

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
1872.

GENERAL REPORT

AND

TABLES

OF THE

POPULATION, HOUSES, &c.

ENUMERATED IN

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

ON THE 21 FEBRUARY 1872.

PART II.



BOMBAY
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PART II
RESULTS OF THE CENSUS
Area and Population.

Enumeration area defined	1
Area and Population	ib.
Comparative area and population	ib.
Density of population	2
Relative position of Presidency, both in and out of India	3
Its several divisions	4
Deccan	ib.
8. Konkan	ib.
9. Guzerat	ib.
10. Sind	ib.
1. Division details for area and population contrasted with corresponding areas in America	5
2. Deccan Districts	6
3. Average size of each Deccan District and its value for the three elements of area, population, and density	ib.
14. Towns and villages	7
15. Their distribution in the several districts; proportion of the rural population in the several districts	ib.
16. Town and village sites in square acres and square miles	ib.
17. How allotted to each district; the distribution of uninhabited villages and their percentage for each district	8
18. Towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants classified	9
19. Detailed list of these towns with their population	ib.
20. Their percentage on the total number of towns	ib.
21. The maxima and minima densities per square mile in different districts	10
22. Comparative proximity of Deccan towns and villages each to each	ib.
23. Konkan Districts	11
24. Average size of each Konkan District and its value for the three elements of area, population, and density	ib.
25. Towns and villages	ib.
26. Their distribution in the several districts; proportion of the rural population in the several districts	12
27. Town and village sites in square acres and in square miles	ib.
28. How allotted to each district; the distribution of uninhabited villages and their percentage in each district	ib.
29. Towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants classified; detailed list of these towns with their population	13
30. Maxima and minima densities per square mile in different districts	ib.
31. Density per square mile in Bombay City	14
32. Comparative proximity of Konkan towns and villages each to each	ib.
33. Guzerat Districts	ib.
34. Average size of each Guzerat District and its value for the three elements of area, population, and density	ib.
35. Towns and villages	15
36. Their distribution in several districts; proportion of the rural population in the several districts	ib.
37. Town and village sites in square acres and square miles	16
38. How allotted to each district; the distribution of uninhabited villages and the percentage for each district	ib.
39. Towns and villages with more than 10,000 inhabitants classified	17
40. List of these towns with their population	ib.
41. The maxima and minima densities per square mile in different districts	18
42. Comparative proximity of Guzerat towns and villages each to each	ib.
43. Sind Districts	ib.
44. Average size of each Sind District and its value for the three elements of area, population, and density	19

45.	Towns and villages	...	...
46.	Their distribution in several districts, the pro- the several districts	...	...
47.	Town and village sites in square acres and square mi	...	...
48.	How allotted to each district	...	...
49.	Towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants classified	...	...
50.	Detailed list of these towns with their population	...	...
51.	The maxima and minima densities per square mile in different dis	...	...
52.	Comparative proximity of towns and villages each to each	...	...
53.	Summary of foregoing points for the Presidency as a whole	...	...
54.	The maxima and minima densities in the several districts and their talookas	...	...
55.	Chief points relating to area and population	...	...
56.	Average side of each division viewed as a square	...	...
<i>Houses.</i>			
57.	Difficulty of classifying houses	...	...
58.	Rules prescribed by Government for the same	...	...
59.	Exceptional cases	...	...
60.	Instructions for enumeration	...	...
61.	Houses under construction not provided for	...	...
62.	Houses in several Indian Provinces	...	...
63.	Do. compared	...	...
64.	Density of houses and their inhabitants in the several provinces	...	...
65.	Inhabitants per house in the provinces	...	...
66.	Percentage distribution of houses	...	...
67.	Classification of houses	...	...
68.	Proportion between houses of better sort and those of inferior; average popula- tion of each house	...	...
69.	Houses per town or village in other Provinces	...	ib.
70.	Distribution of houses in the divisions	...	ib.
71.	Average number of houses for each division; houses per square mile and per- sons per house	...	28
72.	Density of houses and their inhabitants in each division	...	ib.
73.	Houses in Bombay Divisions compared with those in divisions of other Indian Provinces	...	ib.
74.	Average houses per each town or village in the divisions	...	29
75.	Proportions between land built upon and houses on it	...	ib.
76.	Density of houses of the two classes for each division	...	30
77.	Better and inferior houses in the divisions	...	ib.
78.	Houses in the Deccan	...	31
79.	Distribution of houses in the district	...	ib.
80.	Houses per square mile	...	ib.
81.	Persons per house	...	ib.
82.	Houses in each town or village	...	ib.
83.	Houses of the two sorts in the districts	...	ib.
84.	Their inhabitants	...	32
85.	Land built upon with reference to houses	...	ib.
86.	Houses in the Konkan	...	ib.
87.	Distribution of houses in the district	...	33
88.	Houses of both classes, their inhabitants and their proportion	...	ib.
89.	Average number of houses per acre built upon and average amount of land per house	...	ib.
90.	Houses in Guzerat	...	34
91.	Density of houses per square mile in the districts	...	ib.
92.	Average number of persons per house in the districts	...	ib.
93.	Average number of houses in each town or village in the districts	...	ib.
94.	Proportion of houses of both classes	...	ib.
95.	Average number of persons per house of both classes	...	ib.
96.	Average number of houses per acre built upon and average amount of land occupied by each	...	35
97.	Houses in Sind	...	ib.
98.	Average number of houses per square mile in the district	...	ib.
99.	Number of houses per town or village in the district	...	ib.
100.	Number of houses of both classes	...	ib.
101.	Proportion of better to inferior houses	...	3

INDEX TO PART II.

PARA.		
102.	Proportion of population living in houses of both classes	36
103.	Average number of persons to houses of both classes; detailed table	ib.
104.	Average number of houses per acre built upon and amount of land taken up by each	ib.
105.	Area and number of houses in detail for Bombay City	ib.
106.	Houses, how occupied	37
107.	Density of population per square mile	ib.
108.	Do. do. on shore population	ib.
109.	Comparison of the three Presidency towns with London	ib.
<i>Enclosures.</i>		
110.	Instructions for filling in enumerator's form	33
111.	Instructions differently read in different districts	ib.
112.	Proportions of enclosures and houses detailed	ib.
113.	Attempt to enumerate enclosures unsuccessful	33
<i>Population.</i>		
114.	Several heads of inquiry under which population considered	40
	Population not distinguished by conjugal condition	ib.
115.	Want of available data for discussing Census problems	ib.
<i>Sex.</i>		
116.	Disparity of sexes	ib.
117.	Proportions of males to females in several Indian Provinces	ib.
118.	Exceptional disparity in Panjab and North-West Provinces	41
119.	Proportion of males to females in India and Europe	ib.
120.	Causes of preponderance and comparative proportions with foreign countries.	ib.
121.	Proportion of sexes for each denomination	42
122.	Sex proportions of Hindus and Mahomedans	43
123.	Mr. Acworth's opinion on preponderance of Mahomedan males in Poona District.	ib.
124.	Percentage of Hindu males to Hindu females and Mahomedan males to Mahomedan females	44
125.	Males out-number females everywhere...	45
126.	Proportion of sexes compared with other divisions and other Indian Provinces.	ib.
127.	Proportion of sexes	46
128.	Proportion of births of both sexes contrasted with other Indian Provinces and European countries	ib.
129.	Theory on increasing proportion of male births	ib.
130.	Proportion of males and females under 1 year...	ib.
131.	Proportion between 1 and 6 years	47
132.	Proportion between 6 and 12 years	ib.
133.	Percentages of males and females between ages of 6 and 12 on total population of same ages for each district in each of the four Indian Provinces in detail	ib.
134.	More males than females between 6 and 12	43
135.	Proportion between 12 and 20	ib.
136.	General fall in proportion of males and females, especially in Deccan and Konkan	ib.
137.	Proportion between 20 and 30 years	49
138.	Do. do. 30 and 40 do.	ib.
139.	Do. do. 40 and 50 do.	ib.
140.	Do. do. 50 and 60 do.	ib.
141.	Do. from 60 years upwards	ib.
142.	General fluctuations in each Presidency and Province	ib.
143.	Above details for divisions and districts	50
144.	Boys to girls	51
145.	Proportion of boys and girls in England and Wales	ib.
146.	Men to women	ib.
147.	Adult males and females	ib.
148.	Excess of males over females greater amongst children than amongst adults	52
149.	Proportions for Hindus of both sexes amongst children and adults in divisions and districts	ib.
150.	Proportions of adult males to adult females in general in divisions and districts	ib.
151.	General proportion of males to females lower than that of boys to girls amongst Hindus; exceptional places pointed out	53

PARA.	PAGE.
152. Preponderance of males over females amongst children in detail	53
153. Males and females in Deccan generally	54
154. Males and females in districts	ib.
155. Average and real numbers	ib.
156. Percentage contribution of both sexes for each district of the division	55
157. Males and females in Konkan generally	ib.
158. Females exceed males in Ratnagiri District and in other provinces... ..	56
159. Males and females in districts	ib.
160. Males to females... ..	57
161. Average and real numbers	ib.
162. Percentage contribution of both sexes for each district of the division	ib.
163. Males and females in Guzerat generally in detail	ib.
164. Males and females in the district	58
165. Average and real numbers	ib.
166. Percentage contribution of each district	ib.
167. Males and females in Sind generally. Marked disparity of sexes in Sind and Punjab	ib.
168. Males and females in districts	59
169. Average and real numbers	ib.
170. Percentage contribution of each district	ib.
<i>Age.</i>	
171. Importance of deductions relating to age and sex	60
172. Difficulty in obtaining returns of age	ib.
173. Children and adults	ib.
174. Do. in divisions	61
175. Do. by sexes	ib.
176. Proportion of children in Deccan Districts	ib.
177. Do. do. Konkan do.	62
178. Do. do. Guzerat do.	ib.
179. Do. do. Sind do.	ib.
180. Do. for Presidency	ib.
181. Do. of children where above the average for the Presidency... ..	ib.
182. Comparative statement of results for other Indian Provinces and England and Wales	ib.
183. Children in India and England	ib.
184. Causes which influence the population	63
185. Comparison between approximate death-rate of children and adults in India and their true death-rate in England	ib.
186. Relative proportion of deaths higher in India than in England	ib.
187. Partial answer to the question	64
188. Proportions of children of different classes or denominations	ib.
189. Do. of children amongst Mahomedans higher than amongst Hindus... ..	ib.
190. Do. of Buddhists and Christians comparatively low	ib.
191. Hindu and Mahomedan children	ib.
192. Do. in districts	ib.
193. Maximum and minimum proportions	65
194. Comparative proportions with details	ib.
195. Points elicited from above	66
196. Contrasting results with other Presidencies and Provinces	ib.
197. Review on above	ib.
198. Comparison of children and adults in Bombay and other Indian Provinces and England	ib.
199. Second age period (over 12) sub-divided into three sub-periods	67
200. Population under 30 years	ib.
201. Details for the first sub-period contrasted with those of England and Wales... ..	ib.
202. Do. for the second sub-period	ib.
203. Do. for the third and last sub-period	ib.
204. Decennial periods of age. Decrease in each advancing period from birth downwards, with details	ib.
205. Similar results in England	68
206. Decennial groups for each division and class, with details	ib.
207. Age of equal division	69
208. Do. do. for each class	ib.

INDEX TO PART II.

vii

PARA.		PAGE.
209.	Comparison of do. with other Indian Provinces	69
210.	Do. do. with England and Wales	ib.
211.	Average age	70
	Method to find do. explained	ib.
212.	Average age for other Indian Provinces	ib.
213.	Do. in England and Wales	ib.
214.	Mean ages of males and females for each district and division	ib.
215.	Results approximately correct	72
216.	Life expectancy or average duration of native life	ib.
	Do. how computed	ib.
217.	Death-rate per mille per annum on total population of both sexes	ib.
218.	Computed death-rates and approximate life expectancy of males, females, and persons for each division and district	73
219.	Remarks on do.	ib.
220.	Death rate per mille for population between 0 and 6 years	ib.
221.	Birth-rate by Birth Register; method to ascertain birth-rate explained	ib.
222.	Ditto for Bombay Presidency and for England	74
223.	Similar results for each district	ib.
224.	Effective and non-effective population	75
225.	Chief points connected with age summarized	ib.
<i>Religion.</i>		
226.	Introduction	ib.
	Christian	76
	Jew	ib.
	Parsi	ib.
	Mahomedan	77-79
	Hindu	79-83
	Buddhist	83
	Jain	83, 84
	Sikh	84
	Brahmo-Somaj	84, 85
227.	Nakashatras or quasi duties supposed to influence all ordinary events and actions	85
228.	Principal religions adopted for statistical purposes	86
229.	Proportion of each	87
230.	Do. of Hindus and Mahomedans for this Presidency and other Indian Provinces	ib.
231.	General proportions of Hindus and Mahomedans	ib.
232.	Divisional do. do.	ib.
233.	Details of do. tabulated	ib.
234.	Absolute numbers and relative proportions of people by religion	88
235.	Proportionate numbers and percentages for each district	89
236.	Relative proportions of Hindus and Mahomedans	90
237.	Hindus by sects	ib.
238.	Saivas	91
239.	Vaishnavas	ib.
240.	Mixed	ib.
241.	Brahmans	ib.
242.	Sectarial marks	92
243.	Those wrongly entered as Hindus by religion	ib.
244.	Percentages of Hindu religious sects	ib.
245.	Numerical distribution of classes and sects throughout divisions and districts	92
246.	Percentages of	93
247.	How distributed locally	94
248.	Mahomedans by sects	95
249.	Their percentages	ib.
250.	Christians by sects	96
251.	Their numbers in different divisions and districts	ib.
252.	Do. Percentages do.	97
253.	Others	98
254.	Percentages of others	ib.
255.	Sikhs, how distributed	ib.
256.	Percentages of sects for each division and district	99

PAGE.	<i>Caste, Race, or Nationality.</i>	PAGE.
257.	Race or Nationality	100
258.	Details of mixed races and their percentages	101
	Do. of Non-Asiatics	<i>ib.</i>
259.	How distributed and their percentages	<i>ib.</i>
260.	Asiatics, born in India and British Burmah and other Asian countries, how distributed in districts and divisions...	102
261.	Numbers of Natives of India and British Burmah	103
262.	Mahomedans or Mussalmans, how distributed...	104
263.	Numbers of Mahomedan sects	<i>ib.</i>
264-65.	Distribution of Mahomedan sects for each division and for each district...	104, 105
266.	Percentages of Mahomedan sects for divisions and districts	105
267-68.	Relative proportion of Hindus by race, who do and do not recognise caste.	106
269.	Number of Hindus by race, and numbers of the four principal castes and their percentage	<i>ib.</i>
270.	Proportions of each caste in each division	<i>ib.</i>
271.	Where and in what division proportion is high	<i>ib.</i>
	<i>Caste.</i>	
272.	Its origin...	107
273.	Opinions of Sanscrit scholars	<i>ib.</i>
274.	Remarks from Haug's Essay on Zend Avesta	<i>ib.</i>
275.	Probable origin of caste	<i>ib.</i>
276.		
277.	Brahmans	
278.		
279.		
280.	Kshatriyas	<i>ib.</i>
281.	Vaishyas	109
282.	Sudras	<i>ib.</i>
283.	Other castes	<i>ib.</i>
284.	Brahmin supremacy	<i>ib.</i>
285.	Origin of Kshattryas, and where found...	<i>ib.</i>
286.	The caste of the Rahtore	110
287.	All Rajputs not warriors	<i>ib.</i>
288.	Traces of Vaishyas and Sudras irrecoverable	<i>ib.</i>
	Each calling now a caste...	<i>ib.</i>
289.	Brahmins have most preserved their original purity	111
290.	Origin of the Dravidian Race and their representatives	<i>ib.</i>
291.	Most important of mixed races are Mahrattas	<i>ib.</i>
	Extracts from "Steele on Caste"	112-134
292.	Low castes; their probable origin	<i>ib.</i>
	Wheeler's remarks on spirit of proselytism	<i>ib.</i>
293.	The Purohita and the Guru	135
294.	Highest and lowest proportions of Brahmins	<i>ib.</i>
295.	Do. do. Kshattryas	<i>ib.</i>
296.	Do. do. Vaishyas	<i>ib.</i>
297.	Do. do. Sudras	<i>ib.</i>
298.	Details of above tabulated	<i>ib.</i>
299.	Brahmins, how distributed in divisions...	<i>ib.</i>
300.	Kshattryas do.	136
301.	Vaishyas do.	<i>ib.</i>
302.	Sudras do.	<i>ib.</i>
303.	Highest and lowest numbers of four castes in districts	<i>ib.</i>
304.	Details of above tabulated	<i>ib.</i>
305.	Subordinate caste returns received only from 12 districts	<i>ib.</i>
	<i>Occupation.</i>	
306.	Division of people at first English Census	157
307.	Improvements at each succeeding Census	<i>ib.</i>
308.	Dr. Farr's memorandum on Occupation	<i>ib.</i>
	The economy of labour	<i>ib.</i>
	Order of the industrial world	<i>ib.</i>

PAGE.

PAGE.

Producers and non-producers	137
What is a product	138
Unproductive classes	ib.
Producers	ib.
Industrial products	ib.
Industrial elements	139
Products by combination	ib.
Do and processes	ib.
Mineral products of successive orders	140
Agricultural products	141
Vegetable products	142
Complex products	143
Products by transfer for transport	144
Material products are services embodied	ib.
Changes wrought in the state of mind or of body are services and paid as	
their products	ib.
Intellectual products	145
Health a product (Physicians)	ib.
Justice a product (Lawyers)	ib.
Religious services a product (Divines)	ib.
Military defence a product	146
Police defence a product	ib.
Government, Imperial or Municipal, a product	147
Naming of producers	148-151
Classification of producers	151-153
309. Memorandum by Madras Census Committee on occupations	154-160
310. Dr. Leith's classification (in 1864)	160-162
311. Bombay classification drawn up by General Strachey, R.E.	162
312. Total population under 7 classes, and their percentages	ib.
313. Figures approximate	ib.
314. Miscellaneous class most numerous	ib.
315. Details of the seven classes for divisions and districts	163
316. Their percentages	164
317. Divisions of first class	ib.
318. Military and Marine how distributed over the Presidency	ib.
319. Percentage distribution of police	165
320. Consuls or Agents of Foreign Governments	ib.
321. Details of Class I for division and districts	ib.
322. Numbers and percentages of Class II	166
323. Details of persons under Religion and Charity	ib.
324. Numbers returned under Education	ib.
325. Details of persons engaged in Literature and Science	ib.
326. How term was used in Bombay City	ib.
327. Numbers returned under Law	ib.
328. Do do do. Medicine	ib.
329. Do do do. Fine Arts	ib.
330. Do do do. Civil Engineering	ib.
331. Details of Class II	ib.
332. Persons included in Class III	168
333. Its sub-divisions	ib.
334. Its details for divisions and districts	ib.
335. Persons included in Class IV	169
336. Number of persons engaged in Agriculture and with Animals	ib.
337. Highest and lowest numbers of Agriculturists and persons engaged with Animals	ib.
338. Maximum and minimum numbers of each sub-division in districts and divisions	ib.
339. Sub-divisions of agricultural class into Proprietors, Tenants, and Labourers	ib.
340-345. Details of above for divisions and districts	ib.
346. Agricultural population to include those actually working on different holdings and those dependent on those so working	171
347. Percentages and details of Agriculturists and Non-Agriculturists for each division and district	ib.
348. Preponderance of female agriculturists in Ratnagiri and cause	ib.
349-358. Details of Class V: its two divisions	172, 173

PAGE.	PAGE.
359-60. Persons engaged in keeping and lending money and in the sale of goods.	173, 174
361-414. Details of Class VI. and its divisions and sub-divisions in detail	...175-191
415-425. Do. of Class VII.	...192-194

Education.

426. Educational Form	194
People distinguished by their ability or disability to read and write...	<i>ib.</i>
427. Percentage of those who can read and write	<i>ib.</i>
428. General state of Education in divisions	195
429. Education amongst males	<i>ib.</i>
430. Do. amongst females	<i>ib.</i>
431. Comparative education in the districts of each division	<i>ib.</i>
432-33. Details of education for males and females and percentages	196
434. Contrasting statement of education amongst males in the districts of different Indian Provinces	<i>ib.</i>
435. State of education, compared with England	<i>ib.</i>
Bombay City, compared with England...	197
436. Condition of the several classes of people in regard to primary education	<i>ib.</i>
437. Above details tabulated	<i>ib.</i>
438. Do. compared with Madras	<i>ib.</i>
439. Want of data to determine educational status of different castes. All Brahmans more or less educated	198
440. Educated at different age periods	<i>ib.</i>
441. Their percentages	<i>ib.</i>
442. Those learning and those who have learnt	<i>ib.</i>
443. Number of persons under instruction in each age period	199
444. Above details for each sex in each division and district	200
445, 446. Percentages of do.	<i>ib.</i>
447. Proportion of educated to total population, exclusive of those incapable of being educated	201
448. Higher education ; University tests	<i>ib.</i>
Statement of those who have passed matriculation examination and other higher examinations in each Faculty	<i>ib.</i>
449-451. Proportion of the several classes passing these tests	<i>ib.</i>
452, 453. Number and classes of schools for divisions and districts	202

Infirmities.

454. Infirmities specified in the form prescribed by Government of India	203
455. Difficulties in eliciting information	<i>ib.</i>
456. Comparative ratios of the affected to the total population	<i>ib.</i>
457. Division and district proportions of do.	204
458. Percentage of each Infirmity on the total affected	205
459. Absolute numbers and relative percentages of each on totals of each sex affected	<i>ib.</i>
460. Comparative results in other provinces as regards Insanes and Idiots	<i>ib.</i>
461. As regards the Deaf and Dumb	206
462. Do. the Blind	<i>ib.</i>
463. Do. Lepers	<i>ib.</i>
464. Division and district proportions of Insanes to the total affected	<i>ib.</i>
465. Do. do. Idiots do.	<i>ib.</i>
466. Do. do. of the Deaf and Dumb do.	<i>ib.</i>
467. Do. do. of the Blind do.	207
468. Do. do. of the Lepers do.	<i>ib.</i>
469. Details for each class tabulated...	<i>ib.</i>
470. Insanes to total population	208
471. General prevalence of Insanity in India and England...	<i>ib.</i>
Tendency to Insanity generally supposed to increase with civilization	<i>ib.</i>
Insanity not the result of civilization	<i>ib.</i>
472. Some of the causes of Insanity...	209
473. Comparative proportions of sexes affected in India and in England...	<i>ib.</i>
474. Local distribution	<i>ib.</i>
475. Proportion of Insanes coming under treatment	<i>ib.</i>
476. Idiots to total population	210

PAGE.	PAGE.
477. Difficulty in distinguishing Idiocy from Insanity	211
478, 479. Percentages of each sex in several Indian Provinces and in England and Wales	ib.
480. Local distribution	ib.
481. Comparative proportions of Insanes and Idiots together, for five Indian Provinces and five Western countries	ib.
482, 483. The Deaf and Dumb to total population	212
484. Proportion of their sexes in several Indian Provinces and in England and Wales	ib.
485, 486. Local distribution	ib.
487. Causes commonly assigned for <i>congenital</i> and <i>acquired</i> mutism	213
488. The Blind to total population	ib.
489. Prevalence of Blindness in India and in England	214
Causes of Blindness	ib.
490. Sex proportions in several Indian Provinces and in England and Wales	ib.
491. Local distribution	ib.
492. Congenital and accidental cases (in the Panch Mahals)	ib.
493. Lepers to total population	215
494. Sex proportions in several Indian Provinces	ib.
495. Local distribution	ib.
496. The range of proportions in districts	ib.
497. Distinction between White and Black Leprosy preserved only in some districts	ib.
498. Distribution for Belgaum District	216
499. Do. Panch Mahals do.	ib.
500. Do. Kurrachee do.	217
501. Greater proportion is of <i>white</i> Leprosy	ib.
502. Eunuchs returned from four districts only	ib.
Their distribution	ib.
503. Contrast between numbers of Eunuchs in Bombay City of present Census and that of 1864	218
504. Hermaphrodites returned from Haidarabad only	ib.
505. Reference to Compilation Tables for the distribution of Infirmities in divisions and districts	ib.

Residence.

506. Total of Towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants, Villages and Hamlets	ib.
507. Towns classified according to population	219
508, 509. Comparative list of towns in other provinces	ib.
510. Reference to Compilation Tables for detailed list of towns	ib.
511. Preponderance of females in the population of Towns	ib.
512. List of such towns with numbers	ib.
513. Inhabited villages classified	220
514. Similar results for other provinces	ib.
515. Number of inhabited hamlets	ib.
516. Rural and Urban population; their proportions contrasted with those for other provinces	ib.
517. Respective proportions of Rural and Urban population of each denomination	221
518. Similar proportions for other provinces	ib.
519. Towns of several provinces contrasted with regard to their populousness	ib.

