30	+ 9·09	+16·93	+25·90
20—40	— 1·88	+ 8·96	+10·44	+18·07
40—60	— 6·81	+ 0·04	+ 9·07	+ 1·68
60 and over ...	—21·74	— 5·75	+ 5·25	—22·37

Table 7.—Reported births and deaths in the various months during the years 1921—1930.

Month.	Births.	Deaths.
January	5,911	7,551
February	5,181	6,298
March	5,860	6,310
April	6,242	6,202
May	6,281	6,357
June	5,589	5,172
July	7,562	6,409
August	7,146	6,318
September	7,382	5,486
October	7,465	5,957
November	7,117	6,926
December	6,665	7,836
Total ...	78,401	76,822

Table 8.—Reported birth and death rates by sex.

Years.	Number of births per 1,000 of total population.			Number of deaths per 1,000 of total population.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1921	19·9	10·5	9·5	15·1	7·8	7·4
1922	20·8	10·7	10·1	17·7	8·8	8·9
1923	21·8	11·2	10·6	17·1	8·6	8·5
1924	20·4	10·6	9·8	20·8	10·6	10·1
1925	18·6	9·6	9·0	19·4	9·5	9·9
1926	18·7	9·7	9·0	21·7	11·0	10·7
1927	16·1	8·2	7·9	19·2	9·7	9·5
1928	16·0	8·4	7·6	18·8	9·7	9·1
1929	15·0	7·7	7·4	14·0	7·1	6·9
1930	13·6	7·0	6·6	13·3	6·7	6·7
Average ...	18·1	9·4	8·8	17·7	9·0	8·8

Table 9.—Reported death rate by sex and age during the decade per thousand living at same age according to the census of 1921.

Age period.	Average of decade.		1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
Total ...	**18·6**	**16·9**	**16·2**	**14·2**	**18·4**	**17·1**	**17·9**	**16·3**	**22·2**	**19·5**	**19·8**	**19·0**	**22·9**	**20·6**	**20·2**	**18·3**	**20·3**	**17·5**	**14·7**	**13·2**	**13·8**	**12·9**
0—1 ...	113·5	94·7	128·2	105·9	139·1	114·4	134·6	110·3	136·4	106·6	139·9	131·4	86·0	66·4	111·5	97.8	92·0	77·5	91·2	79·7	76·1	56·7
1—20 ...	8·1	7·9	6·3	6·1	8·4	8·5	7·6	7·7	10·0	9·0	8·1	7·7	13·1	13·2	6·7	6·4	9·1	8·4	6·2	6·2	5·9	5·8
20—30 ...	10·2	9·5	7·2	7·6	8·1	8·0	9·7	9·1	15·1	13·2	9·4	9·9	13·7	11·6	11·0	9·9	11·5	10·1	7·5	7·4	8·6	8·6
30—40 ...	12·8	11·5	10·3	8·8	9·6	9·7	11·0	9 7	15·3	13·9	12·6	13·8	15·6	14·9	15·4	12·4	16·7	12·1	11·7	9·2	10·0	10·1
40—50 ...	18·8	15·0	15·2	10·9	15·0	12·9	15·7	11·2	23·4	18 0	17·7	15·4	22·9	19·1	23·6	18·2	22·8	18·1	16·2	12·8	15·4	13·0
50—60 ...	45·6	39·4	30·5	22·9	35·2	28·6	33·1	26·2	40·4	34·2	63·4	58·1	70·7	57·6	69·5	64·6	60·6	55·7	28·6	23·5	23·9	22·5
60 and over	61·6	58·1	67·3	61·0	78·9	76·3	71·7	72 4	77·8	73·0	52·4	50·1	53·1	51·4	51·4	50·9	51·9	43·8	54·5	50·6	56·8	51·4

Table 10.—Reported deaths from certain diseases per thousand of the population.

Year.	Actual number of deaths.			Ratio per thousand of each sex.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Cholera.					
Total ...	**4,466**	**2,464**	**2,002**	**12·02**	**9·02**
1921 ...	95	44	51	0·2	0·2
1922 ...	9	5	4	0·02	0·02
1923 ...	87	58	29	0·3	0·1
1924 ...	1,480	814	666	4·0	3·0
1925 ...	545	306	239	1·5	1·1
1926 ...	1,065	566	499	2·8	2·3
1927 ...	351	192	159	0·9	0·7
1928 ...	651	377	274	1·8	1·2
1929 ...	86	49	37	0·2	0·2
1930 ...	97	53	44	0·3	0·2
Small Pox.					
Total ...	**1,145**	**519**	**626**	**2·52**	**2·82**
1921 ...	64	33	31	0·2	0·1
1922 ...	300	147	153	0·7	0·7
1923 ...	112	43	69	0·2	0·3
1924 ...	119	57	62	0·3	0·3
1925 ...	291	119	172	0·6	0·8
1926 ...	156	75	81	0·3	0·4
1927 ...	47	18	29	0·1	0·1
1928 ...	47	22	25	0·1	0·1
1929 ...	3	2	1	0·01	0·01
1930 ...	6	3	3	0·01	0·01
Fever.					
Total ...	**7,873**	**3,943**	**3,930**	**19·2**	**17·7**
1921 ...	961	518	443	2·5	2·0
1922 ...	974	487	487	2·4	2·2
1923 ...	828	414	414	2·0	1·9
1924 ...	870	465	405	2·3	1·8
1925 ...	805	368	437	1·8	2·0
1926 ...	761	385	376	1·9	1·7
1927 ...	631	313	318	1·5	1·4
1928 ...	677	356	321	1·7	1·4
1929 ...	623	287	336	1·4	1·5
1930 ...	743	350	393	1·7	1·8

Table 11.—Census population compared with estimated population according to vital statistics (1901 to 1931).

Description.	1901—1911.		1911—1921.		1921—1931.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Population as per previous census.	180,794	199,646	196,566	215,320	205,033	221,780
Births	37,406	36,323	38,086	35,303	39,911	37,278
Deaths	31,645	30,930	39,118	37,659	38,217	37,398
Estimated population ...	186,555	205,039	195,534	212,964	206,727	221,660
Actual population as per succeeding census.	196,566	215,320	205,033	221,780	191,134	209,560
Variation (increase + decrease −) between the estimated and the actual population.	+ 10,011	+ 10,281	+ 9,499	+ 8,816	− 15,593	− 12,100

CHAPTER V.

Table 1.—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods for the last six censuses.

All Religions.

Age period.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
Total ...	**1,096**	**1,082**	**1,095**	**1,104**	**1,097**	**1,116**
0—5 *	1,046	1,061	1,040	1,068	1,056	1,101
5—10	1,030	1,055	1,039	1,032	1,032	1,047
10—15	958	922	928	922	882	898
15—20	1,007	954	991	969	968	931
20—40	1,192	1,189	1,222	1,241	1,212	1,221
40—60	1,142	1,085	1,108	1,103	1,114	1,195
60 and over	1,120	1,144	1,173	1,268	1,282	1,225

* Proportions for individual ages for 1931 and 1921 are given below :—

Census year.	0—1.	1—2.	2—3.	3—4.	4—5.
1931	1,060	1,067	1,031	1,051	1,029
1921	1,060	1,056	1,086	1,060	1,045

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

Age period.	Hindu.				Musalman.				Christian.			
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Total ...	**1,097**	**1,082**	**1,095**	**1,104**	**1,122**	**1,096**	**1,155**	**1,184**	**1,066**	**1,055**	**1,065**	**1,052**
0—5 ...	1,054	1,066	1,041	1,069	1,026	1,031	1,035	1,080	930	1,003	1,021	1,026
5—10 ...	1,031	1,058	1,035	1,033	982	1,050	1,065	1,059	1,068	1,003	1,101	978
10—15 ...	955	916	924	920	1,004	972	1,048	1,005	987	1,016	907	916
15—20 ...	1,005	942	988	963	1,185	1,211	1,250	1,194	897	1,018	899	921
20—40 ...	1,190	1,192	1,224	1,239	1,290	1,203	1,243	1,322	1,168	1,113	1,163	1,209
40—60 ...	1,146	1,086	1,107	1,102	1,063	1,050	1,159	1,241	1,104	1,087	1,104	1,040
60 and over.	1,110	1,150	1,169	1,271	1,288	1,090	1,429	1,433	1,224	1,059	1,102	1,081

Table 3.—Number of females per 1,000 males by taluks and religions.

Part 1.—All Religions.

Taluk.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
Total ...	**1,096**	**1,082**	**1,095**	**1,104**	**1,097**	**1,116**
Alangudi	1,063	1,045	1,056	1,074	1,073	1,103
Tirumayam	1,152	1,131	1,141	1,168	1,152	1,157
Kolattur	1,067	1,062	1,088	1,068	1,065	1,085

Part 2.—Hindus, Musalmans and Christians.

Taluk.	1931.			1921.		
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.
Total ...	**1,097**	**1,122**	**1,066**	**1,082**	**1,096**	**1,055**
Alangudi	1,073	1,168	1,109	1,049	1,070	1,076
Tirumayan	1,156	1,069	1,106	1,128	1,048	1,069
Kolattur	1,064	1,219	1,026	1,057	1,212	1,056

Table 4.—Number of females per 1,000 males for selected communities.

Religion or caste.	Females per 1,000 males.				
	All ages.	0—13.	14—23.	24—43.	44 and over.
TOTAL ...	***1,096***	***1,014***	***1,096***	***1,176***	***1,127***
Christians	**1,066**	**999**	**1,033**	**1,152**	**1,109**
Musalmans	**1,122**	**1,007**	**1,277**	**1,205**	**1,109**
Hindus	**1,097**	**1,016**	**1,092**	**1,176**	**1,129**
Principal castes :—					
Valaiyan	1,028	982	995	1,099	1,039
Kallan	1,113	998	1,096	1,228	1,158
Paraiyan	1,100	1,017	1,065	1,259	1,054
Idaiyan	1,093	1,009	1,000	1,176	1,200
Pallan	1,119	1,051	1,098	1,230	1,089
Chetti	*1,343*	*1,146*	*1,498*	*1,422*	*1,471*
Nattukkottai Chetti ...	1,535	1,233	1,898	1,659	1,660
Other Chetti ...	1,120	1,038	1,107	1,176	1,201
Vellalan	1,136	1,092	1,101	1,206	1,126
Kammalan	1,030	1,000	1,078	1,006	1,086
Nattaman	1,172	1,125	1,110	1,192	1,288
Brahman	989	992	1,013	918	1,076
Agamudaiyan ...	1,109	1,000	1,085	1,253	1,097
Urali	1,007	956	1,065	1,033	1,010
Vallamban	1,203	1,091	1,366	1,287	1,142
Muttiriyan	1,002	919	1,054	1,069	1,028
Kavarai Vadugan ...	1,063	977	1,082	1,099	1,151
Valuvadi	1,025	1,011	1,042	1,014	1,058
Maravan	1,286	1,042	1,323	1,544	1,315
Andi, Dasari & Pandaram	1,172	1,015	1,152	1,292	1,321
Kurumban	1,054	1,018	942	1,128	1,106
Ambattan	1,117	920	1,082	1,401	1,125
Kusavan	1,114	1,046	1,116	1,147	1,177
Vannan	1,088	942	1,176	1,157	1,199
Karumpurattan ...	1,141	992	1,371	1,203	1,149
Melakkaran	1,243	1,078	1,370	1,346	1,231
Nadar	1,090	1,136	1,138	1,099	912
Raju	1,084	945	1,220	1,141	1,129
Kuravan	997	1,000	1,308	925	850
Vaniyan	1,055	957	903	1,165	1,274
Uppiliyan	1,110	1,029	1,195	1,153	1,120
Saurashtra	1,061	838	1,135	1,327	1,089
Odde	817	917	891	782	590
Chakkiliyan	969	847	1,110	1,077	962
Kaikōlan	1,242	1,105	1,357	1,495	984
Ilamagan	969	836	1,000	1,258	732

Table 5.—Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the years 1901 to 1930. (Faslis 1311 to 1340).

