

CHAPTER I.

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AREA, HOUSES, POPULATION AND TOWNS

Comparative Table of Districts

Districts.	COMPARATIVE RATIOS.							AREALITY.					
	Ratio to Total Area.		Ratio to Total Population.		Relative proportions of Urban and Rural Population per cent.		Rank according to Ratio of Urban Population.	Of Sub-division (Taluka) in square miles.	Of Town Circle in square miles.	Radius of town circle in miles.	Radius of village circle in miles.	Of Town Circle in acres.	Of Village Circle in acres.
	Per cent.	Serial order.	Per cent.	Serial order.	Urban.	Rural.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bombay City	0'018	...	4'358	...	100'0	...	...	...	22'6	...	...	0'247	0'017
Ahmedabad	3'158	14	4'838	7	80'1	60'0	1	604	219'4	8'360	4'707	11'61	2'74
Kaira	1'286	22	4'022	12	14'0	86'0	10	230	100'0	7'156	2'808	4'92	1'18
Panch Mahals	1'290	21	1'602	21	12'2	87'8	11	688	403'3	11'328	2'473	16'94	3'29
Broach	1'170	23	1'811	20	21'2	78'8	5	293	292'0	9'603	2'667	12'31	2'74
Gurat	1'320	20	3'447	16	24'0	76'0	2	208	184'7	7'662	2'109	8'39	1'64
Total, Gujarsat ...	8'233	V	10'480	II	21'6	78'5	I	343	223'8	8'456	2'166	9'45	2'13
Thana	3'146	15	4'790	10	11'1	88'9	16	393	491'9	12'323	2'060	16'66	2'73
Kolaba	1'497	19	2'702	18	11'6	88'4	15	312	234'0	8'644	1'569	12'08	2'36
Ratanagiri	3'186	16	5'866	3	0'2	99'7	22	486	566'3	13'363	3'010	12'74	2'27
Kanara	3'120	17	2'367	19	12'2	87'8	12	489	558'6	13'343	3'310	31'23	5'61
Total, Konkan ...	10'005	IV	15'733	III	8'86	81'14	V	413	464'6	12'030	2'454	16'22	2'94
Khandesh	3'731	8	7'747	1	18'4	81'6	7	693	361'8	10'594	3'899	26'18	4'78
Nasik	4'750	7	4'474	13	12'2	87'8	13	495	540'0	13'114	3'681	27'00	4'51
Ahmednagar	5'913	6	4'713	11	14'6	85'4	9	604	289'0	9'694	5'015	31'67	4'78
Poona	4'293	9	5'663	4	20'4	79'6	6	671	488'1	12'476	4'550	17'10	3'23
Sholapur	3'031	18	3'981	15	17'1	82'9	8	649	648'8	14'379	6'406	26'94	3'87
Satara	3'968	10	6'401	2	9'0	91'0	18	453	383'6	11'052	3'741	16'06	2'80
Total, Deccan ...	30'696	II	33'079	I	15'4	84'0	II	591	399'9	11'201	4'275	23'12	3'04
Belgaum	3'724	11	5'374	6	8'8	91'7	20	665	776'1	16'724	4'362	16'04	3'94
Dharwar	3'690	12	5'675	5	22'4	77'6	3	418	200'1	7'982	3'590	15'18	2'80
Bijapur	4'532	8	4'223	14	8'6	91'4	19	708	1,133'6	14'906	5'120	26'64	4'55
Total, Karnatak ...	11'036	III	16'172	V	13'5	80'5	III	674	439'1	11'829	4'318	18'51	3'34
Total, Presidency Proper ...	61'788	...	84'771	...	18'3	81'7	...	602	373'3	10'905	3'637	17'31	3'09
Karachi	11'340	1	2'908	17	22'4	77'6	4	1,013	2,380'4	32'200	18'220	81'01	10'07
Hyderabad	7'223	5	4'872	8	9'4	90'6	17	1,004	1,129'1	18'059	8'741	36'04	6'29
Shikarpur	7'433	4	4'356	9	12'0	88'0	14	664	1,162'0	19'237	8'428	36'72	6'50
Thar and Parkar	10'178	2	1'581	22	2'2	97'8	23	1,318	6,364'5	45'010	60'014	163'32	27'32
Upper Sind Frontier ...	2'038	18	0'926	23	7'1	92'9	21	637	1,274'5	20'145	8'670	68'02	9'35
Total, Sind ...	38'212	1	...	IV	12'6	87'4	IV	996	1,911'6	24'071	12'829	60'27	10'66
British	100'000	...	...	...	17'4	82'6	...	619	589'1	14'706	5'008	23'73	4'74

Areas and Population.

Province		Density.								Village Density.				
Of towns, in miles.	Of villages, in miles.	Average number of persons per				Average number of occupied houses per				Relative proportion per cent. of villages containing a population of				
		Sub-division.	Village.	Square mile.	Occupied House.			Square mile.	100 persons.	1-49.	50-999.	1,000-1,999.	2,000-2,999.	3,000 and over.
					Total.	Towns.	Villages.							
1.	14.	17.	19.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
				37,352.91	14.48	14.43		2,589.04	6.9					
15.91	2.88	121,778	788	238.40	4.20	3.54	4.35	85.88	23.8	43.06	30.92	18.56	4.20	3.27
17.88	1.68	124,112	1,307	541.06	4.16	3.79	4.23	130.17	34.0	24.87	26.41	27.27	11.84	9.61
21.68	1.78	104,473	422	194.31	4.71	4.46	4.96	40.41	20.8	71.95	20.28	5.18	1.83	0.76
18.39	2.07	66,298	672	233.42	4.40	4.77	4.42	51.90	22.3	49.60	30.62	14.32	2.98	2.47
14.61	1.64	81,245	627	391.02	5.13	4.98	5.23	76.28	19.5	55.58	20.73	12.90	2.38	2.51
18.078	1.93	763,274	748	300.91	4.48	4.14	4.54	67.60	21.5					
23.54	1.43	80,407	487	229.95	5.50	5.64	5.68	41.13	17.9	74.62	17.71	5.34	1.27	1.06
16.46	1.43	84,931	378	372.31	5.14	5.61	5.08	63.05	19.5	77.35	16.16	5.16	0.25	1.08
25.44	1.90	122,461	785	261.98	5.61	6.41	5.57	50.24	17.8	30.89	36.03	18.34	3.74	2.60
25.40	1.92	49,590	332	114.16	5.50	6.40	5.49	20.43	17.9	63.12	19.97	3.63	0.93	1.35
23.91	1.75	89,901	463	217.42	5.21	5.34	5.47	29.44	15.1					
30.16	2.14	91,303	456	133.93	5.48	5.11	5.57	34.44	16.2	73.85	16.55	6.72	1.45	1.63
24.97	2.06	70,290	443	142.02	5.90	5.17	5.13	23.70	16.7	71.89	19.37	5.95	1.33	1.46
16.27	2.45	80,796	572	133.75	6.62	5.55	6.90	20.21	15.1	56.20	28.78	11.28	1.98	1.71
23.74	2.38	133,478	720	198.88	5.31	4.02	5.79	37.42	15.3	50.63	27.20	15.87	2.77	3.53
27.37	2.19	107,241	877	165.23	6.96	7.48	6.96	23.76	14.4	35.47	34.22	21.37	5.45	3.49
27.045	2.09	111,433	836	248.85	6.17	5.68	6.22	26.35	16.2	46.31	25.71	17.90	5.20	4.33
27.19	2.26	91,264	568	162.48	5.93	5.11	6.13	27.33	16.8					
29.94	2.23	144,729	688	217.37	5.46	5.24	5.47	39.91	18.3	48.88	25.65	14.31	5.53	5.68
15.31	2.04	96,374	637	228.40	5.42	5.33	5.37	42.16	18.5	56.23	25.25	11.42	3.38	3.22
26.13	2.48	99,542	657	140.50	5.95	6.09	5.83	24.92	17.1	57.37	25.36	12.30	1.80	2.97
22.59	2.27	170,886	713	191.65	5.34	5.38	5.54	34.57	18.3					
27.77	2.66	103,800	686	206.36	5.59	5.85	5.31	36.97	17.9	40.05	23.30	11.31	2.75	2.59
67.23	4.91	49,343	561	39.33	5.04	4.67	5.16	7.90	19.3	63.86	22.99	9.19	1.79	2.77
36.11	2.62	102,072	621	101.70	5.73	6.25	5.68	17.75	17.5	52.97	27.60	15.57	2.15	1.71
28.88	3.14	64,702	730	26.43	5.65	5.35	5.69	17.43	17.7	44.74	29.27	21.08	2.26	1.5
45.73	5.38	62,690	1,288	23.43	5.69	5.22	5.79	4.12	17.6	58.30	15.40	10.36	5.19	12.73
36.12	3.12	43,237	551	68.45	5.29	5.98	6.00	11.42	16.7	59.43	27.08	9.46	2.35	1.68
46.98	2.66	69,220	679	60.08	5.57	5.23	5.61	10.30	17.9					
25.76	2.45	28,331.7	617	150.73	5.29	5.39	5.53	26.97	17.9	59.05	23.92	11.77	2.71	2.55

CHAPTER I.

AREA, HOUSES, POPULATION AND TOWNS.

Preceding enumerations.

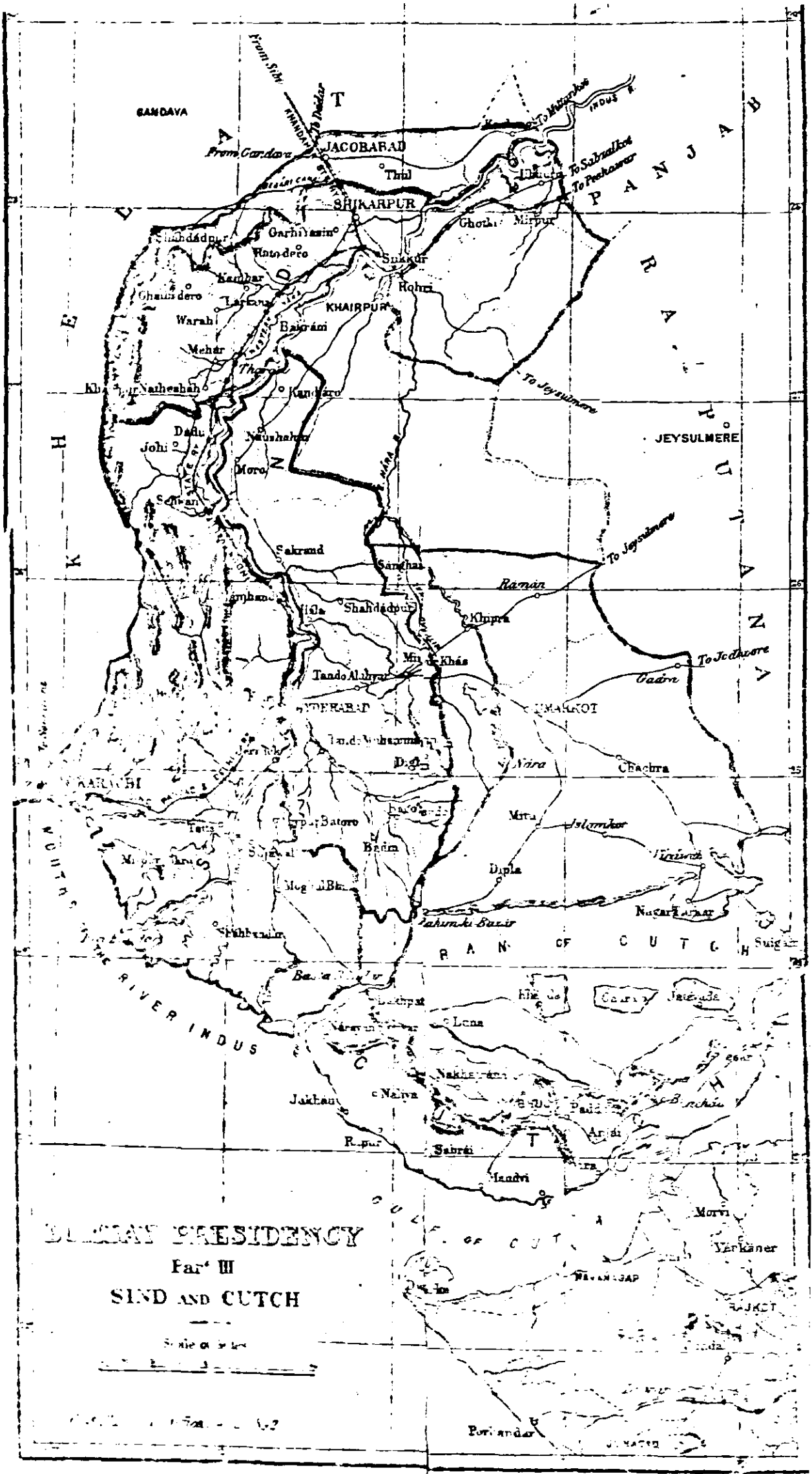
The census of the Presidency was taken along with that of the rest of India on the night of February 26th, 1891. As the whole of the British Empire was enumerated within a few weeks before or afterwards, it forms part of an Imperial census as nearly synchronous as the varying climates and other characteristics of the different countries will admit. This is the second census which has been so taken, the first being 10 years ago on February 17th, 1881; but it is the third of this Presidency and most of the Indian Empire as the first Imperial census was preceded by one taken on February 21st, 1872, a year after the census in the United Kingdom. The method of conducting the enumeration, or the census operations as it was officially called, will be found fully detailed in Chapter XII. It will be sufficient here to say that it was practically the same as was found to work successfully in 1881, and was adopted throughout India on the recommendation of a conference of the officers most concerned in that enumeration.

Method of enumeration.

The chief points of difference between the Indian and the English system are, firstly, the recording the information required by the schedules by means of men employed for the purpose, instead of imposing this duty on the householder, and, secondly, the filling up of the schedules for each house in the first place several days before the actual night of the census, and on that night merely bringing this record up to date by striking out persons who have died or left the house, and adding new arrivals. In England there have been nine enumerations with regular intervals of ten years from 1801 to 1891. At the first four the information was collected by the overseers of the poor and recorded by them much as is now done in India. In 1841, the whole business of the census was thrown on the Registrar-General and his staff of Superintendent and Resident Registrars and the system of householders' schedules, whereby the householder is responsible for the correct return of the inmates of his house, was substituted for that of collection by the officials. It was in the same year that the census was for the first time all taken in one night. Previously the overseers filled their schedules in from day to day till they were complete. The Indian system is, therefore, a combination of the earlier and later English systems, and seems to combine the advantages of both. The persons, to whom the actual filling in of the schedules was entrusted, were called enumerators and had to fill them in for a number of houses, which varied according to their size, their distance apart and other circumstances affecting the difficulty of enumeration, but ordinarily their beat was supposed to take in some 350 persons. Above them, about one to every ten, were supervisors, whose duty it was to see that the enumerators understood their instructions, and during the preliminary enumeration did go from house to house and there record the required information as accurately as it was possible to obtain it, and to continue this process of inspection up to the final night, when it was their duty to visit all the enumerators' blocks and see that the men were duly engaged on their work. Above the supervisors was the whole chain of Revenue and Municipal officials, all of whom, up to the Collector himself, took their share of inspection and instruction, and as the operations were performed during the time best suited to touring their inspection was a very real check.

Accuracy of figures.

So much it is necessary to say in explanation, as the accuracy of the figures depends entirely on this system of enumeration, and the system depends entirely on the opportunities it gives for the inspection of the work of the enumerators by their superior officers. Except in Municipalities, the enumerators during the preliminary record, were the lowest grade of Revenue officials, the village accountants, kulkarni, taláti or tapádár, who had to perform this duty for their whole charge, which in some districts embraces seven or eight villages with a population of two thousand or more. To get through their work in time it was necessary to begin early in January and the superior Revenue officers, therefore, had nearly two months in which to check and test their work. These men were all well



SINDH PRESIDENCY
Part III
SIND AND CUTCH

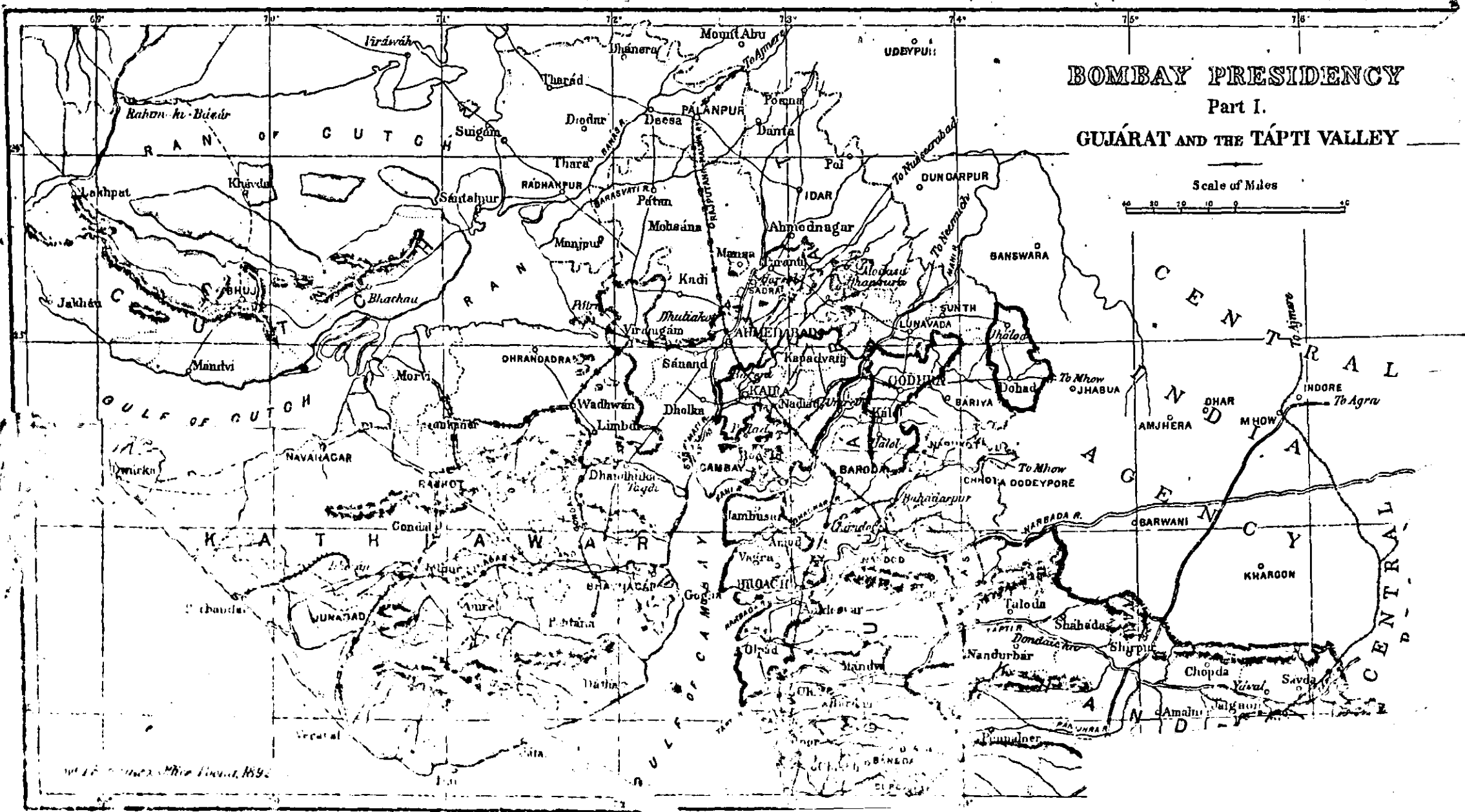
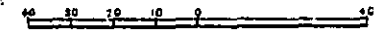
Scale of Miles
 0 1 2 3 4 5

1881

Porbandar

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY Part I. GUJARAT AND THE TÁPTI VALLEY

Scale of Miles



Map of the Bombay Presidency, 1892

acquainted with the villages, where their work lay, and every house in them, and knew exactly where to find the people. On the final night the schedule books of every block were given to some different person, who had been selected for the post and carefully trained in his work, and taken over the houses in the block beforehand. It will be seen, therefore, that the chance of errors through the neglect or carelessness of the enumerators was very small, far less than it would be from the householders themselves, over whose returns there can be little check,—no check in fact except in glaring cases of neglect or palpably absurd entries. Of course, the enumerator has primarily to depend upon the householder for the details of the return, and was bound to enter them as stated by him, but he was instructed not to accept wild and random statements, but to explain to the householder and help him with his advice. Add to this that there were careful arrangements for the enumeration of all travellers, by road, rail or water, which included the giving them of passes to prevent their being counted again, and it will be seen that instead of the enumeration being less accurate than in a country where the people are better educated, it is practically certain that the returns, as far as the bare numbers are concerned, are considerably more accurate. As to the accuracy of the different items of information, that will be considered under their respective heads. It must be remembered that the population enumerated at each place is the actual and not the resident population. As the resident population varies from day to day, as it is difficult in many cases to decide of which place a person is a resident, and as many can be called residents of more places than one, it was considered to lead to greater accuracy in the total result by making no attempt to distinguish between habitual and temporary residents, but to record the population of each place as that actually found there on the night of February 26th. Travellers were either counted at one of the places they passed through during the night, or at the first place that they arrived at in the morning. This is in accordance with the system of registration. Births and deaths are not registered with reference to permanent abode, but to the place where they occur.

The information asked for is shown in the schedule in Chapter XII. The results are shown in Tables I — XVII and A — E in the second volume. Though these tables, in a measure, speak for themselves their true meaning can only be realized by a careful study and comparison of them, one with another and with similar results in other countries. Information required.

In this chapter will be considered the population, as it now is, with reference to its means of accommodation, the manner in which it is distributed, the area of the land, the number and size of the towns and villages, their distance apart, and the number and agglomeration of houses. The tables referred to are Nos. I, III and V. Contents of chapter.

The total area of the Presidency is 194,109 square miles. This is exclusive of the outlying Settlement of Aden which with Shekh Othman and Perim is reckoned at 80 square miles. This is divided into— Area.

	Square miles.	Population.	Persons per square mile.
British Territory ...	125,064	18,857,044	150.78
F feudatory States...	69,045	8,059,298	116.72
Total ...	194,109	26,916,342	138.67

Before going further it is necessary to explain a difference in the above areas from the area given in the 1881 report, viz.— Difference of areas as compared with 1881.

	1881.	1891.	Difference.
British Territory...	124,122	125,064	+942
F feudatory States...	73,753	69,045	—4,708
Total ...	197,875	194,109	—3,766

The Districts and States which account for the difference are given in Table No. 2 :—

TABLE No. 2.

Districts and States,	1881.	1891.	Difference.
Ahmedabad	3,821	3,949	+128
Broach	1,453	1,463	+10
Thána	4,243	3,935	-308
Kolába	1,496	1,872	+376
Kánara	3,911	3,910	-1
Khándesh	9,944	10,007	+63
Ahmednagar	6,666	6,645	-21
Poona	5,348	5,369	+21
Sholápur	4,521	4,542	+21
Sátára	4,988	4,987	-1
Dhárwár	4,535	4,603	+68
Bijápur	5,757	5,668	-89
Karáchi	14,115	14,182	+67
Hyderabad	9,030	9,033	+3
Shikárpur	10,001	9,296	-705
Upper Sind Frontier	2,139	2,549	+410
Total	91,968	92,910	+942
Pálanpur	8,000	7,775	-225
Mahi Kántha	11,049	9,300	-1,749
Rewa Kántha	4,935	4,980	+45
Surat Agency	1,220	1,051	-169
Janjira	325	324	-1
Sawántwádi	900	926	+26
The Dángs and Surgana	3,840	1,020	-2,820
Southern Marátha Jághirs	2,734	2,919	+185
Total	33,003	28,295	-4,708

Causes of the changes in area.

The causes of the changes are :—

- (1) The transfer of the Panvel Táluka with the Karanja Petha, an area of 307 square miles, including the two municipal towns of Panvel and Uran, from the Thána to the Kolába District in 1883.
- (2) The transfer of 4 villages with an area of 27 square miles from Ahmednagar to Poona in 1887, and of one village with an area of 5 square miles from Poona to Ahmednagar in 1887.
- (3) The transfer of the village of Donaj, area 2 square miles, from Bijápur (Indi Táluka) to Sholápur (Pandharpur Táluka) in 1882-83.
- (4) The transfer of 27 villages of the Gajendragad Jághir (including the town of Gajendragad) with an area of 68 square miles from the Bádáni Táluka of Bijápur to the Ron Táluka of Dhárwár in 1885.
- (5) The transfer of 69·87 square miles from Shikárpur to Karáchi in 1884-85, of 5·47 square miles from Karáchi to Hyderabad in 1885-86, and of 1·92 square miles from Hyderabad to Karáchi in 1889-90.
- (6) The transfer of 620·04 square miles from Shikárpur to the Upper Sind Frontier in 1883-84, and of 3·21 in 1885-86, and of 18·57 in 1889-90.
- (7) The transfer of 232·64 square miles from the Upper Sind Frontier to the Punjáb in 1889-90.

The other changes are due to more accurate measurements, which in the Native States were completed in the following years :—

Pálanpur, 1884-85.
Mahi Kántha, 1884-85.
Rewa Kántha, 1884-85.

Surat Agency, 1883-84.
Sawántwádi, 1886-87.
The Southern Marátha Jághirs, 1886-87.

Up to 1888-89 the Khándesh Agency—which was taken to include the Mewás Estates, the Dángs and Surgana—was estimated in the administration reports as 3,840 square miles divided into—

660 the Dángs.
360 Surgana.
2,820 Mewás Estates.

In the 1889-90 report the area appears as only 1,623 for Mewás Estates and the Dángs, out of which the Dángs remained the same with 660. The remaining 963 square miles of the Mewás Estates have been transferred from the Khándesh Agency to the Khándesh District in the above table, as the territory is as purely British as any other part of the district, the only difference being that it is administered like the frontier districts of the Punjáb under special laws. Surgana is now politically attached to Násik instead of Khándesh. It should be noted that in case of transfers of area from or to a district, corrections corresponding to the population of this area have been made in the 1881 figures given in Table II. The population of the two years relate, therefore, to the same area, that is, to the area of the district as it stood on the night of the 1891 census. For instance, the population which is shown as that of Thána in 1881 is the 1881 population of the area which in 1891 constituted the Thána District, but not of that district as it was in 1881. It may be noted that another táluka, Karjat, has been transferred since the census from Thána to Kolába, and the figures for these two districts do not therefore represent their present circumstances.

As the bare figures give little definite idea, Table No. 3 has been drawn up to show similar details for some of the best known countries in Europe and Asia. They are arranged in order of densities :—

Comparison with
European coun-
tries.

TABLE No. 3.

Year of Census.	Country.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Persons per square mile.
1885...	Saxony ...	5,856	3,182,003	543
1889...	Belgium ...	11,373	6,093,798	536
1882...	Egypt ...	12,976*	6,817,265	525*
1891...	England and Wales ...	58,186	29,001,018	498
1880...	Java ...	50,848	22,819,174	449
1889...	Holland ...	12,648	4,548,596	360
1889...	Japan ...	147,655	39,607,234	268
1889...	Italy ...	114,410	28,459,628	249
1885...	German Empire ...	211,168	46,855,704	222
1885...	Prussia ...	136,075	28,318,470	208
1880...	Austria ...	115,903	22,144,244	191
1886...	France ...	204,092	37,930,759	186
1888...	Switzerland ...	15,892	2,933,334	185
1881...	Ireland ...	32,583	5,174,836	159
1891...	Bombay, British Territory ...	125,064	18,857,044	151
1878...	Portugal ...	84,038	4,550,699	134
1881...	Scotland ...	30,417	4,033,103	132
1881...	Jamaica ...	4,424	585,582	132
1891...	Bombay Presidency ...	194,109	26,916,342	131
1891...	Ceylon ...	25,364	3,008,239	118
1891...	Bombay Feudatories ...	69,045	8,059,298	117
1890...	Servia ...	19,050	2,096,048	110
1887...	Spain ...	197,670	17,550,246	89
1889...	Greece ...	25,041	2,187,208	87
1890...	Sweden ...	170,979	4,565,668	27

* Omitting about 380,000 miles of desert.

The whole Presidency falls short of the area of France by one-twentieth, and is very nearly equal in extent to Spain. The British Territory is almost exactly equal to Hungary, while the Feudatories fall short of the united area of England and Wales and Belgium by a few hundred square miles only.

In population the whole Presidency falls short of the United Kingdom by rather more than two millions, of Italy by a million and a half, and of Prussia by a little less than this number. It contains nearly three times as many inhabitants as Scotland and Ireland together, and four times as many as Egypt. The British Territory alone contains a million more than Spain, and about half that of France, while the Feudatories contain twice the population of Scotland.

In density the British Territory comes between Ireland and Portugal having 8 less to the square mile than the former and 17 more than the latter. The whole Presidency has 3 less to the square mile than Portugal, and 1 less than Scotland and Jamaica. The Feudatories with 117 to the square mile have 1 less than Ceylon and 7 more than Servia.

Divisions.

The British portion is divided into 23 districts, which are grouped into four divisions, Sind and the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions of the Presidency Proper. These latter divisions have not been shown in the tables as, except in Sind, the districts are only partially grouped according to physical and climatic differences. It has been thought preferable, therefore, to omit these divisions and to group the districts according to the natural and historic divisions of—

Sind, Gujarát, Konkan,	Deccan, and Karnátak.
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This was the plan adopted in 1891, and the only change made is the transfer of Kánara from the Karnátak to the Konkan, to which by its situation chiefly below the gháts it more naturally belongs. The Native States are grouped in the same way, those of them whose Political Agent is also a Collector being included in the same group as the district, and the others according to their geographical position. Table No. 4 shows the area, population and density for each of these divisions :—

TABLE No. 4.

Divisions.	Area.	Population.	Density per square mile.
	Sq. miles.		
Gujarát, British Territory ...	10,296	3,098,197	300·91
" Native States ...	50,515	5,542,349	109·72
Konkan, British Territory ...	13,639	2,966,729	217·52
" Native States ...	1,784	327,559	183·61
Deccan, British Territory ...	38,390	6,237,666	162·48
" Native States ...	3,853	408,290	105·97
Karnátak, British Territory ...	14,928	2,860,914	191·65
" Native States ...	6,784	1,649,163	243·10
Sind ...	47,789	2,871,774	60·09
Khairpur ...	6,109	131,937	21·60

From this it is seen that few of the European countries exceed Gujarát in the density of its population, and that it occupies a position between Holland and Japan. The Konkan, Karnátak and Deccan approach most nearly to the German Empire, Austria and Ireland, respectively; while Sind, which has only one-fifth of the Gujarát population for its size, ranks below any that is recorded in the table except Sweden. The average size of an administrative division is 31,260 square miles and its population 4,508,820, and in both respects it ranks about midway between Scotland and Ireland. The average size of a district is 5,436 square miles, and its population is 784,143. In size it is little short of Saxony, but in population it is not much more than one-fourth.

Districts.

In size there are 8 districts above and 15 below the average, and in population 14 above and 9 below. In size they vary considerably from Karáchi, which has 11·34 per cent. of the total area, to Broach which has only 1·17. Khán-desh, the largest district in the Presidency Proper, is very nearly twice the size of Yorkshire. Thar and Párkar exceeds this by an area equal to that of Norfolk, and Karáchi exceeds that again by the area of Sussex. The average district is 400 square miles less than Yorkshire. The smallest district, Broach, with

1,463 square miles, corresponds most nearly to Sussex of any English county, which, with its 1,471 miles, comes 21st out of the 40 in point of size. In population the districts correspond much more nearly with counties than they do in size, and every district nearly finds its counterpart. Also the population is more evenly distributed over the districts than is the area. Khándesh (the most populous) has less than 8 per cent. of the whole, and though the Upper Sind Frontier has only '926 per cent. the next lowest district in point of population, viz., Thar and Párkar, has 1·581, which is more than the percentage of area claimed by Kaira which holds the same position in that respect. Khándesh has nearly a million, and a half and among counties would come fifth after Lancashire, Middlesex, Yorkshire and Surrey. The Upper Sind Frontier, the last district with only 174,548, ranks between Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire and has only 5 English counties below it.

But it is in density that the comparison of the districts with one another, and with other well-known counties and their divisions is of most importance. Above the average density of 150·78 there are 13 districts, all five of Gujarát, three of the Konkan, three of the Deccan and two of the Karnátak. Taking the districts singly, we see that Kaira is far the most populous with nearly 542 to the square mile, and is a little less thickly populated than Yorkshire, which has 550. Next comes Surat with 391, and Broach and Ahmedabad with 233 are within a very small frontiers of one another. The remaining district of Gujarát, the Panch Maháls, is far behind, with only 194, and is less populous than three of the Konkan, two of the Deccan, and two of the Karnátak districts. The Konkan average is brought down by Kánara, the most thinly populated district of the Presidency Proper. The Deccan ranges from Sátára with 245 to Khándesh and Ahmednagar with 133, and in the Karnátak, Belgaum and Dhárwár are much the same with 217 and 228, while Bijápur is far behind with only 140. In Sind the average of the division is exceeded by three out of the five districts, Hyderabad and Shikárpur being at the head with 101 and 98, and Upper Sind Frontier having 68. Thar and Párkar is the most thinly populated in the Presidency with only 23·13, and ranks below Sweden in that respect; while Karáchi, notwithstanding its large sea-port, has less than 40 to the square mile. The least densely populated English county is Westmoreland with 87. The accompanying diagram will show at a glance the relative densities of the different districts and States as compared with those of some typical English counties.

It is not intended here to discuss at any length the figures relating to each Native State, but the comparative densities of the divisions compared to the British territory are interesting. The Gujarát British territory is nearly three times as thickly populated; and the same is the case in Sind. As we go south the proportion decreases, until in the Karnátak the Native States show a considerably greater population to the square mile. Table No. 5 gives the density of each:—

TABLE No. 5.

State.	Density per square mile.	State.	Density per square mile.
Cutch	85·91	The Dángs	49·88
Pálanpur	83·03	Surgana	34·44
Mahi Kántha	62·53	Bhor	104·40
Káthiáwár	133·88	Akalkot	152·16
Rewa Kántha	147·29	Sátára Agency	155·84
Cambay... ..	256·34		
Surat Agency	172·41	Total, Deccan Group	105·97
		Jat	81·50
Total, Gujarát Group	109·72	Kolhápur	324·26
		Southern Marátha Jághirs	219·00
Jawhár	98·93	Sáwanúr	242·51
Janjira	252·41	Total, Karnátak Group	243·10
Sáwantwádi	208·37	Khairpur	21·60
Total, Konkan Group	183·61	Total, Feudatory States	116·72

The question of emigration from the highly populated and of immigration to the thickly populated districts will be discussed in the chapter on the birth-places of the people, and that of their means of subsistence in the chapter on "Occupation"; but as the rural population depends almost entirely on the land, or on land-holders or cultivators for their livelihood, a few details contrasting the agricultural position of the districts may not be out of place.

Agricultural
statistics

Table No. 6 is given to afford comparison between the number that each district is capable of supporting, the number that it actually contains, the pressure of the population on its means of subsistence, and the extent of its resources :—

TABLE No. 6.

District.	Assessment per square mile.	Population per square mile.	Number of acres of fully assessed unoccupied land per 100 of popu- lation.	Number of persons per Rs. 100 of assess- ment on occupied land only.	Serial order in respect of 2.	Serial order in respect of 3.	Serial order in respect of 4.	Serial order in respect of 5.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.							
Ahmedabad...	728	233.40	7.68	63.73	5	7	10	8
Kaira ...	1,825	541.69	5.66	44.39	2	1	14	16
Panch Maháls ...	374	194.31	27.74	113.92	11	12	3	2
Broach ...	2,028	233.42	7.59	15.74	1	6	11	23
Surat ...	1,681	391.09	5.41	28.41	3	2	15	21
Thána ...	340	229.95	4.72	77.54	14	8	16	5
Kolába ...	538	272.21	0.73	55.68	7	4	21	11
Ratnágiri ...	239	281.98	0.26	132.75	21	3	22	1
Kánara ...	269	114.16	13.75	45.63	19	18	6	15
Khándesh ...	362	133.93	28.84	43.21	12	16	2	17
Násik ...	300	142.02	11.80	57.60	17	14	8	10
Ahmednagar ...	293	133.75	6.62	55.19	18	17	12	12
Poona ...	304	198.88	2.58	84.18	16	11	18	3
Sholápur ...	260	165.28	2.37	72.95	20	13	20	6
Sátára ...	465	245.85	2.39	79.66	8	5	19	4
Belgaum ...	460	217.57	6.22	68.34	10	10	13	7
Dhárwár ...	656	228.40	4.61	42.77	6	9	17	18
Bijápur ...	314	140.50	10.21	58.41	15	15	9	9
Karáchi ...	107	39.83	12.52	51.02	22	22	7	13
Hyderabad ...	728	101.70	41.96	49.63	4	19	1	14
Shikárpur ...	463	98.48	17.53	30.42	9	20	4	20
Thar and Párkar ...	51	23.43	...	26.91	23	23	...	22
Upper Sind Frontier.	359	68.48	16.39	39.29	13	21	5	19

As the assessment is *cæteris paribus* in proportion to the fertility of the soil, and is not imposed upon land supposed to be incapable of cultivation, it shows relatively the number of persons that a given amount of land will support. Column 2, which gives the assessment per square mile, shows, therefore, the relative number which each the district is capable of supporting per square mile, taking its whole area, whether cultivable or uncultivable, occupied or unoccupied. Column 3 shows the population per square mile over the same area. Columns 6 and 7 give the serial order of the districts in respect of these two features, and it will be noticed that they follow pretty well the same order, the only districts which show any marked divergences being Ratnágiri on the one hand, and Hyderabad and Shikárpur on the other. Ratnágiri, it is well known, does not support its population; Hyderabad and Shikárpur could evidently support a much larger number. Column 5 shows the number of persons to Rs. 100 of assessment, and is a measure of the pressure of the population on the land. Column 4 shows the number of unoccupied cultivable acres, and is the complement of column 5, as it shows the room still left for expansion.

The figures are taken from the published Jamabandi reports. Thar and Parkar is there shown as having no cultivable land not taken up. In the Panch Mahals the number of persons compared to the assessment is high, and the amount of waste land is also high. Otherwise, the districts, where there is the least land left to be taken, are those where the number of persons to the same amount of assessment is the highest.

The average number of persons to a taluka is interesting, more from an administrative point of view, as showing the number of persons with whom the Revenue, Police and other officials may have to deal rather than from an economic. Here Belgaum has the highest average with 144,752 persons, followed next by Poona; while the lowest is Kanara with only 49,595 or not much more than one-third of Belgaum. The average area, population and density of a taluka in each of the sub-divisions are shown below:—

TABLE No. 7.

	Number of Talukas.	Area.	Population.	Density.
Gujarat	30	343	103,274	300.91
Konkan	33	413	89,901	217.52
Deccan	65	591	95,964	162.48
Karnatak	26	574	110,035	191.65
Presidency Proper ...	154	502	103,800	206.86
Sind... ..	48	996	59,529	60.09

I next come to the distribution of the people in villages, which for the present will be taken to include towns as well. It should be noticed that the word 'village' does not quite correspond either with its ordinary English meaning of a collection of houses or with that of the Anglo-Indian patois, in which it usually means the revenue unit, whether it contains one collection of houses, several of them, or none at all. For unoccupied revenue villages have been altogether excluded from the figures, but separate collections of houses, if described as one village in the revenue accounts, have been classed as one village, though they may be a mile or more apart.

Distribution of the people in villages.

Table No. 8 contrasts the number of villages and towns arrived at in this way with the number of revenue villages and also with the number of separate occupied sites as they were enumerated during the preliminary census operations.

Revenue villages and occupied sites.

TABLE No. 8.

District.	Number of towns and villages—Census Table I.	Number of revenue villages.	Number of occupied sites.	District.	Number of towns and villages—Census Table I.	Number of revenue villages.	Number of occupied sites.
Ahmedabad	857	884	1,119	Poona	1,191	1,294	2,410
Kaira	583	691	1,129	Sholapur	716	717	928
Panch Mahals	656	691	1,301	Satara	1,346	1,356	3,647
Broach	405	423	426	Belgaum	1,076	1,133	1,431
Surat	797	843	1,765	Dharwar	1,363	1,473	1,889
Tunstun	1,591	1,984	4,327	Bijapur	1,112	1,176	1,150
Kolaba	1,291	1,344	2,167	Karachi	783	846	4,011
Ratnagiri	1,310	1,334	7,912	Hyderabad	1,348	1,400	8,446
Kanara	1,185	1,417	3,839	Shikarpur	1,111	1,118	6,137
Khondab	3,818	3,331	2,927	Thar and Parkar ...	212	71	1,822
Nasik	1,947	1,696	2,295	Upper Sind Frontier	296	304	1,491
Ahmednagar	1,348	1,374	1,958				

The number of towns and villages scarcely varies at all from that shown in 1881, except in Sind. The figures for that province are given in Table No. 9.

TABLE No. 9.

	1881.	1891.
Karachi	723	783
Hyderabad... ..	1,105	1,348
Shikarpur	1,373	1,111
Thar and Parkar ...	73	212
Upper Sind Frontier	143	296

The reasons for the alterations are quite unconnected with the growth of population, and are merely technical, on the introduction of new revenue settlements.

Size of villages.

The distinction between the revenue village and occupied site should be borne in mind when Table III and the table at the beginning of this chapter are studied. Column 18 of Table No. 1 shows the average number of persons per village. The divisions now come in respect of the average size of their villages in the following order:—

Gujarát ...	...	748	Deccan ...	...	588
Karnátak ...	...	715	Konkan ...	...	483
Sind ...	...	679			

The average for the Presidency is brought up to 887 by the 821,764 inhabitants of the capital city. Within each division there is not much similarity. The Konkan, as a rule, has small villages, but the Ratnágiri average is high, more than doubling that of either of its two neighbouring Konkan districts. Thar and Párkar, the least populous district, has the largest, and Kaira, the most populous, the next largest average. Columns 25—29 show, for each district, the percentage of villages of five different sizes to the whole. This shows that in the case of Kaira the villages are all through larger than in other districts. In Thar and Párkar there is a large population of villages of the two highest classes, so that excluding the few largest villages the average size does not appear to be greater than in other districts.

The following table shows the relative proportions of villages of the different sizes in 1881 and 1891, first for the whole Presidency, and then excluding Sind and Bombay City:—

TABLE No. 10.

	INCLUDING SIND AND BOMBAY.					EXCLUDING SIND AND BOMBAY.				
	1—499.	500—999.	1,000—1,999.	2,000—2,999.	3,000 and over.	1—499.	500—999.	1000—1,999.	2,000—2,999.	3,000 and over.
1881...	63·36	22·39	10·09	2·23	1·43	65·48	21·37	9·67	2·13	1·35
1891...	59·05	23·92	11·77	2·71	2·55	60·05	23·30	11·31	2·75	2·59

Taking them district by district it appears that the proportion of villages in the highest class, *i. e.*, of 3,000 persons or more, has increased in every district, except Hyderabad and the Upper Sind Frontier, and those in the next highest, of 2,000 to 3,000, in every district except the same two and Násik. The third class shows a decrease in the same two Sind districts only. Except, therefore, in these two Sind districts it is clear that the villages are increasing in size, but not in number. And in fact, under the system of revenue villages, this must be the case, as increase of population cannot now lead, except in very exceptional cases, to the creation of a new revenue village. At the next census it will have to be decided whether the revenue village should not be ignored altogether as a statistical unit.

Towns.

We now come to the distinction between towns and villages, or urban and rural population. The places shown as towns in Table I are the same as those shown in Tables IV and V, and were selected on the recommendation of the Collectors. They do not quite correspond with those selected in 1881, 57 new ones appearing and 10 having been omitted.

The criteria laid down by the Census Commissioner for a town were as follows, and they have, as a rule, been followed:—

- “(a) The population should be not less than 5,000, residing in houses more or less contiguous, not in scattered collections as hamlets, &c.
- “(b) The place, if not containing the above population, should be under the operation of some Municipal or Chaukidári Act.
- “(c) The place, though containing the above population, should not be merely a large village, but should have some distinctly urban character as that of a market town.
- “(d) Where a town is made up of several distinct portions, each should be shown separately, for the purposes of Final Tables IV and V, as municipal limits, suburbs and settlements respectively.”

A comparison with the number and size of towns in England and Wales is interesting, especially when taken in connection with the total population:—

TABLE No. 11.

Country.	Population.	Number of towns containing				
		10,000— 20,000.	20,000— 50,000.	50,000— 100,000.	Over 100,000.	Total.
Bombay Presidency ...	18,857,044	57	13	3	5	78
England and Wales ...	29,001,018	176	120	38	24	358

It is seen that in England and Wales, where the total population is only about half as much again, the number of towns over 10,000 is nearly five times as much. The population contained in these towns is—

	Towns.	Population.	Average.
Bombay Presidency ...	78	2,672,254	34,269
England and Wales ...	358	17,826,347	49,794

In England the population in towns of over 10,000 falls short of the whole of this Presidency population by only one million.

Column 6 of Table No. 1 shows the percentage of urban to the total population of each district, and column 8 shows the rank of each district according to this percentage. Ahmedabad has the highest percentage, 30·1, with its large capital town and 17 others. Then follow Surat, Dhárwár, Karáchi, Broach and Poona, which last has just over 20 per cent. urban. Notwithstanding its high population of large villages, Thar and Párkar is at the bottom of the list, with only two towns, and a percentage of 2·2.

Urban population
by districts.

The density per acre of the 21 towns over 20,000 is here given for comparison:—

Density of large
towns.

TABLE No. 12.

Towns.	Population.	Density per acre.	Towns.	Population.	Density per acre.
Bombay ...	821,764	57·75	Dhárwár ...	32,841	44·68
Poona ...	161,390	26·40	Sátára ...	29,601	56·27
Ahmedabad ...	148,412	104·88	Sukkur ...	29,302	.....
Surat ...	109,229	56·89	Nadiád ...	29,048	136·37
Karáchi ...	105,199	2·22	Belgaum City ...	28,423	98·35
Sholápur ...	61,915	72·67	Násik ...	24,429	68·43
Hyderabad ...	58,048	4·53	Gadag ...	23,899	134·26
Hubli ...	52,595	69·66	Virangám ...	23,209	59·06
Shikárpur ...	42,004	6·91	Dhulia ...	21,880	18·57
Ahmednagar ...	41,689	131·51	Bársi ...	20,569	85·70
Broach ...	40,168	37·26			

Bombay takes a very low place with only 57·75 to the acre, but it must be remembered that the town extends over 22 square miles, and that parts of it are quite rural in appearance. Table No. 13 gives the density for sections compared with 1881. It will be noticed that except in the 2nd Nágpada and Kámátipura, the overcrowding in the most populous parts has somewhat diminished:—

Bombay sections.

TABLE No. 13.

Section.	Population.		Density.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Colába, Upper	2,867	4,335	20·3	30·3
" Middle and Lower ...	14,265	13,622	55·5	52·3
Fort, South	3,515	3,951	27·0	30·0
" North	33,828	32,847	258·2	246·9
Esplanade	13,080	10,064	20·9	15·9
Market	49,130	44,751	555·2	502·2
Mándvi	42,351	37,295	261·4	226·5
Chakla	37,048	32,197	726·4	624·2
Umárhádi	54,656	52,466	525·5	498·1
Dongri	33,290	30,317	118·0	106·2
Dhobi-taláo	39,409	39,945	402·1	400·7
Phanaswádi	23,218	24,069	188·7	192·2
Bhuleshwar	38,106	38,353	508·0	506·2
Khára-taláo	28,691	27,035	699·8	649·3
Kumbhárwáda	34,990	32,209	777·5	699·3
Girgaum	25,319	26,999	205·8	216·7
Khetwádi	29,436	28,814	175·2	169·2
Chaupáti	10,975	11,512	99·7	103·0
Wálkeshwar	11,303	12,990	21·2	24·1
Mahálakshmi	6,232	17,014	16·9	45·6
Mázgaon	27,904	33,640	49·2	58·6
Tárwádi	14,542	21,298	30·7	44·4
Byculla	26,842	47,403	29·0	50·7
1st Nágpáda	9,372	11,133	323·1	376·1
2nd Nágpáda	15,922	18,763	482·4	552·0
Kámátipura	28,455	29,203	437·7	441·5
Tárdev	20,281	18,980	89·7	83·0
Parel	18,560	28,740	16·9	25·9
Sewri	5,555	6,063	13·1	14·2
Sion	17,237	19,601	4·1	4·6
Máhim	17,309	18,505	18·8	19·9
Warli	14,621	25,493	10·0	17·2

Acreality.

Column 10 shows the average number of square miles to every town, and varies from 6,364·5 in Thar and Párkár to 160·9 in Kaira. Column 11 shows the radius of a circle of the average town area; and column 12 the same for the average village circle. Columns 15 and 16 show the average distance of towns and villages, supposing them to be distributed at regular intervals over the district.

Houses.

Next comes the question of house accommodation. Table No. 14 gives the increase of occupied houses, both in towns and villages:—

TABLE No. 14.

Districts.	Area.	OCCUPIED HOUSES, 1881.			OCCUPIED HOUSES, 1891.			INCREASE OR DECREASE, + OR -		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
Bombay City	22	23,310	—	23,310	56,959	—	56,959	+23,649	—	+23,649
Ahmedabad	3,049	50,404	143,592	199,996	71,403	148,069	219,492	+14,999	+4,497	+19,496
Kaira	1,609	31,011	160,271	191,282	32,301	177,157	309,458	+1,290	+16,886	+18,176
Panch Maháls	1,613	6,712	44,258	50,970	8,531	50,646	65,177	+1,819	+12,388	+14,207
Broach	1,403	13,588	53,617	72,235	15,105	60,898	78,043	+1,577	+2,261	+3,838
Surat	1,662	27,578	92,314	119,892	33,337	93,419	124,756	+6,759	+1,105	+8,864
Total, Gujarát	10,296	135,203	499,062	634,375	166,737	536,299	696,946	+25,444	+37,127	+62,571
Thána	3,935	14,943	121,233	136,176	17,737	144,124	161,861	+2,794	+22,801	+25,595
Kolába	1,872	10,160	79,997	90,157	10,505	68,085	99,190	+346	+3,098	+3,444
Ratnágiri	3,922	9,594	163,260	177,844	10,835	136,172	167,047	+1,291	+17,922	+19,213
Kánara	3,910	8,198	60,064	68,262	8,539	71,345	79,875	+362	+10,051	+10,413
Total, Konkan	13,639	42,865	330,144	473,009	47,657	400,326	537,833	+4,702	+69,182	+73,884

Districts.	Area.	OCCUPIED HOUSES, 1851.			OCCUPIED HOUSES, 1891.			INCREASE OR DECREASE, + OR -		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Towns.	Villages.	Total.
Khândesh ...	10,907	25,023	176,712	211,735	52,491	214,119	266,610	+17,468	+37,407	+54,875
Nâsik ...	5,060	14,870	107,946	122,816	19,847	120,939	140,785	+4,977	+12,902	+17,879
Ahmednagar ...	6,645	11,240	98,960	106,200	24,285	109,991	134,276	+13,046	+16,031	+29,076
Poona ...	6,369	32,109	121,418	153,527	54,210	146,717	200,927	+23,041	+25,299	+47,340
Sholâpur ...	4,542	15,763	65,504	81,267	17,145	90,765	107,910	+1,382	+25,171	+26,553
Sâtâra ...	4,997	18,936	132,237	151,173	19,490	179,240	198,730	+554	+47,003	+47,557
Total, Deccan ...	39,300	128,091	697,867	825,968	187,469	861,770	1,049,238	+59,467	+103,503	+263,370
Belgaum ...	4,657	13,652	141,254	154,906	16,013	169,854	185,867	+2,461	+23,600	+31,061
Dhârwar ...	4,003	26,591	136,299	162,890	42,273	151,798	194,071	+16,682	+15,499	+31,181
Bijâpur ...	5,008	14,345	98,294	112,639	11,189	124,969	136,143	-3,156	+26,665	+23,509
Total, Karnâtak ...	14,928	54,489	375,847	430,335	69,475	446,611	516,080	+14,987	+70,764	+85,751
Total, Presy Proper ...	77,275	389,957	2,002,940	2,391,897	522,296	2,334,016	2,857,213	+133,339	+331,976	+465,315
Karâchi ...	14,132	14,037	74,987	89,024	27,149	84,391	112,040	+13,112	+9,904	+23,016
Hydrabad ...	9,933	9,341	141,147	150,488	13,803	146,590	160,401	+4,464	+5,449	+9,913
Bhikârpur ...	9,206	16,559	115,064	131,623	20,487	141,520	162,007	+3,923	+20,456	+30,384
Thar and Pârkar ...	12,729	...	36,412	36,412	1,233	51,167	52,450	+1,233	+14,755	+16,033
Upper Sind Frontier ...	2,549	2,316	23,721	26,037	2,050	27,042	29,122	-236	+3,321	+3,085
Total, Sind ...	47,789	42,253	301,331	433,584	64,804	451,216	516,020	+22,551	+59,685	+82,436
Total, British Territory.	125,061	431,210	2,394,271	2,825,481	587,100	2,786,132	3,373,232	+155,890	+391,861	+547,751

In 1881 unoccupied as well as occupied houses were enumerated; but on this occasion the instructions were to consider the latter only.

The definition of a 'house' supplied to the village officers whose duty it was to make out the lists of houses (or block lists as they were called) was as follows:—

Definition of
"House."

"The dwelling place of one or more families, with their dependents and servants, having a separate principal entrance from the public road, street, lane or other thoroughfare."

It would have been better if all the words after "entrance" had been omitted; as in many cases which are in the ordinary sense of the word quite separate houses, but opening into a common courtyard with an outer gate, were all counted and numbered as one house. The definition had two objects, one to ensure the greatest accuracy in the enumeration of the people, and the other to obtain as much uniformity as was possible, in the number of houses. But this latter object was considered of less importance than the former and the definition was framed principally to suit the enumerators' needs.

Judging from the average number of persons for occupied house in 1881 and 1891, there has been a very appreciable advance in the way of better house accommodation in the Deccan. Taking the figures per 100 houses they show—

TABLE No. 15.

	Average per 100 houses.		Difference per 100 houses.
	1881.	1891.	
Gujarâ ...	451	445	-6
Konkan ...	565	551	-14
Deccan ...	645	595	-50
Karnâtak ...	562	554	-8
Sind ...	550	557	+7

This would seem to show that there is a tendency for the different members of a family to start houses of their own, instead of all clinging to the ancestral roof-tree. The decrease is apparent in every district, and per 100 houses is:—Sâtâra 85, Poona 56, Ahmednagar 50, Khândesh 43, Nâsik 37, Suolâpur 21.

Houses in Bombay.

Table No. 16 gives the number of houses in Bombay City, for each section, in 1881 and 1891 :—

TABLE NO. 16.

Statement showing the number of houses of the City of Bombay by Wards and Sections.

Ward.	Section.	Occupied Houses.		Unoccupied Houses.		Ward.	Section.	Occupied Houses.		Unoccupied Houses.		
		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.			1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	
A	Upper Colába ..	124	72	16	92	C	Khetwádi ...	1,081	931	78	339	
	Lower Colába ...	600	575	84	619		D	Chaupati ...	592	665	19	237
	Fort South ...	199	277	42	192			Walkeshwar ...	430	1,078	24	2-7
	Fort North ...	1,057	1,060	56	135			Mahálakshmi ...	248	888	9	391
B	Esplanade ...	215	272	22	186	E	Mázgaon... ..	1,391	1,519	28	427	
	Market	1,992	1,410	88	314		Tarwádi... ..	305	732	7	427	
	Mundvi	991	1,322	191	293		Byculla	1,018	1,075	62	232	
	Chakla	1,052	886	56	144		1st Nágpáda ...	524	228	18	17	
C	Umárhádi	1,625	1,549	55	235	2nd Nágpáda ...	235	499	2	46		
	Dongri	1,043	752	38	302	Kámátipúra ...	1,541	1,234	67	110		
	Dhobi-taláe ...	1,725	1,460	46	170	Tárdev... ..	689	570	31	141		
	Phánaawádi ...	752	974	22	172	F	Parel	678	951	42	278	
	Bhuleshwar ...	1,544	1,146	101	185		Sewri	370	519	44	361	
	Khára-taláe ...	1,351	634	40	86		Sion	1,317	2,091	26	227	
	Kumbhárwáda ...	913	787	48	127		Máhim	886	2,201	123	711	
Girgaum... ..	1,081	1,137	2	143	Warli	640	1,588	41	698			

Houses in town and country.

Columns 21 and 22 of the table show the average numbers of persons per house for town and country separately.

Movement to and from towns.

The last subject for this chapter is the movement from the country to the towns or *vice versa*; not the increase or decrease of particular towns, which will be dealt with in the next chapter, but the tendency towards centralization or the reverse. The percentage of the urban population in 1881 and 1891 for divisions is as follows :—

Gujarát	1881.	1891.	Karnátak... ..	1881.	1891.
Konkan	19·9	21·5	Sind	12·2	13·5
Deccan	9·0	8·8		10·7	12·6
	14·3	15·4			

Here the 1881 figures are taken from that year's report and the number of towns do not coincide. Places change their character gradually from rural to urban. The exact time at which any particular place ought to take rank as a town is a matter of doubt. It will be better, therefore, if we take in 1881 the same towns only as at the present census, and take areas for districts and divisions as they are at present. Then the following figures result :—

TABLE NO. 17.

Towns.	Percentage of urban population, taking same towns in 1881 as in 1891.		Difference.
	1881.	1891.	
Ahmedabad	29·8	30·1	+0·3
Kaira	15·1	14·0	-1·1
Panch Maháls	14·0	12·2	-1·8
Broach	20·9	21·2	+0·3
Surat	24·8	24·0	-0·8
Gujarát	22·2	21·5	-0·7
Thána	11·2	11·1	-0·1
Kolába	12·2	11·6	-0·6
Ratnágiri	6·5	6·8	+0·2
Kánara	12·3	12·2	-0·1
Konkan	9·8	8·8	+1·0

Towns.	Percentage of urban population, taking same towns in 1881 as in 1891.		Difference.
	1881.	1891.	
Khándesh	19·6	18·4	-1·2
Násik	11·6	12·2	+0·6
Ahmednagar	15·4	14·6	-0·8
Poona	19·4	20·4	+1·0
Sholápur	19·9	17·1	-2·8
Sátára	9·4	9·0	-0·4
Deccan	15·6	15·4	-0·2
Belgaum	8·2	8·3	+0·1
Dhárwár	20·9	22·4	+1·5
Bijápur	7·9	8·6	+0·7
Karnátak	12·9	13·5	+0·6
Karáchi	19·6	22·4	+2·8
Hyderabad	9·5	9·4	-0·1
Shikárpur	13·5	12·0	-1·5
Thar and Párkar	2·7	2·2	-0·5
Upper Sind Frontier	7·8	7·1	-0·7
Sind	12·2	12·6	+0·4
Total, British Territory	18·9	17·4	-1·5

The districts may be divided into four classes according to the increasing Urbanization urbanization :—

Poona, Dhárwár and Karáchi show large advances in the population of their towns compared with the country.

Ahmedabad, Broach, Násik, Bijápur and Belgaum show slight advances in the same direction.

Ratnágiri, Surat, Thána, Kolába, Kánara, Ahmednagar, Sátára, Thar and Párkar, Upper Sind Frontier and Hyderabad show a slight tendency other way.

Kaira, Panch Maháls, Khándesh, Sholápur and Shikárpur show a larger decrease in towns compared to the country.

Shikárpur in towns shows an actual decrease, while in Kolába the population of the 8 towns is in the aggregate exactly the same in 1891 as it was in 1881.

The reasons for Dhárwár and Bijápur are the construction of the Southern Marátha Railway with the extension of local trade and the transfer of its centres from Bombay and places on the G. I. P. Railway to towns in the district. The opposite effect in Sholápur is doubtless due to the same cause. In Karáchi it is entirely due to the enormous increase of 42 per cent. in the capital city, and 34 per cent. in its cantonment. Násik owes the change in its population to very large increases in Málegaon, Devláli Cantonment and Sinnar, in the two former of which the changes are due to military movements, and have really nothing to do with any change of character in the district.

In Sind it is but natural that the rural population should at present advance more rapidly than towns, as there is any quantity of land still available and the country is so thinly populated, and the tendency towards towns would be rather to form new towns out of villages than to congregate to the old towns. The same would apply to the Panch Maháls. Kolába is too near the metropolis of the Presidency for its towns ever to rise much beyond their present size. Sholápur I account for by the trade being partly taken away by the Southern Marátha Railway and partly owing to the very large increase of rural population, which the towns could not expect under any circumstances to cope with. Sátára is partly accounted for in the same way. But here the Southern Marátha Railway should have had the opposite effect to that which it had on Sholápur, and the same as in Dhárwár and Bijápur. The town of Sátára itself has been left 10 miles away from the railway and no doubt in consequence of this its population has actually declined. Ashta and Islámpur show larger increases than

the average of the taluka, but they are neither actually on the railway. The return of famine exiles which would be principally to the village would naturally raise the village ratio, and it is to this that its increase must be put down.

In Surat there is a decrease in four towns, while the others show considerable increases. Surat itself shows a decrease. Olpád, Mándvi and Pátri are the other three, and they are of decreasing importance.

TABLE No. 18.

Kaira District.

Towns.	Population.		Percentage of difference.
	1881.	1891.	
Nadiád	28,304	29,048	+2.63
Umreth	14,643	15,638	+6.73
Kapadvanj	14,442	14,805	+2.51
Kaira	12,040	10,101	-20.09
Borsad	12,228	12,159	-0.56
Mahudha	9,440	9,436	-0.04
Anand	9,271	9,214	-0.61
Mehmadabad... ..	8,173	7,842	-5.05
Dákor	7,771	9,487	+22.08
Matar	4,889	4,642	-5.05
Total	121,801	122,372	+0.47

Kaira is the most peculiar district, for it has a larger proportion of towns of moderate size than any other district, with 5 out of the 78 in the whole Presidency over 10,000. They have almost all decreased and it looks as if this district had nearly reached the limit of its power of extension. Their population in 1881 and 1891 is given in Table No. 18 with the percentage of increase or decrease.

The explanation of Mr. Cooke, the Collector of the district, is as follows:—

“The large increase in the town of Dákor is probably attributable to the fact that the day of census followed the day of the full-moon (on which day great numbers of pilgrims visit Dákor) by only three days and perhaps owing to more careful enumeration. In any case the population of Dákor fluctuates very heavily and a large variation is naturally to be expected.

“In the case of Kaira there seems to be a general impression that owing to the construction of the railway and the impulse given to trade in the neighbouring city of Ahmedabad, the trade of Kaira is rapidly decaying and as it decays the population decreases. Kaira is my head-quarter and I was actually present when the enumeration took place. I am of opinion that every possible care and accuracy was observed and I am aware of no other reason, than that given, for the decrease of population.

“The large town of Nadiád requires some notice. It is a fact that on the final night of enumeration no less than 3,500 persons were struck off the enumerators' books as absent. The explanation given to me (and I know of no other) is this that on the night of the final enumeration a great number of residents were absent on pilgrimages to Chámpáner and to the Abu temples, and also that towards the end of February great numbers of money-lenders ordinarily resident in Nadiád leave head-quarters to collect money due to them and to carry on other business in the villages where their constituents reside. They probably do not return till the end of the hot weather.

“Regarding the other towns I am at a loss to tender any explanation for the slow increase of population. The burden of municipal taxation may have something to do with it, but I am not satisfied that it is so.”

The following places are not now recognized as towns, though they were in 1881:—

TABLE No. 19.

District.	Places.	POPULATION.		District.	Places.	POPULATION.	
		1881.	1891.			1881.	1891.
Sátára ...	Nerla ...	6,807	7,543	Bijápur ...	Kaládgi ...	7,024	4,622
	Bhilandi ...	6,569	6,985		Sulebhávi ...	5,990	3,313
	Peth ...	5,672	6,520		Hungund ...	5,416	6,620
	Kolé ...	5,169	5,733		Ukhi ...	5,218	5,339
	Pátan ...	3,548	3,912		Mangoli ...	5,126	6,449

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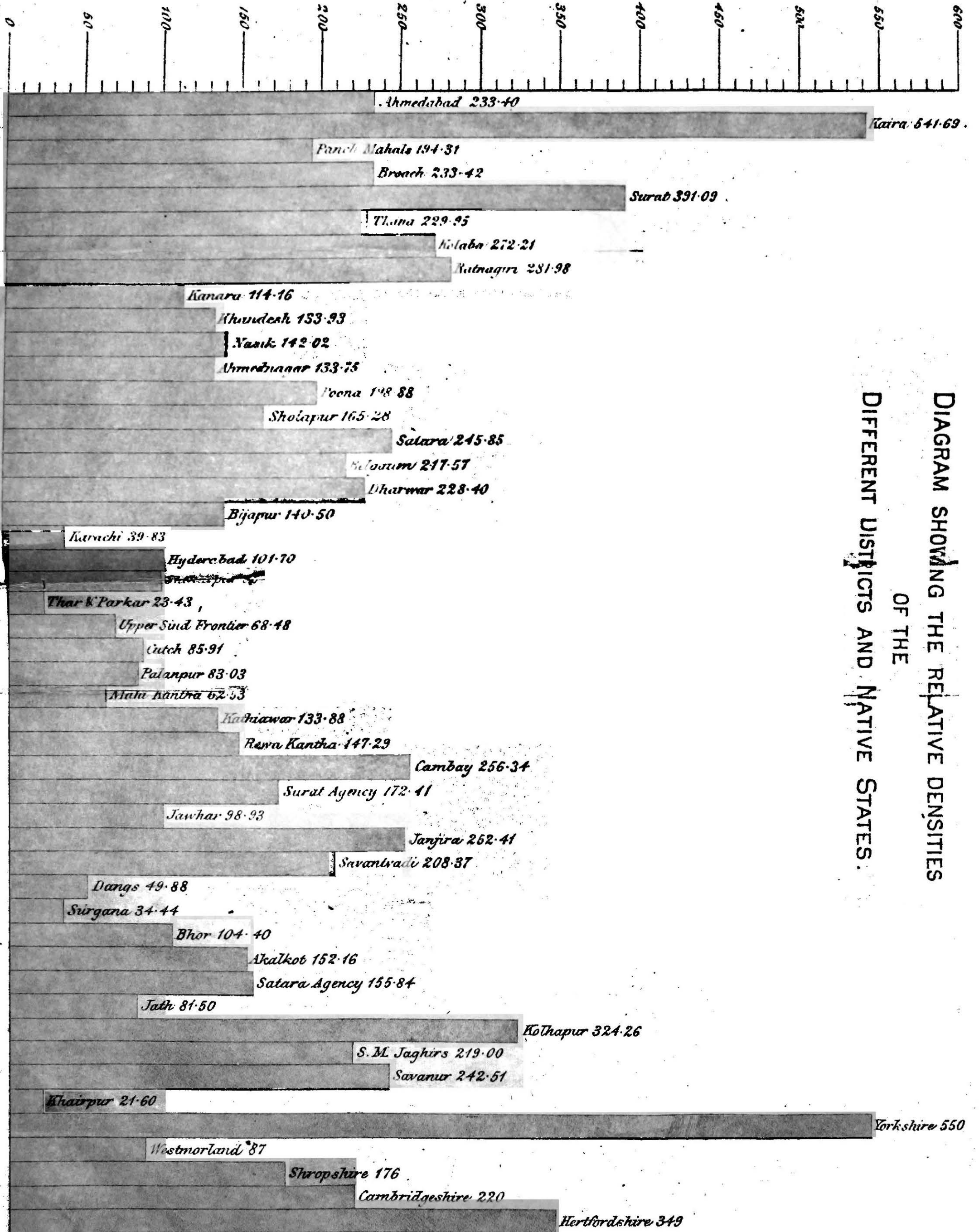


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATIVE DENSITIES
OF THE
DIFFERENT DISTRICTS AND NATIVE STATES.

CHAPTER II.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

TABLE No. 1.

District.	Percentage of increase of occupied houses.			Percentage of increase of population.			Increase of persons per square mile.	Percentage of increase of population.	
	Town.	Country.	Total.	Town.	Country.	Total.		Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay City	+101·20	...	+101·20	6·28	...	6·28	3,690·91	+11·47	- 1·54
Ahmedabad	+26·69	+3·13	+9·74	29·47	0·36	7·63	9·30	7·78	7·48
Kaira	+4·16	+10·54	+19·50	0·47	9·70	8·30	41·69	7·93	8·72
Panch Mahāls	+27·10	+27·99	+27·87	21·61	22·83	22·68	35·93	23·59	21·72
Bronch	+11·61	+3·84	+5·30	12·88	2·40	4·45	8·42	3·85	5·10
Surat	+20·88	+1·30	+5·72	13·58	3·60	5·83	21·54	5·10	6·55
Total, Gujarāt ...	+18·81	+7·44	+9·86	17·12	6·25	8·41	19·61	8·22	8·62
Thāna	+18·70	+18·83	+18·86	10·88	12·23	12·80	15·83	13·36	10·75
Kolāba	+3·39	+10·86	+10·02	...	6·31	5·54	17·10	4·50	6·61
Ratnāgiri	+13·46	+10·65	+10·80	23·13	10·18	10·92	27·76	8·57	13·03
Kānara	+4·43	+17·61	+16·04	4·95	5·93	5·81	6·31	5·09	6·62
Total, Konkan ...	+11·18	+13·99	+13·74	9·89	9·47	9·51	17·91	8·73	10·28
Khandesh	+49·87	+21·16	+25·91	34·11	13·18	16·68	9·52	16·68	16·90
Nāsik	+28·47	+12·04	+14·63	18·85	6·23	7·98	10·51	8·79	7·15
Ahmednagar	+116·05	+17·06	+27·64	74·61	12·31	18·50	21·06	18·60	18·39
Poona	+68·62	+20·84	+30·82	30·72	15·61	18·40	30·48	19·70	17·08
Sholāpur	+8·77	+33·37	+32·64	16·08	31·62	28·67	36·44	29·17	28·17
Sātāra	+2·93	+35·54	+31·46	- 10·77	18·87	15·40	32·87	15·27	15·54
Total, Deccan ...	+46·46	+23·48	+27·04	25·67	15·97	17·01	20·97	17·34	16·68
Belgaum	+18·16	+20·25	+20·06	18·03	16·93	17·02	31·94	17·56	16·47
Dhārwar	+58·98	+11·30	+19·14	53·89	10·15	17·65	33·72	13·30	17·27
Bijāpur	- 22·00	+27·13	+20·87	- 13·23	32·80	27·03	29·60	27·69	26·37
Total, Karnātak ...	+27·50	+18·83	+19·92	28·05	18·70	19·88	15·82	20·88	19·39
Total, Presidency Proper ...	+34·28	+16·57	+19·45	16·96	12·95	13·71	22·16	13·97	13·44
Karāchi	+93·41	+13·21	+25·85	50·16	7·43	15·40	5·93	15·13	15·73
Hyderabad	+47·79	+3·86	+6·59	62·20	24·54	21·74	18·40	22·79	20·50
Shikārpur	+23·72	+22·99	+23·08	4·98	13·37	11·57	13·28	11·53	11·62
Thar and Pārkar	+12·83	+40·53	+44·05	...	48·24	46·65	7·53	47·00	46·22
Upper Sind Frontier	- 10·19	+14·00	+11·34	9·20	43·71	19·71	2·38	16·85	23·42
Total, Sind ...	+53·37	+15·30	+19·01	31·23	17·49	18·97	9·59	19·12	18·81
Total, British Territory ...	+36·15	+16·37	+19·39	18·23	13·68	14·46	17·98	14·77	14·18

CHAPTER II.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

Next come Tables II and IV, which show the population at the recent Census compared with the preceding one. In the first Chapter was discussed the population simply with respect to its present amount and its distribution in the province. Now we have to consider it with reference to its movement, *i. e.*, the rate at which it progresses.

The Census of 1881 was taken immediately after a famine, which was felt severely all over the Deccan and Karnatak, especially in the Bijapur and Sholapur districts, and upset all the ordinary circumstances of life. Not only did large numbers die of starvation or the diseases following on insufficient food; but the births were reduced to a great extent, both on account of the postponement of marriages, or, more accurately speaking, of the living together of husband and wife until happier times, and also of the weakened condition of many of the survivors. The rate of increase was consequently much less than would have been expected in ordinary times.

The decade preceding the recent Census was, on the other hand, marked by no famine, nor even by a particularly bad harvest, nor by any specially severe epidemic.

It is not necessary to more than refer to the influence of climate, food, prices and wages on the increase of population. It has long since been accepted as proved that, when food is cheap and plentiful, the increase will be greater than when it is difficult to procure. A rise in wages will have an effect opposite to that of the price of food, so that an increase in the price of food, if accompanied by a rise in wages, need have no retarding effect on the rate of increase. The influence of climate in this country on population, besides its indirect effect through harvests and diseases, is doubtless to retard propagation during exceptionally hot seasons. In order to give as clear an idea as possible of the circumstances

Movement.

Weather, crops, prices and wages.

TABLE No. 2.

Years.	Weather.	Crops.	Prices.	Wages.
1851-52	Favourable	Very good	Fell considerably	Stationary.
1852-53	Average	Good	Stationary	Rose in Sind.
1853-54	Do.	Poor	Rose	Rose very slightly.
1854-55	Varied	Fair	Fell	Varied.
1855-56	Average	Plentiful	Rose slightly in Sind and Gujarkat. Fell elsewhere.	Rose generally.
1856-57	Abundant	Good	Fell except wheat	Rose in Sind. Elsewhere normal.
1857-58	Favourable	Fair	Rose slightly except wheat.	Stationary.
1858-59	Unfavourable	Bad	Rose	Do.
1859-60	Average	Average	Fell everywhere	Do.
1860-61	Normal	Do.	Fell slightly except wheat.	Do.

of the ten years that elapsed between the last Census and the preceding, I have drawn up Table No. 2, which is taken from the Statistical Tables in the published Administration Reports, to show briefly the crops, prices of food, wages and public health as reported there. But it must be remembered that the Presidency extends over an area of close upon 200,000 square miles, and that the circumstances of one portion will often be very different from those of another. It would be impossible to give such a description for each district or even each division. The description should be taken to express the average of the whole Presidency, and is at any rate sufficient to show that there was no extraordinary natural cause which would have any exceptional effect on the rate of increase.

Table No. 3 shows the annual rainfall and temperature at certain selected places in different parts of the Presidency:—

TABLE No. 3.

	RAINFALL IN INCHES.										MEAN OF MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE IN MAY.									
	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Bombay	73.04	63.33	90.18	75.44	67.91	99.74	94.05	57.84	67.78	43.78	91.0	89.6	90.3	89.4	86.9	90.7	90.0	90.0	90.8	80.1
Burat	29.87	42.94	50.17	40.31	38.54	40.41	39.49	40.24	50.35	100.0	97.12	98.3	98.3	98.4	97.7	94.3	94.3	94.3	101.0	100.2
Deesa	41.80	22.18	16.41	51.43	18.25	22.17	13.64	17.08	27.01	14.76	105.5	105.1	105.4	106.7	103.0	107.7	106.6	107.1	107.2	107.2
Mount Abu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur	16.42	35.53	49.63	92.48	36.24	59.05	77.47	45.40	68.69	64.63	91.3	88.5	97.6	89.1	...	90.9	89.3	87.7	87.4	88.4
Poonah	17.23	30.01	39.93	33.43	18.74	20.15	27.24	17.50	16.30	17.57	105.3	103.7	104.6	101.3	102.0	104.5	102.2	103.7	105.8	102.4
Sh. Japur	22.80	40.57	39.93	29.01	29.60	27.44	29.60	25.07	30.31	24.20	101.3	97.7	100.7	98.6	99.4	100.2	95.5	100.0	103.0	101.2
Batnaguri	82.08	120.03	110.84	108.03	93.07	126.10	114.20	95.18	112.96	125.16	92.0	90.8	91.5	90.4	90.4	92.4	90.8	90.0	92.5	90.7
Karwar	44.06	73.42	64.21	60.84	50.37	40.43	54.19	48.13	57.60	52.13	93.0	93.1	93.1	93.5	94.2	91.3	89.1	82.6	85.0	84.1
Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karnata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. Japur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

For the temperature the mean of the maximum readings in May is chosen as that which gives the best idea as to the extremity of the heat. It is not the average heat of the year, but the severity or mildness of the hot months, that would tell on the birth-rate of a year.

Food grains in Bombay City. It would take too much space to give the prices of different food-grains in every district for each of the years, but the quoted prices for Bombay City of wheat, barely, rice (common) and jowári are given in Table No. 4:—

TABLE No. 4.

Prices of Food-grains in Bombay Market.

Years.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, common.		Jowári.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1880-81	3	14 0	1	12 0	4	9 1	1	12 0
1881-82	3	10 5	2	0 8	5	1 9	1	13 11
1882-83	4	3 6	2	7 0	4	12 0	2	1 10
1883-84	4	3 10	2	4 8	5	5 0	2	4 11
1884-85	3	7 3	1	15 11	5	5 4	2	7 5
1885-86	4	2 0	2	0 0	5	4 0	2	5 3
1886-87	4	10 1	2	0 11	5	5 7	2	13 11
1887-88	4	7 8	2	5 2	5	7 0	2	7 2
1888-89	4	13 0	2	2 4	5	4 11	2	7 2
1889-90	3	13 4	2	2 6	4	10 8	2	6 6
1890-91	3	14 3	2	9 3	5	1 8	2	7 3

They do not in every case follow the general prices of the whole Presidency as epitomized in Table No. 2, but it shows that there was no great fluctuation in the price of any of the grain during the ten years, and that the whole period may be taken as one of a succession of ordinary seasons.

Healthiness of the year.

Table No. 5, which gives the numbers of reported deaths from cholera, small-pox and fever during the decade, as compared with the preceding one, will show that there was no particular unhealthiness. On the whole it may be taken that each of the ten years was very little different from a normal year. But in a country, depending so much as this Presidency does for its prosperity on the

TABLE No. 5.

	1872 — 1880.	1881 — 1890.
Cholera	207,250	211,711
Small-pox	89,755	50,846
Fever	2,246,200	2,960,220

monsoon which must always be liable to fail, a series of normal years can hardly be taken as a normal period. In bad years, which most occur, though the intervals are irregular, the ordinary circumstances are thrown so far out of gear that the ordinary fluctuations of moderate years are quite insignificant; and no average that really means anything can be struck unless a really bad year is included. It would not do to take the rate of progress that is found to have occurred during this decade as the ordinary one, but rather one combined from the rates of progress of the last two decades.

Causes of increase.

Before going into the figures of increase and decrease, it may be as well to note that the only causes which can effect these are three:—

- (1) The natural rate of increase of the population, which is the excess of births and deaths.
- (2) Immigration and emigration.
- (3) Increased or diminished accuracy of the enumeration.

Births and deaths.

In countries where the system of registration is complete the first factor is known with accuracy, and in England and Wales, at the 1881 enumeration, it was possible to show that the increase of 14.36 per cent. was a natural rate of 15.09 per cent. reduced by .73 by the effects of emigration and all other causes.

In India, or at any rate in this Presidency, there is a system of registration, but, except in some few municipalities, it is not enforced by law, and is only carried out by the executive orders of Government to its own servants, most of whom have many other more important duties to perform. It is not contended for the statistics of births and deaths that they are even approximately accurate, and it would be absurd to base any theories on the actual amount of the natural increase as shown by them. They are, however, increasing in accuracy year by year, and they already possess a very important value relatively, in comparing one district or year with another, or one sex or age with another, where the figures dealt with are large.

For immigration and emigration we have a certain amount of knowledge derived from the birth-place column of the schedule. By comparing the number of persons enumerated within the Presidency, but born out of it, and the number born within it and enumerated outside at each census, we can get a very fair idea of the loss or gain by emigration. Migration.

As to the third cause, the relative accuracy of the two enumerations, it is not too much to say that by the nature of things each successive enumeration must be more accurate than the preceding one, in a country rapidly increasing, if perhaps not in civilization, at any rate in its fictitious adjuncts. As detailed in the first Chapter, the system followed was almost identically the same as in 1881, only with such improvements as experience had then suggested. In a country of such enormous area, variations due to the personal element must be very little, in the aggregate, among the superior officials, though in parts, no doubt, it varies and may account for some differences in isolated cases. But the effect due to the increased education of the enumerators and the effect of the previous experience on them must have been very great and all have acted in one way. On the part of the masses, too, there was less, I will not say opposition, because there was little of that in 1881, but of repugnance and dislike to the enumeration. The only cause that could have operated at all universally in prejudice of greater accuracy was the rather greater amount of information asked for in the schedule. It is recognized in all European countries that the more information asked for, the less likely is the average person to give it correctly, and as the chief aim is to arrive at the true number of the people, the fewer extra questions that are asked the better is the chief aim likely to be secured. The effect of this is less felt where the enumerators are Government officials, but it cannot be doubted that a less elaborate schedule would give more trustworthy results. Increase
accuracy.

The total increase is 3,518,771, made up by Divisions as follows:—

Divisions.	British Territory.	Feudatories.
Bombay City ...	48,568	.....
Gujarāt ...	240,466	805,305
Konkan ...	257,602	28,209
Deccan ...	906,834	41,571
Karnātak ...	474,516	254,965
Sind ...	457,951	2,784
Total ...	2,385,937	1,132,834

Increase.

It adds to the density per square mile of each of these divisions the numbers here shown. The total increase exceeds the population of Saxony at the last census (1885) by more than 300,000, while the increase in British Territory alone exceeds the 1889 population of Greece by 200,000. The increase in the Deccan alone is considerably more than the 1881 population of Victoria and rather less than the 1885 population of Hesse.

	British Territory.	Feudatories.
Bombay City...	2,207.6	.....
Gujarāt ...	24.0	15.9
Konkan ...	18.9	15.8
Deccan ...	23.6	10.8
Karnātak ...	31.8	37.6
Sind ...	9.6	0.46
Total	19.1	16.4

I will now examine the different districts with respect to the following points:—

- (1) Emigration and immigration.
- (2) The density of the population and the pressure on the land existing in 1881.
- (3) The rate of increase as shown in the preceding nine years.
- (4) The birth and death registers.
- (5) The increase of employments other than agricultural, as shown by the increase of towns and the occupation returns.
- (6) The relative increase of the two sexes.

Emigration and immigration.

It is convenient to take the emigration first, because in considering it we get the actual increase due to the 1881 population of the districts, which is more important than the increase in the district, in some of the later comparisons. Table No. 6 shows for each district the enumerated increase, the increase or decrease of emigrants, the increase or decrease of immigrants, and what we will take as the true increase due to the district, the enumerated increase plus the increase of emigrants and minus the increase of immigrants:—

TABLE NO. 6.

District.	Census increase.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) of emigrants.	Increase (—) or decrease (+) of immigrants.	Gross increase due to population of district.	Percentage of gross increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay City	48,568	+3,850	—57,521	—5,103	—0·66
Ahmedabad	65,388	+1,018	—27,812	38,594	4·51
Kaira	66,789	+9,766	—16,541	60,014	7·45
Panch Maháls	57,938	+3,599	—5,806	55,731	21·81
Broach	14,560	+1,466	—4,025	12,001	3·67
Surat	35,791	+13,199	+1,392	50,382	8·20
Thána	97,501	+3,277	—17,203	83,575	10·35
Kolába	26,754	+21,460	—6,824	41,390	8·57
Ratnágiri	108,836	+44,067	—4,959	147,944	14·84
Kánara	24,511	+2,146	—2,560	24,097	5·71
Khándesh	208,835	+2,731	—22,966	188,600	15·06
Násik	62,376	+18,301	—5,787	74,990	9·59
Ahmednagar	138,734	+4,781	—17,863	125,652	16·75
Poona	165,972	—10,223	—25,441	130,308	14·45
Sholápur	167,278	+6,614	—18,886	155,006	26·57
Sátára	163,639	+53,046	—12,568	204,117	19·21
Belgaum	147,339	+17,980	—9,448	155,871	18·00
Dhárwár	157,727	+4,143	—9,331	152,539	17·07
Bijápur	169,450	+12,806	—14,108	168,148	26·82
Karáchi	75,384	—1,316	—5,323	68,745	14·04
Hyderabad	164,022	—16,204	—29,828	117,990	15·64
Shikárpur... ..	94,948	+7,942	+29,292	132,182	16·11
Thar and Párkar	94,859	+5,971	—22,940	77,890	38·30
Upper Sind Frontier	28,738	+2,345	—7,489	23,594	16·18

It is seen here that the districts where the rate of increase is raised most by taking into account the emigrants and immigrants are:—

Surat	From	5·83	to	8·20
Kolába	"	5·54	"	8·57
Ratnágiri	"	10·92	"	14·84
Násik	"	7·98	"	9·59
Belgaum	"	17·02	"	18·00
Sátára	"	15·40	"	19·21
Shikárpur	"	11·57	"	16·11

To note how the increase contrasts with the density of the district in 1881, I have arranged them in order according to their density in 1881, in Table No. 7:—

Density.

TABLE No. 7.

	Present serial order in density.	Increase in density.	Rate of increase.	Serial order inverse to rate of increase.
Kaira ...	1	41.69	8.30	7
Surat ...	2	21.54	5.83	4
Kolába...	4	17.10	5.54	2
Ratnágiri ...	3	27.76	10.92	8
Broach ...	6	8.42	4.45	1
Ahmedabad ...	7	9.30	7.63	5
Thána ...	8	15.83	12.80	10
Sátára ...	5	32.87	15.40	11
Dhárwár ...	9	33.72	17.65	15
Belgaum ...	10	31.94	17.02	14
Poona ...	11	30.48	18.40	16
Panch Maháls ...	12	35.93	22.68	20
Násik ...	14	10.51	7.98	6
Sholápur ...	13	36.44	28.67	22
Khándesh ...	16	9.52	16.68	13
Ahmednagar ...	17	21.06	18.50	17
Bijápur ...	15	29.60	27.03	21
Kánara ...	18	6.31	5.81	3
Shikárpur ...	20	13.28	11.57	9
Hyderabad ...	19	18.40	21.74	19
Upper Sind Frontier ...	21	2.38	19.71	18
Karáchi ...	22	5.93	15.40	11
Thar and Párkar ...	23	7.53	46.65	23

It is apparent that, as a general rule, the rate of increase is less where the density is greater. This is natural, and is in accordance with the doctrine of Malthusianism. In going through the list the first district that calls for notice is Ratnágiri. Seeing as we have that the pressure of the population on the land is greater there than anywhere else, so large an increase would scarcely have been expected and we have to look for the explanation in the birth-place returns. Table No. 6 shows that when the emigration figures are taken into consideration, the increase due to the Ratnágiri population is 14.84 instead of 10.92. The emigration is chiefly to Bombay, and the people are constantly going and returning between the two places, earning money enough in Bombay to keep them for some time at home. After Ratnágiri the rate of increase gradually rises, as the density decreases, till we come to Násik, where there is a sudden drop from 22.68 in the Panch Maháls to 7.98 per cent.

The reason of this is not apparent at first, and doubts arise as to whether the enumeration was so good in this district as elsewhere. Table No. 6 shows that the increase rises to 9.59 when the increased number of emigrants is considered; but there would seem to be plenty of room in the district still for greater expansion. It is therefore worth while to examine this district more closely than the others, and see how the increase is distributed by tálukas:—

TABLE No. 8.

Tálukas.	Density in 1881.	Area.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
Násik ...	204	465	8,025	8.45
Sinnar ...	127	519	7,057	10.68
Igatpuri ...	183	376	794	1.15
Dindori ...	137	529	10,336	14.30
Niphád ...	213	411	4,845	5.58
Chándvad ...	132	385	630	1.24
Yeola ...	129	412	12,530	23.52
Nándgaon ...	70	437	3,253	10.70
Málegaon ...	101	775	7,745	9.87
Satána ...	105	619	773	1.19
Kalvan ...	106	554	478	0.82
Peint ...	120	458	5,910	10.72

The urban increase is 18·85, but one place—Nándgaon—has been added to the town population since 1881; and if its population is taken as urban in 1881 the urban increase is reduced to 13·07, which would make the rural increase very little different from that of the whole district.

Next we come to Sholápur. There the leap is extraordinary, but is easily explained by the reaction after the depression caused by the famine. The increases in Khándesh and Ahmednagar follow very nearly the regular order, and then there is another sudden rise to Bijápur. This is explained in the same way as Sholápur. These are the two districts most affected by the 1876-77 famine. Kánara is another surprise. The rate drops suddenly to 5·81, and is less than any district except Kolába and Broach. The fall is scarcely so surprising as in the case of Násik, because this district has such large tracts of forests that the density would perhaps best be shown by excluding them altogether. However, I have analysed the district by tálukas, as was done with Násik. Table No. 9 shows the increase or decrease by tálukas:—

TABLE No. 9.

Tálukas.	Density in 1881.	Area.	Increase.	Percentage of increase.
Kárwár	170	281	5,536	11·59
Kumta	255	230	4,045	6·88
Honávar	192	446	7,898	9·22
Ankola	93	867	2,755	8·05
Sirsi	89	779	650	1·04
Yellápur	62	589	—2,005	—5·52
Haliyál	62	980	2,194	3·59
Siddápur	149	239	3,438	9·64

The increase of Shikárpur, too, is less than would have been expected from the districts of similar character in 1881. When the decrease of immigrants, 29,292, and the increase of emigrants, 7,942, is taken into account, the increase due to the population of the district is raised from 11·57 to 16·11. It has, however, a large amount of unoccupied land, and it would have been thought that in the district also there should have been a larger increase. It is therefore analysed in the same way in Table No. 10 except that as the areas of the tálukas have been greatly changed since 1881, the increase is shown according to density:—

TABLE No. 10.

Tálukas.	1881.		1891.		Percentage of increase of density.
	Area.	Density.	Area.	Density.	
Shikárpur	487	154	486	179	16·23
Nansahro Abro	402	139	407	163	17·27
Sukkur	284	277	299	279	0·72
Rohri	2,685	26	1,447	56	115·38
Ghotki	385	110	499	136	23·64
Mirpur	1,721	23	1,719	28	21·74
Ubauro	450	89	466	88	—1·12
Lárhána	291	334	261	345	3·29
Labdarya	207	160	348	180	12·50
Kambar	977	94	627	126	34·04
Ratodero	228	182	318	193	6·04
Mohar	283	87	324	149	71·26
Nasirabad	343	135	417	107	—20·74
Kakar	598	83	539	102	22·89

These are all the increases which appear strange from the point of view of density. I will now compare them with the increases of 1872 to 1881. Table No. 11 shows the two rates, so that the differences can be seen at a glance. The first column is an index to the famine districts, and no more than a glance at the figures in it is required to see that the districts most affected by the

Rate of increase,
1872-1881.

TABLE No. II.

District.	Rates of increase.		District.	Rates of increase.	
	1872-1881.	1881-1891.		1872-1881.	1881-1891.
Ahmedabad ...	+2.86	+7.63	Poona ...	-2.25	+18.40
Kaira ...	+2.81	+8.30	Sholapur ...	-19.02	+28.67
Panch Mahals ...	+6.12	+22.68	Sátára ...	+0.02	+15.40
Broach ...	-6.67	+4.45	Belgaum ...	-8.56	+17.02
Surat ...	+1.05	+5.83	Dhárwár ...	-10.78	+17.65
Thána ...	+7.21	+12.80	Bijápur ...	-21.77	+27.03
Kolába ...	+8.91	+5.54	Karáchi ...	+12.17	+15.40
Ratnágiri ...	-2.16	+10.92	Hyderabad ...	+4.24	+21.74
Kánara ...	+5.88	+5.81	Shikárpur ...	+9.88	+11.57
Khándesh ...	+20.11	+16.68	Thar and Párkar	+12.49	+46.65
Násik ...	+5.88	+7.98	Upper Sind Fron-		
Ahmednagar ...	-3.48	+18.50	tier ...	+29.91	+19.71

famine were those from Ahmednagar to Bijápur. And the second column shows that they are just the districts where the chief increases have been found. The increase doubtless owes something to the return of famine exiles to their own homes; but it is not possible to ascertain with any accuracy this number, as the number of persons born in a particular Bombay district enumerated in another Presidency is not ascertainable either from the recent or the preceding census returns, except in a few cases of districts bordering on other provinces.

The famine districts may be divided into three groups according to the effect on them in 1881. In the first would come Bijápur and Sholápur with a loss of between 19 to 22 per cent., in the second Belgaum and Dhárwár with a loss of between 8 and 11, and in the third Poona, Ahmednagar and Sátára varying from a loss of from 4 per cent. to a nominal gain of .02. Now, the first two have the largest gain, though Bijápur does not gain quite so much as Sholápur, and there is little difference between any of the other five, as they range from 15.40 to 18.50.

Famine districts.

The only other Deccan districts are Khándesh and Násik, and looking at the increases of the two periods they would seem to be pretty nearly normal, Násik showing a rate increased by 2.10 per cent., and Khándesh decreased by 3.43.

Deccan.

In the Konkan, Thána shows an increased rate, Kolába a decreased one. The small increase of Kánara before noticed as surprising now appears to be correct. For there were no causes to retard its progress during the 1872-1881 period, and it was natural that the same rate should continue. But the large increase in Ratnágiri is still more surprising when contrasted with the loss in 1881, because there the effect of the famine would not have been to decrease the population but rather to keep the inhabitants at home, even if none were driven into it to seek relief from the famine-smitten districts. The immigration returns show that the increase is really greater than it appears at first and it is impossible not to surmise that the results are in part due to better enumeration at the recent census. In the report of 1881 doubts were expressed as to the efficiency of the staff in this particular district, which owing to the lack of village hereditary officers is the most difficult to provide with a sufficient supply of enumerators. But on this occasion the most generous use was made of the permission of Government to employ men of other departments than the Revenue on the preliminary work, and the work was begun sufficiently early to allow of its all being completed in ample time.

Konkan.

In Gujarát the increased rates are due to better seasons, especially in Broach, where there had been a severe epidemic just before the 1881 census, following on a scarcity which was to Gujarát what the famine was to the Deccan and Karnátak. The very great increase in the Panch Mahals is due to the amount of fertile land that is still in the market and its opening up by railways. There is practically no immigration.

Gujarát.

I now examine the increase with reference to the registration returns more as a test of the accuracy of the two than for any other purpose. Table No. 12 shows for each district the increase shown by the census contrasted with

Registration.

the natural increase and increase or decrease by emigration, and the two combined:—

TABLE No. 12.

District.	Natural increase.	Gain (+) by immigration or loss (-) by emigration.	Net increase by natural increase and migration.	Census increase.
1	2	3	4	5
Bombay City ...	-61,922	+53,671	-8,251	48,568
Ahmedabad ...	+22,250	+26,794	+49,044	65,388
Kaira ...	+53,341	+6,775	+60,116	66,789
Panch Maháls ...	+32,718	+2,217	+34,935	57,928
Broach ...	+1,054	+2,559	+3,613	14,560
Surat ...	+43,772	-14,591	+29,181	35,791
Thána ...	+47,228	+13,928	+61,154	97,591
Kolába ...	+32,553	-14,636	+17,917	26,754
Ratnágiri ...	+80,264	-39,108	+41,156	108,836
Kánara ...	+13,029	+414	+13,443	24,511
Khándesh ...	+100,121	+20,235	+120,356	208,835
Násik ...	+45,878	-12,514	+33,364	62,376
Ahmednagar ...	+91,204	+13,082	+104,286	138,734
Poona ...	+73,562	+35,664	+109,226	165,972
Sholápur ...	+77,907	+12,272	+90,179	167,278
Sátára ...	+151,242	-40,478	+110,764	163,639
Belgaum ...	+121,098	-8,532	+112,566	147,339
Dhárwár ...	+140,568	+5,188	+145,756	157,727
Bijápúr ...	+116,114	+1,302	+117,416	169,450
Karáchi ...	+22,704	+6,639	+29,343	75,384
Hyderabad ...	+33,594	+46,032	+79,626	164,022
Shikárpur ...	+61,992	-37,234	+24,658	94,948
Thar and Párkar ...	+27,716	+16,969	+44,685	94,859
Upper Sind Frontier ...	+9,035	+5,144	+14,179	28,738

In the Table No. 12, column 2 gives the excess of registered births over the registered deaths, which is known as the natural increase, for the ten years between the enumerations of 1881 and 1891. Column 3 gives the number which has been added to the district, or taken from it, by the effect of emigration and immigration during the same period. Column 4 is the total of these two and shows the net increase due to the four causes, births, deaths, emigration and immigration, combined.

Setting aside the error caused by the omission to take account of deaths of emigrants abroad, the more accurate the registration and census were the nearer would the figures in the last two columns approach each other, and if they were perfect the figures of either the first, second or last column could be obtained from the other two. But as remarked above they are not perfect.

It will be noticed that there is not a single district in which the census totals do not show the greater increase, and this I take to mean that the registration of deaths is more accurate than that of births, and the relative ratios of the two increases shown in columns 4 and 5 might perhaps be taken as a criterion of the accuracy of registration in different districts. According to this test the Sind districts, especially Shikárpur, are the worst, and Kaira the best. In Bombay City there is a considerable decrease from excess of deaths over births, but here the immigrant and emigrant population is so enormous, and the people are so constantly going backwards and forwards, that the figures for the Bombay City are quite meaningless. For as such a small proportion is born in Bombay, and the fact of emigration is told only from the birth-place, the numbers of emigrants from the city, that are taken from the return, are but a very small proportion of the actuals.

TABLE No. 13.

District.	Percentage of increase according to excess of registered births over deaths.	Percentage of increase according to census gross population.	District.	Percentage of increase according to excess of registered births over deaths.	Percentage of increase according to census gross population.
Bombay City ...	-8.01	-0.66	Ahmednagar ..	+12.16	16.75
Ahmedabad ...	+2.60	4.51	Poona	+8.16	14.45
Kaira	+6.53	7.45	Sholapur	+18.35	26.57
Panch Maháls ...	+12.81	21.81	Sátára	+14.24	19.21
Broach	+0.22	3.07	Belgaum	+13.98	18.00
Surat	+7.13	8.20	Dhárwár	+15.73	17.07
Thána	+5.85	10.35	Bijápur	+18.52	26.82
Kolaba	+6.74	8.57	Karáchi	+4.64	14.04
Ratnagiri	+8.06	14.84	Hyderabad ...	+4.45	15.64
Kánara	+3.09	5.71	Shikárpur ...	+7.55	16.11
Khándesh	+8.00	15.06	Thar and Párkar.	+13.63	38.30
Násik	+5.87	9.59	Upper Sind Frontier ...	+6.20	16.18

In the margin I give Percentage of increase. one more Table, No. 13, to contrast the percentage of increase as shown by the vital statistics on the 1881 population and the census percentage on what has been called above the gross increase due to the district. The nearer these percentages approach the more correct may we infer that the two operations are, and the further they diverge, the less correct must one of them be; and other circumstances must decide which of them it is.

I next come to the increase of town and rural population, as compared with the relative increase of the districts, and see what light it throws over these districts whose rates of increase appeared to be abnormal. In Násik the increase of 7.98 declines to 6.23 for villages and is raised to 18.85 for towns, but this is caused partly by the addition of Nándgaon to the roll of towns and without it the increase is 13.07. This gives no clue to the problem, but leaves it still more difficult to account for the comparative smallness of the rural increase. In Kánara the increase of 5.81 per cent. is divided into town 4.95 and country 5.93. In Shikárpur the towns have actually decreased, and the comparative smallness of the total increase is partially accounted for.

Columns 5 and 6 of Table No. 1, at the beginning of the Chapter, show the rates of increase for town and country separately taken from the figures in Table No. 1 and the corresponding table of 1881. But these rates are complicated by the same places not being in every case treated as towns on both occasions.

Table No. 14 is therefore given to show the rates, when the same towns are taken in both years:—

TABLE No. 14.

Percentage of increase of urban population, taking same towns in 1881 as in 1891, compared with total increase.

District	Urban.	Total.	District.	Urban.	Total.
Bombay City ...	+6.28	6.28	Poona	+24.29	18.40
Ahmedabad ...	+8.67	7.63	Sholapur	+10.51	28.67
Kaira	+0.47	8.30	Sátára	+11.19	15.40
Panch Maháls ...	+6.39	22.68	Deccan	+15.32	17.02
Broach	+5.82	4.45	Belgaum	+18.03	17.01
Surat	+2.23	5.83	Dhárwár	+26.21	17.65
Gujarát... ..	+5.11	8.41	Bijápur	+36.89	27.03
Thána	+10.88	12.80	Karnátak	+26.05	19.88
Kolaba ... ..	...	5.54	Karáchi	+32.21	15.40
Ratnagiri	+7.23	10.92	Hyderabad ...	+19.72	21.74
Kánara	+4.95	5.81	Shikárpur ...	-0.80	11.57
Konkan... ..	+6.42	9.51	Thar and Párkar	+23.44	46.65
Khándesh	+14.84	16.68	Upper Sind Frontier	+9.20	19.71
Násik	+13.07	7.98	Sind	+15.72	18.97
Ahmednagar ...	+12.71	18.50			

The relative proportion of the two sexes will be treated in Chapter IV, but there is one feature in which it may now be touched upon.

In all Indian enumerations the results have shown a majority of males, while in almost all European countries the contrary is the case, and it has been the fashion to judge of the accuracy of an Indian census by the nearness with which the female total approaches that of the males.

The assumption rests on the ground that certain classes of the population conceal their women, and do not like questions asked about them, but it was also made to account for the very large preponderance of males at the first enumeration. That it has a certain effect there is no doubt, but on the other hand there are other causes which operate in a different way. Men travel more than women and are more likely to escape enumeration in that way, and are more absent from their homes in the fields and at work. If a decreased proportion of women is to be taken as a sure sign of error, we should expect to find it where the actual numbers also lead to a similar inference. The errors in enumeration are due to the faults of the enumerator and those above him, and where the enumeration of women was carelessly done there also would the enumeration of men be done badly too. In the whole Presidency the increase of males is 15.01 and females 15.07. In British Territory it is, males 14.77, females 14.18, and in Native States, males 15.58, females 17.16. The proportions of males to 1,000 women are:—

				1881.	1891.
British Territory	∴	...	...	1,068	1,073
Native States	...	....	...	1,060	1,046
Total				1,066	1,065

In British Territory the proportion of women is less now than in 1881. Dividing by districts we see that the proportion has gone up in—

Kaira, Broach, Surat, Kolába,	Ratnágiri, Khándesh, Sátára, Kánara,	Karáchi, Shikárpur, and the Upper Sind Frontier,
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i. e., in 11 out of the 23 districts.

Districts with
small increase.

There are 9 districts with an increase less than 12 per cent, and 7 out of them are included in the 11. Ahmedabad and Násik are the exceptions. Khándesh, Sátára, Karáchi and the Upper Sind Frontier show increases over 12 per cent, and also show a greater increase of females than of males. With the exceptions of Násik and Ahmedabad it seems the rule that small increases in the total population should be combined with an increase in the proportion of women; and this is natural, for, as we have already seen, small increases are the result of dense population, and this means emigration, which is in such cases greater among males than females. The cases of Násik and Ahmedabad are peculiar, and require detailed examination.

The figures are:—

	1881 — 1891.			1872 — 1881.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Ahmedabad	+7.63	+7.78	+7.48	+2.86	—0.28	+0.41
Násik	+7.78	+8.79	+7.15	+5.88	+4.72	+7.11

I take them by talukas for each district:—

TABLE No. 15.

District.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.				District.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.			
	Taluka.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Taluka.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Ahmedabad	Daskroi	8.99	10.60	7.31	Násik	Násik	8.45	10.52	6.28
	Sánand	5.71	5.58	5.85		Sinnar	10.68	11.96	9.37
	Viramgám	11.31	10.18	12.53		Igatpuri	1.15	0.77	1.57
	Dholka	6.34	7.51	5.13		Dindori	14.30	12.51	13.09
	Dhandhuka	1.49	0.36	2.71		Niphád	5.53	5.80	5.27
	Parántij and Modása	7.98	7.34	8.66		Chándvad	1.24	1.65	0.80
	Gogho	12.44	10.28	14.63		Yeola	23.52	23.09	23.02
				Nándgaon	10.70	12.32	8.69		
				Málegaon	9.87	10.31	9.40		
				Satána	1.19	0.64	1.76		
				Kalvan	0.82	1.88	—0.30		
				Peint	10.72	12.66	8.63		

I then come to the towns and show the same details of each of them in Table No. 16 :—

TABLE No. 16.

District.	Town.	PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.
Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad ...	+15.78	+20.19	+11.46
	Ahmedabad Cantonment ...	+38.79	+43.18	+31.86
	Viramgam ...	+22.26	+21.46	+22.98
	Dholka ...	-6.90	-7.29	-6.53
	Dholera ...	-2.06	-5.05	+1.32
	Dhandhuka ...	-4.68	-8.09	-1.40
	Parantij ...	+5.06	+5.76	+4.47
	Mandal ...	+15.06	+12.75	+17.37
	Sannand ...	+11.47	+10.62	+12.27
	Modasa ...	-0.93	-3.74	+1.64
	Patri ...	+3.09	-5.99	+13.33
	Gogho ...	-6.01	-8.51	-3.97
	Ranpur ...	+3.98	+4.08	+3.89
	Uvarsad ...	-1.61	-2.19	-0.99
	Bareja ...	-0.29	-4.17	+4.05
	Bavla ...	+0.39	-2.41	+3.19
	Rajapur Hirpur ...	-36.92	-37.89	-35.96
	Kasandra ...	-28.94	-29.38	-28.46
	Nasik ...	Nasik ...	+2.79	+5.29	+0.28
Yeola ...		+6.65	+7.22	+6.06
Malegaon ...		+45.74	+53.71	+38.18
Malegaon Cantonment ...		-0.55	+7.51	-7.26
Sinnar ...		+25.78	+24.48	+27.06
Igatpuri ...		+19.63	+15.14	+25.39
Nandgaon ...		+30.41	+38.49	+22.08
Chandvad ...		-0.93	-9.27	-4.50
Devlali Cantonment ...		+38.22	+57.35	+5.32
Trimbak ...		+6.38	+9.19	+3.68
Maunad ...		-4.45	-4.22	-4.70

Taking the same towns in 1881 and 1891, the increase and decrease of male and female population for urban and rural circles are those given in Table No. 17 :—

TABLE No. 17.

	URBAN.		RURAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Ahmedabad ...	10.01	7.34	6.87	7.55
Nasik ...	15.68	10.34	7.88	6.73

I can see nothing in these figures that point to bad enumeration in any particular talukas or towns. In Nasik the two talukas that show the smallest increase of population are Kalvan and Satana, 0.82 and 1.19 respectively. In the first of these, the proportion and indeed the total of women has fallen off, but in the other it has increased more than twice as rapidly as the men, viz., by 1.76 per cent. as compared to 0.64. In the smaller towns of Ahmedabad District the decrease in the total population is pretty general; but it will be noticed that the females have decreased less rapidly than the males, and in some cases, as Modasa, Patri, Bareja and Bavla, have increased, while the males have decreased. The great loss of the females is in Ahmedabad, which swamps all the other towns.

Districts with large increase.

I now come to the districts of which the increase is over 12 per cent., and see that the Panch Maháls, Thána, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Bergaum, Dhárwár, Bijápur, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar all show a greater increase of males. In the famine districts this is easily accounted for, as the males left the district in greater numbers, and have been since returning. In 1881 the females showed a smaller decrease than the males. The other districts, Panch Maháls, Thána, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar, all showed in 1881 a large increased proportion of females over that of 1872, and their proportions at that time and now are shown :—

District.	Number of Females to 1,000 males.	
	1881.	1872.
Panch Maháls	948	933
Thána	940	918
Hyderabad	853	837
Thar and Párkar... ..	809	805

The reasons for this are discussed in Chapter IV.

Increase in particular towns.

I now come to the increases in particular towns. For the 30 largest towns I give, in Table No. 18,

TABLE No. 18.

Towns.	Population.	Number of Females to 1,000 males.	Percentage of increase of both sexes.	Percentage of increase of males.	Percentage of increase of females.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay	821,764	586	+6.28	+11.47	-1.54
Poona	161,390	853	+24.38	+30.15	+18.25
Ahmedabad	148,412	937	+16.29	+20.82	+11.82
Surat	109,229	948	—56	—56	—56
Karáchi	105,199	683	+43.01	+43.41	+42.38
Sholápur	61,915	951	+3.38	+4.35	+2.38
Hyderabad	58,048	896	+20.55	+21.54	+19.46
Hubli	52,595	961	+43.40	+49.22	+37.81
Shikárpur	42,004	986	-1.16	-7.58	+6.34
Ahmednagar	41,689	889	+11.19	+14.84	+7.36
Belgaum	40,737	840	+24.59	+23.15	+26.35
Dhárwár	32,841	960	+23.83	+27.27	+20.45
Sátára	29,601	921	+3.50	+5.82	+1.08
Sukkur	29,302	600	+6.98	+6.79	+7.31
Nadiád	29,048	948	+2.63	+1.62	+3.51
Núsik	24,429	949	+2.79	+5.29	+0.28
Gadag	23,899	974	+40.57	+45.48	+35.87
Virangám	23,209	1,001	+22.26	+21.46	+22.98
Dhulia	21,880	889	+18.60	+19.87	+17.20
Bársi	20,569	898	+27.55	+32.03	+22.92
Pandharpur	19,954	1,018	+18.00	+21.59	+14.68
Málegaon	19,261	925	+33.74	+42.43	+25.47
Yeola	18,861	960	+6.65	+7.22	+6.06
Bándora	18,317	814	+22.21	+26.60	+17.47
Bágalkot	18,034	1,015	+40.34	+42.07	+38.68
Thána	17,455	787	+20.74	+24.36	+19.44
Málvan	17,053	1,174	+15.98	+6.07	+12.72
Bijápur	16,759	965	+46.70	+53.42	+40.33
Dholka	16,494	1,080	-0.90	-7.29	-6.53
Chopda	15,655	1,027	+12.36	+11.39	+13.33

the population, the proportion of females to 1,000 males, and the rates of increase of each sex as well as that of the total population. Five show an increase of over 40 per cent. and they are all, except Karáchi, places on the newly opened Southern Marátha Railway—Bijápur, Hubli, Gadag and Bágalkot. Nine others have increases of over 20 per cent. and six of over 10. Only Dholka, Shikárpur and Surat show decreases. In only seven of them did the females increase faster than the males, viz., Shikárpur, Sukkur, Belgaum, Viramgám, Málvan, Chopda and Nadiád. The proportion of females was highest in Málvan, the males being absent in Bombay. The increase of females in Sátára and Násik was remarkably small. As a rule, among the smaller towns, where the population has increased largely, the males have shown a larger increase than the females; but where there has been but a small increase, or a decrease, the females have increased the more rapidly or decreased less rapidly; and in several cases, where there has been an actual falling off, the women by themselves have shown an increase. For instance, Kalyán shows a decrease of 2·33, but among females an increase of 4·11. So does Shikárpur among the larger towns. This is natural, as, of course, male labour is attracted to a thriving town more than female, and is quicker to leave a decaying one.

Other towns which show large increases are—

TABLE No. 19.

Towns.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Guledgud	45·38	45·35	45·40
Jalgaon	47·93	54·45	40·59
Bhusával	36·99	37·23	18·08
Ránebennur	34·89	35·90	33·90
Gajendragad	47·14	50·39	43·98
Chálisgaon	66·59	76·58	15·97
Khánda	29·37	33·31	29·34
Kirkee... ..	51·00	40·03	31·64
Shirpur	33·22	38·76	27·04
Nándgaon	30·41	38·49	22·08
Chikhali	38·82	37·04	40·48
Umárkot	30·83	29·16	33·01
Kopargaon	37·28	37·98	36·60

In the Broach District, it is reported that A'mod is fast losing its importance as a trade centre owing to the rise of Pálej, where there is a railway station, and of Jambusar. The towns were all fuller than they would be most of the years, as the ginning season, which attracts labour for a few months only, was in full swing at the time of the census.

In Bombay City, the difference was, total +48,563, males +53,330, females —4,762. The percentage was, total +6·28, males +11·47, females —1·54. The falling off in women is remarkable; but the very large increase in Ratnágiri compared with the males, viz., males +40,563, females +68,273, accounts for it in part. Bombay City.

Nothing much can be told from the registration figures, as there is an annual loss by excess of deaths over births, averaging for the ten years 6,192.

Not only, therefore, is the whole increase due to immigration, but 6,192 of the immigrants go yearly towards filling up gaps caused by death before they begin to add to the actual numbers.

The indigenous population, i. e., the people born in Bombay, has decreased from 214,685 to 205,732, the males from 114,060 to 107,291, and females from 100,625 to 98,441, showing percentages of decrease, total 4·17, males 5·93, females 2·17.

Table No. 20 shows the population of each section for 1881 and 1891, with the actual increase or decrease of each sex, and the percentage on the population of 1881:—

TABLE No. 20.

Increase and decrease in Bombay City, by sections.

Sections.	1881.			1891.			DIFFERENCE.			PERCENTAGE OF DIFFERENCE.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Fort, North ...	38,828	19,793	14,035	32,947	19,810	13,507	-5,881	-453	-528	-2.90	-2.29	-3.76
Esplanade ...	13,080	7,042	5,178	10,064	7,145	2,919	-3,016	-797	-2,219	-23.06	-10.03	-67.19
Fort, South ...	8,515	2,553	882	8,051	3,084	877	+435	+431	+5	+12.40	+16.37	+0.7
Lower Colaba ...	14,265	8,855	5,410	13,622	8,750	4,903	-643	-95	-547	-4.51	-1.05	-10.11
Upper Colaba ...	2,867	1,848	1,019	4,335	3,155	1,180	+1,468	+1,307	+161	+51.20	+70.72	+15.90
Mandvi ...	42,351	24,877	17,474	37,295	22,981	14,814	-5,056	-1,996	-3,160	-11.94	-7.92	-18.03
Chakla ...	37,048	21,875	15,173	31,197	19,633	12,504	-4,851	-2,242	-2,609	-13.00	-10.25	-17.19
Umarkhadi ...	54,656	31,038	23,623	52,466	31,048	21,898	-2,190	+35	-2,225	-4.01	+0.11	-9.42
Dongri ...	33,290	18,347	14,848	30,317	18,630	11,637	-2,973	+238	-3,211	-8.93	+1.29	-21.62
Market ...	49,130	31,458	17,672	44,751	30,128	14,625	-4,379	-1,332	-3,047	-8.91	-4.23	-17.24
Dhobi-talao ...	39,409	23,278	16,131	39,945	24,608	15,437	+536	+1,230	-694	+1.36	+5.23	-4.30
Phansaewadi ...	23,218	13,187	9,031	24,059	15,420	8,619	+841	+1,233	-392	+3.65	+9.60	-4.23
Dhuleswar ...	38,108	23,734	14,372	38,353	25,101	13,252	+245	+1,367	-1,110	+0.67	+5.76	-7.72
Kumbharwada ...	34,900	20,071	14,819	32,909	20,142	12,067	-2,781	+71	-2,852	-7.95	+0.35	-19.12
Khutra-talao ...	23,601	16,463	12,238	27,055	16,660	10,375	+4,454	+207	+4,247	+18.87	+12.56	+34.50
Khotwadi ...	29,436	17,418	12,018	29,314	18,006	10,745	-122	+651	-1,373	-0.41	+3.74	-10.50
Olryaum ...	25,819	15,030	10,789	29,909	16,808	10,193	+4,090	+1,776	-664	+15.84	+11.81	-6.43
Chaupti ...	10,975	6,369	4,616	11,812	7,011	4,801	+837	+653	-116	+7.54	+10.25	-2.49
Walkeshwar ...	11,303	6,904	4,399	12,990	8,203	4,787	+1,687	+1,299	+388	+14.82	+18.81	+8.82
Mahalakshmi ...	6,232	3,769	2,463	17,014	10,734	6,290	+10,782	+6,965	+3,817	+173.01	+184.79	+154.97
End Nagspada ...	15,972	8,916	7,105	18,708	10,902	7,806	+2,736	+2,146	+700	+17.87	+24.34	+9.86
1st Nagspada ...	9,372	5,442	3,930	11,133	6,674	4,459	+1,761	+1,232	+529	+18.79	+22.64	+13.46
Kastnipura ...	29,455	15,453	13,003	29,803	16,743	13,461	+348	+1,289	-941	+1.18	+8.34	-4.16
Tardev ...	20,281	11,932	8,319	19,950	11,408	7,577	-331	-629	-772	-1.63	-4.43	-9.24
Byoula ...	26,842	15,811	11,031	47,403	29,657	17,846	+20,561	+13,746	+6,815	+76.90	+86.04	+61.78
Tarwadi ...	14,542	8,802	5,740	21,298	13,687	7,711	+6,756	+4,785	+1,971	+46.46	+54.26	+34.34
Mirgaon ...	27,901	16,099	11,805	33,040	20,413	12,227	+5,139	+4,314	+1,422	+20.56	+26.79	+12.04
Paral ...	13,580	10,863	7,697	26,740	18,008	10,732	+13,160	+7,145	+6,015	+96.85	+65.77	+39.43
Sewri ...	5,555	3,250	2,305	8,063	3,707	2,296	+2,508	+517	-6	+45.14	+15.91	-0.39
Sion ...	17,237	9,932	7,305	19,601	11,983	7,613	+2,364	+2,061	+303	+13.71	+20.65	+4.25
Mahim ...	17,309	9,873	7,438	18,606	10,828	7,667	+1,297	+665	+231	+7.41	+9.77	+3.11
Warli ...	14,621	8,191	6,430	24,493	15,755	9,738	+10,872	+7,564	+3,308	+74.36	+92.10	+51.44
II. Harbour ...	24,687	14,340	6,67	22,142	11,700	343	-2,545	-2,541	-4	-11.98	-10.43	-0.29

Annual rate of increase.

