

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911.

VOLUME XI.

COORG.

REPORT AND TABLES.

BY

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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911.

COORG.

IMPERIAL SERIES—VOLUME XI.

THE REPORT AND TABLES

INTRODUCTION.

THE little province of Coorg, situated on the slopes and summits of the Western Ghats, is bounded on the north and east by the Hassan and Mysore districts of the Mysore State, and on the south and west by the Malabar and South Canara districts of Madras.

2. The area of the province, according to revenue survey, is nearly 1,600 square miles; its greatest length from north to south is 60 miles, and greatest breadth from east to west 40 miles. The old fort at Mercara stands about 3,800 feet above sea level, and this elevation is maintained for a considerable distance towards the north. Towards the east the country slopes down towards the Cauvery, the elevation of Fraserpet being some 1,100 feet lower than that of Mercara. A remarkable natural feature of South Coorg was once the bamboo jungle; a tract of land some 13 miles square being locally known as "the bamboo." This area is now for the most part under coffee.

3. Coorg is now divided for administrative purposes into five taluks, a previously existing sixth having been amalgamated with Nanjaráapatna in the year 1895-96.

4. The history of Coorg is given in detail in the Imperial Gazetteer of the province, and does not need recapitulation. It is on the whole one of sturdy independence, and loyalty of the people to their own chiefs. What appears to have been homicidal madness in the reigning family—in the walls of the Mercara fort is still shown a little den, from which, it is said, prisoners were bolted like rabbits across in palace courtyard to test the Rájá's markmanship—led to the conclusion of its rule in 1834, when the Rájá Vira Rájendra Wodeyar was deposed, and the province, with the approval of the Coorgs, placed under the administration of the British Government. Its independence still persists in its recognition as self-contained administrative unit, under a Chief Commissioner, who is also British Resident in Mysore, and a Commissioner, resident in Mercara. For their loyalty during the Indian Mutiny, the Coorgs were rewarded by exemption from the Disarming Act.

5. In virtue of its existence as a separate province, the census of the little territory has always been taken separately. The first enumeration was that of 1871, which the Superintendent of 1881 considers to have been unsuccessful. This latter census was carried out by the then First Assistant Superintendent of Coorg, but those of succeeding *decennia* have been entrusted to the general supervision of the Provincial Superintendent of Census in Madras.

6. The method of taking the census of 1911 was exactly the same as that followed in the larger province; and no particular difficulties arose at any stage of the undertaking. I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to express my thanks to the Chief Commissioner, and to Messrs. Harris and Ellis, for their advice and assistance in a work to which I was able to devote but very little personal attention.

7. Here I should like to revive, with some modification, a suggestion put forward in the report of 1891 by Sir H. A. Stuart to the effect that the work of the Coorg census should in future be entrusted to a local official.

8. The actual taking of the census must necessarily be arranged by the Coorg officials. Tabulation of the information contained in the Census schedules can be most easily carried out in one of the West Coast offices of the Madras Superintendent; it would, I venture to think, be absurd to set up an extra abstraction office at Mercara, when the tables for such a small population can be prepared without trouble or delay in a large office specially entertained for census purposes. But when these tables are prepared and printed, the task of writing the report might very well be undertaken by one of the officers of the province. Statistical interest there is little or none in these small totals; intimate knowledge of the people and of prevailing economic conditions, which an outsider cannot possibly obtain in the course of a few days' hurried visit, would lend to such report an interest, wherein, I fear, my present effort is painfully lacking.

9. Local expenditure on the Census in Coorg amounted to Rs. 356. In this amount are included the cost of temporary district establishment, house-numbering charges, cost of printing circle lists, etc. Charges for abstraction and compilation, superintendence, etc., are included in the accounts for the Madras Presidency.

10. From a reader's point of view this report, necessarily brief in dealing with such a tiny population, might be written more conveniently in the form of one chapter divided into paragraphs, than broken up into a succession of very short chapters. But such arrangement would render difficult the convenient placing of the "subsidiary tables," which exhibit in handy form percentages obtained from actual figures, or else supply information not ascertainable in the course of a general enumeration.

CHAPTER I.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

THE population of Coorg returned at the census of 1911 was 174,976, which represents a decrease of nearly 6,000 souls since the previous enumeration. Such decrease is probably artificial, and will be explained in a succeeding chapter.

2. Such as it is, this population represents a density of 111 persons per square mile, with a talukwar variation of from 128 per square mile (Nanjarápatna), to 67 per square mile (Pádinaknád). Towns are two in number, only Mercara and Vírarájéndrapet, which indeed are little more than villages, having been considered as such in this occasion; villages so called number 493. It should, however, be noted that only in the four *hoblis* of North Coorg, (the Province is divided into four *hoblis* and fifteen *náds*; the *hoblis* resembling the Mysore country, while the *náds* represent the more hilly tracts), the residential village system prevails; the inhabitants of the province elsewhere living for the most part in detached farm-houses on their lands.

3. Occupied houses have increased by nearly 3,000 in a space of ten years; the average number of houses per square mile is greater by 2 than in 1901, and by 7 than in 1881; the average number of persons per house has decreased by 3 in 30 years, and by one since the census of 1901. If real, this movement lends itself to inference of increasing prosperity, and an increasing tendency towards sub-division; on the other hand, the explanation may perhaps be found in a more precise care to distinguish each dwelling place "having a separate entrance from the common way."

4. Subsidiary tables III and IV give the distribution of the population between towns and villages; and the number per mille of the total population, and of each main religion, who live in towns. The irreverent will, I fear, look on them as solemn superfluities: 765 Parsis per 1,000 live in towns, but, all told, the Parsis of the province number 3,411.

5. Mercara town, it may be noted, has added considerably to its population, while Vírarájéndrapet has declined during the decade.

I.—Area under cultivation, etc., water-supply and crops (in acres).

| Year. | Area available for cultivation. | Culturable waste other than fallow. | Current fallows. | Area cropped more than once. | Net area cropped. | Area irrigated by | | Principal crops. | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------|------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| | | | | | | Tanks. | Canals. | Coffee. | Rice. | Ragi. | Other food-grains. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1901-02 ... | 313,542 | 65,788 | 79,626 | 2,281 | 168,128 | ... | 1,370 | 65,732 | 79,930 | 13,046 | 813 |
| 1902-03 ... | 300,078 | 22,313 | 121,480 | 1,544 | 155,735 | ... | 1,370 | 59,417 | 80,694 | 9,998 | 2,396 |
| 1903-04 ... | 300,078 | 22,313 | 132,511 | 1,099 | 145,254 | ... | 1,370 | 52,420 | 79,783 | 6,073 | 3,566 |
| 1904-05 ... | 300,078 | 23,435 | 136,916 | 1,414 | 139,727 | ... | 1,370 | 48,142 | 79,111 | 5,268 | 3,854 |
| 1905-06 ... | 300,729 | 23,435 | 137,104 | 1,117 | 140,190 | ... | 2,374 | 48,215 | 79,172 | 5,320 | 2,822 |
| 1906-07 ... | 300,783 | 23,435 | 136,265 | 1,096 | 141,083 | ... | 2,374 | 46,393 | 79,617 | 6,165 | 3,124 |
| 1907-08 ... | 300,783 | 22,119 | 136,488 | 1,847 | 142,176 | ... | 2,537 | 46,108 | 81,121 | 6,866 | 2,368 |
| 1908-09 ... | 305,002 | 20,114 | 146,496 | 1,650 | 138,392 | 1,500 | 2,850 | 44,316 | 81,149 | 5,967 | 2,006 |
| 1909-10 ... | 310,698 | 20,820 | 150,451 | 1,325 | 139,427 | 1,962 | 2,790 | 43,421 | 81,792 | 5,921 | 2,337 |
| 1910-11 ... | 311,179 | 20,360 | 149,691 | 1,503 | 141,128 | 1,780 | 2,597 | 43,636 | 82,502 | 6,440 | 2,848 |

II.—Distribution of the population according to density.

| Province. | Taluks with a population per square mile of | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
| | Under 100. | | 100-150. | | 150-200. | |
| | Area. | Population. | Area. | Population. | Area. | Population. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Coorg ... | 820 | 66,634 | 544 | 67,117 | 218 | 41,325 |
| [Ratio ... | 51.8 | 38.1 | 34.4 | 38.3 | 13.8 | 23.6 |

III.—Distribution of the population between towns and villages.

| Province. | Average population per | | Number per mille residing in | | Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with a population of | | Number per mille of rural population residing in villages with a population of | | |
|--------------|------------------------|----------|------------------------------|-----------|---|-------------|--|--------------|-----------|
| | Town. | Village. | Towns. | Villages. | 5,000 to 10,000 | Under 5,000 | 2,000 to 5,000 | 500 to 2,000 | Under 500 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Coorg | 4,991 | 335 | 57 | 943 | 628 | 372 | 38 | 551 | 411 |

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

| Province. | Number per mille who live in towns. | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------|------------|-------|--------|------------|
| | Total population. | Hindu. | Musalman. | Christian. | Jain. | Parsi. | Animistic. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Coorg | 57 | 45 | 206 | 270 | 670 | 765 | ... |

V.—Persons per house and houses per square mile.

| Province. | Average number of persons per house. | | | | Average number of houses per square mile. | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Coorg | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 21 | 19 | 17 | 14 |

CHAPTER II.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

THIS chapter is perhaps the only one of practical importance in dealing with the fortunes of Coorg. In it may be explained the curious fluctuations of population from decade to decade noticeable in table II, and also the apparent anomaly of increased house building to accommodate a decreasing population.

2. The explanation is really simple ; it is largely a question of more or less coffee. Labourers on the coffee estates arrive about July, and return to their own affairs and crops about September. November sees a fresh influx, which does not ebb until the harvest is safely gathered in. The coffee crop of 1910-11 was comparatively light, and towards the end of February 1911, a large number of labourers had returned to their homes. The census was taken on the night of March 10th, 1911. The crop of 1911-12 was enormous, and the final paying off of labourers had not been completed everywhere, when I visited Mercara in the first week of April 1912. A census taken on March 10th of this present year would have given a widely different result.

3. These statements may be checked by a glance at a few figures. In 1901 those born in the province, and there enumerated, numbered 125,509 ; in 1911 the number had risen to 129,441. The decline in the total population is entirely due to a falling off of immigrants ; those from Madras have declined from 29,348 to 28,581, (practically all from Malabar and South Canara) ; those from Mysore numbered in 1911 but 16,117, as against 24,712 of 1901.

4. It is clear that this factor of immigration renders practically valueless much of the information which the vital statistics of the province might otherwise afford. Immigration, as table XI in 1901 and 1911 shows, is preponderantly that of men, who may die, but who certainly cannot produce children. Thus in ten years (1900-1910) we find that Coorg shows an excess of 12,500 deaths over births ; information as to birth and death rates for ten consecutive years will be found in subsidiary tables VI to VIII to Chapter V. The male death-rate exceeds the female in the ratio of 1,000 : 819 ; but among the Kodagas, or Coorgs proper, men outnumber women but slightly, and the preponderance of male births over female is not in excess of, if equal to, the normal ratio of such happenings.

5. As in the case of Madras, the classification of ' causes of death ' provides us with very little additional information. Of 56 thousand deaths registered in ten years, the all-embracing " fever " accounts for 46,000.

6. Inasmuch as Coorg depends for its prosperity on coffee, some information

| Year. | Acreage under mature coffee. | Acreage unplanted or abandoned. |
|-------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1901 | 58,393 | 30,977 |
| 1902 | 53,147 | 29,413 |
| 1903 | 51,445 | 35,330 |
| 1904 | 47,720 | 39,610 |
| 1905 | 47,657 | 40,095 |
| 1906 | 45,108 | 41,451 |
| 1907 | 45,414 | 40,180 |
| 1908 | 43,585 | 43,585 |
| 1909 | 42,773 | 42,452 |
| 1910 | 43,636 | 41,142 |

as to the extent of land under that crop may be of interest. There were in 1901, 58 thousand acres under " mature coffee," and 31,000 acres of coffee land unplanted or abandoned. The well-known setback which the industry experienced at the commencement of the last decade is illustrated by the figures quoted at the side. The improvement which has of late taken place is not apparent from these statistics, which show an actual

decrease of cultivated acreage except in the last year. Of this I understand the explanation to be that attention is now concentrated on land really suitable for the crop, and on improvement in methods of cultivation, rather than on the attempt to secure a large acreage.

7. When the price of coffee fell, the casual cultivations of the small native owner lost alike value and interest, and Indian attention devoted itself to the cultivation of rice wherever possible. Under this crop acreage rose from 79,930 acres in 1901 to 82,502 acres in 1910. With a normal rainfall of considerably over 100

inches per annum, paddy, as might be expected, is mainly rainfed; but the small acreage under tanks and channels, such as they are, was trebled in this period. But this apparent increase, I am informed, may be accounted for by more correct calculation of areas, rather than by extended cultivation.

8. Cardamoms, grown chiefly, I was told by a Coorg, by West Coast immigrants on leased *malés*, appear to have accounted for 1,900 acres in 1910, as against 1,100 ten years earlier.

9. Pepper is a valuable "side-line" for the coffee planter, the cost of production being extremely low. Vanilla has been taken up in a small way by a few garden proprietors.

10. *Communications.*—There are no rail roads or waterways in Coorg. Four trunk roads run through the province: (1) Mysore to Tellicherry or Cannanore, (2) Mysore to Mangalore, (3) Manjurabad to Mercara, (4) Gonikoppal to the Wynaad *viâ* Ponnampet. Since the assumption of control by the British Government internal communications have been greatly improved, the policy of the old-time rulers having been to render their country as difficult of access as possible.

11. The Coorg does not appear to be much addicted to emigration. In the Madras Presidency 741 persons born in Coorg were enumerated, mostly in the districts of Malabar and South Canara; 3,071 were found in Mysore State; and three in Ceylon. The fact of a person being born in Coorg, it may be remarked, does not necessarily imply that he is a Coorg (or Kodaga) by race.

CHAPTER III.—BIRTH-PLACE.

Coorg statistics supply no material for a chapter on this subject. With the exception of an insignificant minority, those enumerated in the province were born in Coorg, in Mysore State, or else in the adjoining Madras districts of Malabar and South Canara. The European population, comparatively large in proportion to the total population, is accounted for by the planting community. It has declined somewhat since 1901, but it is obviously impossible to state definitely whether this decline is real or due to temporary causes, such as the revisiting of the "old country." At the same time it may be remarked that, in point of European immigrants, 1901 too showed a falling off as compared with 1891.

CHAPTER IV.—RELIGION.

If table VI and subsidiary table I to this chapter are to be accepted without question, the ten years that have elapsed since the census of 1901 have witnessed some curious theological changes. *Hinduism* is still the faith of the majority, but has suffered severely from the inroads of *Animism*, whose followers show the incredible increase of 482 *per cent.*

2. The decrease of *Hindus* and increase of *Animists* are alike easily explicable. If, when asked his religion, a person enumerated declared himself to be a *Hindu*, such assertion was accepted without question. If, on the other hand, at his own wish, or by the whim of the enumerator, the name of his caste or tribe was entered in column 4 of the census schedule, the abstraction office without further ado wrote such person down as "*Animist*."

3. In Chapter IV of the Madras Census Report an attempt has been made to give in simple language some idea of the main ideas underlying the several philosophical systems to which Western usage has given the name of the *Hindu* religion, and to estimate the influence on, or connection with, the religious life of the general population of such abstract speculations. It is unnecessary to tread this ground again; all the more so as the returns do not raise the question in the case of the most interesting section of the population, the Kodagas, all of whom have been returned as *Hindus*.

4. At the same time, one may be pardoned for doubting the accuracy of the term *Hinduism* as a description of the religion professed by these people. True, a Kodaga described his religion to me as *Saivaism*; and a certain trace of Bráhmical influences may be observed in the existence of a small sub-class of Amma Kodagas (not distinguished in 1901), who wear the sacred thread, abstain from meat and from intoxicating liquors, and possess and exercise, whether actually or potentially, certain priestly attributes and functions. But the main objects of the Kodaga's adoration are the river Cauvery—possibly certain *Hindu* or Bráhmical ideas have been introduced into the manner of worship—deified heroic ancestors and miscellaneous private gods. This latter circumstance, I was told, explains the aversion of the Coorg to migration even within the province; his god does not approve of a change to new surroundings.

5. Of the 19,227 *Animists* in the province, Yeravas and Kurubas account for 19,128. Yeravas, who have in total numbers increased by 752 during the decade, were returned *en bloc* as *Hindus* in 1901; Kurubas, with a total increase of but 204, have completely changed their religious proportion, returning 5,207 *Animists* and 2,166 *Hindus*, as against 4,794 *Hindus* and 2,375 *Animists* at the previous enumeration. The change is purely arbitrary; but the description of the culture, manners and customs of the Yeravas given in the Imperial Gazetteer of Coorg shows that they have little, if anything, in common with the social or religious ideas usually evoked in one's mind by the use of the term *Hindu*.

6. When we come to *Musalman*s and *Christians*, we tread on somewhat firmer ground. After a steady increase between 1881 and 1901 the followers of these religious systems now show a falling off in numbers.

7. The actual decrease in the number of *Musalman*s is 511; this decrease is almost entirely on the female side. Máppillas, who number more than half the total Muhammadan population, show an increase in men with a slight falling off in women. The suggestion may be that these enterprising traders are invading the country in increasing numbers, while among the people of the country, amidst whom despite, or perhaps because of, Tipu's attempts to "honour Coorg with Islam," the religion never seems to have taken firm root, Muhammadanism is dying out.

8. The Christianity of the country is due indirectly to the ravages of Haidar and Tipu. The former, having defeated the Rája of Coorg, sent into the province a small garrison in which were found some Catholics; and for their spiritual care the Jesuit missionary at Seringapatam was wont to send yearly a visiting priest. When Tipu captured Bednur and besieged Mangalore in 1783, he deported to Seringapatam a large number of Konkani Christians, who had given assistance to the British. Escaping from Seringapatam about 1792 these people were welcomed by the ruler of Coorg, who assigned to them land at Virarájéndrapet, assisted them to build a chapel, and obtained for their guidance a priest from Goa. The mission still exists under the charge of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Mysore, and to the present incumbent of Virarájéndrapet, Father J. J. Cochet, I am indebted for an interesting history of the transference of spiritual jurisdiction from Goa. This history is, however, of ecclesiastical rather than general interest, and considerations of space preclude quotation.

9. Of an Indian *Christian* population of 3,208 persons, the Roman Catholic Church claims 2,830 or 882 per 1,000; its only serious competitor being the Basel Mission, whose converts number 108 per 1,000 of the Indian Christian community. While the total Christian population has declined by 130, Indian Christianity just holds its ground, its adherents having increased by 48 during the decade.