Year.	Births.			Deaths.			Difference between			Female births per 1,000 male births.	Female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	births and deaths (excess of birth over death +, deficit −).	male births and female births (excess of female births over male births +, deficit −).	male deaths and female deaths (excess of female deaths over male deaths +, deficit −).		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1901	4,396	2,240	2,156	4,131	2,102	2,029	+ 265	− 84	− 73	962	965
1902	5,064	2,553	2,511	4,246	2,115	2,131	+ 818	− 42	+ 16	984	1,008
1903	3,530	1,825	1,705	3,330	1,736	1,594	+ 200	− 120	− 142	934	918
1904	8,260	4,108	4,152	4,943	2,523	2,420	+ 3,317	+ 44	− 103	1,011	959
1905	9,384	4,818	4,566	6,978	3,471	3,507	+ 2,406	− 252	+ 36	948	1,010
1906	9,003	4,522	4,481	8,183	4,060	4,123	+ 820	− 41	+ 63	991	1,016
1907	9,721	4,868	4,853	8,968	4,463	4,505	+ 753	− 15	+ 42	997	1,009
1908	8,579	4,311	4,268	8,098	4,124	3,974	+ 481	− 43	− 150	990	964
1909	8,390	4,308	4,082	7,376	3,835	3,541	+ 1,014	− 226	− 294	948	923
1910	7,402	3,853	3,549	6,322	3,216	3,106	+ 1,080	− 304	− 110	921	966
Total 1901 to 1910.	**73,729**	**37,406**	**36,323**	**62,575**	**31,645**	**30,930**	**+11,154**	**− 1,083**	**− 715**	**971**	**977**
1911	7,127	3,743	3,384	6,260	3,197	3,063	+ 867	− 359	− 134	904	958
1912	7,065	3,635	3,430	5,887	3,064	2,823	+ 1,178	− 205	− 241	944	921
1913	6,044	3,067	2,977	5,875	2,925	2,950	+ 169	− 90	+ 25	971	1,009
1914	6,021	3,130	2,891	7,294	3,751	3,543	− 1,273	− 239	− 208	924	945
1915	5,732	2,980	2,752	7,682	3,994	3,688	− 1,950	− 228	− 306	923	918
1916	7,551	3,924	3,627	7,022	3,564	3,458	+ 529	− 297	− 106	924	970
1917	7,805	4,034	3,771	7,715	3,994	3,721	+ 90	− 263	− 273	935	932
1918	8,591	4,502	4,089	12,310	6,181	6,129	− 3,719	− 413	− 52	908	992
1919	8,548	4,438	4,110	8,923	4,464	4,459	− 375	− 328	− 5	926	999
1920	8,905	4,633	4,272	7,809	3,984	3,825	+ 1,096	− 361	− 159	922	960
Total 1911 to 1920.	**73,389**	**38,086**	**35,303**	**76,777**	**39,118**	**37,659**	**− 3,388**	**− 2,783**	**− 1,459**	**927**	**963**
1921	8,511	4,472	4,039	6,464	3,321	3,143	+ 2,047	− 433	− 178	903	946
1922	8,897	4,577	4,320	7,573	3,773	3,800	+ 1,324	− 257	+ 27	944	1,007
1923	9,294	4,788	4,506	7,287	3,672	3,615	+ 2,007	− 282	− 57	941	984
1924	8,687	4,523	4,164	8,864	4,543	4,321	− 177	− 359	− 222	921	951
1925	7,926	4,096	3,830	8,286	4,066	4,220	− 360	− 266	+ 154	935	1,038
1926	7,969	4,132	3,837	9,256	4,689	4,567	− 1,287	− 295	− 122	929	974
1927	6,859	3,489	3,370	8,192	4,132	4,060	− 1,333	− 119	− 72	966	983
1928	6,821	3,585	3,236	8,042	4,161	3,881	− 1,221	− 349	− 280	903	933
1929	6,409	3,270	3,139	5,955	3,021	2,934	+ 454	− 131	− 87	960	970
1930	5,816	2,979	2,837	5,696	2,839	2,857	+ 120	− 142	+ 18	952	1,006
Total 1921 to 1930.	**77,189**	**39,911**	**37,278**	**75,615**	**38,217**	**37,398**	**+ 1,574**	**− 2,633**	**− 819**	**934**	**979**

Table 6.—Number of deaths of each sex at different ages from 1921 to 1930.

Age period.	1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		Total.		Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.	1930.		Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
(1)	(2	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Total ...	*3,321*	*3,143*	*3,773*	*3,800*	*3,672*	*3,615*	*4,543*	*4,321*	*4,066*	*4,220*	*4,689*	*4,567*	*4,132*	*4,060*	*4,161*	*3,881*	*3,021*	*2,934*	*35,378*	*34,541*	*976*	*2,839*	*2,857*	*1,006*
0—1 ...	659	577	715	623	692	601	701	581	719	716	442	362	573	533	473	422	469	434	5,443	4,849	891	391	309	790
1—6 ...	346	287	466	475	402	411	453	405	407	406	713	689	365	331	436	417	313	313	3,901	3,734	957	318	284	893
6—12 ...	111	130	166	161	141	134	223	187	167	134	261	260	79	85	180	159	113	105	1,441	1,355	940	93	105	1,129
12—20 ...	108	127	125	130	137	147	221	220	154	151	199	236	154	161	201	174	132	135	1,431	1,481	1,035	122	133	1,090
20—30 ...	228	303	254	322	307	363	475	529	298	396	431	466	347	396	364	405	235	295	2,939	3,475	1,182	270	346	1,281
30—40 ...	309	293	289	323	332	324	462	464	381	459	470	497	465	415	504	402	352	306	3,564	3,483	977	300	337	1,123
40—50 ...	335	263	331	312	347	270	515	434	391	372	506	461	520	439	502	437	357	308	3,804	3,296	866	340	311	915
50—60 ...	458	368	528	459	497	421	607	550	952	933	1,062	926	1,043	1,037	910	894	429	378	6,486	5,966	920	358	362	1,011
60 and over ...	767	795	899	995	817	944	886	951	597	653	605	670	586	663	591	571	621	660	6,369	6,902	1,084	647	670	1,036

CHAPTER VI.

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

Religion sex and age.	Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.			
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
All Religions												
Males.	**547**	**544**	**547**	**556**	**409**	**412**	**413**	**406**	**44**	**44**	**40**	**38**
0—5 ...	1,000	995	998	998	...	5	2	2	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	1,000	994	995	996	...	6	5	4	...	...	...	...
10—15 ...	993	986	985	985	7	14	15	15	...	...	...	...
15—20 ...	936	927	919	920	64	72	79	78	...	1	2	2
20—40 ...	283	285	288	298	684	681	683	673	33	34	29	29
40—60 ...	18	22	25	27	868	874	884	887	114	104	91	86
60 and over	6	15	17	14	709	728	748	760	285	257	235	226
Females.	**397**	**394**	**395**	**403**	**412**	**420**	**422**	**412**	**191**	**186**	**183**	**185**
0—5 ...	1,000	993	998	998	...	6	2	2	...	1	...	...
5—10 ...	999	986	988	989	1	13	11	11	...	1	1	...
10—15 ...	962	915	907	901	37	81	91	98	1	4	2	1
15—20 ...	556	501	491	511	436	483	494	480	8	16	15	9
20—40 ...	39	39	37	38	822	835	853	857	139	126	110	105
40—60 ...	3	8	8	7	448	480	511	498	549	512	481	495
60 and over	2	7	6	5	138	140	129	127	860	853	865	868
Hindu.												
Males.	**546**	**543**	**547**	**556**	**409**	**412**	**412**	**405**	**45**	**45**	**41**	**39**
0—5 ...	1,000	995	998	998	...	5	2	2	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	1,000	994	995	996	...	6	5	4	...	...	...	...
10—15 ...	993	986	985	985	7	14	15	15	...	...	...	...
15—20 ...	936	928	920	921	63	71	78	77	1	1	2	2
20—40 ...	289	291	294	303	678	673	676	667	33	36	30	30
40—60 ...	19	22	25	28	865	871	882	885	116	107	93	87
60 and over	6	15	18	15	706	724	745	757	288	261	237	228
Females.	**395**	**392**	**393**	**401**	**412**	**420**	**423**	**413**	**193**	**188**	**184**	**186**
0—5 ...	1,000	993	998	998	...	6	2	2	...	1	...	...
5—10 ...	999	986	989	988	1	12	10	11	...	1	1	1
10—15 ...	961	915	906	899	38	81	91	99	1	4	3	2
15—20 ...	564	514	502	521	428	469	483	470	8	17	15	9
20—40 ...	39	39	37	39	820	834	852	856	141	127	111	105
40—60 ...	4	8	8	7	444	479	512	500	552	513	480	493
60 and over	2	7	6	5	137	139	128	128	861	854	866	867

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

Religion sex and age.	Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.			
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Musalman.												
Males ...	**585**	**577**	**579**	**595**	**392**	**397**	**402**	**386**	**23**	**26**	**19**	**19**
0—5 ...	1,000	998	999	999	...	7	1	1	...	...	...	...
5—10 ...	1,000	999	997	994	...	1	3	6	...	...	...	...
10—15 ...	984	983	990	992	16	17	10	8	...	...	...	...
15—20 ...	944	950	924	952	56	50	76	46	...	...	...	2
20—40 ...	251	245	241	265	730	729	748	721	19	26	11	14
40—60 ...	11	15	11	11	922	923	933	941	67	62	56	48
60 and over	11	11	6	18	804	802	843	831	185	187	151	151
Females ...	**427**	**422**	**414**	**421**	**415**	**416**	**415**	**403**	**158**	**162**	**171**	**176**
0—5 ...	1,000	989	994	997	...	10	4	2	...	1	2	1
5—10 ...	998	984	984	986	2	16	16	13	...	...	...	1
10—15 ...	944	889	865	887	56	109	132	112	...	2	3	1
15—20 ...	423	312	298	335	566	680	684	649	11	8	18	16
20—40 ...	31	27	20	24	841	831	871	881	128	112	109	95
40—60 ...	3	7	5	9	471	436	458	438	526	557	537	553
60 and over	...	3	9	...	140	134	132	96	860	863	859	904
Christian.												
Males ...	**545**	**527**	**534**	**540**	**420**	**440**	**436**	**430**	**35**	**33**	**30**	**30**
0—5 ...	1,000	990	997	998	...	9	3	2	...	1	...	...
5—10 ...	1,000	993	992	995	...	6	8	5	...	1	...	...
10—15 ...	995	988	990	983	5	12	10	17	...	...	...	...
15—20 ...	923	890	892	890	76	107	105	110	1	3	3	...
20—40 ...	192	182	191	183	783	796	793	801	25	22	16	16
40—60 ...	6	13	16	18	900	905	912	902	94	82	72	80
60 and over	...	10	13	5	708	762	767	782	292	228	220	213
Females ...	**426**	**415**	**418**	**423**	**407**	**424**	**417**	**409**	**167**	**161**	**165**	**168**
0—5 ...	1,000	991	997	998	...	9	3	1	...	...	...	1
5—10 ...	1,000	985	989	994	...	13	11	5	...	2	...	1
10—15 ...	992	955	960	956	8	43	38	44	...	2	2	...
15—20 ...	510	388	431	430	480	596	562	561	10	16	7	9
20—40 ...	34	32	33	28	843	852	864	860	123	116	103	112
40—60 ...	2	11	11	13	504	524	535	493	494	465	454	494
60 and over	...	19	8	5	146	169	151	149	854	812	841	846

Table 2.—Distribution by age periods and civil conditions of 1,000 of each sex and religion at each of the last four censuses.

