

MÁNUAL
OF THE
SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.

AREA AND POPULATION.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

Page 102.—In the first table on this page omit the decimal points.

Page 114, line 19.—Insert the words 'to parents' between 'cost', and 'of'.

Page 125, line 5.—For 'Panemangalore' read 'Pane-Mangalore'.

Page 128, line 21.—For 'to' read 'for'.

Page 155, line 5.—For 'salt and fish' read 'and salted fish'.

Page 159, line 23.—For 'and' read 'but'.

Page 159, line 24.—Omit the word 'only'.

Page 160, line 6 of the letter-press.—Insert the article 'the' before the words 'two tracts'.

Page 160, lines 8 and 9 of the letter-press.—For the words 'which appears. . . . operations' read 'but they appear to differ very little from the normal'.

Page 164.—The following botanical names should be inserted against the names of crops specified below :—

- Coffee—*Coffea arabica*.
- Cardamoms—*Elettaria cardamomum*.
- Pepper—*Piper nigrum*.
- Ginger—*Zingiber officinalis*.
- Turmeric—*Curcuma longa*.
- Betel leaves—*Chavica betle*.
- Areca-nuts—*Areca catechu*.

revenue administration, into three charges or divisions, each charge being under the direct control of a Divisional officer. The Puttúr Deputy Collector's charge, which consists of the taluks of Kásaragód and Uppinangadi, is the largest of the three both in area and in population. The Head Assistant Collector's division is

CHAP. I. much smaller in extent, but it has nearly as many inhabitants. The head-quarter Deputy Collector's division is placed in charge of the Assistant Collector, when there is one of sufficient standing.

POPULATION. *Statement showing the Variation in Population between 1881 and 1891.*

Taluk.	1891.	1881.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of increase between 1871 and 1881.
Amindivi Islands.	3,722	3,672	50	1·36	...
Coondapoor ...	120,268	115,113	5,155	4·48	1·23
Kásaragód ...	280,659	243,881	36,778	15·08	9·57
Mangalore ...	278,908	249,049	29,859	11·99	4·10 *
Udipi ...	253,717	237,432	16,285	6·86	2·53
Uppinangadi ...	118,807	110,367	8,440	7·65	2·46
TOTAL ...	1,056,081	959,514	96,567	10·06	4·48

* Including Amindivi Islands.

The early censuses of Canara cannot be utilized here, as the district then included what is now North Canara, and the figures cannot be separated until the census of 1866, when the population was 839,688. At the census of 1871 it had risen to 918,362 and in 1881 it was 959,514.

The population of South Canara on the 26th February 1891 was 1,056,081, and there are only five districts in the presidency which have a smaller population. Of the several taluks in the district, Kásaragód contains the highest number (280,659) of inhabitants. Mangalore comes next and Udipi follows close. Uppinangadi has the smallest number of inhabitants, though it is much larger in extent than either Mangalore or Udipi.

The population of the district has increased since 1881 by 96,567 or 10·06 per cent. This is equivalent to an annual increment of 0·96 per cent. Between 1871 and 1881 the population increased by only 4·48 per cent.; this low rate of increase must be ascribed to the great famine, for though South Canara is outside the actual famine area, yet the effect of high prices would be felt there. As regards the decade 1881-1891, South Canara shows a lower rate of increase than most districts. The average for the presidency is 15·58, but for the non-famine districts it is only 12·85 per cent. In the neighbouring district of Malabar the advance was 12·16 per cent., but in North Canara it was only 5·81 per cent.

The rate of increase varied a good deal in the different taluks, ranging from 15·08 per cent. in Kásaragód to 1·36 per cent. in the Amindivi Islands. The population of the latter, however, is small, and the absence of a few hundred sailors would affect the percentage considerably. Of the actual taluks, Coondapoor shows an

increase of only 4.48 per cent., and this approximates to the rate of advance in the adjoining district of North Canara. The rate of increase advances as we go south, attaining the maximum in Kásaragód. Assuming the rate of increase in the current decade to be the same as in the past, the population on the 26th February of each year will be as follows :—

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POPULATION.

