

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911

ADMINISTRATIVE VOLUME.

COCHIN

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ERNAKULAM.

PRINTED AT THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1913.

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REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF COCHIN, 1911.

ADMINISTRATIVE VOLUME.

CHAPTER I.—The Taking of the Census.

ON the 7th September 1909 the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin enquired if the Darbar was prepared to arrange for taking the Census of Cochin simultaneously with that of British India, which the Imperial Government had decided to take on the 10th March 1911, and the Diwan replied that the Darbar would gladly undertake the work. I was accordingly appointed Superintendent of Census Operations on the 16th December 1909 without prejudice to the work on which I was then engaged; namely, the Industrial Survey of the State and the preparation of the *Cochin State Manual*. I began actual Census work only in June 1910.

Opening remarks.

2. The operations were carried out generally in accordance with the instructions contained in the Imperial Code of Census Procedure, but to give legal sanction to those instructions they were embodied in a number of circulars issued over the signature of the Diwan. A Census Regulation on the lines of the British Indian Census Act of 1910 was enacted in August of that year. No separate Manual for Charge Superintendents and Supervisors was issued for the State, but the Madras Manual was adopted bodily for our purposes, and the Diwan by a notification published in the Government Gazette declared that this Manual should for local purposes be deemed to have been issued under the Cochin Census Regulation I of 1086. The instructions contained in the Diwan's circulars and the Madras Manual were supplemented, or made clearer where necessary, by further instructions issued by me from time to time in a number of special letters and circulars for the guidance of Census officers of all grades.

3. At all the previous Censuses the Desam was taken as the administrative unit for Census purposes. Though this was then the only possible course to be adopted, the Desam was not a satisfactory unit for census purposes owing to the disparity in area and population presented by the several Desams. There were 652 Desams in all, their average area being 800 acres and their average population 1,110 in 1901; but some Desams had a population exceeding 8,000 souls each, while some others had considerably less than a hundred inhabitants each. Advantage was therefore taken of the cadastral survey, which was carried out during the decade preceding the Census under report, to split up the State into 273 survey villages, more or less uniform in extent, and these villages were accordingly taken as the units for the purposes of the present Census. The average extent of a village, excluding the forest area, is nearly 2,000 acres. The State was for Census purposes divided into nine *Charges*, each of the six taluks and the three municipal towns being treated as a charge.

Census divisions.

The Tahsildars of the taluks and the Presidents of the Town Councils were appointed Superintendents of the several charges. The charges were in their turn subdivided into 325 *Circles*, each of which was placed under a Supervisor. The circles were again split up into 4,972 *Blocks*, a separate Enumerator being appointed to take the Census of each block. According to the instructions laid down by the Diwan, a block was to consist as a rule of 30 houses, and should never contain more than 50, while a circle was to comprise from 10 to 20 blocks. The average number of houses per block was 37, and the average number of blocks per circle was 15.

4. There were on the whole 325 Supervisors, one for each of the 319 regular circles and the remaining six for supervising the census of special tracts. Of these, 137 were teachers in government or aided schools, 78 were recruited from the revenue, 58 from the judicial, and 46 from other departments, while the rest were private employes. All but two of the Supervisors knew English, so that it was considered unnecessary to issue a translation of the Manual for Charge Superintendents and Supervisors. Of the enumerators, 1,391 were officials, and the rest non-officials. Of the former, 771 were school masters, 298 were recruited from the revenue, 194 from the judicial and the rest from other departments. Among the non-officials were 1,885 private gentlemen with no special occupation, 681 farmers, 157 traders and shop-keepers, and 637 private clerks. Sannads of appointment signed by me were furnished to supervisors and enumerators, their power of appointment having been delegated to me by the Diwan under the Census Regulation.

5. According to the Imperial Code, the first step necessary in connection with the local arrangements for the Census was the preparation of a complete list of villages and a set of Census maps. But owing to the completeness and accuracy of our survey records and the limited extent and compactness of the State, there was found to be no necessity to prepare either here. The first step here was therefore the numbering of houses and the preparation of house lists. For Census purposes a house was defined to be "the dwelling place of one or more families, with their resident servants, having a separate principal entrance from the common way." Owing to the isolated situation of most of the houses in the State, this definition was found to be very suitable for Census purposes. The numbers were marked with common tar in figures not less than three inches in length, the instrument used for the purpose being a brush, or a stick with a rag tied round it. The numbers were placed in front of each house and on its most conspicuous part, and also sufficiently high to be out of reach of children and cattle. The numbers were consecutive for the whole of each survey village, and, in Municipalities, for the whole of each ward, whether it be large or small. The work of numbering the houses and the preparation of house lists was carried out by Sanitary Inspectors and Maistries in municipal towns and by village officers elsewhere, under the supervision of the Presidents of Town Councils and Tahsildars respectively. It was commenced by the middle of August and completed before the end of September. The house numbering was thoroughly checked with the house lists by the Supervisors as soon as they were appointed, and all serious mistakes were rectified. The number of mistakes however was found to be very small.

6. Advantage was taken of the opportunity of house numbering to take a correct Census of agricultural stock in the State. The annual returns furnished by village officers were suspected to contain only approximate figures, and it was therefore considered desirable to

take stock by a house-to-house enquiry as per the following instructions:—"As soon as a house is numbered and entered in the house list, the house-holder should be questioned in regard to the agricultural cattle and implements attached to the house and the particulars entered in the prescribed form of register. It is the number of cattle and implements attached to each house and not the total number owned by each house-holder that should be entered in this register. A house-holder in one village may own cattle in another village attached to his farm-house in the latter. In such cases the particulars regarding such cattle should be entered not against his house in the former village but against his farm-house in the latter." The great difference between the figures contained in the annual returns furnished by village officers and those disclosed by the Census affords ample justification for the course thus adopted. The results of the Census are embodied in statement No. III appended to this chapter.

7. When the house lists were ready, the Charge Superintendents were in a position to know into how many circles and blocks their respective charges should be divided. They were then asked to prepare circle lists for their charges, which showed for each charge the number and name of the villages or wards, the serial number of circles, the names and occupations of Supervisors, the serial numbers of blocks, the names and occupations of enumerators, the number of occupied houses contained in each block, the number of other buildings in it and the number of enumeration books required. The Supervisors were generally selected by me personally, while the enumerators were selected by the Charge Superintendents in consultation with the Supervisors and the village officers. The Supervisors were appointed early in October, and the enumerators in December and January. The circle lists were prepared very satisfactorily and with sufficient promptitude by all the Charge Superintendents, except that of the Trichur taluk, who prepared his lists so perfunctorily that the whole work had to be re-done.

8. The Charge Superintendents and Supervisors were furnished with copies of the Manual and the circulars which contained all the necessary instructions for their work. I then started on a tour to hold classes for the instruction of Supervisors. In October and November I held such classes in sixteen convenient centres, and was thus able to meet almost all the Supervisors. As they were a set of fairly well educated men, the only points on which I found it necessary to give them detailed instructions were those relating to the filling up of the columns in the schedules for "caste" "occupation" and "sects of Christians". From the care and attention with which they followed my explanations and the intelligent questions that several of them asked me to clear their doubts, I was satisfied that they thoroughly understood their instructions. My meetings with the Supervisors made me realise on what points they and the enumerators were most likely to make mistakes, and when these meetings were over, therefore, I issued further explanatory instructions on these points. The Supervisors in their turn held similar classes in December and January for the instruction of the enumerators. Over 90 per cent of the enumerators attended these classes.