Age and civil condition.		Males.				Females.			
		1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
All Religions.									
0—10	Unmarried ...	249	254	271	280	236	247	256	265
	Married ...	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	2
	Widowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15	Unmarried ...	120	118	112	116	101	94	88	89
	Married ...	1	2	2	2	4	8	9	9
	Widowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20	Unmarried ...	85	82	76	72	46	39	37	35
	Married ...	6	6	7	6	36	38	37	33
	Widowed ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
20—40	Unmarried ...	90	86	82	82	13	13	12	12
	Married ...	216	205	194	187	283	276	269	266
	Widowed ...	10	10	8	8	48	42	35	33
40—60	Unmarried ...	3	4	4	5	1	1	1	1
	Married ...	153	158	165	165	82	87	97	93
	Widowed ...	20	19	17	16	101	93	91	92
60 & over	Unmarried ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...
	Married ...	34	40	46	45	7	8	8	9
	Widowed ...	13	14	14	14	41	50	57	60
Hindu.									
0—10	Unmarried ...	246	251	270	278	233	245	255	264
	Married ...	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	2
	Widowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15	Unmarried ...	119	117	111	116	101	93	87	88
	Married ...	1	2	2	2	4	8	9	10
	Widowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20	Unmarried ...	85	83	77	72	47	40	37	35
	Married ...	6	6	6	6	36	36	36	32
	Widowed ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
20—40	Unmarried ...	92	88	83	84	13	13	12	12
	Married ...	215	203	192	185	283	277	271	267
	Widowed ...	11	11	9	8	49	42	35	33
40—60	Unmarried ...	3	4	5	5	1	1	2	1
	Married ...	153	159	165	167	82	88	97	94
	Widowed ...	21	19	18	16	102	94	91	92
60 & over	Unmarried ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Married ...	35	40	46	45	7	9	8	9
	Widowed ...	13	15	14	14	41	51	57	60

Table 2.—Distribution by age periods and civil conditions of 1,000 of each sex and religion at each of the last four censuses—*contd.*

Age and civil condition.		Males.				Females.			
		1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Musalman.									
0—10	Unmarried ...	301	307	320	332	269	289	289	299
	Married ...	...	1	1	1	...	4	3	2
	Widowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15	Unmarried ...	126	119	117	116	108	96	93	88
	Married ...	2	2	1	1	7	12	14	12
	Widowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20	Unmarried ...	83	78	72	73	39	28	25	26
	Married ...	5	4	6	4	53	61	59	51
	Widowed ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
20—40	Unmarried ...	73	70	67	70	11	9	6	7
	Married ...	211	208	208	191	279	267	260	261
	Widowed ...	6	7	3	4	43	36	33	28
40—60	Unmarried ...	2	2	2	2	...	1	1	2
	Married ...	143	144	144	148	69	66	71	71
	Widowed ...	10	10	9	7	78	83	83	91
60 & over	Unmarried ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Married ...	31	38	43	42	6	6	8	6
	Widowed ...	7	9	7	8	37	41	53	55
Christian.									
0—10	Unmarried ...	270	275	271	292	254	260	270	278
	Married ...	...	2	2	1	...	3	2	1
	Widowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10—15	Unmarried ...	130	117	124	121	120	109	102	102
	Married ...	1	2	1	2	1	5	4	5
	Widowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—20	Unmarried ...	87	78	82	73	40	33	33	31
	Married ...	7	9	10	9	38	50	44	40
	Widowed ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
20—40	Unmarried ...	57	54	53	51	11	10	10	9
	Married ...	232	238	219	219	274	268	260	271
	Widowed ...	7	7	4	4	40	37	31	35
40—60	Unmarried ...	1	2	3	3	...	2	2	2
	Married ...	149	149	160	156	87	88	98	84
	Widowed ...	16	13	13	14	85	79	83	85
60 & over	Unmarried ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Married ...	30	41	44	43	7	9	9	8
	Widowed ...	13	12	13	12	42	45	51	48

Table 3.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex in the main age periods for the principal castes.

Part 1.—Males.

Religion and caste.	0—23.			24—43.			44 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
All Religions.	***940***	***59***	***1***	***145***	***807***	***48***	***11***	***812***	***177***
Christian ...	**931**	**68**	**1**	**81**	**884**	**35**	**4**	**835**	**161**
Musalman ...	**949**	**51**	**...**	**102**	**871**	**27**	**5**	**882**	**113**
Hindu ...	**940**	**59**	**1**	**149**	**801**	**50**	**12**	**809**	**179**
Principal castes—									
Valaiyan ...	944	56	...	133	814	53	8	802	190
Kallan ...	957	43	...	183	769	48	10	817	173
Paraiyan ...	949	51	...	151	798	51	6	818	176
Idaiyan ...	948	51	1	196	753	51	4	812	184
Pallan ...	953	46	1	130	819	51	34	792	174
Nattukkottai Chetti	843	155	2	57	897	46	8	828	164
Other Chetti ...	940	60	...	146	816	38	12	806	182
Vellalan ...	943	57	...	161	795	44	22	802	176
Kammalan ...	929	70	1	146	808	46	16	803	181
Nattaman ...	942	57	1	154	793	53	6	826	168
Brahman ...	869	131	...	86	882	32	11	799	190
Agamudaiyan ...	947	52	1	139	818	43	8	808	184
Urali ...	944	56	...	239	722	39	17	829	154
Vallamban ...	954	45	1	132	804	64	3	798	199
Muttiriyan ...	948	52	...	145	815	40	49	784	167
Kavarai Vadugan...	940	60	...	153	813	34	7	814	179
Valuvadi ...	960	40	...	143	801	56	13	789	198
Maravan ...	932	67	1	194	775	31	4	836	160
Andi, Dasari and Pandaram.	948	52	...	104	818	78	14	812	174
Kurumban ...	933	66	1	119	815	66	...	786	214
Ambattan ...	949	50	1	162	782	56	7	823	170
Kusavan ...	907	91	2	98	831	71	2	759	239
Vannan ...	939	60	1	131	799	70	3	831	166
Karumpurattan ...	915	84	1	83	861	56	24	835	141
Melakkaran ...	946	54	...	257	681	62	8	757	235
Nadar ...	945	55	...	127	812	61	5	851	144
Raju ...	943	57	...	146	830	24	7	816	177
Kuravan ...	915	83	2	79	877	44	8	835	157
Vaniyan ...	927	73	...	121	831	48	...	830	170
Uppiliyan ...	969	31	...	84	842	74	...	752	248
Saurashtra ...	874	126	...	59	876	65	...	901	99
Odde ...	916	84	...	66	896	38	10	920	70
Chakkiliyan ...	970	30	...	135	825	40	...	810	190
Kaikolan ...	947	53	...	253	692	55	16	703	281
Ilamagan ...	935	65	...	103	876	21	...	714	286

Table 3.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex in the main age periods for the principal castes—*cont.*

Part 2.—Females.

Religion and caste.	0—6.			7—13.			14—16.			17—23.			24—43.			44 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
All Religions.	***1,000***	...	...	***985***	***15***	...	***765***	***232***	***3***	***207***	***758***	***35***	***13***	***767***	***220***	***3***	***315***	***682***
Christian ...	**1,000**	...	...	**998**	**2**	...	**811**	**189**	...	**166**	**798**	**36**	**20**	**782**	**198**	...	**367**	**633**
Musalman ...	**1,000**	...	...	**974**	**26**	...	**645**	**347**	**8**	**137**	**837**	**26**	**9**	**784**	**207**	**2**	**309**	**689**
Hindu ...	**1,000**	...	...	**985**	**15**	...	**768**	**229**	**3**	**212**	**753**	**35**	**13**	**765**	**222**	**3**	**312**	**685**
Principal castes—																		
Valaiyan ...	1,000	...	...	986	14	...	774	224	2	220	756	24	15	798	187	3	351	646
Kallan ...	1,000	...	...	988	12	...	838	159	3	280	689	31	14	757	229	3	282	715
Paraiyan ...	1,000	...	...	992	8	...	871	128	1	271	704	25	13	805	182	1	349	650
Idaiyan ...	1,000	...	...	993	7	...	828	170	2	217	732	51	7	706	287	2	262	736
Pallan ...	1,000	...	...	988	12	...	857	142	1	275	696	29	12	784	204	...	326	674
Nattukkottai Chetti	1,000	...	...	990	10	...	607	388	5	90	874	36	3	777	220	...	340	660
Other Chetti ...	1,000	...	...	976	24	...	833	167	...	173	795	32	9	706	285	...	253	747
Vellalan ...	1,000	...	...	987	13	...	735	260	5	149	810	41	5	731	264	2	299	699
Kammalan ...	1,000	...	...	982	18	...	776	219	5	156	795	49	9	739	252	20	301	679
Nattaman ...	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	833	167	...	163	784	53	14	718	268	1	276	723
Brahman ...	1,000	...	...	889	110	1	162	835	3	6	915	79	...	762	238	1	303	696
Agamudaiyan ...	1,000	...	...	996	4	...	805	195	...	181	799	20	5	778	217	...	300	700
Urali ...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	857	143	...	275	706	19	26	798	176	...	346	654
Vallamban ...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	885	115	...	305	656	39	27	742	231	...	307	693
Muttiriyan ...	1,000	...	...	997	3	...	856	134	10	260	706	34	21	777	202	2	328	670

Table 3.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex in the main age periods for the principal castes—*contd.*

Part 2.—Females—*contd.*

Religion and caste.	0—6.			7—13.			14—16.			17—23.			24—43.			44 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Principal castes—cont.																		
Kavarai Vadugan...	1,000	...	...	982	18	...	771	218	11	146	816	38	3	755	242	...	288	712
Valuvadi ...	1,000	...	...	995	5	...	911	89	...	259	722	19	9	838	153	...	382	618
Maravan ...	1,000	...	...	981	19	...	750	236	14	316	660	24	39	751	210	...	297	703
Andi, Dasari and Pandaram.	1,000	...	...	994	6	...	633	367	...	168	809	23	6	804	190	2	289	709
Kurumban ...	1,000	...	...	987	13	...	722	278	...	173	801	26	13	770	217	...	281	719
Ambattan ...	1,000	...	...	976	22	2	695	305	...	176	774	50	9	729	262	9	330	661
Kusavan ...	1,000	...	...	876	114	10	275	695	30	40	832	128	3	644	353	...	249	751
Vannan ...	1,000	...	...	995	5	...	841	159	...	295	681	24	9	763	228	3	280	717
Karumpurattan ...	1,000	...	...	976	24	...	673	327	...	140	817	43	3	766	231	...	336	664
Melakkaran ...	1,000	...	...	988	12	...	609	368	23	285	699	16	157	708	135	102	352	546
Nadar ...	1,000	...	...	987	13	...	868	113	19	216	728	56	10	820	170	...	400	600
Raju ...	1,000	...	...	992	8	...	780	220	...	95	886	19	7	738	255	...	241	759
Kuravan ...	1,000	...	...	975	25	...	465	535	...	109	873	18	17	936	47	...	454	546
Vaniyan ...	1,000	...	...	985	15	...	774	226	...	193	761	46	...	669	331	...	252	748
Uppiliyan ...	1,000	...	...	985	15	...	694	306	...	192	788	20	4	766	230	8	351	641
Saurashtra ...	1,000	...	...	838	162	...	65	903	32	12	954	34	10	773	217	...	436	564
Odde ...	1,000	...	...	980	20	...	688	312	...	281	695	24	6	909	85	...	458	542
Chakkiliyan ...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	667	333	...	164	836	...	...	851	149	...	434	566
Kaikolan ...	1,000	...	...	982	18	...	444	556	...	207	759	34	44	802	154	...	476	524
Ilamagan ...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	769	231	...	265	735	...	25	844	131	24	342	634

Table 4.—Number of wives to 1,000 husbands for selected communities.

Religion and caste.	All ages.	0—13.	14—23.	24—43.	44 and over.
ALL RELIGIONS. ...	***1,103***	***4,188***	***3,789***	***1,117***	***437***
Christian	**1,033**	**800**	**3,012**	**1,020**	**487**
Musalman	**1,187**	**3,900**	**5,307**	**1,085**	**389**
Hindu	**1,104**	**4,363**	**3,779**	**1,123**	**436**
Principal castes :—					
Valaiyan	1,084	4,375	3,580	1,077	455
Kallan	1,132	7,286	4,713	1,210	400
Paraiyan	1,153	1,263	3,686	1,271	449
Idaiyan	1,049	1,500	4,109	1,103	387
Pallan	1,128	3,375	4,146	1,178	448
Nattukkottai Chetti ...	1,367	786	2,615	1,438	682
Other Chetti ...	1,045	9,000	3,992	1,016	376
Vellalan	1,099	6,000	4,588	1,109	420
Kammalan	1,014	7,333	3,511	920	407
Nattaman	1,078	1.000	4,395	1,079	428
Brahman	938	10,444	2,716	793	403
Agamudaiyan ...	1,147	4,000	4,623	1,191	412
Urali	1,066	...	3,309	1,142	422
Vallamban	1,143	...	4,571	1,187	440
Muttiriyan	1.034	1,000	3.513	1,020	430
Kavarai Vadugan ...	1,032	5,000	3,938	1,021	407
Valuvadi	1,078	1,500	4,633	1,059	512
Maravan	1,122	...	3.353	1,314	341
Andi, Dasari & Pandaram	1,248	...	4,729	1,271	470
Kurumban	1 040	6,000	3,202	1,065	395
Ambattan	1,223	5,000	4,484	1,305	451
Kusavan	1,044	15,667	3,500	889	387
Vannan	1,068	2,000	3,273	1,105	404
Karumpurattan ...	1,149	8,000	3,377	1,070	462
Melakkaran	1,401	...	5.514	1,401	572
Nadar	1,077	3,000	3,758	1,108	429
Raju	1,015	1,000	4,727	1,015	333
Kuravan	1,080	1,500	3,839	986	462
Vaniyan	987	...	3,000	938	386
Uppiliyan	1,168	2,000	8,900	1,050	523
Saurashtra	1,243	...	2,643	1,172	527
Odde	796	...	2,393	794	293
Chakkiliyan	1,194	...	7,111	1,100	516
Kaikolan	1,672	...	6,750	1,730	667
Ilamagan	1,066	...	2,545	1,212	350

CHAPTER VII.