Land.

520. Land, Forms relating to	222
521. Details of inquiry in Local Form	ib.
Do. do. Imperial	ib.
Columns of more immediate concern therein	ib.
522. Details of those columns	ib.
Value of Return marred by its not having been issued until after enumeration was made	ib.
523. Agriculturists and agriculturals distinguished	223
Labourers included amongst Agriculturists	ib.
No distinction made between children of Agriculturists and Non-Agriculturists.	ib.

PARA.	PAGE.
524. Instructions for filling in Imperial Form...	223
525. No difference preserved between Government and Inam land	224
Points referred from Belgaum ...	ib.
526. Further explanation ...	ib.
527. } Contrasted area of several districts as given in three separate forms;	
528. } discrepancies and causes ...	225
529. Total area of twenty-four districts in mileage and acreage; its distribution in divisions ...	ib.
530. No correct details available for Kanara and the Panch Mahals ...	226
531. Area divided into Government and Inam, and their relative proportions for the Presidency...	ib.
532. District proportions for do. ...	ib.
533. Government Land divided into arable and unarable, or assessed and un-assessed...	227
534. Arable divided into occupied and unoccupied ...	ib.
535. Details of unarable and unassessed for the Presidency ...	228
536. Do. tabulated for divisions and districts ...	229
537. Land classified into that actually under cultivation, cultivable but not actually under cultivation, and uncultivated and uncultivable ...	ib.
538. Distribution of land under cultivation in divisions and districts ...	230
539. Revenue realized ...	ib.
540. Area according to Imperial Form ...	231
541. Distribution of cultivated Land in each division ...	ib.
542. Do. uncultivated do. ...	ib.
543. Do. cultivable and uncultivable in districts ...	232
544. Rate of revenue per acre on land cultivable and revenue-paying ...	233
545. Comparison with similar rates in other provinces ...	ib.
Average incidence of revenue per acre of cultivated land	ib.
Do. for divisions and districts...	ib.
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
546. Municipalities...	234
547. Municipal towns classified ...	ib.
548. Non-Municipal towns ...	ib.
549. Municipal villages classified ...	ib.
550. Municipal population of towns and villages ...	ib.
551. Municipal Income ...	ib.
552. Do. incidence of taxation in divisions ...	ib.
553-54. Do. in districts of this and other Indian Provinces ...	235
555. Municipal expenditure ...	ib.
556. Details of do. for divisions and districts ...	ib.
557. Increase of population ...	236
558. Cattle ...	ib.
559-60. Cows, Bulls, and Oxen in divisions and districts ...	237
561-62. Sheep and Goats ...	238
563. Buffaloes ...	ib.
564-568. Horses, Country Ponies, Asses, and Elephants ...	ib.
<i>Cantonments.</i>	
569. List of Cantonments for which detailed information was collected and compiled ...	239
570. Total population...	ib.
Proportion of sexes for each denomination ...	ib.
571. Fighting men and followers ...	ib.
572. Civil condition ...	ib.
573. } Proportion of sexes at each divisional age period ...	
574. } ...	240
575. } Numbers at different ages ...	ib.
575. } Average age of each person ...	ib.
576. Children—Boys and Girls ...	ib.
577. Proportion of men to women ...	ib.
578. Class or denomination ...	241
579. Do. percentages for ...	242

PARA.	PAGE.
580. Nationalities	242
581. Four principal castes	243
582. Mahomedan classes	ib.
583. Occupation	ib.
584. Do. Details of	ib.
585. Education	ib.
586. Educated at different age periods	244
587. Infirmities	ib.
588. Houses	ib.
589. Isolated Cantonments in quasi Foreign territory	ib.
590. Numbers at different age periods	245
591. Children and their proportions... ..	ib.
592. Men and women and their proportions... ..	ib.
593. Nationality	ib.
594-95. Asiatics, Non-Asiatics, and Mixed	ib.
596. Hindus and their castes	246
597. Occupation	ib.
598. Education	ib.
599, 600. Educated at divisional age periods	ib.
601. Infirmities detailed	ib.

Railways.

602. Total population of G. I. P. R. and B. B. and C. I. R.	247
603. Proportion of sexes for each denomination	ib.
604. Population at each age period	ib.
605. Numbers and percentage of children	ib.
606. Numbers of children of each denomination	248
607. Numbers and percentages of each denomination	ib.
608, 609. Nationality	ib.
610. Details of Asiatics	ib.
611. Do. of Hindu Castes	249
612. Do. of Occupation	ib.
613. Do. of Education	ib.
613. { Numbers of educated, of each denomination	250
614. Do. at three age periods	ib.
615. Numbers under instruction and not so... ..	ib.
616. Details of Infirmities specified	ib.
617. Do. of civil condition	ib.
618. Houses, their kinds and inhabitants	251

Native States.

619. List of Native States in the Presidency.	251
620. } Minor States comprised in Southern Maratha Jahagirs	ib.
621. } The Satara Jahagirs	ib.
622. States under Khandesh Agency	ib.
623. Do. Surat do.	252
624. States of Kattyawar	ib.
625. Area and population of Khyrpur State... ..	ib.
626. } Area of all Native States	ib.
627. } Towns and villages and houses	ib.
628. } Proportions of houses of better to those of inferior sort	253
629. } Sex	ib.
630. } Age—children and adults... ..	ib.
631. } Age of equal division	ib.
632. } Average age of population... ..	ib.
633. } Birth and death rates	ib.
634. Numbers at different periods of age	254
635. Proportion of sexes for each divisional period of age	ib.
636. } Religion or Denomination	ib.
637. }	ib.
638. }	ib.
639. }	ib.
640. }	ib.

PAGE	PAGE
641. Sects of Hindus	254
642. Do. in detail	255
643. Nationality and caste	ib.
644. } Occupation	ib.
645. }	ib.
646. } Education	ib.
647. }	ib.
648. Percentages of each denomination for three age periods	256
649. Educated divided into those under instruction and instructed	ib.
650. Details of do. do. do.	ib.
651. Infirmities	ib.
652. } Their numbers and percentages	257
653. }	ib.
654. Proportion of sexes amongst affected by Infirmities	ib.
655. Residence	ib.
656. Rural and urban proportions	ib.
General Summary.	
657. Presidency	257
658. Area of Presidency	ib.
659. Population of do.	ib.
660. Distribution of do. in divisions	258
661. Houses	ib.
662. } Sex	ib.
663. }	ib.
Proportion of sexes at each divisional age period.	ib.
664. Age—Children and Adults	259
665. Numbers and percentages for each divisional age period	ib.
666. Age of equal division and average age	ib.
667. } Denominations or classes	ib.
668. }	ib.
669. Nationality	ib.
670. Details of Non-Asiatics and Asiatics	260
671. Do. of Natives of India	ib.
672. } Hindus and their castes	ib.
673. }	ib.
674. Percentages of Mahomedan classes	ib.
675. } Details of seven classes of occupation	261
676. }	ib.
677. }	ib.
678. } Education	ib.
679. }	ib.
680. Educated at different age periods	262
681. } Do. tabulated	ib.
682. }	ib.
683. Those learning and who have learnt	ib.
684. } Numbers of those learning or under instruction at different age periods	ib.
685. }	ib.
686. Details of Infirmities	ib.
687. Proportion of each Infirmity to total affected	263
688. Proportion of each Infirmity to total population	ib.
689. Proportion of sexes amongst affected	ib.
690. Residence (Towns and Villages)	ib.
691. Towns classified according to population	ib.
692. Rural and Urban proportions	ib.
693. All details for General Summary tabulated	264—267
694—698. Concluding Remarks	268—269
Index to Compilation Tables	i.—vii.
Compilation Tables	1—508

PART II.

THE RESULTS OF THE CENSUS.

AREA AND POPULATION.

In exhibiting the results of the CENSUS, there must first be defined those limits within which the enumeration was made; and it will suffice to say, that the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY extends from north latitude $13^{\circ} 55'$ to $23^{\circ} 42'$, and from east longitude $66^{\circ} 43'$ to $76^{\circ} 27'$. The real breadth is nowhere perhaps more than 200 miles, for Sind is so far to the west, that the whole Province might be drawn down into the Arabian Sea without anywhere touching the coast line from Cambay to Karwar. The western boundary is formed by the Arabian Sea, and by the territories of KATTIWAR, KUTCH, and KELAT; and on the east, from north to south are BHAWLPUR, RAJPUTANA, CENTRAL INDIA, BERAH, HAIDARABAD, and MYSORE. Within these limits there are many isolated and inter-locking Native States; but, excluding these, the Presidency proper may best be divided into its four geographical Divisions, or Provinces—thus:—

1. THE DECCAN,
2. THE KONKAN,
3. GUZERAT,
4. SIND.

2. Of these Divisions the combined area is 124,462 square miles, and the population, as enumerated on the 21st February, was 10,223,774. This, however, is exclusive of the Army, and the two Railways: the former, as a body, is constantly shifting, so it is easier to add its numbers to those of the fixed population. With regard to the Railways, it was difficult to relegate them, in their several lengths, to the different Collectorates through which they run; so they have been treated as independent strips, and their numbers can also be added in. We deal now with the Collectorates only, and only with their civil, or general population.

3. Subjoined is a table, from which it will be seen, that within the limits of its own Government, and both by its territorial extent and its population, the Bombay Presidency occupies a very fair place amongst the States of the world. In area alone it exceeds the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; is larger than Italy; larger than the Central Provinces, or the Punjab, much larger than the N. W. Provinces and Oude put together. As regards population, it has a lesser position, for its numbers are little more than half those of the United Kingdom, or of Madras, or of the N. W. Provinces, and

Comparative Population.

they are 10 millions below those of Italy: at the same time they are rather more than three times the number for Persia:—

RANK OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES OF THE WORLD.

BY TERRITORIAL EXTENT.		BY POPULATION.	
Name of State or Territorial Division.	Area in Square Miles.	Name of State or Territorial Division.	Population.
1	Russian Empire	1	Chinese Empire
2	British Empire	2	British Empire
3	Chinese Empire	3	British India
4	United States	4	Russian Empire
5	Brazil	5	Bengal
6	Turkey	6	Germany
7	Mexico	7	United States
8	British India	8	France
9	Persia	9	Austria-Hungary
10	Argentine Confederation	10	Turkey
11	Peru	11	Japan
12	Bolivia	12	Madras
13	Columbia	13	United Kingdom
14	Venezuela	14	N. W. Provinces
15	Sweden & Norway	15	Italy
16	Siam	16	England and Wales
17	Bengal	17	Punjab
18	Chili	18	Spain
19	Austria-Hungary	19	Bombay
20	Morocco	20	Siam
21	Germany	21	Oude
22	France	22	Brazil
23	Spain	23	Central Provinces
24	Japan	24	Mexico
25	Madras	25	Sweden and Norway
26	Bombay	26	Ireland
27	United Kingdom	27	Belgium
28	Central Provinces	28	Persia
29	Italy	29	Portugal
30	Punjab	30	Netherlands
31	British Burmah	31	Scotland
32	N. W. Provinces	32	Peru
33	England and Wales	33	Columbia
34	Paraguay	34	Morocco
35	Portugal	35	Switzerland
36	Ireland	36	British Burmah
37	Scotland	37	Venezuela
38	Oude	38	Chili
39	Greece	39	Denmark
40	Switzerland	40	Bolivia
41	Denmark	41	Argentine Confederation
42	Netherlands	42	Greece
43	Belgium	43	Paraguay

4. The next table is one of relative densities; and from this it will be seen that, of all the places named, Oude has more persons to the square mile than any other. Here a population of 11,220,232 occupies a Density of Population 23,992 square miles, and the density per mile is 474. In British India the numbers are 186,095,760; the area is 927,224 square miles, and the density 220. In the Chinese Empire, with its estimate of 425,213,152, there are 3,924,627 square miles, and the density is 110. In the Russian Empire are

82,172,022 on 7,861,330 square miles, and the density is only 10. Bombay holds a middle place; its 16,228,774 occupy 124,458 square miles, and the density is 130. The numbers and the density are just about one-half those for the United Kingdom; but the area is somewhat larger. Compared with France, the numbers are considerably less than half, the area is rather more than half, and the relative densities are 150 for France, and 130 for Bombay:—

Density of Population of the Principal States and Territorial Divisions of the World.

States and Territorial Divisions.	Census Years.	Population.	Area in Square Miles.	Density per Square Mile.
1 Oude...	1871	11,220,747	23,993	468.06
2 Belgium	1870	5,087,105	11,267	451.50
3 England and Wales	1871	22,712,266	53,511	389.30
4 N. W. Provinces	1872	30,781,204	81,403	378.13
5 Netherlands	1870	3,915,956	13,463	290.84
6 Bengal...	1872	66,856,859	248,231	269.33
7 United Kingdom	1871	31,484,661	121,905	259.55
8 Italy	1871	26,796,253	112,677	237.81
9 Madras	1871	31,597,672	131,698	226.19
10 British India	1871-72	186,095,760	927,229	200.70
11 Japan	Estimate	32,794,897	156,604	209.41
12 Germany	1871	41,009,991	212,691	193.36
13 France...	1872	36,102,821	201,900	178.82
14 Switzerland	1870	2,669,147	15,233	175.22
15 Punjab...	1871	17,596,752	102,001	172.51
16 Ireland	1871	5,412,377	32,531	169.50
17 Austria-Hungary	1869	35,904,435	226,406	158.58
18 Bombay	1872	16,228,774	124,462	130.40
19 Denmark	1870	1,784,741	14,553	122.64
20 Chinese Empire	Estimate	425,213,152	3,924,627	113.44
21 Scotland	1871	3,360,018	30,463	109.45
22 Portugal	1868	3,995,152	36,510	109.43
23 Spain	1860	16,301,850	182,758	89.20
24 Central Provinces	1872	9,251,229	113,797	81.30
25 Greece	1871	1,457,894	19,941	73.11
26 Siam	Estimate	11,800,000	250,000	47.20
27 British Empire	1871-72	199,817,108	4,677,432	42.71
28 British Barmah	1871	2,562,323	93,664	27.36
29 Sweden and Norway	1873	6,013,412	268,771	20.83
30 Paraguay	Estimate	1,200,000	57,303	20.94
31 Turkey	1844	35,354,000	1,812,048	19.51
32 Chili	1869	1,938,861	30,977	14.80
33 Morocco	Estimate	2,750,000	219,000	12.56
34 United States	1870	38,554,371	3,603,844	10.70
35 Russian Empire	1867	82,172,022	7,861,330	10.45
36 Mexico	1871	9,176,082	1,020,442	8.95
37 Columbia	1870	3,900,633	432,400	6.71
38 Persia	Estimate	4,400,000	648,000	6.86
39 Pera	Estimate	3,199,000	502,700	6.36
40 Venezuela	Estimate	2,200,000	368,235	5.97
41 Bolivia	Estimate	1,742,352	473,300	3.68
42 Argentine Confederation	1869	1,736,922	515,700	3.37
43 Brazil	1872	10,095,978	3,100,104	3.26

5. The following table shows the position of the Presidency as a portion of the great Indian Empire; and, although it has the third place in the column for area, it ranks fifth by its numbers, and is the fifth unit: as regards density it is sixth:—

Relative Local Position.

Governments and Administrations	Area in Square Miles	Total Population by Census of 1871-72	Percentage of Area on Total Area of British India	Percentage of Population on Total Population of British India	Density per Square Mile
Bengal	248,231	66,856,859	26.77	35.93	269.33
Madras	139,694	31,597,872	15.07	16.98	226.19
Bombay	124,462	16,228,774	13.42	8.72	130.40
Central Provinces	113,797	9,251,229	12.27	4.97	81.30
Punjab	102,001	17,596,752	11.00	9.46	172.51
British Burmah	93,664	2,562,323	10.10	1.33	27.36
N. W. Provinces	81,403	30,781,204	8.78	16.54	378.13
Oude	23,973	11,220,747	2.59	6.02	468.06
British India	927,229	186,095,760	100	100	200.70

6. Having seen what is the relative position of the Presidency, both in India and out of India, we may now take it by itself in its several Divisions.

7. The DECCAN has an area of 54,203.91 square miles, and a population of 7,966,061. Its percentage of the total Presidency area is 43.55, and of the total population 49.09: the density per square mile is 146.97.

The Deccan. In point of size this Division is almost as large as DENMARK, and BELGIUM, and the NETHERLANDS, and SWITZERLAND all put together. Its population is nearly twice that of PERSIA, and more than that of both NEW YORK and PENNSYLVANIA—the two largest States of AMERICA. It is not so easy to find places in INDIA where the area and population are sufficiently near to admit of comparison; for, where the one approximates, the other is widely different. For instance, in MADRAS, the Central Division of 8 Districts is nearly as large, but its numbers are higher by upwards of two millions. In BENGAL the area of the Burdwan Division is not *one-sixth* that of the Deccan; but its population is almost the same—7,286,957 against 7,966,061. In the N. W. PROVINCES, the area of the Benares Division is only about *one-fifth*, but the numbers exceed those for the Deccan by 213,246.

8. The KONKAN is that maritime strip between the sea and the base line of the Western Ghauts. Its area is 13,576.64 square miles, and its population 3,259,776; its percentage of the total area is 10.91, and of the total population 20.09. The density is 240.10. In size it equals the NETHERLANDS, and in numbers it exceeds both DENMARK and GREECE together. In INDIA it will compare with the Allahabad Division of the N. W. PROVINCES, which is 13,421 square miles, and with Kooch Behar in Bengal, which is 13,270. But, whilst our population is 3,259,776, that of the Allahabad Division is 5,468,955, and of Kooch Behar 1,570,703.

9. Our smallest area is GUZERAT: it is only 10,082 square miles, and its population is 2,810,522. Its percentage of the total area is only 8.10, and of the total population 17.3; its density per square mile is 278.77—nearly twice that of the Deccan. Smaller than SWITZERLAND, it exceeds it in numbers. In size it is about the same as the Agra Division of the N. W. PROVINCES; but there the population is 5,040,919. The numbers for the Umritsur Division in the PUNJAB are nearly the same—2,743,880—but the area is only about half. The entire DIVISION is less by 80 square miles than the one DECCAN District of KHANDESH.

10. SIND is extra tropical. It has an area of 46,598 square miles, and its population is only 2,192,415. Its percentage of the total area is 37.44, and of the total population 13.51. The density per square mile is 47.05. It is larger than DENMARK, and BELGIUM, and SWITZERLAND combined; but in point of numbers it is exceeded by Switzerland alone. At Rawul Pindee in the PUNJAB, and at Nandidroog in MYSORE, the num-

bers are nearly equal, but the areas are only *one-third* and *one-fifth*. The area of the Tenasserim Provinces is almost the same, but their population is nearly as much again.

11. The Division details for area and population are shown in the following tables—and the Divisions are themselves contrasted with corresponding areas in AMERICA:—

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Total Population by the Census of 21st February 1872.	Percentage of Area on Total Area of the Presidency, exclusive of Native States.	Percentage of Population on total Population of the Presidency, exclusive of Native States.	Density per Square Mile.
Deccan	54,203.91	7,966,061	43.55	49.1	146.97
Konkan	13,576.64	3,259,776	10.91	20.1	240.10
Guzerat	10,082.25	2,810,522	8.10	17.3	278.77
Sind	46,598.75	2,192,415	37.44	18.5	47.05
Total	124,461.55	16,228,774	100.00	100.0	130.40

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Density per Square Mile.
DECCAN	54,204	7,966,061	146.97
American States { Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	19.56
Alabama	50,722	996,992	19.66
Iowa	55,045	1,194,020	21.69
Illinois	55,409	2,539,891	45.84
Michigan	56,243	1,184,050	21.05
GUZERAT	10,082	2,810,522	278.77
American States { Vermont	10,212	330,551	32.37
Maryland	11,124	780,894	70.20
SIND	46,599	2,192,415	47.05
American States { Pennsylvania	47,000	3,521,951	74.94
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	17.56
New York	46,000	4,382,759	95.28
Tennessee	45,000	1,258,520	27.97

DECCAN.

12. The nine Districts or Collectorates, which together make up the DECCAN DIVISION, constitute rather more than two-fifths of the entire Presidency, and contribute nearly half of the total population. Of these Districts, KHANDESH is the largest, SATARA has the greatest numbers, and DHARWAR the greatest density of population. SHOLAPUR is the smallest, both in area and numbers; and the minimum number per square mile is in NASIK:—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population by Census of 21st February 1872.	Percentage on		Density per Square Mile.
			Total Area of the Division.	Total Population of the Division.	
Khandesh	10,162	1,028,642	18.75	12.91	101.22
Nasik	8,140.20	734,386	15.02	9.22	90.22
Ahmadnagar	6,647	773,938	12.26	9.72	116.43
Poona	5,099	907,235	9.41	11.39	177.92
Satara	5,378	1,116,050	9.92	14.02	207.52
Sholapur	3,925.11	662,986	7.24	8.32	168.91
Belgaum	4,591.73	938,750	8.47	11.78	204.44
Dharwar	4,564.96	988,037	8.42	12.40	216.44
Kaladgi	5,695.91	816,037	10.50	10.24	143.27
Total	54,203.91	7,966,061	100	100	146.97

13. If the total area of the Division were equally divided, the average size of each District would be just over 6,000 square miles; so KHANDESH, NASIK, and AHMADNAGAR are alone above the average; KALADGI is near it, whilst POONA, SATARA, SHOLAPUR, BELGAUM, and DHARWAR are all below it. In the same way the population of KHANDESH, POONA, SATARA, BELGAUM, and DHARWAR are above the average for the Division—885,118. KALADGI is just short of it; and NASIK, AHMADNAGAR, and SHOLAPUR are below it. As regards density per square mile, POONA, SATARA, SHOLAPUR, BELGAUM, and DHARWAR are above the average; KALADGI is near it, and KHANDESH, NASIK, and AHMADNAGAR are below it. The District value for the three elements of AREA, POPULATION, and DENSITY, are represented in the following table by the figures in their respective columns:—

Districts.	Area.	Population.	Density.
Khandesh	1	2	8
Nasik	2	8	9
Ahmadnagar	3	7	7
Poona	6	5	4
Satara	5	1	2
Sholapur	9	9	5
Belgaum	7	4	3
Dharwar	8	3	1
Kaladgi	4	6	6

14. In this Division there are 108 Towns with 5,000 or more inhabitants; and the collective total of their population is 1,137,130—an average of 10,529 per Town. There are 12,276 Villages, and their population is collectively 6,828,931—an average of 556 per Village. The proportion of Towns to Villages is 1 to 114, and of rural to urban population it is 6 to 1. These details are here tabulated:—

Districts.	Towns.		Villages.		Average Number of Persons.	
	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	Per Town.	Per Village.
Khandesh	22	174,908	2,603	853,734	7,950·36	327·99
Nasik... ..	6	70,625	1,623	663,761	11,770·83	409·72
Ahmadnagar... ..	8	79,551	1,334	694,387	9,943·87	520·53
Poona	10	172,713	1,174	734,522	17,271·30	625·70
Satara	11	106,750	1,405	1,009,300	9,159·09	718·33
Sholapur	8	120,315	639	542,671	15,039·37	849·25
Belgaum	16	147,111	1,062	791,639	9,191·31	745·42
Dharwar	16	168,976	1,293	819,061	10,561·00	633·50
Kaladgi	11	96,181	1,143	719,856	8,743·73	629·80
Total.....	108	1,137,130	12,276	6,828,931	10,529·00	556·00

15. Although KHANDESH shows the greatest number of Towns and Villages, they are but sparsely peopled compared with those elsewhere. It will be seen that POONA has 10 Towns with an average for each of more than 17,000 inhabitants, that SHOLAPUR has 8 of 15,000, that NASIK has 6 of 11,000, and that DHARWAR has 16 of more than 10,000. Whilst the Villages in KHANDESH, NASIK, and AHMADNAGAR are below the average, those to the south are far above it. SHOLAPUR has 639 each with 849 inhabitants, BELGAUM has 1,062 with 745, SATARA has 1,405 with 718, DHARWAR has 1,293 with 633, KALADGI has 1,143 with 630, and POONA has 1,174 with 626.

The rural proportion differs in different Districts, ranging from 90·44 per cent. in SATARA to 80·96 in POONA. In NASIK it is 90·30. The average in AHMADNAGAR and in KALADGI is above that for the Division. In BELGAUM it is near it, and in KHANDESH, DHARWAR, and SHOLAPUR it is below it.