10. The absolute numbers of *Jains* and *Parsis* are too small to render comment necessary.

I.—General distribution of the population by religion.

| Religion. | Actual number in 1911. | Proportion per 10,000 of population in | | | | Variation per cent. (Increase + ; decrease —). | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|--|--------|--------|--------|--|---------------|---------------|--------|
| | | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1901 to 1911. | 1891 to 1901. | 1881 to 1891. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| TOTAL ... | 174,976 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | - 3.1 | + 4.4 | - 2.9 | - 1.9 |
| Hindu ... | 138,922 | 7,939 | 8,849 | 9,063 | 9,113 | - 13.1 | + 4.0 | - 3.5 | - 2.7 |
| Animistic ... | 19,227 | 1,099 | 183 | | | + 481.8 | | | |
| Musalman ... | 13,143 | 751 | 756 | 732 | 703 | - 3.7 | + 7.8 | + 1.0 | + 4.8 |
| Christian ... | 3,553 | 203 | 204 | 186 | 177 | - 3.5 | + 8.6 | + 7.6 | + 12.7 |
| Jain ... | 97 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | - 9.3 | - 6.1 | + 15.2 | - 2.0 |
| Parsi ... | 34 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - 17.1 | + 5.1 | + 85.7 | + 61.9 |

Christians (actual numbers), 1911: males 1,986, females 1,567; 1901, males 2,047, females 1,636; 1891, males 1,868, females 1,524; 1881, males 1,775, females 1,377; 1871, total 2,410.

II.—Religions of urban and rural population.

| Province. | Number per 10,000 of urban population who are | | | | | Number per 10,000 of rural population who are | | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------|------------|----------|---------|---|-----------|------------|----------|---------|
| | Hindu. | Musalman. | Christian. | Animist. | Others. | Hindu. | Musalman. | Christian. | Animist. | Others. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Coorg ... | 6,228 | 2,713 | 960 | 8 | 91 | 8,043 | 633 | 157 | 1,165 | 2 |

III.—Races and sects of Christians (actual numbers).

| Sect. | European. | | Anglo-Indian. | | Indian. | | Total. | | Variation + or - |
|--|------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | 1911. | 1901. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| TOTAL ... | 125 | 82 | 74 | 64 | 1,787 | 1,421 | 3,553 | 3,683 | - 130 |
| Anglican Communion... | 89 | 56 | 25 | 20 | 6 | 4 | 200 | 259 | - 59 |
| Baptist ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | .. | + 4 |
| Congregationalist ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | - 10 |
| Indefinite beliefs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | - 1 |
| Lutheran ... | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 177 | 170 | 363 | 381 | - 18 |
| Methodist ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 | 5 | 14 | 15 | - 1 |
| Presbyterian ... | 9 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 24 | - 10 |
| Protestant (Unsectarian or sect not specified). | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | + 2 |
| Roman Catholic ... | 19 | 14 | 44 | 40 | 1,590 | 1,240 | 2,947 | 2,959 | - 12 |
| Sect not returned ... | ... | ... | 2 | .. | 7 | ... | 9 | 34 | - 25 |

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

| Sect. | Races distributed by sect. | | | | Sect distributed by race. | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | European. | Anglo-Indian. | Indian. | Total. | European. | Anglo-Indian. | Indian. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| TOTAL ... | 58 | 39 | 903 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Anglican Communion ... | 725 | 225 | 50 | 1,000 | 700 | 326 | 3 | 56 |
| Baptist ... | .. | ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| Lutheran ... | 28 | 16 | 956 | 1,000 | 48 | 43 | 108 | 102 |
| Methodist ... | 214 | 72 | 714 | 1,000 | 15 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| Presbyterian ... | 1,000 | ... | .. | 1,000 | 68 | ... | ... | 4 |
| Protestant (Unsectarian or sect not specified). | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | 10 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Roman Catholic ... | 11 | 29 | 960 | 1,000 | 159 | 609 | 882 | 829 |
| Sect not returned ... | ... | 222 | 778 | 1,000 | ... | 15 | 2 | 3 |

CHAPTER V.—AGE.

THERE is nothing of peculiar interest in statistics of age in relation to Coorg. Underlying the figures are the same causes of inaccuracy as noted in the case of Madras Presidency; the disturbing influence exerted by the presence of a large number of immigrant coolies in the prime of life, can be noted in subsidiary table I, which shows that the predominant section of the people is always that of men aged 25-30.

2. Subsidiary tables VI, VII and VIII show the vital statistics of the province. The reasons which render them for census purposes unreliable have been given in Chapter II.

3. Subsidiary tables IV and V, taken for what they are worth, are not encouraging. The proportion of children to persons aged 15-40, and to married women at this age, has fallen, while the proportion of married women aged 15-40 to the general female population has risen during the last decade.

4. The decrease in the population has taken place at the age period 0-40, while the proportion of the aged (60 and over) has risen considerably.

Number per 1,000 of population at reproductive period of life.

| Year. | Men. | Women. |
|-------------|------|--------|
| 1911 | 475 | 401 |
| 1901 | 473 | 392 |
| 1891 | 477 | 407 |
| 1881 | 489 | 432 |

5. Assuming, as was done in the case of Madras, that the period of reproductivity for a man is 20-45, and for a woman 15-35, the figures noted in the margin show the position of the population in this respect at the last four enumerations.

6. As a guide to the future the number of those now aged 0-10 is of some use.

Number per 1,000 of population aged 0-10.

| Year. | Male. | Female. |
|-------------|-------|---------|
| 1911 | 198 | 251 |
| 1901 | 208 | 262 |
| 1891 | 226 | 284 |
| 1881 | 195 | 255 |

Twenty years hence such children, or so many of them as survive, will be the potential fathers and mothers of the rising generation in Coorg. The great rise from 1881 to 1891 is noteworthy, and it has been followed by a steady

decline, until the position has again reached the level of 1881.

I.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province.

| Age. | 1911. | | 1901. | | 1891. | | 1881. | |
|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| TOTAL ... | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 0-1 | 216 | 268 | 275 | 351 | 221 | 286 | 205 | 280 |
| 1-2 | 141 | 186 | 81 | 104 | 151 | 197 | 130 | 173 |
| 2-3 | 220 | 292 | 205 | 259 | 251 | 330 | 136 | 187 |
| 3-4 | 218 | 276 | 182 | 250 | 263 | 354 | 182 | 249 |
| 4-5 | 210 | 263 | 212 | 267 | 228 | 288 | 186 | 237 |
| 0-5 | 1,005 | 1,285 | 955 | 1,231 | 1,114 | 1,455 | 839 | 1,126 |
| 5-10 | 977 | 1,225 | 1,121 | 1,393 | 1,146 | 1,388 | 1,113 | 1,421 |
| 10-15 | 1,051 | 1,161 | 1,185 | 1,293 | 941 | 988 | 1,133 | 1,166 |
| 15-20 | 1,041 | 1,052 | 972 | 964 | 988 | 1,031 | 1,152 | 1,101 |
| 20-25 | 1,134 | 1,111 | 1,013 | 1,034 | 1,093 | 1,121 | 1,144 | 1,177 |
| 25-30 | 1,203 | 1,031 | 1,218 | 1,084 | 1,277 | 1,104 | 1,310 | 1,184 |
| 30-35 | 962 | 812 | 1,071 | 839 | 1,032 | 818 | 1,078 | 855 |
| 35-40 | 809 | 567 | 787 | 543 | 767 | 540 | 781 | 546 |
| 40-45 | 646 | 531 | 643 | 527 | 605 | 529 | 575 | 480 |
| 45-50 | 408 | 331 | 347 | 285 | 364 | 269 | 311 | 256 |
| 50-55 | 329 | 362 | 316 | 350 | 314 | 327 | 275 | 291 |
| 55-60 | 156 | 152 | 130 | 130 | 131 | 115 | 96 | 99 |
| 60-65 | 150 | 199 | 242 | 327 | 228 | 315 | 193 | 298 |
| 65-70 | 53 | 67 | | | | | | |
| 70 and over ... | 76 | 114 | | | | | | |
| Mean age ... | 25 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 23 |

II.—Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex and religion in the Province.

| Age. | 1911. | | 1901. | | 1891. | | 1881. | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Hindu | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 0-5 | 974 | 1,244 | 984 | 1,239 | 1,152 | 1,465 | 1,089 | 1,420 |
| 5-10 | 983 | 1,224 | 1,148 | 1,405 | 1,175 | 1,402 | 914 | 1,148 |
| 10-15 | 1,069 | 1,213 | 1,198 | 1,304 | 955 | 996 | 1,153 | 1,181 |
| 15-20 | 1,063 | 1,072 | 964 | 959 | 982 | 1,039 | 1,145 | 1,099 |
| 20-40 | 4,111 | 3,454 | 4,053 | 3,483 | 4,114 | 3,562 | 4,264 | 3,749 |
| 40-60 | 1,522 | 1,393 | 1,412 | 1,285 | 1,392 | 1,229 | 1,240 | 1,112 |
| 60 and over | 278 | 390 | 241 | 325 | 230 | 307 | 191 | 291 |
| Musalman | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 0-5 | 682 | 1,155 | 647 | 1,114 | 689 | 1,342 | 685 | 1,253 |
| 5-10 | 686 | 1,195 | 833 | 1,279 | 848 | 1,258 | 723 | 1,060 |
| 10-15 | 1,050 | 1,022 | 1,095 | 1,157 | 857 | 878 | 970 | 993 |
| 15-20 | 1,165 | 1,011 | 1,073 | 975 | 1,062 | 934 | 1,212 | 1,111 |
| 20-40 | 4,546 | 3,611 | 4,479 | 3,646 | 4,730 | 3,807 | 4,759 | 3,871 |
| 40-60 | 1,574 | 1,526 | 1,609 | 1,431 | 1,593 | 1,363 | 1,419 | 1,294 |
| 60 and over | 297 | 480 | 264 | 398 | 221 | 420 | 232 | 418 |
| Christian | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 0-5 | 987 | 1,149 | 845 | 1,167 | 1,108 | 1,371 | 1,014 | 1,293 |
| 5-10 | 911 | 1,155 | 1,045 | 1,357 | 1,098 | 1,221 | 788 | 966 |
| 10-15 | 831 | 1,040 | 1,251 | 1,333 | 655 | 971 | 868 | 995 |
| 15-20 | 982 | 1,136 | 943 | 935 | 937 | 984 | 1,065 | 1,191 |
| 20-40 | 4,023 | 3,644 | 3,977 | 3,509 | 4,386 | 3,858 | 4,766 | 4,016 |
| 40-60 | 1,853 | 1,455 | 1,695 | 1,363 | 1,623 | 1,280 | 1,341 | 1,285 |
| 60 and over | 413 | 421 | 244 | 336 | 193 | 315 | 158 | 254 |

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

| Caste. | Males. Number per mille aged. | | | | | Females. Number per mille aged. | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------------|
| | 0-5. | 5-12. | 12-15. | 15-40. | 40 and over. | 0-5. | 5-12. | 12-15. | 15-40. | 40 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Gauda | 114 | 154 | 75 | 480 | 177 | 145 | 183 | 74 | 430 | 168 |
| Holeya | 84 | 121 | 68 | 552 | 175 | 108 | 165 | 78 | 491 | 158 |
| Kodaga | 139 | 180 | 83 | 434 | 164 | 144 | 183 | 79 | 427 | 167 |
| Lingayat | 88 | 163 | 94 | 473 | 182 | 98 | 160 | 86 | 425 | 231 |
| Vakkaliga | 85 | 135 | 84 | 499 | 197 | 103 | 164 | 86 | 440 | 207 |

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

| Province. | Proportion of children of both sexes per 100. | | | | | | Proportion of persons over 50 per 100 persons aged 15-40. | | | | | | Number of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages. | | |
|--------------|---|-------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-------|---|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|---|-------|-------|
| | Persons aged 15-40. | | | Married females aged 15-40. | | | 1911. | | 1901. | | 1891. | | | | |
| | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Coorg | 45.3 | 48.4 | 51.2 | 155.7 | 164.4 | 162.6 | 5.4 | 8.3 | 4.8 | 7.3 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 32.1 | 31.7 | 34.7 |

V.—Variation in population at certain age periods.

| Province. | Period. | Variation per cent. in population (increase +, and decrease -). | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| | | All ages. | 0-10. | 10-15. | 15-40. | 40-60. | 60 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Coorg | 1901-1911 | - 3·1 | - 7·4 | - 13·6 | - 1·1 | + 3·6 | + 12·1 |
| | 1891-1901 | + 4·4 | - 3·9 | + 33·8 | + 1·8 | + 7·2 | + 8·4 |
| | 1881-1891 | - 2·9 | + 10·6 | - 18·7 | - 8·3 | + 8·1 | + 9·4 |

VI & VII.—Reported birth and death rates by sex.

| Year. | Births. | | | | | | Deaths. | | | | | |
|-------|---------|--------|----------|---|--------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---|--------|----------|
| | Actual. | | | Ratio per mille of total population (census of 1901). | | | Actual. | | | Ratio per mille of population of each sex (census of 1901). | | |
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1901 | 3,401 | 1,686 | 1,715 | 18·83 | 9·33 | 9·50 | 6,590 | 3,690 | 2,900 | 36·49 | 36·81 | 36·09 |
| 1902 | 4,319 | 2,170 | 2,149 | 23·91 | 12·01 | 11·90 | 4,897 | 2,693 | 2,194 | 27·06 | 28·86 | 27·31 |
| 1903 | 4,787 | 2,444 | 2,343 | 26·51 | 13·53 | 12·97 | 5,676 | 3,086 | 2,590 | 31·43 | 30·78 | 32·23 |
| 1904 | 3,970 | 1,909 | 1,971 | 21·98 | 11·07 | 10·91 | 4,808 | 2,668 | 2,140 | 26·62 | 26·61 | 26·63 |
| 1905 | 4,572 | 2,230 | 2,342 | 25·31 | 12·34 | 12·97 | 4,739 | 2,577 | 2,162 | 26·24 | 25·70 | 26·91 |
| 1906 | 4,713 | 2,324 | 2,389 | 26·10 | 12·87 | 13·23 | 5,285 | 2,875 | 2,410 | 29·26 | 28·68 | 29·99 |
| 1907 | 4,304 | 2,235 | 2,069 | 23·83 | 12·37 | 11·46 | 6,349 | 3,453 | 2,896 | 35·15 | 34·44 | 36·04 |
| 1908 | 4,365 | 2,198 | 2,167 | 24·17 | 12·17 | 12·00 | 6,311 | 3,495 | 2,816 | 34·94 | 34·86 | 35·05 |
| 1909 | 4,981 | 2,497 | 2,484 | 27·68 | 13·83 | 13·75 | 5,084 | 2,819 | 2,265 | 28·13 | 28·12 | 28·19 |
| 1910 | 4,638 | 2,400 | 2,238 | 25·65 | 13·29 | 12·39 | 6,822 | 3,729 | 3,093 | 37·77 | 37·19 | 38·49 |

VIII.—Deaths classified by causes.

| Year. | Causes of death. | | | | | | Total. |
|---|------------------|------------|---------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | Cholera. | Small-pox. | Fevers. | Dysentery and Diarrhoea. | Injuries including suicide. | All other causes. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| TOTAL | 524 | 1,194 | 45,990 | 2,029 | 359 | 6,455 | 56,551 |
| 1901 | 58 | 449 | 5,182 | 218 | 80 | 603 | 6,590 |
| 1902 | ... | 19 | 4,116 | 108 | 64 | 582 | 4,887 |
| 1903 | ... | 43 | 4,770 | 137 | 38 | 638 | 5,676 |
| 1904 | ... | 16 | 4,064 | 90 | 52 | 596 | 4,808 |
| 1905 | ... | 132 | 3,876 | 96 | 25 | 610 | 4,739 |
| 1906 | 10 | 234 | 4,268 | 141 | 24 | 610 | 5,285 |
| 1907 | 187 | 211 | 4,868 | 375 | 13 | 695 | 6,349 |
| 1908 | 114 | 38 | 5,028 | 408 | 28 | 700 | 6,311 |
| 1909 | 99 | 6 | 4,113 | 187 | 21 | 658 | 5,084 |
| 1910 | 56 | 46 | 5,717 | 271 | 19 | 713 | 6,822 |
| Ratio per mille on total population of 1901 | 2·9 | 6·6 | 254·7 | 11·2 | 2·0 | 35·7 | 313·1 |

Note.—Sexwar details are not procurable.

CHAPTER VI.—SEX.

THERE are but 799 women for every 1,000 men in Coorg. Immigration is again the explanation. Some classes obviously immigrant, such as Nāyars and Tiyans, have scarcely any women among them. But a steady fall in the proportion of women does not tally with the information given to me by a planter, who told me that the cooly, having got over his first shyness of a strange country, inclines now to bring his womankind along with him.

2. It would have been interesting, had it been possible, to take a census in the heavy crop year 1912, which followed the light year 1911. When crop is light, the planter must needs economize in his labour; and thus, so far as possible, engage men, who are more efficient than women. With a heavy crop, (and good prices), economy is not of such paramount importance; and, with demand for labour out-running the supply, the proportion of women workers must needs increase.

3. At the same time, a preponderance of men among the Kodagas, Yeravas, and Indian Christians, who may in general be assumed as natives of the province, suggests that Coorg in the matter of sex proportion ultimately agrees with Mysore rather than with Madras, although figures quoted in the preceding chapter show a general outnumbering of boys by girls at the age 0-10.

4. Inasmuch as post-puberty marriage is the rule amongst Kodagas, it is interesting to note that a defect of women here occurs for the first time at the critical age 12-15, followed by an upward movement from 15-20.

5. The extremely low proportion of women to men among Muhammadans is probably due to the fact that the Muhammadan trader or pedlar who visits the hills is even more apt than the cooly to leave his women at home.