9. The enumerators were supplied with enumeration schedules through their Supervisors early in January, and were required to prepare in the presence of the latter the block lists attached to the enumeration books from the house lists. The block lists furnished the necessary particulars in regard to the houses the occupants of which were to be enumerated. The preliminary enumeration began about the middle of January

in rural tracts and ten days later in towns. Each enumerator went from house to house in his block, and entered on plain paper the required particulars regarding each person in each house mentioned in his block list. When this work was completed, which on the average did not take more than a week, the draft was submitted to the Supervisor, who went carefully through each entry, corrected all the obvious errors, verified the entries by visiting a few houses at random and made the enumerators re-visit houses for the rectification of serious mistakes. After this was done, the enumerators made fair copies of the entries in the schedule books, which were again gone through carefully by the Supervisors. This work was generally completed by the middle of February, but in a few isolated cases the enumeration books were finally ready only by the 25th of that month.

10. Besides the minute examination to which the schedule books were subjected by the Supervisors, I myself examined about 25 per cent of the books, for which I made a rapid tour of the State between the 10th of February and 5th of March. The Supervisors were also required to note down in a piece of paper the number of occupied houses and the number of males and females in each block as they went through the draft enumeration books one by one, and to send to me a consolidated statement for each circle when the figures for all the blocks in it were ready. The object of this return was to ascertain betimes if there was any fudging on the part of any Census officers, for if, on a comparison of these figures with those of 1901, there was found to be any abnormal variation in any village for which no obvious explanation was forthcoming, there was a fair presumption of fudging Census work in that village. There were a few such cases, which were referred to the Charge Superintendents for investigation, and I am glad to be able to say that the abnormal variations in all such cases were real, and were probably due to internal migration and not to lax enumeration.

11. As on previous occasions the final Census was, with the special sanction of the Government of Madras, taken on the morning of the 11th month, and not on the previous night as in most other parts of India. Owing to certain peculiar conditions of life on this coast, a satisfactory Census could never be taken at night in Cochin, Malabar, and Travancore. Before the final Census the Diwan issued three notifications for facilitating it. In the first, among others, he called the attention of the public to the provisions of the Census Regulation, according to which all persons were bound to answer all questions put to them by Census officers to the best of their knowledge or belief, and otherwise assist those officers in carrying out their functions; in the second he enjoined on all heads of departments not to transfer or grant leave, save under exceptional circumstances, to subordinates appointed as supervisors and enumerators; and by the third the 10th and 11th March were declared public holidays, so that the services of all subordinate officials might be made available for the final synchronous Census. By six in the morning of the 11th the enumerators commenced their work, which consisted in visiting with the enumeration books all the houses one by one in their respective blocks, striking out the entries relating to any persons then absent and enumerating for the first time any new arrivals. This work was completed well before midday in all places. Only six household schedules were used in all.

12. The Census of the forest areas was not taken synchronously with the rest, as, owing to the wandering habits of the hill tribes and the extent of the area to be traversed by the enumerators, a final synchronous enumeration was too difficult a task to be successfully

accomplished. This Census was therefore taken leisurely between the 5th and 10th March, each forest range being treated as a circle, with the Ranger as its supervisor and the Foresters and Guards under him as enumerators.

13. Persons travelling by railway or residing within railway limits on the census day were enumerated by the railway authorities, and the Charge Superintendent at Calicut, after wiring to me the provisional totals, despatched the enumeration books to me for abstraction and tabulation. Gangmen's and gatemén's huts and similar isolated buildings outside station limits were however excluded from the railway Census, and were enumerated by the Census officers under me. The Central Jail and Sub-jails, Hospitals and Dispensaries, Lunatic and Leper Asylums were constituted separate blocks, and were enumerated by the officers in charge under the supervision of the Charge Superintendents. The enumeration of the sea-going population and ports was carried out under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Sea Customs in Narakal and Malipuram, and of the Charge Superintendent of Mattancheri Town in Mattancheri. The agency employed for the purpose was mainly recruited from the Port and Customs departments. Travellers by road and canal were enumerated at selected places, and the boatmen and bandymen concerned were given tickets to show that the passengers were enumerated. The houseless poor and travellers halting in Chatrams, Travellers' Bungalows, etc., were similarly enumerated and given tickets. Travellers and the houseless poor were enumerated by the ordinary enumerators of the blocks concerned where it could be done without difficulty, and in all other cases by Police constables, toll gate keepers or other special enumerators. They were enumerated on the night of the 10th March on loose schedules, except where the work was done by the enumerator of the ordinary block. The loose schedules were handed over the next morning to the enumerator of the block in which they were filled in and were stitched at the end of his book next after the last schedule.

14. There were two festivals on the night preceding the final Census—a *Puram* festival in the Edanad Bhagavati temple in the Chovara Village and an *Utsavam* festival in the Konkani temple at Ernakulam. Special enumerators were employed to enumerate the people that had gathered there, and the enumeration was carried out under the personal supervision of the Charge Superintendents and Supervisors concerned. Those enumerated there were given tickets as was done in the case of travellers, and special instructions were given to supervisors and enumerators to see that none of these were enumerated twice. The fairs usually held on Saturdays were ordered to be closed on account of the final Census. The Jews made no difficulty on account of the Census day being a Saturday.

15. The demeanour of the people was admirable throughout. The Census has now ceased to be a novel thing, and the progress of education has made the people realise its meaning better. Not only was there no obstruction on the part of the people or unwillingness to give information readily, but assistance was cheerfully rendered by them for facilitating the operations. I experienced no difficulty in securing the gratuitous services of such a large number of supervisors and enumerators, and several substantial landholders and merchants placed their whole staff at my disposal with instructions to allow Census work precedence over all others. There was not a single occasion to enforce the penal clauses of the Census Regulation.

16. As soon as the final enumeration was over, the enumerators met their supervisor at a place previously agreed upon, totalled up the number of occupied houses, males and females in their respective blocks, and entered the figures in the enumerators' abstracts. The

Supervisor, after getting each enumerator's abstract checked by another enumerator, prepared a similar abstract for his circle, and despatched it, together with the enumeration books, to the Charge Superintendent. Special arrangements were made with the village officers for sending these abstracts by the quickest route. The Charge Superintendents in their turn checked the circle abstracts, prepared charge summaries from them, and despatched them to the head office at Trichur, where these abstracts and summaries were again checked and the provisional totals for the State were made up. These totals were wired to the Census Commissioner for India and the Superintendent of Census Operations, Madras, on the afternoon of the 14th March. The subjoined statement compares these totals with the final one. The difference between these totals was only 57 persons in 1,00,000, as against 393 in the same number in 1901.