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

Infirmities.	Persons.						Males.						Females.					
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
Total ...	**269**	**250**	**241**	**239**	**249**	**256**	**342**	**275**	**278**	**264**	**257**	**292**	**203**	**226**	**206**	**215**	**241**	**224**
Insane	38	25	20	17	16	18	46	26	25	19	17	22	31	23	14	14	16	14
Deaf-mute	100	93	95	90	102	73	122	99	106	97	105	79	80	88	84	83	99	68
Blind	85	99	82	104	104	136	99	102	75	105	94	147	72	96	89	104	112	127
Leper	46	33	44	28	27	29	75	48	72	43	41	44	20	19	19	14	14	15

Table 2.—Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population of each taluk at the last two censuses.

Taluks.	Males.								Females.							
	Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Leper.		Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Leper.	
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
Total ...	**46**	**26**	**122**	**99**	**99**	**101**	**75**	**48**	**31**	**23**	**80**	**88**	**72**	**96**	**20**	**19**
Alangudi taluk—																
Pudukkottai town	84	31	139	101	126	93	42	77	35	53	69	68	69	152	48	61
Alangudi ...	42	19	124	111	100	97	89	41	43	21	84	94	96	96	20	18
Tirumayam ...	46	34	101	85	91	110	44	34	26	24	54	66	65	89	12	11
Kolattur ...	38	24	142	103	101	98	110	65	27	16	113	112	62	95	22	21

Table 3.—Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at the last three censuses—comparative statement for India, Madras Presidency, the adjoining districts and the State.

Locality.	Insane.			Deaf-mute.			Blind.			Leper.		
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1931.	1921.	1911.
Persons.												
India	*	28	26	*	60	64	*	152	142	*	32	35
Madras Presidency ...	33	20	20	70	51	78	111	87	81	70	37	40
Tanjore district ...	26	14	15	85	39	85	80	57	58	77	36	46
Trichinopoly district ...	29	17	18	85	86	91	105	83	76	65	28	32
Ramnad district ...	34	16	18	89	50	90	128	107	118	46	32	35
Madura district ...	26	17	16	81	76	78	116	103	96	74	39	34
Pudukkottai State ...	38	25	20	100	93	95	85	99	82	46	33	44
Males.												
India	*	33	31	*	70	74	*	145	138	*	46	51
Madras Presidency ...	39	24	24	81	58	87	105	87	83	107	56	62
Tanjore district ...	32	17	18	100	47	101	91	64	62	128	58	74
Trichinopoly district ...	34	20	21	92	95	101	105	87	75	99	45	50
Ramnad district ...	41	20	23	104	57	101	132	112	126	75	53	56
Madura district ...	32	21	19	93	91	89	112	105	92	115	60	53
Pudukkottai State ...	46	26	25	122	99	106	99	102	75	75	48	72
Females.												
India	*	22	20	*	49	53	*	160	145	*	18	18
Madras Presidency ...	27	17	17	62	44	68	116	86	79	35	19	20
Tanjore district ...	21	11	13	71	31	69	71	51	54	30	15	20
Trichinopoly district ...	24	14	16	77	77	81	104	79	76	32	12	15
Ramnad district ...	28	13	14	76	44	80	125	103	111	21	12	17
Madura district ...	20	13	12	69	62	68	120	100	100	34	20	16
Pudukkottai State ...	31	23	14	80	88	84	72	96	89	20	19	19

* Figures not available.

Table 4.—Distribution of the infirm by age per 10,000 of each sex for the last two censuses.

Age period.	Males.								Females.							
	Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Leper.		Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Leper.	
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
0—15 ...	690	741	3,777	3,449	634	913	347	...	910	1,200	3,353	3,333	790	514	488	952
15—30 ...	2,873	2,963	3,004	3,201	1,640	1,442	1,459	1,313	3,182	3,000	3,293	3,846	1,053	842	3,170	1,666
30—45 ...	3,908	4,444	2,189	2,315	2,223	1,394	4,722	4,444	3,787	3,600	1,917	2,000	1,447	1,542	1,951	2,142
45—60 ...	2,184	1,111	858	788	2 223	2,213	2,708	2,526	1,819	1,400	1,197	718	2,434	2,476	2,927	3,574
60 and over ...	345	741	172	247	3,280	4,038	764	1,717	302	800	240	103	4,276	4,626	1,464	1,666

Table 5.—Number of females afflicted per 1,000 males at different age periods at the last two censuses.

Age period.	Females afflicted per 1,000 males.							
	Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Leper.	
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
Total ...	**759**	**926**	**717**	**961**	**804**	**1,029**	**285**	**424**
0—15 ...	1,000	1,500	636	929	1,000	579	400	...
15—30 ...	840	938	786	1,154	516	600	619	538
30—45 ...	735	750	627	830	524	1,138	118	205
45—60 ...	632	1,167	1,000	875	881	1,152	308	600
60 and over ...	667	1,000	1,000	400	1,048	1,179	545	412

Table 6.—Number afflicted per 100,000 persons in the principal communities.

Religion and castes.	Insane.			Deaf-mute.			Blind.			Leper.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
TOTAL ...	***38***	***46***	***31***	***100***	***122***	***80***	***85***	***99***	***73***	***46***	***75***	***20***
Hindu	**36**	**42**	**31**	**99**	**119**	**80**	**85**	**99**	**73**	**45**	**72**	**20**
Brahman	85	118	51	85	152	17	68	85	51	76	68	85
Depressed classes ...	39	39	39	86	122	55	103	115	94	46	82	13
Other Hindus ...	34	40	29	102	117	87	83	97	69	43	70	19
Musalman	**86**	**140**	**37**	**99**	**168**	**37**	**66**	**70**	**62**	**66**	**126**	**12**
Christian	**33**	**35**	**32**	**122**	**138**	**108**	**95**	**115**	**76**	**61**	**104**	**22**

CHAPTER VIII.

Table 1.—Distribution of the population by occupations (1901 to 1931).

Class, sub-class and order.	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.	
	Number of workers.	Number per 10,000 of total population.	Number of workers.	Number per 10,000 of total population.	Number of workers.	Number per 10,000 of total population.	Number of workers.	Number per 10,000 of total population.
TOTAL ...	*258,435*	*6,450*	*246,554*	*5,776*	*248,768*	*6,040*	*229,989*	*6,045*
Class A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.	**131,433**	**3,280**	**201,167**	**4,713**	**193,713**	**4,703**	**189,040**	**4,969**
Sub-class I.—*Exploitation of animals and vegetation.*	*131,433*	*3,280*	*201,167*	*4,713*	*193,713*	*4,703*	*189,040*	*4,969*
1. Pasture and Agriculture—								
(*a*) Cultivation	121,273	3,027	199,237	4,668	191,951	4,660	183,880	4,834
(*b*) Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc.	97	2	124	3	155	4	117	3
(*c*) Forestry	69	2	60	1	103	2	278	7
(*d*) Stock raising	9,991	249	1,701	40	1,436	35	4,757	125
(*e*) Raising of small animals and insects.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Fishing and hunting	3	...	45	1	68	2	8	...
Sub-class II.—*Exploitation of minerals.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Metallic minerals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Non-metallic minerals... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.	**29,096**	**726**	**27,565**	**646**	**30,267**	**735**	**29,273**	**769**
Sub-class III.—*Industry.* ...	*15,521*	*387*	*14,866*	*348*	*15,310*	*372*	*16,146*	*424*
5. Textiles	687	17	959	22	1,044	26	1,935	51
6. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	6	...	6	...	41	1	3	...
7. Wood	2,533	63	1,885	44	1,892	46	2,111	56
8. Metals	962	24	876	20	751	18	866	23
9. Ceramics	2,429	61	2,498	59	1,083	26	2,339	61
10. Chemical products, properly so called and analogous.	96	2	113	3	52	1	36	1
11. Food industries	728	18	542	13	908	22	1,198	31
12. Industries of dress and the toilet ...	3,645	91	4,102	96	4,018	98	3,929	103
13. Furniture industries	...	...	4	...	13	...	...	...
14. Building industries	2,597	65	1,906	45	4,108	100	2,513	66
15. Construction of means of transport...	38	1	13	...	2	...	...	...
16. Production and transmission of physical force.	59	2	6	...	1	...	...	...
17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries	1,741	43	1,956	46	1,397	34	1,216	32
Sub-class IV.—*Transport.* ...	*2,027*	*51*	*1,057*	*25*	*935*	*23*	*2,205*	*58*
18. Transport by air	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Transport by water	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
20. Transport by road	1,551	39	967	23	822	20	2,106	56
21. Transport by rail	364	9	3	...	4	...	8	...
22. Post office, telegraph and telephone services.	112	3	87	2	109	3	91	2
Sub-class V.—*Trade.* ...	*11,548*	*288*	*11,642*	*273*	*14,022*	*340*	*10,922*	*287*
23. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	3,668	91	3,201	75	3,754	91	2,321	61
24. Brokerage, commission and export...	43	1	29	1	19	...	484	13
25. Trade in textiles	111	3	64	2	282	7	417	11
26. Trade in skins, leather and furs ...	136	3	135	3	196	5	174	5

Table 1.—Distribution of the population by occupations (1901 to 1931)—*contd.*

Class, sub-class and order.	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.	
	Number of workers.	Number per 10,000 of total population.	Number of workers.	Number per 10,000 of total population.	Number of workers.	Number per 10,000 of total population.	Number of workers.	Number per 10,000 of total population.
Sub-class V.—*Trade*—contd.								
27. Trade in wood	142	4	275	6	375	9	...	...
28. Trade in metals	9	...	10	...	1	...	8	...
29. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ...	13	...	18	...	1,380	34	418	11
30. Trade in chemical products ...	7	...	20	1	44	1	14	...
31. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	890	22	461	11	419	10	263	7
32. Other trade in food-stuffs ...	4,569	114	5,157	121	5,602	136	5,644	148
33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles.	428	11	537	13	367	9	150	4
34. Trade in furniture	41	1	35	1	441	11	510	13
35. Trade in building materials ...	158	4	401	9	433	11	195	5
36. Trade in means of transport ...	31	1	100	2	102	2	22	1
37. Trade in fuel	42	1	50	1	98	2	120	3
38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	269	7	389	9	431	10	160	4
39. Trade of other sorts	991	25	760	18	78	2	22	1
Class C.—Public administration and liberal arts.	**5,766**	**144**	**5,996**	**140**	**6,228**	**151**	**5,765**	**151**
Sub-class VI.—*Public force.* ...	*407*	*10*	*470*	*11*	*450*	*11*	*131*	*3*
40. Army	135	3	127	3	146	4	131	3
41. Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42. Air force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43. Police	272	7	343	8	304	7	...	...
Sub-class VII.—*Public administration.*	*2,172*	*54*	*1,458*	*34*	*2,637*	*64*	*2,622*	*69*
44. Public administration	2,172	54	1,458	34	2,637	64	2,622	69
Sub-class VIII.—*Professions and liberal arts.*	*3,187*	*80*	*4,068*	*95*	*3,141*	*76*	*3,012*	*79*
45. Religion	1,071	27	1,585	37	1,231	30	1,077	28
46. Law	209	5	307	7	122	3	99	3
47. Medicine	505	13	411	10	288	7	391	10
48. Instruction	753	19	568	13	443	11	377	10
49. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44).	649	16	1,197	28	1,057	25	1,068	28
Class D.—Miscellaneous. ...	**92,140**	**2,300**	**11,826**	**277**	**18,560**	**451**	**5,911**	**156**
Sub-class IX.—*Persons living on their income.*	*339*	*9*	*271*	*6*	*249*	*6*	*252*	*7*
50. Persons living principally on their own income.	339	9	271	6	249	6	252	7
Sub-class X.—*Domestic service.*	*72,977*	*1,821*	*957*	*22*	*821*	*20*	*991*	*26*
51. Domestic service	72,977	1,821	957	22	821	20	991	26
Sub-class XI.—*Insufficiently described occupations.*	*17,742*	*443*	*9,893*	*232*	*16,601*	*404*	*3,188*	*84*
52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	17,742	443	9,893	232	16,601	404	3,188	84
Sub-class XII.—*Unproductive.*	*1,082*	*27*	*705*	*17*	*889*	*21*	*1,480*	*39*
53. Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses.	133	3	70	2	61	1	99	3
54. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes ...	949	24	624	15	828	20	1,381	36
55. Other unclassified non-productive industries.	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.—Distribution of occupations by religion.