16. The collective areas of the DECCAN Town and Village sites are here given in square acres and miles; but unfortunately no provision was made for showing them for Inam or alienated lands, and BELGAUM was the one District for which they were returned. The

areas so returned have been applied to the other Districts, and in all probability the results are fairly approximate:—

Area of Deccan Town and Village Sites in Square Acres.

Towns and Villages	Khandesh.	Nasik	Ahmad-nagar.	Poona.	Satara.	Sholapur.	Belgaum.	Dharwar.	Kaladgi.	Total.
Government ...	24,401	9,079	16,075	10,840	20,101	8,648	16,316	26,340	14,009	145,809
Inam or Alienated ...	2,177	810	1,434	967	1,794	772	1,456	2,351	1,250	13,011
Total.....	26,578	9,889	17,509	11,807	21,895	9,420	17,772	28,691	15,259	158,820

Areas expressed in Square Miles.	Districts.									Total Square Miles.
	Khandesh.	Nasik.	Ahmad-nagar.	Poona.	Satara.	Sholapur.	Belgaum.	Dharwar.	Kaladgi.	
District proportion of Town and Village sites ...	42	15	27	18	34	15	28	45	24	243
Proportion of total District areas ...	$\frac{1}{243}$	$\frac{1}{527}$	$\frac{1}{246}$	$\frac{1}{283}$	$\frac{1}{136}$	$\frac{1}{263}$	$\frac{1}{164}$	$\frac{1}{191}$	$\frac{1}{237}$	$\frac{1}{226}$

17. From this table it will be seen that the total area occupied by Towns and Villages is 158,820 square acres, or 243 square miles—about $\frac{1}{17}$ of the whole area. DHARWAR and KHANDESH contribute the most; NASIK and SHOLAPUR the least. For each District the average allotment may be put down as 17,647 acres, nearly 28 miles; so the Towns and Villages of KHANDESH, SATARA, and DHARWAR cover rather more than the average; those in BELGAUM and AHMADNAGAR are near it, and those in NASIK, POONA, SHOLAPUR, and KALADGI are below it. To the number of Towns and Villages already given there must be added 1,188 Villages which are uninhabited; so this brings up the total to 13,572. The average area for each is 11.80 acres; the average number of inhabitants is 592, and there are 50.19 persons to every acre built over. The following is the distribution of the uninhabited Villages, and the percentage for each District:—

	Districts.									Total.
	Khandesh.	Nasik.	Ahmad-nagar.	Poona.	Satara.	Sholapur.	Belgaum.	Dharwar.	Kaladgi.	
Uninhabited Villages.....	822	69	33	13	12	2	56	130	51	1,188
Percentage ...	69.19	5.81	2.78	1.09	1.02	0.17	4.71	10.94	4.29	100

18. There are 30 Towns each with more than 10,000 inhabitants, and they may be classed thus:—

1	between 90,000 and 100,000
1	„ 50,000 „ 60,000
2	„ 30,000 „ 40,000
5	„ 20,000 „ 30,000
3	„ 15,000 „ 20,000
18	„ 10,000 „ 15,000

19. The following is the detailed list of these Towns and their respective populations:—

Districts.	Towns.	Population.
Poona	Poona	90,436
Sholapur	Sholapur	53,403
Dharwar	Hubli	37,961
Ahmadnagar	Ahmadnagar	32,841
Dharwar	Dharwar	27,136
Belgaum	Belgaum	26,947
Satara	Satara	24,434
Nasik	Nasik	22,436
Poona	Cantonment Bazar	28,450
Sholapur	Barsi	18,569
Nasik	Yeola	17,461
Sholapur	Pandharpur	16,275
Kaladgi	Bagulkot	14,002
Khandesh	Chopda	13,699
Kaladgi	Bijapur	12,936
Belgaum	Gokak	12,612
Khandesh	Dhulia	12,489
„	Parola	12,235
Dharwar	Ranibednur	11,623
Belgaum	Athani	11,588
Satara	Karar	11,410
Khandesh	Dharangaon	11,087
„	Erandole	11,071
Satara	Wai	11,062
Kaladgi	Guladgund	10,674
Satara	Tasgaon	10,528
Dharwar	Gadak	10,319
Poona	Juner	10,298
Kaladgi	Ilkar	10,107
Nasik	Sinar	10,044

20. Out of all the Towns in the Division about 28 per cent. have more than 10,000 inhabitants.

21. In the following table there are shown the maxima and minima of density per square mile in the different Districts :—

Density per Square Mile.

Districts	Maximum in Talooka	Amount	Minimum in Talooka	Amount
Khandesh ...	Nasirabad ...	188.43	Taloda ...	31.03
Nasik ...	Niphad ...	232.16	Beglan ...	65.62
Ahmadnagar ...	Ahmadnagar ...	193.26	Kurjat ...	86.01
Poona ...	Haveli ...	353.96	Indapur ...	110.03
Satara ...	Satara ...	358.61	Malsiras ...	95.90
Sholapur ...	Barsi ...	216.08	Sangola ...	97.17
Belgaum ...	Sampgaon ...	321.53	Bidi ...	124.80
Dharwar ...	Hubli ...	326.48	Dambal ...	172.21
Kaladgi ...	Hungund ...	204.35	Bijapur ...	99.77

22. The comparative proximity of the DECCAN TOWNS and Villages, each to each, will be seen in the following table. Whilst there is only one Town to every 502 square miles, there is one Village in every 4.43. In BELGAUM and DHARWAR the mean areas are 287 and 285 respectively; but in NASIK it is 1,357 miles. In AHMADNAGAR it is 831, and in the remaining Districts it varies from 518 to 462 :—

Districts	Area	Number of Towns	Number of inhabited Villages	Average area in Square Miles containing one Town	Average Area containing one Village
Khandesh ...	10,162	22	2,603	462	3.90
Nasik ...	8,140.20	6	1,623	1,357	5.02
Ahmadnagar ...	6,647	8	1,334	831	4.98
Poona ...	5,099	10	1,174	509	4.34
Satara ...	5,378	11	1,405	489	3.83
Sholapur ...	3,925.11	8	639	491	6.14
Belgaum ...	4,591.73	16	1,662	287	4.32
Dharwar ...	4,564.96	16	1,293	285	3.53
Kaladgi ...	5,695.91	11	1,143	518	4.98
Total.....	54,203.91	108	12,276	502	4.42

KONKAN.

23. THE KONKAN DIVISION is made up of 5 Districts, but one of them is the CITY OF BOMBAY, in which the conditions are all too strictly urban to admit of their being compared with any others. In area this Division is one-ninth of the Presidency area, and it contains one-fifth of the total population. Of the Districts proper KANARA is the largest, but it shows the minimum density of population. RATNAGIRI has the greatest numbers, and the greatest number per square mile. TANNA holds a second place both in size and numbers. KOLABA is the smallest: it bears the same proportion to the Division that the Division itself bears to the Presidency. These details will be seen in the following table:—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population by Census of 21st February 1872.	Percentage on		Density per Square Mile.
			Total Area of the Division.	Total Population of the Division.	
Kanara	4,235	398,406	31.19	12.22	94.07
Ratnagiri.....	3,789	1,019,136	27.90	31.26	268.97
Kolaba.....	1,482	350,405	10.92	10.75	236.44
Bombay City	18.64	644,405	.14	19.77	34,571.01
Tanna	4,052	847,424	29.85	26.00	209.14
Total.....	13,576.64	3,259,776	100	100	240.09

24. Excluding BOMBAY CITY, and dividing the total area into 4 equal parts, the average size of each District would be 3,389.5 square miles, and KOLABA alone is below it. In the same way, for each of the 4 Districts proper, the average population is 653,843; so KANARA and KOLABA have little more than half, RATNAGIRI and TANNA are far above it, BOMBAY CITY is near it—perhaps has it. As regards density per square mile, the average for the Division is 240.09; but, leaving out BOMBAY CITY, it is 192.90. KANARA alone is below the average. The relative rank of the Districts is here shown for AREA, POPULATION, and DENSITY:—

Districts.	Area.	Population.	Density.
Kanara	1	4	5
Ratnagiri	3	1	2
Kolaba	4	5	3
Bombay City	5	3	1
Tanna.....	2	2	4

25. Excluding BOMBAY CITY, there are 26 Towns each with 5,000 or more inhabitants, and the collective total of their population is 215,387—an average of 8,284 per Town. There are 5,279 Villages with a total population of 2,399,984—an average of 455 per Village. The proportion of Towns to Villages is 1 to 196 against 1 to 114 in the DECCAN, and of rural to urban population 11 to 1 against 6 to 1 in the DECCAN. This, however, is owing to BOMBAY CITY being excluded. With it, it would be 14 to 5.

Districts	Towns		Villages		Average No. of Persons	
	No.	Population	No.	Population	Per Town	Per Village
Kanara.....	6	41,988	966	853,418	7,498.00	365.86
Ratnagiri.....	7	64,505	1,242	954,631	9,215.00	768.62
Kolaba.....	4	24,528	961	323,877	6,182.00	339.10
Bombay City.....	1	644,405	.....	.....	6,444.05	.....
Tanna.....	9	81,366	2,110	766,058	9,040.67	363.06
Total.....	27	859,793	5,279	2,399,984	31,844.15	454.63

26. The TANNA District has 9 Towns, each with an average of rather more than 9,000 inhabitants; and 2,110 Villages, each with more than 350. RATNAGIRI comes next with 7 Towns and 1,242 Villages; but here the average population of a Village is double that of one in the TANNA District. KANARA has 6 Towns and 966 Villages; KOLABA has 4 and 961. The highest rural proportion obtains in RATNAGIRI—it is 93.67 per cent. Next to RATNAGIRI is KOLABA, where it is 93. In TANNA and KANARA it is below the average for the Division, the figures being 90.40 and 88.71 respectively.

27. In the following table there are shown the areas of Town and Village sites; and for those in Inam lands the BELGAUM estimate has been used. They are given in square acres, and miles:—

Towns and Villages	AREA OF KONKAN TOWNS AND VILLAGE SITES IN SQUARE ACRES.				
	Kanara	Ratnagiri	Kolaba	Tanna	Total
Government.....	15,351	30,330	8,610	20,873	75,164
Inam or Alienated.....	1,370	2,707	768	1,863	6,708
Total.....	16,721	33,037	9,378	22,736	81,872

Areas expressed in Square Miles	Districts				
	Kanara	Ratnagiri	Kolaba	Tanna	Total
District proportions of Town and Village Sites.....	26	52	15	35	128
Proportion of total District areas.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{106}$

28. From this table it will be seen, that the total area covered by Town and Village sites is 81,872 square acres, or 128 square miles, about $\frac{1}{106}$ of the Division: just twice the amount occupied in the DECCAN in proportion to their respective areas. There it is 243 miles out of 54,201; here it is 128 out of 13,576. RATNAGIRI contributes 40 per cent., and TANNA 20 per cent. In each District the average extent of its

Towns and Villages is 20,468 square acres, or 32 square miles, and the average size of each is 14.40 acres. In RATNAGIRI and TANNA the collective areas of their Towns and Villages are above the average allotment; in KANARA they are near it, and in KOLABA they are less than half. On an average there are 493 persons per Town or Village, and 31.94 to each acre built over. The following is the distribution of 379 uninhabited villages, and their percentage in each District:—

	Districts				
	Kanara	Ratnagiri	Kolaba	Tanna	Total
Uninhabited Villages	93	41	100	145	379
Their Percentage	24.54	10.82	26.38	38.26	100

29. In the 9 Towns which are detailed, the population ranges from 10,000 to 15,000, and in 17 it is from 5,000 to 10,000. BOMBAY CITY, with its 644,405, must, of course, stand alone:—

Districts	Towns	Population.
Bombay	Bombay.....	644,405
Ratnagiri	Vengorla	14,966
Tanna	Tanna	14,299
Ratnagiri.....	Malwan	13,955
Kanara.....	Karwar	13,263
Tanna	Callian	12,804
Tanna	Bhewndy	11,907
Kanara	Kumta	10,932
Tanna	Panwel	10,836
Ratnagiri.....	Ratnagiri	10,614

30. The following table gives the maxima and minima densities for the several Districts:—

DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE.				
Districts	Maxima in Talooks	Amount	Minima in Talooks	Amount
Kanara	Honawar	207.17	Supa	48.46
Ratnagiri.....	Malwan	1,141.42	Sangameshwar	203.50
Kolaba.....	Alibag	348.68	Peta Nagothne	184.77
Tanna	Salsette	579.05	Wada.....	111.79

31. In BOMBAY CITY the density is perhaps unparalleled; it averages 33,375 persons per square mile, and reaches 459,350. The average for London is 26,682.

32. In this Division there is one Village in every 3 square miles, and one Town in every 521: the numbers for the DECCAN being 4.43 and 502 respectively. The distances are least in Kolaba, and greatest in Kanara:—

Districts.	Area.	Number of Towns.	Number of inhabited Villages.	Average Area containing one Town.	Average Area containing one Village.
Kanara	4,235	6	966	706	4
Ratnagiri.....	3,789	7	1,242	541	3
Kolaba.....	1,482	4	961	370	1.54
Tanna	4,052	9	2,110	450	1.92
Total	13,558	26	5,279	521	3

GUZERAT.

33. The 5 Districts, which constitute the GUZERAT DIVISION, comprise rather less than one-twelfth of the Presidency area, and contain a little more than one-sixth of the total population. Of these Districts AHMADABAD has the largest area, and the greatest numbers; KAIRA has most per square mile, BROACH is the smallest in point of size, whilst the least numbers and the minimum density are in the PANCH MAHALS. Although in area and population AHMADABAD is the largest, it is less in both respects than SHOLAPUR, the smallest of the DECCAN Districts:—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population by Census of 21st February 1872.	Percentage on		Density per Square Mile.
			Total Area of the Division.	Total Population of the Division.	
Surat	1,588	607,087	15.75	21.60	382.30
Broach	1,358.25	350,322	13.47	12.47	257.92
Kaira	1,561	782,733	15.48	27.85	501.43
Panch Mahals	1,731	240,743	17.17	8.56	139.08
Ahmadabad	3,844	829,637	38.13	29.52	215.82
Divisional Total...	10,082.25	2,810,523	100.00	100.00	278.77

34. Were the whole area equally divided, the average size of each District would be 2,016 square miles; so all except AHMADABAD are below the average. In the DECCAN and the KONKAN the respective averages are 6,023 and 2,715 square miles; so the average size of a GUZERAT District is $\frac{1}{3}$ that of one in the DECCAN,

and $\frac{1}{2}$ that of one in the KONKAN. The total population of the Division is a little less than thrice that of KHANDESH. The average population of each District is 562,104. The numbers for AHMADABAD, KAIRA, and SURAT are above, whilst those for BROACH are below it, and for the PANCH MAHALS it is less than one-half. As regards density per square mile, the mean for the Division is 279. So KAIRA and SURAT are above it: BROACH is just below it, AHMADABAD more so, and the PANCH MAHALS only half—only 139 persons per square mile. The following are the values for AREA, POPULATION, and DENSITY:—

Districts.	Area.	Population.	Density.
Surat	3	3	2
Broach	5	4	3
Kaira.....	4	2	1
Panch Mahals	2	5	5
Ahmadabad	1	1	4

35. In this Division there are 35 Towns, of which the collective population is 592,459—an average of 16,927 per Town; the average for the DECCAN being 10,529, and for the KONKAN 8,284. There are 3,277 Villages, and their total population is 2,218,062—an average of 677 per Village. The proportion of Towns to Villages is 1 to 94 against 1 to 114 in the DECCAN, and 1 to 196 in the KONKAN. The proportion of rural to urban population is 79 to 21—rather less than 4 to 1: in the DECCAN it is 6 to 1, and in the KONKAN 11 to 1. These details are here given:—

Districts.	Towns.		Villages.		Average No. of Persons.	
	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	Per Town.	Per Village.
Surat.....	3	128,742	775	478,345	42,914.00	667.22
Broach	4	67,395	401	282,927	16,848.75	705.55
Kaira.....	13	137,297	572	645,436	10,561.31	1,128.38
Panch Mahals	2	23,107	661	218,636	11,053.50	330.77
Ahmadabad	13	236,918	868	592,711	18,224.46	682.86
Total.....	35	592,459	3,277	2,218,063	16,927.40	676.86

36. Nearly three-fourths of the Towns are in the AHMADABAD and KAIRA Districts—13 in each, those in the former being more populous. The SURAT Towns have the very high average of 42,914 inhabitants; but there are only 3 of them. In BROACH there are 4, with an average of 16,849. In the PANCH MAHALS they are much smaller. The greatest number of Villages is in AHMADABAD; in

Broach there are the least, but they are better peopled. In KAIRA they are most populous; in Surat there are about the average for the Division, and in the PANCH MAHALS they have only about half the numbers. Although the divisional proportion of rural to urban population is 79 to 21, or 4 to 1, it is 86 to 14, or rather more than 6 to 1 (that of the DECCAN) if we exclude the towns of AHMADABAD and SURAT, which together make up 39 per cent. of the urban total. The highest urban proportion, 2,856, is in the AHMADABAD District, and the highest rural, nearly 91 per cent., in the PANCH MAHALS.

37. The following table gives the details of Town and Village sites calculated on the Belgaum estimate:—

Towns and Villages.	AREA OF GUZERAT TOWN AND VILLAGE SITES IN SQUARE ACRES.					
	Surat.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahala.	Ahmadabad.	Total.
Government	7,651	1,776	13,276	4,730	13,539	40,972
Inam or Alienated	683	158	1,185	422	1,208	3,656
Total.....	8,334	1,934	14,461	5,152	14,747	44,628

Areas expressed in Square Miles.	Districts.					
	Surat.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahala.	Ahmadabad.	Total.
District proportion of Town and Village Sites	13	3	23	8	23	70
Proportion of total District areas	$\frac{1}{117}$	$\frac{1}{133}$	$\frac{1}{63}$	$\frac{1}{118}$	$\frac{1}{167}$	$\frac{1}{144}$

38. The total area occupied by Towns and Villages is 44,628 acres, or about 70 square miles, $\frac{1}{144}$ th of the Division area. In the DECCAN they took up 248 square miles out of 54,201, and were $\frac{1}{220}$ th of the whole area. In the KONKAN they occupied 123 square miles out of 13,576, and were $\frac{1}{106}$ th of the Division area. For each District the average allotment is 8,926 acres or 14 square miles, against 28 miles in the DECCAN and 32 in the KONKAN. In AHMADABAD and KAIRA the amount is above the average, in SURAT it is just below it, and in BROACH and the PANCH MAHALS it is much less. The total of Towns and Villages, including 150 returned as uninhabited, is 3,462; and the average area for each is 13 acres against 11.80 in the DECCAN, and 14.40 in the KONKAN. The average number of inhabitants is 849 against 592, and 493 for the DECCAN and KONKAN respectively. There are 63 persons to every acre built over, against 50.19 and 31.94 in the

DECCAN and KONKAN. The following is the percentage of uninhabited Villages in each District:—

	Districts					Total.
	Surat.	Broach.	Kaira.	PanchMahals.	Ahmadabad.	
Uninhabited Villages	81	10	6	30	23	150
Percentages	34	6.67	4	20	15.33	100

39. There are 16 Towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants, and they may be classed thus:—

1	between	115,000	and	120,000
1	"	100,000	"	110,000
1	"	35,000	"	40,000
2	"	20,000	"	25,000
1	"	15,000	"	20,000
10	"	10,000	"	15,000

40. The detailed list of these Towns, with their population, is here given:—

Districts.	Towns.	Population.
Ahmadabad	Ahmadabad	116,873
Surat	Surat City	107,149
Broach	Broach	36,932
Kaira	Nariad	24,551
Ahmadabad	Dholka	20,854
Ahmadabad	Yeerungam	19,661
Broach	Jambusar	14,924
Kaira	Kapadvanj	13,982
Kaira	Umreth	13,954
Kaira	Kaira	12,681
Ahmadabad	Dhollera	12,468
Kaira	Borsad	12,214
Panch Mahals	Dohad	11,472
Surat	Bulsar	11,313
Panch Mahals	Godra	10,635
Surat	Rander	10,280

41. The maxima and minima of density per square mile in the several Districts are the following:—

DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE.				
Districts.	Maxima in Talooka.	Amount.	Minima in Talooka.	Amount.
Surat	Chowrasa ...	2,222.63	Orpad ...	186.62
Broach	Broach ...	440.28	Wagra ...	127.35
Kaira	Borsad ...	749.24	Kapadvanj ...	310.79
Panch Mahals	Kalole ...	264.74	Halole ...	69.14
Ahmadabad	Duskrohia ...	801.82	Dhundaka ...	103.79

42. The comparative proximity of the GUZERAT Towns and Villages, each to each, is shown in the subjoined table. The average area within which one Town occurs is 288 square miles against 502 in the DECCAN, and 521 in the KONKAN. There is one Village in every 3 square miles: in the DECCAN it is 1 in 4.43, and in the KONKAN 1 in 3. The Towns in the KAIRA District are closer together than those in AHMADABAD—the respective areas being 120 and 296 square miles. In the PANCH MAHALS there is only 1 in 865 square miles:—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns.	Number of inhabited Villages.	Average area in square miles containing one Town.	Average area in square miles containing one Village.
Surat	1,588	3	775	529	2
Broach	1,358.25	4	401	339	3.39
Kaira	1,561	13	572	120	2.73
Panch Mahals	1,731	2	661	865	2.62
Ahmadabad	3,844	13	868	296	4
Total...	10,082.25	35	3,277	288	3

SIND.

43. The five Districts, which together make up the SIND DIVISION, constitute rather less than $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the Presidency area, and contain rather less than $\frac{1}{7}$ th of the total population. Of these Districts KARACHI has the largest area. SHIKARPUR has the greatest numbers, and the greatest density of population. HAIDARABAD holds the second place in point of size, and numbers, and density. The UPPER FRONTIER District contributes but 4.11 to the total area; taking that

total as 100, and although its numbers are just under one-half of those in THAR and PARKAR, its density is 47·04 against 14·20 in the latter place:—

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Population by Census of 21st February 1872.	Percentage on		Density per Square Mile.
			Total Area of the Division.	Total Population of the Division.	
Karachi	14,091	423,493	30·24	19·32	30·05
Haidarabad	9,052·75	721,947	19·43	32·93	79·75
Thar and Parkar	12,729	180,761	27·32	8·24	14·20
Shikarpur	8,813	776,227	18·91	35·41	88·08
Upper Sind Frontier	1,913	89,985	4·11	4·10	47·04
Divisional Total...	46,598·75	2,192,415	100·00	100·00	47·05

44. If the Division were equally divided, the average area for each District would be 9,320 square miles; so KARACHI and THAR and PARKAR are much above the average, HAIDARABAD and SHIKARPUR are about equal to it, whilst the UPPER FRONTIER District is little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of it. Similarly, if the total population were equally distributed, there would be 438,483 per District. HAIDARABAD and SHIKARPUR both exceed this average, KARACHI is a little below it; and THAR and PARKAR, and the UPPER FRONTIER District are far below it. In the UPPER FRONTIER District the average density per square mile is the same as that for the Division; in both SHIKARPUR and HAIDARABAD it is much above it, in KARACHI it is less, and in THAR and PARKAR much less. The District values for AREA, POPULATION, and DENSITY, are here given:—

Districts.	Area.	Population.	Density.
Karachi	1	3	4
Haidarabad	3	2	2
Thar and Parkar	2	4	5
Shikarpur	4	1	1
Upper Sind Frontier...	5	5	3

45. There are only 9 Towns with 5,000 or more inhabitants, and the collective total of their population is 186,431—an average of 20,715 per Town against 10,529 in the DECCAN, 8,284 in the KONKAN, and 16,927 in GUZERAT. There are 5,641 Villages, and their total population is 2,005,934—an average of 356 per Village. The average for the DECCAN is 556, for the KONKAN 454, and for GUZERAT 677. The proportion of Towns to Villages is 1 to 627 against 1 to 114 in the DECCAN, 1 to 196 in the KONKAN, and 1 to 94 in GUZERAT. The proportion of rural to urban population is 11 to 1; in the DECCAN it is 6 to 1; in the KONKAN it is 11 to 1, excluding

BOMBAY CITY; and in GUZERAT it is 4 to 1. These details are shown in the following table:—

Districts	Towns.		Villages.		Average Number of Persons	
	No.	Population.	No.	Population.	Per Town.	Per Village.
Karachi	3	69,426	707	334,069	23,142·00	500·80
Haidarabad ...	1	41,152	3,853	680,793	41,152·00	179·29
Thar and Parkar...	...	...	51	180,761	...	3,544·33
Shikarpur ...	4	70,643	955	705,579	17,662·00	738·83
Upper Sind Frontier ...	1	5,205	57	84,780	5,205	1,130·40
Total...	9	186,431	5,641	2,005,984	207,145·5	355·61

46. The Towns and Villages are unequally distributed; for KARACHI, which in area is larger than the whole of the KONKAN or GUZERAT, has only 3 Towns and 707 Villages, not 13 per cent. of the total in the Division. In HAIDARABAD there are 3,853 Villages, nearly 68 per cent. of the total, and only 1 Town, HAIDARABAD itself. In the THAR and PARKAR District, the area of which is larger than all GUZERAT, there is not one single Town of 5,000 inhabitants. In SHIKARPUR there are 4 Towns and 955 Villages. In the UPPER FRONTIER District there is the one Town of JACOBABAD, and 75 Villages. The Town of HAIDARABAD contains far more than the average numbers for the Division—nearly twice as much. The 3 Towns in KARACHI average 23,142, and those in SHIKARPUR fall to 17,662. As regards the Villages, those in THAR and PARKAR have an average population of 3,544—tenfold that for the Division. Those in KARACHI, SHIKARPUR, and the UPPER FRONTIER are all above the average, whilst those of HAIDARABAD only average 179—nearly 50 per cent. less. In HAIDARABAD and the UPPER FRONTIER Districts the proportion of rural to urban population is 94·30 and 94·22 per cent., and in SHIKARPUR it is 91. In KARACHI it is 83·61.