Taluk.	Provisional totals		Final totals		Variation		Variation per mille	
	Occupied houses	Population	Occupied houses	Population	Occupied houses	Population	Occupied houses	Population
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	48,332	265,134	48,094	264,828	- 238	- 306	- 4.9	- 1.2
Cranganur ...	6,126	33,195	6,111	33,193	- 15	- 2	- 2.4	- 0.0
Mukundapuram ...	34,190	194,029	34,097	193,930	- 93	- 99	- 2.7	- 0.5
Trichur ...	28,646	169,746	28,502	169,756	- 144	+ 10	- 5.0	+ 0.0
Talapilli ...	28,557	165,134	28,414	165,114	- 143	- 20	- 5.0	- 0.1
Chittur ...	18,153	91,401	18,068	91,289	- 85	- 112	- 4.7	- 1.2
Total ...	164,004	918,639	163,286	918,110	- 718	- 529	- 4.4	- 0.5

17. A special industrial census was taken on the 11th March of the Special Industrial Census. factories, mills, plantations, etc., in which at least 20 persons were employed on an average. Preliminary to this, the Charge Superintendents prepared lists in a prescribed form of all such institutions, on the receipt of which I furnished the special industrial schedules and set of instructions for filling them up. The schedules were filled up by the managers of the factories, who received the necessary instructions from a special staff of enumerators, who were all government servants fully able to explain the purport of the instructions to the managers. The schedules so filled up were sent to the Charge Superintendents the same day. The Census Act of British India contained provisions for this special census, but our Regulation did not. No difficulty was however experienced on that account in taking this census.

Statement No. 1. Census Divisions and Agency.

Taluk	Number of			Number of			Average number of houses per		
	Charges	Circles	Blocks	Charge Superintendents	Super-visors	Enu-merators	Charge Superin-tendent	Super-visor	Enu-merator
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	3	95	1,383	3	95	1,383	20,149	630	44
Cranganur ...	1	11	182	1	11	182	7,046	640	39
Mukundapuram ...	1	58	962	1	58	962	36,620	610	39
Trichur ...	2	56	945	2	56	945	15,710	551	33
Talapilli ...	1	60	937	1	60	937	31,577	514	33
Chittur ...	1	39	591	1	39	591	19,766	494	34
Total ...	9	319	5,000	9	319	5,000	20,744	559	37

Statement No. II. Number of forms supplied and used.

State	Enumeration book covers		Block lists		General schedules				Other forms issued			Remarks
					Actual number		Per 100 houses					
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	Household schedules	Boat tickets	Travelers' tickets	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13
Cochin State	6,900	5,322	6,900	5,322	86,500	79,675	49	45	16	500	17,000	

Statement No. III showing the results of the Census of Agricultural stocks.

Name of Taluk	Bullocks	Cows	He-buffaloes	She-buffaloes	Horses	Asses	Sheep and goats	Ploughs	Carts	
									Riding	Carrying
Cochin-Kanayannur	7,661	12,788	692	363	66	...	5,517	4,239	290	94
Cranganur	520	1,608	118	333	3	...	784	207	...	1
Mukundapuram	28,192	15,815	3,937	2,744	34	4	7,023	14,648	216	760
Trichur	9,566	10,906	7,303	2,384	114	45	4,959	5,236	511	742
Talapilli	12,015	13,131	15,312	1,312	4	12	13,184	10,623	...	469
Chittur	8,828	9,815	7,125	2,913	97	172	6,819	9,986	266	1,088
Total	66,722	64,058	34,487	10,099	318	233	38,286	44,839	1,283	3,154
As per village officers' returns for 1084 M. E.	46,186	55,006	27,643	8,713	252	65	34,008	52,095	1,519	2,239

CHAPTER II.— Abstraction and Tabulation.

18. The office for abstraction and tabulation was organised by the time the provisional totals were ready, and regular work was commenced on the 16th March. As no Government building was available for locating the office, a private house was rented for the purpose. The office consisted of five supervisors, five assistant supervisors, a maximum of 48 slip-copying clerks divided into five sections, three office clerks, a record keeper, six peons and a watchman. The work of Deputy Superintendent as well as that of Superintendent was done by me. All the supervisors, two of the assistant supervisors and the office head clerk were Government servants whose services were placed at my disposal; the rest were temporary men whose services were engaged for this special work. Most of the furniture required for the use were received on loan from other officers, while a few benches and desks were hired for the occasion.

19. The slip system was used for abstraction as in 1901. The preparation of the slips, the sorting of the same for the various tables and compilation of those tables were carried out in exact accordance with the instructions contained in Part II of the Imperial Code of Census Procedure, and it is therefore quite unnecessary to describe it in detail here. Badami slips were used for Hindus, pink for Christians, blue for Mahommedans, and white for others.

20. The work of copying the slips was commenced on the 18th March, and was completed on the 10th May. On an average, 47 clerks were engaged each day on this work for 44 working days. As soon as a clerk completed copying the slips for a block, he read them out to another clerk, who compared them with the entries in the schedule book, and made the necessary corrections then and there. Only the slips thus corrected were taken into account in calculating a clerk's outturn of work. The average number of correct slips turned out daily by each clerk was 444. The pay of each clerk was Rs. 10 per mensem, and the prescribed daily outturn 500 slips, the clerks being rewarded or fined according as the slips exceeded or fell short of this number. The slips were on the whole prepared with great care and accuracy, the mistakes noticed in them during the subsequent stages of work being exceedingly small. Infirmities were copied in special slips by a single clerk who finished his work in a month.

21. When the work of copying the slips was completed, 35 of the best clerks were selected for sorting them for the various tables and the rest were disbanded. These clerks were paid at the rate of Rs. 12 per mensem. Their work consisted in placing the slips one by one in appropriate pigeon holes on which were pasted labels showing the different items which made up a particular table. When all the slips were so distributed they were counted, and the aggregate number of each category entered in what are known as sorters' tickets. Sorting was done by village for the Village Table alone, while for most of the other tables it was done by taluks. For caste, occupation and allied tables the sorting was done for the State as a whole. Checking went on simultaneously with sorting, which was done mainly by the supervisors and their assistants. This work was commenced on the 11th May and completed

on the 15th August. The average daily outturn of work by each clerk for the different tables is shown below:—

No. of table.	No. of slips sorted	No. of table	No. of slips sorted.
VII ...	3,885	XIII ...	4,405
VIII ...	5,582	XIV ...	4,405
IX ...	7,022	XVII ...	8,714
X ...	8,598	XVIII ...	7,924
XI ...	6,625		

22. *Compilation.* Compilation is the process of combining the figures in the sorters' tickets so as to obtain the totals for each taluk or for the State as a whole. As absolute accuracy was essential here and as any error at this stage would be more serious, the work was entrusted exclusively to supervisors and their assistants, and the services of the sorting clerks were dispensed with. As this work advanced, the number of supervisors was gradually reduced till at last the whole establishment was disbanded by the 15th December. All the prescribed Imperial Tables were compiled for Cochin, except Part C of Table XV, which was intended to show certain mixed traditional occupations, but as such cases are extremely rare in Cochin, this table was not prepared for the State.

Statement No. I—Copying the slips.

Office	Popula- tion dealt with	Number of copyists	Date of		Average daily out-turn per head	Remarks
			Commence- ment	Completion		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cochin	918,110	47	18th March	10th May	444	Copying includes also checking

Statement No. II—Sorting.

Period	Number of units sorted for Table No.														Remarks
	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XII-A	XIII	XIV	XV-A	XV-B	XVI	XVII	XVIII	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Up to end of May 1911 ...	...	...	...	...	...	Complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June ...	Complete	...	...	Complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Complete	...	...
July ...	...	...	Complete	...	...	...	...	Complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Complete	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER III.—Expenditure.