Group number and description of occupation.	Earners and working dependents.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.
Total ...	**115,964**	**3,964**	**5,464**	**122,903**	**4,458**	**5,682**
1. Non-cultivating proprietors	1,247	83	44	805	42	33
5. Cultivating owners	56,948	995	3,098	22,661	162	1,182
6. Tenant cultivators	7,569	49	236	2,741	7	79
7. Agricultural labourers	8,327	30	209	14,256	49	419
23. Herdsmen, shepherds, etc.	6,768	20	249	2,784	7	141
47. Silk weaving	273	...	...	138	...	...
55. Carpenters, etc.	1,618	2	32	9	...	...
56. Basket makers and other industries of woody materials.	282	19	29	385	1	69
59. Blacksmiths and other workers in iron ...	492	94	57	2	...	...
60. Workers in brass, copper and bell metal ...	255	2	...	1	...	...
63. Potters and makers of earthenware ...	885	...	...	1,299	...	...
64. Brick and tile makers	128	4	...	101	...	...
73. Butchers	81	195	3	7	35	...
76. Toddy drawers	290	...	42	...	...	...
83. Tailors, dress makers, etc.	33	139	1	1	3	...
85. Washermen	1,171	...	31	1,271	...	23
86. Barbers	810	1	...	5	...	...
90. Bricklayers, masons, stone cutters, painters, etc.	1,864	32	460	241	...	...
98. Makers of jewellery and ornaments ...	1,364	5	54	6	...	...
100. Scavengers	124	...	1	113	...	...
106. Labourers employed on roads and bridges ...	263	...	...	39	...	...
108. Owners of carts and carriages and their employees.	956	58	35	3	...	...
113. Labourers on railway construction & maintenance	132	...	7	55	...	...
115. Bankers, money-lenders, brokers, etc. ...	3,168	48	6	444	2	...
118. Trade in skins, leather, etc.	13	100	23	...	...	...
127. Hotel-keepers and their employees ...	493	18	...	222	1	...
129. Grain and pulse dealers	95	43	...	83	4	11
131. Dealers in dairy product, eggs and poultry ...	128	4	...	287	41	8
134. Dealers in miscellaneous food-stuffs ...	1,668	673	71	1,006	121	7
135. Dealers in tobacco	77	73	...	4	1	...
138. Trade in ready-made clothing, toilet articles, etc.	266	137	19	6	...	...
147. Dealers in common bangles, toys, etc. ...	141	23	...	37	6	...
150. Shop keepers, bazaarmen, etc. (unspecified) ...	320	285	66	197	30	43
157. Police	235	21	16	...	...	...
160. Service of the State	1,235	31	12	21	1	...
162. Village officials and servants	702	4	53	2	...	...
163. Priests, ministers, etc.	252	2	...	...	...	...
166. Servants in religious edifices, etc. ...	759	18	5	8	...	...
170. Medical practitioners (unregistered) ...	237	28	11	15	3	...
174. Professors and teachers	610	21	71	12	1	29
182. Musicians, actors, dancers, etc.	465	...	...	9	...	...
185. Proprietors, fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	268	11	23	36	1	...
186. Private motor drivers and cleaners ...	560	37	37	...	...	...
187. Domestic service	2,312	106	155	62,653	3,899	3,218
189. Cashiers, accountants, clerks, etc. (unspecified).	635	110	21	9	1	...
191. Labourers and workmen (unspecified) ...	6,557	97	140	9,716	18	379
193. Beggars and vagrants	290	30	3	154	16	13
194. Prostitutes	...	...	...	443	...	...
Other occupations	2,598	316	144	616	6	28

CHAPTER IX.

Table 1.—Education by age, sex and religion in 1931.

Religion and caste.	Number of literates per 10,000 males of					Number of literates per 10,000 females of				
	all ages.	7—16.	17—23.	24—43.	44 and over.	all ages.	7—16.	17—23.	24—43.	44 and over.
All Religions.	***2,162***	***1,466***	***3,100***	***3,220***	***2,822***	***187***	***244***	***363***	***214***	***99***
Hindu	**2,052**	**1,360**	**2,917**	**3,053**	**2,696**	**187**	**251**	**362**	**212**	**98**
Brahman	7,600	6,969	9,358	9,471	9,549	3,329	4,442	5,556	4,548	1,473
Depressed classes ...	769	428	1,127	1,327	917	10	7	25	14	6
Other Hindus ...	2,073	1,350	2,957	3,095	2,703	104	158	210	103	51
Musalman	**4,353**	**3,127**	**6,505**	**6,780**	**6,416**	**173**	**162**	**351**	**237**	**111**
Christian	**2,583**	**2,058**	**4,103**	**3,940**	**2,929**	**190**	**185**	**413**	**248**	**94**
Roman Catholics ...	2,490	1,940	6,024	3,877	2,830	102	117	285	122	...
Protestants	5,455	5,244	8,462	6,500	6,765	3,702	3,721	5,172	5,000	3,415

Table 2.—Education in taluks and divisions by age and sex.

Taluks and divisions.	Literates.				Literates in English.				
	Number per 10,000 of total population.	Number per 10,000 of total literates.			Number per 10,000 of		Number per 10,000 of total English literates.		
		0—16.	17—43.	44 and over.	total population.	total literate population.	0—16.	17—43.	44 and over.
MALES.									
Total ...	***2,162***	***1,698***	***6,170***	***2,132***	***178***	***821***	***1,721***	***6,705***	***1,574***
* *Alangudi taluk.* ...	**1,872**	**1,461**	**6,417**	**2,122**	**59**	**315**	**1,279**	**7,246**	**1,475**
Pudukkottai municipality.	5,042	1,929	5,992	2,079	1,326	2,629	1,827	6,583	1,590
Pudukkottai (excluding town municipality).	1,250	1,313	6,403	2,284	56	448	714	7,619	1,667
Varappur	1,806	1,525	6,244	2,231	45	248	...	8,696	1,304
Karambakkudi	1,757	1,484	6,545	1,971	61	349	1,212	7,424	1,364
Vallanad	2,060	1,298	6,552	2,150	45	216	816	6,735	2,449
Alangudi	2,238	1,588	6,339	2,073	83	372	2,353	6,569	1,078
Tirumayam taluk. ...	**2,438**	**1,829**	**6,065**	**2,106**	**127**	**520**	**1,896**	**6,663**	**1,441**
Kilanilai	1,764	1,471	6,216	2,313	51	287	417	7,708	1,875
Sengirai	2,692	2,039	5,901	2,060	218	812	3,026	5,850	1,124
Tirumayam	2,744	1,903	6,049	2,048	209	764	1,640	6,688	1,672
Ponnamaravati	2,483	1,871	6,013	2,116	66	264	702	7,895	1,403
Karaiyur	2,192	1,528	6,346	2,126	51	234	164	8,033	1,803
Kolattur taluk. ...	**1,344**	**1,484**	**6,260**	**2,256**	**55**	**412**	**1,007**	**7,045**	**1,948**
Kudumiamalai	1,793	1,919	5,707	2,374	73	408	1,625	6,875	1,500
Viralimalai	958	1,322	6,547	2,131	49	507	1,304	6,812	1,884
Nirpalani	925	992	6,513	2,495	34	365	571	6,572	2,857
Kiranur	1,751	1,348	6,386	2,266	89	510	632	7,263	2,105
Kunnandarkovil... ...	1,410	1,555	6,423	2,022	31	219	345	7,931	1,724
FEMALES.									
Total ...	***187***	***2,942***	***6,171***	***887***	***7***	***378***	***3,851***	***5,879***	***270***
* *Alangudi taluk.* ...	**68**	**2,725**	**6,481**	**794**	**1**	**106**	**5,000**	**5,000**	...
Pudukkottai municipality.	1,243	2,773	6,281	946	82	657	3,983	5,678	339
Pudukkottai (excluding town municipality).	35	3,103	6,207	690	...	...	...	...	...
Varappur	59	2,188	6,406	1,406	1	156	...	10,000	...
Karambakkudi	82	2,473	6,667	860	1	108	...	10,000	...
Vallanad	59	3,151	6,575	274	...	...	...	...	...
Alangudi	92	2,857	6,387	756	2	168	10,000	...	...
Tirumayam taluk. ...	**156**	**3,363**	**5,958**	**679**	**3**	**184**	**3,478**	**6,522**	...
Kilanilai	102	3,063	6,306	631	4	360	2,500	7,500	...
Sengirai	215	3,577	5,819	604	4	202	2,500	7,500	...
Tirumayam	211	2,715	6,620	665	5	222	5,000	5,000	...
Ponnamaravati	132	4,356	5,000	644	...	38	...	10,000	...
Karaiyur	87	2,689	6,219	1,092	1	168	5,000	5,000	...
Kolattur taluk. ...	**82**	**2,654**	**6,070**	**1,276**	**1**	**62**	...	**10,000**	...
Kudumiamalai	97	2,521	6,218	1,261	2	168	...	10,000	...
Viralimalai	69	2,647	5,980	1,373	1	98	...	10,000	...
Nirpalani	32	3,714	5,143	1,143	...	...	...	...	...
Kiranur	135	2,566	6,250	1,184	...	...	...	...	...
Kunnandarkovil... ...	78	2,564	6,026	1,410	...	...	...	...	...

* Excludes figures for town municipality.

Table 3.—Education by age, sex and caste.

Religion and caste.	Number per 10,000 of the population.									
	Males.					Females.				
	All ages.	7–16.	17–23.	24–43.	44 and over.	All ages.	7–16.	17–23.	24–43.	44 and over.
ALL RELIGIONS. ...	***2,162***	***1,466***	***3,100***	***3,220***	***2,822***	***187***	***244***	***363***	***214***	***99***
Hindu	**2,052**	**1,360**	**2,917**	**3,053**	**2,696**	**187**	**251**	**362**	**212**	**98**
Valaiyan	518	339	780	856	568	4	6	6	7	...
Kallan	2,053	1,3?4	2,743	3,147	2,614	25	27	36	26	19
Paraiyan	1,071	582	1,519	1,888	1,324	12	8	29	18	4
Idaiyan	1,157	758	1,730	1,745	1,220	28	21	90	29	16
Pallan	380	230	600	647	377	6	7	7	7	10
Nattukkottai Chetti ...	6,661	4,935	9,426	9,544	9,497	336	1,066	481	137	32
Other Chetti	4,836	3,477	6,548	6,950	6,493	184	319	431	161	26
Vellalan	4,531	3,009	6,238	6,536	5,544	358	499	775	379	168
Kammalan	3,289	2,257	4,136	4,989	4,178	106	132	142	138	62
Nattaman	2,176	1,262	2,924	3,262	2,642	18	28	36	14	16
Brahman	7,600	6,969	9,358	9,471	9,549	3,329	4,442	5,556	4,548	1,473
Agamudaiyan	3,099	2,185	4,175	4,519	3,917	133	243	272	118	28
Urali	653	461	1,015	997	691	4	...	...	6	14
Vallamban	1,250	933	1,900	1,917	1,408	6	9	17	7	...
Muttiriyan	608	368	917	1,040	696	...	...	...	...	...
Kavari Vadugan ...	3,450	2,065	5,353	5,014	4,319	479	551	1,106	519	312
Valuvadi	1,462	538	2,513	2,703	1,570	...	...	...	...	...
Maravan	2,133	1,778	3,217	3,125	2,376	19	33	79	...	16
Andi, Dasari & Pandaram	3,044	1,814	4,531	4,759	4,203	44	98	87	40	...
Kurumban	145	138	172	190	165	7	...	32	11	...
Ambattan	1,777	1,213	2,577	2,748	2,383	41	84	94	33	...
Kusavan	1,889	1,509	2,724	2,691	1,990	15	37	...	23	...
Vannan	824	537	1,286	1,248	977	4	20	...	...	...
Karumpurattan ...	1,487	1,367	3,190	1,931	1,727	...	...	...	...	...
Melakkaran	4,802	3,254	6,910	6,674	5,789	1,445	1,323	2,724	1,738	1,020
Nadar	1,877	1,246	2,743	3,003	2,265	16	72	...	...	...
Raju	6,882	5,435	9,881	9,336	8,980	1,205	1,833	1,905	1,455	602
Kuravan	614	865	1,449	632	472	...	...	...	...	...
Vaniyan	3,320	2,818	4,667	4,589	3,868	152	179	459	74	148
Uppiliyan	1,163	909	923	1,767	1,709	...	...	...	...	...
Saurashtra	2,896	1,379	4,605	4,837	4,059	96	...	575	49	...
Odde	140	...	135	332	100	...	...	...	...	...
Chakkiliyan	481	338	426	979	506	60	...	299	65	...
Kaikolan	4,216	3,067	6,667	6,154	3,591	1,632	1,467	2,931	1,838	1,270
Ilamagan	2,143	1,667	3,871	2,990	2,857	...	...	...	...	...
Musalman	**4,353**	**3,127**	**6,505**	**6,780**	**6,416**	**173**	**162**	**351**	**237**	**111**
Christian	**2,583**	**2,058**	**4,103**	**3,940**	**2,929**	**190**	**185**	**413**	**248**	**94**

Table 4.—Education in selected communities grouped by traditional occupation.