47. The collective areas of the SIND Town and Village sites are here given on the Belgaum estimate;—

Towns and Villages.	AREA OF SIND TOWN AND VILLAGE SITES IN SQUARE ACRES.					
	Karachi.	Haidarabad.	Thar and Parkar.	Shikarpur.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Total.
Government ...	8,086	33,150	37,235	31,945	7,625	118,041
Inam or Alienated.	722	2,958	3,323	2,851	680	10,534
Total...	8,808	36,108	40,558	34,796	8,305	128,575

Areas expressed in Square Miles.	Districts.					
	Karachi.	Haidarabad.	Thar and Parkar.	Shikarpur.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Total.
District Proportion of Town and Village Sites.	14	57	63	54	13	201
Proportion of total District Areas.	$\frac{1}{1007}$	$\frac{1}{163}$	$\frac{1}{202}$	$\frac{1}{163}$	$\frac{1}{147}$	$\frac{1}{233}$

48. From these tables it will be seen that the total area occupied by Towns and Villages is 128,575 acres, or 201 square miles, $\frac{1}{233}$ rd of the Division area. The average allotment for each District is 25,715 acres, or 40 square miles; so HAIDARABAD, THAR and PARKAR, and SHIKARPUR are all above this average, whilst the KARACHI and UPPER FRONTIER Districts are much below it—only one-third. No uninhabited Villages are returned for this Division. The average area for each Town and Village is 22.76 acres, and the average number of inhabitants is 388 persons. There are only 10 persons to every acre built over.

49. There are 5 Towns only with more than 10,000 inhabitants, and they are thus classed:—

1	between	50,000	and	55,000
1	"	40,000	"	50,000
1	"	35,000	"	40,000
2	"	10,000	"	15,000

50. The following is the detailed list of these Towns and their populations:—

Districts	Towns	Population
Karachi	Karachi	53,526
Haidarabad	Haidarabad	41,152
Shikarpur	Shikarpur	38,107
Do.	Old and new Sakkhar	13,318
Do.	Larkhana	10,643

51. In the following table there are shown the maxima and minima of density per square mile in the different Districts:—

DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE.				
Districts	Maxima in Talookas	Amount	Minima in Talookas	Amount
Karachi	Beyla	96.84	Kohistan	2.14
Haidarabad	Haidarabad	232.56	Sakarand	38.54
Thar and Parkar	Umarkot and Chachera	58.53	Nagar and Mitte	8.32
Shikarpur	Larkhana	271.62	Mirpur	24.48
Upper Sind Frontier	Jacobabad	63.18	Thul... ..	35.96

52. The average areas within which one Town and one Village occur are respectively 5,175 and 8 square miles. In KARACHI the average area in which each Village occurs is 20 square miles, in HAIDARABAD it is 2 only, whilst in THAR and PARKAR it is 250; in SHIKARPUR it is 9, and in the UPPER FRONTIER District it is 26:—

Districts	Area	Number of Towns	Number of Inhabited Villages	Average Area containing one Town	Average Area containing one Village
Karachi	14,091	3	707	4,697	20
Haidarabad	9,052.75	1	3,853	9,052	2
Thar and Parkar	12,729	...	51	...	250
Shikarpur	8,813	4	955	2,203	9
Upper Sind Frontier	1,913	1	75	1,913	26
Total.....	46,598.75	9	5,641	5,175	8

53. The following table shows at a glance most of the points already noticed, and it shows them for the Presidency as a whole, for its Divisions and their Districts. It will be seen that the DECCAN and SIND together make up 80.99 per cent. of the total area, leaving a fifth to be divided between the KONKAN and GUZERAT. In point of size KARACHI is the largest District; but its population of 423,495 is scattered over its 14,091 square miles, at an average density of 30 persons to the mile. THAR and PARKAR, too, has an area of 12,729 square miles, but a population of 180,761 only, with an average of but 14 persons per mile. On the other hand, there is KAIRA, with a population of 782,733, on the comparatively small area of 1,561 square miles, and with a maximum density of 501 persons per mile. KHANDESH, SATARA, and RATNAGIRI have each of them upwards of one million inhabitants; and in the two latter Districts there is a fair average density. Mile for mile, there are more people in GUZERAT than in the KONKAN, and more in the KONKAN than in the DECCAN:—

Divisions.	Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Native States, Military, and Railways.	Area in Square Miles.	Total Population by Census of 21st February 1872.	PERCENTAGE				Density per Square Mile.
				On total Area of Presidency.	On Total Area of Division.	On Total Population of Presidency.	On Total Population of Division.	
	Deccan	54,203.91	7,966,061	43.55	100	49.09	100	146.97
	Konkan	13,576.64	3,259,776	10.91	100	20.08	100	240.10
	Guzerat	10,082.25	2,810,522	8.10	100	17.32	100	278.77
	Sind	46,598.75	2,192,415	37.44	100	13.51	100	47.05
	Grand Total of the Presidency, &c.	124,461.55	16,228,774	100	...	100	...	130.40
DECCAN.	Khandeah	10,162	1,023,642	8.17	18.75	6.34	12.91	101.22
	Nasik	8,140.20	734,386	6.54	15.02	4.53	9.22	90.22
	Ahmadnagar	6,647	773,933	5.34	12.26	4.77	9.72	116.43
	Poona	5,099	907,235	4.10	9.41	5.59	11.39	177.92
	Satara	5,378	1,118,050	4.32	9.92	6.88	14.02	207.52
	Sholapur	3,925.11	662,986	3.15	7.24	4.08	8.32	168.91
	Belgaum	4,591.73	938,750	3.68	8.47	5.78	11.78	204.44
	Dharwar	4,564.96	988,037	3.67	8.42	6.09	12.40	216.44
	Kaladgi	5,695.91	816,037	4.58	10.51	5.03	10.24	143.27
KONKAN.	Kanara	4,235	398,406	3.41	31.19	2.45	12.22	94.07
	Ratnagiri	3,789	1,019,136	3.04	27.90	6.28	31.22	268.97
	Kolaba	1,482	350,405	1.19	10.92	2.16	10.75	236.44
	Bombay City	18.64	644,405	0.01	.14	3.97	19.77	34,571.01
	Tanna	4,052	847,424	3.26	29.85	5.22	26.00	209.14
GUZERAT.	Surat	1,588	607,087	1.28	15.75	3.74	21.60	382.30
	Broach	1,358.25	350,322	1.09	13.47	2.15	12.47	257.92
	Kaira	1,561	782,733	1.25	15.48	4.82	27.85	501.43
	Fanch Mahals	1,731	240,743	1.39	17.17	1.49	8.56	139.08
	Ahmadabad	3,844	829,637	3.09	38.13	5.12	29.52	215.82
SIND.	Karachi	14,091	423,495	11.32	30.24	2.61	19.32	30.05
	Haidarabad	9,052.75	721,947	7.27	19.43	4.45	32.93	79.75
	Thar and Parkar	12,729	180,761	10.23	27.32	1.12	8.24	14.20
	Shikarpur	8,813	776,227	7.08	18.91	4.78	35.41	88.08
	Upper Sind Frontier	1,913	69,985	1.54	4.11	.53	4.10	47.04

54. The next table gives the maximum and minimum density in the several Districts, and their Talookas; and it will be seen that, whilst in the MALWAN Talooka of the RATNAGIRI District, there are 1,141 persons to the square mile, there are 2 only in the KOHISTHAN portion of the KARACHI District. In the City of Bombay there is a range from 459,350 per mile in the Chukla ward to 2,420 in that of Seo or Sion. The high rate for the Chowrasi Talooka of the

Surat District is owing to the City of Surat being in that Talooka. The City of Bombay is exceptional:—

Divisions and Districts.	Persons per Square Mile.	DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE.			
		Maximum in	Amount.	Minimum in	Amount.
1. Deccan	146.97	Dharwar	216.44	Nasik	90.22
2. Konkan	240.10	Ratnagiri	268.97	Kanara	94.07
3. Guzerat	273.77	Kaira	601.43	Panch Mahals	139.08
4. Sind	47.05	Shikarpur	88.08	Karachi	30.05
DECCAN.					
1. Khandesh	101.22	Nasirabad	186.43	Taloda	31.08
2. Nasik	90.22	Niphar	232.16	Abhona	31.25
3. Ahmadnagar	116.43	Ahmadnagar	193.26	Karjat	86.01
4. Poona	177.92	Haveli	353.96	Indapur	110.03
5. Satara	207.52	Satara	358.61	Malsirus	95.90
6. Sholapur	168.91	Barai	216.08	Sargola	97.17
7. Belgaum	204.44	Sumpgaum	321.53	Bidi	124.80
8. Dharwar	216.44	Hubli	326.48	Dambal	172.21
9. Kaladgi	143.27	Hungund	204.35	Bijapur	99.97
KONKAN.					
10. Kanara	94.07	Honawar	207.17	Supa	48.46
11. Ratnagiri	268.97	Malwan	1,141.42	Sangameshwar	203.50
12. Kolaba	236.44	Alibag	348.68	Nagothna	184.77
13. City of Bombay	33,375.51	Chukla	459,350.00	Seo...	2,420.97
14. Tanna	209.14	Salsette	579.05	Wada	111.79
GUZERAT.					
15. Surat	382.30	Chowra	2,222.63	Orpad	186.62
16. Broach	257.92	Broach	440.28	Wagra	137.35
17. Kaira	601.43	Bornad	749.24	Kapadvanj	210.79
18. Panch Mahals	139.08	Kalole	264.74	Halole	69.14
19. Ahmadabad	215.82	Dustrohi	801.82	Dhaaduka	103.79
SIND.					
20. Karachi	30.05	Boyla	96.84	Kohistan	2.14
21. Haidarabad	79.75	Haidarabad	232.56	Mirpur	4.01
22. Thar and Parkar	14.20	Umarkot and Chachera	58.53	Nagar and Mitto	8.32
23. Shikarpur	88.08	Larkhana	271.62	Mirpur	24.48
24. Upper Sind Frontier	47.04	Jacobabad	63.18	Thul	35.96

55. The next table is a general one, bringing together for easy reference the chief points relating to AREA and POPULATION. For each DIVISION there is shown its fractional proportion of the Presidency area, and the average size of each District: the amount of land built over is also given, and its proportion to the area of the DIVISION; and there is shown, too, the average size of each TOWN or VILLAGE. For each DISTRICT the average area built over is given, together with the several areas within which the TOWNS and VILLAGES occur. For the POPULA-

TION the fractional proportion is given, and the average numbers for each DISTRICT, each TOWN, each VILLAGE, and for each TOWN or VILLAGE. There are also shown the average numbers to every acre built over. The proportion of VILLAGES to TOWNS, and the proportion of persons living in TOWN, and COUNTRY. The CITY OF BOMBAY has been included in the table, because, in all relating to POPULATION, it equals an average DISTRICT :—

Division.	Fractional Proportion of Presidency Area.	Average Area in Square Miles of each District.	Area built upon.		Proportion of total Area built upon to total Area of Division.	Average Number of Acres occupied by site of each Town or Village.	Average Area built upon in each District.		Average Area in Square Miles with in which occurs.		Fractional Proportion of Presidency Population.	Average Population of each District.	Average Number of Persons			Average Number of Persons per Acre built upon.	Villages to 1 Town.	To 1 Person living in Town they are in Country.
			In Square Miles.	In Square Acres.			In Square Miles.	In Square Acres.	One Town.	One Village.			Per Town.	Per Village.	Per Town or Village.			
Deccan	$\frac{12}{5}$	6,022	248	158,820	$\frac{1}{230}$	11.60	28	17,647	502	4.42	$\frac{1}{9}$	885,118	10,529	556	592	50.19	114	6
Konkan	$\frac{1}{9}$	3,392	128	81,872	$\frac{1}{106}$	14.40	32	20,468	521	3	$\frac{1}{5}$	653,843	8,284	454	493	31.94	196	11
Guzerat	$\frac{1}{12}$	2,016	70	44,628	$\frac{1}{144}$	13	14	8,926	288	3	$\frac{1}{6}$	562,104	16,927	677	849	63.94	94	4
Sind	$\frac{8}{8}$	9,320	201	128,575	$\frac{1}{233}$	22.76	40	25,715	5,175	8	$\frac{1}{7}$	438,483	20,717	356	388	10	627	11
Bombay City.	$\frac{1}{6550}$	18.64	18.62	11,917	1	11,917	18.64	11,917	18.64	...	$\frac{1}{25}$	644,405	644,405	...	644,405	54.07	...	...
Total...	1	5,186	665.62	425,812	$\frac{1}{187}$	15.11	23.68	17,742	693	4.42	1	676,199	75,156	477	571	39.11	158	5

56. The AREA of the DECCAN is equal to a square of 232.8 miles to the side; of the KONKAN to one of 116.5; of GUZERAT to one of 100.4; and of SIND to one of 215.8.

HOUSES.

57. With regard to Houses, the object was to distinguish those of substantial construction from huts, hovels, and those of unsubstantial construction. More especially in this country is it difficult to lay down a hard and fast line of classification, and obviously a certain amount of discretionary power must all given to the enumerators everywhere. The Government of India ruled, that all Houses were to be classed as "of the better sort" and "of inferior sort", and local Governments were to determine, for their own limits, what description of House should come under either class.

58. For this Presidency the following order was issued :—

"Houses constructed of stone, or burnt bricks, with tiles, chunamed or iron roofs, should be classed as houses of the better sort; while houses, whose outer walls are formed of mud, or sun-dried bricks, whatever the description of roof, and all buildings covered with thatch, or leaves, should be included in the category of the inferior sort. In Districts which contain buildings which do not come within any of the above descriptions, special instructions should be solicited as to the classification to be adopted."

59. Now, thatched roofs are met with in almost all the Districts, and many of the bungalows covered by them are fairly finished, and of solid masonry. It is only lately that the roof of the Club House at Poona was changed from thatch to tiles. In SIND too, and more especially beyond KARACHI, nearly all the Houses are built of sun-dried bricks, and many of them are massive structures, costing many thousands of rupees; so clearly the terms prescribed would hardly have met the conditions.

60. Without knowing that orders had already been issued, the following instructions were circulated for guidance in filling up the Enumerator's form:—

"Any permanent structure is to be considered a house, which, on land, serves, or would serve, for the accommodation of human beings, or of animals, or goods of any description: provided always that it cannot be struck, and removed bodily like a tent or a mat hut. No absolute rule can be laid down as to what houses are of the better sort, and what of the inferior; but they can be judged by the cost, value, and rental: the materials, their quality, and condition: the workmanship, and the general appearance relatively to other structures in the same locality."

"In taking the number of houses the sole direct object is to ascertain how many there are of each description, and from this may be learned indirectly the condition of the people."

"When a house, with its out-houses, stands within its enclosure, the main building, or buildings, should be entered as 'of the better sort,' and ordinary out-houses should be entered according to their number as 'of the inferior sort.'"

"When houses are built in blocks of two, or ten, or twenty, their numbers must be determined by the walls used or built to separate any one building from another building with a view to its being separately occupied. In this case each separate house will have its own entrance."

"When for the convenience of the owner or occupant, a house has been divided, merely to increase its accommodation, the separate rooms, although separately held, are never to be counted as separate houses: to do so would be to force the total, and so give it a fictitious value."

"When subordinate houses, and out-houses, are so built as to be adjudged of 'the better sort,' they should be entered in the same column as the main building to which they belong: for example—the smaller houses belonging to Government House at Gunesh Khind."

61. No provision having been made for showing the number of Houses actually under construction, we miss the means of estimating, by so crucial a test, the prosperity or depression obtaining in different Districts. From the report of the Calcutta Sub-Committee it is evident that this information was to be given; but, in the form which accompanied that report, no distinction was preserved between houses *building* and those *built*; they were merely shown as "kutchra" or "other than masonry", and "pucka" or "masonry."

62. The total of Houses is 3,254,540, and, the total area being 124,462 square miles, the number to each square mile is 26.15. In the United Kingdom, where the area is 121,608 square miles, the total of Houses is 5,655,178, so the number per mile is 46.5. In the subjoined table the total area and Houses of the Presidency are contrasted with those of other Provinces in British India:—

India Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Houses.	Houses per Square Mile.
British India.	927,229	35,747,435	38.55
N.-W. Provinces	81,403	6,359,092	78.12
Oude	23,973	1,774,355	74.06
Bengal	248,231	11,573,513	46.62
Madras	1,39,698	6,307,592	45.15
Punjab	1,02,001	4,015,476	39.37
Bombay	1,24,462	3,254,540	26.15
Central Provinces	1,13,797	1,934,460	17.00
British Burmah	93,664	528,407	5.64

63. In this table the density of the Houses per square mile is given in sequence, and it appears that, for every 100 in BOMBAY, there are 299 in the N. W. PROVINCES, 283 in OUDE, 179 in BENGAL, 173 in MADRAS, and 151 in the PUNJAB. In the CENTRAL PROVINCES there are 65, and in BRITISH BURMAH 22 only; in BRITISH INDIA there are 148.

64. For Houses, and persons, the density per square mile is contrasted thus:—

	North-West Provinces.	Oude.	Bengal.	Madras	Punjab.	Bombay.	Central Provinces.	British Burmah.
Number of Houses per square mile	78.12	74.06	46.62	45.15	39.37	26.15	17.00	5.64
Number of persons per square mile	378.12	467.6	269.3	226.2	172.5	130.4	81.3	27.3

65. The next table gives the numbers per House, and except that the rate is somewhat high in OUDE, and BENGAL, there is no very marked difference anywhere:—

Indian Provinces.	Population.	Houses.	Persons per House.
British India.	186,095,760	35,747,435	5.21
Oude	11,220,747	1,774,355	6.32
Bengal	66,856,859	11,573,513	5.78
Madras	31,597,872	6,307,592	5.01
Bombay	16,228,774	3,254,540	4.99
British Burmah	2,562,323	528,407	4.85
N.-W. Provinces	30,781,204	6,359,092	4.84
Central Provinces	9,251,229	1,934,460	4.78
Punjab	17,596,752	4,015,476	4.38

66. The total of Houses for each Province is also given, together with the percentage contributed by each towards the total for BRITISH INDIA, and, taking that total as 100, BENGAL contributes 32.38, BOMBAY 9.11, and BRITISH BURMAH only 1.48:—

	Indian Provinces.								Total.
	Bengal.	N.-W. Provinces.	Madras.	Punjab.	Bombay.	Central Provinces.	Oude.	British Burmah.	
Total Houses.	11,573,513	6,359,092	6,307,592	4,015,476	3,254,540	1,934,460	1,774,355	528,407	35,747,435
Percentages.	32.38	17.79	17.64	11.23	9.11	5.41	4.96	1.48	100

67. The number of Houses of each class, and the number of persons for each is the following :—

Class.	No. of Houses.	No. of their Inhabitants.
Of the better sort	336,629	1,885,910
Of inferior sort	2,917,911	14,342,842
Total	3,254,540	16,223,752

68. The proportion between the two classes is as 10·34 to 89·66; in other words, for every 1 House of the better sort, there are 8·67 inferior. The average number of persons to each of the former is 5·60, and to each of the latter 4·93, and their respective ratios to the total population are 11·62, and 88·33 per cent.

69. The total number of inhabited, and uninhabited Towns and Villages being 28,369, the average number of Houses for each is 114·72. In the PUNJAB it is 116·50, in MADRAS 111·25, and for BENGAL only 57·55. For BRITISH INDIA it is 73·10. These details are here given :—

Indian Provinces.	Houses.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Number of House per Town or Village.
British India	35,747,435	4,89,044	73·10
Punjab	4,015,476	34,466	116·50
Bombay	3,254,540	28,369	114·72
Madras	6,307,592	56,700	111·25
Onde	1,774,355	24,760	71·66
N.-W. Provinces	6,359,092	90,684	70·12
Bengal	11,573,513	201,096	57·55
Central Provinces	1,934,460	39,818	48·58
British Burmah	528,407	13,151	40·18

70. The total area taken up by Towns and Villages is 425,812 square acres, or 666 square miles, ($\frac{1}{18}$ of the total Presidency area) and dividing this by the total of Houses it gives 7·64 to each acre, or rather less than $\frac{1}{13}$ th of an acre per House. If however the total of Houses be distributed over the total Presidency area the average for each will be 24·75 acres. The following table gives, for each Division, the number of Houses, their percentage to the general total, the number per square mile, and the number of persons per House :—

Divisions.	Houses.	Percentage on total Houses.	Houses per Square Mile.	Persons per House.
Deccan	1,467,378	45.09	27.07	5.43
Konkan	568,690	17.47	41.89	6.73
Guzerat	770,824	23.69	76.46	3.65
Sind	447,643	13.75	9.61	4.90
Total.....	3,254,540	100.00	26.15	4.99

71. If the distribution were equal, the number of Houses for each Division would be 813,635: it is 817,547 for the ORISA DIVISION of BENGAL. The DECCAN alone has far more than the average, in fact nearly half of all the Houses in the Presidency are there, rather less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th are in the KONKAN, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ th in GUZERAT, and not $\frac{1}{4}$ th in SIND. The number of Houses per square mile in the DECCAN is a little more than the average for the Presidency, and taking that average as 100, it would be 104; for the KONKAN it would be 160, for GUZERAT 292, and for SIND only 37. The average number of persons per House in the DECCAN is also a little more than the average for the Presidency, and it is yet more in the KONKAN; in SIND it is nearly the same, whilst in GUZERAT it is lower; lower because, with a minimum area, and a comparatively large population, there is a proportionally high number of Houses.

72. For Houses, and persons, the density per square mile, in each Division, is the following:—

	Deccan.	Konkan.	Guzerat.	Sind.	Total.
Number of Houses per square mile.....	27.07	41.89	76.46	9.61	26.15
Number of Persons per square mile ..	146.97	240.10	278.77	47.05	130.40

73. In the subjoined statement the Divisions are contrasted with others in other Provinces, where the number of Houses is pretty much the same, but where, the areas being greater or smaller, and the population larger or less, the density of Houses per mile has extreme ranges: for instance, in the DECCAN DIVISION, and the BURDWAN DIVISION of BENGAL, the respective populations are 7,966,061 and 7,286,957, and similarly the Houses are 1,467,378 and 1,468,791: but the area of BURDWAN is only 12,719 square miles, whilst that of the DECCAN is 54,204: consequently whilst the latter has only 27.07 Houses per mile, the former has 115.48. In the DECCAN the numbers per House are 5.43, and in BURDWAN they are 4.96. The KONKAN DIVISION and BRITISH BURMAH have populations of 3,259,776 and 2,562,323, and their Houses are 568,690 and 528,407, but their respective areas are 13,577 and 99,664 square miles. In the KONKAN there are 41.89 Houses per square mile, but in BRITISH BURMAH there are only 5.64; their numbers per House are 5.73 and 4.85. In the GUZERAT DIVISION and the CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION of BENGAL the populations are 2,810,522 and 3,825,571; and the Houses are 770,824 and 752,287: the respective areas are 10,082, and 43,901 square miles, the number of Houses per square mile

is 76.46 against 17.14, and the numbers per House are 3.65 against 4.09. The SIND DIVISION may be contrasted with the BURDWAN DISTRICT of BENGAL—*District not Division*. Their respective populations are 2,192,415 and 2,034,705, their Houses are 447,648 and 435,410; but their respective areas are 46,598 square miles for SIND, and 3,523 only for the BURDWAN DISTRICT: the number of Houses per square mile is 9.61 against 123.59, whilst the numbers per House are 4.90 and 4.67:—

Divisions.	Number of Houses.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Number of Houses per Square Mile.	Number of Persons per House.
DECCAN	1,467,378	54,201	7,966,061	27.07	5.43
BURDWAN DIVISION—(BENGAL) ...	1,468,791	12,719	7,286,957	115.48	4.96
DACCA—(BENGAL)	1,401,681	22,289	9,517,498	62.89	6.79
KONKAN	568,690	13,577	3,259,776	41.89	5.73
TIRHOOT DISTRICT—(BENGAL) ...	642,087	6,343	4,384,706	101.23	6.83
ROY BARELI—(OUDE)	504,658	4,868	2,650,172	103.67	5.25
JALANDHAR—(PUNJAB)	599,435	12,408	2,464,019	48.31	4.11
BRITISH BURMAH	528,407	99,664	2,562,323	5.64	4.85
GUZERAT	770,824	10,082	2,810,522	76.46	3.65
CHOTA NAGPUR—(BENGAL)	752,287	43,901	3,825,571	17.14	4.09
CHATTISGARH—(CENTRAL PROVINCES)	726,190	39,647	3,289,043	18.32	4.53
SIND	447,648	46,598	2,192,415	9.61	4.90
MIDNAPUR DISTRICT—(BENGAL) ...	446,045	5,082	2,540,963	87.77	5.70
BURDWAN DISTRICT—(BENGAL) ...	435,410	3,523	2,034,745	123.59	4.67
MADURA DISTRICT—(MADRAS) ...	443,513	9,503	2,266,615	46.68	5.11
NAGPUR—(CENTRAL PROVINCES) ...	447,835	22,343	2,280,081	20.04	5.09
SEETAPUR—(OUDE)	460,315	7,544	2,603,426	61.02	5.66
DELHI—(PUNJAB)	453,089	5,607	1,920,912	80.81	4.24

74. The average number of Houses for each town or village is, for the DECCAN 108.12, for the KONKAN 100.03, for GUZERAT 222.65, and for SIND 79.23.