I.—Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religions at each of the last three censuses.

| Age. | All religions. | | | Hindu. | | | Musalman. | | | Christian. | | |
|---|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| TOTAL, ALL AGES (actual population). | 799 | 801 | 804 | 808 | 818 | 823 | 565 | 609 | 603 | 789 | 799 | 816 |
| 0-1 | 890 | 1,020 | 1,046 | 994 | 1,019 | 1,036 | 978 | 1,072 | 1,231 | 1,114 | 1,152 | 1,045 |
| 1-2 | 1,056 | 1,035 | 1,048 | 1,061 | 1,026 | 1,043 | 902 | 1,096 | 1,215 | 786 | 958 | 906 |
| 2-3 | 1,060 | 1,017 | 1,056 | 1,074 | 1,014 | 1,045 | 1,083 | 975 | 1,267 | 875 | 1,231 | 1,159 |
| 3-4 | 1,009 | 1,100 | 1,062 | 1,089 | 1,100 | 1,093 | 908 | 1,000 | 948 | 889 | 1,071 | 939 |
| 4-5 | 1,002 | 1,011 | 1,018 | 1,001 | 1,003 | 1,006 | 889 | 1,121 | 1,270 | 872 | 1,028 | 974 |
| TOTAL 0-5 | 1,021 | 1,034 | 1,051 | 1,032 | 1,030 | 1,046 | 956 | 1,049 | 1,175 | 918 | 1,104 | 1,010 |
| 5-10 | 1,002 | 996 | 975 | 1,006 | 1,001 | 982 | 984 | 935 | 894 | 1,000 | 1,037 | 907 |
| 10-15 | 882 | 874 | 845 | 925 | 890 | 858 | 550 | 644 | 618 | 988 | 852 | 1,213 |
| 15-20 | 807 | 795 | 840 | 815 | 814 | 870 | 491 | 554 | 530 | 913 | 793 | 857 |
| 20-25 | 783 | 819 | 825 | 777 | 839 | 845 | 452 | 586 | 605 | 796 | 858 | 882 |
| 25-30 | 684 | 714 | 695 | 662 | 741 | 714 | 507 | 448 | 496 | 662 | 689 | 753 |
| TOTAL 0-30 | 855 | 868 | 869 | 859 | 884 | 885 | 602 | 656 | 674 | 866 | 881 | 916 |
| 30-40 | 622 | 596 | 607 | 627 | 604 | 629 | 411 | 476 | 415 | 696 | 638 | 611 |
| 40-50 | 653 | 657 | 662 | 673 | 675 | 688 | 513 | 521 | 457 | 561 | 588 | 525 |
| 50-60 | 846 | 860 | 799 | 886 | 899 | 809 | 619 | 587 | 664 | 732 | 754 | 975 |
| 60 and over | 1,089 | 1,084 | 1,111 | 1,136 | 1,103 | 1,100 | 916 | 920 | 1,143 | 805 | 1,100 | 1,333 |
| TOTAL, 30 AND OVER | 696 | 690 | 681 | 715 | 695 | 701 | 506 | 534 | 496 | 671 | 669 | 660 |

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

| Caste. | Number of females per 1,000 males. | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| | All ages. | 0-5. | 5-12. | 12-15. | 15-20. | 20-40. | 40 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Ganda | 894 | 1,131 | 1,065 | 879 | 908 | 769 | 853 |
| Holeya | 733 | 942 | 1,004 | 831 | 721 | 635 | 661 |
| Kodaga | 987 | 1,023 | 1,006 | 934 | 1,108 | 925 | 1,008 |
| Lingayat | 1,058 | 1,188 | 1,040 | 968 | 871 | 975 | 1,340 |
| Vakkaliga | 822 | 996 | 996 | 845 | 691 | 735 | 863 |

CHAPTER VII.—CIVIL CONDITION.

At the time that the census was taken the civil condition of the Coorg population was as noted in the margin; the figures are taken from subsidiary table I to this chapter. A further reference thereto shows the alterations that have occurred in this position throughout a period of thirty years.

| Sex. | Males. | Females. |
|-----------|--------|----------|
| Unmarried | 554 | 440 |
| Married | 400 | 387 |
| Widowed | 46 | 173 |

2. There were at this enumeration but 773 wives for 1,000 husbands. Tipu Sultan, it is true, once denounced the Coorgs as guilty of polyandry, but these figures do not really prove that that truculent potentate was justified in his suspicions. Here too we must needs discount the influence of immigration.

| | TOTAL |
|-------------|-------|
| Hindus | 773 |
| Muhammadans | 764 |
| Christians | 589 |
| Animists | 747 |
| | 984 |

Among Animists, the indigenous jungle tribes of the province, the proportion of wives to husbands is practically equal; the greatest deficiency is noticed among the Muhammadans, who, as already noted, are probably to a great extent but traders and pedlars not permanently resident in Coorg. Among the Kodagas themselves we see that wives exceed husbands; the explanation in all probability being that some widows or divorced women have returned themselves as married.

3. It is of interest to note that table XIV shows a few cases of infant marriage and widowhood among the Kodagas. This, a Kodaga gentleman assured me, is undoubtedly wrong; it has since occurred to me that such cases are to be explained by a tendency among settlers from the plains, who bring with them the social customs of their place of origin, to describe themselves as Kodagas; in the natural belief that, in Coorg at any rate, the social standing of the Kodaga is higher than that of the immigrant.

4. Marriage at a reasonable age is the unvarying rule among the Kodagas. Of the marriage ceremony an interesting account is given in the Imperial Gazetteer of Coorg; the chief peculiarity appears to consist in the fact that ceremonies are performed simultaneously in the houses of bride and bridegroom. Divorce on account of a woman's unfaithfulness is recognized; widow marriage apparently is not prohibited. Subsidiary table IV, compared with a similar table for 1901, shows that the proportion of widows, especially at the earlier ages, has decreased considerably.

5. The figures of Imperial tables VII and XIV, and those given in the subsidiary tables to this chapter, deal with actual totals so small that detailed analysis is not required to render them intelligible. These sections of the Coorg population which do not belong especially to the province are so small that it is impossible to take them as representative of their communities; to hang an essay concerning Mappilla marriage on the fact that there are some 7,000 Mappillas in Coorg would be obviously absurd. And as to peculiar marriage customs among the Coorgs proper, (I use the term to include Kodagas, Yeravas, Heggades, Ayiris, etc., etc.), I have no fresh or original information or knowledge.

I.—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. | | | |
|------------------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| All religions, Males— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All ages | 554 | 555 | 531 | 539 | 400 | 396 | 430 | 410 | 46 | 49 | 39 | 51 |
| 0-10 | 998 | 996 | 996 | 999 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 | 990 | 983 | 982 | 980 | 10 | 12 | 18 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-40 | 478 | 445 | 405 | 418 | 489 | 512 | 565 | 532 | 33 | 43 | 30 | 50 |
| 40 and over | 33 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 806 | 803 | 828 | 808 | 161 | 164 | 141 | 162 |

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

| Religion, sex and age. | | Unmarried. | | | | Married. | | | | Widowed. | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1881. |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| All religions | Females— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | All ages | 440 | 446 | 423 | 398 | 387 | 378 | 410 | 410 | 173 | 176 | 167 | 192 |
| | 0-10 | 998 | 997 | 992 | 995 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| | 10-15 | 937 | 928 | 884 | 842 | 61 | 69 | 112 | 149 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| | 15-40 | 175 | 143 | 114 | 94 | 701 | 710 | 753 | 724 | 124 | 147 | 133 | 182 |
| 40 and over | 7 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 334 | 314 | 319 | 274 | 659 | 677 | 670 | 721 | |
| Hindu. | Males— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | All ages | 560 | 557 | 534 | 540 | 393 | 392 | 426 | 407 | 47 | 51 | 40 | 53 |
| | 0-10 | 999 | 996 | 996 | 999 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 10-15 | 991 | 988 | 981 | 979 | 9 | 12 | 19 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | 15-40 | 489 | 441 | 400 | 413 | 479 | 514 | 568 | 535 | 32 | 45 | 32 | 52 |
| 40 and over | 33 | 32 | 30 | 27 | 799 | 797 | 822 | 803 | 168 | 171 | 148 | 170 | |
| Musalman. | Females— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | All ages | 448 | 451 | 422 | 402 | 372 | 373 | 408 | 408 | 180 | 176 | 164 | 190 |
| | 0-10 | 998 | 996 | 992 | 995 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 5 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | 10-15 | 940 | 932 | 886 | 843 | 58 | 65 | 110 | 148 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| | 15-40 | 190 | 146 | 117 | 96 | 678 | 705 | 749 | 722 | 132 | 149 | 134 | 182 |
| 40 and over | 6 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 320 | 312 | 326 | 279 | 674 | 679 | 663 | 716 | |
| Christian. | Males— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | All ages | 547 | 526 | 499 | 517 | 421 | 442 | 479 | 451 | 32 | 32 | 22 | 32 |
| | 0-10 | 996 | 993 | 996 | 995 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| | 10-15 | 987 | 985 | 988 | 988 | 13 | 15 | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 15-40 | 527 | 478 | 440 | 457 | 451 | 500 | 545 | 517 | 22 | 22 | 15 | 26 |
| 40 and over | 34 | 31 | 37 | 52 | 866 | 863 | 890 | 852 | 100 | 106 | 73 | 96 | |
| All religions | Females— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | All ages | 357 | 373 | 361 | 339 | 439 | 430 | 451 | 441 | 204 | 197 | 188 | 220 |
| | 0-10 | 995 | 997 | 995 | 993 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | 10-15 | 854 | 803 | 830 | 810 | 144 | 130 | 163 | 186 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 4 |
| | 15-40 | 76 | 74 | 60 | 57 | 784 | 773 | 821 | 768 | 140 | 153 | 119 | 175 |
| 40 and over | 6 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 303 | 312 | 262 | 224 | 691 | 685 | 731 | 773 | |
| All religions | Males— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | All ages | 545 | 575 | 542 | 562 | 411 | 385 | 417 | 390 | 44 | 40 | 41 | 48 |
| | 0-10 | 997 | 1,000 | 993 | 994 | 3 | ... | 7 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 10-15 | 982 | 992 | 1,000 | 987 | 18 | 8 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 15-40 | 506 | 502 | 459 | 499 | 468 | 467 | 513 | 457 | 26 | 31 | 28 | 44 |
| 40 and over | 91 | 78 | 79 | 38 | 773 | 796 | 779 | 808 | 136 | 126 | 142 | 154 | |
| All religions | Females— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | All ages | 442 | 466 | 420 | 370 | 389 | 369 | 393 | 428 | 169 | 165 | 187 | 202 |
| | 0-10 | 1,000 | 998 | 995 | 997 | ... | 2 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 10-15 | 963 | 963 | 946 | 905 | 25 | 32 | 54 | 68 | 12 | 5 | ... | 7 |
| | 15-40 | 223 | 186 | 141 | 106 | 674 | 685 | 714 | 731 | 103 | 129 | 145 | 163 |
| 40 and over | 27 | 18 | 21 | ... | 344 | 349 | 248 | 245 | 629 | 633 | 731 | 755 | |

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

| Religion and age. | Males. | | | Females. | | |
|-------------------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| All religions | 5,541 | 3,997 | 462 | 4,403 | 3,867 | 1,730 |
| 0-10 | 1,979 | 3 | 1 | 2,505 | 5 | ... |
| 10-15 | 1,040 | 11 | ... | 1,088 | 71 | 2 |
| 15-40 | 2,461 | 2,518 | 169 | 798 | 3,205 | 570 |
| 40 and over | 61 | 1,465 | 292 | 12 | 586 | 1,158 |
| Hindu | 5,603 | 3,928 | 469 | 4,485 | 3,715 | 1,800 |
| 0-10 | 1,955 | 2 | ... | 2,463 | 5 | ... |
| 10-15 | 1,058 | 10 | ... | 1,149 | 72 | 2 |
| 15-40 | 2,529 | 2,479 | 167 | 882 | 3,068 | 595 |
| 40 and over | 61 | 1,437 | 302 | 11 | 570 | 1,203 |
| Musalman | 5,473 | 4,210 | 317 | 3,574 | 4,389 | 2,037 |
| 0-10 | 1,364 | 2 | 3 | 2,337 | 13 | ... |
| 10-15 | 1,037 | 13 | ... | 872 | 147 | 2 |
| 15-40 | 3,009 | 2,575 | 126 | 352 | 3,622 | 649 |
| 40 and over | 63 | 1,620 | 188 | 13 | 607 | 1,386 |
| Christian | 5,448 | 4,114 | 438 | 4,422 | 3,893 | 1,655 |
| 0-10 | 1,893 | 5 | ... | 2,304 | ... | ... |
| 10-15 | 816 | 15 | ... | 1,002 | 25 | 34 |
| 15-40 | 2,533 | 2,342 | 131 | 1,065 | 3,223 | 191 |
| 40 and over | 206 | 1,752 | 307 | 51 | 645 | 1,181 |

III.—Proportion of sexes by civil condition at certain ages by religions.

| Religion. | Number of females per 1,000 males. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| | All ages. | | | 0-10. | | | 10-15. | | | 15-40. | | | 40 and over. | | |
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| All religions | 635 | 773 | 2,990 | 1,011 | 1,413 | ... | 836 | 5,373 | 5,668 | 259 | 1,016 | 2,689 | 152 | 320 | 3,166 |
| Hindu | 647 | 764 | 3,102 | 1,019 | 1,611 | ... | 878 | 5,842 | 4,333 | 278 | 1,001 | 2,888 | 145 | 321 | 3,219 |
| Musalman | 369 | 589 | 3,635 | 969 | 3,000 | ... | 475 | 6,364 | ... | 66 | 795 | 2,906 | 113 | 212 | 4,165 |
| Christian | 640 | 747 | 3,034 | 960 | ... | ... | 969 | 1,333 | ... | 332 | 1,086 | 2,962 | 195 | 290 | 3,033 |

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

| Caste. | Distribution of 1,000 of each age by civil condition. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| | All ages. | | | 0-5. | | | 5-12. | | | 12-20. | | | 20-40. | | | 40 and over. | | |
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Males— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gauda | 580 | 377 | 43 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 995 | 5 | ... | 975 | 24 | 1 | 346 | 616 | 38 | 23 | 813 | 164 |
| Holeya | 543 | 406 | 51 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | ... | 966 | 34 | ... | 359 | 595 | 46 | 39 | 787 | 174 |
| Kodaga | 640 | 323 | 37 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 998 | 1 | 1 | 985 | 15 | ... | 407 | 565 | 28 | 14 | 818 | 168 |
| Lingayat | 599 | 342 | 59 | 997 | 3 | ... | 998 | 4 | ... | 968 | 32 | ... | 380 | 556 | 64 | 66 | 735 | 199 |
| Vakkaliga | 564 | 387 | 49 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 999 | 1 | ... | 969 | 31 | ... | 379 | 578 | 43 | 37 | 801 | 162 |
| Females— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gauda | 486 | 378 | 136 | 998 | 2 | ... | 995 | 4 | 1 | 785 | 211 | 4 | 42 | 848 | 110 | 5 | 400 | 595 |
| Holeya | 428 | 389 | 183 | 998 | 2 | ... | 991 | 9 | ... | 678 | 304 | 18 | 74 | 742 | 184 | 10 | 298 | 692 |
| Kodaga | 531 | 335 | 134 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 996 | 4 | ... | 695 | 102 | 3 | 87 | 805 | 108 | 5 | 395 | 800 |
| Lingayat | 366 | 315 | 299 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 986 | 14 | ... | 638 | 350 | 12 | 47 | 640 | 373 | 1 | 162 | 837 |
| Vakkaliga | 409 | 347 | 244 | 1,000 | ... | ... | 994 | 6 | ... | 694 | 292 | 14 | 47 | 706 | 247 | 8 | 240 | 752 |

CHAPTER VIII.—EDUCATION.

As in the Madras Presidency, ability to write a letter and to read the reply thereto, was in the Coorg census adopted as the criterion of education, or, at least, of literacy. Judged by this standard 17,443 persons, (15,277 men and 2,166 women) out of a total population of 174,976 were found to be educated. Compared with 1901, these figures show a total increase of 3,376, (2,469 men and 907 women), and subsidiary table III shows a very satisfactory proportional progress. Furthermore while the constant fluctuations, already explained, in the total population of the province are apt to render misleading proportions of which such total population forms one term, it may be noted that the floating population is almost entirely illiterate.

2. In comparison with the Madras Presidency Coorg makes a good educational showing; the proportion of literates to the total population, and among the followers of the Hindu, Musalman, and Christian religions, considerably exceeding that of the larger territory. Contrast of territories so completely disproportionate in extent and population is however hardly fair; if a comparison be drawn between Coorg and the Nilgiri hills, where general conditions are somewhat similar, it will be seen that the advantage is with the latter. At the same time, in the case of the latter district the effect on educational statistics of the large European populations of Coonoor, Wellington, and Ootacamund, must needs be discounted.

3. In regard to the literacy of particular castes, the figures given in the margin show a considerable progress among Kodagas. The comparison is vitiated to some extent by separation at this enumeration from Kodagas proper of Amma Kodagas, and of Jama Kodagas, whose low percentage of literacy must have depreciated that of the other

| Caste. | Literates per mille. | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|-------|----------|-------|
| | Males. | | Females. | |
| | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. |
| Kodaga ... | 374 | 284 | 78 | 37 |
| Jama Kodaga ... | 25 | | 1 | |
| Amma Kodaga ... | 336 | | 49 | |

sections with which formerly they were clubbed.

4. Indian Christians have 313 male and 138 female literates per thousand of each sex. As Indian Christians were not in this respect differentiated from other Christian communities in 1901, it is impossible to judge whether they have advanced or receded in the matter of literacy. Their proportional figures, however, compare not unfavourably with those of the total Christian population; the falling off in English literacy noticeable in the Christian community is apparently due to a decrease in the actual numbers of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

5. Education so far does not seem to have made much appeal to the Yeravas, who can boast but four literates in a total population of over 15,000. They can at least claim that their women are as well educated as their men, the total number of four being made up of two representatives from each sex.

6. Comparison of the number of literates at different age periods shows that among the male sex increase has been greatest at the age 20 and over, (40 per thousand), among women at the period 15-20—a fact which speaks well for educational progress amid female children in the decade.

7. From a manuscript volume of "Standing Information" compiled by Mr. L. T. Harris, I.C.S., Commissioner of Coorg, I gather that between 1901 and 1910 public schools increased in number from 77 to 91; and the pupils attending them from 4,325 to 5,910. Girls' schools increased from 4 to 7, with an increase from 179 to 606 in the number of pupils; the number of girls attending boys' schools rose from 736 to 1,205; the number of Coorg pupils from 2,769 to 3,859.

I.—Education by age, sex and religion.

| Religion. | Number per 10,000 who are literate. | | | | | | | | | | | Number per 10,000 who are illiterate. | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------------|---------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| | All ages. | | | 0-10. | | 10-15. | | 15-20. | | 20 and over. | | Total. | Male. | Female. |
| | Total. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| All religions ... | 997 | 1,570 | 279 | 90 | 45 | 1,072 | 400 | 1,670 | 570 | 2,137 | 305 | 9,003 | 8,430 | 9,721 |
| Hindu ... | 1,081 | 1,888 | 284 | 103 | 48 | 1,212 | 400 | 1,776 | 597 | 2,284 | 304 | 8,939 | 8,312 | 9,716 |
| Musalman ... | 1,230 | 1,834 | 160 | 35 | 9 | 737 | 330 | 1,585 | 271 | 2,442 | 173 | 8,770 | 8,166 | 9,840 |
| Christian ... | 2,871 | 3,605 | 1,940 | 345 | 277 | 2,121 | 2,209 | 4,205 | 2,865 | 4,682 | 2,393 | 7,129 | 6,395 | 8,060 |

II.—English education by age, sex and religion.

| Religion. | (1911) Literate in English per 10,000. | | | | | | | | | | | (1901) Number per 10,000. | |
|-------------------|--|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------------|---------|---------------------------|---------|
| | Total. | | | 0-10. | | 10-15. | | 15-20. | | 20 and over. | | Male. | Female. |
| | Total. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| All religions ... | 108 | 159 | 31 | 4 | 6 | 93 | 42 | 177 | 55 | 236 | 35 | 14 | 2 |
| Hindu ... | 99 | 167 | 15 | 3 | 7 | 110 | 41 | 190 | 35 | 228 | 10 | 12 | ... |
| Musalman ... | 28 | 44 | ... | ... | ... | 23 | ... | 20 | ... | 61 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Christian ... | 1,281 | 1,571 | 913 | 106 | 55 | 182 | 429 | 1,128 | 1,236 | 2,266 | 1,295 | 178 | 99 |

III.—Progress of education since 1891.

| Province. | Number of literate per 10,000. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|-------|----------|-------|
| | All ages. | | | | | | 15-20. | | | | 20 and over. | | | |
| | Males. | | | Females. | | | Males. | | Females. | | Males. | | Females. | |
| | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. | 1911. | 1901. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Coorg ... | 1,570 | 1,277 | 1,175 | 279 | 157 | 90 | 1,670 | 1,620 | 570 | 367 | 2,137 | 1,725 | 305 | 164 |

CHAPTER IX.—LANGUAGE.