Communities.	Males.					Females.				
	Total population.	Actual number.		Number per 10,000 of population.		Total population.	Actual number.		Number per 10,000 of population.	
		Literates.	Literates in English.	Literates.	Literates in English.		Literates.	Literates in English.	Literates.	Literates in English.
Brahman	**5,913**	**4,494**	**2,180**	**7,600**	**3,687**	**5,846**	**1,946**	**60**	**3,329**	**103**
Agricultural communities...	**144,053**	**21,837**	**828**	**1,516**	**57**	**156,880**	**905**	**77**	**58**	**5**
Valaiyan	27,916	1,447	5	518	2	28,691	12	...	4	...
Kallan	22,124	4,542	67	2,053	30	24,619	61	3	25	1
Paraiyan	15,633	1,675	9	1,071	6	17,189	20	...	12	...
Idaiyan	12,064	1,396	70	1,157	58	13,187	37	2	28	2
Pallan	11,758	447	2	380	2	13,163	8	...	6	...
Vellalan	7,848	3,556	283	4,531	361	8,913	319	10	358	11
Nattaman	5,713	1,243	...	2,176	...	6,695	12	...	18	...
Agamudaiyan	5,414	1,678	58	3,099	107	6,002	80	1	133	2
Urali	4,672	305	2	653	4	4,706	2	...	4	...
Vallamban	3,855	482	2	1,250	5	4,639	3	...	6	...
Muttiriyan	3,997	243	...	608	...	4,004	...	...	...	...
Kavarai Vadugan ...	3,278	1,131	123	3,450	375	3,486	167	9	479	26
Valuvadi	3,304	483	1	1,462	3	3,387	...	...	...	...
Maravan	2,457	524	2	2,133	8	3,160	6	...	19	...
Kurumban	2,621	38	...	145	...	2,763	2	...	7	...
Karumpurattan ...	1,695	252	...	1,487	...	1,934	...	...	...	...
Uppiliyan	688	80	...	1,163	...	764	...	...	...	...
Ilamagan	322	69	...	2,143	...	312	...	...	...	...
Christian	8,694	2,246	204	2,583	235	9,266	176	52	190	56
Industrial communities ...	**18,334**	**4,087**	**49**	**2,229**	**27**	**19,319**	**116**	...	**60**	...
Kammalan	7,085	2,330	31	3,289	44	7,295	77	...	106	...
Ambattan	2,386	424	3	1,777	13	2,666	11	...	41	...
Kusavan	2,351	444	1	1,889	4	2,619	4	...	15	...
Vannan	2,064	170	...	824	...	2,245	1	...	4	...
Nadar	1,167	219	4	1,877	34	1,272	2	...	16	...
Kuravan	782	48	2	614	26	780	...	...	...	...
Vaniyan	747	248	5	3,320	67	788	12	...	152	...
Saurashtra	587	170	3	2,896	51	623	6	...	96	...
Odde	645	9	...	140	...	527	...	...	...	...
Chakkiliyan	520	25	...	481	...	504	3	...	60	...
Commercial communities ...	**15,881**	**8,190**	**167**	**5,157**	**105**	**19,751**	**464**	**1**	**235**	**1**
Nattukottai Chetti ...	4,690	3,124	59	6,661	126	7,201	242	1	336	1
Other Chetti	4,032	1,950	31	4,836	77	4,515	83	...	184	...
Musalman	7,159	3,116	77	4,353	108	8,035	139	...	173	...
Professional communities...	**4,985**	**2,096**	**92**	**4,205**	**185**	**5,892**	**423**	**2**	**720**	**3**
Andi, Dasari and Pandaram.	2,526	769	2	3,044	8	2,961	13	...	44	...
Melakkaran	1,364	655	12	4,802	88	1,696	245	...	1,445	...
Raju	789	543	76	6,882	963	855	103	2	1,205	23
Kaikolan	306	129	2	4,216	65	380	62	...	1,632	...
Others	**1,968**	**622**	**77**	**3,186**	**394**	**1,872**	**58**	**8**	**310**	**43**

Table 5.—Progress of education from 1881 to 1931.

Religion and year.	Number per 10,000 males.						Number per 10,000 females.					
	Literates.			Literates in English.			Literates.			Literates in English.		
	All ages.	10–20.	20 and over.	All ages.	10–20.	20 and over.	All ages.	10–20.	20 and over.	All ages.	10–20.	20 and over.
All Religions—												
1931 ...	2,162	2,134	3,090	178	224	239	187	343	195	7	16	6
1921 ...	1,957	1,919	2,801	152	229	190	126	238	129	5	10	5
1911 ...	1,668	1,503	2,540	87	89	131	62	132	65	1	1	2
1901 ...	1,562	1,571	2,332	83	165	91	42	94	43	1	4	1
1891 ...	1,439	1,496	2,282	...	...	...	30	67	25	...	...	...
1881 ...	1,452	967	2,349	...	...	...	35	57	40	...	...	...
Hindu—												
1931 ...	2,052	1,969	2,937	178	219	239	187	350	193	5	14	3
1921 ...	1,850	1,782	2,647	156	231	194	122	235	123	4	9	3
1911 ...	1,585	1,400	2,417	88	90	131	59	127	61	...	...	1
1901 ...	1,494	1,491	2,225	85	174	91	39	88	39	...	1	...
1891 ...	1,380	1,422	2,188	...	...	...	28	64	24	...	...	...
1881 ...	1,407	930	2,273	...	...	...	34	55	39	...	...	...
Musalman—												
1931 ...	4,353	4,780	6,629	108	117	168	173	264	209	...	...	...
1921 ...	4,087	4,249	6,329	53	69	80	164	251	172	...	...	...
1911 ...	3,585	3,595	5,810	43	49	70	61	130	62	...	...	...
1901 ...	3,263	3,373	5,377	17	27	23	86	161	98	3	...	6
1891 ...	2,994	3,615	5,012	...	...	...	45	94	44	...	...	..
1881 ...	2,775	2,245	4,782	...	...	...	25	13	41	...	...	...
Christian—												
1931 ...	2,583	3,168	3,610	235	404	282	190	296	221	56	70	77
1921 ...	2,509	2,986	3,521	157	313	174	191	281	227	32	45	45
1911 ...	2,071	2,164	3,074	111	87	178	140	225	165	18	13	28
1901 ...	1,826	2,032	2,725	84	55	142	97	166	107	27	68	25
1891 ...	1,665	1,665	2,732	...	...	...	57	129	42	...	...	...
1881 ...	1,547	991	2,521	...	...	...	70	157	66	...	...	...

Table 6.—Progress of education in selected communities between 1921 and 1931.

Religion and caste.	Number per 10,000 of population.							
	Males.				Females.			
	Literates.		Literates in English.		Literates.		Literates in English.	
	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.
ALL RELIGIONS. ...	***2,162***	***1,957***	***178***	***152***	***187***	***126***	***7***	***4***
Hindu	**2,052**	**1,850**	**178**	**156**	**187**	**122**	**5**	**4**
Valaiyan	518	506	2	2	4	6	...	...
Kallan	2,053	1,936	30	22	25	29	1	...
Paraiyan	1,071	925	6	1	12	8	...	...
Idaiyan	1,157	916	58	53	28	36	2	...
Pallan	380	365	2	1	6	6	...	...
Chetti	*5,817*	*5,495*	*103*	*75*	*277*	*74*	*1*	...
Nattukkottai Chetti ...	6,661	...	126	...	336	...	1	...
Other Chetti	4,836	...	77	...	184	...	...	...
Vellalan	4,531	4,299	361	337	358	246	11	10
Kammalan	3,289	2,940	44	19	106	101	...	...
Nattaman	2,176	1,585	...	2	18	16	...	...
Brahman	7,600	7,618	3,687	3,503	3,329	2,140	103	88
Agamudaiyan	3,099	2,727	107	78	133	67	2	2
Urali	653	669	4	2	4	6	...	...
Vallamban	1,250	937	5	...	6	12	...	...
Muttiriyan	608	325	...	...	...	20	...	...
Kavari Vadugan ...	3,450	3,192	375	350	479	336	26	22
Valuvadi	1,462	1,214	3	...	...	12	...	...
Maravan	2,133	2,033	8	3	19	17	...	...
Andi, Dasari & Pandaram	3,044	2,429	8	4	44	44	...	...
Kurumban	145	110	...	18	7	3	...	...
Ambattan	1,777	1,598	13	8	41	48	...	...
Kusavan	1,889	1,899	4	...	15	17	...	...
Vannan	824	750	...	...	4	16	...	...
Karumpurattan ...	1,487	1,002	...	...	...	17	...	...
Melakkaran	4,802	3,810	88	37	1,445	1,249	...	5
Nadar	1,877	1,581	34	8	16	22	...	...
Raju	6,882	5,332	963	1,084	1,205	1,034	23	11
Kuravan	614	612	26	...	...	11	...	...
Vaniyan	3,320	3,122	67	10	152	42	...	...
Uppiliyan	1,163	1,078	...	...	...	10	...	...
Saurashtra	2,896	2,948	51	58	96	53	...	...
Odde	140	549	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakkiliyan	481	441	...	...	60	23	...	...
Kaikolan	4,216	2,500	65	...	1,632	1,270	...	...
Ilamagan	2,143	913	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musalman	**4,353**	**4,087**	**108**	**53**	**173**	**164**	...	...
Christian	**2,583**	**2,509**	**235**	**157**	**190**	**191**	**56**	**32**
Buddhist	...	**5,000**	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 7.—Variation in the number of literates between 1881 and 1931.

Year.	Literates.			Literates in English.			Percentage variation in the population from previous census.
	Actual number.	Variation from previous census.		Actual number.	Variation from previous census.		
		Actual.	Percentage.		Actual.	Percentage.	
Males.							
1881	20,729	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891	25,593	+ 4,864	+ 23·46	...	...	...	+ 24·58
1901	28,233	+ 2,640	+ 10·32	1,492	...	...	+ 1·62
1911	32,791	+ 4,558	+ 16·14	1,717	+ 225	+ 15·08	+ 8·72
1921	40,126	+ 7,335	+ 22·37	3,125	+ 1,408	+ 82·00	+ 4·31
1931	41,326	+ 1,200	+ 2·99	3,393	+ 268	+ 8·58	— 6·78
Variation 1901—1931 ...	...	+ 13,093	+ 46·37	...	+ 1,901	+ 127·41	...
Females.							
1881	558	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891	580	+ 22	+ 3·94	...	...	...	+ 22·51
1901	845	+ 265	+ 45·69	28	...	...	+ 2·29
1911	1,339	+ 494	+ 58·46	23	— 5	— 17·86	+ 7·85
1921	2,803	+ 1,464	+ 109·33	105	+ 82	+ 356·52	+ 3·00
1931	3,912	+ 1,109	+ 39·56	148	+ 43	+ 40·95	— 5·51
Variation 1901—1931 ...	...	+ 3,067	+ 362·96	...	+ 120	+ 428·57	...

Table 8.—Number of pupils admitted into Class I in faslis 1336 to 1339 and their subsequent progress.

Fasli of admission.	Number admitted into Class I.	Subsequent progress of pupils admitted into Class I.							
		Strength in higher classes in subsequent faslis.				Percentage to admissions shown in column 2.			
		Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Males.									
1336 ...	7,438	2,531	1,702	985	551	34·0	22·9	13·2	7·4
1337 ...	6,825	2,631	1,862	1,095	...	38·6	27·3	16·0	...
1338 ...	6,864	2,748	1,924	...	...	40·0	28·0	...	...
1339 ...	7,355	3,000	...	...	...	40·8	...	...	...
Females.									
1336 ...	1,303	366	271	139	79	28·1	20·8	10·7	6·1
1337 ...	1,332	415	236	170	...	31·2	17·7	12·8	...
1338 ...	1,331	482	254	...	...	36·2	19·1	...	...
1339 ...	1,447	483	...	...	...	33·4	...	...	...