I give tables to show the annual rate of increase for each district and State, first from 1872 to 1891, and then from 1881 to 1891. It would be rash to predict that this latter rate of increase will continue during the next ten years. I have therefore made a table to give the probable population at each of the ten years from 1892 to 1901, using the rate of increase from 1872 to 1891. In two districts, Broach and Bijapur, there is no increase, and for them I have given figures calculated on the rates for the neighbouring districts of Surat and Sholapur respectively. Savanur is calculated from Dhárwar. The figures should be better for ordinary calculations than those of 1891 as long as there is no serious failure of harvest. I have not given any figures for the Dings and Surgana, as I do not know their population in 1872:—

TABLE NO. 21.
Estimated Population.

District.	Average annual rate of increase.		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	1872-1891.	1881-1891.										
Bombay City	'01284	'00611	632,319	643,068	653,926	664,924	676,064	687,347	698,770	710,332	722,027	733,954
Ahmedabad	'00539	'00739	925,671	931,656	936,608	941,707	946,773	951,866	956,987	962,135	967,311	972,515
Kaira	'00568	'00600	676,539	681,517	686,524	691,559	696,623	701,716	706,837	711,983	717,165	722,377
Panch Mahals	'01398	'02065	317,798	322,341	326,746	331,314	335,946	340,642	345,404	350,233	355,129	360,094
Broach	'00184	'00496	342,600	343,911	345,128	346,350	347,576	348,803	350,041	351,280	352,523	353,771
Surat	'00354	'00549	652,290	654,609	656,916	659,241	661,576	663,917	666,267	668,625	670,982	673,337
Thana	'00958	'01146	913,804	922,836	931,954	941,161	950,446	959,850	969,333	978,910	988,582	998,349
Koliaba	'00091	'00541	513,106	516,650	520,220	523,915	527,634	531,370	535,129	538,914	542,725	546,561
Ratanagri	'0481	'01041	1,110,692	1,116,479	1,120,287	1,125,116	1,129,964	1,134,834	1,139,723	1,144,637	1,149,570	1,154,525
Kanara	'00601	'00506	440,034	451,733	454,448	457,179	459,927	462,691	465,472	468,269	471,083	473,914
Khandesh	'01806	'01855	1,497,219	1,514,063	1,531,393	1,549,214	1,567,538	1,586,378	1,605,729	1,625,598	1,645,981	1,666,984
Nasik	'00709	'00771	846,563	856,586	861,652	867,761	873,913	880,109	886,349	892,633	898,962	905,336
Ahmednagar	'00602	'01711	804,905	901,095	907,334	913,613	919,935	926,301	932,711	939,165	945,664	952,203
Poona	'00773	'01703	1,078,064	1,084,372	1,092,754	1,101,201	1,109,713	1,118,291	1,126,935	1,135,646	1,144,424	1,153,270
Bholapur	'00818	'02553	752,325	753,965	755,609	757,256	758,907	760,561	762,219	763,881	765,546	767,216
Satara	'00755	'01443	1,235,282	1,244,645	1,254,079	1,263,585	1,273,163	1,282,814	1,292,538	1,302,335	1,312,207	1,322,154
Belgaum	'00357	'01690	1,018,878	1,020,608	1,024,151	1,027,807	1,031,476	1,035,158	1,038,853	1,042,562	1,046,284	1,050,019
Dhárwar	'00262	'01039	1,054,069	1,056,830	1,059,599	1,062,376	1,065,158	1,067,949	1,070,747	1,073,552	1,076,365	1,079,185
Bijapur	'00051	'02421	798,075	799,815	801,558	803,304	805,057	806,812	808,571	810,333	812,100	813,870
Karachi	'01354	'01442	572,528	580,290	588,137	596,100	604,171	612,351	620,642	629,045	637,562	646,196
Hyderabad	'01262	'01936	930,239	941,978	953,897	965,905	978,005	990,438	1,002,937	1,015,594	1,028,411	1,041,389
Shikarpur	'01009	'01101	925,558	925,739	946,014	956,410	966,921	977,547	988,290	999,151	1,010,131	1,021,232
Thar and Parkar	'02670	'03903	800,166	314,340	322,733	331,350	340,187	349,290	358,606	368,181	378,011	388,104
Upper Sind Frontier	'02118	'01815	178,245	182,029	185,875	189,813	193,832	197,937	202,129	206,410	210,782	215,246
Total, British Territory	'011063	'01383	19,083,459	19,278,582	19,489,839	19,705,456	19,923,450	20,143,869	20,366,721	20,592,038	20,819,848	21,050,178

TABLE NO. 22.
Estimated Population.

State.	Average annual rate of increase.		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
	1872-1891.	1881-1891.										
Cutch	'00707	'00870	562,363	566,339	570,343	574,375	578,436	582,525	586,643	590,790	594,967	599,173
Patanpur	'01264	'01188	653,685	661,947	670,314	678,787	687,367	696,065	704,883	713,762	722,784	731,920
Mahi Kantha	'01194	'01174	589,675	597,905	606,230	614,650	623,248	631,936	640,746	649,677	658,733	667,916
Kathliwar	'00907	'01620	2,777,368	2,802,859	2,827,978	2,853,628	2,879,510	2,906,677	2,934,081	2,961,744	2,989,668	3,017,856
Rewa Kantha	'01905	'01924	747,479	761,718	776,229	791,015	806,084	821,410	837,028	853,034	869,284	885,644
Camby	'00380	'00416	90,043	90,405	90,748	91,073	91,439	91,786	92,135	92,485	92,836	93,189
Surat Agency	'02028	'01832	184,574	188,614	192,429	196,322	200,293	204,345	208,479	212,696	216,999	221,389
Jawhar	'01834	'00847	53,500	54,787	55,792	56,815	57,857	58,918	59,999	61,099	62,220	63,361
Janjira	'00673	'00638	82,330	82,584	83,442	84,004	84,569	85,139	85,711	86,288	86,869	87,454
Serwants'adi	'00029	'01014	198,062	198,178	193,290	192,404	193,518	193,632	193,746	193,860	193,974	194,088
The Dangs		'00512										
Surpura		'01870										
Bhor	00710	'00632	156,774	157,387	158,008	158,637	159,274	159,919	160,572	161,233	161,903	162,581
Akalot	'00356	'02703	76,989	76,104	76,270	76,436	76,603	76,770	76,937	77,105	77,273	77,441
Surtana Agency	'00165	'01150	131,746	131,968	132,190	132,398	132,616	132,835	133,054	133,273	133,493	133,713
Jat	'00491	'00697	80,178	80,572	80,967	81,364	81,763	82,164	82,567	82,972	83,379	83,788
Kolhapur	'00612	'01329	919,267	925,444	931,663	937,924	944,227	950,572	956,960	963,391	969,865	976,382
Southern Maratha Jaghirs	'02244	'02018	640,830	642,394	643,961	645,532	647,107	648,686	650,269	651,856	653,446	655,040
Savner	'00396	'01407	17,920	17,085	17,110	17,155	17,200	17,245	17,290	17,335	17,380	17,425
Kharpur	'00064	'00213	132,021	132,105	132,190	132,275	132,360	132,445	132,530	132,615	132,700	132,785

CHAPTER III.



RELIGIONS.

TABLE No. 1.

Relative Distribution per cent. of each Religion on Total Population (a) of District, (b) Professing the Religion.

District,	HINDU.		MUSALMÁN.		CHRISTIAN.		BUDDHIST.		JAIN.		SIKH.		PARSI.		JEW.		ARISTOTIC.		Unreturned.	CHRISTIAN RACES.		
	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.	(a) District.	(b) Religion.		European.	Eurasiana.	Natives.
Bombay City	66.1	3.7	18.9	4.4	5.5	28.5	...	28.2	3.1	10.5	...	...	5.8	64.2	0.6	52.1	...	...	...	40.1	50.8	24.3
Ahmedabad	85.6	5.4	9.8	2.6	0.2	1.0	...	4.7	13	16.6	...	...	0.1	1.1	...	2.2	...	0.1	...	2.8	1.7	0.7
Kaira	89.8	5.3	8.9	2.2	0.3	1.4	...	...	1.0	3.8	...	...	...	0.2	...	0.1	...	...	...	0.1	0.2	1.8
Panch Mahála	89.9	1.9	6.0	0.5	...	0.1	...	...	0.6	0.7	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	3.5	5.2	...	0.1	0.2	...
Broach	71.0	1.7	20.0	2.0	...	0.1	...	...	1.0	1.5	...	...	1.0	4.4	...	0.2	5.2	8.3	...	0.1	0.1	0.1
Surat	89.1	3.9	8.0	1.5	0.1	0.8	...	0.2	1.8	4.8	...	...	2.0	17.3	...	0.4	...	...	...	0.3	0.9	0.3
Thána	80.3	5.5	4.5	1.2	4.8	27.8	...	7.0	0.2	0.9	...	0.5	0.4	5.3	0.1	4.8	0.7	3.0	...	1.4	3.2	34.9
Kolhā	94.0	3.3	5.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	...	0.2	0.2	0.5	...	...	...	0.2	0.5	24.4	0.1	0.8	...	0.1	...	0.6
Ratnāgiri	92.2	7.0	7.2	2.2	0.4	2.6	...	5.2	0.2	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.2	3.4
Kanara	90.2	2.7	5.9	0.8	3.5	9.9	...	3.3	0.4	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	0.2	1.5	12.7
Khândesh	85.5	8.5	7.7	3.2	0.1	0.7	...	1.6	0.8	4.7	...	0.1	...	0.7	...	1.0	5.9	40.8	...	0.8	3.6	0.4
Násik	92.1	5.3	5.0	1.2	0.4	2.3	...	...	0.9	3.8	...	...	0.1	0.6	...	1.1	1.5	5.9	...	8.1	2.5	1.0
Ahmednagar	92.1	5.6	5.3	1.4	0.7	4.0	...	0.2	1.8	6.7	...	1.3	...	0.3	...	0.4	0.1	0.1	...	3.8	0.4	4.3
Pona	92.7	6.7	4.8	1.5	1.0	7.1	...	8.3	1.2	5.2	...	9.3	0.2	2.7	0.1	9.6	...	...	...	10.2	11.1	4.0
Sholapur	91.5	4.7	7.2	1.5	0.2	0.7	...	...	1.1	3.5	...	...	...	0.3	...	0.2	...	...	...	1.0	1.9	0.5
Sátara	94.9	7.9	3.5	1.3	0.1	0.6	...	10.1	1.5	7.5	...	0.7	...	0.2	...	0.9	...	...	...	1.5	0.7	0.4
Belgaum	86.2	6.0	7.9	2.3	0.8	4.8	...	30.7	5.1	21.6	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	5.2	4.2	9.8
Dhárwar	85.9	6.2	12.5	3.7	0.4	2.7	...	...	1.2	5.1	...	...	...	0.2	...	0.3	...	...	...	1.1	5.6	2.8
Bijapur	88.4	4.8	11.1	2.5	0.1	0.5	...	...	0.4	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.6
Karáchl	17.8	0.7	80.2	13.0	1.1	4.0	...	0.3	...	...	...	16.1	0.3	1.9	...	1.5	0.6	1.4	...	11.3	8.0	3.0
Hyderabad	30.2	1.3	77.6	20.4	0.1	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	...	0.1	...	0.3	2.1	9.0	...	2.0	0.5	0.2
Shikárpur	20.0	1.2	79.6	20.8	0.1	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	49.2	...	0.1	...	0.3	0.3	1.4	...	0.8	2.5	0.1
Thar and Párkar	26.8	0.6	55.3	4.7	...	...	...	...	0.3	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.6	24.6	...	...	0.1	...
Upper Sind Frontier	10.7	0.1	89.0	4.4	0.1	0.1	...	...	...	...	0.1	22.4	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	...	0.2	0.1	...
Total, Bombay Presidency	77.7	100.0	18.6	100.0	0.8	100.0	...	100.0	1.3	100.0	...	100.0	0.4	100.0	0.1	100.0	1.1	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total, Feudatories	84.2	...	10.6	...	0.1	...	...	...	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	0.2	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	79.6	...	18.2	...	0.6	...	...	...	2.1	...	...	...	...	0.3	...	...	1.1	...	0.1	...	...	...

CHAPTER III.

RELIGIONS.

The religions returned in the order of their numerical strength, are—				Numerical strength.	
Hindu	...	...	21,438,244	Jew	10,721
Mussalmán	...	...	4,355,802	Sikh	912
Jain	...	...	555,209	Buddhist	674
Animistic	...	...	292,023	Brahmo	34
Christian	...	...	167,004	Atheist	27
Pársi	...	...	76,456		

and there were 1,236 Bhils of Mahi Kántha whose religion was not asked.

There are two religions here which require a word or two of explanation. The first is Animistic, which has been suggested by the Census Commissioner as a convenient word to denote those aboriginals who profess no recognized religion and who worship spirits of good and evil in the guise of material objects, such as the Sun, and trees, or even in immaterial objects, as the small-pox. The distinction between them and the more ignorant Hindus is often very slight and in many cases it depended chiefly on the judgment of the enumerator whether he should class them under the one term or the other. The instructions were, respecting what are variously described officially in this Presidency as Wild Tribes or Forest Tribes, if they said that they professed any religion with a name to it, to enter them as such, but otherwise to enter their tribal name as their religion. These tribal names, when entered for the religion, have been all grouped together as Animistic. They might be described as Fetich-worshippers with perhaps equal accuracy.

Explanation of term 'Animistic'.

Brahmo or Brahma Samaj (The Church of God) may be described as deists. They might have been included with Atheists which word has been taken to include Deist, Materialist, Unsectarian and Agnostic; but as the former are all Indians and the latter Europeans or Eurasians, the two have been distinguished.

It is not within the scope of this report to describe the different religions or the customs of their followers. This chapter is concerned simply with their distribution. Their connection with marriage, education and other subjects will be referred to, when necessary, in the chapters on those subjects.

Distribution by religions.

Table No. 1 at the head of the chapter shows, in the first column under each religion the proportion which the people professing it bear to the whole population of the district, and in the second column the proportion they bear to the whole number of people professing it.

In no district, except in Sind, is the percentage of Hindus less than 85, while in Sind the position is nearly reversed, and the proportion varies from 10·7 per cent. in Upper Sind Frontier to 26·8 in Thar and Párkar. Sátára is the most thoroughly Hindu of all the districts, with only just over 5 per cent. of any other religion.

Mussalmáns form the bulk of the population in Sind, varying from 89 per cent. in Upper Sind Frontier to 55·3 in Thar and Párkar. In Broach there are 20·9 per cent., and in Dhárwár and Bijápur 12·5 and 11·1 respectively. The Karnátak and Gujarát show generally a higher proportion than the Deccan or Konkan.

It is only in Thar and Párkar that the Animistic show any large proportion, 17·6. Khándesh comes next with 5·9, Broach with 5·2, Panch Maháls with 3·5, Hyderabad with 2·1, and Násik with 1·5. No other district has more than one Animistic among a hundred.

The only districts that have more than this proportion of Christians are—

The only districts that have more than this proportion of Christians are—				Christians.
Thána	...	...	...	4·8
Kánara	...	...	...	3·5
Karáchi	...	...	...	1·1
Poona	...	...	...	1·0

In the two former they are chiefly natives, converts of the Portuguese at Sálsette and Goa, and in Karáchi and Poona. Europeans and Eurasians at the head-quarter towns and cantonments.

Jains.

Jains are found to be 5·1 per cent. of the population in Belgaum, 4·3 in Ahmedabad. In the other districts of Gujarát they vary from 0·6 to 1·8; in the Deccan from 0·8 to 1·8; and in the remaining districts of the Karnátak from 0·4 to 1·2. In the Konkan they are merely nominal, nowhere more than 0·4 of the population; and in Sind, except in Thar and Párkar (0·3), they are too few to be taken into account at all.

Pársis.

Except in Broach and Surat the number of Pársis is insignificant. There it is 1 and 2 per cent. respectively.

Jews.

The Jews attain their highest proportion of 0·5 per cent. in Kolába.

Sikhs.

The Sikhs have almost disappeared altogether from the returns. The reason is that in 1881 only one column was assigned to religion, but at the recent census one was given for religion and another for sect, and the instructions were to fill them both up for all persons, and for those who would not give their sect to enter "not returned," but on no account to leave it blank. But at the abstraction the second column was utilized only for Christians and where the entry in the religion column was unintelligible. The majority of the Sikhs must have entered themselves as of the Hindu religion and the Sikh sect. Consequently they have been classed with the Hindus.

Distribution by districts.

Except in Sind the distribution by districts of Hindus is in much the same ratio as the size of the districts; and so it is in a great measure with Mussalmáns.

Animistic have over 40 per cent. among the Bhils of Khándesh, and over 24 among the wild tribes of Thar and Párkar.

Of Christians, 27·3 per cent. are in Thána, 9·9 in Kánara, 7·1 in Poona, 4·8 in Belgaum, 4·0 in Ahmednagar and 4·0 in Karáchi. The Jains have 21·6 of their whole number in Belgaum and 16·5 in Ahmedabad, and except in the Konkan, Sind and the Panch Maháls no district has less than 1 per cent. Buddhists are returned as having 30·7 per cent. of their number at Belgaum and 10·1 at Sátára, but the majority of the persons returned in Belgaum were really Jains who confused themselves with Buddhists.

Relative increase of religions.

The percentage of increase of the followers of each religion compared to the increase on the total population is interesting and is given in Table No. 2 :—

TABLE NO. 2.

Percentages of increases since 1881.

Religions.	Total.		British Territory.		Feudatories.		Sind.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hindu and Sikh ...	+19·26	+19·46	+18·06	+17·68	+21·95	+23·49	+31·82	+24·75
Mussalmáns ...	+15·45	+15·35	+16·23	+15·50	+12·05	+14·78	+17·50	+17·22
Animistic ...	-68·50	-68·79	-61·46	-59·91	-79·15	-78·36	-10·58	-8·04
Christian ...	+16·95	+12·38	+16·78	+11·96	+20·96	+19·97	+30·58	+20·90
Jain ...	+11·25	+11·64	+12·58	+9·53	+10·17	+12·97	-21·38	-23·84
Pársi ...	+3·12	+3·60	+2·41	+2·82	+26·40	+39·80	+39·34	+50·87
Jew ...	+20·84	+160·87	+23·81	+18·73	-0·56	+2·63	+18·60	+61·19
Total Population ...	+15·01	+15·07	+14·77	+14·18	+15·59	+17·17	+19·12	+18·81

Animistic.

The falling off in the Animistic is, as above explained, due to differences in enumeration and to the classification of persons among Hindus and Animistic.

Jains.

The Jains are foreigners to the presidency, are mostly traders, who are generally without their wives and families, and are constantly going to and returning from their homes in Rájputána and Márwár.

Christians.

The Christian increase of—

Males ...	...	...	16·76
Females ...	...	...	11·96

is divided between :

	Males.	Females.
European ...	26·55	4·00
Eurasian ...	208·61	180·74
Native ...	9·92	8·19

as far as the British districts are concerned. This distribution was not shown for Native States in 1881.

The numbers are—

	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	1881.	1891.	Difference.	1881.	1891.	Difference.
Europeans ...	16,873	21,353	+4,480	6,728	6,997	+269
Eurasians ...	1,429	4,410	+2,981	1,464	4,110	+2,646
Natives ...	62,888	69,125	+6,237	48,935	52,944	+4,009

The Mussalmán increase is more than the average, both for males and females; but the increase of females is very small compared with the males, and this subject will be found examined at some length in Chapter IV.

The same remark applies to the Jews. They show the largest proportional increase, but their females have increased in a much smaller proportion than the males, and there is more difference with them than with the followers of any other religion.

They are distributed :

	Males.	Females.
Bombay City ...	2,590	2,431
Rest of British territory ...	2,220	2,398
Feudatories ...	536	546
Total ...	5,346	5,375
Aden ...	1,456	1,370

The small increase of the Pársis is very noticeable, and the question at once strikes one, "Is it real, or is it the result of wrong enumeration in one or other of the years?" In 1881 the increase was 8·3 for the sexes together. It is now 2·41 and 2·82 for males and females respectively. It is the only religion, except Animistic, in which the proportion of females to males has increased. The numbers are given in Table No. 3 :—

TABLE No. 3.

	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	1881.	1891.	Difference.		1881.	1891.	Difference.	
			Actual.	Per cent.			Actual.	Per cent.
Bombay City ...	25,315	24,705	-610	-2·40	23,282	22,753	-529	-2·27
Gujarát ...	7,701	7,989	+288	+3·74	8,717	9,137	+420	+4·82
Konkan ...	1,704	2,041	+337	+19·78	1,677	2,071	+394	+23·49
Deccan ...	1,344	1,918	+574	+42·71	1,111	1,577	+466	+41·94
Karnátak ...	75	133	+58	+77·33	46	87	+41	+89·13
Sind ...	605	843	+238	+39·34	458	691	+233	+50·87
Total, British Territory ...	36,744	37,629	+885	+2·41	35,321	36,316	+995	+2·82
Feudatories ...	1,125	1,422	+297	+26·40	783	1,089	+306	+39·08
Grand Total ...	37,869	39,051	+1,182	+3·12	36,104	37,405	+1,301	+3·60
Aden ...	164	234	+70	+42·68	72	84	+12	+16·66

For the greater number, 64·2 per cent. of the whole community, resides in the Bombay Island. Here they show an actual decrease from the 1881 numbers. The remainder outside the island, and exclusive of Aden, are—

Males.				Females.			
1881.	1891.	Difference.	Per cent.	1881.	1891.	Difference.	Per cent.
12,554	14,346	+1,792	+14·27	12,822	14,652	+1,830	+14·27

Judging from the rate of increase between 1872 and 1881 this increase cannot be due to excess of births over deaths only and must be maintained by emigration from Bombay City to the districts and States. This would account partly for the decrease there.

Looking at the age-periods, the decrease is seen to be almost entirely in the earlier years :—

Age-periods.	Males.		Difference.	Females.		Difference.
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	
0—4	3,500	2,438	—1,062	3,232	2,411	—821

In fact, if the children under 5 had been as numerous in 1891 as in 1881, the Pársis instead of falling off in numbers would have shown an increase of 744 or 1·53 per cent. for the ten years.

Correctness of the returns.

It is worth while, therefore, to examine into the correctness of the returns for the two enumerations at these ages :—

TABLE NO. 4.

Age at Census.	Year of Birth.	1881.				1891.				
		Males.		Females.		Year of Birth.	Males.		Females.	
		Regis- tration.	Census.	Regis- tration.	Census.		Regis- tration.	Census.	Regis- tration.	Census.
...	1880	768	1,029	643	960	1890	729	593	679	606
1	1879	636	611	540	572	1889	675	397	604	374
2	1878	601	562	528	527	1888	733	423	768	417
3	1877	630	615	635	606	1887	670	528	645	502
4	1876	618	683	580	567	1886	706	497	617	512
	Total	3,253	3,500	2,926	3,232		3,513	2,438	3,313	2,411

Births registered.

Table No. 4 gives for each of the enumerations the number of births registered in the year preceding the census opposite to the number of persons under 1 year at the census, the number of persons born in the year preceding that opposite the number between one year and two; and so on. I have no reason to suppose that there is any immigration of Pársi children below five into Bombay. On the contrary, as shown by their large increase in the mofussil, the general migration which would include young children must be rather the other way. It is clear that the numbers found at the census must be the numbers born, diminished by the deaths, but in 1881 the numbers enumerated are considerably greater than those registered as born. The birth-rate for Pársis according to the registered births was 32·00 in 1880 and 28·97 in 1890.

I do not know what error should be allowed for defects of registration, but in 1881 it would have to be quite 30 per cent. to allow for the ordinary loss by deaths; and the birth-rate would have to be 42 per cent. which would be a perfectly abnormal one. In 1890 the death-rates were :—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	262·45
1—2 years	...	...	...	100·48
2—3 "	...	...	...	44·50
3—4 "	...	...	...	21·92
4—5 "	...	...	...	13·44

for the total community. They are not published separately by ages for Pársis. The number of those dying during the preceding 5 years in their first year of life would have been $\frac{0.320 \times 262.45}{1,000} = 1,791.48$ and the deaths between 1 and 5 would have been roughly about half this again; so that the numbers born, assuming the registered numbers to be correct, would have fallen below even the numbers found in the 1891 census; and would leave a considerable margin for defects in registration, and for a less heavy rate of infant mortality among the Pársis than the bulk of the community.

This would seem to show that the Pársis were over-counted in 1881; and that the decrease is not real. Another way of testing the relative correctness of the two enumerations is by comparing the age distribution of the Pársis, at both those periods. They are given for the whole Presidency, as there is no doubt much intercourse between the residents in Bombay and the mofussil, and the whole of them form practically one community.

Comparison of the age-distribution.

TABLE No. 5.

Distribution of 10,000 Pársis of each sex by age-periods in 1881 and 1891.

Age-periods.	Males.		Females.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
0 — 14 ...	3,836	3,504	3,622	3,385
15 — 24 ...	1,915	2,014	1,542	1,984
25 — 39 ...	2,096	2,135	2,122	1,993
40 — 49 ...	966	1,028	1,021	1,064
50 and over ...	1,187	1,319	1,393	1,569

The children under 15 approach much nearer in numbers to those in other Indian provinces and to persons of other religions in the Bombay Presidency in 1881 than in 1891, but to most European nations in 1891 than in 1881; and it is probable that in their customs they resemble Europeans more closely than they do other natives of this country. The figures for several countries are shown in Table No. 6:—

TABLE No. 6.

Number out of 10,000 of each sex under 15 years of age.

Country.	Males.	Females.	Country.	Males.	Females.
India, 1881 ...	3,964	3,800	Germany ...	3,616	3,460
Bombay, 1881 ...	3,934	3,827	Austria ...	3,163	3,338
Bombay, 1891 ...	3,892	3,853	Italy ...	3,271	3,167
England and Wales	3,741	3,554	France ...	2,721	2,672
Prussia ...	3,665	3,494			

Table No. 7 gives the same age-periods for each of the principal religions:

TABLE No. 7.

Distribution of 10,000 of each sex by age-periods.

Religion.	0 — 14.		15 — 24.		25 — 39.		40 — 49.		50 and over.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Hindu ...	3,920	3,861	1,661	1,704	2,440	2,354	989	956	990	1,125
Mussalman ...	3,968	3,906	1,524	1,592	2,421	2,375	971	949	1,116	1,178
Christian ...	2,736	3,789	2,319	1,919	3,012	2,442	1,067	926	836	333
Jon ...	3,441	3,594	1,871	1,716	2,424	2,301	1,087	1,054	1,176	1,335
Parsi ...	3,504	3,385	2,014	1,984	2,135	1,998	1,028	1,064	1,319	1,569
Jow ...	4,014	4,004	1,826	1,890	2,131	2,095	879	912	1,150	1,099

The Pársis, it will be seen, have a smaller proportion of male children than any except Jains and Christians, and of females than any. Except that the Mussalmáns show much fewer of both sexes in age-period 15 — 24, they otherwise much resemble the Hindus. The Christians show an unduly high proportion of men between 25 and 40, and an unduly low one of boys under 15. The Jews show an extraordinarily large proportion of children.

The relative increase of the different religions in the different districts is best shown by a comparison of the figures already referred to in Table No. 1, with the same for the preceding census.

Among Mussalmáns in the Presidency Proper the chief fluctuations are in Dharwar from 11·4 to 12·5 per cent. of the population, and in Surat from 9·0 to 9·0. In Sind, Karáchi recedes from 81·5 to 80·2, Hyderabad from 78·8 to 77·6,

Shikárpur from 80·2 to 79·6 ; Thar and Párkar rises from 53·7 to 55·3 and Upper Sind Frontier from 87·9 to 89·0.

Jains.

The Jains vary much more and this has probably as much to do with difference in enumeration as differences in fact ; for there has been considerable confusion in the entry of Jain and Hindu. It has been not uncommon to find a man recorded of the Hindu religion and of "the Jain caste." Of course, there is no such thing as a Jain caste, but as the instructions were that during abstraction no license to alter entries was to be allowed, these persons wrongly swell the number of Hindus.

The chief difference here is in Ahmednagar from 2·1 to 1·8, but as a rule there is a decrease and in no single instance is there an increase that can be expressed with only one decimal.

Animistic.

In Animistic the decrease may be partly ascribed to the increasing Hinduising of the aboriginal tribes, but it is chiefly, as before noticed, simply the caprice of the enumerator or it may be of the superior officials that has led to their large decrease. Only by this can the way in which the aboriginals' religion has completely disappeared from Surat, where there were in 1881 no less than 118,664, be accounted for. The differences are—

	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	
Ahmedabad ..	1,996	175	}	Khándesh ...	175,349	86,668
Kaira ...	194	...		Násik...	51,637	12,612
Panch Maháls ...	77,840	11,036		Ahmednagar ...	6,876	325
Broach ...	29,896	17,805		Poona...	1,058	...
Surat ...	118,664	...		Dhárwár ...	...	32
Thána...	13,078	6,368		Bijápur ...	...	1
Kolába ...	...	611				

In Sind the numbers compare much more regularly with 1881. But here for a considerable number who could not give their religion the column was left blank, and they have been classed as Animistic ; for, both those who were entered under their tribal name, and those who were not entered in the religion column at all, were alike persons who could give no name to their religion, and they have alike been classed as Animistic. The numbers are—

	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	
Karáchi ...	3,050	3,042	}	Thar and Párkar ...	48,440	52,615
Hyderabad ...	27,460	19,160		Upper Sind Frontier ..	1,198	210
Shikárpur ...	5,892	2,908				

Christians.

For Christians, Thána shows an increase from 4·4 to 4·8, Kánara from 3·4 to 3·5, and Karáchi from 1·0 to 1·1.

Sects.

As I have already said, there were two columns in the schedule for religion and for sect, but except for Christians, no use has been made of the sect column. The information obtained for Christians is exhibited in Table A. I give in Table No. 8 a summary of the chief sects, as far as natives are concerned, showing the numbers at each enumeration. There is little interest in the numbers for Europeans and Eurasians. The table is for British territory only :—

TABLE NO. 8.
Native Christians, British Territory.

	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Armonian Church ...	...	...	561	472
Baptist ...	266	301	367	260
Church of England and Episcopalian ...	1,436	1,127	1,367	1,336
Congregationalist ...	188	176	219	216
Lutheran ...	...	...	441	439
Methodist ...	27	20	104	113
Presbyterian ...	1,559	1,526	1,218	1,546
Protestant ...	427	400	1,353	1,109
Roman Catholic ...	58,560	45,123	60,753	45,413
Salvation Army ...	...	...	601	474
Unreturned ...	386	236	1,986	1,719

In Bombay City the proportions for the two enumerations were—

Bombay City

	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Hindu ...	65.0	66.1	Christian ...	5.5	5.5
Mussalmán...	20.5	18.9	Jain ...	2.2	3.1
Pársi ...	6.3	5.8	Jew ...	0.5	0.6

The rise in Hindus and Jains at the expense of the Mussalmáns and Pársis is noticeable.

Table No. 9 gives the percentages of the different classes into which it has been the custom to divide the population of the city for the enumerations. These classes are partly by religion and partly by race :—

TABLE No. 9.

Class.	1864.	1872.	1881.	1891.
	Ratio to Total Population.	Ratio to Total Population.	Ratio to Total Population.	Ratio to Total Population.
Bráhmañ ...	3.75	4.00	4.58	4.62
Bhátia ...	2.67	1.47	1.22	0.96
Other Hindus ...	60.39	53.09	52.88	55.04
Hindus of depressed castes ...	3.97	4.86	6.35	5.50
Total, Hindus ...	70.78	63.42	65.03	66.12
Muhammadans ...	18.12	21.54	20.53	18.89
Europeans ...	1.03	1.13	1.35	1.37
Eurasians ...	0.23	0.36	0.15	0.52
Native Christians...	2.44	3.90	3.97	3.62
Total, Christians*	3.70	5.39	5.47	5.51
Jains ...	0.98	2.35	2.23	3.07
Pársis ...	6.03	6.84	6.29	5.78
Jews ...	0.35	0.41	0.43	0.61
Chinese ...	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02
Total ...	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

* Which include Europeans and Eurasians of no religion.

Besides the falling off among the Pársis, already referred to, there is a loss of Mussalmáns in the city. The figures for the two enumerations are—

Males.		Difference.		Females.		Difference.	
1881.	1891.	Actual.	Per cent.	1881.	1891.	Actual.	Per cent.
94,722	95,065	+343	+0.36	63,991	60,182	-3,809	-5.95

Comparing the Mussalmáns by age-periods at the two enumerations, I find that the decrease is spread over nearly all the age-periods except between—

	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
30—34 ...	7,999	3,522	11,006	5,503
40—49 ...	8,983	5,415	11,684	5,945
50—54 ...	1,826	964	4,860	3,120
60 and over ...	2,356	1,833	4,734	3,583

But the difference is especially great among the earliest ages. It is well, as was done with the Pársis, to compare the registration returns. In Table

No. 10 the births opposite each age are the births registered in the year which would make them, if still living, of that age on the January 1st preceding the census :—

TABLE No. 10.

Age at Census.	1881.						1891.					
	Year of birth.	Males.		Females.		Year of birth.	Males.		Females.			
		Regis- tration.	Census.	Regis- tration.	Census.		Regis- tration.	Census.	Regis- tration.	Census.		
Under 1 year	1890	1,899	2,347	1,509	2,415	1890	1,070	1,302	1,766	1,506		
Between 1 and 2 years	1879	1,578	1,430	1,382	1,711	1889	1,464	1,463	1,709	1,472		
" 2 and 3	1878	1,642	1,430	1,392	1,543	1888	1,630	1,337	1,755	1,441		
" 3 and 4	1877	1,512	1,534	1,368	1,494	1887	1,755	1,703	1,694	1,548		
" 4 and 5	1876	1,375	1,074	1,260	1,559	1886	1,708	1,420	1,553	1,461		
Total		8,004	8,639	6,961	8,722		8,381	6,504	8,218	7,100		

Unless they are made up by immigration, the numbers alive at each age period ought to be less than the numbers born in the corresponding year by an amount increasing as the age advances. If the registration figures could be relied upon, there would be no doubt that the 1891 figures are the more correct ; because children below 5 cannot be brought into Bombay for any other reason than that their parents are going there, and it is convenient to take them with them. They cannot come in either for work or education at that age, and there would be little difference between the numbers coming in and going out. The 1891 figures and the registration figures, allowing for children between 1 and 2 having been incorrectly included in other ages, agree very closely.

The 1881 figures can be explained only by very defective registration, or a very large immigration of children.

As the Bombay City Mussalman community is made up partly of permanent residents, but in great part also of temporary, the age distribution could not be expected to show ordinary results, and a comparison of the two at the different enumerations would not help to elucidate the question. But the figures for the ages from 5 to 30 are shown here :—

	1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
5 — 9	9,093	7,788	7,167	6,812
10 — 14	9,089	6,032	8,698	6,032
15 — 19	10,893	8,534	8,969	5,537
20 — 24	12,063	7,156	11,538	6,842
25 — 29	12,827	6,718	11,526	5,914

From 5 to 15 the decrease has been greater among males than females, and this is time at which it is supposed that the concealment of women is commonest. From 15 to 20 the falling off is much greater among the women.

CHAPTER IV.



AGE AND SEX. ¹³

TABLE
Age distribution of 10,000 persons of

Age.	BRITISH TERRITORY.		AHMEDABAD.		KAIRA.		PANCH MALALS.		BROACH.		SURAT.		GONDAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	348	374	312	332	352	363	370	417	337	358	361	361	343	353
1	159	181	147	167	152	161	167	185	143	167	175	174	155	169
2 years	300	345	256	282	258	282	294	344	248	284	272	295	263	291
3	313	358	274	311	269	311	327	398	246	297	328	351	286	327
4	320	340	286	298	292	299	332	348	238	266	304	303	291	301
Total under 5 years ...	1,440	1,598	1,275	1,390	1,323	1,416	1,499	1,692	1,212	1,372	1,440	1,484	1,338	1,446
5 — 9 years	1,386	1,378	1,379	1,320	1,388	1,290	1,597	1,574	1,245	1,269	1,442	1,376	1,402	1,344
10 — 14	1,056	877	1,123	919	1,152	881	1,099	958	1,033	856	1,136	941	1,122	910
15 — 19	794	705	935	801	929	791	922	813	893	822	792	763	898	793
20 — 24	835	929	908	1,038	954	1,007	887	905	1,058	1,078	832	917	947	994
25 — 29	948	931	959	937	894	918	938	927	999	948	815	840	913	911
30 — 34	879	867	907	886	778	827	834	788	872	822	742	783	825	831
35 — 39	628	556	610	595	615	631	612	557	686	636	675	612	633	609
40 — 44	627	628	660	722	630	705	561	552	652	676	572	609	622	671
45 — 49	371	333	295	308	349	381	331	318	409	409	430	417	354	364
50 — 54	420	437	421	499	454	618	341	388	431	497	414	440	424	478
55 — 59	172	157	119	130	174	169	136	146	188	186	225	228	166	170
60 and over	434	544	319	457	355	471	243	362	322	429	485	590	356	479

Age.	SA'TARA.		DECCAN.		BETOUM.		DHA'RAWA'R.		BIJA'PUR.		KA'NARA.		KARACHI.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year	345	346	382	404	321	335	347	356	400	407	232	261	365	427
1	192	207	169	191	194	211	183	199	212	221	155	175	81	108
2 years	341	363	325	371	347	364	330	338	349	361	244	287	283	366
3	315	337	307	354	327	347	317	324	347	352	264	316	350	431
4	326	319	311	329	337	335	323	332	359	357	256	283	391	445
Total under 5 years ...	1,519	1,572	1,494	1,649	1,526	1,592	1,500	1,549	1,667	1,698	1,151	1,322	1,470	1,777
5 — 9 years	1,421	1,297	1,388	1,354	1,387	1,356	1,381	1,371	1,373	1,341	1,291	1,380	1,526	1,590
10 — 14	1,155	895	1,108	915	1,034	876	1,000	872	768	651	1,119	1,002	964	773
15 — 19	730	691	750	776	777	691	811	776	760	716	958	972	681	641
20 — 24	671	823	757	910	779	882	906	1,011	868	991	854	905	843	928
25 — 29	856	893	942	917	915	915	913	922	985	970	972	961	957	934
30 — 34	758	858	845	842	861	905	868	890	873	916	954	869	991	952
35 — 39	597	593	618	562	634	575	615	533	673	587	774	620	592	445
40 — 44	630	673	622	613	676	656	641	620	677	625	654	593	609	628
45 — 49	433	384	393	341	400	330	356	296	392	328	419	357	302	252
50 — 54	461	473	425	419	425	448	406	447	404	436	335	372	433	423
55 — 59	221	187	186	155	164	152	191	176	177	169	180	191	126	100
60 and over	548	661	472	547	422	622	412	537	383	572	319	456	506	557

No. 1.
each sex, Bombay Districts.

THANNA.		KOLHARA.		RATNA'GIRI.		KHA'NDESH.		NARIN.		AHMEDNAGAR.		POONA.		SHOLAPUR.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
308	351	347	362	337	297	417	450	370	394	401	426	353	384	405	424
162	195	191	207	205	186	149	171	149	174	154	182	175	199	201	219
291	351	315	355	355	339	323	375	312	372	313	367	326	375	333	375
315	365	351	381	371	362	304	361	311	373	307	359	303	355	298	336
323	364	342	342	372	330	811	338	309	348	298	321	297	320	325	332
1,399	1,646	1,546	1,647	1,640	1,514	1,504	1,695	1,451	1,661	1,473	1,655	1,454	1,633	1,562	1,686
1,448	1,491	1,536	1,442	1,605	1,324	1,443	1,445	1,446	1,416	1,336	1,330	1,319	1,294	1,320	1,313
1,079	918	1,124	900	1,169	887	1,180	1,028	1,183	977	1,068	888	1,085	888	886	728
790	830	788	819	736	757	738	827	772	841	766	801	773	774	725	715
803	926	675	857	573	796	786	919	749	951	755	942	794	904	799	965
1,067	1,007	927	955	716	924	926	895	978	939	977	930	950	909	1,020	975
900	815	821	806	684	842	908	821	855	824	837	829	830	836	883	901
757	592	641	546	548	543	594	503	651	556	642	581	631	593	619	561
567	526	577	582	560	634	602	572	588	554	623	606	626	622	680	660
416	354	375	332	406	365	354	307	375	320	407	346	394	351	409	341
330	345	414	426	467	460	394	382	382	365	432	404	440	440	447	449
170	168	186	166	250	201	161	137	170	133	191	153	192	166	180	151
274	382	390	522	646	733	410	469	400	461	493	535	512	590	470	555

HYDRABAD.		SRIKAPUR.		THAN AND PA'RNAR.		UPPER SIND FRONTIER.		SIND.		BOMBAY CITY.		EXCLUDING SIND, BOMBAY AND ADEK.		PRESIDENCY PROVINCE.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
339	430	399	440	336	378	412	476	384	431	140	244	355	370	341	365
125	151	115	142	82	95	91	111	106	132	100	179	173	190	169	189
268	355	310	381	303	372	314	384	297	369	128	227	312	345	301	340
385	437	384	447	408	460	356	449	378	442	133	239	312	348	300	344
404	434	404	428	472	508	398	460	408	443	123	216	316	328	304	323
1,591	1,807	1,612	1,838	1,603	1,813	1,571	1,882	1,573	1,817	624	1,105	1,468	1,579	1,415	1,561
1,591	1,534	1,525	1,444	1,717	1,781	1,628	1,565	1,573	1,543	656	1,061	1,409	1,361	1,362	1,350
998	788	901	667	1,057	912	936	704	962	753	920	996	1,084	694	1,074	898
702	642	663	580	719	521	618	530	683	602	1,104	1,106	796	779	816	792
793	929	750	830	779	787	749	807	785	875	1,431	1,234	805	927	844	939
886	943	907	949	833	814	865	905	900	928	1,401	1,030	928	927	958	931
969	973	957	978	915	918	925	953	968	964	1,191	892	840	849	862	851
522	436	605	503	465	406	619	517	562	461	737	546	635	573	641	572
610	630	624	664	582	616	616	640	612	640	739	665	622	625	629	626
278	252	341	317	256	243	346	312	305	276	353	306	385	344	383	342
428	435	464	486	413	450	439	423	439	450	402	443	417	435	416	435
119	101	141	122	146	129	141	119	131	111	140	150	183	167	180	165
495	530	510	622	515	610	547	643	507	580	302	466	428	540	420	538

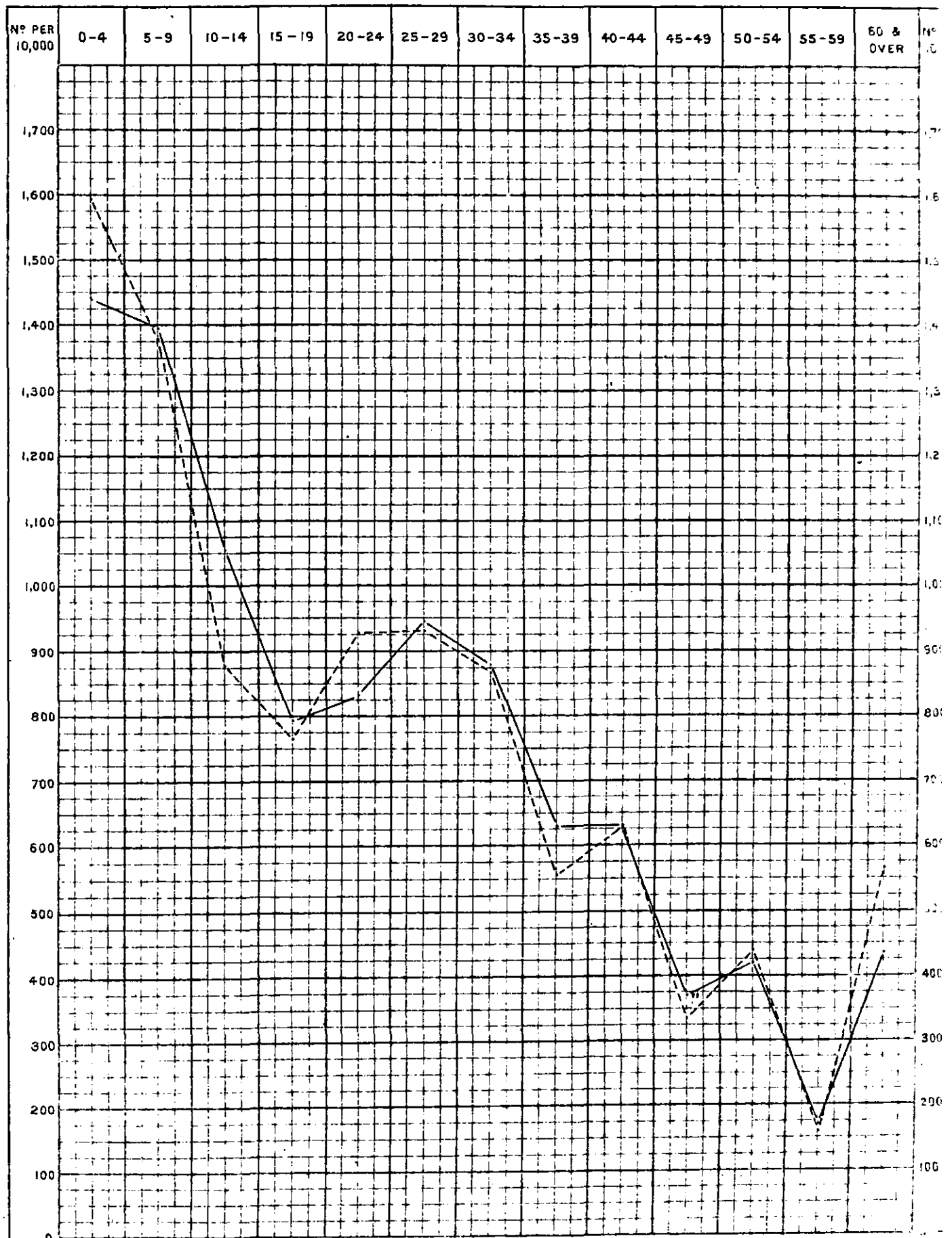
TABLE No. 2.

Average Number of Females to 1,000 Males at each Age Period.

Age.	Bombay Presidency.	Ahmedabad.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Broach.	Surat.	Gujarat.	Thana.	Kolaba.	Ratanagri.	Konkan.	Khandesh.	Nasik.	Ahmednagar.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Satara.	Deccan.	Belgaon.	Dharrwar.	Bijapur.	Kanara.	Karnatak.	Presidency Proper.	Karachi.	Hydrabad.	Shikarpur.	Thar and Parkar.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Sind.	Bombay.	Excluding Hind, Bombay City and Aden.
Under 1 year...	1,001	1,006	922	1,027	1,012	1,021	987	1,047	1,041	1,016	1,033	1,034	1,013	1,029	1,041	1,015	998	1,023	1,024	1,014	1,019	1,016	1,018	1,016	941	925	941	897	943	932	1,022	1,016
1 " ...	1,064	1,078	947	1,037	1,116	1,017	1,026	1,103	1,085	1,052	1,007	1,102	1,113	1,142	1,087	1,055	1,073	1,093	1,068	1,075	1,039	1,023	1,057	1,068	1,069	1,009	1,057	939	991	1,028	1,034	1,069
2 years.	1,070	1,044	974	1,090	1,091	1,106	1,047	1,108	1,124	1,103	1,109	1,113	1,136	1,135	1,100	1,001	1,062	1,104	1,025	1,016	1,034	1,064	1,029	1,076	1,039	1,034	1,051	988	995	1,033	1,040	1,078
3 " ...	1,066	1,072	1,031	1,137	1,149	1,093	1,081	1,122	1,081	1,123	1,114	1,136	1,139	1,133	1,123	1,089	1,069	1,115	1,038	1,016	1,019	1,083	1,031	1,088	989	952	992	908	1,025	971	1,052	1,089
4 " ...	987	986	915	979	1,061	1,017	978	1,035	997	1,021	1,021	1,042	1,071	1,041	1,032	991	976	1,024	974	1,018	994	999	996	1,009	916	899	905	866	941	903	1,031	1,008
Total under five years ...	1,033	1,032	956	1,054	1,078	1,052	1,022	1,080	1,063	1,065	1,070	1,080	1,089	1,087	1,075	1,045	1,032	1,068	1,022	1,023	1,019	1,039	1,023	1,049	972	951	974	910	974	959	1,039	1,049
5 — 9 years...	919	906	820	920	970	974	906	946	937	951	946	961	931	962	939	963	910	943	958	984	977	967	972	942	837	807	808	835	782	815	949	943
10 — 14 " ...	774	774	683	814	788	846	764	781	799	875	825	835	786	804	784	975	773	709	830	864	847	810	841	795	645	602	632	695	612	651	635	805
15 — 19 " ...	897	810	759	823	870	933	834	964	1,036	1,187	1,068	1,075	1,035	1,012	960	955	943	1,001	871	948	943	918	919	923	756	765	747	583	697	734	557	954
20 — 24 " ...	1,037	985	942	952	970	1,126	992	1,060	1,268	1,602	1,291	1,121	1,207	1,207	1,090	1,169	1,223	1,163	1,108	1,105	1,176	959	1,094	1,057	885	980	945	813	876	926	605	1,123
25 — 29 " ...	914	924	916	922	903	1,052	942	867	1,027	1,489	1,107	927	913	921	917	925	1,040	942	979	1,001	985	994	975	925	784	891	893	787	851	856	431	975
30 — 34 " ...	919	925	948	881	897	1,077	951	831	980	1,419	1,073	866	918	957	965	989	1,129	964	1,029	1,016	1,050	824	999	938	772	823	873	807	838	828	439	986
35 — 39 " ...	824	924	916	849	883	927	910	718	850	1,143	894	811	816	876	809	879	901	878	887	859	872	724	848	848	605	699	710	703	678	682	434	881
40 — 44 " ...	933	1,035	1,000	920	987	1,087	1,018	852	1,007	1,306	1,070	910	896	939	950	940	1,065	954	950	960	924	821	929	945	829	865	908	852	844	869	527	978
45 — 49 " ...	836	981	973	809	953	992	970	783	883	1,036	908	829	810	823	853	807	885	839	810	822	838	770	814	849	670	760	792	762	733	752	599	970
50 — 54 " ...	971	1,120	906	1,061	1,097	1,085	1,067	959	1,025	1,184	1,081	931	909	903	958	972	1,024	954	1,032	1,092	1,079	948	1,052	995	788	851	894	877	783	851	646	1,018
55 — 59 " ...	851	1,029	807	1,000	943	1,032	968	910	895	929	917	817	744	773	827	811	841	808	912	910	969	958	931	871	635	710	738	710	688	704	630	884
60 and over ...	1,167	1,357	1,182	1,407	1,446	1,241	1,276	1,280	1,337	1,308	1,307	1,096	1,097	1,050	1,104	1,144	1,202	1,121	1,443	1,291	1,492	1,294	1,388	1,217	891	896	1,040	954	956	950	903	1,233
All ages ...	931	946	892	933	952	1,021	945	918	998	1,153	1,032	959	951	967	957	968	997	967	979	991	1,000	905	978	851	804	837	854	805	813	831	586	975

DIAGRAM SHEWING THE DISTRIBUTION BY AGES OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX

MALES
FEMALES



CHAPTER IV.

AGE AND SEX.

Age.

There are many uses in the age tables. In a way they afford a test of prosperity, as the average length of life must be taken as a proof of this.

For even to one who considers that life is not worth living, the larger number of births and deaths, proportionately to the number of inhabitants, that a country with a low average of life must produce, compared with a country that has a higher one, can scarcely be looked upon as anything but an evil. The higher the average life-time the less is the waste of life and the misery entailed thereby, with which a population of equal numbers is maintained.

The country itself can be compared with others, or with itself, at different periods, and the different races and localities within it can be compared.

The ages will show at once, of course presuming their correctness, the average age of persons living at the time, but this is by no means the same as the average duration of life. A country with a high birth-rate, but also a high rate of infant mortality, would show as high an age-average as a country in which there were fewer born but more survived, because the children dying immediately after birth would not come into the calculation at all. But when the average duration of life is considered, then the effect of these early deaths is seen.

The average duration of life, or the expectation of life at birth, as well as the expectation of life at any age, can be calculated from the census figures, combined with death statistics, or even from the census figures alone, for a series of years, provided that the natural increase of births over deaths has advanced during the interval between the enumerations at a steadily increasing rate of progress. Given the number of persons alive in a given year, and their ages, and the number of persons that die at each age, the formation of a life table is a matter of simple arithmetic. For assuming that the same proportions are constant, out of a given number of persons alive at a given age in one year it is known how many will probably be alive in each successive year, and the total of the numbers surviving at each subsequent year divided by the original number will give the number of years' expectation of life at that age. Without reliable registration statistics of death, the number dying in a year at each age must first be calculated from the numbers alive at each age, at the different periods of enumeration.

Life tables.

In India the registration is nowhere, I believe, sufficiently accurate for this purpose. As noticed in Chapter II, it cannot be depended on as even approximately accurate for actual numbers, though relatively its value is great. Also it is known that the birth-rate and death-rate fluctuate considerably from year to year according to the season. Added to this, that the ages returned at all the enumerations are recognised to be inaccurate, and it will be seen that the task of framing an age table to show the expectation of life at different years is one that must be based in a great measure on conjecture. It is not intended to make any attempt at this in this commentary, as it is work that must be but poorly done by an amateur, but endeavour will be made to arrive at as near an estimate as possible of the inaccuracy of the age tables, and to correct them, as far as can be done, with reasonable probability.

Accuracy of registration.

At all the enumerations, and in all the provinces, great complaint has been made as to the excessive inaccuracy with which the ages are recorded in this country, and anyone who has been in the habit of taking evidence, knows with what difficulty an answer is obtained to the question "What is your age?" And it is generally believed that this information is far more inaccurate than any other that is asked for in the schedule.

Inaccuracy in stating age.

It seems to me that inaccuracies may proceed from at least four causes, which are perfectly distinct, and should have a perfectly distinct effect upon the tables:—

Causes of the inaccuracy.

- (1) The absolute omission of persons from enumeration if it be that this omission, and later on it is taken as proved to be so, is more frequent at a particular age or in one sex. This will reduce the numbers in that particular age-period.

- (2) Wilful misrepresentation of age. This has been supposed to act almost always in the one direction of under-estimation, both on account of the universal desire of one sex to be thought younger than they are, and from the necessity of marriage before a certain age among the women of so many classes of the community, which would cause an unmarried girl above this age to be entered below it. I do not, however, believe that so much importance should be attached to this cause, as has generally been done. The reasons for this are given further on.
- (3) Uncertainty as to one's exact age which may be experienced by fairly intelligent persons, who are not troubled much with dates in their ordinary life. The tendency of this error is towards giving the ages in round numbers.
- (4) Complete ignorance, which leads to the most wild answers as to age. This error is corrected by the enumerators to a great extent, and its effect is therefore lessened; but as all the people enumerated are not seen by the enumerator, this error will have most effect among the class of persons least seen by him, *i. e.*, the women.

Natural sequence of age-periods.

It is obvious that if the tables were perfectly correct, and there were no general causes to affect the birth-rates or the death-rates at a particular age or in any particular years, the figures ought to decrease gradually from the first years to the last.

This would seem to be such an obvious truism as to be hardly worth explaining; but as I recently heard it disputed, a few words may be given to it. Supposing that the same number of persons is born every year, and that the rate of mortality for each age remains constant, the persons born in one year will lose a certain proportion in each successive year, and therefore the number alive of those born in one year will be less by a gradually increasing difference than those born in each preceding year. As a matter of fact, under ordinary circumstances, the number born every year increases instead of remaining stationary, and this would emphasize the difference between each year. There are, however, circumstances in this country, such as an increased birth-rate in plentiful years or a diminished one in a year of scarcity, or an increased death-rate in a particular year, which do tend to disorganise it. An exceptional death-rate, unless it were confined to persons of particular ages, would have no such effect. It will be seen how far this is the case.

Tabulation periods.

Although the instructions were that persons should return their exact age at their last birth-day, they have been compiled by years only for the first five years of life, and then by quinquennial periods up to 60, above which age they are all grouped together.

The idea is that the ages up to 5 can be easily remembered by even the most ignorant mothers, so that better accuracy can be expected in these early years, and their utility is greater when shown in this way.

Tables.

TABLE No. 3.
British Territory without Aden.

Age.	Males.		Females.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Under 1 year ...	229,551	340,003	228,098	340,469
1 ...	165,593	154,878	171,822	164,797
2 ...	200,794	202,935	213,373	313,347
3 ...	222,105	305,292	236,346	325,356
4 ...	254,961	313,014	249,189	309,027
Total, 0—4 ...	1,073,004	1,406,122	1,098,923	1,452,996
5—9 ...	1,247,855	1,302,782	1,140,289	1,252,806
10—14 ...	1,050,730	1,030,734	826,744	797,986
15—19 ...	679,862	775,511	607,498	695,466
20—24 ...	609,538	815,165	726,812	845,281
25—29 ...	806,762	925,874	751,438	846,443
30—34 ...	757,750	858,467	704,328	788,584
35—39 ...	543,403	613,325	453,975	505,574
40—44 ...	449,492	611,653	396,024	570,691
45—49 ...	353,239	361,827	344,598	302,638
50—54 ...	347,432	409,649	357,727	397,843
55—59 ...	149,859	168,352	145,041	143,228
60 and over ...	339,392	423,606	403,299	494,141
Total ...	8,497,718	9,763,087	7,956,696	9,093,977

Table No. 3 shows the absolute numbers returned at each period for British Territory excluding Aden, along with those for 1881, by sex.

It will be noticed at once that neither in 1881 nor 1891 was there the regular sequence which might be expected, and in regard to the 1891 returns it is now to be seen how much of this is due to the disarranging effects of climate and physical causes, and how much to the incorrectness of the returns.

But first, in order to compare the way in which the total population was distributed over the age-periods at the two enumerations, it will be better to

examine them with Bombay City and Sind, excluded, as well as with them.

Table No. 4 gives the same figures for the Presidency with those portions left out:—

TABLE No. 4.

British Territory, without Sind, Bombay City and Aden.

Age.	Males.		Females.		Age.	Males.		Females.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
0 ...	179,268	272,546	179,916	276,947	25—29 ...	636,575	712,072	627,188	694,272
1 ...	185,110	183,919	141,791	142,193	30—34 ...	595,926	645,012	588,556	635,589
2 ...	169,316	239,763	171,160	264,369	35—39 ...	430,477	486,964	390,255	429,874
3 ...	167,417	239,964	184,285	260,496	40—44 ...	630,022	477,394	604,701	467,115
4 ...	194,700	242,045	196,236	244,700	45—49 ...	279,961	295,793	303,695	257,425
0—4 ...	635,590	1,127,926	672,368	1,182,705	50—54 ...	122,851	819,913	128,540	325,160
5—9 ...	985,637	1,082,091	985,100	1,019,522	55—59 ...	266,634	140,484	328,391	124,156
10—14 ...	871,901	832,122	708,721	669,561	60 and over ...				404,748
15—19 ...	527,415	611,296	491,669	593,320	Total ...	6,716,125	7,676,884	6,551,270	7,467,122
20—24 ...	629,506	617,830	601,054	693,785					

Table No. 5 gives a comparative statement, showing for England and Wales (1881), India (1881) and the Bombay Presidency with Sind and Bombay City (1881 and 1891), the distribution of 10,000 persons of either sex among the age-periods:—

TABLE No. 5.

Distribution of 10,000 persons of either sex by age.

Age-periods.	MALES.								FEMALES.							
	England and Wales.		India.		Bombay excluding Sind and Bombay City.		Bombay with Sind and Bombay City.		England and Wales.		India.		Bombay excluding Sind and Bombay City.		Bombay with Sind and Bombay City.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	(14)	(15)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Under 1 year ...	298	203	267	355	270	348	...	...	282	275	275	370	287	374	...	...
1	270	220	201	173	195	169	...	...	257	237	216	190	216	161	...	...
2 years ...	278	245	239	312	236	300	...	...	265	271	261	345	263	345	...	...
3	273	295	249	312	262	313	...	...	260	329	281	348	297	358	...	...
4	212	297	289	316	300	320	...	...	258	308	298	326	313	340	...	...
Total, under 5 years ...	1,391	1,318	1,245	1,408	1,263	1,410	2	1	1,322	1,420	1,331	1,579	1,381	1,698	2	1
5—9 years ...	1,241	1,432	1,474	1,469	1,468	1,396	1	2	1,164	1,383	1,428	1,361	1,433	1,378	1	2
10—14	1,100	1,214	1,298	1,084	1,237	1,056	3	3	1,048	1,000	1,082	694	1,039	877	3	5
15—19	1,003	811	785	790	600	794	7	7	959	779	779	784	785	785	7	7
20—24	880	799	787	505	823	835	6	6	912	905	903	927	913	929	5	4
25—29	770	896	948	928	949	945	4	4	800	925	957	927	944	931	4	3
30—34	695	885	887	840	892	879	5	5	679	881	891	849	885	867	6	6
35—39	739	687	641	635	659	628	8	8	597	527	580	573	571	556	8	9
40—44	623	642	610	622	629	627	9	9	545	645	470	625	493	628	10	8
45—49	483	344	428	383	410	371	10	13	453	317	453	344	433	333	12	12
50—54	385	430	417	417	459	420	11	11	402	464	464	435	460	437	11	11
55—59	302	191	183	183	176	172	13	13	319	157	189	167	132	167	13	13
60 and over ...	693	476	307	428	399	434	12	10	780	591	501	540	507	644	9	10

First, as to males: in England there is a regular decreasing sequence from the earliest to the latest period, such as it has been shown we ought to expect. Above 60, where the limits of the period are wider, there are more than between 30 and 35, but less than between 25 and 30.

In Bombay the first three quinquennial periods in 1891 follow their natural order. In 1881 the order here was totally disorganized by the famine, which was much more fatal to infants and children than to adults, by causing more deaths; and also reduced the number of infants by stopping births to a large extent. After this the next six periods follow the same order at the two enumerations, though this is not the natural order. In 1891 the persons over 60 come next, *i. e.*, after the 40—44, while in 1881 they are less numerous than in any quinquennial period except the last, 55—59.

Taking females: in England the results are equally regular; those over 60 taking the same place above those between 30 and 35. In Bombay the series is not so regular in 1891 as in 1881, the period 10—14 being much lower down in the scale at the last enumeration.

It will be noticed that if we add together the totals of the two divisions of each decennial period, taking by ten years at a time, instead of five, that all the proportions of India and of the two Bombay enumerations approach nearer to the English proportions, and then follow a fairly regular sequence. The figures so united are given in Table No. 6. The females at the present census.

between the ages of 10 and 15 are very few compared with the males, and this point will require special attention when we come to the question of sex:—

TABLE No. 6.

Age-period.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	England and Wales.	India.	Bombay excluding Sind and Bombay City.		Bombay with Sind and Bombay City.		England and Wales.	India.	Bombay excluding Sind and Bombay City.		Bombay with Sind and Bombay City.	
	1881.	1881.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1881.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
0—9 ...	2,032	2,760	2,719	2,877	2,781	2,886	2,506	2,803	2,759	2,940	2,814	2,976
10—19 ...	2,112	2,025	2,088	1,890	2,087	1,850	2,007	1,786	1,883	1,673	1,903	1,842
20—29 ...	1,650	1,096	1,735	1,733	1,772	1,788	1,712	1,840	1,960	1,864	1,857	1,900
30—39 ...	1,264	1,473	1,528	1,475	1,581	1,807	1,376	1,408	1,471	1,422	1,456	1,423
40—49 ...	906	986	938	1,007	946	998	999	962	923	909	961	961
50—59 ...	687	597	600	600	585	592	721	621	653	602	632	564
60 and over ...	603	475	307	423	399	434	780	591	501	540	507	549

Abstraction of ages by years. In order to help in correcting the age tables, the ages were abstracted by years for $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the population, or about 100,000 out of the 18 millions of the Presidency excluding the presidency town and Aden. This table reduced to 100,000 of each sex is given in Table No. 7:—

TABLE No. 7.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.
Infant	3,510	3,789	26	777	675	52	293	275	78	4	2
1	1,634	1,836	27	677	576	53	62	51	79	24	15
2	2,991	3,553	28	1,291	1,351	54	96	89	80	212	322
3	3,154	3,727	29	709	384	55	1,272	1,222	81	6	2
4	3,409	3,105	30	5,895	6,624	56	79	93	82	6	11
5	3,574	3,300	31	244	149	57	73	47	83	...	...
6	3,161	2,833	32	1,653	1,451	58	124	120	84	4	...
7	2,582	2,020	33	298	247	59	191	182	85	36	44
8	3,205	3,162	34	604	229	60	2,060	2,798	86	4	2
9	1,702	1,671	35	4,375	3,918	61	58	47	87	4	...
10	3,762	3,049	36	610	464	62	152	142	88	2	...
11	1,036	956	37	223	216	63	21	13	89	4	2
12	3,552	2,600	38	683	544	64	54	62	90	54	36
13	848	760	39	462	171	65	636	609	91	6	2
14	1,400	1,153	40	4,961	5,391	66	28	18	92	4	...
15	2,413	2,180	41	201	160	67	21	33	93	...	...
16	1,925	1,996	42	715	578	68	54	47	94	...	...
17	709	720	43	180	111	69	40	51	95	10	9
18	2,092	2,438	44	268	113	70	493	647	96	...	...
19	773	516	45	2,683	2,821	71	4	51	97	...	...
20	3,976	5,409	46	178	198	72	54	27	98	6	4
21	463	389	47	163	122	73	...	4	99	...	2
22	2,049	2,200	48	358	296	74	28	22	100	8	7
23	516	431	49	135	89	75	208	327	...	...	...
24	891	662	50	3,668	3,987	76	9	7	...	...	...
25	6,047	6,558	51	111	73	77	...	...	Total.	100,000	100,000

And in Table No. 8 are contrasted the age-periods for 100,000 of each sex, as obtained from this special abstraction and the general abstraction. They agree within a very small percentage, and the special sheet may therefore be taken with confidence to show the ages as actually returned by years. The greatest difference between the two is in the female 10—14 period, of 2.95 per cent. on the numbers as given in the special abstraction. Allowance will be made for these differences when the entries in Table No. 7 have been re-distributed.

TABLE No. 8.

Age-periods.	General Abstraction.		Special Abstraction.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0—4 ...	14,400	15,980	14,698	16,010
5—9 ...	13,960	13,780	14,224	13,586
10—14 ...	10,560	8,770	10,598	8,518
15—19 ...	7,940	7,650	7,912	7,850
20—24 ...	8,350	9,290	7,895	9,091
25—29 ...	9,480	9,310	9,501	9,544
30—34 ...	8,790	8,670	8,594	8,700
35—39 ...	6,280	5,560	6,353	5,313
40—44 ...	6,270	6,280	6,325	6,353
45—49 ...	3,710	3,330	3,517	3,526
50—54 ...	4,200	4,370	4,230	4,475
55—59 ...	1,720	1,570	1,739	1,664
60 and over ...	4,340	5,440	4,314	5,370
Total ...	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

It is at once apparent that entries have been massed on all the multiples of 5, especially the even multiples and 25, and also on 12. Besides this, from 8 upwards every even number has more entries than either the numbers immediately before or after it, except in the case of 58 for both sexes, and of 34 and 68 for females, where the numbers are too small for any general conclusion, and of course in the case of all numbers ending in 5. In each decennial period, too, the age ending in 8 has more entries than that ending in 6, though this would naturally be the larger. Also though the above peculiarities give the list the appearance of following no particular order, it will be seen that with few exceptions the ages ending with a particular unit decrease continuously from the first to the last decennial period, *e. g.*, 3, 13, 23, 33, 43, &c., show a gradually decreasing number. The exceptions are 10, 12, 20, 25, 59 and 64 for males, 25, 41, 59 and 71 for females. The entries on 59, 64 and 71 are so few as hardly to justify their being considered an exception, so, except in 41 for females, the divergences from this order are only in the case of the round numbers 10, 12, 20 and 25. The conclusions that it seems to me to be quite fair to draw from this are that the ages not stated in round numbers are in the main correct; that where a person knows his age pretty correctly, but not the number of years quite accurately, he is more likely to record an even number than an odd one; that where he is more doubtful he will give the number ending in 5 or 0 that he thinks it to be nearest; and when he is quite uncertain he guesses at the nearest 10. For instance, a man of 43 who knew the exact day of his birth, would record himself as such; but if he was not quite so accurate but knew his age pretty well, he would be more likely to put himself down as 42 or 44 than 43. With still more uncertainty he would go to 45 or to 40; but he would not be likely to pass over the nearest number ending in 5, *viz.* 45, for a more distant one like 35 or 55; nor 40 for 30 or 50. A man of 46 would be almost equally likely to call himself 45 or 50; though a man of 49 would be much more likely to call himself 50 than 45. In other words, a number like 40 would attract entries from 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43 and 44; 45 would attract from 42, 43, 46 and 47; 42 from 41 and 43; conversely, 43 would lose to 42, 44, 45 and 40. I would therefore correct this table by, first, deducting from every age ending in an even number (including those ending in 0) the number of entries which would seem in excess, and dividing it between itself and the odd number on each side; secondly, in doing the same with each odd multiple of 5 (except 25), and dividing the excess between the number itself and the two nearest numbers on each side; and, thirdly, in doing the same with 25 and 12 and every even multiple of 5, and dividing the excess between the number itself and the eight numbers on each side of it. That is, I take the influence of the partiality for even numbers to affect only each even number itself and the odd above and below it, that of each odd multiple of 5 to extend half-way between it and the next multiple of 5, and that for an even multiple of 5, which is the greatest, to extend to half-way between itself and the next even multiple on either side, and to be greater on the numbers nearest it. From the even multiples of 10 two deductions have been made, one by which only the one number each side is benefited, as in the case of any even number, and one which extends half to itself and the two numbers on each side of it, on account of its being a multiple of 5 and half to itself and the four numbers on each side of it, on account of its being an even multiple of 5. In the case of a multiple of 10, to determine the excess attributable to each cause, I take the arithmetical mean between the entries on the even numbers immediately above and below it to show the entries that it would have borne, if it had been an ordinary even number. The excess above this is taken as the number of extra entries due to its being a multiple of 5. The way in which the excess on the ordinary even numbers has been divided, is by taking the arithmetical mean between the odd numbers on each side of it to be the number of entries recorded for it with the same accuracy as on the odd numbers, and subtracting these from the total on the even number, and then dividing the remainder between all three numbers, in the proportion of the amounts already on the odd numbers, and double that on the even. The reason for doubling the number of the even year is because entries that ought to have been made on an odd number are equally likely to be made on either even number next to it; and so the odd number has to receive entries from the even number on each side of it, *e. g.*, taking the age 38 for males, the mean of the entries for ages 37 and 39 is $\frac{22+46}{2} = 34.5$. This is the number that I take to have been recorded on 38 with the same accuracy as those recorded on 37 and 39. It is not quite correct, as it should be rather less than the arithmetical mean, but

it is near enough. The excess over this, viz. 683—342·5, is divided between the ages 37, 38 and 39 in the proportion of 223, $2 \times 342\cdot5$, and 462. Where one of the odd numbers is a multiple of 5, it was necessary first to find the number of entries which are not due to the fact of its being such a multiple. This has been done by taking the mean between the next two odd numbers. Thus in age period 35 (males), the mean between 33 and 37 is $\frac{299+223}{2}$ or 260·5. The mean of 33 and 35 is therefore $\frac{298+290\cdot5}{2}$ or 279·25. and the excess of 604, the number of entries on 34, over this number has been divided between 33, 34 and 35 in the proportion of 298, twice 279·25 and 260·5. After these adjustments were made those for the odd multiples of 5 were made in the adjusted figures, and lastly those for the even multiples of 10 and for 12. I have not made any correction for the evident partiality for numbers ending in 8, because it may be accidental. In Kolhápúr, the Southern Marátha Jáhirs and Sávantwádi, half of the population was abstracted by years, and except for this last-mentioned peculiarity, which is not found there, all the other characteristics of this table are repeated there. The corrections above made may fairly be taken to counteract the effect of the partiality for round and even numbers. The following is the table No. 9, that results from it, at the same base of 100,000 males and females:—

TABLE No. 9.

Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.	Age.	Male.	Female.
Infant	3,510	3,789	26	1,406	1,375·50	52	638·25	695	78	39	47·50
1	1,634	1,836	27	1,710·75	1,978·75	53	498·50	597·75	79	78	111·75
2	2,991	3,553	28	2,010·50	2,176·75	54	414·75	396·50	80	48·75	71
3	3,297·50	3,756	29	2,497·25	2,298·75	55	309·75	290	81	31·75	58
4	3,565	3,130	30	1,974·75	1,982·25	56	392	424	82	22	54·50
5	3,118·50	3,181·25	31	1,383·25	1,291·50	57	389	352	83	...	...
6	3,113·50	2,905	32	1,645	1,643·25	58	449·75	537·50	84	13·25	...
7	3,179·75	2,956·50	33	2,330·50	2,198·25	59	679·25	907	85	13·25	17·25
8	2,740	2,685·25	34	1,345·50	811	60	461·25	583·50	86	10·50	18·75
9	2,782·25	2,492·75	35	1,172·75	863·25	61	354	439·75	87	17·50	12·50
10	2,602·25	2,208	36	1,425·50	1,374	62	336·50	408·75	88	9·50	5·50
11	2,047·25	1,671·75	37	1,217·25	1,485·75	63	266	215·75	89	9·50	10·75
12	1,931·25	1,557·75	38	1,185·25	1,129·75	64	225·50	259·75	90	13	10·75
13	1,837·25	1,456·25	39	1,628·75	1,074·50	65	147·25	161·50	91	19·25	11
14	1,484	1,218·50	40	1,190·75	1,112·75	66	139	134	92	11	5·50
15	1,632·25	1,478	41	913	1,182·50	67	151·50	180·75	93	2	2
16	1,915·50	1,969	42	1,046·50	1,092·75	68	120·25	153	94	2	2
17	1,792·50	2,192	43	1,261·50	1,085·50	69	177	168·25	95	2	2
18	1,710·75	2,048	44	858	611·25	70	108	151·25	96	2	2
19	2,417·75	2,463	45	628·75	590	71	89·50	162·25	97	4	1
20	2,057·75	2,390	46	755·75	939·25	72	79·50	93·75	98	2	2·50
21	1,689·75	2,095·25	47	977	1,165	73	44·50	118	99	2	3·50
22	1,943	2,250	48	852·50	828	74	89	143·75	100	8	7
23	1,748·25	1,835	49	799·75	765	75	63·75	84·75			
24	1,259·75	1,094·75	50	734·25	755·75	76	70	56·50			
25	1,174·50	1,039·25	51	750	749	77	35	...	Total.	100,000	100,000

TABLE No. 10.

Distribution of 100,000 persons of either sex according to corrected ages.

Age-period.	Male.	Female.	Age-period.	Male.	Female.
0—4	14,997	16,064	40—44	5,270	5,095
5—9	14,934	14,221	45—49	4,014	4,287
10—14	9,902	8,112	50—54	3,056	3,194
15—19	9,478	10,150	55—59	2,220	2,530
20—24	8,698	9,665	60 and over.	3,324	3,969
25—29	8,799	8,869			
30—34	8,679	7,926			
35—39	6,629	5,928	Total	100,000	100,000

TABLE No. 11.

Total Presidency according to corrected ages.

Age-period.	Male.	Female.	Age-period.	Male.	Female.
0—4	2,082,062	2,093,645	40—44	731,644	662,736
5—9	2,073,316	1,853,444	45—49	557,271	558,731
10—14	1,374,714	1,057,249	50—54	424,271	416,278
15—19	1,315,849	1,322,865	55—59	308,207	329,739
20—24	1,207,560	1,259,634	60 and over	461,477	517,286
25—29	1,221,582	1,155,910			
30—34	1,204,922	1,033,008			
35—39	920,317	772,605	Total	13,883,192	13,033,150

Table No. 10 shows the

distribution of 100,000 per-

sons of each sex by the usual

age-periods according to the

corrected ages, and Table

No. 11 the whole population

so distributed.

TABLE No. 12.

Age.	Census, 1872	Census, 1881	Mean.	Adjusted Numbers.
0—1 ...	34,586	26,996	30,791	40,296
1—6 ...	173,585	131,085	152,335	154,623
6—12 ...	159,036	160,142	164,089	154,464
12—20 ...	142,620	149,452	146,036	177,107
20—30 ...	189,147	177,271	183,209	173,552
30—40 ...	140,191	153,107	146,649	126,699
40—50 ...	86,902	94,516	90,700	87,468
50—60 ...	48,315	55,505	53,410	53,972
Above 60 ...	25,618	39,626	32,772	31,519
Total ...	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

It is worth while comparing 1891 adjusted tables with these the adjusted age tables given in the Census Commissioner's report for 1881. It was made out for males only, and was done by Mr. G. F. Hardy, F.I.A., F.R.A.S., to whom was entrusted the work of preparing age tables for all the provinces. They are given in Table No. 12:—

To eliminate the discrepancies between the special and general abstractions, the figures may be altered in the same proportion as those given in Table No. 8, for each age-period. Thus for females between 10 and 15, the figures will become $\frac{8,113 \times 8,770}{8,618}$ or 8,352. The difference is 2.9 per cent. Table No. 13 gives these figures and Table No. 14 the figures for the whole Presidency at these rates:—

TABLE No. 13.

Age-period.	Male.	Female.	Age-period.	Male.	Female.
0—4 ...	14,693	16,034	35—39 ...	6,553	6,204
5—9 ...	14,657	14,424	40—44 ...	5,224	5,026
10—14 ...	9,866	8,352	45—49 ...	4,234	4,049
15—19 ...	9,511	9,891	50—54 ...	3,034	3,119
20—24 ...	9,199	9,877	55—59 ...	2,196	2,387
25—29 ...	8,780	8,651	60 and over ...	3,343	4,021
30—34 ...	8,775	7,899			

*TABLE No. 14.

Age-period.	Male.	Female.	Age-period.	Male.*	Female.
0—4 ...	2,036,916	2,089,911	40—44 ...	724,289	655,002
5—9 ...	2,031,522	1,879,955	45—49 ...	587,089	527,622
10—14 ...	1,367,840	1,084,457	50—54 ...	420,618	406,494
15—19 ...	1,275,592	1,289,034	55—59 ...	304,365	311,155
20—24 ...	1,075,799	1,287,211	60 and over ...	483,484	523,975
25—29 ...	1,017,183	1,127,539			
30—34 ...	1,216,480	1,027,596			
35—39 ...	993,517	808,561	Total ...	13,872,613	13,024,493*

*The Mahi Kantha Bhils, whose ages were not returned, are excluded.

That these ages are correct, or even approximately so, I do not assert with any confidence, but that they are nearer so than those in the original tables may be accepted without doubt. Corrected tables.

It is interesting to compare them with the 1881 figures for the periods 10 years younger, to see what was the number 10 years ago out of which those now enumerated are the survivors. Table No. 15 shows this comparison for both corrected and uncorrected ages of 1891, and it will be seen that the corrected ages correspond much more nearly with the 1881 ages than do the uncorrected ones, especially in the 10—14 and 15—19 periods of 1891, which correspond to the 0—4 and 5—9 periods of 1881, which were those most disorganized by the famine. Between 10 and 15 the females appear to be much more correct than the males:— Comparison with 1881 tables.

TABLE No. 15.

Age-periods uncorrected and corrected figures, compared with 1881.

Age-periods.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	1891, uncorrected.	1881, 10-years younger.	1891, corrected.	1891, uncorrected.	1881, 10-years younger.	1891, corrected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—4 ...	1,993,066	...	2,082,062	2,067,655	...	2,093,645
5—9 ...	1,964,335	...	2,073,316	1,817,383	...	1,853,444
10—14 ...	1,474,912	1,481,198	1,374,714	1,154,110	1,515,539	1,057,249
15—19 ...	1,112,893	1,751,473	1,315,849	980,862	1,613,174	1,322,865
20—24 ...	1,170,949	1,567,531	1,207,560	1,216,993	1,248,856	1,259,654
25—29 ...	1,303,753	1,031,535	1,221,582	1,212,794	923,758	1,155,910
30—34 ...	1,219,457	1,035,222	1,204,922	1,135,089	1,055,994	1,033,008
35—39 ...	860,279	1,138,469	920,317	719,090	1,065,031	772,605
40—44 ...	872,707	1,031,075	731,644	828,262	953,606	662,736
45—49 ...	496,743	753,409	557,271	415,670	652,090	558,731
50—54 ...	584,688	616,888	424,271	576,080	559,378	416,278
55—59 ...	226,657	481,230	308,207	194,115	468,842	329,739
60 and over ...	592,174	1,100,627	461,477	706,390	1,202,207	517,286

In this connection I have taken into account only the errors due to the third out of the four causes described above. It would be impossible to rectify Other causes of error.

accurately the errors due to omission from enumeration altogether, except by a test re-enumeration, and even then it would be unsafe to generalize from a test of particular parts of the province, but assuming the numbers of one sex to be correct, it may be possible to adjust the other to it; and an attempt at this will be made when the subject of sex is reached.

The second source of error is closely connected with it, and can be treated at the same time. As to the fourth, I do not think that so much weight is to be attached as the generally recorded opinion that I have hitherto seen would lead one to expect. At my request most of the Assistant and Deputy Collectors took personal tests of the ages recorded. With the enumeration books of selected villages in their hands they had up the villagers before them, and recorded for each in a form supplied the age which they found entered in the book, and the age which they concluded him to be, from his answers to questions and from his personal appearance. Table No. 16 shows for each age and sex the number of cases so tested, with the average divergence from the enumerator's figures, the plus sign signifying that the real age was higher than that recorded, and the minus that it was less. The test is, of course, of a very small percentage, and the officers who conducted it are liable to be mistaken, perhaps as much as the enumerators. But they are all men accustomed to the taking and weighing of evidence and to the appraising of the age of persons appearing before them as witnesses. The general correctness of the returns is most remarkable, and shows that the enumerators have done their work as well as can be expected, and that the ages are returned more correctly than could have been expected from an illiterate population. The number of tests of the higher ages is very small, and the divergencies shown are consequently greater. Except for this the test does not show that inaccuracy is more prevalent in one sex or at one age than another. Up to 60 the variations are wonderfully small. The general tendency seems to be to slightly underestimate the age up to 30 for males and 37 for females, and to overstate it after that:—

TABLE No. 16.*

Age.	Male.			Female.			Age.	Male.			Female.		
	Number	Average	Divergence	Number	Average	Divergence		Number	Average	Divergence	Number	Average	Divergence
Infant.	42	1.1	+1.1	44	1.1	+1.1	46	14	45.4	-0.6	4	43.0	-3.0
1	39	1.4	+0.4	41	1.3	+0.3	47	11	46.4	-0.6	3	44.3	-2.7
2	61	2.4	+0.4	74	2.7	+0.7	48	14	40.8	-7.2	15	46.7	-1.3
3	85	3.6	+0.5	83	3.6	+0.5	49	9	48.5	-0.5	1	49.0	...
4	77	4.2	+0.2	87	4.6	+0.6	50	147	50.4	+0.4	115	50.9	+0.9
5	94	5.0	...	80	5.5	+0.5	51	4	50.2	-0.8	2	50.5	-0.5
6	92	6.9	+0.9	72	6.7	+0.7	52	23	52.1	+0.1	12	52.0	...
7	55	6.6	-0.4	71	7.5	+0.5	53	6	51.5	-1.5	4	50.7	-2.3
8	90	8.3	+0.3	78	8.8	+0.8	54	7	53.7	-0.3	2	67.0	+13.0
9	48	8.2	+0.2	55	7.5	-1.5	55	57	56.2	+1.2	50	54.0	-1.0
10	97	9.4	-0.6	84	10.2	+0.2	56	2	57.0	+1.0	...	...	...
11	25	11.1	+0.1	25	11.2	+0.2	57	1	55.0	-2.0	2	58.5	+1.5
12	95	12.7	+0.7	60	13.0	+1.0	58	6	56.1	-1.9	...	...	...
13	31	17.7	+4.7	20	14.2	+1.2	59	2	54.5	-4.5	1	51.0	-8.0
14	47	14.6	+0.6	19	14.4	+0.4	60	85	60.5	+0.5	80	61.0	+1.0
15	63	15.8	+0.8	47	16.1	+1.1	61	1	63.0	+2.0	...	...	...
16	53	17.1	+1.1	34	16.7	+0.7	62	4	64.0	+2.0	7	61.2	-0.8
17	26	18.7	+1.7	13	18.4	+1.4	63	2	65.0	+2.0	1	62.0	-1.0
18	84	18.5	+0.5	57	19.0	+1.0	64	...	...	...	1	49.0	-15.0
19	14	19.7	+0.7	13	20.0	+1.0	65	33	60.7	-4.3	17	66.5	+1.5
20	111	20.0	...	132	22.0	+2.0	66	1	68.0	+2.0	2	58.0	-8.0
21	17	21.5	+0.5	14	21.1	+0.1	67	3	68.0	+1.0	2	61.0	-7.0
22	61	22.9	+0.9	71	23.3	+1.3	68	1	70.0	+2.0	1	70.0	+2.0
23	17	25.0	+2.0	21	24.6	+1.6	69	1	64.0	-5.0	...	...	...
24	22	24.2	+0.2	21	24.1	+0.1	70	14	77.3	+7.3	18	67.6	-2.4
25	187	24.9	-0.1	156	23.4	-1.6	71	...	...	...	1	78.0	+5.0
26	21	26.7	+0.7	20	26.6	+0.6	72	4	73.5	+1.5	3	68.0	-4.0
27	34	28.1	+1.1	17	28.2	+1.2	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	55	27.0	-1.0	50	27.6	-0.4	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	17	29.4	+0.4	12	31.2	+2.2	75	14	72.6	-2.4	11	72.1	-2.9
30	180	29.8	-0.2	218	31.1	+1.1	76	...	...	...	1	76.0	...
31	15	31.8	+0.8	12	31.3	+0.3	77	2	77.0	...	...	...	...
32	54	31.1	-0.9	64	33.6	+1.6	78	1	78.0	...	1	78.0	...
33	8	32.7	-0.3	7	34.2	+1.2	79	...	...	...	2	67.5	-11.5
34	7	32.2	-1.8	12	38.1	+0.9	80	3	80.6	+0.6	4	67.5	-12.6
35	177	34.9	-0.1	192	36.1	+1.1	81	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	14	35.8	-0.2	16	36.7	+0.7	82	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	13	35.3	-1.7	9	38.8	+1.8	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	30	34.1	-3.9	29	37.4	-0.6	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	13	38.6	-0.4	6	36.3	-3.7	85	2	70.0	-15.0	...	...	...
40	108	39.2	-0.8	176	40.3	+0.3	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	9	43.1	+2.1	6	39.8	-1.2	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	41	42.8	+0.8	37	42.0	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	2	42.5	-0.5	2	43.0	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	8	42.0	-2.0	4	43.5	-0.5	90	...	...	...	1	90.0	...
45	102	44.4	-0.6	118	45.1	+1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*The figure in the age column is the enumerated age. The other three columns give the number of tests the average apparent age and average divergence of apparent from enumerated age in years.

Up to 5 it will be noticed that the ages have been abstracted by years.

Children under 5.

It is important for many reasons connected with the rates of infant mortality and of births to know the exact number alive at each year at this early age, instead of grouping them all together, if it can be done with accuracy. And it was thought that even the most illiterate father could count up to 5, and that the most ignorant mother would remember how long ago her child was born, and that therefore the ages could be depended on for correctness up to this age. It is to be seen how these hopes were realized. Naturally one would expect a decreasing sequence from the first year onwards.

The first age, below one, has the highest number both for males and females, and both with Sind and Bombay and without them. But after that the 5th period (above 4) has the highest, and the number decreases from that to the second period, instead of increasing as we should have expected. Only among the females those between 4 and 5 are less numerous than those between 2 and 3 or 4 and 5, and their ages, in these early years, would therefore seem to be more accurately given than those of the males.

It is curious that the same phenomenon should have been found in 1881 pretty universally over the whole of India. It was then explained in most provinces to be in accordance with the facts, because each of the four years, 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879, was more favourable to births and to the survival of infants than its successor, and therefore there were at the 1881 enumeration more children born in 1876, who would then be between 4 and 5, than children born in 1877, who would then be between 3 and 4, and so on for the later years. No doubt, in this Presidency the birth-rates of the years immediately preceding the census of 1881 were thrown altogether out of shape by the famine; but the remarkable resemblance in the series at the present enumeration tends rather to show that in both cases the apparent irregularity is due to peculiarities in the enumeration and to the idiosyncracies of the people enumerated, which at both times vitiated the returns. For it is evident that in an increasing population, though it may now and again show a decline in the birth-rate, this must be the exception, and not the rule, as the figures for the two enumerations, if correct, would make it. For if they are correct they show that in 1876, 1877, 1878 and 1879, and again in 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, the number of births, or, at any rate, the number of infants that survived was rapidly decreasing. I say of infants that survived, because though one year may very often be more deadly than another to the lives of newly born children, I do not find it advanced anywhere that one year is more likely than another to kill off the children alive between 3 and 4 more rapidly than those between 4 and 5, or those between 2 and 3 more rapidly than those between 3 and 4.

It has been noticed above, in Chapter II, that the birth as well as the death rate depends a great deal on the healthiness of the season and the plentifulness of the harvest. Table No. 17 gives the number of registered births and deaths for each of the years from 1881 to 1889. The births increase steadily in number every year except in 1889. This is partly due, no doubt, to better registration and partly due to the increasing number of births, which the increased number of the population in the 10 years

Birth and death rates.

TABLE No. 17.

Years.	Registered births.	Registered deaths.	Excess of births or deaths.	Serial order of year with respect to		
				(2).	(3).	(4).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1881	459,057	381,450	78,207	10	3	10
1882	481,346	343,418	147,928	9	1	5
1883	501,891	420,193	81,698	8	5	9
1884	534,723	408,409	126,314	7	4	6
1885	572,491	473,591	98,900	6	9	7
1886	581,553	481,185	99,968	5	2	1
1887	628,103	453,261	174,842	3	6	3
1888	644,943	468,030	176,913	2	8	4
1889	629,159	513,042	81,927	4	10	8
1890	641,115	461,016	177,499	1	7	2

would of itself prove must have been the case. The drop in 1889 cannot have been caused by a sudden decline in the accuracy of the registration, for there were no official orders that would have led to it, and, as the births and deaths are registered by the same persons, and the number of deaths registered in 1889 is much larger than in any other year, any cause affecting the accuracy of the one would have affected that of the other as well. If we turn to the tables in Chapter II on the climatic features of the year, it will be seen that 1889 followed on a year of exceptionally dear food and low wages. The deaths, it will be seen, fluctuate much more than the births, but in no one year have they exceeded them, and of course this is only natural, as the comparative unhealthiness of different years has a far greater effect on the death than the birth rate.

Births and deaths
under 1 year
and between 1
and 5 years.

Table No. 18 gives the number of births and of deaths under 1 year, and between 1 year and 5 years for the five years immediately preceding the census: Though the census was taken near the end of February, the majority of the ages were entered some weeks previously, and it will be accurate enough for all practical purposes to take the children born in 1890 as those that would be under one year at the enumeration, those born in 1889 as between 1 and 2, and so on.

Years.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Births.	Deaths.		Births.	Deaths.	
		Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5.		Under 1 year.	Over 1 and under 5.
1890 ...	833,608	58,074	50,693	807,417	45,327	49,209
1889 ...	812,974	57,072	54,652	287,616	50,052	87,275
1888 ...	830,316	53,519	49,694	304,377	46,273	48,532
1887 ...	327,600	34,059	31,398	300,013	45,678	50,553
1886 ...	803,378	40,356	39,553	278,177	42,395	38,470
	1,607,804	208,180	250,566	1,478,179	221,625	244,039

It would serve no useful purpose to calculate for these returns the number that ought to be alive of each year according to the registration returns, but it may be interesting to note the total number that would be alive under 5 according to them.

Persons dying under 1 year in 1887 must have been born in 1886 or 1887, and, therefore, if they survived must have been under 5 at the beginning of 1891. But persons dying under 1 year in 1886 may have been born at any time in 1885 or 1886, and the deaths of those born in 1885 would make no difference to the number of persons living under 5, at the beginning of 1891, because at that time they would have, if living, been over 5. It is necessary to determine, therefore, how many of the deaths under 1 year in 1886 were due to persons born in 1886 and how many to those born in 1885. As the births and deaths may be assumed to be evenly distributed throughout the year, it would be safe to assume that half were due to persons born in either year, if the death-rate for young children were constant. But this is not the case. The death of a child, born in 1885, below 1 year, may occur either in 1885 or 1886, but the majority of those occurring in the first 6 months of life will take place in 1885, and the majority of those occurring in the second 6 months will take place in 1886. So for the deaths within 1 year of birth of children born in 1886. They must occur either in 1886 or 1887, the majority of the deaths within 6 months being in 1886 and of those over 6 months in 1887. The deaths below one year, therefore, in 1886 will be principally of children over 6 months born in 1885 and of children under 6 months born in 1886. The death-rate of the latter would be higher than the death-rate of the first year of life, while of the former it would be nearer the rate of the second year, and it cannot be far out if we take these two rates to represent the proportion of the persons born in the two years 1885 and 1886, out of those dying under one year in 1886. Persons dying in 1890 between 1 and 5 must have been born between 1st January 1885 and 31st December 1889. All but those born in 1885 would have been between 1 and 5 at the census, if surviving. We want to find, therefore, the number of those deaths due to persons born in 1885. Those born in 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886 and 1885 would have been approximately 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, and one can take it that the deaths were due to these ages in the ratio of the death-rate of the 2nd, 3rd, &c., year of life. The deaths over 1 year and under 5 during the other years 1886—89 may be divided in the same way into deaths which would have affected the number living at the census under 5, and deaths which would not. As in 1890 one takes those born in 1886—89—

So in 1889 one takes those born in 1886—88,
In 1888 do. 1886-87,
And in 1887 do. 1886.

The death-rates for the first five years of life, as given in the Indian Census Report for 1881, are:—

Age.					
0	...	...	...	...	28.44
1	...	...	...	...	9.40
2	...	...	...	...	5.86
3	...	...	...	...	4.16
4	...	...	...	...	3.03
5	...	...	...	...	2.43

The proportions of the deaths under 1 year that are counted as affecting the number of those surviving under 5 at the census, are for 1886 $\frac{26.4}{27.84}$ and of those dying between 1 and 5, the proportions to be reckoned are :—

In 1890 ...	$\frac{9.40+5.86+4.16+3.08}{24.93}$	In 1888 ...	$\frac{9.40+5.86}{24.93}$
„ 1889 ...	$\frac{9.40+5.86+4.16}{24.93}$	„ 1887 ...	$\frac{9.40}{24.93}$

Taking the births for the five years, and deducting the deaths in these years, as far as they affect the persons born in these years, we arrive at, as the number of persons under 5, who ought to have been living at the time of the census, 1,236,000 males and 1,151,000 females. The actual figures were 1,406,122 males and 1,452,996 females. The difference may be taken as indicating roughly the extent of the deficiencies in the registration beyond those of the census.

It will be seen that the registration figures quoted in Tables Nos. 17 and 18 point to the year 1889 as having both a lower birth-rate and higher death-rate, both infant and adult, than any other, and therefore in a very small way account for part of the deficiency of children between 1 and 2. But it can only be a very small proportion that can be ascribed to this cause. The true reason is a defect in enumeration, and can, I think, be easily and simply explained. The instructions to enumerators on the point were to enter the number of years that each person had completed, and in the case of a child that had not completed one year to enter "infant," to which the equivalent in the commonest of the vernaculars is "*múl*."

Reasons for the small numbers of children between 1 and 2.

The word was therefore given a technical meaning of an infant under one year, which does not properly belong to it, and which no doubt confused the enumerators, and led to its being entered, in cases where 0 would not have been entered, for children over a year. Another reason is, I think, the well-known fact that natives of this country, as indeed of others, confuse the number of completed years with the number of the current year of age. Thus a child in its third year is called three. There can be no doubt that this is the cause of a good deal of error. I do not think it would lead to many children below one being entered as between 1 and 2, for they would be classed as "*múl*"; but it would lead to a good many that were in their second year, and consequently ought to have been classed in the second period between 1 and 2, being entered in the third, between 2 and 3. In this way numbers would be lost to this age-period, with no compensating gain. The other periods would gain each from the period below it, and lose to the period above it, and the gain would naturally be rather more than the loss, as the former comes from a more numerous period. The above reasons fully account for the small numbers between 1 and 2.

In considering the different districts, it will be safer to work with the uncorrected tables, as it is likely that the error from inaccuracy of return is much the same in both. By districts.

Table No. 1 at the beginning of this chapter shows for each district the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex over the age-periods. In the famine districts there is a large increase in the proportion of the first period, and a diminution of the age from 10 to 15, which corresponds to the low proportion of children under 5 in 1881. Almost everywhere there is an increase in the old men and women above 60.

Taking the districts in order, the age-periods in which they show a decrease more than nominal are those given below in Table No. 19. The letter M or F signifies males or females; where neither letter is given the increase or decrease is in both sexes.

TABLE No. 19.

Districts.	Increase.	Decrease.	Districts.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ahmedabad ...	0-4, 40-49.	10-19.	Ahmednagar ...	0-4, 15-24, 40-49, 60-	5-14, 25-39, 50-59.
Kaira ...	0-4, 15-24.	5-14.	Poona ...	0-4, 15-24, (25-29 M.), 40-49, 60-	5-14, (25-29 F.), 30-39, 50-59.
Panch Mahals...	0-4, 40-49, 60-	5-14.	Sholapur ...	0-4, 20-24, 40-	5-19.
Broach ...	0-4, 20-24, 60-	30-39.	Sátára ...	0-4, 15-19, (20-24 F.), 40-49, (50-59 M.), 60-	5-14, (20-24 M.), 25-39, (50-59 F.)
Surat ...	0-4, 20-24, 40-49, 60-	5-14, 25-29.	Belgaum ...	0-4, 40-49, (50-59 M.), 60-	5-19, 25-39, (50-59 F.)
Tháns ...	15-24, (25-29 M.), 40-49, 60 F.-	0-9, (25-29 F.), 50-59, 60 M.-	Dhárwár ...	0-9, (15-19 F.), 40-49, 60-	10-14, (15-19 M.), 25-39, (50-59 F.)
Kolába ...	(5-9 M.), 10-19, (30-39 M.), (50-59 M.)	0-4, (5-9 F.), 20-29, (30-39 F.), (50-59 F.)	Bijápúr ...	0-4, (5-9 M.), (40-59 M.), 60-	(5-9 F.), 10-19, 25-39, (40-59 F.)
Ratnágiri ...	0-4, (15-29 F.), (50-59 M.), 60-	5-14, (15-29 M.), 30-39, (50-59 F.)	Kánara ...	0-4, 10-19, (30-39 F.), 40-49, (50-59 M.), 60-	5-9, 20-29, (30-39 M.), (50-59 F.)
Kháudesh ...	0-4, 15-24, 40-49, 60 F.-	5-14, 30-39, 50-59, 60 M.-			
Nesik ...	(0-4 F.), 15-24, 25-29, 40-49, (60-59 M.), 60-	(0-4 M.), 5-14, (50-59 F.)			

To calculate the mean age of the population, I have used the method employed

TABLE No. 20.
From corrected tables.

Age-period.	Number of persons.	Mean age.	Product.
Under 1 ...	981,120	·30	294,337·80
1-4 ...	3,104,541	2·50	7,986,452·50
5-9 ...	4,156,898	7·21	29,971,234·58
10-19 ...	5,395,169	14·28	77,042,156·62
20-29 ...	4,844,706	24·58	119,082,873·48
30-39 ...	3,930,852	34·70	136,400,564·40
40-49 ...	2,510,382	44·77	112,389,302·14
50-59 ...	1,478,495	54·81	81,036,310·95
60 and over ...	978,763	70·80	69,296,420·40
Total ...	27,470,912	23·06	633,500,152·77

TABLE No. 21.
From uncorrected tables.

Age-period.	Number of persons.	Mean age.	Product.
Under 1 ...	939,406	·30	281,821·80
1-4 ...	3,121,315	2·50	7,803,287·50
5-9 ...	3,781,713	7·21	27,266,186·78
10-19 ...	4,722,777	14·28	67,441,255·66
20-29 ...	4,904,489	24·58	120,552,339·62
30-39 ...	3,933,915	34·70	136,506,850·50
40-49 ...	2,613,382	44·77	117,001,112·14
50-59 ...	1,581,540	54·81	86,684,207·40
60 and over ...	1,208,564	70·80	91,938,331·20
Total ...	26,897,106	24·37	655,475,392·50

The mean age in this Presidency if taken from the uncorrected figures is 24·37, from the corrected figures 23·06. In either case it comes between the mean of 1872 and 1881.

In 1872 it was 22·4.

In 1881 do. 24·5.

In England it was in 1871, 26·4, but I do not find it worked out in the report for 1881. In this Presidency in 1881 it was no doubt abnormally raised by the excessive mortality among children and the diminution of births consequent upon the famine, but as the famine proved fatal to a great number of aged persons too, its tendency was not all in one way. It is obvious that the mean age is a very poor test of prosperity.

by Mr. White, B. C. S., the Superintendent for the North-West Provinces in 1881, which is described in his report. The mean age of each group must be multiplied by the number of persons in the group and the sum of these products divided by the total population. But the difficulty is to find the mean age of each group, as it is evidently lower than the arithmetical mean. On the assumption that the proportion that dies annually of each age out of the total living at that age is constant, the mean age will be the geometrical mean between the first and last year of the period; to which is added 0·5 to allow for the age being on an average six months more than the year stated. The calculations are shown in Tables Nos. 20 and 21.

DIAGRAM SHEWING THE RELATIVE PROPORTION
OF THE
SEXES AT DIFFERENT AGES

a ----- PRESIDENCY PROPER
b ----- SIND

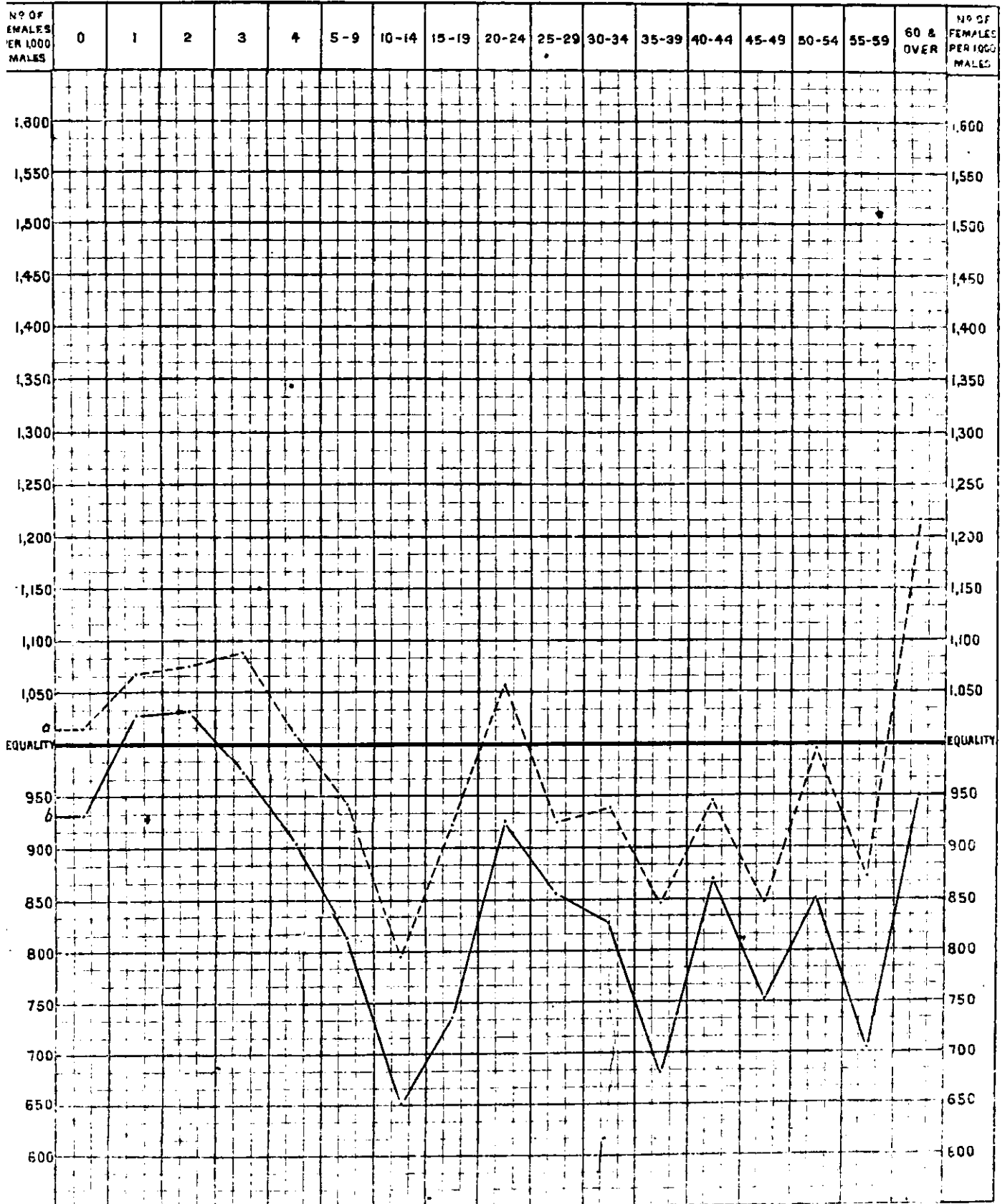


TABLE No. 22.

Age-periods.	Total Deaths.		Annual death-rate per 1,000.		Percentage of death-rate to that of the whole population.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Under 1 year ...	505,300	431,267	237.125	187.075	4.018	44.200
1 - 4 ...	433,302	437,853	53.744	50.297	11.465	11.754
5 - 9 ...	117,042	107,112	9.385	9.393	2.000	2.195
10 - 14 ...	64,430	56,020	6.170	6.776	1.313	1.534
15 - 19 ...	62,495	71,626	9.192	11.774	1.940	2.762
20 - 29 ...	188,607	206,043	12.516	13.938	2.967	3.258
30 - 39 ...	210,332	238,147	16.165	20.296	3.445	4.812
40 - 49 ...	205,254	138,648	23.571	28.740	5.150	6.713
50 - 59 ...	168,007	151,401	29.817	30.511	8.486	7.132
60 and over ...	250,482	280,049	78.477	66.712	16.300	15.395

In connection with this subject Table No. 22 is given, which shows the death-rates per 1,000 at various age-periods during the last 10 years, calculated on the census population of 1881, as far as they could be obtained from the Sanitary Commissioner's reports.

That they are accurate, as has been already pointed out, is not expected; but that they are relatively correct, though under the mark, is probably correct. Compared with the life table on pages 184 and 185 of the Census Report for India of 1881, they are all under the rates there given, but the proportions by which they differ do not vary much.

Sex.

The remaining subject in this chapter is the relative proportions of the two sexes. Proportion of sexes.

The numbers are:—

	Males.	Females.
British Territory ...	9,763,067	9,093,977
Feudatories ...	4,120,125	3,939,173
Total ...	13,883,192	13,033,150

The relative proportions of females to 1,000 males are:—

British Territory ...	931
Feudatories ...	956
Total ...	938

Compared with the figures for European countries these are very strange, for there one almost always sees a larger number of females than males.

The proportions at the latest enumerations of some other countries were:— Comparison with European countries.

England and Wales ...	1,055	Saxony ...	1,063
Scotland ...	1,076	Sweden ...	1,061
Ireland ...	1,043	Holland ...	1,023
France ...	1,005	Austria ...	1,047
Germany ...	1,043	Hungary ...	1,030
Prussia ...	1,038	Italy ...	995
Bavaria ...	1,054		

and for other foreign countries:—

Canada ...	929	New South Wales ...	830	
United States. {	White ..	961	South Australia ...	872
	Coloured .	993	Queensland ...	706
Chili ...	1,000	New Zealand ...	856	
Victoria ...	909			

The reasons for the small proportions in the colonies are obviously the large numbers of immigrants, who are mostly males. In Europe, the reason for the preponderance of females is partly the greater emigration of males, partly that women have greater vitality, and partly owing to the difference in the occupations of the sexes. For in all European countries and in all countries where birth statistics are reliable, it is known that in any year the male births invariably exceed the female births in numbers, and yet in a few years from their birth the number of males living in the country is always less than that of the females of the same age.

TABLE NO. 23.

Age.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Prussia.	Bavaria.	Saxony.	Sweden.	Holland.	Austria.	Hungary.
Under 1 year ...	898	982	962	972	983	974	1,009	991	975	679	1,001	980
1 " ...	1,004	964	953	978	996	987	1,017	1,035	978	984	1,007	967
2 years ...	1,003	978	973	987	999	993	1,011	1,018	974	991	1,015	1,001
3 " ...	1,006	977	989	991	1,001	994	1,033	1,023	977	985	1,015	1,002
4 " ...	1,004	977	963	998	996	966	1,016	1,040	976	991	1,021	1,014
Total under five years ...	1,003	976	971	984	995	987	1,017	1,020	976	987	1,011	1,000
5 - 9 years ...	1,006	976	977	996	999	992	1,018	1,018	978	998	1,004	1,003
10 - 14 " ...	997	968	957	985	1,000	991	1,025	1,017	980	994	1,011	1,012
15 - 19 " ...	1,008	994	1,040	999	1,014	1,005	1,033	1,037	990	988	1,043	1,124
20 - 24 " ...	1,093	1,063	1,060	1,057	1,038	1,051	1,043	1,071	1,034	1,012	1,016	1,173
25 - 29 " ...	1,087	1,105	1,120	958	1,048	1,046	1,062	1,051	1,066	1,032	1,052	1,007
30 - 34 " ...	1,077	1,117	1,101	985	1,047	1,039	1,058	1,027	1,037	1,042	1,067	1,045
35 - 39 " ...	1,069	1,161	1,128	993	1,061	1,057	1,070	1,057	1,113	1,022	1,055	957
40 - 44 " ...	1,079	1,166	1,128	986	1,065	1,064	1,071	1,071	1,118	1,022	1,050	1,000
45 - 49 " ...	1,103	1,204	1,047	1,001	1,078	1,075	1,066	1,092	1,113	1,026	1,072	950
50 - 54 " ...	1,104	1,216	1,095	1,028	1,098	1,095	1,071	1,114	1,134	1,038	1,146	1,007
55 - 59 " ...	1,111	1,224	1,058	1,015	1,137	1,130	1,107	1,183	1,144	1,054	1,104	1,001
60 and over ...	1,187	1,377	1,076	1,067	1,171	1,170	1,148	1,290	1,289	1,157	1,068	1,022
TOTAL ...	1,055	1,076	1,043	1,005	1,043	1,038	1,054	1,063	1,061	1,023	1,047	1,030

Age.	Italy.	Canada.	United States of America.		Chili.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Queensland.	New Zealand.	India.	Ajmere.
			White.	Coloured.								
Under 1 year ...	956	964	965	1,015	988	979	...	966	987	980	1,004	960
1 " ...	962	960	966	994	950	975	...	955	1,002	1,003	1,036	837
2 years ...	965	967	963	979	966	971	...	985	967	988	1,072	910
3 " ...	962	972	978	1,006	966	973	...	992	972	966	1,070	948
4 " ...	978	984	963	957	966	980	...	1,018	941	993	992	884
Total under five years ...	964	968	967	996	967	976	978	982	974	981	1,034	930
5 - 9 years ...	966	972	975	999	944	994	985	997	978	983	926	856
10 - 14 " ...	959	956	966	964	952	994	963	991	980	978	795	701
15 - 19 " ...	1,025	1,008	1,024	1,024	1,076	1,037	984	1,013	897	1,026	922	792
20 - 24 " ...	1,017	1,029	984	1,043	1,043	1,069	861	819	627	994	1,088	882
25 - 29 " ...	1,027	1,007	927	984	1,059	984	727	678	534	816	991	819
30 - 34 " ...	1,027	989	924	936	956	972	725	701	486	714	955	851
35 - 39 " ...	1,005	987	957	1,023	1,033	922	697	692	533	731	861	756
40 - 44 " ...	1,010	977	971	1,106	957	820	631	823	528	682	964	949
45 - 49 " ...	996	949	933	1,036	1,033	687	612	873	481	573	885	779
50 - 54 " ...	1,020	954	901	910	941	580	564	790	488	548	1,021	939
55 - 59 " ...	986	924	893	797	995	672	652	807	542	559	936	710
60 and over ...	980	886	749	935	1,091	623	622	841	613	692	1,185	1,029
TOTAL ...	995	929	961	993	1,000	909	830	872	706	856	959	851

Age.	Assam.	Bengal.	Bihar.	Bombay Presidency Division.	Sind.	Lower Burma.	Central Provinces.	Madras.	North-West Provinces.	Oudh.	Punjab.
Under 1 year ...	1,082	1,017	1,033	1,005	936	1,007	1,013	975	985	1,003	950
1 " ...	1,032	1,073	1,043	1,048	978	1,005	1,056	1,056	1,001	1,007	954
2 years ...	1,064	1,111	1,075	1,067	1,040	1,012	1,090	1,071	1,055	1,045	966
3 " ...	1,076	1,102	1,102	1,096	946	994	1,096	1,097	1,045	1,057	963
4 " ...	997	1,010	1,022	1,006	871	1,000	1,007	1,042	952	957	914
Total under five years ...	1,048	1,065	1,055	1,042	944	1,003	1,054	1,057	1,005	1,008	948
5 - 9 years ...	886	938	1,008	942	782	965	923	1,004	853	884	842
10 - 14 " ...	802	801	814	806	654	860	809	879	735	759	739
15 - 19 " ...	1,027	1,019	1,059	914	766	1,048	900	934	829	815	817
20 - 24 " ...	1,052	1,195	1,229	1,059	928	850	1,183	1,218	989	1,024	911
25 - 29 " ...	1,065	1,071	912	943	859	761	1,058	1,080	920	1,002	873
30 - 34 " ...	874	1,006	837	948	856	696	923	1,066	915	995	868
35 - 39 " ...	822	886	712	854	717	709	895	847	911	926	813
40 - 44 " ...	866	1,015	853	877	899	783	893	1,041	964	1,026	905
45 - 49 " ...	818	906	773	1,010	739	789	875	990	882	870	779
50 - 54 " ...	954	1,092	886	1,071	825	900	984	1,168	1,000	1,004	806
55 - 59 " ...	861	1,027	786	997	727	877	1,028	922	911	847	723
60 and over ...	1,163	1,352	972	1,223	1,040	987	1,260	1,240	1,196	1,204	826
TOTAL ...	948	1,011	936	955	835	877	984	1,024	918	916	846

Table No. 23 shows the proportions at different ages at the most recent enumerations of the countries mentioned above, and of the Indian provinces in 1881. In the European countries it is not far from the truth to say that the proportion of females gradually increases from the first year to the last. In the Indian provinces there is usually an excess of females at the last age-period, and generally in the first four or five years of life, while at most of the other ages they show a deficiency, especially between 10 and 15. It has always been held as a sort of axiom of Indian enumerations that the women are less carefully enumerated than the men, and that the deficiency of females is to be accounted for in this way, and further that the greater the proportion that they bear to the men is, the greater is the accuracy of the census. Whether this be the case or not, it is necessary to examine into the proportion of the two sexes, and to see whether the limits of inaccuracy can be determined and the figures corrected.