TABLE X shows the languages current in the province, and the number of persons returned as speaking each language.

2. Some changes in proportion since 1901 may be noted. *Canarese*, though it still claims most adherents, is spoken now by but 386 per 1,000 of the population, as against 424 per 1,000 ten years earlier; *Kodagu* speakers have increased from 217 to 245 per 1,000 of the population. *Kodagu* speakers outnumber *Kodagas* by 3,500; the language, which, I understand, is somewhat akin to *Canarese*, is used by other castes, such as the *Āyiris*, of the province.

3. The decided decrease in *Canarese* speakers, and similar though slight fallings off in those returning *Malayālam*, *Tamil*, and *Telugu*, as their respective vernaculars, may be attributed to the early return of coolies to their homes—a fact which will also explain the proportional increase in representation of *Kodagu*. The actual increase in the number of *Kodagu* speakers, it may be observed, is but little greater than that in the number of the *Kodaga* caste or race.

4. *Yerava* is returned as the mother-tongue of 14,916 persons; figures which show that the marked increase between 1891 and 1901, (from 2,587 to 13,175), was the result of more correct enumeration in the latter year. Inasmuch as the number of *Yeravas* (Table XIII) is 15,338, it follows that some of the caste must use the more general speech of their neighbours: the phenomenon is however not so strongly marked in 1901, when *Yeravas* exceeded *Yerava* speakers by 1,411.

5. *Hindōstāni* speakers have decreased by 1,100 and odd: they tally in point of numbers almost exactly with the Musalman community exclusive of *Labbais* and *Māpillas*.

6. There are but 18 Portuguese in table XIII; accordingly if a return of 67 Portuguese speakers be correct the number must include some few Goanese, or West Coast Anglo-Indians. English is returned by 345 persons—a number which exceeds by 34 the combined totals of “Europeans,” “British,” “Anglo-Indians,” “Irish,” “English,” and “Scotch.”

I.—Distribution of total population by language according to Linguistic Survey.

| Family, sub-family, branch and sub-branch. | Group. | Language. | Dialect. | Number of speakers. | | Number per 10,000 of population of province (1911). | |
|--|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------|--|-------|
| | | | | 1911. | 1910. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | | |
| | | | GRAND TOTAL ... | 174,976 | 180,607 | 10,000 | |
| | | I.—LANGUAGES OF INDIA. | | | | | |
| Dravidian family .. | Dravida group ... | Tamil ... .. | ..... | 4,291 | 5,189 | 452 | |
| | | Malayālam ... .. | ..... | 13,909 | 14,039 | 795 | |
|  |  | ..... | Yerava | 14,916 | 13,175 | 853 | |
| | | Canarese ... .. | ..... | 67,545 | 76,608 | 3,860 | |
| | Andhra group ... | | Kurumba | | 4,012 | 4,162 | 229 |
| | | Kodagu or Coorgi. | | | 42,784 | 39,148 | 2,445 |
| | | Tulu | | | 14,226 | 12,994 | 813 |
| | | Telugu | | | 2,688 | 2,974 | 154 |
| | | | TOTAL ... | 164,371 | 168,289 | 9,394 | |
| Indo-European family. | North-west group. | Sindhi ... .. | ..... | 8 | 7 | .. | |
|  |  | ..... | Kachehi | 3 | 29 | .. | |
| Aryan sub-family. | Southern group ... | Marāthi ... .. | ..... | 1,741 | 2,242 | 100 | |
|  |  | ..... | Konkani | 2,696 | 2,585 | 154 | |
| Sanskritic sub- branch. | Western group ... | Western Hindi. | ..... | 5,527 | 6,669 | 316 | |
|  |  | ..... | Hindi | 6 | 10 | .. | |
| | | Rajastāni ... .. | ..... | 1 | 10 | .. | |
| | | Gujarāti ... .. | ..... | 129 | 102 | 8 | |
|  |  | ..... | Pārsi | 1 | 10 | .. | |
| | | Panjābi ... .. | ..... | 1 | 4 | .. | |
| | | | TOTAL ... | 10,113 | 11,668 | 578 | |

I.—Distribution of total population by language according to Linguistic Survey—cont.

| Family, sub-family, branch and sub-branch. | Group. | Language. | Dialect. | Number of speakers. | | Number per 10,000 of population of province (1911). | |
|--|--------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|-------|--|-----|
| | | | | 1911. | 1901. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| I.—LANGUAGES OF INDIA—cont. | | | | | | | |
| Gipsy languages ... | ..... | { | Lambādi ... | ..... | 60 | 27 | } |
| | | | Kutni ... | ..... | 4 | ... | |
| | | | TOTAL ... | ..... | 64 | 27 | 4 |
| II.—LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA. | | | | | | | |
| Semitic family ... | ..... | { | Arabic ... | ..... | 6 | ... | ... |
| Indo-European family. | Romance ... | ... | French ... | ..... | 2 | 3 | ... |
| | | | Portuguese ... | ..... | 67 | 111 | 4 |
| Aryan sub-family. | Teutonic ... | ... | English ... | ..... | 345 | 454 | 30 |
| | | | German ... | ..... | 8 | 22 | ... |
| Iranian branch ... | ..... | { | TOTAL ... | ..... | 428 | 590 | 24 |
| | | | Others ... | ..... | ... | 33 | ... |

CHAPTER X.—INFIRMITIES.

ON this subject there is little to be said. The number of the affected has fallen from 240 to 92 in ten years, and each class of infirmity shows a decrease. If we can accept the returns as correct—a very doubtful question—this state of things is highly satisfactory.

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

| Year. | Insane. | | Deaf-mute. | | Blind. | | Leper. | |
|-------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1911 | 11 | 10 | 42 | 59 | 47 | 45 | 6 | ... |
| 1901 | 16 | 20 | 59 | 56 | 45 | 63 | 6 | 4 |
| 1891 | 26 | 25 | 80 | 64 | 49 | 51 | 13 | 14 |
| 1881 | 23 | 18 | 109 | 85 | 92 | 90 | 25 | 23 |

CHAPTER XI.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

FOR the treatment of this section, the suggestion made in paragraph 7 of the introductory chapter would, I imagine, be of special import.

2. Table XIII shows the caste, tribe, race or nationality of every person enumerated in Coorg. A large number of such persons represent immigrants belonging to sections of the South Indian population in no way peculiarly representative of, or connected with, the province; and there is accordingly no justification for entering on a disquisition here as to their social or racial peculiarities. The castes peculiar to Coorg have been treated by Messrs. Holland and Richtor; in the report of 1901, Mr. Francis set forth some fresh information concerning the *Ayiris* and *Yeravas*. Devoid of personal acquaintance with the subject I can put forward nothing of that interest, which an official long resident in the Province, and conversant with the ways of its people, could doubtless supply.

3. To one small matter of detail, I may again draw attention. This is the division of the *Kodagas* of 1901 into *Kodagas*, *Amma Kodagas*, and *Jama Kodagas*. The distinction between *Kodaga* and *Amma Kodaga* has been noted in Chapter IV; as to the origin of the latter it is related that in the olden days, when strife ran high between *nād* and *nād*, or village and village, it was found necessary to exempt from the liabilities of war certain families, who should watch over the local gods and temples.

The *Jama Kodagas* are old-time immigrants from Mysore, who gained the favour of the Rāja, and received grants of land on condition of service. They are found only in Gadinād and Yedavanād of the Nanjarājapatna taluk; although they have adopted the Coorg dress, and, to some extent, the habits of the *Kodagas*, they remain distinct from the *Kodagas* proper.

Their fidelity to, and favour with, the Coorg Rājas are attested by the story that Vīrarāja, in exile in Benares, wrote asking that some *Jama Kodagas* of Gadinād might be sent to him, to be his companions and attendants.

4. In respect to increase or decrease in particular castes, sex proportion, etc., allusion has been made elsewhere in this report, where the question arose with greater appropriateness.

CHAPTER XII.—OCCUPATION.

THE information to be garnered from the various tables dealing with the subject of occupation presents no very unexpected features.

2. The principal industry of Coorg is the planting of coffee by Europeans. There does not seem to be any *a priori* reason why one race should grow a plant better than another; still, I was informed by an expert, who occupied a position of complete disinterestedness, that Indian coffee cultivation is as a rule bad; the grower gives his garden too little manure, too much shade, and fails to keep abreast of modern improvements in agriculture. To every rule there are exceptions; and it is only fair to add that a few Indian-owned estates in the neighbourhood of Somvārpet, Mercara, and Sāntikoppa, take rank with the very best.

3. This view is confirmed by the figures of table XV-E, which show that, of 94 considerable estates enumerated, 83 are owned either by European companies, or by individual European and Anglo-Indian proprietors.

4. The number of persons shown as employed thereon, (10,812), is considerably less than that appearing in table XV-A against the item "tea, coffee, indigo, and cinchona plantations." The difference is probably represented by the small proprietors and their employes; about almost every Coorg farm-house may be noticed some cultivation of coffee, small and careless though it may be.

5. When coffee slumped—apparently the number dependent on "planting" has fallen by nearly 7,500 in ten years—the Coorg must needs have turned his attention to other forms of agricultural employment. Figures quoted in Chapter II with respect to rice cultivation confirm this presumption, which, at the same time, receive but qualified support from the census figures: the number dependent on ordinary cultivation having increased by but 2,600 during the decade. The increase, moreover, is entirely among "dependents," actual workers of both sexes having fallen by about 2,400. Non-cultivating landowners have increased threefold, while cultivating landowners have decreased by over 4,000. The decrease, it may be remarked, is almost entirely on the female side—a fact which revives the eternal census question as to the relative accuracy of the returns at one enumeration or the other. Agricultural labourers have increased by but 787—a decrease of 810 among actual women workers setting off an increase of 1,597 among the men.

6. Although the matter is not strictly germane to the census, it is interesting to observe that many competent authorities have expressed doubt as to whether the old boom in coffee, and the subsequent slump, were unmixed boon and bane to the inhabitants of the province. The Chief Commissioner writing in 1899 remarks: "The country has been pauperized by the introduction of such a ready means of becoming rich as presented itself some years ago in the cultivation of coffee; with the higher style of living which unfortunately resulted, and especially the facility for extensive borrowing which it afforded." And another authority observes that, during their period of prosperity, intemperance gained a fearful hold on the people. This latter vice, it is agreed, is now on the wane; while in regard to the general effect of adverse fortune, the Chief Commissioner already quoted states: "There are signs that the Coorg character is slowly undergoing change in recognition of the necessity for thrifty living, and the abandonment of the foolish pride which has operated to prevent the people taking service, while it tolerated dissipation and laziness." These latter words, written some ten years ago, later observers consider to have been fully justified by subsequent events.

7. Returning to the consideration of table XV we find that "planting," and ordinary agriculture, support 143 thousand persons out of a total population of 175 thousand, and 96 thousand out of 116 thousand actual workers of both sexes. The occupational distribution of the remainder is fairly well in conformity with what the conditions of the province suggest.

8. The industrial section of the population is mostly concerned with wood work in its various forms. For such labour there is a natural demand in a planting district. The textile industry is practically unrepresented; it is probably cheaper to buy ready-made cloth than to import cotton, etc., for weaving. There are 196 male workers in iron; drawn probably from the 500 male members of the artisan caste, the Āyiris, who are described in detail in the census report of 1901. The characteristic metal work of Coorg is the heavy Coorg knife, carried at the back in simple but ingenious metal clasp. Two fine specimens of this knife, marked with the initials of Vīrarāja and Lingarāja, I saw in Mercara; but in these piping times of peace the demand for the article must needs be on the wane; its only present use is in friendly contests of skill, or on festive occasions, as when a bridegroom is required to cut through the trunk of a plantain tree at one stroke.

9. Food industries are chiefly represented by toddy drawers; 590 men in group 79 (building) represent chiefly, I imagine, thatchers and lattice workers.

10. Transport by road (order 21), as one would expect in a district 70 or 80 miles distant from a railway, is strongly represented: but what two labourers actually employed on railway construction can have been doing in Coorg, I fail to understand. Did their prophetic vision foresee a Tellicherry-Mercara railway?

11. The community must eat; therefore a certain representation of traders in foodstuffs is natural. Of such, traders in grains and condiment dealers form the majority. Butchers, who really represent trade rather than industry, are but 95 (group 59); a number somewhat small when we remember that Coorgs are flesh eaters. But inasmuch as the village system does not prevail, the hope of a large *clientèle* can hardly induce a man to adopt this profession.

12. There are of course some representatives of the liberal arts; but 75 male medical practitioners must include several persons, whose qualifications to practise the healing art are, to say the least of it, doubtful.

13. Table XVI shows the occupations of selected castes. It is uninteresting, and merely shows that Kodagas are for the most part cultivators; Māppillas, traders, with a considerable admixture of labourers of various sorts. Two hundred and seventy-three Kodagas are employed in the departments of "Public Force" and "Public administration". Of these three are gazetted officers.

THE IMPERIAL TABLES.

TABLE I.
Area, houses and population.

| PROVINCE. | Area in square miles. | Towns. | Villages. | OCCUPIED HOUSES. | | POPULATION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|--------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--|--|--|
| | | | | Total. | In towns. | Persons. | | | | | Males. | | | | | Females. | | | | |
| | | | | | | Total. | Urban. | Rural. | 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 | | | | | |
| 2 | 1,582 | 2 | 483 | 33,747 | 2,185 | 31,562 | 174,976 | 9,981 | 164,995 | 97,279 | 5,897 | 91,382 | 77,697 | 4,084 | 73,613 | | | | | |

TABLE II.
Variation in population since 1871.

| PROVINCE. | PERSONS. | MALES. | | | | | | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | | VARIATION. (INCREASE +, DECREASE -). | | | | | NET VARIATION IN PERIOD 1871—1911. (INCREASE +, DECREASE -). |
|-----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|--------|--|---|
| | | 1911. | 1891. | 1871. | 1911. | | | 1891. | | | 1871. | | | 1901. | | | 1881. | | | | | |
| | | | | | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | | |
| 2 | 174,976 | 180,807 | 173,055 | 178,302 | 168,312 | 97,279 | 100,288 | 98,907 | 100,489 | 94,454 | 77,697 | 80,349 | 77,448 | 73,858 | 73,858 | -5,631 | +7,552 | -5,247 | +9,999 | +6,664 | | |

TABLE III.
Towns and villages classified by population.

| PROVINCE. | Total number of inhabited towns and villages. | Under 500. | | 500—1,000. | | 1,000—2,000. | | 2,000—5,000. | | 5,000—10,000. | | |
|-----------|---|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|----|
| | | Number. | Population. | Number. | Population. | Number. | Population. | Number. | Population. | Number. | Population. | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 2 | 405 | 373 | 67,847 | 98 | 67,011 | 19 | 23,900 | 4 | 9,649 | 1 | 6,369 | |

Note.—There was no town or village with a population of over 10,000; nor was there any encampment, boat or railway population.

TABLE IV.

Towns classified by population with variation since 1871.

| TOWN. | POPULATION. | | | | | | VARIATION. (INCREASE +, DECREASE -). | | | | VARIATION IN PERIOD 1871-1911 (INCREASE +, DECREASE -). | | MALES. | | | FEMALES. | | | | |
|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------------|---------|---|-------|--------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1911. | | 1881. | | 1871. | | 1901 to 1911. | | 1881 to 1901. | | 1871 to 1881. | | 1911. | | 1901. | | 1881. | | 1871. | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 1 | 6,288 | 6,782 | 7,084 | 8,388 | 8,146 | - 438 | - 302 | - 1,940 | + 287 | - 1,877 | 3,940 | 3,904 | 2,577 | 2,792 | 3,130 | 2,527 | 2,313 | 1,507 | 1,786 | 1,584 |
| 2 | 3,712 | 4,283 | 4,447 | 4,576 | ... | - 571 | - 164 | - 129 | ... | ... | 2,205 | 2,313 | 1,507 | 1,786 | 1,584 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Note.—Both the towns are municipalities, and there are no cantonments in them. Three more places treated as towns in 1901 have now been omitted as they are not municipalities, nor have they a population of 5,000.

TABLE V.

Population by religion in towns.

| TOWN. | POPULATION | | | | | | HINDU. | | MUSALMAN. | | CHRISTIAN. | | JAIN. | | PARSI. | | ANIMISTIC. | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------|--------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|-----|------------|-----|--------|----|----------|-----|------------|----|----|----|
| | Persons. | | Males. | | Females. | | Persons. | | Males. | | Persons. | | Males. | | Persons. | | Males. | | | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 1 | 9,981 | 5,887 | 4,084 | 6,216 | 3,704 | 2,512 | 2,708 | 1,683 | 1,025 | 958 | 463 | 495 | 65 | 27 | 26 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| TOTAL ... | 8,209 | 8,692 | 2,577 | 4,389 | 2,649 | 1,740 | 1,812 | 784 | 548 | 635 | 280 | 275 | 1 | 1 | 26 | 12 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 2 | 3,712 | 2,205 | 1,507 | 1,827 | 1,055 | 772 | 1,866 | 919 | 477 | 423 | 203 | 220 | 64 | 28 | .. | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 |

TABLE VI.