23. The total expenditure debited to Census in the State accounts amounted to 23,479. This does not include the cost of the forms, etc., printed at the Sirkar Press and the travelling allowances paid to official Supervisors and Enumerators, the former of which was debited to stationery and printing and the latter to the departments concerned. The greater proportion of the forms however, including as they did the enumeration schedules, block lists, slips, sorters' tickets and compilation registers, were supplied on payment by the Government Press, Madras, the cost of which was debited to Census. Besides the total expenditure above mentioned, a sum of Rs. 279 was expended out of Cranganur funds and of Rs. 64 from Municipal funds on account of the Census. The Census thus cost Rs. 23,822 on the whole, as against 15,303 in 1901, the cost per thousand of the population being Rs. 25-15-0, against Rs. 18-13-6. Of this amount, Rs. 10,420, represents the cost of taking the Census, and the balance, Rs. 13,402 that of abstraction, tabulation and report-writing.

24. The increase of expenditure, as compared with that of 1901, was due entirely to the higher pay given to the Superintendent. The aggregate pay drawn by the Superintendent was Rs. 14,900, while in 1901 it was only Rs. 3,050. If the Superintendent's pay is deducted from the total expenditure, the cost was only Rs. 11,500, or Rs. 12-8-4 per thousand of the population, as against Rs. 12,253 or Rs. 15-1-5 in 1901. It may also be mentioned that for a considerable period of his deputation the Superintendent was not engaged exclusively in Census work but had other duties to attend to. Notwithstanding all this, the cost of the Census was lighter here than in some of the other native States. In Baroda, for instance, the cost per thousand of the population was Rs. 27½, and in Mysore Rs. 29.

Statement showing actual expenses distributed under the various heads.

Head	1905 M. E.	1906 M. E.	1907 M. E.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Superintendent ...		6,000	5,400	
Office establishment of Superintendent ...		622	465	
Establishment of tabulation ...		2,181	1,014	
Travelling allowances ...		901	306	
Purchase and repair of furniture ...		61	12	
Do despatch, etc., of forms ...		297	368	
Telegraph charges ...		17	1	
Postage charges ...		5	9	
Rents, rates, taxes ...		133	...	
Miscellaneous ...		316	360	
Total ...	5,011 *	10,539	7,935	* Details not available

APPENDIX I.

PROVINCIAL TABLES I and II.

APPENDIX II.

VILLAGE STATISTICS.

APPENDIX I.

PROVINCIAL TABLE I.

AREA AND POPULATION OF TALUKS.

APPENDIX I.

Area and Population of Taluks.

APPENDIX I.
PROVINCIAL TABLE I.
Area and population of Taluks.

COCHIN STATE.

Taluks.	Area in square miles	Number of		Number of occupied houses	POPULATION.			PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.			Number of persons per square mile in 1911
		Towns	Villages		1911			1901 to 1911	1891 to 1901	1901 to 1911	
					Persons.	Males.	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cochin State	1,361	9	273	163,286	918,110	457,342	460,768	812,025	+13.06	+12.32	675
Cochin-Kanayannur	143	3	37	48,084	264,828	136,622	128,206	235,084	+12.65	+13.23	1,852
Cranganur	19	...	5	6,111	33,193	16,856	16,337	29,140	+18.9	+4.2	1,747
Makundapuram	418	1	60	34,037	193,930	96,143	97,787	161,833	+19.83	+11.08	464
Trichur	225	1	72	28,502	169,756	83,520	86,236	145,104	+16.98	+12.52	754
Thalapilli	271	1	74	28,414	165,114	80,126	84,988	151,315	+9.11	+13.01	609
Chittur	285	3	25	18,068	91,289	44,075	47,214	89,549	+1.94	+13.66	320

APPENDIX I.

PROVINCIAL TABLE II.

POPULATION OF TALUKS BY RELIGION AND AGE.

APPENDIX I.

Population of Taluks by Religion and Age.

APPENDIX I.
PROVINCIAL TABLE II.
Population of Taluks by Religion and Age.

COCHIN STATE.

TALUK.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.												NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.					
	Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.		Animist.		Others.		0-15.		15-20.		20 and over.			
	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		
Cochin State	304,002	314,706	32,707	31,115	117,848	145,244	2,127	2,050	658	658	13,770	6,043	13,755	4,776	83,621	17,118		
Cochin-Kanayannur	74,807	70,120	8,874	7,341	52,771	50,063	73	86	597	596	5,647	2,346	5,481	1,788	31,659	6,222		
Cranganur	11,659	11,445	4,276	4,100	921	792	...	...	...	...	452	190	519	130	2,997	453
Munkundapuram	62,145	64,893	5,130	4,661	28,272	27,718	540	521	56	54	1,756	745	1,748	682	13,147	2,974		
Trichur	58,359	60,694	2,861	2,737	22,130	22,645	166	157	4	3	2,986	1,560	2,994	1,226	16,689	4,568		
Thalapilli	60,189	64,729	8,442	8,610	11,372	11,555	122	94	1	...	1,877	779	1,971	682	13,241	2,559		
Chittur	36,863	39,885	3,604	3,666	2,382	2,471	1,226	1,192	...	...	1,052	403	1,042	323	5,888	942

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF VILLAGES WITH POPULATION BY RELIGION.

APPENDIX II.

Village statistics.

APPENDIX II.

List of villages and towns in the several taluks or charges with the total number of occupied houses and population of each.