Proportion at different ages.

In British districts the percentage of females has declined in some and increased in others. At the three enumerations the proportions have been:—

	1872.	1881.	1891.
British Territory ...	911	936	931
Feudatories ...	914	943	956
Grand Total ...	911	938	938

Table No. 24 gives the districts arranged in order according to the proportion of females to males in 1872, and shows for each of the three enumerations this percentage.

Proportion in different districts.

TABLE No. 24.
Number of Females to 1,000 Males.

District.	1872.	Variation in 1881.	1881.	Variation in 1891.	1891.	District.	1872.	Variation in 1881.	1881.	Variation in 1891.	1891.
Ratnâdri ...	1,075	+33	1,108	+46	1,153	Poona ...	936	+48	979	-23	957
Surat ...	994	+13	1,007	+14	1,021	Kânara ...	630	-33	597	+13	605
Kolâba ...	968	+29	998	+10	998	Thâna ...	923	+11	940	-22	918
Bâtâm ...	960	+29	988	+2	997	Branch ...	919	+21	940	+12	952
Belgaum ...	956	+32	988	-9	979	Panch Mahâls ...	908	+42	948	-15	933
Ahmednagar ...	955	+14	969	-2	967	Ahmedabad ...	889	+60	949	-3	946
Bijpur ...	954	+60	1,010	-10	1,000	Kaira ...	867	+19	886	+6	892
Dhârwar ...	952	+15	967	-6	961	Sind ...	800	+33	833	-2	831
Nodk ...	944	+22	966	-15	951	Bombay City ...	649	+15	664	-78	586
Sholâpur ...	943	+33	976	-8	968	Total, British Territory ...	911	+25	936	-5	931
Khândesh ...	938	+19	956	+3	959						

and shows for each of the three enumerations this percentage.

It is seen that the proportion of females increased in 1881 in every district

but Kânara, where it fell 38 per cent. It has now increased still further in seven districts, increased in Kânara and decreased in the other ten districts in the Presidency proper, and has decreased in Sind and in the capital city. In only two districts is it lower now than in 1872, and they are Thâna and Kânara.

Thâna is the district which shows the greatest decrease in the proportion, and in order to see whether this is the effect of careless enumeration, Table No. 25 is given to show for each census charge the number of females to 1,000 males in 1881 and 1891 and the percentage of increase since 1881:—

TABLE No. 25.
Number of females to 1,000 males in Thâna District.

Census charge.	Percent- age of increase since 1881.	Number of females to 1,000 males.		Census charge.	Percent- age of increase since 1881.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	
		1881.	1891.			1881.	1891.
Wâda Taluka ...	+7.78	937	941	Karjat Taluka and Petha ...	+3.93	944	944
Dâhânu Taluka and Umbargaon Petha ...	+22.93	1,003	980	Sâlsette Taluka ...	+14.91	850	785
Mâhim Taluka ...	+12.30	973	978	Agâshi Town ...	+10.48	1,423	901
Shahâpur Taluka and Mokhâdâ Petha ...	+15.18	944	907	Thâna Municipality ...	+20.74	840	786
Marbâd Taluka ...	+2.67	946	966	Bandora do. ...	+22.22	921	854
Kalyân Taluka ...	+3.82	938	941	Bassein do. ...	+9.02	1,124	975
Lhâvândi Taluka ...	+18.81	946	891	Mâhim do. ...	-2.27	1,010	1,110
Bassein Taluka ...	+10.61	950	934	Kurnâ do. ...	+18.50	733	696
				Bhiwândi do. ...	+3.97	934	907
				Kalyân do. ...	-2.34	861	822

The phenomenon already noticed in Chapter II, that the proportion of females rises where the total population is nearly or quite stationary, but falls where the population is increasing rapidly, is apparent in these figures. There is an increase of over 20 per cent. in Dâhânu Taluka (including Umbargaon Petha) and Bandora and Thâna Municipalities. In all of these there is a large falling off in the percentage of females. There are seven increases between 10 and 20 per

cent. In only one of these, Máhim Táluka, has the proportion of females gone up. There are 6 increases below 10 per cent. and in 3 of these has the proportion of females gone up, while in Karjat Táluka it remains stationary. Two places show a decline in the total population, and in one of these there is a rise, and in one a fall of the percentage of females. Taking the population born in the district itself and contiguous districts the proportion remains 956, and there are five districts besides Sind in which it is lower, viz., Kaira, Panch Maháls, Broach, Kánara and Poona. The Collector is unable to give any explanation and is of opinion that it is "all right".

Inquiry into deficiency of women.

It may be as well to assume for the present that there are nearly the same numbers of each sex alive, in an ordinary district, and therefore that the nearer each district in which the women fall short of the men approaches to an equality in numbers the more correct is the enumeration, and to see what conclusions result. If this assumption is allowable, it must also be assumed that the more correct a district is in taking the women at all, the more correct it would also be in recording their ages.

And I therefore examine the figures for the different districts to see whether in fact those that show the greatest disproportion between the sexes also show it in the ages of the women.

Now it is pretty evident that if females have been omitted to any great extent, it must be chiefly between the ages of 5 and 20. For this is where the great deficiency, compared to the males, is found.

The numbers are for British Territory—

	Males,	Females,	Difference.
Total...	9,763,067	9,093,977	669,090
Between 5 and 20 ...	3,169,027	2,746,258	422,769
Other ages ...	6,594,040	6,347,719	246,321

and the numbers to 1,000 males are:—

5—9 ...	919
10—14 ...	774
15—19 ...	897

In accordance with the above assumption, therefore, the districts which show the least number of women compared to males should also show the least number between 5 and 20 compared to the total number of females.

TABLE No. 26.

District.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	Number of females between 5 and 20 out of 10,000 females.	Serial order in respect of (2).	Serial order in respect of (3).
Ahmedabad ...	916	3,040	14	8
Kaira ...	892	2,962	18	12
Panch Maháls ...	933	3,345	15	3
Broach ...	852	2,947	12	14
Surat ...	1,021	3,059	3	7
Thana ...	918	3,439	16	1
Kohíba ...	909	3,161	4	6
Ratnagiri ...	1,153	2,968	1	11
Kánara ...	905	3,354	17	2
Bhándesh ...	959	3,300	10	4
Nasik ...	951	3,234	13	5
Ahmednagar ...	927	3,019	9	9
Poona ...	927	2,956	11	13
Sholápur ...	928	2,756	8	18
Sátara ...	947	2,883	5	17
Belgaum ...	979	2,921	7	15
Dhárwar ...	991	3,019	6	10
Bijápur ...	1,000	2,708	3	19
Sind ...	831	2,598	19	16

In Table No. 26 the districts are shown with the number of females to 1,000 males and the number of females in these three age-periods, out of 10,000 females, and also with the serial order of the district according to each. It will be noticed that the two do not correspond at all. Bijápur, which shows the nearest proportion of the two sexes, shows the very lowest of females between 5 and 20, while the Panch Maháls, which is the highest in the latter, comes 15th in the former. Sind certainly is the last in one, and last but three in the other.

Comparison by ages with 1881.

Table No. 27 shows separately

TABLE No. 27.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males at each age-period.

Age-periods.	Presidency Proper.		Sind.		Feudatories.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
0—4 ...	1,042	1,040	944	959	1,020	1,047
5—9 ...	942	942	782	815	938	938
10—14 ...	806	795	654	651	817	802
15—19 ...	914	923	765	734	899	846
20—29 ...	996	986	893	889	963	1,006
30—39 ...	905	900	803	774	926	921
40—49 ...	938	909	843	830	974	936
50—59 ...	1,048	958	898	817	1,056	982
60 and over ...	1,223	1,217	1,041	950	1,260	1,257

for Sind, the Presidency Proper and Feudatories, the number of females to 1,000 males at each age-period for both enumerations.

The distribution of the females at the different age-periods will naturally vary according to the birth-rate of different years, and the effect of the specially low rates in the famine years, which are now seen in the 10—14 period, should in the natural course ten years hence reduce the proportion of those in the 20—24. But the proportion of

males to females in the different age-periods should not vary at the different enumerations, unless there has been some remarkable change in the habits of the people with reference to the treatment of their women.

To put it more clearly, as this is an important point: The distribution of 10,000 males and of 10,000 females over the different age-periods would not be expected to coincide, because the ages most fatal to life are not the same, in the two sexes. Nor should the distribution of each sex be the same for two different enumerations, because of the varying birth-rates, which is the cause of a larger number than ordinarily being alive at a particular age in a particular year. But the proportion of females to males *at each period* should remain constant for different enumerations, unless there has been a marked change in the habits of the people that would affect one sex only. A varying birth-rate would hardly affect the proportions of the sexes, unless it is a fact that the same causes which produce a specially large number of births in any year are also favourable to a larger proportion of births of one sex than the other. And the causes which affect the vitality of the sexes at different ages are not such as vary with the season.

Table No. 27 shows, on the whole, a very great similarity between the proportions at the two enumerations for the Presidency proper. Only at the 50—59 period is there any striking difference, and there the females have fallen from 1,048 to 958 per 1,000 males. In Sind, in both the last two periods, 50—59 and 60 and over, there are large decreases. In the Feudatories there is a large decrease in the 15—19 period of 53 per 1,000 and of 74 in the 50—59 period.

TABLE No. 28.
Number of females to 1,000 males.

District.	1891.		
	1881.	50—54.	55—59.
Ahmednagar ...	942	908	773
Poona ...	1,026	958	827
Sholapur ...	1,115	972	811
Sátara ...	1,114	1,024	841
Belgaum ...	1,118	1,032	912
Dhárwár ...	1,142	1,092	916
Bijápur ...	1,262	1,079	959

In the famine districts it was noticed in 1881 that its effects were less deadly on women than men, and that the proportion of old women to old men went up. But this was, doubtless, in a great measure due to emigration on the part of the men. Many of these have now come back, and that will partly account for the increased ratio of the males in 1891. The proportions for these ages in the famine districts are remarkable and are given in Table No. 28.

For the three enumerations the proportions were—

	1872.	1881.	1891.
British Territory ...	911·0	936·3	931·5
Feudatories ...	914·1	943·2	956·7
Total ...	911·9	938·3	938·8

Native States.

At each enumeration the proportion of women has been greater in the Native States, and at each enumeration it has increased, over the preceding except for British Territory in 1891. If, however, we take the proportion for persons born in the district of enumeration and contiguous districts only, excluding immigrants from afar, the proportion is raised from 931·5 to 959 for British districts. It would not seem probable that the Native States should be enumerated more carefully than British districts, and the probable conclusion would be that by 1881 the true proportions of the two sexes had been reached, and that both that and the 1891 enumeration were as correct for females as for males.

This would at any rate seem to be the case for the Presidency proper, including the Native States. For Sind I fear that approximate accuracy as regards the females may not yet have been reached.

Religions.

Table No. 29 shows the proportions of the sexes for the chief religions, for the Native States and British Territory, respectively. Among the Hindus there is little difference between the two parts of the province; Native States showing in 1891 only 4 per 1,000 more than British, and the same in that year as British districts did in 1881.

		1881.	1891.
Animistic.	Hindu, British Territory ...	956	952
	" Native States ...	944	956
	Mussalmán, British Territory ...	874	868
	" Native States ...	928	951
	Animistic, British Territory ...	968	939
	" Native States ...	954	990
	Jain, British Territory ...	827	805
	" Native States ...	950	975
	Christian, British Territory ...	704	675
	" Native States ...	851	844
	Jew, British Territory ...	1,047	1,004
	" Native States ...	987	1,019
	Sikh, British Territory ...	880	249
	" Native States ...	34	160

Among the Hindus there is little difference between the two parts of the province; Native States showing in 1891 only 4 per 1,000 more than British, and the same in that year as British districts did in 1881.

The figures for Animistic, the religion of the aboriginals, are peculiar. The proportion in Native States has gone up over 30 and in British has gone down nearly as much. And there is practically no difference between the aboriginal and the Hindu. It depended much upon the caprice of each enumerator whether a man of a forest tribe was

entered as one or the other. The instructions were that if he said he was a Hindu, Mussalmán, &c., a man was to be entered as such, and if not, by the name of his tribe; and then he was classed in the abstraction office as an Animistic. There is certainly no known reason why they should conceal their women.

Christians.

Among Christians the proportions are displaced by the presence of Europeans, and there can be no comparison between the two parts; but it is noticeable that the proportion of Christian females has declined in them both, and they have no scruples about their women.

Jains.

Among Jains it is only in the Northern district that they are at all at home in British Territory, and so many men come without their families, that the proportion of females must be low.

Mussalmáns.

It is when we come to Mussalmáns that the difference in proportion is very striking. The figures are very peculiar, and they are stranger than ever this time:—

	1881.	1891.
British Territory ...	874	868
Native States ...	928	951

At first sight this looks like greater accuracy in Native States, and a decline in it since 1881 in British Territory. The reason for this may be that the enumerators in the latter are more careful of respecting the prejudices of Mahomedans as to the mention of their women, or it may be that they take less trouble over it, but I think that it must be admitted that there is an error here.

By Districts.

TABLE No. 30.
Number of Mussalmán Females to 1,000 Males.

District.	No. of females to 1,000 males.	District.	No. of females to 1,000 males.
Bombay City ...	633	Belgaum ...	972
Ahmedabad ...	975	Dharwar ...	977
Kaira ...	893	Bijapur ...	1,003
Panch Mahals ...	901	Karachi ...	625
Broach ...	970	Hyderabad ...	835
Surat ...	1,071	Shikarpur ...	834
Thana ...	813	Thar and Parkar ...	790
Kolaba ...	960	Upper Sind Frontier ...	626
Ratnágiri ...	1,272	British Territory ...	868
Kafara ...	1,007	Fondatories ...	961
Khandesh ...	929	Grand Total ...	894
Natal ...	833		
Ahmednagar ...	942		
Poona ...	890		
Sholapur ...	858		
Satara ...	965		

To see whether the results are the same all over the province it is as well to examine by districts, and Table No. 30 gives the proportion by districts. It will be seen how much it varies from Thána with 813 to Ratnágiri with 1,272. Comparing the proportion for Mussalmáns with those of all religions together, it appears that in some districts the Mussalmán women are in higher proportion than the rest. The following list shows the differences between the proportions of Mussalmáns and for the total population, the plus sign signifying that the former is the higher. The differences are for a thousand males:—

Ahmedabad ...	...	+31	Karachi ...	...	+21	Poona ...	...	...	58
Kaira ...	...	+41	Upper Sind Frontier.	...	+12	Sholapur ...	...	...	12
Panch Mahals ...	...	+61	Thana ...	...	-105	Satara ...	...	...	12
Broach ...	...	+18	Kolaba ...	...	-38	Belgaum ...	...	...	7
Surat ...	...	+50	Khandesh ...	...	-30	Dharwar ...	...	...	14
Ratnagiri ...	...	+119	Nasik ...	...	-68	Hyderabad ...	...	...	2
Kanara ...	...	+102	Ahmednagar...	...	-25	Thar and Parkar ...	...	...	15
Bijapur ...	...	+8							

There is nothing in these figures from which any general principle can be deduced. The districts vary without any particular system that can be fixed on. And there is nothing to show whether the small proportion is due to some peculiarity in their institutions, which causes greater mortality among the women or which causes greater reticence in mentioning them.

Whatever it is, it is evidently not universal, but this does not help us to arrive at any definite conclusion. It might be argued that if there was a cause to lead to a real deficiency of women, it would be universal, and it also might be argued that the concealment of women is one which must extend over the whole country. It is worth examining the age-periods to see if they give any clue.

Table No. 31 gives the age distribution of females and males for the Presidency proper, Sind, and the total British Territory, compared with Hindus:—

TABLE No. 31.

Distribution of females and males for the Presidency Proper, Sind and the Total British Territory.

Age-periods.	HINDU.						MUSSALMAN.					
	Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.		
	Presi- dency Proper.	Sind.	Total Presi- dency.	Presi- dency. Proper.	Sind.	Total Presi- dency.	Presi- dency Proper.	Sind.	Total Presi- dency.	Presi- dency Proper.	Sind.	Total Presi- dency.
0—4 ...	1,434	1,478	1,436	1,570	1,774	1,577	1,348	1,592	1,503	1,306	1,818	1,699
5—9 ...	1,375	1,492	1,380	1,351	1,578	1,359	1,316	1,590	1,492	1,338	1,523	1,453
10—14 ...	1,075	1,023	1,073	896	841	894	1,054	945	983	883	727	786
15—19 ...	812	785	811	791	668	786	804	656	709	771	588	657
20—24 ...	830	920	893	934	923	934	889	748	795	976	863	906
25—29 ...	955	986	956	932	908	932	942	876	899	934	935	935
30—34 ...	859	939	863	851	877	852	891	977	947	876	988	945
35—39 ...	641	538	637	574	447	569	626	573	592	541	468	496
40—44 ...	625	589	623	623	626	623	679	619	641	665	645	653
45—49 ...	384	307	381	344	280	342	357	307	325	316	278	292
50—54 ...	414	397	413	433	438	433	448	454	452	465	456	459
55—59 ...	181	133	179	166	112	165	169	132	145	146	112	125
60 and over ..	415	412	415	534	527	534	482	536	517	583	599	593

In the Presidency proper the figures for females for the two religions are remarkably alike, and confirm the conclusion that there the Mussalman women are given as accurately as the Hindu. But in Sind, and in the total Presidency which here follows Sind, there are extraordinary differences in the 10—14 and 15—19 periods. Thus:—

	Hindu.	Mussalman.
10—14...	841	727
15—19...	668	588
20—24...	923	863

It may, however, be due to more incorrect statement of age among the Mussalmans of Sind than among others. And looking at the males there is the same discrepancy:—

	Hindu.	Mussalman.
10—14...	1023	945
15—19...	785	656
20—24...	920	743

As far as these particular tables afford evidence, therefore, the deficiency appears not to be due to a concealment of Mussalman females as they are not shorter than the males and there is no reason to imagine a concealment of them.

Religion and age.

Table No. 32 shows the number of females to 1,000 males for each of the two religions at the different age-periods. The deficiency is there shown to be distributed all through life in the Total Presidency. In Sind the proportion between the two religions is very varied; but that is due more to the peculiarity of the Hindu population of Sind than to the Mussalmán. It is therefore best to compare the latter both for Sind and for the whole Presidency with the Hindus of the whole Presidency. At every age-period the Hindu females are in a larger proportion to the males than are the Mussalmán, but they both follow very nearly the same serial order, and there is nothing to point to any especial concealment of women at a particular age.

TABLE No. 32.
Number of females to 1,000 males at each age-period.

Age-period.	HINDU.		MUSSALMÁN.	
	Sind.	Total Presidency, British Territory.	Sind.	Total Presidency, British Territory.
Total 0—4 ...	982	1,046	954	981
" 5—9 ...	866	938	800	845
" 10—14 ...	673	794	642	694
" 15—19 ...	696	923	748	805
" 20—24 ...	822	1,067	970	990
" 25—29 ...	754	928	891	902
" 30—34 ...	765	940	844	867
" 35—39 ...	682	851	682	727
" 40—44 ...	870	952	870	885
" 45—49 ...	746	855	757	782
" 50—54 ...	908	1,000	838	882
" 55—59 ...	692	876	708	745
" 60 and over..	1,048	1,235	933	995

TABLE No. 33.

Number of females to 1,000 males in Native States.

Group.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	Group.	Number of females to 1,000 males.
Gujarát ...	975	Karnátak ...	952
Konkan ...	1,201	Sind ...	786
Deccan ...	940	Total, Feudatories.	951

TABLE No. 34.

Number of females to 1,000 males at each age-period. (Mussalmáns, 1881.)

Age-period.	Sind.	Total Presidency, British Territory.	Age-period.	Sind.	Total Presidency, British Territory.
0—4 ...	937	962	35—39 ...	723	769
5—9 ...	770	827	40—49 ...	846	870
10—14 ...	648	711	50—54 ...	814	901
15—19 ...	780	825	55—59 ...	736	851
20—24 ...	972	988	60 and over.	1,024	1,076
25—29 ...	890	907			
30—34 ...	826	888			

Comparing these figures with those of 1891 it is seen that from 20 to 29 the proportions are almost identical in the two years; from 0 to 9 the women have increased, while from 10 to 19 they have decreased. From 30 to 34 they have increased, and from 35 to 39 decreased. From 40 to 49 they have decreased, increased again from 50 to 54, decreased from 55 to 59 and in 60 and over. Except among the very old the change is nowhere very striking. Among the girls of 15 to 19 it is a loss of 32 per 1,000 males from 780 to 748; and as the decreases are not all at one end of the age table, but alternate with the increases, it would seem due to inaccuracies in the age, rather than to any falling off in women, either living or enumerated, at any particular period.

From all this it follows that the assumption is not correct that where there are few females compared to males the enumeration must be wrong. It may be that the reason for the disproportion is the greater mortality among the women.

Any one who knows the customs of the country as to marriages, the premature age at which girls become wives and mothers, and their treatment during confinement, can well imagine that the mortality among girls might be so great as to account even for the proportions shown by the returns as they stand. But if that were the case, one should find, assuming the correctness of

The proportions of Mussalmán females to males in the different groups of Native States are shown in Table No. 33.

I give one more table, No. 34, to show the proportion of females to males among Mussalmáns in 1881, so that it may be seen whether this proportion has been preserved in 1891, as this is, as observed above, perhaps the best test of their correctness that can be supplied by the internal evidence of the figures themselves.

Mussalmáns by age in 1881.

the ages, a falling off in the proportions from about 15, and then again an increase to the point where the females again reach a maximum. But this is not the case, as appears from Table No. 2 at the head of the chapter.

TABLE No. 35.

Number of females to 1,000 males at each period.

0—4	1,005	25—29	946	45—49	1,003
5—9	894	30—34	857	50—54	981
10—14	769	35—39	839	55—59	1,070
15—19	1,005	40—44	906	60 and over	1,121
20—24	1,043				

Table No. 35 gives the number of females to 1,000 males at each age-period according to the corrected tables for the whole of the Presidency. Proportions according to corrected tables.

Contrasted with Table No. 2 at the beginning of the chapter, the proportions are by no means the same, but they rise and fall together. There is a fall from 1,005 between 0 and 5 to 894 between 5 and 10. This I cannot account for, except on the supposition, either that the ages of young girls are systematically exaggerated or that there are many left out. For if girls were to be generally neglected so as to cause an appreciable difference in the death-rate of the two sexes, this would take place at an earlier age and there can be nothing in their constitution to make them more delicate than boys between these particular ages. The inquiries made in the districts already referred to would seem to negative the former supposition, and I am therefore led to believe that there must be a considerable number of girls concealed at this age who have escaped enumeration. The ages of the women appear from the inquiries to have been in general recorded as correctly as those of the men; but it must be remembered that the women and girls who would not be shown to the enumerator would not be shown to the Revenue officer; so that the limits of inaccuracy of this class can hardly be said to be affected at all.

The same reasoning applies to girls between 10 and 15. From the registered deaths which are given in Table No. 22, and to which I have already referred, the proportional mortality among females is greater than among men from the 5th to the 50th year, though only between 15 and 30, and over 60, do more women die than men. From about 15 is the time that girls begin to be mothers in this country, and then it is that the mortality among them increases very rapidly. The proportion, therefore, might be expected to decrease from the 15th year, till the age at which child-bearing usually ceases, and then to rise.

This is not the case in either the uncorrected or the corrected tables; but in the latter it approaches it pretty closely. There is an enormous rise from the 10—14 to the 15—20 period, and a slight one to the 20—24. This is unaccountable, except by incorrect ages. Then there is a decline to 40 and from that age with a slight drop at 50—54, a rise up to 60 and over, where the maximum proportion of females to males is reached.

I conclude, therefore, that there is a concealment of females only between the ages of 5 and 14, and is probably that of unmarried girls only. There are both more inducements and more conveniences for concealing them. There is the necessity of marrying a girl before she arrives at maturity and the objection to her being seen by outsiders. The latter objection would apply, among many classes at any rate, to married women too; but if a man is married he must have a wife, and if he does not give her name, or rather mention her existence, the enumerator will want to know the reason why, and the chances are greatly in favour of her being enumerated. But if a man leaves out one of his daughters or sisters, the enumerator cannot so easily check the omission. This will account for the concealment of females occurring almost entirely at the ages between 5 and 15, and not later.

Otherwise the reason for the increase between 15—19 and 20—24 is difficult to account for, except on the supposition that the ages are more incorrectly given for women about these ages than for men, and for this theory there is no evidence. In England it is proved that spinsters both below 20 and above 25 are much addicted to recording themselves between these two ages, as this is supposed to be the most desirable time of life, either for service or for marriage; but there is no such inducement to them out here. And besides their ages are generally given by the men, who would have no hesitation in

giving it, if they knew it. There are few unmarried women over 20 in this country, and those between 10 and 15 would be more likely to take from their age than to add to it.

If the proportions of women to men under 5 and between 15 and 20, given by the corrected table, *viz.* 1,005, are correct, then the proportions between 5 and 10 and between 10 and 15 cannot be very different. The females must have slightly increased up to a little below 15 and then decreased. If I add enough women in these two periods to make the same proportion, I think that the maximum of error that can have occurred in the enumeration of women will be corrected. The numbers will be—

5 — 9	$\frac{111 \times 2,073,316}{1,000}$	=	230,138
10 — 14	$\frac{236 \times 1,374,714}{1,000}$	=	324,432
			<u>554,570</u>

This number, added to the total obtained by enumeration, gives—

5 — 9	2,083,582
10 — 14	1,381,681
Total, all ages	<u>13,587,720</u>

For all practical purposes in this country the actual enumeration figures will be followed, and it is scarcely worth while, therefore, to attempt to distribute this addition by districts. But as the chief defaulters are undoubtedly the Sind districts, it is as well to see how much is due to this province.

Taking the uncorrected figures, and giving the same proportions only to females between these ages as there are under 5 in that province, the numbers missing are—

5 — 9	28,952
10 — 14	30,243
Total	<u>59,195</u>

This is, however, probably not the full number missing there.

Judging by the numbers in the early years, 1 and 2, there are nearly as many female infants there as in the rest of the Presidency. It would seem, in the absence of any cause shown to the contrary, that there ought to be as many women as among the Mussalmáns of the rest of the Presidency.

This proportion is—

British Territory (Presidency Division)	928
Native States	951

while for Sind it is only 835.

This is a fall of 93 per 1,000 males below the British districts, while it is still greater if the States are considered.

Taking the deficiency below British Territory only it amounts to $\frac{1,207,164 \times 93}{1,000} = 112,266$, or nearly double the amount that was due to Sind from the two age-periods 5 — 9 and 10 — 14.

These numbers are, however, clearly greater than the real deficiency, because many women are evidently added to the 20—24 period, and it is not possible to say how many have come from below and how many from above. Also the figures for females between 10 and 15 are evidently more nearly correct than those for males, as was shown by comparison with the 1881 figures. The males at this period err probably more in excess than the females do in the reverse. The age figures for the two enumerations are both so doubtful that it is impossible to draw

any safe conclusions. The figures that I have given are the maximum limits of error that can have been caused by the concealment of women. It is better to allow them to stand as a maximum, and a very outside maximum, than to attempt any narrower limit for which the details are not available.

The conclusion I would draw then is that there are always more male children born than females, but that for the first few years of life the vitality of the female infant is greater and that their numbers therefore increase relatively to the males gradually for a few years, but that at about 15 there is a large mortality among females which reduces their proportion considerably, but those who are strong enough to survive this period are possessed of so much more vitality than the males that their numbers gradually increase in proportion to the men until, at the sixtieth year, they are again in a numerical superiority.

Conclusion.

This may be tested by the registration returns, though I fear that it cannot be assumed that the figures are equally accurate for the two sexes. I have dwelt on their importance for comparison, and of their relative accuracy. But that is more with reference to different years and areas and to births compared with deaths. Also, allowing for the gradual improvement in the statistics, it may be assumed that the registered figures for each represent approximately the same proportion of actual events in different years. But that this proportion is the same for the two sexes it is scarcely safe to assume. The general opinion is that natives of the country attach so much more importance to the life of a male, that the registration either of births or deaths is more carefully done among them than among the other sex. But against this it should be remembered that the registration is not done by the people themselves and that they are not responsible by law for it. The village officers are, as a rule, responsible, and it is as dangerous for them to omit a woman or girl, as a man or a boy. In villages, and five-sixths of the population live in villages, the officers are sure to hear of a birth or death, unless it is one which there are special grounds for concealing, in the one case as in the other.

Table No. 36 gives the numbers of deaths by sex and age for each of the ten years, 1881 — 1890 :—

Deaths.

TABLE No. 36.

Registered Deaths.

	Under 1 year.		1 — 5.		5 — 10.		10 — 15.		15 — 20.		20 — 30.		30 — 40.		40 — 50.		50 — 60.		60 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	1		(1—5)		(6—12)		(12—20)													
1881	40,918	34,458	34,486	31,975	11,834	10,488	10,906	11,003	...	...	20,876	21,328	21,787	17,642	20,525	14,393	19,786	16,017	21,073	21,879
1882	41,238	34,703	39,407	27,929	9,626	8,660	6,157	5,284	5,796	6,586	16,601	18,221	18,935	15,279	17,777	12,058	17,011	18,343	19,207	19,520
1883	49,587	41,171	41,142	39,477	13,100	11,088	7,824	6,719	7,559	8,576	19,987	21,969	21,812	18,207	20,431	13,994	19,119	15,259	21,579	22,030
1884	52,077	45,066	44,306	42,581	10,244	9,409	6,478	5,476	6,236	7,281	17,634	19,172	19,525	16,150	18,553	12,561	17,921	14,198	21,897	22,139
1885	54,266	46,244	50,623	49,016	12,609	11,506	7,141	6,158	7,066	8,594	21,216	23,308	23,450	19,629	22,430	14,924	21,603	16,730	23,326	23,654
1886	49,856	42,396	39,568	38,470	8,160	7,580	4,995	4,523	5,448	6,448	15,824	17,104	17,449	14,719	17,828	11,872	17,877	13,579	23,645	24,349
1887	54,059	45,578	51,906	50,553	12,767	11,737	6,441	5,634	6,143	7,149	18,140	20,360	20,548	17,828	20,702	13,778	19,980	15,478	27,622	28,808
1888	53,519	46,273	49,094	48,533	13,535	12,681	7,215	6,115	6,476	7,434	19,495	22,224	21,998	19,829	21,670	14,568	20,649	15,552	29,578	31,216
1889	57,072	50,082	58,655	57,273	15,481	14,384	7,739	6,513	7,126	7,569	21,300	22,783	23,729	20,653	25,162	15,693	22,245	16,846	33,883	35,803
1890	53,074	45,327	50,623	49,200	11,952	11,048	5,522	5,147	5,520	6,203	17,634	19,574	21,109	18,514	21,993	14,807	21,816	16,400	33,222	34,552

There is always a large excess in the number of male deaths at every age-period until 15 — 20. Here and from 20 — 30 the females largely preponderate and again at 60 and over. From 40 — 60 the male deaths preponderate.

As far as they can be taken as a guide, they show that there are always more males than females born and that the females have more vitality up to the 5th year and then again after the 50th, and this agrees with the conclusion already drawn.

But if Bombay City, where the registration is enforced by law and is undoubtedly more accurate than anywhere else, is taken as a guide, it is seen that the excess of female deaths over males begins at the second age-period, *i.e.*, from 1 to 5.

Death-rate.

If the mean for the two enumerations is taken as the average population

TABLE No. 37.

Showing deaths per 1,000 living in Bombay City.

Ages.	NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING. Mean of 1881 and 1891 enumerations.		ANNUAL DEATHS, 1882-1890.		DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVING.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year ...	9,199.5	9,964.5	3,317.4	2,863.3	360.6	287.3
1 - 4 ...	27,274.0	27,873.0	1,515.1	1,608.3	55.5	57.6
5 - 9 ...	38,362.0	34,748.5	291.0	829.5	7.6	9.5
10 - 14 ...	45,859.5	30,017.0	238.6	359.4	4.7	12.0
15 - 19 ...	57,882.5	38,676.0	472.0	698.1	8.1	18.0
20 - 29 ...	137,791.0	69,270.0	1457.5	1,350.3	10.6	19.5
30 - 39 ...	90,791.5	41,573.5	1220.0	787.3	13.4	18.9
40 - 49 ...	48,454.0	26,809.0	943.7	539.4	19.5	20.1
50 - 59 ...	23,762.0	16,461.5	863.3	628.2	36.3	38.0
60 and over ...	12,052.0	11,159.0	932.2	1,009.0	77.3	90.4

of that city for these 10 years, the annual death-rates for males and females will be as shown in Table No. 37.

This all shows how high the mortality among women is during the age of child-bearing, and there is nothing, except the distribution by age, to lead one to suppose that the deficiency of females is not real.

Table No. 38 gives the maximum and minimum number of male to 100 female

TABLE No. 38.

Showing maximum and minimum numbers of male births to 100 female births in the ten years 1881-1890.

Districts.	Maxi- mum.	Year.	Mini- mum.	Year.	Districts.	Maxi- mum.	Year.	Mini- mum.	Year.
Khândesh ...	107.64	1883	106.88	1887	Surat ...	106.11	1886	108.06	1882
Nâalk ...	106.37	1882	105.20	1889	Broach ...	111.90	1888	104.88	1885
Ahmednagar ...	108.39	1887	105.01	1882	Kaira ...	112.71	1889	100.04	1885
Poons ...	111.63	1882	107.36	1890	Panch Mahals	111.46	1888	108.69	1884
Sholâpur ...	111.60	1881	102.43	1882	Ahmedabad ...	113.29	1883	100.25	1890
Sâtâra ...	106.88	1890	104.01	1888	Bombay City ...	109.04	1886	104.63	1890
Belgaum ...	106.06	1885	101.87	1886	Karâchi ...	122.52	1886	117.26	1888
Dhârwar ...	106.19	1882	103.71	1890	Hyderabad ...	148.48	1884	120.13	1886
Bijâpur ...	105.99	1881	102.25	1888	Thar and				
Kânara ...	108.60	1886	100.92	1884	Pârkar ...	124.00	1883	118.04	1889
Ratnâgiri ...	111.60	1885	106.52	1888	Shikârpur ...	131.65	1885	122.70	1886
Kolâla ...	109.94	1887	102.83	1882	Upper Sind				
Thâna ...	105.65	1882	103.43	1884	Frontier ...	153.07	1885	126.83	1890

births in any one year, for the period 1881-1890 with the year in which it occurred. From this it is seen that in no single year in any single district has there ever been a higher number of female than male births registered. Nor is there a general tendency towards the equalization of the two.

If the two sexes were born in nearly equal proportions, on the theory that the registration improves yearly, there would be a general tendency towards this, but as often as not the year which shows the maximum proportion of males is later than the year which shows the minimum. This would seem to show that the inequality of male and female births is a fact, and is not due to deficiencies in registration.

Female births and deaths.

Table No. 39 shows the proportions of male to 100 female births and

TABLE No. 39.

Proportion of male to 100 female births and deaths.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1881 ...	107.19	112.76	1888 ...	109.06	110.55
1882 ...	106.71	112.53	1889 ...	108.91	109.80
1883 ...	109.22	111.06	1890 ...	108.52	108.65
1884 ...	108.09	110.48	1891 ...	108.55	109.46
1885 ...	106.90	110.71	1890 ...	108.55	109.99

deaths for the whole province for the years 1881 to 1890. It shows a slight tendency towards equalization in the matter of deaths in the two sexes, but I can detect none in the case of births.

Bombay City.

In Bombay City the proportions have always been remarkable, but this year are more remarkable than ever.

At the last three enumerations they were—

1872	...	...	649
1881	...	...	664
1891	...	...	586

I believe however that they are as correct this year and that the decrease in the women is true. The majority of the people come into the city for work, and work only. Only 25 per cent. are born in the island. Looking at the proportion by age-periods (Table 2), it is seen that up to 5 there are more

females than males, while from that age the proportion decreases by regular intervals till it is only 431 between 25 and 29, and then gradually, but not quite regularly, increases till it is 903 for persons over 60, the highest after the 5 — 9 period. In the early period a child is in Bombay either because it has been born there, or because its parents had to come in and could not leave it behind, and a girl is therefore quite as likely to be brought in as a boy.

Little information on this subject can be obtained from registration, as such a very small percentage of the population is born in the island; and there is an average yearly excess of deaths over births of 6,192.

Table No. 40 shows the percentage of females by sections in 1881 and 1891:—

TABLE No. 40.

Sections.	Males to 100 females by sections.		Sections.	Males to 100 females by sections.		Sections.	Males to 100 females by sections.	
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
A Fort North ...	141.02	143.18	C Phansawadi ...	157.09	173.25	E Kámátipura... ..	118.84	134.25
„ Espinade ...	154.57	214.77	„ Bhulawar ...	165.14	189.27	„ Tárdev ...	142.91	150.49
„ Fort South ...	208.52	245.43	„ Kumbhárwada ...	134.53	166.92	„ Byculla ...	145.33	165.62
„ Lower Colaba ...	163.87	180.11	„ Khara talá ...	134.44	160.58	„ Tarwadi ...	163.34	170.20
„ Upper Colaba ...	161.35	267.37	D Khetwadi ...	144.92	168.16	„ Mázgaon ...	136.37	154.33
B Mandvi ...	162.36	169.55	„ Girgaon ...	146.07	184.58	F G Parul... ..	141.13	167.00
„ Chakla ...	144.17	156.28	„ Chaupáli ...	137.76	155.78	„ Sewri ...	140.89	164.07
„ U. Arkhadi ...	131.46	145.19	„ Walkeshwar ...	156.94	171.30	„ Sion ...	135.96	157.30
„ Dongri ...	121.20	169.22	„ Malakshmi... ..	153.02	170.92	„ Máhim ...	132.77	141.36
C Market ...	170.01	260.99	E Second Nagpada ...	124.01	140.43	„ Warli ...	127.38	161.79
„ Dhobitalá ...	144.30	158.76	„ First Nagpada ...	128.72	140.67	H Harbour ...	4,449.72	6,355.39

TABLE No. 41.

Classes.	1872.	1881.	1891.	Classes.	1872.	1881.	1891.
Jain ...	413.37	287.00	324.96	Pársi ...	110.15	108.73	108.68
Práman ...	251.68	198.29	232.65	Jew ...	106.10	104.57	105.54
Lúndi ...	174.17	162.53	143.44	Native Christian and			
Bhatá ...	182.89	125.89	122.47	„ Gomanose ...	218.09	184.96	307.19
Hindu of other castes ...	182.82	151.26	177.15	European ...	100.67	101.63	112.67
Hindu, low castes ...	185.69	125.87	134.27	European ...	237.49	223.66	220.23
Mussalmán ...	157.55	147.90	187.96	Buddhist... ..	683.87	1,928.66	258.49
Negro African ...	180.81	177.82	160.71				

Table No. 41 Classes.

shows the percentage of males to 100 females by classes for 1872, 1881 and 1891.

The number of females to 1,000 males for the principal religions is as shown in Table No. 42:—

TABLE No. 42.

Number of Females to 1,000 Males.

	Hindu.	Mussalmán.	Christian.	Buddhist.	Jain.	Pársi.	Jew.
Bombay City ...	571	633	489	387	306	921	939

CHAPTER V.

CIVIL CONDITION.

TABLE No. 3.

Showing the average number of Females per 1,000 Males of the same Age and Civil Condition.

District.	ALL AGES.				0-14.				15-24.				25-39.				40-49.				50 AND OVER.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Bombay City ...	424	558	2,329	586	713	2,931	1,797	843	94	983	2,244	541	82	420	2,251	484	160	224	3,168	521	207	258	3,244	7
Ahmedabad ...	610	977	2,070	946	812	1,520	1,170	909	122	1,366	1,517	900	84	900	2,008	924	122	662	3,601	1,018	93	411	3,263	1,11
Kaira ...	539	990	2,751	829	685	1,805	1,382	829	64	1,243	1,400	853	63	942	2,439	927	55	737	3,307	990	26	425	2,920	1,04
Panch Mahals ...	740	906	3,172	933	895	2,221	1,971	940	279	1,555	1,701	886	135	934	2,079	889	168	712	3,089	912	198	458	4,077	1,13
Broach ...	655	965	2,675	962	840	2,030	1,348	934	97	1,401	1,094	927	74	896	2,027	896	89	606	3,016	974	65	386	3,041	1,13
Surat ...	766	1,063	2,372	1,021	884	1,582	1,659	906	322	1,464	1,450	1,056	147	1,063	1,559	1,023	190	864	2,438	1,046	136	672	2,846	1,14
Thana ...	699	943	3,383	918	843	3,673	3,224	943	163	1,904	2,444	1,013	123	804	2,461	814	290	535	3,743	823	309	308	3,900	1,06
Kulaba ...	656	1,061	4,474	998	774	4,604	5,281	946	73	1,935	3,906	1,143	106	898	3,857	963	183	679	4,859	933	219	279	4,627	1,12
atnâ giri ...	673	1,283	6,267	1,153	788	8,252	12,430	973	48	2,886	12,246	1,369	169	1,229	9,258	1,367	390	730	7,440	1,183	558	334	5,120	1,19
Kânara ...	567	990	4,013	905	700	12,345	11,326	941	76	2,467	10,997	937	143	697	4,717	1,219	391	353	3,634	801	771	205	3,325	1,07
Khandesh ...	694	900	3,418	929	776	3,002	3,130	908	142	1,439	2,693	1,099	184	835	3,075	876	308	616	3,954	850	311	345	3,413	98
Nâsik ...	675	1,021	3,362	951	787	3,544	2,174	945	92	1,716	2,099	1,120	141	863	2,824	889	285	597	3,942	863	231	320	3,368	95
Ahmednagar ...	647	1,039	3,393	967	783	4,193	2,363	960	47	1,728	2,526	1,108	133	885	3,231	921	230	624	4,064	894	216	311	3,310	94
Poona ...	636	1,019	3,605	967	770	4,139	2,974	947	53	1,690	3,139	1,026	121	898	3,430	929	292	632	4,113	912	272	325	3,583	1,002
Sholapur ...	617	1,028	3,616	968	749	5,031	2,096	938	41	1,748	2,370	1,067	146	588	3,301	936	336	566	4,462	890	352	284	3,609	1,120
Sâgara ...	589	1,079	4,379	997	689	5,015	3,844	915	30	1,707	5,076	1,077	118	963	5,809	1,057	231	649	5,255	992	216	329	3,745	1,071
Belgaum ...	630	1,014	3,491	979	706	3,659	1,546	949	99	1,409	1,731	990	432	891	3,202	973	1,062	552	3,880	898	1,453	311	3,020	1,164
Dhârwar ...	661	1,039	3,375	991	780	4,334	1,892	908	140	1,782	2,843	1,031	471	671	3,604	970	1,110	515	3,574	910	1,621	283	3,311	1,140
Bijapur ...	648	1,036	3,243	1,000	715	3,663	1,263	960	132	1,491	1,176	1,049	621	878	3,009	977	1,512	489	3,834	893	2,022	274	3,732	1,222
Karachi ...	591	946	2,102	804	830	2,731	2,472	840	165	2,154	1,946	823	48	923	1,489	738	63	624	2,406	776	146	362	2,329	815
Hyderabad ...	594	1,040	2,181	837	801	2,517	1,607	827	180	2,486	3,006	879	59	1,043	1,804	821	115	617	2,573	832	173	366	2,221	856
Shikarpur ...	601	1,023	2,351	854	806	2,724	2,650	835	164	2,213	1,653	852	50	1,057	1,539	840	109	716	2,530	867	151	421	2,749	942
Thar and Pârkar ...	592	990	2,562	805	813	3,779	6,067	829	115	2,496	2,430	793	36	1,040	1,961	775	63	700	2,702	824	104	409	2,767	801
Upper Sind Frontier ...	597	961	2,343	813	792	2,372	3,300	816	151	2,103	1,481	795	43	3,031	1,315	801	100	723	2,216	804	138	442	2,977	855

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex and Civil Condition by Age.

(A).—UNMARRIED.

District.	0—14.		15—24.		25—39.		40—49.		50 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bombay City... ..	5,314	8,955	3,330	736	1,139	221	138	49	79	39
Ahmedabad	7,552	9,570	1,738	330	537	70	99	19	74	11
Kaira	7,658	9,739	1,434	170	544	64	173	15	191	9
Panch Mahāla	7,617	9,210	1,787	674	487	89	65	15	44	12
Broach	7,532	9,661	1,665	247	559	63	131	18	113	11
Surat	8,079	9,325	1,327	557	408	78	92	23	94	17
Thāna	7,829	9,497	1,607	357	466	85	51	19	27	12
Kolāba	8,297	9,782	1,317	144	311	50	43	13	32	11
Ratnāgiri	8,367	9,798	1,323	95	242	61	38	21	30	25
Kānara	6,710	9,351	2,308	308	837	212	101	70	44	59
Khāndesh	8,677	9,693	958	195	231	74	49	22	35	16
Nāsik	8,336	9,725	1,223	168	355	74	49	21	37	12
Ahmednagar	8,314	9,813	1,298	94	297	61	52	19	39	13
Poona	8,076	9,765	1,440	121	387	74	54	22	43	18
Sholāpur	8,143	9,772	1,409	93	357	85	50	27	41	23
Sātāra... ..	8,443	9,854	1,215	62	257	52	47	18	38	14
Belgaum	8,450	9,474	1,188	187	289	198	44	74	29	67
Dhārwar	7,711	9,069	1,693	358	478	340	70	117	48	116
Bijāpur	8,352	9,221	1,240	253	328	314	47	110	33	102
Karāchi	6,837	9,360	1,750	497	1,106	91	154	22	123	30
Hyderabad	6,892	9,295	1,739	528	1,079	108	159	31	131	38
Shikārpur	7,028	9,405	1,650	450	1,054	88	151	27	117	30
Thar and Pārkar	6,889	9,160	1,812	443	1,055	63	131	14	113	20
Upper Sind Frontier	7,146	9,475	1,628	413	1,027	73	116	20	83	19

(B).—MARRIED.

Bombay City... ..	216	1,135	2,106	3,712	4,832	3,640	1,667	968	1,179	545
Ahmedabad	997	1,551	2,220	3,150	4,091	3,769	1,546	1,048	1,146	482
Kaira	960	1,734	2,396	2,931	3,818	3,595	1,552	1,145	1,279	545
Panch Mahāla	325	724	1,932	3,017	4,694	4,402	1,782	1,274	1,267	583
Broach	637	1,311	2,320	3,298	4,177	3,798	1,654	1,118	1,212	475
Surat	960	1,375	2,022	2,734	3,823	3,755	1,660	1,324	1,535	812
Thāna... ..	287	1,119	1,671	3,199	4,976	4,244	1,814	1,029	1,252	409
Kolāba	393	1,692	1,702	3,105	4,495	3,805	1,772	967	1,638	431
Ratnāgiri	238	1,532	1,382	2,893	3,954	3,786	1,967	1,149	2,469	640
Kānara	106	1,418	1,393	3,699	6,019	3,779	2,071	791	1,411	313
Khāndesh	666	2,001	2,068	2,978	4,221	3,529	1,626	1,002	1,419	490
Nāsik	462	1,605	1,876	3,151	4,463	3,773	1,726	1,009	1,473	462
Ahmednagar	436	1,759	1,799	2,992	4,325	3,683	1,779	1,066	1,661	497
Poona	396	1,608	1,780	2,953	4,267	3,760	1,807	1,121	1,750	558
Sholāpur	364	1,789	1,712	2,913	4,403	3,804	1,896	1,044	1,625	450
Sātāra	426	1,982	1,665	2,636	4,080	3,642	1,930	1,161	1,899	580
Belgaum	611	2,203	1,936	2,689	4,179	3,672	1,820	990	1,454	446
Dhārwar	424	1,790	1,885	3,233	4,376	3,671	1,798	892	1,517	414
Bijāpur	579	2,180	2,014	2,928	4,317	3,695	1,767	843	1,323	354
Karāchi	169	487	1,291	2,941	4,675	4,565	1,902	1,256	1,963	751
Hyderabad	179	433	1,256	3,000	4,651	4,661	1,959	1,219	1,955	687
Shikārpur	163	434	1,204	2,604	4,546	4,698	2,017	1,412	2,070	852
Thar and Pārkar	102	285	1,042	2,628	4,431	4,654	2,067	1,461	2,358	972
Upper Sind Frontier	123	362	1,081	2,417	4,424	4,651	2,091	1,542	2,281	1,028

TABLE No. 2.—continued.

(C).—WIDOWED.

District.	0—14.		15—24.		25—30.		40—49.		50 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bombay City...	142	90	758	601	3,043	2,423	2,234	2,501	3,823	4,385
Ahmedabad ...	349	137	816	417	2,548	2,237	2,094	2,603	4,193	4,606
Kaira ...	249	125	725	369	2,155	1,910	2,143	2,577	4,728	5,019
Panch Maháls ...	64	40	567	304	2,576	1,689	2,450	2,386	4,343	5,581
Broach ...	172	90	679	373	2,569	2,023	2,317	2,714	4,063	4,800
Surat ...	161	110	567	356	2,267	1,555	2,072	2,224	4,943	5,755
Thána ...	81	78	437	316	2,900	2,127	2,354	2,605	4,228	4,874
Kolába ...	90	106	362	316	2,393	2,064	2,212	2,402	4,943	5,112
Ratnágiri ...	41	82	206	403	1,354	2,000	1,764	2,094	6,635	5,421
Kánara ...	34	96	271	744	2,651	3,115	2,696	2,442	4,348	3,603
Khándesh ...	133	124	445	351	2,090	1,880	2,048	2,370	5,284	5,275
Násik ...	180	120	542	349	2,320	2,009	1,967	2,370	4,991	5,152
Ahmednagar ...	153	106	414	308	1,571	1,789	1,970	2,351	5,592	5,446
Poona ...	116	96	408	355	1,925	1,832	1,960	2,239	5,591	5,478
Sholápur ...	193	112	546	358	2,108	1,926	1,969	2,430	5,184	5,174
Sátára ...	149	131	360	417	1,468	1,947	1,863	2,239	6,158	5,266
Belgaum ...	436	193	762	378	2,103	1,929	2,090	2,323	4,609	5,177
Dhárwár ...	211	116	543	457	2,140	2,286	2,185	2,314	4,921	4,827
Bijápur ...	416	162	956	347	2,253	2,090	2,060	2,436	4,315	4,965
Karachi ...	22	26	410	379	2,705	1,917	2,003	2,293	4,860	5,385
Hyderabad ...	21	17	376	346	2,445	2,022	2,020	2,383	5,138	5,232
Shikárpur ...	16	20	371	261	2,583	1,691	2,087	2,250	4,943	5,778
Thar and Párkar ...	9	23	341	324	2,275	1,741	1,879	1,982	5,496	5,930
Upper Sind Frontier ...	11	16	364	231	2,527	1,417	2,102	1,988	4,996	6,348

(D).—ALL CONDITIONS.

Bombay City...	2,200	3,162	2,535	2,340	3,329	2,468	1,092	971	844	1,059
Ahmedabad ...	3,777	3,629	1,933	1,839	2,476	2,418	955	1,028	859	1,086
Kaira ...	3,863	3,587	1,883	1,798	2,287	2,376	979	1,086	988	1,153
Panch Maháls ...	4,195	4,224	1,809	1,718	2,384	2,272	892	870	720	916
Broach ...	3,490	3,497	1,951	1,900	2,557	2,406	1,061	1,085	941	1,112
Surat ...	4,018	3,801	1,624	1,680	2,232	2,235	1,002	1,026	1,124	1,258
Thána...	3,926	4,055	1,593	1,756	2,724	2,414	983	880	774	895
Kolába ...	4,206	3,989	1,463	1,676	2,389	2,307	952	914	990	1,114
Ratnágiri ...	4,414	3,725	1,309	1,553	1,948	2,309	966	999	1,363	1,414
Kánara ...	3,561	3,704	1,812	1,877	2,700	2,450	1,073	950	854	1,019
Khándesh ...	4,127	4,168	1,524	1,746	2,428	2,219	956	879	965	988
Násik ...	4,080	4,054	1,521	1,792	2,484	2,321	963	874	952	959
Ahmednagar ...	3,877	3,873	1,521	1,743	2,456	2,340	1,030	952	1,116	1,092
Poona ...	3,858	3,815	1,567	1,678	2,411	2,338	1,020	973	1,144	1,196
Sholápur ...	3,768	3,727	1,524	1,660	2,522	2,437	1,089	1,001	1,097	1,155
Sátára ...	4,095	3,764	1,401	1,514	2,211	2,344	1,063	1,057	1,230	1,321
Belgaum ...	3,947	3,824	1,556	1,573	2,410	2,395	1,076	986	1,011	1,222
Dhárwár ...	3,881	3,792	1,717	1,787	2,396	2,345	997	916	1,009	1,160
Bijápur ...	3,808	3,690	1,628	1,707	2,531	2,473	1,069	953	964	1,177
Karachi ...	3,960	4,140	1,524	1,569	2,540	2,331	911	880	1,065	1,080
Hyderabad ...	4,178	4,129	1,495	1,571	2,397	2,352	888	882	1,042	1,066
Shikárpur ...	4,033	3,949	1,413	1,410	2,469	2,430	965	981	1,115	1,230
Thar and Párkar ...	4,377	4,506	1,498	1,308	2,213	2,138	838	859	1,074	1,189
Upper Sind Frontier ...	4,135	4,151	1,367	1,337	2,409	2,375	962	952	1,127	1,185

CHAPTER V.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Tables.

Table VIII shows the population by religion and civil condition, that is, unmarried, married, and widowed, with the same age-periods as in the preceding chapter, except that no distinction is shown between the first five years.

Table E gives the same information by caste, except that the age-periods are here reduced to 4, *viz.*, 0—9, 10—14, 15—39, and 40 and over.

Taking Table VIII first, it is seen that of the whole population, excluding the 19,236 Bhils of Mahi Kántha, who were simply estimated instead of being enumerated, there are :

	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	6,536,214	4,217,245
Married	6,675,545	6,710,699
Widowed	660,854	2,097,149

Comparing these with 1881 we see that the figures were then :

	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	5,715,185	3,592,861
Married	5,645,499	5,689,681
Widowed	627,538	1,975,763

Husbands
and
wives.

Before we proceed to percentages, the absolute numbers are worth looking at to see whether they give any clue to the correctness or otherwise of the proportions of the two sexes. As by the two chief religions, a man is allowed to have more than one wife, while polyandry is not allowed by any of the castes that I am acquainted with, the number of married women would naturally be always in excess of the married men, except as far as the proportion is modified by the effects of migration. And as marriages between persons of different religions are almost unheard of, this should be the case in each religion taken by itself.

TABLE No. 4.

Excess of husbands (+) or wives (—).

Religion.	British Territory.		Native States.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Total population ...	-21,421	+2,082	-22,761	-37,226
Hindu	-24,937	-11,291	-11,701	-24,750
Mussalmán	-4,802	-2,258	-6,193	-10,067
Christian	+7,971	+9,183	+298	+205
Jain	+6,753	+8,587	-1,130	-2,236
Sikh	-1,117	+265	+5	+28
Pársi	+109	+86	+251	+285
Jew	-108	-100	-14	-21
Animistic	-5,389	-1,601	-1,601	-951

Table No. 1 gives the absolute numbers of the differences between husbands and wives for the principal religions in 1881 and 1891.

On the whole the excess of married women was, in 1881, 14,182, and is now 31,554. If these are correct, they give a second wife to one out of 128 married men in 1881, and out of 193 in 1891. These numbers are smaller than they would otherwise be on account of the

number of women who emigrate beyond the Presidency. Table No. 1 of Chapter IX shows that the total number of emigrants and immigrants between this Presidency and other parts of India, was :

	Male.	Female.
Emigrants	271,896	308,786
Immigrants	230,963	236,739
Difference	40,933	72,047

So 31,114 more women than men are lost by emigration to the Presidency. Of males there are 47,557 and of females 43,839 more immigrants than in 1881; while of emigrants there are 19,176 fewer males and 11,917 more females. It is not possible to say how many of these are married or not, but no doubt the majority are. As far as the different religions are concerned, the results for the two censuses are very similar. Among Hindus the excess is 36,051 in 1891 against 36,698 in 1881, but there is a curious change in the figures for British Territory and the Native States when taken separately. Among Mussalmáns, the excess of wives has increased from 10,995 to 12,325, but here again in British territory alone there is a decrease. The reason is that, more men emigrate from the Native States than immigrate to them. Among the Animistic there is a smaller excess than before in both. The Christians

and Pársis have more married men than women. Among the former it is due to the absence of so many married women among the Europeans. The Pársis it is not so easy to account for. Polygamy is not customary among them certainly, but as this Presidency is their home, it would be expected that more husbands would be absent than wives, and that therefore there should be a slightly larger number of the latter. The difference in the two years is remarkably uniform, 360 in 1881 and 352 in 1891. Among the Jews is actually found what one would have expected among the Pársis, and there is a slight excess of married women, 122 in 1881 and 121 in 1891. The Jains, who are mostly strangers in the Presidency, show more married men, except the Native States, where, especially in Cutch, they are generally in the minority. The figures here are curiously like those of 1881, especially in Kolhápur and the Southern Marátha Jághirs. It would not be thought that there would be much difference between these two in this respect, but they do differ considerably and in the same way at the two censuses:

	1881.		1891.	
	Husbands.	Wives.	Husbands.	Wives.
Kolhápur ...	13,846	13,067	15,289	14,086
Southern Marátha Jághirs ...	6,204	6,843	7,650	8,148

It is not possible to determine how many more married women than married men escaped enumeration. Judging from the case of the Pársis, I should say that a slightly larger proportion does escape; but judging again by them and also by the Jews, I should conclude that the accuracy of the two censuses was very much the same in this respect, and that the decrease of the excess is due to the practise of polygamy falling into disfavour as it must do with the advance of civilization.

There is no use in examining the numbers of unmarried and widowed. Nothing certain can be ascertained from them.

The increase and percentages of increase of each of the three classes are:

		Males.		Females.	
		Difference.	Percentage.	Difference.	Percentage.
		Unmarried ...	821,029	14.37	624,384	17.38
Married ...	1,030,046	18.24	1,020,418	17.93	
Widowed ...	33,316	5.31	121,386	6.14	

Increase of the classes.

From this it appears that the increase of widows is rather more than of widowers; but that the increase of both is much less than that of either unmarried or married, which is a very satisfactory state of things. Among married the men have increased more than the women, but among the unmarried it is the other way. If this is the result of postponing the marriage of girls to a later age

than before, it is also a matter of congratulation. And this appears to be the case from the figures for 1881 and 1891 for the distribution of 10,000 females of each age by civil condition, as shown in Table No. 5.

TABLE No. 5.

	0-14.		15-24.		25-39.		40-49.		50 and over.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Unmarried ..	7,375	7,898	446	548	140	162	9	115	79	88
Married ..	2,326	2,057	8,900	9,074	8,008	8,429	5,411	5,819	2,595	2,449
Widowed ..	99	45	604	378	1,852	1,419	4,490	4,066	7,326	7,448

At every age the proportion of unmarried women is greater than before, at every age but the first and last that of married is more, and at every age except the last that of widows is less. Between 15 and 25 especially the proportion of spinsters has largely increased, while that of married women has increased only slightly.

Table No. 6 shows for British territory only the numbers out of 10,000 of either sex living at each age-period who are respectively unmarried, married

Religions.

and widowed. A similar table was given at page 80 of the 1881 report, but for different age-periods :—

TABLE No. 6.

Distribution of 10,000 persons at each Age-period by Civil Condition.

Religion.	Civil Condition.	Of all Ages.		0—14.		15—24.		25—39.		40—49.		50 and over.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total of all religions.	Unmarried ...	4,727	3,193	9,402	7,898	4,496	548	1,073	152	404	115	306	88
	Married ...	4,801	5,151	678	2,057	5,349	9,074	8,494	8,420	8,611	5,810	7,410	2,449
	Widowed ...	472	1,656	20	45	155	378	433	1,419	985	4,066	2,284	7,463
Hindu ...	Unmarried ...	4,511	3,006	9,292	7,539	3,955	376	776	143	320	111	249	83
	Married ...	5,022	5,288	694	2,407	5,892	9,228	8,806	8,367	8,706	5,687	7,469	2,308
	Widowed ...	467	1,706	24	54	163	396	418	1,400	974	4,202	2,291	7,609
Mussalmán ...	Unmarried ...	5,468	3,877	9,770	9,218	6,348	1,149	2,053	175	725	128	496	116
	Married ...	4,032	4,658	223	768	3,517	8,553	7,443	6,702	8,230	6,356	7,228	2,972
	Widowed ...	500	1,465	7	14	136	298	504	1,123	1,045	3,516	2,276	6,912
Christian ...	Unmarried ...	5,827	4,303	9,892	9,502	8,221	2,026	3,605	570	696	324	459	181
	Married ...	3,855	4,286	106	430	1,744	7,125	6,147	8,090	8,552	5,758	7,706	2,566
	Widowed ...	318	1,411	2	8	35	249	248	1,340	762	3,918	1,835	7,253
Jain ...	Unmarried ...	4,591	2,694	9,413	7,083	5,138	139	1,687	61	730	55	600	15
	Married ...	4,796	5,160	561	2,261	4,713	9,280	7,795	7,930	8,019	5,268	6,672	2,100
	Widowed ...	612	2,146	26	56	149	581	518	2,000	1,251	4,677	2,728	7,885
Sikh ...	Unmarried ...	3,756	2,393	10,000	9,250	4,739	169	2,125	179	270	...	1,111	...
	Married ...	5,862	7,300	...	750	4,980	9,831	7,561	9,821	8,640	5,000	6,111	3,333
	Widowed ...	382	307	...	...	281	...	314	...	1,081	5,000	2,778	6,667
Pársi ...	Unmarried ...	5,511	4,244	9,887	9,679	7,721	4,438	1,922	562	334	77	195	28
	Married ...	4,131	4,257	106	318	2,235	6,395	7,797	8,567	9,092	7,256	8,098	3,763
	Widowed ...	358	1,479	7	3	43	167	281	871	603	2,686	1,707	6,209
Jew ...	Unmarried ...	5,547	4,183	9,854	9,431	6,926	1,768	1,327	413	303	134	146	57
	Married ...	4,175	4,365	146	564	3,029	7,918	8,397	8,201	9,184	6,161	8,394	3,036
	Widowed ...	278	1,452	...	5	45	314	275	1,386	513	3,705	1,460	6,907
Animistic ...	Unmarried ...	5,707	4,702	9,867	9,492	5,662	1,233	984	134	211	95	130	66
	Married ...	3,980	4,393	128	500	4,218	8,546	8,652	9,125	9,050	7,063	7,971	3,654
	Widowed ...	312	905	5	8	120	221	364	749	739	2,841	1,899	6,280

Table No. 7 contrasts the results of the two enumerations so far as the totals of each religion are concerned :—

TABLE No. 7.

Religion.	MALES.						FEMALES.					
	1881.			1891.			1881.			1891.		
	Un-married.	Married.	Widowed.	Un-married.	Married.	Widowed.	Un-married.	Married.	Widowed.	Un-married.	Married.	Widowed.
Total population ...	4,779	4,699	522	4,727	4,801	472	3,165	5,045	1,790	3,193	5,151	1,656
Hindu ...	4,547	4,920	533	4,511	5,022	467	2,945	5,186	1,869	3,006	5,288	1,706
Mussalmán ...	5,473	4,004	523	5,468	4,033	500	3,765	4,617	1,618	3,877	4,658	1,465
Christian ...	5,554	4,070	376	5,827	3,855	318	4,185	4,388	1,427	4,303	4,286	1,411
Jain ...	4,606	4,758	636	4,591	4,796	612	2,667	5,062	2,271	2,694	5,160	2,146
Pársi ...	4,974	4,618	408	5,511	4,131	358	5,723	4,773	1,504	4,264	4,257	1,479
Sikh ...	5,809	3,719	472	3,756	5,862	382	3,870	4,415	1,715	2,393	7,300	307
Jew ...	5,296	4,354	350	5,547	4,175	278	4,045	4,429	1,626	4,183	4,365	1,452
Animistic ...	5,556	4,140	304	5,707	3,980	312	4,610	4,470	920	4,702	4,393	905

Of the whole population, the numbers out of 10,000 of either sex are :—

	Males.		Females.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Unmarried ...	4,779	4,727	3,165	3,193
Married... ..	4,699	4,801	5,045	5,151
Widowed	522	472	1,790	1,656

Comparison with England and India.

Comparing first the 1881 proportions with those of other Indian provinces and other countries, I find that Bombay had a less proportion of bachelors and spinsters and of widows than India generally in 1881, and a higher one of married men and women and of widowers.

The proportions for Bombay, India and England and Wales were in that year :

	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
England and Wales ...	6,193	3,463	344	5,928	3,314	758
India	4,841	4,670	489	3,232	4,895	1,873
Bombay	4,779	4,699	522	3,165	5,045	1,790

Bombay differed more from England than did the average population of India, in every respect, except the number of widows. In widowers, spinsters and widows it now approximates to it more nearly than in 1881.

Looking at the different religions, the Hindus and Sikhs alone have more married men than the average, and they and the Jains more married women. The Hindus and Jains alone have more widows, and the Jains alone more widowers, than the average. The Sikhs notwithstanding their small proportion of spinsters have a very small proportion of widows indeed. The reason is that the Sikhs in this Presidency are mostly strangers, sepoys and their families, and their widows return to their own country. The Sikhs have the largest proportion of bachelors, but their numbers are very small. Of the more largely represented religions, the Animistic and the Christians, the two most widely different in belief, resemble each other most closely in their marriage relations and have the largest number of unmarried and smallest number of widowed, in both sexes, saving only widowers among the Jews. The Pársis do not differ much from the average, as far as married men are concerned, but have only 4,257 married women to 5,151 of the general population.

Coming to age and still comparing the religions, it is seen that under 15 there are 2,057 girls married among the general population, but only 578 boys. The Hindus have 684 boys and 2,407 girls, the Mussalmáns only 223 boys and 768 girls, and the Pársis still fewer, only 106 and 318.

The proportion of females to 1,000 males in each condition is :

	Presidency proper.	Sind.	Feudatories.
Unmarried	637	596	684
Married	998	1,006	1,019
Widowed	3,481	2,260	2,954

In 1881 the proportion was :

	Presidency proper.	Sind.	Feudatories.
Unmarried	630	576	650
Married	1,005	1,007	1,014
Widowed	3,329	2,532	3,001

These figures are interesting in connection with the suspected concealment of unmarried girls, referred to in the last chapter. It is seen that the proportion of them has gone up in all the three groups, the Presidency proper, Sind and Native States, while that of married has gone up only in the last and of widows only in the first. The fact of the proportion of unmarried girls going up in the parts where the proportion of total females to total males has declined, as well as where it went up, would seem to show that the decrease was not due to less careful enumeration, but that the actual proportions of the two sexes had already been reached in 1881. But not only should the proportion of unmarried girls to unmarried men be looked at, but also their proportion to those of their own sex who are married or widowed, and there also the proportion has increased, among the followers of every religion.

Concealment of girls.

The two points, in which in Chapter IV. I gave reasons for believing the accuracy of the census to be most open to suspicion, are

TABLE No. 8.

DISTRICTS SHOWING THE LOWEST PROPORTION OF					
District.	Females 5-15 to total females.	District.	Mussalmán females to Mussalmán males.	District.	Unmarried females 0-14 to total females 0-16.
Bijápur	1,992	Thar and Párkur	790	Bijápur	6,741
Sholápur	2,041	Thána	813	Belgaum	6,797
Shikárpur	2,111	Karáchi	825	Sarára	7,100
Briach	2,125	Upper Sind Frontier	825	Kaira	7,201
Kaira	2,171	Hyderabad	835	Khándesh	7,320
Sátára	2,192	Shikárpur	854	Sholápur	7,326
Ratanágiri	2,211	Nasik	883	Ahmednagar	7,425
		Poona	889		

deficiency of unmarried girls between 5 and 15, and of Mahomedan women. The two points might or might not be the same. If in the same districts, the three proportions, of girls at this age to the total number of females, of Mussalmán females to Mussalmán males, and of unmarried girls under 15 to the

total of the same age, are very low, then it may well be assumed that bad enumeration is the cause. These districts are given in Table No. 8. Bijápur is lowest twice, but in the 3rd it is high, and on the whole it has as many females as males. Of course the divisions vary very much in their customs as to early marriage, but the customs of neighbouring districts do not. Sind could afford to omit a large number of its unmarried girls, before their proportion to married and widowed girls fell to anything like that of the Karnatak. But the table does not show a single district in which the three proportions are alike lower than those of similar districts. As far as can be told from these figures, the disproportions are due to the actual circumstances, and not to errors.

By Districts.

It is worth while to compare the different districts. First for males. The largest proportion of single is found in Sind, from 6,305 in Tbar and Párkar to 5,655 in Shikárpur. Next to Sind comes the Panch Maháls with 5,319 single out of 10,000. Kánara 5,238 and Ratnágiri 5,146 are the only other two with more than half the males bachelors. Thána and Kolába are almost the same with 4,836 and 4,838 respectively. Then comes Dhárwar 4,761, Násik 4,609. Poona and Sátára are between 4,500 and 4,600. The remainder all vary from 4,100 to 4,500, the four Gujarát districts resembling one another very closely. Bijápur is the most married district with only 4,167 single. Considering their large proportions of bachelors, the three Sind Collectorates show a very large proportion of widowers, and either the married women there must be much shorter-lived than in other provinces compared with their unmarried sisters, or their partners are slower to console themselves for their loss. Karáchi and Shikárpur are not quite so bad; but Hyderabad with 552 widowers is surpassed only by :

Dhárwár	with 559 widowers to	4,680 married.
Bijápur	„ 596 „	5,237 „
Ahmedabad	„ 573 „	5,129 „
Broach	„ 658 „	5,159 „
Surat	„ 642 „	4,989 „

and it has only 3,478 married. Otherwise the number of widowers follows pretty closely that of the married. The Konkan is best off in this respect, and the widowers there are very few compared with the married, which is owing to the very general practise of remarriage. The figures for Thána and Kolába are wonderfully alike :—

	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowers.
Thána	4,836	4,780	384
Kolába	4,838	4,772	390

Ratnágiri has fewer widowers, 369, but the married are only 4,485; so that out of a given number of married men the number of widowers is larger. The best district of all, however, in its proportion of widowers to married men is Khándesh, with 379 to 5,276. The rest of the Deccan districts do not vary much one from another, the married men ranging from 4,974 to 5,194 and the widowers from 400 to 467. Belgaum is better off than either Dhárwár or Bijápur. Kánara is quite unlike the other Konkan districts, and has 541 widowers to only 4,221 married men.

To pass to women : The Sind districts show here, too, far the highest proportions of unmarried, from 3,984 to 4,639 per 10,000. The Panch Maháls is like them with 4,217, and the worst is Kaira with only 2,652. The contrast between these two districts is very great, but it can be explained by the small number of infants and young girls in the latter. Table No. 1 of Chapter IV. shows that the numbers in the three lowest age-periods out of 10,000 are for the Panch Maháls 1,692, 1,574 and 958, and for Kaira 1,416, 1,290 and 881. The number of widows can be compared with the number of married women, and with the number of widowers.

In Sind the widows vary between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of the married women.

So they do in Gujarát, Thána, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholápur.

In Kolába, Ratnágiri, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár and Bijápur they are over $\frac{1}{3}$. Only in Khándesh are they less than $\frac{1}{4}$.

Comparing them with the widowers, they are less than three times their number in Sind (except Thar and Párkar), Broach and Surat.

In most other districts they are between three and four times as many, but in Kolába they are over five times, Ratnágiri eight times, and Ahmednagar and Poona four times as numerous.

Examining by age, it is seen that in the first period, the order in which the districts come, is much the same as for the total of the ages. The districts showing the largest numbers married under 15 are Bijápur and Belgaum with 3,174 and 3,109 respectively. The bulk of the districts in the Presidency proper have between 2 and 3 thousand married. Those below this proportion are Surat with 1,916, Kánara 1,654 and Thána 1,354, Panch Máhals 794, and Sind ranging from 524 to 255.

The married boys vary from 1,353 in Ahmedabad to Ratnágiri 242 and Kánara 126, and in Sind from 161 to 76. Belgaum is the worst district for widows at that early age with 94 out of 10,000, and the best is the Panch Maháls with 12. The Sind districts vary from 4 to 8. It is needless to pursue this subject further. Table No. 1 shows the proportions for each age for any district, for which they may be required. The second table at the head of the chapter is divided into four parts, and shows the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex by age, Part 1 Unmarried, Part 2 Married, Part 3 Widowed, and Part 4 All Conditions. They are useful in comparing one with another. Table No. 3 gives the proportions of females to males of each age and civil condition. These proportions have been discussed above to some extent.

The way in which the ratio of widowed varies at different ages is interesting. From the first age-period where widowers are very few, to the second age-period the ratio declines in all districts except 4 Deccan, 2 Karnátak and Hyderabad. I presume that in these districts widowers are remarried more speedily than in the others. From the second to the third period, there is a rise except in Kolába, Ratnágiri, Kánara and all Sind. At this period the mortality is greater among women than men, so that by deaths alone the proportion of widows would decline at this age; therefore the remarrying of widowers must be very common in the Presidency proper, but not in Sind. The decrease in Kolába is small, but in Ratnágiri it is nearly 25 per cent. The reason can hardly be that the widowers are slower to remarry, as women are so plentiful in the district. The more probable reason seems to be that the widows are sent off to Bombay to work, and this would agree with the large number of widows found at these ages in Bombay. To the next age-period there is an increase, almost universal. The exceptions are Ratnágiri, Sátára, Dhárwár and Kánara. The decrease in Dhárwár is only 1 per cent. The reason for the others is, I take it, that the widows go away to work in Ratnágiri and Sátára. Kánara has a large number of Christians, and this may be partly the reason there, as there is no religious objection to the remarriage of a widow, or inducement to the remarriage of a widower. To the last period the proportion as a rule goes down, but the reverse is the case in 7 districts. Widowers at that advanced age naturally do not remarry as a rule.

The mean age of persons of the two sexes and the three conditions is: Mean age.

	Males.	Females.
Unmarried . . .	10.46	6.41
Married . . .	35.18	27.69
Widowed . . .	49.32	50.94

calculated from the uncorrected ages, in the same way as the mean age of the total population was calculated on page 63.

In Bombay City, the married are in rather higher proportions both among males and females than the average. Widowers are fewer, but not widows. Below 14, the married boys are very much fewer and the married girls slightly fewer than ordinarily. This is the case up to 40. At every age the widowers are in a low proportion, but the widows are as many as elsewhere.

This would seem to show that men who have lost their wives do not stop to

TABLE No. 9.

	1881.			1891.		
	Married men.	Married women.	Difference.	Married men.	Married women.	Difference.
Total population ...	270,456	174,022	96,434	207,940	166,112	131,828
Hindu ...	186,299	118,359	67,940	213,495	114,279	99,216
Mussalmán ...	53,232	34,008	19,224	52,360	31,634	20,726
Christian ...	11,854	6,669	5,185	11,439	6,154	5,285
Jain ...	6,888	2,715	3,973	9,670	3,681	5,989
Páral ...	11,496	10,007	589	9,804	9,258	646
Jew ...	799	760	39	1,075	1,084	-9

work in Bombay, but return to their homes to look after the family. Widows would often be driven to seek work in Bombay by the mere fact of being widows. In the different religions the numbers of married men and women in 1881 and 1891 are shown in Table No. 9. Here there is no reason why the two should at all correspond,

as there are always many men without their wives, and a considerable body of women without their husbands in the city. But the difference has increased from 96,434 to 131,828. The Hindus account for almost the whole of it. The number of Páral married women approaches now that of married men more nearly than before, while among the Jews the wives now exceed the husbands in number.

Similar information as to unmarried and widowed is given in Table No. 10. Among the unmarried, the males were in the majority in 1881, and this majority has been increased in every case. Among the widowed they were in a majority only among the Jains and this has been reduced. In all the other religions the widows now show a still greater preponderance over widowers than before.

TABLE No. 10.

	UNMARRIED.						WIDOWED.					
	1881.			1891.			1881.			1891.		
	Male.	Female.	Difference.	Male.	Female.	Difference.	Male.	Female.	Difference.	Male.	Female.	Difference.
Total population ...	171,094	88,577	82,517	201,802	85,660	116,152	22,778	46,664	-22,886	13,351	51,969	-38,618
Hindu ...	100,901	51,633	49,268	120,599	47,624	72,975	14,773	30,397	-15,624	11,721	36,173	-24,452
Mussalmán ...	35,942	19,063	15,879	38,300	19,359	19,037	5,458	9,371	-3,913	4,003	9,189	-4,886
Christian ...	14,943	6,119	8,824	18,209	6,491	11,718	914	1,703	-879	780	2,228	-1,448
Jain ...	5,471	1,163	4,308	8,087	1,580	7,407	806	571	235	660	647	13
Páral ...	12,840	9,068	3,781	14,091	10,153	3,938	909	3,306	-2,337	810	3,342	-2,532
Jew ...	848	630	218	1,468	1,008	462	52	226	-174	57	341	-284

It is seen from this table that the percentage of increase or decrease among the males and females of the three conditions is:

	Male.	Female.
Unmarried ...	+17.93	-3.13
Married ...	+10.16	-4.54
Widowed ...	-19.43	+13.68

It is a curious result that the widowers should have been the only class among the men to decline in numbers and the widows the only class among the women to increase. This is not easily to be accounted for, and looks as if married women and girls had not been returned as accurately as in 1881. There are two facts which might have tended to cause this: the one was the agitation caused by the Age of Consent Bill which was referred to a Select Committee on 12th December 1890 and passed on 19th March 1891. The other was the instruction as to the entry of the occupations of women. In 1881 those who did no work for pay were entered as doing household work, or nothing. But at the recent census the instructions were that the occupation of the person, husband, father or whatever it might be, on whom the woman was dependent, was to be entered with a note of the word 'dependent'. It has always been the custom for the officers entrusted with the work of the census to call together the leading men of the different communities and enlist their help in inducing their more ignorant brethren to return themselves properly. At one of these meetings objection was taken by

an argumentative pleader to these instructions and it is just possible that they may have caused some people to omit their wives, rather than enter their occupation in a way that they objected to. The Age of Consent Bill, too, which caused some excitement at the time, may have led to the omission of girls about the limits of the protected age, and it may also have led to more general omissions owing to the feelings of some members of the different communities being aroused at the time of the census and therefore not so readily disposed to do as they were required.

Though the increase among the married has been 1,030,046 males and 1,020,418 females, and the numbers are 6,675,545 and 6,710,099, the married here include many who are only nominally in that state, but who can have no effect upon the birth-rate. From the best information that I can get, I put down the age of child-bearing as commencing at 15 among girls. Boy husbands usually begin to cohabit with their wives between 15 and 20, but those whose wives are too young for child-bearing should be excluded, as much as the wives below that age. I would therefore take the married women above 15, and the married men above 20 as being married in fact as well as in law. The number of them is:

	Male.	Female.
Presidency proper ...	3,609,914	3,411,850
Sind ...	543,609	552,252
British Territory ...	4,153,523	3,964,102
Fendatories ...	1,724,089	1,742,163
Grand Total ...	5,877,612	5,706,265

These are the numbers to whom the annual number of births should be ascribed. The number in 1881 of the same age was:

	Male.	Female.
Presidency proper ...	3,051,300	2,917,520
Sind ...	453,612	459,554
British Territory ...	3,504,912	3,377,074
Fendatories ...	1,368,442	1,398,793
Grand Total ...	4,873,354	4,775,867

The mean of these two may be taken to represent the numbers midway between the two enumerations, and consequently the average numbers during the ten years. If the rate of increase were constant during the whole period, the mean would represent the population at some time later than half way; but as, in the famine districts certainly, and probably in others, the rate must have been greater during the earlier years, the mean would be earlier.

TABLE No. 11.

	Mean number of married 1881 - 1891.		Annual average number of births, 1881 - 1890.	Annual number of births per 1,000 married women over 15.
	Males over 20.	Females over 15.		
Presidency proper ...	3,330,607	3,184,685	504,543	159
Sind ...	498,610	505,903	60,057	119
Total British Territory ...	3,829,217	3,670,588	564,600	154

Table No. 11 shows the mean population for the intercensal period, the average annual number of births during that period, and the annual number of births per 1,000 married women above 15.

Table E. merits some brief notice. It is not worth the time to take out Table E. percentages for every caste, but Table No. 1 in the Appendix gives the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex at each period according to civil condition, for the principal castes. The figures speak for themselves. Table No. 2 gives the same percentages for each religion, so that the castes, which marry earlier than the average of their religion, can be easily seen.

Table No. 12 shows for the whole Presidency, including Native States, the distribution of 10,000 of each condition by age for each religion :

TABLE No. 12.

Distribution of 10,000 persons of each Civil Condition by Age-periods.

Religion.	Civil Condition.	0-14.		15-24.		25-39.		40-49.		50 and over.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Total of all religions.	Unmarried .	7,764	9,518	1,550	815	531	106	82	32	64	29
	Married ...	517	1,496	1,840	2,962	4,324	3,888	1,767	1,099	1,552	555
	Widowed ...	181	103	552	369	2,273	1,970	2,068	2,350	4,926	5,208
Hindu ...	Unmarried .	7,971	9,570	1,476	262	428	106	70	33	55	29
	Married ...	579	1,070	1,931	2,966	4,293	3,788	1,724	1,059	1,473	517
	Widowed ...	212	116	569	379	2,247	1,999	2,076	2,364	4,876	5,142
Musalmán ...	Unmarried .	7,176	9,370	1,747	461	859	105	121	31	97	33
	Married ...	234	653	1,368	2,911	4,469	4,405	1,960	1,287	1,969	744
	Widowed ...	62	37	411	308	2,423	1,788	2,009	2,271	5,095	5,596
Christian ...	Unmarried .	4,056	8,420	3,311	1,150	1,845	319	124	71	64	40
	Married ...	74	390	1,076	3,212	4,820	4,603	2,362	1,242	1,668	553
	Widowed ...	16	22	256	328	2,332	2,316	2,534	2,552	4,862	4,782
Jain ...	Unmarried .	6,927	9,750	1,963	174	803	40	166	19	141	8
	Married ...	359	1,269	1,962	3,173	4,116	3,737	1,874	1,184	1,689	637
	Widowed ...	121	70	454	425	1,978	2,135	2,177	2,297	5,270	5,073
Sikh ...	Unmarried .	2,422	9,319	4,775	455	2,526	227	35	...	242	...
	Married ...	...	317	3,150	4,683	5,585	4,683	979	70	286	238
	Widowed ...	...	...	2,857	...	3,929	...	1,428	1,667	1,786	8,333
Parsi ...	Unmarried .	6,339	7,671	2,821	2,043	732	257	61	19	47	10
	Married ...	89	256	1,106	2,530	4,011	4,020	2,237	1,813	2,557	1,381
	Widowed ...	64	11	278	224	1,685	1,183	1,699	1,925	6,274	6,656
Jew ...	Unmarried .	7,178	8,990	2,250	773	478	192	44	27	41	18
	Married ...	133	582	1,361	3,436	4,306	3,943	1,926	1,279	2,273	760
	Widowed ...	...	26	267	378	2,000	1,940	1,600	2,357	6,133	5,299
Animistic ...	Unmarried .	8,151	9,373	1,439	535	366	66	28	16	16	10
	Married ...	150	449	1,529	2,968	5,018	4,691	1,880	1,279	1,423	613
	Widowed ...	70	32	521	330	2,727	1,782	2,097	2,576	4,585	5,280

CHAPTER VI.

INFIRMITIES.

TABLE No. 1.

Distribution of Infirmities by Sex and Locality.

District.	LOCAL DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF TOTAL NUMBER AFFLICTED.				AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS AMONGST WHOM IS FOUND ONE AFFLICTED.				AVERAGE NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 100 MALES AFFLICTED.			
	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.
Bombay City ...	63	27	34	36	2,075	2,668	873	2,227	84	49	65	58
Ahmedabad ...	62	49	70	9	2,345	1,609	469	9,601	41	77	140	39
Kaira ...	36	39	47	12	3,891	1,945	663	7,263	45	62	99	14
Panch Maháls ...	17	16	10	7	2,957	1,685	1,144	4,293	71	63	116	33
Broach ...	21	19	23	8	2,568	1,538	523	4,435	73	46	130	57
Surat ...	43	44	38	24	2,398	1,260	616	2,686	60	74	125	50
Total, Gujarát ...	179	167	188	60	2,749	1,593	589	5,096	55	67	123	38
Thána ...	38	57	36	55	3,802	1,365	890	1,619	103	80	111	53
Kolába ...	19	30	20	46	4,177	1,494	918	1,098	51	77	103	56
Ratnágiri ...	57	60	29	106	3,098	1,578	1,369	1,021	57	74	94	35
Kánara ...	19	31	9	2	3,783	1,226	1,672	23,492	62	66	89	46
Total, Konkan ...	133	178	94	209	3,553	1,434	1,121	1,396	68	75	101	44
Khándesh ...	37	56	111	167	6,270	2,261	470	860	50	56	92	28
Násik ...	19	31	45	42	7,210	2,363	668	1,985	46	75	88	36
Ahmednagar ...	19	34	61	68	7,345	2,267	521	1,279	49	72	92	25
Poona ...	46	39	61	106	3,695	2,367	619	991	45	58	85	30
Sholápur ...	14	31	38	59	8,831	2,079	703	1,237	33	69	81	24
Sátára ...	28	40	64	146	6,888	2,603	681	824	56	63	78	25
Total, Deccan ...	163	231	380	588	6,097	2,329	585	1,041	48	64	87	28
Belgaum ...	18	47	28	33	8,367	1,859	1,276	2,998	57	73	71	19
Dhárwár ...	38	56	32	21	4,399	1,627	1,175	4,913	48	71	64	16
Bijápur ...	17	36	25	33	7,239	1,882	1,152	2,406	57	66	88	35
Total, Karnátak ...	73	139	85	87	6,192	1,772	1,202	3,240	52	70	73	23
Total, Presidency Proper.	611	742	781	980	4,159	1,856	730	11,602	53	68	93	32
Karáchi ...	70	50	31	5	1,275	967	660	10,270	53	51	72	129
Hyderabad ...	128	83	65	6	1,140	949	502	15,839	46	42	86	45
Shikárpur ...	131	87	91	7	1,112	904	357	12,372	58	56	91	61
Thar and Párkar ...	42	21	11	1	1,147	1,253	959	42,600	49	47	99	75
Upper Sind Frontier ...	18	17	21	1	1,572	914	293	11,636	58	52	100	36
Total, Sind ...	389	258	219	20	1,175	959	467	13,740	52	49	88	67
Total, British Territory.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,624	672	1,851	52.5	62.6	91.9	32.6

CHAPTER VI.

INFIRMITIES.

The infirmities of which returns were required are insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy. In this it follows the English census, except that there leprosy was, of course, not required. Nature of infirmities returned.

Before commenting on these separately, I must notice the decrease which is apparent in them all, except lepers, and is especially large in the insane and the blind. The figures are:— General decrease.

TABLE No. 2.

	Insane.		Deaf-mutes.		Blind.		Lepers.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
British Territory ...	7,754	6,286	11,857	11,608	43,755	28,054	10,095	10,186
Feudatories ...	2,184	1,994	4,737	4,697	18,473	13,028	2,287	2,554
Total ...	9,938	8,280	16,594	16,305	62,228	41,082	12,382	12,740

The reasons for them will be discussed under each separately, but the following remarks apply to all four equally. Reasons for decrease.

The possible causes that at once suggest themselves are, over-enumeration in 1881, under-enumeration in 1891, or incorrectness in the abstraction in 1891. It could hardly be due to this latter cause in 1881, as the error would always be from omitting entries rather than adding to them. As soon as the large decrease was noticed a special revision of the abstraction was ordered by an independent agency, and it is quite certain now that the falling off is not due to this cause. It must therefore be either due to some difference in the enumeration or to a real decrease.

The instructions to enumerators on the two occasions were as follows:—

Instructions to enumerators.

1881.—“Enter as deaf and dumb only those persons as have been both deaf and dumb from birth. Only persons blind of both eyes should be entered in this column, as, too, only those persons afflicted with corrosive leprosy (Mar. and Guj. ‘Raktpit,’ Kanar. ‘Girnerog’), not those suffering from discolouration (Mar. and Guj. ‘Kod,’ Kanar. ‘Tonnu.’).”

1891.—“If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column. Do not enter those blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.”

The first idea is that if the enumeration is to blame, that one will be wrong which shows the lesser figures, as an enumerator is more likely to err by leaving out than by adding entries. But I doubt whether that is the case with infirmities. To begin with, they are very little trouble to enter, and the afflicted persons are well-known to the enumerator, at any rate at the preliminary record. Supervisors and superior officers were specially warned to look after them and they were more easily tested than any other part of the schedule, as a rapid glance over the last column would show whether any were entered and it was easy to make inquiries on the subject. In England, it is recognized that these returns are deficient, but there the head of the house returns his own family, and is naturally loth to return his afflicted, especially the insane and deaf-mute.

Table No. 1 gives the distribution of each infirmity by districts, with the average number of persons among whom one of the afflicted is found, and the average of females to 100 males.

Table No. 3 shows proportions for other provinces of India in 1881, and countries of Europe at the most recent enumerations of which the statistics are available:— Proportions for other provinces.

TABLE No. 3.

Province or Country.	IN 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX, THE AVERAGE NUMBER WHO ARE—									
	Insane.		Blind.		Deaf-mute.		Lepers.		Total Afflicted.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ajmere	7	4	35	51	8	5	1	0	51	60
Assam	4	2	7	6	6	4	9	4	26	16
Bengal	5	4	14	15	15	9	12	4	46	32
Berár	4	2	33	40	10	8	21	6	68	56
Bombay (total)	6	3	24	29	8	6	9	3	47	41
(a) <i>Bombay Presidency</i>	4	2	21	25	7	5	10	3	42	35
(b) <i>Sind...</i>	16	11	39	56	13	9	1	1	69	77
(c) <i>Aden...</i>	2	2	23	47	4	0	0	0	29	49
Lower Burma	11	8	15	16	7	5	10	3	43	32
Central Provinces	3	2	22	30	8	6	9	4	42	42
Coorg	2	2	9	9	11	8	2	2	24	21
Madras	4	3	15	17	6	5	7	2	32	27
North-Western Provinces	2	1	27	32	8	5	6	2	43	40
(a) <i>North-Western Provinces</i>	2	1	26	31	7	5	6	2	41	39
(b) <i>Oudh...</i>	2	1	29	36	8	5	6	1	45	43
Panjab	6	4	48	54	13	9	5	2	72	69
Baroda	5	3	25	35	9	6	4	2	43	46
Hyderabad	3	1	13	11	5	3	4	2	25	17
Mysore	2	1	9	10	7	6	2	1	20	18
INDIA	5	3	23	25	11	7	9	3	48	38
England and Wales	31	33	9	8	6	5	...	...	46	46
Scotland	38	39	9	8	3	2	...	...	50	49
Ireland	38	34	11	12	8	7	...	...	57	53
Italy	8	6	8	7	6	5	...	...	22	18
Austria	22	19	10	8	15	11	...	...	47	33
Hungary	22	18	13	13	14	12	...	...	49	43
Portugal	23	17	21	19	3	2	...	...	47	38
Ceylon	13	9	24	18	2	1	...	...	39	28
New South Wales ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria	37	31	11	6	4	3	...	...	52	40
Queensland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Australia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	33	22	4	3	2	2	...	...	39	27
Chili ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. S., America	35	32	10	9	7	6	...	...	52	47
U. S. A., White only...	35	...	9	...	7	...	...	...	51	...
Ditto, Coloured only...	23	...	11	...	5	...	...	...	39	...

I now come to them singly.

Insane.

Difficulty in determining insanity. There is more difficulty here to the enumerator than in any of the other infirmities. For not only has he to find out the afflicted, but he has often to judge whether he is really one who should be recorded as such. It is said that no good definition of insanity ever has been given, and that it is not possible to give one. In the other infirmities, if the instructions are properly understood, there is no difficulty in deciding whether a person is afflicted with one or not, but insanity may often be a matter of opinion. It is difficult for the most experienced medical men often to say that so and so is insane, and to a layman the question presents insuperable difficulties. Many persons when suffering from fever show the very same mental symptoms as persons actually insane, but it would be wrong to class them as such. Insanity, too, does not attack a man suddenly, though a man may be undoubtedly sane at one time and as undoubtedly insane some time later. There may be a long interval during which he might be described with almost equal accuracy as either.

Comparison with European countries is of little use, for the circumstances are so utterly different, and life is so much more rapid and the strain of supporting it so much severer, that it is but natural that insanity should be commoner in the west than in the east.

Comparison with European countries.

The admission from British Troops during the five years 1886-1890 into hospital for mental diseases was—

Admission into hospital.

Total strength.	Admissions.	Number of persons among whom one was admitted.
59,708	198	301.5

This is 33 per 10,000, very nearly the same as in England.

Table No. 4 gives the number of insane at each age-period for 1881 and 1891, the difference in the two years, the proportion of the insane at each age-period to the total number of persons living of that age, and the distribution by age of 10,000 insane and of 10,000 of the population. It also gives the proportion of females to 100 males at each age. At every age the actual numbers have decreased:—

Comparison by age.

TABLE No. 4.

Age-period.	MALES.										SEX PROPORTION.		FEMALES.							
	Number of Insane.		In-crease (+) and de-crease (-).	Number of insane to 100,000 of population.		Number of insane out of 10,000.		Number of persons out of 10,000 total population.		Number of female to 100 male insane.		Number of insane.	In-crease (+) and de-crease (-).	Number of insane to 100,000 of population.		Number of insane out of 10,000.		Number of persons out of 10,000 total population.		
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.			1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Under 5 years ..	181	108	-73	12	7	255	250	1,268	1,440	69	56	91	58	-33	8	4	348	268	1,381	1,598
5 - 9 ..	445	354	-91	35	26	807	839	1,463	1,306	55	51	247	182	-65	21	15	944	841	1,433	1,378
10 - 14 ..	559	480	-79	53	42	1,088	1,043	1,227	1,056	51	50	285	256	-29	34	32	1,089	1,184	1,039	877
15 - 19 ..	542	453	-89	78	59	1,055	1,104	800	794	65	68	353	311	-42	58	44	1,349	1,438	764	765
20 - 24 ..	1,234	987	-247	81	65	2,402	2,321	1,772	1,784	44	65	543	523	-20	37	31	2,075	2,441	1,357	1,560
25 - 29 ..	919	837	-82	70	57	1,789	2,030	1,331	1,508	43	43	394	357	-37	34	27	1,605	1,650	1,456	1,423
30 - 34 ..	780	681	-99	61	48	1,421	1,368	946	997	46	42	338	239	-99	45	27	1,291	1,105	931	960
35 - 39 ..	333	276	-57	27	18	643	689	585	531	54	44	181	122	-59	36	22	692	564	632	595
40 and over ..	244	147	-97	72	35	475	356	399	434	76	75	185	110	-75	48	22	707	509	507	544

Turning to districts I find that there is a decrease in all but the Panch Mahals, Ratnagiri, Khândesh, Poona, Sholapur, Sátara, Dhárwár, Bijapur and Kánara. The districts with the largest proportion of insane in 1881 were in the order named—

By districts.

Hyderabad ...	1881.	1 to 630	Difference.	-391	Surat ...	1881.	1 to 1,571	Difference.	-120
Thar and Párkar ...	..	734	-17	Ahmedabad ...	..	1,807	-81
Upper Sind Frontier. ...	..	757	-53	Broach ...	..	2,239	-13
Shikárpur ...	..	790	-256	Thána ...	..	2,395	-158
Karáchi ...	..	817	-143	Kaira ...	..	2,515	-96

and those with the least—

Bijapur ...	1881.	1 in 10,467	Difference.	+ 49
Sholapur ...	..	7,372	+ 6
Dhárwár ...	..	6,791	+ 109
Sátara ...	..	6,105	+ 4

The differences are the actual increases or decreases since 1881.

As there is known no particular reason why one district should have more sufferers than another, this feature that the decrease has been where the proportion was highest and the increase where it was lowest,—in fact, a tendency to equalizing them all over the Presidency,—would seem to point to the figures of the present census being more correct. In England it is admitted that, in the early years at any rate, the returns err by not showing the full number, the reason being that people do not like returning the idiot members of their family, especially when they are young and there is hope of their reason developing. But here, where the return is made by an independent person, he is troubled by no such scruples, and as the village headman and accountant know all about the circumstances of all the people in the village, they would have no hesitation in entering a child who was known to be not all there, as an insane, though it might be that his parents would not admit it. If there were any climatic causes for the greater prevalence of the affliction in one district than another, one would expect to find the districts in the divisions resemble one another. This was not at all the case in 1881.

By divisions.

The average number of persons of whom one was reported as afflicted was—

	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Sind	731	1,175	Deccan	5,091	6,097
Gujarát	2,018	2,749	Karnátak	6,380	6,192
Konkan	2,579	3,553			

Proportion of sexes.

The proportion of females to males is very much the same as in 1881, viz., 52.5 per cent. as against 50.9. This is very different from the case in England, where for a like number of persons of the two sexes living, there are always more females than males afflicted; but, as has been pointed out in the census report for that country, this is not all the same thing as saying that there are more females than males attacked by insanity, and it is probable that really more males are attacked, but that they succumb more rapidly, as it is only among insanes over 45 that the females preponderate.

Asylum statistics.

The asylum statistics given in Table No. 5 show that a much larger number of male patients than female is admitted every year. In the ten years 1881-1890, the percentage was 14.42 females to 100 males. The percentage of females cured to males cured was 17.55, and of female to male deaths in the asylum 21.94. If the same proportion holds good in persons not admitted to asylums, the number of afflicted females living would be considerably less than that of the males, even supposing the same number to be annually attacked.

TABLE NO. 5.
Statistics of Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency.

Year.	ADMITTED.			CURED.			DIED.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1881	252	226	26	67	55	12	53	43	11
1882	296	263	33	100	82	18	62	43	9
1883	312	273	39	99	84	15	79	65	14
1884	300	261	39	81	54	7	59	48	11
1885	231	218	13	63	54	9	48	41	7
1886	245	222	23	60	54	6	52	42	10
1887	222	195	27	67	51	6	54	45	9
1888	242	196	46	72	57	15	66	73	13
1889	230	193	37	54	46	8	67	50	17
1890	273	233	40	114	97	17	79	66	12
Total	2,603	2,275	328	757	644	113	628	515	113

But judging from the causes which are assigned to the malady, which are about four-fifths physical and one-fifth moral and more than half the physical drink or drugs, and as it is known that women do not drink nearly as much as men in this country, it is likely that they are attacked less than men. On these grounds, therefore, the proportions in which they are returned would not seem to be so unnatural as might appear at first sight. The disproportion, however, ought not to exist in the early years when the persons afflicted must be almost entirely those born so. The numbers are really too small, when the age-periods are taken separately, to admit of much generalization, but the conclusion is that idiot girls are not so carefully looked after as boys, and allowed or perhaps helped to die. It is, however, remarkable that in England congenital idiocy is much more frequent among males, there being 133 male idiots to 100 females under 25 years of age (1881). The ages at which females afflicted bear the largest proportion to males are 10—14 and 15—19, the ages in this country at which they become wives and mothers.

Distinction between idiots and insanes.

In 1872 idiots and insanes were enumerated separately, the distinction being, as in England, between persons whose mental deficiencies dated from their birth, and those in whom it showed itself later; but in 1881 this distinction was considered to be too subtle for the class of enumerators and was abandoned.

In Madras, which is the only Indian province for which these figures have been received at the time of writing this, the same falling off is noticed, the number being—

	Total.	Males.	Females.
1881	10,126	5,745	4,353
1891	8,384	4,865	3,499

Deaf-mutes.

Decrease.

Here again I find a considerable falling off in numbers from 1881, not so large by any means as in the case of the insanes, but still an actual falling off in numbers, notwithstanding the increase of the population. I examine this falling off by ages and by districts. First, by ages:—

TABLE NO. 6.

Age-period.	MALES.								SEX PROPORTION.		FEMALES.									
	No. of deaf-mutes.		In-crease (+) and de-crease (-).	No. of deaf-mutes to 100,000 of population.		No. of deaf-mutes out of 10,000.		No. of persons out of 10,000 total population.		No. of females to 100 males.	No. of deaf-mutes.		In-crease (+) and de-crease (-).	No. of deaf-mutes to 100,000 of population.		No. of deaf-mutes out of 10,000.		No. of persons out of 10,000 total population.		
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Under 5 years...	317	350	+33	30	25	443	499	1,263	1,440	81	74	254	256	-2	23	18	545	573	1,331	1,593
5 - 9 ...	1,098	1,112	+14	86	82	1,436	1,557	1,465	1,398	67	67	735	747	+12	84	80	1,561	1,672	1,433	1,374
10 - 14 ...	914	1,044	+130	87	101	1,216	1,444	1,237	1,056	48	44	535	670	+135	65	71	1,137	1,276	1,039	877
15 - 19 ...	795	739	-56	102	102	972	1,105	800	704	64	58	446	461	+15	73	68	948	1,032	784	763
20 - 24 ...	1,197	1,250	+53	79	80	1,074	1,245	1,772	1,784	61	59	732	821	+89	49	48	1,556	1,637	1,637	1,460
25 - 29 ...	1,054	981	-73	67	67	1,474	1,387	1,531	1,508	55	57	578	546	-32	50	44	1,224	1,267	1,456	1,423
30 - 34 ...	753	633	-120	94	71	1,053	971	945	897	66	65	498	453	-45	67	52	1,059	1,014	931	909
35 - 39 ...	642	411	-231	109	71	759	678	585	591	73	66	397	273	-124	79	50	844	611	632	545
40 and over ...	381	352	-29	171	85	812	507	399	434	91	89	529	321	-208	131	65	1,124	718	507	544

Table No. 6 gives the number of deaf-mutes by age-periods, for both years, by sexes. As only those deaf-mutes were to be recognized who were so from birth, it is evident that unless there were some special causes in particular years for more of those persons to be born than in another, the numbers ought to decrease as the age increases. For no more can be added to the number in subsequent years and some would be lost annually by death. The table shows that they are much more regularly distributed at the present enumeration than the preceding one. For children under 5 it is not to be expected that the returns should show the number as correctly as in later ages, for it is not known for some time that a child is deaf and dumb even to its parents, and it may be much longer before it is generally known to the village at large, and it is only when it is a matter of local notoriety that there is any certainty of its being entered. For the first five years at least a deaf-mute would have a chance of escaping entry as such, gradually decreasing from its birth with each successive year. Then though the instructions dwelt on the fact that only those born deaf and dumb are to be entered, it is certain that some who became so in later life must have been entered, and perhaps some who were only deaf or only dumb, and these would naturally swell the later years in number increasing with the age. On all accounts, then, the age-periods are a test of the accuracy of the enumeration. In the report for 1881 it was pointed out that this was the case, and that the returns did not stand this test, because the later ages gave too high results.

By ages.

In 1881 the periods followed a fairly regular sequence, except in the case of the first and last periods, the reasons being those already described as probable. The actual numbers of persons living above the age of 60, according to the uncorrected age returns, was both in 1881 and 1891 less than the number between 50 and 59, and it is therefore certain that the number of deaf-mutes has been increased in the last period by the addition of many who have merely become deaf through old age. As far as these two age-periods are concerned the present enumeration is undoubtedly the more correct, and it is pretty safe to assume, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, that the other ages will be the same.

In both sexes there is an increase in the early age-periods up to 30, and a falling off above that age, increasing rapidly with the age, thus:—

		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
30 - 39 ...	...	-64	-10	50 - 59 ...	-131	-124
40 - 49 ...	...	-60	-45	60 and over...	-219	-208

That is, at the ages where deafness is most prevalent, and where it is most likely to be confounded with deaf and dumbness, the decreases are found, and this looks like more discriminating enumeration.

The columns in the same table, No. 6, for age distribution, show that in 1881 deaf-mutes were much longer lived than ordinary persons. For instance, among male deaf-mutes, out of 10,000 there were 812 over 60, while out of the ordinary population there were only 399. In 1891 the numbers are 507 and 434 respectively.

It is certain that there can be no reason why these afflicted persons should be longer lived than their more fortunate fellow-creatures. On the contrary, it is extremely probable that from congenital weakness and from neglect by their relatives they should die at an earlier age. They are all, too, born with their infirmity and the number in the first decade of life ought to be a much higher one, compared with the remaining ages, than it is for the total population. This is not the case either in 1881 or 1891, but it is nearer in the latter year, and therefore on both accounts, *i. e.*, extreme youth and extreme age, these figures are more correct. But it is evident from the proportion that the figures are still deficient in the first age-period.

Comparison with other countries.

In England, up to 1871, each successive age-period showed a smaller proportion to the total population living at that age, which showed conclusively that they were not so long lived as ordinary persons. In 1881 this phenomenon was not apparent and there was a greater proportion in the three higher decades and a smaller in the first two, owing doubtless to greater care and better treatment of them and also to there being fewer of them born owing to fewer consanguineous marriages. But neither of these causes have had any effect yet in this country, and it is tolerably certain that these unfortunate creatures still die off at a faster rate than ordinary persons.

By districts.

Comparing the numbers by districts, we find that in 1881 as with the insane there was a far larger proportion of them in Sind than anywhere else. They varied there in the different districts from 1 afflicted among 662 to 1 among 994. In the Presidency Proper, Surat was the worst with 1 to 938, and the next worst was Kánara with 1,175. The least afflicted district was Kaira, with 1 to 2,229.

Number of persons to one deaf-mute.

	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Sind	868	959	Konkan	1,559	1,434
Gujarát	1,377	1,583	Deccan	1,717	2,320
Karnátak	1,492	1,772			

The average number of persons to one afflicted for the divisions in the two years was as shown in the margin.

Only the Konkan has now a larger percentage and the Deccan, which was already the most free from them, has still fewer in proportion to its population. Thar and Párkar shows a remarkable decrease from 1 out of 861 to 1 out of 1,253. Otherwise within the four divisions the proportions are more regular than in 1881, which would seem to point to a more uniform way of interpreting the instructions. Thus in Sind the number to 1 afflicted varies from 904 (Shikárpur) to 967 (Karáchi), instead of from 662 (Karáchi) to 994 (Shikárpur); in Gujarát, from 1,260 (Surat) to 1,945 (Kaira) instead of from 938 (Surat) to 2,229 (Kaira); in the Karnátak, from Dhárwár 1,627 to Bijápur 1,882 instead of from Belgaum 1,508 to Bijápur 1,744; in the Konkan from Kánara 1,226 to Ratnágiri 1,578 instead of from Kánara 1,175 to Ratnágiri 1,767. But the Deccan, on the other hand, shows greater variations from Sholápur 2,079 to Sátára 2,603 instead of from Násik 1,538 to Poona 1,975. The figures for each district by age are too small for any inference to be drawn from them, and it would be scarcely safe to argue where the enumeration was more or less accurate by the proportion in the different age-periods.

Proportion of sexes.

The percentage of females, it will be seen, has decreased from 65·8 to 62·6. There does not at first sight appear any reason why this should be so. In England the males in 1881 were in the proportion of 6 to 5, and the compilers of the report were of opinion that this sex is more liable than the other to all congenital defects, but this could not account for the large disproportion.

The districts where the proportion is lowest are:—

Hyderabad ...	...	...	42
Broach ...	...	...	46
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	47

While in 1881 Broach was the lowest with 50.

Table No. 6 shows at which ages the decrease has chiefly occurred. It will be seen that it occurs chiefly in the first periods, which we have already seen are the least accurate as to the actual figures of either sex. If it is not to be put down to congenital causes the small proportion might be caused either by incorrect enumeration of females or it might be real and due to greater neglect.

It is easy to understand what a burden a deaf-mute girl, for whom a husband must be found, is to her family, and the inducements to get rid of her must be much greater than in the case of a boy, who may be made to work for his living.

The following are the numbers of deaf-mutes and their proportion to population in the United Kingdom at certain years, with the numbers at public schools :—

Year.	Total.	Proportion, 1 in	At public schools.
1851	17,300	1,590	1,300
1861	19,586	1,484	1,640
1871	18,150	1,742	1,979
1881	19,518	1,794	2,713
1885 ... ..	...	...	2,958

The decrease is said to be due to more extended and improved sanitary measures, advanced knowledge in medical treatment, and more careful nursing of children, when suffering from the diseases which so frequently result in deafness.

In this Presidency there is one public institution for them in Bombay Island-Blind.

TABLE No. 7.

Age-period.	MALES.										SEX PROPORTION.		FEMALES.									
	Number of blind.		Increase (+) and decrease (-).	Number of blind to 100,000 of population.		Number of blind out of 10,000.		Number of persons out of 10,000 total population.		Number of females to 100 males.		Number of blind.		Increase (+) and decrease (-).	Number of blind to 100,000 of population.		Number of blind out of 10,000.		Number of persons out of 10,000 total population.			
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Under 5 years ...	554	604	+48	52	43	273	413	1,263	1,440	69	76	383	453	+75	84	81	164	341	1,381	1,593		
5 - 9 years ...	1,128	842	-276	90	63	554	583	1,463	1,396	75	66	841	580	-261	74	46	359	432	1,433	1,373		
10 - 14 ..	1,242	824	-418	118	80	610	664	1,237	1,056	72	60	901	570	-331	109	71	385	424	1,039	877		
15 - 19 ..	1,029	757	-272	151	97	506	518	800	794	79	73	814	553	-261	134	79	345	411	764	765		
20 - 29 ..	2,254	1,918	-337	150	110	1,109	1,312	1,772	1,734	89	75	2,004	1,443	-561	136	95	656	1,074	1,857	1,590		
30 - 39 ..	2,433	1,846	-587	190	123	1,220	1,290	1,531	1,508	100	85	2,484	1,596	-888	214	124	1,042	1,189	1,456	1,423		
40 - 49 ..	2,485	1,908	-577	309	198	1,221	1,305	945	997	118	93	2,924	1,764	-1,140	395	204	1,250	1,328	931	960		
50 - 59 ..	2,764	1,885	-879	554	327	1,354	1,290	585	591	139	101	3,799	1,913	-1,886	756	353	1,623	1,424	632	595		
60 and over ...	6,411	3,863	-2,548	1,822	940	3,164	2,735	369	434	144	114	9,250	4,540	-4,710	2,304	918	3,968	3,375	507	544		

I come to the Blind. There one would think that there could be no room for doubt as to what constitutes the infirmity; and yet enumerators in 1881 had doubts, and it was necessary to explain that persons who had lost one eye only were not to be counted. It was therefore especially entered in the 1891 instructions that only those were to be counted who were totally blind of both eyes. Then the enumerator, who is not to be defrauded of the pleasure of putting conundrums, wished to know whether only persons born blind were to be counted. This question was constantly asked, and there was some reason for it, as the wording of the instructions ran, "Blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, &c.," and though the stops should have made the meaning clear enough, they are not regarded in the vernaculars with the attention that they deserve. It is possible, therefore, that some really blind persons may have been omitted for this reason.

It will be noticed from Table No. 3 that whereas the insane are, in 1881, only about one-fifth of the numbers in England relatively to the population, the blind were nearly three times as many. In India the proportions were per 10,000, males 23, females 25; Bombay was, males 24, females 29. It is now, males 14, females 14.

This reduces the proportion to much the same level as in Hungary, and in India it approximates nearly—

	Males.	Females.
To Bengal	14	15
„ Burma	15	16
„ Madras	15	17
„ Hyderabad... ..	13	11

It is to be seen how much of this is due to over-enumeration in 1881, under-enumeration in 1891, or real decrease. The infirmity, no doubt, varies much

with the climatic and physical peculiarities of a country, and we would expect to find the districts of the same division resembling one another.

By divisions,

The number of persons to 1 blind was, by divisions,—

				1881.	1891.
Gujarát	...	...	...	323	589
Konkan	...	...	...	681	1,121
Deccan	..	...	...	346	585
Karnátak	...	...	...	901	1,202
Sind	...	...	...	214	467

Kánara was included in the Karnátak in 1881, and in this respect it certainly resembles that division rather than the Konkan. In every division the disease is now less prevalent, and it has decreased pretty well in proportion to its prevalence in 1881. In Sind, which was the worst off, it has decreased by more than 100 per cent. Whereas before there was 1 blind out of every 214 persons, now there is only 1 to 467. The Karnátak, where it was least prevalent, shows a decrease of a third only. The Deccan, which was a little better off than Gujarát, is now a little worse off, with 1 blind out of every 585 against 1 out of every 589.

By districts.

In every single district there is a decrease, but I cannot see that this decrease follows any system. It is not the case, as it was with the insane, that the districts which showed the most abnormally large numbers in 1881 show the largest decreases now.

By age.

Turning to Table No. 7 it is seen that there is an actual increase in the number of blind under 5 years of age, in each sex, but as there was a large increase in the numbers alive at that age, the proportion of blind is slightly less than in 1881. The age distribution shows a larger proportion of children, and a much smaller of old men and women among the afflicted.

Causes of blindness.

It is known that only a few persons are born blind, though many lose their sight in infancy from preventible causes. One of the most frequent causes is inflammation of the eyes of new-born babies, a disease which can generally be prevented and always cured, if treated properly.

In England, owing to better treatment, the numbers of the blind are continually decreasing, as the following figures show:—

TABLE No. 8.

	Year.	Total.	Proportion 1 in		Year.	Total.	Proportion 1 in		Year.	Total.	Proportion 1 in
England ...	1851	18,306	979	Scotland...	1851	3,010	1,065	Ireland ...	1851	7,587	864
" ...	1861	19,352	1,037	" ...	1861	2,820	1,090	" ...	1861	6,879	843
" ...	1871	21,590	1,052	" ...	1871	3,019	1,112	" ...	1871	6,347	852
" ...	1881	22,832	1,138	" ...	1881	3,158	1,182	" ...	1881	6,111	847
								United States.	1880	48,928	1,023

Small-pox and vaccination statistics.

