12% 11% 10% Total 9% Total Share in male adult population highest highest classes 8% classes 7% 6% 5% Brahmins **Nobility** 4% Total highest 3% classes Kshatrya\$ Clergy 2% Total Clergy highest Clergy 1% **Nobility** classe **Nobility** 0% **France 1660 France 1780 Spain 1750 India 1880**

Figure 1.1. The structure of ternary societies: Europe-India 1660-1880

Interpretation. In 1660, the clergy accounted for about 3,3% of male adult population in France, and the nobility for 1,8%, for a total of 5,1% for the two dominant classes of the trifunctional society. In 1880, Brahmins (ancient class of priests, as measured by British colonial censuses) accounted for 6,7% of male adult population in India, and Kshatryas (ancient class of warriors) for 3,8%, for a total of 10,5% for the two dominant classes. Sources and series: see piketty.pse.ens.fr/ideology.