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1892 ..	1,066,230	1897 ..	1,118,470
1893 ..	1,076,480	1898 ..	1,129,220
1894 ..	1,086,830	1899 ..	1,140,080
1895 ..	1,097,280	1900 ..	1,151,040
1896 ..	1,107,820	1901 ..	1,162,100

There are 271 persons to the square mile, the average for the

DENSITY.

Statement showing the Density of each taluk.

Taluk.	Number of persons to the square mile.
Coondapoor ...	235
Kásaragód ...	272
Mangalore ...	450
Udipi ...	322
Uppinangadi ...	125
TOTAL ...	271

presidency, exclusive of the Agency Tracts, being 281. The density is highest in Mangalore, and it is fairly high in Udipi. It is lowest in Uppinangadi, and this is due to the fact that more than one-half of the taluk is covered with forest. Taking the district as a whole, there are 2.36 acres to each inhabitant, the average for the presidency being 2.27 acres. In Ponnáni and Kumbakónam, which are the most densely populated taluks in the

whole presidency, the extent of land available for each individual is only about half an acre. The question of the pressure of the people on the agricultural land is discussed in Chapter IX.

Statement showing the number of Occupied Houses.

Taluk.	Number of occupied houses.	Average number of inmates per occupied house.
Amindivi Islands.	827	4.50
Coondapoor ...	22,266	5.40
Kásaragód ...	50,890	5.52
Mangalore ...	48,982	5.69
Udipi ...	45,116	5.62
Uppinangadi...	21,503	5.53
TOTAL ...	189,584	5.57

The total number of occupied houses is 189,584, and there are on an average 5.57 persons to each house, the average for the presidency being 5.31. The statistics for the different taluks do not present any striking differences. In the Amindivi Islands, however, there are only 4.50 inmates to each house. The subjoined statement shows the nature of the roofs of houses and other buildings, such as schools, shops, temples, cart-stands, &c.

HOUSES.

CHAP. I.
HOUSES.

—	Tiled.	Terraced.	Thatched.	Total.	Percent- age of thatched.
Houses (occupied and unoccupied).	5,438	2	190,214	195,654	97·22
Other buildings ...	3,114	12	28,122	31,248	90·00
TOTAL ...	8,552	14	218,336	226,902	96·22

Thatched houses form 97·22 per cent. of the total number of dwellings, while the proportion in 1871 was nearly 99 per cent. There has thus been a slight improvement in the twenty years. It should be explained, however, that the statistics of 1871 relate to *occupied* houses only, while those of 1891 include all dwelling houses whether occupied or not; and, as unoccupied houses are generally inferior buildings, it follows that the improvement is really greater than that indicated by the above figures. Thatched houses are much more common on the west coast of the presidency than elsewhere, but this fact, by no means, indicates want of wealth. In Bellary and Anantapur, for example, only 28 per cent. of the houses are thatched, while in Malabar and Canara the proportion is 97 per cent.; yet the latter districts are most certainly richer than the former. The great preponderance of thatched houses on the west coast is largely due to the custom which reserved that kind of roof for temples and the dwellings of Bráhmans. As this restriction becomes relaxed, we may expect a large addition to the number of tiled buildings, for there is a considerable local industry in the manufacture of tiles.

The annexed table gives the detailed statistics for each taluk and municipality.

Statement of Houses.