One of the commonest causes of blindness is small-pox. One cannot ascertain the number of persons attacked with the disease, but the annual number of deaths reported as occurring from it must show *relatively* the number attacked, and it must be remembered that as the registration is more perfect every year, this would raise the number of registered deaths in each successive year. Therefore if there is a decrease in any year, it may be taken that the decrease is rather more than that shown by the figures.

Table No. 9 shows the number of vaccinations performed each year and the

TABLE No. 9.

Years.	Number vaccinated.	Number of deaths from small-pox.	Years.	Number vaccinated.	Number of deaths from small-pox.
1881-82 ...	786,092	539	1886-87 ...	903,910	876
1882-83 ...	858,711	1,630	1887-88 ...	929,545	3,753
1883-84 ...	883,839	13,404	1888-89 ...	951,094	3,617
1884-85 ...	865,508	14,438	1889-90 ...	958,702	7,066
1885-86 ...	907,790	2,646	1890-91 ...	931,747	2,877

would appear that small-pox is on the decrease, and thus one of the most

number of deaths registered from small-pox. As the former are made by the vaccinators themselves there is no reason to suppose that they are more correct one year than another. They show a progressive increase, and the small-pox deaths a progressive decrease. On both accounts, therefore, it

fruitful causes of blindness loses a great part of its effect. This would account in a great measure for the decrease.

It would not have much effect on the number of blind among young children. And as unfortunately there is no reason to suppose that there has been any improvement in their treatment in infancy during the last ten years, the proportion of blind among them would not have decreased much. Children.

In England and Wales to one million of population the blind were, in 1881,—

Under 5	166	25 — 45	641
5 — 15	288	45 — 65	1,625
15 — 20	388	65 and over... ..	6,915
20 — 25	422		



TABLE No. 10.

Countries.	Males per million.	Females per million.	Countries.	Males per million.	Females per million.	Countries.	Males per million.	Females per million.
England and Wales...	963	870	Sweden...	767	843	Holland...	469	894
Scotland	825	827	Finland...	1,514	2,038	Belgium...	982	641
Ireland	1,141	1,219	German Empire...	884	861	France	948	726
Denmark	776	793	Austria and Hungary	1,230	1,123	Spain	1,242	1,011
Norway	1,313	1,411				Italy	1,106	925

The proportion of sexes afflicted varies very much in different countries, as Table No. 10 will show.

So in this Presidency the proportion varies from Dhárwár, where there are 64 blind females to 100 blind males, to Ahmedabad where there are 140. The proportion has gone down in every district except Broach since 1881, and especially in Sind. The proportions by division for the two years are:—

	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Gujarát	141	123	Karnátak	87	73
Konkan	123	101	Sind	119	88
Deccan	106	87			
			Total	115.0	91.9

Admitting, as I think it must be admitted, that in 1881 more persons only partially blind were entered than now, it would be only to be expected that this error should be greater among the women, whom the enumerator does not see so commonly as the men. The mistake in entering such persons would not be so much want of understanding on his part, as to the meaning of the word "blind" or its vernacular equivalent, but of the way in which the people at large used it; and no doubt by them many an old woman, whose sight is not so good as it was, is called a blind old hag. This view is supported by the age-periods. In columns 11 and 12 of Table No. 7, it will be seen that the proportion of females is actually greater now for the very young children under 5, but that for every other period there is a decrease, which gradually gets greater as the age-period is higher.

Lepers.
TABLE No. 11.

Age-period.	MALES.										SEX PROPORTION.		FEMALES.									
	Number of lepers.		Increase (+) and decrease (-).	Number of lepers to 100,000 of population.		Number of lepers out of 10,000.		Number of persons out of 10,000 total population.		Number of females to 100 males.		Number of lepers.	Increase (+) and decrease (-).	Number of lepers to 100,000 of population.		Number of lepers out of 10,000.		Number of persons out of 10,000 total population.				
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.			1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Under 5 years ..	35	42	+7	35	33	36	39	1,363	1,440	73	41	21	9	-12	2	1	79	36	1,381	1,598		
5 — 9 years ..	212	203	-9	212	203	255	255	1,460	1,396	72	61	68	34	-34	6	3	265	186	1,433	1,378		
10 — 14 ..	415	373	-42	415	373	358	358	1,257	1,076	65	54	117	110	-47	19	14	587	439	1,089	877		
15 — 19 ..	1,133	1,273	+140	1,133	1,273	1,697	1,637	809	794	48	55	291	182	-109	33	28	763	727	764	765		
20 — 24 ..	1,904	2,005	+101	1,904	2,005	2,534	2,534	1,772	1,784	41	39	492	493	+1	33	23	1,843	1,970	1,857	1,869		
25 — 29 ..	1,773	1,847	+74	1,773	1,847	2,534	2,534	1,231	1,208	33	30	834	616	-218	55	43	2,374	2,461	1,436	1,433		
30 — 34 ..	1,112	1,240	+128	1,112	1,240	1,571	1,571	945	997	26	27	503	517	+14	68	59	1,884	2,008	931	950		
35 and over ..	963	631	-332	963	631	583	821	396	434	38	35	341	319	-22	67	59	1,277	1,274	632	546		

Increase since
1881.

In leprosy there is a slight increase in the total number enumerated, but a decrease in proportion to the population. The number among which 1 of the afflicted was found is—

	1881.	1891.
British Territory	1,680	1,851
Feudatories	2,035	3,156
Total	1,889	2,118

At both enumerations the instructions were carefully worded, to prevent persons affected only by the white leprosy, which is only a discolouration of the skin, from being recorded along with those suffering from the black or corrosive disease, which is the real one.

By age-periods.

Taking the age-periods, it is seen that the number compared to the population has decreased in every period. The distribution of 10,000 lepers by age shows that there are not so many among the young up to 20 or among the very old above 60 as in 1881. Among females this decrease begins at 50. The proportion of females has declined except from 5—9 and 15—19. From 10—14 it has declined. I do not think that any conclusions can be deduced from these, as the numbers are so small, but as leprosy does take some time to exhibit itself, the decrease among the young would seem to point to better discrimination between the two forms of the disease.

By districts.

The only districts which show an increase in proportion to the population are Ahmedabad, Ratnágiri, Sholápur, Dhárwár and Bijápur. In Kánara there is an extraordinary decrease from 1 out of every 7,812 to 1 out of every 23,492 of the population.

Infirmities by Caste.

Infirmities by
caste.

Table No. 3 in the Appendix gives the percentages of the persons suffering from each infirmity to the total number of the caste, by sex, for the main groups of caste. As this grouping is founded on the hereditary or traditional occupations of the castes, they do in a way show the number of persons afflicted according to the chief occupations of the country. The numbers, however, are too small for any reliable conclusions to be drawn. They may be interesting to medical men, but comment from any one but an expert would be useless.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

TABLE No. 1.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE STATE OF INSTRUCTION.

Average distribution according to instruction of 100 Males and Females.

District.	MALES.								FEMALES.							
	Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Number of persons among whom there is one able to read and write.		Learning.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Number of persons among whom there is one able to read and write.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Bombay City	7.6	4.1	24.9	27.9	67.5	68.1	8.0	8.1	2.87	1.79	6.23	8.72	90.80	89.49	11	9.7
Ahmedabad	8.2	3.8	11.0	12.9	85.8	83.3	7.0	6.0	0.15	0.31	0.29	0.57	90.56	90.12	280	114
Kaira	3.0	4.0	8.3	10.6	88.7	85.4	8.9	8.8	0.09	0.28	0.13	0.28	99.78	99.46	440	186
Panch Mahals	1.6	2.5	5.3	6.4	93.1	91.1	14.4	11.4	0.05	0.17	0.10	0.19	99.85	99.64	687	280
Broach	5.4	6.1	15.5	21.8	79.1	72.1	4.7	3.6	0.17	0.43	0.33	0.80	99.50	98.77	197	81
Surat	5.3	6.2	15.0	18.3	79.7	75.5	4.9	4.1	0.36	0.67	0.70	1.16	98.74	93.17	94	85
Thana	2.3	2.8	6.8	7.2	92.4	90.0	13.2	10.0	0.13	0.31	0.14	0.37	99.73	99.32	377	147
Kolaba	2.8	3.8	6.3	8.6	90.9	87.6	10.9	8.1	0.09	0.24	0.08	0.23	99.83	99.58	570	213
Ratanagiri	3.0	4.1	6.3	8.6	90.7	87.3	10.7	7.8	0.04	0.10	0.04	0.13	99.92	99.77	1,193	439
Kanara	3.6	4.3	8.8	10.9	87.6	84.3	8.0	6.4	0.19	0.50	0.17	0.56	99.65	98.94	282	94
Khandesh	2.4	3.3	4.9	7.2	92.7	89.5	13.6	9.5	0.03	0.08	0.04	0.10	99.97	99.84	1,400	649
Nasik	2.2	3.0	5.2	7.5	92.6	89.5	13.5	9.5	0.07	0.10	0.12	0.21	99.81	99.69	523	326
Ahmednagar	2.6	3.1	5.7	7.1	91.7	89.8	11.9	9.8	0.12	0.21	0.13	0.29	99.76	99.69	409	235
Poona	3.9	4.5	8.2	9.6	87.9	85.9	8.2	7.1	0.25	0.41	0.40	0.65	99.35	98.94	153	94
Sholapur	3.0	2.9	6.4	7.3	90.6	89.8	10.6	9.3	0.07	0.13	0.07	0.18	99.86	99.69	688	325
Satara	2.6	2.8	5.2	6.1	92.2	91.1	12.3	11.4	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.10	99.93	99.83	1,355	574
Belgaum	3.0	3.1	5.7	7.3	91.3	89.6	11.4	9.6	0.09	0.13	0.09	0.19	99.82	99.68	558	362
Dharsar	4.4	4.3	7.2	10.9	83.4	84.3	8.5	6.4	0.16	0.33	0.10	0.34	99.74	99.33	883	148
Bijapur	2.7	3.1	5.5	6.5	91.8	90.4	12.0	10.4	0.06	0.15	0.06	0.10	99.80	99.75	933	415
Karachi	2.3	2.2	7.0	8.7	90.7	89.1	10.7	9.2	0.37	0.42	0.55	0.75	99.08	98.88	103	86
Hyderabad	2.1	1.9	5.0	5.1	92.9	93.0	14.2	14.3	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.38	99.50	99.42	197	173
Shikarpur	2.4	2.1	6.6	7.6	91.0	90.3	11.1	10.3	0.16	0.11	0.12	0.16	99.72	99.73	333	364
Thar and Parkar	1.0	0.8	4.0	4.2	95.0	95.0	20.1	20.1	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.09	99.89	99.88	883	891
Upper Sind Frontier	1.1	1.8	4.8	5.8	94.1	92.4	16.7	13.2	0.07	0.13	0.13	0.10	99.80	99.77	491	440
British Territory	3.2	3.4	7.9	9.7	83.9	86.9	9.0	7.6	0.23	0.27	0.41	0.60	99.36	99.13	156	116
Native States	2.3	2.6	7.5	8.3	83.0*	83.6	10.2	8.8	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.34	107.73	99.51	434	204
Grand Total	2.9	3.2	7.8	9.4	83.6*	87.4	9.3	7.9	0.19	0.24	0.33	0.52	103.89	99.94	102	132

* 2.2 for not returned,
1.7 do. do.† 1.99 for not returned,
0.59 do. do.

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

In Table IX the people are divided into the three classes of—

Classification.

Learners
Literate
Illiterate.

“Learners” include all persons at schools whether public or private, who were learning to read and write, or who had learned to do so and were still continuing their studies. “Literate” includes all persons who could read and write, and “illiterate” takes in all the rest. The instructions were specially meant to exclude from among the learners children who were being taught by rote, as is common in Mahomedan religious institutions, and from literate those persons, who could read without being able to write, or who could merely sign their name. The language which a person could read or write was immaterial. The information was entered in column 12 of the schedule. In column 13 there was a question as to the languages known by the literate, but the only use that has been made of this column is to record the numbers in each caste who are acquainted with English. This is detailed in Table C.

In Table IX the people are shown according to their religions, and are divided into their ages below 15, between 15 and 25, and above 25. In Table D they are shown by caste, and there it has not been thought worth while to show by ages.

Table IX, Part A, gives the whole population. It shows that there are altogether—

	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.
Males... ..	439,360	1,308,669	12,124,584
Females	30,745	67,742	12,926,006

The two former classes are divided thus:—

	Learning.		Literate.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
British Territory	333,815	24,890	946,025	54,338
Feudatories	105,545	5,855	362,644	13,404

Two points strike one at once here,—first, the much larger proportion that the female learners bear to the male learners than the female literate do to the male literate, and, secondly, the higher proportions of female learners and female literate in British territory compared to the Feudatories. It must not, however, be assumed that this shows that female education is advancing until it is proved that the bulk of those shown now as learners will hereafter figure among the literate.

The age-periods are not the same as in 1881. Then they were divided at 6 and 15, which were taken roughly to represent the beginning and end of the school-going age. The present period of 15 to 25 represents the higher school and college period; and the infant age is included with the school-going.

The number of illiterate persons to 1,000 of the population is—

	Males.		Females.		Proportion of illiterate.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
British Territory	569	991	915	995	Sind Aden
Feudatories	836	995	770	966	
Presidency proper	860	991			

Comparing this with 1881 we see the figures were then—

	Males.		Females.		Proportion of illiterate.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
British Territory	888	993	921	995	Sind Aden
Feudatories	902	997	743	959	
Presidency proper	883	993			

This shows an improvement everywhere except in Aden, and among the women in Sind.

TABLE No. 2.

Comparison with other countries.

Number of illiterate persons of each sex to every 1,000 of the population.

Province or Country.	Male.	Female.	Province or Country.	Male.	Female.	Province or Country.	Male.	Female.
Ajmere	870	994	North-Western Provinces	942	998	Italy	623	764
Assam	953	969	(a) North-Western Provinces	949	999	Austria	479	533
Bengal	912	997	(b) Oudh	937	998	Hungary	562	717
Berar	938	999	Punjab	937	998	Portugal	750	802
Bombay (total)	888	993	Baroda	894	994	Ceylon	751	971
(a) Bombay Presidency	883	993	Hyderabad	937	999	New South Wales	312	333
(b) Sind	921	995	Mysore	837	998	Victoria	245	245
(c) Aden	743	950	INDIA*	909	996	Queensland	324	399
Lower Burma	539	991	Ireland	445	499	S. Australia	283	289
Central Provinces	953	999				New Zealand	252	275
Coorg	869	990				Chile	719	779
Madras	882	991						

* Excluding tracts where this information was not collected.

Burma, Madras and Coorg in India; and the Bombay Feudatories only by Ajmere as well.

The Presidency division is considerably better than Sind as far as male education is concerned, but it is very little superior to it for females.

Aden.

Aden, with its large foreign population and large proportion of troops, is more like a European country, and ranks not far below Portugal, except as regards the women.

Number of persons to one literate or learner.

The same information in a slightly different form is given below. The number of persons, out of whom on an average there is one person either learning or literate, i.e., either able to read and write or learning to do so, at the two enumerations, was—

	Males.		Females.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Total Presidency ..	9.3	7.9	192	132
British Territory ..	9.0	7.6	156	115
Presidency Proper ..	8.5	7.1	149	108
Sind	12.6	11.8	217	190
Feudatories	10.2	8.8	434	204

Educational returns.

Comparing the census figures with those shown in the reports of the Government Educational Department, a curious discrepancy is found. In this country, by far the greater part of the teaching is carried on directly under Government or under its supervision and aided by its funds, but still there must be a considerable number learning at home or in private schools, and assuming them both to be correct, the number of learners in the census returns should be more than those in the Educational. The contrary however is the case. The figures are—

Educational returns—

Number of pupils in schools recognised by Government ..	553,092
Number „ „ „ not recognised by Government ..	67,406
Total ..	620,498

Census returns—

0—14	401,967
15—24	61,765
25 and over	6,373
Total ..	470,105

Explanation.

At first I thought that this was due to a confusion between literates and learners, and that many of the latter had been wrongly classed with the former, because they could read and write, although they were still at school, and therefore; were learners according to the instructions. But closer examination into the figures, testing of the schedules of villages containing primary schools, and enquiries of persons who tested the preliminary record, have shown that, except in the City of Bombay, this is not the reason. The true explanation is that the small children, below the 1st standard, who are engaged in "ujalni" have been very generally entered as illiterate instead of learners because they were not

Table No. 2 shows similar details for other Indian provinces in 1881, and for European countries at the last enumerations for which the details are now available.

It will be seen that the British Territory is surpassed only by

considered by the enumerators to be learning to read and write. The instructions on this point in 1881 were, in the mofussil,

“Enter as ‘literate’ persons who can read and write and are not still under instructions. Enter as ‘learning’ persons who are learning to read and write at home or at school, or who have learned to read and write but are still at school or college or learning at home. Enter all others as illiterate.”

In 1891 they were,

“Against a person under instruction, whether at school or at home, write ‘learning’; if a person *not being under instruction* knows how to read and write, enter him as ‘instructed’; and in the case of those who are not under instruction and can neither read nor write at all, or can read but cannot write, or can sign their names but cannot read, enter ‘illiterate’.”

Looking at them now, I can see that the words “learning to read and write,” which were suggested by the Agra Conference, in order to exclude those who went to school to learn entirely by rote, though they have probably succeeded in doing this, have caused the omission of a much larger number, who were taking the steps preliminary to learning to read and write. Children in primary schools begin their education by learning arithmetical tables, and then go on to the alphabet. It is a common thing in a primary school to see a third or even a half of the boys engaged in this way. Those who are simply at the tables are really not learning to read and write, as the ordinary way is for the master, or one of the elder boys, to write down a table on the child’s slate, which he goes on repeating to himself. Perhaps he reads the figures, but he is not actually learning to write, even if, reading figures without letters can be said to be learning to read. It was, however, the intention of the instructions that all such children should be included among learners. Children who are learning their letters are certainly, in the fullest sense, learning to read and write, but I can well imagine enumerators, who may never have heard of the schools, where only learning by rote is taught, thinking that boys who are reading books and writing words should alone be counted as learning to read and write. I do not think that all such children have been omitted, but a large number, probably the majority have been. In 1881, though the total number of learners exceeded that of the pupils of all schools, recognised and unrecognised by Government, this was not the case in many of the districts taken singly, and there was evidently more in the 1891 instructions than in those of 1881 to lead the enumerators astray. The educational returns show that out of the 620,498 pupils, 167,581 were “in the lower primary stage, not reading printed books.” If they are added to the learners in the census returns they bring the total number up to more than the pupils by 17,188. A certain number, too, has to be taken from the literates, chiefly in Bombay City, and added to the learners.

I can test the truth of this explanation by comparing the proportion of learners and literates below 15 at the two censuses. But first it will be necessary to find out, if possible, the average number of years that a child remains at school.

The published returns of the Educational Department do not give either the average age of joining school, the average years that a pupil remains at school, or the proportion that leave without having learned to read and write. It is possible, however, from a combination of the Educational and the Census figures to deduce some, at any rate, of these wanting statistics. Taking the grand total, including Native States but distinguishing Bombay City from the rest, the literates at the two enumerations were:—

Average duration of school time.

		1881.	1891.	Difference.
Bombay City	{ Males ...	115,715	144,190	28,475
	{ Females ...	19,523	26,496	6,973
	Total ...	135,238	170,686	35,448
Rest of Presidency...	{ Males ...	823,779	1,164,479	340,700
	{ Females ...	18,270	41,246	22,976
	Total ...	842,049	1,205,725	363,676

Taking the annual mortality at 30 per 1,000, in the “rest of the Presidency” the number of literates alive in 1881, who survived, to 1891, would be 842,049 $(1 - \frac{30}{1000})^{10}$ i. e., 606,275. This would require 1,205,725 — 606,275 or

599,150 persons to have passed from the position of learners to literate during the ten years, without making any allowance for deaths among these. 12½ per 1,000 may be taken as the annual death-rate among persons of this age, and the addition of this percentage would bring the number up to 671,381. This means that there must have been, according to the census figures, an average of 67,438 new literates manufactured every year. According to the educational returns the average number of pupils at the recognized schools was 428,419 and the average number of years that a pupil would be at school before he becomes a literate would be, supposing that no one left school illiterate, $\frac{428,419}{67,438}$ or 6.35. I have no data for determining the number of pupils who leave school without learning to read and write, but as they are included in the annual numbers, the time spent by them at school is included in this average, which shows the average number of years spent by some one pupil at school for each pupil who becomes a literate. If no pupil left without becoming literate, then this average would be the average number of years spent at school by each, and according as the proportion of those so leaving school to those leaving after becoming literate rises, the more will the average time spent at school by the literates be reduced. For, suppose the number of the two classes were equal, then for the 67,433 literates turned out yearly there would be another 67,438 who left school without learning, and the average time spent at school would be therefore $\frac{428,419}{2 \times 67,433}$ or 3.17. The result deduced is that for every literate turned out there has been 6.35 years' teaching of some child, though how much of that is expended on a child who becomes literate and how much on one that does not, it is impossible to say. The figures for Bombay calculated in the same way show that there would be 10,915 new literates annually from an average number of 30,727, which gives an average of 2.80 years for each pupil to become literate. The figures, however, for Bombay are not so reliable for these deductions as the rest of the Presidency, because the population is so migratory, and because, if the mistake of entering learners as literates has been as widely prevalent as I believe to have been the case, the number of literates has been unduly increased, and the average period of pupildom on paper consequently decreased.

Proportion of learners and literate, 1881.

I can now proceed with the test of the omission of the beginners from the learners. It will be best to exclude Bombay City, because this mistake does not seem to have occurred there, and I must also omit Sind and the Feudataries, because there age was not abstracted with reference to education in 1881. It will be convenient, too, to take boys only. In 1881 among boys under 15 there were—

Learners	...	...	...	...	177,117
Literate	...	...	...	...	21,230

These are in the ratio of 1 to 8.04, which would show that if no one left school without having learned to read and write, a boy would be 8 years learning for every year that he left school before 15. That is, if the average age of entering school were 6, the average number of years which a boy would be learning would be 8 and he would leave school and become a literate one year before he was 15. If the average age of entering school is higher, the average time spent there must be less.

6...8.04	|	8...6.25
7...7.14	|	9...5.36

According as the average age of entering is 6, 7, 8 or 9 the marginal figures show what the years spent at school would be. The larger the number of

scholars that leave without ever learning to read and write is, the more would the average school time of those that did learn be shortened. For, suppose that for every boy who leaves school, having learned to read and write, another leaves without having done so, the 21,230 literate represent also another 21,230 illiterate who have been at school, and the ratio of boys under 15 at school to boys under 15 who have left school would be 177,117, to 42,460 or half the former ratio, and

6...7.25	|	8...5.64
7...6.45	|	9...4.83

the average school time would be, according to the same four hypothetical average ages of entering, as shown in the margin. The 1891 figures for the same area are—

Learners	...	...	...	...	240,787
Literate	...	...	...	...	26,838

The ratio of literate to learners is 1 to 8.97. This means that the proportion of literates to pupils under 15 in 1891 is nearly the same as it was in 1881. But it is scarcely possible that this can have been the case, considering the very large

increase in the number of pupils on the books in the ten years between the two censuses. The figures are 620,498 to 346,051. If the numbers had remained stationary, or shown an increase commensurate with that of the growth of the population, it would be natural that with improved teaching, scholars should be turned out faster every successive year. But with a school register that has all but doubled itself in ten years, it would not be possible to so increase the number of finished pupils turned out each year, so as to keep pace with the yearly increasing entries. It must be remembered that this increase in the number of scholars means extension of education to lower classes, and a consequent reduction in the standard of natural intelligence or aptitude to learn among those taught. The number on the register, and doubtless the number of new boys, has risen every year, and very few of those who joined during the latter half of the ten years can be expected as yet to have become literate. Comparing the above figures with the number of years in the average school period, obtained from the number of literate in 1881 and 1891, it appears that for the results to agree, the average age of entering school must be a little before 8. It will be near enough to take this age as the average one, and 6.25 the average time that one pupil is under tuition for each literate that is turned out. The extra numbers of new pupils of the last seven years would have added but few to the literates and would tend to very greatly reduce the proportion of these to the learners. It is clear then that a large number of learners must have been omitted, and the majority of the 168,095, given in the Director's report as in the lower primary stage, not reading printed books, may with safety be added, as having been most of them omitted. This argument is confirmed by the fact that the 1881 census figures for learners were short of those given by the Educational Department. Then, though the discrepancy was not so marked, and the total of learners in the census was greater than that in the Educational returns, yet in all the Gujarát districts except Ahmedabad, and in Khándesh and Násik, the contrary was the case. And with girls it was thus in almost every district. The reasons are discussed in page 167 of the report for that year.

A comparison between the learners and literate in 1881 between 5 and 15 and those in 1891 between 15 and 25 may help to show what the deficiency was—

TABLE No. 3.

Division.	5—14 IN 1881.			15—24 IN 1891.		
	Learners.	Literate.	Total.	Learners.	Literate.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Presidency proper ...	220,834	84,336	255,170	45,513	237,909	283,422
Bombay City ...	37,083	11,406	48,489	5,959	53,383	59,342
Gujarát... ..	50,259	9,526	59,785	8,211	61,255	69,466
Konkan	33,521	3,750	37,271	7,618	32,304	39,922
Deccan	63,797	6,612	70,409	17,045	58,296	75,341
Karnátak	86,174	3,042	39,216	6,680	32,671	39,351

Table No. 3 gives for each division and Bombay City the number of these. I have taken all the learners and literate under 6 to have been between 5 and 6, as those under 5 must be very few. Practically no one begins to learn after 15, and all the learners between 15 and 25 in 1891 may be put down as having been the same between 5 and 15 in 1881. Allowing 15 per cent. for deaths during the ten years, this would account for the number shown in the margin out of the learners in 1881 under 15.

There remain then the following numbers, out of whom the literates in 1891 between 15 and 25 must have grown:—

	Learners.	Literate.	Total.		Learners.	Literate.	Total.
Presidency proper ...	167,290	84,336	201,626	Konkan ...	24,558	3,750	28,308
Bombay City	30,073	11,406	41,479	Deccan ...	43,744	6,612	50,356
Gujarát	40,599	9,526	50,125	Karnátak... ..	28,316	3,042	31,358

According to the proportions previously deduced, these learners would produce an equal number of literate in 6.25 years, and in the 10 years would produce $\frac{10}{6.25}$ of this number supposing the average number of learners the same during the preceding 10 years as in 1881. It is however about 83 per cent. of that. The literates would produce only an equal number. If we allow 15 per cent. for deaths during the 10 years, the learners under 15 would show $\frac{83}{100} \times \frac{100}{6.25}$ per cent. and the literates 85 per cent. of their number as literates between 15 and 25. The numbers so resulting are those given in the margin. Compared with the figures in column 6 of Table No. 3 they show a deficiency of learners in 1881 on the whole, although it is the other way in the Karnatak and very slightly so in the Konkan also. In 1891, as already shown, the deficiencies are considerably larger.

Presidency proper ...	228,731
Bombay City ...	45,638
Gujarāt ...	56,222
Konkan ...	32,539
Deccan ...	57,903
Karnatak... ..	36,429

Discrepancies by districts.

I will now try to compare the deficiency of census learners below educational pupils with the numbers in the lower primary stage not reading printed books, for each district, to see if the two correspond. I say try, because there are several difficulties in the way. In the first place, though in General Table V on page VIII of the appendix to the Director's report for 1891, the numbers of the two divisions of the lower primary stage are given separately, these figures are not shown by districts; and in Subsidiary Forms 4 and 5 on pages XVIII to XXV, where the districts are given, this division is not shown. And in the second place, the figures in these forms do not seem to agree. They are as follows for primary schools only, which alone are included in Forms 4 and 5, and are shown separately in Table V. :—

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Table V. {	Reading printed books ...	179,976	20,035	200,011
	Not reading printed books ...	135,082	32,499	167,581
Total ...		315,058	52,534	367,592
Forms 4 and 5 ...	...	335,402	32,180	367,582
From Table III ...	...	-21,076	+21,076	
Total ...		314,326	53,256	

The difference of 10 in the total is probably the result of clerical error and the difference in the other figures is because Table V gives the true figures for each sex, while Nos. 4 and 5 give the pupils of boys' and girls' schools respectively. Table III on page IV gives the number, for primary schools only, of girls attending boys' schools and of boys attending girls' schools at 21,989 and 913 respectively. The difference of these, 21,076, accounts for rather more than the difference between the figures of Table V and Forms 4 and 5. The distribution of these children attending schools for the opposite sex is not shown by districts, so it is necessary to take boys and girls together. It is rather a dangerous assumption to make that the proportion of the children in the two divisions of the lower primary stage is the same for every district, but there is no other way of dividing them. This proportion is 167,581 to 200,011, *i. e.*, the number not reading printed books is 45 per cent. of the total in this stage. From the way in which Forms 4 and 5 are made out it is easier to take each district in the Deccan with its Political Agency. Table V, which shows the two divisions of the lower primary stage, makes the total of all pupils 548,386. This is less than the figure which in other returns is given as the total of pupils at recognized schools. I do not know how the difference is accounted for, but it is plain that the pupils of unrecognized schools are not included. They would probably show a still larger proportion of beginners than the recognized schools. I have therefore, for the purposes of the comparison, shown, in Table No. 4, for each district and State the total number of pupils, in recognized and unrecognized schools together, the census learners, the difference between the two, the number of children in recognized schools not reading printed books, and the total number in unrecognized schools :—

TABLE No. 4.

District.	TOTAL LEARNERS.		Excess of educational returns.	Pupils not reading printed books.	Pupils in unrecognized schools.	District.	TOTAL LEARNERS.		Excess of educational returns.	Pupils not reading printed books.	Pupils in unrecognized schools.
	Educational returns.	Census.					Educational returns.	Census.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ahmedabad	27,744	19,176	8,568	6,486	4,783	Karachi	13,856	8,034	5,822	4,004	1,290
Kaira	27,261	19,414	7,847	8,038	1,029	Hyderabad	14,342	10,174	4,168	4,346	1,198
Panch Mahals	6,490	4,387	2,103	1,820	761	Thar and Parkar	2,650	1,896	1,264	933	52
Broach	17,276	11,339	5,937	6,650	394	Shikarpur	19,738	10,719	9,019	7,080	1,361
Surat	28,666	22,063	6,603	7,306	3,281	Upper Sind Frontier	2,807	1,805	1,002	655	433
Thana	17,984	14,295	3,689	4,774	1,698	Kathlawar	62,888	46,858	16,030	16,579	4,813
Kolaba	10,596	10,208	388	2,781	1,117	Rewa Kantha Agency	8,416	6,265	2,151	2,545	419
Ratnagiri	20,937	21,614	-677	4,665	3,018	Cutch State	12,503	9,822	2,680	2,313	5,315
Kanara	12,214	12,210	4	3,802	340	Surat Agency	2,552	1,682	870	603	48
Khândesh and Agency	29,376	25,030	4,346	8,540	2,148	Cambay Agency	1,823	1,545	278	322	603
Nalk and Agency	17,956	13,848	4,108	5,197	530	Mahi Kantha	6,659	5,384	1,275	1,179	336
Ahmednagar	19,698	15,005	4,693	5,676	1,657	Palanpur	4,623	4,608	14	1,054	1,112
Poona and Agency	31,864	27,976	3,888	8,219	2,543	Jawhar	201	159	42	78	...
Sholapur and Agency	18,523	12,588	5,935	5,089	1,400	Kolhapur and S. M. Jaghirs	32,260	23,470	8,790	8,342	3,198
Satara and Agency	25,113	18,684	6,429	6,588	3,330	Savanur State	563	470	93	140	156
Belgaum	22,064	16,301	5,763	6,252	1,440	Jath	974	721	253	316	60
Dharwar	33,549	26,879	6,670	10,067	1,667	Sawantwadi State	5,184	4,025	1,159	1,385	354
Bijapur	17,697	13,091	4,606	5,700	1,044	Janjira State	2,410	1,760	660	711	322

In only one district, Ratnagiri, do the census figures show a majority over the educational returns, and in two others only, Kanara and Kolaba, the deficiency is trifling. Ratnagiri I can account for easily, because, as already stated in Chapter II, the school-masters there took a large share in the preliminary enumeration, especially in the villages with Government schools, and they would naturally take care that all their pupils were entered as learners. In Kanara and Kolaba there are very few hereditary village accountants, and the talatis would have understood the instructions probably better than them. It is difficult, however, to see why Thana, which so very closely resembles Kolaba in its revenue machinery, should differ so much from it in this. Still it differs less than any other district except Poona and Khândesh. Though in all other districts but these three of the Konkan, the deficiency is great, still it is always well within the total of those not reading printed books in recognized schools, and those in unrecognized schools as calculated above, except in three districts of Sind. For these I am quite unable to account. In 1881 the census learners were much higher than the educational pupils, but in the whole division they have increased only from 27,413 to 29,639 boys and from 2,201 to 2,489 girls; while the educational returns show an increase from 16,569 to 37,335 boys and from 1,691 to 7,877 girls. In Shikarpur the males, and in Thar and Parkar and the Upper Sind Frontier also the female learners show an actual decrease.

In Bombay City this mistake of leaving out the beginners does not appear to have occurred to any extent, but the other mistake of entering literate instead of learning has taken its place. The instructions there were:

"Enter as 'learning' all who are under instruction, whether at home or at school or college. Enter as 'literate' those who are not 'learning' but can read and write. Enter others as 'illiterate'."

There is nothing doubtful in them, but a person not reading them, and simply looking at the heading, might easily make the mistake of thinking that every person who could read and write should be shown as literate, whether at school or not. That this was often done I am confident from noticing "literate" children of six or seven, who could scarcely have left school. If it was done for boys and girls of this age, still more would it be done for older boys at school and at college. The mistake was naturally commoner in Bombay, where the house-holders filled up their own schedules, than in the mofussil, where the Government servant did it, for the ordinary house-holder reads his instructions

less carefully and he also likes to put in entries that flatter his vanity, and literate is, I suppose, a higher term than learning. A large majority of the 18,525 persons entered as literate under 15 were probably really at school, and a number of those above 15.

Proportion of learners to literate by age-periods.

The proportion of learners to literate in each age-period will show to what extent the former are classified with the latter.

TABLE No. 5.

	0-14.	15-24.	25--		0-14.	15-24.	25--
Bombay City ...	1,166	123	3'57	Deccan... ..	12,287	298	7'31
Gujarāt	5,630	138	0'95	Karnātak ...	10,368	211	2'20
Konkan	10,095	243	3'11				

Thus, taking males only, Table No. 5 shows the numbers of learners to 1,000 literate at each age-period.

On this point the religions too may be looked at.

In Bombay City the three chief religions, as far as education is concerned, are Hindu, Christian and Pārsi. Under 15, the numbers learning and literate respectively are:—

	Males.		Females.	
	Learning.	Literate.	Learning.	Literate.
Hindu	7,937	6,453	1,179	1,425
Christian	1,504	918	967	713
Pārsi	2,710	1,952	1,777	1,913

The Christians, and after them the Pārsis, show a much higher proportion of learners than the Hindus.

TABLE No. 6.

	PEPILS IN SCHOOLS.			CENSUS.		
	Recognised.	Unre- cognised.	Total.	Learners.	Literate, 0-14.	Total.
Bombay City ...	28,192	12,083	40,275	26,740	18,525	45,265
Ahmedabad ...	23,011	4,733	27,744	19,176	3,710	22,886
Kánara	11,874	340	12,214	12,210	1,141	13,351
Násik	17,403	530	17,933	13,331	1,100	14,431
Poona	28,048	2,322	30,370	26,589	1,853	28,442
Dhārwar	31,882	1,667	33,549	26,879	2,573	29,452
Karachi	12,566	1,290	13,856	8,034	1,531	9,565
Kolhāpur	14,384	1,918	16,302	12,408	612	13,020

In Table No. 6 I show for a few districts and Bombay City the number of pupils, with the learners and the literate under 15 in the census.

It shows that only in Bombay City and Kánara do the literates under 15 bring up the learners in the census returns above a level with the educational records; and in Kánara they then only just exceed them. In Bombay City the majority is large and I do not think that there many beginners have been wrongly entered as illiterate.

Rank of districts.

TABLE No. 7.

Serial order according to education.

District.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	Learners.		Literate.		Learners.		Literate.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Ahmedabad ..	6	8	3	3	0	7	6	5
Kaira	7	7	5	6	12	9	9	10
Panch Maháls ..	21	18	16	19	18	13	14	14
Broach	1	2	1	1	6	3	4	3
Surat	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Thána	17	16	16	15	19	7	8	8
Kolába	11	8	11	9	12	10	17	11
Ratanpur ...	7	6	11	9	20	19	21	18
Kánara	5	3	4	4	6	2	7	6
Khándesh ...	15	10	21	15	22	22	21	19
Násik	10	14	18	12	15	19	11	12
Ahmednagar ..	13	11	13	17	11	11	11	13
Poona	4	6	6	7	3	6	3	4
Sholápur ...	7	15	10	13	15	15	18	16
Sátára	10	16	18	20	22	21	21	19
Belgaum	7	11	13	13	12	15	10	14
Dhārwar	3	3	7	4	7	6	14	9
Bijápur	12	11	15	15	18	14	20	19
Karachi	17	19	8	8	1	4	2	3
Ahmedabad ...	20	21	20	22	4	12	5	7
Shikárpur ...	15	20	0	11	7	18	11	17
Thar and Párkár	23	23	23	23	21	23	14	23
U. S. Frontier..	22	22	22	21	15	15	9	19

Table No. 7 shows the serial order in which each district stood in 1881 and 1891 with respect to learners and literate of either sex.

The districts which have improved their position most, with respect to the number of learners, are—

- Ahmedabad, for females.
- Kaira, for females.
- Panch Maháls, both sexes.
- Broach, for females.
- Kolába, for males.
- Kánara, for females.
- Khándesh, for males.
- Násik, for males.
- Bijápur, for females.

Those which have lost ground most are—

- Násik, females.
- Sholápur, males.
- Sátára, males.
- Belgaum, both sexes.
- Karachi, females.
- Hyderabad, females.
- Shikárpur, both sexes.
- Thar and Párkár, females.

Those which have improved their position most in respect of numbers of literate are—

Kolába, females.
Khándesh, males.
Ratnágiri, females.

Násik, males.
Dhárwár, females.

Those which have lost ground most are—

Panch Máhals. }
Ahmednagar. } males.
Sholápur. }
Bijápur. }

Shikárpur. }
Thar and Párkar. } females.
Upper Sind Frontier. }

Karáchi, Hyderabad and Shikárpur have large proportions of literate women compared with men.

Taking the literate and learners together, which is perhaps the best test for males, Broach is the most advanced district with only 3·6 persons to every one not illiterate, 277 literate and 723 illiterate out of 1,000. It compares favourably with Portugal, which has 750 illiterate to the 1,000 males. Thar and Párkar is the worst with only 50 literate to the 1,000.

Among females the contrasts are very great. Surat is the best district with one literate or learner to 55. This means 18 only among 1,000 and the most backward European country, Portugal, has 108.

Though it is seen from Table No. 1 that Bombay City is far in advance of any district, having one literate or learner out of 9·5 women, or 105 out of 1,000, and runs a European country like Portugal very close, and though the city has shown such an advance in female education, yet the proportion of illiterate males has increased since 1881. The tendency where people return themselves will always be towards exaggerating the number of literate. There are many persons employed in Bombay, who can sign their names so as to give a receipt, and read a very little. These should not have been entered as literate; but I think that this has been done, and more in 1881 than in 1891. The more the people are left to themselves to fill in their schedules, the more would they be likely to commit this error. Though the enumeration was conducted on the same general system on the last two occasions, the responsibility of the enumerators who distributed and collected the schedules for filling them in for illiterate persons, was insisted on more strongly in 1891 than in 1881. In 1881 the instructions on this point were—

“Enumerators must complete the distribution of household schedules by the 13th February, after which date they will again visit every house in their respective blocks, and fill up the schedules for any one unable either to do this for themselves, or to get it done for them by others. This duty must be accomplished by the 17th February. A public servant will be appointed from 16th February to assist each enumerator in this task, as well as in collecting the schedules in the manner provided for below.”

In 1891 they were :

“As soon as you have left the schedules, you must go round to each tenement, except those which you know to be occupied by persons who do not require such assistance, to see that the schedules are properly filled in. You will give any necessary explanations to persons able and willing to fill them in themselves. For persons who cannot write and have not already got them filled in by other persons, you will fill them in yourself, and for that purpose may ask any necessary questions of the head or any other occupant. You will also fill them in for persons who can write but desire that you should do so for them. For the above purpose you must visit tenements occupied by persons, who are out all day, in the evening.”

From these instructions it followed that many more schedules were filled in by the enumerators themselves in 1891 than in 1881. I do not say that this would make the information on the whole more accurate, but the entries would be likely to be less flattering to the people, especially in this particular item. The enumerator would have a higher standard of literacy than the householder. I think that this sufficiently accounts for the slight proportionate increase in the illiterates from 67·5 to 68·1 of the male population. Among females the illiterate have decreased, and this is not incompatible with the above explanation, because the class of persons, who can sign their names but cannot read, scarcely exists among them. It is the outcome of Bombay business habits.

Religion.

Table No. 8 shows the proportions of learners, literate and illiterate for the different religions, in British Territory and Native States separately, with the figures for 1881 as far as the former are concerned :—

TABLE No. 8.

Religion.		Males.								Females.							
		Pupils.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Number of persons among whom there is one able to read and write.		Pupils.		Literate.		Illiterate.		Number of persons among whom there is one able to read and write.	
		1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Total Population	British Territory.	3.20	3.42	7.9	0.60	88.0	80.89	9.0	7.63	0.23	0.27	0.41	0.60	96.79	96.13	1.60	1.13
	Native States.	2.30	2.87	7.5	8.82	88.0	83.01	10.2	8.78	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.31	97.78	99.51	4.14	2.4
Hindu	British Territory.	3.29	3.48	7.7	0.50	89.1	80.98	..	7.67	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.28	97.78	96.65	..	2.24
	Native States.	..	2.16	..	7.23	..	90.01	..	10.86	..	0.11	..	0.29	97.01	96.08	..	2.09
Mussalmán	British Territory.	2.30	2.35	6.6	0.60	93.2	91.09	..	12.46	0.25	0.27	0.32	0.34	98.43	98.29	..	1.81
	Native States.	..	3.23	..	10.70	..	88.7	..	7.15	..	0.27	..	0.69	98.04	98.04	..	1.04
Christian	British Territory.	9.60	7.85	29.4	86.55	61.1	52.69	..	2.25	6.84	6.04	13.11	16.54	91.02	77.58	..	4
	Native States.	..	4.60	..	20.66	..	68.84	..	2.21	..	2.41	..	2.65	..	80.51	..	11
Buddhist	British Territory.	..	2.22	..	38.14	..	60.04	..	2.44	..	..	..	2.96	..	84.14	..	17
	Native States.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jain	British Territory.	9.00	9.86	41.0	47.49	49.6	42.65	..	1.74	0.27	0.71	0.56	1.67	99.17	98.22	..	1.00
	Native States.	..	9.81	..	39.43	..	50.76	..	2.03	..	0.43	..	0.65	..	98.71	..	7.4
Sikh	British Territory.	..	4.22	..	32.62	..	69.20	..	2.96	..	0.61	..	0.61	..	98.75	..	9.2
	Native States.	..	..	..	48.15	..	61.85	..	2.08	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..
Parsee	British Territory.	25.00	19.13	49.9	58.30	27.1	22.67	..	1.28	11.18	10.01	27.97	40.92	99.85	100.00	..	..
	Native States.	..	18.19	..	60.10	..	17.90	..	1.21	..	11.66	..	38.57	..	100.00	..	2
Jew	British Territory.	..	14.67	..	41.91	..	48.52	..	1.77	..	7.68	..	17.10	..	78.21	..	..
	Native States.	..	10.07	..	23.88	..	60.96	..	2.04	..	3.11	..	8.68	..	93.21	..	..
Animistic	British Territory.	..	0.19	..	0.23	..	102.69	..	300.15	..	0.01	..	0.01	..	99.98	..	..
	Native States.	..	0.14	..	0.20	..	90.66	..	301.90	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..

First for males. Among learners the Pársis come easily first, and then the Jews, Jains and Christians. In British territory, the Hindus come next, but the Mahomedans pass them in Native States. I omit the Sikhs and Buddhists, who are very few. Lastly come the Animistic. In Table No. 1 it is seen that in every district but one the proportion of learners had gone up since 1881; and only in Bombay was there an appreciable decline. But here it is seen that the Pársis, Jains and Christians have all decreased. Among literate, the Pársis again come first, then the Jains. They are mostly taught at home, or when taught at school, leave early, and their period of pupilhood is shorter than among the other religions. Next to the Jains come the Jews, except in Native States, where they are beaten by the Christians. As with pupils the Mussalmáns have more literate than the Hindus in Native States, but fewer in British territory. Among the Animistic the literate are scarcely more numerous than the learners, the whole of them who can read having learned in quite recent years probably. It is curious that the Pársis should have a larger proportion of literate in Native States than in British territory; but that is because most of the poor are in Bombay and the percentage of illiterate in the former, only 17.80, is one that any community might be proud of. In Christians there are fewer literates in the States on account of the number of Europeans.

Coming to females, Pársis and Jews again head the list, and then come Christians. Compared to the males, there are less female learners among the Jains than among any other class. The Mussalmáns are ahead of the Hindus both among learners and literate, and both in British and Native territory. The proportion of pupils among them is the same in both places, but of literate it is greater in Native States. Among Pársis, Christians and Jews the proportion of female learners and literate to male is high. But the comparison is best seen from the figures for illiterate. For British territory only they are per cent. :—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Parsi	22.57	49.07	Jain	42.65	98.22
Jew	43.52	75.23	Mussalmán	91.99	99.29
Christian	55.60	77.58	Hindu	83.96	99.55

Or, still better, by the number of persons among whom there is one not illiterate, i. e., a learner or a literate :—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Pársis	1.29	2	Jain	1.74	56
Jew... ..	1.77	4	Mussalmán... ..	12.49	141
Christian	2.25	4	Hindu	7.67	226

I give one more table, No. 9, to show for each district and Native States the proportion of learners to 1,000 children of school-going age, which I take to be between 5 and 15. Broach, Surat, Dhárwár, Kánara and Poona are the best for boys ; and the same districts in the following order—Surat, Kánara, Broach, Poona, Dhárwár—and Karáchi are the best for girls. Sáwanúr has the largest proportion of boy pupils, and Janjira and Sáwanúr of girls, among the States.

TABLE No. 9.

District.	Males.	Females.	State.	Males.	Females.
Bombay City	261	86.77	Cutch	125	10.38
Ahmedabad	150	13.98	Pálanpur	47	2.53
Kaira	187	11.80	Mahí Kántha	62	2.48
Panch Maháls... ..	93	6.03	Káthiáwár	127	8.27
Broach	296	27.35	Rewa Kántha	58	3.87
Surat	740	28.85	Cambay	131	14.89
Thána	110	12.80	Surat Agency	57	8.58
Koíta	142	10.13	Jawhár	21	0.77
Ratnágiri	147	4.67	Janjira	147	18.58
Kánara	197	21.13	Sáwantvádl	167	8.26
Khándesh	126	2.24	Dánga ... ..	...	...
Náek	114	4.13	Surgána... ..	9	...
Ahmednagar	129	9.00	Bhor	62	2.98
Poona	198	18.74	Akalkot... ..	120	3.94
Shikápur	181	6.46	Sátára Agency... ..	83	3.84
Sátára	107	8.26	Jath	77	1.58
Béraum	126	5.74	Kolhápúr	104	5.56
Dhárwár	209	14.71	Southern Marátha Jágíre	143	6.00
Bijapur	147	7.34	Sáwanúr	209	17.62
Karáchi... ..	90	17.62	Khairpur	50	0.18
Hyderabad	72	8.47	Total, Feudatories	101	6.36
Shikápur	85	5.28			
Thar and Párkar	29	1.23			
Upper Sind Frontier	69	5.85			
British Territory	136	12.14			

three classes, and of those knowing English, taken from Tables C and D among the chief castes. There is no need to discuss them. The figures speak for themselves.

A table is given in Tables C and D. the appendix to show the proportions of the

CHAPTER VIII.

LANGUAGES.

CHAPTER VIII.

LANGUAGES.

In the Table No. X the languages have been arranged in three groups :—

- A.—Indian,
- B.—Non-Indian Asiatic,
- C.—European and African,

to which is added a fourth, for unreturned or unintelligible entries. This latter, it will be noticed, is a very small class and numbers only 1,907 in British Territory and 206 in Native States. The first group needs some explanation. The term "Indian languages" has been used in the sense given to it by Mr. Cust, of the Indian Civil Service, and Honorary Librarian of the Royal Asiatic Society, in his "Sketch of the Modern Languages of the East Indies." In his words: "The geographical limits of this work embrace the whole of that region known for the last three centuries as the East Indies, into which Madagascar and Formosa, from linguistic necessity, have been incorporated. This region is in the possession, or under the political influence, of the English, French, Dutch, Spanish and Portuguese Governments. Any attempt to draw the line at a narrower margin failed: it was necessary to exhaust that great civilization, which occupies the vast space betwixt Persia and China. A discussion of the Aryan family of languages naturally led on to that of the Dravidian, which owes its culture to the former. Mixed up with portions of the Dravidian, but linguistically separate, we find the Kolarian. A consideration of the Kolarian naturally leads to the vast family of the Tibeto-Burman, which again approaches in some particulars, or was formerly deemed to approach, the Dravidian, and is indebted to whatever culture some few members of the family possess to the Aryan. Like an island in the midst of the great Tibeto-Burman sea is the tiny family of Khási. The Tibeto-Burman family is geographically blended with the two other Indo-Chinese families, the Tai and the Môn-Annam, which, again, with the single exception of the Annamite, owe their culture to the Aryan family. When I had exhausted them, I found a residuum of the continent of Asia, partly in the kingdom of Siam, partly possessed by the English, and partly independent, occupied by an eighth family, the Malayan. The same impulse, which compelled me to hunt up the outlying groups of the Tibeto-Burman family within the kingdom of China, compelled me to follow up the groups of the great Malayan family, passing onward 'from island unto island at the gateways of the day,' until I reached the coast of Africa in Madagascar, and the coast of China in Formosa."

Indian languages.

All languages which are the mother-tongue of tribes resident within this area are included in the first group. They are arranged in this group in the following way: First, those that belong to resident population of the Presidency, as distinguished from scattered or temporary immigrants, following the same order in which the districts have been entered, that is, starting from Gujarát, then through the Konkan and Deccan to the Karnátak, and then to Sind. Then come the languages which belong rather to immigrants than to residents of the Presidency. Urdu occupies a place between the two. Those which occur but in a few districts are grouped under "Others," and their totals are given on the title page.

But besides these, there were many other names returned as their parent-tongue by the people, which have been classified under Other languages or dialects, according to a scheme of classification drawn up by the Census Commissioner, based upon that of Mr. Cust, with modifications suggested by the returns of the 1881 census.

The families and groups in this scheme are :—

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---|------------------|---|------------------|------------------|---|---|------------------|-----------------|----------------|--|
| A.—Aryan Family | ... | <table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">Eranic Branch.</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">Pure.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">Indic Branch ...</td> </tr> </table> | Eranic Branch. | } | Pure. | Indic Branch ... | <table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td rowspan="4" style="font-size: 2em; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Mixed Dravidian.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Mixed Kolarian.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Mixed Tibetan.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;"></td> </tr> </table> | } | Mixed Dravidian. | Mixed Kolarian. | Mixed Tibetan. | |
| Eranic Branch. | } | Pure. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indic Branch ... | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| } | Mixed Dravidian. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mixed Kolarian. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mixed Tibetan. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B.—Dravidian Family | . | <table style="border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">Southern Branch.</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; padding: 0 10px;">}</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 5px;">Northern Branch.</td> </tr> </table> | Southern Branch. | } | Northern Branch. | | | | | | | |
| Southern Branch. | } | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northern Branch. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| C.—Kolarian Family. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

D.—Tibeto-Burman Family. { Himalayan Branch.
Nipál Branch.
Assam Branch.
Eastern Frontier Branch.
Burmese Branch.

E.—Khási Family.
F.—Tai, or Shán Family.
G.—Món-Annam Family.
H.—Malay and Andamanese Family.

The languages and dialects which have been returned in this Presidency are here shown with the group and family to which they belong in this scheme:—

Family.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Family.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.		
A.—Aryan	Eranic...	Pashtu.	...	A.—Aryan	Indic	Bengáli.	...		
		Baloch	... Makráni.			Uriya.	...		
	Indic ..	Káshmiri.	...		Assamese.	...			
		Punjábi	... Multáni.		Singhalese.	...			
		Sindhi.	...		Tamil, Arvi or	...			
		Hindi	... Urdu.		Madrási.	...			
	Sub-Himalayan	Hindi.	Hindustáni.		...	(a) Southern.	Tamil, Arvi or	Telugu.	...
			Musalmáni.		...			Kánporese.	...
			Deccani.		...			Katavdi.	...
			Márwádi.		...			Kodagu or Coorgi.	...
Rángadi.			...	Malayalum.	...				
Nimadi.			...	Tulu or Tuluva.	...				
Rundéli.			...	Gond.	...				
Nepáli.			...	Brahui.	...				
Bhil or Niháli.			...	Tibetan or Bhoti.	...				
(Hindi-mixed Ko-			...	Burmese.	...				
larian.)	...		...			
(Hindi-mixed,	...		...			
Dravidian or	...		...			
Gipay dia-	...		...			
lecta.)	...		...			
Gujaráti	... Cutchi.	...	D.—Tibeto-	Himalayan...	Tibetan or Bhoti.		...		
	Patniti or Na-	...				Burman.	Burmese.	...	
	garam.	...	Burman	...	Burmese.		...		
	Dec-	...							
	Doshi.	...	F.—Tai	or	.....	Siamese.	...	
	Konkani.	...	Shán.			Shán.	...		
	Gomántaki or	...	G.—Món-A	n-	.....	Malay.	...	
	Goadeshi.	...	nam.				...		
	Mangalore—	...	H.—Mala y a n	and Anda-	.....	Javanese.	...	
	Konkani.	...	manese.				...		

But besides the languages published in the tables every speech or 'básha,' returned as his mother-tongue, by any person, was tabulated, and classified under one or other of the languages or dialects, and the following list shows how they were classified and the districts in which they were found:— Languages returned.

Adraman	... Pashtu	... Kháudesh.	Devanagiri	... Hindi	... Kolába.
Aganac	... Urdu	... Bombay.	Dhadhar	... Hindi	... Ahmedabad.
Agaryale	... Márwádi	... Kháudesh.	Dhangari	... Maráthi	... Broach, Thána, Sholápur and Sátára.
Ahrahú	... Maráthi	... Do.	Dhanki	... Bhil	... Kháudesh and Ahmednagar.
Ahirauf	... Pashtu	... Do.	Dhombari	... Hindi-gipsy	... Sátára.
Ahrani	... Maráthi	... Do.	Dhondi	... Hindi-gipsy	... Thána.
Andhra	... Telugu	... Thána.	Doharahu	... Maráthi	... Kháudesh.
Aravu	... Tamil	... Belgaum and Dhárwár.	Dravid	... Tamil	... Násik, Ahmednagar and Poona.
Arhani	... Hindi-gipsy	... Kháudesh.	Dubli	... Hindi-gipsy	... Thána.
Arhev	... Pashtu	... Bombay.	Dungari	... Hindi-gipsy	... Ahmedabad.
Arvi	... Tamil	... Sholápur.	Firangi	... Gomántaki	... Broach and Thána.
Arye	... Maráthi	... Kánara.	Fursavi	... Urdu	... Kháudesh.
Balai	... Sindhi	... Poona.	Gadia	... Bhil	... Panch Maháls.
Bárdeshki	... Gomántaki	... Belgaum.	Gande	... Maráthi	... Násik.
Bavchi	... Hindi-gipsy	... Rewa Kántha.	Garodi	... Do.	... Do.
Bavri	... Hindi-gipsy	... Ahmedabad.	Gavit	... Bhil	... Kháudesh.
Behari	... Hindi	... Belgaum.	Ghisádi	... Hindi-gipsy	... Poona and Sátára.
Beldári	... Hindi-gipsy	... Thána, Kolába, Násik and Poona.	Ghogári	... Hindi-gipsy	... Bombay.
Beral	... Kánarese	... Sholápur.	Gujaru	... Gujaráti	... Broach.
Bhanganáli	... Cutchi	... Bombay.	Hadoti	... Hindi	... Ahmedabad.
Bhatia	... Cutchi	... Kháudesh.	Haiderabadi	... Urdu	... Bombay.
Ehilodi	... Bhil	... Ahmedabad and Broach.	Halái	... Sindhi	... Kolába and Bombay.
Bhilari	... Bhil	... Kháudesh.	Haraj	... Unreturned	... Bombay.
Bhisasari	... Pashtu	... Bombay.	Harod	... Hindi	... Ahmedabad.
Bhooty	... Tibetan	... Do.	Harthi	... Gujaráti	... Bombay.
Binghlee	... Singhalase	... Do.	Heroic	... Unreturned	... Do.
Bori	... Gujaráti	... Do.	Hongadi	... Hindi-gipsy	... Sátára.
Brij	... Hindi	... Sholápur.	Jádeji	... Cutchi	... Kaira.
Briori	... Beluchi	... Ahmedabad.	Jain	... Gujaráti	... Sholápur.
Budali	... Hindi	... Kháudesh.	Jagannáthi	... Urya	... Sholápur and Dhárwár.
Bundéli	... Hindi	... Broach.	Jamádar	... Urdu	... Bombay.
Bundelkhandi	... Hindi	... Kaira, Panch Maháls, Kháudesh, Násik, Ahmednagar and Poona.	Jangali	... Bhil	... Broach and Kháudesh.
Charan	... Hindi	... Thána.	Jangdi	... Urdu	... Kháudesh.
Charni	... Hindi	... Kolába and Kháudesh.	Jayapuri	... Hindi	... Thána, Kháudesh and Sholápur.
Chatri	... Hindi	... Dhárwár.	Kadianae	... Gujaráti	... Bombay.
Chitodi	... Hindi-gipsy	... Kháudesh.	Kadpati	... Gujaráti	... Kháudesh.
Coilong	... Konkani	... Bombay.	Kaikadi	... Hindi-gipsy	... Kolába, Kháudesh, Násik, Poona, Sholápur and Sátára.
Costa	... Konkani	... Do.	Kaithi	... Gujaráti	... Surat.
Darji	... Urdu	... Kánara.	Kalur	... Hindi-gipsy	... Dhárwár.
Dasari	... Kánarese	... Belgaum.			
Desharuk	... Maráthi	... Sholápur.			

Kámáthi	... Telugu	.. Surat, Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Násik and Poona.	Mishra	... Hindi-gipsy	... Bijápur.
Kanoji	... Hindi	... Poona.	Mugh	... Persian	... Bombay.
Karándi	... Kánarese	... Sátára.	Nágari	... Hindi	... Dhárwár.
Karantith	... Hindi-gipsy	... Kánara.	Nagázi	... Hindi	... Poona.
Karin	... Kánarese	... Bombay.	Nagdia	... Hindi-gipsy	... Panch Maháls.
Katári	... Maráthi	... Poona.	Naiki	... Bhil	... Do.
Káthi	... Gujaráti	... Broach.	Navayati	... Urdu	... Ratnágiri and Kánara.
Kátkari	... Kathodi	... Thána, Kolába and Ratnágiri.	Nemádi	... Nemádi	... Kaira, Panch Maháls and Násik.
Katwán	... Bhil	... Khándesh.	Nihari	... Bhil	... Khándesh.
Kayáti	... Maráthi	... Do.	Odhia	... Hindi-gipsy	... Surat and Sholápur.
Kháked	... Deccani	... Kánara.	Oshé	... Márwádi	... Bombay.
Khándeshi	... Maráthi	... Khándesh and Ahmednagar.	Paqadla	... Hindi	... Ahmedabad.
Khárví	... Gujaráti	... Bombay.	Pajhanari	... Hindi-gipsy	... Khándesh.
Khatri	... Patnuli	... Ahmednagar and Sholápur.	Pardeai	... Hindi	... Panch Maháls.
Khodi	... Hindi	... Panch Maháls and Khándesh.	Pardi	... Hindi-gipsy	... Sholápur.
Khoja	... Cutchi	... Sátára.	Patigar	... Patnuli	... Dhárwár and Bijápur.
Kirnd	... Urdu	... Poona.	Pawari	... Bhil	... Khándesh.
Kirátáni	... Konkani	... Sátára.	Pesta	... Pashtu	... Do.
Kohati	... Pashtu	... Bombay.	Pishori	... Pashtu	... Bombay.
Koilong	... Malayalum	... Do.	Porwad	... Gujaráti	... Do.
Kolavana	... Maráthi	... Thána.	Purab	... Hindi	... Do.
Kolavi	... Hindi-gipsy	... Sholápur.	Purbi	... Hindi	... Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Broach and Surat.
Kolegu	... Negro	... Surat.	Rajvar	... Hindi	... Khándesh.
Kolhati	... Hindi-gipsy	... Khándesh, Násik, Ahmednagar and Poona.	Ranati	... Hindi-gipsy	... Do.
Korchi	... Hindi-gipsy	... Dhárwár.	Ratavdi	... Maráthi	... Poona.
Korvi	... Hindi-gipsy	... Belgaum and Bijápur.	Rathari	... Gujaráti	... Panch Maháls.
Koshli	... Maráthi	... Khándesh.	Romala	... Urdu	... Bombay.
Kotali	... Bhil	... Do.	Sabari	... Hindi	... Khándesh.
Kotil	... } Do.	... } Do.	Sailli	... Negro	... Ahmedabad.
Kotili	... } Do.	... } Do.	Shikalgar	... Hindi-gipsy	... Dhárwár.
Kuro	... Cutchi	... Bombay.	Sijabu	... Hindi	... Khándesh.
Lád	... Hindi-gipsy	... Sholápur.	Singli	... Singhalese	... Thána.
Ládar	... Hindi-gipsy	... Bijápur and Kánara.	Sovabali	... Zanzibari	... Bombay.
Laháni	... Hindi-gipsy	... Khándesh and Panch Maháls.	Sudir	... Gomántaki	... Do.
Lakadivi	... Malayalum	... Bombay.	Sudra	... Maráthi	... Do.
Lamáni	... Hindi-gipsy	... Kolába, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholápur.	Surastri	... Hindi	... Do.
Laváni	... Hindi-gipsy	... Thána and Khándesh.	Surati	... Gujaráti	... Do.
Limbdi	... Hindi-gipsy	... Khándesh.	Tabil	... Tamil	... Belgaum.
Lonári	... Maráthi	... Sátára.	Tadavi	... Bhil	... Khándesh.
Madráti	... Tamil	... Do.	Taguti	... Pashtu	... Do.
Máiwárhí	... Bhil	... Khándesh.	Tawadi	... Maráthi	... Do.
Maláí	... Malay	... Bombay.	Tekari	... Maráthi	... Do.
Maleria	... Malayalum	... Do.	Temulie	... Maráthi	... Bombay.
Málvi	... Gujaráti	... Bombay, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Khándesh.	Thákori	... Gujaráti	... Do.
Mamtádi	... Gujaráti	... Khándesh.	Tilwandi	... Maráthi	... Poona.
Mandpi	... Unreturned	... Bombay.	Tirguli	... Hindi-gipsy	... Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur and Sátára.
Mangluri	... Konkani	... Do.	Tirhuti	... Hindi	... Khándesh.
Mápli	... Urdu	... Kánara.	Triholi	... Bengali	... Ahmednagar.
Nathundi	... Bhil	... Khándesh.	Trimáli	... Hindi-gipsy	... Kolába and Ahmednagar.
Mathuri	... Hindi	... Thána.	Tulvi	... Tulu	... Bombay.
Meki	... Hindi	... Khándesh.	Vadari	... Hindi-gipsy	... Thána, Ahmednagar and Poona.
Memán	... Cutchi	... Kolába.	Vadra	... Hindi-gipsy	... Kánara.
Mendáni	... Sindhi	... Poona.	Vagdia	... Hindi-gipsy	... Panch Maháls.
Mewádi	... Hindi	... Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Broach, Thána and Khándesh.	Vaghdí	... Hindi-gipsy	... Ahmedabad.
Mewás	... Bhil	... Khándesh.	Vagri	... Hindi-gipsy	... Bombay.
Mewáti	... Hindi	... Bombay.	Vaguri	... Hindi-gipsy	... Do.
			Valvandi	... Gujaráti	... Do.
			Vanjári	... Hindi-gipsy	... Khándesh and Násik.
			Varayal	... Bhil	... Khándesh.
			Varodi	... Maráthi	... Do.
			Vani	... Márwádi	... Bombay.
			Vasal	... Maráthi	... Khándesh.
			Vasava	... Maráthi	... Do.
			Vrash	... Hindi	... Thána.

Distribution.

The question of what tongues are to be denominated dialects only, and what are to be raised to the dignity of languages, is more for a philologist than a statistician, and will not be treated by me. Only their distribution over the province requires elucidation here. Their main lines of distribution are too well known to require more than a very brief notice. In the five districts of Gujarát and all the Native States of that province except Cutch the vernacular is Gujaráti only. In Cutch it is Cutchi. In the Konkan and Deccan and the Native States included in those groups it is Maráthi, with the addition of Konkani in the southernmost district of Kánara, of Gujaráti and Bhil in Khándesh and of Kánarese in Sholápur. In the Karnátak it is Kánarese and in the Native State of Sáwanur; but in Kollápur, the Southern Maráthá Jághirs and in Jath it is Maráthi. In Sind the languages of the residents are Sindhi and Beluchi. The absence of Cutchi is remarkable, and is probably due to incorrect abstraction.

In every district there is a number of resident Mahomedans who either do use Urdu as their home tongue, or who return it as their mother-tongue out of respect to their religion; but there is also a more or less permanent population of traders from Márwád, sepoy, grooms and other persons in search of work from Upper India, servants and labourers from Madras, and servants from Goa, who

District vernaculars.

Table No. 2 gives the percentage of persons in each district speaking the vernacular or one of the vernaculars, as described above, of the district. It is worth comparing with the Table in the Birth-place Chapter, which shows the percentage of persons born in the district. The two results do not necessarily correspond, as very many persons who are born in the district speak one of the other Presidency languages, as Urdu or Mār wādi, while many of the immigrants, even from districts with a different vernacular, are children of persons who left the district only temporarily and speak the language of the district to which they have immigrated, and of course many of the immigrants are from districts speaking the same vernacular as the district to which they immigrate. The difference between the number of persons returned as born in a foreign province and those speaking its language is very striking, and would seem at first to point to errors of enumeration or abstraction. Comparison, however, with the returns for 1881 show that the same phenomenon was very noticeable then. Table No. 3 shows for the two enumerations the number of persons speaking each of the principal Indian languages, which are not indigenous to the Presidency, compared with the number of persons born in the province, where it is chiefly spoken. In this table the feudatories are included. It would be of no use to enter Hindi or Urdu in the list, as they are both so dispersed all over India, and the majority returned as speaking it are probably permanent residents of this Presidency. The fields of the languages are in several cases not entirely included in the province. Only a small proportion of the Pashtu-speaking races are indigenous to the Punjab; Telugu is widely spoken in Hyderabad and Mysore, and Tamil in Mysore.

TABLE No. 2.

Ahmedabad	95.06	Poona	89.82
Kaira	96.34	Sholapur	88.37
Panch Mahāls	97.78	Satāra	94.51
Broach	92.74	Belgaum	89.85
Surat	96.05	Dhār wār	86.50
Thāna	96.25	Bijāpur	85.40
Kolāba	97.19	Karāchi	86.18
Batnāgiri	97.16	Hyderabad	94.25
Kānara	85.92	Shikarpar	95.82
Khāndesh	88.74	Thar and Pārkar	58.24
Nāsik	91.35	Upper Sind Frontier	90.85
Ahmednagar	95.45		

Urdu or Mār wādi, while many of the immigrants, even from districts with a different vernacular, are children of persons who left the district only temporarily and speak the language of the district to which they have immigrated, and of course many of the immigrants are from districts speaking the same vernacular as the district to which they immigrate. The difference between the number of persons returned as born in a foreign province and those speaking its language is very striking, and would seem at first to point to errors of enumeration or abstraction. Comparison, however, with the returns for 1881 show that the same phenomenon was very noticeable then. Table No. 3 shows for the two enumerations the number of persons speaking each of the principal Indian languages, which are not indigenous to the Presidency, compared with the number of persons born in the province, where it is chiefly spoken. In this table the feudatories are included. It would be of no use to enter Hindi or Urdu in the list, as they are both so dispersed all over India, and the majority returned as speaking it are probably permanent residents of this Presidency. The fields of the languages are in several cases not entirely included in the province. Only a small proportion of the Pashtu-speaking races are indigenous to the Punjab; Telugu is widely spoken in Hyderabad and Mysore, and Tamil in Mysore.

TABLE No. 3.

Language.	Population speaking the language.		Province.	Number of persons born in the Province.	
	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Mār wādi	192,974	276,000	Rāj pūtāna	89,701	143,385
Punjabī	24,301	25,494	Punjab and Feudatories	34,060	43,602
Pashtu	8,925	12,795	Bengal and Feudatories	12,013	11,218
Bengālī	671	1,040	Burma	245	729
Burmese	65	208	Madras and Feudatories	32,022	80,577
Tamil	8,971	14,374	... ..	...	...
Telugu	123,397	185,896	Goa	40,259	61,101
Malayalūm	535	1,790	... ..	...	...
Gonēse and Konkani	46,742	154,968	... ..	...	...

Table No. 4 gives the percentages of persons speaking each of the languages entered in the table:—

TABLE No. 4.

Group.	Language.	Percentages.	Group.	Language.	Percentages.	Group.	Language.	Percentages.
A	Gujarātī	30.45	A	Bengālī	0.004	B	Persian	0.030
"	Cutchī	1.58	"	Burmese	0.001	"	Arabic	0.129
"	Bhil	0.46	"	Tamil	0.050	"	Hebrew	0.005
"	Mārāthī	38.47	"	Telugu	0.500	"	Chinese	0.002
"	Konkani	0.57	"	Malayalūm	0.010	"	Negro dialects	0.037
"	Gonēse	0.09	"	Pashtu	0.050	"	Somali	0.030
"	Kānārese	11.38	"	Coorgī	0.003	"	Others	0.002
"	Sindhī	9.51	"	Kathodī	0.003	C	English	0.141
"	Beluchi	0.68	"	Nemādī	0.005	"	Irish	0.001
"	Brāhui	0.11	"	Rangādī	0.001	"	Welsh	0.0001
"	Urdu	4.37	"	Tulu	0.004	"	German	0.032
"	Hindi	0.07	"	Patnūlī	0.006	"	French	0.001
"	Gipsy dialects	0.11	"	Gondī	0.001	"	Portuguese	0.027
"	Mār wādi	1.02	"	Others	0.003	"	Others	0.003
"	Punjabī	0.09						

Bombay City.

The languages of Bombay City are worth noticing. Table No. 5 shows the increase or decrease since 1881 of each language in which it is more than nominal by sexes.

TABLE No. 5.

	1881.			1891.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Gujarātī	-14,009	-17,367	Urdu and Hindi	+12,880	-1,577
Cutchī	+20,006	+10,454	Telugu	-1,366	-1,210
Mārāthī	+20,479	-770	Arabic	-1,277	-83
Konkani and Gonēse	-9,711	-6,639	English	+2,361	+1,600

CHAPTER IX.

BIRTH-PLACE.

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BIRTH-PLACE.

Introductory.

This subject was first included in the Census in 1881 and the original idea was to extract information as to nationality from a combination of birth-place and language; but it was afterwards decided to abandon this and take nationality in a separate column. As the same instructions were laid down on the present occasion, we are concerned now only with this item as far as it bears on emigration and immigration.

To make our information on this subject complete we should want to know not only the persons enumerated within the Presidency, who were born elsewhere, but also the persons born in this Presidency who were absent at the time; but this latter information cannot be obtained completely. Although the enumeration in all other parts of the British Empire was sufficiently near to that in this Presidency for all practical purposes under this head, birth-place is not taken anywhere but in India; so all the natives of this country, who have emigrated beyond sea, except to Burma, are lost to us. We have the returns of Bombay-born persons enumerated in other parts of the Indian Empire, but, except in a few cases of the districts adjoining the neighbouring Presidencies, the birth-place is not shown by districts. Accordingly, though we can tell the number of emigrants belonging to the Presidency as a whole, we cannot distribute them by districts.

Migration.

The value of emigration returns is to note in what districts there is still room for an increased population, and in what there is not, by the practical test of the emigration of the people to and from them. And in order to do that it is well to separate, as far as possible, the migration due to social causes, attendance at fairs, pilgrimages, visiting, and, chief of all, inter-marrriages, from movements for economic reasons in search of fresh fields for labour. But before doing this three tables are given to show, as nearly as can be ascertained, the actual increase or decrease of emigrants and immigrants. Table No. 1 shows the number of these by sex for the whole province, for each province or State for which the figures were available in 1881, for both 1881 and 1891:—

TABLE No. 1.

Province.	IMMIGRANTS TO BOMBAY.									EMIGRANTS FROM BOMBAY.								
	1881.			1891.			Difference. (Increase +, Decrease -).			1881.			1891.			Difference (Increase +, Decrease -).		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Ajmere	46	34	12	1,061	1,306	656	+1,915	+1,272	+643	708	467	241	2,052	1,322	730	+1,344	+855	+489
Assam	22	10	12	109	61	47	+86	+51	+35	28	27	1	311	200	111	+279	+173	+106
Bharoda	235,228	94,932	140,594	246,870	94,839	152,031	+11,353	-593	+11,946	277,487	127,406	150,081	289,764	112,626	176,138	+11,277	-14,760	+26,057
Bengal	16,166	11,508	4,658	11,218	7,330	3,888	-4,948	-4,178	-770	4,312	3,826	1,486	3,366	1,658	1,708	-1,926	-1,168	-758
Borari	9,556	4,538	5,018	18,162	7,874	10,288	+8,606	+3,336	+5,270	77,481	41,285	36,196	59,805	31,370	28,429	-17,676	-9,809	-7,767
Burma	228	167	61	529	378	151	+301	+211	+90	2,077	1,832	245	2,382	2,831	551	+1,905	+609	+306
Central India	27,591	16,316	11,276	24,966	13,720	11,246	-2,625	-2,605	-30	42,566	23,570	18,996	60,050	32,728	27,322	+17,403	+9,158	+8,245
Central Provinces	15,270	10,498	7,871	10,494	6,615	3,879	-7,785	-3,793	-3,992	26,510	14,614	11,896	24,554	13,446	11,108	-1,066	-968	-988
Coorg ... ..	...	...	...	21	11	10	+21	+11	+10	503	337	166	803	693	110	+310	+296	+14
Hyderabad	173,171	77,900	96,282	186,848	79,061	107,787	+13,677	+1,162	+12,515	106,180	50,878	55,302	67,072	30,354	36,718	-41,105	-20,524	-20,584
Madrass	35,569	21,402	14,166	39,877	24,915	14,902	+4,309	+3,513	+796	14,293	9,540	4,744	38,686	25,441	13,245	+24,393	+15,892	+8,501
Mysore	16,543	8,197	8,346	18,180	8,851	9,329	+1,633	+654	+979	23,664	12,257	11,407	21,150	11,674	9,476	-2,505	-687	-1,818
North West Provinces and Oudh	40,151	22,700	10,451	69,305	52,030	16,675	+29,154	+22,021	+6,233	5,255	2,999	2,256	7,043	3,976	3,067	+1,788	+678	+1,110
Punjab	35,379	25,221	10,158	43,002	32,069	11,533	+8,223	+6,847	+1,376	4,760	3,150	1,610	9,002	5,555	3,137	+3,018	+3,390	+1,111
Upper India	4,395	2,584	2,011	20,650	14,821	5,829	+16,061	+12,237	+3,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	612,841	302,931	309,910	692,512	343,980	348,532	+79,971	+41,049	+38,922	587,941	291,079	296,862	684,768	278,870	310,898	-3,178	-17,962	+11,020

Comparison with 1881. Immigrants.

There are two comparisons of interest here, the numbers for the two enumerations, and the immigrants to each province with the emigrants from it. The only provinces from which the immigrants to Bombay have decreased in number are Bengal, the Central Provinces and Central India. The decrease in Bengal is probably only apparent. There is great difficulty in identifying the birth-places where the name of a village only is given. As far as the Bombay and

Madras Presidencies and Rájputána were concerned, where complete lists of every village have been published by the Post Office, the identification is possible; but for the other provinces it was often only possible to say that from its name it must belong to one of the provinces in Upper India. This accounts for the large number of persons, 20,656, shown as born in Upper India. The falling off from the Central Provinces is chiefly due to Mahi Kántha. In 1881, there were shown as born there 5,338, and none at all in Rájputána, while in 1891 there were only 116 born in the Central Provinces, and 9,156 in Rájputána. Considering the distance between Mahi Kántha and the Central Provinces, and that the persons said to be born there were chiefly women, the probability is that there was some mistake in tabulation, and that they should have been shown for Rájputána in 1881. As far as British Territory is concerned, the immigrants from the Central Provinces show a decrease from 10,537 in 1881 to 7,812 in 1891, and 824 of that decrease is due to Bombay City. From Central India the decline in the immigration is entirely due to the Native States. In British Territory the numbers are 21,082 in 1881 against 22,321 in 1891. In Native States they are 6,509 in 1881 against 2,645 in 1891, the falling off being chiefly in Káthiáwár and Rewa Kántha. But, besides the provinces shown in Table No. 1, there are a few in which it is not possible to show the emigrants, and I have accordingly shown the immigrants in a separate table, No. 2. In all of them there is an increase in 1891 over the 1881 figures :—

TABLE No. 2.

Province.	IMMIGRANTS.								
	1881.			1891.			Difference.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Andaman Islands.	4	2	2	35	14	21	+ 31	+ 12	+ 19
Goa	47,714	29,765	17,949	51,101	31,939	19,162	+ 3,387	+ 2,174	+ 1,213
Kashmir	254	200	54	533	418	115	+ 279	+ 218	+ 61
Nepal	179	140	39	349	268	81	+ 170	+ 128	+ 42
Pondicherry	...	...	...	73	50	23	+ 73	+ 50	+ 23
Rájputána	123,782	71,767	52,015	143,335	87,497	55,838	+ 19,553	+ 15,730	+ 3,823
Total	171,933	101,874	70,059	195,426	120,186	75,240	+ 23,493	+ 18,312	+ 5,181

Among emigrants there is a decrease in Bengal, Berár, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Mysore, but as, with the exception of Baroda and Madras, these are the provinces to which the emigration from Bombay was greatest, there is, on the whole, a decrease in number of 3,173. This is evidently the result of an abnormal emigration in consequence of the famine of 1876-78. The figures for Baroda are noticeable, as though there is an increase of only 11,277, the females alone show an increase of 26,057.

For convenience in comparing the immigrants and emigrants for the different provinces, I show them in Table No. 3. They include only those provinces entered in Table No. 1, as I have not received emigration returns from any of those shown in Table No. 2 :—

TABLE No. 3.

Province.	IMMIGRANTS TO BOMBAY.			EMIGRANTS FROM BOMBAY.			Excess, Emigrants +, Immigrants -		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ajmere	1,961	1,306	655	2,052	1,322	730	+ 91	+ 16	+ 75
Assam	108	61	47	311	200	111	+ 203	+ 139	+ 64
Baroda	246,879	94,339	152,540	288,764	112,626	176,138	+ 41,885	+ 18,287	+ 23,598
Bengal	11,218	7,339	3,878	2,386	1,657	728	- 8,832	- 5,672	- 3,160
Berár	18,162	7,874	10,288	59,895	31,876	28,029	+ 41,043	+ 23,502	+ 18,141
Burma	529	378	151	3,382	2,831	551	+ 2,853	+ 2,453	+ 400
Central India	24,166	13,720	11,246	60,059	32,728	27,331	+ 35,093	+ 19,008	+ 16,085
Central Provinces	10,494	6,615	3,879	24,554	13,446	11,108	+ 14,060	+ 6,831	+ 7,229
Coorg	21	11	10	843	683	120	+ 782	+ 672	+ 110
Hyderabad	186,848	79,061	107,787	67,072	30,354	36,718	- 119,776	- 48,707	- 71,069
Madras	39,877	24,915	14,962	38,686	25,441	15,245	- 1,191	+ 526	- 1,717
Mysore	18,186	8,851	9,335	21,159	11,674	9,485	+ 2,973	+ 2,823	+ 150
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	69,305	52,630	16,675	7,043	3,976	3,067	- 62,262	- 48,654	- 13,608
Punjab	43,602	32,068	11,534	8,692	5,555	3,137	- 34,910	- 26,513	- 8,397
Upper India	20,656	14,821	5,835	...	...	...	- 20,656	- 14,821	- 5,835
Total	692,812	343,990	348,822	584,768	273,870	310,898	- 108,044	- 70,110	- 37,934

Comparison of
Immigrants
and Emigrants.

On the whole Bombay receives more than it supplies to the other provinces, 108,044,—males 70,110, females 37,934. The provinces from which the immigration is the greater are Hyderabad, North-West Provinces and Oudh, the Punjáb, Bengal and Madras. Those to which the emigration is the greater are Baroda, Berár, Central India, the Central Provinces, Mysore, Burma, Coorg, Assam and Ajméro. The other provinces probably, especially Goa and Rájputána, would also add more to the immigrants than the emigrants, if the figures could be ascertained. On the whole, it will be seen that 32,176 more males than females are added to the population of the Presidency by the results of the two movements.*

Comparison
with 1881 by
districts.

Table No. 4 shows for each district the difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants in 1881 and 1891, and the last column shows the increase actually due to the births in the district:—

TABLE No. 4.

District.	1881.			1891.			Increase since 1881.		
	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Emigrants (+) Immigrants (-).	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Emigrants (+) Immigrants (-).	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Excess of Emigrants (+) Immigrants (-).
Bombay City	568,511	25,830	-532,675	610,032	20,480	-589,552	57,521	3,850	-53,671
Ahmedabad	149,301	80,901	-62,340	177,113	87,970	-89,134	27,812	1,018	-26,794
Kaira	84,858	46,505	-38,349	101,304	56,271	-45,123	10,541	9,766	-775
Panch Maháls	50,346	15,327	-35,019	56,162	14,026	-42,136	5,800	3,555	-2,245
Broach	40,713	12,838	-27,875	44,738	14,200	-30,538	4,025	1,400	-2,625
Surat	47,725	70,382	+22,657	46,333	63,681	+17,348	-1,382	13,109	+14,491
Thána	66,540	44,901	-21,639	113,743	84,178	-29,565	17,203	3,277	-13,926
Koláha	34,380	30,912	-3,468	41,204	52,372	+11,168	6,824	21,450	+14,626
Hatnágiri	22,738	204,084	+181,346	27,097	248,151	+221,054	4,059	44,967	+40,908
Kánara	49,035	5,280	-43,755	51,595	7,426	-44,169	2,590	2,146	-444
Khándesh	86,185	20,970	-65,215	109,151	23,710	-85,441	22,003	2,731	-22,272
Násik	63,930	47,912	-16,018	69,717	66,113	-3,604	5,757	18,301	+14,597
Ahmednagar	63,777	57,443	-6,334	86,040	62,224	-23,816	17,993	9,781	-8,212
Poona	191,340	144,302	-47,038	126,681	134,070	+7,389	25,441	-10,223	-35,664
Sholápur	91,860	63,102	-28,758	110,746	69,716	-41,030	18,880	6,014	-12,866
Sátára	43,419	167,103	+123,684	85,087	210,140	+125,053	12,568	53,046	+40,478
Belgaum	80,327	114,710	+34,383	90,276	132,096	+41,820	9,448	17,090	+7,642
Dhárwár	81,025	55,829	-25,196	90,356	59,971	-30,385	9,331	4,111	-5,220
Bijápur	65,391	38,290	-27,101	79,499	51,106	-28,393	14,165	12,908	-1,257
Karachi	80,403	10,012	-70,391	91,720	17,694	-74,026	5,323	-1,316	-6,643
Hyderabad	38,561	64,020	+25,459	68,359	47,810	-20,549	29,829	-16,204	-46,032
Shikárpur	103,291	31,048	-72,243	73,060	36,900	-36,160	-20,292	7,042	-27,234
Thar and Párkar	29,244	8,327	-20,917	82,194	11,294	-70,900	22,940	5,071	-17,869
Upper Sind Frontier	54,121	1,900	-52,221	51,010	4,245	-46,765	7,480	2,345	-5,135
Total	2,129,416	1,360,712	-768,704	2,442,001	1,579,477	-862,524	314,545	212,765	-101,780

It has been utilized in Table No. 6 in Chapter II. In this table the emigrants to other provinces have been omitted altogether, as the object is not here to tell the proportions of such persons for the different districts, but rather the gross figures; and, though it might be possible to arrive at a fairly correct estimate of the numbers of such emigrants from each district in 1891, it cannot now be done for 1881, and it is safer, therefore, to neglect these persons entirely in both years.

Ahmedabad, Thána, Khándesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholápur, Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar show the largest increases in immigration. The districts and provinces to which these are mainly due are shown in the following Table No. 5:—

* But see page 139.

TABLE NO. 5.

District.	Birth-place.	IMMIGRANTS.		District.	Birth-place.	IMMIGRANTS.	
		1881.	1891.			1881.	1891.
Ahmedabad.	Kaira	15,091	18,486	Poona	Khândesh	1,690	2,371
	Cutch	476	2,028		Ahmednagar	15,184	20,385
	Kathiawar	39,613	50,779		Sholâpur	10,552	12,514
	Other Gujarât States	26,904	31,333		Sâtara	22,232	28,047
	Baroda	47,196	52,341		Bombay City	3,744	4,869
	Oudh	398	1,051				
Thana	Rajputana	7,236	8,058	Sholâpur...	Ahmednagar	4,088	5,047
	Surat	3,708	8,078		Poona	9,547	10,302
	Kolâba	6,426	9,521		Sâtara	12,365	16,981
	Nâsik	6,915	9,683		Deccan and Karnâtak States	14,910	11,306
	Sâtara	6,036	10,059		Kolhapur... ..	108	7,526
	Bombay City	5,289	5,040		Hyderabad, Deccan	39,977	46,770
Khândesh.	Nâsik	12,119	17,623	Hyderabad	Karâchi	7,503	9,210
	Other Gujarât States	560	3,720		Bombay Feudatories	3,186	5,101
	Berâr	7,971	14,444		Râjputâna	12,741	17,321
	Central India	3,908	6,522		Cutch ... ..	...	14,775
	Central Provinces	3,869	2,027				
	Hyderabad, Deccan	22,255	20,638				
Thar and Pârkar.	North-West Provinces... ..	1,505	4,220	Hyderabad	15,222	19,260	
	Oudh	423	2,493	Shikârpur	826	3,475	
				Cutch ... ..	...	5,011	
			Râjputâna	7,234	17,466		

The increase in Cutch is due evidently in part to some defect in abstraction in 1881, as there must always have been emigration from there into Sind.

Except for the purpose for which it is used in Chapter II, Table No. 4 is perhaps not of much practical importance, but there are a few points worth notice. Surat and Shikârpur are the only districts which show a decrease in the actual number of immigrants. Poona, Karâchi and Hyderabad alone show a decrease in emigrants. In immigration, the Surat decrease is small, and is due chiefly to the following places—

	(1881).	(1891).
Gujarât States	7,037	4,512
Other Indian provinces excluding Baroda	6,561	5,445

From Baroda there was an increase. The decrease in Shikârpur is larger and is chiefly from the following places:—

	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Karâchi	5,935	4,240	Râjputâna	5,748	4,161
Hyderabad	18,614	7,506	Punjab Feudatories... ..	6,121	2,615
Khairpur	24,138	18,471	Beluchistan	24,214	19,619

In emigrants, the Poona decrease is due to—

	1881.	1891.
Thana	15,458	14,761
Khândesh	3,630	3,189
Bombay City	69,004	54,543

In Karâchi, it is due to—

	1881.	1891.
Shikârpur	5,935	4,240

In Hyderabad to—

	1881.	1891.		1881.	1891.
Karâchi	22,476	18,122	Bombay City	2,641	199
Thar and Pârkar... ..	15,222	19,260	Khairpur	1,865	1,486
Shikârpur	18,814	7,506			

But to find the real course of emigration it is important to distinguish between that from economic reasons and mere social movements above spoken of. The following three tables have been drawn up to show the effect of these movements. Table No. 6 shows the number of immigrants into every province bordering on the Bombay Presidency from each of the contiguous British districts,

Social movements.

and the number of immigrants into each of those districts from such provinces. Table No. 7 gives the same information with reference to Native States of the Presidency; and Table No. 8, similar figures for neighbouring districts. For each place on the left-hand side, the first three columns of figures show the number of immigrants to it from the place on the right-hand side, and the last three columns show its number of emigrants. Read with respect to the places on the right-hand side, the last three columns give the immigrants and the first three the emigrants. The first is not altogether complete, as all the details are not obtainable:—

TABLE No. 6.

1	IMMIGRANTS FROM (8) TO (1).			IMMIGRANTS FROM (1) TO (8).			8
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Baroda ...	32,071	10,756	21,315	52,341	19,990	32,351	Ahmedabad.
	49,028	15,900	33,719	48,364	13,616	34,748	Kaira.
	6,592	2,553	4,039	7,698	3,795	3,903	Panch Mahals.
	15,215	4,964	10,251	18,215	6,540	11,675	Broach.
	44,639	20,306	24,333	24,345	10,497	13,848	Surat.
Berár ...	22,821	9,971	12,850	14,444	5,798	8,646	Khándesh.
Central India ...	...	...	...	6,783	3,094	3,689	Panch Mahals.
	...	...	...	6,522	3,349	3,173	Khándesh.
Central Provinces ...	7,980	3,335	4,645	2,012	1,089	923	Do.
Hyderabad ...	5,712	2,727	2,985	20,638	10,343	10,295	Do.
	...	...	...	8,564	3,857	4,707	Násik.
	30,434	11,511	18,923	33,133	11,339	21,794	Ahmednagar.
	...	...	...	5,881	3,204	2,677	Poona.
	30,285	12,475	17,810	46,770	18,190	28,580	Sholápur.
Madras ...	7,178	3,350	3,828	15,556	6,284	9,272	Dhárwár.
	19,047	8,833	10,214	31,645	13,245	18,400	Bijápur.
	14,824	8,678	6,146	3,825	2,314	1,511	Belgaum.
	...	...	...	10,548	5,122	5,426	Dhárwár.
	1,810	1,205	545	9,108	7,150	1,958	Kánara.
Mysore ...	14,311	7,656	6,655	10,995	4,901	6,094	Dhárwár.
	844	497	347	4,670	2,335	2,335	Kánara.
Portuguese India ...	...	...	...	5,868	3,780	2,088	Do.
	...	...	...	1,904	1,042	862	Belgaum.

TABLE No. 7.

1	IMMIGRANTS FROM (8) TO (1).			IMMIGRANTS FROM (1) TO (8).			8
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Ahmedabad ...	2,028	1,089	939	665	206	459	Cutch.
	6,876	3,375	3,501	2,554	1,210	1,344	Palanpur.
	19,580	5,946	13,634	15,809	4,637	11,172	Mahi Kántha.
	50,779	19,524	31,255	27,803	9,844	18,019	Káthiáwár.
	1,419	302	1,117	1,783	869	914	Rewa Kántha.
	3,458	1,257	2,201	3,532	1,154	2,378	Cambay.
Kaira ...	7,559	1,704	5,855	5,202	1,324	3,878	Mahi Kántha.
	7,834	1,802	5,942	9,097	2,935	6,162	Rewa Kántha.
	5,223	1,343	3,880	6,971	2,314	4,657	Cambay.
Panch Mahals ...	26,256	11,863	14,392	13,676	5,554	8,122	Rewa Kántha.
Broach ...	997	694	303	253	98	155	Káthiáwár.
	6,180	2,549	3,631	5,277	2,218	3,059	Rewa Kántha.
	1,174	569	605	488	109	379	Cambay.
Surat ...	4,393	1,918	2,475	24,184	11,264	12,920	Surat Agency.
Thána ...	3,337	1,584	1,753	16,601	8,741	7,860	Jawhár.
	2,595	996	1,599	430	136	294	Bhor.
Kolába ...	2,014	666	1,348	5,374	2,411	2,963	Janjira.
	3,191	1,504	1,687	4,299	1,313	2,986	Bhor.
Ratnágiri ...	869	312	557	3,284	1,066	1,618	Janjira.
	9,918	2,172	7,746	12,995	3,445	9,550	Sawantwádi.
	4,121	1,927	2,194	13,506	4,834	8,672	Kolhapur.
	100	58	42	1,716	893	823	S. M. Jaghira.

TABLE NO. 7—continued.

IMMIGRANTS FROM (8) TO (1).				IMMIGRANTS FROM (1) TO (8).			
1	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	8
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Nāsik ...	1,612	810	802	3,012	1,604	1,408	Surat Agency.
	147	67	80	1,173	661	512	Jawhār.
	321	142	179	4,505	2,346	2,159	Surgana.
Ahmednagar ...	24	12	12	197	96	101	Bhor.
Poona ...	6,605	1,916	4,689	9,639	3,065	6,574	Bhor.
	412	151	261	4,306	1,181	3,125	Sātāra Agency.
	9	6	8	230	78	152	Jath.
	1,103	610	493	745	442	303	Kolhāpur.
	531	293	238	997	495	502	S. M. Jāghira.
Sholāpur...	4,335	1,641	2,694	5,402	1,908	3,494	Akalkot.
	3,863	1,620	2,243	3,126	731	2,395	Sātāra Agency.
	2,083	1,093	1,890	4,859	1,822	3,037	Jath.
	6,819	2,477	4,342	15,526	5,691	9,835	S. M. Jāghira.
Sātāra ...	1,217	358	850	4,088	1,402	2,686	Bhor.
	52	19	33	1,257	422	835	Akalkot.
	2,052	691	1,361	40,497	17,469	23,028	Sātāra Agency.
	652	166	486	5,328	2,749	2,579	Jath.
	16,256	5,018	11,238	22,710	8,979	13,731	Kolhāpur.
	9,003	2,945	6,148	24,225	8,506	15,719	S. M. Jāghira.
Belgaum...	3	1	2	503	219	284	Sātāra Agency.
	20	9	11	3,695	1,502	2,193	Jath.
	28,473	9,419	19,054	38,339	15,559	22,780	Kolhāpur.
	7,782	2,830	4,952	48,114	18,211	29,903	S. M. Jāghira.
	1	1	...	125	44	81	Sāwanur.
Dhārwar...	269	166	103	774	387	387	Kolhāpur.
	14,385	6,259	8,126	22,368	8,273	14,095	S. M. Jāghira.
Bijāpur ...	5	1	4	2,219	860	1,359	Akalkot.
	546	209	337	2,144	930	1,214	Sātāra Agency.
	3,801	1,557	2,244	12,415	6,203	6,212	Jath.
	765	350	415	1,544	720	824	Kolhāpur.
	10,700	4,569	6,131	13,029	4,650	8,379	S. M. Jāghira.

TABLE NO. 8.

IMMIGRANTS FROM (8) TO (1).				IMMIGRANTS FROM (1) TO (8).			
1	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	8
	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Ahmedabad ...	18,486	8,248	10,238	16,056	4,618	11,438	Kaira.
	1,029	399	630	1,771	1,092	679	Broach.
Kaira ...	3,617	845	2,772	6,386	3,681	2,705	Panch Mahāls.
	1,979	542	1,437	5,500	3,068	2,432	Broach.
Broach ...	6,163	3,180	2,983	2,725	1,208	1,520	Surat.
Surat ...	1,226	477	749	8,078	6,338	1,740	Thāna.
Thāna ...	9,521	4,758	4,763	5,006	2,267	2,739	Kolāba.
	9,683	5,304	4,379	3,140	1,488	1,652	Nāsik.
	2,753	1,713	1,040	448	188	260	Ahmednagar.
	14,761	8,776	5,985	2,829	1,390	1,439	Poona.
	1,171	764	407	198	91	107	Sholāpur.
	10,059	6,715	3,344	318	149	169	Sātāra.
	13,550	7,322	6,228	2,283	802	1,481	Ratnāgiri.
	2,766	1,890	876	4,015	1,836	2,179	Sātāra.
	9,043	5,326	3,717	1,311	547	764	Belgaum.
	17,623	8,956	8,667	12,205	5,209	6,996	Nāsik.
Nāsik ...	6,782	3,573	3,209	2,169	1,065	1,104	Ahmednagar.
	14,727	5,928	8,799	17,256	6,708	10,548	Do.
Ahmednagar ...	15,063	6,266	9,697	20,385	8,584	11,801	Poona.
Poona ...	5,103	1,969	3,134	5,047	2,126	2,921	Sholāpur.
	12,514	4,898	7,616	10,302	3,843	6,459	Do.
Sholāpur ...	28,047	12,720	15,327	5,718	2,082	3,636	Sātāra.
	16,981	7,686	9,295	4,180	1,370	2,810	Do.
	466	250	216	684	335	349	Belgaum.
Sātāra ...	4,435	1,772	2,663	7,009	3,139	3,870	Bijāpur.
	1,842	724	1,118	2,953	1,474	1,509	Belgaum.
Belgaum ...	10,286	3,864	6,422	16,890	7,984	8,906	Dhārwar.
	4,159	1,687	2,472	7,771	3,599	4,172	Bijāpur.
Dhārwar ...	8,917	3,722	5,195	7,438	3,217	4,221	Do.

Proportion of females.

From these statements it will be seen that in almost every pair the immigrants both ways are principally women, and almost invariably the proportion of women is greater in that one of the pair in which the total of immigrants is the smaller. That is, that in any two neighbouring districts or States, between which there is exchange of population, whichever receives fewer people than it sends out receives a larger proportion of women. The inference from this would seem to be that the whole of the smaller stream is due to marriages and other social usages. There would ordinarily be the same number of persons passing the other way for like reasons, and we may assume, without fear of any appreciable error, that the difference of the numbers represents the real migration in search of labour.

Immigration from neighbouring districts shown by talukas.

The interchange of wives will naturally be commoner in the villages nearest the common frontier, and it will be seen from the next table (No. 9), which gives the number of persons born in a neighbouring district according to the talukas of the district of enumeration, that the preponderance of women is entirely among the immigrants to the nearest talukas, and in the more distant talukas the majority generally becomes a minority:—

TABLE No. 9.

District of enumeration.	Birth-place.	Taluka or Town of enumeration.	Males.	Females.	District of enumeration.	Birth-place.	Taluka or Town of enumeration.	Males.	Females.	
Ahmedabad.	Baroda ...	Virangam ...	3,041	7,270	Kaira—contd.	Cambay ...	Matar ...	400	1,293	
		Parantij ...	2,092	3,720			Borsad ...	576	2,026	
		Daskroi ...	4,091	9,310			Total ...	976	3,219	
		Sanand ...	1,601	4,183			Remainder of District.	367	691	
	Total ...	11,825	24,483	Panch Mahals.		Rewa Kantha ...	Godhra ...	7,647	8,744	
	Remainder of District.	8,365	7,918				Dohad ...	1,784	2,097	
	Mahl Kantha ...	Parantij ...	3,278				6,534	Kalol ...	2,632	3,641
		Daskroi* ...	608				1,436	Total ...	11,263	14,392
		Virangam ...	363			1,000	Baroda ...	Godhra ...	789	611
		Total ...	4,409			12,470		Dohad ...	137	80
	Remainder of District.	1,607	1,164			Kalol ...		2,910	3,332	
	Total ...	142	944			Total ...		3,795	3,963	
Remainder of District.	160	173	Central India ...		Godhra ...	371	215			
Rewa Kantha ...	Modasa ...	142			944	Dohad ...	2,115	3,428		
	Remainder of District.	160			173	Kalol ...	104	46		
	Total ...	1,965			3,402	Total ...	3,094	3,689		
	Remainder of District.	2,766	2,961	Rajputana ...	Godhra ...	297	180			
Total ...	4,720	6,363	Dohad ...		374	212				
Remainder of District.	3,628	3,976	Kalol ...		143	69				
Total ...	2,089	4,812	Total ...		804	461				
Kaira.	Kathiswar ...	Dhandhuka ...	6,932	11,417	Broach.	Baroda ...	Jambusar ...	1,344	3,771	
		Dholka ...	1,974	2,368			A'nod ...	1,516	2,525	
		Sanand ...	1,007	1,354			Broach ...	2,282	3,399	
		Virangam ...	6,470	9,578			Anklesvar ...	798	1,215	
	Total ...	17,481	29,329	Total ...		5,938	10,930			
	Remainder of District.	2,043	1,726	Remainder of District.		605	744			
	Ahmedabad ...	Kapadvanj ...	583	1,652		Kaira ...	Jambusar ...	272	1,071	
		Matar ...	1,408	4,544			Remainder of District.	2,700	1,361	
		Mahmadabad ...	858	3,168			Rewa Kantha ...	Broach ...	1,056	1,703
		Total ...	2,849	9,364				Anklesvar ...	1,124	1,603
	Remainder of District.	1,709	2,144	Total ...		2,180		3,306		
	Total ...	960	4,329	Remainder of District.		369		425		
Remainder of District.	733	1,526	Surat ...	Anklesvar ...	667	1,649				
Rewa Kantha ...	Kapadvanj ...	883		1,768	Remainder of District.	2,213	1,341			
	Thara ...	777		2,417	Broach ...	Olpad ...	438	748		
	A'nod ...	393		988		Remainder of District.	776	772		
	Total ...	1,553	5,173	Baroda ...		Olpad ...	895	1,257		
Remainder of District.	339	709	Surat ...			843	670			
Broach ...	Borsad ...	211	991		Mandvi ...	1,506	1,776			
	Remainder of District.	301	446		Barod-II ...	3,623	4,436			
	Baroda ...	A'nod ...	3,162	7,348	Jalapor ...	1,822	2,075			
		Borsad ...	3,767	12,075	Chikhli ...	859	1,292			
Nandiv ...		2,051	5,053	Total ...	9,348	12,486				
Matar ...		1,822	3,225	Remainder of District.	1,149	1,363				
Total ...	11,102	28,801								
Remainder of District.	2,424	6,147								

* Excluding Ahmedabad Municipalities

TABLE No. 9—continued.

District of enumeration.	Birth-place.	Taluka or Town of enumeration.	Males.	Females.	District of enumeration.	Birth-place.	Taluka or Town of enumeration.	Males.	Females.				
Surat—continued.	Thána ...	Párdi	314	541	Ratanágrí—continued.	Janjira... ..	Dápoli	249	539				
		Remainder of District.	133	106			Remainder of District.	84	18				
	Rewa Kántha...	Mándvi... ..	14	2		Kolába... ..	Dápoli	Khod	407	921			
		Remainder of District.	8	4				Total	596	1,364			
Goa	Párdi	Remainder of District.	184	148		Remainder of District.	206	117	Sátára	Chiplun	986	336	
		Remainder of District.	184	148		Sangameshwar	184	61		Total	1,170	397	
Surat	Dáhánu	Remainder of District.	3,700	452		Remainder of District.	720	479	Sáwantwádi ...	Málvan... ..	554	2,133	
		Surat Agency...	Dáhánu	257		223	Venguria	1,109			3,997	Total	1,723	6,130
Surat Agency...	Sháhápur	Total	522	468		Remainder of District.	449	1,618	Hyderabad, Deccan.	Jámner... ..	2,247	3,613	
		Remainder of District.	80	7		Jáchora	2,822	2,677		Cháligáon	2,539	2,936	
Jawháar ...	Dáhánu	Máhin	89	74		Total	7,628	8,226	Remainder of District.		2,715	2,069	
		Wada	112	109		Remainder of District.	46	35		Rewa Kántha...	Taloda... ..	1,924	1,678
Jawháar ...	Sháhápur	Total	691	548	Total	903	414	Central India...	Taloda		42	16	
		Remainder of District.	51	61	Remainder of District.	910	620		Sháháda	173	128		
Násik	Sháhápur	Remainder of District.	1,465	1,045	Poona	Karjat	Murbád	427	317				
		Nagar	Sháhápur	718			553	Murbád	227	116	Total	654	433
Nagar	Sháhápur	Murbád	87	61	Kolába... ..	Karjat	Remainder of District.	1,392	1,142				
		Total	903	414			Remainder of District.	888	1,569	Dángs	Nandurbár
Nagar	Sháhápur	Remainder of District.	910	620	Remainder of District.	3,870	3,194	Remainder of District.	25		20		
		Poona	Karjat	Murbád	1,103	817	Thána	Panvol	1,542	1,803	Berár	Bhusával	1,809	2,646
Murbád	771			432	Remainder of District.	725			936	Jámner		993	1,507
Poona	Karjat	Total	1,874	1,249	Bhor	Pen	Mángaon	427	317	Total	2,801	4,353	
		Remainder of District.	6,902	4,736			Pen	227	116	Remainder of District.	2,997	4,283	
Kolába... ..	Karjat	Remainder of District.	888	1,569	Bhor	Roha	Mángaon	156	164	Násik	Cháligáon	2,214	2,291
		Remainder of District.	3,870	3,194			Mángaon	324	322			Dhulia	1,776	1,674
Thána	Panvol	Remainder of District.	1,542	1,803	Bhor	Mahád	Total	1,269	1,453	Pimpalner	1,511	1,930	
		Remainder of District.	725	936			Remainder of District.	235	234	Amalner	193	170	
Poona	Pen	Mángaon	427	317	Sátára	Mahád	Remainder of District.	235	234	Total	5,694	6,065	
		Mángaon	227	116			Remainder of District.	1,036	1,003	Baroda... ..	Pimpalner	74	60
Poona	Pen	Total	654	433	Remainder of District.	899	657	Remainder of District.	1,329		1,044		
		Remainder of District.	1,392	1,142	Janjira... ..	Mángaon	1,568	2,806	Thána	Peint	168	205	
Bhor	Roha	Mángaon	156	164			Remainder of District.	5,754		3,330	Násik	185	178
		Bhor	Mahád	Total	1,269	1,453	Janjira... ..	Mángaon	Roha	184	362	Ígatpuri	555	723
Bhor	Mahád			Remainder of District.	235	234			Roha	150	235	Total	903	1,106
		Sátára	Mahád	Remainder of District.	1,036	1,003	Janjira... ..	Mángaon	Total	480	996	Remainder of District.	580	546
Sátára	Mahád			Remainder of District.	899	657			Kolába... ..	Sangameshwar	180	362	Sinnar... ..	1,437	2,984
		Ratanágrí...	Mahád	1,568	2,806	Ratanágrí...	Kajápur	228			438	Niphád... ..	361	520
Remainder of District.	5,754			3,330	Ratanágrí...			Devgad	879	1,424	Ígatpuri	864	1,146
Janjira... ..	Mángaon	152	390	Ratanágrí...		Total	1,617		1,914	Yeola	1,224	2,216	
		Janjira... ..	Roha		184		362	Remainder of District.	368	332	Total	4,016	6,862
Janjira... ..	Alibág			150	235	Ratanágrí...	Sangameshwar	521	53	Remainder of District.	1,912	1,931	
		Janjira... ..	Total	480	996			Ratanágrí...	Kajápur	228	438	Remainder of District.	1,012	1,931
Janjira... ..	Remainder of District.			180	362	Ratanágrí...	Devgad			879	1,424	Remainder of District.	1,012	1,931
		Kolába... ..	Sangameshwar	521	53			Ratanágrí...	Total	1,617	1,914	Remainder of District.	1,012	1,931
Kolába... ..	Kajápur			228	438	Remainder of District.	368			332	Remainder of District.	1,012	1,931
		Kolába... ..	Devgad	879	1,424	Remainder of District.	368	332	Remainder of District.	1,012	1,931		
Kolába... ..	Total			1,617	1,914	Remainder of District.	368	332	Remainder of District.	1,012	1,931		
		Kolába... ..	Remainder of District.	368	332	Remainder of District.	368	332	Remainder of District.	1,012	1,931		

TABLE No. 9—continued.

District of enumeration.	Birth-place.	Taluka or Town of enumeration.	Males.	Females.	District of enumeration.	Birth-place.	Taluka or Town of enumeration.	Males.	Females.
Nasik—continued.	Hyderabad, Deccan.	Nandgaon	1,831	1,808	Sholapur.	Nagar	Karmala	1,223	2,002
		Xeola	1,568	2,018			Remainder of District.	900	919
		Total	2,899	3,924		Poona	Malsiras	708	1,451
	Remainder of District.	959	783	Remainder of District.			3,140	4,126	
	Khandesh	Nandgaon	1,931	1,954		Sátara	Malsiras	2,365	5,102
		Maltgaon	1,447	2,605			Sangola	1,093	1,549
		Satana	718	1,103		Total	4,928	6,691	
	Total	4,165	6,662	Remainder of District.		2,728	2,604		
	Surat Agency... ..	Peint	786	786		Southern Maratha Jágirs.	Sangola	615	1,307
		Remainder of District.	24	16			Pandharpur	726	1,307
	Burgans	Peint	118	183		Total	1,340	2,514	
		Dindori	24	26		Remainder of District.	1,137	1,828	
Kalvan		1	...	Jath	Sangola	432	1,029		
Total	141	179	Remainder of District.		691	861			
Remainder of District.	1	...	Bijapur	Sholapur	1,415	2,124			
				Remainder of District.	857	539			
Ahmednagar.	Thana	Akola	89	154	Akalkot	Sholapur	1,415	2,124	
		Remainder of District.	89	106		Remainder of District.	226	579	
	Nasik	Akola	649	1,434	Hyderabad, Deccan.	Barsi	6,573	12,768	
		Sangarner	726	1,468		Milha	956	200	
		Kopergaon	4,730	6,987	Karmala	1,201	2,336		
	Total	6,110	9,881	Sholapur T.*	8,125	6,677			
	Remainder of District.	598	667	Total	11,860	29,931			
	Hyderabad, Deccan.	Newasa	1,366	2,116	Remainder of District.	6,330	7,600		
		Shevgaon	2,497	4,331	Bhor	Wai	311	702	
		Nagar	2,077	2,191		Remainder of District.	47	67	
	Karjat	669	1,523	Ratnagiri	Javli	853	699		
	Jankhed	3,444	5,949		Patan	334	529		
Kopergaon	715	1,500	Total	707	1,219				
Total	10,754	20,879	Remainder of District.	1,129	960				
Remainder of District.	586	924	Kolhapur	Waiwa	3,474	8,398			
Sholapur	Karjat	682		1,304	Tasgaon	961	2,314		
	Remainder of District.	1,338	1,830	Total	4,435	10,707			
Poona	Shrigonda	1,447	2,320	Remainder of District.	663	631			
	Paner	1,177	2,165	Southern Maratha Jágirs.	Waiwa	619	1,002		
	Sangattner	828	1,254		Tasgaon	2,044	4,040		
Akola	671	1,018	Khanapur	96	189				
Karjat	668	1,623	Mán	7	22				
Total	4,742	8,740	Total	2,765	5,913				
Remainder of District.	1,624	957	Remainder of District.	180	236				
Dhor	Haveli	1,112	1,782	Sátara Agency.	Khanapur	29	91		
	Purandhar	842	1,263		Khatav	4	21		
	Total	1,454	4,045	Mán	89	233			
Remainder of District.	462	644	Koregaon	2	100				
Thana	Junnar	186	187	Total	150	444			
	Khed	236	348	Remainder of District.	541	917			
Mawal	311	380	Sátara	Athul	492	686			
Total	733	915		Remainder of District.	682	814			
Remainder of District.	873	158	Kolhapur	Chikodi	7,012	17,117			
Sátara	Purandhar	870		2,280	Belgaum	655	1,130		
	Indapur	1,613	2,173	Total	8,767	18,377			
Total	2,483	4,453	Remainder of District.	637	777				
Remainder of District.	10,237	10,869							
Sholapur	Indapur	2,103	4,614						
	Remainder of District.	2,795	3,009						
Nagar	Bhimthadi	789	1,640						
	Shirur	2,103	3,180						
	Junnar	1,227	2,785						
Total	4,119	7,605							
Remainder of District.	4,468	4,106							

* Excluding Municipality.

TABLE No. 9—continued.

District of enumeration.	Birth-place.	Taluka or Town of enumeration.	Males.	Females.	District of enumeration.	Birth-place.	Taluka or Town of enumeration.	Males.	Females.
Belgaum—continued.	Béwantwádi ...	Belgaum	48	67	Bijápúr—continued.	Southern Marátha Jaghirs.	Indi
		Khánápur			Bijápúr	1,970	2,378
		Total	48	67			Baálkot	1,603	2,513
	Remainder of District.	128	39	Bádámi			560	937	
		Hungund			29	123	
	Goa	Khánápur	554	489		Total	4,162	5,751	
		Remainder of District.	488	373		Remainder of District.	407	330	
	Kánara	Khánápur	416	635		Belgaum	Bijápúr	1,549	1,656
		Remainder of District.	131	129			Remainder of District.	2,050	2,516
	Dhárwár	Sampgaon	1,044	1,204		Dhárwár	Bádámi	1,652	2,390
1,945			3,490	Remainder of District.	1,565			1,831	
Total		2,989	5,294	Hyderabad, Deccan.	Hungund		3,649	4,937	
Remainder of District.	875	1,128	Muddebihal		2,306	3,344			
Southern Marátha Jaghirs.	Gokák	621	863		Sindgi	3,724	5,548		
	Athol ... ..	...	...	Indi	928	1,342	
	Paragad ... ..	...	...	Total	10,607	15,921	
Remainder of District.	621	863	Remainder of District.	2,638	3,070				
	2,209	4,099	Akalkot	Indi	574	806			
Belgaum	Dhárwár	3,852		5,746	Remainder of District.	244	269		
	Navalgund	1,296	2,187	Kánara.	Belgaum	Supa	4,630	3,504	
Total	5,148	7,933	Remainder of District.			687	213		
Remainder of District.	1,936	1,873	Goa		Supa	1,402	763		
	Kánara	Kalghatgi			483	673	Kárwár	638	782
Bankápur		251			228	Total	2,240	1,545	
Hángal	455	409	Remainder of District.		1,540	543			
Total	1,189	1,308	Madras... ..		Honávar	485	400		
Remainder of District.	960	825			Remainder of District.	6,065	1,558		
Hyderabad, Deccan.	Gadag	2,452	3,485		Mysore... ..	Honávar	165	34	
	Ron	2,487	4,044			Sirsi	1,037	1,034	
	Total	4,939	7,529	Siddápur		752	909		
Remainder of District.	1,345	1,743	Total	1,954	2,066				
Bijápúr	Ron	1,608	2,858	Remainder of District.	381	267			
	Navalgund	802	1,301	Dhárwár	Sirsi	1,146	615		
	Total	2,410	3,954		Yellápur	3,123	2,226		
Remainder of District.	1,312	1,241	Supa		4,828	3,700			
Mysore... ..	Hángal... ..	687	432	Total	9,137	6,541			
	Kod	2,017	2,090	Remainder of District.	468	545			
	Ránebennur	1,541	2,062	Khairpur	Khipra... ..	773	336		
Total	4,195	5,454	Sanghar		730	490			
Remainder of District.	706	640	Total		1,503	876			
Madras... ..	Ránebennur	1,134	1,445	Remainder of District.	144	57			
	Karajgi	563	750	Rájputána	Khipra... ..	3,272	2,550		
	Gokák	1,101	1,300		Umáarkot	3,547	2,792		
Total	2,796	3,504	Chachro		1,264	1,777			
Remainder of District.	2,324	1,922	Total	8,083	7,128				
Southern Marátha Jaghirs.	Navalgund	1,150	1,850	Remainder of District.	1,170	1,085			
	Gokák	1,119	1,070	Cutch	Mithl	451	541		
	Hutli	926	965		Dipla	851	605		
	Rankapur	887	1,179		Nagar	456	571		
	Karajgi	560	713	Total	1,761	1,717			
Total	4,650	6,377	Remainder of District.	822	711				
Remainder of District.	1,509	1,740	Bijápúr.	Sholápur	Indi	1,494	2,281		
Belgaum	Indi	1,494		2,281	Remainder of District.	1,645	1,689		
	Remainder of District.	1,645	1,689						

TABLE No. 9—concluded.