Religion.

| PROVINCE. | POPULATION. | | | | | | HINDU. | | MUSALMAN. | | CHRISTIAN. | | JAIN. | | PARSI. | | ANIMISTIC. | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------|--------|---------|----------|--------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|------------|-------|--------|-----|----------|-----|------------|--------|--------|-------|-----|
| | Persons. | | Males. | | Females. | | Persons. | | Males. | | Persons. | | Males. | | Persons. | | Males. | | | | |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 1 | 174,976 | 97,279 | 77,697 | 138,922 | 76,822 | 62,100 | 13,143 | 8,387 | 4,746 | 3,553 | 1,986 | 1,567 | 97 | 45 | 34 | 52 | 18 | 19,887 | 10,013 | 9,214 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE VII

Age, sex and civil condition.

| RELIGION. | AGE. | POPULATION. | | | UNMARRIED. | | | MARRIED. | | | WIDOWED. | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|--------|----------|------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| I | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| ALL RELIGIONS. | TOTAL | 174,976 | 97,279 | 77,697 | 88,119 | 53,906 | 34,213 | 68,926 | 38,879 | 30,047 | 17,931 | 4,494 | 13,437 |
| | 0-1 | 4,180 | 2,100 | 2,080 | 4,178 | 2,098 | 2,080 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1-2 | 2,817 | 1,370 | 1,447 | 2,815 | 1,369 | 1,446 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 2-3 | 4,415 | 2,143 | 2,272 | 4,411 | 2,141 | 2,270 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | 3-4 | 4,266 | 2,123 | 2,143 | 4,267 | 2,119 | 2,138 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | 4-5 | 4,082 | 2,039 | 2,043 | 4,074 | 2,037 | 2,037 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | Total 0-5 | 19,760 | 9,775 | 9,985 | 19,735 | 9,764 | 9,971 | 22 | 8 | 14 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| | 5-10 | 19,025 | 9,505 | 9,520 | 18,976 | 9,483 | 9,493 | 48 | 21 | 27 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | 10-15 | 18,248 | 10,226 | 9,022 | 18,578 | 10,121 | 8,457 | 660 | 102 | 548 | 20 | 3 | ... |
| | 15-20 | 18,295 | 10,125 | 8,170 | 14,212 | 9,575 | 4,637 | 3,900 | 539 | 3,361 | 183 | 11 | 17 |
| | 20-25 | 19,699 | 11,034 | 8,635 | 9,184 | 8,073 | 1,111 | 9,793 | 2,827 | 3,065 | 693 | 134 | 559 |
| | 25-30 | 19,705 | 11,698 | 8,007 | 4,570 | 4,316 | 263 | 13,808 | 6,996 | 6,812 | 1,318 | 386 | 982 |
| | 30-35 | 15,667 | 9,358 | 6,309 | 1,539 | 1,410 | 129 | 12,197 | 7,432 | 4,765 | 1,981 | 516 | 1,415 |
| | 35-40 | 12,280 | 7,873 | 4,407 | 632 | 570 | 62 | 9,705 | 6,705 | 3,000 | 1,943 | 598 | 1,345 |
| | 40-45 | 10,406 | 6,281 | 4,125 | 330 | 299 | 31 | 7,446 | 5,341 | 2,105 | 2,030 | 641 | 1,989 |
| | 45-50 | 6,538 | 3,969 | 2,569 | 138 | 123 | 15 | 4,457 | 3,349 | 1,138 | 1,913 | 497 | 1,416 |
| 50-55 | 6,015 | 3,201 | 2,814 | 89 | 78 | 13 | 3,384 | 2,574 | 780 | 2,592 | 551 | 2,041 | |
| 55-60 | 2,700 | 1,521 | 1,179 | 41 | 38 | 5 | 1,432 | 1,152 | 289 | 1,227 | 333 | 894 | |
| 60-65 | 3,013 | 1,463 | 1,550 | 44 | 34 | 10 | 1,211 | 1,048 | 163 | 1,758 | 381 | 1,377 | |
| 65-70 | 1,032 | 512 | 520 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 410 | 346 | 64 | 609 | 161 | 448 | |
| 70 and over | 1,623 | 738 | 885 | 29 | 21 | 8 | 484 | 439 | 45 | 1,110 | 278 | 832 | |
| TOTAL | | 138,922 | 76,822 | 62,100 | 70,896 | 43,042 | 27,854 | 53,243 | 30,176 | 23,067 | 14,763 | 3,604 | 11,179 |
| HINDU | 0-1 | 3,186 | 1,598 | 1,588 | 3,186 | 1,598 | 1,588 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1-2 | 2,191 | 1,063 | 1,128 | 2,189 | 1,062 | 1,127 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 2-3 | 3,437 | 1,657 | 1,780 | 3,435 | 1,657 | 1,778 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 3-4 | 3,273 | 1,605 | 1,668 | 3,266 | 1,603 | 1,663 | 7 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 4-5 | 3,117 | 1,558 | 1,559 | 3,114 | 1,558 | 1,556 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total 0-5 | 15,204 | 7,481 | 7,723 | 15,190 | 7,478 | 7,712 | 14 | 3 | 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 5-10 | 15,168 | 7,558 | 7,602 | 15,124 | 7,540 | 7,584 | 33 | 15 | 18 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | 10-15 | 15,803 | 8,210 | 7,593 | 15,287 | 8,131 | 7,136 | 590 | 78 | 444 | 16 | 3 | ... |
| | 15-20 | 14,823 | 8,168 | 6,655 | 11,767 | 7,736 | 4,031 | 2,911 | 421 | 2,490 | 145 | 11 | 134 |
| | 20-25 | 15,646 | 8,807 | 6,839 | 7,478 | 6,506 | 972 | 7,631 | 2,210 | 5,421 | 537 | 91 | 446 |
| | 25-30 | 15,500 | 9,325 | 6,175 | 3,767 | 3,547 | 210 | 10,681 | 5,483 | 5,198 | 1,062 | 295 | 767 |
| | 30-35 | 12,207 | 7,266 | 4,941 | 1,258 | 1,164 | 94 | 9,342 | 5,700 | 3,642 | 1,607 | 402 | 1,205 |
| | 35-40 | 9,681 | 6,184 | 3,497 | 523 | 475 | 48 | 7,532 | 5,228 | 2,304 | 1,626 | 481 | 1,145 |
| | 40-45 | 8,212 | 4,921 | 3,291 | 264 | 241 | 23 | 5,734 | 4,142 | 1,592 | 2,214 | 538 | 1,676 |
| | 45-50 | 5,196 | 3,094 | 2,102 | 104 | 94 | 10 | 3,491 | 2,591 | 900 | 1,601 | 409 | 1,192 |
| | 50-55 | 4,761 | 2,477 | 2,284 | 68 | 60 | 8 | 2,576 | 1,977 | 599 | 2,117 | 440 | 1,677 |
| 55-60 | 2,176 | 1,200 | 975 | 30 | 25 | 5 | 1,127 | 906 | 221 | 1,018 | 269 | 749 | |
| 60-65 | 2,392 | 1,112 | 1,240 | 34 | 26 | 9 | 924 | 791 | 133 | 1,394 | 296 | 1,098 | |
| 65-70 | 650 | 414 | 436 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 330 | 273 | 57 | 511 | 137 | 374 | |
| 70 and over | 1,354 | 607 | 747 | 23 | 16 | 7 | 397 | 360 | 37 | 934 | 231 | 703 | |
| TOTAL | | 13,143 | 8,397 | 4,746 | 6,292 | 4,596 | 1,696 | 5,618 | 3,535 | 2,083 | 1,233 | 266 | 967 |
| MUSALMAN. | 0-1 | 267 | 135 | 132 | 267 | 135 | 132 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1-2 | 166 | 82 | 74 | 166 | 82 | 74 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 2-3 | 252 | 121 | 131 | 251 | 120 | 131 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | 3-4 | 208 | 109 | 99 | 208 | 109 | 99 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 4-5 | 238 | 126 | 112 | 237 | 125 | 112 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | Total 0-5 | 1,121 | 573 | 548 | 1,119 | 571 | 548 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| | 5-10 | 1,143 | 576 | 567 | 1,135 | 574 | 561 | 8 | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 10-15 | 1,367 | 882 | 485 | 1,285 | 871 | 414 | 81 | 11 | 70 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | 15-20 | 1,458 | 978 | 480 | 1,066 | 939 | 127 | 372 | 39 | 333 | 20 | ... | 20 |
| | 20-25 | 1,690 | 1,161 | 525 | 948 | 929 | 19 | 684 | 220 | 464 | 54 | 12 | 42 |
| | 25-30 | 1,524 | 1,018 | 516 | 478 | 466 | 12 | 962 | 533 | 429 | 94 | 19 | 75 |
| | 30-35 | 1,345 | 917 | 428 | 153 | 146 | 7 | 1,056 | 727 | 329 | 136 | 44 | 92 |
| | 35-40 | 966 | 721 | 245 | 49 | 47 | 2 | 807 | 643 | 164 | 110 | 31 | 79 |
| | 40-45 | 804 | 500 | 295 | 25 | 23 | 2 | 608 | 457 | 151 | 171 | 29 | 142 |
| | 45-50 | 541 | 380 | 161 | 14 | 13 | 1 | 400 | 338 | 62 | 127 | 29 | 98 |
| | 50-55 | 480 | 293 | 197 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 302 | 267 | 45 | 179 | 29 | 150 |
| 55-60 | 211 | 140 | 71 | 5 | 5 | ... | 129 | 115 | 14 | 77 | 20 | 67 | |
| 60-65 | 273 | 143 | 130 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 131 | 117 | 14 | 188 | 23 | 115 | |
| 65-70 | 76 | 40 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 31 | 2 | 43 | 9 | 34 | |
| 70 and over | 128 | 66 | 62 | 2 | 2 | ... | 45 | 45 | ... | 81 | 19 | 62 | |
| TOTAL | | 3,553 | 1,986 | 1,567 | 1,775 | 1,082 | 693 | 1,427 | 817 | 610 | 351 | 87 | 264 |
| CHRISTIAN. | 0-1 | 93 | 44 | 49 | 93 | 44 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1-2 | 50 | 28 | 22 | 50 | 28 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 2-3 | 75 | 40 | 35 | 75 | 40 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 3-4 | 85 | 45 | 40 | 85 | 45 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 4-5 | 73 | 39 | 34 | 73 | 39 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total 0-5 | 376 | 196 | 180 | 376 | 196 | 180 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 5-10 | 362 | 181 | 181 | 361 | 180 | 181 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 10-15 | 323 | 165 | 163 | 319 | 162 | 167 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| | 15-20 | 373 | 195 | 178 | 280 | 187 | 93 | 92 | 8 | 84 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | 20-25 | 413 | 230 | 183 | 194 | 156 | 38 | 206 | 71 | 135 | 13 | 3 | 10 |
| | 25-30 | 394 | 237 | 157 | 118 | 103 | 15 | 253 | 128 | 125 | 23 | 6 | 17 |
| | 30-35 | 281 | 164 | 127 | 53 | 38 | 15 | 214 | 121 | 93 | 24 | 5 | 19 |
| | 35-40 | 272 | 168 | 104 | 25 | 19 | 6 | 205 | 137 | 68 | 42 | 12 | 30 |
| | 40-45 | 217 | 144 | 73 | 20 | 18 | 2 | 157 | 119 | 38 | 40 | 7 | 33 |
| | 45-50 | 189 | 97 | 62 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 106 | 80 | 26 | 43 | 10 | 33 |
| | 50-55 | 152 | 88 | 64 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 86 | 65 | 21 | 59 | 17 | 42 |
| 55-60 | 68 | 39 | 29 | 5 | 5 | ... | 41 | 29 | 12 | 22 | 5 | 17 | |
| 60-65 | 84 | 51 | 33 | 4 | 4 | ... | 39 | 35 | 4 | 41 | 12 | 29 | |
| 65-70 | 28 | 17 | 11 | 1 | ... | 1 | 13 | 13 | ... | 14 | 4 | 10 | |
| 70 and over | 36 | 14 | 22 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | ... | 27 | 6 | 21 | |

TABLE VII.

Age, sex and civil condition—concluded.

| RELIGION. | AGE. | POPULATION. | | | UNMARRIED. | | | MARRIED. | | | WIDOWED. | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|--------|----------|------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | TOTAL | 19,227 | 10,013 | 9,214 | 9,096 | 5,153 | 3,943 | 8,592 | 4,330 | 4,262 | 1,539 | 530 | 1,009 |
| ANIMISTIC. | 0-1 | 632 | 323 | 309 | 630 | 321 | 309 | 2 | 2 | | | | |
| | 1-2 | 419 | 196 | 223 | 419 | 196 | 223 | | | | | | |
| | 2-3 | 647 | 323 | 324 | 646 | 322 | 324 | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| | 3-4 | 698 | 363 | 335 | 696 | 361 | 335 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| | 4-5 | 649 | 315 | 334 | 645 | 314 | 331 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| | Total 0-5 | 3,045 | 1,520 | 1,525 | 3,036 | 1,514 | 1,522 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| | 5-10 | 2,850 | 1,185 | 1,165 | 2,844 | 1,182 | 1,162 | 6 | 3 | 3 | | | |
| | 10-15 | 1,738 | 937 | 771 | 1,697 | 955 | 742 | 49 | 12 | 28 | 1 | | 1 |
| | 15-20 | 1,031 | 781 | 850 | 1,022 | 710 | 382 | 522 | 71 | 451 | 17 | | 17 |
| | 20-25 | 1,904 | 826 | 1,078 | 1,892 | 811 | 473 | 1,268 | 325 | 938 | 87 | 28 | 59 |
| | 25-30 | 2,264 | 1,110 | 1,154 | 2,244 | 1,082 | 26 | 1,902 | 847 | 1,055 | 138 | 65 | 73 |
| | 30-35 | 1,813 | 1,004 | 809 | 1,802 | 73 | 60 | 1,578 | 880 | 698 | 162 | 64 | 98 |
| | 35-40 | 1,355 | 793 | 559 | 1,344 | 34 | 28 | 1,167 | 695 | 462 | 164 | 73 | 91 |
| | 40-45 | 1,170 | 706 | 464 | 1,160 | 21 | 17 | 945 | 622 | 323 | 204 | 67 | 137 |
| | 45-50 | 630 | 392 | 238 | 620 | 9 | 8 | 483 | 335 | 148 | 138 | 49 | 80 |
| | 50-55 | 608 | 342 | 266 | 600 | 5 | 3 | 369 | 274 | 95 | 234 | 65 | 109 |
| | 55-60 | 242 | 140 | 102 | 236 | 1 | 1 | 134 | 101 | 33 | 107 | 38 | 69 |
| | 60-65 | 296 | 154 | 142 | 288 | 2 | 2 | 116 | 104 | 12 | 178 | 48 | 130 |
| | 65-70 | 77 | 40 | 37 | 75 | 3 | 1 | 34 | 29 | 5 | 40 | 10 | 30 |
| | 70 and over | 104 | 50 | 54 | 100 | 1 | 1 | 35 | 27 | 8 | 68 | 22 | 46 |
| | TOTAL | 97 | 45 | 52 | 40 | 22 | 18 | 36 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 6 | 15 |
| JAIN | 0-1 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| | 1-2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2-3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | |
| | 3-4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4-5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | Total 0-5 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 6 | | | | | | |
| | 5-10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 5 | | | | | | |
| | 10-15 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 6 | | | | | | |
| | 15-20 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | | |
| | 20-25 | 17 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 2 | | 2 |
| | 25-30 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| | 30-35 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 35-40 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | |
| | 40-45 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| | 45-50 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | | 3 |
| | 50-55 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 2 |
| | 55-60 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | 60-65 | 6 | 2 | 4 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| | 65-70 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | 70 and over | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL | 34 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| PARSI | 0-1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1-2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | 2-3 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | 3-4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |
| | 4-5 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | Total 0-5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | | | | | | |
| | 5-10 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | 10-15 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| | 15-20 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | |
| | 20-25 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | 25-30 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| | 30-35 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| | 35-40 | 4 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| | 40-45 | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| | 45-50 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 |
| | 50-55 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | 55-60 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 60-65 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 65-70 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 70 and over | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | |

TABLE VIII.

Education by religion and age.

| RELIGION. | AGE. | POPULATION. | | | | | | | | | LITERATE IN ENGLISH. | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|----------------------|--------|----------|
| | | TOTAL. | | | LITERATE. | | | ILLITERATE. | | | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| | | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | TOTAL ... | 174,976 | 97,379 | 77,697 | 17,443 | 15,277 | 2,166 | 157,533 | 82,002 | 75,531 | 1,882 | 1,642 | 240 |
| ALL RELIGIONS. | 0-10 ... | 38,785 | 19,280 | 19,505 | 280 | 173 | 87 | 38,525 | 19,107 | 19,418 | 20 | 8 | 12 |
| | 10-15 ... | 19,248 | 10,226 | 9,022 | 1,457 | 1,086 | 361 | 17,781 | 9,130 | 8,651 | 133 | 95 | 38 |
| | 15-20 ... | 18,295 | 10,125 | 8,170 | 2,157 | 1,691 | 466 | 16,138 | 8,434 | 7,704 | 224 | 179 | 45 |
| | 20 and over ... | 98,648 | 57,648 | 41,000 | 13,569 | 12,317 | 1,252 | 85,079 | 45,331 | 39,748 | 1,605 | 1,360 | 145 |
| | TOTAL ... | 138,922 | 76,822 | 62,100 | 14,736 | 12,971 | 1,765 | 124,186 | 63,851 | 60,335 | 1,381 | 1,286 | 95 |
| HINDU | 0-10 ... | 30,362 | 15,027 | 15,335 | 229 | 155 | 74 | 30,133 | 14,882 | 15,251 | 14 | 4 | 10 |
| | 10-15 ... | 15,803 | 8,210 | 7,593 | 1,299 | 995 | 304 | 14,504 | 7,215 | 7,289 | 121 | 90 | 31 |
| | 15-20 ... | 14,823 | 8,168 | 6,655 | 1,848 | 1,451 | 397 | 12,975 | 6,717 | 6,258 | 178 | 155 | 23 |
| | 20 and over ... | 77,934 | 45,407 | 32,527 | 11,360 | 10,370 | 990 | 66,574 | 35,037 | 31,537 | 1,068 | 1,037 | 31 |
| | TOTAL ... | 13,143 | 8,397 | 4,746 | 1,616 | 1,540 | 76 | 11,527 | 6,657 | 4,670 | 37 | 37 | ... |
| MUSALMAN. | 0-10 ... | 2,264 | 1,149 | 1,115 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2,259 | 1,145 | 1,114 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 10-15 ... | 1,367 | 882 | 485 | 81 | 65 | 16 | 1,286 | 817 | 469 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| | 15-20 ... | 1,458 | 978 | 480 | 168 | 155 | 13 | 1,290 | 823 | 467 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| | 20 and over ... | 8,054 | 5,388 | 2,666 | 1,382 | 1,316 | 46 | 6,692 | 4,072 | 2,620 | 33 | 33 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 3,553 | 1,986 | 1,567 | 1,020 | 716 | 304 | 2,533 | 1,270 | 1,263 | 455 | 312 | 143 |
| CHRISTIAN. | 0-10 ... | 738 | 377 | 361 | 23 | 13 | 10 | 718 | 364 | 351 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| | 10-15 ... | 328 | 165 | 163 | 71 | 35 | 36 | 257 | 130 | 127 | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| | 15-20 ... | 373 | 195 | 178 | 133 | 82 | 51 | 240 | 113 | 127 | 44 | 23 | 22 |
| | 20 and over ... | 2,114 | 1,249 | 865 | 793 | 586 | 207 | 1,321 | 663 | 658 | 395 | 283 | 112 |
| | TOTAL ... | 19,227 | 10,013 | 9,214 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 19,218 | 10,005 | 9,213 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| ANIMISTIC. | 0-10 ... | 5,395 | 2,705 | 2,690 | ... | ... | ... | 5,395 | 2,705 | 2,690 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 10-15 ... | 1,799 | 907 | 771 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1,737 | 987 | 770 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 15-20 ... | 1,681 | 781 | 850 | ... | ... | ... | 1,681 | 781 | 850 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 20 and over ... | 10,463 | 5,560 | 4,903 | ... | 8 | ... | 10,463 | 5,552 | 4,903 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 97 | 45 | 52 | 36 | 30 | 6 | 61 | 15 | 46 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| JAIN | 0-10 ... | 19 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 7 | 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 10-15 ... | 10 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 15-20 ... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 20 and over ... | 64 | 34 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 1 | 36 | 7 | 29 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| | TOTAL ... | 34 | 16 | 18 | 26 | 12 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| PARSI | 0-10 ... | 7 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| | 10-15 ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 15-20 ... | 6 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 20 and over ... | 19 | 10 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 1 | ... | 1 | 7 | 5 | 2 |

TABLE IX.