Taluk or Municipality.	Tiled.			Terraced.			Thatched.			Total.		
	Houses.	Other buildings.	Total.	Houses.	Other buildings.	Total.	Houses.	Other buildings.	Total.	Houses.	Other buildings.	Total.
Amindivi Islands ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	844	137	981	844	137	981
Coondapoor	118	205	323	...	5	5	22,122	4,365	26,487	22,240	4,575	26,815
Kásaragóð	303	457	760	...	...	...	54,453	3,795	58,248	54,756	4,252	59,008
Mangalore	636	568	1,204	2	3	5	41,263	8,844	50,107	41,901	9,415	51,316
Udipi	532	541	1,073	...	...	...	44,560	8,788	53,348	45,092	9,329	54,421
Uppinangadi	79	104	183	...	4	4	22,895	1,829	24,724	22,974	1,937	24,911
TOTAL	1,638	1,875	3,513	2	12	14	186,137	27,758	213,895	187,807	29,645	217,452
Mangalore Municipality	3,770	1,239	5,009	...	...	...	4,077	364	4,441	7,847	1,603	9,450
Grand Total	5,438	3,114	8,552	2	12	14	190,214	28,122	218,336	195,654	31,248	226,902

AREA AND POPULATION.

CHAP. I.
TOWNS.*Statement showing the Population of Towns.*

Town.	Population.		Variation.	Percent- age of variation.
	1891.	1881.		
Mangalore	40,922	32,099	+ 8,823	+ 27.49
Udipi	7,272	...	...	...

There are only two towns in the district, viz., Mangalore and Udipi. The former contained 40,922 inhabitants in 1891 and the latter 7,272. Since 1881 the population of Mangalore has increased by 27.49 per cent., or at a rate considerably higher than that for the whole district. The limits of Udipi have been changed since 1881, and the exact population enumerated in that year within the present limits is not known. Mangalore is the port not only of the district, but also of a part of Mysore and Coorg, from which places it receives coffee for shipment to Europe. The Basel Lutheran Mission has established weaving and tile factories in the town, and in the latter industry the missionaries have had local imitators. These industries have no doubt attracted population from the rural districts and the high rate of increase must be ascribed in part to this cause.

The urban population of the district is 48,194 or 4.56 per cent. of the total, which is less than the proportion in any other district. The average for the whole presidency is 9.56 per cent. Statistics of the religion of the urban population are given in Chapter II.

VILLAGES.

The total number of inhabited villages is 1,286, and there are five uninhabited. It must be remembered in considering these statistics that a village in Canara simply means the area lying within certain limits and does not necessarily connote any cluster of houses; for in Canara as in Malabar the population chiefly live on their homesteads, and there are but few collections of dwellings so close together as to constitute a street.

The distribution of the inhabited villages, according to population groups, is shown in the following statement:—

Villages classified by Population.

Taluk.	Total number of villages.	Total population.	1-199.		200-499.		500-999.		1,000-1,999.		2,000-2,999.		3,000-4,999.		5,000 and over.	
			Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Amindivi Islands . . .	11	3,722	...	...	11	3,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coondapoor	190	120,268	40	4,693	64	21,669	59	42,298	17	23,150	7	17,328	3	11,130	...	...
Kásaragóđ	243	280,659	24	2,478	44	14,893	78	57,257	63	87,165	22	53,063	7	28,641	5	37,162
Mangalore	307	237,986	35	4,434	105	36,027	91	65,487	55	73,668	15	35,677	5	16,990	1	5,703
Uđipi	258	246,445	34	4,219	60	21,000	65	46,151	77	106,496	12	27,242	8	30,324	2	11,013
Uppinangadi	277	118,807	82	9,091	114	37,862	58	37,802	21	27,903	1	2,404	1	3,745	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,286	1,007,887	215	24,915	398	135,173	351	248,995	233	318,382	57	135,714	24	90,830	8	53,878

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VILLAGES.

The average population of a village is 784, but the divergence from the mean is great, the average ranging from 1,155 in Kásara-gód taluk to 338 in the Amindivi Islands. There are eight villages with a population over 5,000. Taking towns and villages together, we have the following useful statistics :—

Population.	Percentage of towns and villages in each group.		Number of persons in 1,000 living in each class of town or village.	
	South Canara.	Presi-dency.*	South Canara.	Presi-dency.
1— 199	16·69	27·55	24	35
200— 499	30·90	27·92	128	124
500— 999	27·25	22·86	236	216
1,000—1,999	18·09	14·59	301	267
2,000—2,999	4·43	4·10	128	131
3,000—4,999	1·86	2·06	86	101
5,000 and over	0·78	0·92	97	126
TOTAL	100·00	100·00	1,000	1,000

* Exclusive of the Agency Tracts.