75. The following abstract shows for each DIVISION the proportion between the land built upon, and the Houses on it:—

Divisions	No. of Houses per acre built upon.	Average quantity per acre per House.
Deccan	9.24	0.11
Konkan.....	6.56	0.15
Guzerat.....	17.27	0.06
Sind	3.43	0.29
The Presidency	7.64	0.13

76. From the next table it will be seen that the proportion per square mile of better to inferior Houses is in the DECCAN 1.13 to 25.94, in the KONKAN 3.24 to 38.65, in GUZERAT 18.98 to 57.48, and in SIND 0.86 to 8.75. Of all the better class Houses in the Presidency no-less than 56.85 per cent. are in the GUZERAT DIVISION :—

Divisions	Houses		Percentages of Houses of the better sort.	Percentages of Houses of inferior sort.	Distribution per Square Mile of Houses	
	Of the better sort.	Of inferior sort.			Of the better sort.	Of inferior sort.
Deccan	61,314	1,406,064	18.21	48.19	1.13	25.94
Konkan	44,048	524,642	13.09	17.98	3.24	38.65
Guzerat	191,368	579,456	56.85	19.86	18.98	57.48
Sind	39,899	407,749	11.85	13.97	.86	8.75
Total	336,629	2,917,911	100.00	100.00	2.70	23.45

77. The subjoined statement will show the proportional extent to which the two classes of Houses are occupied in each Division:—

Divisions	Population occupying Houses		Relative percentage of Houses occupied	
	Of the better sort.	Of inferior sort.	Of the better sort.	Of inferior sort.
Deccan	397,844	7,568,195	4.99	95.01
Konkan	642,541	2,617,235	19.71	80.29
Guzerat	662,387	2,148,135	23.57	76.43
Sind	183,138	2,009,277	8.35	91.65
Total	1,885,910	14,342,842	11.62	88.38

78. The total number of Houses in the DECCAN DIVISION is 1,467,378, just 45·09 per cent. of the PRESIDENCY total. In the following table there is shown their distribution by districts, their percentage on the divisional total, the average number per square mile, the number of persons per House, and the number of Houses per Town or Village.

79. It will be seen that the Houses in KHANDESH are 15·67 per cent. of the total in the DIVISION: those in DHARWAR are 13·98, in BELGAUM 12·83, in SATARA 11·76, in KALADGI 9·79, in POONA 9·72, in AHMADNAGR 9·65, in NASIK 9·12, and in SHOLAPUR 7·48. Were they equally distributed the average per DISTRICT would be 163,042, or 11·11 per cent., a little more than that for GUZERAT. The numbers in KHANDESH, DHARWAR, BELGAUM, and SATARA exceed the average, whilst those in the other Collectorate are below it.

80. The density of the Houses per square mile is 27·07 for the DIVISION. It is 44·92 in DHARWAR, and 41·13 in BELGAUM; in SATARA it is 32·08, in POONA it is 27·98, and in SHOLAPUR it is the same. In KALADGI it is 25·15 and in KHANDESH 22·62: in AHMADNAGR it is 21·31, and in NASIK 16·44.

81. The number of persons per House is 5·43 for the DIVISION. The Houses in KALADGI, SATARA, POONA, and SHOLAPUR, are more densely occupied than are those elsewhere, the CITY of BOMBAY excepted. The minimum is in KHANDESH.

82. The average number of Houses in a DECCAN TOWN or VILLAGE is 108·12. Excluding the 3 northern DISTRICTS of KHANDESH, NASIK, and AHMADNAGR, the average for the others is higher. In sequence they would be SHOLAPUR, BELGAUM, DHARWAR, SATARA, KALADGI, POONA, AHMADNAGR, NASIK, KHANDESH. All these details are here given:—

Districts.	Houses.	Percentage of Houses on Total for Division.	Average number of Houses per Square Mile.	Number of Persons per House.	Number of Houses per Town or Village.
Khandesh ...	229,899	15·67	22·62	4·47	66·70
Nasik ...	133,848	9·12	16·44	5·49	78·83
Ahmadnagar ...	141,652	9·65	21·31	5·46	103·02
Poona ...	142,687	9·72	27·98	6·36	119·20
Satara ...	172,513	11·76	32·08	6·47	120·81
Sholapur ...	109,826	7·48	27·98	6·04	169·22
Belgaum ...	188,177	12·83	41·13	4·99	165·94
Dharwar ...	205,072	13·98	44·92	4·82	142·51
Kaladgi ...	143,704	9·79	25·15	6·95	119·26
Total	1,467,378	100	27·07	5·43	108·12

83. The next table gives for each District the total of Houses of the better and inferior sort, together with their inhabitants. There are also shown the average number of inferior Houses to every one of the better sort, the percentage of their respective inhabitants, and their respective numbers per House. Speaking generally, there are, in this DIVISION, nearly 23 inferior Houses to every 1 of the better sort; and it will be seen, that although KHANDESH has the greatest number of both sorts, the relative proportion between them is somewhat below the average of the DIVISION. For DHARWAR and KALADGI the respective averages are 72·45 and 138·65: the minimum is 12·47 in AHMADNAGR.

84. Of the total population of this DIVISION 4.99 per cent. occupy Houses of the better sort, whilst 95.01 per cent. are in those of inferior sort. The extremes are 7.88 to 92.12 in AHMADNAGAR, and 0.64 to 99.35 in KALADGI. The Divisional averages for each class of House are 6.49 in the better, and 5.38 in the inferior :—

Districts.	Houses				Average number of inferior Houses to each of the better sort.	Percentage on total population		Average number of persons per House	
	Of the better sort.	Inhabitants.	Of inferior sort.	Inhabitants.		Of inhabitants of Houses of the better sort.	Of inhabitants of Houses of inferior sort.	Of the better sort.	Of inferior sort.
Khandesh	12,048	67,322	217,851	961,220	18.08	6.54	93.46	5.59	4.41
Nasik	6,277	42,858	127,571	691,527	20.92	5.84	94.16	6.83	5.42
Ahmadnagar	10,520	60,963	131,137	712,973	12.47	7.88	92.12	5.79	5.44
Poona	3,729	70,583	133,959	838,652	15.25	7.78	92.22	8.09	6.25
Satara	5,937	45,508	166,576	1,070,543	28.08	4.08	95.92	6.67	6.43
Sholapur	4,308	44,601	103,618	622,235	16.69	6.12	93.88	6.54	6.01
Belgaum	7,774	46,093	190,402	892,637	23.21	4.91	95.09	5.93	7.95
Dharwar	2,792	18,660	292,240	963,368	72.45	1.89	96.11	6.69	4.79
Kaladgi	1,029	5,246	142,675	810,769	138.63	.64	99.35	5.10	5.68
Total	61,314	397,844	1,406,064	7,568,193	22.65	4.99	95.01	6.49	5.38

85. The following table gives the average number of Houses on every acre built upon, and the average amount occupied by each House :—

	Districts.									
	Khandesh.	Nasik.	Ahmadnagar.	Poona.	Satara.	Sholapur.	Belgaum.	Dharwar.	Kaladgi.	Total.
Houses per square acre built upon	8.66	13.54	8.09	12.08	7.88	11.66	10.53	7.15	9.22	9.24
Average number of acres built upon to a House	1.15	.77	1.23	.83	1.3	.86	.96	1.4	1.06	1.08

86. In the KONKAN DIVISION there are 568,690 Houses, nearly 17.47 per cent. of the Presidency total. Excluding the CITY of BOMBAY, their District allotment, with reference to proportional area, density per square mile, numbers per House, and Houses per Town or Village, are here given :—

Districts.	Houses.	Percentage of Houses on Total for Division.	Average Number of Houses per square mile.	Number of Persons per House.	Number of Houses per Town or Village.
Kanara	91,593	17.05	21.63	4.35	86
Ratnagiri	224,790	41.84	59.33	4.53	174.26
Kolaba	72,699	13.53	49.33	4.82	68.26
Tanna	148,161	27.58	36.56	5.70	65.45
Total	537,243	100.00	49.63	4.87	100

87. Nearly 42 per cent, of all the Houses in the Division are in RATNAGIRI, whilst the minimum—13·53—is in KOLABA. In RATNAGIRI also the numbers per square mile are highest, and KOLABA has the second place, whilst KANARA has less than half the average of the Division—49·63. As regards numbers per House the maximum is 5·70 in Tanna: in the other DISTRICTS there is no great difference, the average for the DIVISION being 4·87. The average number of Houses for each Town or Village is 100, and RATNAGIRI runs up to 174·26, whilst TANNA has only 65·45. The average for KANARA is just half of that for RATNAGIRI.

88. The next table gives the number of Houses of both classes, and their inhabitants, the proportion of the better class to the inferior, the respective percentage of their inhabitants, and the respective numbers per House. It will be seen that there are 20,166 Houses of the better sort, or 3·7 per cent. of the divisional total of both classes, the average number per DISTRICT being 5,041. TANNA and KANARA have each of them more than the average, and together they make up $\frac{1}{2}$ ths of the total for the DIVISION, whilst RATNAGIRI and KOLABA together have little more than the average for a DISTRICT. For the DIVISION the average number of inferior Houses to those of the better sort is 25·64 to 1, and in RATNAGIRI it is as high as 66·75 to 1. The divisional proportion between those living in Houses of the two classes is 5·86 to 94·14. In KANARA the respective numbers are 11·07 and 88·93, and in RATNAGIRI they are 2·72 to 97·28. In the better class Houses the general average is 7·59, and in the inferior it is 4·76:—

Districts.	Houses				Average number of inferior Houses to each of the better sort.	Percentage on total Population		Average Number of Persons per House	
	Of the better sort	Inhabitants.	Of inferior sort.	Inhabitants.		Of inhabitants of Houses of the better sort.	Of inhabitants of Houses of inferior sort.	Of the better sort.	Of inferior sort.
Kanara	6,294	44,120	85,299	354,286	13·53	11·07	88·93	7·01	4·75
Ratnagiri	3,818	27,699	221,472	991,437	66·75	2·72	97·28	4·15	8·25
Kolaba	2,240	16,279	70,459	334,126	31·45	4·65	95·35	7·27	4·74
Tanna	8,814	65,058	139,847	782,366	16·82	7·68	92·32	7·83	5·59
Total	20,166	153,156	517,077	2,462,215	25·64	5·86	94·14	7·59	4·76

89. The subjoined statement shows the average number of Houses per acre built upon, and the average amount of land per House:—

	Districts.				
	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Kolaba.	Tanna.	Total.
Houses per square acre built upon.	5·48	6·80	7·75	6·52	6·56
Average number of acres built upon to a House...	·18	·147	·13	·153	·152

90. The GUZERAT DIVISION returns a total of 770,824 Houses, 23.69 per cent. of the Presidency total: the average per DISTRICT is 154,165, or 20 per cent. on the Divisional Total. For the AHMADABAD DISTRICT the percentage is 33.86, for KAIRA it is 28.36, for SURAT it is 17.85, for BROACH 12.55; and for the PANCH MAHALS 7.38.

91. The density of the Houses per square mile is for the DIVISION 76.46—In KAIRA it is 140, in SURAT 85.66, in BROACH 71.21, in AHMADABAD 67.89, and in the PANCH MAHALS 32.88.

92. The average number of persons per House is; for the DIVISION, 3.65. In SURAT it is 4.41, in PANCH MAHALS it is 4.23, in BROACH it is 3.62, in KAIRA 3.58, and in AHMADABAD 3.18.

93. The average number of Houses in each Town or Village is 222.65—rather more than double that for the other DIVISION. In KAIRA it reaches 369.87, in AHMADABAD it is 288.68, in BROACH 233.02, in SURAT 160.20, and in the PANCH MAHALS 82.14. These details are here tabulated:—

Districts.	Houses.	Percentage of Houses on total for Division.	Average number of Houses per square mile	Number of Persons per House.	Number of Houses per Town or Village.
Surat	137,613	17.85	85.66	4.41	160.20
Broach	96,723	12.55	71.21	3.62	233.02
Kaira	218,596	28.36	140.04	3.58	369.87
Panch Mahals	56,922	7.38	32.88	4.23	82.14
Ahmadabad	260,970	33.86	67.89	3.18	288.68
Total	770,824	100.00	76.46	3.65	222.65

94. Of the better class Houses there are 191,368, more than half the total of that class in the Presidency—56.82 per cent.—and the average per DISTRICT is 38,273. This average is exceeded in KAIRA and AHMADABAD, but for the PANCH MAHALS the number is only 7,482. The general proportion of better to inferior Houses is 21 to 79. In KAIRA, BROACH, and AHMADABAD, for every 1. of the better sort, there are respectively 2.33, 2.59, and 2.65.

95. The divisional average number of persons per House of the better sort is 3.46, and of inferior sort 3.78. There is no very striking difference in any District, as may be seen from the last column of the subjoined table:—

Districts.	Houses				Average number of inferior Houses to each of the better sort.	Percentage on total Population		Average number of Persons per House.	
	Of the better sort.	Inhabitants.	Of inferior sort.	Inhabitants.		Of inhabitants of Houses of the better sort.	Of inhabitants of Houses of inferior sort.	Of the better sort.	Of inferior sort.
Surat	19,737	93,711	117,876	513,376	5.97	15.44	84.56	4.75	4.36
Broach	26,947	98,139	69,776	252,183	2.59	23.01	71.99	3.65	3.61
Kaira	65,685	208,583	152,911	554,150	2.33	28.65	73.35	3.18	3.75
Panch Mahals	7,482	22,427	49,440	218,816	6.61	9.32	90.68	3.00	4.42
Ahmadabad	71,517	239,527	189,453	590,110	2.65	28.87	71.13	3.35	3.11
Total	191,368	662,387	579,456	2,148,135	3.70	23.57	76.43	3.46	3.78

96. The following statement gives the average number of Houses per acre built upon, and the average amount of land occupied by each :—

	Districts.					
	Surat.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Ahmadabad.	Total.
Houses per square acre built upon	16.51	50.01	15.12	11.05	17.70	17.27
Average number of acres built upon to a House...	.061	.02	.07	.09	.056	.058

97. The SIND DIVISION contains 447,648 Houses, and the average number per District is 89,530, rather more than half that of the DECCAN. The percentage on the Presidency total is 13.76. The minimum Divisional percentage is 4.24; in the UPPER FRONTIER DISTRICT and in THAR and PARKAR it is 8.87. The District average is largely exceeded in HAIDARABAD and SHIKARPUR :—

Districts.	Houses.	Percentage of Houses on Total for Division.	Average number of Houses per square mile.	Number of Persons per House.	Number of Houses per Town or Village.
Karachi	97,824	21.85	6.94	4.33	137.78
Haidarabad	147,078	32.85	15.13	4.91	38.16
Thar and Parkar	39,692	8.87	3.12	4.55	778.27
Shikarpur	144,085	32.19	16.35	5.39	150.24
Upper Sind Frontier	18,969	4.24	9.92	4.74	249.59
Total...	447,648	100.00	9.61	4.89	79.25

98. For the Division the number of Houses per square mile is only 9.61. For SHIKARPUR it is 16.35, for HAIDARABAD it is 15.13, for the UPPER FRONTIER it is 9.92, for KARACHI 6.94, and for THAR and PARKAR 3.12. The maximum density for the Province is less than the minimum for the DECCAN, and less than half the minimum in the KONKAN or GUZERAT. In area it will compare with the Province of BEHAR, which is 42,417 square miles, but there the House density is 77 per mile. In the TENNASERIM Division of BRITISH BURMAH the area is 46,730 square miles, and the House density is 2.36.

99. The number of Houses per Town or Village is, for the Division, 79.25. In THAR and PARKAR it is 778.27, almost ten times the Division average, and more than twice the highest in GUZERAT. In the Upper Frontier it is 249.59, in SHIKARPUR 150.24, in KARACHI 137.78, and in HAIDARABAD 38.16: this is the lowest for the whole Presidency.

100. The number of better and inferior class Houses is 39,899 and 407,749—nearly 48 per cent. of the former class are in the KARACHI District, whilst in THAR and PARKAR only 118 are returned.

101. The proportion of better to inferior Houses is 1 to 10·22. In KARACHI for each one of the former there are 4·11 of the latter; similarly in HAIDARABAD there are 16·78, in THAR and PARKAR 335·57, in SHIKARPUR 12·08, and in the UPPER FRONTIER 12·80. In the DECCAN the highest proportion is 138 to 1.

102. There are 8·35 per cent. of the total population in Houses of the better sort, and in KARACHI the numbers are 17·18. The general proportion living in inferior Houses is 91·65 per cent., and in THAR and PARKAR it is 98·80.

103. The average number of persons to each better class House is 4·59. In THAR and PARKAR it is 18·82, and in KARACHI it falls to 3·81. The average for the inferior sort is 4·93, and there is no great difference in any District except SHIKARPUR, where it is 5·37. All these details are given in the subjoined table:—

Districts.	Houses				Average Number of inferior Houses to each of the better sort.	Percentage on total Population		Average Number of Persons per House	
	Of the better sort.	Inhabitants.	Of inferior sort.	Inhabitants.		Of Inhabitants of Houses of the better sort.	Of Inhabitants of Houses of inferior sort.	Of the better sort.	Of inferior sort.
Karachi	12,115	72,750	78,709	350,745	4·11	17·18	82·82	3·81	4·71
Haidarabad	8,274	40,063	138,804	681,884	16·78	5·55	94·45	4·84	4·91
Thar and Parkar	118	2,162	39,574	178,599	335·37	1·20	98·80	18·82	4·51
Shikarpur	11,017	61,204	133,068	715,023	12·08	7·88	92·12	5·56	5·37
Upper Sind Frontier.	1,375	6,959	17,594	83,026	12·80	7·73	92·27	5·06	4·72
Total.....	39,899	183,138	407,749	2,009,277	10·22	8·35	91·65	4·59	4·93

104. The following statement shows the average number of Houses per acre built upon, and the amount taken up by each:—

	Districts.					
	Karachi.	Haidarabad.	Thar and Parkar.	Shikarpur.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Total.
Houses per square acre built upon	11·11	4·07	·41	4·14	2·28	3·48
Average number of acres built upon to a House.	·09	·25	2·44	·24	·44	·29

105. In Mr. Hewlett's Report on the BOMBAY CITY CENSUS the area is shown as 18·62 square miles, but since his tables were printed, the true measurement has been determined by Colonel Laughton, and in his survey report it is given as 22 square miles, 149 acres, and 1,897 yards. Of this amount 13·37 square miles are taken up by roads, streets, tanks, and waste land; so the approximate area built

over is 8.86 square miles, and on this tract there is a total of 31,447 Houses, thus accounted for:—

Total of Houses	31,447
Used exclusively as dwellings	22,214
" as Warehouses	553
" " Shops	239
" " Temples	176
" " Mosques	93
" " Offices	83
" " Schools	36
" " Chapels	20
" " Churches	13
" " Mills	10
" " Foundries	5
" " Theatres	2
" " Town Hall	1
" " Museum	1
" Otherwise	436
	1,668
Out-houses inhabited	5,809
" otherwise used	1,756
	7,565
	31,447

106. From this detailed list it appears that the total of Houses and Out-houses occupied is $22,214 + 1,668 + 5,809 = 29,691$, and 1,756 Out-houses are unoccupied; presumably these are store-rooms, or places of that sort, in which no one slept on the night of the enumeration. The percentage of Houses on the total of Houses in the KONKAN Division is 5.53.

107. Taking the whole area as 22.23 square miles, and the total Houses as 31,447, their density is 1,414.62 per mile, or 2.21 per acre; but, deducting the waste and other land, it is 1,667.39 per mile, or 2.60 per acre. The density of the *inhabited* Houses on the area built over is 1,574.28 per mile. The average quantity of land occupied by each House is 0.38 acres, and the amount for each person is 0.019 acre, or 93.98 square yards; in other words, there is for each person a square having a side of 9.6 yards, or 28.8 feet. This of course represents the average quantity, supposing the distribution to be equal; but in the Chukla ward, where the area is only 51.20 acres, the average numbers per acre are 763.19, and each person has only 6.34 square yards.

108. Taking the shore population of 621,545, the numbers are, on the total area, 27,959.74 per mile, or 43.68 per acre, and, on the area built over, 32,966.33 per mile, or 51.49 per acre.

109. In the subjoined statement the three Presidency Towns are compared with LONDON, and it will be seen that, although BOMBAY is the smallest as regards area and its total of Houses, its density per House is considerably more than twice that for LONDON—it is 20.93 against 7.79. In taking the area of CALCUTTA its suburbs have been included, for they are as much a part of that City as Mahim and Sion are a part of BOMBAY:—

Cities	Area		Houses	Population	Houses		Acres per house.	Proportion of acres per person.	Persons		
	In square acres.	In square miles.			Per acre.	Per square mile.			Per acre.	Per square mile.	Per house.
London	75,369	117.75	417,767	3,254,260	5.64	3,547.92	.18	.023	43.18	27,637.03	7.79
Calcutta (with Suburbs)	19,840	31	81,925	706,511	4.13	2,642.71	.24	.028	35.60	22,790.68	8.62
Madras	17,165	28.82	51,741	397,552	3.01	1,929.19	.33	.043	23.16	14,820.97	7.68
Bombay	14,229	22.23	31,447	644,405	2.21	1,414.62	.33	.019	45.14	28,988.08	20.93

ENCLOSURES.

110. The following were the instructions circulated for guidance in filling up the Enumerator's form:—

For the purposes of the census an "enclosure" is the area upon which stands an ordinary house, with its subordinate out-houses, such as servants' rooms, kitchen, stable, &c. There may be one or many houses within the same enclosure, and the area enclosed may be of any size, large or small. The house, too, may be of any size, from a palace to a village hut."

"The boundary may, or may not, be defined: it may be a mound, or a hedge, or ditch; it may be a wall, or a fence, or railings; or it may be marked by a few stones merely to show where the line would run were it continuous."

"If houses are so situated, that no ground beyond their outside walls belongs to them, those outside walls are then their enclosure; in fact the house and the enclosure are one and the same."

"When houses present a continuous street frontage, and have no ground at the back, they too are their own enclosures; but if, having a street frontage, they open back on to a common field or garden, or court, they are to be considered as within that common area, because, in this case, the street frontage is one part of the common boundary."

"Walled towns, and villages, although enclosed, are not to be counted as enclosures, because they are made up of different properties, and are traversed by public thoroughfares."

111. It is more than probable that these instructions were read differently in different DISTRICTS, for the ups and downs of the returns are so strongly marked, except for the KONKAN, where the percentage is unusually high.