CHARGE.	NAME OF VILLAGE.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES IN EACH VILLAGE	POPULATION		Total.	DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND RELIGION.							
			Males	Females		Hindu		Musalman		Christian		Others	
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. I. Ernakulam Town.	Ward A.	1,111	3,984	3,214	7,198	1,367	1,125	295	164	2,204	1,813	118	112
	Ward B.	748	3,437	2,728	6,165	2,391	1,701	235	147	680	752	131	128
	Ward C.	437	2,295	1,327	3,622	1,692	946	75	15	528	366	...	...
	Ward D.	721	2,928	1,982	4,910	1,071	872	8	9	1,149	1,101	...	...
	Total	3,017	11,944	9,251	21,195	6,521	4,644	613	385	4,551	4,032	249	240
No. II. Mattancheri Town.	Ward A.	1,750	4,935	4,327	9,262	2,179	1,857	1,796	1,626	879	798	81	46
	Ward B.	678	1,959	1,959	3,918	641	566	924	928	233	231	194	234
	Ward C.	704	2,856	2,663	5,519	1,902	1,885	96	69	858	759	...	...
	Ward D.	980	2,160	1,917	4,077	841	737	160	162	1,159	1,018	...	...
	Floating population	682	682	17	699	365	4	116	6	201	7	...	...
	Total	4,112	12,625	10,883	23,508	5,928	4,999	3,092	2,791	3,330	2,813	275	280
No. III. Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk.	Malayattur	317	870	884	1,754	380	390	1	...	487	494	2	...
	Kizhakkumbhagam	399	1,122	1,103	2,225	726	704	42	32	354	367	...	...
	Tekkumbhagam	457	1,150	672	2,360	592	263	263	246	295	312	...	...
	Vadakkumbhagam	512	1,431	1,477	2,958	830	827	61	60	590	590	...	...
	Chowara	602	2,167	1,788	3,955	1,368	989	327	308	471	488	1	3
	Cheranellur	1,959	5,446	5,328	10,774	2,401	2,311	273	270	2,766	2,743	6	4
	Ernakulam	771	2,258	2,121	4,379	1,012	949	171	145	1,075	1,027	...	...
	Elankulam	1,491	4,010	3,814	7,824	1,647	1,647	104	101	2,192	2,066	...	...
	Vadavakod	180	323	350	673	164	178	...	...	159	172	...	...
	Kumbalam	1,735	4,358	4,343	8,701	2,953	2,963	465	418	928	954	12	8
No. III. Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk.	Marada	1,462	3,860	3,870	7,730	2,397	2,385	589	558	927	910	7	17
	Punittura	1,615	4,279	4,074	8,353	2,580	2,526	290	227	1,407	1,315	2	6
	Tekkumbhagam	714	1,954	1,817	3,779	1,817	1,826	21	24	1,146	1,145	...	...
	Nadamel	1,462	3,953	3,910	7,863	3,444	3,446	45	34	464	430	...	...
	Tiruvankulam	820	2,245	2,252	4,497	1,778	1,803	...	...	467	449	...	...
	Karikad	386	945	1,025	1,970	660	723	...	...	385	302	...	...
No. III. Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk.	Kanayannur	417	1,053	1,170	2,223	720	776	...	...	380	392	2	2
	Mulanur	1,953	3,232	3,462	6,744	1,820	1,937	2	...	1,455	1,520	5	5
	Amballur	747	2,019	2,020	4,039	1,383	1,398	198	196	437	422	1	4
	Edakattuvayal	691	1,755	1,883	3,668	1,157	1,220	16	30	610	628	2	5

NOTE:—In the town of Ernakulam, "Others" include Jews (males 248 and females 240) and Jains (male 1).
In the town of Mattancheri, "Others" include Jews (males 194 and females 234) and Jains (males 61 and females 46).

APPENDIX II.

List of villages and towns in the several taluks or charges with the total number of occupied houses and population of each.—cont.

CHARGE	NAME OF VILLAGE.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES IN EACH VILLAGE	POPULATION		DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND RELIGION								
			Males	Females	Total.	Hindu		Musalman		Christian		Others	
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. III. Cochin-Kanayannur Taluk.	Kaipattur	334	873	909	1,782	622	672	...	...	251	237	...	...
	Kuleyettikkara	187	426	502	928	309	384	40	70	70	78	...	...
	Kisheri	311	898	828	1,726	756	682	35	102	1,260	1,111	...	...
	Chennamangalam	1,948	5,714	5,433	11,147	3,428	3,344	228	194	1,986	1,820	72	75
	Pallipuram	1,923	5,264	4,981	10,245	4,272	4,105	82	66	908	808	2	2
	Kuzhippili	891	2,497	2,336	4,833	1,904	1,806	96	73	497	457	...	...
	Eidavanakad	1,190	3,048	3,025	6,073	2,032	2,008	651	622	358	384	7	11
	Nayarambalam	1,297	3,489	3,394	6,883	2,123	2,082	51	45	1,267	1,267	...	...
	Kadamakudi	937	2,544	2,458	5,002	890	897	...	...	1,654	1,561	...	...
	Narakal	1,294	3,438	3,292	6,730	1,595	1,504	10	2	1,832	1,784	1	2
	Elankunnapuzha	2,111	6,048	5,777	11,825	2,778	2,718	121	114	8,149	2,945	...	...
	Mulavakad	1,327	3,760	3,491	7,251	1,742	1,610	179	117	1,936	1,763	3	1
Matancheri	84	204	196	400	22	16	...	...	182	180	...	...
Pallurutti	2,146	5,751	5,366	11,117	2,699	2,464	185	151	2,856	2,741	11	10	
Kumbalangi	2,642	6,839	6,443	13,282	2,191	2,071	34	27	4,614	4,345	...	...
Chellanam	1,002	2,571	2,460	5,031	734	771	...	...	1,837	1,689	...	...
Remeswaram	2,559	7,447	6,808	14,255	2,249	1,917	64	39	5,125	4,845	9	7	
Tripunittura town	772	2,702	2,274	4,976	2,121	1,756	63	41	518	477	...	...
Total		40,955	112,053	108,072	220,125	62,338	60,477	4,669	4,245	44,580	43,218	146	162
No. IV. Oranganur Taluk.	Pullut	484	1,395	1,344	2,739	1,141	1,096	201	200	53	48	...	...
	Lokamaleswaram	1,153	3,472	3,414	6,886	2,852	2,870	394	368	226	186	...	...
	Metala	1,767	5,138	4,926	10,064	4,032	3,995	691	621	333	310	...	...
	Eriyad	1,522	3,763	3,713	7,476	2,037	2,038	1,572	1,620	106	103	...	...
	Azhikod	1,185	3,088	2,940	6,028	1,547	1,446	1,370	1,319	171	145	...	...
Total		6,111	16,856	16,337	33,193	11,659	11,445	4,216	4,400	921	792	...	...
No. V. Mukundapuram Taluk.	Varadarapilli	507	1,370	1,364	2,734	819	816	81	15	441	452	79	81
	Muppiliyam	234	595	604	1,199	419	438	...	...	173	165	3	6
	Kallur	316	837	876	1,713	552	596	...	...	262	257	23	25
	Trikur	484	1,364	1,542	2,906	1,099	1,285	...	...	265	257	...	...
	Nanninikara	625	1,805	1,936	3,741	1,502	1,633	...	...	303	303	...	...
Torava	480	1,352	1,487	2,839	720	808	...	...	630	679	...	...
Amballur	870	2,477	2,457	4,934	1,638	1,708	...	...	805	726	34	23	

NOTE:—In Cochin-Kanayannur taluk, "Others" include Animists (males 73 and females 86), Jews (males 72 and females 75) and Brahmos (male 1 and female 1).

APPENDIX II.

Village statistics.

X

APPENDIX II.

List of villages and towns in the several taluks or charges with the total number of occupied houses and population of each. — cont.