The average population of a town and village is 820, the average extent is 3·03 square miles, and the mean distance between each is 1·87 miles. These figures are all above the average for the presidency and there is considerable variation from taluk to taluk.

IMMIGRATION
AND
EMIGRATION.*Statistics of Birth-place for people enumerated in South Canara.*

Birth-place.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Number per million.
A. District of enumeration— South Canara	1,044,514	502,777	541,737	...
Total A	1,044,514	502,777	541,737	989,171
B. Contiguous districts, &c.— (a) In same province— Malabar	2,092	1,360	732	...
TOTAL (a)	2,092	1,360	732	1,981
(b) In other provinces— Mysore	2,594	1,857	737	...
North Canara	1,810	1,265	545	...
Coorg	162	106	56	...
TOTAL (b)	4,566	3,228	1,338	4,324
Total B	6,658	4,588	2,070	6,305

Statistics of Birth-place for people enumerated in South Canara—cont.

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IMMIGRATION
AND
EMIGRATION.

Birth-place.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Number per million.
C. Remote districts and states of same province—				
I. British territory ...	2,117	1,314	803	...
II. Feudatory states ...	220	160	60	...
Total C ...	2,337	1,474	863	2,213
D. Provinces and states in India—				
I. British territory ...	1,348	1,091	257	...
II. Feudatory states ...	834	704	130	...
Total D ...	2,182	1,795	387	2,066
E. Countries in Asia beyond India—				
I. Adjacent to India ...	58	57	1	55
II. Remote from India ...	86	80	6	81
Total E ...	144	137	7	136
F. Foreign countries—				
Europe	110	86	24	...
Africa	4	3	1	...
Australasia	1	1	...	...
Total F ...	115	90	25	109
G. Birth-place not returned ...	131	76	55	...
Total G ...	131	76	55	...
Grand Total ...	1,056,081	510,937	545,144	1,000,000

Natives of South Canara enumerated elsewhere.

Enumerated.	Total.	Males.	Females.
In contiguous districts—			
Coorg	12,432	8,907	3,525
Malabar	1,301	997	304
TOTAL ...	13,733	9,904	3,829
Elsewhere	1,883	1,235	648
Grand Total ...	15,616	11,139	4,477

CHAP. I.
IMMIGRATION
AND
EMIGRATION.
—

The statistics of birth-place collected at the census are useful in determining the extent of migration to and from each district. There is very little immigration into South Canara, for no less than 98·92 per cent. of the people enumerated in the district were born in it. Of the immigrants, 6,658, or 0·63 per cent. of the total population, are from adjoining districts or states, and we thus have 99·55 per cent. of the population returned as born in the district or in adjoining tracts. The proportion of the population born in remote districts of the presidency, or in other parts of India, is 0·43 per cent., which leaves only 0·02 per cent. as coming from other countries. The statistics of emigrants from South Canara are not complete as the returns of Mysore and other provinces and states, except Coorg, do not give information for any smaller area than the province as a whole. Taking, however, the figures that are available, we find that 15,616 natives of South Canara were enumerated in other districts or states of Madras or in Coorg. Of these 13,733, or about 88 per cent., were enumerated in the adjoining districts or states, as many as 12,432 being found in Coorg alone. This little province sends to South Canara only 162 individuals, so that there is some real migration from South Canara into Coorg. Among the emigrants, males preponderate, which shows clearly that the emigration is one of labour. The majority of these are labourers on the coffee plantations in Coorg, and they return to their native villages every year after the crop is taken. We may, therefore, conclude that there is hardly any immigration into South Canara, but that there is a slight emigration of a temporary character into the adjacent province of Coorg. This emigration is probably greater than appears from the figures, as the coffee season of 1891 was an early one and many of the labourers had returned to their homes before the date of the census.