112. For the whole Presidency the ENCLOSURES are returned as 1,961,350, just 60.27 per cent. of the total number of houses. From the table appended it will be seen that, whilst in DHARWAR 201,427 out of 205,072 houses are shown as standing within ENCLOSURES, only 4,765 out of 229,899 are so returned for KHANDESH: a range from 98.22 to 2.07 per cent. In the INDI Taluka of the KALADGI District with 24,511 houses, there is only 1 ENCLOSURE. For the KONKAN the percentage is nowhere below 80, and in KOLABA it is 98.98; in other words, 71,958 out of 72,699 houses stand within ENCLOSURES. In GUZERAT too the differences are startling. BROACH and KAIRA return no ENCLOSURES, but in the AHMADABAD District 259,525 out of the 260,970 houses have them—99.45 per cent. In the PANCH MAHALS the percentage is 96.02, and in the SURAT District it is 0.06. In the CHOWRASI Taluka of this DISTRICT, with its 12,223 houses, including SURAT CITY, there are only 6 ENCLOSURES. In SIND, again, the percentage ranges from 86.67 in KARACHI to 0.78 in the UPPER FRONTIER. It is 3.18 in SHIKARPUR, and 86.01 in THAR and PARKAR.

Districts.				Total number of Houses.	Total number of Enclosures.	Average number of Enclosures per 100 Houses.
DECCAN.	Khandesh	...	...	229,899	4,765	2.07
	Nasik	...	...	133,848	60,854	45.47
	Ahmadnagar	...	...	141,652	102,710	72.51
	Poona	...	...	142,687	117,585	82.41
	Satara	...	...	172,513	154,695	89.67
	Sholapur	...	...	109,826	84,377	76.83
	Belgaum	...	...	188,177	181,847	96.64
	Dharwar	...	...	205,072	201,427	98.22
Kaladgi	...	...	143,235	37,675	26.30	
KONKAN.	Kanara	...	...	91,593	73,460	80.20
	Ratnagiri	...	...	224,790	185,424	82.49
	Kolaba	...	...	72,699	71,958	98.98
	Bombay City	...	...	31,447	0	0
	Tanna	...	...	148,161	131,554	88.79
GUZERAT.	Surat	...	...	137,613	86	0.06
	Broach	...	...	96,723	0	0
	Kaira	...	...	218,596	0	0
	Panch Mahals	...	...	56,922	54,658	96.02
	Ahmadabad	...	...	260,970	259,525	99.45
SIND.	Karachi	...	...	97,824	84,794	86.67
	Haidarabad	...	...	147,078	115,084	78.25
	Thar and Parkar	...	...	39,692	34,138	86.01
	Shikarpur	...	...	144,085	4,587	3.18
	Upper Sind Frontier	...	...	18,969	147	0.78
ABSTRACT.						
Deccan	...	...	1,467,378	945,935	64.46	
Konkan	...	...	568,690	462,396	81.39	
Guzerat	...	...	770,824	314,269	40.77	
Sind...	...	...	447,648	238,750	53.33	
Grand Total...				3,254,540	1,961,350	60.27

113. These figures show how futile has been the attempt to number enclosures.

POPULATION.

114. As yet the population has only been given in a general way, with reference to general area, but now it will be taken under each of the heads marginally noted. It is much to be regretted that one more could not have been added, to show the conjugal condition; but here, although there is a caste rule for almost every matrimonial contingency, it is not so easy to say what the marriage state really is, for there are recognised *quasi* connections carrying with them many of the privileges which elsewhere belong to marriage *de jure*, and to that alone.

115. Much as I should like to discuss some of those problems which are ordinarily connected with this section of a Census Report, I am reminded that no available data are forthcoming. The rate of increase of a population is measured by the difference between the birth and death rates; but, with us, the latter is rather more than doubtful, whilst the former is absurdly and notoriously incorrect.

SEX.

116. As regards the disparity of the sexes, the total of the population now under notice is 16,288,774, and it is made up of 8,482,388 males and 7,746,386 females; a proportion of 52·27 of the former to 47·73 of the latter: in other words, for every 100 females there are 109·51 males. In the subjoined table this proportion is contrasted with those obtaining in other Indian Provinces:—

Indian Provinces.	Population by Sex.			For every 100 Females there are Males
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
British India	185,911,580	95,602,246	90,309,334	105·86
Punjab	17,596,752	9,581,293	8,015,469	119·53
North-West Provinces	30,781,204	16,413,642	14,367,562	114·19
Bombay	16,228,774	8,482,388	7,746,386	109·51
Oudh	11,220,747	5,822,663	5,398,084	107·87
British Burmah	2,562,323	1,320,930	1,241,393	106·41
Central Provinces	9,251,329	4,708,500	4,542,729	103·65
Madras	31,597,872	15,874,233	15,723,637	100·96
Bengal	66,672,679	33,398,605	33,274,074	100·37

117. From this table it will be seen that, in the PUNJAB, the proportion of males to females is 119·58 to 100: in the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES it is 114·19, in BOMBAY 109·51, in OUDH 107·87, in BRITISH BURMAH 106·41, in the CENTRAL PROVINCES 103·65; in MADRAS it is 100·96, and in BENGAL 100·37. For the whole area the general average is 105·86 to 100. In five out of the eight Provinces the mean proportion is 111·50 to 100: it exceeds the general average by 5·65. For the

remaining three Provinces the mean is 101·66 to 100, just 9·14 below that of the other five, and 4·20 below the general average. But the population of the five Provinces where the disparity is so marked is only 78,389,800, or 41,620,906 males and 36,768,894 females, whilst that of the three Provinces is 107,521,780—or 53,981,340 males to 53,540,440 females; so if our Census Returns are worth anything, and presumably they have a value, they show that for $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of the population of BRITISH INDIA the sexes are nearly equal. Rather more than half of this population is massed in BENGAL and MADRAS, and in neither of these Presidencies is the proportion 101 to 100, nor is it 102 to 100 for the $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of the greater total.

41,620,906 males.
39,768,894 females.
+ 4,852,012 males.
53,981,340 males.
53,540,440 females.
+ 440,900 males.

118. The exceptional disparity in the PUNJAB and NORTH-WEST PROVINCES may be regarded as local fluctuations, like those seen in individual families. As Dugald Stewart says: "What can be more uncertain than the proportion between the sexes, among children of the same family, and yet how wonderfully is the balance preserved in the case of a numerous society? What more precarious than the life of an individual? and yet in a long list of persons, in the same age, and placed in the same circumstances, the mean duration of life is found to vary within very narrow limits."

119. It has been seen that, in INDIA, out of a population of 107,521,780 there are 102 males to every 100 females; and if we take approximate numbers in EUROPE, the results are very similar, but the proportion is reversed, and in every instance the females are more numerous. The subjoined table gives in contrast the disparity in the three abovenamed Provinces of INDIA and in six countries of EUROPE. In the former the population numbers 107,521,780, and in the latter it is 107,107,773. For every 100 females in INDIA there are 101·66 males, and for every 100 in EUROPE there are 97·21. Striking out the decimals it is *plus 2* in the one case, and *minus 2* in the other:—

INDIA.						EUROPE.					
Provinces.	Population.		Percentage of Sexes.			Countries.	Population.		Percentage of Sexes.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	For every 100 Females there are Males.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	For every 100 Females there are Males.
Central Provinces.	4,708,500	4,542,729	50·90	49·10	103·65	Denmark.....	837,000	851,510	49·51	50·49	98·31
Madras.....	15,874,235	15,723,637	50·24	49·76	100·96	Spain.....	7,860,083	8,022,540	49·49	50·51	97·97
Bengal.....	33,398,605	33,274,074	50·09	49·91	100·37	Russia.....	30,082,790	30,826,519	49·39	50·61	97·59
						Bavaria.....	2,362,054	2,424,855	49·24	50·60	97·41
						Saxony.....	1,147,856	1,197,345	48·78	51·22	95·87
						England.....	10,454,334	11,040,797	48·69	51·31	94·69
Total...	53,981,340	53,540,440	50·21	49·79	100·66	Total...	52,744,207	54,363,566	49·25	50·75	97·21

120. It has been said that temperature is a factor in determining the proportion of the sexes, and that in advancing from the pole to the equator there is a corresponding diminution in the excess of females; but, although at three different points in SOUTHERN EUROPE it happens that the males preponderate, it is the same in BELGIUM, a country with a north sea-coast line. Perhaps RUSSIA and SPAIN

will fairly represent extreme temperatures in EUROPE, but as regards the sexes their respective proportions are almost the same. In RUSSIA the males to females are 49·39 to 50·61, and in SPAIN they are 49·49 to 50·51; that is to say, for every 100 females in the former country there are 97·59 males, and for every 100 in SPAIN there are 97·97. Leaving EUROPE, if we cross over to CANADA, we come back to the condition in INDIA: the proportion is 50·61 males to 49·39 females—or for every 100 females there are 102·49 males. By the following table it will be seen that the differences in EUROPE are less abrupt than in INDIA:—

Names of European Countries.	Population.		Proportion per cent. of Sexes.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Greece...	736,898	688,248	51·00	49·00
Belgium	2,391,902	2,379,988	50·12	49·88
Italy ...	12,559,576	12,559,562	50·11	49·89
France	18,924,559	18,977,789	49·93	50·07
Prussia	9,872,518	9,949,738	49·80	50·20
Denmark	837,090	851,510	49·51	50·49
Spain ...	7,860,083	8,022,540	49·49	50·51
Hungary	7,372,107	7,544,447	49·42	50·58
Holland	1,712,077	1,753,452	49·40	50·60
Russia...	30,082,790	30,826,519	49·39	50·61
Bavaria	2,362,054	2,424,855	49·34	50·66
Norway	823,951	854,344	49·10	50·90
Saxony	1,147,856	1,197,345	48·78	51·22
Ireland	2,639,753	2,772,624	48·78	51·22
Sweden	1,971,323	2,080,794	48·65	51·35
England	10,454,334	11,040,797	48·63	51·37
Austria	9,516,217	10,074,105	48·58	51·42
Wurtemberg	846,775	907,183	48·28	51·72
Scotland	1,603,143	1,756,875	44·40	55·60
Total...	123,751,006	126,662,710	49·42	50·58

121. Taking the general percentage of the sexes, in all the Districts, to be 52·27 males to 47·73 females, and dividing the people into their distinctive castes, or religions, or nationalities, it will be seen from the next table that amongst Hindus the percentage of males is below the general average, amongst Mahomedans it is above it, amongst Buddhists still more so, whilst amongst Christians it reaches the

maximum of 57·84 to 42·16. This is no doubt due to the initial and constant disparity amongst Europeans: and to some extent by Native Converts. Amongst Buddhists the disproportion is probably owing to so many of them leaving their families in their own country proper, and settling temporarily elsewhere as bankers, or traders:—

Population by Religions	Males	Females	Percentage of Sexes	
			Males	Females
Hindus	6,681,170	6,236,623	51·72	48·28
Mahomedans	1,543,910	1,300,044	54·29	45·71
Buddhists	106,083	84,537	55·65	44·35
Christians	61,347	44,724	57·84	42·16
Others... ..	89,878	80,458	52·77	47·23
Total Population...	8,482,388	7,746,396	52·27	47·73

122. As the great bulk of the people is made up of Hindus and Mahomedans, their sex proportions are given in a separate table; and, taking the three Presidencies, the largest proportion of males, in either class, is found here. In BENGAL the females generally are the more numerous, whilst in MADRAS the excess is amongst the Mahomedans. Comparing the percentages of Hindu and Mahomedan males in the Provinces named, it is found that, except in MADRAS, they are somewhat higher amongst Mahomedans, and they are highest here:—

Indian Provinces	Hindus		Mahomedans		Proportion of Sexes in			
					Hindus		Mahomedans	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Bombay	6,681,170	6,236,623	1,543,910	1,300,044	51·7	48·3	54·3	45·7
Central Provinces	3,327,795	3,190,339	124,762	116,203	51·0	49·0	51·8	48·2
North-West Provinces	14,217,257	12,351,711	2,183,567	2,005,782	50·4	49·6	52·1	47·9
Madras	14,909,056	14,760,244	933,750	941,974	50·3	49·7	49·9	50·1
Bengal	21,316,466	21,357,805	10,387,291	10,277,484	49·05	50·95	50·3	49·7
Total	60,451,847	57,806,808	15,173,380	14,641,453	51·08	48·92	50·90	49·10

123. In reporting on the POONA District of the DECCAN, Mr. Acworth says that this preponderance of Mahomedan males may be owing to more attention being paid to their nurture, than to that of Hindu male children. He says: "The male is even more conspicuously the nobler sex in the religion of Mahomet than in that of Menu; and the Mussulman, in training his children, will expect his wife to bestow upon his boys far the largest part of her maternal nurture and

care." Now, although this is true, it hardly meets the case, for it is equally true of every race under Heaven. The desire for a son is universal, and it is natural, for is there not everywhere that inborn longing for name and fame, and landed possessions? In savage life even the old chief's happiness is only complete, when his son is spoken of as a worthy successor of his bow and spear. In what are called ancient times the arms of the warrior were ever regarded as a sacred trust, nor is it different now although the times have changed. Still is there the wish for heirs male by whom the name may be perpetuated, and a lustre added to it in art, or war, or letters. The glory of the son is the glory of the father, and very certain is it that, if there be a male child, the Hindu father will be anxious for its future, since his creed tells him that his own chances of happiness hereafter depend upon the performance by that son of certain ceremonies.—“By

a son a man obtains victory over all people; by a son's son he enjoys immortality; and afterwards, by the son of the grandson, he reaches the solar abode. Since the son delivers his father from the hell named Put, he was therefore called puttra, by Brahma himself.”

Institutes of Hindu Law,
by Sir William Jones, from
Ordinances of Menu.

124. In the appended table, showing the proportion of the sexes, it will be seen that in 11 out of 24 Districts the percentage of Hindu males to Hindu females is higher than that of Mahomedan males to Mahomedan females:—

Divisions.	Districts.	Proportion of Sexes in Hindus.		Proportion of Sexes in Mahomedans.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
DECCAN.	Khandesh*	51.58	48.42	51.16	48.84
	Nasik	51.18	48.82	52.31	47.69
	Ahmadnagar*	51.01	48.99	50.85	49.15
	Poona	51.35	48.65	52.10	47.90
	Satara	50.79	49.21	51.00	49.00
	Sholapur	51.42	48.58	51.55	48.45
	Belgaum	50.98	49.02	51.01	48.99
	Dharwar	51.11	48.89	52.00	48.00
Kaladgi	51.15	48.85	51.41	48.59	
KANARA.	Kanara*	51.87	48.13	50.52	49.48
	Ratnagiri*	48.21	51.79	47.65	52.35
	Kolaba	50.65	49.35	51.88	48.12
	Bombay City*	62.19	37.81	61.20	38.80
	Tanna	51.66	48.34	54.23	45.77
GUZERAT.	Surat*	50.13	49.87	49.57	50.43
	Broach	52.35	47.65	51.13	48.87
	Kaira*	53.73	46.27	52.01	47.99
	Panch Mahals	52.44	47.56	52.72	47.28
	Ahmadabad*	53.11	46.89	51.53	48.47
SIND.	Karachi*	57.11	42.89	56.56	43.44
	Haidarabad*	55.27	44.73	55.25	44.75
	Thar and Parkar	56.78	43.22	57.71	42.29
	Shikarpur	54.51	45.49	54.73	45.27
	Upper Sind Frontier	56.02	43.98	56.08	43.92

In the Districts marked * the percentage of Hindu males to Hindu females exceeds that of Mahomedan males to Mahomedan females.

125. In the DIVISIONS severally, as in the PRESIDENCY generally, the males everywhere outnumber the females; the general percentage is 109·51 to 100: for the DECCAN it is 105·03, for GUZERAT 110·95, for the KONKAN 109·81, and for SIND 124·59:—

Divisions.	Population.		Proportion per cent. of Sexes.		Against every 100 Females there are Males
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Deccan	4,080,746	3,885,315	51·23	48·77	105·03
Konkan	1,714,472	1,545,304	52·59	47·41	110·95
Guzerat	1,470,962	1,339,560	52·34	47·66	109·81
Sind	1,216,208	976,207	55·48	44·52	124·59
Total...	8,482,388	7,746,386	52·27	47·73	109·51

126. In the following table the proportion of the sexes in the four DIVISIONS of this PRESIDENCY is compared with the proportions obtaining in other DIVISIONS and DISTRICTS of other INDIAN PROVINCES:—

Divisions.	Provinces.	Population.		Percentage of Sexes.		For every 100 Females there are Males
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
DECCAN ...	Bombay ...	4,080,746	3,885,315	51·23	48·77	105·03
Presidency ...	Bengal ...	3,383,867	3,161,597	51·7	48·3	107·03
Jabalpur ...	Central Provinces ...	1,004,519	942,055	51·61	48·39	106·63
Nurbadda ...	Do do	831,024	773,531	51·79	48·21	107·43
KONKAN ...	Bombay ...	1,714,472	1,547,304	52·59	47·41	110·95
Jhansie ...	North-West Provinces	495,751	438,996	53·0	47·0	112·93
Benares ...	Do do	1,312,320	1,365,827	52·7	47·3	111·53
GUZERAT ...	Bombay ...	1,470,962	1,339,560	52·34	47·66	109·81
Kooch Behar ...	Bengal ...	548,335	497,407	52·4	47·6	110·24
Allahabad ...	North-West Provinces	2,861,422	2,604,694	52·3	47·7	109·86
SIND ...	Bombay ...	1,216,208	976,207	55·48	44·52	124·59
Amritsir ...	Punjab ...	1,512,480	1,231,400	55·49	44·51	122·83

127. We now come to the proportion of the sexes during each specified period, from birth upwards, and the following table gives the results for all the DISTRICTS:—

Proportions of Sexes in different Periods.	Divisional Periods of Life in years.									
	Under 1.	From 1 to 6.	From 6 to 12.	From 12 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	From 40 to 50.	From 50 to 60.	60 and upwards.	All ages.
Males	50.35	51.12	55.38	51.25	50.89	53.90	54.01	50.76	47.97	52.27
Females	49.65	48.88	44.62	48.75	49.11	46.10	45.99	49.24	52.03	47.73

128. It has been advanced, that "the proportion in which the sexes are born is governed and regulated by the difference in the ages of their parents, in such manner, that on the average, among the total of the births, the sex of that parent shall exceed in number whose age exceeds; and further, that excess shall conform to the mortality which would take place in a period equal in duration to the interval between the ages of the parents; preserving therefore the balance of the sexes at the usual age at which they respectively marry." This may be true in whole or in part, but it is certainly the case, that on the whole, there are everywhere more male than female births; in this Presidency they are nearly equal, the former only exceeding the latter by 0.70 per cent. In the subjoined table the proportion of these births is contrasted with those in other Indian Provinces, and in European countries:—

Provinces or Countries.	Proportion of Births.		
	Males.	Females.	
India.	Central Provinces	53.90	46.10
	Bombay	52.80	47.20
	Madras	51.50	48.50
Europe.	Greece	52.60	47.40
	Italy	51.60	48.40
	Austria	51.50	48.50
	England	51.30	48.70
	France	51.20	48.80
Russia	51.20	48.80	

129. As regards the theory, that the proportion of male births is higher as we approach the equator, it will be seen from the above table, that the exact contrary is the case in the instances quoted: in the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, comparatively well north, the difference between the percentages is 7.8, in BOMBAY it is 5.6, and in MADRAS, far south, it is 3.0 only.

130. The actual proportion of males under 1 year on the total population of that age is 50.35 per cent., and turning to our Birth registers, we find that, from 1871 to 1873, the average of births was 269,957 per annum, with 142,230 males; so here the percentage is 52.68, a difference of 2.33 only.

131. Between 1 and 6 years the proportion of males to females is as 51·12 to 48·88, a little higher than it was at 1 year, and it was the same in the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES; but in the CENTRAL PROVINCES there was the slightest possible fall from 50·46 to 50·28. For MADRAS there seems to have been no period under 6 years; but, for the 6 years, the percentage was 49·51 males to 50·49 females; when however the total population was grouped decennially, the results were different.

132. The third period is that between 6 and 12 years. It is for this period that invariably the proportion of males is highest, the average over that of females being some 10 or 11 per cent. In this PRESIDENCY the proportion is as 55·38 to 44·62, a difference of 10·76; in the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES it is 57·55 and 42·45, a difference of 15·10; in the CENTRAL PROVINCES it is 54·42 to 45·58, a difference of 8·84; in MADRAS it is 52·98 to 47·02, a difference of 5·96 only.

133. In the following table there are given the percentages of males and females between the ages of 6 and 12, on the total population of the same ages, and they are given for each DISTRICT in each of the 4 PROVINCES named:—

Bombay.		N. W. Provinces.		Central Provinces.		Madras.	
Districts.	Percentage of males between 6 and 12 on the total population between those ages.	Districts.	Percentage of males between 6 and 12 on the total population between those ages.	Districts.	Percentage of males between 6 and 12 on the total population between those ages.	Districts.	Percentage of males between 6 and 12 on the total population between those ages.
Khandesh ...	54·78	Dehra Doon ...	57·97	Nagpur ...	54·08	Ganjam ...	54·17
Nasik ...	54·23	Saharanpore ...	58·38	Bhandara ...	53·71	Visagapatam ...	56·17
Ahmadnagar ...	54·34	Muzfernagar ...	57·86	Chanda ...	54·43	Godavery ...	54·96
Poona ...	54·88	Meerut ...	57·93	Wardha ...	52·78	Kistna ...	53·08
Satara ...	54·88	Boolundshahar ...	56·92	Balaghat ...	53·20	Nellore ...	53·60
Sholapur ...	54·37	Allygarh ...	57·28	Jabalpur ...	54·94	Cuddapah ...	53·01
Belgaum ...	54·06	Bijnour ...	57·97	Sagar ...	55·68	Bellary ...	52·75
Dharwar ...	53·42	Moradabad ...	56·32	Damoh ...	54·91	Kurnool ...	53·68
Kaladgi ...	54·75	Budaon ...	58·44	Seoni ...	54·19	Chingleput ...	52·56
Kanara ...	53·65	Bareilly ...	56·50	Mandla ...	56·52	North Arkot ...	52·46
Katnagiri ...	54·84	Shahajehanpur ...	56·23	Betul ...	52·88	South Arkot ...	52·62
Kolaba ...	55·24	Turrai ...	55·95	Chhindwara ...	53·42	Tangore ...	52·08
Bombay City ...	53·8	Muttra ...	57·75	Hoshangabad ...	54·88	Trichinopoly ...	51·96
Tanna ...	53·53	Agra ...	56·38	Narsingpore ...	55·45	Madura ...	52·81
Surat ...	54·14	Faruckabad ...	57·63	Nimar ...	56·37	Tinnevely ...	51·99
Broach ...	54·56	Mynpoory ...	60·31	Raipur ...	55·43	Coimbatore ...	52·10
Kaira ...	58·7	Etawah ...	57·27	Bilaspur ...	55·23	Nilgiris ...	54·00
Panch Mahals ...	55·53	Etah ...	58·24	Sambalpur ...	51·28	Salem ...	51·48
Ahmadabad ...	56·58	Jaloun ...	55·89	Upper Godavery Districts ...	55·57	South Canara ...	52·74
Karachi ...	59·28	Jhansie ...	56·33			Malabar ...	53·21
Haidarabad ...	59·76	Lullutpore ...	54·67			Madras ...	50·96
Thar and Parkar ...	57·8	Cawnpore ...	55·90			Puducottah Territory ...	52·11
Shikarpur ...	60·11	Futtehpore ...	55·35				
Upper Sind ...	62·49	Banda ...	54·12				
Frontier ...	62·49	Allahabad ...	54·57				
		Hameerpore ...	55·07				
		Jounpore ...	59·17				
		Azimgarh ...	61·60				
		Mirzapore ...	56·40				
		Benares ...	55·74				
		Ghazeepore ...	60·82				
		Gorackpore ...	59·68				
		Bustee ...	58·68				
		Kanason ...	56·01				
		Gurhwal ...	52·91				
Mean ...	55·38	Mean ...	57·55	Mean ...	54·42	Mean ...	52·98

134. From this table it will be seen, that in every one of the 85 DISTRICTS more males than females between 6 and 12. We may accept it, that between 6 and 12, they do exceed them. Turning to our Death Registers we find that between these years the mortality amongst females is the higher. In the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES the percentages range from 52.91 in GURHWAL to 61.69 in AZIMGURH; in the CENTRAL PROVINCES they are 51.28 in SAMBALPUR, and 56.52 in MUNDLA; in BOMBAY they range from 53.4 in DHARWAR to 62.4 in the UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT. But leaving out SIND, where the proportions are higher even than those generally obtaining in the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, the maximum is 58.7 in KAIRA. What has been said of the DIVISIONS and DISTRICTS holds good also in the DISTRICT sub-divisions—the TALOOKAS: here again, in every instance, between the ages of 6 and 12 the males everywhere preponderate. This is strikingly illustrated in the RATNAGIRI DISTRICT, where the total of females exceeds the total of males; in most of the specified periods too they exceed them, but between 6 and 12 the males are everywhere the more numerous. It is the same in England and Wales.