Education by caste, tribe or race.

(H. = Hindu ; A. = Animistic).

| CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE. | MALES. | | | FEMALES. | | | CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE. | MALES. | | | FEMALES. | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|---|-------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------|
| | Population. | Literate. | Literate in English. | Population. | Literate. | Literate in English. | | Population. | Literate. | Literate in English. | Population. | Literate. | Literate in English. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Hindu and Animistic Castes. | 86,835 | 12,979 | 1,287 | 71,314 | 1,766 | 95 | Hindu and Animistic Castes—<i>concl'd.</i> | | | | | | |
| Āohāri ... | 241 | 74 | ... | 46 | ... | ... | Lingayat (Sivā- chār) ... | 3,697 | 942 | 22 | 3,861 | 36 | ... |
| Agaru ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Mādiga ... | 1,119 | 7 | ... | 854 | ... | ... |
| Agasa ... | 689 | 26 | ... | 778 | ... | ... | Mahrāṭṭa ... | 1,338 | 75 | ... | 807 | 2 | ... |
| Agnani ... | 68 | 23 | 4 | 71 | ... | ... | Malayāli ... | 35 | 5 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| Akkasālē ... | 562 | 138 | 1 | 500 | 5 | ... | Maleya ... | 78 | 18 | ... | 51 | ... | ... |
| Ambalavāsi ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Maniyāni ... | 214 | 32 | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| Araṣu ... | 13 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | Marta { H. A. ... | 1,375 | 27 | ... | 37 | ... | ... |
| Arayan ... | 18 | 1 | ... | 42 | ... | ... | Mārvāri ... | 63 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Āyiri ... | 498 | 86 | 1 | 400 | ... | ... | Mēda ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Badagi ... | 359 | 45 | ... | 324 | ... | ... | Mukkuvan ... | 146 | 4 | ... | 130 | 1 | ... |
| Banājiga ... | 693 | 107 | 9 | 585 | 9 | ... | Nambūdri ... | 18 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Baniya ... | 135 | 14 | 1 | 14 | 1 | ... | Nāyar { H. A. ... | 1,247 | 292 | 7 | 157 | 6 | ... |
| Banna ... | 48 | 8 | ... | 51 | 1 | ... | Padārti ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bant ... | 807 | 88 | 13 | 364 | 12 | 8 | Pānchāla ... | 70 | 19 | ... | 63 | ... | ... |
| Basav ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 13 | 1 | ... | Pāndara ... | 133 | 28 | ... | 107 | ... | ... |
| Besta ... | 208 | 6 | ... | 145 | ... | ... | Panika ... | 31 | 4 | ... | 23 | ... | ... |
| Bilimāga ... | 581 | 112 | 3 | 511 | 3 | ... | Paraiyan ... | 94 | 14 | ... | 78 | 2 | ... |
| Billsa ... | 1,512 | 72 | ... | 766 | 4 | ... | Pennekāra Kon- kani ... | 60 | 11 | 1 | 11 | ... | ... |
| Binēpatṭa ... | 38 | 2 | ... | 52 | ... | ... | Rāchāvāra ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bōyi ... | 221 | 13 | ... | 222 | ... | ... | Rājput ... | 15 | 3 | 1 | 29 | 2 | ... |
| Brāhman ... | 1,348 | 869 | 203 | 1,172 | 168 | 10 | Sāmāgāra ... | 117 | 59 | 10 | 92 | 5 | ... |
| Challiya ... | 52 | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | Sarvegār ... | 8 | 3 | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| Chaptigāra ... | 44 | 15 | 2 | 37 | 6 | ... | Sthānīka ... | 37 | 2 | ... | 31 | ... | ... |
| Chetti ... | 187 | 36 | ... | 179 | ... | ... | Tachāyiri ... | 83 | 35 | 1 | 57 | ... | ... |
| Darji ... | 68 | 20 | ... | 58 | ... | ... | Tamil ... | 12 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dēvadiga ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Telugu ... | 23 | 2 | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| Dēvānga ... | 958 | 297 | 20 | 883 | 14 | ... | Tiyan ... | 124 | 28 | 1 | 87 | 1 | ... |
| Divaramakkalu ... | 281 | 21 | 2 | 267 | 3 | ... | Tōreya ... | 1,471 | 225 | 41 | 303 | 28 | 4 |
| Gāniga ... | 219 | 13 | 1 | 168 | ... | ... | Uppara ... | 280 | 8 | ... | 246 | ... | ... |
| Gānda ... | 6,923 | 1,080 | 30 | 6,071 | 58 | ... | Vaishnava ... | 151 | 5 | ... | 77 | ... | ... |
| Gauli ... | 151 | 5 | ... | 153 | ... | ... | Vaisya ... | 39 | 13 | 4 | 28 | ... | ... |
| Gauriga ... | 127 | 2 | ... | 126 | ... | ... | Vakkaliga ... | 91 | 57 | 4 | 71 | 3 | 1 |
| Golla ... | 287 | 30 | ... | 299 | ... | ... | Vakkaliga ... | 5,829 | 447 | 10 | 4,747 | 18 | ... |
| Hajama ... | 413 | 36 | ... | 386 | 1 | ... | Vellāla ... | 653 | 238 | 54 | 538 | 29 | 3 |
| Halēpaik ... | 18 | 1 | ... | 21 | ... | ... | Yerava { H. A. ... | 751 | 1 | ... | 666 | 1 | ... |
| Heggade ... | 988 | 121 | 2 | 842 | 4 | ... | Unclassified { H. A. persons. ... | 7,167 | 1 | 8 | 6,754 | 1 | ... |
| Holeya ... | 12,419 | 109 | 1 | 9,688 | 4 | ... | Others ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | ... |
| Idiga ... | 28 | 2 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | Musalman ... | 3,663 | ... | ... | 1,850 | ... | ... |
| Kallukuttiga ... | 19 | 4 | ... | 28 | 1 | ... | Bhatkali (Navā- yat) ... | 8,397 | 1,540 | 37 | 4,746 | 76 | ... |
| Kammālan ... | 80 | 16 | 1 | 87 | ... | ... | Labbai ... | 111 | 53 | ... | 24 | ... | ... |
| Kammara ... | 30 | 9 | 2 | 22 | 1 | ... | Māppilla ... | 225 | 204 | 1 | 107 | ... | ... |
| Kanate ... | 73 | 31 | 2 | 73 | ... | ... | Mémōna ... | 5,032 | 661 | 7 | 2,164 | 9 | ... |
| Kanohgāra ... | 10 | 5 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | Moghal ... | 25 | 17 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| Kaniya ... | 133 | 61 | ... | 65 | 2 | ... | Pathān ... | 53 | 10 | 1 | 55 | 1 | ... |
| Kāpu ... | 55 | 2 | 1 | 50 | ... | ... | Saiyad ... | 397 | 91 | 4 | 358 | 14 | ... |
| Kāvadi ... | 23 | 1 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | Sheik ... | 421 | 82 | 3 | 347 | 10 | ... |
| Kodaga ... | 17,108 | 6,401 | 816 | 16,778 | 1,314 | 74 | Musalman un- specified ... | 2,083 | 510 | 20 | 1,669 | 43 | ... |
| Kodaga (Amma) ... | 250 | 84 | 1 | 267 | 13 | ... | Christian ... | 1,966 | 716 | 312 | 1,567 | 304 | 143 |
| Kodaga (Jama) ... | 2,368 | 60 | 9 | 2,457 | 3 | ... | Indian ... | 1,787 | 560 | 157 | 1,421 | 196 | 37 |
| Kolayan ... | 24 | 7 | ... | 35 | ... | ... | Anglo-Indian ... | 74 | 52 | 53 | 84 | 42 | 39 |
| Kālayiri ... | 154 | 11 | ... | 75 | ... | ... | European ... | 125 | 104 | 103 | 62 | 67 | 67 |
| Konkani ... | 241 | 58 | 4 | 218 | 8 | ... | Jain ... | 45 | 30 | 1 | 52 | 6 | ... |
| Koracha ... | 7 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | Parsi ... | 16 | 12 | 5 | 18 | 14 | 2 |
| Korama ... | 79 | 3 | ... | 67 | ... | ... | | | | | | | |
| Kote Kshatriya ... | 20 | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | | | | | | | |
| Koyava ... | 105 | 2 | ... | 108 | ... | ... | | | | | | | |
| Kshatriya ... | 55 | 11 | 1 | 55 | ... | ... | | | | | | | |
| Kumbāra ... | 439 | 10 | ... | 428 | 2 | ... | | | | | | | |
| Ruruba { H. A. ... | 1,185 2,789 | 22 1 | 1 1 | 1,031 2,448 | 1 | ... | | | | | | | |
| Lambādi A. ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | |

TABLE X.

Language.

| LANGUAGE. | PERSONS. | MALES. | FEMALES. | LANGUAGE. | PERSONS. | MALES. | FEMALES. |
|---|----------|--------|----------|---|----------|--------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| A. Vernaculars of India | 174,976 | 97,279 | 77,697 | A. Vernaculars of India—concl'd. | | | |
| (i) Vernaculars of the Province. | 57,700 | 29,428 | 28,272 | (ii) Vernaculars foreign to the Province—concl'd. | | | |
| ✓ KODAGU OR COORG | 42,784 | 21,718 | 21,068 | PÁRSI | 1 | | 1 |
| ✓ YERATA | 14,916 | 7,710 | 7,208 | PUNJABI | 1 | 1 | |
| (ii) Vernaculars foreign to the Province. | 116,848 | 67,603 | 49,245 | SINDHI | 8 | 8 | |
| ✓ CANARESE | 67,545 | 35,471 | 32,074 | ✓ TAMIL | 4,291 | 2,526 | 1,965 |
| ✓ GUJARÁTI | 129 | 70 | 59 | ✓ PELUGU | 2,688 | 1,471 | 1,217 |
| ✓ HINDÍ | 6 | 5 | 1 | ✓ TULU | 14,228 | 9,548 | 4,678 |
| ✓ HINDÓSTÁNI | 5,527 | 2,975 | 2,552 | B. Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic country. | 6 | 6 | |
| ✓ KACHOHÍ | 3 | 3 | | ARABIC | 6 | 6 | |
| ✓ KONKANI | 2,696 | 1,619 | 1,077 | C. European Languages | 422 | 242 | 180 |
| ✓ KURUMBÁ | 4,012 | 2,147 | 1,865 | ENGLISH | 345 | 201 | 144 |
| ✓ KUTNI | 4 | 4 | | FRENCH | 2 | 2 | |
| ✓ LAMBÁDI | 60 | 34 | 26 | GERMAN | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| ✓ MALAYÁLAM | 13,909 | 10,906 | 3,003 | PORTUGUESE | 67 | 35 | 32 |
| ✓ MARÁTHÍ | 1,741 | 1,014 | 727 | | | | |
| ✓ MĀRVĀRÍ | 1 | 1 | | | | | |

TABLE XI.

Birth-place.

| PROVINCE, STATE OR COUNTRY WHERE BORN. | PERSONS. | MALES. | FEMALES. | PROVINCE, STATE OR COUNTRY WHERE BORN. | PERSONS. | MALES. | FEMALES. |
|---|----------|--------|----------|--|----------|--------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 174,976 | 97,279 | 77,697 | A-II. Born in Provinces and States beyond the Provinces—concl'd. | | | |
| A-I. Born within the Province. | 129,441 | 66,077 | 63,364 | (b) Other Provinces and States—concl'd. | | | |
| COORG | 129,441 | 66,077 | 63,364 | (i) Feudatory States | 100 | 80 | 20 |
| A-II. Born in Provinces and States beyond the Province. | 45,427 | 31,131 | 14,296 | BOMBAY STATES | 31 | 28 | 3 |
| (a) Adjacent Provinces and States. | 44,744 | 30,560 | 14,184 | HYDERABAD | 66 | 49 | 17 |
| (i) British Territory | 28,591 | 21,378 | 7,203 | BENGAL STATES * | 1 | 1 | |
| MADRAS | 28,591 | 21,378 | 7,203 | RAJAPUTANA AGENCY | 2 | 2 | |
| (ii) Feudatory States | 16,163 | 9,182 | 6,981 | (c) French and Portuguese Settlements. | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| MADRAS STATES (INCLUDING COCHIN AND TRAVANCORE). | 46 | 34 | 12 | B. Born in countries in Asia beyond India. | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Cochin | 36 | 27 | 8 | CEYLON | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Travancore | 9 | 6 | 3 | CHINA | 1 | | 1 |
| MYSORE | 16,117 | 9,148 | 6,969 | C. Born in countries in Europe. | 95 | 63 | 32 |
| (b) Other Provinces and States. | 611 | 560 | 111 | ENGLAND AND WALES | 64 | 44 | 20 |
| (i) British Territory | 571 | 480 | 91 | SCOTLAND | 16 | 12 | 4 |
| AJMER-MERWARA | 1 | 1 | | IRELAND | 2 | 2 | |
| BENGAL * | 8 | 6 | 2 | FRANCE | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| BOMBAY (INCLUDING ADEN). | 518 | 437 | 81 | GERMANY | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| BURMA | 4 | 2 | | SWITZERLAND | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR. | 14 | 12 | 2 | D. Born in countries in Africa | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| PUNJAB | 10 | 9 | 1 | TRANSVAAL | 1 | 1 | |
| UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH. | 16 | 13 | 3 | SOUTH AFRICA (UNSPECIFIED) | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | E. Born in countries in America. | 2 | 2 | |
| | | | | CANADA | 2 | 2 | |
| | | | | F. Born in countries in Australasia. | 2 | | 2 |
| | | | | NEW ZEALAND | 1 | | 1 |
| | | | | TASMANIA | 1 | | 1 |

* Old Province.

TABLE XII.

Infirmities by age.

| AGE. | POPULATION AFFLICTED. | | | INSANE. | | | DEAF-MUTES. | | | BLIND. | | | LEPERS. | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| TOTAL ... | 192 | 103 | 89 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 87 | 41 | 46 | 81 | 46 | 35 | 6 | 6 | ... |
| 0-1 ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1-2 ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2-3 ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3-4 ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4-5 ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total 0-5 ... | 8 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5-10 ... | 13 | 5 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10-15 ... | 18 | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 9 | 8 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15-20 ... | 30 | 17 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 23 | 13 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20-25* ... | 22 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 25-30 ... | 11 | 5 | 6 | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 30-35 ... | 19 | 15 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | ... | 11 | 8 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35-40 ... | 12 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | ... | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| 40-45 ... | 11 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 45-50 ... | 10 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 50-55 ... | 15 | 5 | 10 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 55-60 ... | 4 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 60-65 ... | 11 | 4 | 7 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 65-70 ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 70 and over ... | 8 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |

* One male insane was also deaf-mute.

TABLE XII-A.

Infirmities by selected castes, tribes or races.

| CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE. | POPULATION DEALT WITH. | | | INSANE. | | | DEAF-MUTES. | | | BLIND. | | | LEPERS. | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|-------------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| TOTAL ... | 174,976 | 97,279 | 77,697 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 87 | 41 | 46 | 81 | 46 | 35 | 6 | 6 | ... |
| Gauda ... | 12,994 | 6,923 | 6,071 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Holeyá ... | 22,107 | 12,419 | 9,688 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kodaga ... | 33,886 | 17,108 | 16,778 | 2 | 2 | ... | 33 | 17 | 16 | 9 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kuraba ... | 7,373 | 3,894 | 3,479 | 1 | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lingayat ... | 7,558 | 3,697 | 3,861 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mahrátta ... | 2,145 | 1,338 | 807 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 9 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Vakkaliga ... | 10,576 | 5,829 | 4,747 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 3 | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| Yerava ... | 15,338 | 7,918 | 7,420 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Others ... | 62,999 | 38,153 | 24,846 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 28 | 14 | 14 | 27 | 18 | 9 | 2 | 2 | ... |

Table XIII.

CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR
NATIONALITY.

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TABLE XIII.

Caste, tribe, race or nationality.