District of enumeration.	Birth-place.	Taluka or Town of enumeration.	Males.	Females.	District of enumeration.	Birth-place.	Taluka or Town of enumeration.	Males.	Females.			
Thar and Parkar—continued.	Hyderabad	Khlpra...	8,711	1,733	Sukkarpur—continued.	Rajputana	Robet ...	150	65			
		Banghar ...	8,138	1,731			Urauro ...	191	91			
		Umrokot ...	5,148	3,214			Mirpur Mathelo ...	253	139			
		Diplo ...	114	141			Total ...	1,224	635			
		Total ...	11,711	6,810			Remainder of District.	1,265	737			
		Remainder of District.	421	209								
Karachi.	Beluchistan	Karachi ...	6,580	5,362	Upper Sind Frontier.	Beluchistan	Jacobabad ...	6,813	5,774			
		Dadu ...	25	31			Shikarpur ...	3,623	3,669			
		Sehwan ...	126	82			Thul ...	1,964	1,579			
			Total ...	6,744		5,495			Kashmore ...	634	791	
			Remainder of District.	1,145		572			Total ...	12,442	10,805	
	Hyderabad	Tatta ...	636	417		Shikarpur	Jacobabad ...	3,799	2,879			
		Mirpur Batiro ...	1,541	1,022			Shikarpur ...	3,184	2,611			
		Jati ...	310	194			Thul ...	2,934	1,579			
		Dadu ...	942	640			Kashmore ...	3,940	4,065			
		Sehwan ...	1,420	939					Total ...	12,937	10,151	
Manshand ...		131	275				Remainder of District.	...	...	
		Kotri ...	1,300	890								
		Total ...	6,632	4,394								
		Remainder of District.	4,892	2,154								
Shikarpur	Dadu		1,233	976	Punjab...	Kashmore		719	397			
		Remainder of District.	2,130	1,149			Remainder of District.	2,256	818			
Beluchistan	Kakar	Kakar ...	439	327	Bhawalpur	Kashmore		1,664	1,208			
		Mehar ...	519	389			Remainder of District.	96	35			
		Nasirabad ...	703	685								
		Kambar ...	4,928	4,468								
		Ratodero ...	1,329	1,110								
			Total ...	7,929	6,909							
			Remainder of District.	2,861	1,939							
	Karachi	Kakar		1,235	990							
			Remainder of District.	1,277	738							
	Upper Sind Frontier.	Kambar	Ratodero ...	146	88	Karachi	Hyderabad ...	1,452	1,172			
Shikarpur ...			603	530	Gund ...			1,208	1,069			
Nausahro ...			121	79	Badin ...			305	295			
Urauro ...			233	120	Hala ...			345	303			
Mirpur Mathelo ...			24	11	Sakrand ...			284	155			
Gotki ...			276	157	Moro ...			642	435			
				Total ...	1,617			1,111			Total ...	4,733	3,368
		Remainder of District.	392	159			Remainder of District.	644	405			
Hyderabad	Kakar		386	298	Cutch	Badin		3,580	2,800			
		Mehar ...	920	433			Remainder of District.	4,484	3,763			
				Total ...			1,306	690				
		Remainder of District.	3,656	1,845								
Bhawalpur	Urauro		901	731	Thar and Parkar.	Badin ...	1,608	1,241				
		Ghotki ...	113	156			Tando Bago ...	2,034	1,564			
				Total ...			1,014	887	Dero Mohlat ...	451	363	
		Remainder of District.	473	241			Mirpur Khas ...	651	518			
Khalapur	Larkhana		2,479	1,672	Shikarpur	Nausahro		791	694			
		Ratodero ...	907	672			Kandlaro ...	693	374			
		Ladlarya ...	1,102	1,619					Total ...	1,264	120	
		Sukkur ...	2,610	1,205					Remainder of District.	1,200	614	
		Nausahro ...	484	315								
		Robat ...	1,943	1,720								
		Total ...	9,485	6,003								
		Remainder of District.	1,335	748								
Khalapur	Larkhana		2,479	1,672	Khairpur	Sakrand ...	69	31				
		Ratodero ...	907	672			Moro ...	48	154			
		Ladlarya ...	1,102	1,619			Nausahro ...	537	625			
		Sukkur ...	2,610	1,205			Kandlaro ...	1,196	1,172			
		Nausahro ...	484	315					Total ...	1,850	1,880	
		Robat ...	1,943	1,720					Remainder of District.	1,026	519	
		Total ...	9,485	6,003								
		Remainder of District.	1,335	748								

In Sind there does not appear to be any influx of women even from the nearest talukas, and it would seem that these women marry nearer their own village.

The emigrants between British Territory and the Feudatories number

	Total.	Males.	Females.
From Feudatories to British Territory	501,453	235,891	265,562
From British Territory to Feudatories	534,193	218,715	315,478
Difference	-32,740	+17,176	-49,916

There are more male emigrants from the Feudatories but more females from British Territory.

Table No. 10 shows for each district, out of the number of persons enumerated there, the numbers born in it, in contiguous districts either of this or another Presidency, in distant districts of this Presidency, in distant districts of other Presidencies or States unconnected with Bombay, in other Asiatic countries, and lastly, out of Asia :—

Classification of immigrants.

TABLE No. 10.

District of enumeration.	PERSONS BORN IN															
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.	
	District of enumeration.		Contiguous districts.		Other districts and States of Bombay.		Other Provinces of India distant districts.		Other Asiatic countries.		Other Continents.		Unreturned.		Born at sea.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bombay City	107,291	98,441	...	...	310,071	170,010	83,020	30,874	4,619	1,848	6,793	1,809	1,277	679	17	10
Ahmedabad	399,948	344,681	47,949	83,685	7,497	6,917	17,329	12,644	238	42	359	49	243	161	...	...
Kaira	439,564	340,631	21,990	60,409	5,417	8,833	2,451	1,011	22	4	23	2	134	59	...	...
Panch Mahals	134,497	122,773	23,173	25,183	1,279	860	3,091	2,483	26	3	6	...	44	10	...	...
Broach	163,839	142,898	16,709	21,122	1,725	1,211	2,500	1,178	39	5	20	5	112	112	...	...
Surat	399,363	304,394	12,973	17,229	4,736	3,184	4,412	3,544	67	36	61	54	13	16	1	...
Thana	400,484	390,041	29,270	20,280	29,514	16,863	11,709	5,429	135	46	149	76	318	84	...	...
Golaha	232,546	234,834	13,905	15,577	6,080	4,263	2,534	780	32	16	26	16	50	64	...	...
Ran Agiri	302,073	276,116	7,890	13,418	2,363	1,506	1,175	1,131	22	19	23	9	80	71	...	...
Anara	301,841	192,915	26,502	18,918	1,164	609	4,707	2,484	43	10	27	10	72	49	...	...
Khandesh	685,951	665,749	27,518	27,701	13,314	9,961	18,301	11,251	254	35	90	41	389	266	...	...
Belk	399,639	377,236	18,111	23,893	4,268	2,339	11,338	6,762	70	23	1,706	180	206	221	3	1
Ahmednagar	416,338	386,877	25,864	44,509	3,638	3,004	5,137	3,433	51	21	844	61	32	20	1	...
Poona	480,175	460,944	43,501	33,384	4,187	20,230	13,947	7,036	226	137	3,392	443	166	113	...	...
Holkapur	335,770	304,173	28,927	58,566	14,014	4,718	2,376	1,515	24	1	73	33	212	283	...	...
Atara	592,788	577,214	14,876	29,253	3,823	4,547	1,327	850	80	27	273	51	186	195	...	...
Belgaum	474,508	448,478	18,440	33,482	12,796	16,332	4,749	2,370	57	11	1,211	123	124	89	...	...
Bharwar	487,198	473,780	30,204	40,895	4,371	3,682	5,970	4,881	49	13	88	33	101	240	...	...
Hajapur	303,143	333,677	26,281	35,579	4,146	4,717	4,388	4,122	8	1	8	2	110	137	...	...
Archi	255,367	217,787	14,937	6,673	19,868	12,778	9,888	3,434	10,711	8,524	2,338	502	41	30	2	...
Hyderabad	400,204	390,033	25,054	19,200	773	492	12,572	8,338	800	300	513	143	152	52	...	...
Hikarpar	448,373	393,126	18,453	5,196	2,233	9,441	13,195	5,692	11,519	9,085	53	47	39	58	...	...
Thar and Parkar	134,994	111,025	21,173	15,068	3,447	2,703	5,327	4,096	219	60	1	1	64	35	...	...
Upper Sind Frontier	60,962	51,976	16,320	11,756	3,069	1,736	3,488	1,327	13,403	11,462	11	8	...	...	...	...
Total	8,453,784	7,960,399	529,940	667,762	463,800	310,385	250,417	127,150	42,743	31,709	19,100	3,997	4,251	3,024	24	11

This is the statement that shows the real immigration to the district, and

Distribution.

TABLE No. 11.

District.	NUMBER OF PERSONS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION BORN IN				
	District of enumeration.	Contiguous Districts and States.	Distant Districts and States, Bombay.	Distant Districts and States of Other Provinces.	Out of India and Unreturned.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bombay City	2,504	.....	5,542	1,447	267
Ahmedabad	8,078	1,428	156	325	12
Kaira	8,337	957	163	49	3
Panch Mahals	8,209	1,543	84	179	3
Broach	8,690	1,198	84	168	8
Surat	9,287	455	122	122	4
Thana	8,743	547	510	181	9
Golaha	9,191	637	203	64	4
Ran Agiri	9,749	193	35	21	2
Anara	8,914	869	40	21	2
Khandesh	9,333	378	159	161	5
Belk	9,174	463	85	202	6
Ahmednagar	9,225	793	75	215	23
Poona	8,914	730	229	96	12
Holkapur	8,525	1,165	251	195	42
Atara	9,543	360	68	52	8
Belgaum	9,109	512	287	22	7
Bharwar	9,141	674	76	75	16
Hajapur	9,092	777	111	103	6
Archi	8,376	418	573	107	3
Hyderabad	9,225	482	14	256	392
Hikarpar	9,192	258	117	223	21
Thar and Parkar	8,220	1,215	206	316	297
Upper Sind Frontier	6,479	1,251	276	276	13

Table No. 11 is accordingly drawn up to show the number of persons per 10,000 of the population in each of the different classes. Column 2 shows the home population, column 3 the wives and visitors, and column 6 the Europeans and other foreign immigrants. Columns 4 and 5 are those which show the influx of labourers, clerks and traders. The districts with the largest proportions of these latter are :—

Karachi	...	814	Ahmedabad	...	481
Thana	...	701	Poona	...	424
Upper Sind Frontier	...	552	Belgaum	...	362
Thar and Parkar	...	522	Khandesh	...	361

The Upper Sind Frontier, Karáchi and Shikárpur are the only districts which have any large influx of foreigners from beyond India.

Proportion of indigenous females to males.

Table No. 12 shows the number of females to 1,000 males, born either in the

TABLE No. 12.
Number of females to 1,000 males, born in the district of enumeration or contiguous districts.

Bombay City ...	917	Kánara ...	915	Bijápur ...	999
Ahmedabad ...	958	Khándesh ...	72	Karáchl ...	995
Kaira ...	886	Násik ...	947	Hyderabad ...	943
Panch Maháls ...	938	Ahmednagar ...	973	Shikárpur ...	851
Broach ...	850	Poona ...	944	Thar and Parkar ...	807
Surat ...	1,010	Sholápur ...	936	Upper Sind Frontier ...	885
Thána ...	956	Sátára ...	998		
Kolába ...	1,012	Belgaum ...	978		
Ratnágiri ...	1,166	Dhárwar ...	914	Total ...	999

district of enumeration or in a contiguous district. Compared with Table No. 2 of Chapter IV, it is seen that Broach, Thána and the Upper Sind Frontier are the only districts, where the proportion is much altered. In Broach there are large numbers of immigrant women and in the other two of immigrant males.

Classification of emigrants.

For emigration I give Table No. 13 to show the information for emigrants corresponding to that shown in Table No. 10 for immigrants, viz., from among the number of persons born in each district, the numbers enumerated in (1) the districts of birth; (2) contiguous districts and States of Bombay; (3) distant districts and States of Bombay. As before explained, it is not possible to give the other classes, as was done in the case of immigrants :—

TABLE No. 13.

District of Birth.	Persons enumerated in						District of Birth.	Persons enumerated in					
	A		B		C			A		B		C	
	District of birth.		Contiguous districts of Bombay.		Distant districts of Bombay.			District of birth.		Contiguous districts of Bombay.		Distant districts of Bombay.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Ahmedabad ...	300,048	344,661	22,951	48,075	13,578	7,480	Sholápur ...	335,770	304,173	10,020	32,697	9,846	8,654
Kaira ...	429,664	340,631	20,246	26,194	4,403	6,428	Sátára ...	592,758	577,214	63,742	86,400	40,145	20,272
Panch Maháls ...	134,487	122,778	6,726	11,169	625	396	Belgaum ...	474,508	448,478	60,479	71,028	6,121	5,720
Broach ...	153,869	142,898	5,649	7,149	820	981	Dhárwar ...	487,198	473,700	24,940	81,534	1,825	1,373
Surat ...	209,892	304,294	22,445	19,283	27,946	14,007	Bijápur ...	363,163	353,677	18,034	24,921	3,925	1,225
Thána ...	400,484	390,641	14,087	15,993	10,675	6,824	Karáchl ...	356,867	217,787	7,890	8,561	3,327	1,719
Kolába ...	232,546	235,834	10,690	12,264	17,788	10,730	Hyderabad ...	460,204	390,063	29,506	16,800	562	440
Ratnágiri ...	502,073	676,156	20,959	29,015	181,006	67,181	Shikárpur ...	448,372	393,120	20,000	15,007	2,366	1,715
Kánara ...	201,841	192,915	2,941	3,112	632	741	Thar and Parkar ...	134,094	111,020	6,798	6,412	601	467
Khándesh ...	685,951	666,749	5,510	7,152	6,959	4,983	Upper Sind Frontier ...	60,002	61,976	2,000	1,300	626	310
Násik ...	396,039	377,226	27,940	29,881	4,081	8,605							
Ahmednagar ...	416,238	385,877	18,361	24,661	10,840	8,472							
Poona ...	480,175	400,944	26,078	33,926	40,149	33,926	Total ...	3,246,408	2,961,859	418,201	554,747	337,469	209,674

Table No. 14 is given to show the distribution of 10,000 in these classes :—

TABLE No. 14.

District of Birth.	NUMBER OUT OF 10,000 OF POPULATION ENUMERATED IN			District of Birth.	NUMBER OUT OF 10,000 OF POPULATION ENUMERATED IN			District of Birth.	NUMBER OUT OF 10,000 OF POPULATION ENUMERATED IN		
	District of birth.	Con-tiguous district or State.	Distant district or State.		District of birth.	Con-tiguous district or State.	Distant district or State.		District of birth.	Con-tiguous district or State.	Distant district or State.
Ahmedabad ...	6,943	804	253	Kánara ...	9,816	161	84	Dhárwar ...	9,413	560	31
Kaira ...	9,310	562	119	Khándesh ...	9,828	92	80	Bijápur ...	9,335	559	106
Panch Maháls ...	9,316	648	37	Násik ...	9,218	683	90	Karáchl ...	9,630	274	67
Broach ...	9,540	411	49	Ahmednagar ...	9,280	407	223	Hyderabad ...	9,467	518	15
Surat ...	8,784	606	610	Poona ...	8,763	658	699	Shikárpur ...	9,567	398	46
Thána ...	9,426	366	208	Sholápur ...	9,018	737	245	Thar and Parkar ...	9,461	507	42
Kolába ...	8,994	458	544	Sátára ...	8,477	1,071	452	Upper Sind Frontier ...	9,039	282	60
Ratnágiri ...	8,129	300	1,502	Belgaum ...	8,743	1,151	106				

The districts which export most labour to distant districts are—

Ratnágiri ...	1,502	Surat ...	610	Sátára ...	452	Sholápur ...	245
Poona ...	689	Kolába ...	548	Ahmedabad ...	253	Ahmednagar ...	223

It is curious that Poona and Ahmedabad are in the first six in order of number of immigrants. In Poona, ordinary unskilled labourers are the emigrants, and the immigrants clerks, soldiers and other men in Government employ.

Persons born in Europe.

The number of persons born in the different European countries enumerated in British territory as compared with 1861 is interesting, and Table No. 15

gives this information. The larger number of those born in the United Kingdom is in the army, but it is not possible to separate them from the rest :—

• TABLE NO. 15.

Countries.	1881.	1891.	Countries.	1881.	1891.	Countries.	1881.	1891.
Austria	81	199	Greece	49	51	Spain	6	37
Belgium	50	89	Holland	1	3	Sweden	15	29
Denmark	1	16	Italy	72	223	Switzerland	5	82
France	123	113	Malta	11	39	Russia	45	126
Germany	184	305	Norway	3	29	United Kingdom	13,772	18,891
Gibraltar	16	21	Portugal	20	88	Europe (Unspeci- fied)	221	26

TABLE NO. 16.

Birth-place.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Birth-place.	Total.	Male.	Female.
England	16,381	14,443	1,938	Channel Islands	43	24	19
Wales	178	161	17	Unspecified	111	78	33
Scotland	1,133	929	204				
Ireland	2,932	2,565	367	Total	20,729	18,226	2,503

The numbers born in the different parts of the United Kingdom are distinguished in Table No. 16. These include those enumerated in the Native States.

The birth-place returns are especially interesting in the capital city, Bombay City, where the enumeration was remarkable as showing an actual falling off of 4,762 females equivalent to 1.57 per cent., while the men showed an increase of 10.29 per cent. Whereas the ratio of females to males on the whole population was 556 per mille, on the home-born it was 917. The proportions at all the enumerations are given in Table No. 17.

TABLE NO. 17.

Years.	TOTAL POPULATION.			POPULATION BORN IN BOMBAY.			FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total population.	Population born in Bombay.
1872	644,405	309,716	244,689	200,613	107,828	92,785	612	800
1881	773,196	464,763	308,433	214,085	114,000	100,625	664	852
1891	821,764	518,098	303,671	206,732	107,291	98,441	588	917

2,184. The proportion of women to men born in the Island has gone up steadily since 1872, though the proportion of females of all sorts is less now than in 1872. This seems to show that women do not come in to work so much as they formerly did, and is perhaps a sign of increasing prosperity among the classes and in the districts that chiefly supply the capital with labour.

TABLE NO. 18.

Section.	TOTAL POPULATION.				BORN IN BOMBAY.				Section.	TOTAL POPULATION.				BORN IN BOMBAY.			
	Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.			Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.		Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
Upper Colaba	1,307	161	...	...	65	98	...	...	Chaupati	652	...	...	115	284	165	...	...
Middle and Lower Colaba ... ..	...	...	96	547	467	467	...	...	Walkeshwar	1,299	388	...	...	...	96	30	...
Fort, South	431	8	...	...	...	...	...	14	Mahalakshmi	6,965	3,817	...	...	724	678	...	...
Fort, North ... ..	...	...	483	528	...	...	681	646	Misgaon	4,314	1,422	...	...	...	596	442	...
Esplanade ... ..	...	...	797	2,219	...	...	374	338	Tarwadi	4,785	1,971	...	...	56	91	...	...
Market ... ..	...	...	1,332	3,047	...	...	1,888	1,159	Byculla	13,746	6,815	...	...	337	416	...	...
Mandvi ... ..	...	...	1,896	3,160	...	...	704	474	First Naggada	1,232	529	...	...	130	165	...	...
Chakla ... ..	...	...	2,242	2,700	...	...	825	812	Second Naggada	2,146	700	...	...	836	740	...	...
Umakhadi	84	...	...	2,225	215	155	...	...	Kamatiपुरa	1,239	...	...	...	541	...	460	175
Dongri	238	...	...	3,211	...	...	1,063	845	Tardev ... ..	...	...	529	772	...	158	56	...
Dhobi-talo	1,230	...	...	694	...	65	98	...	Parel	7,145	3,035	...	...	298	179	...	...
naraywadi	1,233	...	...	363	...	242	135	...	Sewri	517	...	...	9	36	54	...	...
Bhuleswar	1,367	...	...	1,110	...	...	492	443	Sion	2,051	313	...	...	18	298	...	...
Khara-talo	307	...	...	1,863	21	66	...	...	Mahim	965	231	...	...	28	214	...	...
Kumbharwada	71	...	...	2,652	...	...	1,263	1,153	Warli	7,564	3,303	...	...	697	722	...	...
Girgaon	1,776	...	...	96	...	44	78	...	Harbour ... ..	...	...	2,541	204	...	1,324	64	...
Khetwadi	851	...	...	1,273	...	...	580	367	Total	63,216	22,693	9,856	27,457	4,101	4,834	10,870	7,018

Indigenous and
total popula-
tion by sections.

Table No. 18 shows the increase and decrease for each section, and it will be noted that in no single case was there a greater decrease of the home-born women than of the home-born men, while in many cases the women increased where the men decreased, and where there was an increase, in most cases that of the females was the greater. Comparing the movement of the home-born and the total population, it is seen that in all the sections they rise or fall together, except in Upper and Lower Colába, where the resident population is turning out the migratory. In some other sections the movement of the two classes is not the same. For instance, in some of the most densely crowded parts of the native town—Umarchádi, Dhobi-taláo, Phanaswádi and Khára-taláo—the total female population has decreased, but those born in Bombay have increased. This may easily be explained as the immigrant women are chiefly employed now in the parts of Bombay north of Bellasis Road, and with the extension of house building there, they have moved nearer their work, leaving more room for their Bombay-bred sisters in the more central portions. A similar state of things is seen in Girgaum, Khetwádi, Chaupáti, Kámátipura, Tárdev and Sewri.

Immigrants from
Ratnágiri,
Poona
and
Sátára.

Another table, No. 19, is given showing by sections the numbers of persons of each sex born in Bombay, and the three districts on which it mainly depends for its labour supply, enumerated in 1881 and 1891. It is difficult in this to find any section, except perhaps the densely crowded one of Dongri, in which the female movement is markedly different from the males. The numbers born in each of these three districts, with the proportion to the total population at the different enumerations, are interesting. The numbers are not given for all sections, but those, where the differences are the greatest, have been selected.

TABLE No. 19.

Section.	Birth-place.															
	Bombay.				Ratnágiri.				Poona.				Sátára.			
	1881.		1891.		1881.		1891.		1881.		1891.		1881.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Fort, North	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	91	118	73
Esplanade	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,006	913	330	190	...	...	...	...
Market	31,458	17,672	30,120	14,625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	776	438	1,490	359
Máandvi	24,677	17,447	23,081	14,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chakla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	122	424	110
Umarchádi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	952	699	1,218	526
Dongri	18,442	18,848	18,690	11,037	...	...	...	4,479	3,776	5,323	3,761	1,491	1,011	1,736	631	
Dhobi-taláo	...	...	...	...	3,356	2,659	3,309	1,904	1,414	1,080	562	493	...	...	...	...
Phanaswádi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,431	751	1,785	536
Bhuleshwar	23,734	14,372	26,101	13,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khára-taláo	16,453	12,239	16,660	10,376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumbhárwáda	20,071	14,919	20,142	12,067	3,004	2,123	3,730	2,061	...	...	...	...	3,508	1,378	4,163	1,438
Girgaum	...	...	...	...	4,375	2,890	6,326	3,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khetwádi	17,418	12,018	18,009	10,746	2,625	1,830	3,076	1,584	...	...	...	...	2,979	1,647	3,417	1,309
Chaupáti	...	...	...	...	1,397	1,128	2,814	1,877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wálkeswar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	337	323	269	...	...	...	...
Mahálakeshmi	...	...	...	...	1,168	815	5,105	2,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tárwádi	...	...	...	...	2,270	1,623	4,684	2,447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byculla	16,611	11,031	29,537	17,846	3,171	2,466	7,206	4,278	2,196	1,817	3,456	2,652	1,392	608	1,867	727
1st Nágpáda	...	...	...	...	901	708	1,217	714	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2nd Nágpáda	8,816	7,100	10,962	7,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tárdev	...	...	...	...	2,602	2,004	2,023	1,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parel	...	...	...	...	2,046	1,498	8,220	4,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Máhim	...	...	...	...	1,767	1,404	3,019	1,880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warli	...	...	...	...	1,618	1,252	4,425	2,553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table No. 20 shows the immigrants by sex from the different divisions of this Presidency, and from other provinces and continents, for the two enumerations. It will be seen that the proportion of women in 1891 follows generally that of 1881 :—

TABLE No. 20.

Immigrants to Bombay City from	1891.			1892.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Gujarāt	45,023	28,799	16,224	49,644	34,124	15,520
Thána and Kolába	28,557	17,147	11,410	40,979	25,177	15,802
Ratnagiri, Kánara and Konkau	126,414	79,388	47,026	160,130	110,905	55,225
Poona	69,004	38,080	30,924	54,543	30,557	23,986
Deccan	73,475	44,318	29,157	61,579	40,349	21,230
Karnatak	4,937	2,715	2,222	3,271	2,024	1,247
Sind	6,591	4,010	2,581	2,804	1,801	1,003
Gujarāt States	91,577	57,949	33,628	84,956	54,729	30,227
Other Bombay States	7,192	4,489	2,613	16,175	10,405	5,770
Baroda	3,306	2,437	1,469	8,857	6,106	2,751
Bengal	4,226	3,066	1,160	3,845	2,773	1,072
Portuguese India	21,938	15,379	6,559	21,399	15,758	5,641
Madras	6,826	4,392	2,434	8,344	5,787	2,557
Mysore and Coorg	711	478	233	836	592	244
Central Provinces	2,096	1,484	612	1,272	830	442
Berár	295	202	93	682	421	261
Hyderabad	8,525	4,906	3,619	9,518	5,619	3,899
Central India and Rájputána... ..	11,469	9,729	1,740	16,154	13,674	2,480
Assam	10	5	5	82	45	37
Pondicherry ... ..	...	...	...	50	32	18
Upper India	13,471	9,666	3,805	47,695	36,274	11,421
Burma	62	42	10	160	109	51
Asia	7,907	6,196	1,711	6,467	4,619	1,848
Europe	6,023	4,903	1,120	7,663	6,223	1,440
Africa	619	388	231	736	437	299
America	114	91	23	170	116	54
Australia... ..	36	27	9	38	22	16
Born at sea ... ..	...	...	...	27	17	10
Unreturned	17,607	10,417	7,190	1,956	1,277	679

Table No. 21 contrasts the number of immigrants to the capital from each

TABLE No. 21.

Districts.	IMMIGRANTS TO BOMBAY.			EMIGRANTS FROM BOMBAY.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Ahmedabad	6,339	7,188	2,306	794	429	374
Kolra	1,951	1,197	454	120	64	56
Dach Mahals	254	211	73	83	41	12
Broach	1,37	931	600	305	165	140
Surat	29,940	19,675	10,265	1,967	478	591
Thána	15,128	8,906	6,222	6,940	2,417	2,623
Kolába	25,851	16,271	9,580	2,407	1,137	1,330
Ratnagiri	162,880	108,828	53,758	1,439	768	691
Kánara	685	294	461	198	97	101
KE. Andesh	7,126	1,256	870	832	483	349
Nasik	6,252	3,694	2,748	1,155	625	580
Ahmednagar	9,039	5,648	3,971	869	469	400
Poona	64,544	36,557	23,986	1,869	2,601	2,388
Shelapur	4,420	2,616	1,804	392	308	284
Sátára	37,894	26,560	11,324	797	420	377
Belgaoni	1,952	1,141	811	27	119	98
Dharwar	625	493	222	354	206	148
Bijápur	629	445	184	82	38	44
Karáchi	1,098	975	633	1,439	894	635
Hyderabad	169	122	77	133	82	56
Silkápur	180	316	114	122	52	40
Thar and Párkar	4	3	1	13	9	4
Upper Sind Frontier... ..	...	...	...	67	38	19

be the case in all neighbouring districts except Sind.

It does not seem worth while to extract the percentages of the emigrants to the immigrants for each district, but it varies pretty accurately with the distance from the city, the nearer the district the larger being the percentage of those born in Bombay found in it, to the number born in it found in Bombay, and also with the number of immigrants, the greater the number that come to Bombay, the smaller the percentage of people born there who leave it. For the districts from which the largest numbers flock into Bombay are those that are least able to support their own population, and the people there go simply to work, with the object of making enough money to enable them to return and live on the proceeds for a time, and while in Bombay are generally without their husbands or wives.

The Rájputána returns show that the emigrants from Bombay enumerated there were—

Total 20,610, Males 10,435, Females 10,175.

The immigrants have already been seen to number 143,335, so that by these figures the excess of immigrants into the Presidency over the emigrants from it becomes—

Total 230,769, Males 147,172, Females 83,597.

including all the Provinces and States of India except Portuguese and French India, Kashmir and Nepal. And the excess of males over females added by migration to the population of the Presidency becomes 63,575 instead of 32,176.

of the districts of the Presidency by sex, with the number of emigrants from it to the same district. As might be expected, there is very little difference between the numbers of each sex among the emigrants, and in Surat, Thána, Kolába and Kánara, the females are actually in excess. The reason is that the emigrants are chiefly children born in Bombay, who have left it with their mothers, and that in Surat, Thána and Kolába there is interchange of wives with Bombay; in Surat among the Pársis, and in the other two districts among the ordinary cultivating and fishing classes, as has before been seen to

CHAPTER X.

CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

CHAPTER X.

Caste, Tribe and Race.

In 1881 the column for religion was thus divided :—

RELIGION.	
Religion.	Caste, of Hindu ; Sect, if of other religion.
6	7

The instructions for filling in column 7 were then as follows :—

"In the case of Hindus, here enter the caste, as Bráhmaṇ, Rajput, &c. If the name of the sub-division of the caste is entered, you must also enter the general name of the caste as a whole. In the case of Mussalmáns, state whether they are Shiáhs, Sunnis, Farázis or Wahábis. Christians should be shown as members of the Church of England, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyans, Armenians as belonging to the Greek or Syrian rite, or, if not belonging to any of these denominations, under the general head of Others."

The caste was recognised as an institution peculiar to the followers of the Hindu religion, and not shared by any of the other subjects of the Empire. Hindus were accordingly asked for their caste, and Mahomedans and Christians for the sect of their religion. But the 1881 Census Superintendents who met in conference in December 1889, recommended that as "the combination of religious and social sub-divisions in one column was found inconvenient, the two facts should be kept entirely distinct." It was accordingly proposed to assign two columns for religion and sect, and two also "with regard to social classes, whether caste, tribe or race, the first for the main class, the second for its sub-division." These proposals were adopted by the Government of India and the schedules had therefore two columns headed—

Caste of Hindus and Jains ; Tribe or race of others (see Rule 4).	Sub-division of caste, &c. (see Rule 5).
4	5

The standard instructions recommended by the conference were as follows :—

"Column 4 (*Caste, Tribe or Race*).—In the case of Hindus, enter here the main caste, as Bráhmaṇ, Rajput,..... &c. For Mussalmáns enter the tribe, as Pathán, Borah, Mapla,&c. Enter the tribe of forest races as....., &c. In the case of Christians, enter the race, as Native (Indian), Eurasian or European (Foreign). For Buddhists, Jews, and others not mentioned above, enter the race, as..... General terms, such as....., must in no case be entered.

[*Note.*—This paragraph must be specially drafted to suit each province, the above being taken as the frame-work.]

"Column 5 (*Sub-division of Caste, Tribe or Race*).—If the entry in column 4 be Bráhmaṇ, enter here whether Sáraswat, Nágara, Deshasth , &c. For Mussalmáns show whether..... Native (Indian) Christians who retain caste or race names, such as Portuguese, Fisher, Koli, Shanar, &c., should have those names entered. For others you should enter the tribe or caste of origin, as....., &c. Foreign (European) Christians should state their nationality, as English, Irish, American, Armenian, German, Greek, , &c.

[*Note.*—This paragraph will necessarily follow the general lines of the one preceding it.]"

As far as they were adopted by Government for the standard instructions they appear as Rules 4 and 5 of the rules for filling in the schedules :—

"Rule 4, Column 4 (*Caste, &c.*).—Enter the caste of Hindus and Jains, and the tribes of those who have not castes, and the races of Christians, Buddhists, &c. *As Bráhmaṇ, Raj-*

put, *Bania, Kunbi, for Hindus; Pathán, Mogal, &c.*, for Mussalmáns; Eurasian or Native Christians for Christians. Do not enter vague terms, such as *Hindustáni, Márwádi Panjubi, &c.*

Rule 6, column 5 (Sub-division of caste, &c.).—If the caste has been entered in column 4, enter here the sub-division, as *Kanaujia* or *Nágar* of Bráhmans, *Oswal* of Banias, &c., If tribes, enter the clan; if race, enter the tribe or nationality.

Some races or castes may not return sub-divisions, and in their case the entry in column 4 should be repeated, but this column must not be left blank. *Native Christians*, for instance, may be returned as *Portuguese, East-Indian, Madrasi*, or by their caste, if recognised; *Burmese*, as; *Bhils* as *Tadwi, Pawada, &c.*; *Gonds* as *Ráj, &c.*"

It appears from these instructions that even to the persons who recommended the complete separation of religion and caste it was not considered practically possible to do so. For caste was prescribed for Hindus and Jains, tribe for Mussalmáns and forest races, and race for Christians, Jews and others, not before specially mentioned.

So the instructions of the present enumeration differed from 1881 in that they required sect for all religions instead of the Christian and Mussalmán only; secondly, a tribal or racial division for all but Hindus and Jains; and, thirdly, a sub-division of this division, and also of caste. The idea of having two columns for caste, tribe and race, was partly that some castes notably required two names to accurately distinguish them, and that for others, though one name, if the right one was given, was sufficient, yet it would often happen that some vague term would be given, and that if a second column had to be filled in, the real caste would be found in it.

It will be noticed that the instructions for all other columns of the schedules were drawn up so as to show explicitly and exactly what the information required was, but here it was done only by examples. It was ordered that for each person, the main caste, the tribe or the race should be entered, and the sub-division of the caste, the clan of the tribe, and the tribe or nationality of the race, and examples, which were left to the Provincial Superintendent for each Province, were given as a guide. But no definitions of the meaning of these words, for which of course the most intelligible vernacular equivalents had to be found, were given. As far as the enumeration was concerned, perhaps no such definition was required. The word *ját*, of which caste is the English translation, conveys a very intelligible meaning to every Hindu. The words *játichá pot-bhed*, which was the Maráthi equivalent of sub-division of caste, were not however so readily understood. And I doubt whether the majority of Hindus allow that there are such things as divisions of caste, or that those who do, have any clear idea of what is the essential point of difference between two persons of the same caste, which separates them into different sub-divisions of it.

Definition of caste.

I do not wish to enter into controversial matter on the subject of the origin of caste, which however interesting from an antiquarian or an ethnological point of view, is altogether beyond the province of a census report. If I could do it, I should prefer simply to refer the reader to the Tables, in which he would find the number recorded of each caste, and of each sub-division of those which are divided into branches. But the number of castes returned was so great, and so many sub-divisions were given, that to have separately compiled the numbers for each would have involved an amount of labour and cost far greater than any advantage that would have been gained by it. It therefore became necessary to make some attempt at classification and the mode in which this was done requires explanation. The first difficulty that made itself felt was the want of a definition both as to what constituted a caste, and what constituted a division (or sub-division) of a caste. Nowhere was I able to find one to my satisfaction. From a consideration of the various theories, for there are nothing more than theories on the subject, the following seems to be the most universally accepted opinion of the origin of caste. The A'ryan immigrants, who came to India from the north-west some 4,000 years ago, were divided into three classes, Bráhmans, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas, the first being the priestly class, the second fighting men, and the third traders and agriculturists. These were forbidden under pain of social excommunication from intermarriage with the aboriginal inhabitants who were all treated as outcastes. Afterwards

Origin of cas

a fourth class was created from among those of the aboriginals who conformed to the Bráhmán ritual, and were necessary to the A'ryans to perform services for them, which they were unwilling to do for themselves. These were called Shudras. The rest of the aboriginals remained as outcastes under the denomination of Dásyas. Through intermarriage between these four castes and outcastes, others arose, and members of the same caste scattered over district lands separated from each other so as to form sub-divisions, which have become practically separate castes. The origin seems to have been entirely political, but was preserved by the help of a religious sanction afterwards given to it. Persons engaged in the same occupation formed themselves into separate castes. There seems never to have been any law against the members of different castes intermarrying, and such marriages were common with the result that numerous other castes arose. The origin of caste is then partly from race and partly from occupation, and the sub-divisions would arise in the same way. Orthodox Hindus contend, even now, that all the castes are the outcome of the three original castes, the Shudras and the Dásyas, and indeed would limit the word caste to these five, and would denominate all the other classes which are commonly called castes at the present day as only sub-divisions. This at any rate is logical. The Bráhmans still preserve the original name, and I presume only in consequence of that fact, are still called one caste, though they are split up into many divisions, who will not intermarry, and are therefore practically as much separate castes as any of the Shudra division. The Kshatriyas are represented by the Rajputs, and the Vaishyas by the Wánis and other traders. The names of Shudra and Dásya have almost disappeared, and they are now represented by an almost innumerable collection of castes. The two most prominent features in the caste system at the present day, whatever may have been the case at the time of its origin, are undoubtedly the restriction on intermarriage and on eating and drinking together. The latter is of little importance for classification purposes, as it is only by the marriage restriction that the distinction of the caste is maintained and developed.

Sub-division.

It must not be understood that where two or more names are given as sub-divisions of a certain caste, that they are different portions of such caste, that were originally united, and have since become separated. It may be that the two have never belonged to the same caste at all, but that persons of different parts of the country, and perhaps of different race, have found themselves into castes bearing the same name, because they follow the same occupation. For instance, I find in Mr. Campbell's Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, which is the official authority on the subject in this Presidency, that there is a caste Agarwal, containing four sub-divisions, Dasa, Maráthe, Sache and Visa. Here Dase and Vise do represent real divisions of one caste, those of pure descent and those whose blood has been mixed with an extraneous caste. Maráthe, on the other hand, denotes that another caste of traders has been formed out of the Marátha race, and because they carry on trade they are called by the same name Agarwal, but they are not of the same descent as the Agarwals called Dase and Vise, and the fact of their having the same name is purely on account of their occupation. In many cases, therefore, it is clear that, when we use a name as a sub-division of a caste, it is from the point of view of descent, not a sub-division, but a totally distinct caste. In such cases the word sub-division is liable to mislead. The most definite meaning that I can give to it, and which seems to be that assigned to it in the Gazetteer, is that it marks an existing distinction in a caste, quite independently of its origin. If the sub-division meant that the four classes had all had one origin, but had at various times separated from the parent stock, it would be right to call them sub-divisions of the one caste Agarwal.

Classification.

Classification of castes might be made, or perhaps it would be better to say, attempted, ethnographically or economically, *i. e.*, by descent, or by occupation. The first would be the more scientific and interesting, but the materials are not sufficient, and it would of necessity be based mainly on arguments and deductions the truth of which it would not be possible to prove. Classification by occupation was accordingly prescribed by the Census Commissioner who laid down the following general scheme:—

General Scheme of Classification for Castes, Tribes, Races, &c.

Class.	Group.	Class.	Group.		
A.—AGRICULTURAL	1 Military and Dominant.	D.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL —continued.	25 Cotton-cleaners.		
	2 Other Agricultural. { a. Land-holders. b. Graziers. c. Agricultural labourers.		26 Shepherds and Wool-weavers.		
	3 Foreign Recruits.		27 Oil-pressers.		
	4 Forest and Hill Tribes.		28 Potters.		
B.—PROFESSIONAL	5 Priests.		29 Glass-workers.		
	6 Devotees.		30 Salt, &c., workers.		
	7 Temple-servants.		31 Lime-burners.		
	8 Genealogists.		32 Goldsmiths' refuse collectors.		
	9 Writers.		33 Gold-washers.		
	10 Astrologers.		34 Iron-smelters.		
	11 Musicians and Ballad-reciters.		35 Fishermen, Boatmen, Palki-bearers, Cooks, &c.		
	12 Dancers and Singers.		36 Distillers and Toddy-drawers.		
	13 Actors and Mimes.		37 Butchers.		
C.—COMMERCIAL	14 Traders.		38 Leather-workers.		
	15 Pedlars.		38a Village-watchmen.		
	16 Carriers.		39 Scavengers.		
D.—ARTISAN AND VILLAGE MENIAL	17 Goldsmiths.		E.—VAGRANT, MINOR ARTISANS AND PERFORMERS, &c.	40 Grindstone-makers and Stone-quarriers.	
	18 Barber.			41 Earth-workers and Stone-dressers.	
	19 Blacksmiths.			42 Knife-grinders.	
	20 Carpenters and Turners.			43 Mat-makers and Cane-splitters.	
	21 Brass and Copper smiths.			44 Hunters, Fowlers, &c.	
	21a Castes employed on any one or more of the above five occupations.			45 Miscellaneous and disreputable livers.	
	22 Tailors.			46 Tumblers and Acrobats.	
	22a Grain-parchers and Confectioners.			47 Jugglers, Snake-charmers and Animal-exhibitors.	
	22b Perfumers, Drug preparers and Betel-leaf sellers.			F.—RACES AND NATIONALITIES.	48 Non-Indian Asiatic Races, Sayads, Shekha, Arabs, Moghals, Pathans, &c.
	23 Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers.				49 Mixed Asiatic Races.
24 Washermen.	50 Non-Asiatic Races.				
	51 Eurasians.				
	52 Christian converts.				

"Generally speaking the method of grouping is a rather more comprehensive form of that adopted by Mr. Kitts in his Compendium of Castes, but, instead of following closely the order and detail of the occupation table, an attempt has been made to arrange the groups more or less in accordance with the position generally assigned to each in the social scale. A class has been added, too, for those who do not belong to the Hindu, Jain or Mussalmán communities, or to Forest tribes, which addition will include, also, converts to Christianity who do not retain their original caste or tribe. No sample list has been prepared, as there is danger of confusion between the nomenclature of different provinces. The main object is to ensure uniformity of classification, so that the circumstances of different provinces in respect to sex-distribution, education and marriage customs when abstracted, and the prevalence of the selected infirmities, &c., may be accurately compared, in spite of the different names borne by the same caste throughout the Continent."

Every caste returned was to be entered under that group which included its usual or traditional occupation. In the larger castes there was little difficulty in doing this, but there were many names in the list which were new to me, and which I could not find in any work on the subject. These it was necessary to refer to experts on the subject or to the district officials at the places where these castes were returned. In the first place I tried referring them to experts, and accordingly had a complete alphabetical list of the castes and sub-divisions returned in 67 out of the 317 census charges printed, and referred it to the Collectors, with the following circular:—

"I have the honour to forward copies of a list of castes, with their sub-divisions, that have been abstracted from the schedules of 67 out of the 317 census charges of the Presidency proper. In accordance with the orders of the Census Commissioner every name found in the schedules has been entered, as nearly as possible, in the way it was written. The list has been subjected to no grouping or classification at all, and may be taken to represent the ideas of the masses as to their castes.

"2. I also forward copies of the classification scheme of the Census Commissioner with an explanatory note by him.

"3. I shall be obliged if you will have these papers distributed to such persons in your district as are best able to give an authoritative opinion on the subject, asking each of them (1) to put before the name of each caste (not sub-division) the number of the group in the Census Commissioner's list, under which he thinks it should be classified; (2) in case of a caste known by more than one name, to erase all but the best known name, and write this name in place of those erased; (3) to do the same with respect to sub-divisions; and

(4) to erase altogether the names which he considers to be only surnames or territorial designations, and which do not denote any sub-division, or show to which sub-division the bearer of the name belongs; but (5) in the case of a name, which, though only a surname, is one borne only by the members of a recognized sub-division of the caste, to substitute this sub-division for the surname.

"4. For instance, if he thinks:—

(1) that the Dhobi caste should be grouped under 'Washermen' he should write 24 before the word 'Dhobi;'

(2) that Nhávi and Hajám are different names of the same caste, and that Nhávi is the best known name for it, he should erase the word 'Hajám,' and write the word 'Nhávi' in its place;

(3) that Akarmáshi and Kadva are different names for the same sub-division of the Koli caste, and the latter is the better known, he should erase the former and enter 'Kadva' in its place;

(4) that Baria is not a real sub-division of the Koli caste, and does not show to which sub-division the bearer of the name belongs, he should erase it altogether;

(5) that Kotwál is not a real sub-division of the Koli caste, but shows that the bearer of the name belongs to the Talapada division of that caste, he should erase the name 'Kotwál' and substitute 'Talapada.'

"5. There has been no attempt in the Government of India's instructions at a definition of a sub-division of a caste, but I take it that where two families are allowed by custom to intermarry and eat together, they must be considered as belonging to the same caste, and the same sub-division of it, by whatever names they may be pleased to call themselves.

"6. When any person, to whom the papers are sent, has noted in the list as requested, he should sign his name and designation at the bottom, and return it to you; and I shall be obliged if you will send all that you may have received by the end of July to me at once, and the rest as they are received.

"7. I will send you as many more copies of this circular and the list as you think you can utilize."

and a copy of the Census Commissioner's classification scheme, and his explanation of it. They were returned to me with notes by about 80 persons. But from them all I scarcely received any information of value. I quote a letter from Ráo Bahádur Trimalrao Venkatesh, an Inámdár of the Dhárwár District, and a retired judicial officer, who has the reputation of being one of the chief authorities on castes in the Southern Marátha Country:—

"I have not travelled all over India and, therefore, know nothing of the caste-people outside of the Deccan, the Southern Marátha Country and the Karnátak. In the Government Gazetteer of the District of Dhárwár I have given the fullest description of all the castes known in the Southern Marátha Country.

I commenced to do what was desired to be done, but found many difficulties in the way of getting through the work, for reasons mentioned below.

In the 3rd paragraph of his letter, Mr. Drew asks us—

1st.—'to put before the number of each caste (not sub-division) the number of the group in the Census Commissioner's list under which he thinks it should be classified.'

In the Census Commissioner's classification scheme, six classes are specified, the first five of which are arranged according to the different professions, the sixth according to nationalities. Opposite to each class the names of groups of castes, or rather of people engaged in different professions, are shown and numbered.

With respect to the list of castes, I beg to point out a few of the words used as names of castes, but which are not so; thus:—

Áchárya is not a separate caste. The word signifies that the person so called belongs to the holy order, or is the chief religious man, be he of any caste, tribe or race, or a sub-division of the same.

Agasale Sonár.—There is no caste the name of which embraces these two words. *Agasale* or *Agasaler* is the Kánarese name, and *Sonár* the Marátha name for goldsmiths.

Agasar or *Agasaru* in Kánarese means a washerman. There is no separate caste of washermen. Washing clothes is a profession and it is practised by Lingáyats, Maráthás, Mussalmáns and others.

Aravi.—This is not the name of any caste. *Aravi* in Kánarese means the Tamil language. Among the Tamilians of the Madras Presidency there are several castes with sub-divisions. Many people of these castes are employed in public service in the Southern Marátha Country as also in the Railway Department. They are also employed as carpenters, goldsmiths, blacksmiths and on other works.

Up to about 50 years ago, people had stuck to their respective castes and religious prejudices. Each casteman did the professional work of his own caste. Owing to the institution of several schools in the interior of the country, the spread of education, missionary influences, and the introduction of railway throughout the country by means of which all caste-people of all parts of India travel together all over India, very often in the same compartments, and see the manners and customs of other people, which are different from their own, great changes have taken place in the manners, customs, thoughts, dress, food, &c., of the new generation within the last 30 years. Some have commenced to go to England and other parts of Europe and America and see how people act there. These circumstances have induced many caste-people to change their religious views without actually abandoning their religion or caste; and to engage themselves in professions and works formerly not belonging to them.

Consequently, in the Deccan, Southern Marátha Country and Karnátak at least, caste-people do not now confine themselves to professions of their respective castes. They take up one or more remunerative professions besides their own. For instance, Bráhmans are employed—

(Census Commissioner's A, Agricultural Class) as 1 Military and Dominant; (Census Commissioner's B, Professional Class) 5 Priests, 6 Devotees, 7 Temple servants, 8 Genealogists, 9 Writers, 10 Astrologers, 11 Musicians and Ballad-reciters, 12 Dancers and Singers, 13 Actors and Mimes; (Census Commissioner's C, Commercial Class) 14 Traders, 15 Pedlars, and 16 Carriers.

Maráthas and Lingáyats are also employed in all the above kinds of professions.

The other castes also are engaged in works coming under the Census Commissioner's Classes B, C, D and E, although they do not strictly appertain to their castes, without, however, actually abandoning their own castes or sub-divisions. Consequently, great confusion has taken place in all the castes and their sub-divisions.

Many of the names of the castes are not correctly mentioned in the list. Names of professions are used to denote castes in several cases. The names of castes and sub-divisions current in Northern India are not known here. For all these reasons I have not been able to put before the names of castes in the list any of the numbers in the column of groups in the Census Commissioner's scheme of classification.

2nd.—'In the case of a caste known by more than one name, erase all but the best known name, and write this name in place of those erased.'

It would be very difficult to do this for the following reasons:

Barbers are known by several names, viz.—

Hazáms, by Mussalmáns,	}	by Kánarese people,
Náhvi, by Maráthás,		
Navindra,		
Nadigar,		
Navalgar,		
Kastámáduwawa,	}	by Sanskritists.
Kelser,		
Mangalwadu, by Telugu people,		
Ammaton, by Tamilians,		
Nápika,	}	by Sanskritists.
Kshawraka,		

All the above names are best known to the speakers of the respective different languages. Barbers bearing the above names are not all of the same, but of different castes, although their profession is the same. No two caste barbers will eat together or intermarry.

In the same way Dhobi is the Mussalmán name, Parit the Marátha, Agasa the Kánarese, Chákalwadu the Telugu, and Vannan the Tamil, name for a 'washerman.' Each name is best known to the speakers of the respective different languages. Washermen bearing the above names are all of different castes, and do not eat together or intermarry.

In like manner almost every artisan-profession has several names in the different countries and languages. The name known to one class of people in one country is not known by the other classes of people in other countries. It is, therefore, difficult to determine which is the best known name to admit of its being retained, and the rest erased. Consequently I have not erased any names of this description.

3rd.—'To do the same with respect to sub-divisions.'

The reasons and circumstances mentioned in the answer to the second instruction, as regards castes, tribes and races, apply equally to their sub-divisions also. I have therefore, not erased any names in the sub-divisions also.

- 4th.—'To erase altogether the names which he considers to be only surnames or territorial designations, and which do not denote any sub-division or show to which sub-division the bearer of the name belongs; but
- 5th.—'in the case of a name which, though only a surname, is one borne only by the members of recognized sub-division of the caste, to substitute this sub-division for the surname.'

A very large number of the names entered in the column of caste, tribe, race, or of those in the column of sub-divisions, are new to this country. Their profession also is not known. In such cases it is impossible for one not acquainted with the countries in which such names are current, to assign to any of them any number of the Census Commissioner's group column, as desired by Mr. Drew, or to erase such name altogether. The names of Chewan, Mohite, Sindia, Gáikwár, and many others of this nature, in the list of castes, tribes and races, are surnames of families, but not those of any castes. The word Sádhu is not the name of any caste, but it only means a very religious devotee. The list of castes contains expressions like these, "Anglo-Indian," 'British Indian' and 'English.' It is not known under what denomination of Christians these persons are to be classed. The word 'Shirgaonkar' is no name of either any caste, tribe or race or profession. Shirgaonkar means that the person who gave his name as such is an inhabitant of Shirgaon. There are villages of this name in several places. It is, therefore, impossible to determine as to whether the word Shirgaonkar in the list means a caste, a sub-division of one, or a family name only.

In para. 5 of Mr. Drew's letter he says that 'no attempt has been made in the instructions of the Government of India, at a definition of a sub-division of a caste, but I take it that where two families are allowed by custom to intermarry and eat together they must be considered as belonging to the same caste, and the same sub-division of it, by whatever names they may be pleased to call themselves.' I do not think that this argument can stand. It is a well known fact that there are two great sub-divisions among Bráhmans all over India, viz., Vaishnavas or followers of Vishnu, who put on vertical marks on their foreheads and bodies, to distinguish their sect; and the Smárts or followers of Siva or Mahádev, who put on horizontal marks on their foreheads and bodies. The former worship and offer up food to Vishnu first, and then to all other Bráhmanical deities, one after the other, according to their grade as determined in their religious books; whilst the Smárts worship and offer up food to Vishnu, Siva or Mahádev, and all other deities, all at one and the same time, without observing any gradation whatever between them. For this reason, generally speaking, the two sects do not eat together or intermarry. However, in rare cases, in the Deccan, Southern Marátha Country and the Karnátak, custom allows the two sects to intermarry and eat together, but it is not thought to be a very religious or honourable custom. After intermarriage and eating together are over, the two sects remain as separate from each other as ever. In such cases it cannot be said that the two sects belong to the same caste, and to the same sub-division of it, merely because they intermarried and ate together on the occasion of the marriage. I do not know what the custom is in this respect in Gujarát, Central India, Bengal and other Indian Provinces.

If any classification of castes, tribes, races, &c., is to be made and grouped together, the chief priests or head-men of each caste should be consulted as to the origin of their respective caste, or its sub-division, their manners and customs, their willingness or otherwise as regards eating together, and intermarrying. If upon such information an attempt be made to classify and group, the work will be done correctly and successfully. In taking the census, the names, caste, profession and a few other particulars only were ascertained from each person as he wished to state the same, without making any enquiry as to the truth or correctness of the statement made. In most cases of this nature, the informants themselves were illiterate and uninformed on religious matters. No classification that may be made upon such information can be correct or satisfactory.

In lines 5 to 8 of the Census Commissioner's note at the foot of page 3, it is said that a separate class has been added to non-Hindu and Mussalmán communities, &c., which will include converts to Christianity, who do not retain their original caste or tribe.' Upon this point I beg to bring to your notice, for such steps as may be considered advisable to take, to ascertain the true and correct facts of converts to Christianity. On the borders of the Goa territory, many natives of different castes were forcibly baptized by the Portuguese in former days. Such converts call themselves Christians nominally but they are really not so. The head of the family only formally uses the cross as an emblem of Christianity. But all the other members of the family retain all the superstitious practices of their former religion, and worship their old idols, and call themselves Bráhman-Christians, Marátha-Christians, Lingáyat-Christians, Mussalmán-Christians, and so on, according to the religion or caste to which they formerly belonged. A Bráhman-Christian will not eat together or intermarry with a Lingáyat, Marátha, or Mussalmán-Christian, and so forth. The late Reverend Dr. Wilson found this out during his tour in the Goa territory some years ago and mentioned it to me. From what I hear from others, the above statement seems to be true."

I have quoted it at length because it shows the difficulties in the way of a scientific classification of caste, except after an amount of enquiry from the members of each separate caste and alleged separate caste, which would have postponed its completion for years. It also shows how necessary a definition of caste is before classification can properly be undertaken. I therefore gave up trying to obtain information as to sub-division, and referred only the doubtful main castes to the Collectors, which I did with the following letter:—

“I have the honour to append a list of Castes, as to which I have no knowledge, returned in the charge, and the number of the persons returned under each.

“Where no religion is entered, they were returned as Hindus. The sub-division where returned is given after the caste.

“2. I shall be obliged if you will let me know, as soon as possible, under which of Mr. Baines' groups each of these castes should be classified, according to its traditional occupation, and also if, in case of any of them having some other name, you will inform me of it.

“3. Mr. Baines' classification list is given on the reverse.”

to which was appended the doubtful castes with the numbers returned, and the villages in which they were returned. In reply to these, I received in most cases the information I wanted, but not infrequently the persons had been travelling on the census night, and were not to be found. In order to ascertain the real sub-divisions of each caste, I had recourse to Mr. J. M. Campbell's Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency in most of which, especially the later ones, the castes are described in great detail, and sub-divisions enumerated. The following is a complete list of the sub-divisions of Hindu castes with the exception of the Bráhmans, taken from all the volumes:—

Caste.	Sub-division.	Caste.	Sub-division.
Agarwal	Dasa. Maráthe. Sacho. Visa.	Bhangi	Bhasod. Chajgodi. Dhori. Hela. Lálbegi. Makhiyár. Makvána. Parmár. Ráthod. Shekh. Solanki. Vaghela.
Agri	Das. Dhol. Mith. Sud. Urap.	Bharadi	God. Kadu. Mendjogi. Sáli Máti.
Ahir	Bharwáthiya. Boricha. Choricha. Dhidamvar. Ghozi. Goalhani. Gujar. Machva. Nesak. Pranthalia. Sorathia.	Bhansáli	Chevali. Kachhi. Panjábi. Sorathia.
Arer	Akarmáse. Báramáse.	Bhát	Bráhmin (Maráthi). Gujaráthi. Joshi (Thákur). Kunbi. Pardesi. Sorathia.
Bandekar	Bandekar proper. Panavre. Patane Vani. Sangameshwari.	Bhátia	Dasa. Visa.
Bánjig or Banjigar	Chalgeribálki. Dhalpávad. Holiyáchibálki.	Bhil	Barda. Bhilála. Dángeti. Dhánka. Dhorepi. Gávit. Girásiya. Kothil. Maráthi. Mathwáda. Mávchi. Napol. Niráthi. Pavre. Tadvi. Tarwade. Várlí.
Beldár	Maráthe. Pardesi. Vad.	Bhoi	Besta. Gangi. Gode.
Berad	Berad proper. Helga. Jas. Máng. Maráthe. Náikmakalu. Rámochi.		
Bhadbhunja	Maráthe. Pardesi.		
Bhandári	Garud. Kite. More. Sindc.		

Caste.	Sub-division.	Caste	Sub-division.
Bhoi—continued.	Káchi. Kado. Kar. Karva. Kámáthi. Kháro. Khándeshi. Koli. Mala. Marátha. Masande. Paratgi. Pardesi. Sadar.	Dhangar	Ahir. Bande. Banoji. Bargo. Dango. Galye. Gawli. Ghoga Munya. Hatgar. Holkar. Kámáthi. Khokri. Khute. Klutegar. Lad. Maráthi. Mendhe. Mhaske. Sangar. Shegar. Shelotiya. Telang. Utegar. Vaidu.
Brahma Kshatri	Chandra. Katháyasa. Rághu. Rájkumár. Somavanshi. Tilak Chandibáyasa. Yádv.		
Burud	Jat. Kavadi. Lingáyat. Maráthi. Parwári. Sankpál. Tulung.	Dhed	Bhangia. Garuda. Jhampira. Sindhva. Turi.
Chamar	{ Ahir. Ahirva. Ahirval. Bengáli. Chalwádi. Chevli. Dabhóli. Dakshani. Dhor. Ghátí. Gujaráthi Mochi. Hindustáni. Jangali. Jatvo. Jingar. Kambler. Katai. Kandi. Konkani. Kulad. Madrási. Máng. Marwádi. Musalmán. Pardesi. Pardesi Máng. Purbhai.	Dhobi	Bundela. Marátha. Marwáli. Pardesi. Telangi.
		Dhor	Ahirwar. Budaligar. Dhor. Hindustáni. Játawa. Jángada. Karnátik. Lingáyat. Maráthi.
		Ganigar	{ Karekul. Sajan.
		Garudi	Pakutra. Teinamadhan.
		Gawali	Aher. Bijápur. Chevli. Dabhóli. Dhangar. Golla. Kokni. Krishna. Kumbhár. Kunbi. Lingáyat. Marátha. Nagar. Nagarkar. Pancham. Rajput. Vajarkar.
Charan	Gavar. Kachhela. Lawána. Máru. Mathwa. Rajput. Tamer.		
Chetri	Gombindiso. Minahiduja.		
Darji	Chánda. Dábbi. Galecha. Gopil. Lakndia. Parmár. Ráthod. Solanki. Sonára.	Gaude	Mith. Proper.
		Gaundi	Gujaráthi. Ját. Jingar. Jire. Kámáthi. Lingáyat. Marátha. Panchál. Pardesi. Sogar.
Dasar	Byad. Gall. Gaud. Tirmal.		
Dasaru	Holar. Karnátik. Telangi. Vala.	Ghanchi	Jhála. Padmar. Solanki. Bile.
Dewang	Devasali. Janar. Ling. Nágasáli. Padmasáli. Pattasáli. Somasáli. Subrasáli.	Ghanigar	Kare. Kemp. Pancham. Panti. Sajan. Vaishnav. Vantiyat.

Conte.	Sub-division.	Conte.	Sub-division.
Ghondi ...	Kadv. Proper.	Halrai ...	Ahir. Jain. Lingsyat. Marathi. Marwadi. Pardehi. Shimpi. Teli.
Goli ...	Advi. Hanam. Krishna. Pakrak. Shastra.	Hanbar ...	Benad. Bie opriyaru. Hale. Hona.
Gondhali ...	Akarmase. Brahmin. Kadumrai. Kumbhar. Renukari. Renurai.	Hatkar ...	Kulchar. Shivchar.
Gosvi ...	Amlir. Aran. Aranya. Ashram. Bajran. Balsantoshi. Ran. Bairagi. Boarath. Bharathi. Bioda. Chesna. Dabri. Galla. Giri. Gubbar. Had. Hav. Kanphata. Kemper. Kod. Menjogi. Nath. Parvat. Puri. Sagar. Saraswati. Tirth. Tirthachram. Ur. Van. Votari.	Holar ...	Avale. Biringe. Gzode. Giige. Gulik. Halmene. Javir. Kamle. Karie. Namdase. Parva. Vagar.
Gujar ...	Anala. B.L. Dafe. Dare. Gari. Kadve Khadyata. Kaspra. Leve. Londari. Nawa. Porval. Reve. Shrimudi. Umad.	Jad ...	Patsali.
Gurav ...	Ahir. Bhavik. Dakshani. Garrat. Junare. Khatavai. Khatasane. Lingsyat. Nagare. Nakhatavni. Nilkant. Shair. Varade.	Jadar ...	Helkar. Kunvat. Samedvat.
Hajam ...	Bhistia. Hindnetrai. Limbochia. Mulvi.	Jangam ...	Ganachari. Kuginvaritavde. Mathpati. Mullatavige Kayak. Pazared Kayak. Samanaya. Tekkipayak. Virakt.
Halkhor ...	Desuval. Humbad. Khadayat. Kopal. Lad. Lalbeg. Mol. Nagar. Snaikh—Porval. Srimudi. Vaida.	Jingar ...	Chitar.
		Jogi ...	Are. Balgat. Berak. Bhairi. Bhorpi. Davarji. Dombur. Jogai. Ker. Kundri. Kurub. Marathe. Mendar. Murad. Parvan. Tavar.
		Joshi ...	Chudbodke. Dakvati. Kidbidi. Kudbode. Maratha. Sarvade. Sarvai.
		Kabber ...	Barakari. Kabber.
		Kabligar ...	Lingsyat. } Ambekar. Hondayaven.
		(Kabulgar) ...	Brahmini. } Bail. Durganargava.
		Kachhia ...	Padarai. Sagria.
		Kachi ...	Marwari. Pardeai.
		Kaikadi ...	Boriwale. Gulkwar. Jadhav. Kamathi. Kuchkari.

Caste.	Sub-division.	Caste.	Sub-division.
Kaikadi— <i>continued</i> .	Kunchevale. Lalbagjivale. Mickodvulo. Māne. Maratha. Vaibase.	Koli— <i>continued</i> ...	Makwana. Malhara. Mingolia. Marathi. Marvi. Mer. Meta. Nehere. Pambhara or Kuman. Parnate. Pitambiddia. Bhambalkar. Raj. Rathod. Rathva. Sarvaja. Shind. Sinde. Solanki. Solesi. Son. Talabada. Thakaria. Thakkar. Tokre. Vaghela.
Kamathi ...	Mahr. Māng. Maratha. Telang.	Komti ...	Jānav. Kodu. Lingayat. Ryapol. Tirpat. Vaishya. Vani. Yenni.
Kannadi ...	Hatkar. Lingayat. Talevad. Tilvar.	Korvi ...	Ghante Ohor. Kaikali. Kunshi. Patrol. Sali. Sauadi.
Katsar ...	Lingayat. Marathi.	Korehas ...	Bid. Conjeveram. Dable. Kunchi. Ur.
Kathi ...	Avartia. Shakhayat.	Koshti ...	Devang Halabu. Hatgar. Junare, Juner. Khatavau. Koshti. Kurnval. Lingayat. Marathi. Patnval. Sali.
Kayasth ...	Mathore. Shrivastak. Valmik.	Kudvakalgi ...	Ashtibhairav. Dandavati. Minigodik. Taddoli. Yattirak.
Kharvi ...	Khande. Konkani.	Kumbhar ...	Charakia. Desi. Gore. Gorenathe. Kannad. Karnatik. Konkani. Lingayat. Marathi. Marvadi. Pancham. Parisi. Rajput.
Khatik ...	Dhangar. Lal. Marathi. Sultani. Suryavanshi.	Kunbi ...	Akarmase. Aujna. Chankalshi. Dakhani. Dāngi. Ghūde. God. Gujarati. Kadu. Kodva. Konkani. Kumbhari.
Khatri ...	Arole. Brahma. Kapur. Karyat. Kode. Panjābi. Sahasrājūn. Somvaushi. Surti. Suryavanshi. Vinkar.		
Kolhati ...	Dombari. Dukar. Jadhav. Kām. Pal. Pavār. Potre. Shinde.		
...	Ahir. Akarmasi. Band. Bāraya. Bhen. Bhisti. Chanchi. Chavda. Chenekar. Chohan. Chudasma. (Chumli.) Chumbla. Dābhi. Dhor. Dongari. Gavyad. Gedia. Gohol. Jādv. Jethia. Jhala. Kabir. Kachhela. Kamla. Kashti. Katsara. Khasia. Khatn. Kirpal. Kirta. Konkani. Lalhangati. Lunavād & Mahūdeo.		

Caste.	Sub-division.	Caste.	Sub-division.
Kunbi—continued ...	Leva. Loni. Mali. Marathi. Matia. Pajua. Pethare. Somvanshi. Talheri. Telangi. Tilode. Vanjiri. Vardli. Wadwal.	Lingayat—contd....	Malgar. Mathpati. { Nalig. { Naligar. } Naglik. { Nilari. { Nilgar. } Nilkant. { Padsali or { Patsali. } Panchamsali. Parit. Raddi. Bader. Sadar. Saibar. Sali (semsali). Samgar. Shilavant. { Shimpi. { Shimpigar. } Shivchari. Tilori.
Kurbar	Guru. Hatikonkan. Hande. Jande. Unikankan. Vader.	Lohar	Ahir. Akuj. Ghisadi. Gujar. Gujarathi. Kalsabad. Kamle. Maratha. Panchal. Pawale. Pokalghat. Sinde. Tingare.
Lod	Brahmakahatri. Halekari. Hayit. Sar. Suryavanshi.	Lonari	Kadu.
Lingyat	Banjig { Chalgeribalki. Dhalpavad. Banjigar { Holiysahibalki. Ganigar { Karekul. Sajan. Handewajir. Hatkar { Kulachar. Shivachar. Jangan Ganachari. Kuginmaritavde. Mathpati. Mullatavigekayak Samanya. Tekkipayak. Virakt. Kabber Barakari. Kabber. Kudvakalgir Ashtibhairav. Dandavati. Munigodik. Taldodi. Yattirak. Malgar Dakegar. Hungar. Konkuppogwat. Latmal. Meghwadi. Nalcharma. Namutmal. Nikasambhav. Patravansha. Pushparnav. Ruchirlaja. Tantrapul. Vanpat. Nilkant Bilejadar. Padsalgijdar. Samgar. Adihanjgir. Agasar. Ambi (Ambig). Bangar. Basavi. Bilejadar. Chalwadi. Chatter. Chikurvinsar. Devaug. Dher. Gavli. Gurav. Handewajir. Hatkar. Helvi (Helav). Hire Kumvin. Hoslat. Hugar. Ilger. Kalavant. Koshti. Kurbar. Kurvinshetti. Lokbalki.	Mahar	Anantkulya. Audhvan. Balki. Bania. Bavise. Bavne. Bele. Bhavcha. Bunkar. Chelkar. Daule. Dharmik. Dhed. Dom. Gavsi. Ghatkambli. Gholoshi. Gond. Gondekar. Gopal. Hedshi. Holar. Jhade. Jogti. Kabuli. Kadvan. Kharse. Kochrija. Konkanya. Kosarya. Ladhan. Ladvan. Murl. Pale. Psn. Pular. Rati. Saladi. Salvi. Sankambli. Shinde. Silvan. Sivaalkar. Soma. Somvanshi. Surti. Sutad. Tilvan.
		Malgar	Dakegar. Hungar. Konkuppogwat.

Caste	Sub-division.	Caste.	Sub-division.
Malgar—contd.	Latmal. Meghwadi. Nalharana. Nawantwal. Nikkambhav. Patrayansha. Pushparnav. Ruchirvaja. Tantropal. Vampal.	Nilari	Chitwant. Kasia. Lingyat. Mudtha.
		Nilkant	Bilejadar. Padaalgijadar.
		Panchal	Agwal. Aksali. Sontr. } Sontr. Supernasaya. Kanchgar. Kasr. } Kasr. Sangasaya. Badgir. Pratna. } Sutr. Sutr. Anubharasaya. Kumbhar. } Lohar. Lohar. Kalgutgar. Patharvat. Santanasaya. Shilpi. } Patharvat.
Mali	Bankar. Haldi. Jire. Kadu. Kacha. Kas. Khorsagar. Lingyat. Marathi. Phul. Rout.		
Manbhav	Bairagi. Bhile. Gharbare.		
Mang	Akarnasc. Asadaru. Bida. Chapalsarde. Dakalwar. Daly. Gatrudi. Hokar. Jhaca. Jirait. Madigar. Mochi. Nadia. Pathantana. Pond. Raut. Sanadi. Shivta. Thokarphode. Vajantri.	Parbhu	Dhruv. } Kotkar. Mankar. Chandraseni. Chatragupt. Damani. Sonkar. Karyasth. Patana.
		Parbhi	Haranparbhi. Kouter. Mir. Phase Parbhi.
		Parit	Deccani. Kada. Kamathi. Karantik. Konkani. Kunbi. Lingyat. Marathi. Pardosi. Rajput. Telangi.
Mir	Adidra. Gohel. Keshvata. Rajankhe.	Patharvat	Kamathi. Lingyat. Marathi. Telangi.
Mochi	Chaulgar. Dabgar. Dhadgar. Karnatik. Madraisi. Parwar. Solanki. Telangi.	Phase Parbhi	Dhangar. Kalligar. Parbhi. Rajput. Vaghri.
Mudliar	Kavre. Kongi. Naidu. Pille. Telang. Vallalkar.	Raddi (Radder)	Chitnat. Matmat. Nanad. Nurval (Nirmal). Pakpak. Pakrak. Pentpent.
Nhavi	Ahir. Dakhni. Denani. Gangatirkar. Ghati. Godaveri. Gujarathi. Khandeshi. Konkani. Kunbi. Lingyat. Madraisi. Marathi. Muvadi. Mashal. Pardosi. Sayadri. Tojda. Telangi. } Sajan. Vaideahi. } Shirbaj. Vajantri.	Rajput	Ahir. Ahrisod. Bahiriya. Baia. Bari. Bitrod. Bhatti. Bihola. Chaugra. Chandranahi. Chavada. Chavta. Choban. Chudasma. Chudavat. Dabhi. Dakhni. Ditag. Doda. Dia. Dodia.

Caste	Sub-division.	Caste	Sub-division.
Rajput—contd.	Gardiya. Ghelot. Gohil. Gujar. Hada. Hala. Jadav. Jadeja. Jadia. Jalia. Jethva. Jhala. Jotha. Kachotia. Kazodia. Khapeda. Khavats. Khuntar. Kohar. Korachmala. Kori. Lad. Loniya. Makwana. Marathi. Mod. Mohal. Mori. Murai. Naroda. Padhati. Paliar. Pardezi. Parmar. Pasi. Puravia. Rajbansal. Rana. Rathod. Raval. Behvar. Rihar. Sisodia. Sodha. Sojantria. Solanki. Somvanahi. Sungavanshi. Tank. Tustar. Ustiya. Vadhel. Vadvasia. Vaghela. Vaja. Vala. Vedia. Virpura. Yadav.	Shimpi	Ahir. Akarmdee. Chatur. Deccani. Ghatti. Gopal. Konkani. Laktate. Lingayat. Marathi. Naglik. Namdev. Pancham. Pardezi. Rangari. Rukkum. Shetval. Shrawak. Shiv.
		Sonar	Ahir. Ajhra. Aksali. Daivadnya. Daivajuya. Dasiputra. Deshasth. Desbi. Devangar. Kadu. Kgnali. Khandeshi. Konkani. Konknasth. Lad. Malavi. Panchal. Pardezi. Sada. Vaishya. Vidar.
		Sutar	Ahir. Arya Kshat. Brahmin. Gujar. Kadu. Kanada. Mahar. Mang. Marathi. Marwadi. Mewada. Panchal. Shiv Brahma. Vaishya. Vidur.
Elmoshi	Chavan. Jadhav.	Tambat	Denani. Gujar. Konkani. Mumbaikar. Panchal.
Raval	Abdale. Akarmdee. Gosvi. Jadhav. Nath. Padamroti. Raul.	Tamboli	Lingayat. Marathi.
Sali	Ahir. Bangad. Bijapur. Chambhar. Dev. Gujarathi. Lakul. Lingayat. Marathi. Nakul. Pad. Palam. Patta. Sama. Shakula. Shakuna. Shuddha. Sist. Sunta. Sut. Tikli.	Teli...	Gujarathi. Lad. Lingayat. Marathi. Mirji. Pardezi. Rathod. Somvar. Tuljapuri. Shanvar. Beni Israel.
		Vadar	Bhandi. Bhoj. Dagad. Gada. Jati. Kal. Man. Mati. Pathrat.

Caste.	Sub-division.	Caste.	Sub-division.
Váni	Adalya. Chilivant. Dopgla. Dikshivant. Godhra. Gujar (Gujarathi). Karad. Kathar. Khándeshi. Lalsakka. Lota. Luwána. Mandália. Máru. Melwant. Modh. Neva. Pancham. Soni. Thákur. Umrád.	Vanjári—continued.	Bhwarjan. Charan. Chavhan. Jidhav. Khadane. Kongadi. Lad. Ladjin. Lalháno. Lamáne. Langhe. Marathi. Mathure. Mehurane. Pavtar. Ravgin. Ráthod.
Vanjári	Asatkar.	Varli	Davar. Murde. Nihiri.

It will be noticed that the castes here are chiefly according to occupations, as Agarwal, Agri, Beldar, Bhát, and the sub-divisions are social as Maráthi, Parwári and Ahir, or geographical as Kámáthi, Gháti and Madrasi. But some of the castes denote race distinction as Bhil, Koli and Máng. Some of the sub-divisions also denote occupations as Jingar which comes under Chámár. Some are also religious, both caste and sub-division, the most noticeable being Lingáyat, which properly denotes a religious sect which was joined by men of many castes. It is now used as a caste and also as a sub-division, thus Parit is shown as one of its sub-divisions, while it is also shown as a sub-division of Parit.

As the Gazetteers are the result of years of work, during which time all the best authorities on the subject of caste were consulted, and enquiries made of the people themselves, these lists are much more valuable than the lists obtained at the census. These latter may be used to supplement Mr. Campbell's lists, but the work cannot be done except on the same method of enquiring in the districts.

In abstraction and in tabulation, which terms are explained in Chapter XII, every separate caste and sub-division recorded in the schedules were taken down. This, however, could not be continued in compilation. The number of sub-divisions, most of which were recorded only once or twice, was too great. Those sub-divisions, enumerated in the Gazetteer, were chosen for the separate recording of the numbers, and of the others only the nominal list has been preserved. This list contains in all sub-divisions. But in many cases I found the numbers in a sub-division so few in proportion to the total of the caste, that it was either worthless or misleading to shew them separately. I included them among the unspecified of their caste.

In all this vast number it is curious that many of those given by Mr. Campbell do not appear at all. The majority, on the other hand, of those that appear in the census returns, but not in the Gazetteer, are either mere surnames, or local names which do not denote any real distinction.

Traditional
occupation.

In studying the tables, it must be remembered that in many, perhaps the majority of castes, the members are not now confined to the one occupation, and in some cases it is scarcely possible to say with certainty what is its usual or traditional occupation, and it then becomes a matter of opinion, under which group it should be shown. In the tables to preserve uniformity I have kept the same caste always in the same group, and when I have had to choose between two rival opinions I have decided according to the view held in the district or State which contained the largest number of the caste returned. There have been some castes as to which I have not been able to obtain any information at all, and these have been shown as unreturned. I give an alphabetical list of these. It is probable that many of them are mis-spelling of more or less well-known castes. I also give a list of names returned as castes, which I have considered not to be separate castes, with castes under which I have classified them.

Mussalmán

A few words are necessary as to the Mussalmáns. Tribe has been taken as the word to express the race division required from them. *Kom* was the

Maráthi translation. The distinction is one, which in this Presidency is of no importance. They were very puzzled as to what replies to give, most of them at first asserting that they were Mussalmáns, and nothing else. In most districts there are Mahommedan families who have lived in the same place for years and carried on the same trade and intermarried perhaps only with others of their religion carrying on the same trade. But these families do not form a separate caste, like Hindus under similar circumstances do, and for a Mahommedan to describe himself as a Pinjára or Momin or Hajám by *kom* is wrong. While I was testing the preliminary record, and the knowledge of the enumerators, I found that it was a universally accepted belief by Hindus, who considered themselves well up in such matters, that there were four tribes or divisions to one of which all Mahommedans in this Presidency must belong, *viz.*, Shaikh, Sayad, Pathán and Mogal. This, I believe, is not the case. Many of the Mahommedans are the descendants of local converts, who ethnologically belong to the same race as their Hindu neighbours, but as to whom now their religion is their sole mark of distinction. They may call their *kom* Shekh, or simply Mussalmán, or give it the name of their occupation. I do not know but that one is as correct as another.

To Mr. Baird's classification I have added a group for *unclassified*, which includes also *unreturned*, of the Hindu religion, with which I have included those whose religion was returned as Brahmo, as they are Hindus by descent, Jains, Mussalmáns and Christians, whose caste, tribe or race was not returned, or could not be otherwise classified have been shown under groups 14, 48 and 52 respectively.

Unclassified and unreturned.

Of the Hindus (including Brahmo) there were—

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Unclassified ...	3,510	2,354	1,156
Unreturned ...	9,636	6,168	3,468
Total ...	13,146	8,522	4,624

Of these nearly 2,000 unclassified, and over 4,000 unreturned, altogether nearly half were enumerated in Bombay City, the reason being that the house-holders filled in their own schedules as a rule there, and were not so careful or legible as the official enumerators. I give a list of the castes comprising the unclassified :—

Abechi.	Baji.	Bhenda.	Chichyar.	Ekarwat.	Hannu.
Abbot.	Bajewai.	Bhir.	Chigari.	Ekhai.	Harolya.
Abkari.	Bakali.	Bhunkari.	Chiku.	Enkar.	Harwar.
Abu.	Bakir.	Bhiwara.	Chime.	Esha.	Hawatker.
Achari.	Baldiwar.	Bhup.	Chitap.	Etawaborsa.	Haziya.
Adan.	Balai.	Bhupal.	Chiya.	Ewar.	Hener.
Agachi.	Balaji.	Bhural.	Chokoda.		Hilthan.
Agaramkar.	Balgohi.	Bhuria.	Chorad.		Hus.
Aghori.	Baljiwar.	Bhurina.	Chorsiya.	Cadagi.	
Agrana.	Balwar.	Bedker.	Churimuta.	Gadwana.	
Aikgrahi.	Balwi.	Bijabarja.		Gakhada.	Igwaye.
Ambir.	Bama.	Bijagari.	Dabal.	Galsari.	
Ambri.	Bamali.	Bicajawar.	Daga.	Ganishbadnia.	Jabardia.
Ambra.	Bamas.	Bimbala.	Dagga.	Ganka.	Jai.
Anvगतana.	Bangsha.	Binj.	Daghe.	Gantano.	Jailwal.
Anchiya.	Banjara.	Bisaji.	Dau.	Garkari.	Jakholia.
Angcha.	Bankas.	Bisku.	Daji.	Gathiya.	Jaladava.
Angotia.	Bantar.	Bodhaja.	Dakaji.	Gelador.	Jalweti.
Angauli.	Bantu.	Bolalu.	Dakatiya.	Gahgida.	Jangbanshi.
Anori.	Baolera.	Borawai.	Dakawane.	Ghaghasma.	Janpadi.
Antuara.	Baraband.	Bornath.	Dakwat.	Ghame.	Janinar.
Anulya.	Baribij.	Borsa.	Dalva.	Gharate.	Jantu.
Arbaja.	Barhya.	Borwal.	Damami.	Gharuk.	Janoti.
Archout.	Bassi.	Bosta.	Darwarteekar.	Ghediya.	Jarajapanth.
Aroli.	Baslor.	Botrajaru.	Dashalakshni.	Ghoglui.	Jariametha.
Arohi.	Bawari.	Bucham.	Dashipal.	Gholna.	Jaware.
Arora.	Bayaru.	Budnu.	Dayma.	Ghojea.	Jawaria.
Arosli.	Begun.	Budobi.	Deogen.	Gokaru.	Jeman.
Arval.	Bekad Dassi.	Bukala.	Dhandu.	Goki.	Jatkari.
Asolia.	Beliya.	Buljavar.	Dhannu.	Gonsiya.	Jhanab.
Atak.	Bilkari.		Dharnidher.	Goperu.	Jigolia.
Athiria.	Benvata.	Chahhad.	Dhasada.	Gudia.	Jiwarkar.
Avoluth.	Besar.	Chagada.	Dhula.	Guradwada.	Juleriya.
Awaru.	Beshi.	Chakor.	Dilam.	Gupta.	
	Bhadli.	Charki.	Dilhi.	Gwalhan.	Kadale.
	Bhadwar.	Charkhi.	Diset.	Gwanamber.	Kadar.
Baban.	Bhambhara.	Chalke.	Dodom.		Kadrwal.
Bad.	Bhamhuri.	Chandol.	Doksha.	Habaru.	Kadrum.
Baldanmia.	Bhami.	Charfalfad.	Duehi.	Halwadker.	Kadwala.
Bahaliya.	Bhatokhari.	Charolia.	Dusad.	Hamnei.	Kadwan.
Baja.		Charnoto.		Hanni.	Kaban.

Kakzal.	Lasara.	Mrigendra.	Parsal.	Sayanod.	Tawek.
Kakhar.	Latopantu.	Mubal.	Parjapat.	Faghi.	Tebi.
Kakhami.	Lawadia.	Mudang.	Paraj.	Selari.	Taanka.
Kalabile.	Lawari.	Mula.	Parot.	Solutu.	Thankari.
Kalabans.	Lawati.	Mulin.	Parsat.	Sena.	Thariya.
Kalas.	Liaba.	Mutani.	Parce.	Senar.	Thasad.
Kalmia.	Libarna.	Mummaniger.	P. Simba.	Seri.	Thar.
Kamawar.	Limbia.	Mundit.	Paswena.	Seasosi.	Thaker.
Kamelar.	Liwari.	Mulhan.	Patadhukari.	Seshwanshi.	Thake.
Kanchwar.	Looh.	Mulrandu.	Pathakar.	Shad.	Thimer.
Kangle.	Lodern.	Murklapu.	Patikal.	Shaha.	Thoto.
Kangulwar.	Lone.	Musawada.	Patwa.	Shakata.	Tilane.
Kangeha.	Lothane.	Myanger.	Payam.	Shayiva.	Tiribkar.
Kanjabi.	Lumati.		Peddaru.	Shedgo.	Tolbhari.
Kankaru.	Loth.		Pednekar.	Shoker.	Tolka.
Kankatu.	Luthlak.	Nadawar.	Perkwar.	Shewar.	Torakar.
Kauolo.	Lutia.	Nadkari.	Pey.	Shewma.	Tougar.
Kantar.		Nagad.	Pilavi.	Shidalia.	Tuwar.
Karu.	Mahari.	Nagatrawaiha.	Pitalaed.	Shinetader.	
Kativar.	Madhurut.	Nailar.	Pitalari.	Shuplarwa.	Ughali.
Kaserintune.	Madlari.	Namdhari.	Poker.	Shiyal.	Unitole.
Katarmal.	Madka.	Namdeahi.	Poknuti.	Shriwatah.	Ur.
Katehar.	Madik.	Nanar.	Pol.	Slkamat.	Usina.
Katheru.	Magir.	Nanbig.	Popli.	Siledar.	Utikar.
Katyani.	Mahali.	Narlaval.	Pudin.	Silvar.	
Kawala.	Mahamuni.	Nanu.	Pudiwal.	Singali.	Vadalan.
Kawana.	Majgonker.	Narigra.	Puhil.	Sirgaonker.	Vadhan.
Kenohari.	Majothia.	Nairat.	Punchgiri.	Sirlachya.	Vadiyar.
Kethawas.	Malak.	Nattrodi.	Punchras.	Sitabari.	Vadole.
Khagan.	Malanu.	Nsvandar.	Parav.	Sivait.	Vacin.
Kharin.	Malanutta.	Nayalwar.		Soja.	Vagades.
Khinayai.	Malar.	Nekbar.	Raffi.	Somgar.	Vagandowi.
Khoda.	Mala.	Nolta.	Baha.	Sompatslat.	Vaghati.
Khadialnuta.	Mamu.	Nharir.	Bahatale.	Sopra.	Vagheli.
Khumali.	Mammadhi.	Nian.	Baish.	Sorav.	Vahawa.
Kidari.	Mandalia.	Nigat.	Rajkot.	Sotarna.	Vale.
Kokas.	Maudawal.	Nikhad.	Raji.	Subba.	Valgan.
Kondaru.	Mankh.	Nizamker.	Rakhaia.	Sudhaker.	Valgarn.
Kong.	Mansarsoof.	Noniya.	Raksha.	Sufi.	Valju.
Konor.	Maragamuni.	Onae.	Ranad.	Sukhati.	Valthake.
Kopan.	Marimata.	Opalana.	Rayma.	Sulvilar.	Vanajagan.
Korbhoi.	Markundaya.	Orada.	Renada.	Sunpar.	Vanale.
Korial.	Mashir.		Rewapajane.	Sumra.	Vanane.
Kothira.	Matampanthi.	Pad.	Roda.	Sunehiti.	Vanedarn.
Koyari.	Matapati.	Padakai.	Rudar.	Sunga.	Vanjole.
Krial.	Matkami.	Padamchatri.	Sadaysara.	Sureria.	Varani.
Kukari.	Matrasellu.	Paderpati.	Saganpar.	Surjibans.	Varghade.
Kulagada.	Mawara.	Padawimata.	Sakarkar.	Survo.	Varnaha.
Kule.	Mawama.	Paghel.	Samdar.	Susar.	Vnothe.
Kurab.	Meda.	Pagoda.	Samarat.		Vasar.
Kusala.	Mejab.	Pahuwar.	Sampurasalat.	Tagno.	Vase.
Kuwawat.	Meller.	Pakar.	Sampatra.	Taigne.	Vasenabu.
	Metakari.	Palaw.	Sanat.	Taistik.	Vawa.
Legadia.	Misalker.	Palbhadhi.	Santuk.	Talka.	Vawaya.
Lagir.	Moile.	Palker.	Sarankari.	Talaria.	Verehand.
Lahamaga.	Moliya.	Palod.	Sarvaje.	Talyja.	Viganid.
Lakhopat.	Moli.	Pang.	Satnu.	Tandemavaru.	Vircar.
Lala.	Mopagar.	Pangadgar.	Satkar.	Tanglam.	Vishekarman.
Lalaji.	Mopari.	Pangi.	Saune.	Tapa.	Vishnoi.
Lalawar.	Morsa.	Paragi.	Sawadfa.	Tarbedi.	Vivase.
Laliyasurti.	Motan.	Parihar.	Sawat.	Tatabia.	Vrut.
Lambaria.	Motisar.	Parasavan.	Savarstra.	Tattu.	
Laugha.	Motabhai.			Tavker.	Yardiyar.

They are as a rule, I suspect, misspellings of other castes or mere surnames or fancy names, or like *Chigari* names of an occupation, or like *Dhanu* names of a place. They are just under 600 in number, but there were many others, which after enquiry were classified under their proper names, and of which the list is too long to print. The 600, which I have found it impossible to classify, number 3,510 persons, an average of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ or one household to each. They are evidently, therefore, of no importance, but persons learned in the subject may be able to recognise some of them as castes known in other parts of the empire, or well-known castes in disguise. The castes are shown in four tables, XVI, C, D and E. XVI shows the number of each caste, and the sub-divisions, as explained on page 154. It gives the numbers of each sex for the divisions of the Presidency, but for the districts only the totals of individuals. Tables C and D, which have been combined, show for each caste the number of learners, literate and illiterate by sex, and the number out of the literate, who can read and write English. Table E shows for each caste the numbers of single, married and widowed in the four age periods, below 10, between 10 and 15, between 15 and 40, and over 40, of course by sex. The figures in these last two tables are shown for the Presidency proper and for Sind, as they are useful only for purposes of generalization, for which large areas and figures are essential.

The three forms were worked out quite independently on three different

abstraction sheets. Tables D and E were tabulated on the same system, and used as a check one upon the other, so that the figures in these two naturally agree. Table XVI was tabulated on an entirely different system, and was not compared with the other two, until a whole charge was completed. Discrepancies between the two were the natural consequence, but on comparison between them, Tables D and E were usually taken to be the correct ones, except as concerned the sub-divisions, to which little attention was paid in them, except for a few selected castes. In abstracting for these tables the 5th column of the schedule was referred to only in the case of these selected castes or in some difficulty. Consequently some castes, like *Uppar*, which show considerable numbers in XVI, show much fewer or none at all in D and E, being merged in some more general caste, like *Lingáyot*. The marginal table No. 1, shows these differences for the Presidency proper. Bangar, Dhulpávad, Handrawat, Kambar, Kotegar, Kudwakkal, Raddi, Totgar, Uppar, Gaudi, Wájantri, Nhávi, Dewang, Dhobi, Kumbhár, Ganigar, Jalgar, Adi-banjigar, Hugar, Naglik, Saib and Shilwant have gone either wholly, or partly under *Lingáyat*, and some of them partly under *Wáni*, Sadar under *Kunbi*, Badigar and Gudegar under *Sutar*, Nayar under *Rajput*, Ghisádi under *Lohár*, and Kurub under *Dhangar*. Armenians (84 males and 48 females) have gone under Native Christians, as also have Chinese and Burmese converts (90 males and 27 females). European Jews (67 males and 83 females) are shown under Europeans in XVI, but under Israel in D and E. In Sind the differences are still more marked. There much less importance is attached to the subject of caste. The circular instructions to enumerators were issued there by the Commissioner of the Province, instead of by the Census Superintendent, as in the rest of the Presidency, and by him the word *Sindhi* was given as an illustration of the proper entries to be made in the fourth column of the schedule for Mussalmáns. The consequence is that in Table C, D and E there are large numbers of Mussalmáns entered as *Sindhi* simply, who in Table XVI are shown under what is considered, whether rightly or wrongly, as their tribe e.g. *Sáyad*, *Shaikh* and *Samo*.

Comparison of Tables XVI and D and E.

TABLE No. 1.

No. of rep.	Caste, &c.	XVI.		C. and D.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Nayar ...	116	72	...	...
	Rajput ...	260,791	246,129	260,447	246,201
	Total ...	260,817	246,201	260,447	246,201
	Difference ...	...	...	...	...
20	Bangar ...	1,227	887	00	98
	Dhulpávad ...	1,995	2,097	...	...
	Handrawat ...	1,297	1,302	61	65
	Hugar ...	2,819	2,301	77	76
	Kambar ...	3,127	3,142	...	...
	Kotegar ...	13	24	...	...
	Kudwakkal ...	10,735	10,497	1,869	1,868
	Kunbi ...	1,97,539	176,223	1,99,889	1,77,189
	Lingáyat ...	152,493	149,375	200,492	233,751
	Naglik ...	3,736	3,180	294	237
	Raddi ...	34,991	35,105	22,684	21,932
	Sadar ...	1,351	978	1	1
	Shilwant ...	240	190	125	124
	Totgar ...	2,157	1,399	...	...
Uppar ...	9,009	8,993	...	...
	Total ...	3,085,709	1,97,921	3,125,492	2,077,279
	Difference ...	...	...	91,773	89,359
20	Gaudi ...	20,772	24,393	25,322	34,803
	Difference ...	4,459	3,630	...	...
11	Wájantri ...	5,608	5,473	5,810	5,461
	Difference ...	17	82	...	...
14	Adi-Banjigar ...	11,047	10,959	345	313
	Lohána ...	774	571	204	111
	Shilwant ...	30,074	21,036	15,423	16,489
	Vahána ...	9,612	8,283	8,591	7,273
	Wáni ...	134,632	114,994	130,093	119,993
	Total ...	177,089	169,643	160,719	143,179
	Difference ...	16,370	16,394	...	...
18	Nhávi ...	70,256	66,491	61,938	57,903
	Difference ...	8,318	8,588	...	...
19	Ghisádi ...	1,491	1,420	1,420	1,379
	Lohár ...	69,300	65,042	69,371	65,083
	Total ...	70,791	66,462	70,791	66,462
	Difference ...	...	...	...	...
20	Badigar ...	12,782	11,901	12,316	11,491
	Gudegar ...	106	117	4	3
	Sutar ...	100,006	96,214	101,556	96,738
	Total ...	113,870	107,232	113,870	107,232
	Difference ...	...	...	...	...
23	Dewang ...	7,090	7,524	96	83
	Difference ...	6,994	7,442	...	...
24	Dhobi ...	30,125	28,073	24,751	22,294
	Difference ...	5,374	5,439	...	...
26	Dhangar ...	226,793	224,091	354,883	354,603
	Kurub ...	129,090	125,614	...	...
	Total ...	354,883	354,605	354,883	354,603
	Difference ...	...	...	...	...
27	Ganigar ...	44,043	40,928	3,732	3,451
	Difference ...	41,223	37,477	...	...
28	Kumbhar ...	161,001	168,010	153,177	150,071
	Difference ...	7,824	8,939	...	...
32	Jalgar ...	25	30	6	6
	Difference ...	17	34	...	...
350	Chalwádi ...	3,810	3,860	2,451	2,460
	Difference ...	1,359	1,394	...	...
48	Armenian ...	84	48	...	...
	Burmese ...	...	...	473	223
	Chinese ...	193	14	...	...
	Total ...	471	127	473	223
	Difference ...	...	...	2	98
40	Israel ...	6,603	6,525	6,670	6,673
	Difference ...	...	...	67	83
50	Abyssinian ...	162	159	...	...
	African ...	111	47	8,906	6,753
	Egyptian ...	89	61	...	...
	European ...	20,891	6,618	20,824	6,135
	Hapsili ...	23	22	...	...
	Saddi ...	3,916	3,726	...	...
	Somali ...	1,603	2,738	...	...
	Total ...	22,797	13,271	29,730	13,189
	Difference ...	67	83	...	...
52	British Indian ...	10,619	8,456	...	...
	Gourees ...	20,350	9,231	...	...
	Native Christian ...	40,205	37,754	71,417	55,698
	Total ...	71,243	55,623	71,417	55,698
	Difference ...	...	...	174	76

TABLE No. 2.

Group.	TOTAL STRENGTH.			TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.					Per-centage of total popu-lation.	Number of males.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Gujarnt.	Deccan.	Konkan.	Karnatak.	Bombay and Aden.		
1. Military and Dominant ...	623,424	324,198	299,226	486,253	71,000	8,827	72,244	11,900	2.60	6,251
2a. Land-holders ...	9,531,021	4,885,829	4,645,191	2,808,237	3,167,208	1,370,061	1,068,180	223,125	35.3	1,761
2b. Graziers ...	485,045	251,694	233,451	405,825	29,040	29,580	18,739	5,878	2.63	6,278
2c. Agricultural labourers ...	439,792	223,737	215,955	199,682	23,031	10,458	171,228	19,978	1.71	6,630
4. Forest and Hill Tribes ...	1,527,358	773,861	753,497	831,430	492,216	288,210	3,858	1,235	6.38	9,724
5. Priests ...	1,248,147	650,113	598,034	430,210	274,030	290,390	276,870	50,732	6.21	6,759
6. Devotees ...	179,931	95,981	74,050	124,191	31,039	6,002	3,948	1,791	.71	7,899
7. Temple-servants ...	17,775	37,916	37,860	671	32,681	3,510	17,254	1,947	.32	9,655
9. Writers ...	77,356	40,945	36,311	68,780	4,576	2,992	1,253	537	.72	8,392
10. Astrologers ...	30,910	15,483	14,627	3,915	4,194	13,139	2,257	6,511	.13	9,792
11. Musicians and Ballad-reciters ...	10,250	4,891	4,268	93	8,363	1,061	897	45	.01	10,055
12. Dancers and Singers ...	25,327	12,683	12,643	18,620	4,221	131	2,339	10	.11	9,888
13. Actors and Mimes ...	23,113	10,954	12,159	1,695	6,650	9,481	3,966	221	.00	11,100
14. Traders ...	7,592	4,129	3,463	6,744	285	369	160	38	.03	8,37
16. Carriers ...	1,208,722	670,400	628,232	72,472	198,240	78,062	214,225	77,217	5.40	9,266
17. Goldsmiths ...	161,504	79,131	72,473	28,732	116,635	4,951	1,661	2,372	.63	9,190
18. Barbers ...	184,676	94,523	90,153	57,202	67,928	28,408	14,734	6,404	.77	9,777
19. Blacksmiths ...	276,766	142,145	134,621	140,263	70,008	21,806	32,164	6,985	1.16	9,150
20. Carpenters and Turners ...	138,185	71,245	66,940	85,766	32,380	6,565	3,073	4,191	.58	6,26
21. Brass and Copper-smiths ...	290,085	146,718	139,367	117,086	6,251	40,116	56,351	6,251	1.19	9,190
21a. Castes employed on any one or more of the above five occupa-tions ...	80,998	26,140	24,849	11,263	22,374	7,711	8,832	3,706	.21	9,598
22. Tailors ...	55,961	23,751	27,210	...	3,761	3,255	48,763	182	.23	9,464
22a. Grain-parchers and Confectioners.	158,227	80,966	77,271	69,908	58,124	6,050	14,410	8,060	.95	9,711
22b. Perfumers, Drug Preparers and betel-leaf sellers ...	3,594	2,001	1,593	2,000	1,274	73	9	140	.01	7,601
23. Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers.	13,980	7,112	6,869	965	7,973	3,728	1,182	183	.46	9,626
24. Washermen ...	440,342	227,130	213,212	231,123	104,491	6,081	91,134	7,014	1.84	9,297
25. Cotton-cleaners ...	95,272	48,570	46,682	10,005	38,341	14,711	25,416	6,780	.39	9,590
26. Shepherds and Wool-weavers ...	20,817	10,471	10,346	16,231	2,490	14	2,003	40	.09	9,960
27. Oil-pressers ...	780,161	365,744	394,417	4,640	299,096	15,129	409,018	1,269	3.05	9,853
28. *Potters ...	205,620	130,002	129,488	73,140	77,381	24,778	88,478	4,742	1.11	9,515
29. Glass-workers ...	320,333	161,218	159,115	210,545	40,034	20,330	80,607	3,317	1.75	9,899
30. Salt, &c. workers ...	3,462	1,820	1,642	1,209	1,761	5	460	7	.01	9,021
31. Lime-burners ...	267,272	129,068	128,204	637	1,137	248,260	63	7,290	1.67	9,333
32. Goldsmiths' Refuse Collectors ...	10,238	8,119	8,119	1,677	14,565	25	...	22	.07	10,009
34. Iron-smelters ...	290	135	161	172	55	1	...	67	...	11,926
36. Fishermen, Boatmen, Pakkie bearers, Cooks, &c. ...	771	390	391	...	751	18	...	7	...	10,250
36. Distillers and Toddy-drawers ...	241,808	110,431	122,377	117,731	23,446	81,810	10,767	8,094	1.01	10,248
37. Butchers ...	178,130	83,481	69,640	6,910	2,425	136,620	2,487	20,882	.74	10,112
37. Leather-workers ...	14,693	7,291	7,301	7,159	6,208	766	337	175	.06	10,015
38a. Village-watchmen ...	344,397	176,550	167,847	135,039	119,618	27,019	46,519	16,441	1.64	8,507
38b. Scavengers ...	372,283	185,644	186,644	21,843	181,817	7,130	161,419	1,679	1.55	10,053
39. Grind-stone makers and stone quarriers ...	1,697,778	803,637	794,241	551,475	562,947	236,164	210,020	39,030	6.67	9,584
40. Earth-workers and stone dressers ...	10,713	8,563	8,180	3,653	9,786	3,167	966	142	.07	9,518
41. Knife-grinders ...	93,169	47,292	45,867	12,589	20,037	3,480	0,901	182	.39	9,698
42. Mat-makers and cane-splitters ...	6,174	3,103	3,071	4,847	444	35	710	39	.03	9,693
43. Hunters, Fowler, &c. ...	22,080	11,067	11,062	440	11,694	3,480	5,894	501	.09	9,161
44. Miscellaneous and Disreputable Livors ...	87,044	45,669	41,476	77,414	8,705	137	18	689	.39	9,101
45. Tumblers and Acrobats ...	41,082	22,060	19,022	4,473	9,750	1,628	31,787	3,514	.17	8,622
46. Jugglers, Snake-charmers and Animal-exhibitors ...	6,171	2,720	3,442	1,208	3,135	312	1,393	93	.01	12,613
47. Non-Indian Asiatic races ...	407	213	104	45	339	10	19	...	...	9,198
48. Mixed Asiatic races ...	1,968,189	870,006	799,092	511,123	350,028	186,510	398,283	223,344	6.07	9,154
49. Non-Asiatic races ...	13,128	8,403	6,635	477	1,553	3,300	41	7,977	.05	9,892
50. Europeans ...	43,068	29,797	13,271	7,890	9,839	729	1,917	22,520	.18	4,454
51. Christians converts ...	7,868	4,079	3,777	478	1,715	424	883	4,359	.08	8,259
52. Unclassified and unreturned ...	129,766	71,243	55,523	4,416	12,961	67,560	11,715	30,664	.61	7,793
53. Grand Total ...	23,957,474	12,262,204	11,675,270	8,021,310	6,645,956	3,204,389	4,510,077	803,941	...	...

Table XVI.

Table No. 2 shows the totals of each group according to the summary of Table XVI. Interesting points in it are the proportions of each class to the total population, and the percentage of females to males in each. I have, therefore, added two columns to show them. It must be remembered that the people are not classed here according to their own actual occupations, but what it is supposed would be their occupation, if they carried on that of their forefathers. With this proviso a comparison between the figures in the last but one column of this table and those in table No. 1 on page 175 of the chapter on occupation is interesting. The preponderance of the male sex, which was discussed at length in Chapter IV is found to run through nearly all the groups. The exceptions are, Temple-servants, Astrologers, Carriers, Goldsmiths' refuse collectors, Iron-smelters, Fishermen, Distillers, Butchers and Village-servants. The Lime-burners show an exact quality, but their numbers are very limited. The lowest proportion of females (4,454) is naturally among the foreigners, Europeans and Africans, group 48. Then come the unclassified and unreturned (5,426). The reasons for this are, firstly that nearly half these persons were in Bombay city, where the proportion of females is very low, and secondly that men travel more than women to a distance from their homes, and it is of the travellers and strangers that this group is mainly composed. Next come Christian converts (7,793), where the proportion is kept low by the large number of Goanese, servants and others, whose female relations are in Portuguese India. The pro-

portion of Native Christians, so returned, is 9,367. Next come the devotees (7,809). Many of these persons belong by birth to other castes and changing do not bring over their families with them. Next come the grain-parchers (7,961) Bhadbunja, Bhathiarra, Halvai, Kandoi and Sukhadia. The disproportion is greatest among the Halvais, and it is likely that some of the women have been entered under a more general name as Kunbi. The numbers of the group are very trifling. After these the only other groups, in which the females are less than 9,000 to 10,000 males are the Actors, the Genealogists, and the "Miscellaneous and Disreputable Livers." This last is a very heterogeneous group, and there was a distinct tendency on the part of distinct officials, when replying to the Superintendent's letter of enquiry, to enter all castes not well known under this. Pardeshi has been put among them, though it might perhaps more suitably come under 53, as a Pardeshi of course is only a Pardeshi while he is away from his own part of the country, and when he returns resumes his caste name, which he seems to lay aside while he is away. They naturally raise the proportion of males in the group.

TABLE No. 3.

Showing percentage of each caste to total Population by Sex, and number of Females to 1,000 Males.

Table with 13 columns: Caste, Male, Female, Females to 1,000 males. The table is divided into sections 1 through 8, listing various castes and their corresponding statistics. Section 1 includes castes like Garhala, Kathi, Keshatriya, etc. Section 2 includes Ager, Babaria, Banjar, etc. Section 3 includes Abotli, Bangli, Bandli, etc. Section 4 includes Bhill, Chondra, Dhanka, etc. Section 5 includes Bráhmín (Total), Abotli, Anavla, etc. Section 6 includes Gárola, Gopál, Jangam, etc. Section 7 includes Attli, Bairági, Báwa, etc. Section 8 includes Par, hamaññi, Páti, Ráññi, Sadar, etc.

Caste.	Males.	Females.	Females to 1,000 Males.	Caste.	Males.	Females.	Females to 1,000 Males.	Caste.	Males.	Females.	Females to 1,000 Males.
Moghal ... M.	070	064	873	Sumro ... M.	037	086	946	Eurasian ... C.	033	032	926
Mussalman ... M.	060	061	964	Turki ... M.	017	017	938				
Madrasi ... M.	012	012	966	Vaghala ... M.	022	023	1,038				
Nagbri ... M.	010	009	927					52			
Othar ... M.	019	013	642	49				British Indian ... C.	085	072	800
Parsi ... P.	013	014	840					Goanese ... C.	168	079	456
Patani ... M.	020	020	937	Beni-Israel ... J.	064	066	988	Native Christian ... C.	328	323	936
Patani ... M.	022	023	898								
Parad ... M.	041	040	950	50							
Pambo ... M.	010	010	950								
Pepa ... M.	040	045	891	European ... C.	170	065	312				
Shah ... M.	040	045	891	Siddhi ... M.	032	032	951	53			
Shah ... M.	040	045	891	Somali ... M.	037	024	686	Hindu, Unreturned ... H.	069	059	542
Budhi ... M.	241	234	921								

Table No. 3 shows, for each of the principal castes, its proportion to the whole population, and the proportion of sexes in itself. In the margin I give a list of all the castes or tribes, where the proportion of females is less than 80 per cent. on the males. They are mostly capable of easy explanation and so far as they are concerned, the disproportion would seem to be an actual fact. The most difficult of explanation are the Purbhia and Sami castes in the Gujarát Native States, the Devdi and Nador castes in Kánara and the

Purbhia ...	705
Devdi ...	668
Bangar ...	632
Jat (Hindu) ...	608
Sadar ...	679
Nador ...	717
Sami ...	771
Shudra ...	704
Totgar ...	630
Atit ...	784
Bairagi ...	620
Bawa ...	758
Sadhu ...	538
Bramhachatri ...	785
Kayasth ...	796
Bhawaya ...	789
Agarwal ...	548
Gujar (Hindu) ...	717
" (Jain) ...	678
Jharola ...	788

Kachi (Hindu) ...	750
" (Jain) ...	513
Oswal ...	566
Shrawak (Hindu) ...	727
" (Jain) ...	504
Wania, Marwadi (Hindu) ...	607
" Marwadi (Jain) ...	443
Chaukalsi ...	781
Bhadbunja ...	690
Bhatia ...	783
Kahar ...	751
Madrasi ...	325
Pardeahi ...	610
Arab ...	460
Othar ...	642
Mussalman, Unspecified ...	725
European ...	312
Somali ...	595
Goanese ...	456
Unreturned Hindus ...	542

Disproportion of sexes.

a list of all the castes or tribes, where the proportion of females is less than 80 per cent. on the males. They are mostly capable of easy explanation and so far as they are concerned, the disproportion would seem to be an actual fact. The most difficult of explanation are the Purbhia and Sami castes in the Gujarát Native States, the Devdi and Nador castes in Kánara and the Totgar in Dhárwár and Bijápur, but the latter I explain by the females being more generally entered merely as Lingáyats than the males. For Devdi there has evidently been clerical confusion with Devli, which shows a large excess of females. The others are castes, like Gujar, Oswal, Shrawak and Marwadi, where the females are known to be largely absent, or like Atit, Bawa and Sadhu, where the caste, if it be right to denominate these classes as such, is chiefly composed of males. Shudra I take it to be much like Pardeshi. For some reason or other it is always hard to get at the caste of men from the North of India. Enumerators were specially forbidden to enter Pardeshi, and I think they fell back upon the word *Shudra*. The above are all small castes, which even if the women were incorrectly enumerated, and they really ought to show a number equal or nearly equal to the males, would make no appreciable difference in the proportion of the sexes. I therefore give a table, No. 4, to show among the more important castes, the actual number by which the females fall short of the males. They are arranged in order according to the disproportion, the largest coming first. Foreigners are omitted. Castes with large numbers under more than one religion are shown separately under each.

TABLE No. 4.

Caste.	No. of females to 1,000 males.	Excess of males.	Caste.	No. of females to 1,000 males.	Excess of males.	Caste.	No. of females to 1,000 males.	Excess of males.
European ... C.	312	14,380	Sadar ... H.	679	434	Huzar ... H.	802	558
Madrasi ... H.	327	491	Bangar ... H.	652	360	Minor Mussalman tribes ... H.	609	634
Wania, Marwadi ... C.	645	4,969	Bhadbunja ... H.	604	279	Moger ... H.	810	1,016
Goanese ... J.	457	11,040	Shudra ... H.	504	514	Kach ... M.	813	165
Arab ... M.	469	10,618	Purbhia ... H.	705	234	Fakir ... M.	813	2,606
Shrawak ... J.	504	2,418	Gujar ... H.	717	2,737	Humbad ... M.	821	113
Kachhi ... J.	513	782	Nador ... H.	717	1,040	Madrasi ... M.	821	545
Sadhu ... H.	538	5,124	Mussalman, Unspecified ... H.	725	22,016	Madrasi ... M.	821	723
Hindu, Unreturned ... H.	542	3,229	Shrawak ... H.	727	107	Madrasi ... M.	821	330
Agarwal ... H.	548	1,173	Kachhi ... H.	750	307	Tragala ... H.	845	309
Oswal ... H.	566	1,170	Kahar ... H.	751	78	Bhat ... H.	845	3,078
Somali ... M.	595	1,863	Bawa ... H.	753	6,368	Baluchi ... M.	855	267
Wania, Marwadi ... H.	607	3,270	Sami ... H.	771	278	Vaishya ... H.	861	1,366
Jat ... H.	608	541	Chaukalsi ... H.	781	215	Madrasi ... H.	862	132
Bairagi ... H.	620	1,862	Atit ... H.	783	411	Porsal ... J.	864	1,662
Pardeshi ... H.	630	3,272	Bhawaya ... H.	784	1,970	Wania, Nagar ... H.	867	619
Totgar ... H.	630	797	Bramhachatri ... H.	785	112	Hastor ... H.	868	173
Othar ... M.	642	841	Jharola ... H.	788	299	Khatra ... H.	868	2,886
Devdi ... H.	668	922	Kayasth ... H.	788	370	Moghal ... M.	873	1,091
Gujar ... J.	678	1,714	British Indian ... H.	809	2,120	Thakar ... H.	878	5,432

Caste.	No. of females to 1,000 males.	Excess of males.	Caste.	No. of females to 1,000 males.	Excess of males.	Caste.	No. of females to 1,000 males.	Excess of males.
Nat	874	81	Kunbi, Lova	935	18,504	Gopal	969	61
Kapoi	870	1,212	Bhangl	935	3,706	Kunbi, Gujarati	970	2,414
Gosavi	870	2,562	Holwar	935	49	Bhonsali	970	250
Bhokhar	860	108	Wajantri	935	85	Panchamali	970	7,394
Manbhay	864	118	Kutur	935	1,270	Hatkar	970	117
Aboti	860	117	Native Christian	935	2,651	Dhor	970	225
Dhadl	850	124	Burmali	935	6,754	Kalan	970	35
Od	890	399	Vankar	935	43	Kachia	970	77
Koli, Konkani	861	8,732	Patani	937	167	Parbhu, Kayasth	971	262
Bopal	863	637	Lohar	937	4,269	Komdi	971	54
Jogi	861	635	Wagha	937	204	Madar	972	23
Wania, Unspecified	H. & J.	5,353	Pancham	938	83	Varli	972	2,372
Chipa	867	130	Rawal	938	1,705	Ghanchi	972	1,146
Lodha	867	163	Sorathi	938	439	Mali, Unspecified	972	4,334
Chunari	864	87	Konkani	940	1,761	Padhar	972	16
Moth	868	1,616	Shenwa	940	117	Chatrath	972	900
Pathan	869	8,253	Jadar	940	709	Koli, Karnatak	972	347
Uppar	868	916	Bhambhl	940	67	Nima	973	83
Koli, Unreturned	M.	808	Mir	940	126	Khalpo	973	132
Wani	868	1,193	Kathi	943	959	Bharadi	973	65
Thakarda	869	3,772	Butar	944	6,504	Yelmar	973	30
Bangar	901	920	Khat	944	527	Patvegar	974	85
Kahatrya	901	2,446	Sonar	945	4,416	Vadjar	974	1,021
Shrimali	902	1,737	Hajam	946	314	Jangam	977	1,610
Babaria	902	142	Malek	946	822	Kunbi, Karnatak	977	4,340
Halepak	902	2,527	Koshti	946	1,306	Ganudi	977	511
Padhi	904	447	Burno	946	242	Darji	977	203
Mochi	905	8,144	Pancham	947	379	Bangar	978	813
Rajput	906	631	Bhor	947	1,850	Sagara	978	299
Dabhi	906	173	Nilari	947	44	Sathwara	978	519
Porwal	906	584	Panchal	947	1,540	Lingayat	978	7,752
Vadi	907	136	Nhavi	947	3,705	Tell	978	1,149
Deshawal	907	309	Kalal	948	260	Vajir	978	27
Lad	909	1,422	Khadasyala	949	651	Gadola	980	19
Waghri	909	3,671	Garala	949	137	Kurub	980	2,476
Dorcha	909	280	Gujjar	950	414	Parbhu, unspecified	980	60
Onjar	910	4,020	Sayad	950	3,272	Kunbi, Decani	982	15,249
Koli, Gujarati	910	29,349	Vadval	950	89	Karekar	984	16
Brahmin	911	60,579	Siddhi	951	193	Hati	984	20
Oswal	912	5,123	Gadhavi	951	253	Agri	985	1,674
Koli, Patanwadia	915	1,249	Beldar	951	331	Bhatis	985	165
Bharwad	915	243	Ranoshi	951	1,000	Dhanka	985	1,219
Bali	916	1,585	Monni	951	757	Kumbhar	985	79
Tamboli	917	163	Ohladli	952	41	Chodra	985	262
Ayar	917	118	Hajam	952	2,481	Pancholi	985	119
Laman	920	5,800	Ager	952	62	Mahar	987	5,082
Sindhi	921	2,307	Gauli	953	469	Kumbhar	987	2,911
Yanjari	921	5,492	Burud	953	191	Bhil	987	1,253
Kanada	921	289	Ghanchi	954	663	Boni-Iraol	983	78
Tambot	921	168	Telangl	954	187	Lohar	989	29
Rabri	922	6,599	Wania, Dikshidar	955	221	Wania, Lingayat	990	351
Koli, Thakarda	923	439	Komarpak	955	220	Londhari	990	24
Rajput	924	19,698	Wania, Pancham	956	902	Paljari	991	3
Koli, Chunwalia	924	4,065	Samo	956	51	Vaidu	991	40
Maniari	925	5	Kunbi, Kadwa	957	6,872	Padati	991	16
Jat	925	237	Malya	957	57	Adibanjigar	992	68
Patalia	925	589	Kalal	957	4	Agaria	992	5
Vatsid	925	654	Chambhar	958	4,903	Tirmali	992	12
Eurasian	926	302	Digambar	958	24	Bhavsar	992	23
Gudadia	926	108	Maratha	958	45,515	Qadri	993	7
Koli, Talabda	926	32,898	Paral	958	1,650	Nayak	994	174
Nagburi	927	84	Hatgar	959	600	Kharadi	994	29
Ahr	929	4,752	Koli, Decani	959	6,132	Hunbar	994	59
Dhobi	930	2,052	Rangari	959	254	Wania, Wayada	995	4
Kamathi	930	195	Kathod	961	64	Wasudev	995	4
Charan	930	1,421	Shakh	961	17,242	Katkari	999	127
Olgona	931	118	Kuruwin	964	26	Sulal	996	9
Shimpi	931	2,911	Dhad	964	6,463	Matva	996	45
Mali, Ful	932	429	Kharak	965	80	Meghwal	997	14
Badigar	932	825	Khoja	966	642	Shikalgar	997	6
Turki	933	140	Moulvi	966	49	Kharadi	997	28
Belim	934	163	Shetwal	968	31	Bo-Awar	999	15
Thakur	934	4,501	Molesalam	968	239	Jingar	999	6
Naglik	934	246	Bhil	968	9,621	Kudwakkal	998	239
Oghad	934	42	Dubia	969	1,027			
Bangdi	935	88	Katkari	969	112			

The castes, in which the proportion of females is the highest, are those shown in the margin. Three of these, Kolhati, Kalawant and Dombari, are not really castes at all, but occupations, in which the female element naturally predominates. The Shindes are chiefly from Ratnagiri, and many of their males have no doubt been enumerated in Bombay as simply Marathas or Kunbis. The Deshawal Jains and the Hindu Jains have probably been confused. The Bhadelas, who were chiefly enumerated in the Gujarati Native States, and the Navaitis in Kanara seem neither to be returned in full, and certainly many of the latter must have been returned or classified as simply Mussalman.