Table 9.—Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational Department.

Class or institution.	1931.		1921.		1911.		1901.	
	Number of		Number of		Number of		Number of	
	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Total ...	**413**	**18,925**	**492**	**18,041**	**315**	**14,222**	**285**	**8,744**
Second grade colleges—								
College class ...	1	88	1	49	1	466	1	747
Secondary		499		544				
Secondary schools ...	9	433	5	952	2	209	...	...
Preparatory Secondary schools.	...	...	5	687	7	504	11	130
Elementary schools ...	398	17,815	477	15,743	303	13,012	266	7,758
Special schools ...	5	90	4	66	2	31	7	109

Table 10.—Gross expenditure on education from fasli 1290 to 1340.

Fasli.	Gross expenditure in rupees.	Fasli.	Gross expenditure in rupees.	Fasli.	Gross expenditure in rupees.	Fasli.	Gross expenditure in rupees.	Fasli.	Gross expenditure in rupees.
1290	5,221	1300	24,726	1310	36,348	1320	64,851	1330	152,315
1291	7,122	1301	28,333	1311	37,300	1321	72,547	1331	180,614
1292	7,860	1302	28,622	1312	37,083	1322	68,815	1332	180,899
1293	9,910	1303	27,959	1313	38,825	1323	81,887	1333	173,303
1294	12,877	1304	29,998	1314	36,932	1324	85,821	1334	173,408
1295	15,640	1305	31,262	1315	38,590	1325	92,542	1335	188,000
1296	18,084	1306	32,935	1316	39,356	1326	100,927	1336	192,981
1297	21,687	1307	35,120	1317	45,580	1327	107,881	1337	199,298
1298	21,754	1308	35,596	1318	54,934	1328	112,943	1338	206,122
1299	23,412	1309	35,404	1319	58,144	1329	127,794	1339	216,885
								Total 1330 to 1399.	**1,863,825**
Total 1290 to 1299.	**143,567**	Total 1300 to 1309.	**309,955**	Total 1310 to 1319.	**423,092**	Total 1320 to 1329.	**916,008**	1340	243,041
								Grand Total.	**3,899,488**

CHAPTER X.

Table 1.—Distribution of population by language according to Linguistic Survey for the last four censuses.

Family, sub-family branch and sub-branch.	Group.	Language.	Persons.				Males.				Females.			
			1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
		Total ...	**400,694**	**426,813**	**411,886**	**380,440**	**191,134**	**205,033**	**196,566**	**180,794**	**209,560**	**221,780**	**215,320**	**199,646**
Dravidian Family.	Dravida Group	Tamil ...	378,740	405,175	390,310	360,362	180,288	194,515	185,993	170,896	198,452	210,660	204,317	189,466
		Kanarese ...	5,118	6,179	5,592	5,166	2,499	3,019	2,760	2,579	2,619	3,160	2,832	2,587
		Malayalam ...	522	171	96	10	397	137	71	7	125	34	25	3
		Tulu ...	...	9	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	1
	Intermediate Group—(Andhra Language).	Telugu ...	12,250	11,559	12,042	11,066	5,929	5,529	5,823	5,398	6,321	6,030	6,219	5,668
Indo-European Family.	Romance Group	Spanish ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		French ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Teutonic Group	English ...	22	22	39	35	15	11	22	14	7	11	17	21
		Danish ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Aryan Sub-Family ...	...	Swedish ...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Indo-Aryan Branch ..	...	German ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
i. Other Sub-Branch.	Southern Group	Marathi ...	660	692	809	857	311	327	415	416	349	365	394	441
		Konkani ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ii. Outer Sub-Branch.	Southern Group . .	Singhalese ...	1	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
iii. Inner Sub-Branch.	Central Group	Hindi and Hindustani.	2,180	1,940	2,078	1,974	1,108	979	1,059	1,004	1,072	961	1,019	970
		Gujarati ...	1	...	16	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	12	...
		Saurashtri ...	1,172	1,058	897	962	567	508	417	476	605	550	480	486
Austric Family.														
Indo-Nesian Sub-Family.	Malay Group ...	Malay ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Semitic Family ...	...	Arabic ...	23	5	...	...	14	1	...	...	9	4	...	...
Assam Burmese Branch.	Burma Group ...	Burmese ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	1

Table 2.—Distribution by language of 10,000 of the population at the last four censuses; also the proportion of females per 1,000 males.

Language.	Number per 10,000 of population.				Females per 1,000 males.			
	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1931.	1921.	1911.	1901.
Tamil	9,452	9,493	9,476	9,473	1,101	1,083	1,099	1,109
Telugu	306	271	292	291	1,065	1,091	1,068	1,050
Kanarese	128	145	136	135	1,048	1,047	1,026	1,003
Hindi and Hindustani ..	55	46	50	52	941	742	965	966
Saurashtri	29	24	22	25	1,067	1,083	1,151	1,021
Marathi	16	16	20	23	1,122	1,116	949	1,060
Malayalam	12	4	2	...	315	248	352	429
Other languages ...	2	1	2	1	703	1,625	2,193	1,167

Table 3.—Distribution by language of 10,000 of the population in 1931 of each division.

Division.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Kanarese.	Hindi and Hindustani.	Saurashtri.	Marathi.	Malayalam.	Other languages.
Total ...	**9,452**	**306**	**128**	**55**	**29**	**16**	**12**	**2**
Alangudi Taluk. ...	*9,440*	*276*	*57*	*101*	*69*	*37*	*18*	*2*
Pudukkottai municipality ...	8,082	944	41	410	326	163	77	7
Pudukkottai division (excluding municipality).	9,740	65	148	46	...	...	...	1
Varappur	9,725	92	172	5	...	1	5	...
Karambakkudi	9,831	146	1	10	...	9	3	...
Vallanad	9,930	43	20	3	...	4	...	...
Alangudi	9,826	131	3	33	...	3	4	...
Tirumayam taluk. ...	*9,525*	*304*	*114*	*32*	*1*	*9*	*14*	*1*
Kilanilai	9,874	97	...	26	...	...	3	...
Sengirai	9,632	210	105	40	...	2	9	2
Tirumayam	9,338	338	228	38	4	28	26	...
Ponnamaravati	9,554	364	26	37	1	2	16	...
Karaiyur	9,294	466	203	13	1	8	15	...
Kolattur taluk. ...	*9,371*	*343*	*230*	*28*	*19*	*2*	*5*	*2*
Kudumiamalai	9,176	163	561	8	86	3	3	...
Viralimalai	9,259	687	50	2	1	1	...	...
Nirpalani	9,666	136	149	27	9	...	12	1
Kiranur	9,100	449	342	87	...	6	8	8
Kunnandarkovil ...	9,774	133	67	23	...	...	3	...

Table 4.—Classified list of books published between 1921 and 1930.

Class.	Total.	Tamil.	English.	Total number of copies.
Total ...	**49**	**43**	**6**	**34,660**
Religious	28	28	...	18,600
Literary	8	4	4	6,010
Moral	3	3	...	2,500
Political	2	2	...	1,200
Economic	2	2	...	750
Geographical	1	1	...	1,000
Histrionic	1	1	...	1,000
Medical	1	...	1	1,000
Agricultural	1	1	...	1,000
Mathematical	1	English and Tamil.		600
Miscellaneous	1	1	...	1,000

CHAPTER XI.

Table 1.—Distribution of the population of each taluk by religion for the last three censuses.

Religion.	Actual number in 1931.	Proportion per 10,000 of population in			Variation per cent Increase (+) Decrease (−).		Net variation. 1911 to 1931.
		1931	1921.	1911.	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	
Hindu.—							
TOTAL ...	**367,540**	**9,173**	**9,215**	**9,276**	**− 6·56**	**+ 2·95**	**− 3·80**
Alangudi ...	124,598	9,137	9,204	9,269	− 7·56	+ 1·58	− 6·25
Tirumayam ...	139,848	9,252	9,304	9,430	− 0·72	− 0·18	− 0·90
Kolattur ...	103,094	8,981	9,022	9,088	− 12·38	+ 8·72	− 4·56
Musalman.—							
TOTAL ...	**15,194**	**379**	**352**	**326**	**+ 1·23**	**+ 11·64**	**+ 13·01**
Alangudi ...	5,576	409	368	338	+ 3·55	+ 11·38	+ 15·33
Tirumayam ...	4,923	329	305	288	+ 7·80	+ 5·96	+ 14·22
Kolattur ...	4,695	409	388	361	− 7·18	+ 17·63	+ 9·19
Christian.—							
TOTAL ...	**17,960**	**448**	**433**	**398**	**− 2·76**	**+ 12·67**	**+ 9·56**
Alangudi ...	6,191	454	428	393	− 1·13	+ 11·42	+ 9·38
Tirumayam ...	4,767	319	301	282	+ 5·60	+ 7·12	+ 13·12
Kolattur ...	7,002	610	590	551	− 8·99	+ 17·30	+ 7·41

Table 2.—Distribution by divisions of 10,000 persons of each religion in 1931.

Division.	All religions.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.
Total ...	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
Alangudi taluk. ...	*3,403*	*3,390*	*3,670*	*3,447*
Pudukkottai municipality ...	718	704	1,338	488
Pudukkottai division (excluding municipality).	392	389	296	542
Varappur	529	562	210	125
Karambakkudi	552	544	889	433
Vallanad	582	596	269	554
Alangudi	630	595	668	1,305
Tirumayam taluk. ...	*3,732*	*3,805*	*3,240*	*2,654*
Kilanilai	507	539	195	124
Sengirai	857	862	392	1,148
Tirumayam	798	782	980	971
Ponnamaravati	933	971	975	112
Karaiyur	637	651	698	299
Kolattur taluk. ...	*2,865*	*2,805*	*3,090*	*3,899*
Kudumiamalai	580	561	1,214	428
Viralimalai	725	751	152	685
Nirpalani	530	513	215	1,156
Kiranur	546	524	812	766
Kunnandarkovil	484	456	697	864

Table 3.—Distribution by religions of 10,000 persons of each division in 1931.

Division.	Number per 10,000 of the population who are		
	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Christians.
Total ...	***9,173***	***379***	***448***
Alangudi taluk. ...	**9,137**	**409**	**454**
Pudukkottai municipality ...	8,989	707	304
Pudukkottai division (excluding municipality).	9,094	286	620
Varappur	9,744	150	106
Karambakkudi	9,037	611	352
Vallanad	9,398	175	427
Alangudi	8,669	402	929
Tirumayam taluk. ...	**9,352**	**329**	**319**
Kilanilai	9,744	146	110
Sengirai	9,226	174	600
Tirumayam	8,989	466	545
Ponnamaravati	9,549	397	54
Karaiyur	9,374	415	211
Kolattur taluk. ...	**8,981**	**409**	**610**
Kudumiamalai	8,875	794	331
Viralimalai	9,497	80	423
Nirpalani	8,869	154	977
Kiranur	8,808	563	629
Kunnandarkovil	8,652	547	801

Table 4.—Birth place of Christians.

Birth place.	Total Christians.			Roman Catholic.		Lutheran.		Anglican.		Others.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total population. ...	*17,960*	*8,694*	*9,266*	*8,419*	*9,031*	*203*	*148*	*58*	*78*	*14*	*9*
Pudukkottai State	16,116	7,992	8,124	7,859	8,004	90	70	43	49	...	1
Trichinopoly district ...	797	274	523	233	485	35	25	5	13	1	...
Tanjore district	393	134	259	101	230	30	26	3	2	...	1
Ramnad district	364	133	231	124	231	8	...	...	...	1	...
Madura district	90	41	49	36	41	9	8	...	...	2	...
Madras City	34	22	12	8	...	5	3	3	7	6	2
Tinnevelly district	30	19	11	7	...	11	7	1	4	...	...
Salem and Coimbatore districts.	27	22	5	12	3	9	2	1	...	...	...
Ceylon	25	13	12	12	11	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mysore State	21	7	14	7	10	...	...	...	1	...	3
Malabar & Travancore ...	19	13	6	10	3	1	...	...	1	2	2
Straits Settlements ...	11	6	5	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elsewhere	33	18	15	10	8	4	6	2	1	2	...

Table 5.—Hindu castes by sects.