135. The fourth period is from 13 to 20 years inclusive, and the proportion now is 51.25 males to 48.75 females. For the former it is less by 4.13 per cent. than in the preceding period. In the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES the figures are 55.18 and 44.82; so here the decrease is 2.37 per cent. For the CENTRAL PROVINCES the figures are 49.31 males to 50.69 females, and in MADRAS they are 48.80 and 51.20: in both these instances the males are in a minority, and the proportions have fallen in the one case 5.11 per cent., in the other 4.18.

136. The general fall in the proportion of males to females in this fourth period—from 13 to 20 inclusive—is perhaps more strikingly marked in the DECCAN and KONKAN Divisions. In the former, except in SATARA, BELSAUM, and KALADGI, the females everywhere exceed the males. It is the same throughout the KONKAN, except in BOMBAY CITY. In GUZERAT and SIND, although the proportion has fallen, the males still preponderate. In the DECCAN the proportion of males ranges from 46.75 in AHMADNAGAR to 52.24 in SATARA; in the KONKAN it is from 46.25 in RATNAGIRI to 60.70 in BOMBAY CITY. In GUZERAT the range is from 50.39 in SURAT to 56.11 in KAIRA, and in SIND it is from 54.99 in SHIKARPUR to 62.94 in THAR and PARKAR. These details are subjoined:—

Divisions.	Districts.	Proportions of Sexes.		Divisions.	Districts.	Proportion of Sexes.		
		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	
DECCAN.	Khandesh ...	49.02	50.98	KONKAN— (concluded.)	Bombay City...	60.70	39.30	
	Nasik ...	47.02	52.98		Tanna ...	48.68	51.32	
	Ahmadnagar ...	46.75	53.25		GUZERAT.	Surat ...	50.39	49.61
	Poona ...	48.66	51.34			Broach ...	52.73	47.27
	Satara ...	52.24	47.76			Kaira ...	56.11	43.89
	Sholapur ...	47.98	52.02			Panch Mahals ...	53.78	46.22
	Belgaum ...	50.94	49.06			Ahmadabad ...	55.99	44.01
	Dharwar ...	49.71	50.29			SIND.	Karachi ...	56.33	43.67
Kaladgi ...	50.20	49.80	Haidarabad ...	54.86	45.14			
KONKAN.	Kanara ...	49.02	50.98	Thar and Parkar ...	62.94		37.06	
	Ratnagiri ...	46.25	53.75	Shikarpur ...	54.99		45.01	
	Kolaba ...	48.06	51.94	Upper Sind Frontier ...	57.41	42.59		

137. The fifth period is that from 21 to 30 years inclusive. The proportion of males to females is now 50·89 to 49·11, so there is a slight decrease amounting to 0·36. In the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES this decrease is 3·50, and in MADRAS it is 0·49, whilst in the CENTRAL PROVINCES there is an increase of 0·11 per cent. For the DECCAN DISTRICTS this decrease obtains in SATARA, BELGAUM, DHARWAR, and KALADGI; in the KONKAN it is in BATNAGIRI only, but throughout GUZERAT and SIND it is general; so in 15 out of 24 DISTRICTS the proportion of males to females falls between the ages of 20 and 30 years. But although the proportion falls the actual number of males exceeds the actual number of females in 14 DISTRICTS in the whole of the DECCAN, except in KHANDESH and NASIK, in all the KONKAN except RATNAGIRI and KOLABA, in all GUZERAT except SURAT.

138. The sixth period is from 31 to 40 years inclusive. In this period the proportion of males to females is 53·90 to 46·10; there is an increase of 3·01 against 3·05 in the CENTRAL PROVINCES and 3·51 in MADRAS. In the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES the increase is only 1·01. In THAR and PARKAR the proportion is stationary, and in AHMADABAD it has fallen somewhat below that of the preceding period; but with these exceptions it is everywhere higher. Except in SATARA and RATNAGIRI the males everywhere exceed the females.

139. The seventh period is from 41 to 50 years inclusive. The proportion of males to females is 54·01 to 45·99. There is a slight rise throughout the DECCAN except in KHANDESH; in GUZERAT except in BROACH and PANCH MAHALS, in AHMADABAD it is stationary. The rise in SIND is general except in THAR and PARKAR; in the KONKAN it is in one DISTRICT only—BATNAGIRI. Out of the 24 DISTRICTS, it is only in RATNAGIRI that the females exceed the males. In this period the proportion of males to females is higher than in any other except that from 7 to 12 years inclusive.

140. The eighth period extends from 51 to 60 years inclusive, and the proportions of males to females are 50·76 to 49·24. In this period the proportion for males falls more than it did between 12 and 20, and it is the same in other PROVINCES. In the DECCAN, except in BELGAUM, the males everywhere exceed the females. In the KONKAN they only exceed in the CITY of BOMBAY. In GUZERAT the females everywhere preponderate, and in SIND the males are similarly more numerous. For the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES the proportions are 50·93 males and 49·07 females, in the CENTRAL PROVINCES they are 48·33 to 51·67, and in MADRAS they are 49·93 to 50·07.

141. The ninth and last period is that from 61 years upwards, and the proportions are now 47·97 males to 52·03 females. In the DECCAN the females exceed the males except in NASIK, AHMADNAGAR, POONA, and SHOLAPUR. In the KONKAN it is only so in BOMBAY CITY, in SIND it is the case in HAIDARABAD, THAR and PARKAR, and the UPPER FRONTIER, and in GUZERAT the males are everywhere in the minority.

142. If the details now noticed be examined, it will be seen that during the first year of age the males and females are almost equal, the proportion being only slightly in favour of males. Keeping in their favour it attains its maximum in the 3rd period from 6 to 12. It then falls until the 5th period, between 20 and 30, when it rises, and continues to rise till the 7th period, between 40 and 50. From this time onward the females preponderate. In the following table these fluctuations are shown, together with those for other PROVINCES: they are given too for England and Wales, where, as in this country, the males exceed the females for the 1st year. From 1 to 6 the females are more numerous, and from 6 to 12 the males again preponderate, but from this time they are in a minority.

Provinces	Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 6 years.	Between 6 and 12 years.	Between 12 and 20 years.	Between 20 and 30 years.	Between 30 and 40 years.	Between 40 and 50 years.	Between 50 and 60 years.	Upwards of 60 years.
Bombay	50-35	51-12	55-38	51-25	50-89	53-90	54-01	50-76	47-07
N. W. Provinces	51-96	52-46	57-55	55-18	51-66	52-67	52-74	50-93	48-54
Central Provinces	50-46	50-28	54-42	49-31	49-44	52-49	52-79	48-33	44-84
Madras	49-51	52-98	48-80	48-31	51-82	51-18	49-93	49-07	
England and Wales	50-32	49-87	50-11	49-99	49-05	48-31	48-32	48-22	46-26

143. In the next table these results are given for each DIVISION and DISTRICT of the PRESIDENCY:—

Collectorates, &c.	Age Periods.									
	Under 1 Year.	From 1 to 6 years.	From 6 to 12 years.	From 12 to 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	Above 60 years.	
Presidency Total ...	50-4	51-1	55-4	51-2	50-9	53-9	54-0	51-8	48-0	
DECCAN.	1. Khandesh	50-1	49-9	54-7	49-0	50-3	53-9	53-2	54-3	49-8
	2. Nasik	49-2	49-7	54-2	47-0	50-3	54-0	54-1	54-8	53-0
	3. Ahmadnagar	49-5	49-9	54-3	46-7	49-2	52-6	55-3	54-8	53-7
	4. Poona	50-5	50-3	54-9	48-7	49-4	53-3	54-0	53-0	50-7
	5. Satara	51-2	51-0	54-9	52-2	47-1	49-7	51-6	51-4	48-6
	6. Sholapur	50-4	50-5	54-4	48-0	49-2	52-8	54-2	55-1	54-2
	7. Belgaum	49-1	50-9	54-1	50-9	48-9	51-6	53-2	49-9	45-4
	8. Dharwar	50-1	50-8	53-4	49-7	49-4	52-6	53-3	52-1	48-7
	9. Kaladgi	51-1	50-9	54-7	50-2	48-2	51-8	55-1	52-4	42-8
Mean for the Division ...	50-3	50-5	54-4	49-3	49-2	52-4	53-6	52-8	48-9	
KONKAN.	1. Kanara	50-5	50-5	53-6	49-0	52-3	56-7	51-8	48-9	47-2
	2. Ratnagiri	49-5	49-9	54-8	46-2	43-3	47-1	49-5	47-4	44-8
	3. Kolaba	49-9	50-3	55-2	48-1	49-7	52-4	51-2	47-8	44-7
	4. Bombay City	49-7	50-4	53-8	60-7	66-6	70-0	63-7	59-0	51-2
	5. Tanna	49-0	49-9	53-5	48-7	52-8	56-2	58-7	49-5	43-2
Mean for the Division ...	49-6	50-1	53-8	50-3	53-4	57-1	54-4	50-7	46-6	
GUJARAT.	1. Surat	48-2	51-0	54-1	50-4	48-2	50-7	51-3	47-4	44-5
	2. Broach	50-4	49-8	54-5	52-7	51-5	54-3	53-3	47-9	45-7
	3. Kaira	51-2	52-9	58-7	56-1	51-8	52-2	52-6	48-5	45-4
	4. Panch Mahals	49-5	50-2	55-5	53-8	51-0	55-1	54-3	45-7	44-1
	5. Ahmadabad	50-8	51-9	56-6	56-0	52-1	51-5	51-5	48-5	43-9
Mean for the Division ...	50-1	51-6	56-3	54-3	51-0	52-1	52-0	48-0	44-5	
SIND.	1. Karachi	52-7	53-4	59-3	56-3	55-5	60-3	60-9	57-1	49-2
	2. Haidarabad	53-1	53-8	59-3	54-8	52-1	56-7	57-5	53-1	50-7
	3. Thar and Parkar	54-8	55-4	57-8	62-9	57-2	57-2	55-9	58-1	52-8
	4. Shikarpur	51-5	53-8	60-1	55-0	52-2	55-3	56-9	62-3	48-5
	5. Upper Sind Frontier	54-7	54-9	62-4	57-4	51-9	54-3	57-7	57-0	53-9
Mean for the Division ...	52-6	53-8	59-7	55-9	53-2	56-9	57-8	54-3	50-1	

The black figures denote where the females exceed the males.

144. Taking now the proportion of Boys to Girls, we find their respective percentages on the total of children to be 52·80 and 47·20; the average for Boys in the 5 Provinces of the subjoined table being 53·42 per cent. In BENGAL and the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES the percentages are above this average, whilst in the CENTRAL PROVINCES they are below it. As a general rule the number of Boys is everywhere higher than that of Girls. This is more strikingly marked in SIND and GUZERAT. In the former PROVINCE the maximum excess is 15·82 in the UPPER FRONTIER DISTRICT, and the minimum is 11·66 in SHIKARPUR. In other DISTRICTS it ranges between 7·72 in AHMADABAD, and 3·59 in KHANDESH. Speaking generally, the proportions are least in the KONKAN; in the DECCAN they are somewhat higher, still higher in GUZERAT, and in SIND they reach their maximum. In the DECCAN they run 52·71 in SATARA, and 51·48 in NASIK; in the KONKAN 52·58 in KOLABA, and 51·58 in RATNAGIRI; in GUZERAT 55·17 in KAIRA, and 51·87 in BROACH; in SIND 57·91 in the UPPER FRONTIER DISTRICT, and 55·56 in KARACHI.

145. In ENGLAND and WALES the proportions are 50·05 Boys and 49·95 Girls.

146. Taking ADULTS the proportion of MEN to WOMEN is 51·96 to 48·04. The proportion of MEN to the total of ADULTS is, for this PRESIDENCY, a little higher than the mean proportion for the 5 PROVINCES shown in the subjoined table. The maximum of MEN to WOMEN is 52·69 per cent. : it occurs in the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES :—

Provinces or Countries.	Percentage on total Adult Population		Percentage on total Children	
	Of Men.	Of Women.	Of Boys.	Of Girls.
Bombay	51·96	48·04	52·80	47·20
Bengal	47·78	52·21	54·49	45·51
N.-W. Provinces	52·69	47·31	54·57	45·43
Central Provinces	50·18	49·82	52·09	47·91
Madras	50·67	49·33	50·97	49·03
Mean of the 5 Provinces...	50·95	49·05	53·42	46·58
England and Wales	48·05	51·95	50·05	49·95

147. As a rule we find that, except in BENGAL, the ADULT males exceed the ADULT females. There in 10 out of 11 DIVISIONS, or in 41 out of 53 DISTRICTS, the WOMEN exceed the MEN. In this PRESIDENCY it is the same in 4 DISTRICTS only: thus in SATARA there are 49·84 males to 50·16 females; in RATNAGIRI there 46·04 to 53·96; in KOLARA the numbers are 49·71 to 50·29; and in SURAT 49·29 to 50·71. In the other DISTRICTS where the males preponderate the maximum proportion is in BOMBAY CITY, where it is 64·53. As a general rule the highest proportions occur in SIND; in Guzerat there are less; in the Konkan still lower; and lowest in the DECCAN. The minimum proportion is 50·42 to 49·58 in BELGAUM. In the DECCAN they range from 51·46 in KHANDESH to 50·42 in BELGAUM; in the KONKAN from 64·58 in BOMBAY CITY to 46·04 in RATNAGIRI; but excluding BOMBAY CITY they run from 52·14 in TANYA to 46·04 in RATNAGIRI. In GUZERAT they are 52·61 in KAIRA, and 49·29 in SURAT; in SIND they are 57·77 in THAR and PARKAR, and 53·94 in SHIKARPUR. These details are here given:—

Adult males to Adult females.

Divisions and Districts.	Adults.		Children.		Difference between (a) and (b).
	Men (a).	Women.	Boys (b).	Girls.	
Deccan	50.75	49.25	52.05	47.95	1.30
Konkan	53.06	46.94	51.70	48.30	-1.36
Guzerat	51.72	48.28	53.42	46.58	1.74
Sind	55.13	44.87	56.01	43.99	0.88
Total..	51.96	48.04	52.80	47.20	0.84
DECCAN.					
Khandesh	51.46	48.54	51.79	48.21	0.33
Nasik	51.21	48.79	51.48	48.52	0.27
Ahmadnagar	50.70	49.30	51.70	48.30	1.00
Poona	51.02	48.98	52.21	47.79	1.19
Satara	49.84	50.16	52.71	47.29	2.87
Sholapur	51.11	48.89	52.11	47.89	1.00
Belgaum	50.42	49.58	52.04	47.96	1.62
Dharwar	50.84	49.16	51.88	48.12	1.04
Kaladgi	50.48	49.52	52.42	47.58	1.94
KONKAN.					
Kanara	51.73	48.27	51.95	48.05	0.22
Ratnagiri	46.04	53.96	51.58	48.42	5.54
Kolaba	49.71	50.29	52.58	47.42	2.87
Bombay City	64.58	35.42	51.90	48.10	-12.68
Tanna	52.14	47.86	51.31	48.69	-0.83
GUZERAT.					
Surat	49.29	50.71	52.02	47.98	2.73
Broach	52.22	47.78	51.87	48.13	-0.35
Kaira	52.61	47.39	55.17	45.83	2.56
Panch Mahals	52.57	47.43	52.31	47.69	-0.26
Ahmadabad	52.37	47.63	53.86	46.14	1.49
SIND.					
Karachi	57.32	42.68	55.66	44.34	-1.66
Maidarabad	54.39	45.61	56.16	43.84	1.77
Thar and Parkar	57.77	42.23	56.06	43.94	-1.71
Shikarpur	53.94	46.06	55.83	44.17	1.29
Upper Sind Frontier	54.89	45.11	57.91	42.09	3.02

148. From the above table it will be seen that almost everywhere the proportion of Boys to Girls is greater than that of Men to Women. The general rate of excess is about 2.47, but for this PRESIDENCY it is only 0.84. In BENGAL it is 6.71—nearly 8 times that here! In the other PROVINCES it ranges from 0.36 to 1.91. The proportion of Boys exceeds that of Men in all our DIVISIONS, except in the KONKAN; but this is owing to BOMBAY CITY being included in that DIVISION.

149. Taking the proportions of sexes amongst children and adults, we find that for HINDUS the proportion of Boys to Girls is 52.32 to 47.68, and of Men to Women it is 51.33 to 48.62. The figures for Boys and Men are relatively lower than those for the same classes amongst the general population. Except in GUZERAT the proportions of Boys to Girls amongst HINDUS are somewhat less in the other DIVISIONS than the general proportion for Boys and Girls generally. The proportions of HINDU boys are highest in SIND, less in GUZERAT, still less in the DECCAN, and least of all in the KONKAN. They are unusually high in all the SIND DISTRICTS, and in KAIRA, and AHMADABAD. In the remaining DISTRICTS they range from 50.34 in BELGAUM to 52.51 in KOLARA.

150. The proportion of HINDU ADULTS has been given as 51.38 males to 48.62 females, and in GUZERAT and SIND it is a little above the corresponding proportion in the general Adult population of these DIVISIONS. In BOMBAY CITY the proportion of men to women is as 64.68 to 35.32—nearly 2 to 1. Excluding BOMBAY CITY, the highest proportion is in KARACHI—58.60 per cent.—whilst in SURAT there is the

minimum of 49·04. As a general rule the HINDU ADULT males outnumber the females, but the reverse holds good in the following DISTRICTS: SURAT, RATNAGIRI, KOLABA, and SATARA.

151. As in the case of the total population, so in that of the total HINDUS, the general proportion of Men to Women is lower than that of Boys to Girls, in no less than 19 out of 24 Districts: the exceptions being BOMBAY CITY, TANNA, PANCH MAHALS, KARACHI, and THAR and PARKAR.

152. What has been said of HINDUS applies, with few exceptions, to MAHOMEDANS. On the MAHOMEDAN population the proportion of Boys to Girls is as 54·89 to 45·11, and of Men to Women 53·93 to 46·07 per cent. Comparing these proportions with those obtaining amongst the general population, they show a greater preponderance of males, especially in SIND, KAIRA, PANCH MAHALS and TANNA. Except in the Districts of KANARA, RATNAGIRI, and SURAT, the ADULT MAHOMEDAN males are everywhere in excess of females. The proportions of Men to Women are smaller than those of Boys to Girls, except in BOMBAY CITY, NASIK, TANNA, PANCH MAHALS, KARACHI, and THAR and PARKAR. All these details are shown in the following table:—

Divisions and Districts.	Hindus.				Mahomedans.				
	Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	
Deccan	52·02	47·98	50·67	49·33	52·36	47·64	50·98	49·02	
Konkan	51·62	48·37	52·12	47·88	52·39	47·61	56·74	43·26	
Guzerat	53·50	46·50	51·92	48·08	52·64	47·36	50·54	49·46	
Sind... ..	55·07	44·93	55·91	44·09	56·30	43·70	54·93	45·02	
DECCAN.	Khandesh	51·83	48·17	51·43	48·57	51·29	48·71	51·09	48·91
	Nasik	51·47	48·53	51·00	49·00	51·34	48·66	52·80	47·20
	Ahmadnagar	51·68	48·32	50·61	49·39	51·83	48·17	50·26	49·74
	Poona	52·17	47·83	50·88	49·12	52·96	47·04	51·64	48·36
	Satara	52·73	47·27	49·76	50·24	52·40	47·60	50·27	49·73
	Sholapur	52·08	47·92	51·05	48·95	52·22	47·78	51·19	48·81
	Belgaum	50·34	49·66	51·38	48·62	50·23	49·77	50·21	49·79
	Dharwar	51·75	48·25	50·75	49·25	52·75	47·25	51·55	48·45
Kaladgi	52·33	47·67	50·60	49·40	53·28	46·72	50·33	49·67	
KONKAN.	Kanara	51·90	48·10	51·85	49·15	54·23	45·75	48·35	51·65
	Ratnagiri	51·54	48·46	46·10	53·90	52·17	47·83	44·61	55·39
	Kolaba	52·51	47·49	49·49	50·51	53·52	46·48	50·93	49·07
	Bombay City	51·81	48·19	64·68	35·32	51·85	48·15	63·70	36·30
	Tanna	51·20	48·80	51·95	48·05	53·18	46·82	54·76	45·24
GUZERAT.	Surat	51·97	48·03	49·04	50·96	51·61	48·39	48·55	51·45
	Broach	50·82	49·18	50·60	47·40	51·60	48·40	50·88	49·12
	Kaira	55·21	44·79	52·87	47·13	54·93	45·07	50·29	49·71
	Panch Mahals	52·33	47·67	52·52	47·48	51·85	48·15	53·20	46·80
	Ahmadabad... ..	54·02	45·98	52·61	47·39	52·14	47·86	51·25	48·75
SIND.	Karachi	54·01	45·99	58·60	41·40	55·99	44·01	56·90	43·10
	Haidarabad... ..	55·68	44·32	55·00	45·00	56·45	43·55	54·45	45·55
	Thar and Parkar	55·73	44·27	57·39	42·61	56·32	43·68	58·42	41·58
	Shikarpur	54·73	45·27	54·37	45·63	56·09	43·91	53·81	46·19
	Upper Sind Frontier... ..	56·25	43·75	55·88	44·12	58·08	41·92	54·77	45·23

153. The total population of the nine DISTRICTS in the DECCAN DIVISION is 7,966,061, and it is made up of 4,030,746 males and 3,885,815 females: the mean proportion of the former to the latter being as 51·23 to 48·77. The percentage of males is highest in KHANDESH—51·58—and lowest in SATARA—50·84; but the difference is only 0·74. In KHANDESH, NASIK, POONA, and SHOLAPUR it is above the average for the DIVISION; whilst in AHMADNAGAR, SATARA, BELGAUM, DHARWAR, and KALADGI, it is below it. These details will be seen in the following table:—

Districts.	Population			Percentage on Total Population	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Of Males.	Of Females.
Khandesh	1,028,642	530,610	498,032	51·58	48·42
Nasik	734,386	376,851	357,535	51·2	48·68
Ahmadnagar	773,938	395,336	378,602	51·08	48·92
Poona	907,235	466,757	440,478	51·45	48·55
Satara	1,116,050	567,398	548,652	50·84	49·16
Sholapur	662,986	341,230	321,756	51·47	48·53
Belgaum	938,750	478,903	459,847	51·01	48·99
Dharwar	988,037	506,023	482,014	51·21	48·79
Kaladgi	816,037	417,638	398,399	51·18	48·82
Total...	7,966,061	4,080,746	3,885,315	51·23	48·77

154. In each DISTRICT the males preponderate, and if the females be taken at 100 the males will be as here shown:—

In Khandesh	106·54	males	} to 100 females.
„ Sholapur.....	106·05	„	
„ Poona	105·97	„	
„ Nasik	105·40	„	
„ Dharwar.....	104·98	„	
„ Kaladgi	104·85	„	
„ Ahmadnagar	104·42	„	
„ Belgaum.....	104·14	„	
„ Satara.....	103·42	„	

155. If the sexes were equally distributed the average numbers for each DISTRICT would be 453,416 males and 431,702 females; but of course the real numbers are different. In KHANDESH, POONA, SATARA, BELGAUM, and DHARWAR the actual numbers exceed the average, and in SATARA and BELGAUM there is a greater

difference on the side of females. In NASIK, AHMADNAGAR, SHOLAPUR, and KALADGI the average numbers exceed the real: these differences are here tabulated:—

Districts	Difference between the actual and average Male Population	Difference between the actual and average Female Population	Symbol of Difference.
Khandesh	77,194	66,330	+
Nasik	76,565	74,167	—
Ahmadnagar	58,080	53,100	—
Poona	13,341	8,776	+
Satara	113,982	116,950	+
Sholapur	112,186	109,946	—
Belgaum	25,487	28,145	+
Dharwar	52,607	50,312	+
Kaladgi	83,778	83,303	—
Average for each District	453,416	431,703	.....

156. The percentage contribution of each DISTRICT towards the total of the DIVISION is the following: SATARA gives the most, and SHOLAPUR the least:—

Sexes	Districts									Total
	Khandesh	Nasik	Ahmadnagar	Poona	Satara	Sholapur	Belgaum	Dharwar	Kaladgi	
Males...	13-00	9-23	9-69	11-44	13-90	8-36	11-74	12-40	10-24	100
Females	12-82	9-20	9-74	11-34	14-12	8-23	11-84	12-41	10-23	100

157. The total population of the 5 DISTRICTS in the KONKAN DIVISION is 3,259,776, made up of 1,714,472 males and 1,545,304 females; their respective percentages on the collective total being 52-59 and 47-41. The proportion of males to females is highest in BOMBAY CITY—62-03 per cent., and lowest in RATNAGIRI—only 48-19; so here the difference is 13-84 against 0-74 in the DECCAN. In RATNAGIRI, although every available plot is cultivated, the people outnumber the requirements of the land, and at those times when the boys and the women suffice for its care, the adult males turn elsewhere to another harvest. In BOMBAY the created wants demand an amount of labour that the limited area cannot supply, and the great maritime emporium naturally draws to itself the surplus power of other districts. There are no returns by which this influx and efflux can be gauged, but the census showed that no less than 68-87 per cent. of the population were foreigners; it showed, too, that RATNAGIRI was one of the largest contributors.