(H. = Hindu; A. = Animistic).

| CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE. | MALES. | FE- MALES. | CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE. | MALES. | FE- MALES. | CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE. | MALES. | FE- MALES. |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------|---------------|-------------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Hindu and Animistic ... | 86,835 | 71,314 | Hindu and Animistic | | | Hindu and Animistic | | |
| | | | <i>cont.</i> | | | <i>concl.</i> | | |
| Achári ... | 241 | 46 | Kodaga ... | 17,108 | 16,778 | Sérvégár ... | 37 | 31 |
| Agaru ... | 1 | | Kodaga Amma ... | 250 | 267 | Shánán ... | 5 | 2 |
| Agasa ... | 869 | 778 | Kodaga Jama ... | 2,368 | 2,457 | Sonegára ... | 21 | 9 |
| Agnani ... | 68 | 71 | Kolayan ... | 34 | 35 | Shánika ... | 83 | 57 |
| Akkasálé ... | 562 | 500 | Kólayiri ... | 154 | 75 | Tacháyiri ... | 12 | |
| Ambalavási ... | 2 | | Kolla ... | 44 | 33 | Tamil ... | 23 | 10 |
| Arasu ... | 13 | 1 | Konga ... | | 1 | Telugu { H. A. ... | 124 | 87 |
| Arayan ... | 18 | 42 | Konkani ... | 241 | 216 | Tigala ... | 1 | |
| Áyiri ... | 498 | 400 | Koracha ... | 7 | 3 | Tiyan ... | 1,471 | 303 |
| Badagi ... | 3 59 | 324 | Korama ... | 79 | 67 | Toreya { H. A. ... | 280 | 246 |
| Banajiga ... | 693 | 585 | Kote Kshatriya ... | 20 | 6 | Tuluva ... | 10 | 9 |
| Baniya ... | 135 | 14 | Koyava ... | 105 | 108 | Uppara ... | 151 | 77 |
| Banna ... | 48 | 51 | Kshatriya ... | 55 | 55 | Vadde { H. A. ... | 77 | 48 |
| Bant ... | 807 | 364 | Kudiya { H. A. ... | 257 | 283 | Vaishnava ... | 1 | 1 |
| Barike ... | | 2 | Kumbára ... | 1 | 402 | Vaisya ... | 39 | 26 |
| Basavi ... | 3 | 13 | Kunchetiga ... | 6 | 3 | Vakkaliga ... | 91 | 71 |
| Bébaru ... | 50 | 47 | Kuruba { H. A. ... | 1,135 | 1,031 | Valluva ... | 5,829 | 4,747 |
| Besta ... | 208 | 145 | Kutuma ... | 2,759 | 2,448 | Vániyan ... | | 2 |
| Bilimagga ... | 581 | 511 | Lambádi { H. A. ... | 11 | 10 | Vellála ... | 2 | 1 |
| Billava ... | 1,512 | 756 | Lingáyat (Siváchár) ... | 66 | 37 | Yerava { H. A. ... | 653 | 538 |
| Bínepatta ... | 38 | 52 | Mádiga ... | 3 | 3 | | 751 | 666 |
| Bóyi ... | 221 | 222 | Mahrátta ... | 3,897 | 3,861 | Unclassified persons { H. A. ... | 7,167 | 6,754 |
| Bráhma ... | 1,348 | 1,172 | Malasar ... | 1,119 | 854 | | 14 | 5 |
| Budubudukala ... | 2 | 4 | Malayáli ... | 1,338 | 807 | Musalman ... | 1 | |
| Challiya ... | 52 | 4 | Maleya { H. A. ... | 68 | 45 | | 8,397 | 4,746 |
| Chambukutti ... | 4 | | Maniyáni ... | 35 | 3 | Bhatkali (Naváyat) ... | 111 | 24 |
| Chaptégára ... | 44 | 37 | Marta { H. A. ... | 78 | 51 | Labbai ... | 225 | 107 |
| Cháródi ... | 3 | 1 | Márvári ... | 1 | | Máppilla ... | 5,032 | 2,164 |
| Chetti ... | 167 | 179 | Méda ... | 146 | 130 | Mémon ... | 25 | 5 |
| Darji ... | 69 | 58 | Mukkuvan ... | 18 | 2 | Moghal ... | 53 | 55 |
| Dása ... | 6 | 2 | Muváyiri ... | 10 | 1 | Pathán ... | 397 | 358 |
| Dévadiga ... | 3 | | Nalki ... | 1,375 | 37 | Saiyad ... | 421 | 347 |
| Dévanga ... | 958 | 883 | Nambádri ... | 63 | 1 | Sheik ... | 2,083 | 1,669 |
| Divaramakkalu ... | 281 | 267 | Náyar { H. A. ... | 1 | 157 | Musalman, unspecified ... | 50 | 17 |
| Dombaru ... | 2 | 4 | Padárti ... | 70 | 63 | Christian ... | 1,986 | 1,567 |
| Gániga ... | 219 | 163 | Pale { H. A. ... | 2,867 | 1,214 | Indian ... | 1,787 | 1,421 |
| Gande ... | 6,923 | 6,071 | Pallava ... | 10 | 9 | Anglo-Indian ... | 74 | 64 |
| Gauli ... | 151 | 153 | Pánchála { H. A. ... | 25 | 6 | British ... | 1 | 1 |
| Gauriga ... | 127 | 126 | Pandara ... | 133 | 107 | English ... | 78 | 52 |
| Golla ... | 287 | 299 | Pándavakulam ... | 4 | 23 | European, unspecified ... | 3 | 2 |
| Hajama ... | 413 | 386 | Panika ... | 31 | 4 | French ... | 1 | 5 |
| Halépaik ... | 18 | 21 | Paraiyan ... | 2 | 78 | German ... | 4 | 1 |
| Heggade ... | 988 | 842 | Paravan ... | 60 | 641 | Irish ... | 11 | 4 |
| Hegganiga ... | 2 | | Pariváram { H. A. ... | 2 | 2 | Italian ... | 1 | 1 |
| Holeya ... | 12,419 | 9,688 | Pennekára Konkani ... | 12 | 7 | Portuguese ... | 11 | 7 |
| Honniyar ... | 14 | 6 | Ráchavára ... | 1 | | Scotch ... | 15 | 6 |
| Idiga ... | 28 | 11 | Ráput ... | 4 | 29 | Swiss ... | 1 | 3 |
| Jógi ... | 24 | 38 | Rángari ... | 117 | 92 | Jain ... | 45 | 52 |
| Kalluknttiga ... | 19 | 28 | Sámagára ... | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Kammálan ... | 80 | 87 | Sátáni ... | 8 | 6 | Parsi ... | 16 | 78 |
| Kammara ... | 30 | 22 | | 7 | 6 | | | |
| Kanaka ... | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Kanate ... | 73 | 73 | | | | | | |
| Kanohugára ... | 10 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Kaniya ... | 133 | 65 | | | | | | |
| Kannadiyan ... | 9 | 2 | | | | | | |
| Kápu ... | 55 | 50 | | | | | | |
| Karikudumbi ... | 6 | | | | | | | |
| Karuva ... | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Kávadi ... | 23 | 10 | | | | | | |

TABLE XIV.

Civil condition by age for selected castes.

| CASTE. | POPULATION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | TOTAL. | | 0-5. | | 5-12. | | 12-15. | | 15-20. | | 20-40. | | 40 and over. | |
| | 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 |
| Gauda | 6,740 | 6,027 | 771 | 872 | 1,088 | 1,103 | 505 | 444 | 740 | 673 | 2,498 | 1,921 | 1,180 | 1,015 |
| Holeya | 11,623 | 8,518 | 979 | 922 | 1,404 | 1,410 | 797 | 682 | 1,274 | 918 | 5,138 | 3,264 | 2,031 | 1,342 |
| Kodaga | 19,710 | 19,452 | 2,732 | 2,795 | 3,545 | 3,568 | 1,645 | 1,537 | 2,084 | 2,310 | 6,477 | 5,989 | 3,227 | 3,253 |
| Lingayat | 3,342 | 3,537 | 292 | 347 | 545 | 567 | 315 | 305 | 379 | 330 | 1,203 | 1,173 | 608 | 815 |
| Vakkaliga | 5,715 | 4,697 | 484 | 482 | 774 | 771 | 478 | 404 | 645 | 446 | 2,206 | 1,621 | 1,128 | 973 |
| CASTE. | UNMARRIED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL. | | 0-5. | | 5-12. | | 12-15. | | 15-20. | | 20-40. | | 40 and over. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | |
| Gauda | 3,906 | 2,929 | 771 | 870 | 1,031 | 1,098 | 500 | 425 | 714 | 451 | 863 | 80 | 27 | 5 |
| Holeya | 6,310 | 3,646 | 979 | 920 | 1,404 | 1,398 | 796 | 595 | 1,204 | 477 | 1,847 | 242 | 80 | 14 |
| Kodaga | 12,620 | 10,331 | 2,731 | 2,795 | 3,539 | 3,555 | 1,636 | 1,574 | 2,086 | 1,930 | 2,633 | 520 | 45 | 17 |
| Lingayat | 2,003 | 1,367 | 291 | 347 | 543 | 559 | 312 | 273 | 360 | 132 | 457 | 55 | 40 | 1 |
| Vakkaliga | 3,223 | 1,922 | 484 | 482 | 773 | 766 | 474 | 368 | 614 | 222 | 836 | 76 | 42 | 8 |
| CASTE. | MARRIED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL. | | 0-5. | | 5-12. | | 12-15. | | 15-20. | | 20-40. | | 40 and over. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | |
| Gauda | 2,542 | 2,278 | ... | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 25 | 218 | 1,539 | 1,630 | 968 | 406 |
| Holeya | 4,725 | 3,316 | ... | 2 | ... | 12 | 1 | 66 | 70 | 414 | 3,056 | 2,422 | 1,598 | 400 |
| Kodaga | 6,362 | 6,510 | 1 | ... | 4 | 13 | 9 | 23 | 47 | 369 | 3,682 | 4,819 | 2,639 | 1,236 |
| Lingayat | 1,141 | 1,113 | 1 | ... | 2 | 8 | 3 | 31 | 19 | 191 | 669 | 751 | 447 | 132 |
| Vakkaliga | 2,214 | 1,681 | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 4 | 35 | 31 | 213 | 1,275 | 1,145 | 903 | 233 |
| CASTE. | WIDOWED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL. | | 0-5. | | 5-12. | | 12-15. | | 15-20. | | 20-40. | | 40 and over. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | |
| Gauda | 292 | 820 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 96 | 211 | 195 | 604 |
| Holeya | 598 | 1,556 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 27 | 235 | 600 | 353 | 928 | |
| Kodaga | 728 | 2,611 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 11 | 182 | 650 | 543 | 1,050 | |
| Lingayat | 198 | 1,057 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | 77 | 367 | 121 | 682 | |
| Vakkaliga | 278 | 1,144 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 11 | 95 | 400 | 188 | 792 | |

TABLE XV-A.

Occupation.

[Note.—Groups with no figures against them are omitted.]

| Group number. | Description of occupation. | Total actual workers and dependents. | ACTUAL WORKERS. | | | | Dependents (both sexes). |
|---------------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| | | | TOTAL. | | PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST. | | |
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | GRAND TOTAL ... | 174,976 | 72,035 | 44,238 | 1,583 | 182 | 58,703 |
| | CLASS A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS. | 144,570 | 56,942 | 39,974 | 485 | 34 | 47,654 |
| | SUB-CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH. | 144,547 | 56,922 | 39,973 | 485 | 34 | 47,652 |
| | Order 1.—Pasture and Agriculture ... | 144,468 | 56,897 | 39,966 | 485 | 34 | 47,605 |
| | (a) Ordinary cultivation ... | 120,401 | 43,561 | 34,040 | ... | ... | 42,800 |
| 1 (a) | Non-cultivating landowners ... | 3,709 | 1,072 | 844 | ... | ... | 1,793 |
| 1 (b) | Non cultivating tenants ... | 132 | 44 | 34 | ... | ... | 54 |
| 2 (a) | Cultivating landowners ... | 73,268 | 24,177 | 20,081 | ... | ... | 29,010 |
| 2 (b) | Cultivating tenants ... | 8,194 | 3,131 | 2,430 | ... | ... | 2,633 |
| 3 | Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent-collectors, etc. | 7 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 4 | Farm servants and field labourers ... | 35,091 | 15,133 | 10,651 | ... | ... | 9,307 |
| | (b) Growers of special products and market gardening. | 22,292 | 12,486 | 5,558 | 420 | 29 | 4,248 |
| 5 | Tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo plantations. | 22,062 | 12,338 | 5,542 | 417 | 29 | 4,182 |
| 6 | Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca-nut, etc., growers. | 230 | 148 | 16 | 3 | ... | 66 |
| | (c) Forestry ... | 1,108 | 420 | 247 | 55 | ... | 441 |
| 7 | Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc. ... | 228 | 113 | ... | 53 | ... | 115 |
| 8 | Wood-cutters, firewood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors, and charcoal burners. | 680 | 307 | 247 | 2 | ... | 326 |
| | (d) Raising of farm stock ... | 667 | 430 | 121 | 10 | 5 | 116 |
| 9 | Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers | 245 | 85 | 96 | 4 | 5 | 64 |
| 10 | Sheep, goat and pig breeders ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 12 | Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc. ... | 480 | 345 | 24 | 6 | ... | 51 |
| | Order 2.—Fishing and hunting ... | 79 | 25 | 7 | ... | ... | 47 |
| 14 | Fishing ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Hunting ... | 75 | 21 | 7 | ... | ... | 47 |
| | SUB-CLASS II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS ... | 23 | 20 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| 18 | Order 4.—Quarries of hard rocks—Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.). | 23 | 20 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 |
| | CLASS B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES. | 21,792 | 10,972 | 2,833 | 489 | 96 | 7,987 |
| | SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY ... | 11,592 | 5,349 | 1,824 | 241 | 82 | 4,419 |
| | Order 6.—Textiles ... | 279 | 99 | 64 | 3 | 3 | 116 |
| 22 | Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ... | 261 | 98 | 62 | 3 | 2 | 101 |
| 25 | Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.). | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 26 | Wool carders and spinners, weavers of woollen blankets, carpets, etc. | 16 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 15 |
| 27 | Silk spinners and weavers ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Order 7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom. | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | Tanners, curriers, leather dressers, dyers, etc. | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Order 8.—Wood ... | 2,274 | 1,208 | 437 | 67 | 39 | 629 |
| 36 | Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. | 1,042 | 765 | 46 | 9 | ... | 231 |
| 37 | Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves. | 1,232 | 443 | 391 | 58 | 39 | 396 |
| | Order 9.—Metals ... | 625 | 304 | 16 | 15 | 2 | 305 |
| 40 | Makers of arms, guns, etc. ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE XV-A.

Occupation—continued.

| Group number. | Description of occupation. | Total actual workers and dependents. | ACTUAL WORKERS. | | | | Dependents (both sexes). |
|---------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| | | | TOTAL. | | PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST. | | |
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | CLASS B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—cont. | | | | | | |
| | SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY—cont. | | | | | | |
| | <i>Order 9.—Metals—concl'd.</i> | | | | | | |
| 41 | Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron. | 461 | 196 | 14 | 15 | 2 | 251 |
| 42 | Workers in brass, copper and bell metal ... | 93 | 76 | 2 | ... | ... | 15 |
| 43 | Workers in other metals (tin, zinc, lead, quick-silver, etc). | 70 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | 39 |
| | <i>Order 10.—Ceramics ...</i> | | | | | | |
| 47 | Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ... | 584 | 188 | 212 | 17 | 19 | 184 |
| 48 | Brick and tile makers ... | 555 | 174 | 204 | 16 | 19 | 177 |
| | <i>Order 11.—Chemical products properly so-called, and analogous.</i> | | | | | | |
| 51 | Manufacture of aerated and mineral waters ... | 29 | 14 | 8 | 1 | ... | 7 |
| 53 | Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils. | 31 | 19 | ... | 4 | ... | 12 |
| 55 | Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch, perfumes and miscellaneous drugs). | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | <i>Order 12.—Food industries ...</i> | | | | | | |
| 56 | Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders .. | 26 | 16 | ... | 4 | ... | 10 |
| 57 | Bakers and biscuit makers ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 58 | Grain parohers, etc. ... | 3,549 | 1,411 | 553 | 43 | 3 | 1,585 |
| 59 | Butchers ... | 585 | 89 | 303 | 3 | 1 | 193 |
| 63 | Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc. | 149 | 40 | 42 | 2 | ... | 67 |
| 65 | Toddy drawers ... | 22 | 1 | 11 | ... | ... | 10 |
| 66 | Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja ... | 287 | 95 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 183 |
| 68 | Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners, embroiderers on linen. | 118 | 34 | 29 | ... | ... | 55 |
| 69 | Shoe, boot and sandal makers ... | 2,170 | 1,092 | 138 | 32 | 1 | 940 |
| 70 | Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc. | 218 | 60 | 21 | 3 | ... | 137 |
| 71 | Washing, cleaning and dyeing ... | 2,242 | 887 | 431 | 40 | 15 | 924 |
| 72 | Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers ... | 535 | 205 | 39 | 8 | ... | 291 |
| 73 | Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers, bath-houses, etc.). | 151 | 65 | 18 | ... | ... | 68 |
| 74 | Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc. ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 76 | Lime burners, cement workers ... | 1,144 | 440 | 365 | 21 | 15 | 339 |
| 77 | Excavators, plinth builders and well-sinkers ... | 410 | 177 | 8 | 11 | ... | 225 |
| 78 | Stone and marble workers, masons and bricklayers. | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| 79 | Others (thatchers, building contractors, house painters, tilers, plumbers, locksmiths, etc.). | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 80 | Cart, carriage, palki, etc., makers and wheelwrights. | 1,039 | 776 | 60 | 20 | ... | 303 |
| 84 | Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc. ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 86 | Bookbinders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc. | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 88 | Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic and surgical instruments. | 228 | 183 | 5 | 7 | ... | 40 |
| | <i>Order 15.—Building industries ...</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>Order 16.—Construction of means of transport.</i> | | | | | | |
| | <i>Order 18.—Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences.</i> | | | | | | |

OCCUPATION.

TABLE XV-A.

Occupation—continued.

| Group number | Description of occupation. | Total actual workers and dependents. | ACTUAL WORKERS. | | | | Dependents (both sexes). |
|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| | | | TOTAL. | | PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST. | | |
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | CLASS B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—cont. | | | | | | |
| | SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY—concl'd. | | | | | | |
| | <i>Order 18.—Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences—concl'd.</i> | | | | | | |
| 89 | Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc. | 826 | 408 | 24 | 30 | 1 | 394 |
| 92 | Others, including managers, persons other than performers employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employes of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc. | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | <i>Order 19.—Industries concerned with refuse matter.</i> | | | | | | |
| 93 | Sweepers, scavengers, dust and sweeping contractors. | 90 | 27 | 26 | ... | ... | 37 |
| | SUB-CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT | 3,069 | 2,393 | 69 | 57 | 2 | 627 |
| | <i>Order 20.—Transport by water</i> | 10 | 8 | ... | 4 | ... | 2 |
| 95 | Ship owners and other employes, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and fire men. | 4 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 |
| 97 | Boat owners, boat men and tow men | 6 | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 |
| | <i>Order 21.—Transport by road</i> | 2,837 | 2,265 | 69 | 30 | 2 | 503 |
| 98 | Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. | 782 | 616 | 44 | 10 | 1 | 122 |
| 99 | Cart owners and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mail carriage, etc., managers and employes (excluding private servants). | 1,910 | 1,543 | 22 | 17 | 1 | 345 |
| 101 | Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers. | 62 | 25 | 2 | 2 | ... | 35 |
| 102 | Porters and messengers | 83 | 81 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| | <i>Order 22.—Transport by rail</i> | 12 | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | 10 |
| 103 | Railway employes of all kinds other than construction coolies. | 17 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| 104 | Labourers employed on railway construction | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 105 | <i>Order 23.—Post office, telegraph and telephone services.</i> | 223 | 111 | ... | 22 | ... | 112 |
| | SUB-CLASS V.—TRADE | 7,111 | 3,230 | 940 | 191 | 12 | 2,941 |
| 106 | <i>Order 24.—Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance—(Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employes).</i> | 91 | 19 | 28 | 2 | ... | 44 |
| 107 | <i>Order 25.—Brokerage, commission and export—(Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employes).</i> | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 108 | <i>Order 26.—Trade in textiles—(Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair, etc.).</i> | 455 | 263 | 15 | 25 | ... | 177 |
| 109 | <i>Order 27.—Trade in skins, leathers and furs (feathers, horn, etc.).</i> | 81 | 41 | 1 | ... | ... | 39 |
| 110 | <i>Order 28.—Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, etc.</i> | 68 | 26 | 19 | 2 | ... | 23 |
| 111 | <i>Order 29.—Trade in metals (machinery, knife, tool, etc., sellers).</i> | 33 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| 112 | <i>Order 30.—Trade in pottery</i> | 44 | 18 | 10 | 3 | ... | 16 |
| 113 | <i>Order 31.—Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum explosives, etc.).</i> | 16 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | 10 |
| | <i>Order 32.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc.</i> | 274 | 135 | 5 | 7 | ... | 134 |
| 114 | Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated waters, etc. | 236 | 112 | 4 | 6 | ... | 120 |
| 115 | Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employes. | 38 | 23 | 1 | 1 | ... | 14 |

TABLE XV-A.