Table E.

The object of Table E is firstly to ascertain the extent, to which the customs of child marriage and perpetual widowhood prevail in each caste, and secondly to calculate the effects of these customs upon the duration of life absolutely, and upon its duration in the single, married and widowed state, or in other words the number of years a boy or girl of a particular caste may

expect to live, and the number out of that which the boy may expect to pass as a bachelor, married man and widower or the girl as a spinster, married woman and widow. The extent, to which early marriage prevails is gauged by the proportions of married and widowed to single in the first two age-periods. The prevalence of re-marriage of the widowed is gauged by the proportion of the ratios of widowed to married at the different age-periods. If there were no re-marriages, as husbands and wives must drop off as the age advances, the proportion of widowed would rise at each age-period. It can be retarded only by the re-marriages of the persons left widowed. Hence the slower that the ratio rises, the commoner must be re-marriage. There are difficulties in calculating the duration of life. The mean age for each sex of each caste may be calculated from the table in the same way as was done for the population generally on page 62, only in a much less accurate way, as the periods are in so much less detail, but then the mean age is not the same thing as the average duration of life. Vital statistics are not available by caste, and this is the first, and probably the last time that castes will be tabulated by ages. The mean age is therefore the nearest approximation we can get to the information required. The number of years that may be expected to be passed in each of the three states is also difficult to determine. Relatively to other castes, the proportion of single married and widowed to the total number of the caste will give the periods, which will, on the average, be passed in each of the three conditions.

But even when we have thus roughly obtained the extent to which early marriage and perpetual widowhood prevail, and the relative duration of life in the three conditions, to ascertain how far the latter is the effect of the former is a problem beset with many difficulties. To begin with, besides the two customs referred to, the castes differ most materially in their means, their food, their occupations, their treatment of women in child-birth and of infants, and many other habits, which must have a great effect on the duration of life. Then again there are difficulties inherent in the figures themselves in the way of the calculations. Firstly, the figures have not been so accurately abstracted and tabulated as those of the other tables, secondly, the inaccuracy in stating the age varies with different castes, thirdly, it is probable that the concealment of females referred to in Chapter IV varies by castes, and fourthly, the greatest difficulty of all, the age of marrying, which is that given in the table, is not identical with the age of cohabitation, which is the essential fact to know.

The ill effects of child marriage upon the duration of life fall primarily on the female sex through the early deaths of the child-wives themselves from premature cohabitation and confinement, but also secondarily on the population of both sexes from excessive mortality among the offspring of these immature mothers. It is obvious though that unless we know how soon the marriage-ceremony is followed by cohabitation in any particular caste, little use can be made of the numbers which represent the married at the early ages. One caste may marry most of its girls before 10, but if they do not go to live with their husbands sooner than those of another caste, where the fashionable age for marriage is from 10 to 12, the mere fact of the former showing a larger proportion of married in the first age-period of the table cannot be used as an argument on the effect of these early marriages on the two castes relatively to each other. It is, in fact, necessary to know for each caste the age at which girls go to their husbands' houses, and the only way of ascertaining this with the accuracy necessary for the purpose would be by having a separate column in the schedule for this information. It would, however, in the mouth of most enumerators, be a question of such an offensive nature, that it is never likely to find a place in the instructions.

In the absence of such information, I take it for granted that there are very few of either sex, who cohabit as husband and wife under 10 years of age, but that as a rule these girls, who are married under that age, cohabit as soon as they come to maturity, some time between 10 and 15. But also those who marry between 10 and 15 would also cohabit at maturity, or at the time of marriage, if later. The distinction of unmarried, married and widowed under 10, I take, therefore, to be of little importance. Ordinarily, of course, the ratio of single to those of the other two conditions must fall, as the age increases. The rapidity with which it falls after 10 measures the inclination towards marriage in different castes. The fall may be retarded by an excessive mortality among the married girls, or accelerated by the concealment of the unmarried, either of these

causes, if acting between 10 and 15 would not only affect the ratio of single to married girls of that age, but would lower the proportion of girls of that age to the total female population. If, therefore, of two castes there is a rapid fall in the ratio of unmarried to married girls from the first period 0—9 to the second 10—14, but the proportion of girls alive at that age to the total population of females remains the same it may be accepted that in the former more girls are married between 10 and 15 than in the latter, but that they do not cohabit with their husbands to a greater extent. Where the proportion of girls living between 10 and 15 is particularly low, it must be due, setting aside mis-statement of age, which is not more common, I think, at this age than any other, either to concealment of girls or to excessive mortality among the child-wives. The concealment I have before given reasons for believing to be chiefly among the unmarried. Hence, a small proportion of the single would point to that as a possible cause. But a large mortality among married, would mean a large proportion of married persons, and consequently a small proportion of unmarried. Hence, the two causes, which could most materially affect the numbers returned as living between 10 and 15 would give the same results, of a large proportion of married. Without further evidence, than can be supplied from the figures, which of the two is the cause of the decrease cannot be determined with confidence. The number of child-widows, is not of much importance in this connection, but of widowers it would be, if we could know the ordinary differences of age between husband and child-wife. The number of widowers below a certain age would then give relatively an idea of the number of married girls who had died.

I do not intend to examine the figures of this table in detail, as was done with the earlier tables. There is very little prospect of any practical interference with the customs of infant marriage or perpetual widowhood, beyond the amount of negative interference, which is implied in refusing to deliver over by force an unwilling wife to the control of her husband, or to forfeit a widow's inheritance on her re-marriage. I have, however, given in Table No. 1 of Appendix A, the distribution of 10,000 persons of either sex of each age-period by civil condition for all the principal castes. It is similar to Table No. 1 on page 78, and No. 6 on page 84, except that the age-periods are different. For this reason I have also made one by religion, showing the same age-periods as the castes. This is No. 2 of Appendix A. I also give a Table, No. 5, of this Chapter, to show the proportion of females to males at each age-period, and of each civil condition, for a somewhat lesser number of castes:—

TABLE No. 5.

Caste or Group.	Religion.	No. OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.							
		Total.	Of each condition.			Of each age.			
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	0—9.	10—14.	15—30.	40 and over.
Garasia	H.	949	866	968	3,496	977	626	992	1,000
Kathi	H.	940	638	1,027	2,795	1,005	805	873	1,075
Kshatriya	H.	901	925	925	2,614	1,010	826	848	927
Rajput	H.	924	645	1,025	2,547	763	1,021	954	1,050
Thakar	H.	873	635	968	2,594	1,007	652	876	912
Dharadi	H.	873	801	1,033	1,565	913	675	1,194	983
Halepak	H.	862	623	969	4,571	993	808	870	901
Hanbar	H.	894	623	1,027	3,185	1,022	908	965	1,063
Kobalgar	H.	1,011	550	956	3,875	612	1,149	1,041	1,498
Kubar	H.	1,000	790	1,073	2,807	1,017	788	1,054	1,050
Kachhia	H.	969	793	966	1,052	985	936	959	992
Koli, Gujarati	H.	911	704	953	2,268	972	795	878	959
" Konkani	H.	885	695	918	3,040	950	803	852	934
" Marathi	H.	958	719	1,011	3,735	1,054	738	976	923
" Pataniwadia	H.	913	712	988	1,741	978	794	898	963
" Telabada	H.	826	719	964	2,429	1,006	1,164	1,000	935
" Chunwala	H.	924	648	1,074	2,996	71	374	902	946
Kunbi, Deccani	H.	881	635	1,052	3,882	815	1,016	1,045	1,000
" Gujarati	H.	969	681	984	3,680	900	805	880	1,079
" Kadwa	H.	958	363	977	2,800	983	821	806	1,157
" Karnatki	H.	977	578	1,044	4,345	861	829	962	1,058
" Konkani	H.	1,016	604	1,003	6,710	1,131	778	970	1,080
" Lawa	H.	935	720	970	2,694	900	906	895	1,054
" Unspecified	H.	1,046	752	1,046	3,016	1,608	973	836	1,071
Lingayat	H.	973	606	1,033	4,804	911	911	1,113	997
Maratha	H.	968	699	1,026	6,291	852	801	1,005	1,045
Panehamsali	H.	970	683	970	4,104	1,074	878	834	958
Raidi	H.	967	618	1,003	2,670	974	926	892	932
Bathwara	H.	977	761	1,003	2,497	1,030	827	953	1,052
Shinde	H.	1,342	722	1,510	7,139	987	816	1,619	1,053
Group 2b	H.	930	702	983	2,376	900	836	880	1,000
Berid	H.	1,022	768	1,032	2,968	862	880	1,031	1,227
Golis	H.	1,010	744	1,015	2,908	1,002	824	1,007	1,157
Konkani	H.	941	804	951	1,030	931	820	847	967
Laman	H.	940	681	991	2,690	1,010	776	866	940
Group 4	H.	874	799	1,005	2,368	1,016	801	1,016	903
Brahmin	H.	911	557	1,005	2,362	970	809	811	1,000
Jangam	H.	877	654	1,011	4,262	908	859	965	1,045
Bawa	H.	768	463	988	1,851	970	646	710	697
Gosavi	H.	879	632	1,037	3,267	1,010	805	848	831
Badhva	H.	739	256	950	1,253	964	648	474	426
Gurav	H.	1,000	574	1,098	1,694	1,005	855	1,031	1,015
Bhat	H.	860	632	833	2,163	808	760	808	934
Chaman	H.	920	646	1,010	2,677	1,211	777	781	1,077

Caste or Group.	Religion.	No. of Females to 1,000 Males.							
		Total.	Of each condition.			Of each age.			
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	0-9.	10-14.	15-29.	30 and over.
Group 9	...	939	683	959	1,406	1,029	915	967	1,026
Group 10	...	1,097	980	1,099	1,072	1,061	1,078	1,086	1,293
Group 11	...	985	908	979	2,213	1,001	736	1,089	938
Bharia	H.	925	791	678	2,723	1,068	960	872	1,030
Bokara	M.	1,020	792	1,167	2,175	1,116	857	1,149	787
Bombay	M.	1,109	925	1,286	3,003	1,037	902	1,238	1,134
Manon	H.	892	691	984	1,541	974	1,152	846	745
Wani, Unreturned	H.	671	621	1,040	2,193	883	676	955	931
Wanjari	...	954	595	1,015	3,313	1,094	791	959	969
Group 17	...	953	692	1,124	2,894	1,043	642	933	1,124
Hajate	H.	936	445	1,296	1,963	757	1,210	947	1,015
Nhai	H.	947	643	990	3,155	1,010	787	910	953
Tohar	H.	978	749	945	3,326	1,031	958	956	959
Gapudi	H.	945	679	995	3,116	1,004	894	930	968
Kolar	H.	946	693	988	2,815	1,010	795	901	991
Kasar	H.	677	698	1,104	2,489	874	899	1,023	1,075
Uaeji	H.	682	678	978	3,194	990	790	920	492
Shampi	H.	951	729	1,011	2,079	1,001	894	949	973
Momin	M.	934	684	988	2,129	1,176	843	899	948
Other Weavers	...	991	734	1,098	3,196	1,079	910	1,028	888
Group 20	...	970	699	1,062	2,723	1,060	894	964	971
Group 27	...	990	654	1,051	3,429	955	755	1,019	1,061
Group 28	...	993	716	1,076	2,880	1,005	879	1,047	992
Group 29	...	993	728	1,087	3,159	1,025	915	1,021	1,091
Group 30	...	1,025	676	1,058	5,598	997	656	1,139	1,034
Group 36	...	1,013	676	987	2,447	1,093	809	950	953
Group 38	...	950	752	1,105	3,982	1,078	915	965	1,015
Mang	H.	1,019	732	1,156	2,313	923	1,104	992	919
Other Village Servants	...	974	651	974	1,835	978	805	929	950
Imangi	H.	935	790	974	4,109	954	969	940	1,055
Dhod	H.	965	897	968	3,139	1,019	1,136	1,126	962
Bohar	H.	1,061	756	1,035	3,197	1,155	859	933	1,084
Mahar	H.	968	699	883	4,397	1,023	957	962	789
Group 40	...	962	783	1,025	1,610	993	921	951	960
Group 41	...	970	798	857	3,082	981	729	903	961
Group 46	...	910	780	1,012	1,560	861	729	538	487
Parbshi	H.	610	659	553	635	878	730	353	549
Arak	M.	461	364	427	2,807	891	444	353	549
Malek	M.	948	697	1,009	3,818	965	678	935	1,116
Pathan	M.	898	662	921	3,235	1,020	840	857	903
Savad	M.	950	698	988	3,387	881	794	968	958
Shaukh	M.	983	666	1,005	3,893	980	792	974	968
Mussalman, Unreturned	M.	725	540	751	1,956	853	626	653	761
Native Christian	C.	778	612	779	3,300	891	846	693	733

Before closing the Chapter I will go a little more into detail, into the number of the females between 10 and 15, in order to see whether it can be ascertained with any degree of confidence whether the deficiency is due to concealment or to actual fact. In order that it may be the latter, it must be altogether due to excessive mortality among the married, as there can be no reason for an exceptionally high rate among unmarried at that age more than another. If the figures show that, as a rule, the ratio of girls between 10 and 15 to the total females varies directly with the ratio of unmarried to the total of that age, for all castes irrespectively of their social position, then it may be confidently inferred that the deficiency is due to loss by deaths in child-birth. For the Presidency proper the Hindus, and for Sind the Mussalmans, are the only religions that it is worth examining. For the former Tables VII and VIII give the following figures:—

Under-enumeration of female 10-14.

Hindu Females, total	...	...	10,196,510
" " 10-14	...	...	916,812
" " single	...	...	340,318

This means that out of 10,000 Hindu females there are 898 in the 10-14 age-period, and out of 10,000 in that age-period there are 3,712 unmarried. In Table No. 6, in the margin, I give the same proportions for the most numerous castes, and from them it appears that the two coincide only to a partial extent. The Lingayats and Kumbhars have the lowest proportion of girls between 10 and 15, and also a very small proportion of them single. The Mahars, Deccani Kolis and Jangams are much the same, but the Bhandaris with about the same proportion between 10 and 15 have nearly twice as many of them single. The Rajputs are worth noticing. Their proportion of girls between 10 and 15 is very low, but the proportion of single and married is very high. This certainly negatives the theory that the concealment is chiefly among unmarried girls, for that age and caste at

Caste.	Number of females per 10,000.		Serial orders according to	
	10-14 to total.	Single to total, 10-14.	Column 2.	Column 3.
Rajput	823	4,651	4	19
Koli, Gujarathi	873	7,031	9	23
" Deccani	848	3,432	6	10
" Talavala	1,145	6,107	29	21
Koli, Deccani	1,099	3,533	14	13
" Gujarathi	1,169	3,333	22	9
" Kulva	1,048	546	17	1
" Karnatak	908	1,843	10	3
" Konkani	870	3,711	8	15
" Lava	1,185	3,526	19	12
Lingayat	787	1,653	1	3
Mali	919	3,629	11	6
Maritha	912	2,818	15	7
Laman	909	6,886	11	22
Bhandari	1,174	2,856	31	18
Jangam	865	3,458	7	5
Wani, Unspecified	1,021	3,378	23	11
Deccani	1,113	3,671	18	14
Kumbhar	797	2,349	2	4
Agari	986	5,630	15	20
Bhandari	845	4,748	6	17
Chambhar	914	4,521	13	18
Mahar	619	3,169	3	9

any rate, and from the well known prejudices of the Rájputs, it is among them that such concealment might have been expected to be greatest. The Kadva Kolis show an extraordinarily large proportion of girls married early, but they also have a large number of females living between 10 and 15, from which the inference may be drawn that though they insist more than other castes on the early marriage of their daughters, it is only the formal ceremony that is carried out at this early age.

I will take the Sind Mussalmans in a slightly different way. Table No. 7

TABLE No. 7.

<i>Sind.</i>		
Kamrad	...	1,262
Sindhi	...	1,311
Sumro	...	1,339
Sámo	...	1,358
Maechi	...	1,421
Boluchi	...	1,477
Khureshi	...	1,494
Sayad	...	2,651
<i>Presidency Proper.</i>		
Fathán	...	1,024
Sayad	...	1,111
Moghal	...	1,185
Sbaikh	...	1,205

in the margin shows the number of females to 100 girls between 10 and 15 for each caste of the most numerous tribes. It is seen from them that, whereas the figures for the other tribes differ by small gradations, the Sayads have scarcely half as many girls of this age, relatively to their numbers as the other tribes. They are known to be the proudest of the followers of the Prophet, and hence it is among them that the concealment would be expected to be greatest. For the Presidency proper, figures for the four chief tribes are given; but here the result is quite different. The fact is that among Mussalmans of this part of India the word Sayad is little more than an empty name. Looking at the ratios of single to total females, I find that for every 1,000 single there are:—

All Mussalmans, Sind	...	...	1,232
Sayads	...	...	1,044
All Musalmans, Presidency proper	...	...	1,542
Sayads	...	...	1,555

This confirms the argument supplied by the Rájputs that the concealment of girls is equally distributed among the unmarried and married.

On the whole the only conclusion then I can advance with any certainty is that these caste figures tend to show that the under-enumeration of females is not so great as was estimated in Chapter IV, and that it would seem to be especially smaller among the unmarried.

CHAPTER XI



OCCUPATIONS.

CHAPTER XI.

OCCUPATIONS.

Instructions.

Considerable change was made from the procedure of 1881 in the instructions for enumeration, the tabulation and the system of classification. The vital difference between the 1881 and the 1891 instructions was that under the former each person was to be returned according to the work which he himself actually did for his livelihood, but in the latter according to the work done by the person from whom he derived his subsistence. The consequence of these instructions was that in 1881 a very large proportion of the population, 4,400,000 out of 12,000,000 males, and 6,990,000 out of 11,200,000 females, were shown as following no occupation. Even if it could have been certain that these numbers represented, with the ordinary accuracy of the other returns, the numbers of the really unoccupied persons, it would have deducted somewhat from the value of the returns to have nearly half the population shown under one head. But many who really did contribute to the support of the family, must have been entered as unoccupied, or as doing household work, which was classified with unoccupied. For women employed only about the household work of their relatives were to be classed as unoccupied, but persons doing the like for pay or food in other people's houses were of course entered as workers. Chiefly on account of the impossibility of obtaining accurate returns of the numbers employed on each occupation, it was decided in 1891 to endeavour to obtain the numbers dependent on each. Which of the two is the more valuable, if both can be accurately obtained, is perhaps an open question, and it was on the score of better prospects of accuracy that the new system was adopted. As originally drafted the instructions asked for no distinction between the workers and the dependents of each occupation, but as it was thought that the public and even the enumerators might decline to enter women and children under an occupation which could be carried on only by adult males, such, for instance, as a priest, a mullah or a pleader, a sentence was added authorising the addition of a word to signify "dependent" after the names of persons who did not actually perform the occupations entered against them. In other respects the instructions of the two years, which are here reprinted, are practically the same. They are given below:—

1881.

Column 10, Occupation.—Boys at school, girls, small children and women who do no regular work should not be entered in this column, in which should be shown only those who actually do work. If women be employed in such domestic occupations as spinning, in addition to household work, they are to be entered in this column if the produce of their labour is regularly brought to market, and women who habitually help their husbands or relatives in special occupations, such as weaving, dyeing and sometimes in husbandry, or who work regularly in a factory or at special labour, should all be entered. If a person has two or more occupations, that one only should be entered from which his income is chiefly derived; but if he cultivates or owns land as well as exercising another occupation as that of *vakil*, Government servant, money-lender, carpenter, &c., both occupations should be entered. If a person follow an occupation which is not the usual one of his caste, as a blacksmith who cultivates, a Bhoi who carries *pálkhis*, or a *Khárvi* who turns tiles, enter the occupation actually followed. Persons living wholly or partly by the land should be entered according to their connection with the land as *Tálukdár*, *Jághírdár*, *Inámdár*, *Khátedár*, *Kul*, *Khedat*, *Majur*, *Hali*, *Saldár*, *Ghádi*, &c. In every case of a person's having or renting

1891.

RULE 11.—*Column 11.*—(Occupation or Means of Subsistence) [Read this rule very carefully, and ask the supervisor about all cases which seem doubtful to you].—Enter here the exact occupation or means of livelihood of all males and females who do work or live on private property, such as *house-rent*, *pension*, &c. In the case of children and women who do no work, enter the occupation of the head of their family, or of the person who supports them, adding the word "dependent", but do not leave this column unfilled for anyone, even an infant. If a person have two or more occupations, enter only the chief one, except when a person owns or cultivates land in addition to another occupation, when both should be entered.

No vague terms should be used, such as "service", "Government service", "shopkeeping", "writing", or "labour", &c.; but the exact service, the goods sold, the class of writing or labour must be stated. When a person's occupation is connected with agriculture, it should be stated whether the land is cultivated in person or all let to tenants; if he be an agricultural labourer, it should be stated whether he be engaged by the month or year, or is a daily field-labourer. Women who earn money by occupations independent of their

land, you should state whether he himself cultivates (or employs labour on his land), or whether, again, he lets his land to others for cultivation. General terms like "agriculture", "writing", "service", "labour", "shopkeeping", "merchant" or "weaving" must not be used, but in all cases the specific service, trade or branch of occupation in which the person is engaged must be entered in detail, as shown in the example below. In the case of persons not following any occupation you should enter the source of their means of subsistence, as rent of houses, dividends, interest on funds, and so on. Where persons are temporarily unemployed, you should enter their last or usual occupation. In every case the ordinary name by which the occupation is generally known should be given.

husbands, such as selling firewood, cowdung-cakes, grass, or by rice-pounding, weaving or doing house-work for wages, should be shown under those occupations. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. If a person lives on alms, it should be stated whether he is a religious mendicant or an ordinary beggar. When a person is in Government, Railway, or Municipal service, the special service should be entered first, and the word Government or Municipal, &c., after, as clerk—Government, sweeper—Municipal, labourer—Railway.

If a person be temporarily out of employ, enter the last or ordinary occupation.

The principal occupation or means of subsistence was alone to be entered, except in the case of agriculture, or any connection with land being one. In that case both were to be entered. The distinction between the different connections with the land was also to be carefully observed.

In the abstraction or tabulation, by retaining the word "dependent", it would have been possible to show both the number of persons depending on each occupation, and also those actually following it. But here again accuracy would have been very doubtful, as there was little uniformity among the enumerators in their use of the word. A better way of bringing out the distinction was adjudged to be the abstraction of occupation by age periods. The Imperial tables accordingly presented three ages, that of childhood up to 5, during which the dependence on others is complete; youth, from 5 to 15, during which in many occupations boys and girls are workers; and adulthood, over 15. I use the term young persons to denote those between 5 and 15. It may be thought that these periods are not sufficient, and especially that the very aged should have been distinguished, but it must be remembered that every extra age period adds enormously to the difficulty and expense of the work, which in this particular table were very great. To have retained the word "dependent" during abstraction, and shown the population by workers and dependents as well as by ages would have at once doubled the work. The word was, therefore, entirely neglected in the abstraction. Tabulation

A short description of the process of abstraction is necessary to show how uniformity in classification was ensured. In the abstraction sheets the occupations were entered exactly as found in the schedules. No license at all was allowed to the abstractors of grouping entries together, even though they might themselves consider them identical. For instance, "gure rákhne," "gure páhne," "gure wágne" had all to be entered separately, so "shet kasne" and "jamin kasne." The only license allowed was in the omission of particles, and in the combining different parts of the same verb. Thus "shet kasne" and "shet kasnár" might be included together. From the abstraction sheets were prepared alphabetical lists, which were periodically sent up from the district abstraction offices to the Provincial Superintendent, by whom a number was assigned to each occupation. To those occupations, which were considered identical, the same number was given. The lists so numbered were sent back to the abstraction offices, and in tabulation only these numbers were entered. Method of abstraction

Shortly after the census was taken, the Census Commissioner issued a scheme for the classification of occupations, by which they were divided into 7 classes, 24 orders and 77 sub-orders, with groups subsidiary to some of them. In addition to this, another list was given, showing 478 occupations, classified under the sub-orders and groups. They are the occupations shown in the tables, without letters after them. It is not worth the space to enumerate them all here, as they can be read in the tables; but the scheme of the classes, orders, sub-orders and groups can be seen better here on one page, than spread over several, as it is in the tables. I therefore give it below, with the Commissioner's explanatory remarks:— Classifica-
tion.

GENERAL SCHEME OF CLASSIFICATION OF MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order, group, where any.	
A. Government	I. Administration	1. Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments. 2. Service of Local and Municipal Bodies. 3. Village service. 4. Army. 5. Navy and Marines. 6. Administrative service.	
	II. Defence	7. Military and other service.	
	III. Foreign and Feudatory State service.	8. Stock breeding and dealing. (a) Horses and horned cattle. (b) Other draught animals. (c) Small cattle.	
B. Pasture and Agriculture.	IV. Provision and care of cattle.	9. Subsidiary Services in connection with animals. (a) Training and care of cattle. (b) Vermin destroying.	
	V. Agriculture	10. Interest in land. 11. Agricultural labour. 12. Growth of special produce, of trees, &c. 13. Agricultural training and supervision.	
C. Personal services.	VI. Personal, Household and Sanitary services.	14. Personal and Domestic services. 15. Non-domestic entertainment. 16. Sanitation.	
	VII. Food and drink, &c.	17. Animal food. 18. Vegetable food. 19. Drinks, condiments and narcotics.	
	VIII. Light, firing and forage.	20. Lighting. 21. Fuel and forage.	
	IX. Buildings	22. Building materials. 23. Artificers in building.	
	X. Vehicles and vessels.	24. Railway plant. 25. Carts, Carriages, &c. 26. Ships and boats. 27. Paper. 28. Books and prints. 29. Watches clocks and scientific instruments. 30. Carving and engraving.	
	D. Preparation and supply of material substances.	XI. Supplementary requirements.	31. Toys and curiosities. 32. Music and musical instruments. 33. Necklaces, garlands, sacred threads, bracelets and beads, &c. 34. Furniture. 35. Harness. 36. Tools and Machinery. 37. Arms and Ammunition. 38. Wool and Fur. 39. Silk.
		XII. Textile fabrics and dress.	40. Cotton. 41. Hemp, flax and coir, &c. 42. Dress.
		XIII. Metals and Precious stones.	43. Gold, silver and precious stones. 44. Brass, copper and bell metal. 45. Tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead. 46. Iron and steel.
		XIV. Glass, Pottery, and stone ware.	47. Glass and China ware. 48. Earthen and stone ware.
		XV. Wood, Cane and leaves, &c.	49. Wood and Bamboos. 50. Cane, matting and leaves, &c.
XVI. Drugs, dyes, gums, &c.		51. Gums, Resins and similar Forest produce. 52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c.	
XVII. Leather		53. Leather, horns, bones and grease. 54. Money and Securities. 55. General merchandise.	
E. Commerce, transport and storage.		XVIII. Commerce	56. Dealing unspecified. 57. Middlemen (a) Brokers, agents. (b) Contractors, Farmers.
		XIX. Transport and storage.	58. Railways (a) Administration. (b) Working Staff.
			59. Road (a) Carts, Carriages, Trams, &c. (b) Pack animals.
	F. Professions	XX. Learned and artistic professions.	60. Water (a) Vessel owners, Agents, &c. (b) Working Staff.
			61. Messages (a) Postal and other messengers. (b) Telegraph and Telephone.
XXI. Sport and amusements.		62. Storage and weighing.	
		63. Religion (a) Priests, ministers, &c. (b) Subsidiary Religious services.	
		64. Education. 65. Literature. 66. Law. 67. Medicine (a) Practitioners. (b) Subsidiary medical services.	
	XXII. Pictorial art, sculpture, &c.	68. Engineering and Survey. (a) Engineers and surveyors. (b) Subsidiary Staff.	
		69. Other sciences. (a) Astronomy and natural sciences. (b) Minor Sciences.	
	XXIII. Music, acting and dancing.	70. Pictorial art, sculpture, &c.	
		71. Music, acting and dancing.	
		72. Sport. 73. Exhibitions and games. (a) Catching, training and exhibiting animals. (b) Conjuring, fortune-telling and similar exhibitions. (c) Acrobatic and athletic exhibitions. (d) Service of places of entertainment.	

			(To be sub-divided Provincially.)
G. Indefinite and Independent	XXII. Complex occupations.	74. Unskilled labour.	(a) Earth-work and special branches of labour.
			(b) General unskilled labour.
			75. Undefined and disreputable means of livelihood.
XXIII. Indefinite	76. Property and	(a) Property and allowances.	
		(b) Charity and endowments.	
		77. At the Public charge.	
XXIV. Independent work.	77. At the Public charge.	(a) Pensions.	
		(b) Prisoners, &c.	

"The object in view is to group the entries in the Census schedules as far as possible in accordance with the distribution of occupations in India in general, and at the same time to allow room for the designation of special features found only in certain provinces. It is superfluous, therefore, to discuss the classification in use at the Census of communities further advanced in economic differentiation, or one based simply on the abstract laws of sociological science. The classification now published is not altogether scientifically correct, but it will serve its purpose if it collects under one head occupations known to be akin to each other, and keeps apart others which are but nominally related.

2. There are certain classes of occupations in India which require a few general remarks before the details of the scheme are reviewed. In the first place, Government service is so comprehensive a term in this country that for the purposes of classification it is necessary to restrict its application to the functions which cannot be dissociated from the main end of administration—protection and defence. Thus, special functions undertaken by the State in India beyond the primary duties above quoted are to be classed not under the head of Government Service, but under their special designation. Public Instruction will come under Education, and Engineering, Meteorology, Agricultural training, Medical practice and Administration under these heads respectively. It will be almost impracticable to effect a complete separation from the general title to which objection is raised above, as the combination of these special functions with that of the Military or Civil Service of the Crown has been retained too closely in the schedules to admit of discrimination; but, as far as possible, the principle above enunciated should be rigorously applied. It is the same with the service of Local and Municipal bodies, where only persons actually engaged in administration should be entered under those titles. Engineers and Road Over-seers or Supervisors, Sanitary Inspectors or Surveyors, Schoolmasters and Vaccinators, all have their special groups, irrespective of the source from which their salary is drawn. If the extent to which the functions of the State are in India exercised beyond the limits of protection be in question, the best source of information will be the periodical lists published by Government of its employés, rather than a Census return.

3. A second class of occupations needing special treatment is the very large one of what have been called "Village-Industries," one great characteristic of which is that the same person both makes and sells. Amongst the most important of these come the brass-smith, blacksmith, cotton-weaver, potter, tanner, carpenter, and the like, representing with their fellows the bulk of the artisan class throughout the country. Owing to the extension of towns, it is misleading to group such occupations under what would be otherwise an obviously suitable title, and some artisans indeed may have totally changed the character of the occupation on emigrating from the simple community to which they originally ministered. It has, therefore, been thought advisable to make no difference in the classification between those who make and those who sell special goods, though in the sub-divisional groups there is room for the general dealer, the commercial agent, and other middlemen, and also for that class of dealers known by a special name in each province, (*gândhi, chilhar, kirkul, parchuran, &c.*) which supplies certain articles which are almost invariably associated together throughout the country.

4. After the above general remarks, the scheme may be taken up in detail. In the first place, the aggregate of the various means of livelihood are divided into the following main classes:—

Classes.

A.—Government.

B.—Pasture and Agriculture.

C.—Personal services.

D.—The preparation and supply of material substances.

E.—Commerce and the transport of persons, goods, and messages, and the storage of goods.

F.—Professions, learned, artistic and minor.

G.—Indefinite occupations, and means of subsistence independent of occupation.

Of these, the first and fourth are the most complicated, though, making allowances for the defective return in certain cases, the former should be nearly freed from all but those who can rightly be classed in it. The fourth has had to be minutely sub-divided lest confusion should arise.

5. Subordinate to the seven classes come 24 orders, as shown marginally, bracketted according to their respective main heads. The first few explain themselves. As regards the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh, the object the article or service is intended for is placed more prominently than the material dealt with. On the other hand, from the twelfth to the seventeenth, the latter is regarded as more characteristic of the occupation than the object for which the prepared article is intended. The distinction is, of course, conventional only and not economic, as in both orders the makers and the sellers of an article are combined, and it is only in the eighteenth order that special mention is made of those who return themselves as exclusively engaged in distribution.

ORDERS.	
<p>✓ A. { I. Administration. II. Defence. III. Foreign and Feudatory State Service.</p>	<p>D. { XIV. Glass, Pottery and Stone ware. XV. Wood, cane and leaves. XVI. Drugs, gums, &c. XVII. Leather.</p>
<p>B. { IV. Cattle-breeding, &c. V. Agriculture.</p>	<p>E. { XVIII. Commerce. XIX. Transport and storage. XX. Learned and artistic Professions.</p>
<p>C. { VI. Personal services. VII. Food and drink. VIII. Light, firing and forage. IX. Buildings.</p>	<p>F. { XXI. Sports and amusements. XXII. Complex occupations. XXIII. Indefinite do. XXIV. Independent of work.</p>
<p>D. { X. Vehicles and vessels. XI. Supplementary Requirements. XII. Textile Fabrics and dress XIII. Metals and precious stones.</p>	

6. The classification next passes into sub-orders, and where still further definition is thought necessary, into groups below the sub-orders. Of the latter there are 77, which are shown, with their groups, in Appendix A. In some respects they are the most important items of the scheme, and it is possible that with careful classification, the Imperial Tables may be based on them, leaving detail below groups for supplementary or Provincial returns. At all events, beyond a few generally prevalent occupations, it is probable that each Province will be best served by being given discretion to select under each group the items it considers most typical or otherwise important in the constitution of its population. Before this is done, however, every occupation and means of livelihood returned will have to be catalogued for classification, so that uniformity up to the point mentioned above may be ensured.

7. In Appendix B is given a sample of the application of the scheme to a collection of items found in two or three of the Census Reports of 1881. It is not to be confounded with a complete index, such as was attempted on the last occasion, but will nevertheless serve as a general guide in preparing the detailed catalogues prescribed for the present Census in Appendix B, page 12 of Circular M.

8. A very important point to be dealt with in connection with the tabulation of occupations in India is how to deal with an occupation shown conjointly with some description of agriculture or with the possession of land, or, again, which is locally known to be always combined with another non-agricultural occupation, of apparently quite a distinct character. It seems advisable to show all of the former class in the main return under their respective special headings, and in a supplementary return to show them with the agricultural connection as the main head, and the special occupation subordinate to each several sub-division of the former. For example :— We may have a pleader who is a non-cultivating land-owner, a money-lender who is also a non-cultivating land-owner, a carpenter who is a cultivating tenant, and so on. In the general return these will appear under the items of pleader, money-lender, and carpenter respectively. In the supplementary return, after the total number of non-cultivating land-owners who have no other occupation returned against them, will come the pleader, and after him the money-lender, whilst the carpenter will occupy a corresponding position under the head of cultivating tenant. In this way the total number of land-owners and tenants and their families, so far as the Census return is correct, will be obtained without detracting from the roll of the occupations which probably take up an equal or greater portion of the time of the person returning both. As regards the second class, no general heads can be prescribed, as the combinations may differ in every Province. Notorious instances are those of the tanner and shoemaker, shepherd and blanket-weaver, and, as shown by Mr. Ibbetson for the Punjab, the fisherman, water-carrier and public cook. Where the caste is used to denote the occupation, there need be no difficulty in providing a special heading for the complex functions in question. In other cases, local knowledge should be called in to point out which are the occupations almost always combined together, and these can be demarcated by a special note to the return. The instruction, however, that only the main occupation should be entered in the schedule, is against the chance of obtaining a complete return of non-agricultural combinations. All the same, Provincial Superintendents should suggest as soon as possible the heads of this class which they find can be distinguished in their respective Provinces."

In 1881 the classes were six, and very differently arranged thus. :—

Professional.	Agricultural.
Domestic.	Industrial.
Commercial.	Indefinite.

I need add nothing to the Commissioner's remarks on the classification, but before proceeding to the results, a few words more as to the mode of classification

are necessary. It has been stated above that on lists received from the abstraction offices, each occupation was given a number by the Provincial Superintendent, under which it was tabulated. As a rule, where the occupation undoubtedly fell under one of Mr. Baines' 478 numbers, and it was not thought for any reason necessary to show it separately from others that might also fall under it, the appropriate number in his list was given to it. Otherwise a higher number or a number with a letter was given. When the work in the district offices was finished, a complete list of all the occupations recorded was made, and sent to the Commissioner, under whose orders the doubtful entries were classified. In this process the number of occupations has been increased to 488, or only 10 more than the provisional list. The complete list of occupations as returned by the people themselves is very long, and does not seem to me to be worth reproducing here.

A glance at the tables will show the enormous amount of extra work, that the abstraction by age-periods, and the more detailed classification have together entailed. In 1881 the figures are all given on 16 pages for British Territory and 12 for Native States. Now they take up 125 pages for British Territory, and 100 for Native States. But this does not represent the whole of the work. It will be seen that the table is divided into 3 parts (XVIIA, XVIIIB and XVIIIC). Part A shows the occupations for Town and Country separately, the town population being that of the places, which are shown as towns in Tables IV and V, and of which the population is also distinguished in Table I. Part B shows the occupations by Districts and States, but here it will be noticed that the ages have been omitted. This was done, under the Commissioner's instructions, simply to save space. The age-periods were, of course, tabulated for each District and State, or part A could not have been prepared; but as the printing them for each District would have made part B four times as long, they were omitted. In both these parts the double occupations, *i.e.* occupations combined with agriculture, are shown under the non-agricultural portion. Part C shows, without any distinction of sex, for every occupation, which has been returned by any one person in combination with agriculture, the total number of persons returning such occupation, and the numbers of persons returning it with (1) ownership or occupancy of land, (2) tenancy and (3) farm service or agricultural labour. Those occupations, however, which seldom occur in such connection are grouped together under their sub-order.

TABLE No. 1.
Showing percentage of persons returned under each Class and Order of Occupation to the total Population by Sex.

Class and Order.	Total Population.		Urban.		Rural.		Class and Order.	Total Population.		Urban.		Rural.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Class A	3 96	3 16	6 45	5 79	3 22	2 60	Order X	00	00	00	00	00	00
B	50 74	40 25	10 81	17 75	60 22	60 21	XI	06	06	03	04	02	02
C	5 79	3 20	6 75	4 2	1 72	1 50	XII	5 11	5 70	11 61	15 46	2 8	3 71
D	51 22	21 50	37 55	35 43	17 25	17 56	XIII	1 57	1 44	3 41	3 35	1 12	1 04
E	4 66	3 10	13 42	10 71	2 54	2 66	XIV	02	02	2 80	0 73	0 2	0 60
F	2 32	2 10	5 36	4 39	1 59	1 29	XV	1 70	1 69	2 86	2 79	1 52	1 45
G	0 48	0 03	13 55	14 22	4 76	5 18	XVI	12	12	1 25	1 29	0 6	0 60
Order I	3 48	4 01	4 72	5 19	3 15	2 25	XVII	1 32	1 22	1 42	1 34	1 30	1 17
II	06	01	1 60	0 2	0 2	0 2	XVIII	2 28	1 95	6 32	6 22	1 24	1 68
III	13	04	0 7	0 5	0 2	0 2	XIX	2 5	1 63	6 26	4 39	1 31	0 26
IV	1 72	1 1	0 73	0 1	1 47	1 1	XX	2 24	2 01	5 25	5 20	1 51	1 32
V	57 02	55 25	16 08	17 15	6 27	6 22	XI	0	0	0 7	0 11	0 7	0 57
VI	2 70	2 29	6 75	6 29	1 72	1 70	XXII	4 40	5 00	10 23	11 30	2 90	3 66
VII	1 29	1 20	5 46	5 11	2 72	2 70	XXIII	2 06	1 93	3 32	3 32	1 70	1 51
VIII	1 29	1 20	1 72	2 1	1 20	1 20	XXIV	0 2	0 1	0 6	0 2	0 1	0 1
XIX	6 7	7 3	2 60	1 47	6 7	4 7	Unreturned	0 2	0 1	0 6	0 2	0 1	0 1

For British Territory only, Table No. 1 shows the percentage of the persons returned under each class and order on the total population, by sex. It includes Aden. They are shown separately for urban and rural areas, and also for the two combined. As the urban population is only 3,502,678 against 15,398,445 rural, the figures for the two combined naturally resemble the latter more nearly than the former. The order in which the seven classes come in point of numbers is as

	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
B.—Pasture and Agriculture...	1	2	1
D.—Material Substances ...	2	1	2
G.—Indefinite and Independent ...	3	3	3
E.—Commerce...	4	4	5
A.—Government ...	5	6	4
C.—Personal Service ...	6	5	6
F.—Professions ...	7	7	7

shown in the margin. Pasture and Agriculture employ little short of 60 per

cent. of the total population, and of the rural population over 69, or more than two-thirds, and it must be remembered that in this number persons subsisting partly on the land, whether as owners, tenants or labourers, and partly on another occupation are not counted under that order. Next in number to this class come the preparers and suppliers of material substances, with over 21 per cent. of the total population. As might be expected, this is the most numerous class in towns with a percentage more than double what it is in the country. These two classes between them take up over 86 per cent. in the country and over 80 in the total population. The indefinite and independent class comes next with 6.48 and 6.83. It includes all unskilled labourers, such as road and railway coolies and rice pounders, general labourers and those of undefined and disreputable employments. Then come those engaged in commerce, transport and storage, with 4.66 and 3.58. Then the Government servants, among whom are included, from the Governor down to Village menials, all employed in the administration of the country, of local bodies and of villages, but not persons, who like Schoolmasters, Foresters and Civil Engineers are merely in its service, and not employed in its administration. They number 3.86 and 3.16 per cent. Personal and domestic servants number 2.70 and 2.39 per cent. Lastly come professional persons with only 2.32 and 2.09. Males, it will be seen outnumber the females proportionally, in Government service, personal service, commerce and the professions. These are the classes in which the workers are most exclusively males; and though the majority of them wives and children, would be classed as dependent on the same occupation, there must be a considerable number who work independently, and therefore go to swell the ranks of one of the other classes.

I descend now to the orders. Class B is divided into two only, provision and care of cattle and agriculture. The number employed on the former is very inconsiderable, but this is in part no doubt due to the fact that the care of cattle is considered to be, and is in fact, an essential part of agricultural labour. The actual numbers of the two orders are:—

			British Territory.	Native States.
Cattle...	...	...	259,837	212,223
Agriculture	...	...	11,008,233	4,620,704

The children between 5 and 15 are in a much larger proportion, 35.8, among the former than the latter, 24.3. So in Native States the percentages are 28.4 and 24.9. The reason is that so many children of agriculturists are employed in looking after the cattle. Under D, preparation and supply of material substances, there are 11 orders. Out of the whole percentage 21.22 (for males) of the order, 7.69 or more than a third are employed on food and drink, and 5.11 or nearly one-fourth on textile fabrics and dress. This leaves only five-twelfths for the other nine orders. The most numerous followed of them are wood and cane 1.78, metals and precious stones 1.57, lighting 1.39, and leather 1.32. The numbers employed on vehicles and drugs are especially small. In towns, on account of the large cotton spinning and ginning factories, the latter of which are at work for a few months only in each year, but were working at the time of the Census, the proportion of persons employed on textile fabrics is far higher than that of any other order, and is over 14 per cent. for males and 15 per cent. for females. The others are very much the same in towns as in the country at large. The indefinite and independent comprise two orders, the indefinite or unskilled workers, and those subsisting on their means, on charity or at the public charge, either as pensioners or prisoners. Of these the former is the larger with 4.40 and 5.00 as against 2.08 and 1.83 of the latter. The commercial class is divided into two orders, those who are actually engaged in commercial transactions, and those who are employed in transport and storage. The two show almost equal numbers 2.28 and 1.95 against 2.38 and 1.63. Government service is divided into 3 orders, administration, defence, and foreign service, and the first named employs more than 10 times as many as the other two together. The number employed on defence is strikingly small. The actual numbers are:—

		British Territory.		Native States.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
I. Administration	...	340,972	274,263	159,024	127,464
II. Defence	...	33,981	10,061	12,215	7,767
III. Foreign Service	...	3,088	3,543	4,872	3,987

In the Native States, the service of the State, where a person was enumerated is reckoned under Order I, and of any other State or of the British or a Foreign Government under Order III. The percentages of these orders to the total population are :—

			British Territory.	Native States.
Administration	...	...	3·25	3·56
Defence	...	...	0·23	0·24
Foreign Service	...	...	0·03	0·11

The personal service class is not divided into orders. The professional is divided into two, learned and artistic and sport and amusement. The former is a fairly well represented order, and ranks sixth in number, but the other is the smallest of all, containing only ·08 and ·07 per cent. of the total.

There are a few points worth noticing in the proportions of the sexes in the orders. Order I shows a much higher percentage of females in urban, and of males in rural areas, which is doubtless due to the wives and families of officials being left in the towns, while they themselves are out in the districts working. Order II shows an equality of the sexes in the country, but that the males are 3 times as numerous in the towns. This is due to the large number of unmarried British soldiers, and of Native soldiers, whose wives and families are beyond the limits of the Presidency. In IV the excess of males in the country is due to the number of boys employed tending cattle, who would be entered as following that occupation, while their sisters are entered under the occupation of their father. In V the excess of females is on account of the males who in an undivided family chiefly subsisting on agriculture, follow some other occupation and are entered under that, while the women are entered under agriculture. The herd-boys above mentioned would be an instance of this, but it would also apply to the learned professions, and in fact to almost every occupation in some degree. Order VI is domestic service. It is not like a European country where household service is done chiefly by women. Except nurses, the servants are mostly men, and it is likely that many farm servants have been by mistake included with domestic. In VII food and drink though the percentage of females to the total of that sex is 9·16 and of males is only 8·46, yet the total of males is so much larger than that of females in towns, viz., 1,913,082 to 1,589,596, that the actual number of males employed in that order is greater than of the females. Among the children under 5 the females preponderate both in town and country, but among the workers the males are more numerous. In Order VIII light and firing the females are the more numerous and the cause is exactly the opposite one to that of the herd-boys. Of a family which cultivates, but does other things to eke out its subsistence it is the women who are chiefly employed in collecting cowdung-cakes and sticks for firing. In XII textile fabrics, the females are in an actual numerical majority over the men in every sub-order wool, silk, cotton, hemp and dress, both in British Territory and Native States, except only in wool in the former. In cotton and dress in British Territory and in wool in Native States, they are fewer in towns, and in jute in Native States in the country. In other respects they show a majority whether in town or country. This distribution would seem to show that it is not so much in mills that women's labour is used, but in the hand labour of the villages. This order requires some examination by districts. Ahmedabad shows very nearly the same number of either sex. There is a large number of cotton-weavers and of the factory hands, and these occupations appear to have been considerably confused. There is also a large number of embroiderers. In Broach there are 718 females to 271 males employed in hemp. In Surat there are 1,038 male and 769 female embroiderers. In Thána there are 133 male to 22 female blanket-weavers, 152 male to 62 female ginners and 5,023 male to 3,653 female weavers and factory hands. In Khándesh there are 1,552 male and 1,120 female mill mukádams which seems a number disproportionally great to the number of mill hands; and must include a large number of them. There are 4,064 male and 3,064 female clothes dealers, and 3,990 male and 4,597 female piece-goods dealers. In Násik the males are as a rule in the majority even in these occupations. Silk-carders and spinners show 812 males and 1,265 females, silk-weavers and dealers 1,558 and 823 females, which looks like a confusion in tabulation only that Nagar shows a somewhat similar disproportion. Cotton spinners are 114 male and 522 female, weavers 6,483 and 5,591, and dyers 500 and 313.

Tailors are 2,232 and 1,923. In Nagar woollen yarn spinners number 215 females to 47 males. Clothes dealers are 6,141 and 5,012; piece-goods dealers 2,311 and 1,905. Poona shows all through these occupations a slight preponderance of males, except in silk. In Sholapur the two sexes are nearly evenly divided; and also in Sátára, but in both piece-goods dealers are in a considerable majority. It is to the Karnatak that the preponderance of the women in this order is chiefly due. It is most marked in silk, Dhárwár 935 to 5,399 and Bijápur 2,488 to 7,254; in cotton Belgaum 16,605 to 22,869, Dhárwár 27,995 to 40,963 and Bijápur 1,759 to 26,648, in dress Belgaum 5,209 to 18,685 and Bijápur 6,927 to 18,150. It would appear here that many women must have been included under the occupation of hosiers, who should have come under cotton spinning. The vernacular entry was *nulate, jadu márwadu*, which means spinning and selling balls of thread. In Sind the cotton spinners show a large majority of women. In Order XVIII, commerce, the males are in a considerably higher proportion than the females. These people are mostly well-to-do, and the women would not as a rule engage in other occupations, and the deficiency is chiefly due to the Jains and other traders, whose wives and families are not in the presidency. In order XIX, which includes railway road and water transport, the preponderance of males does not extend to the two latter. Cart owners and drivers are 1·72 males and 1·37 females in towns; and 27 males and 16 females in country. Mariners are 2·04 males and 1·59 females in towns, and 30 males and 26 females in country. The preponderance of males among the cartmen must be due to the cause already noticed that the families are dependent both on agriculture and carting for their subsistence, but only those who are actually engaged in the work are entered under the latter, all the others, which would include all the females, and all children under 5 of either sex, being shown, under the principal occupation of agriculture. There is little difference between the children in this sub-order—5,836 boys to 5,638 girls. In the mariners group one would not expect to find such a large preponderance of males, because though it would be natural to find this at ports, it would be neutralised by the places, where the houses of the mariners are, and where their wives are left behind. The principal ports are in places treated as towns, and hence the preponderance should be altogether in towns, while the rural population might be expected to show a majority of females. In Native States this is actually the case. The figures are:—

		Total.	Town.	Country.
Working staff of vessels ...	{ Males ...	11,377	6,524	4,853
	{ Females ...	11,378	5,502	5,876

In British Territory, however, it is not so. Though the proportion of females to males is much higher in the country than in towns, they are not on an equality even in the former. The figures are:—

		Total.	Town.	Country.
Working staff of vessels ...	{ Males ...	62,943	38,952	23,991
	{ Females ...	29,094	9,476	19,618

The explanation is to be found partly in the large number of sailors, from places out of India, or beyond this presidency, found in Bombay and other large ports, and partly in the fact that numbers carry on two trades, and the women come under the other. There is naturally a close connection between sailors and fishermen and many persons could be described with equal accuracy as sailors (384 and 385) fishermen (81) or fish dealers (82). Their women, however, would only take an active part in the fish dealing. Hence we see an excess of them under this occupation. The numbers are for British Territory:—

		Total.	Town.	Country.
Fish dealers ...	{ Males ...	29,378	8,924	20,454
	{ Females ...	34,717	9,750	24,967

In Native States also the females show an excess in both tracts. The excess of the males among the sailors is found chiefly in the following Districts:—

		Males.	Females.
Bombay City ...	...	22,198	2,802
Aden ...	...	3,772	823
Thána ...	...	5,222	1,197
Kolába ...	...	5,474	2,204
Karáchi ...	...	4,919	2,234

Order XX "Learned and artistic professions" shows a larger proportion of males in the rural tracts. The groups, to which this is mainly due are 63 (a)

priests and ministers, 64 Education, 66 Law, 67 (a) Medical practitioners, 68 (b) Engineering subsidiary staff, 71 Music, acting and dancing. Except among the lawyers, and the musicians, this is explained by the fact that the classes from which these persons are drawn are all natives of towns, but that the adult worker, like the village schoolmaster and the Public Works overseer, has to go out to the villages for his work, and does not take his family with him. The lawyers are different. Their work is almost entirely in towns. If the districts are looked at, it will be seen that Násik shows an extraordinarily large proportion of females, which is probably due to a mistake in tabulation. Among the musicians and dancers, the workers are largely females. Order XXIII, disreputable and indefinite, chiefly consists of prostitutes and persons dependent on them; and consequently females are largely in excess in the proportion of about 3 to 1. Order XXIV, "Independent," embraces two sub-orders and four groups. Only the first group are really independent. The second depend on charity. The third are pensioners of the State and the fourth are prisoners. In towns the proportion of the two sexes is practically the same, in the country the males preponderate. It is those dependent on charity that are the cause of this. For even these persons can be divided into workers, who go round begging, and those who remain at home to receive the takings; and except where there is a considerable European population, the actual beggars are usually males, who go round from village to village. The prisoners are nearly all males, and nearly all in towns; but their number is so small a fraction of the population that they make little difference between the urban and rural proportions even in this order alone. The instructions were that persons in Jail were to be entered as prisoners notwithstanding that they might have a permanent occupation; but the instructions were not taken to require that persons dependent on prisoners should be classed as prisoners themselves, though logically they should have been.

TABLE No. 2.

Showing percentage of persons returned under each Sub-order or Group of Occupations to total Population by Sex.

Sub-order or Group.	TOTAL POPULATION.		URBAN.		RURAL.		Sub-order or Group.	TOTAL POPULATION.		URBAN.		RURAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments ..	1.26	1.05	3.45	3.64	2.73	.50	44. Brass, copper and bell-metal ..	.18	.16	.65	.68	.06	.05
2. Service of Local and Municipal bodies ..	.16	.14	.67	.67	.63	.02	45. Tin, zinc, quick-silver and lead ..	.05	.04	.19	.19	.02	.01
3. Village Service ..	2.06	1.82	.69	.87	2.41	2.02	46. Iron and steel ..	.46	.44	.79	.69	.40	.38
4. Army ..	.34	.11	1.66	.61	.04	.02	47. Glass and china-ware ..	.01	.01	.04	.05	.01	.01
5. Navy and Marine ..			.93	.01			48. Earthen and stoneware ..	.60	.60	.35	.68	.62	.60
6. Administrative Service ..	.01	.03	.07	.04	.02	.01	49. Wood and bamboos ..	1.34	1.14	2.37	2.12	1.10	.93
7. Military and other Service ..	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	50. Cane-matting and leaves, &c. ..	.44	.54	.50	.68	.42	.51
8(a). Horses and horned cattle ..	.88	.55	.35	.25	.85	.37	51. Gums, resins and similar forest produce ..	.02	.02	.01	.03	.02	.02
8(b). Other draught animals ..	.93	.92	.02	.01	.04	.03	52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c. ..	.10	.10	.24	.26	.06	.07
8(c). Small cattle ..	.82	.60	.29	.22	.95	.65	53. Leather, horns, bones and grease ..	1.82	1.23	1.42	1.44	1.10	1.19
9(a). Training and care of cattle ..	.03	.03	.10	.12	.01	.01	54. Money and securities ..	.63	.60	1.48	1.55	.42	.40
9(b). Vermin destroying ..				.02			55. General merchandize ..	.67	.54	2.39	1.98	.28	.23
10. Interest in land ..	16.57	48.29	10.29	11.52	55.33	56.05	56. Dealing unspecified ..	.65	.55	1.40	1.27	.47	.39
11. Agricultural labour ..	10.29	11.11	6.23	5.13	11.51	12.39	57. (a) Brokers, agents ..	.24	.20	1.10	.95	.04	.03
12. Growth of special produce of trees, &c. ..	.19	.15	.54	.49	.10	.08	57. (b). Contractors, farmers ..	.07	.06	.23	.26	.04	.02
13. Agricultural training and supervision ..	.02	.01	.02	.01	.01	.01	58. (a). Administration ..	.13	.11	.49	.47	.04	.04
14. Personal and domestic services ..	2.48	2.17	5.97	5.42	1.63	1.48	58. (b). Working staff ..	.25	.20	.72	.65	.14	.10
15. Non-domestic entertain-ment ..	.04	.05	.10	.11	.02	.04	59. (a). Carts, carriages, teams, &c. ..	.55	.37	1.72	1.37	.27	.16
16. Sanitation ..	.18	.17	.06	.04	.06	.06	59. (b). Pack animals ..	.27	.26	.15	.11	.80	.32
17. Animal food ..	1.55	1.65	2.03	2.70	1.37	1.43	60. (a). Vessel owners, agents, &c. ..	.04	.04	.07	.06	.04	.04
18. Vegetable food ..	4.72	4.46	3.42	3.65	5.03	4.63	60. (b). Working staff ..	.64	.32	2.04	.59	.30	.26
19. Drinks, condiments and catenades ..	1.42	1.20	2.70	2.92	1.11	.98	61. (a). Postal service ..	.30	.14	.61	.49	.10	.06
20. Lighting ..	.57	.57	.94	1.06	.48	.47	61. (b). Telegraph service ..	.01	.01	.06	.06		
21. Fuel and forage ..	.81	1.10	.78	1.06	.82	1.10	62. Storage ..	.32	.23	1.04	.88	.10	.09
22. Building materials ..	.20	.17	.37	.36	.6	.13	63. (a). Priests ..	.19	.18	.50	.55	.11	.10
23. Artificers in building ..	.66	.56	1.69	1.62	.41	.33	63. (b). Religious service ..	.98	.69	1.60	1.70	.79	.72
24. Railway plant ..	.06	.04	.27	.22	.01	.01	64. Education ..	.26	.22	.60	.62	.16	.13
25. Carts, carriages, &c. ..	.02	.02	.05	.05	.01	.01	65. Literature ..	.18	.14	.75	.64	.05	.03
26. Ships and boats ..	.01	.02	.05	.08			66. Law ..	.03	.10	.32	.47	.03	.03
27. Pails ..	.01	.04	.18	.22			67. (a). Medical practitioners ..	.10	.10	.39	.34	.05	.05
28. Poles and prints ..	.08	.06	.41	.35		.01	67. (b). Medical service ..	.02	.02	.10	.09		
29. Watches, clocks and scientific instruments ..	.02	.01	.07	.07			68. (a). Engineers, and Surveyors ..	.03	.03	.14	.14		.01
30. Carving and engraving ..	.02	.01	.06	.06	.01	.01	68. (b). Do. Staff ..	.08	.08	.29	.23	.06	.05
31. Toys and amusements ..	.15	.18	.15	.16	.30	.18	69. (a). Astronomers ..	.01	.01	.01	.01		.01
32. Musical and musical instruments ..			.01	.01			69. (b). Minor sciences ..	.04	.04	.07	.05	.03	.04
33. Necklaces, garlands, sacred threads, bracelets and beads, &c. ..	.18	.20	.39	.47	.13	.14	70. Painting, &c. ..	.02	.01	.06	.04		
34. Furniture ..	.02	.01	.06	.04	.01	.01	71. Music, &c. ..	.23	.19	.38	.41	.20	.14
35. Harness ..	.01	.01	.02	.03	.01	.01	72. Sport ..	.02	.01	.04	.02	.01	.01
36. Tool- and machinery ..	.10	.08	.35	.32	.03	.03	73. (a). Animal training ..	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
37. Arms and ammunition ..	.02	.02	.05	.06	.01	.01	73. (b). Conjuring, &c. ..	.03	.02	.04	.04	.03	.02
38. Wool and fur ..	.24	.30	.25	.23	.26	.30	73. (c). Acrobats ..	.02	.02	.02	.01	.02	.02
39. Silk ..	.21	.32	.91	1.52	.04	.07	74. (a). Gymkhána service ..	.01	.01	.01	.01		.01
40. Cotton ..	2.90	3.22	8.72	6.96	1.65	2.03	74. (b). Earth-work ..	.01	1.06	1.00	2.25	.32	.21
41. Hemp, flax and coir, &c. ..	.30	.34	.18	.31	.33	.34	74. (c). Unskilled labour ..	3.70	3.72	6.44	6.38	2.43	2.74
42. Dyes ..	1.38	1.57	4.54	4.53	.61	.90	75. Disreputable ..	.09	.22	.39	.67	.03	.13
43. Gold, silver and precious stones ..	.80	.80	1.79	1.73	.64	.59	76. (a). Property ..	.12	.16	.59	.69	.02	.04
							76. (b). Charity ..	1.66	1.42	1.60	1.66	1.38	1.33
							77. (a). Pensioners ..	.25	.24	.69	.76	.15	.13
							77. (b). Prisoners ..	.05	.01	.15	.02	.03	

Agriculture.

Descending now to sub-orders and groups, for which Table No. 2 gives the same information as Table No. 1 does for classes and orders. It is seen that "Interest in land" takes up very nearly half of the population, 46.53 among males, and 48.28 among females. Far the largest number of these are cultivating owners or occupants, and they are more than double the cultivating tenants. The numbers are :—

	British Territory.	Native States.
37. Land occupants, not cultivating ...	316,800	127,336
38. Land occupants, cultivating ...	6,026,630	1,519,426
39. Lessces of villages ...	6,214	3,571
40. Tenants and sharers, not cultivating ...	332	8,817
41. Tenants and sharers, cultivating ...	2,603,868	2,446,744

I have put the number for Native States alongside for convenience of comparison. The disproportion in the numbers of cultivating occupants and of cultivating tenants in the two divisions is very striking. The cultivating occupants in British Territory are nearly four times as many as in the Native States, while the cultivating tenants are only some 6 per cent. more. The relative numbers of these are worth following into the districts, but the next order may conveniently be taken at the same time. For next to the persons with an interest in the land, come the agricultural labourers, consisting of farm servants and field labourers. They number :—

	British Territory.	Native States.
42. Farm servants ...	582,475	138,474
43. Field labourers ...	1,436,848	364,709

There was a certain amount of difficulty experienced in separating these two, but as a rule, words like *naukar* and *ghari*, &c., were taken to signify that the employment was more or less permanent, and were classified under 42, and words like *majdur* that the engagement was only temporary. Where, however, the word daily, monthly, six-monthly or yearly was found the difficulty vanished. A person engaged by the month or longer period was classed under 42 as a farm servant. I may note that the use of these words with *ghari* and *majdur* showed that the distinction between these two terms as meaning servant and labourer respectively was not one rigidly adhered to in practice by the enumerators; for entries of *majdur* by the year, and *ghari* by the day were not at all unfrequent. The proportions of the sexes, of young persons and children to adults, in these two occupations are interesting, as they are so very dissimilar :—

	Total.	0—4.	5—14.	15 and over.
Males—				
42. Farm servants ...	384,540	44,815	75,506	264,159
43. Field labourers ...	622,635	99,478	159,810	363,347
Females—				
42. Farm servants ...	197,935	34,602	44,565	118,767
43. Field labourers ...	814,213	121,685	171,254	521,274

The males preponderate largely as farm servants, and the females as field labourers. Among the males the proportion of farm servants to field labourers is lowest among the children and highest among the adults, while among the females it is lowest among the adults, and highest among the children, the young persons between 5 and 15, occupying the middle place among both sexes. The reason for the disproportion of the sexes is no doubt that where the man is a field labourer his women and children will be the same, but where he is a farm servant, they will do agricultural work at certain seasons only, and be paid by the job and would therefore not be entered as being of the same occupation as him, either dependently or independently. The same reasoning would apply to the male

TABLE No. 3.
Percentage of each Agricultural occupations to total of Agriculture
(Order V) by Districts.

District.	Land occup. 37	Land occup. 38	Leases of villages, &c. 39	Tenants not cultivating. 40	Tenants and sharers cultivating. 41	Farm servants. 42	Field labourers and crop watchmen. 43	Growers of special products and trees. Suborder 12	Agricultural training and supervision. Suborder 13
Ahmedabad	4.66	40.054	.07	.0093	32.33	3.15	10.51	.12	.04
Kaira	3.74	45.92	...	.0290	36.54	1.55	9.36	.16	...
Panch Mahals	1.9	70.64	.01	.0651	20.47	4.21	2.3	.17	.10
Broach	2.42	45.47	.02	...	24.9	6.21	21.63	.26	.06
Surat	7.0	55.9	.02	...	4.96	4.07	31.51	.19	...
Thana	1.59	43.44	...	.0003	35.33	3.71	17.40	.40	...
Kutch	2.8	49.79	.03	...	41.45	3.96	5.15	.37	...
Rajkot	1.19	49.23	.48	.0080	42.76	1.12	6.12	.17	.01
Kanara	5.94	29.49	...	...	51.79	2.64	9.72	1.5	...
Khandesh	.37	27.43	.06	.0001	10.63	8.79	22.48	.19	.02
N. A.	1.33	57.88	...	...	15.69	3.65	18.34	.18	.02
Ahmednagar	1.64	71.73	...	.0001	4.3	6.69	16.79	.19	.01
Poona	5.6	70.13	.01	.0020	13.88	4.25	7.65	.46	...
Shikarpur	2.98	55.30	...	.0006	13.74	6.68	22.90	.19	.17
Satara	2.67	71.22	...	...	10.92	.98	6.21	.69	...
Bilaspur	2.96	67.02	...	...	21.11	4.85	13.62	.11	...
Dhule	4.0	63.75	.04	...	9.19	14.39	14.73	.11	.01
Bijapur	3.15	59.67	...	...	14.53	12.89	9.57	.06	.02
Karnal	4.97	22.66	.13	...	67.69	.35	3.19	.82	...
Hyderabad	4.43	24.62	.14	...	58.96	7.23	3.33	.32	...
Shikarpur	8.13	48.13	...	...	28.33	2.00	1.75	.64	...
Tar and Parkar	1.90	69.4	.02	...	23.29	.73	4.94	.06	...
U. S. Frontier	16.92	30.94	.13	...	42.33	.57	7.81	.90	.02
Bombay City	8.18	2.22	.16	...	8.17	69.91	.12	10.33	.05
Aden	8.67	9.24	...	...	27.72	9.24	20.79	24.35	...
Total	2.87	54.74	.05	...	23.63	5.20	13.05	.29	.02

show, for each district, the percentage to the total of this class, of occupations Nos. 37 to 43 and sub-orders 12 and 13.

TABLE No. 4.
Totals of each class by Districts.

District.	CLASS.							Unre- turned.	
	A.	B.		C.	D.	E.	F.		G.
		IV.	V.						
Ahmedabad	26,811	22,444	457,783	27,334	233,539	36,692	40,918	59,429	...
Kaira	16,944	14,231	606,569	17,901	126,695	21,654	24,069	37,277	...
Panch Mahals	11,127	4,116	234,452	3,199	30,572	9,677	6,609	17,038	...
Broach	21,327	3,783	204,478	9,978	55,839	16,939	13,231	16,649	...
Surat	27,491	8,562	326,651	32,157	114,819	22,315	11,720	37,633	...
Thana	18,445	3,753	621,375	17,797	127,699	26,822	11,871	77,392	...
Kutch	12,338	3,137	256,534	6,457	64,352	17,857	7,815	32,104	...
Rajkot	20,434	4,717	321,191	13,830	14,885	41,994	1,401	41,641	...
Kanara	11,131	2,862	251,747	5,793	79,497	15,677	11,896	33,909	1
Khandesh	16,000	22,716	961,215	23,196	254,346	38,627	26,323	89,751	8
N. A.	37,094	8,756	53,893	12,706	147,857	21,181	18,132	66,981	...
Ahmednagar	53,599	18,138	571,439	29,127	146,532	17,696	20,947	40,495	...
Poona	78,363	29,641	617,129	35,687	186,442	33,488	26,566	69,573	...
Shikarpur	68,487	10,661	432,995	16,491	150,527	23,391	15,457	4,639	12
Satara	61,417	11,392	324,411	28,599	179,849	15,699	19,812	53,429	...
Bilaspur	36,777	12,104	708,328	1,841	182,981	16,984	19,977	18,469	...
Dhule	30,669	8,849	660,993	13,106	211,994	16,423	30,777	74,413	...
Bijapur	30,657	6,791	535,743	9,855	162,951	7,938	8,662	26,622	...
Karnal	13,722	13,721	237,024	27,599	117,713	56,629	7,413	71,056	...
Hyderabad	12,074	20,227	226,450	24,393	333,266	34,149	16,034	71,899	...
Shikarpur	18,397	10,413	363,321	24,343	463,171	67,659	13,930	74,070	...
Tar and Parkar	2,259	14,011	156,631	3,404	11,746	13,655	1,377	25,282	...
Upper Sind Frontier	3,772	4,233	192,399	4,683	12,413	10,803	1,816	10,662	...
Bombay City	32,798	1,688	57,013	73,577	22,239	163,556	42,913	164,715	2,963
Aden	3,159	357	173	5,374	12,226	11,006	1,158	8,575	...

TABLE No. 5.
Percentages of each class to total population by Districts.

District.	CLASS.							
	A.	B.		C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
		IV.	V.					
Ahmedabad	2.8	2.4	49.7	2.7	27.5	4.0	4.4	6.4
Kaira	1.9	1.6	69.9	2.1	14.5	2.6	2.9	4.2
Panch Mahals	2.5	1.3	74.9	1.0	9.9	2.9	2.1	5.4
Broach	6.2	1.1	23.6	3.0	16.3	4.7	3.8	5.0
Surat	6.2	1.4	60.7	4.9	17.6	3.5	1.8	5.9
Thana	2.0	.4	66.7	1.9	14.1	2.9	1.3	5.3
Kutch	2.5	.6	71.4	1.1	12.3	3.4	1.6	6.5
Rajkot	1.8	.3	74.3	1.2	12.9	4.2	1.4	6.3
Kanara	1.5	.6	63.1	2.3	17.8	3.7	1.4	3.7
Khandesh	3.2	1.5	65.6	1.6	17.4	2.6	1.8	7.6
N. A.	4.4	1.0	63.2	1.5	17.5	2.5	1.9	5.9
Ahmednagar	6.1	2.1	61.8	2.9	16.5	1.9	1.9	7.9
Poona	7.4	1.9	67.8	3.3	17.9	3.1	2.3	4.5
Bilaspur	4.9	1.4	69.2	2.1	17.9	3.4	2.1	6.2
Satara	6.9	1.2	65.6	2.3	14.4	1.7	2.1	5.3
Bilaspur	3.5	1.2	63.9	1.3	18.0	1.7	1.9	4.4
Dhule	3.0	.6	62.9	1.7	15.0	1.7	1.3	1.3
Bijapur	4.3	.7	67.3	1.2	20.4	1.5	2.9	7.1
Karnal	2.4	2.5	43.5	4.9	21.8	.9	1.1	3.4
Hyderabad	1.4	2.3	33.4	3.1	23.8	10.9	1.3	12.6
Shikarpur	1.1	2.0	33.1	2.7	42.3	5.9	1.3	7.8
Tar and Parkar	.3	4.7	62.5	1.1	42.0	7.4	1.5	6.2
Upper Sind Frontier	1.1	2.4	11.1	2.3	27.4	4.5	.5	5.5
Bombay City	3.9	2.3	6.9	4.9	6.8	6.1	1.9	6.1
Aden	11.7	.8	.4	13.2	27.9	24.9	2.5	19.4

children able to work, and they would therefore show a larger proportion under No. 43 than No. 42. The difference between the numbers in these two sub-orders, interest in land and agricultural labour is worth examining into by districts; and with them may be taken the other two sub-orders in the agricultural class, Growers of special products and Agricultural training. Table No. 3 is therefore drawn up to

To complete the usefulness of this table, it is necessary to know the proportion of the total of the agricultural order to the total population of each district. I give therefore a Table No. 4 to show for each district the numbers of each class, and in Table No. 5 the percentages of these numbers on the total population of the district are given. In both the tables, the two orders of Pasture and Agriculture under class B have been distinguished.

The number of grain dealers in Hyderabad, Shikarpur and the Upper Sind Frontier are most remarkable, the former two showing each of them alone more than the other 15 districts with Bombay and Aden put together. Thus:—

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Hyderabad	227,339	125,988	101,351
Shikárpur	252,849	129,900	122,949
Upper Sind Frontier	100,494	54,517	45,977
Rest of the Presidency	116,050	78,563	67,487

The reason is evidently that in these districts cultivators, who sell part of their crop have been entered as grain dealers as well, and therefore shown here under the former. This, however, was not the intention of the instructions, and the returns of these three districts are very much vitiated thereby.

Non-agricultural
sub-orders and
groups.

Next of the groups in importance is No. 18, the preparation and supply of vegetable food. It takes up a larger proportion of the rural than of the urban population, and in the towns of the females than the males. The grain dealers are far the most numerous with 726,732 out of 868,999 in the order. After them come fruit sellers with 49,012, vegetable sellers with 43,742. Confectioners with 20,848 and grain pounders with 13,922. The next largest group is the personal and domestic. Out of a total of 440,731 there are 148,404 general indoor servants. This was a difficult occupation to gauge accurately, and there has no doubt been some confusion with farm servants, and in most cases of doubt they have been classified under 42. The barbers run the general servants pretty close with 144,090. The washermen are 50 per cent. less with only 70,837, which the next three together, cooks, water-carriers and grooms, scarcely exceed. There are 3,452 door-keepers, and the three last occupations ear-picking, tattooing and applying the filth, known as caste marks have a mere nominal number of followers, which it is to be hoped at the next census will be still further reduced. Next comes the village service group with three occupations distinguished, the headman, the accountant and the menial; the last numbering roughly three times as many as the other two together. There remain three groups, with proportions of over 1 per cent; those engaged on the preparation and supply of animal food (1.55), of narcotics (1.42) and those in the service of the Imperial or Provincial Government (1.26). Among the first, fish gives employment to far the most people who are divided between fishermen and fish dealers, but as most of them are both, the separation of the two is not very accurate. After the fish comes the milk trade, supporting 63,771 persons, and then come butchers with 25,367 and ghi makers with 22,691. Under the drinks, condiment, and narcotic group 23 different occupations are shown; but out of the whole 256,329 no less than 145,508 come under the one heading of grocers. Betel-leaf and tobacco employ the next largest number, and then toddy and then country spirit. The drawers and sellers of toddy number 13,404 and of country spirit 10,207. Molasses and then sugar come next, and these two have probably been often confused during the classification. Government servants show 3,656 officers, 99,369 clerks and 116,609 constables, warders, messengers and menials generally.

Government
service.

The difficulty of correct tabulation was greatly increased by the excessive fondness of the people of this country for the word "naukari" or its equivalents, and the impartiality with which this word is used to describe all persons in the service of another, of whatever rank. Especially does this apply to persons in the service of Government. From the highest to the lowest, they were found to give simply "Sarkári Naukari" and the discrimination between occupations Nos. 2, 3 and 4 has consequently been very difficult. Reference to the district figures under Order No. I will show the traces of this difficulty. Sub-order No. I, with the exception of Surat, which has 20,318 out of a provincial total of 219,637, is pretty regularly distributed through the districts, but taking the occupations separately, curious anomalies appear. The difference between No. 3 and No. 4 is roughly that the former are clerical and the latter manual servants of Government. The proportion between the two should be much the same in all districts. In Násik and Sholápur the number of officers is absurdly small, and in Dhárwár nearly as much so. On the whole the menials outnumber the clerks by about 20 per cent. in British Territory, and more than double them in Native States. The proportions are, however, very different in the different districts and States. In the following the clerks actually outnumber the menials.

	Clerks.	Menials.		Clerks.	Menials.
Surat	13,002	7,283	Bombay City ...	13,128	8,050
Thána	6,594	5,123	Pálanpur	2,240	1,935
Násik	5,548	3,413	Surat Agency ...	2,764	1,164
Sholápur	3,768	3,127	Sávanur	76	28
Dhárwár	4,470	1,604			

They bear the lowest proportion to them in—

	Clerks.	Menials.		Clerks.	Menials.
Ahmedabad ...	4,200	9,851	Cutch ...	1,717	10,100
Kaira ...	1,377	3,710	Káthiáwár ...	25,224	61,633
Panch Maháls ...	921	5,482	Rowa Kántha ...	2,762	7,230
Thar and Párkar ...	326	1,504	Cambay ...	419	3,330
Upper Sind Frontier.	252	1,119	Sátára Agency ...	453	1,015
Aden ...	301	1,174	Kolhápúr ...	4,609	10,272

Another great stumbling block was the word "sepoy." It was used to denote men in the military, administrative and other departments of Government service, which had all to be tabulated separately, and besides this many followers of companies and private individuals denominated themselves the same. Confusion between the Imperial or Provincial Government and Local or Municipal service was also common, and perhaps not unnatural. The instructions had to be drafted before the classification scheme was published, and it was not specially ordered to distinguish Local Board servants. These would as a rule go to swell the number of Imperial and Provincial Government servants.

The same cause has also created confusion between domestic servants and clerks, apprentices and other non-domestic employés, and its effect is seen in occupation Nos. 66, 353, 354 and 355 among others. As a rule, where a word like "naukar" was used, and the profession or business of the master was mentioned, but the *naukari* was not described, his employment was considered to be the same as the master's. For instance a *vakil's* servant was considered to be a person employed on the work of a *vakil*. The word "khasagi," when it was used, seemed to be private as opposed to *sarkári* or public, rather than domestic as opposed to professional. For entries like "*naukari khasagi gure rakhne*" were often met with. Thus it was certain that "Khasagi" attached to "naukar" meant simply that the service was not Government. The enumerators being almost entirely Government servants, was, I think, the reason of this. But whatever the reason was, it was clear that *khasagi naukar* by itself did not as a rule mean domestic servant, but simply private servant. In many cases the returner would be a man of all work, whose chief duty is in the fields and is therefore a farm servant rather than a domestic. Differences between different districts in many occupations, especially perhaps in No. 42 are due to this cause.

In British Territory the Local and Municipal servants are 12.5 per cent. of the Imperial. In Native States they are only 1.6. As far as British Territory is concerned they are lowest in—

Panch Maháls...	253	6,431	Kánara ...	410	5,937
Broach ...	518	6,088	Khándesh ...	777	13,327
Thána ...	867	11,938	Ahmednagar .	435	7,563
Kolába ...	311	7,838	Sátára ...	711	11,588
Ratnágiri ...	473	9,938	Bijápúr ...	299	5,696

and highest in—

Sholápúr ...	1,528	6,914	Shikárpúr ...	1,559	6,059
Dhárwár ...	4,645	6,157	Bombay ...	4,621	21,472

In village service British Territory shows 167.8 per cent., and Native States 59.4 on the Imperial and Provincial Government service. Ahmedabad, Panch Maháls and Surat show very few, and this accounts for the large numbers under the first sub-order. The largest numbers are in the Deccan and Karnátak, where the village administration system is fuller and more perfect than elsewhere. Dhárwár shows, however, considerably less numbers than the rest of these parts. In Gujarát, where there is usually a *patel* to each village, but a *taláti* to five or six, the former naturally largely outnumber the latter, except in Broach; and so they do in the Konkan for the same reason. They also do so in Sátára and Belgaum. In Sind no headmen of villages are shown at all, because I presume that they are all agriculturists also. In the Presidency division, all headmen are entered as such, whether agriculturists or not, in the same way, as persons combining any other occupation with agriculture, and the numbers of those so combining it are shown in Part C of the table. The menials are 74.4 per cent.

of the village servants in British Territory and 79·2 per cent. in Native States. They bear a much smaller proportion than the average in the Panch Maháls, Surat, Thána, Koláha, Kánara, Belgaum and all Sind, also in Cutch, Mahi Kántha, Rewa Kántha, Cambay, Surat Agency, Jawhár, Janjira and Kolhápúr.

Age.

Table No. 2 shows the percentage of each group to the total population and that of any occupation required alone can be taken out without difficulty, but the groups are really of more importance than the single occupations. The proportion of the sexes has already been commented on, where they differ materially in any order. There remains age. The proportion out of 10,000 of the different ages, for the total population is:—

		0—4.	5—14.	15 and over.
Male	...	1,440	2,452	6,108
Female	...	1,598	2,255	6,147

In almost every group, the proportion of adults, by which term I mean persons over 15, is greater than this. The exceptions are the stock-breeders and dealers, 8 (a), 8 (b) and 8 (c), the preparers and sellers of animal and vegetable food, of fuel and forage, of ships and boats, of jute and flax, of forest produce and of leather, persons engaged in sport and in the catching and training of wild animals. In the Native States also the adults are in a smaller proportion than the average in all these groups except 8 (b) breeders of other draught animals than horses and horned cattle, 59 wood-carvers and 72 sportsmen. Table No. 6 shows for all these 13 groups for British Territory, the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex by age, and Table No. 7 shows the same for each of the 7 classes, for Native States as well as British Territory. The figures in leaded type in the latter table show where numbers are greater than those for the total population, shown above.

TABLE No. 6.

Distribution of 10,000 persons of each Sex by Age-periods.

Sub-order or Group.	Male.			Female.		
	0—4.	5—14.	15 and over.	0—4.	5—14.	15 and over.
Group 8 (a) Horses and horned cattle	664	5,817	4,019	1,540	2,900	5,500
“ 8 (b) Other draught animals	1,330	2,760	5,910	1,603	2,787	5,610
“ 8 (c) Small Stock...	1,235	3,018	5,747	1,007	2,440	5,857
Sub-order, 17 Animal food	1,557	2,624	5,819	1,639	2,300	6,062
“ 18 Vegetable food	1,598	2,443	5,959	1,850	2,179	5,971
“ 21 Fuel and Forage	1,750	2,807	5,413	1,690	2,196	6,214
“ 26 Ships and boats	1,614	3,107	5,279	1,465	2,359	6,176
“ 41 Jute, flax, and coir	1,867	2,484	5,649	1,894	2,464	5,642
“ 51 Gums, wax and similar forest products	1,738	2,590	5,663	1,658	2,301	6,041
“ 53 Leather, &c.	1,597	2,455	5,948	1,597	2,455	5,948
Group 50 (b) Carriers by pack animals	1,498	2,375	6,127	1,913	2,407	5,680
Sub-order, 72 Sport	1,646	2,753	5,001	2,184	2,337	5,479
“ 73 Exhibition and games	1,452	2,588	5,065	1,784	2,459	5,757

TABLE No. 7.

Distribution of 10,000 persons of each Sex by Age-periods.

Class.	NATIVE STATES.						BRITISH TERRITORY.					
	Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.		
	0—4.	5—14.	15 and over.	0—4.	5—14.	15 and over.	0—4.	5—14.	15 and over.	0—4.	5—14.	15 and over.
A. Government Service	1,210	2,071	6,713	1,657	2,220	6,214	1,315	2,025	6,660	1,725	2,311	5,964
B. Pasture and Agriculture	1,400	2,016	5,018	1,822	2,404	5,974	1,534	2,595	5,881	1,613	2,315	6,042
C. Personal and Household Services	1,270	2,488	6,286	1,426	2,224	5,550	1,107	2,088	6,806	1,439	2,143	6,419
D. Preparation and supply of material substances	1,444	2,542	6,014	1,512	2,298	6,190	1,433	2,573	6,194	1,561	2,187	6,233
E. Commerce, Transport and Storage	1,350	2,421	6,229	1,500	2,305	6,120	1,115	1,908	6,893	1,628	2,244	6,198
F. Learned and Artistic Professions	1,185	2,214	6,001	1,370	2,214	6,410	1,119	2,081	6,870	1,373	2,121	6,395
G. Indefinite and Independent.	1,304	2,474	6,132	1,401	2,121	6,178	1,220	2,225	6,515	1,531	1,991	6,071

I have not taken the percentages for Native States as I have for British Feudatories.

TABLE No. 8.

	British Territory.	Feudatories.	Number in Feudatories to 10,000 in British Territory.
Grand total returned ...	18,988,150	8,039,189	4,253
A. Government Service ...	665,908	315,329	4,735
B. Pasture and Agriculture ...	11,268,070	4,822,927	4,239
C. Personal and Household Services ...	482,575	189,297	2,922
D. Preparation and supply of material substances ...	4,024,753	1,508,335	3,742
E. Commerce, Transport and Storage ...	782,259	312,246	3,921
F. Professions ...	417,170	228,252	5,471
G. Indefinite and Independent ...	1,257,415	654,733	5,206

Territory, but it is as well to compare the different classes and groups, to see where the two differ most widely. Table No. 8 gives the totals for each class, with the percentage of persons in the Native States to those in the same class in British Territory.

They are below their proper proportion among the manufacturing, trading and service classes, and above it in the other four. In the Government class they are naturally in a majority in the first group, which includes with them all reigning chiefs and their families; while in British Territory, only Governors and Chief Commissioners are included. They also exceed in officers and in Class 4 of messengers, constables, bailiffs and menials generally, but in Class 3, which embraces most of the Government clerical establishment they seem less than their true proportion. In Local, Municipal and Village service they are also short and so too naturally in the Army and Navy, except in camp followers of which they have nearly as many, and proportionately considerably more. In the foreign administration services which would comprise chiefly the officials of one State temporarily residing in another, they naturally show a large number.

I have already slightly touched on some of the differences as regards land Agriculture.

TABLE No. 9.

	British Territory.	Feudatories.	Number in feudatories to 10,000 in British Territory.
39 Camel breeders and dealers ...	4,771	980	2,073
31 Sheep, &c., breeders and dealers ...	82,635	41,854	5,064
34 Fanners and gilders ...	4,020	554	1,457
37 Land occupants not cultivating ...	316,900	127,296	4,019
38 Land occupants cultivating ...	8,028,630	1,519,426	2,521
39 Lowces of villages, &c. ...	6,214	3,571	5,746
40 Tenants, not cultivating ...	332	6,817	26,339
41 Tenants and sharers cultivating ...	2,603,468	3,449,741	9,396
42 Farm servants ...	592,475	138,474	2,377
43 Field labourers and crop-watchers ...	1,438,548	364,709	2,538
46 Betel-vine and areca-nut growers ...	664	624	1,100
47 Water-nut growers ...	343	3,281	95,656
48 Cardamom and pepper growers ...	455	37	813
49 Indigo-planters, managers ...	111	1,053	9,456
50 Fruit growers ...	843	30	351
51 Market gardeners (vegetable growers) ...	909	1,038	10,380
52 Gardeners, seedmen, &c. ...	18,732	3,229	1,758
53 Forest rangers, guards and peons ...	9,304	1,199	1,238
Total population ...	---	---	4,253

occupants; but to go a little more into detail, I give side by side in Table No. 9, the numbers in the different occupations in the Pastoral and Agricultural class, which show the most marked differences either way.

The most noticeable differences are in the larger proportion of cultivating tenants, and the smaller one in cultivating land-owners, farm servants and field labourers. It is obvious that where the owners work their land themselves, less hired labour is employed than where they are let, and the decrease of the farm servants and field labourers

would naturally accompany that of the cultivating owner. There is little difference in the proportion of non-cultivating landlords from that of the total population. The non-cultivating tenants show a large excess, but this is entirely due to Káthiáwár and Kolhápur, where 4,765 and 4,006 respectively, or 8,771 out of 8,817 are found. The difference is probably due more to the opinions of the compilers than to any real difference. It is strange that in the S. M. Country, there should be 13 only, as the condition of the country closely resembles that of Kolhápur. Of the 3,281 water-nut growers 3,230 were found in Káthiáwár, and of the 1,053 indigo-planters, 981 in Rewa Kántha. Of the 1,038 market-gardeners, 975 were found in Káthiáwár.

In the service class there is no very great disproportion, except in the non-domestic establishment order, hotel and boarding house-keepers, bar-keepers club-managers and the like. Among the more ordinary occupations of workers washermen &c., there is little difference. Among the manufacturers and artificers, though the states generally show a deficiency, in a few of the occupations it is otherwise. I give these below in Table No. 10.

TABLE No. 10.

Sub-order or Occupation.	British Territory.	Feudatories.	No. in Feudatories to 10,000 in British Territory.	Sub-order or Occupation.	British Territory.	Feudatories.	No. in Feudatories to 10,000 in British Territory.
85 Pulse and flour preparers, &c. ...	6,377	28,156	44,326	205 Knife and tool grinders... ..	1,802	1,604	12,933
89 Vegetable sellers ...	48,742	84,214	7,321	208 Machinery dealers, &c. ...	59	109	13,977
100 Brewers	22	389	17,443	Sub-order, 27 Arms and ammunition	2,974	1,761	6,987
104 Molasses makers and sellers ...	8,127	2,477	7,921	214 Wool-dyers	83	166	17,315
113 Oil-cake dealers ...	155	386	25,032	Sub-order, 40 Cotton	688,036	320,294	5,596
127 Stone and marble workers... ..	17,998	6,417	3,566	245 Fancy work dealers	33	545	165,151
148 Shipwrights, Boat-builders, &c. ...	229	258	11,386	247 Tailors and dressers	67,813	57,048	64,879
167 Other scientific instrument dealers	30	52	17,333	261 Gold beaters	147	1,852	112,280
Sub-order, 30 Carving, engraving, &c.	2,925	2,393	8,181	274 Coral dealers	338	759	22,159
178 H u k k a - s t e m makers and sellers	316	201	9,227	275 Cornelian and agate cutters	181	2,135	117,966
180 Card makers and sellers	22	65	29,545	283 Brass and Copper dealers	224	1,860	63,035
182 Curiosity dealers	22	112	50,909	285 Tin-foil makers and sellers	103	101	9,805
Sub-order, 33 Music and musical instruments	280	768	27,428	288 Tin, lead, zinc workers... ..	13	254	196,307
185 Bangle makers, &c., in lac	120	347	28,910	Sub-order, 46 Iron and steel	86,602	50,977	5,975
187 Bangle makers, &c., in wood and bone	1,473	2,760	18,679	48 Earthen and stone-ware	114,343	91,620	8,274
193 Rosary and necklace makers	205	242	11,804	49 Timber and wood	235,707	107,466	4,558
196 Sacred thread makers and sellers	316	381	12,057	50 Cane-work, matting, leaves, &c.	92,789	41,968	4,533
Sub-order, 35 Harness	1,661	875	6,267	51 Guns, wax and similar Forest produce... ..	3,210	1,513	4,713
				53 Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c.	19,687	9,014	4,574
				53 Leather, &c.	241,007	134,959	5,751

There, too, as in the agricultural occupations, it will be generally seen that the large proportion in the Feudatories is due to a large number in some one or two States, when the compiler has understood either the meaning of the occupation returned or of that in the classification system differently from the others. Thus there are 9,419 pulse and flour preparers in Cutch and 18,450 in Káthiáwár, 383 brewers in Kolhápúr, 146 tin, lead and zinc workers in Káthiáwár and 92 in the S. M. Country.

Commerce.

Although in Class E Commerce, Transport and Storage the feudatories are short, yet in its first order, commerce, they are in a majority. The occupation in which they preponderate most are bankers and bank-managers, shop-keepers and money-lenders' servants, unspecified shop-keepers and farmers of tolls and ferries. In the second order as far as railways, ships, telegraph and post are concerned they are naturally in a minority; but when it comes to carriage by road there is not much difference, and the palki owners and pack bullock owners and drivers make up a larger part of the population here than in British Territory.

The professional, though it is the smallest class, is perhaps the most interesting. I give, therefore, in Table No. 11 for every group the numbers in the two areas, and the proportion of one to the other.

TABLE No. 11.

Sub-order or Group.	British Territory.	Feudatories.	No. in Feudatories to 10,000 in British Territory.	Sub-order or Group.	British Territory.	Feudatories.	No. in Feudatories to 10,000 in British Territory.
Group 63 (a) Priests, ministers, &c.	84,291	15,802	4,634	Sub-order, 71 Music, acting and dancing	39,200	25,460	6,556
" (b) Subsidiary religious service	177,540	138,986	7,082	" 73 Sport	2,788	1,002	3,593
Sub-order, 64 Education	60,085	14,784	3,207	Group, 73 (a) Catching, training and exhibiting animals	1,509	462	2,944
" 65 Literature	31,294	4,958	1,587	" 73 (b) Conjuring, for tunc, telling and other exhibitions	5,281	731	1,384
" 66 Law	18,354	6,133	3,409	" 73 (c) Acrobatics and athletics	3,640	2,477	6,805
" 67 Medicine	22,858	7,332	3,202	" 73 (d) Service of pieces of entertainment	944	178	1,884
" 68 Engineering and surveying	22,157	3,001	1,700				
" 69 Other sciences	8,830	4,285	4,852				
" 70 Pictorial Art and sculpture	2,249	973	4,320				

Lastly comes the Indefinite and Independent class. They preponderate as a whole in the feudatories, and specially the miners, rice-pounders, and those employed on general labour among the indefinite and the mendicants and civil pensioners among the independent.

TABLE No. 12.

Occupation.	PROVINCIAL TOTAL.		DISTRICT IN WHICH COMMONER.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Name.
22 Foreign Officers	92	989	54	961	Dhárwár.
32 Pig-breeders and dealers	26	329	9	307	Belgaum.
33 Veterinary Surgeons and Assistants	164	332	14	189	Ahmedabad.
47 Water-mul growers	94	249	5	44	Khândesh.
			3	62	Bijápur.
			1	119	Do.
41 Tattooers	52	299		19	Surat.
107 Vinegar makers and sellers	10	52	1	23	Sátára.
			9	54	Ahmedabad.
104 Pickle maker and sellers	72	116		40	Ahmednagar.
113 Prepared hukka pedlars	18	61		3	Panch Maháls.
166 Photographic apparatus dealers	140	240		78	Ratnágiri.
179 Papier-maché workers	27	79		10	Kolába.
182 Curioity dealers	4	18		29	Surat.
202 Saddle cloth makers	20	43		22	Khândesh.
242a. Plough makers	58	70	174	297	Bijápur.
206 Loom workers and sellers	720	994		22	Surat.
209 Gun-makers and sellers	41	52		15	Belgaum.
214 Spearhead, &c. makers	8	24		13	Sátára.
210 Cudgel (látli) makers	4	20		13	Kaira.
219 Shawl-weavers and sellers	37	153	5	124	Belgaum.
242a. Wool dealers	290	920	168	769	Surat.
345 Fancy-work dealers	32	1	28		Poona.
287 Plate and plated ware dealers	183	300	109	174	Surat.
282 Diamond diggers, washers, &c.	4	16		9	Bombay.
274 Coral dealers	123	215		107	Dhárwár.
286 Tin-foil makers and sellers	33	79		21	Nasik.
				32	Belgaum.
298 Bottle dealers	200	357	5	206	Ratnágiri.
				54	Sholápur.
				70	Kánara.
325 Borax workers and sellers	181	6	118	6	Poona.
329 Sulphur workers and sellers	6	34		28	Sátára.
345 Carmine preparers and sellers	22	60	9	46	Surat.
416 Law agents, mukhtárs, &c.	911	1,635	221	931	Hyderabad.
434 Astronomers, &c.	204	14	164		Khândesh.
438 Metallurgists	214	285	40	207	Ahmedabad.
439 Diviners of sites	49	495	10	303	Do.
			5	102	Sátára.
445 Piano-tuners, &c.	33	60	1	54	Sholápur.
468 Swing, &c., keepers	16	58	1	27	Surat.
			2	19	Khândesh.

TABLE No. 13.

District.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
Ahmedabad	12 Officers	166	1
	36 Rat, monkey &c., catchers	100	
	69 Hotel, bar-keepers, &c.	10	263
	148 Shipwrights, boat builders, &c.	1	54
	150 Sail-makers	724	1,049
	224 Wool-dyers	54	
	376 Livery, Stable-keepers, &c.		23
	385 Boat and barge-men	255	3
	465 Miners (unspecified)	6	47
	36 Rat, monkey, &c., catchers	74	
Kaira	39: Telegraph Officers		150
	403 Exorcists, amulet-makers, &c.	169	
Panch Maháls	58 Estate-agents and managers	334	10
	303 Contractors otherwise unspecified	41	
Broach	153 Papermakers	8	104
	341 Waterbag, &c., makers	47	
Surat	340 Insurance agents and under writers	142	
	430 Civil Engineers and architects	14	230
	11 Watchmen and other menials	766	2,395
	53 Manure preparers and sellers	148	
	153 Papermakers	161	43
	105 Surgical instrument makers	33	
Kolába	166 Photographic apparatus dealers		34
	287 Lead and quicksilver workers	79	11
Khândesh	125 Vaccinators	2	182
	349 Insurance agents and under writers		21
Nasik	387 Locomotive Superintendents	70	
	431 Topographical, &c. Surveyors	48	283
Ahmednagar	194 Furniture makers		38
	357 Pedlars, hawkers, &c.	6	134
	414 Barristers, advocates and pleaders	144	1,729
	12 Officers	144	280
Poona	29 Camel breeders and dealers	3	18
	459 Gymkhana service	3	37
	461 Billiard-room managers, &c.	29	270
	13 Non-council-school officers and privates	4,153	
Belgaum	29 Camel breeders and dealers	9	82
	30 Ass, &c., breeders and dealers	12	95
	325 Soap makers and sellers	297	627
	401 Priests, missionaries, &c.	89	255
Dhárwár	30 Lessors of Villages, &c.	51	235
	390 Weighmen and measurers	486	13
Bijápur	318 Gallnut (myrobalan) collectors	44	1
	354 Shopkeepers' clerks, salesmen, &c.	3	162
	437 Astrologers, Genealogists, &c.	44	221
	453 Buffoons	121	

Occupation.	Males.	Females.
3 Office Superintendents, clerks, &c.	8,089	4,913
4 Messengers, constables, menials, &c.	4,126	3,157
7 Menials	1,172	775
11 Watchmen and other menials	766	2,395
41 Tenants and sharers cultivating	13,901	12,992
42 Farm ser-vants	11,226	4,983
43 Field labourers and crop watchers	51,912	73,094
66 In-door servants	5,500	14,115
79 Rest-house owners and managers	1,743	2,412
82 F-h dealers	3,017	6,780
84 Masons	1,788	1,688
90 Gold and silver workers	3,115	2,020
94 Carpenters	4,250	2,860

In Tables No. 12

and 13 I have put together entries which appear, for some reason, or other, to be strange, and which have not been explained or noticed in the preceding pages. The first gives those of which the total number of persons

under the occupation appears strange, with the districts which account for it, and in the second I have entered those in which nothing unusual appears in the total, but where the figures of one or more of the districts appear to be peculiar.

These peculiarities, it will be noticed, occur chiefly in the Ahmedabad and Surat districts. In both of these the abstraction and tabulation seem to have been done less carefully than in other districts. I give in the margin a few of the chief occupations in Surat. It will be seen how much they differ from the generality of the districts.

The orders about prisoners seem to have been misunderstood in the districts marginally noted, for although the instructions were that their occupation should be entered as prisoner, scarcely a single convicted prisoner is returned for any of them, while the numbers at the commencement of the year, as shown by the Inspector-General's returns were those opposite their names.

Nasik	52
Dhulga	244
Kanara	65
Ahmedabad .. { Ahmedabad ..	420
{ Dhulakot ..	194
Katra	216
Hyderabad	676
Shikarpur	610

Combined occupations.

There remains lastly table XVIIC, which shows for the whole province, only British Territories, and Feudatories being distinguished, the persons combining agriculture with other occupations. It is made out mainly by sub-orders and only in a few cases, which seemed to require special notice owing to the large numbers or the dissimilarity between the several occupations of the same sub-order, have these latter been separately shown. For instance in the "personal service" sub-order, out of 47,696 persons combining this with agriculture, 33,119 are barbers, 8,330 washermen, 1,437 water carriers, and 4,239 indoor servants, and the balance 571 belong to one or other of the remaining occupations coming under this sub-order.

It will be seen that the total persons combining two occupations are:—

	British Territory.	Feudatories.
Owners or occupants	549,165	97,293
Tenants	142,043	46,777
Farm servants or labourers ...	39,381	3,309
Total ...	730,589	147,379

These figures should be compared, not so much with the totals of all occupations, as with those of non-agricultural single occupations. These are—

7,927,956 and 3,450,221.

respectively, and the percentages of the 3 classes on these are—

	British Territory.	Feudatories.
Owners or occupants	6.94	2.81
Tenants	1.78	1.36
Farm servants or labourers ...	.49	.09
Total ...	9.21	4.26

For British Territory, Table No. 14 shows the percentage that the figures in the last 4 columns of the Table XVIIC respectively bear to those in the third column, i.e., what the agriculturists first, and then each of their three classes, land-owners, tenants and labourers bear to the total number under each occupation. Naturally the village servants show far the largest proportion, scarcely less than half of them being also agriculturists, and the majority of these, land-owners. Only 1.58 per cent. of them are farm servants or field labourers. Next to them come the dealers in money (sub-order 52) with 31.22 per cent. of their number also agriculturists, 29.03 of them, land-owners. Naturally among them there are few labourers, but 243 persons are found who combine money-dealing with farm service or field labour. Next come the pensioners with 30.92 of their number agriculturists, out of which 9.27 are tenants. This is a far larger percentage of tenants than any other sub-order contains, and it would show that these men invest their savings or the income of their pensions in taking land for cultivation,

TABLE No. 14.

Showing percentage of each class of agriculturists returned under each Sub-order on total number of persons returned under that Sub-order.

Sub-order.	Total Agriculturists.	Owners and Occupants.	Tenants.	Farm Servants and Labourers.	Sub-order.	Total Agriculturists.	Owners and Occupants.	Tenants.	Farm Servants and Labourers.
1 Imperial Service..	2-37	2-31	0-74	0-29	40 Cotton ..	3-42	1-99	0-80	0-63
2 Local Service ..	5-26	4-92	0-28	0-18	41 Jute, flax, coir, &c. ..	2-58	5-84	1-87	1-25
3 Village Service ..	49-95	43-81	4-76	1-58	42 Dress ..	4-05	3-45	0-52	0-08
4 Army ..	1-08	0-75	0-30	0-03	43 Gold, silver and precious stones	13-16	10-60	2-46	0-10
5 Navy and Marine ..	5-00	7-18	0-58	..	44 Brass, copper and bell metal ..	5-12	3-99	1-36	0-07
6 Administrative Service ..	5-98	5-50	..	..	45 Tin, zinc, &c. ..	2-16	1-31	0-85	..
7 Army and Marine ..	7-71	5-31	1-70	0-76	46 Iron and steel ..	13-59	9-78	3-62	0-18
8 Stock-breeding ..	2-02	2-63	1-67	0-22	47 Glass and China-ware ..	17-59	14-93	2-49	0-17
9 Services to Stock ..	6-96	4-16	2-78	0-02	48 Earthen and stone-ware ..	15-34	10-04	5-08	0-22
12 Growers of special products ..	4-18	3-25	0-76	0-17	49 Timber and wood ..	16-31	12-30	3-75	0-26
13 Agricultural training ..	6-89	6-99	..	..	50 Canework, matting, &c. ..	7-93	5-30	1-81	0-82
14 Personal Services ..	10-82	7-08	2-74	0-40	51 Guns, wax, &c. ..	4-92	1-82	2-21	1-09
15 Non-mercantile establishments ..	1-63	1-41	0-21	0-0	52 Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c. ..	4-36	3-65	0-50	0-21
16 Sanitation ..	2-31	2-46	0-58	0-27	53 Leather, &c. ..	15-35	7-75	3-39	4-21
17 Animal food ..	6-15	3-29	2-56	0-25	54 Dealers in money ..	31-22	29-03	1-98	0-21
18 Vegetable food ..	1-95	1-47	0-43	0-01	55 General merchandise ..	3-28	3-01	0-24	0-01
19 Drink, condiments and narcotics ..	11-40	9-51	1-84	0-14	56 Dealing unspecified ..	3-16	2-58	0-47	0-11
20 Lighting ..	19-50	12-13	7-06	0-41	57 Middlemen, &c. ..	4-46	4-02	0-45	0-03
21 Fuel and forage ..	6-74	2-26	2-04	2-44	58 Railway ..	2-25	2-02	0-23	..
22 Building materials ..	4-06	1-82	1-62	0-22	59 Road ..	11-80	7-23	4-00	0-37
23 Artificers in building ..	5-57	3-51	1-76	0-31	60 Water ..	8-56	5-22	3-22	0-12
24 Railway plant ..	0-81	0-57	0-24	..	61 Messages ..	3-83	2-82	1-18	0-02
25 Carts, carriages, &c. ..	13-61	11-11	2-50	..	62 Storage and weighing ..	7-09	3-85	3-00	0-44
26 Ships and boats ..	0-83	0-53	0-12	0-16	63 Religion ..	13-72	11-77	1-65	0-30
27 Paper, &c. ..	0-90	0-80	0-07	0-03	64 Education ..	7-66	7-02	0-57	0-07
28 Books and prints, &c. ..	1-33	1-26	0-07	0-07	65 Literature ..	6-41	5-63	0-54	0-02
29 Watches, clocks and scientific instruments ..	2-08	1-83	0-04	0-07	66 Law ..	12-51	12-95	0-77	0-19
30 Carving, engraving, &c. ..	1-57	1-26	0-24	0-07	67 Medicine ..	4-69	4-24	0-39	0-03
31 Toys, curiosities, &c. ..	5-80	4-84	0-80	0-23	68 Engineering and Surveying ..	2-47	2-15	0-26	0-06
32 Music ..	5-00	1-08	3-92	..	69 Other Sciences ..	14-81	13-50	1-25	0-07
33 Neckties, &c. ..	8-24	5-70	2-42	0-12	70 Pictorial art and sculpture ..	3-87	3-16	0-67	0-04
34 Furniture ..	6-73	4-06	2-37	..	71 Music, acting and dancing ..	11-25	6-99	3-23	0-63
35 Harness ..	1-08	0-64	0-12	..	72 Sport ..	9-86	6-10	2-76	1-00
36 Tools and Machinery ..	7-94	3-28	4-11	0-15	73 Exhibition and games ..	5-03	4-05	0-90	0-18
37 Arms and Ammunition ..	7-31	6-82	0-34	0-37	74 Unskilled labour ..	2-06	0-93	0-79	0-34
38 Wool and fur ..	2-08	6-57	1-47	0-34	75 Undefined, &c. ..	3-28	2-90	0-17	0-21
39 Silk ..	1-91	1-53	0-33	0-05	76 Property and alms ..	3-10	2-39	0-49	0-22
					77 supported at the public charge	30-92	21-29	9-27	0-36

There is no other sub-order with a percentage of more than 20. The following sub-orders are between 10 and 20 :—

14. Personal Service ..	10-82
19. Drink, condiments, narcotics ..	11-49
20. Lighting ..	19-59
25. Carts, &c. ..	13-61
43. Gold, silver and precious stones ..	13-16
46. Iron and steel ..	13-59
47. Glass and China-ware ..	17-59
48. Earthen and stone-ware ..	15-34
49. Timber and wood ..	16-31
53. Leather, &c. ..	15-35
59. Road ..	11-60
63. Religion ..	13-72
66. Law ..	12-51
69. Other sciences ..	14-81
71. Music and drama ..	11-55

The lawyers have a particularly small number of tenants, which contrasts strongly with the pensioners.

CHAPTER XII.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENSUS OPERATIONS.

CHAPTER XII.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENSUS OPERATIONS.

Introductory.

This subject naturally divides itself into two parts, (1) Enumeration, which embraces all the preparations up to and including the counting on the census night, and (2) The working up of the returns subsequent to this, including abstraction, tabulation, compilation and the publishing of the statistics.

*Enumeration.*Enumeration,
General arrange-
ments.

The arrangements for the census in this Presidency began with the appointment of a Provincial Superintendent, who took over charge of the office on April 1st, 1890. On May 21st a Government Circular was issued, No. 2018, which laid down the lines on which the preparations were to be made, and the enumeration carried out. By it the Collectors were made responsible for the enumeration within their districts, except in ports, cantonments and railways. There the work was to be done by the Customs, Military and Railway officials, but the Collectors were enjoined to work in concert with them, in order that there should be no doubt of the boundaries between their different jurisdictions.

The general lines for the conduct of the operations up to the night of the enumeration were that the whole of the district should be divided up into charges, the charges into circles, and the circles into blocks, and that for each of these divisions there should be a Superintendent, Supervisor or Enumerator appointed. All houses were to be numbered and entered in block lists. The enumerators were to be the actual takers of the census, and they were to do it by visiting every house or other place where persons were likely to be found, and recording their names, and other particulars in schedule-books supplied to them for the purpose. The census was to be as nearly as possible a synchronous count of all the people alive on the night of February 26th 1891, and residing or travelling within the country. As the information to be collected was considerable, and the number of competent enumerators limited, instead of recording it all on the census night, it was all to be entered beforehand in the books, so that they had on that night to see whether the persons entered for a house were present, and whether there were any new persons not already entered, and it was only for the latter that they had to make any entries. In this way a much smaller number of men was able to do the work than would have been required if it had all to have been written in the one night. It would take up too much space to print all the orders of Government, and the instructions of the Provincial Superintendent, but the above-quoted circular of Government, and extracts from the Superintendent's instructions are given at the end of this chapter.

The various points, which were prescribed by Government, or which called for instructions are here noticed, and their utility discussed, in view of their modification at the next census.

Time of the
census.

The date of the census was fixed for February 26th, three nights after the full-moon. The reason for not having it on the very night of the full-moon is that this is a favourite time for fairs and religious and social gatherings, so that the population of many places is less like its ordinary strength on that night than on almost any other. It is an advantage, of course, to have a light night, and the nearest day after the moon is full, which would allow time for the greater number of visitors to reach home again, was chosen. The time was to be as soon as the moon rose until the work was complete.

Special tracts.

Certain tracts, which were dangerous for night travelling, or in which the villages and houses were so scattered and available enumerators so few that it was impossible for them to do the whole work in one night, were exempted from the rule. These places were:—

Surat	... 63 villages.	Kánara...	... 867 villages.
Panch Maháls	... 268 "	Ahmednagar	... 30 "
Thána	... 115 "	Karáchi	... The Delta of the Indus and
Násik	... Peint Táluka and 91 other		Kohistán.
	villages.	Shikárpur	... Kohistán and Registán.
Khándesh	... Nawápur Peta, Akráni	Upper Sind Frontier.	Kohistán.
	Pargana.	Thar and Pákar	... The Desert.

In Peint, Nawápur and Akráni the enumeration was as shortly before the census night, as the number of enumerators allowed of. In the other exempted

places, the preliminary enumeration was done in the ordinary way and the final census was taken on the morning of the 27th instead of on the night of the 26th.

In the Dángs, in the Khándesh Agency, it was not possible to obtain men until the census was completed in the neighbouring talukás, and it was therefore taken in the three weeks succeeding February 26th. In part of Mahi Kántha, the Political Agent deemed it an impossible feat to enumerate the Bhils in the ordinary way, and their houses, therefore, were simply counted, and an estimate of the number of occupants, so many to each house, framed from this.

The first division of area was into charges. In most cases, a Municipality formed one, and the remaining villages of a peta or taluka formed another. For cantonments, the military lines under the Commanding Officer formed one and the part outside them another under the Cantonment Magistrate. Each port formed a separate charge under its Customs Collector, and the railways were divided by lengths into charges. Division of areas.
Charges.

The sub-division into circles and blocks was regulated by the number of persons available as supervisors and enumerators, as it was recognised that the smaller the block the more carefully would the work be done in it. In the instructions 60 houses, which was supposed to mean 300 persons, was fixed as the average size of the block, and 10 blocks as that of a circle, but in practice this was considerably exceeded. Table No. 1 gives the number of blocks and circles in each district, along with the population, and the number of supervisors and enumerators employed at the preliminary and the final census:— Circles and
blocks.

TABLE No. 1.
Circles and Blocks.

District.	Population enumerated.	NUMBER OF		AVERAGE		NUMBER OF SUPERVISORS.		NUMBER OF ENUMERATORS.	
		Circles.	Blocks.	Block per Circle.	Persons per blocks.	Pre-liminary record.	Final night.	Pre-liminary record.	Final night.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ahmedabad ...	921,712	361	3,762	10·4	245·0	166	305	890	2,467
Kaira ...	871,589	238	2,450	10·2	355·7	127	230	547	2,165
Panch Mahals ...	313,417	84	821	9·7	391·7	70	94	301	781
Broach* ...	341,490	117	1,066	9·1	320·3	...	...	539	994
Surat ...	649,989	216	1,896	8·7	342·8	115	220	812	1,904
Thana ...	904,868	351	2,367	6·7	382·2	85	292	491	2,570
Kolaba ...	509,584	170	1,545	9·0	329·3	94	184	556	1,567
Katnagari ...	1,105,926	425	3,235	7·6	341·5	290	432	558	3,431
Kanara ...	446,351	263	1,520	5·7	293·6	143	251	418	1,484
Khándesh ...	1,460,851	432	4,098	9·4	363·7	231	230	1,428	4,421
Nasik ...	843,582	317	2,466	7·7	342·0	147	314	1,032	2,520
Ahmednagar* ...	888,755	310	2,497	8·0	355·9	...	...	1,386	2,806
Poona ...	1,067,500	332	2,976	8·9	358·8	138	232	1,797	2,247
Sholápur ...	759,689	237	2,193	8·8	356·6	138	234	1,380	2,030
Sátara ...	1,225,989	406	3,207	7·8	382·2	221	412	1,124	3,159
Belgaum ...	1,113,261	362	3,217	8·8	314·9	210	363	1,434	2,975
Dharwár ...	1,051,314	375	3,269	9·2	321·6	238	325	2,165	2,880
Élápúr ...	796,339	297	2,363	7·9	337·0	211	313	1,691	2,630
Karáchi* ...	564,890	160	1,327	8·2	425·6	...	...	435	1,563
Hydrabad* ...	918,646	186	1,889	10·1	486·3	...	...	718	2,316
Shikárpúr ...	915,497	226	2,024	8·9	452·3	83	231	328	1,847
Thar and Párkár ...	288,203	174	1,031	5·9	289·2	52	92	123	443
Upper Sind Frontier ...	174,548	48	324	6·7	538·7	12	46	76	332
Total ...	18,035,280	6,067	51,446	8·5	350·5	2,701	4,650	20,159	49,521

* The numbers of supervisors were not reported separately in these districts.