CHARGE	NAME OF VILLAGE	TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES IN EACH VILLAGE	POPULATION		Total.	DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND RELIGION							
			Males	Females		Hindu		Musalman		Christian		Others	
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. V. Mukundapuram Taluk.	Chengallur	501	1,490	1,523	3,013	1,052	1,092	...	...	438	480	...	...
	Nandipalam	356	1,102	1,108	2,210	899	914	...	...	203	194	...	...
	Mattatur	384	2,717	2,586	5,273	2,218	2,098	72	66	377	340	50	51
	Kodakara	1,110	3,108	3,478	6,586	2,152	2,457	17	11	932	1,008	7	7
	Nellayi	458	1,369	1,518	2,887	1,235	1,390	7	2	127	126	...	...
	Parappukara	678	2,028	2,163	4,191	1,566	1,717	1	3	461	443	...	...
	Anandapuram	305	892	899	1,791	575	621	...	...	257	278	...	...
	Muriyad	287	796	884	1,680	692	693	2	...	172	191	...	...
	Matayikonam	546	1,500	1,653	3,153	1,224	1,370	...	...	266	283	...	...
	Tottipal	479	1,357	1,489	2,846	1,118	1,268	1	...	238	241	...	...
	Porattusseri	796	2,088	2,418	4,506	1,566	1,876	48	38	484	509	...	...
	Karalam	892	2,545	2,661	5,206	2,061	2,217	73	72	898	971	6	1
	Kattur	971	2,755	2,679	5,434	1,666	1,592	483	455	676	692	...	...
	Ydastiraji	589	1,575	1,614	3,189	1,141	1,191	195	202	289	221	...	...
	Manavalseri	808	2,181	2,375	4,556	1,569	1,796	99	98	518	461	...	...
	Irinjalakuda	147	424	467	891	397	377	55	48	42	42	...	...
	Pullor	463	1,390	1,443	2,833	1,010	1,071	15	21	365	351	...	...
	Kalheturkara	270	876	884	1,760	484	451	21	24	421	419	...	...
	Tazhakad	567	1,613	1,680	3,293	882	918	117	126	614	636	...	...
	Kaduppasseri	415	1,251	1,279	2,530	794	885	2	4	455	440	...	9
	Vainkara	434	1,306	1,414	2,720	949	1,089	5	4	344	362	...	...
	Pumangalam	723	2,022	2,045	4,067	1,290	1,323	9	7	733	715	...	...
	Vadakumkara	395	1,064	1,080	2,144	733	771	139	124	202	185	...	...
	Padiyur	488	1,310	1,340	2,650	891	919	109	88	310	339	...	...
	Vallivattam	500	1,817	1,225	3,042	834	814	406	344	77	67	...	...
	Tekkumkara	687	1,850	1,921	3,771	1,083	1,200	736	701	31	20	...	...
	Karumatikara	144	372	366	738	209	231	163	145	...	...	...	...
	Kotianellur	595	1,640	1,691	3,331	974	1,012	83	74	588	585	...	...
	Alur	750	2,177	2,271	4,448	1,217	1,270	27	36	929	965	4	11
	Parampira	847	1,964	1,125	3,089	532	596	1	...	541	529	...	...
	Potia	831	2,404	2,375	4,779	608	674	...	...	265	268	...	...
	Elanjira	230	600	544	1,144	313	321	2	...	285	249	...	...
	Kizhake Chalakudi	777	2,298	2,275	4,573	1,242	1,269	122	96	926	905	8	5

APPENDIX II

Village statistics.

APPENDIX II.

List of villages and towns in the several taluks or charges with the total number of occupied houses and population of each.—cont.

CHARGE	NAME OF VILLAGE	TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES IN EACH VILLAGE	POPULATION		DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND RELIGION								
			Males	Females	Total	Hindu		Musabman		Christian		Others	
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. VII. Trichur Taluk.	Kaiparamba	220	646	709	1,355	490	522	10	14	146	173	..	..
	Anjur	359	1,119	1,103	2,222	657	649	4	..	458	454	..	..
	Tangalur	182	525	572	1,097	440	487	11	13	74	72	..	..
	Avanur	280	644	694	1,338	522	583	..	..	122	111	..	..
	Velaypaya	174	466	529	995	426	487	..	..	40	42	..	..
	Chulisseri	173	582	591	1,173	438	440	..	..	144	151	..	..
	Peramangalam	458	1,395	1,457	2,852	1,089	1,136	1	..	305	321	..	..
	Chitalapilli	175	515	559	1,074	423	459	..	..	92	100	..	..
	Etakulattar	262	846	896	1,672	648	625	..	..	198	201	..	..
	Totur	202	674	682	1,356	355	347	..	..	319	345	..	..
	Adat	184	531	558	1,089	399	427	..	..	132	131	..	..
	Chalakkal	190	560	622	1,182	309	358	..	..	251	264	..	..
	Puranattukara	237	745	770	1,515	518	559	..	..	226	211	..	..
	Puzhahal	325	947	942	1,889	838	884	..	..	114	108	..	..
	Kuttur	375	1,093	1,134	2,227	563	594	..	..	530	530	..	..
	Pottor	194	621	639	1,260	558	570	..	..	63	69	..	..
	Kolazhi	284	751	794	1,545	609	650	..	..	142	144	..	..
	Killannur	357	1,004	1,070	2,074	749	797	2	..	253	273	..	..
	Kuruchikara	102	247	238	485	224	220	..	..	23	18	..	..
	Viyyur	319	916	890	1,806	757	744	2	4	157	142	..	..
Vilvattam	416	1,146	1,258	2,393	989	1,080	2	8	155	170	..	..
Peringavu	187	444	436	880	389	380	..	..	55	56	..	..
Nettisseri	306	892	1,085	1,947	553	672	..	..	389	388	..	..
Punkunnu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ayyantol	378	1,146	1,221	2,367	975	1,043	1	..	170	178	..	..
Pullazhi	276	852	886	1,687	728	736	3	..	131	99	..	..
Amanattukara	745	2,169	2,241	4,410	835	874	5	2	1,329	1,365	..	..
Kurkancheri	241	741	773	1,513	576	598	14	13	151	161	..	..
Chiyaram	526	1,659	1,757	3,416	1,018	1,117	3	..	638	640	..	..
Kanimgalam	447	1,332	1,378	2,705	1,062	1,107	2	..	268	266	..	..
Manakodi	190	637	620	1,247	440	461	2	..	185	158	..	..
Veluttur	258	762	759	1,551	619	643	..	..	143	146	..	..

APPENDIX II.

Village statistics.

APPENDIX II.

List of villages and towns in the several taluks or charges with the total number of occupied houses and population of each.—cont.

CHARGE	NAME OF VILLAGE	TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES IN EACH VILLAGE	POPULATION		DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND RELIGION								
			Males	Females	Total	Hindu		Musalman		Christian		Others	
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. VII. Erichur Taluk	Parakkad	191	597	647	1,244	464	496	2	...	191	151	...	...
	Erava	198	391	442	833	298	387	...	...	98	105	...	...
	Mannalur	1,000	2,890	2,973	5,863	1,901	2,011	8	6	971	956	...	...
	Keramukku	859	2,394	2,476	4,870	1,567	1,659	4	...	823	817	...	...
	Patayan	840	2,261	2,438	4,699	1,715	1,873	265	282	281	283	...	...
	Antikad	660	1,686	1,820	3,506	1,102	1,257	82	73	502	490	...	...
	Vadakummuri	778	2,106	2,261	4,367	1,607	1,708	298	246	266	312	...	...
	Kizhakummuri	264	742	757	1,499	607	688	95	31	100	88	...	...
	Taniyam	488	1,309	1,346	2,655	1,010	1,010	244	214	121	122	...	...
	Kizhupilikara	349	942	980	1,922	697	747	188	176	62	57	...	...
	Chazhur	337	923	984	1,907	803	877	44	35	76	72	...	...
	Pullu	62	174	168	342	137	138	4	6	33	24	...	...
	Kurumpilavu	762	2,036	2,212	4,248	1,269	1,398	215	234	562	580	...	...
	Alapad	352	906	981	1,887	718	770	97	33	161	178	...	...
	Inchamuti	221	565	598	1,163	392	421	117	121	56	56	...	...
	Cherpu	560	1,558	1,660	3,218	885	956	280	305	393	399	...	...
	Pallipuram	142	401	451	852	374	409	4	7	23	35	...	...
	Paralam	358	1,018	1,129	2,147	609	668	58	58	356	408	...	...
	Kodannur	308	884	912	1,796	624	667	2	2	258	243	...	...
	Vengannisseri	151	503	510	1,013	429	480	...	...	74	80	...	...
	Palisseri	264	896	848	1,684	664	681	4	2	168	165	...	...
	Avanisseri	418	1,188	1,234	2,422	960	990	...	...	238	244	...	...
	Chever	633	1,864	1,915	3,779	1,365	1,396	12	13	487	506	...	...
	Urakam	720	2,007	2,236	4,243	1,737	1,957	160	159	110	120	...	...
	Arattupuzha	349	1,050	1,059	2,109	941	949	4	1	105	109	...	...
	Vallachira	420	1,260	1,416	2,676	1,137	1,301	...	...	123	115	...	...
	Edakunni	467	1,374	1,551	2,925	895	984	6	...	473	567	...	...
	Nattara	381	1,151	1,228	2,379	925	986	...	...	236	242	...	...
	Marattakara	388	977	1,084	2,061	749	784	...	...	223	250	...	...
	Puttur	304	770	837	1,607	644	717	...	...	136	120	...	...
	Mannangalam	29	45	32	77	19	9	...	...	9	8	...	...
	Kalnur	106	258	268	526	246	263	...	...	12	15	...	...
Mulayam	77	167	151	318	158	146	...	...	9	5	...	...