Occupation—continued.

| Group number. | Description of occupation. | Total actual workers and dependents. | ACTUAL WORKERS. | | | | Dependents (both sexes). |
|---------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| | | | TOTAL. | | PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST. | | |
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | CLASS B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—concl'd. | | | | | | |
| | SUB-CLASS V.—TRADE—concl'd. | | | | | | |
| | Order 33.—Trade in food-stuffs | 5,335 | 2,388 | 702 | 146 | 9 | 2,246 |
| 116 | Fish dealers | 83 | 59 | 5 | ... | ... | 19 |
| 117 | Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments. | 2,542 | 1,239 | 336 | 96 | 7 | 967 |
| 118 | Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc. | 31 | 1 | 9 | 1 | ... | 21 |
| 119 | Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses. | 115 | 42 | 19 | 1 | ... | 54 |
| 120 | Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and arconut sellers. | 696 | 274 | 90 | 15 | ... | 332 |
| 121 | Grain and pulse dealers | 1,777 | 730 | 232 | 30 | 2 | 815 |
| 122 | Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers | 61 | 29 | ... | 3 | ... | 32 |
| 123 | Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs | 15 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 124 | Dealers in hay, grass and fodder | 15 | 2 | 11 | ... | ... | 2 |
| 125 | Order 34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles (ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet—hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.). | 9 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 |
| | Order 35.—Trade in furniture | 47 | 40 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 |
| 127 | Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware bottles, articles for gardening, the cellar, etc. | 47 | 40 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 |
| 128 | Order 36.—Trade in building materials (stones, bricks, plaster, cement, sand, tiles, thatch, etc). | 64 | 21 | 24 | 1 | ... | 19 |
| 129 | Order 37.—Trade in means of transport—dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.; sellers (not makers) of carriages, saddlery, etc. | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 130 | Order 38.—Trade in fuel (firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.). | 73 | 1 | 61 | ... | 1 | 11 |
| | Order 39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences. | 290 | 93 | 50 | 1 | 2 | 147 |
| 131 | Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc. | 13 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | 7 |
| 132 | Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. | 274 | 88 | 48 | 1 | 2 | 138 |
| 133 | Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities. | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| | Order 41.—Trade of other sorts | 225 | 148 | 22 | 2 | ... | 55 |
| 135 | Shopkeepers otherwise unspecified | 154 | 115 | 11 | 1 | ... | 28 |
| 137 | Conjurors, acrobats, fortune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals. | 41 | 23 | 10 | 1 | ... | 8 |
| 138 | Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets). | 30 | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | 19 |
| | CLASS C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS. | 3,824 | 1,678 | 112 | 537 | 8 | 2,034 |
| | SUB-CLASS VI.—PUBLIC FORCE | 432 | 261 | ... | 148 | ... | 171 |
| | Order 2.—Army | 17 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| 139 | Army (Imperial) | 415 | 255 | ... | 148 | ... | 160 |
| | Order 44.—Police | 349 | 204 | ... | 132 | ... | 145 |
| 142 | Police | 66 | 51 | ... | 16 | ... | 15 |
| 143 | Village watchmen | | | | | | |
| | SUB-CLASS VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION | 1,171 | 476 | ... | 179 | ... | 695 |
| | Order 45.—Public administration | 1,171 | 476 | ... | 179 | ... | 695 |
| 144 | Service of the State | 777 | 291 | ... | 100 | ... | 488 |
| 145 | Service of Native and Foreign States | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| 146 | Municipal and other local (not village) service | 180 | 92 | ... | 16 | ... | 88 |
| 147 | Village officials and servants other than watchmen. | 208 | 93 | ... | 63 | ... | 115 |

TABLE XV-A.

Occupation—concluded.

| Group number. | Description of occupation. | Total actual workers and dependents. | ACTUAL WORKERS. | | | | Dependents (both sexes). |
|---------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| | | | TOTAL. | | PARTIALLY AGRICULTURIST. | | |
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | CLASS C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS—concl'd. | | | | | | |
| | SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS. | 2,081 | 901 | 88 | 200 | 7 | 1,092 |
| | <i>Order 46.—Religion</i> | 899 | 393 | 30 | 113 | 3 | 476 |
| 148 | Priests, ministers, etc. | 54 | 33 | 2 | 1 | ... | 19 |
| 149 | Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 150 | Catechists, readers, church and mission service ... | 204 | 98 | ... | 85 | ... | 106 |
| 151 | Temple, burial and burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers. | 638 | 259 | 28 | 27 | 3 | 351 |
| | <i>Order 47.—Law</i> | 149 | 38 | ... | 9 | ... | 111 |
| 152 | Lawyers of all kinds, including kazis, mukhtars and law agents. | 129 | 33 | ... | 9 | ... | 96 |
| 153 | Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc. | 20 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| | <i>Order 48.—Medicine</i> | 258 | 103 | 20 | 20 | 4 | 135 |
| 154 | Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons. | 177 | 75 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 97 |
| 155 | Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. | 81 | 28 | 15 | 7 | 1 | 38 |
| 156 | <i>Order 49.—Instruction (professors and teachers of all kinds—except law, medicine, music, dancing and drawing—and clerks and servants connected with education).</i> | 351 | 136 | 18 | 48 | ... | 197 |
| | <i>Order 50.—Letters and arts and sciences</i> | 424 | 231 | 20 | 10 | ... | 173 |
| 157 | Public scribes, stenographers, etc. | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| 158 | Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employés. | 220 | 110 | 2 | 6 | ... | 108 |
| 159 | Others (authors, photographers, artists, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.) | 117 | 77 | 8 | 2 | ... | 32 |
| 160 | Music composers, and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers. | 82 | 44 | 10 | 2 | ... | 28 |
| | SUB-CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME. | 140 | 40 | 24 | 10 | 1 | 76 |
| 161 | <i>Order 51.—Persons living on their income—Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.</i> | 140 | 40 | 24 | 10 | 1 | 76 |
| | CLASS D.—MISCELLANEOUS | 4,790 | 2,443 | 1,319 | 72 | 44 | 1,028 |
| | SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE | 2,318 | 1,149 | 680 | 43 | 1 | 489 |
| | <i>Order 52.—Domestic service</i> | 2,318 | 1,149 | 680 | 43 | 1 | 489 |
| 162 | Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other indoor servants. | 2,055 | 984 | 679 | 40 | 1 | 392 |
| 163 | Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc. ... | 263 | 165 | 1 | 3 | ... | 97 |
| | SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS. | 1,882 | 1,022 | 450 | 28 | 43 | 410 |
| | <i>Order 53.—Insufficiently described occupations (general terms which do not indicate a definite occupation).</i> | 1,882 | 1,022 | 450 | 28 | 43 | 410 |
| 164 | Manufacturers, business men, and contractors otherwise unspecified. | 46 | 17 | ... | 1 | ... | 29 |
| 165 | Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and their employés in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops. | 260 | 150 | 2 | 15 | ... | 108 |
| 166 | Mechanics otherwise unspecified | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 167 | Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ... | 1,569 | 855 | 441 | 12 | 43 | 273 |
| | SUB-CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE | 590 | 272 | 189 | 1 | ... | 129 |
| 168 | <i>Order 54.—Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals.</i> | 110 | 77 | 1 | ... | ... | 32 |
| 169 | <i>Order 55.—Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, cattle poisoners.</i> | 480 | 195 | 188 | 1 | ... | 97 |

TABLE XV-B.

Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists—Actual workers only.

| 1 (a) RENT RECEIVERS—NON-CULTIVATING LANDOWNERS. | | | 2 (a) RENT PAYERS—CULTIVATING LANDOWNERS. | | |
|---|--------|----------|---|--------|----------|
| Subsidiary occupation. | Males. | Females. | Subsidiary occupation. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| TOTAL ACTUAL WORKERS ... | 1,072 | 844 | TOTAL ACTUAL WORKERS ... | 24,177 | 20,081 |
| TOTAL WHO HAVE RETURNED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS. | 497 | 132 | TOTAL WHO HAVE RETURNED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS. | 2,811 | 615 |
| Other agricultural occupations ... | 66 | 66 | Other agricultural occupations ... | 388 | 279 |
| Tea, coffee, cinchona planters, etc. ... | 90 | 40 | Cart owners and drivers, etc. ... | 409 | 4 |
| Government servants ... | 69 | ... | Government servants other than village watchmen. | 411 | ... |
| Traders (other than money-lenders and grain dealers). | 61 | 8 | Tea, coffee, cinchona planters, etc. ... | 310 | 67 |
| Artisans ... | 61 | 7 | Washermen ... | 114 | 97 |
| Priests ... | 45 | ... | Village watchmen ... | 138 | ... |
| Money-lenders and grain dealers ... | 19 | 5 | Traders (other than money-lenders and grain dealers). | 123 | 10 |
| School masters ... | 21 | 2 | Money-lenders and grain dealers ... | 101 | 16 |
| Cart owners and drivers ... | 13 | ... | Workers in precious stones, etc. ... | 96 | 1 |
| Others ... | 52 | 4 | Blacksmiths ... | 76 | ... |
| | | | Potters ... | 36 | 38 |
| | | | Barbers ... | 69 | 1 |
| | | | Growers of fruit, flower, etc. ... | 61 | 5 |
| | | | Carpenters ... | 31 | 2 |
| | | | Workers in fibre (coconut, etc.) ... | ... | 24 |
| | | | General labourers ... | 19 | 2 |
| | | | Others ... | 429 | 69 |
| | | | | | |
| 2 (b) RENT PAYERS—CULTIVATING TENANTS. | | | 4. AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS. | | |
| Subsidiary occupation. | Males. | Females. | Subsidiary occupation. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| TOTAL ACTUAL WORKERS ... | 3,131 | 2,430 | TOTAL ACTUAL WORKERS ... | 15,133 | 10,651 |
| TOTAL WHO HAVE RETURNED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS. | 463 | 189 | TOTAL WHO HAVE RETURNED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS. | 290 | 130 |
| Other agricultural occupations ... | 186 | 118 | Other agricultural occupations ... | 78 | 21 |
| Tea, coffee, cinchona planters, etc. ... | 70 | 46 | Basket makers and other workers of woody materials. | 47 | 46 |
| Artisans ... | 65 | 16 | Tea, coffee, cinchona planters, etc. ... | 37 | 25 |
| Cart owners and drivers ... | 58 | ... | Artisans (other than basket makers, etc.) ... | 31 | 25 |
| Traders (other than money-lenders and grain dealers). | 14 | 3 | Cart owners, drivers, etc. ... | 26 | ... |
| Money-lenders and grain dealers ... | 11 | 3 | Music composers, singers, actors, dancers, etc. ... | 24 | ... |
| General labourers ... | 13 | 1 | Village watchmen ... | 13 | ... |
| Village watchmen ... | 11 | ... | Others ... | 34 | 13 |
| Priests ... | 11 | ... | | | |
| Others ... | 24 | 2 | | | |

TABLE XV-E.
Statistics of industries.

| 1 INDUSTRY | 2 CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORY, ETC., ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING MANAGEMENT) | 3 NUMBER OF FACTORIES | | 4 TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED | | 5 DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL WORK | | | | | | 6 SKILLED WORKMEN | | | | 7 UNSKILLED LABOURERS | | | | 8 REMARKS | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|---------|---|---------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------|----------|---------|--------------------------|---------|-----|-----|--------------|-----|
| | | Males | Females | European and Anglo-Indians | | Indians | | European and Anglo-Indians | | Indians | | Age 14 and over | | Under 14 | | Males | Females | | | | |
| | | | | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | | | | | | |
| Plantations— | TOTAL ... | 94 | 7,187 | 3,625 | 4 | 7 | 138 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 252 | 107 | 6,211 | 3,045 | 16 | 17 | 468 | |
| | TOTAL ... | 25 | 2,668 | 1,474 | 23 | 4 | 25 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 216 | 107 | 2,117 | 1,190 | 165 | ... | ... | 176 | |
| | From 20 to 50 persons... | 4 | 101 | 21 | 4 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 34 | 11 | 60 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | " 50 to 100 " | 4 | 175 | 65 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 168 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Job mechanical power is used. | " 100 to 200 " | 9 | 922 | 422 | 10 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 827 | 366 | 75 | ... | ... | 56 | |
| | " 200 to 400 " | 8 | 1,370 | 940 | 8 | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 178 | 96 | 1,062 | 731 | 110 | ... | ... | ... | 119 | |
| | TOTAL ... | 69 | 4,619 | 2,151 | 24 | ... | 113 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | 4,094 | 1,855 | 352 | ... | ... | ... | 293 | |
| | From 20 to 50 persons... | 14 | 362 | 141 | 2 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 814 | 115 | 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| Job mechanical power is not used. | " 50 to 100 " | 32 | 1,566 | 794 | 19 | ... | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 1,389 | 626 | 131 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 |
| | " 100 to 200 " | 17 | 1,505 | 817 | 7 | ... | 39 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1,445 | 736 | 95 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 78 |
| | " 200 to 400 " | 6 | 1,074 | 459 | 2 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | 946 | 378 | 96 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81 |

Note.—Of the 94 factories, 47 are owned by companies, the directors of all of which are Europeans or Anglo-Indians. Of the private owners of the remaining 47, 39 are Europeans or Anglo-Indians, and 1 Hindustani. The owners of 78 of these concerns are Europeans or Anglo-Indians.

TABLE XVII.

Distribution of the Christian population by sect and race.

| DENOMINATION. | POPULATION RETURNED. | | | DISTRIBUTION BY RACE. | | | | | |
|---|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | European. | | Anglo-Indian. | | Indian. | |
| | | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| ALL DENOMINATIONS ... | 3,553 | 1,986 | 1,567 | 125 | 82 | 74 | 64 | 1,787 | 1,421 |
| Anglican Communion ... | 200 | 120 | 80 | 89 | 56 | 25 | 20 | 6 | 4 |
| Baptist ... | 4 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Lutheran ... | 363 | 183 | 180 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 177 | 170 |
| Methodist ... | 14 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 | 5 |
| Presbyterian ... | 14 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Protestant (unsectarian or sect not specified). | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Roman Catholic ... | 2,947 | 1,853 | 1,294 | 19 | 14 | 44 | 40 | 1,590 | 1,240 |
| Sect not returned ... | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 7 | ... |

Note.—There were no Armenians in the Province.

TABLE XVIII.

Europeans and Anglo-Indians by age.

| RACE. | ALL AGES. | | | 0-12. | | 12-15. | | 15-30. | | 30-50. | | 50 AND OVER. | |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------------|----------|
| | Persons. | 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 |
| Europeans— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| British subjects ... | 174 | 109 | 65 | 14 | 6 | ... | 1 | 17 | 18 | 46 | 28 | 32 | 12 |
| Others ... | 33 | 16 | 17 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| Anglo-Indians ... | 138 | 74 | 64 | 20 | 16 | ... | 4 | 24 | 24 | 15 | 11 | 15 | 9 |

Note.—There were no Armenians in the Province.

THE PROVINCIAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

Area and population of taluks.

| TALUK. | 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. | | | | | |
| | | | | | | Persons. | Males. | Females. | (both sexes). | | | | | | | |
| | | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | |
| TOTAL ... | 1,532 | 2 | 493 | 33,747 | 174,976 | 97,279 | 77,697 | 180,607 | - 31 | + 44 | - 111 | | | | | |
| Kiggetnád ... | 421 | ... | 88 | 7,269 | 38,767 | 21,711 | 18,056 | 37,285 | + 68 | + 70 | 94 | | | | | |
| Mercara ... | 227 | 1 | 56 | 5,285 | 26,604 | 15,727 | 10,877 | 28,767 | - 75 | + 38 | 117 | | | | | |
| Nanjarijapattana ... | 317 | ... | 254 | 8,303 | 40,518 | 21,672 | 18,841 | 42,573 | - 48 | + 21 | 128 | | | | | |
| Páidínáknád ... | 899 | ... | 60 | 4,083 | 26,867 | 14,036 | 12,838 | 28,820 | - 61 | - 65 | 67 | | | | | |
| Yedanáknád ... | 218 | 1 | 55 | 3,687 | 41,225 | 24,130 | 17,095 | 43,412 | - 50 | + 186 | 189 | | | | | |

TABLE II.

Population of taluks by religion and education.

| TALUK. | DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION. | | | | | | | | | | | | NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS. | | | | LITERATE IN ENGLISH. | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|--------|----------|----------------------|----------|--------|----------|
| | HINDU. | | MUSALMAN. | | CHRISTIAN. | | ANIMISTIC. | | PARSI. | | JAIN. | | 0-15. | | 15-20. | | 20 AND OVER. | | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| TOTAL ... | 76,822 | 62,100 | 8,397 | 4746 | 1,986 | 1,567 | 10,013 | 9,214 | 16 | 18 | 45 | 52 | 1,269 | 448 | 1,691 | 466 | 12,317 | 1,252 | 1,642 | 240 |
| Kiggetnád ... | 12,801 | 10,366 | 1,397 | 734 | 164 | 110 | 7,946 | 6,812 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 170 | 58 | 303 | 72 | 2,368 | 186 | 178 | 19 |
| Mercara ... | 13,632 | 8,438 | 1,460 | 915 | 553 | 470 | 65 | 39 | 14 | 15 | 3 | ... | 366 | 145 | 383 | 100 | 2,547 | 322 | 693 | 141 |
| Nanjarijapattana ... | 20,374 | 18,124 | 884 | 474 | 280 | 117 | 128 | 120 | ... | 6 | 6 | 6 | 288 | 28 | 311 | 18 | 1,976 | 52 | 163 | 6 |
| Páidínáknád ... | 12,605 | 11,763 | 1,880 | 1,048 | 42 | 11 | 12 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 238 | 78 | 282 | 83 | 2,282 | 219 | 161 | 3 |
| Yedanáknád ... | 17,410 | 12,379 | 3,276 | 1,575 | 947 | 859 | 2,462 | 2,237 | ... | 85 | 45 | 222 | 139 | 412 | 193 | 3,144 | 463 | 452 | 71 | |