For the final enumeration each block was to be in charge of one enumerator, and each circle of one supervisor, but for the preliminary operations the village accountant had as a rule to do the work for the whole of his ordinary charge. Government in their Resolution No. 3074 of 4th August 1890 ordered that the 25th, 26th and 27th of February should be public holidays, and that all officials of other departments, that could be spared, should be employed as supervisors or enumerators on these days. Honorary certificates were promised to all persons who volunteered for the work and did it gratuitously and satisfactorily. Where neither officials or volunteers could be got, the Collectors were authorized to employ paid men. Table No. 2 gives the numbers of the different descriptions of agents so employed:—

TABLE No. 2.
Supervisors and Enumerators.

District.	Patils.		Village Accountants.		Revenue and Agricultural Officials.		Officials of other Department.		Khote Inamdars and Jaghirdars.		Volunteers.		Paid Unofficials.		Total.	
	Prel.	Final.	Prel.	Final.	Prel.	Final.	Prel.	Final.	Prel.	Final.	Prel.	Final.	Prel.	Final.	Prel.	Final.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ahmedabad ...	1	...	8	...	...	28	255	606	96	8	6	21	20	876	279	1,048
Kaira ...	...	...	...	1	1	1	164	228	...	...	23	114	16	133	214	477
Panch Mahals ...	...	...	1	1	6	17	19	36	...	...	6	67	7	...	30	121
Brosch ...	1	3	8	2	130	129	90	107	...	...	6	25	4	17	230	262
Surat ...	2	2	3	2	7	25	180	233	...	...	5	5	83	86	229	409
Thana ...	...	3	...	...	...	46	56	49	...	...	15	21	61	90	131	201
Kolaba ...	4	...	1	1	19	19	79	79	...	...	12	32	...	15	116	146
Ratnagiri ...	...	2	...	...	10	24	21	57	...	...	21	33	2	56	64	174
Kanara ...	3	6	7	11	77	97	11	25	16	...	13	53	...	...	125	201
Khandesh ...	8	5	5	3	...	8	97	377	...	...	54	57	99	223	258	678
Nasik ...	...	...	...	...	42	44	21	102	...	1	24	34	45	88	132	264
Ahmednagar ...	...	1	2	...	32	123	1	80	...	...	7	11	...	12	42	227
Poona ...	1	2	11	4	160	45	368	96	2	1	44	58	13	11	590	217
Sholapur ...	...	20	...	160	32	140	220	392	...	24	53	216	6	58	320	1,009
Satara ...	2	5	6	11	2	44	110	231	7	19	32	49	24	12	183	371
Belgaum ...	3	1	2	3	17	12	45	79	...	6	11	54	...	...	78	155
Dharsar ...	13	30	16	18	4	4	226	360	...	...	39	101	11	8	309	621
Bijapur ...	2	2	7	7	16	19	184	136	36	39	...	...	...	...	200	204
Karachi ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	80	290	...	...	9	49	100	133	199	482
Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	...	1	4	36	100	...	...	22	123	21	36	80	323
Shikarpur ...	...	...	...	...	75	124	2	41	...	...	18	46	...	112	95	323
Thar and Parkar ...	...	...	...	...	4	8	6	7	...	...	...	...	5	...	15	15
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	16	...	...	...	5	...	...	7	21
Total ...	35	86	72	214	620	671	2,197	3,852	157	93	430	1,176	517	1,402	4,034	7,554

RURAL.

	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Ahmedabad ...	86	230	302	304	97	79	4	529	40	397	34	134	94	54	607	1,727
Kaira ...	34	121	340	346	32	144	2	887	2	12	...	300	...	69	490	1,918
Panch Mahals ...	2	6	127	127	34	71	32	287	94	127	43	123	...	13	332	754
Brosch ...	...	47	233	243	47	67	19	297	...	...	1	55	...	2	300	711
Surat ...	29	294	414	407	82	107	162	552	1	3	...	255	...	7	698	1,724
Thana ...	1	56	273	266	57	211	96	1,228	8	14	10	562	...	336	445	2,051
Kolaba ...	4	10	168	147	71	122	301	723	...	421	...	62	...	120	534	1,606
Ratnagiri ...	113	393	221	245	113	212	216	871	46	1,159	15	533	...	287	724	3,601
Kanara ...	39	273	274	379	92	107	39	554	...	...	12	321	...	...	436	1,534
Khandesh ...	147	279	1,038	1,316	162	435	24	1,252	11	31	19	639	...	141	1,401	3,978
Nasik ...	9	85	729	749	112	191	110	905	1	2	87	384	...	254	1,047	2,570
Ahmednagar ...	45	100	1,048	1,037	85	121	98	705	3	21	66	530	...	44	1,343	3,578
Poona ...	82	110	866	885	67	84	267	574	2	10	62	400	...	99	1,346	2,109
Sholapur ...	48	83	644	500	52	146	169	224	16	2	274	301	...	...	1,198	1,256
Satara ...	1	97	979	960	102	133	79	948	...	243	2	810	...	...	1,183	3,209
Belgaum ...	270	379	968	1,067	67	169	118	329	2	413	142	306	...	...	1,566	3,188
Dharsar ...	613	754	900	901	122	150	238	314	26	61	195	504	...	...	2,094	2,684
Bijapur ...	153	308	874	831	143	164	204	441	10	137	313	799	...	...	1,702	2,736
Karachi ...	...	8	142	141	28	115	32	251	...	6	48	325	...	...	245	1,081
Hyderabad ...	47	89	230	208	49	203	147	601	8	2	157	550	...	338	638	1,993
Shikarpur ...	...	118	239	239	8	107	2	604	...	20	5	508	1	60	316	1,805
Thar and Parkar ...	...	1	65	64	27	80	20	268	...	...	...	...	48	167	100	526
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	69	67	7	40	4	185	...	...	1	80	...	...	81	387
Total ...	1,073	3,841	11,132	11,297	1,606	3,359	2,380	13,469	270	3,050	1,482	9,097	143	2, 84	18,826	46,417

I do not show the supervisors and enumerators separately. It was left to the Charge Superintendents to employ them in the position they thought most suitable to their capacity, and with reference more to their

knowledge of the country and the time which they could give to the work than to their official or social position. Where there are hereditary village accountants there was little difficulty in getting enough volunteers so that in the Deccan and Karnatak the paid agents were very few. The districts in which they were most numerous are Thar and Párkar, Hyderabad, Karáchi and Thána. In Sátára, Bijápur and Dhárwár they were nothing, and in Sholápur only Rs. 4. Besides giving the services of their officials for the three days, February 25th — 27th, Government in their Resolution No. 4100 of 11th October 1890 allowed them to be utilized for the preliminary record in the places where they were ordinarily employed. Considerable use was made of this, especially in Kolába, Poona, Dhárwár, Ratnágiri, Ahmedabad and Bijápur. In Ratnágiri it would have been very difficult to get the preliminary record done at all without the school-masters, who were employed very largely on this duty. The Collectors of Kaira and Kolába reported that, in their opinion, if more paid men were used, the work would go on more smoothly, but in the other districts it was considered that the paid men were of an inferior stamp, and that the officials and volunteers were preferable.

As a preliminary to the division of a charge into circles and blocks, a register, called Census Register A, was prescribed to show for Municipalities, every quarter, street, detached house or place, and for the rural charges, every village with its main site, and every hamlet or detached house or place. Its object was to ensure that no village or part of a village or town should be left out altogether, and not included in some block and circle, and also to be a guide to the number of schedules required. A summary of the register had accordingly to be sent to the Provincial Superintendent for each charge, to show the number of the revenue villages, hamlets, houses, circles and blocks with the size of the different blocks.

Census Register A.

The time prescribed for the completion of this register was the beginning of August, but some of the summaries were not received until November. The form of this register is given in the Government Circular No. 2018, and required a considerable amount of detail, and the consequence was that it was not carefully prepared and was nearly useless as a guide to the number of schedules required. On the summaries of these registers, the number of schedules required was calculated and these were despatched from the press as they were ready direct to the Charge Superintendents. But in every district, without exception, fresh supplies were called for up to within a few days of the census, and in some cases this necessitated their being sent by passenger train or other expensive method. It has accordingly been recommended that at the next census this register should not be the commencement of the preliminaries, but that the houses should first be numbered, and the division into blocks and circles carried out afterwards.

The block lists and house numbering were to be done contemporaneously, and to be completed and tested by the end of December. The earliest dates of commencing and the latest of completing them are given in Table No. 3.

Block lists and house numbering.

TABLE No. 3.
House Numbering.

District.	RURAL.			MUNICIPALITY.		
	Earliest date of commencement.	Latest date of completion.	Cost.	Earliest date of commencement.	Latest date of completion.	Cost.
Ahmedabad	22nd June	1st January 1891	...	1st July	29th December	601 5 10
Kaira	1st "	31st December	...	" "	16th January	278 4 4
Panch Maháls	25th July	13th November	10 8 0	13th September	6th December	137 6 9
Broach	22nd June	31st December	53 3 3	1st August	25th "	169 7 6
Surat	1st July	30th "	...	" "	30th "	325 2 4
Thána	1st "	31st "	161 10 11	1st June	17th January	213 11 1
Kolába	August	" "	58 0 6	21st October	" "	81 12 8
Ratnágiri	3rd "	5th November	95 0 6	12th June	28th September	57 2 0
Khándesh	16th "	26th February	...	1st August	10th January	341 3 0
Nasik	" "	31st December	28 3 9	5th November	5th "	97 6 5
Ahmednagar	21st June	1st February	...	1st July	22nd December	98 10 7
Poona	5th August	15th January	...	25th August	31st January	611 0 11
Sholápur	7th "	15th November	...	1st "	1st December	33 0 6
Sátára	17th September	15th January	1 0 0	1st October	20th February	224 5 3
Belgaum	1st "	14th February	...	6th "	19th December	31 9 0
Dhárwár	1st July	31st December	...	20th June	31st "	60 0 0
Bijápur	12th September	20th "	6 7 1	15th September	15th "	37 14 6
Kánara	18th August	29th "	...	1st "	1st January	26 2 7
Karáchi	3rd "	25th "	14 7 3	15th July	20th December	875 15 6
Hyderabad	1st September	" "	60 8 9	1st September	25th "	138 15 4
Shikárpur	1st August	30th November	59 6 6	22nd July	26th January	160 15 8
Thar and Párkar	15th "	15th December	12 4 0	15th August	15th December	...
Upper Sind Frontier	1st August	15th February	10 9 6	16th September	15th November	14 7 0

Definition of a
'house'.

On the correct numbering of the houses the accuracy of the census very much depends. There is, however, a great difficulty in telling what a house is; where one begins and another ends, or whether one building is one house or made up of several. It is not so much a question of definition as to what a house is, but as to how far it should be sub-divided in numbering. The object is not to find out the number of houses or buildings, but to facilitate the enumeration of their occupants. There are often buildings in the form of a square with an open space in the middle and doors opening on to it from chambers quite unconnected internally with each other, and with an outer door leading from the open space into the street. Whether the whole of this structure is properly called a house, and the chambers inside it rooms, or these chambers should themselves be called houses, is merely a question of terms. The real question is whether the enumeration of the inmates is likely to be more accurate by numbering the whole as one, or by numbering each part, and this is a question that often can be decided only from the circumstances of the place itself. If it is numbered as one, and there are several families living in it, there is a chance of a whole family being left out, because the ordinary way is to ask first for the head or heads of a family and then to call on him or them to recount the names of the other members. An enumerator might omit the name of one head of a family and then the whole family be omitted. Or visitors might be left out because no one of the families might consider them to belong to it more than to another one. If each separate room were numbered, it would be thought that such omissions could not occur. But if the people are relations, it is often impossible to say in which of these a particular person does live. They may be sometimes in one and sometimes in another, and visitors stopping for a time may sleep about in the open space, and would not be able to say with which of the separate divisions of the building they should be counted. A hard-and-fast definition of a house is therefore not very desirable:—

The following was given:—

“The dwelling place of one or more families, with their dependents and servants, having a separate, principal entrance from the public road, street, lane or other thoroughfare.”

This was applied in many cases too strictly, and in some cases, what might be almost called a street was numbered as one house, on the strength of there being an outer door to what was a courtyard surrounded by a number of separate houses. I have consulted all the Collectors on this subject. As a rule they expressed satisfaction with the definition given, but two or three modifications have been suggested. Of these what seem to me to be the most valuable are quoted:—

The Collector of the Panch Maháls would substitute for the words after “entrance” the following words:—“from a road, street or lane, which is open to the use of the public or of the occupants of separate buildings.”

The Collector of Broach would add the words “or having a separate entrance through one common entrance from such public road, street &c., whether these were actually occupied or not.”

The Collector of Surat gives:—“the dwelling place of one or more families having a separate entrance, whether that entrance be from a public road, private compound, gallery, balcony or otherwise, and whether the dwelling place be a portion of the house or the whole house.”

The Collector of Kolába would add “or from a compound, staircase, passage, corridor or *ota* common to several families.”

The last two are practically the same, if “one building or a whole building” be read instead of “the house or the whole house” in the Surat definition, and I think that this would be better than the one prescribed this time..

Block list.

As the object of Census Register A was to prevent any collection of house being omitted, that of the block list was to prevent any house being omitted. The orders were that the houses should be numbered and the block list prepared at the same time, and the majority of the Collectors are of opinion that this is the best course.

The form of the list is given in the general circular, and was, I think, the best adapted for its purpose. If, however, at the next Census, the preparations

are to commence with this, it will, in my opinion, be best to add a column for the estimated number of occupants. As this information was entered in Register A, it is not required, if that register is again prepared. The preparation of the two necessitated a good deal of the work being done twice, and Register A was made out so roughly that it was found that, in many cases, when the block list came to be prepared, it contained a considerably larger number of houses than had been allowed for. I would, therefore, begin operations with the house numbering, and preparation of this list. One Collector has recommended that a second Register A should be prepared after the block list. Another that the two should be prepared at once. The houses should be serially numbered in each village, independently of blocks. The list might in the first place be made continuous for the whole village, and then cut up into lengths of the most convenient size for a block. The block list has generally to be used by two enumerators, the one who has to do the preliminary and the one who has to do the final enumeration, and it is certainly for the convenience of the latter that all the heads of families, where there are more than one in the house, should be entered. I would therefore change the heading of column No. 3 from "Principal Occupant" to "Heads of Families." The Collectors' opinions as to the best date to be prescribed for the completion of the block list vary considerably, some holding that it should be finished by 15th September and some not till 31st December. I think myself that the 31st October is as late as it can be safely left, especially if it is to be followed by the formation of the blocks and circles. It is an advantage to leave it as late as is safe, as it necessitates fewer changes, but it must be done in time to allow of thorough testing by all the revenue officers from the Collector downwards, before the preliminary enumeration, which in many cases has to be commenced early in January.

The numbers were painted on the houses in most cases with chalk or a mixture of chalk and gum, by the village officers. In Table No. 6 below, the amount spent on it is shown. Where there are chaudi funds, the expense fell on them. In a few cases, where it was done too soon, the rains washed it out, and it had to be done over again. In some few places it was so badly done at first that it had to be all done over again. In the Municipalities, the expense was considerably greater than in the villages. Those in the Karáchi, Poona and Ahmedabad Districts paid respectively Rs. 876, Rs. 611 and Rs. 601. The number of occupied houses being 27,149, 54,210 and 71,403. Belgaum with six municipalities, containing between them 16,013 occupied houses, spent only Rs. 31-9-0. Some few municipalities took the opportunity of giving permanent numbers to their houses. Housenumbering.

The orders of Government were that house-holders' schedules should be supplied only to Europeans of education and natives of rank. Considerable elasticity was given to this term in several districts, and it seems to have been looked upon as a coveted distinction to obtain one. In my opinion they should be restricted as much as possible, and only Sardárs, and persons of position equal to a Deputy Collector, should be allowed them. The giving them to Europeans, and Eurasians, to whom they were also supplied, is a necessity because the information given by them would not, as a rule, be understood by the enumerator, and is more conveniently written in English than in the vernacular, and is not due to any idea that it is derogatory for them to be entered in the common enumeration book. But it is probable that their exemption is the reason why it is sought after by natives as a mark of distinction. The multiplication of their number is a source of great inconvenience in the abstraction offices, both on account of the likelihood of losing them, and the difference in the language. House-holders' Schedules.

The bulk of the people were enumerated in books. These were supplied bound up in the Central Press of three standard sizes, containing 64, 40 or 20 pages of loose schedules, with blank pages for copying the block list into, printed instructions to the enumerators, a schedule filled up as specimen and a short form of abstract. Supplementary books of 10 pages each were also supplied, to be used when a book was full, without any of these extra pages. Table No. 4 shows the numbers of those first supplied on the estimates framed upon the Enumeration book.

summaries of Register A, the total numbers supplied, and the balance in hand after the census:—

TABLE No. 4.

District.	FIRST ESTIMATE.					SUPPLY.					USED.					BALANCE.				
	64.	40.	20.	10.	House Schedules.	64.	40.	20.	10.	House Schedules.	64.	40.	20.	10.	House Schedules.	64.	40.	20.	10.	House Schedules.
Ahmedabad	4,340	1,005	1,100	1,595	150	4,377	1,091	1,147	1,741	450	3,061	1,320	708	909	273	416	661	439	825	153
Caira	4,075	850	1,130	1,445	320	4,315	850	1,307	1,444	350	4,051	712	855	535	70	264	133	422	909	236
Panch Mahals	950	375	290	310	10	1,028	537	645	759	137	998	464	319	191	102	40	73	325	559	35
Broach	1,265	585	405	475	90	1,269	611	484	628	217	1,180	477	323	89	19	80	164	145	569	194
Surat	2,130	755	790	755	15	2,162	930	997	840	108	2,024	800	600	295	79	138	153	277	546	27
Thana	2,500	645	1,040	920	...	2,959	1,139	1,023	1,465	1,212	2,692	700	1,078	514	446	277	370	550	952	765
Kolaba	1,450	395	980	505	...	1,553	613	958	1,515	208	1,525	407	92	1,397	120	28	16	35	118	80
Ratnagiri	3,205	835	1,375	1,255	75	3,417	921	1,613	4,050	164	3,267	807	1,269	1,431	128	150	114	744	3,527	38
Kanara	1,180	535	600	555	750	1,504	820	942	1,530	312	1,392	650	711	1,059	218	122	170	231	477	94
Khandesh	4,070	1,045	2,010	1,550	...	5,693	2,212	3,789	3,027	704	4,795	1,552	2,311	2,101	530	795	609	1,278	1,526	174
Nasik	2,330	620	985	895	650	2,851	1,161	2,041	1,219	1,733	2,666	882	1,504	604	972	286	279	537	555	761
Ahmednagar	2,100	770	1,000	975	75	2,201	1,080	1,563	1,507	187	2,119	820	1,183	1,021	63	172	240	230	670	...
Poona	2,425	1,320	1,175	1,185	799	2,099	1,505	2,288	3,319	2,378	1,754	1,317	1,757	1,793	1,639	914	278	531	1,526	...
Sholapur	1,895	620	630	720	210	2,351	940	1,470	1,103	305	2,074	746	937	305	138	277	309	543	716	167
Satara	2,905	1,120	1,435	1,245	300	3,305	1,503	3,031	3,500	613	2,999	1,306	1,542	969	132	346	267	469	2,537	481
Belgaum	3,135	600	1,020	1,475	401	2,262	907	1,460	1,872	58	2,045	770	1,214	1,304	18	217	137	255	568	40
Dharwar	3,100	725	1,485	1,420	250	3,601	1,405	3,380	3,087	219	3,475	1,148	2,602	1,908	102	216	262	778	1,281	117
Bijapur	2,125	515	940	910	150	2,769	1,008	1,404	1,341	100	2,487	723	1,064	367	31	282	285	340	974	69
Karachi	1,308	554	502	575	...	1,510	1,088	804	947	2,883	1,348	1,080	781	502	817	162	608	83	355	2,011
Hyderabad	1,745	710	800	700	...	2,807	1,185	1,265	1,700	170	2,570	983	1,072	854	134	237	152	193	846	36
Bhikarpur	2,870	1,025	1,030	1,150	...	2,687	1,100	1,166	2,560	1,284	2,379	789	819	1,014	540	369	312	347	1,562	738
Thar and Parkar	785	305	270	355	...	828	380	340	430	20	787	344	311	283	7	41	36	20	159	13
Upper Sind Frontier	385	116	103	135	...	509	165	162	400	293	478	139	134	284	120	28	29	28	116	173
Total	52,523	10,884	20,867	21,185	4,245	58,783	24,733	32,718	41,612	14,118	52,935	10,930	24,118	10,803	6,818	5,708	5,653	9,000	21,749	7,300

Each page had room for eight entries. It was in the original instructions, prescribed by the Census Commissioner, that a separate page or pages should be used for each house, and that a page should be left blank for every house found unoccupied at the preliminary enumeration. The latter instruction would have led to a large amount of waste, and as shortly before the commencement of the preliminary record extra indents began to flow in, it was cancelled. The object of having a separate page for each house was that it was thought easier for a supervisor or other officer checking the preliminary enumeration. But it is doubtful if this does really make it any easier, and it not only adds very much to the number of schedules actually required, but makes it much more difficult to estimate the number, and therefore requires a much larger margin to be left. There is no object in writing the extra entries of a house, on the last night, on the same page as those of the preliminary record, and even under the instructions, this could not always be done. It is, therefore, recommended that at the next census this restriction be withdrawn.

In the case of small villages, two or more were allowed to be included in the same block. There is no objection to this, but it should be an instruction that in no case are people of different villages to be entered in the same enumeration book, for the convenience of the abstraction office afterwards. For abstraction it is certain that no book ought to contain more than 250 entries. With one house to a page, the number of entries to a given number of pages cannot be foretold in the least, but if the entries are allowed to run straight on, it will be known exactly. If at the next census this is allowed, the ordinary book should be large enough to contain 250 entries, if completely filled, and as for each block all but one book would be completely filled, the estimate of the number of schedules required would be very simple.

The schedule and the instructions to enumerators are given below. The latter consist of three parts, A.—For the first round or preliminary record, B.—For the second round or final record, and C.—The rules for filling each column of the schedule. The columns which puzzled the enumerators and their superiors most were undoubtedly Nos. 4 and 5, caste and its sub-division. In one case the Collector issued a circular with the list of castes, as framed after the preceding census. In another district this was done by an Assistant Collector, and in others the Māmlatdārs attempted such lists. But wherever it was heard of, this was stopped, as given a list of that sort, no caste not found in the list would ever be enumerated. There is a pretty general opinion among the Collectors that columns 3 and 5 were more troublesome than they are worth:—

The schedule and instructions.

House No.

Page No.

Serial number and name.	Religion.	Sect of Religion (see Rule 3).	Caste of Hindus and Jains, Tribe or Race of others (see Rule 4).	Sub-division of Caste, &c (see Rule 5).	Male or Female.	Age.	Married, unmarried or widowed.	Parent tongue.	Birth District, Province or Country (see Rule 10).	Occupation, or means of subsistence (see Rule 11).	Learning, literate or illiterate.	Language known by literate (see Rule 13).	If any person be insane, deaf mute from birth, totally blind or a leper, enter that person as such below
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

1. You must first copy out the block list into the pages ruled for it, and add any new houses that may have been since built.

A.—THE FIRST ROUND—(Preliminary Record).

2. Beginning from the _____ of 1891, you will visit every house in your block to which a separate number has been affixed, in the order in which they are entered in the list in your book, and enter in the schedules in that book every person residing in those houses, in the manner prescribed below.

3. You must use black ink, and write very clearly in the character you know best.

You must take a fresh page for each house. If there are more than eight persons in a house, you should continue the entries for that house on the next page, repeating at the top of that page the number of the house in question, with the word 'continued' after it in brackets. You must never begin the entries for a fresh house in the middle of a page, but should leave the unused lines blank.

4. If the entry for any person in any of the columns of the schedule be the same as that for the person entered on the line above, you must repeat the entry and never write the word 'ditto,' or make dots.

5. If one of the houses on the list be found unoccupied, you should write the word 'empty' after the number of that house on the top of the form.

6. You are to enter all persons who ordinarily live and take their meals from the house, even though any of them may be, at the time of your visit, absent for a short time at the bazar, town, watching crops, fishing, or even for a few days at a wedding or on a pilgrimage, provided they are to be back at the house before the 26th February. After the residents you should enter the visitors, if any, stopping in the house, but not such as are only there for a day or two, as for a wedding, &c., and will not remain there till the 26th February. In dharmshālas, serais or temples, you should enter on this occasion only those who usually live there, and not travellers, &c., stopping only a day or night or so in the building.

7. Before beginning to make these entries you must read carefully the rules for filling up each column which are printed on the next page, and also the specimen schedule on the page opposite those rules.

8. You should point out to the supervisor entries about which you are in doubt, and receive his instructions. You must have completed all the entries in your block by the _____ of 1891.

9. If column 4 of the block book shows that any house-holders are to be supplied with separate schedules, you must leave them at their houses before February 26th.

B.—THE SECOND ROUND—(Final record).

10. At nightfall on the 26th February 1891, you will take this book as already filled in, and again visit every house in your block in order.
11. You must summon the chief member of each family residing in the house, and read over to him the entries made for his family in the schedule. You will strike out the entries for persons who are not present, and fill up the form for any person now in the house who was not there when the first visit was made, such as guests, infants newly born, and others. You are to consider as present all living in or taking their meals from the house, even though any of them may be out fishing or watching in the fields or at a shop, &c., for the night.
12. If there be no room left on the schedule for the fresh entries above-mentioned, you must take a fresh page at the end of your book, and enter on it the house number with the word 'continued' after it, as prescribed in paragraph 3 above.
13. Before you start on your round, you must see that you are yourself enumerated in the house where you are stopping.
14. You must make no alteration whatever in any entry against the name of any person unless you have to strike out the entries altogether because he or she is no longer present. When you strike out a person, you must draw the line completely through all the entries following that person's name, and not merely through column 1.
15. You must use only red ink for entries and erasures made on the round on the 26th February.
16. Whilst going on this round you must visit every house marked 'empty' in your book to see whether any persons are now living there, and if so, enter their names.
17. After visiting as above all the dwelling-houses, you must go to the dharmshálas, serais, encampments and landing-places, where travellers rest for the night, and enter all particulars in the schedules for the wayfarers, boatmen, pilgrims, &c. you may find there, and strike out the entries already made against persons who are not now present. You should ascertain from the village watchmen if any wandering gang, &c., has come to pitch in your block, and if there be any such you should go and enumerate it as above prescribed for other persons.
18. If any householder in your block has been given a separate schedule, you should collect it on the morning of the 27th February, and after seeing that the rules have been complied with in filling up the columns, you should stitch or pin it into your book, next to the last schedule filled up by you.
19. After your book has been inspected by the supervisor, you will prepare the short abstract printed on the back of the specimen schedule in it, as directed by the supervisor, and he will not take charge of your book until he has certified it to be correct.
20. According to the Census Act every person is legally bound to furnish you with such information as is necessary for filling up the schedule; but you are forbidden to ask for any information not required for the purposes of the Census. Any enumerator detected in extorting money on any pretext connected with the Census renders himself liable to punishment under the Census Act or the Penal Code.

C.—RULES FOR FILLING UP THE SCHEDULE.

RULE 1.—Column 1 (Serial number and name).—Enter first the chief resident member of the family, whether male or female, then the other members of the family and their resident servants, if any, and lastly, visitors or temporary residents. If there be any objection made to giving the name of a female, write the word 'female' in this column, adding her relationship to some member of the household, and fill up the rest of the columns for her as usual. If an infant has not yet been named, enter the word 'infant'. The enumerator is not to insist upon any female giving her own or her husband's name.

The serial number must not be added till the final record.

RULE 2.—Column 2 (Religion).—Enter here the religion which each person returns, as Hindu, Mussalmán, Jain, Christian, Pársi, &c. For a member of a forest tribe who does not call himself Hindu, Mussalmán, or any other religion, enter the name of his tribe, as Bhil, Goud, &c.

RULE 3.—Column 3 (Sect of religion).—Enter the sect of religion followed by each person as they return it:—

As *Smáarth*, *Vaishnav*, *Walabháchárya*, *Lingáit*, &c., for Hindus; *Sunni*, *Shiakh*, &c., for Mussalmáns; and for Christians enter whether *Church of England*, *Roman Catholic*, *Presbyterian*, *Lutheran*, *Baptist*, &c. The sect may be denoted by the *máttá* worshipped in the case of persons worshipping *máttás*. If it cannot be stated, enter 'not returned' in this column, but do not leave it blank.

RULE 4.—Column 4 (Caste, &c.)—Enter the caste of Hindus and Jains as *Bráhmín*, *Mahár*, *Chámbhár*, *Wánia*, *Rajput*, *Koli*, *Rámoshi*, &c., and tribe or race for others as *Pathán*, *Moghal*, *Bhil*, *Kátkari*, &c. Vague terms like *Pardesi*, *Shráwak*, *Márwári*, *Hindustáni*,

Panjabi, &c., must not be used. But European or Eurasian should be entered for persons calling themselves such; and Native Christians who give no tribe, race or caste may be entered as Native or Indian, as they prefer.

RULE 5.—Column 5 (*Sub-division of Caste, &c.*)—If the caste has been entered in column 4, enter here its sub-division, as Nágár, Khedaval, Mevada, Audich for Brahmins; Porwad, Modh, Oswal, Shrimali for Wánias; Leva, Kadva, Matiya for Kunbis. If tribe has been entered, enter its sub-division, as Nahál, for Bhils; Khattak for Patháns; Gohel, Salanki, Chavda for Rajputs. If European or Eurasian has been entered in column 4, enter nationality as English, German, Irish, &c., and, if Native Christian or Indian, any racial or caste sub-division that may be given, as Goanese, British Indian, &c. If no sub-division can be given, enter 'not returned,' but do not leave the column blank.

RULE 6.—Column 6 (*Male or Female*).—Enter here each person as either *male* or *female*, even though you have written the word 'female' in column 1 already.

RULE 7.—Column 7 (*Age*).—Enter the number of years each person has completed. For infants less than one year old, enter the word 'infant.'

If a person cannot state his or her age exactly, the enumerator should ask the relations, or refer to some well-known event of local importance, or if the person be present, make a guess at the age from the appearance. You must never insist on seeing any female who is not voluntarily produced before you.

RULE 8.—Column 8 (*Marriage, &c.*)—Children who have been married should be entered as married even though they may not have begun to actually live with their wives or husbands.

RULE 9.—Column 9 (*Parent-tongue*).—Enter the language which each person returns as ordinarily spoken in the household of his parents.

RULE 10.—Column 10 (*Birth-place*).—Enter the district and State in which each person was born, and if the person be not born in the Bombay province, add the name of the province to the district of birth.

If the person be born out of India, enter the country, as *China, Kabul, Ceylon*. The names of villages, talukas, &c., are not to be given.

RULE 11.—Column 11 (*Occupation or means of subsistence*) [*Read this rule very carefully, and ask the supervisor about all cases which seem doubtful to you*].—Enter here the exact occupation or means of livelihood of all males and females who do work or live on private property, such as *house-rent, pension, &c.* In the case of children and women who do no work, enter the occupation of the head of their family, or of the person who supports them, adding the word "dependent," but do not leave this column unfilled for any one, even an infant. If a person have two or more occupations, enter only the chief one, except when a person owns or cultivates land in addition to another occupation, when both should be entered.

No vague terms should be used, such as "service," "Government service," "shop-keeping," "writing," or "labour," &c.; but the exact service, the goods sold, the class of writing or labour must be stated. When a person's occupation is connected with agriculture, it should be stated whether the land is cultivated in person or all let to tenants; if he be an agricultural labourer, it should be stated whether he be engaged by the month or year, or is a daily field-labourer. Women who earn money by occupations independent of their husbands, such as *selling firewood, cowdung-cakes, grass, or by rice-pounding, weaving or doing house-work* for wages, should be shown under those occupations. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them. If a person lives on alms, it should be stated whether he is a religious mendicant or an ordinary beggar. When a person is in Government, Railway, or Municipal service, the special service should be entered first, and the word Government or Municipal, &c., after, as clerk—*Government*, sweeper—*Municipal*, labourer—*Railway*.

If a person be temporarily out of employ, enter the last or ordinary occupation.

RULE 12.—Column 12 (*Instructions*).—Enter as literate persons who can read and write and are not still under instructions. Enter as learning persons who are learning to read and write at home or at school, or who have learned to read and write, but are still at school or college or learning at home. Enter all others as illiterate.

RULE 13.—Column 13 (*Language known by literate*).—Fill up this only for persons entered in Column 12 as literate. If a person can read and write English besides his own language, both should be entered. But for a person who cannot read and write English, or whose own language is English, only one language should be entered.

RULE 14.—Column 14 (*Infirmities*).—If any person be blind of both eyes, or deaf and dumb from birth, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, enter the name of the infirmity in this column.

Do not enter those blind of one eye only, or who have become deaf and dumb after birth, or who are suffering from white leprosy only.

N.B.—For all columns.—No column except Nos. 13 and 14 may be left blank for any person of whatever age. You are to make all the entries as the person himself or his guardian states, and not to dispute his statement.

The following were the points which were noticed by the Provincial Superintendent and brought to the notice of Collectors, at the beginning and during the progress of the preliminary enumeration. The first were embodied in a circular issued on 4th January, after an inspection of some books filled in as a test, and the second on 24th January after the inspection of the preliminary record in a number of districts.

I. (1.) Many men leave the first space on each page blank, thus reducing the number of entries that a page will hold from 7 to 8.

(2) They confuse the entries for religion (2), sect (3) and caste or race (4), especially in the case of Mussalmáns. Sunni and Shiah are the only sects likely to be found among Mussalmáns; but entries like Sayad, Shaikh, which ought to be in column 4, are often erroneously entered in column 3.

(3) They enter widowers and widows as married. In all cases where the answer "I have been married" or "He (or she) has been married" is received, a further question should be asked—"Is your (or his or her) husband (or wife) alive?"

(4) For persons possessing land, and having another occupation, the first is likely to be left out. In all cases persons should be asked if they possess land.

II. (1) "Jain" entered in column 3 instead of column 2. Jainism must be treated as a distinct religion from Hinduism.

(2) Surnames entered in column 5. Where there is no sub-division of the caste, it is much better that "not told" should be entered than a surname, which will give great trouble in the abstraction.

(3) A very small proportion of young children, especially infants, which shows that the enumerator has not taken sufficient trouble in asking about the children.

(4) A very small proportion of widowers, which shows that the enumerator has too readily accepted the answer of "has been married" without asking if the wife is alive. The same is not the case so much with widows, who are known by their dress.

(5) Insufficient detail in column 11. This is especially the case with the junior members of a family, more especially when the occupation is one connected with land. It will often be found possible by adding the word "owner" or "tenant" to the entry to make it clear enough without any erasures.

The other points, on which the instructions seemed likely to be misunderstood, or which since appear to have been so, have been noticed under their several heads.

Preliminary Enumeration.

The instructions were that the preliminary enumeration should not be commenced later than January 15th in villages, or February 10th in towns. Unfortunately no date was fixed before which it was not to be commenced, and in some cases it was begun very much too soon, especially in towns, where the population changes so much more quickly than in the country.

Table No. 5 gives the earliest date of commencement and last date of comple-

TABLE No. 5.
Preliminary Enumeration.

District.	RURAL.		MUNICIPAL.	
	Earliest date of commencement.	Latest date of completion.	Earliest date of commencement.	Latest date of completion.
Ahmedabad ...	22nd June	January	13th September...	1st January.
Kaira ...	15th November...	16th February	15th December ...	15th February.
Panch Mahals...	24th December...	22nd "	1st February ...	20th "
Broach...	18th November...	16th "	" "	10th "
Surat ...	1st January ...	25th "	20th December ...	25th "
Tháns ...	1st December ...	23rd "	7th January ...	24th "
Koláha ...	20th November ...	18th "	1st "	10th "
Rátodgiri ...	1st September ...	20th "	11th "	16th "
Khándesh ...	1st January ...	" "	1st "	25th "
Nisak ...	15th November...	" "	21st November...	15th "
Ahmednagar ...	15th December ...	21st "	31st December ...	20th "
Poona ...	January ...	" "	15th January ...	" "
Sholápur ...	10th "	15th "	1st "	20th "
Kárára ...	1st December ...	20th "	10th "	25th "
Belgaum ...	25th "	12th "	12th "	15th "
Dhárwar ...	15th January ...	20th "	10th "	20th "
Bijápur ...	15th December ...	" "	15th December ...	" "
Kánara... ..	1st January ...	" "	31st January ...	" "
Kanachi ...	6th "	15th "	0th "	26th January.
Hyderabad ...	1st "	21st "	4th "	21st February.
Shikárpur ...	15th "	22nd "	25th "	22nd "
Thar and Pákar ...	15th January ...	20th "	15th January ...	22nd February.
Upper Sind Frontier.	1st August ...	15th "	16th September...	15th November.

tion in each district, and it will be seen that in some towns even it was begun as early as the 15th December.

In many, perhaps the majority of, villages in the presidency division, the preliminary record was made first roughly on paper ruled for the purpose by the village officers. This gave them a great deal of extra work and caused them some expense, as they paid for the paper out of

their allowance for stationery, but it conduced to neatness in the schedules, and was a help in the abstraction, and is on this account to be encouraged. At the next census it might be advisable to recognise this copying out, and allow each

village officer enough blank forms for it. If the order of one house one page be not repeated then, the same number of schedules would be enough to allow a double supply to each.

The cost of the enumeration in each district was as shown in Table No. 6.

Cost of Enumeration.

TABLE No. 6.
Cost of Enumeration.

District.	Numbering house and preparing book list	Preparation and distribution of Enumerators' forms and books. (Conveyance and Carriage),	Allowances to Enumerators and Supervisors.	Stationery.	Red ink and Inkstands, &c.	Lights.	Total.	Municipal Expenditure.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	5 0 0	2 13 9	101 4 0	57 7 0	4 0 0	11 7 6	182 0 3	2,254 13 10
Kaira	0 12 6	5 6 0	66 10 0	17 2 6	...	...	89 15 0	463 4 4
Panch Mahals	10 8 0	1 13 6	11 4 0	8 3 0	8 11 6	30 5 0	70 13 0	204 15 1
Broach	46 3 3	7 10 0	16 10 0	6 14 9	...	10 2 10	87 8 10	213 7 6
Surat	...	16 15 6	10 8 0	...	...	98 13 3	126 4 9	665 4 2
Thana	161 5 11	5 4 0	703 12 0	6 8 2	...	219 13 3	1,096 11 4	766 0 6
Kolaba	58 0 6	2 1 0	249 10 0	2 6 3	...	188 12 0	500 13 9	227 14 7
Ratanagiri	95 0 6	3 3 0	368 5 0	56 15 9	40 12 0	129 3 6	693 7 9	281 13 8
Kanara	5 10 9	11 0 9	23 5 3	28 5 3	...	237 9 9	305 15 9	102 3 2
Khandesh	...	135 1 9	385 10 11	41 1 6	11 2 0	2 14 0	575 14 2	1,155 3 8
Nasik	...	61 8 0	420 12 6	59 15 0	38 7 6	265 3 9	845 14 9	594 4 7
Ahmednagar	...	44 13 0	124 12 0	109 2 6	58 2 0	...	336 13 6	136 5 7
Poona	...	20 4 6	103 7 6	63 13 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	195 9 0	826 11 11
Sholapur	...	...	4 0 0	...	...	...	4 0 0	424 13 0
Sitara	...	40 13 9	...	30 14 11	29 14 3	5 11 6	107 6 5	596 5 2
Belgaum	...	23 2 0	135 14 0	23 0 9	5 9 0	15 2 9	205 12 6	326 5 0
Dharwar	...	1 15 0	...	...	...	7 10 8	9 9 8	60 0 0
Bijapur	...	12 11 4	...	28 1 4	15 1 1	21 15 0	77 12 9	37 14 6
Karachi	10 3 6	126 13 9	1,072 4 6	81 3 5	35 9 2	398 2 0	1,724 4 4	4,495 13 5
Hyderabad	60 8 9	465 5 8	1,498 8 0	109 6 8	...	164 7 5	2,298 4 6	1,063 12 8
Shikarpur	...	72 2 3	266 5 6	457 12 2	...	...	796 3 11	655 5 0
Thar and Patkhar.	12 4 0	90 15 1	1,942 12 0	33 12 6	...	24 11 9	2,104 7 4	15 0 0
Upper S. Frontier.	10 9 6	42 15 9	191 0 9	216 9 0	7 10 0	164 7 3	633 4 3	14 7 0

The instructions for the enumeration of persons residing within railway limits, and passengers by rail are given below. They were drafted by the Census Commissioner, and recommended to the Railway Companies by the Government of India, but were not legally binding on them. The Census Act rendered them responsible for the enumeration, but did not provide for the issue of rules on the subject. The Agent of each company issued his own instructions, which were drawn up in consultation with the Provincial Superintendent, but the system was not in all the cases that desired by him, and on the two principal lines, there was a difficulty in getting the division of the line into charges, circles and blocks done in the way desired.

Railways.

The Southern Maratha Railway carried out the wishes of the Provincial Superintendent in their entirety, and divided the charges purely by locality, whereas the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India were all for dividing them departmentally. Another point, on which the Great Indian Peninsula demurred to the wishes of Government was on the stopping of train at 6 A.M. of the 27th February, in order to count the passengers, who were in the train, but still unenumerated. On this point a compromise was made, whereby the final enumeration on the through trains was postponed till the next morning.

The instructions for the enumeration of cantonments were issued through the Adjutant General. They are given below. The parts beyond regimental lines were enumerated by the Cantonment Magistrate, under the superintendence of the Collector in the same way as the rest of the district.

Cantonments.

For ports instructions were drafted by the Provincial Superintendent, and modified in accordance with the suggestions of the Customs authorities and issued by him. They are given below. They allowed for the enumeration of the whole floating population by the Customs Collectors helped in Bombay and Aden by the Port Officer, and by Naval officers for boats belonging to the Navy wherever they might be. They provided for the enumeration of persons on any boat on its first entry to any port after the census night up to the 15th March. The instructions provided for all ports being enumerated by the Customs Department, but subsequently, at the request of the Collector of Salt Revenue, some of the smaller ports were entrusted to the Land Revenue officials.

Ports.

Public Buildings. Jails and other large public buildings were enumerated by the officers in charge of them.

Preliminary totals.

Before the schedules were handed over to the abstracting officials for the tabulation of the results, arrangements were made for the immediate preparation of rough totals by sex only. In each enumeration book there was an abstract in the accompanying form :—

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT.

[Not to be filled up till after the Census on the 26th February 1891.]

Village.	Block No.	HOUSES.			PERSONS.		
		Occupied.	Empty.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.

(Signed)

Re-added by { (a)
(b)

Enumerator of Block No.

Enumerator

Enumerator of Block No.

Certified to have been tested, and the total found correct

(Signed)

Compiled into Charge Summary }
on the of 1891. }

Supervisor.

(Signed)

Charge Superintendent.

Each enumerator was required, before he gave up his books, to make out the total in this form, and pass it on to the supervisor. The supervisor united the totals of all the blocks of his circle, and passed them on to the Charge Superintendent, who in his turn forwarded an abstract of the whole charge to the Collector. The abstracts received from railways, ports and cantonments were embodied with the others, and the whole were then forwarded to the Provincial Superintendent, and Census Commissioner and the results as far as British Territory was concerned were in the hands of these officers by the 9th March, or 11 days after the taking of the census.

Bombay City.

A few words are necessary on the enumeration of the Bombay Municipality which includes the whole island. It was arranged in accordance with the precedent of 1881 that the Municipality and Government should each pay half the cost. The arrangements were entrusted to Mr. H. Brewin, Superintendent of Police. Each of the 33 sections of the city was divided by him into circles and blocks, and every house and every tenement in it separately numbered, and entered in a house list, which resembled the block list in a slightly amplified form. The enumeration had always before been conducted by household schedules on the European method. This is rendered compulsory by the Municipal Act, but in order to enable the mofussil system to be applied to it, a special clause was introduced into the Census Bill and passed. It was, however, determined after consultation between the Municipal authorities and the Census officers of Government, to adhere to the time-honoured custom, and the householders were allowed the privilege, if it be one, of filling in their own schedules. The enumerators, however, who were employed to deliver and collect the schedules, were enjoined to fill them in themselves for any persons who either could not fill them in themselves, or by the help of their friends, or who delayed to do so. The Police Inspectors acted as Charge Superintendents, Municipal officers were Supervisors. There were 206 circles and 1,181 blocks, and for 9 days previous to the Census night 1,113 paid enumerators were employed, to distribute the schedules, and to fill them in. On the 25th, 26th and 27th February, 718 Government servants were enlisted, and were distributed among the different blocks to help the paid enumerators in collecting the schedules, and in filling them up.

CIRCULAR.

No. 2018.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (CENSUS).

Bombay Castle, 21st May 1890.

A general census of the Indian Empire will be taken on the night of 26th February 1891.

2. The superintendence and control of the arrangements for enumeration and compilation of the results in this Presidency have been entrusted to a special officer who has been instructed to organize, in concert with the District and Municipal authorities, the necessary measures for taking the census in a complete and accurate manner. All communications on the subject should be made to him as Superintendent of Census Operations.

3. Except in such localities as may be specially exempted by Government, all persons will be enumerated on the night of the census. In such excepted places it will be taken as rapidly as possible immediately after that night.

4. The census will be conducted on the same lines as in 1881, i. e., schedules to be filled in by the house-holders for themselves and families will be supplied, except in the Municipality of Bombay, only to Europeans of education and natives of rank. The rest of the population, including the servants of excepted house-holders, will be enumerated on schedules filled in by enumerators appointed for the purpose. These schedules will be supplied bound in a book, to be called an enumeration book.

5. To each enumerator will be assigned a block. He will be subordinate to a supervisor of a circle, who again will be subordinate to the superintendent of a charge, which in ordinary cases will be a taluka, mahál or municipality.

6. As it would be impossible to provide sufficient enumerators to ascertain and record all the particulars required in the schedule in one night, and in order to afford opportunities for a test of their entries by the supervisors, superintendents and superior Revenue officers, the enumeration will be done in two rounds. At the first round the enumerator will visit each-house in his block and make a preliminary record in his enumeration book as shortly before the census night as will admit of its being thoroughly tested. On that night the enumerator will, for the second round, take the book so filled in round his block, and bring the schedules into conformity with the actual state of things then existing, by striking out the names of persons who have died or left, and adding those who have been born, or arrived since, or been erroneously omitted. The accuracy of the census will depend mainly on the way in which the framing of this preliminary record is supervised by all officers from the Collector down to the supervisor of the circle.

Division of Areas.

7. The first thing to be done is to divide each charge into blocks and circles. The block should be of such size and density that it can be compassed without difficulty by the enumerator in a few hours after nightfall. The supervisor's circle should be small enough to enable him to scrutinize thoroughly all the entries in the preliminary record and personally check a large percentage of them by house-to-house visits in each of his blocks and to satisfy himself that the enumerators properly perform their duties on the census night. Ordinarily 60 houses, or about 300 people, should be the maximum for a block, but in compact villages without distant hamlets where the enumerator is a resident official the size may be increased up to 100 houses. The number of blocks in a circle should average about ten.

8. To regulate the division into blocks and circles, the Collector should have prepared as soon as possible, for each charge a register in one of the following forms:—

CENSUS REGISTER A.

(a) For rural charges.

DISTRICT		TALUKA							
Revenue No. of Village.	Name of Village.	At 1890 Enumeration.		Main Site, Hamlet, Detached House or Place.	Blocks.			Circle letter and name, &c., of Supervisor.	Remarks.
		Number of Houses.	Number of Persons.		Serial No.	Number of Houses.	Name and designation of Enumerator.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

(b) For urban charges.

District			Town					
Ward.	At 1890 Enumeration.		Quarter, Street, Detached House or Place.	Blocks.			Circle letter and name, &c., of Supervisor.	Remarks.
	Number of Houses.	Number of Persons.		Serial No.	Number of Houses.	Name and designation of Enumerator.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

In villages where there are more than one inhabited site, the main village and each separate hamlet and house should be entered in column 5. Also all outlying landing-places or camping grounds. The villages should be ranged territorially, so that they may be grouped into convenient circles independently of the revenue numbers. The blocks should be numbered serially for each circle, and the circles lettered for each charge. The list should be carefully scrutinized by the Collector or his Assistant and compared with the topographical or revenue survey map, a tracing from which should be made for each circle for the guidance of the supervisor, to whom also an extract from the register of the part pertaining to his circle should be given. The division into blocks and circles and the preparation of this register, with the exception of the enumerator's name, should be completed by the beginning of August.

9. A summary showing the total number of villages, houses, persons, detached hamlets and blocks should be sent to the Provincial Superintendent for each charge as it is completed.

Preparation.

10. A *block list* in the following form should be prepared, showing the serial number and description of each house :—

Census Register B (Block List).

VILLAGE.		Block.		CIRCLE.
Serial No.	Description of Building or Place.	Principal Occupant.	Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	

It should contain all buildings intended for or used as human dwellings, whether actually occupied at the time or not, and at the end, unnumbered, camping grounds, mooring places and other public places where persons are likely to be found at night. A note should be made in column 4 against any house to which a private schedule is to be supplied.

11. Simultaneously with the preparation of this list the houses in each town and village should be numbered consecutively, to correspond with the house list, with some cheap material, such as that used for painting boundary marks. The numbering should be continuous for the whole village or town, unless it is so large as to contain more than one circle in which case the house in each circle should be numbered consecutively with the circle letter prefixed, as B. 25, C. 20.

12. The main object of numbering houses is to guide the enumerator round his block, and to ensure no house being omitted; but, in order to secure a certain amount of uniformity throughout the Presidency, the following definition of a house should be ap-

plied :—“ The dwelling place of one or more families, with their dependents and servants, having a separate principal entrance from the public road, street, lane or other thoroughfare.” Where there is difficulty in the application of the definition, special instructions should be issued ; but it should be generally understood that buildings, like the *pol* of North Gujarát and like the walled or fenced quarters of the Deccan menials, should not be numbered as one house only, as was not infrequently done at the last census. Doubtful cases may be referred to the Provincial Superintendent.

13. The block lists and house-numbering should be completed and tested before the end of December at the latest. Newly built houses must be added by the enumerator as they are built.

Agency.

14. The preparation of the lists, numbering of houses and making the preliminary record should be done by the ordinary revenue and municipal establishments. For the final enumeration the services of all Government officials serving in the district will be available.

15. As soon as Register A is ready the Collector should prepare an abstract of the agency required for the final enumeration and that at his disposal, and forward it to the Provincial Superintendent. As far as possible the employment of persons who are neither Government, Municipal, Railway nor Local Fund servants should be avoided in the interests of efficiency as well as economy. The rank and file of the Police should not be employed as enumerators, but the services of the superior grades may be used, and should be specially utilized in securing the registration of wandering and houseless tribes. In towns where there is a municipality it should be asked to assist under the provisions of Section 24 (18) of Bombay Act II of 1884. The Collector should ascertain from all the heads of departments the number and grade of their subordinates that will be available in the district. It is hoped that in most districts the number of officials will be sufficient. Where it is not, the Collector should endeavour to enlist the gratuitous services of educated men, especially of *watandárs* who may not be now officiating, or of school-boys who can enumerate from the dictation of a village officer who cannot write. Complimentary certificates will be given to all voluntary agents who have performed their work efficiently, and presents to those who may be reported to have specially distinguished themselves.

16. Government officials will receive travelling allowance according to the rules of their department. All persons not in the regular *tálaka* or district travelling establishments should be employed as near their home or usual residence as possible. Any allowances that may be specially made will depend upon the efficiency of the work done in the case of officials as well as non-officials.

17. In case official and voluntary agency proves insufficient, the Collector should report to the Superintendent the number of paid enumerators required and the rate at which he can engage them.

18. In rural tracts the *Kulkarni* will usually be the enumerator of his village or one of its blocks. During the preliminary record an enumerator may have to enumerate several blocks, and a supervisor to supervise more than one circle. An enumerator at the preliminary record may be a supervisor on the census night. But endeavour should be made as far as possible to retain men at the same posts during the whole process. Where possible only permanent revenue officials or superior officials of other departments should be appointed as supervisors, and only men who are well acquainted with the locality.

19. Every person employed must be provided with a certificate of appointment.

Preliminary Record (or first round).

20. Each enumerator will be provided for each block with a bound book of schedules, which besides detailed instructions and a short abstract contains blank pages into which he must copy the block list.

21. The date for commencing the preliminary enumeration must depend upon the number of supervisors permanently available. The less interval between it and the actual census compatible with effective supervision, the better ; but it should not be commenced later than January 15th in villages or February 10th in towns.

22. Each supervisor will be supplied with detailed instructions and specimen schedules for his guidance, and it will be his business to see that the enumerators understand their instructions and carry them out.

23. The schedules will be supplied from the Government Central Press bound up in books of uniform shape, but with varying numbers of pages, in the vernacular of the district. As it is important that the printing should be completed early, *the Collector should inform the Provincial Superintendent as soon as possible* of the number of schedule books required of 24, 40, 60 and 80 pages respectively (exclusive of the 8 pages devoted to instructions, house list, &c.), and also the number of loose sheets (English and vernacular) for persons who fill in their own schedules. Each page has room for 8 entries, and a separate page or pages

must be used for each house. In reporting the number of these required, the number of houses to be enumerated in the book and separately should be reported. Care should be taken not to confuse the leaf which contains 16 entries (8 on each side), and is that supplied to private persons, with the page of only 8 entries. Each enumerator should be furnished with the book of most suitable size for his block and with such loose sheets (if any) as are required for private schedules. If his book prove insufficient, a supplementary book of 10 pages should be supplied him. A certain number of these will be supplied to each Collector. An account should be kept by the Charge Superintendent of all books and sheets supplied to each enumerator, and an extract given to the supervisor before the census night. A receipt should always be taken when they pass even temporarily from one hand to another.

24. The supervisor should cause all errors or omissions, which he may discover, to be rectified, and attest his examination on the back of the schedule book. He should also report their nature to the Charge Superintendent.

The final enumeration (or second round).

25. If the enumerator on the census night is not the person by whom the preliminary enumeration has been taken, he should be at his post at least two days before the census, and the supervisor must see that he makes himself thoroughly acquainted with the whole of his block, and goes round it all in the day time, identifying each house with that shown on the list.

26. Before the evening of the 26th he must have delivered all the private schedules (if any) at the houses noted in the list.

27. He should begin the enumeration, at latest, as soon as the moon has risen, and go round the block in the order of the list. He should himself be enumerated at the house where he is then residing. He should read out the entries for each house to its head, and then and there record any necessary correction. All corrections made on the final night must be made in red ink, with which all enumerators should be supplied.

28. The supervisors should during the night visit as many of their blocks as possible and satisfy themselves that the enumerators are properly performing their duty by testing as many of the new entries as possible.

29. The next morning the enumerator will collect the private schedules (if any) that have been given in his block. He will then go to the head-quarters of the circle and in the presence of the supervisor fill up the abstract in the schedule enumeration book, and give up his book or books and loose sheets (if any) to the supervisor. When the supervisor has accepted it as correct, he will sign the abstract and give the enumerator a receipt, and let him go. When he has collected all the enumeration books and sheets, he will compile his circle total of the abstract and take them all to the Charge Superintendent, who, after satisfying himself as to the correctness of their number, will give a receipt to the supervisor, will compile for his charge the total of the circle abstracts and send it to the Collector without delay, and will forward the schedules and abstracts to the abstraction office according to the directions of the Provincial Superintendent. A certificate showing the days during which he was employed will be given to each supervisor and enumerator by the Charge Superintendent.

Special Areas and Buildings.

30. *Public buildings*, such as jails, hospitals, &c., will form each a separate block and be enumerated by the officer in charge.

31. In *cantonments* the Collector should act in concert with the Military authorities. The latter will be responsible for the enumeration of all persons actually living in regimental lines. The Civil authorities will enumerate all living beyond these limits, including the residents in the Sadar Bazar and all officers not living in regimental lines. The Cantonment Magistrate should work under the direction of the Collector.

32. Special measures will be necessary for the *railways*, and the Railway authorities will be asked to enumerate their own employes who reside within station limits and the passengers on the census night. Employes living beyond railway limits will be enumerated in the ordinary way by the Collector, who should act in concert with the Railway authorities in order to prevent people being enumerated both at home and abroad, or escaping altogether.

33. For enumerating the *maritime population* the Collector should co-operate with the Customs authorities, who will be responsible for the enumeration within port limits.

34. Special instructions for all the above will be issued hereafter.

35. Detailed instructions for enumerators, supervisors and superintendents respectively, in English and vernacular, will be supplied by the Provincial Superintendent.

36. Government would impress upon the heads of all departments which are called on to assist, that while it is in progress the census work must, from its nature, be considered paramount to all other. Revenue officers should consider the supervision of the arrange-

ments as a most important part of their duties while on tour, and should satisfy themselves as to their efficiency. All officers whose work takes them into rural tracts should take every opportunity of explaining the object and nature of a census to the masses; and Collectors and their Assistants should make a point of enlisting, by complimentary letters or other means, the co-operation of persons of rank and influence whose active sympathy will be of use in dissuading people from giving false entries or evading enumeration for themselves and the females of their household.

37. The Collector should send a progress report, showing what has been done in his district towards carrying out these orders, on the 25th of each month, commencing from June 25th, to the Provincial Superintendent.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERINTENDENTS.

1. The census will be taken on the night of 26th February 1891, except in such places as may be specially exempted by Government. The arrangements have been entrusted to a Provincial Superintendent.

2. The information to be asked is given in the appended schedule. To educated Europeans and Natives of rank separate schedules will be supplied which they will be required to fill up for themselves and their families and servants residing in the same house, but not in outhouses.

3. The mass of the population will be enumerated in bound books of schedules called enumeration-books, by persons appointed for that purpose and called *Enumerators*, to each of whom a certain number of houses called a block will be assigned.

4. As it would be impossible to provide sufficient *Enumerators* to ascertain and record all the information required by the schedule in one night, it will be necessary for each to take his book round his block some days previously to the census night and fill it up in accordance with the answers received from the heads of houses. This process is called the *preliminary record* or *first round*. On the night of the census he will again take the book round to all the houses in the block and bring it into conformity with the actual state of things then existing by striking out the names of persons who have died or left the house, and adding those of persons who have arrived or been born since or were accidentally omitted.

5. The Collector will divide the whole district into *census charges*, at the head of each of which there will be a *Superintendent*. Usually a *táluka* or *mahál* will be a charge, with the larger municipalities, which will each be a separate charge, excluded. The *Mámlatdár* or *Mahálkari* will be the Superintendent of the *táluka* or *mahál*, and the Collector will arrange with the Municipal Commissioners for the appointment of Superintendents of town charges.

6. The first thing for the Superintendent to do is to divide the whole area of his charge into *circles* and *blocks*. The block must be small enough to allow of the enumerator going round to all the houses in it in a few hours on the census night. Ordinarily it should contain more than 60 houses or about 300 persons, but when the houses are close together, and the Enumerator is well acquainted with them, it may be increased up to 100 houses. A circle should contain about 10 blocks, and will be under the control of a *Supervisor*. The circles should be so arranged that all the blocks in the same circle should be near one another. The blocks should be numbered serially for each circle; and the circles lettered for each charge.

7. In rural charges the Superintendent should take the revenue survey or topographical map and open a register in the appended Form *Aa*. He should enter the villages in this register according to their situation and after questioning the village officers he should enter opposite to each village in column 5 after the words "main site" any detached hamlets, houses or camping or mooring places that these may be separated from the main site. If a village contains about 60 houses it should form one block. Two or more small villages near together may be made into one block. The main object to be kept in view in arranging the blocks is to give the enumerators as little walking as possible. He should enter the names of all the available revenue and village officers against the block or circle of which they are to be in charge.

8. In urban charges the Superintendent should enter the wards or other municipal administrative divisions in column 1 of Register *Ab*, and with the help of the city plan, if there is one, divide each of these divisions into blocks of about 60 houses each and circles. It will be convenient to mark off these blocks by letters painted on the houses along the boundary. The Superintendent should enter the names of such municipal servants or volunteers whom he wishes to appoint as Enumerators or Supervisors against the block or circle of which they are to be in charge. It may be that owing to the municipal organization some modification of this register may be found suitable for particular towns. If so, the Superintendent should obtain the Collector's sanction to such modification.

9. When the division into blocks and circles is completed, and the register completed, as far as it then can be, the Superintendent should forward it to the Collector through the usual channel together with a statement of the number of men who are required for Enumerators and Supervisors respectively in addition to the members of the revenue, village and municipal establishments.

10. As soon as the Supervisors are appointed, an extract from the Register A of his circle should be given to each, and also a tracing of his circle from the revenue survey or topographical map, and a copy of the Instructions for Supervisors. He should be held responsible for the work of all the Enumerators in his circle.

11. As soon as Register A is completed, a register in the Form B for each block must be prepared by the village or municipal officers. It should show every building which is intended for or used as a human dwelling, whether then actually occupied or not, and also at the end, without separate numbers, all camping grounds, mooring places and other public places where persons are likely to be found at night.

12. At the same time as this list is made, each house should be clearly marked with the number on the list with the material ordinarily used for painting boundary marks. The houses should be numbered according to their situation, and in a town or village which contains more than one block, the whole of one block should be numbered first, before the next is commenced. To prevent confusion the numbers should be consecutive for the whole village or town unless it is a town so large as to contain more than one circle. In that case the houses in each circle should be numbered consecutively with the circle letter prefixed as B 25, C 20. In the case of municipalities, when the houses have been numbered for assessment purposes, it will not be necessary to number them afresh, but the assessment numbering may be adopted, care being taken to renew any illegible or effaced number.

13. On this list the Superintendent will make a note against any house to the occupant of which a separate schedule is to be supplied. But these will be supplied only in very exceptional cases, to Natives of high rank, or educated Europeans.

14. All the work to the end of the preliminary record must be done by the ordinary revenue, village and municipal establishments with such extra gratuitous or paid assistance as may be volunteered or found necessary. For the actual census the services of Government officials of every department serving in the district will be lent for the 25th, 26th and 27th February.

They will be employed as enumerators and supervisors, but chiefly as enumerators. It follows that many members of the revenue, village and municipal establishments will have to do the preliminary work of two or more blocks or circles. It will be an advantage, specially in rural circles, if members of the ordinary revenue line alone are employed as supervisors and if they are kept unchanged in one circle during the whole of the procedure.

15. In Register Aa and Ab those only are to be entered as enumerators and supervisors who are appointed for the final census. Where a kulkarni or other person does the preliminary work of more than one block, his name should be entered in the register against that block only, of which he is to do the work on the final night.

16. The date for commencing the preliminary record must depend upon local circumstances, but it should not be later than January 15th in villages or February 10th in towns.

17. Each enumerator will be provided for each block with an enumeration book. These will be supplied to the Charge Superintendent from the Government Central Press in several different sizes, with the number of schedule pages contained printed on the cover. For each block a book should be supplied containing a few more pages than the number of houses in it. Supplementary books of 10 pages each will be supplied, which should be given to the enumerator only in case his original book is full, or so nearly full that it is likely not to be sufficient for such additions as are probable on the census night.

18. These books contain detailed instructions for the enumerators, blank pages for the block list, and an abstract form. The enumerator must first copy the block list into the book. He must carry out the preliminary record (or first round), according to the Instructions to Enumerators. The test of this preliminary record will be the most important of the supervisor's duties, and one of the most important for all revenue and municipal officers employed on the census.

19. On the receipt of Register A and the statement of persons required for the duties of enumerator and Supervisor, the Collector will arrange for the employment of the number of extra hands required for each charge. It will be the duty of the Superintendent to assign them their respective blocks or circles and to complete Register A by entering their names in it.

20. When such a person is appointed enumerator, it will be the duty of the Supervisor to see that he receives the enumeration-book from the person who did the preliminary record of his block, with such record properly filled in, and that he goes round his block and compares the block list with the houses in the day-time so as to be properly acquainted with the position of each house before the census night.

21. When such a person is appointed supervisor for the final night, it will be the duty of the Charge Superintendent to see that he receives all the papers connected with his circle from the person who has been performing the duties for that circle, and makes himself acquainted with his duties, and the details of his-circle.

22. Before the final night the enumerator must leave the private schedules (if any) at the houses for which they have been sanctioned. On that night at latest immediately after moon-rise he must take his enumeration-book round every house in his block and bring it into conformity with the actual state of things then existent according to the instructions.

23. On the morning of the 27th February he must collect all such private schedules (if any), and take them with his book or books to the supervisor. He must fill up the short extract in the book and give it to the supervisor who, when he has had it re-added by two other enumerators and himself, and has found it correct, will take the books and schedules, and give the enumerator a receipt.

24. When the supervisor has received all the books and schedules with the abstracts filled in, he will take them to the Charge Superintendent, who, on satisfying himself of their correctness, will forward them to the abstraction centre according to the directions of the Provincial Superintendent, after he has compiled for his charge the total of the circular abstracts and sent it to the Collector.

25. Public buildings, such as jails, hospitals, &c., will form each a separate block and be enumerated by the officer in charge.

26. For cantonments, ports and railways special instructions will be issued. Residents and travellers within their limits will be enumerated by the Military, Customs and Railway authorities respectively. Care must be taken that there is no doubt as to these limits.

27. The following points should be carefully noted :—

That every person employed on census duty must be supplied with a certificate of employment.

That accounts must be kept of all books and forms issued.

That a receipt must be given whenever an enumeration-book or schedule passes even temporarily from one hand to another.

28. The Collector should be referred to on all points of difficulty.

29. The Charge Superintendents and revenue, municipal and village officers of all grades must consider the census work as from its nature paramount to all others, while it lasts. They must use their utmost exertions to see that all orders are carried out accurately and punctually. They should explain the object and nature of a census to the masses and enlist by all means in their power the sympathy of persons of rank and influence.

CENSUS REGISTER A.

a.—For Rural Charges.

DISTRICT.				TA'LUKA.					
Revenue Number of Village.	Name of Village.	At 1890 Enumeration.		Main Site, Hamlet, Detached House or Place.	Blocks.			Circle Letter and Name, &c., of Supervisor.	REMARKS.
		Number of Houses.	Number of Persons.		Serial Number.	Number of Houses.	Name and Designation of Enumerator.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Palgaon...	117	610	Main site	1	60	Ramakrishna	A. Narayan Ramrao, General Duty Karkun.	
21	Manur ...	30	165	Main site	2	57	Govind Kulkarni.		
27	Algaon ...	25	150	Main site, Bandar.	3	55	Anandrao Kulkarni.		
19	Kannur ...	63	320	Main site, Nagpada.	4	63	Govind Bapu Kulkarni		

b.—For Urban Charges.

District.			Town.					Circle Letter and Name, &c., of Supervisor.	REMARKS.
Ward or other Division.	At 1900 Enumeration.		Quarter, Street, Detached House or Place.	Blocks.					
	Number of Houses.	Number of Persons.		Serial Number.	Number of Houses.	Name and Designation of Enumerator.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chembro ...	700	3,752	Station Road ... Karwachi Gully, Davidas Street.	1	60	Narayan Das, Municipal Inspector.	A. Rajaram Bapu, Municipal Secretary.		
				2	65				
				3	70				
				4	63				

CENSUS REGISTER B (Block List).

VILLAGE.		BLOCK.		CIRCLE.	
Serial Number.	Description of Building or Place.	Principal Occupant.		Remarks.	
1	2	3		4	
BALEGAON.					
1	House	Narayan Bapu.			
20	House	Shiddhu Rama.			
KULGAON.					
1	House Camping ground.	Bapu Govind.			

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERVISORS.

1. When you are appointed, you will receive from the Superintendent an extract from Census Register A for your circle, called the Circle List, and in most cases a map or plan of it. You will also receive a block list for each block and Enumeration-books and Instructions to Enumerators.

2. You must make yourself thoroughly acquainted with all these instructions. You must call all your enumerators together, and explain to them their duties, and question them to see whether they understand them properly.

3. You will give to each an enumeration-book or books according to the following scale:—

For a block of from 1 to 20 houses	one 20-page book,
21 to 40 "	one 40-page "
41 to 60 "	one 64-page "
61 to 80 "	one 64-page and one 20-page book,
81 to 100 "	one 64-page and one 40-page book,
Over 100 "	two 64-page books,

and take a receipt for them.

Before giving them you should fill in all the entries in the docket above the first ruled line except the name of the Enumerator, which should not be entered until the man who is appointed for the work of the 'final night takes over the book.

Where a block contains more than one village, the names of "them all should be entered, as—

Villages *Balegaon and Kulgaon* :
From House No. 1, *Balegaon*,
To House No. 37, *Kulgaon*.

Supplementary books should be given as required on receipt, and a tick ✓ made after "No. of supplementary books given" for each one given.

4. You will see that the block list is copied out properly in the pages intended for it in the enumeration-book.

For blocks where two books have been given the list will be divided proportionally between the two. The occupants of a house entered in the block list of one book must not be entered in the schedule pages of the other book; but a supplementary book may be used if necessary.

5. Until the day appointed for the commencement of the preliminary record (or first round) you will occupy yourself in scrutinizing the circle register and block lists, and ascertaining whether any streets, hamlets, detached houses or camping or mooring grounds have been omitted from the former, or any buildings or camping grounds or mooring places from the latter, and whether there are any newly built houses to be added.

6. It will be as well for each enumerator before beginning to make entries in his book to make some trial entries on blank paper and submit them for your inspection.

7. When they commence the first round, you must go round the blocks as quickly as possible and take frequent tests to satisfy yourself that they are doing their work correctly.

8. When the first round is completed, you must test them all thoroughly on the spot.

9. In testing you must first read the whole record through, and wherever there is an omission you must have it filled in by enquiry at the house. You must remember that in all the columns, except Nos. 13 and 14, there must be an entry against every person, so that if you find a blank space in any of these columns, you will know that it requires filling up.

10. While reading the book through, if you come to any entries that are clearly or probably wrong, as if the word 'male' is written against a woman's name, or an infant is shown as literate, or a Mussalmán by religion as a Bráhmín by caste, you must make enquiries, and alter an entry which is found to be incorrectly recorded.

11. You must also test a considerable number of the entries which do not appear on their face to be wrong.

12. All mistakes found are to be corrected and reported in writing to the Charge Superintendent.

13. You must bear in mind that you are not to make alterations because your opinion may differ from the house-holder as to any information given. For instance, if persons say that they are married, you must so enter them, even though you may consider that their marriage is not valid. It is only when the enumerator has omitted an entry or made one contrary to the information given, or when the information has been given under a misunderstanding, that you are to make alterations. You should accept the house-holder's statement, but if you think he has made any wilful mis-statement you should make a report to the Charge Superintendent.

14. Whenever you test an enumerator's book you must sign and date it on the blank portion of the cover.

15. If any of the enumerators for the final enumeration (or 2nd round) on the 26th February is a person specially appointed and therefore not the person by whom the first round was completed, you must see that he receives the enumeration-book from his predecessor. You must also see that he understands the limits of his block, and goes round it with the block list, and identifies each house by its number before the evening of the 26th.

15A. Whenever any enumerator's book is full or so nearly full as not to leave room or as many additional entries as are likely to be required at the 2nd round, you must supply him with a supplementary book.

16. For any block in which there are houses to be supplied with loose schedules called householder's schedules) to be filled up by the householder himself, you must deliver such schedules to the enumerator on his receipt, entering their number on the docket of his book, and take care that he delivers them at the houses before the evening of the 26th.

17. You must take care that all the enumerators are supplied with red ink before the evening of the 26th.

18. On the night of the 26th you must go round as many of the blocks in your circle as you can, and satisfy yourself that the enumerators are properly performing the 2nd round.

19. On the morning of the 27th February the enumerators must bring their books and loose schedules (if any) to a place previously fixed upon within the circle. You must look through the red ink entries, and if any appear to be wrong, you must satisfy yourself by enquiries at the house, and have them corrected if necessary.

20. When you have accepted the schedules as correct, you will require the enumerator to make the short abstract in the form contained in the enumeration-book. You will have it re-added by two other enumerators and yourself, and if found correct, you will take the book and schedules from the enumerator and give him a receipt and let him go.

21. When all the books and schedules have been received, you will compile an abstract for the whole circle in a form to be supplied to you for the purpose, and take it with the books and schedules to the Charge Superintendent. When he is satisfied as to their correctness, he will give you a receipt and certificate and let you go.

22. As the preliminary record is only a means towards making the final record as perfect as possible, it is not considered necessary to enter at the first round persons' names at a house where they are only staying temporarily and where it is known they will not be staying on the census night, but permanent residents away temporarily and expected back before the census night should be entered.

23. On the census night each person must be enumerated at the house where he is then actually residing, *i. e.*, the house at which or from which he takes his meals. Cases of difficulty with respect to persons not actually present in the house when the enumerator comes round will occur. The great test is whether a person will be enumerated elsewhere. If so he should be omitted. The following, though not actually present, should be held to be residing in the house and therefore enumerated, *viz.* :—

persons who have left the house for a short time and will be back before morning to sleep ;

persons who will be out of doors all night, watching crops, shooting, fishing, patrolling, &c., but will return the next day to the house or have their meals sent out to them from it ;

persons who are absent on work even at another house, if they do not take their meals there, as watchmen and sepoys.

But a person who has gone to pass even only one night as a guest at a friend's house, or has gone on a journey by land or water must be omitted from his usual residence.

It follows that persons present for the night on business or duty at a house where they take no meals should not be enumerated in it; but that persons staying as guests on the census night should be enumerated even if present for only the one night.

24. Travellers are enumerated at the place where they put up for the night of the 26th February or on the railway, boat, &c., where they may be on that night.

25. There may be some difficulty about—

persons who are actually travelling by road during the night-time of the 26th ;

persons who leave their residences to commence a journey during that night ;

persons who arrive at their residences from a journey during that night.

Endeavour should be made to count such persons where they take their evening meal, and an enumeration-ticket should be given to every person who means to commence or continue a journey that night, when he is enumerated, to prevent his being counted again. He should be instructed to show this ticket to any enumerator or railway or steam-boat official, who asks him whether he has been counted already.

26. An enumerator whose usual residence is not in the same town or village as his block should be counted in the house where he is temporarily residing. Similarly with you, if your usual residence is not within your circle, or in the same town as your circle, you should be enumerated in the house where you take your evening meal on the census night.

27. The following form of questions is recommended to be used as occasion requires by the enumerators, for ascertaining the particulars required by column 11 of the schedule :—

How do you get your living ?

Are you owner or tenant of the land ?

Do you cultivate any of the land you own, or do you let it all out ?

Have you any other occupation besides agriculture ?

What is that other occupation ?

Of your several occupations unconnected with land, which is your principal one ?

28. Only those persons are to be entered as lepers who are afflicted with the corrosive disease or black leprosy. Those suffering from discoloration of the skin only are not to be entered. You should specially test column 14 whenever there is any entry in it.

29. No woman's name is to be entered in column 1 if she or her husband or father objects; but the word "female" should be entered. When a male is out of the house at the time of your enquiries, and his wife demurs to mentioning his name, you should ask a neighbour, and then record it.

SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERVISORS FOR THE FINAL THREE DAYS.

30. If you have not already done so, you must make yourself thoroughly acquainted with the first instructions to supervisors, and the instructions to enumerators. The 2nd paragraph of Rule 4 has been generally disregarded and is now cancelled.

31. There are cases chiefly in large towns, where the first sentence of Rule 23 will not apply. Persons who sleep and keep their personal property at one house, but take their meals at an eating-house, should be enumerated where they sleep.

32. Up to the final night, any alterations that may be necessary, *e. g.*, in column 8, should be made in black ink. But persons should never be struck out until the final night.

33. On the final night, at the door of each house, the head of each family should be summoned and the names read out. As each name is read out and it is ascertained that he (or she) is actually present, or to be reckoned as present according to the rules, a serial number should be put against the name in column 1. The name of any person, who is not to be counted as present, should be struck out, by a line drawn right through all the entries, including the name. After the names have all been read out, the head of each family should be asked what other persons are present, and their names should be entered, with the serial number continued. The numbering is to be serial for each house, and to include the names of all persons reckoned as present, whether in black or red ink, but not those struck out.

34. The new entries should be made in the page belonging to the house, as far as there is room. Those, for which there is no room on it, should be entered on the first vacant page either of the same or a later book belonging to your block. For these entries there is no reason to keep a separate page for each house, but the numbers of every house, for which an entry is written, should be entered at the top of the page. The serial number will show where the entries for each house begins. Thus :—

House Nos. 10, 12, 30, 35.

Serial Number and Name.	
1	
17	Bama Govind.
18	Vithu Narayan.
9	Sakharam Vishnu.
10	Lakshman Hari.
7	Bapu Krishna.
7	Mahomed Khan.
8	Jan Mahomed.
9	Fatima Bibi.

Where, however, two villages are included in the same block, houses belonging to one should not be entered on the same page as those of another.

35. In making up the abstract the following points should be borne in mind.

The total number of houses should be entered from the block list, care being taken that the same house is not counted twice, where there are more than one book in the block. Every house, where there was any person counted as present on the final night, is to be considered as "occupied." The rest as "empty." Pot-numbers are to be counted as separate houses. For persons, those entered in a supplementary book are to be included in the abstract of the last principal book of the block.

36. You should explain Rules 33 and 34 thoroughly to all your enumerators before the final night. You should fix some place where they are to bring their books, and fill up the abstracts under your guidance.

CIRCULAR 24-R.

FROM

W. W. DREW, ESQUIRE, C. S.,
Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations :

TO

THE COLLECTOR AND POLITICAL AGENT OF

Bombay Castle, 5th February 1891.

SIR,

I have the honour to make the following suggestions for the enumeration of travellers. In all villages, where there is a large through traffic, large dharmshálas and open spaces, where travellers ordinarily halt and carts stand, should be made into separate blocks. Endeavour should be made to induce all travellers (not stopping in houses, tents, huts or temporary erections,) to halt here for their evening meal, and to remain until the enumeration is complete. In smaller villages, such travellers should be enumerated, at the dharmshála or chávdi by the block enumerators. It is expected that the enumeration will last from about 8 to 12, and if travellers do not start until after 12, there should not be much chance of their being enumerated over again. Tickets should be supplied to the enumerators of all villages on a road, near a railway station or near a fair, and should be given to all persons, who say that they mean to continue travelling after they have been enumerated and before daybreak. One ticket only need be given to a family travelling together. In order that persons, who do not halt at all in the evening, or who halt at a distance from any occupied site, should not escape, special enumerators should be stationed at a few places along the main roads, with orders to enumerate travellers passing after dark, and the village servants should be sent round to all road-side wells and other likely places to bring travellers, who may be found there, to the village for enumeration.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ENUMERATION OF RAILWAY PREMISES
AND TRAVELLERS BY RAIL.*

1. The classes of the population to be enumerated by the Railway authorities are—
 - A.—Persons residing or working within railway premises.
 - B.—Persons travelling by rail on the night of the 26th February 1891.
2. Under A are included permanent employés of the railway, with their families and servants residing on the railway premises, together with visitors stopping temporarily in their houses ; also labourers or others employed on railway work by contractors or railway officers, if sleeping within the railway premises. This proviso, however, is not to be applicable to gangs of railway coolies who may have pitched their huts, &c., just beyond railway limits, as these should be enumerated by the agency which collected or is employing them. On the other hand, when convenient, detached houses, &c., of signallers or gatemen may be included in the block of the nearest village or town, and thus be enumerated with the ordinary population of that block. In all such cases the railway and the district authorities should act in concert with each other, so that there may be neither omission nor re-enumeration of any person. It should be noted that persons who work on railway premises either by day or night, but habitually return to their homes outside railway premises when off work, are not to be enumerated in Class A.
3. The first step to be taken is to parcel out the railway premises into charges for superintendents, circles for supervisors and blocks for enumerators. The tabulation of the returns will be by villages or towns for each district or State separately, as the case may be, so the mileage included in every district through which the line passes, with the stations, &c., therein, may be constituted a *charge* and registered in a list to be sent to the Superintendent of the Census Operations for the Province or Agency. It is obvious, therefore, that the partition into the above census areas should be territorial and not departmental, and that in each charge a single officer of the railway should be made responsible for all the census arrangements therein. So, too, not more than one station should be included in one block, as the returns may have to be afterwards distributed between two districts or even two provinces. As a rule, a station will be a convenient block, but when the premises contain many inhabitants, it may be advisable to form it into a circle contain-

ing not more than ten blocks of from 200 to 300 persons or 40 to 60 houses apiece. Where there are a good many houses belonging to the railway, but detached and at a distance from the station, it will be necessary to provide special supervisors and enumerators working, if necessary, in concert with the supervisors of the municipal or village census.

4. A list for each station or railway settlement should be prepared, showing the number and description of buildings included in each block; and where there are many such buildings, it will be safer to number them with paint or some other material, for the guidance of the enumerator.

5. Superintendents, supervisors and enumerators should be appointed in writing by the chief Railway authorities, and, as far as possible, should be their employés, either European or knowing English well, especially in circles where there is a considerable European or Eurasian colony. At small stations it will be convenient to have the same person to enumerate both residents and travellers, so as to save training two different men (see below para. 14.)

6. The enumeration will be effected through schedules, of which two kinds will be issued—(a) householders-schedules, to be filled in by the head of each family, and returned, to the enumerator on the morning of the 27th February; and (b) enumeration-books, in which the enumerator fills in the entries for each person at the dictation of the head of the family. The use of the former is restricted to Europeans, Eurasians and English-speaking employés of the superior grades; and the supervisor of the circle should be distinctly made responsible for seeing that such forms are correctly filled up. Both kinds of form contain room for eight persons per page, or schedule, and in the case of Europeans and Eurasians the return for native servants and their families on the premises is to be made by the enumerator of the block on a separate schedule. One page is reserved for each house, so that in forwarding indents as below prescribed, allowance to the extent of perhaps 10 per cent. should be made for emergencies. The indents should be sent by the Agent or Manager to the Superintendent of Census Operations for the Province, or in Feudatory territory to the chief Political authority, unless it be otherwise arranged with the Railway management. They should specify—

- (a) The number of families—European, Eurasian and Native—for whom householders-forms are required;
- (b) The number of houses, servants-quarters, police, porters, and coolie lines, to be enumerated in the book-forms;
- (c) The number of blocks in each circle, and the number of enumerators to be employed;
- (d) The number of schedules to be bound up into each book, varying from 12 to 50;
- (e) The language in which the said books should be supplied.

Each book contains detailed instructions, a sample schedule, an abstract to be filled up by the enumerator after the census, and a list of the houses he has to enumerate, under their serial numbers as mentioned in paragraph 4 above. The full supply of schedules and books for this class of the population, together with a supply of enumeration passes for passengers, should be indented for in September at the latest, and should be prepared for household distribution and use by enumerators respectively by the middle of January 1881. In writing up the block-list of houses in the book, special note should be made in the last column of the houses where schedules have been left, so that the enumerator may know how many forms, and from whom, he has to collect on the morning after the census.

7. Early in February every enumerator should fill in the schedule for each house in the manner prescribed in the instructions printed in his book. This task should be completed by the 20th February, and during its progress the supervisor should test the greater part of the entries by house-to-house visits. This preliminary record may be foregone, as in 1881, in the case of native employés of superior grade in order to diminish the work thrown on the staff engaged as enumerators; but the concession is made on the distinct understanding that it does not interfere with the accuracy of the census, for which the Railway authorities are responsible.

8. The householders-schedules should be left with the head of each family about the 24th of February. On the morning of the 27th idem, they will be collected, examined on the spot by the enumerator, and corrected, where necessary, on his suggestion.

9. On the night of the 26th of February, beginning from about 8 or 9 o'clock, the enumerator will again visit every house in his block, and see that the entries are brought up to date, in accordance with his instructions regarding visitors, births, and deaths not previously recorded. It may be noted that, according to those instructions, employés who are on duty on the night of the 26th February, but are not travelling with any train, should be recorded as present in the houses where they are entered in the book, or where a householders-schedule has been left.

10. On issuing the books and householders-schedules, the supervisor should keep a register of every form thus made over to the enumerator, and on the 27th of February he should recover the same from the latter and see that each one issued is duly accounted for. He should then compile the totals from the enumerator's abstract into a return for the

district or State, certify the list, pack the books and schedules in serial order with it and despatch the whole without delay to the Superintendent of the charge in which he is employed if any, who will at once send the parcels for his charge on to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district or to the abstracting centre designated by the Provincial Census Superintendent, if in British territory, or to such office as may have been previously arranged, if in a Feudatory State, certifying at the same time to the Agent or Manager of the line that he has done so.

11. On all main points, and in all matters affecting general arrangements connected with the census, the Agent or Manager should consult with the Superintendent of Census for the Province or Agency concerned, and in Rajputana, Central India, Quetta, Hyderabad, and Mysore, with the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and the Resident respectively.* All points which cannot be settled by these officials should be referred to the Census Commissioner for India. On minor local details the Agent or Manager should consult the Collector, Deputy Commissioner, or Political Officer concerned. In order that the arrangements may be carried out successfully, it is important that a list of the railway charges, circles and blocks in each district or State should be sent as soon as they are settled, or before the end of November 1890, to the Provincial Census Superintendent, and also that the instructions above given regarding local and not departmental responsibility should be strictly followed.

CLASS B.—*Travellers by Rail.*

12. A special official should be told off at each station to enumerate all persons alighting from a train or, in the case mentioned below, taking tickets at that station during the night of the 26th of February 1891.

13. In the case of 1st and 2nd class passengers and of Europeans and Eurasians travelling intermediate or 3rd class, or on duty with the train, separate schedules should be distributed by the guard in charge of the train on the evening of the 26th February. The rest of the persons in the train will be enumerated in the schedule-books described above. Persons who arrive at a station some time before their train is due should be enumerated by the station enumerator before they enter the train, and each should be duly provided with an enumeration pass. Indents for these forms should be sent in with those for the resident population under class A, but under a separate heading. The requirements of each station in this respect should be based on the average number of passengers alighting there on the above date for the last three years, with special extra provision for the station where the final enumeration under paragraph 15 is to take place.

14. Between 8 p. m. on the 26th February and 6 a. m. on the 27th idem, the station-enumerator should enumerate every traveller—man, woman, and child—who alights at the station in question. He should first ask if the person has been enumerated already, and, if the latter produces an enumeration pass or asserts that he has been so counted, the enumerator should accept the answer, and let him go by. If he says he has not, the enumerator should fill up the schedule entries for him in full and give him an enumeration-pass, telling him to show the same if any enumerator offers to count him again. Travelling enumerators, too, may be nominated to enumerate some of the passengers in each carriage at every halt until all are returned, when the next carriage will be taken up. This will materially lighten the task mentioned in the next paragraph.

15. All passengers found in the train at 6 a. m. on the 27th February, who cannot produce enumeration-passes, or who otherwise do not appear to have been enumerated anywhere else, and all employés on duty with the train, shall be counted at the first large station at which the train stops at or about that hour. A place should be chosen where the train is timed to stop for a sufficient period, which may, if necessary, be slightly prolonged.† Enumeration-passes need not be given on this occasion. The household-schedules given the evening before to 1st and 2nd class passengers, &c., who have not alighted during the night should be collected and examined by an employé, who should, if possible, be a European or Eurasian. The same official should also fill up the form for those who have omitted to do so for themselves. He should finally see that schedules thus collected are securely gummed or stitched into the enumeration-books used for the other passengers.

16. Troops travelling by rail on the night in question will be enumerated by their officers, and the return separately sent in. But the native servants travelling with them, and those travelling with 1st and 2nd class passengers (not being in the same carriage with their employers), should be enumerated with the rest of the persons in the train.

17. The above books and schedules should be separately indexed, and then put up with the returns for class A for transmission to the authorities specified in paragraph 10 above. The enumerator's abstract should be filled in for each book, &c., and compiled as prescribed in the same paragraph.

* For the railways intersecting the numerous states of Central India, special arrangements through the Census Superintendents of Ajmir and the North-West and Central Provinces respectively will probably be more convenient than the procedure above prescribed.

† Where the local staff is insufficient for the speedy enumeration of passengers at this halt, a few clerks should be sent temporarily from another station. A plan of enumeration found efficient in 1881 was for two enumerators to enter a carriage as the train drew up, accompanied, if at night, by porters with lamps. Starting from opposite ends of the carriage, each enumerated all the persons on one side of the carriage. They then moved on to the next carriage, which had been locked, till their arrival, and repeated the process, the carriage they had left being then unlocked, and the passengers allowed to alight.

18. *Expenses.*—The schedules, passes and books will be supplied by Government. The agency employed will be chiefly officially attached to the railway. Unavoidable extra expenditure, such as payment for overtime on the night of the 26th, remuneration of outsiders where no officials are available as enumerators, charges for oil, and petty stationery, may be entered in a bill under the above heads, and sent through the Provincial Census Superintendent to the Census Commissioner for submission to the Government of India for sanction.

19. In pursuance of the above instructions, the Provincial Census Superintendent of the Panjab should make arrangements as regards the census of the *North-Western Railway*, communicating his proposals to the Superintendents of the Bombay and North-Western Provinces as far as the portion of the line lying within their charges is concerned. He should also arrange about the new Delhi-Kalka line. The Superintendent of the Bengal operations should consult with the *East-Indian* and *Bengal State* Railway authorities without delay and communicate his proposals about the former to the North-West and Central Provinces. The *Indian Midland* and the *Bengal-Nagpur* can best be dealt with by the North-West and the Central Province Superintendents respectively. Bombay will, no doubt, be able to arrange for the whole length of the *Great Indian Peninsula Railway*, in consultation with Berar, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, with Madras and Mysore as regards the *South Marathas* system, and with the Káthiáwár authorities for the lines in that Agency. Separate proposals have been made in the Census Commissioner's letter No. 168 in connection with Central Indian lines, and the other railways seem to present no special difficulty.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERINTENDENTS AND SUPERVISORS (RAILWAY).

1. The enumeration-books will be distributed by each Superintendent to the Enumerators, through the Supervisor, where there is one, and receipts taken. The outside docket should be filled in as far as the first ruled line at the time of distribution. Also if there are loose schedules to be given, they should be given at the same time, and the number entered on the docket. Supplementary books should be given later on, and only when the original book becomes full or so nearly full as not to leave room for as many additional entries as are likely to be required on the final night, and a tick ✓ entered on the docket for each one given.

2. The following instructions are intended chiefly for Supervisors, but Superintendents should also follow them, especially where the same person is Enumerator and Supervisor:—

- (1) You should take care that the block list is copied out in the pages intended for it in the enumeration-book, and that no buildings within the limits of the block are omitted.
- (2) It will be as well for each Enumerator before beginning to make entries in his book to make some trial entries on blank paper and submit them for your inspection.
- (3) When they commence the first round, you should test their work on the spot as much as possible.
- (4) In testing you must first read the whole record through, and wherever there is an omission you must have it filled in by enquiry at the house. You must remember that in all the columns, except Nos. 13 and 14, there must be an entry against every person, so that if you find a blank space in any of these columns, you will know that it requires filling up.
- (5) You must take care that all the Enumerators are supplied with red ink before the evening of the 26th.
- (6) On the night of the 26th you must go round as many of the blocks in your circle as you can, and satisfy yourself that the Enumerators are properly performing the second round.

3. On the morning of the 27th February the enumeration-books and schedules must be collected by each supervisor for his circle. Before accepting the book and schedules from each Enumerator, the Supervisor will see that they are properly filled in and have the abstract tested, and when he has accepted it as correct, will take them and pass a receipt.

4. Similarly the Superintendent before receiving the books for his charge from the Supervisors and granting them receipts will see that they are properly filled in and the abstracts are correct. He will then sign the outside dockets and deliver them to the person to whom it has been arranged beforehand with the Civil authorities of each district and State that he is to deliver them.

5. The following extract from the general instruction to Supervisors is reprinted for guidance:—

- “13. You must bear in mind that you are not to make alterations because your opinion may differ from the house-holder as to any information given. For instance, if persons say that they are married, you must so enter them, even though you may consider that their marriage is not valid. It is only when the Enumerator has omitted an entry or made one contrary to the information given, or when the infor-

mation has been given under a misunderstanding, that you are to make alterations. You should accept the house-holder's statement, but if you think he has made any wilful mis-statement you should make a report to the Charge Superintendent.

* * * * *

22. As the preliminary record is only a means towards making the final record as perfect as possible, it is not considered necessary to enter at the first round persons' names at a house where they are only staying temporarily and where it is known they will not be staying on the Census night, but permanent residents away temporarily and expected back before the Census night should be entered.
23. On the Census night each person must be enumerated at the house where he is then actually residing, *i. e.*, the house at which or from which he takes his meals. Cases of difficulty with respect to persons not actually present in the house when the Enumerator comes round occur. The great test is whether a person will be enumerated elsewhere. If so he should be omitted. The following, though not actually present, should be held to be residing in the house and therefore enumerated, *viz.* :—

persons who have left the house for a short time and will be back before morning to sleep;

persons who will be out of doors all night, watching crops, shooting, fishing, patrolling, &c., but will return the next day to the house or have their meals sent out to them from it;

persons who are absent on work even at another house, if they do not take their meals there, as watchmen and sepoy's

But a person who has gone to pass even only one night as a guest at a friend's house, or has gone on a journey by land or water, must be omitted from his usual residence.

It follows that persons present for the night on business or duty at a house where they take no meals should not be enumerated in it; but that persons staying as guests on the Census night should be enumerated even if present for only the one night.

24. Travellers are enumerated at the place where they put up for the night of the 26th February or on the railway, boat, &c., where they may be on that night.
25. There may be some difficulty about—

persons who are actually travelling by road during the night-time of the 26th;

persons who leave their residences to commence a journey during that night;

persons who arrive at their residences from a journey during that night.

Endeavour should be made to count such persons where they take their evening meal, and an enumeration-ticket should be given to every person who means to commence or continue a journey that night, when he is enumerated, to prevent his being counted again. He should be instructed to show this ticket to any Enumerator or railway or steam-boat official, who asks him whether he has been counted already.

26. An enumerator whose usual residence is not in the same town or village as his block should be counted in the house where he is temporarily residing. Similarly with you, if your usual residence is not within your circle, or in the same town as your circle, you should be enumerated in the house where you take your evening meal on the Census night.

27. The following form of questions is recommended to be used as occasion requires by the Enumerators, for ascertaining the particulars required by column 11 of the schedule :—

How do you get your living?

Are you owner or tenant of the land?

Do you cultivate any of the land you own, or do you let it all out?

Have you any other occupation besides agriculture?

What is that other occupation?

Of your several occupations unconnected with land, which is your principal one?

28. Only those persons are to be entered as lepers who are afflicted with the corrosive disease or black leprosy. Those suffering from discoloration of the skin only are not to be entered. You should specially test column 14 whenever there is any entry in it.

29. No woman's name is to be entered in column 1 if she or her husband or father objects; but the word 'female' should be entered. When a male is out of the house at the time of your enquiries, and his wife demurs to mentioning his name, you should ask a neighbour, and then record it."

W. W. DREW,

Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations.

CIRCULAR No. 14 B.

FROM

W. W. DREW, Esq., C. S.,

Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations ;

To

THE COLLECTOR AND POLITICAL AGENT OF

Bombay Castle, 20th November 1890.

SIR,

I have the honour to state that I have received amended copies of the rules for the enumeration of railway premises and Travellers, forwarded to you with my Circular. 7 B. They may now be considered as authoritative, but, as the alterations are trifling and do not affect the relations of the Companies with you, I shall not send any fresh copies unless specially asked for them.

2. The Railway authorities on all the lines in the Presidency, except the Morvi and the North-Western, have agreed to enumerate all persons residing on railway limits, including outlying huts occupied by their employes and their families along the line, whether actually inside the fence or just outside it.

3. The Agents of all these Companies have been requested to send copies of all Circulars, issued by them direct to you, and if these have not already been sent, they should be expedited from your office.

4. Until the census night you will have nothing to do with the Railway preparations except to direct the officials of talukas, towns and villages on the line to make sure as to the boundaries between their respective jurisdictions, so that no house should be included in both or omitted altogether. Houses belonging to the Company and used as official residences of its officers should be considered to be "Railway Premises" even though separated from the rest of the station.

5. The Village and Municipal officers and enumerators of all places near stations, especially those where night trains stop, should be warned to be careful to give enumeration tickets to persons intending to start on a journey that night, at the time of enumerating them in the first round. You should inform me before December 15th of the approximate numbers of the enumeration tickets you will require.

6. Immediately after the census night the forms for the whole of the district and for each of the States to be tabulated separately are to be delivered over to you by the Railway Charge Superintendents at such station or stations as you may determine in consultation with them. These stations should be settled upon early.

7. Collectors and Political Agents concerned with the Morvi and North-Western lines, as already requested, should settle the places to be enumerated by themselves and the Railway authorities respectively.

ENUMERATION OF CANTONMENTS AND OF TROOPS ON THE MARCH.*
A.—MILITARY LIMITS.

1. Within regimental lines, or other purely military limits, the census will be taken by the Military authorities.

2. The determination of these limits should be undertaken as soon as possible after the receipt of these instructions by the Military and Civil authorities in consultation with each other, so that both may know clearly the areas for the enumeration of which they are respectively responsible.

3. To prevent mistakes or double enumeration, it is advisable for the Military authorities to have their limits cleared between sunset on the 26th of February 1891 and sunrise on the 27th idem of all persons who are not residing temporarily or permanently within those limits as officers of any grade, fighting-men, non-combatants attached to the

* Revised October 1890 : variations from the original are shown in italics.

regiments, the servants of the above, regimental followers, or members of the families of any of these.

4. The census to be taken by the Military authorities under the above orders will thus include all persons of whatever age, sex, race or profession, who on the night of the 26th February are temporarily or permanently residing within military limits. Thus it will include all persons who, though ordinarily residing elsewhere, may on that night be stopping temporarily within those limits; and also those who, while actually living at the time and taking their meals within the same, may be absent for a few hours on night duty, &c.

5. Some weeks before the census, a list should be prepared showing every house or other building in the area in question which is inhabited, or is likely to be inhabited, on the 26th February. A convenient form for this list is the following:—

Cantonment

House Register of Military Lines, &c.

Serial No. of house.	Description of house (i. e., barracks, guard-room, &c.).	FAMILIES.		REMARKS.
		Serial No. of each resident family.	Name and occupation of head member of each family.	
1	2	3	4	5

If the lines be divided into blocks, a separate list should be prepared for each block. If any large building has been divided into separate dwellings or tenements, occupied by distinct groups of persons, each of these dwellings should be given a separate number in column 1 of the register. In columns 3 and 4 only those groups should be entered, who reside as families in the buildings. Single individuals living alone and without servants, such as unmarried privates, should not be shown as separate families.

6. The number entered against each house in the above list should be then painted conspicuously upon the building, so that it may be easily noted on the night of the census.

7. The census will be taken, except in the case of European officers *and their families* who will be provided with separate household-schedules, by means of books of schedules bound up with the detailed instructions and other forms required. As soon as the officer responsible for the enumeration has ascertained the approximate number of houses and persons within military limits, he should forward to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the District an indent for the requisite number of schedules on the basis of one book for every 300 persons or 60 houses, and one household-schedule per officer concerned, a margin of about 10 per cent. being allowed for waste or emergency. He should also specify the language or character in which the former are to be printed. When the cantonment is beyond British territory, this indent should be sent to the Chief Political Officer of the Agency in which it is situated. The books and schedules should be asked for not later than September, and should be ready in the cantonment for use as below specified by December.

8. About a week or ten days before the 26th of February, each enumerator should go round his block and enter in the book of schedules full particulars regarding every person, — man, woman or child, — whom he finds residing therein *including the servants of European householders who have been furnished with separate schedules*. This record should be carefully examined and initialled by the officer responsible for the census, and all errors rectified. The houses should be taken in the order in which they are entered in the register, and exact observance of the instructions must be rigidly enforced. Black ink only must be provided for this preliminary record.

9. After gunfire on the night of the 26th February, the enumerator should again go over his block, check and bring up to date the entries previously made as above prescribed, and thus complete the census. The next morning he should go to the households which have been furnished with separate schedules* and collect the schedules of the householder. On this occasion he must be provided with red or magenta ink only, so that the entries of new-born children, of visitors who have arrived since the preliminary record and the erasure of those who have died or left the lines, may be easily distinguished.

10. A register should be kept of the number and description of schedules issued, and each enumerator should account for every one he has received. When the account has been found correct in each case, the officer presiding over the census work should make an

* Here have been omitted the words "enumerate the native servants, &c., of each in his block-book."

index, pack up the books and household-schedules, and, after filling up the short summary of the abstracts which form part of every enumerator's book, should then forward the whole to the Collector, Deputy Commissioner, or Political officer, as the case may be. *In some cases, where the cantonment is not at the head-quarters of the district, the books should be sent to the tahsildar or corresponding official, and in Presidency towns to Municipal Commissioner, Chairman of the Committee, &c.* The books and schedules for each regiment or detachment should be packed and registered separately.

11. As it is necessary that the scheme laid down for the census of the whole country should be strictly followed, arrangements will be made by Local Governments and Administrations to place a European district official in direct communication with the Military authorities in each cantonment, so that he may give advice to the latter, and otherwise ensure uniformity and punctuality in the arrangements.

B.—Troops on the March.

12. The census of regiments on the march and of detachments of troops on duty within the limits of the province concerned will be taken by the officer in command. This census will include all persons, of whatever sex, age or profession, who are marching with the troops. It will probably be known beforehand that troops will be on the march on the night of the 26th of February, so that the Officer in Command should be provided with enumeration books and schedules at the cantonment from which the troops start. There will be no preliminary record taken in this case, unless one has been completed before the troops left their last cantonment.

13. If the regiment or detachment be travelling by rail on the night of the census, the enumeration should be effected at the first place at which the men alight. Such troops will not be enumerated by the Railway authorities.

14. The books and schedules for detachments on the march should be sent to the head-quarters of their regiments if it be within the province where they are enumerated or to the cantonment from which they started in other cases. For regiments on the march, the books, &c., should be despatched to the Military authorities of the cantonment at which they were last stationed, and will be then dealt with as prescribed in paragraph 10 above.

C.—CANTONMENT BAZARS AND CIVIL LIMITS.

15. The census of so much of each cantonment as lies beyond regimental or other purely military limits will be taken by the Cantonment Magistrate acting under the direct orders of the Civil authorities of the District or State. Exceptional cases will probably be found, such as Mhow, in which the whole arrangements will have to be controlled by the Officer Commanding, who will thus be responsible for their efficiency and punctuality.

16. The rules under which the above limits are to be enumerated will be those prescribed for the country at large, and will be found accordingly in the general and provincial circulars. Indents for schedules, based on the circle register of houses and persons, must be submitted as soon as possible after the preparation of the above register. Meanwhile the block-lists can be prepared, the houses numbered as above prescribed, and enumerators nominated and duly appointed.

17. The time allowed for the preliminary record will be slightly longer than in the military limits; but this task should be completely finished by the 15th of February, so as to allow full time for scrutiny and correction.

18. The actual census and the subsequent procedure will be conducted as in the military limits, save that supervision must be closer and more active, owing to the greater variety in the population dealt with.

D.—Legislation.

19. The following provisions of the Census Act are extracted for the information and guidance of those concerned:—

"Section 5—Every Military or Naval officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or Naval forces, or of any vessel of war or troopship * * * * *, shall, if so required by the District Magistrate, or, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, perform such of the duties of a Census officer* in relation to the persons who, at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge,* * * * * as such Magistrate or officer may, by written order, direct.

* "Section 3 (1).—The Local Government may appoint any person by name or by office to take, or aid in, or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area.

"(2) Persons so appointed shall be called Census officers.

"(3) The Local Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing Census officers which is conferred by this section."

"Section 4 (1).—A declaration in writing signed by any officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf that any person has been duly appointed a Census officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

"(2) All Census officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860."

"(2) All the provisions of this Act relating to Census officers shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to all such persons while performing such duties, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860)."

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR PORTS.

1. Each port* will form a separate charge under a Customs Officer as Superintendent, who will be responsible for the enumeration of the whole population afloat within its limits. If necessary the area will be divided into blocks (or anchorages) and the enumerators and supervisors appointed by him.

2. If there are any buildings within the port limits, they will be entered in Census Register B, and their inhabitants enumerated according to the ordinary rules by the Revenue or Municipal authorities.

3. The enumeration of the floating population will be made on loose schedules, with the following special heading:—

Boat Register No. of . Census Register C No. of .

The schedules are to contain the names of all persons on board on the night of February 26th. They will be provisionally filled up before that night, but will be brought up to date, by any necessary additions or excisions, and collected from the masters on that night, or in the case of vessels at sea on that night, immediately on their arrival at the first port touched at after it.

4. A register in the following form of all vessels laying in the harbour should be prepared on or before February 23rd, and corrected up to that date, to show all such vessels actually in the port at sunset of the 23rd which have not obtained port clearance:—

Census Register C (Port Block List).

Port.			Block.		
Serial No.	Registration.		Name of Vessel or Master.	Description of Vessel.	Remarks.
	No.	Port.			
1	2	3	4	5	6

Vessels such as fishing and other small boats, which ply in one harbour only, may be omitted from this list unless they are habitually used by the owner or any other person for sleeping and taking his meals.

5. The preliminary record of the floating population will be commenced on February 24th. The enumerators will go round all the vessels entered in Register C and fill up a schedule for each, according to the Instructions to Enumerators, paras. 1 to 8, and the rules for filling up the schedule, entering the names of all the crew and passengers. When filled in, the schedule is to be left in the charge of the master of the vessel.

6. The master of a vessel applying for port clearance on the 24th, 25th or 26th February, *i. e.*, between the commencement of the preliminary record and the final census night, will be required to show his schedule. He should be instructed to take it with him and show it on arrival at the next port. A note should be made of this in his port clearance and in column 6 of Register C.

7. Any vessel entering the port between sunset of the 23rd and of the 26th February will be added to the Register C, and, if her port clearance is dated later than the 23rd, will be required to show the schedule filled in at the port of departure. If she has no schedule one must be filled up by the enumerator and given to the master.

8. On the night of the 26th February each enumerator will go round all the vessels in his block, and bring the schedules up to date by correcting them according to paras. 9 to 21 of the Instructions to Enumerators, and collect them and give the master of each vessel a receipt in a form printed in counterfoil and numbered serially and showing (1) the name of the vessel and her number and port of registration, (2) the port where the preliminary record was made and the number of the vessel's schedule in the Register C of that port, (3) the name of the port where the schedule is given up and the signature and designation of the officer giving the receipt; as—

* The port of Bombay is to be considered to include the ordinary limits for Customs purposes, not those under the Port Trust Act.

No. 23.

Parbati.

No. 171 of *Alibág.*

Khandu Jhalia Master.

Schedule No. 15 of *Uran* has been given up at *Batnágiri.*

Ratnágiri,

6th March 1891.

Govind Bapu,

Supervisor.

9. The schedules should be thus corrected and collected for vessels leaving during the census night, even though they may have already obtained port clearance. In the case of these last the note on the port clearance and in Register C should be altered and the receipt given to the master.

10. Any vessel arriving during the census night should be added to the Register C and her schedule corrected and collected, or if she has not got one, a new one at once filled in and kept by the enumerator, and the receipt given.

11. Any vessel arriving from an Indian* port between the morning of February 27th and March 15th should be required to produce either the receipt or the filled-in schedule (otherwise a fresh one must be at once filled in, and the receipt given. But none is required for a vessel that was on the night of February 26th sailing to or from an extra-Indian port, as such vessels are not considered to be within British India, nor for a vessel under foreign colours sailing between two Indian ports.

12. Coasting passenger steamers will be supplied with schedules at the port where their head office is; and the preliminary record of the crew should be filled up there at once. No preliminary record of passengers will be made. Those embarking between 8 P.M. and 6 A.M. will be asked at the ticket office or on embarkation whether they have been enumerated already, and if so will be given an enumeration-receipt. Those landing between 8 P.M. of 26th February and 6 A.M. of February the 27th will be enumerated in the enumeration-book of the port where they land, unless they produce this receipt. Those on board at 6 A.M. on the 27th will be enumerated at the first port where the vessel touches after that hour, unless they show the receipt. In order not to detain the vessel, enumerators should be sent on board at a previous port in order to fill in the schedules on board. Passengers enumerated on landing between 8 P.M. and 6 A.M. must be given an enumeration-receipt, to prevent their being enumerated again at their own houses, dharmshálas, &c.

13. The crews of vessels plying only within the limits of the one port, who sleep and take their meals from a house on shore, should be enumerated at their houses, even though they may be out all the night fishing or watching the boat. But all such boats, whether laying in the harbour or drawn up on shore, should be visited by some enumerator during the census night, to see whether they are occupied by persons not enumerated elsewhere. Special attention should be paid to para (B) 11 of the Instructions to Enumerators and para. 23 of the Instructions to Supervisors with respect to such vessels.

14. Landing places on the coast, creeks or rivers, which are not ports under the Customs Act, should be included in the taluka or municipal blocks, and mariners or passengers passing the night there enumerated by the enumerator of such blocks.

15. Special arrangements will be made for—

(a) Her Majesty's ships, by His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

(b) Indian Government vessels, by the Superintendent of Marine.

(c) Steamers (other than coasting passenger) and square-rigged vessels, yachts, dubash and passenger boats, steam-launches, light-ships and light-houses, by the Port Officer.†

16. These officers will act in concert with the Collector of Customs so as to prevent any vessels being enumerated more than once or escaping altogether.

17. No preliminary record, as described in paragraph 5, will be made for any of the above vessels, but on February 24th schedules will be delivered to the master of every such vessel then laying in harbour with instructions to fill them in by the night of the 26th. Similarly, schedules will be delivered to every such vessel entering the port between February 24th and the morning of February 27th.

18. A note of the number of such schedules given to each vessel should be entered in column 6 of Register C.

* An Indian port means a port in British India, Burmah or a Native State and includes Aden, Perim and Port Blair, but not ports in Portuguese or French territory. An extra-Indian port means any port not an Indian port.

† Where there is no Port Officer the work will be done by the Customs Department.

19. These schedules will be collected in the early morning of February 27th.

20. It will be advisable that enumerators should, from February 24th to 26th, go round these vessels, especially such as have native crews, to help the masters to fill in the schedules properly.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ENUMERATION OF THE BOAT POPULATION ON THE INDUS AND ITS BRANCHES.

GENERAL.

1. The enumeration, of people on board sea-going boats, which will be found at the mouth of the Indus, will be carried out by the Customs authorities at Keti Bandar, under the direction of the Collector of Customs, in accordance with the instructions already issued for taking the census in Ports.

2. In the case of fishing boats, the people usually pass the nights in their huts on shore, and will be enumerated there by the ordinary local agency. People living on boats plying on canals and dhands will also be accounted for by the ordinary agency. It must be distinctly understood that these rules only apply to river boats plying on the Indus.

RULES FOR RIVER BOATS.

1. The enumeration will be carried out by the Conservancy Department under the control and direction of the District Officers. The river will be divided into two portions, under the supervision of the officers mentioned below:—

Boundary of Sind to Sehwan... Mr. E. S. H. Neale, Assistant Conservator.

Sehwan to Keti Bandar..... Mr. A. Harrison, Conservator.

On the night of the census these officers will be at Sukkur and Kotri where the greatest number of boats will be found.

2. On the evening of the 26th February two enumerators will be stationed at each ghát or mooring place on the river. At 9 p. m. they will take the census of the people on board the boats, and of all people encamped at the ghát, using a separate schedule for each boat.

3. A ticket will be given to the Tindal of each boat stating that the boat has been enumerated, and showing the number of people on board. He will be instructed to show this ticket to any enumerator who may demand it at another station.

4. The enumerators will remain at their posts until 9 o'clock on the morning of the 28th February; one or the other will board every boat that may pass up to that time, and will enumerate the people on board, unless the Tindal produces a ticket to show that the enumeration has taken place at a previous station. But if any of the people give the enumerators distinctly to understand that they have been enumerated the night before, they should not be enumerated again.

5. The enumeration will be taken in the ordinary enumeration book, a separate page being used for each boat. The name of the station will be entered on the outside docket, and the registered number of the boat substituted for the house No. at the top of the schedules. These books will be supplied by the Mukhtyarkar of the Táluka.

6. After 9 o'clock on the morning of the 28th February, the enumerators should immediately take the schedules to the Mukhtyarkar of the Táluka in which the station is situated, who will at once examine them, and as far as possible correct any obvious mistakes or omissions.

Commissioner's Office, }
Karachi, }
8th October 1890. }

A. C. TREVOR,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

SUPERVISOR'S INSTRUCTIONS (BOMBAY CITY).

1. You must first thoroughly acquaint yourself with the boundaries of the circle to which you have been appointed, and of the various blocks included in it, and read and thoroughly master these instructions, and the instructions to enumerators. The Inspector of Police of the section, in which your circle is situated, will show you the boundaries of your

2. You will receive from the Police Inspector the house list for your circle, the numbers of schedules, supplementary schedules and Hindustáni instructions which appear to be required, and will give a receipt for them. Any further quantity required will also be given on receipt.

3. On the morning of February 18th you will show the enumerators appointed under you the boundaries of their blocks, give them each a copy of the Instructions to Enumerators, the house lists relating to his block, and the numbers of schedules, supplementary schedules, and Hindustáni instructions required for his block, taking a receipt for them.

4. From this time, it will be your duty to go round each block, morning and evening to see that the enumerators are carrying out their instructions, and to help them when they are in difficulties. Any enumerator absent from his block, or neglecting his duty, or performing them carelessly, is to be reported at once to the Police Inspector.

5. The working hours should be considered to be from 6 A. M. to 10-30 A. M. and from 3-30 P. M. to 7-30 P. M., but when necessary on account of the absence of the residents from their houses in the day time, they must continue later in the evening.

6. You must take tests of the work of each enumerator daily, and must satisfy yourself—

- (1) That they have made the proper entries in column 6 of the house list.
- (2) That the proper number of schedules and supplementary schedules has been left with each head of a family, and that the number left has been entered in column 7
- (3) That the schedule headings have been properly filled in.
- (4) That all schedules entered in column 8 have been actually filled up.
- (5) That schedules reported as lost or destroyed have been really lost or destroyed by the persons reported to have lost or destroyed them.
- (6) That the schedules filled in have been filled in, both according to the rules, and according to the facts as stated by the heads of families.

You should have all mistakes and omissions rectified, and should date and initial each house list and schedule tested.

7. On the 25th February you will see that the Government servants, appointed as special enumerators, attend at the blocks assigned them and that the paid enumerators make over to them the portions of the house list relating to their part of the block. On the 25th and 26th you will pay special attention to the instruction of these men, and report every case of neglect or disobedience on their part.

8. On the evening of the 26th you must be in your circle by 8 o'clock and must satisfy yourself that all the enumerators are ready to commence work at 9. From 9 you will go round your circle continually until all the enumerators have finished, seeing that they all are actually engaged in collecting the schedules and filling them up, where they have not already been filled up. Any schedules, which it is impossible to collect during the night, must be collected in the early morning of the 27th.

9. At noon on the 27th each enumerator, including the Government servants, will bring to you, at the Police Inspector's office, his portion of the block list, and the schedules. When you have satisfied yourself that all the schedules have been collected, and the abstract has been filled in correctly, you will give him a receipt and let him go.

10. You will then make an abstract of the enumerators' abstracts for your circle, and give it up with the block lists and schedules to the Police Supervisor, who will give you a receipt.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS (BOMBAY CITY).