Village statistics.

APPENDIX II.

List of villages and towns in the several taluks or charges with the total number of occupied houses and population of each.—cont.

CHARGE	NAME OF VILLAGE	TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES IN EACH VILLAGE	POPULATION		DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND RELIGION									
			Males	Females	Total	Hindu		Musalman		Christian		Others		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
No VII. Trichur Taluk	Ollur	769	2,337	2,370	4,707	1,289	1,215	1	...	1,097	1,155	...	...
	Ollurkara	598	1,666	1,681	3,347	1,116	1,091	104	106	446	484	...	...
	Kozhukulli	284	788	800	1,588	696	715	...	...	92	85	...	...
	Vellanikara	185	365	356	721	341	340	22	14	2	2	...	...
	Matackattara	305	824	788	1,612	715	707	60	43	49	38	...	...
	Panancheri	540	1,455	1,290	2,745	1,035	919	58	37	213	197	...	197	
	Trichur	59	176	181	357	97	89	...	...	79	92	...	...
	Total	24,874	71,431	74,751	146,182	51,993	54,893	2,295	2,284	16,977	17,447	166	157	
	No VIII. Talapuzha Taluk	Kattakampal	786	2,075	2,046	4,121	1,101	1,113	184	179	786	751	...	3
		Pazhani	791	2,158	2,201	4,359	1,107	1,151	131	204	870	846
Kadavallur		680	1,869	1,886	3,755	1,448	1,414	266	255	155	167	...	...
Perumpulavu		414	1,128	1,214	2,342	854	945	264	266	5	3	...	...
Karikad		350	1,024	987	2,011	702	708	238	196	84	88	...	...
Porkolam		350	1,054	1,052	2,106	684	648	69	68	151	146	...	...
Akattiyur		181	529	562	1,091	382	401	11	16	156	145	...	...
Mangad		281	609	567	1,176	406	384	55	47	148	146	...	...
Anjur		551	1,486	1,562	2,998	1,017	1,128	905	821	114	118	...	...
Kunnamkulam		219	587	624	1,211	488	516	47	48	52	60	...	...
No VIII. Talapuzha Taluk	Kanippayur	415	1,235	1,280	2,515	914	952	100	106	221	222	...	...
	Arbat	454	1,193	1,308	2,501	950	1,030	26	27	217	251	...	...
	Kandanasseri	618	1,768	1,846	3,614	1,366	1,450	153	150	249	246	...	...
	Alur	554	1,569	1,564	3,133	882	834	39	38	698	692	...	...
	Eranellur	376	1,082	1,086	2,168	644	648	181	175	257	263	...	...
	Chundal	551	1,647	1,739	3,386	1,086	1,188	211	226	350	325	...	...
	Chemmantatla	310	901	974	1,875	599	695	129	141	173	188	...	...
	Chovannur	566	1,614	1,725	3,339	1,093	1,153	111	127	410	445	...	...
	Chiramanngad	387	1,012	1,119	2,131	687	803	230	225	96	91	...	...
	Eyyal	307	862	887	1,749	656	692	110	105	96	90	...	...
No VIII. Talapuzha Taluk	Vellattanjur	394	1,029	1,055	2,084	771	802	35	43	223	211	...	...
	Kadungod	816	928	1,080	2,008	704	845	129	162	90	73	...	...
	Vellarakad	291	802	847	1,649	618	688	180	121	59	68	...	...
	Kariyannur	211	598	618	1,211	387	397	56	66	170	155	...	...

NOTE:—In No. VII, Trichur taluk, "Others" represent Animists (males 166 and females 157).

APPENDIX II

Village statistics.

APPENDIX II.

List of villages and towns in the several taluks or charges with the total number of occupied houses and population of each.—cont.

CHARGE	NAME OF VILLAGE	TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES IN EACH VILLAGE	POPULATION		DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND RELIGION								
			Males	Females	Total.	Hindu		Musalman		Christian		Others	
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. VIII, Talapilli Taluk	Nelluvaya	301	842	959	1 801	755	879	9	8	78	72	...	...
	Chiranelur	389	1,132	1,130	2 262	539	592	258	236	335	302	...	...
	Velur	586	1,602	1,608	3 2 0	1,016	1,097	...	...	586	571	...	...
	Tayyor	238	666	712	1 3 8	543	573	45	59	78	80	...	...
	Kilalur	98	282	331	1 3 13	226	265	...	...	56	66	...	...
	Tiohur	330	937	1,022	1 9 39	732	815	205	207	...	...	...	...
	Aragottukara	155	427	491	9 18	402	458	25	33	...	...	...	...
	Talasseri	98	281	293	5 74	199	208	82	85	...	...	...	...
	Varavur	988	1,161	1,233	2 3 91	947	1,059	214	174	...	...	...	...
	Pulakad	180	551	586	1 13 7	424	463	125	116	...	...	...	2
	Kottapuram	344	931	1,063	1 9 91	606	677	32	46	293	338	...	...
	Puturutti	251	682	748	1 4 30	512	590	...	...	170	158	...	...
	Mundattikod	263	706	756	1 4 62	633	693	1	...	72	63	...	...
	Perumgandur	267	760	825	1 5 85	676	743	16	16	68	66	...	...
	Mnalur	198	624	596	1 2 20	512	487	17	6	95	103	...	...
	Parlikad	220	592	661	1 2 3	530	574	19	31	43	56	...	...
	Vadakancheri	749	2,200	2,283	4 4 3	1,633	1,669	208	243	359	371	...	...
	Chittanda	350	995	1,101	2 0 6	768	826	35	39	192	206	...	...
	Kanjirakod	148	402	452	1 54	319	346	26	33	57	73	...	...
	Kumaranelur	287	784	906	1 6 90	497	603	230	260	56	43	...	...
	Enkakad	322	806	951	1 7 57	672	805	122	129	12	17	...	...
	Tekumkara	365	929	1,028	1 9 3	806	891	30	38	82	85	...	...
	Manalittara	193	439	504	1 9 3	391	450	11	20	30	29	...	...
	Viruppakka	117	279	302	1 11	191	212	37	46	3	8	...	...
	Karumattara	141	339	399	1 7 33	277	333	14	16	48	50	...	...
	Atiur	233	692	753	1 4 45	553	633	139	120	...	...	...	...
	Mullurkara	506	1,610	1,595	3 2 05	1,297	1,301	247	240	60	51	...	...
	Nedumpura	480	1,384	1,470	2 1 4	979	1,082	400	385	...	...	...	...
	Cheruturutti	433	1,246	1,288	2 3 1	856	870	380	415	10	3	...	...
	Desamangalam	348	1,046	1,100	2 1 46	824	875	213	219	...	...	...	...
	Pallur	356	1,009	1,130	2 3 9	816	926	193	204	...	...	...	...
	Panjel	214	729	762	1 4 91	680	729	45	33	...	...	...	...
Painkulam	463	1,441	1,425	2 3 66	1,286	1,291	155	134	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX II.