Saivite.				Vaishnavite.	Both sects.
Agamudaiyan.	Kurumban.	Pallan.	Urali.	Jetti.	Brahman.
Ambattan.	Kusavan.	Pandaram.	Valaiyan,	Kandiraja.	Chakkiliyan.
Andi.	Maravan.	Panikkan.	Vallamban.	Kavarai Vadugan.	Chetti.
Dommara.	Melakkaran.	Paraiyan.	Valluvan.	Komati.	Dasari.
Ilamagan.	Muttiriyan.	Parivaram.	Valuvadi.	Nayakkan.	Idaiyan.
Kaikolan.	Nadar.	Rajput.	Vaniyan.	Odde.	Kammalan.
Kallan.	Nattaman.	Sale.	Vannan.	Pambaikkara Vaini	Marathi.
Karumpurattan.	Nattukkottai	Senaikkudaiyan.	Vanniyan.	Raju.	Reddi.
Kavandan.	Chetti.	Seniyan.	Vellalan.	Saurashtra.	Satani.
Korangatti.	Nayar.	Singh.		Tottiyan.	Uppiliyan.
Kuravan.	Ochchan.	Tiyan.			

CHAPTER XII.

Table 1.—Sect and Caste of Indian Christians.

Caste.	All sects.			Roman catholic.		Lutheran.		Anglican.		Others.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total ...	**17,940**	**8,682**	**9,258**	**8,409**	**9,025**	**202**	**147**	**58**	**77**	**13**	**9**
Nattaman	7,465	3,569	3,896	3,569	3,896	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vellalan	4,296	2,064	2,232	1,982	2,166	72	55	8	8	2	3
Paraiyan	2,804	1,346	1,458	1,331	1,444	13	5	2	9	...	...
Kammalan	714	365	349	365	348	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nadar	315	167	148	166	148	1	...	...	...	...	...
Vanniyan	305	164	141	41	39	79	52	44	50	...	...
Maravan	216	96	120	94	118	2	2	...	...	...	...
Pallan	195	100	95	100	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kallan	168	80	88	77	87	3	1	...	...	...	...
Vaniyan	156	74	82	74	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakkiliyan	107	55	52	55	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agamudaiyan	89	48	41	43	39	5	2	...	...	...	...
Vannan	49	25	24	25	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chetti other than Nattukkottai Chetti.	21	16	5	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kavarai Vadugan ...	21	8	13	6	13	...	...	2	...	...	...
Others	1,019	505	514	465	469	27	30	2	9	11	6

Table 2.—Main statistics of Hindu castes.

Caste.	State population (by sexes).			Taluk population (both sexes).			Number per 10,000 of the total population.	Females per 1,000 males.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Alangudi taluk.	Tirumayam taluk.	Kolattur taluk.		
Hindu. ...	**367,540**	**175,281**	**192,259**	**124,598**	**139,848**	**103,094**	**9,173**	**1,097**
Valaiyan	56,607	27,916	28,691	19,345	26,321	10,941	1,413	1,028
Kallan	46,743	22,124	24,619	19,084	9,209	18,450	1,167	1,113
Paraiyan	32,822	15,633	17,189	16,558	8,882	7,382	819	1,100
Idaiyan	25,251	12,064	13,187	9,923	8,443	6,885	630	1,093
Pallan	24,921	11,758	13,163	4,047	11,115	9,759	622	1,119
Nattukkottai Chetti ...	11,891	4,690	7,201	197	11,675	19	297	1,535
Other Chetti	8,547	4,032	4,515	3,938	1,807	2,802	213	1,120
Vellalan	16,761	7,848	8,913	6,252	7,095	3,414	418	1,136
Kammalan	14,380	7,085	7,295	3,678	7,760	2,942	359	1,030
Nattaman	12,408	5,713	6,695	6,820	1,572	4,016	310	1,172
Brahman	11,759	5,913	5,846	5,920	4,523	1,316	293	989
Agamudaiyan	11,416	5,414	6,002	4,061	4,181	3,174	285	1,109
Urali	9,378	4,672	4,706	32	631	8,715	234	1,008
Vallamban	8,494	3,855	4,639	56	8,431	7	212	1,203
Muttiriyan	8,001	3,997	4,004	2,925	429	4,647	200	1,002
Kavari Vadugan ...	6,764	3,278	3,486	1,578	2,170	3,016	169	1,063
Valuvadi	6,691	3,304	3,387	6,541	2	148	167	1,025
Maravan	5,617	2,457	3,160	94	5,335	188	140	1,286
Andi, Dasari & Pandaram	5,487	2,526	2,961	983	2,505	1,999	136	1,172
Kurumban	5,384	2,621	2,763	666	1,843	2,875	134	1,054
Ambattan	5,052	2,386	2,666	1,719	1,635	1,698	126	1,117
Kusavan	4,970	2,351	2,619	1,230	2,303	1,437	124	1,114
Vannan	4,309	2,064	2,245	1,738	1,273	1,298	108	1,088
Karumpurattan ...	3,629	1,695	1,934	73	3,489	67	91	1,141
Melakkaran	3,060	1,364	1,696	1,216	1,140	704	76	1,243
Nadar	2,439	1,167	1,272	787	1,224	428	61	1,090
Raju	1,644	789	855	824	510	310	41	1,084
Kuravan	1,562	782	780	445	586	531	39	997
Vaniyan	1,535	747	788	601	436	498	38	1,055
Uppiliyan	1,452	688	764	386	372	694	36	1,110
Saurashtra	1,210	587	623	944	30	236	30	1,061
Odde	1,172	645	527	368	431	373	29	817
Chakkiliyan	1,024	520	504	325	129	570	26	969
Kaikolan	686	306	380	54	161	471	17	1,242
Ilamagan	634	322	312	...	621	13	16	969

APPENDICES.

1. Form of Census Schedule.

Name of taluk. *Number and name of village or ward.* *Number of charge.*

Number of circle. *Number of block.* *Page.*

Serial number of house or tenement. (1)	Serial number of persons. (2)	Name. (3)	Religion and sect. (4)	Male or female (enter M. or F.) (5)	Married, unmarried or widowed (enter divorced persons as widowed). (6)	Age (in years to nearest birthday). (7)	Race, tribe and caste. (8)	Earner or dependent. (9)	Principal occupation for earners only. (10)	*Subsidiary occupation (occupation of dependents may be given).* (11)	Industry in which employed (for organised employees only). (12)	Birth district (or country). (13)	Mother tongue. (14)	Other language in common use. (15)	Whether literate (i.e. able to write and read a letter). (16)	Whether able to read and write English. (17)	Insane, totally blind, deaf-mute or leper. (18)

2. Blocks and enumerators in each charge.

Name of charge. (1)	Number of blocks. (2)	Number of enumerators. Total. (3)	Official. (4)	Non-official. (5)
Pudukkottai Municipality	237	237	86	151
Town division	160	157	42	115
Varappur division	165	162	56	106
Karambakkudi division	165	165	38	127
Vallanad division	205	205	41	164
Alangudi division	217	216	51	165
Kilanilai division	213	210	46	164
Sengirai division	279	264	53	211
Tirumayam division...	340	338	37	301
Ponnamaravati division	348	347	56	291
Karaiyur division	263	263	44	219
Kudumianalai division	254	252	46	206
Viralimalai division	308	295	37	258
Nirpalani division	190	180	29	151
Kiranur division	210	209	32	177
Kunnandarkovil division	162	162	34	128
Total ...	3,716	3,662	728	2,934

3. Departments from which supervisors were selected.

Department.	Total.	Clerks.	Executive officials.
Officials—			
Darbar Office	3	3	...
Revenue Department	36	16	20
Magisterial Department	2	2	...
Salt, Abkari and Forest Department	6	...	6
Registration Department	9	9	...
Education Department	54	...	54
Medical Department	1	...	1
Public Works Department	21	2	19
Development Department	7	1	6
Non-officials—			
Railway station masters	6	...	6
Co-operative supervisors	5	...	5
Total ...	150	33	117

4. List of Charge Superintendents.

Number and name of Charge. (1)	Name of Charge Superintendent. (2)	Appointment held at the time of census. (3)
I. Pudukkottai municipality ...	M. R. Ry. R. A. Dakshinamurti Pillai Avl.	Municipal Chairman, Pudukkottai.
II. Pudukkottai division (excluding municipality).	,, S. Subrahmanya Ayyar ,,	Sub-Registrar, Pudukkottai.
III. Varappur division ...	,, V. Sitaramayya ,,	Office Superintendent, Darbar Office.
IV. Karambakkudi ,, ...	,, H. Nataraja Sastrigal ,,	Assistant Engineer, Pudukkottai.
V. Vallanad ,, ...	,, R. Raghunathachariar ,,	Town Sub-Magistrate, Pudukkottai.
VI. Alangudi ,, ...	,, P. Dharma Raja Ayyar ,,	Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Alangudi.
VII. Kilanilai ,, ...	,, N. S. Ramachandra Ayyar ,,	Supervisor, P. W. D., Tirumayam.
VIII. Sengirai ,, ...	,, N. Kuppuswami Dikshitar ,,	Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tirumayam.
IX. Tirumayam ,, ...	,, R. Krishna Sastrigal ,,	Sub-Registrar, Tirumayam.
X. Ponnamaravati ,, ...	,, R. Narayanaswami Rao ,,	Sub-Registrar, Ponnamaravati.
XI. Karaiyur ,, ...	,, S. Venkateswara Ayyar ,,	Land Records Deputy Tahsildar, Pudukkottai.
XII. Kudumiamalai ,, ...	,, R. Adinarayana Ayyar ,,	Sub-Registrar, Annavasal.
XIII. Viralimalai ,, ...	,, S. Chakravarti Ayyangar ,,	Sub-Registrar, Viralimalai.
XIV. Nirpalani ,, ...	,, S. Venkatachala Nayudu Garu.	Sub-Magistrate, Kiranur.
XV. Kiranur ,, ...	,, T. G. Ramachandra Ayyar Avl.	Minor Irrigation Supervisor, Pudukkottai.
XVI. Kunnandarkovil ,, ...	,, M. R. Ramachandra Rao ,,	Supervisor, P. W. D., Kiranur.

5. Strength of the abstraction and tabulation establishment.

Description of establishment.	Number of posts.	Period.
Supervisors (Rs. 32—2—40) ...	2	From 4th April 1931 to 2nd May 1931.
	1	,, 3rd May 1931 to 17th April 1932.
Checking clerks (Rs. 27—2—35) ...	6	,, 4th April 1931 to 2nd May 1931.
	7	,, 3rd May 1931 to 14th October 1931.
	6	,, 15th October 1931 to 4th November 1931.
	3	,, 5th November 1931 to 3rd March 1932.
	2	,, 4th March 1932 to 30th April 1932.
Clerks—paid on outturn ...	54	,, 11th April 1931 to 31st May 1931.
(Rs. 25 *per mensem* for standard work).	10	,, 1st June 1931 to 20th June 1931.
	40	,, 21st June 1931 to 31st July 1931.
	8	,, 1st August 1931 to 4th November 1931.
	6	,, 5th November 1931 to 3rd March 1932.
	2	,, 4th March 1932 to 31st March 1932.
	1	,, 1st April 1932 to 30th April 1932.
Record keeper (16—1—20) ...	1	,, 1st April 1931 to 31st July 1931.
Peons (Rs. 10) ...	2	,, 4th April 1931 to 31st March 1932.
	1	,, 1st April 1932 to 30th April 1932.

6. Progress statement of abstraction and tabulation.

Period.	Nature of work.
4th April to 5th May 1931 ...	Abstraction work (slip copying).
6th May to 19th May 1931 ...	Sorting of slips by castes.
20th May to 15th June 1931 ...	Preparation of statement for castes and clubbing of slips for further sorting.
16th June to 31st July 1931 ...	Sorting of slips for other tables and preparation of sorters' tickets.
August 1931 to April 1932 ...	Compilation of Tables and village statements, and preparation of subsidiary tables.

7. Expenditure on the census.

Establishment.	Expenditure incurred.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Pay and allowances of the Census Superintendent	9,615	4	6
Personal office establishment—			
Pay	3,832	13	7
Travelling allowance	116	14	9
Contingencies—			
Purchase of Calculating machine	375	0	0
,, Typewriter	324	8	0
,, Bicycle	65	0	0
,, Sorters' cases	85	1	8
,, Enumeration books and forms from the Madras Government Press.	483	10	0
Other contingencies	36	9	0
Abstraction and tabulation offices—			
Pay	7,106	10	2
Contingencies	81	13	1
Enumeration staff—			
Travelling allowance	369	13	0
Contingencies	253	0	0
Total ...	22,749	1	9