1. You will first make yourself acquainted with the boundaries of the block to which you have been appointed, after which you must visit every house, with your block list, in the order in which it is entered.

2. In each house, at each tenement separately numbered, you must enquire the name of the head occupant and enter it in column 6 of the house list. Should you find that there are more families than one in any tenement, you must enter the name of the head of each in column 6. People are not to be considered as forming separate families merely because they are not relations. Persons renting a tenement jointly are to be considered as one family along with their children and servants.

3. Should any changes have taken place in the tenements of a house since the numbering, and you find any tenements not entered in the list, you must number them consecutively with the numbers following the last entered in your list for that house, and enter the names of the heads of the families opposite such new numbers in column 6. In such cases, and also when the number has been obliterated, you must chalk it up over the door.

4. To each person entered in column 6, you must give one schedule, or if he is out, and there is any adult person willing to receive it, give it to such person to be delivered to the head occupant. At the time of delivering it, you must fill up the heading in your own writing.

5. If any house or tenement is closed, or there is no adult person to receive the schedule, you must visit it again, if necessary after dark, until you are able to deliver it.

6. When there are more than eight members of a family, one or more supplementary schedules must also be given.

7. You must make a note in column 7 of the numbers of schedules and supplementary schedules left with each head of a family, *e. g.*, 1 Sch. 2 Sup.

8. At the time of leaving the schedules you must give a copy of the Hindustani instructions to every Mussalman head occupant, and to any other head occupant who wants one. No note of this need be made in the house list. Any head occupant afterwards asking for a copy should be supplied with one.

9. As soon as you have left the schedules, you must go round to each tenement, except those which you know to be occupied by persons who do not require such assistance, to see that the schedules are properly filled in. You will give any necessary explanations to persons able and willing to fill them in themselves. For persons who cannot write and have not already got them filled in by other persons, you will fill them in yourself, and for that purpose may ask any necessary questions of the head or any other occupant. You will also fill them in for persons who can write but desire that you should do so for them. For the above purpose you must visit tenements occupied by persons who are out all day, in the evening.

10. For each schedule that you fill in, or which is shown to you filled in, you must make a note in column 8 of the list. You must take care that all, except those belonging to well-educated persons, about whom there will be no difficulty, are filled in before February 25th. When filled in, they will be left in the care of the head occupant until the night of February 26th.

11. If at any time during your rounds you find that a schedule has been destroyed or lost so that a new one has to be supplied, you should supply it. No note of this need be made in the house list, but you should keep a separate memorandum of the number thus given, and the persons by whom they have been destroyed or lost, for the information of the Supervisor. Where extra supplementary schedules are required because those originally delivered are insufficient, they must be given and noted in column 7, in the same way as those first given.

12. For the final night, part of your block will be made over to Government and Municipal servants. These will be appointed from the morning of February 25th, and the parts of the house lists, relating to the houses to be enumerated by them, must be made over to them on that day. You must render them such assistance in showing them the different tenements and in instructing them in their work during the 25th and day time of the 26th, as the Supervisor shall order.

13. On the night of the 26th, beginning at 9 P.M., you will go round your block, and collect the schedules. You must fill in those not already filled in, and correct those already filled in, by entering newly born children and newly arrived persons, and striking out persons who have died or gone away.

14. The object is to enumerate every person in the house where he or she passes the night of February 26th. All those persons (and they only) who are in the house when the enumerator visits it, should be entered in that house in the final record, with the following exceptions:—

Persons present only for a short time, on a visit or on duty or business, who do not sleep in the house, are to be omitted;

On the other hand, persons who have left their houses for the whole or part of the night, but without the intention of sleeping anywhere else, and meaning to return in the morning, are to be entered as if present.

15. Persons on a journey extending over the whole night, will be enumerated in the boat, train or on the road where they actually are, and given tickets to prevent their being enumerated again. But persons who have gone out for the day only (whether by boat, train or road) and are returning the same night, are to be enumerated as if present in their houses.

16. As each householder's schedules are collected, the number collected is to be noted in column 9 of the house list. When you have collected all the schedules noted in column 7, you must pin them together in serial order, and, at noon on February 27th, go to the Supervisor of your circle, at the place designated beforehand, and under his direction fill up the abstract, and when it has been tested, and the number of house-schedules certified to be correct, he will give you a receipt and let you go.

N. B.—The above instructions apply to the Government and Municipal servants employed from the 25th, as well as to those employed before; only as by the 26th most of the preliminary work will have been finished, Rules 13 to 16 concern them chiefly. All Enumerators must make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the rules on the reverse.

Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation.

As soon as the census was over, and the preliminary totals of a charge had been made out, the schedules were despatched to the abstraction offices. It had been arranged to have an office in each district for the Presidency proper, one in Hyderabad for Sind, one in Bombay for the Municipality, and one in Aden for that Settlement. The district offices were under the Huzúr Deputy Collectors, but as they were not relieved of their ordinary work, an officer entitled Deputy Superintendent was placed in immediate charge of them. The work to be done at these offices consisted of abstraction and tabulation.

Abstraction is the first process in extracting the information recorded in the schedules, so as to make it available for statistical purposes. Abstraction sheets are divided and sub-divided into spaces according to the number of items of information in the schedule, which have to be combined for each final table. The abstractor enters for each person in the schedules a tick ✓ in the particular space which is appropriate to it according to all the columns in the schedules in which these items are found, and then totalling up the ticks in each space. For instance, in Table VIII the population is shown according to religion, civil condition, sex and age, and therefore for it the sheet had to be divided first into two divisions for males and females, each of these into three, for unmarried, married and widowed, each of these into seventeen, for the number of age-periods, and each of these into an indefinite number, for religions. On one abstraction sheet the entries from one enumeration book, or a fixed portion only of a book, are entered.

The next process, tabulation, consists in taking the totals of the different spaces of the abstraction sheets on to registers, and adding them together, so as to get the grand totals of a whole charge.

The next process, compilation, is the taking the totals of the different tabulation registers on to another register, and adding them up for larger units than the charge.

The items in the schedule are of two sorts, those of which the variations are limited, as sex (2), age (17), civil condition (3), education (3), and infirmities (4), and those of which they are unlimited, as religion, sect, caste, sub-division of caste, language, birth-place and occupation.

For the former class the compilation is merely a continuation of the tabulation. For the second class, as it would be useless to show each petty distinction separately in the tables, classification had to be done at some stage of the work.

Abstraction and tabulation were done at the district offices, but by the Commissioner's orders no classification at all was allowed to be done except by the Provincial Superintendent himself. The means adopted to carry out these orders varied according to the subject.

As the abstraction sheets for each charge were completed, a list of all the places entered was forwarded to the Provincial Superintendent's office, and there the name, under which each place was to be compiled, was entered in it, and the list returned. These names were entered in the tabulation register, and so classification here preceded tabulation.

The number of different entries was small, and most of them were well known and recognised religions, and only in very few cases was any classification required and was then done by the Provincial Superintendent, or on report to him.

The names were taken on to the tabulation registers, just as they were found in the schedules, and entered in abstraction sheets. The classification here was done wholly by the Provincial Superintendent under the guidance of the Commissioner, after compilation.

Caste and sub-division were done in the same way.

The great difficulty in the abstraction of occupations was to prevent the unnecessary multiplication of them by showing separately the same occupations described in slightly different terms. In order to prevent this, and also the waste of time involved in the continual copying out of the full description, in every page of the tabulation register, a complete list of all the occupations was

required from each district to be made out from the abstraction sheets and sent up for each charge, as it was completed. Each occupation in these lists was given a number in the Provincial Superintendent's office, and the list was returned, and these numbers were entered in the register instead of the verbal description.

Abstraction sheets

There were altogether 11 abstraction sheets and 23 tabulation registers, of which Nos. 5 and 7 had one part and No. 6 three separate parts, for every religion.

Their relation to one another and the final tables are as under:—

Abstraction Sheet.	Register.	Final Table.	
I	4	6	Religion.
I	5	7	Religion and Age.
I	6	8	Religion, Civil Condition and Age.
II	7	9	Religion, Education and Age.
V	8	10	Parent-tongue.
VI	9	11	Birth-place.
VII	10—13	12—15	Infirmities and Age.
VII	10a—13a	12a—15a	Infirmities and Caste.
IV	14	16	Caste and its Sub-division.
III	15a and b	17	Occupations.
VIII	16	A.	} Christian Sects and Races.
IX	17	B.	
X	19 }	C, D. and E.	{ Caste, Education with English, Civil Condition with Age.
XI	20 }		

Methods of abstraction.

There are two main systems of abstraction possible, with numerous combinations or modifications, the independent and silent, and the dictating. The dictating method in its most complete form consists in one man reading out all the entries in the schedule, consecutively for each person, and others, who have the abstraction sheets divided among them, entering the ticks. When the book is completed, the totals of the different sheets are added up, and compared, and where they do not agree, made to do so. A number of different gangs are so formed, and it is obvious that the whole success of this method depends upon the integrity of the head of each gang. For it is his business to make the totals for the different sheets agree, and as he may do this either conscientiously by tracing out any mistakes, or by simply altering the figures of some one item, checks are impossible, except by entire re-abstraction of selected books.

Method adopted.

By the silent and independent method which was adopted with the modification that a dictator was appointed for Sheets Nos. I, XI and VII himself filling in No. VII, the abstractors were divided into seven gangs, and the men in each gang employed upon one sheet only. Sheets VIII and IX, of which only a few were required, were filled in afterwards. The enumeration books, with their loose schedules, either formed one abstraction book, or if too large, or containing more than one village, were divided into one or more abstraction books. These abstraction books were passed through each gang in turn, and abstracted by it on to the one sheet only, or on the three sheets in the case of Nos. I, XI and VII.

V.	3,000
VI.	3,000
IV.	2,500
II.	2,000
X.	2,000
I, VII, XI.	1,500
III.	1,500

When a book had passed through all the gangs, the main totals from all the sheets were taken on to a test slip, and if they all agreed, the sheets were passed for tabulation. If they did not agree, the mistake had to be found out, and rectified. The number of entries to be done by one abstractor daily varied with the difficulty of the sheets, and after the first month was as shown in the margin. Tabulation was begun, when the sheets for a whole charge had been checked by the test slip and passed.

Registers.

The registers all contained room on a page for the entry of 10 abstraction books. The total of each page of every register had to agree with the total of each page of every other, and a progressive total of pages was kept. Registers 19 and 20 were, however, kept on a different system, there being a separate register for each caste. In all the registers, except these two, and No. 14 Caste and No. 15 Occupation, the total of each item was carried forward page by page to the end of the register. In Nos. 14 and 15 the entries for each page were so numerous, extending over several leaves of the register form, and being different on different pages, that separate compilation registers had to be used for them,

in which the page totals of the tabulation registers took the place of the abstraction sheet entries in the tabulation registers. These compilation registers had to be totalled up for each charge, and their totals taken on to district compilation registers. As nearly 500 occupations have been separately classified, with 8 divisions of each, the number of totals for each page of a register was something very considerable. And for caste, the number of separate castes returned was over 1,500 and of sub-divisions over 10,000. The work of compilation of these two registers was very heavy, far heavier than all the rest of the compilation put together, and whether the results are in any way commensurate with this is, I think, very doubtful.

The above description shows the division of labour between the abstraction offices at the districts, and the compilation office of the Provincial Superintendent at Poona. For Sind the compilation up to district totals was done by the Deputy Superintendent at Hyderabad. The entries there, however, were much less varied than in the other parts of the Presidency, not only in respect of caste and occupations, but also of languages. Table 7 shows the cost of the different abstraction offices, the population abstracted, and the amount chargeable to Municipalities, to Government and to the Native States respectively :—

TABLE 7.

District.	POPULATION.			EXPENDITURE.							Native States contribution.	Municipal contribution.	Balance payable by Government.
	Total.	Districts.	States.	Furniture.	Carriage of books.	Contingencies.	Rent.	Government Establishment.	Native State Establishment.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	1,635,218	921,712	733,506	178 3 10	15 7 0	103 13 0	—	7,573 4 6	1,360 0 0	9,529 12 4	4,240 0 0	1,002	4,286 12 4
Kaira	961,311	871,589	80,722	70 11 3	10 13 6	78 14 1	—	6,112 12 8	—	6,272 9 6	588 6 6	582	5,102 3 0
Panch Mahals.	313,417	313,417	—	110 4 3	5 12 6	63 3 3	70 5 2	2,209 6 7	—	2,456 15 6	—	143	2,314 15 9
Broach	341,490	341,490	—	45 10 0	—	84 3 6	—	2,076 3 0	—	2,206 1 0	—	296	1,910 1 0
Surat	831,197	649,989	181,208	225 12 0	—	29 10 3	220 0 0	4,424 10 0	—	4,910 0 2	993 2 9	611	3,300 13 5
Thana	957,090	904,968	52,122	335 0 0	22 11 0	108 5 0	—	5,712 10 0	232 1 5	6,410 11 5	351 3 1	398	5,561 3 4
Kclaba	501,364	500,564	80,800	189 0 0	12 2 6	90 5 6	49 0 6	3,499 1 11	—	3,838 11 5	447 10 0	201	3,190 1 5
Ratanápur	1,105,926	1,105,926	—	184 15 0	—	180 0 10	338 5 4	6,534 3 10	—	7,246 9 0	—	162	7,084 9 0
Kánara	446,351	446,351	—	10 6 1	—	42 5 1	—	2,509 1 1	—	2,621 15 3	—	170	2,451 15 3
Khandesh	1,493,771	1,400,851	32,920	291 4 8	75 11 0	290 13 7	—	10,399 2 7	—	10,967 0 7	179 9 1	904	9,883 7 6
Nárik	855,980	843,582	12,398	136 11 0	—	126 11 0	—	5,368 13 0	—	5,632 3 6	78 2 3	359	5,194 10 3
Ahmednagar	689,755	689,755	—	130 11 0	—	116 12 9	—	5,565 13 6	—	5,822 5 3	—	229	5,593 5 3
Poona	1,223,469	1,067,500	155,969	304 2 0	—	93 5 0	—	7,402 8 3	450 0 0	8,209 15 0	1,030 0 0	761	6,518 15 9
Sholápur	826,463	750,689	75,774	133 14 3	—	140 3 0	79 9 7	5,437 9 3	—	5,791 4 7	514 14 11	548	4,728 5 8
Sátara	1,437,304	1,225,989	211,315	150 15 0	—	67 6 0	—	7,144 4 2	893 8 5	8,277 1 7	1,210 15 5	478	6,867 2 2
Belgaum	1,013,261	1,013,261	—	186 7 4	0 8 0	189 3 0	—	6,501 12 11	—	6,877 15 3	—	246	6,531 15 3
Dhárwar	1,068,120	1,051,314	16,806	340 5 8	—	60 5 5	—	5,800 8 2	—	6,260 3 3	94 11 9	723	5,443 7 6
Bijápur	790,339	790,339	—	48 4 9	24 8 6	71 1 6	—	3,930 11 0	—	4,074 10 3	—	273	3,801 10 3
Total	16,807,605	15,163,506	1,644,099	1,939 10 7	167 11 9	1,954 13 8	767 4 7	99,689 15 5	2,595 9 10	1,07,505 1 10	9,734 7 9	8,185	89,583 10 1

Table No. 8 gives for each district the name of the Deputy Superintendents, the date of the completion of the work and the cost per head of population. It also shows the serial order of the districts in accordance with the rapidity, cheapness and accuracy of the work. Mr. Deodat Dhaneswar, Deputy Superintendent of Broach, who had finished his work very nearly by the 15th June 1891, was then sent to Ahmedabad to help Mr. Shivalal Jethabhai, who was not strong enough to control so large an office as the Ahmedabad one and who received very little help from the City Magistrate. Mr. Maráthe was transferred from Poona on 11th August to Bombay to take charge of the office there in place of Mr. Narayan Bhikaji Joglekar, who had proved himself unequal to the work, and when it came to tabulation, which he apparently could not understand, suddenly resigned.

In Sholápur, the Deputy Superintendent originally appointed was Mr. Rangnáth Náráyan Abhyankar, who was next on the list for appointment to a

mámlat. He served only up to 19th March 1891, and was then transferred. Mr. Krishnáji Wáman Nátu, who was appointed to succeed him by the Collector, was not equal to the post, and resigned it owing to ill-health on the 5th June 1891, after which Mr. Gajánan Waman Gadre carried it on, till the work was finished. In Sind, Mr. Barrow, C. S., was first nominated, but Mr. Berrie, of the Revenue Survey, was appointed in his place on the 4th March. He also found the work beyond him, and on 5th April 1891 sent in a medical certificate and was succeeded by Mr. Navalrái Showkírám Adváni, who brought the work to a conclusion on the 16th October. Part of the Khándesh tabulation work was sent down to be done at Poona on account of the difficulty in getting sufficient men there. In Kolába Mr. Bákrishna B. Sáne worked till 12th March 1891 and

TABLE No. 8.
District Abstraction Officers.

District.	Name of District Superintendent.	Date of completion of Tabulation.	Cost per 1,000 of population.	MISTAKE ORDER IN RESPECT OF		Class as regards accuracy.
				Regularity.	Economy.	
Ahmedabad ...	Bhikshabhai ...	22nd Sept. 1891	6.7	17	2	III
Katra ...	Bhikshandas Jankishand...	23rd Aug. 1891	6.5	8	9	II
Panch Mahals ...	H. P. Pátl	10th Sept. 1891	7.7	12	14	I
Broach ...	Deodat Dhaneswar	25th July 1891	6.4	1	7	I
Burat ...	Mr. Jamulstam H.	8th Aug. 1891	6.0	4	6	III
Thána ...	Vaman Appaji Gupte	31st Aug. 1891	6.6	10	13	III
Kolába ...	Krishnaráo Shrinivás Masur.	28th July 1891	6.4	2	7	II
Ratnágiri ...	H. R. Dátár	22nd Sept. 1891	6.5	17	0	I
Kánara ...	Bhagunáth Vithal Gáng...	31st July 1891	6.8	2	4	I
Khándesh ...	Ganesh Vyanktesh Joglekar.	25th Aug. 1891	7.3	9	17	III
Nasik ...	Moro Govind	20th Aug. 1891	6.5	6	9	I
Ahmednagar ...	Narayan Govind Chán...	31st Aug. 1891	6.5	10	9	I
Poona ...	Vishnu N. Marathe	10th Sept. 1891	6.7	14	14	II
Bholsapur ...	Krishnáji Wáman Nátu	Do.	7.0	14	10	III
Bátára ...	Purushottam Dámodar Kírán.	Do.	5.7	14	2	II
Belgaum ...	Suhráo Mangesh	11th Sept. 1891	6.7	12	14	III
Dhúrwár ...	Krishnáji G.	29th Aug. 1891	6.8	6	4	I
Bijapur ...	Rámchandra Annaji	17th Aug. 1891	6.2	6	1	III

was then succeeded by Mr. Krishnaráo Shrinivás Masur who finished the work. Except for the changes recorded above, the men, entered in Table No. 8, were in charge of the offices during the whole time they were working. There was considerable difference both in the speed and the cost of the work. Table No. 8 shows the date of closing the offices and the cost per 1,000 of the population abstracted. As regards accuracy I have divided the districts into three classes, and

this classification is based upon the mistakes detected in the compilation office. Ratnágiri and Kánara are both placed in the first class, but the accuracy of their work was to a great extent discounted by the amount of labour that they threw on to the compilation office by the quantity of cases in which they failed to classify the occupation under the number assigned to it by the Provincial Superintendent.

Sind.

As in 1881, the abstraction and tabulation in Sind were done much more cheaply than in the Presidency proper, proportionately to the population; the total cost, exclusive of the Deputy Superintendent's pay and allowances being Rs. 10,678-9-6, or Rs. 3-11-6 per 1,000. This is partly owing to the large number of officials employed without any substitutes, whereas in the Presidency proper Rs. 12 per mensem was charged for a substitute for every official employed in the offices, in addition to his extra allowance, and partly to the greater uniformity in the information to be tabulated. But in despite of these advantages Mr. Navalrái is entitled to the greatest credit for the way in which he carried out the work of the largest abstraction office in the Presidency.

Compilation Office.

Under the Provincial Superintendent the compilation work was carried out by Mr. Trimbuk Náráyan Pátankar with indofatigable perseverance and industry.

Native States.

For the Native States, which are not attached to any District, the whole of the abstraction, tabulation and compilation, as far as the totals of the Agencies or, in Káthiáwár, of the Pránts, was done in the States themselves. The marginal

Table No. 9.

Office.	Date.
Cutch ...	2nd March 1892.
Mahi Kántha ...	2nd January "
Pálanpur ...	4th December 1891.
Sawantwádi ...	15th January 1892.
Soráth Pránt ...	23rd February "
Hálar Pránt ...	4th " "
Gohelwád Pránt ...	2nd January "
Jhaláwad Pránt ...	18th " "
Kolhápúr ...	2nd February "
Southern Marátha Jágírs	4th March "

Table No. 9 shows the dates on which the last tables were received from each. From Kolhápúr and the Southern Marátha Country, however, corrected copies of Tables Nos. XII—XV and XII-A—XV-A were received after the last of the other tables and after these tables had been put up in type, necessitating considerable alterations in the Tables both for British Territory and Native States.

The total cost of the census, as far as the charges have been brought to account, amounts to Rs. 1,94,916-10-6, of which Rs. 66,508-15-9 were brought to account in 1890-91, and Rs. 1,28,407-10-9 in 1891-92. This is exclusive of amounts paid by municipalities, which come to Rs. 43,000 including Bombay and Aden; but it includes Rs. 3,885 paid on behalf of the poorer Native States. Details of the expenditure are given in Table No. 10.

TABLE No. 10.

Detail of Expenditure.

		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
A.—Enumeration.	1. District Office establishment ...	.....				
	2. Contingent charges of establishment ...	1,038	15	10			
	3. House numbering ...	464	11	11			
	4. Lights, ink, &c. ...	2,690	10	9			
	5. Remuneration of Census Officers ...	7,745	11	11			
	6. Special travelling allowances ...	173	8	0			
	7. Freight of schedules ...	1,086	5	8			
	7a. Contribution to Bombay Municipality ...	10,928	6	3			
	7b. Contribution to Aden ...	428	2	4			
	I.—Total, District charges				24,551	3	8
8. Paper for schedules ...	9,234	13	10				
9. Printing and binding ...	5,428	0	10				
10. Despatching from press ...	968	11	10				
II.—Total, Paper and printing, A				15,631	10	6	
A.—Total, Enumeration					40,182	14	2
B.—Abstraction and Compilation.	11. Office rent ...	767	4	7			
	12. Office furniture and repairs, &c. ...	4,185	6	3			
	13. Record establishment ...	3,029	0	6			
	14. Correspondence and accounts establishment ...	1,215	4	8			
	15. Menial establishment ...	3,549	8	11			
	16. Working staff, officials ...	21,049	9	4			
	17. Working staff, specially entertained ...	87,247	2	0			
	18. Travelling allowances ...	89	11	10			
	19. Freight of schedules, &c., to office ...	310	3	9			
	20. Petty stationery and contingencies ...	3,276	10	5			
	III.—Total, Tabulation offices				1,24,819	14	3
	21. Paper for forms ...	4,883	7	3			
	22. Printing of forms ...	4,315	0	4			
23. Freight of forms to offices ...	484	5	10				
IV.—Total, Paper and printing, B.				9,482	13	5	
B.—Total, Compilation					1,34,302	11	8
C.—Superintendence.	24. Provincial Superintendent's deputation allowance ...	9,216	0	0			
	25. Pay of substitute of Superintendent ...	5,654	7	11			
	26. Travelling allowance of Superintendent ...	2,431	1	0			
	V.—Total, Superintendent's personal charges ...				17,301	8	11
	27. Superintendent's office establishment ...	2,121	6	0			
	28. Travelling allowances for do. ...	167	7	0			
29. Office contingencies for do. ...	840	10	9				
30. Rent of Superintendent's office ...	.....					
VI.—Total				3,129	7	9	
C.—Total, Superintendence					20,431	0	8
Grand Total					1,94,916	10	6

The expense of printing the Report and Tables has to be added in 1892-93; and taking this at Rs. 10,000, the total expenditure on the Census debitable to Government amounts in round numbers to Rs. 2,05,000, or Rs. 10-13-6 per 1,000 of the population enumerated.

APPENDIX A.

Table No. 1.—Shewing distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex in each age-period by civil condition, for the main castes, according to Table E.

Table No. 2.—Shewing similar distribution for each religion.

Table No. 3.—Shewing the percentage of infirm persons of each sex to the total number for the main castes, according to Tables XII A.—XV A.

Table No. 4.—Shewing the percentages of literate, learning and illiterate, with English knowers, according to Tables C and D.

TABLE

Showing for certain Castes the distribution of 10,000 persons

Group.	Caste, &c.	Religion.	Males.											
			All ages.			0-9.			10-14.			15-20.		
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
1	Military ... ..	...	4,859	4,592	548	9,822	171	7	8,559	1,379	62	2,914	6,760	426
..	Kabatriya... ..	H.	4,841	5,162	497	9,740	253	7	8,445	1,455	100	2,303	7,389	308
..	Rajput	H.	4,039	4,518	543	9,098	120	3	8,659	1,294	47	2,920	6,740	440
2a	Land-holders ... ..	...	4,408	5,157	485	9,565	394	11	7,650	2,318	32	1,961	7,781	398
..	Chaturth	Jain.	3,774	5,046	590	9,023	359	19	7,145	2,084	170	1,046	8,559	395
..	Koli, Gujarnathi	H.	5,095	4,597	308	9,808	127	7	8,475	1,502	23	1,949	7,788	263
..	.. Konkani	H.	5,159	4,424	417	9,920	71	...	9,375	610	15	2,845	6,815	366
..	.. Talabda	H.	4,614	4,872	514	9,641	352	7	8,008	1,915	17	3,300	6,209	461
..	Kunbi, Deccani	H.	4,897	5,205	308	9,831	165	4	7,623	2,371	6	1,467	8,286	347
..	.. Kadiwa	H.	1,717	7,560	708	4,182	5,073	145	1,793	7,930	277	787	8,671	692
..	.. Lewa	H.	3,920	5,562	518	3,910	1,071	10	5,358	4,013	29	1,615	7,940	445
..	Mali	H.	3,453	5,479	1,068	9,733	263	4	8,264	1,680	66	1,728	8,349	423
..	Maratha	H.	4,068	5,035	307	9,896	99	5	8,404	1,899	7	1,033	7,861	216
..	Panchamaali	H.	3,980	5,590	480	9,788	261	1	6,878	3,110	6	1,451	8,443	166
2b	Grassers ... ..	...	4,273	5,179	548	9,379	614	7	6,973	2,901	36	1,893	7,736	371
2c	Agricultural Labourers ... ..	...	4,788	4,691	531	9,738	249	13	7,981	1,857	162	2,378	7,235	307
..	Laman	H.	4,981	4,505	514	9,802	102	6	8,991	979	30	2,070	6,998	323
3	Forest tribes ... ..	...	5,141	4,510	349	9,874	123	3	8,730	1,253	27	2,269	7,514	317
4	Brahmin ... ..	...	4,002	4,569	839	9,478	450	63	7,921	1,939	140	3,155	6,491	444
..	Other Priestly Castes ... ..	...	4,375	5,143	482	9,710	294	0	7,927	2,036	47	1,937	7,910	153
..	Jangam ... ..	...	4,810	5,191	499	9,733	372	5	7,935	2,041	24	1,930	7,989	182
5	Devotees ... ..	...	5,299	4,012	689	9,715	241	44	8,449	1,382	109	3,876	5,623	591
6	Temple-servants ... ..	...	4,308	5,127	505	9,841	164	5	8,281	1,670	49	1,906	7,736	339
7	Genealogists ... ..	...	4,891	4,481	678	9,656	292	53	8,595	1,225	110	3,800	6,892	508
8	Writers ... ..	...	4,708	4,402	830	9,389	402	209	8,190	1,600	310	2,772	6,498	730
9	Astrologers ... ..	...	4,081	5,122	797	9,459	477	64	8,559	2,703	1,843	1,240	8,162	589
10	Musicians ... ..	...	4,610	4,884	596	9,240	601	60	7,939	2,300	360	1,802	7,730	468
11	Dancers ... ..	...	5,401	4,134	465	9,556	125	19	7,387	2,504	109	3,413	6,959	498
12	Actors ... ..	...	3,884	5,144	873	9,338	540	122	6,713	3,006	281	1,850	7,306	339
13	Traders ... ..	...	4,625	4,673	708	9,657	320	23	8,242	1,636	122	2,779	6,747	474
14	Carriers ... ..	...	4,495	4,674	691	9,716	372	13	8,165	1,743	92	1,899	7,537	564
15	Goldsmiths ... ..	...	4,520	4,910	570	9,801	134	5	8,431	1,648	21	2,261	7,397	342
16	Barbers ... ..	...	4,402	4,001	607	8,707	1,276	17	6,095	3,252	63	2,640	6,457	593
17	Blacksmiths ... ..	...	4,312	5,248	440	9,847	132	21	7,833	2,031	36	1,840	7,810	350
18	Carpenters ... ..	...	4,173	5,348	479	9,574	395	30	7,420	2,630	60	1,687	7,068	355
19	Brass-smiths ... ..	...	4,283	5,039	678	9,636	298	60	8,144	1,687	219	3,246	7,312	442
20	Castes employed on any one or more of 5 above occupations.	...	4,460	4,730	820	9,661	390	48	8,080	1,788	176	2,415	6,960	616
21	Tailors ... ..	...	3,968	5,484	528	9,542	434	24	7,421	2,528	51	1,713	7,035	352
22	Grain Parohars ... ..	...	3,638	5,502	890	9,576	400	25	6,415	3,340	230	1,979	7,505	616
23	Perfumers... ..	...	4,273	5,168	565	9,873	128	...	7,640	2,223	137	1,592	7,944	464
24	Weavers ... ..	...	4,310	5,033	667	9,595	370	29	7,633	2,233	133	1,979	7,473	546
..	Kuruwin	H.	4,668	4,746	686	9,726	228	46	8,333	1,515	162	3,165	7,491	344
..	Momin	Mus.	4,179	5,283	636	9,288	696	16	6,951	3,077	73	1,905	7,984	371
..	Sali	H.	4,196	5,300	444	9,693	287	20	8,204	1,726	70	2,040	7,559	404
25	Washermen ... ..	...	4,328	5,101	566	9,197	784	19	7,540	2,308	95	2,627	7,110	343
26	Cotton-cleaners ... ..	...	4,469	4,950	591	9,570	353	72	8,138	1,612	60	2,083	7,420	468
27	Shepherds... ..	...	4,211	5,372	417	9,602	435	3	8,429	1,591	11	1,167	8,637	396
28	Oil-processors ... ..	...	4,112	5,346	542	9,560	427	13	7,259	2,650	92	1,590	7,984	426
29	Potters ... ..	...	4,300	5,281	419	9,479	515	6	7,890	2,096	24	1,534	8,346	113

No. 1.

of each sex in each age-period by Civil Condition.

FEMALES.																	
40 and over.			All ages.			0-3.			10-14.			15-39.			40 and over.		
Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
199	7,009	1,893	3,967	5,033	2,011	9,106	891	14	4,963	5,068	68	467	8,374	1,159	23	3,111	6,666
391	7,943	1,669	3,068	5,300	1,612	9,043	943	15	4,346	5,539	116	519	8,478	1,063	122	4,322	5,486
123	7,079	1,994	2,909	5,007	2,064	9,069	899	13	4,661	5,238	61	463	8,344	1,203	10	2,860	7,130
197	8,299	1,694	3,083	5,463	1,699	8,673	1,313	15	3,589	6,250	161	307	8,791	903	60	4,133	5,808
60	8,347	1,093	3,110	5,973	1,917	7,333	2,628	39	996	8,734	280	37	9,031	942	18	3,959	6,023
370	8,136	1,534	4,437	4,907	766	9,769	222	9	7,035	3,893	63	571	9,013	417	166	5,343	4,491
229	8,303	1,469	4,019	4,556	1,425	9,739	256	6	7,029	3,927	44	603	8,703	694	71	4,134	5,795
690	8,133	1,393	3,581	5,071	1,348	9,653	318	30	6,107	3,573	321	549	8,631	830	103	4,664	5,243
87	8,461	1,422	3,944	5,689	1,576	8,976	1,121	3	3,533	6,355	113	417	8,913	670	41	4,495	5,464
346	7,531	2,223	660	7,729	1,622	1,902	7,997	101	546	9,044	410	115	8,920	965	84	4,187	5,729
125	7,960	1,925	3,020	5,430	1,169	8,189	1,903	8	3,526	6,436	38	510	8,831	659	199	5,134	4,697
81	5,461	3,439	2,714	5,571	1,715	8,600	1,193	7	2,699	7,330	161	83	8,595	1,323	10	4,395	5,595
77	9,419	1,104	2,700	5,537	1,094	8,841	1,154	5	2,620	7,093	69	170	9,134	706	15	3,701	6,294
75	8,107	1,618	2,595	5,597	1,619	7,786	2,204	11	2,441	7,309	250	84	8,778	1,138	56	3,537	6,407
315	7,907	2,078	3,234	5,471	1,305	8,731	1,258	21	4,611	5,194	195	371	8,984	545	148	4,767	5,955
444	7,706	1,851	3,070	4,631	1,489	9,174	799	27	5,299	4,459	242	906	8,087	1,098	588	4,150	5,263
331	7,532	1,897	3,001	4,900	1,449	9,634	170	6	6,986	3,057	27	253	8,970	777	38	4,533	5,439
189	9,189	1,622	4,216	4,936	848	9,759	235	7	6,998	2,946	56	561	9,010	409	89	5,365	4,546
4,689	4,914	737	3,371	5,576	1,153	8,638	1,063	311	2,721	7,007	272	201	8,932	847	290	5,608	4,312
409	7,639	1,952	3,533	5,346	2,099	8,108	1,950	42	2,714	7,139	147	93	8,528	1,979	52	3,257	6,691
429	7,544	2,027	2,446	5,376	2,178	7,966	1,976	40	2,456	7,489	63	66	8,482	1,453	44	3,154	6,802
2,638	6,409	1,754	3,416	4,998	1,596	9,388	538	54	5,595	4,109	296	598	8,543	660	338	4,469	5,183
178	8,233	1,589	2,613	5,623	1,964	6,564	1,406	28	1,639	6,304	57	53	8,919	1,028	30	3,634	6,136
796	7,189	2,014	3,348	4,836	1,921	9,231	746	33	6,064	3,670	266	706	8,097	1,197	262	3,730	5,958
90	7,056	2,144	3,126	4,561	2,013	9,134	630	236	4,771	4,454	775	677	7,814	1,509	629	3,695	5,776
953	6,340	2,898	3,644	5,136	1,230	9,078	548	374	4,982	3,714	1,304	1,025	8,366	609	777	4,339	4,864
2,110	6,574	1,316	3,717	4,902	1,461	9,156	748	96	5,315	3,734	951	1,236	7,730	1,034	671	4,411	4,918
1,921	6,929	1,259	4,310	4,131	1,559	9,017	964	19	4,739	4,919	343	2,522	6,667	611	3,167	2,996	4,927
539	7,116	2,345	2,805	5,379	2,016	8,360	1,400	220	3,693	5,719	538	369	8,482	1,149	123	3,935	5,933
699	7,157	2,174	3,234	4,954	1,823	9,231	747	22	5,724	4,103	173	335	8,362	1,303	143	4,126	5,732
267	7,775	1,958	3,074	5,453	1,473	8,998	1,069	34	3,946	5,995	159	311	8,650	839	65	4,452	5,463
345	7,714	1,941	2,834	5,217	1,969	9,073	895	32	3,094	6,726	190	89	8,568	1,343	28	3,773	6,200
438	8,739	2,833	2,691	5,749	1,690	8,151	1,822	27	2,623	7,274	103	266	8,226	1,608	103	4,348	5,549
171	8,367	1,462	2,961	5,550	1,469	8,764	1,206	28	3,384	6,279	138	182	9,071	747	43	4,307	5,650
164	8,239	1,595	2,883	5,534	1,554	8,683	1,293	34	3,116	6,691	183	137	8,960	903	67	4,056	5,977
351	7,610	2,039	2,773	5,295	1,932	8,929	965	106	3,435	6,175	390	301	8,696	1,103	164	3,771	6,065
449	7,193	2,369	2,910	5,034	2,156	8,423	1,515	62	3,066	6,803	131	319	8,027	1,654	366	3,110	6,434
326	7,933	1,722	3,465	5,946	1,589	8,991	1,365	34	3,079	6,730	301	123	9,161	716	165	4,227	5,606
406	6,826	2,768	2,494	4,991	3,115	9,254	463	283	5,345	4,126	629	319	8,280	1,401	88	3,559	6,353
296	7,973	1,733	3,996	5,432	1,570	9,134	956	10	2,908	7,011	61	144	8,942	914	34	4,338	5,626
377	7,746	1,973	3,177	5,331	1,494	8,335	1,104	61	4,329	5,410	270	328	8,789	883	126	4,613	5,261
131	7,395	2,464	3,229	5,446	1,323	8,869	1,131	—	3,788	6,061	161	204	8,913	864	—	4,590	5,410
199	7,463	1,939	3,293	5,622	1,175	6,701	1,276	23	4,586	5,338	76	332	9,123	546	45	5,187	4,766
199	8,777	1,114	2,928	5,284	1,988	8,621	1,463	17	2,263	7,583	156	115	8,593	1,293	29	4,610	5,291
473	7,790	1,737	2,937	6,131	1,992	8,411	1,527	63	3,931	5,794	315	493	1,381	8,186	152	3,414	6,494
257	7,923	1,790	3,296	5,206	1,496	9,106	965	37	5,645	4,229	126	406	8,669	725	104	4,771	5,125
34	8,397	1,669	3,104	5,483	1,463	8,299	1,596	6	3,670	6,294	26	345	8,773	962	23	3,899	6,073
199	8,103	1,704	2,923	5,522	1,555	7,542	1,230	28	3,068	6,749	183	249	8,892	859	95	4,255	5,990
171	7,577	1,932	3,369	5,671	1,480	9,763	1,230	9	2,664	7,263	73	94	9,064	822	120	4,411	5,466

TABLE

Showing for certain Castes the distribution of 10,000 persons

Group.	Caste, &c.	Religion.	MALES.											
			All ages.			0-9.			10-14.			15-20.		
			Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
29	Glass-workers ... ..	...	4,995	4,456	540	9,785	193	20	9,310	690	...	2,911	6,727	259
30	Salt, &c., Workers ... ..	...	4,773	4,739	498	9,578	120	2	8,596	1,734	16	2,191	7,511	262
31	Lime-burners ... ..	...	4,621	5,123	358	9,780	203	8	8,566	1,321	23	1,586	6,145	288
32	Goldsmiths' Refuse Collectors ... ..	...	5,424	3,813	763	10,000	...	...	10,000	...	...	2,508	6,977	485
34	Iron-smelters ... ..	...	2,921	4,660	2,570	8,402	1,282	256	4,586	3,243	2,162	2,387	5,769	1,394
35	Fishermen... ..	...	4,677	4,945	478	9,580	409	11	7,810	2,084	72	2,928	7,291	381
36	Distillers ... ..	...	5,017	4,660	293	9,877	110	13	9,221	695	94	2,432	6,523	285
37	Butchers ... ..	...	6,229	4,362	410	9,865	135	...	8,982	996	22	2,534	7,123	324
38	Leather-workers ... ..	...	4,291	5,243	403	9,627	251	22	7,696	2,731	153	1,616	8,071	414
38a	Village Watchmen ... ..	...	5,219	4,539	412	8,609	1,383	9	6,001	1,949	70	3,195	6,313	102
39	Scavengers ... ..	...	4,555	5,959	383	9,600	356	8	8,297	1,600	71	1,980	7,710	280
39	Malaf	H.	4,401	5,121	383	9,801	194	3	8,921	1,024	16	1,763	7,891	346
40	Grind-stone Makers ... ..	...	4,469	4,954	586	9,641	293	66	8,167	1,617	210	1,721	7,750	521
41	Earth-workers ... ..	...	4,801	4,711	423	9,737	220	43	8,554	1,178	269	1,799	7,007	264
42	Knife-grinders ... ..	...	5,017	4,466	487	9,790	187	23	8,992	1,108	...	3,163	6,426	343
43	Mat-makers ... ..	...	4,344	5,105	551	9,670	317	13	7,571	1,742	395	1,731	7,899	466
44	Hunters ... ..	...	5,237	4,209	554	9,665	329	7	8,221	1,743	30	2,345	6,873	784
45	Miscellaneous Others ... ..	...	4,303	4,724	908	9,044	874	82	6,033	3,061	256	2,159	6,624	1,133
46	Tumblers ... ..	...	5,407	3,998	535	9,630	289	51	8,371	1,271	358	3,918	5,693	264
47	Jugglers ... ..	...	5,164	4,236	610	9,928	172	...	8,211	1,428	359	2,493	7,013	519
48	Non-Indian Asiatic races ... ..	...	4,923	4,618	459	9,860	134	6	9,181	792	21	3,169	6,600	291
48	Parseis	P.	5,456	4,166	350	9,945	48	7	9,778	216	0	4,978	5,153	169
48	Sayad	M.	4,978	4,631	491	9,863	131	6	9,169	790	41	2,971	6,661	368
49	Mixed Asiatic races ... ..	...	5,570	4,166	265	9,978	22	...	9,774	220	...	3,991	6,555	154
50	Non-Asiatic races ... ..	...	9,765	2,097	239	9,891	109	...	9,592	391	17	7,003	2,611	88
51	Eurasians ... ..	...	9,779	2,985	236	9,991	9	...	10,000	...	...	6,019	3,782	200
52	Christian Converts ... ..	...	5,323	4,323	351	9,940	50	1	9,785	299	6	4,331	5,442	194

TABLE

Showing for each Religion the distribution of 10,000

Religion.	MALES.														
	All ages.			0-9.			10-14.			15-20.			20 and over.		
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Total Population	4,712	4,812	470	9,720	260	11	8,324	1,620	52	2,410	7,261	329	314	7,999	1,667
Hindu	4,443	4,985	472	9,672	315	13	8,089	1,872	59	2,108	7,665	327	257	8,954	1,650
Muslimán	5,391	4,109	601	9,900	90	4	9,391	679	20	3,562	6,078	350	562	7,731	1,707
Christian	5,814	3,872	314	9,943	56	1	9,790	205	6	6,590	4,258	152	677	8,291	1,212
Buddhist	3,894	5,740	378	10,000	...	...	9,118	683	...	3,188	6,691	218	1,522	7,079	289
Jain	4,715	4,878	607	9,821	171	8	8,909	1,143	48	3,037	6,020	340	639	7,000	1,096
Sikh	3,027	5,693	389	10,000	...	...	10,000	...	...	3,540	6,141	319	1,143	7,571	1,286
Parsei	5,496	4,175	359	9,945	48	7	9,775	219	0	4,681	5,149	179	252	8,559	1,219
Jew	5,511	4,205	281	9,933	67	...	9,638	362	...	3,816	6,023	101	20	8,701	1,020
Animistic	5,602	4,051	287	9,945	51	1	9,611	372	14	2,712	7,040	215	160	8,696	1,234

No. 1.

of each sex in each age-period by Civil Condition.

			FEMALES														
40 and over.			TOTAL			0-9.			10-14.			15-39.			40 and over.		
Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
835	7,465	2,000	3,398	4,836	1,766	9,246	713	21	5,633	4,114	253	281	8,613	1,006	57	3,704	6,239
94	8,123	1,788	3,440	5,135	1,425	9,400	593	7	5,414	4,498	88	85	9,041	874	36	4,848	5,116
122	8,669	1,909	3,122	5,363	1,515	9,098	878	24	2,906	7,154	150	161	8,897	942	18	4,446	5,536
833	6,250	2,917	3,284	4,673	2,044	9,677	323	-	8,667	1,333	-	839	8,305	1,356	-	3,750	6,250
208	8,542	6,250	2,916	4,194	2,600	8,043	1,522	435	4,118	4,118	1,764	2,817	5,446	1,737	306	2,755	6,939
415	7,983	1,602	3,230	5,296	1,474	8,196	780	45	4,456	5,365	179	404	8,688	908	271	4,519	5,210
153	8,602	1,245	3,066	4,766	2,169	9,518	462	20	4,295	5,449	256	229	8,062	1,639	171	3,400	6,429
278	8,133	1,569	3,751	4,717	1,532	9,629	367	4	6,244	3,694	60	615	8,522	863	99	4,200	5,701
206	8,236	1,490	3,301	5,500	1,199	8,875	1,068	87	4,371	5,412	217	250	9,067	673	152	5,063	4,786
213	7,990	2,092	3,749	4,837	1,415	8,377	1,585	38	4,583	5,179	238	422	8,284	1,194	301	4,121	5,573
810	8,154	1,336	3,437	5,059	1,604	8,917	1,061	22	4,139	5,668	193	656	8,576	768	329	3,995	5,676
689	8,228	1,183	3,178	5,094	1,738	9,063	921	17	3,109	6,570	321	200	9,008	792	60	3,559	6,073
828	7,809	1,623	3,671	5,338	991	9,299	677	24	5,436	4,090	474	465	8,693	842	168	6,359	3,473
466	5,078	1,436	4,034	4,646	1,350	9,601	476	23	6,470	3,319	211	492	8,378	1,130	207	5,014	4,779
271	7,939	1,677	3,758	4,786	1,446	9,384	562	54	6,644	3,220	126	654	8,599	717	91	4,443	5,463
263	8,197	1,540	3,141	5,462	1,397	9,099	917	14	5,368	4,470	162	182	8,953	836	87	4,750	5,163
365	7,997	1,618	4,373	4,681	946	9,341	629	31	6,638	3,204	158	872	8,467	661	691	5,191	4,118
1,185	6,930	1,835	3,450	4,986	1,854	8,349	1,518	133	4,302	4,904	794	1,066	7,690	1,234	1,021	3,266	5,713
1,094	7,344	1,562	5,505	3,327	1,078	9,492	460	48	7,409	2,533	67	4,441	5,036	523	3,056	3,313	3,639
1,200	6,200	1,600	3,639	5,154	1,187	8,696	1,067	217	5,652	3,913	435	1,225	8,313	362	1,667	4,047	4,236
335	8,105	1,360	3,506	4,908	1,686	9,586	438	6	6,553	3,396	51	506	8,606	888	103	3,990	5,997
252	8,512	1,216	4,262	4,264	1,474	9,917	80	3	9,138	854	8	2,470	7,007	523	46	5,170	4,784
469	8,037	1,554	3,497	4,756	1,747	9,479	509	12	6,425	3,473	102	479	8,515	1,006	142	3,500	6,058
244	8,729	1,027	4,319	4,209	1,472	9,903	92	5	9,308	1,692	-	1,322	7,812	866	69	4,250	5,681
816	7,963	1,319	3,680	4,789	1,551	9,904	96	-	8,711	1,279	10	1,131	7,832	1,037	850	4,233	5,406
645	8,237	1,116	5,837	3,455	688	9,990	10	-	9,671	329	-	3,684	5,883	433	548	3,839	5,613
543	8,218	1,239	4,184	4,329	1,487	9,885	113	3	8,491	1,483	28	1,222	7,896	673	209	4,110	5,691

No. 2.

persons of each sex in each period by Civil Condition.

FEMALES														
All ages.			0-9.			10-14.			15-39.			40 and over.		
Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
3,137	5,112	1,610	9,017	965	18	4,423	3,450	127	337	8,731	932	95	4,079	5,826
3,098	5,222	1,642	8,949	1,130	21	3,782	6,064	144	281	8,757	962	92	3,984	5,924
3,283	4,708	1,467	9,712	233	6	7,223	2,730	47	647	8,653	770	116	4,496	5,338
4,227	4,256	1,417	9,996	99	3	8,449	1,528	22	1,443	7,698	659	257	4,150	5,693
3,474	4,685	1,441	8,580	226	195	6,154	3,346	-	2,173	7,030	792	-	4,330	5,610
3,025	4,972	2,003	9,149	637	14	8,716	4,177	106	166	8,556	1,276	34	2,787	6,179
2,000	7,139	341	10,000	-	-	3,333	6,667	-	248	9,752	-	-	4,000	6,000
4,269	4,263	1,466	9,916	81	3	9,142	860	8	2,466	7,016	818	46	6,173	4,779
4,164	4,467	1,429	9,996	125	7	8,101	1,883	16	1,006	8,167	831	88	4,468	5,439
4,715	4,432	653	7,892	197	1	8,138	1,789	25	735	8,798	467	81	5,514	4,406

TABLE No. 3.

Showing for Groups and certain Castes the percentage of afflicted of each sex on their total strength.

Caste, Tribe or Race,	MALE.				FEMALE.			
	Insane.	Deaf-Mute.	Blind.	Leper.	Insane.	Deaf-Mute.	Blind.	Leper.
1 Káthi	·019	·043	·149	·025	·014	·014	·224	·014
Rajput	·033	·068	·148	·033	·015	·041	·201	·011
Ját... ..	·084	·191	·329	·017	·078	·115	·297	·008
Other Military ... ..	...	·008	·017	·003	...	·002	·032	...
2a Koli	·027	·073	·146	·328	·023	·054	·184	·22
•Kunbi	·038	·085	·226	·199	·021	·058	·222	·011
Máli	·008	·017	·035	·027	·001	·008	·035	·006
Paik	·079	·833	·817	·020	·125	·024	·333	·003
Lingáyat	·011	·134	·206	·083	·023	·095	·164	·020
Raddi	·035	·106	·145	·053	·022	·127	·082	·013
Sáthwara	·017	·078	·117	·013	·030	·061	·204	·004
Other landholders	·004	·012	·026	·013	·002	·009	·029	·005
2b Ahir, &c.	·022	·058	·118	·040	·018	·040	·208	·007
2c Kámáthi, &c.	·047	·048	·084	·032	·018	·032	·099	·011
4 Bhil	·022	·056	·095	·081	·017	·034	·124	·032
Chodra ... ..	...	·123	·094	·090	·040	·115	·099	·045
Dhodia	·025	·058	·062	·010	·014	·033	·070	·006
Dubla	·008	·078	·165	·090	·022	·053	·255	·003
Kátkari	·018	·091	·045	·080	·019	·060	·062	·001
Naik	·024	·082	·051	·051	·024	·042	·100	·013
Thákur	·020	·086	·064	·060	·036	·098	·058	·027
Wárii	·030	·107	·092	·093	·020	·065	·127	·048
Other Forests Tribes	·077	·120	·194	·157	·035	·106	·267	·074
5 Bráhmín	·055	·079	·161	·035	·018	·060	·156	·006
Gúroda	·037	·075	·151	·012	·060	·038	·383	·013
Jangam	·011	·041	·057	·030	·004	·018	·057	·015
Other Priestly castes	·270	·359	1·011	·045	·093	·187	·934	·093
6 Gosávi, &c.	·041	·060	·308	·072	·020	·034	·214	·036
7 Gurav, &c.	·021	·058	·208	·198	·016	·069	·127	·084
8 Cháran, &c.	·035	·077	·184	·019	·016	·045	·222	·019
9 Káyaath, &c.	·062	·045	·173	·022	·037	·032	·137	·019
10 Joshi, &c. ... ..	...	...	·082	·041	·019	·037	·112	·056
11 Wájantri, &c.	·003	·015	·026	·001	·001	·007	·020	·001
12 Gondhali	·053	·036	·142	·080	·016	·016	·100	·026
13 Bahurupi, &c.	·072	·048	·242	·024	·028	·086	·202	...
14 Lohána	·106	·138	·284	·014	·056	·080	·295	·011
Memon, &c., M.	·038	·074	·101	·008	·026	·050	·094	·005
Bhátia, &c., H.	·051	·085	·210	·082	·020	·060	·214	·010
16 Wanjári, &c.	·036	·080	·183	·090	·015	·042	·180	·028
17 Sonár, &c.	·045	·067	·142	·070	·019	·045	·121	·019
18 Hajám, &c.	·020	·062	·134	·050	·012	·041	·147	·010
19 Lohár, &c.	·020	·067	·212	·058	·022	·067	·177	·011
20 Sutar, &c.	·020	·068	·142	·117	·021	·038	·130	·027
21 Kásár, &c.	·037	·135	·131	·088	·023	·030	·134	·022
21a Panchál	·025	·060	·136	·014	·014	·005	·070	·004
22 Shimpí	·045	·058	·190	·080	·020	·046	·236	·028
22a Halwái ... ..	...	·100	·150	·100	·063	·125	·125	·063
22b Tambohí, &c.	·028	·014	·042	·098	·014	·043	·102	·043
23 Khatri, &c.	·026	·044	·092	·030	·014	·034	·030	·011
24 Dhohi, &c.	·018	·065	·083	·122	·014	·058	·156	·030
25 Pinjári, &c.	·019	·084	·205	·066	·010	·029	·246	·038
26 Dhangár, &c.	·011	·061	·133	·043	·007	·043	·131	·013
27 Telí, &c.	·060	·108	·232	·104	·027	·070	·220	·040
28 Kumbhár, &c.	·030	·079	·167	·080	·029	·041	·238	·028
29 Káchgár	·065	·165	·770	·165	·061	...	·122	...
30 Ágri, &c.	·013	·058	·102	·160	·020	·050	·119	·093
31 Lonári, &c. ... ..	...	·061	·258	·037	·024	·001	·147	·012
35 Bhoi, &c.	·048	·060	·128	·033	·018	·046	·120	·008
36 Bhandári	·023	·055	·086	·040	·021	·047	·061	·012
37 Khatik, &c.	·054	·109	·273	·109	·027	·054	·151	·123
38 Chambhár	·057	·096	·231	·102	·028	·081	·217	·035
Mochí, &c.	·014	·045	·070	·021	·017	·038	·117	·015
38a Rámoshi, &c.	·004	·024	·061	·058	·006	·021	·048	·036
39 Mahár, &c.	·025	·064	·186	·010	·020	·042	·193	·045
40 Beldár, &c.	·046	·175	·105	·151	...	·123	·086	·037
41 Waddár, &c.	·022	·062	·076	·038	·009	·058	·066	·018
42 Shikalgar, &c. ... ..	...	·180	·193	·225	·032	·032	·129	·032
43 Burud, &c.	·153	·298	·450	·127	·065	·110	·628	·018
44 Párdhi, &c.	·092	·085	·239	·072	·065	·046	·258	·024
45 Korvi, &c.	·036	·041	·090	·014	·005	·077	·156	...
46 Kolhátí, &c. ... ..	...	...	·073	...	...	·030	·116	...
48 Baluchi, M.	·101	·159	·232	·004	·063	·096	·266	·004
Sámo, M.	·100	·100	·145	·007	·005	·074	·172	·006
Sayad, M.	·050	·065	·099	·037	·006	·037	·085	·013
Shaikh, M.	·043	·060	·115	·064	·020	·045	·103	·011
Arab, M.	·010	·025	·030	·010	...	·011	·011	·011
Moghal, M.	·079	·017	·272	·085	·072	·072	·113	·010
Pothán, M.	·045	·072	·106	·037	·017	·045	·176	·017
Turki, M.	·039	·079	·120	...	·043	·043	·258	...
Other Musalmáns	·116	·158	·274	·034	·081	·007	·189	·017
Parsi, P.	·117	·107	·117	·008	·004	·082	·099	...

APPENDIX B.

SUBDIVISIONAL TABLES

SHEWING DETAILS, BY TÁLUKAS AND MAHÁLS FOR BRITISH
TERRITORY, AND BY STATES FOR FEUDATORIES.

SUB-DIVISIONAL TABLE.

**POPULATION OF TÁLUKÁS AND PETHÁS, BY SEX
AND RELIGION.**

The areas are according to returns received from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, and do not in all cases agree with those shown in Table I.

Talukás and Pethás.	Area in Acres	Number of			Total Population.			Hindu			Muslim		
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied Houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Ahmedabad City	14,080	1	...	50,059	831,764	518,093	303,671	542,278	345,815	197,461	186,247	98,692	87,522
Amnaganj	431,852	3	164	30,376	182,032	78,068	73,966	181,595	67,784	61,901	12,961	6,854	6,107
Ankrol	221,574	6	130	72,539	295,967	58,906	142,893	240,758	126,135	115,621	29,440	16,943	12,497
Ankhuka	639,214	3	187	26,464	124,940	64,236	60,704	105,155	54,298	50,857	12,970	6,440	6,530
Alka	441,060	2	116	29,338	118,237	60,725	57,512	105,577	54,367	61,210	10,956	5,924	5,032
And	230,347	2	82	20,418	81,363	41,441	39,922	72,158	37,831	34,328	4,817	2,533	2,284
Antoj	299,602	...	...	18,880	82,922	42,150	40,772	75,280	38,423	36,862	4,529	2,286	2,243
Akasa		2	157	7,501	39,216	16,992	16,224	39,487	16,253	16,232	3,644	1,709	1,935
Bara	143,093	1	63	7,891	38,022	16,318	16,704	37,593	14,017	13,662	4,170	1,761	2,409
Total, Ahmedabad	2,444,038	18	839	219,492	921,712	478,563	443,149	788,718	466,283	392,152	90,187	45,811	44,376
Baramba	109,281	2	68	23,460	92,367	47,655	44,708	81,974	42,369	39,705	7,755	4,132	3,623
Bara	164,376	1	96	22,419	95,622	50,882	44,740	86,098	45,765	40,331	9,301	4,970	4,331
Patvanj	178,581	1	87	28,007	101,527	52,341	49,186	89,879	46,639	43,326	10,460	5,695	4,765
Barad	166,103	2	72	40,109	169,738	91,576	78,199	154,441	83,439	71,603	12,556	7,178	5,378
Barad	131,540	1	89	37,910	162,143	80,808	72,335	149,555	79,769	69,796	9,506	4,936	4,570
Dhad	148,938	2	91	41,505	171,084	90,430	80,654	150,336	79,846	79,491	19,318	9,329	8,989
Bar	138,455	1	80	20,307	79,080	41,410	37,670	70,167	36,760	33,407	7,547	3,917	3,630
Total, Kaira	1,921,723	10	573	209,458	871,589	460,610	419,979	782,448	414,496	367,562	77,442	40,653	37,789
Dhara	374,324	1	222	24,272	107,567	57,016	50,568	95,791	51,094	44,697	10,098	4,481	5,617
Dhad	398,383	1	121	13,182	68,673	34,443	31,231	63,222	31,834	31,588	4,565	2,191	2,374
Alod Petha		1	97	8,838	49,323	24,872	24,451	47,308	23,868	22,622	1,223	631	592
Dol	295,265	1	64	10,408	47,110	24,390	22,720	44,901	23,234	21,647	1,848	964	884
Dol Petha		...	148	8,457	49,741	21,379	19,362	39,323	16,978	14,259	1,001	632	479
Total, Panch Mahale	1,927,972	4	652	65,177	812,417	462,101	450,376	782,160	414,496	367,562	18,951	9,252	8,699
Dhach	193,680	1	105	23,601	112,906	57,394	55,512	72,624	38,186	35,439	30,733	15,398	14,313
Dhachewar	187,542	1	54	9,850	44,284	22,392	21,892	21,307	12,360	11,938	8,717	4,327	4,390
Dhad Petha		1	46	5,797	26,419	13,024	13,395	21,621	10,085	10,032	3,216	1,507	1,669
Dhara	197,295	...	63	8,007	36,939	19,095	17,841	39,118	15,447	14,671	5,766	3,090	2,676
Dhad	112,094	1	49	9,089	38,546	19,928	18,618	38,601	14,800	13,795	8,135	4,240	3,895
Dhadwar	245,235	1	81	19,500	82,396	42,631	39,766	67,152	34,733	32,419	14,646	7,691	7,955
Total, Broach	936,472	5	400	70,063	341,490	174,964	166,526	245,422	126,295	119,197	71,263	36,179	35,085
Dhad	207,102	1	132	12,370	66,668	32,781	33,887	60,874	30,940	29,826	3,696	1,718	1,978
Dhad	65,471	3	94	34,037	159,170	80,606	78,564	119,133	61,242	67,311	26,769	12,858	11,911
Dhad	142,030	1	65	11,329	57,214	29,148	28,066	53,360	27,212	26,148	2,587	1,217	1,370
Dhad Petha		...	40	4,083	21,397	13,924	13,773	25,501	13,087	12,414	855	447	368
Dhad	129,031	...	91	10,894	78,649	37,313	34,329	72,885	34,291	33,624	4,030	2,078	1,952
Dhad	178,732	1	135	9,980	58,942	27,061	26,891	49,742	23,018	21,724	3,222	1,539	1,683
Dhad	173,314	1	95	15,624	87,839	41,993	41,846	81,931	39,117	38,514	3,948	1,950	1,998
Dhad	109,780	1	95	11,687	61,315	30,919	30,398	54,588	27,336	27,253	5,888	2,831	3,057
Dhad	194,249	1	81	10,866	58,245	28,380	28,845	54,372	26,736	26,156	1,458	729	729
Total, Surat	1,967,799	9	798	126,760	649,989	331,925	318,064	572,916	284,964	237,892	53,307	25,251	27,056
Dhad	198,660	...	164	6,024	39,334	20,264	19,079	37,993	19,539	18,554	1,947	944	1,003
Dhad	411,891	...	123	12,044	69,034	35,944	34,150	67,189	31,009	29,250	1,069	589	580
Dhad Petha		...	79	12,325	65,311	31,915	31,196	62,598	30,604	31,296	1,061	586	575
Dhad	295,790	1	187	15,478	85,841	43,174	42,667	82,085	41,166	40,322	2,376	1,097	1,279
Dhad	659,912	...	264	17,022	92,029	48,469	48,560	88,180	46,226	44,963	2,694	1,231	1,463
Dhad Petha		...	64	6,909	32,051	16,684	15,567	39,889	18,279	18,199	360	194	166
Dhad	224,789	...	170	11,603	65,641	33,300	32,351	63,893	32,433	31,466	1,618	755	863
Dhad	177,965	1	224	14,014	80,171	41,781	38,140	73,592	37,465	34,917	5,648	2,117	3,531
Dhad	159,480	1	104	15,067	87,490	46,197	44,293	78,393	40,638	38,733	9,997	4,117	4,880
Dhad	141,705	2	89	13,196	76,110	39,291	36,819	67,662	29,942	27,739	2,616	1,131	1,485
Dhad	139,694	3	120	21,672	126,518	70,831	65,881	99,637	50,962	48,671	8,195	4,329	3,866
Total, Thana	2,209,908	8	1,018	145,933	819,580	427,789	391,799	727,331	375,375	318,399	36,082	16,434	17,648

TABLE.

Hindus			Jains			Mus.			Jews.			Aryaks.			Others		
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
6,710	3,447	3,263	25,226	12,317	12,909	67,855	34,705	33,150	5,671	2,580	3,091	—	—	—	227	154	—
25	12	13	7,822	3,634	4,188	55	21	34	—	—	—	27	7	20	—	—	—
142	69	73	16,311	7,980	8,331	754	365	389	134	64	70	157	73	84	27	25	—
5	3	2	6,230	3,125	3,105	17	10	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	1,980	980	1,000	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	1,354	1,350	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	2,696	1,478	1,218	1	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	1,726	922	804	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,972	1,012	960	25,441	12,664	12,777	685	343	342	287	161	126	175	90	85	27	25	—
21	11	10	1,577	1,321	1,256	28	17	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
104	51	53	94	53	41	27	15	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	3	3	1,156	580	576	15	8	7	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
575	287	288	718	350	368	24	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
188	112	76	1,623	1,306	1,317	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
226	108	118	1,134	623	511	55	30	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
382	190	192	953	472	481	153	88	65	9	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	14	11	50	28	22	88	51	37	—	—	—	1,871	945	926	—	—	—
12	7	5	21	12	9	8	5	—	—	—	—	245	124	121	—	—	—
—	—	—	12	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	176	88	88	—	—	—
7	4	3	23	13	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	117	66	51	—	—	—
6	3	3	12	6	6	19	7	12	—	—	—	374	187	187	—	—	—
14	7	7	1,725	901	824	183	77	106	—	—	—	11,856	5,804	6,052	—	—	—
25	13	12	1,389	735	654	2,334	1,161	1,173	1	1	—	4,578	2,266	2,312	—	—	—
26	13	13	63	32	31	288	175	113	—	—	—	12,466	6,292	6,174	—	—	—
—	—	—	127	71	56	595	312	283	11	5	6	554	284	270	—	—	—
1	—	—	22	13	9	13	12	1	—	—	—	118	57	61	—	—	—
12	7	5	925	485	440	24	13	11	4	—	—	828	430	398	—	—	—
2	1	—	517	272	245	24	14	10	4	4	—	26	10	16	—	—	—
126	60	66	2,573	1,315	1,258	3,273	1,629	1,644	25	13	10	17,885	9,064	8,821	—	—	—
11	6	5	25	14	11	1,293	660	633	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
161	79	82	5,361	2,636	2,725	7,468	3,679	3,789	26	13	13	—	—	—	1	—	1
—	—	—	87	46	41	138	71	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	63	33	30	63	35	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	2	2	1,428	738	690	118	61	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	575	306	269	288	146	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
128	60	68	638	335	303	1,013	501	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	54	28	26	275	141	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	6	5	52	27	25	1,354	685	669	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	12	12	11,421	6,172	5,249	12,757	6,600	6,157	26	13	13	—	—	—	1	—	1
28	14	14	15	8	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	13	13	261	135	126	129	61	68	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	11	10	123	65	58	1,321	678	643	—	—	—	272	145	127	—	—	—
10	5	5	105	53	52	485	253	232	—	—	—	513	269	244	—	—	—
132	67	65	282	144	138	41	21	20	6	3	3	678	353	325	—	—	—
1	—	—	28	15	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	1,562	1,022	540	1	—	1
6	3	3	121	63	58	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	9	9	97	50	47	126	67	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
170	84	86	19	10	9	48	25	23	7	4	3	1,528	777	751	13	—	—
15,621	7,812	7,809	111	60	51	28	15	13	6	3	2	785	407	378	—	—	—
17,060	8,530	8,530	215	111	104	1,285	653	632	32	16	13	262	137	125	23	—	—
11,117	5,558	5,559	1,877	1,042	835	3,256	1,671	1,585	748	362	386	6,688	3,454	3,234	—	—	—

Population by Sex and Religion.

SUB-DIVISIONAL

Talukás and Pethás.	Area in Acres.	Number of			Total Population.			Hindu.			Musalmán.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Grouped Houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Alibág	124,870	8	173	14,410	78,129	38,000	39,129	74,333	36,540	37,793	2,023	1,106	917
Mángaon	226,379	...	225	16,736	83,827	40,731	43,096	78,753	38,314	40,439	4,373	2,348	2,025
Roha	128,068	1	130	8,846	46,064	22,915	23,149	43,153	21,403	21,750	3,245	1,550	1,695
Don	100,654	1	128	9,632	51,325	26,240	25,085	49,830	25,131	24,704	1,166	619	547
Nágothna Petha ... ..		...	72	4,433	23,691	11,763	11,928	21,366	10,078	10,283	963	612	351
Panvel	176,510	1	202	17,581	86,513	44,206	42,307	80,458	40,087	39,371	5,317	2,939	2,378
Uran Petha		1	17	3,749	21,343	11,061	10,282	19,348	10,745	8,603	1,263	794	469
Mahád	229,692	1	240	23,775	119,133	68,467	50,666	111,835	64,976	46,859	7,319	3,497	3,822
Karjat	230,125	...	160	11,233	50,033	30,048	19,985	56,500	29,394	27,106	2,075	1,071	1,004
Khárápur Petha ... ..		...	90	5,066	26,255	13,230	12,919	24,456	12,293	12,163	1,535	738	797
Total, Kolába	1,367,430	8	1,458	115,518	594,872	298,943	295,929	580,040	290,670	289,370	28,928	14,731	14,197
Dovgad	347,829	...	121	19,872	133,708	60,400	73,308	123,141	61,764	61,577	4,063	1,941	2,122
Batnágiri	265,815	1	146	23,428	136,940	62,790	74,150	119,026	64,861	64,176	17,478	7,726	9,752
Bangameshwar	368,187	...	191	23,078	126,700	60,276	66,424	120,120	60,552	63,868	6,086	2,557	3,529
Vengurla	41,445	1	10	6,552	29,418	18,029	11,389	37,254	17,742	19,512	685	375	310
Málván	152,055	1	57	14,778	92,427	42,569	49,858	89,539	41,183	48,356	1,289	600	689
Bárápur	327,680	1	131	23,672	140,941	65,275	75,666	129,821	60,090	69,731	10,899	5,065	5,834
Chiplun	429,815	1	132	22,530	118,687	65,665	53,022	110,060	61,607	63,453	8,383	3,947	4,436
Guhágar Petha ... ..		...	77	12,563	66,654	29,452	37,202	61,954	27,590	34,374	4,443	1,948	2,495
Khod	251,076	...	140	10,230	100,550	47,580	52,970	92,453	44,084	48,369	8,056	3,465	4,591
Dápoll	320,002	2	100	21,145	103,202	49,047	54,155	96,835	44,860	51,975	13,002	4,021	7,981
Mandangad Petha ... ..		...	92	9,504	46,789	21,812	24,977	40,740	19,160	21,771	5,986	2,528	3,458
Total, Batnágiri	2,503,996	7	1,303	107,057	1,105,926	513,610	592,316	1,019,943	472,440	547,503	79,673	35,074	44,600
Ankola	240,028	...	90	6,977	36,644	18,804	17,840	35,433	17,060	17,373	1,082	260	322
Kárwár	160,012	1	53	10,432	53,278	26,235	27,043	45,836	22,689	23,147	3,153	1,401	1,752
Bupa	671,097	1	96	5,607	31,647	16,106	15,541	24,373	12,838	12,537	3,677	1,978	1,699
Bupa Petha ... ..		...	132	4,026	32,301	18,608	13,693	30,756	17,611	13,145	510	560	260
Yellápur	391,842	...	78	3,132	18,338	10,555	7,783	16,274	9,270	7,004	930	550	380
Mundgod Petha ... ..		...	68	8,340	16,071	8,627	7,444	13,382	7,036	6,346	2,470	1,361	1,109
Kumta	142,067	2	106	10,741	63,803	30,418	33,385	53,870	28,280	25,590	2,503	1,225	1,278
Honávar	272,784	1	91	10,782	59,406	28,974	30,432	53,216	25,555	27,661	3,310	1,449	1,861
Bhatkal Petha ... ..		...	63	6,488	34,117	16,155	17,962	28,220	13,691	14,529	5,322	2,115	3,207
Sirsi	432,230	1	232	11,480	63,050	37,279	25,771	50,053	30,073	19,980	2,720	1,400	1,320
Siddhápúr	101,864	...	167	6,790	39,096	22,035	17,061	37,916	21,028	16,888	882	405	477
Total, Kánara	2,519,930	7	1,178	79,675	445,351	234,356	211,004	402,644	211,005	190,239	26,460	13,150	13,310
Jaigaon	204,351	2	89	15,764	53,982	43,413	10,569	73,765	38,061	35,704	8,715	4,014	4,701
Jánner	337,606	2	164	18,035	87,230	44,382	42,848	77,833	39,434	38,399	7,813	4,020	3,793
Bhúskaval	365,285	3	194	16,043	75,384	40,035	35,349	68,763	36,465	32,298	7,398	3,002	4,396
Edikábol Petha ... ..		...	78	7,896	35,627	19,201	17,426	32,602	16,624	15,658	2,501	1,217	1,284
Shúkhed	324,393	2	138	12,635	73,385	36,600	36,785	64,671	33,431	31,240	3,510	1,746	1,764
Taloda	299,520	1	303	15,437	82,910	42,755	40,155	81,236	41,942	39,294	1,369	605	764
Dhulla	486,860	2	153	10,637	93,143	50,672	42,470	78,637	40,624	38,018	8,433	4,570	3,863
Chupda	180,292	2	92	12,606	72,319	36,928	35,391	64,096	32,041	32,055	6,796	3,431	3,365
Sháháda	304,192	2	133	12,026	64,733	32,637	32,096	56,195	28,198	27,997	3,181	1,607	1,574
Páchora	346,470	2	124	14,240	73,539	37,987	35,552	64,039	33,000	31,000	5,612	4,430	4,182
Bhadraon Petha		1	65	7,342	41,731	21,421	20,310	33,439	19,967	18,732	2,783	1,449	1,334
Báwda	467,142	2	80	10,000	50,236	40,183	10,053	73,649	36,336	37,313	5,653	2,811	2,842
Bávor Petha		1	46	6,103	31,877	16,900	14,977	26,892	13,634	13,258	4,246	2,124	2,122
Yáwal Petha ... ..	...	1	63	7,905	44,767	22,682	22,085	37,741	19,134	18,607	6,899	3,460	3,439
Nandurbár	634,618	1	107	12,937	75,235	37,603	37,632	53,101	29,101	24,000	3,591	1,723	1,868
Nawápur Petha ... ..		...	82	6,141	30,620	15,831	14,789	2,642	1,500	1,082	436	279	157
Chálágaon	322,214	1	127	13,613	74,330	38,616	35,714	66,913	34,352	32,660	5,565	2,945	2,620
Brandol	298,642	3	191	18,078	105,896	54,248	51,648	91,336	47,637	44,700	11,137	5,534	5,603
Amáner	337,907	1	105	11,342	70,033	35,212	34,821	64,139	33,131	32,615	4,502	2,331	2,171
Párola Petha	1	61	6,784	39,753	20,227	19,526	34,945	17,753	17,192	4,079	2,042	2,037
Shirnur	150,714	1	99	9,002	56,012	29,221	26,791	49,050	26,000	23,050	3,504	1,938	1,566
Pimpalner	594,188	...	153	10,104	56,193	29,333	26,860	42,439	21,948	20,491	1,442	772	670
Total, Khándeśh	6,062,712	31	2,797	200,610	1,460,851	745,847	715,004	1,249,133	630,677	618,456	113,049	53,094	60,055

TABLE

Total	Christian.		Total	Jain.		Total	Paral.		Total	Jcw.		Animistic.			Others.	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Femr	
340	131	209	345	338	7	25	12	16	790	347	443	439	216	224		
			37	30	7				85	39	46					
15	12	3	144	122	22	1	1		413	202	211	50	26	24		
21	14	7	260	241	19	2	2		461	225	236	25	13	12		
8	4	4	278	231	47				76	38	38					
21	26	6	85	74	11	26	12	13	671	221	229	76	36	40		
694	292	402	126	69	57	109	68	41	2	2					1	1
11	10	1	17	5	12	1	1									
144	98	46	86	75	11	23	24	9	17	14	3	118	57	61		
5	9	8	201	134	67	1	1		57	28	29					
972	679	293	1,549	1,329	220	201	122	79	2,422	1,127	1,295	729	358	371	1	1
911	617	294	593	294	299											
108	66	42	207	118	89	2	1	1							14	2
1	1		498	236	257											
1,442	690	752	33	17	16	5	5									
1,397	702	695	112	54	58											
44	34	10	177	96	81											
5	5		217	96	121	1	1								21	9
			53	24	29											
1	1		61	19	42											
239	99	140	129	74	55	7	3	6								
63	47	16	1	1												
1,266	2,044	2,122	2,064	1,018	1,046	15	10	5							35	11
437	277	160				1	1									
4,273	2,074	2,199	11	6	5	1	1		1	1					2	3
1,788	983	805	724	386	338	1	1		2	2	1					
1,920	695	325	15	12	3											
922	711	211	34	30	4				8	4	4					
62	46	16	155	81	74	1	1									
1,561	731	730	65	42	23	4	4									
2,255	1,994	1,961	125	76	49											
472	228	244	103	53	50											
1,011	605	406	239	125	114	2	2								19	13
196	162	34	102	50	52											
15,433	8,407	7,026	1,564	631	933	10	10		12	7	5				22	16
68	22	46	861	508	353	31	20	11	23	12	11	539	266	273		
			1,323	788	535	10	6	4				192	96	96		
924	529	395	1,011	564	447	203	121	82	62	32	30	92	44	48	11	8
1	1		307	173	134							156	86	70		
12	9	3	345	220	125	15	11	4				4,825	2,403	2,422		
1	1		12	12	1	27	17	10				164	78	86		
96	60	36	1,759	1,025	734	58	36	22	4	2	2	9,164	4,645	4,519	1	1
			360	204	156	5	5					672	347	325		
			94	35	59	12	8	5				5,269	2,609	2,661		
12	11	1	816	505	311	10	7	3				49	25	24		
4	4		124	75	49	15	11	4				377	195	182		
6	3	3	691	357	334	19	9	9				1,317	648	669		
2	2		329	164	165	4	3	1				204	99	105		
1	1		77	43	34	9	5	4				40	19	21		
1	1		42	24	18	9	6	3				12,492	6,783	6,709		
4	4		7	6	1	45	23	22	1	1		27,495	13,948	13,547		
11			899	602	297	2	2		9	4	5	1,572	802	770		
26	15	11	427	225	202	6	4	2				1,376	635	641		
1	1		655	361	294	4	2	2				787	376	411		
			671	246	425	19	5	5				342	181	161		
2	2	1	469	273	196	12	14	4				2,977	1,433	1,544		
9	3	6	179	102	77	3	2					15,070	7,610	7,460		
1124	686	438	11,299	6,452	4,847	506	228	129	99	51	42	26,568	12,560	14,008	12	9

Talukas and Pethas.	Area in Acres.	Number of			Total Population.			Hindus.			Muslims.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied Houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
cola ...	267,494	1	119	12,366	65,819	38,009	27,810	67,112	38,079	29,034	7,545	2,974	1,571
hándwad ...	233,169	2	108	9,361	51,599	26,346	25,253	49,120	24,602	24,518	2,203	1,538	1,174
innar ...	329,039	1	99	11,468	72,128	37,350	34,778	69,819	36,601	33,218	2,120	1,107	1,013
lándgaon ...	273,909	1	87	6,377	33,663	17,490	16,173	20,674	16,819	14,856	2,021	1,118	903
lalk ...	300,897	3	123	16,740	102,006	53,618	48,388	94,242	49,244	45,000	5,272	2,972	2,300
linduri ...	343,072	...	128	12,407	62,626	41,044	40,982	80,703	40,608	40,110	1,226	621	575
ratpuri ...	251,796	1	127	12,084	69,543	35,823	33,720	65,312	33,394	31,923	2,079	1,121	1,000
lalegaon ...	463,999	2	144	14,020	84,243	44,274	41,969	69,012	36,071	32,971	12,043	7,081	6,102
laint ...	286,188	...	229	11,876	61,054	32,169	28,894	60,429	31,793	28,636	671	321	290
liphadi ...	266,368	...	121	13,557	62,238	46,379	45,998	67,308	48,722	48,674	2,458	1,749	1,709
lalvan ...	390,420	...	182	9,211	58,964	30,493	29,472	67,672	29,798	27,720	792	382	349
laldna ...	296,023	...	155	11,413	65,643	38,065	37,553	69,453	28,376	27,077	1,491	799	647
Total, Násik ...	3,720,318	11	1,036	149,785	843,562	462,238	411,244	776,324	396,192	380,722	42,039	22,579	19,789
lankhed ...	394,001	2	74	10,965	76,203	38,701	37,500	69,686	36,346	34,337	4,269	2,200	2,166
lewasa ...	397,840	2	144	11,140	58,149	44,967	43,198	60,040	40,699	39,241	4,228	2,300	2,038
lhrigonda ...	395,432	1	84	7,569	66,656	33,984	32,674	63,526	31,798	30,742	2,786	1,446	1,340
lhoggaon ...	433,223	2	179	17,076	101,972	50,867	49,716	91,412	46,266	45,159	6,845	3,498	3,300
lhangamner ...	440,516	2	151	12,367	62,936	42,119	40,883	77,782	39,460	38,276	4,565	2,362	2,204
ltagar ...	399,721	4	114	20,707	124,200	63,992	60,898	103,712	56,816	53,396	10,442	6,518	6,386
ltopargaon ...	322,034	3	119	10,972	59,339	48,132	44,997	82,996	48,347	46,569	3,642	1,840	1,798
lkols ...	266,927	1	161	11,011	68,009	34,468	33,544	66,153	33,448	32,705	1,260	600	564
lvarjat ...	363,407	1	79	6,766	48,628	24,061	23,567	46,715	23,322	22,387	2,023	1,044	989
lvarner ...	467,106	1	110	10,578	79,092	39,768	39,326	74,172	37,144	37,029	3,914	1,479	1,426
lvarburi ...	329,291	3	111	9,356	64,862	32,946	31,917	58,516	30,670	29,037	3,812	1,990	1,947
Total, Ahmednagar ...	4,220,169	23	1,226	134,276	688,755	461,826	449,959	818,586	414,768	401,317	47,071	24,210	23,422
lawal ...	220,557	2	103	11,894	66,876	34,366	32,980	62,856	31,798	30,957	2,209	1,204	1,091
lwhirur ...	384,124	1	79	16,999	86,222	43,119	42,104	77,962	39,224	38,799	5,208	2,724	2,483
lched ...	637,008	...	178	21,618	116,899	60,707	59,096	114,496	67,339	67,156	2,808	1,462	1,466
lambegaon Petha ...	...	...	66	8,223	43,589	21,763	21,826	41,964	20,781	20,912	1,401	692	708
lhimtbadi ...	602,086	...	74	8,781	78,854	37,612	36,891	70,263	36,746	36,519	2,424	1,261	1,171
lkarimati Petha ...	...	1	55	11,720	66,427	33,467	32,900	63,777	32,084	31,692	2,022	1,040	982
londapur ...	361,122	1	80	12,812	70,986	36,226	34,781	67,596	34,489	33,196	2,528	1,221	1,177
lpurandar ...	297,188	1	92	17,022	89,100	44,034	43,068	86,679	42,722	42,987	1,862	982	910
lunnar ...	377,296	1	102	19,836	115,782	67,380	65,822	108,787	63,866	62,371	5,881	2,852	2,624
ljavell ...	616,927	4	126	67,469	297,526	162,067	154,899	236,563	129,970	127,692	24,696	12,814	12,290
ljuli Petha ...	...	...	79	5,753	29,656	15,134	14,522	29,284	14,991	14,292	229	121	109
Total, Poona ...	3,363,460	11	1,180	209,027	1,067,830	546,494	522,396	989,799	601,882	597,916	61,300	29,926	28,220
lbandharpur ...	306,203	2	84	12,085	91,211	46,027	44,824	80,190	43,097	42,722	2,682	1,913	1,769
lbingola ...	419,000	1	75	14,261	78,420	39,389	39,028	75,589	37,931	37,658	2,650	1,322	1,222
ljatni ...	361,226	2	121	17,222	140,222	71,267	69,966	122,928	62,362	61,676	9,989	6,134	6,056
ldadha ...	395,189	...	89	16,768	92,664	47,086	46,676	86,660	43,972	42,377	4,398	2,270	2,122
larmala ...	494,124	1	122	13,460	92,252	47,719	46,624	87,422	44,629	43,929	4,370	2,208	2,062
lholapur ...	542,768	1	140	24,094	129,620	62,441	60,120	151,262	77,412	75,987	22,424	12,514	12,970
lkalshiras ...	387,650	...	69	10,643	74,939	37,497	36,142	70,721	36,856	36,974	2,503	1,226	1,277
Total, Sholapur ...	2,907,002	7	790	107,910	750,629	391,400	369,239	689,915	346,567	339,278	58,071	27,900	26,381
lhalav ...	320,161	1	84	14,240	95,222	47,784	47,429	91,961	46,189	45,842	2,699	1,361	1,259
ljalvalli ...	269,446	...	197	10,204	69,275	34,069	33,216	66,774	32,712	32,026	586	321	326
ljalolimpeth Petha ...	...	1	66	2,178	11,899	6,912	6,457	9,662	6,042	5,921	1,519	769	759
lshahad ...	254,028	1	102	21,890	129,872	66,887	65,815	132,968	67,164	66,292	6,383	3,201	3,122
ljalva ...	348,761	2	62	24,047	135,198	69,287	68,911	121,296	62,399	61,927	7,819	3,931	3,768
lshirala Petha ...	...	...	82	9,226	57,087	29,116	28,912	56,224	28,199	27,112	1,166	623	542
ljalra ...	294,899	3	146	22,229	129,402	66,226	64,178	126,414	67,611	66,992	5,722	2,964	2,812
ljal ...	310,028	1	90	10,768	71,222	34,789	34,094	69,127	36,664	36,422	2,103	1,082	1,070
lchandala Petha ...	...	...	22	3,224	26,099	12,961	12,122	24,974	12,416	12,560	1,019	611	542
lshirapur ...	326,698	1	90	16,000	95,921	48,116	47,812	91,466	46,878	46,607	2,618	1,291	1,227
lshergaon ...	221,011	1	78	14,886	89,224	44,774	44,450	89,161	46,264	46,007	2,623	1,296	1,217
lshan ...	401,747	1	77	9,668	62,867	31,428	31,429	61,992	30,424	30,242	1,410	732	672
lshivan ...	289,191	...	202	21,922	121,222	60,882	60,361	129,422	66,078	65,912	2,078	1,066	1,011
lshergaon ...	297,949	1	48	16,922	92,122	46,892	46,898	90,872	46,616	46,226	4,881	2,422	2,422
Total, Satara ...	2,984,810	12	1,222	199,730	1,226,929	612,862	612,157	1,163,096	601,999	591,998	43,266	21,794	21,260

TABLE.

Taluk.	Christians.		Jain.			Parsi.			Jew.			Animistic.			Others.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
23	14	9	23	452	574	4	2	2	...	...	...	301	148	153	...	...	...
124	68	56	664	243	516	17	11	6	...	...	...	223	109	113	...	...	...
2	2	...	479	284	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	718	356	362	...	...	...
137	96	29	572	314	258	28	24	4	...	...	...	230	128	102	...	...	...
2,337	1,987	400	305	464	244	22	44	38	10	6	4	53	21	28	...	...	...
6	5	7	707	411	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
970	543	427	512	562	366	215	123	93	98	50	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	40	26	825	492	344	23	22	11	...	...	...	2,290	1,619	1,661	...	...	...
6	6	...	28	27	1	20	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	12	4	1,408	797	611	7	2	5	...	...	...	171	78	93	...	...	...
...	...	...	188	97	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	441	221	220	...	...	...
2	3	...	455	227	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,256	3,686	3,570	...	...	...
2,653	2,728	220	7,280	4,515	3,374	407	241	166	108	56	62	12,612	6,366	6,245	...	...	...
6	2	4	2,156	1,158	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,661	572	799	2,210	1,186	1,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	31	26	1,290	715	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
275	161	114	1,825	652	683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	12	14	504	284	218	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,430	1,622	827	2,465	1,348	1,128	184	94	90	22	16	17	23	15	8	12	8	4
145	74	71	1,344	723	621	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	139	163	...	...	...
16	12	3	483	303	180	...	...	...	7	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	6	7	1,067	573	494	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
229	222	107	1,668	903	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,225	741	614	1,178	660	518	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,222	3,727	2,596	10,202	5,802	7,400	188	97	91	29	20	19	225	154	171	12	8	2
230	561	279	955	683	272	159	80	79	68	26	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	80	71	1,868	1,053	815	8	3	5	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	11	...	1,426	893	533	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	...	521	207	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	89	61	951	527	424	43	20	23	8	4	4	...	...	...	2	2	...
...	...	...	627	343	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	81	27	731	392	339	12	10	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
179	123	46	376	183	193	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	7	6	1,120	653	477	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,510	6,579	2,931	2,756	2,413	1,343	1,800	940	851	845	396	449	...	...	...	144	132	12
7	3	4	26	19	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,262	7,527	2,735	12,427	7,476	4,961	2,026	1,066	969	930	443	427	...	...	...	145	134	12
1	1	...	1,227	718	672	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	179	100	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	28	20	1,319	720	599	18	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	66	49	1,501	775	726	4	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	6	3	1,582	874	708	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
265	490	225	1,671	906	765	205	106	700	19	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	800	413	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,061	604	477	2,429	1,503	926	222	124	702	20	11	9	...	...	...	1	1	...
6	5	1	545	280	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
8	4	4	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120	77	53	8	6	2	45	25	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
12	12	6	103	178	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
17	12	5	6,212	3,129	3,083	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	36	27
...	...	...	608	326	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
574	442	122	422	226	246	78	31	17	76	45	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	26	21	45	27	18	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	6	6	...
...	...	...	106	56	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	227	446	221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	12	9	542	309	263	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	441	222	206	...	...	...	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	26	43	170	107	63	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7,422	3,844	3,578	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
293	229	274	17,264	9,274	8,000	124	62	72	22	47	25	...	...	...	74	46	22

Talukas.

(8)

Population by Sex and Religion.

SUB-DIVISIONAL

Talukas and Pethas.	Area in Acres.	Number of			Total Population.			Hindu.			Musabman.			
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied Houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Bolgaum	812,614	2	111	17,478	112,070	57,048	54,982	92,756	47,202	45,574	12,340	6,721	5,619	
Chandgad Petha ... ..		...	89	6,269	25,080	17,025	17,125	22,825	16,942	16,843	688	990	847
Pansgad,		1	73	12,338	65,208	32,809	29,809	59,056	29,276	27,790	8,522	2,902	2,619	
Murgod Mahal ... ..		...	51	8,509	45,376	22,006	22,771	41,877	20,848	21,072	2,719	1,279	1,440
Chikodi		1	97	33,819	176,641	89,911	86,780	146,006	73,748	71,919	11,819	6,078	5,741	
Hukeri Petha ... ..		...	113	21,094	118,664	60,408	58,256	102,118	52,504	50,514	9,534	4,774	4,760
Athni		1	84	24,300	122,428	61,479	61,250	97,660	48,600	48,000	12,489	6,000	6,389	
Hokak	1	113	22,136	118,556	60,970	58,886	107,376	54,017	52,881	8,629	4,551	4,128		
Sampson	202,306	...	132	33,727	123,632	60,087	60,545	117,672	69,816	68,956	11,296	6,079	6,767	
Khandapur	466,681	...	217	14,743	88,596	43,653	44,063	74,723	38,090	36,655	5,459	2,701	2,758	
Total, Bolgaum ...	2,847,274	6	1,070	185,867	1,012,261	511,885	501,376	878,051	439,981	438,670	80,484	40,910	39,674	
Dharrwar	276,223	2	78	18,222	105,338	53,025	52,318	83,555	43,677	42,448	15,131	7,510	7,621	
Mugd Petha		1	47	4,203	21,755	10,917	10,839	18,055	9,072	8,584	2,067	1,549	1,518	
Hubil		1	69	20,272	119,162	60,626	58,656	92,772	46,527	45,335	31,889	11,067	10,709	
Navalgund		361,544	2	55	14,082	76,539	37,547	37,998	67,794	32,245	31,519	7,292	3,549	3,041
Nargund Petha			1	20	6,865	29,337	14,551	14,886	26,523	12,024	11,508	2,060	1,346	1,014
Jadag		447,212	2	55	20,824	99,484	44,011	44,973	73,981	38,309	37,672	11,033	5,469	5,537
Mundargi Petha			1	41	6,606	35,229	17,022	17,607	31,502	16,718	16,722	2,197	1,783	1,724
Bankapur	220,276	2	141	14,897	55,602	42,854	42,748	69,937	36,006	35,951	12,945	6,940	6,905	
Ranebennur	259,839	3	114	16,641	92,073	47,021	45,957	84,259	42,872	41,691	9,547	4,738	4,215	
Hangal	191,584	1	139	14,087	74,506	37,914	36,998	61,628	31,154	30,464	11,324	5,287	5,037	
Karajgi	232,511	2	128	10,026	60,206	46,923	46,078	72,825	39,029	37,757	9,997	5,022	4,975	
Kalhatgi	177,374	1	104	6,797	55,360	28,278	27,922	45,037	24,584	23,685	6,268	2,765	2,681	
Kod	256,130	1	176	15,726	84,427	43,142	41,845	75,615	38,523	37,092	8,231	4,979	4,952	
Ron	276,032	3	83	17,089	92,270	45,935	46,185	84,368	41,903	42,465	7,880	3,904	3,935	
Total, Dharrwar ...	2,945,816	23	1,280	194,071	1,051,314	528,071	523,143	903,739	453,112	450,627	131,000	66,273	64,772	
Bijapur	556,584	1	92	15,702	102,788	52,258	51,530	83,974	44,712	44,202	14,181	7,151	6,980	
Hungund		1	160	18,355	102,894	61,927	51,667	93,278	46,490	46,879	9,161	4,637	4,724	
Badami		1	187	18,432	100,511	60,238	50,173	92,937	46,469	46,469	6,784	3,469	3,316	
Indi		120	12,735	92,479	47,147	45,522	81,196	41,250	39,935	10,451	6,456	4,295		
Muddebihal		1	147	16,874	81,572	40,138	41,434	71,435	36,337	36,181	9,514	4,504	4,010	
Bagal Kot		437,414	1	90	13,831	77,113	38,322	38,791	67,894	32,781	31,113	9,072	4,458	4,220
Bilgi Petha	88	7,205	41,920	20,080	20,990	38,375	19,158	19,229	2,335	1,069	1,266
Sindgi		518,334	...	144	14,837	93,618	47,001	46,017	80,163	40,191	39,971	18,007	8,585	8,222
Bagewalki		488,019	...	120	18,067	102,444	50,643	51,801	80,233	44,277	44,956	13,007	6,252	6,755
Total, Bijapur ...		3,027,700	5	1,107	136,148	796,339	398,104	398,237	703,604	361,668	361,936	88,622	44,194	44,328
Karachi	76,708	...	...	...	121,274	72,804	61,410	45,603	27,805	17,633	71,010	39,702	31,298
Tatta		827,870	45,647	24,907	20,740	6,994	8,740	3,354	38,313	20,923	17,395
Ghorahari		259,032	...	...	...	30,518	16,806	13,715	2,872	2,188	1,735	14,484	11,906
Mirpur Sakro		287,446	...	...	...	26,064	14,174	11,890	2,017	1,120	649	12,987	10,928
Sitawal		170,771	29,591	15,998	13,608	3,803	2,133	1,670	25,610	13,420	12,211
Mirpur Batoro		109,696	35,196	19,489	16,757	4,232	2,379	1,663	30,764	16,949	15,806
Jaji		1,918,824	27,895	15,163	12,713	2,460	1,803	1,097	25,400	13,700	12,631
Chhabandar		425,891	28,245	15,748	12,898	2,233	1,286	1,017	24,554	13,371	12,193
Joht		167,918	44,848	24,426	20,412	4,921	2,774	2,157	20,719	11,694	10,892
Dadi		108,642	55,454	30,226	25,229	5,417	3,018	2,790	49,889	27,112	25,772
Selwan		621,793	58,674	28,630	24,744	9,211	4,678	4,533	44,280	24,101	21,170
Manjhu		97,331	19,681	10,401	9,190	2,678	1,707	1,821	16,911	8,634	7,877
Ketri		81,680	27,775	15,464	12,522	4,741	2,605	2,130	22,751	12,694	10,628
Kohadan		5,641	16,205	9,003	7,868	1,254	710	678	14,235	8,278	6,577
Total, Karachi ...		8,113,742	5	778	112,040	564,680	313,162	311,728	100,547	57,661	43,896	483,188	249,379	231,809

TABLE.

CHRISTIAN.			JAIN.			PARSI.			JEW.			ANIMISTIC.			OTHERS.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
3,336	2,708	1,330	3,071	1,592	1,479	57	37	30	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
531	394	137	68	30	38	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
6	4	---	415	317	98	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	750	386	364	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
16	15	1	19,560	10,073	9,487	3	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	177	98	8
61	34	27	5,961	3,098	2,863	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4	4	---	13,235	6,655	6,580	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
57	40	17	2,491	1,266	1,225	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
113	62	51	3,631	1,832	1,799	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	11	11
2,985	1,558	1,427	2,408	1,190	1,218	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
7,617	4,494	3,123	51,841	24,444	27,397	61	40	21	---	---	---	---	---	---	207	106	19
222	453	660	2,653	1,237	1,416	51	23	28	11	6	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
311	148	163	312	148	164	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,514	844	660	1,396	997	399	60	40	30	16	8	8	5	3	3	---	---	---
2	2	---	847	448	399	3	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	145	61	84	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
767	413	354	681	373	308	19	12	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
9	4	5	221	117	104	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
5	4	1	1,814	904	910	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
11	9	2	124	62	62	---	---	---	---	---	---	27	19	8	---	---	---
---	---	---	1,056	519	537	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
12	10	2	511	267	244	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
531	261	270	1,344	660	684	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
21	12	9	460	228	232	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
17	9	8	65	38	27	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4,322	2,313	2,009	13,159	6,268	6,891	135	79	56	27	14	13	23	23	10	---	---	---
57	31	26	594	342	252	23	13	10	8	3	6	1	1	---	---	---	---
14	6	8	341	185	156	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
694	346	348	96	55	41	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
9	7	2	323	134	189	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	503	207	296	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
21	16	5	126	73	53	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	160	79	81	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	449	225	224	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
22	12	10	171	114	57	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
327	431	595	3,253	1,794	1,459	24	14	10	8	3	6	1	1	---	---	---	---
5,956	4,001	1,955	89	66	23	1,377	739	638	123	64	64	53	32	30	119	96	23
38	20	18	---	---	---	3	1	2	---	---	---	394	214	180	---	---	---
2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	351	180	171	5	4	---
1	1	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	---	---	183	103	80	2	3	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	58	31	27	---	---	---
9	4	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	201	107	94	---	---	---
9	6	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	14	12	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,359	691	668	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	113	64	49	---	---	---
11	6	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	129	88	41	8	2	6
11	9	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	73	42	31	---	---	---
23	15	8	---	---	---	4	3	1	5	2	3	60	39	21	1	1	---
235	130	105	---	---	---	22	15	7	14	4	10	32	16	6	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17	9	8	---	---	---
6,314	4,400	1,914	99	66	33	1,408	760	648	147	70	77	2,612	1,630	1,012	135	106	30

Talukas and Pathās.	Area in Acres.	Number of			Total Population.			Hindu.			Muslims.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied Houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Arababad	264,978				129,507	66,904	62,603	44,688	28,270	21,408	76,124	41,465	34,659
...	631,083				79,940	44,268	35,672	11,965	6,840	5,125	67,966	37,625	30,541
...	507,529				73,867	40,913	32,954	11,831	6,733	5,098	62,036	34,192	27,938
...	447,083				63,799	31,338	32,461	12,376	7,013	5,363	51,423	24,179	27,244
...	426,744				43,028	23,617	20,411	4,822	2,736	2,087	38,206	18,881	19,325
...	862,701				34,212	19,231	14,981	10,626	6,186	4,440	23,586	12,695	10,891
...	444,760				75,917	40,917	35,000	15,331	8,228	7,003	60,586	32,689	27,893
...	406,800				67,401	37,803	29,601	14,154	8,273	5,881	53,247	24,416	28,831
...	322,324				91,337	49,908	41,429	18,011	10,027	7,984	73,326	34,389	38,937
...	800,330				62,250	34,068	28,182	7,397	4,008	3,389	54,853	29,912	24,764
...	432,002				57,543	31,138	26,405	9,960	4,731	3,229	47,583	26,407	21,176
...	333,057				90,978	47,802	43,176	15,311	7,468	5,843	75,667	40,339	35,328
...	180,080				55,733	29,251	26,482	10,369	5,053	3,316	45,364	24,186	21,178
Total, Hyderabad	5,009,789	8	1,340	180,401	918,646	500,083	418,578	185,625	100,449	85,176	733,021	398,803	334,218
...	344,680				54,959	29,604	25,296	8,118	4,507	3,611	46,841	25,142	21,680
...	206,320				48,230	26,366	21,864	6,319	3,600	2,719	41,911	22,734	19,161
...	208,900				44,444	24,232	20,212	5,991	3,292	2,699	38,453	20,940	17,513
...	167,125				90,151	48,850	41,801	16,371	9,049	7,322	73,780	39,799	34,461
...	401,337				79,019	42,331	36,648	9,437	5,040	4,397	69,582	37,292	32,285
...	203,459				61,368	31,307	27,371	9,325	5,058	4,267	52,043	26,244	22,101
...	220,090				62,459	33,612	29,047	9,098	4,831	4,267	53,361	28,413	25,079
...	311,002				86,933	44,009	41,233	32,061	15,805	14,256	54,822	28,567	26,570
...	180,118				83,543	46,049	36,594	29,495	16,832	12,663	67,058	35,390	31,668
...	200,554				66,237	35,250	30,977	12,319	6,431	5,785	53,918	28,859	25,193
...	925,909				81,041	43,280	37,761	18,771	9,858	8,913	72,270	33,900	28,841
...	397,767				40,923	22,378	18,545	6,333	3,557	2,886	34,590	18,843	15,654
...	1,009,940				48,068	26,385	21,683	8,064	4,619	3,445	39,994	21,764	18,238
...	338,031				67,743	36,039	31,054	11,096	6,129	4,967	56,647	30,314	25,681
Total, Shikarpur	5,217,204	8	1,103	162,007	915,457	493,872	421,685	182,905	98,668	81,247	726,552	392,435	335,117
...	1,639,320				50,921	28,873	22,048	6,743	4,091	3,652	44,178	24,782	20,396
...	452,825				37,933	19,883	12,050	3,133	1,806	1,327	34,800	18,077	13,723
...	1,460,364				73,099	41,340	31,769	19,653	11,411	8,247	53,446	26,869	22,215
...	1,704,437				49,535	27,093	22,442	20,147	10,735	7,412	29,388	16,354	13,016
...	901,478				31,786	16,859	14,287	6,314	3,670	2,638	25,472	13,189	10,649
...	961,562				23,751	13,232	10,519	3,241	1,967	1,481	20,510	11,265	9,038
...	1,085,494				41,178	21,943	19,233	11,823	6,348	4,479	30,355	15,465	13,754
Total, Thar and Parkar	6,145,500	2	210	52,460	298,233	166,225	132,078	79,353	44,569	34,784	164,890	91,627	73,263
...	285,063				48,330	27,301	21,030	7,530	4,474	3,056	40,800	22,827	18,073
...	308,238				27,860	14,849	12,931	3,523	1,465	1,057	24,337	13,362	11,874
...	408,419				44,856	24,120	20,736	8,771	2,027	1,744	36,085	21,335	18,991
...	450,100				53,983	30,003	23,979	6,733	2,773	1,960	47,250	24,200	21,019
Total, Upper Sind Frontier	1,612,800	2	204	29,122	174,548	96,273	78,276	18,606	10,739	7,867	155,742	85,433	70,309
Total, British Territory	73,320,635	233	24,971	3,373,332	18,857,944	9,733,067	9,093,877	14,657,179	7,506,725	7,150,453	11,150,794	5,174,558	5,977,236
Total, Feudatories	44,185,800	121	15,323	1,566,133	6,069,293	3,120,125	2,939,173	6,781,065	3,486,573	3,294,492	3,493,492	1,477,661	2,015,831
Grand Total	117,506,435	356	40,303	4,939,534	26,916,312	13,833,192	12,033,150	21,438,244	10,973,399	10,444,945	14,654,808	7,776,822	9,003,583
...	51,200	1		7,408	44,079	20,914	13,265	2,718	2,108	605	41,361	24,436	16,829

TABLE.

Christian.			Jain.			Parsi.			Jew.			Ahrismatic.			Others.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
741	166	145	...	...	...	38	23	16	33	17	15	933	528	465	4	4	...
4	4	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	...	...	550	308	242	1	1	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	225	201	...	...	...
4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,679	1,417	1,262	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4,228	2,280	1,948	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,534	1,361	1,173	...	...	...
9	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,730	2,505	2,225	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,792	1,006	786	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369	208	161	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	77	77	...	...	...
8	5	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	610	278	332	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301	110	91	...	...	...
5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	26	28	...	...	...
778	639	160	...	...	...	46	28	18	32	17	15	19,160	10,338	8,822	5	6	...
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	4	...	...	...
33	21	10	1	1	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	9	4	5	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	9	3	6	...	...	...
9	5	1	...	...	...	8	5	3	...	...	...	49	30	19	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	6	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	23	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238	137	101	...	...	...
27	17	10	...	...	...	3	2	1	13	7	6	26	16	10	...	...	...
43	283	170	...	...	...	54	35	19	14	6	8	168	112	56	387	271	116
10	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	135	116	3	2	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	918	511	407	...	...	...
6	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	343	177	171	3	3	...
4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	384	213	171	4	2	2
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	454	241	213	5	3	2
632	337	195	1	1	...	71	48	23	27	13	14	2,903	1,620	1,283	403	282	126
6	4	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6,482	3,474	3,008	...	...	...
8	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,104	1,147	957	...	...	...
7	3	4	146	76	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,431	7,359	6,073	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,349	5,443	4,906	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,241	2,355	1,886	...	...	...
...	...	...	675	367	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,043	8,290	7,753	...	...	...
21	14	7	323	146	177	1	1	...	...	...	...	53,615	28,009	24,606	...	...	...
126	79	48	...	...	...	7	5	2	4	2	2	59	49	10	183	179	4
2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	97	55	42	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	29	25	...	...	...
129	81	48	...	...	...	8	6	2	4	2	2	210	133	77	183	179	4
159,765	94,804	63,961	340,436	133,237	107,199	73,945	37,639	36,316	9,639	4,810	4,829	213,518	110,156	103,452	1,553	1,149	403
8,238	4,467	3,772	314,773	159,396	155,377	2,511	1,422	1,089	1,082	536	546	78,406	39,403	38,999	95	82	13
167,004	99,271	67,733	555,209	202,633	203,578	76,456	39,061	37,405	10,721	6,346	5,375	292,023	149,522	142,461	1,647	1,231	416
3,005	2,637	248	...	...	...	318	234	84	2,626	1,456	1,170	...	...	...	24	23	1

SUB-DIVISIONAL TABLE.

NATIVE STATES.

The areas are given as reported by the Political Agents, and in the case of Mahi Kántha it differs from that shown in Table No. 1.

Population by Sex and Religion.

SUB-DIVISIONAL

State.	Area in square miles.	Number of			Total Population.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Occupied Houses.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Cutch	6,500	8	928	1,22,476	558,415	278,441	279,974
Rádhapur	1,150	1	155	22,484	98,017	50,226	47,791
Pálanpur	3,177	1	495	60,943	274,864	142,005	132,859
Other Jurisdictional States	3,673	...	70	7,322	33,914	17,463	16,451
Civil Stations and Thána Circles ...		...	455	48,168	238,731	125,893	112,838
Total, Pálanpur ...	8,000	2	1,175	139,917	645,528	335,587	309,941
Idar	1,900	3	1,015	69,016	302,134	162,876	139,258
Other Jurisdictional States	1,242	2	621	40,299	177,471	91,365	86,106
Civil Stations and Thána Circles...	386	1	225	23,443	101,963	62,405	39,558
Total, Mahl Kantha ...	3,528	6	1,861	132,760	581,568	296,646	284,922
Óhrángadra	1,156	2	130	23,499	103,754	52,790	50,964
Vánkánér	414	1	103	3,467	39,329	20,459	18,870
Límblí	344	1	44	10,590	48,176	24,546	23,630
Wadhván	236	1	30	10,071	42,438	21,217	21,221
Other Jurisdictional States	961	4	167	22,906	93,876	50,108	43,768
Civil Stations and Thána Circles...	1,281	1	260	31,047	135,662	70,412	65,250
Total, Jhálavád Pránt ...	4,392	10	734	108,680	438,235	230,532	207,703
Junágad	3,280	7	825	105,368	484,190	249,947	234,243
Porbandar	636	1	88	18,395	85,785	43,918	41,867
Jafaráhád	42	1	11	2,880	12,389	6,152	6,237
Other Jurisdictional States	1,028	4	215	35,122	166,108	84,709	81,397
Civil Stations and Thána Circles...	234	1	46	7,660	36,562	18,805	17,757
Total, Sorath Pránt ...	5,220	14	1,185	169,425	785,032	403,531	381,501
Navánagar	3,791	3	638	70,521	379,611	194,496	185,115
Morvi	821	1	141	19,663	105,335	54,446	50,889
Gondal	1,024	5	169	33,422	161,036	81,497	79,539
Dhrol	283	1	64	5,124	27,007	13,760	13,247
Rájkot	282	1	60	9,986	49,938	25,842	24,096
Other Jurisdictional States	388	...	86	9,363	48,200	24,881	23,319
Civil Stations and Thána Circles ...	473	1	89	9,787	51,570	27,367	24,203
Total, Hálur Pránt ...	7,002	12	1,247	137,860	622,657	322,289	300,368
Bhávnagar	2,860	8	650	98,130	467,282	242,479	224,803
Pálitána	289	1	88	12,429	60,848	31,597	29,251
Other Jurisdictional States	434	3	101	12,753	61,219	31,709	29,510
Civil Stations and Thána Circles ...	239	...	146	18,633	87,091	45,496	41,595
Total, Gohelwád Pránt ...	3,822	12	985	141,943	673,440	351,281	322,159
Total, Kuthiáwar ...	20,496	49	4,151	576,810	2,722,404	1,416,633	1,305,771
Rajpipla	1,514	...	...	...	171,771	88,503	83,268
Chhota Udepur	873	...	...	...	93,637	48,117	45,520
Báriya	813	...	...	...	111,269	55,755	55,514
Lunáwada	388	...	...	...	90,147	45,974	44,173
Bálasinor	189	...	...	...	53,215	27,462	25,753
Sunth	394	...	...	...	74,275	37,935	36,340
Nárukot	143	...	...	...	7,450	3,762	3,688
Other Jurisdictional States	136	...	...	...	41,776	21,696	20,080
Civil Stations and Thána Circles...	530	...	...	...	69,966	46,942	23,024
Total, Rewa Kantha ...	4,980	3	3,153	149,957	733,506	376,146	357,360
Cambay	350	2	86	22,888	89,723	46,231	43,491
Dharampur	794	1	271	21,240	120,498	61,778	58,720
Bánsda	215	1	87	7,515	41,373	21,489	19,884
Sachin	42	...	20	4,520	19,337	9,100	10,237
Total, Surat Agency ...	1,051	2	378	33,276	181,208	92,457	88,751
Jawhár	534	1	106	8,887	52,831	27,825	25,006
Janjira	324	2	227	16,491	81,780	39,629	42,151
Sáwantwádi	926	1	226	32,476	192,948	93,520	99,428
The Dángs	660	...	343	6,224	32,920	17,237	15,683
Surgana	360	...	57	2,246	12,398	6,545	5,853
Bhor	1,491	1	472	24,001	155,669	78,002	77,667
Akalkot	498	1	105	11,002	75,774	38,615	37,159
Aundh	447	...	71	10,520	65,146	33,186	31,960
Phaltán	397	1	71	9,469	66,383	33,083	33,300
Total, SÁdra Agency ...	844	1	142	20,009	131,529	65,260	66,269

Population by Sex and Religion.

TABLE.

Hindu.			Musalmán.			Others.		
Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
351,620	176,765	174,855	133,492	66,552	66,940	73,303	35,124	38,179
81,464	41,939	39,525	11,138	5,601	5,537	5,415	2,686	2,729
229,631	118,670	110,961	31,298	16,277	15,021	13,935	7,058	6,877
29,723	15,353	14,370	1,716	924	792	2,475	1,186	1,289
217,052	114,097	102,955	13,334	7,147	6,187	8,345	4,649	3,698
557,870	290,050	267,821	57,483	29,940	27,543	30,170	15,579	14,591
273,284	137,732	135,552	10,094	5,202	4,892	18,756	9,942	8,814
157,916	81,345	76,571	8,288	4,196	4,092	11,267	5,824	5,443
94,697	48,653	46,044	4,188	2,212	1,976	3,078	1,540	1,538
525,897	267,730	258,167	22,570	11,610	10,960	33,101	17,306	15,795
91,768	46,611	45,157	6,134	3,147	2,987	5,852	3,032	2,820
27,738	14,303	13,435	9,746	5,096	4,650	1,845	1,000	850
38,100	19,528	18,572	4,979	2,480	2,499	5,007	2,538	2,469
34,262	17,166	17,096	2,521	1,247	1,274	5,655	2,804	2,851
84,280	42,680	41,600	7,895	4,059	3,836	6,701	3,369	3,332
117,250	60,533	56,717	9,202	4,916	4,286	9,210	4,963	4,247
398,488	200,661	197,827	40,477	20,916	19,561	94,270	17,706	16,564
382,819	198,238	184,581	93,719	48,014	45,705	7,652	3,695	3,957
75,679	38,001	36,778	8,906	4,454	4,452	1,200	563	637
10,026	5,064	4,962	2,342	1,079	1,263	21	9	12
136,127	70,071	66,056	25,413	12,273	13,140	4,566	2,365	2,201
32,621	16,774	15,847	2,694	1,408	1,286	1,247	623	624
637,372	320,048	317,324	133,074	67,228	65,846	14,683	7,255	7,428
301,617	155,232	146,385	58,586	29,176	29,410	19,408	10,088	9,320
88,409	45,926	42,483	12,428	6,166	6,262	4,498	2,414	2,084
125,267	64,292	60,975	22,265	13,808	15,457	6,504	3,397	3,107
22,907	11,747	11,160	3,295	1,605	1,690	805	408	397
40,945	21,103	19,842	6,049	3,194	2,855	2,944	1,545	1,399
37,590	19,378	18,212	9,654	4,999	4,655	956	504	452
43,183	22,847	20,336	6,791	3,668	3,123	1,596	852	744
659,918	340,526	319,392	133,038	62,556	60,482	36,711	19,208	17,503
402,665	208,858	194,007	43,548	22,636	20,912	20,869	10,985	9,884
53,332	27,658	25,674	4,329	2,520	2,009	3,187	1,619	1,568
53,842	27,834	26,008	4,871	2,520	2,351	2,566	1,355	1,151
78,706	41,082	37,624	5,694	2,991	2,703	2,691	1,423	1,268
698,745	365,432	333,313	58,442	30,467	27,975	29,263	16,382	15,571
2,272,433	1,175,686	1,102,557	358,031	181,196	176,835	1,4,920	59,551	55,669
162,686	83,751	78,935	6,414	3,370	3,044	2,671	1,382	1,289
88,395	45,416	42,979	1,941	1,038	903	3,301	1,663	1,638
63,408	31,708	31,700	2,076	1,258	818	45,785	22,789	22,996
86,316	44,130	42,186	3,511	1,701	1,810	320	143	177
47,986	25,027	22,959	5,121	2,388	2,733	108	47	61
72,187	36,728	35,459	1,466	874	592	622	333	289
5,121	2,604	2,517	76	47	29	2,253	1,111	1,142
34,794	18,094	16,700	1,471	808	663	5,511	2,794	2,717
80,918	42,217	38,701	3,027	1,618	1,409	6,021	3,107	2,914
641,611	320,675	320,936	25,103	13,102	12,001	63,562	33,369	30,193
73,590	36,351	35,239	12,712	6,218	6,494	3,420	1,662	1,758
118,379	60,628	57,751	1,851	979	872	268	171	97
40,311	20,908	19,403	868	479	409	174	102	72
16,608	7,890	7,718	2,420	1,148	1,272	309	152	157
175,368	89,426	85,942	5,159	2,606	2,553	761	425	336
52,232	27,492	24,740	431	235	196	178	95	80
66,803	32,898	33,905	14,136	6,284	7,852	841	447	394
183,749	89,115	94,634	4,455	2,120	2,335	4,744	2,285	2,459
21,343	11,268	10,075	151	83	68	11,426	5,866	5,560
12,118	6,397	5,721	131	68	63	149	80	69
152,716	77,021	75,695	1,992	1,074	918	961	607	454
65,034	33,092	31,942	10,230	5,253	4,977	510	270	240
62,010	31,564	30,446	2,799	1,449	1,350	337	173	164
63,544	31,652	31,892	1,875	929	946	964	502	462
125,554	63,216	62,338	4,674	2,378	2,296	1,301	675	626