Village statistics.

APPENDIX II.

List of villages and towns in the several taluks or charges with the total number of occupied houses and population of each.—cont.

CHARGE	NAME OF VILLAGE	TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES IN EACH VILLAGE	POPULATION		DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND RELIGION								
			Males	Females	Total.	Hindu		Musalman		Christian		Others	
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. VIII. Talapilli Taluk	Vengannellur	475	1,327	1,528	2,855	1,182	1,355	142	165	3	7	..	7
	Killimangalam	402	1,252	1,869	2,621	1,156	1,266	86	96	..	..	..	..
	Tonnurkara	348	963	1,041	2,004	891	965	67	67	5	9	..	..
	Pulakod	222	579	585	1,164	527	597	52	48	..	79	..	..
	Chelakara	553	1,494	1,638	3,132	962	1,064	442	495	..	..	..	..
	Kurumala	188	525	547	1,072	504	521	31	26	..	..	..	..
	Panjarapilli	146	362	375	737	317	314	65	61	..	..	..	..
	Elanad	218	491	441	932	369	315	121	126	..	..	..	..
	Vennur	137	356	367	723	253	262	103	105	..	..	..	..
	Pazhayannur	853	2,209	2,391	4,600	1,884	2,077	314	312	5	..	6	2
	Vadakettara	418	1,169	1,241	2,410	1,098	1,188	53	55	2	2	16	16
	Chelakod	199	527	601	1,128	444	504	83	97	..	..	..	..
	Kondazhi	462	1,283	1,423	2,706	1,261	1,404	22	19	..	..	..	..
	Mayannur	428	1,219	1,309	2,528	1,212	1,302	7	7	..	..	..	..
	Kaniyarkod	955	2,508	2,652	5,160	2,502	2,678	1	2	4	2	1	..
	Tiruvilwanala	697	1,958	2,201	4,159	1,931	2,174	27	27	..	..	..	..
	Pampadi	199	620	715	1,335	608	707	12	8	..	..	..	..
Kunnankulam town	1,426	4,064	4,272	8,336	1,387	1,343	31	14	2,646	2,915	..	..
TOTAL		80,125	84,968	165,114	60,189	64,729	8,442	8,610	11,972	11,555	123	94	
No. IX. Chittur Taluk	Eravattaparapati	253	708	655	1,358	168	142	9	4	510	492	16	17
	Thenampati	98	251	263	514	168	171	4	5	5	6	79	81
	Ozhalapati	434	1,068	1,058	2,065	816	875	86	98	10	6	96	79
	Attampati	80	164	177	341	127	136	..	..	27	29	10	12
	Vadakarapati	537	1,363	1,336	2,699	641	631	94	89	544	551	84	75
	Kozhinjanpara	1,018	2,377	2,573	4,950	1,469	1,594	417	427	491	552	..	..
	Vanchikunnampati	216	525	566	1,091	253	269	7	6	249	278	16	13
	Eruttempati	481	1,054	1,145	2,199	851	926	46	57	148	150	9	12
	Kozhipati	487	913	998	1,911	795	878	59	53	..	..	59	62
	Kunnuankattupati	147	252	257	509	147	148	1	2	..	..	104	107
Valiyavallampati	565	1,305	1,321	2,626	1,193	1,199	84	92	5	5	23	25	
Nalleppilli	1,625	4,192	4,607	8,799	3,993	4,564	137	143	62	100	..	..

NOTE.— In No. VIII, Talapilli taluk, "Others" include Animists (males 122 and females 94) and Jains (male 1)

APPENDIX II.

Village statistics.

APPENDIX II.

List of villages and towns in the several taluks or charges with the total number of occupied houses and population of each.—cont.

CHARGE	NAME OF VILLAGE	TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCUPIED HOUSES IN EACH VILLAGE	POPULATION		DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND RELIGION									
			Males	Females	Total.	Hindu		Musalman		Christian		Others		
						Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
No. IX, Chittur Taluk	Tekke desam	581	1,413	1,452	2,865	1,283	1,331	129	121	1	...	...	...	46
	Kuttiyallam	248	429	460	889	339	382	37	32	2	...	...	...	204
	Mulattara	428	779	756	1,535	547	507	21	33	14	12	197	...	36
	Perumathi	1,288	2,971	3,102	5,073	2,684	2,799	243	247	17	20	37	...	4
	Chittur	818	1,889	2,047	3,936	1,715	1,850	57	59	114	134	3	...	...
	Tattamangalam	961	2,345	2,555	4,900	2,012	2,221	318	323	11	6	4	...	19
	Pattancheri	1,249	3,013	3,201	6,214	2,802	2,989	192	193	...	...	19	...	...
	Ayalur	829	2,037	2,435	4,472	1,931	2,305	106	130	...	...	...	...	...
	Kairadi	197	540	575	1,115	329	359	211	216	...	...	...	...	...
	Tiruvazhiyad	407	940	1,118	2,038	796	939	127	167	17	12	...	...	...
	Nemmara	687	1,658	1,767	3,425	1,446	1,562	208	204	4	1	...	...	...
	Pottundi	57	129	124	253	121	120	8	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Vallangi	688	1,644	1,854	3,493	1,543	1,774	99	79	...	...	...	...	...
	Nellampati	224	485	309	794	229	132	12	...	45	21	199	...	156
	Orukkumban Working Circle Range (Forest)	80	286	249	535	46	4	2	...	8	1	230	...	244
	Chittur town	1,473	4,078	4,450	8,528	3,943	4,305	74	81	61	64	...	...	...
	Tattamangalam town	1,044	2,932	3,246	6,178	2,239	2,549	675	681	18	16	...	...	...
	Nemmara town	868	2,400	2,558	4,958	2,242	2,434	141	110	17	14	...	...	...
	TOTAL	18,068	44,075	47,214	91,289	36,863	39,685	3,604	3,656	2,392	2,471	1,226	1,192	1,192

NOTE:—In No. IX, Chittur taluk, "Others" represent Animists (males 1,226 and females 1,192).