158. In this Presidency RATNAGIRI is the only DISTRICT where females exceed males. This also happens in each and every one of the DISTRICTS of the BURDWAN DIVISION of BENGAL, and in almost all the SOUTHERN DIVISIONS of MADRAS. The numbers and proportions of the sexes are here given:—

Divisions	Districts.	Population		Percentages of Sexes.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
BURDWAN.	Bancoorah	261,690	263,082	49·7	50·3
	Midnapore	1,257,194	1,283,769	49·3	50·5
	Burdwan	995,818	1,038,927	48·9	51·1
	Hooghly (with Howrah)	722,856	765,700	48·6	51·4
	Beerbhoom	334,550	361,371	48·1	51·9
	Total...	3,572,108	3,714,849	49·0	51·9
SOUTHERN MADRAS DISTRICTS.	Coimbatore	874,975	888,299	49·6	50·4
	Salem	975,502	991,493	49·6	50·4
	Tinnevelly	836,515	857,444	49·4	50·6
	Madura	1,112,066	1,154,549	49·1	50·9
	Trichinopoly	588,134	612,274	49·0	51·0
	Madras City	194,676	202,876	49·0	51·0
	Tanjore	953,968	1,019,763	48·4	51·6
	Pudcootta Territory	151,929	164,766	48·0	52·0
Total...	5,687,765	5,891,464	49·1	50·9	

159. Excluding the CITY of BOMBAY, the population of the 4 Districts comprises a total of 2,615,371: the males number 1,314,716 and the females 1,300,615: the mean proportion being 50·27 to 49·73. In TANNA on the extreme north, and in KANARA the farthest south, the proportions are almost the same: for the former place they are 51·81 to 48·19, and for KANARA they are 51·82 to 48·18; in KOLABA it is 50·81 to 49·19. The notable difference is in RATNAGIRI, where it is 3·62 per cent. in favour of females. These proportions are given in the sub-joined table:—

Districts.	Population.		Percentage on Total Population	
	Males.	Females.	Of Males.	Of Females.
Kanara	206,417	191,989	51·81	48·19
Ratnagiri	491,116	528,020	48·19	51·81
Kolaba	178,047	172,358	50·81	49·19
Tanna	439,176	403,243	51·82	48·18
Total ...	1,314,756	1,300,615	50·27	49·73

Males to females. 160. For every 100 females there are in TANNA 108 males, in KANARA 107, in KOLABA 103, and in RATNAGIRI 93.

161. If the population was equally distributed, the average numbers for each DISTRICT would be 328,693 males and 325,154 females, and the next table shows by how much, in each DISTRICT, the real numbers fall short of, or exceed, the average:—

Districts:	Difference between the actual and average Male Population.	Difference between the actual and average Female Population.	Symbol of Difference.
Kanara	122,272	133,165	—
Ratnagiri... ..	162,427	202,866	+
Kolaba	150,642	152,796	—
Tanna	110,487	83,094	+
Average for each District...	328,689	325,154	...

162. Below are given the percentage contributions of each DISTRICT towards the total of the Division:—

Sexes.	Districts.				Total.
	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Kolaba.	Tanna.	
Males	15.70	37.35	13.54	33.41	100.
Females	14.76	40.60	13.25	31.39	100.

163. In the 5 DISTRICTS of the GUZERAT DIVISION the total population is 2,810,522: there are 1,470,962 males and 1,339,560 females, their proportion to each other being 52.34 of the former to 47.66 of the latter. The highest percentage of males is in KAIRA—53.55, and the lowest in SURAT—50.12; the difference being 3.43 against 3.63 in the KONKAN, (without BOMBAY CITY) and 0.74 in the DECCAN. In KAIRA, PANCH MAHALS, and AHMADABAD the proportion is above that of the DIVISION; in BROACH and SURAT it is below it. These details are here given:—

	Population			Percentage on Total Population	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Of Males.	Of Females.
Surat	607,087	304,246	302,841	50.12	49.88
Broach	350,322	182,511	167,811	52.10	47.90
Kaira	782,733	419,142	363,591	53.55	46.45
Panch Mahals	240,743	126,304	114,439	52.46	47.54
Ahmadabad	829,637	438,759	390,878	52.89	47.11
Total...	2,810,522	1,470,962	1,339,560	52.34	47.66

164. To every 100 females in the DIVISION, there are 110 males; in **KAIRA** there are 115, in **AHMADABAD** 112, in the **PANCH MAHALS** 110, in **BROACH** 109, and in **SURAT** 100·46.

165. Were the population equally distributed, the average numbers per DISTRICT would be 294,192 males and 267,912 females. In **SURAT**, **KAIRA**, and **AHMADABAD** the actual numbers exceed the average, whilst the contrary obtains in **SURAT** and **BROACH**. The difference is here shown :—

Districts.	Difference between the actual and average Male Population.	Difference between the actual and average Female Population.	Symbol of Difference.
Surat	10,054	34,929	+
Broach	111,681	100,101	—
Kaira	124,950	95,679	+
Panch Mahals	167,888	153,473	—
Ahmadabad	144,567	122,966	+
Average for each District	294,192	267,912	...

166. There is also given the percentage contribution of each DISTRICT towards the total of the DIVISION :—

Sexes.	Districts.					Total.
	Surat.	Broach.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals.	Ahmedabad.	
Males	20·68	12·41	28·49	8·59	29·83	100
Females	22·61	12·53	27·14	8·54	29·18	100

167. In the 5 DISTRICTS of the PROVINCE of **SIND** there is a population of 2,192,415, and it is made up of 1,216,208 males and 976,207 females; the former being to the latter as 55·48 to 44·52. It would be difficult to assign a cause for so marked a disparity, but that it is actual and real, and not merely due to error in enumeration, or to Mussalman reticence, may be inferred by the fact, that a similar disparity obtains in the conterminous Province, the **PUNJAB**, and not only in the PROVINCE generally, but in each DISTRICT also. The percentage of males is highest in **THAR** and **PARKAR**—57·13, and lowest in **SHIKARPUR**—54·69; the difference being 2·44 against 3·43 in **GUZERAT**, 3·63 in the **KONKAN** (without **BOMBAY CITY**), and 0·74 in the **DECCAN**. The percentages for the **UPPER FRONTIER**, **THAR** and **PARKAR**, and **KARACHI** are all above that for the PROVINCE, whilst

those for HAI DARABAD and SHIKARPUR are below it. These details are here given, together with the numbers and proportions for the Punjab:—

SIND.					PUNJAB.				
DISTRICTS.	Population.		Proportion.		DISTRICTS.	Population.		Proportion.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Karachi	240,146	183,349	56.71	43.29	Delhi	1,029,757	891,155	53.61	46.39
Haidarabad	397,800	324,147	55.10	44.90	Hissar	669,185	557,518	54.55	45.45
Thar and Parkar	103,271	77,490	57.13	42.87	Ambala	908,891	743,837	54.99	45.01
Shikarpur	424,528	351,699	54.69	45.31	Jalandhar	1,327,734	1,136,285	53.88	46.12
Upper Sind Frontier	50,463	39,522	56.08	43.92	Amritsar	1,512,480	1,231,400	55.12	44.88
					Lahore	1,048,120	841,375	55.47	44.53
					Rawalpindi	1,177,668	1,019,733	53.59	46.41
					Multan	817,164	657,410	55.42	44.58
					Perajat	533,541	457,714	53.82	46.18
					Peshawar	558,743	479,042	53.68	46.32
Total...	1,216,208	876,207	55.48	44.52	Total...	9,581,283	8,015,469	54.45	45.55

168. To every 100 females in Sind there are 125 males; in THAR and PARKAR Males and females in the District there are 133, in KARACHI 131, in the UPPER FRONTIER DISTRICT 128, in HAI DARABAD 123, and in SHIKARPUR 121.

169. If the sexes were equally distributed, the average numbers per DISTRICT would be 243,222 males, and 195,241 females. In HAI DARABAD and SHIKARPUR the real numbers exceed the average, but in the remaining Districts they are less. The differences are as follows:—

Districts.	Difference between the actual and average Male-Population.	Difference between the actual and average Female-Population.	Symbol of Difference.
Karachi	8,076	11,892	—
Haidarabad	154,578	128,906	+
Thar and Parkar	134,951	117,751	—
Shikarpur	181,306	156,458	+
Upper Sind Frontier	192,759	155,719	—
Average for each District	243,222	195,241	...

170. The percentage contribution of each District towards the total of the Division is that here given:—

Sexes.	Districts.					Total.
	Karachi.	Haidarabad.	Thar and Parkar.	Shikarpur.	Upper Sind Frontier.	
Males	19.75	32.71	8.49	34.90	4.15	100
Females	18.78	33.20	7.94	33.03	4.05	100

AGES.

171. The deductions under this heading, when taken with those which relate to sex, are at once the most interesting and the most important of all our Census inquiries. They are interesting inasmuch as they exhibit the progress of a people from Infancy to Youth, from Youth to Manhood, and from Manhood to Decay. They are important as bearing on the great questions of social life; on food supply, and labour, on education, and service to individuals, or to THE STATE. They give, too, the average duration of life; we see those of the males who have passed their prime, the numbers rising to it, the numbers in it; of the females there are those who may never again be mothers, those who probably are so, and those who may yet be so; of both sexes there are those who demand a parent's care, and those who need a son's support; and between them are those from whom that support must come, that care be given. Lastly, for all there is THE STATE, a common parent, ever ready and willing to encourage, to lend, and to give; to teach, to protect, and, if needs be, to punish. Regarded under these aspects it will be seen how important to Government are the facts connected with ages and sex.

172. Perhaps the most difficult point to elicit from the people of this country is a return of age. Brahmans generally, and the educated of other castes, are able to give it; but amongst the masses, mere numbers for years represent nothing. The exact moment of birth is scrupulously preserved for the Jyotishi who casts the horoscope, and there are other ceremonies, to and from which ages may be referred; in fact, as long as a person's age is looked after by others, say up to puberty, the chances are it will be fairly correct; but in subsequent years, when he is out of leading strings, it is never, as a rule, more than guess work.

173. Before examining the 9 specified periods of the Census returns, let us take the broader division, and speak of children and adults. The former are all those under 12, the latter are those above 12; but, for the present, it will be more convenient to drop the ages, and allude to them under their distinguishing terms. Of children there are 5,899,298, and of adults there are 10,329,476; again, sub-dividing them there are 3,114,803 boys, and 2,784,495 girls; and there are 5,367,585 men, and 4,961,891 women. The proportion of children on the total population is 36·35 per cent., and of adults 63·65. Out of every 100 persons there are 19·19 boys, and 17·16 girls; 33·07 men, and 30·58 women. The proportion of boys on the total male population is 36·72 per cent., whilst that of girls on the total of females is 35·95. These details are here given for each DIVISION:—

Divisions.	CHILDREN.					
	Total	Boys	Girls	Percentage of Children on total Population.	Percentage of Boys on total Male Population.	Percentage of Girls on total Female Population.
Deccan	2,902,567	1,510,852	1,391,715	36·44	37·02	35·79
Konkan	1,118,333	578,216	540,117	34·31	33·73	34·95
Guzerat	1,018,408	544,034	474,374	36·24	36·98	35·41
Sind	859,990	481,701	378,289	39·23	39·61	38·75
Presidency	5,899,298	3,114,803	2,784,495	36·35	36·72	35·95

174. From the above table it will be seen that, for the DECCAN, the proportion of children on the total population is 36.44, and for the KONKAN it is 34.31; but this includes BOMBAY CITY, where it is 20.14: excluding this place it is 37.80. For GUZERAT it is 36.34, and for SIND it is 39.23.

175. Taking the children by sexes, and by DIVISIONS, the proportion of Boys to Males, and of Girls to Females is pretty uniform throughout, and for SIND there is a uniform high rate. As for the Presidency generally, so for each DIVISION, the proportion of Boys to total males exceeds that of Girls to total females. For the KONKAN, if BOMBAY CITY be excluded, the percentage is 36.11 boys, and 36.73 girls. The next table gives all these details for each DISTRICT:—

Districts.	CHILDREN.						
	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Percentage of Children on total Population.	Percentage of Boys on total Male Population.	Percentage of Girls on total Female Population.	
DECCAN.	Khandesh	385,681	199,748	185,938	37.49	37.64	37.35
	Nasik	280,832	144,576	136,256	38.24	38.36	38.11
	Ahmadnagar	290,148	150,000	140,148	37.49	37.94	37.02
	Poona	327,797	171,125	156,662	36.13	36.66	35.57
	Satara	386,917	203,950	182,967	34.67	35.94	33.35
	Sholapur	237,204	123,601	113,603	35.79	36.22	35.31
	Belgaum	845,162	479,625	365,537	36.34	37.51	36.00
	Dharwar	355,452	184,423	171,029	35.98	36.45	35.48
Kaladgi	293,374	153,799	139,575	35.95	36.83	35.03	
KONKAN.	Kanara	135,277	70,282	64,995	33.95	34.05	33.85
	Ratnagiri	395,509	203,995	191,514	38.81	41.54	36.27
	Kelaba	124,075	70,503	63,572	38.26	39.60	36.88
	Bombay City	129,783	67,358	62,410	20.14	16.85	25.51
	Tanna	323,709	166,083	157,626	33.20	37.82	38.61
GUZERAT.	Surat	226,022	117,416	108,606	37.23	37.82	36.56
	Broach	121,453	63,001	58,452	34.67	34.52	34.89
	Kaira	286,232	157,927	128,305	36.57	37.68	35.29
	Panch Mahals	96,984	50,729	46,255	40.29	40.16	40.43
	Ahmadabad	287,717	154,961	132,756	34.68	35.32	33.96
SIND.	Karachi	157,190	87,498	69,692	37.12	36.44	38.01
	Haidarabad	291,551	163,723	127,828	40.38	41.16	39.44
	Thar and Parkar	67,611	37,901	29,710	37.40	36.71	38.34
	Shikarpur	308,180	172,045	136,135	39.70	40.53	38.71
	Upper Sind Frontier	35,458	20,534	14,924	39.40	40.69	37.76

176. In the DECCAN the proportion of children to the total population is above the Division average in KHANDESH, NASIK, and AHMADNAGAR, and in these DISTRICTS it is highest in NASIK; but here even it is far short of that for SIND. The proportion of Boys and Girls is also above the average in the DISTRICTS named, and in BELGAUM.

177. In the **KONKAN**, excluding **BOMBAY CITY**, the proportion of children of each sex is above the **DIVISION** average in **RATNAGIRI**, **KOLARA** and **TANJA**. In **KANARA** it is unusually low. In **BOMBAY CITY** it is 16·85 for Boys, and 25·51 for Girls.

178. In **GUZERAT** the proportions for **SURAT**, **PANCH MAHALS**, and **KAIRA** are above the **DIVISION** average, but only slightly so in **KAIRA**; they are below in **BROACH** and **AHMADABAD**. In **BROACH** and **PANCH MAHALS** the proportion for females exceeds that for males, and in the last named **DISTRICT** it exceeds that of **SIND** for each sex.

179. In **SIND** the proportion for **HAIDARABAD**, **SHIKARPUR**, and the **UPPER FRONTIER** is still higher than the unusually high rate for the **DIVISION**; and in **KARACHI**, and **THAR** and **PARKAR** it is lower, but yet above the average for other **DIVISIONS**. In the last named **DISTRICTS** the proportion of girls on total females exceeds that of boys on total males.

180. Taking the **Presidency** generally, and without reference to its **DIVISIONS**, the proportion of children ranges from 38·95 in **KANARA** to 40·38 in **HAIDARABAD**. The maximum proportionate number of Boys is in **RATNAGIRI**, and the minimum in **KANARA**; for Girls the maximum is in **PANCH MAHALS**, and the minimum in **SATARA**.

181. In 14 out of 23 **DISTRICTS** proper the proportion of children on the total population, and of Boys on total males, is above the average for the **PRESIDENCY**. It is the same for Girls in 12 **DISTRICTS**; and for both sexes the whole of **SIND** contributes. The ratios for **SIND** are unusually high; but they are high in each **DISTRICT** and in each **TALUKA** throughout the Province, so if there be errors they are constant.

182. Compared with the results for **England** and **Wales** the numbers in this **Presidency** under 12 years of age are 21·77 per cent. more numerous, and the figures in our tables are borne out by those for other **Indian Provinces**, as will be seen by the following table:—

Provinces and Countries.	Percentage of Children on total Population.	Percentage of Boys on total Males.	Percentage of Girls on total Females.
Central Provinces	37·49	33·37	36·58
Madras	36·41	36·94	35·84
Bombay	36·35	36·72	35·95
Bengal	34·49	36·99	31·45
N.-W. Provinces	33·12	33·89	32·34
Total	35·57	36·69	34·43
England and Wales	29·85	30·67	29·07

183. It is apparent from this table that the percentage of children on the total population, and of Boys and Girls on the respective totals of males and females is in each Province higher than it is in **England** and **Wales**. Now the **Indian** returns are from places widely separated, and from first to last they were collected and compiled independently; so their concurrence upon this point is fair, presumptive proof, that the case is as stated. Then naturally there comes the question,—why should it be so? Why in this **Presidency**, and in **India** generally, should the proportion of children to the total population be higher than it is in **England**?

184. The four causes which influence the total population of every country are the following:—Births, Deaths, Emigration, Immigration. In England the two latter are important factors, but in this Presidency they are inappreciable, so we merely look to the natural causes—the Births and the Deaths. Some years ago it was pointed out by the Registrar General that the numbers of a population may be reduced in two ways:—

1. Most obviously by a high rate of mortality in after ages, shortening their lives, inasmuch as the numbers living at the advanced ages will all thereby be reduced.
2. Less obviously, but as certainly by increase of Births, for then the numbers at advanced ages are fewer than they should be in proportion, simply because the numbers of children born years ago, of which the adults are the survivors, were fewer than the children born in recent years.

185. Although our tables of mortality are far from correct, they permit a comparison between the approximate death rate of our children and adults, and their truer death rate in England. This has been made in the following table:—

Population.	Countries.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
		Number of Persons.	Number of Deaths in 1871.	Deaths per 1,000 on the total number of Persons.	Number of Persons.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	Number of Persons.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.
Children.	Bombay Presidency	5,990,596	122,536	20.8	2,114,806	65,531	21.0	2,784,406	57,004	20.5
	England and Wales	6,799,651	232,368 (1871.)	34.2	3,401,666	132,897	39.0	3,397,985	100,491	31.0
Adults.	Bombay Presidency	16,326,476	166,348	16.3	6,367,566	91,479	17.0	4,961,691	76,678	15.5
	England and Wales	15,982,161	282,491 (1871.)	17.7	7,961,456	144,668	18.4	8,021,706	140,626	17.6
Total.	Bombay Presidency	16,326,476	290,673	17.9	6,482,366	156,991	18.0	7,746,366	138,892	17.9
	England and Wales	12,782,612	514,859	23.9	11,063,122	284,565	25.9	11,626,600	346,316	21.9

186. This table gives for this Presidency and for England the total of persons under 12 and over 12: that is of children and adults. It also gives the total deaths in each place, for each class, and the ratios per 1,000 of these deaths on the total numbers of each class. These details are repeated for males and females. Although the percentage of deaths among our children and adults is shown as less than that for England, the relative proportion is higher in this country. Thus the death rate for our children is 20.8 per 1,000, and for adults 16.3 per 1,000; so for every 1,000 deaths of the former, there would be 784 of the latter. In England the computed death rate for children is 34.2 per 1,000, and of adults 17.7 per 1,000; so there for every 1,000 deaths of the former there would be 517 of the latter: less by 267 there than here. The results are more striking even, if we take the males of each class. The death rates of our male children and adults are respectively 21 and 17 per 1,000; so for every 1,000 deaths of the former there would be 809 of the latter. In England the respective rates are 36.4 and 18.4 per 1,000; so there for every 1,000 deaths of the former there are only 505 of the latter. Similar results are obtainable for females, but less marked. The following table gives these details:—

Provinces	Number of Adult deaths to every 1,000 deaths of Children in		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Bombay	784	809	756
England and Wales	517	505	533
Differença	+ 267	+ 304	+ 223

187. Here there is a partial answer to the question. The higher death rate in late years reduces the numbers from 12 upwards, and reduces them faster than they are replaced from the younger class. Our life has been divided into 2 classes, unequal as to time; and clearly whatever tends to diminish the number in the one will go to show the proportion which that number bears to the total number.

188. Taking the different classes of the population, we see that the proportion of children amongst HINDUS on the total Hindu population is 36·30, whilst the proportion of children on the total of children in the PRESIDENCY is 36·35. There is a similar approach in the proportion of Hindu Boys and Girls.

189. Amongst MAHOMEDANS the proportion of children generally, and of Boys and Girls, is rather higher than amongst HINDUS.

190. For Buddhists and Christians the proportions are strikingly low compared to those amongst other classes, but they are much the same as regards each other.

These details are given in the following table:—

Classes	CHILDREN			Percentage		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Of Boys on total Male Population	Of Girls on total Female Population	Of Children on total Population
Hindus	2,453,076	2,235,495	4,688,571	36·71	35·84	36·30
Mahomedans	583,004	479,101	1,062,105	37·76	36·85	37·35
Buddhists	29,478	25,734	55,212	27·79	30·44	28·96
Christians	15,532	14,774	30,306	25·27	33·03	28·57
Others	33,713	29,391	63,104	37·31	36·53	37·05

191. Looking at the proportions of children in these two classes, in each DIVISION, we see that in the DECCAN their percentages accord in a general way with those of children of all classes in that DIVISION. It is the same in the KONKAN; for if BOMBAY CITY be excluded, the percentages are raised to 37·93 for HINDUS; and 37·51 for MAHOMEDANS. In GUZERAT the general results are much the same. In SIND the proportions of HINDU and MAHOMEDAN children to the totals of their respective classes are higher than in other DIVISIONS, and more especially so for MAHOMEDANS. Of the total of MAHOMEDANS in the whole Presidency more than half are in this DIVISION.

192. Taking now the DISTRICTS, we find that in 11 out of 23 (excluding BOMBAY CITY, the 24th) the proportion of Hindu children to the HINDU population exceeds that for the

PRESIDENCY; and, adding BELGAUM, the DISTRICTS are those in which the proportion of Children on the total population was above the average for the PRESIDENCY. For MAHOMEDANS there are similar results in 8 out of 23 DISTRICTS.

193. The highest proportion of HINDU children is in the PANCH MAHALS, and the lowest in KARACHI; for MAHOMEDANS the highest is in RATNAGIRI, and the lowest in SURAT. In RATNAGIRI there are the highest figures for both HINDU and MAHOMEDAN Boys, and the lowest are in KARACHI and AHMADABAD: for Girls of that class the maxima are in the PANCH MAHALS and HAIDARABAD, and the minima are in SATARA and SURAT.

194. The proportion of HINDU Children ranges between 40.58 and 32.82 and of MAHOMEDAN between 40.29 and 33.28. The highest percentage of MAHOMEDAN Boys exceeds that of HINDU Boys by 2.72, but the HINDU Girls exceed the MAHOMEDAN Girls by 1.55. All these details are shown in the following table:—

Divisions and Districts	HINDUS			MAHOMEDANS		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Deccan	37.10	35.85	36.49	37.27	35.98	36.65
Konkan	35.00	35.44	35.22	28.06	31.73	29.70
Guzerat	36.39	35.91	36.69	35.24	33.34	34.32
Sind	37.41	38.32	37.88	39.95	38.68	39.39
Konkan (exclusive of Bombay City) ...	38.66	36.90	37.93	39.35	35.66	37.51
DECCAN.						
Khandesh	37.77	37.40	37.59	37.14	36.95	37.04
Nasik	38.78	38.35	38.56	33.12	34.45	33.77
Ahmadnagar	38.06	37.05	37.55	38.15	36.69	37.43
Poona	36.85	35.65	35.27	35.25	34.04	34.67
Satara	36.06	33.38	34.75	35.20	33.28	34.26
Sholapur	36.30	35.35	35.34	36.28	35.35	35.83
Belgaum	37.64	36.10	36.89	38.70	36.72	37.72
Dharwar	36.17	35.26	35.73	38.48	37.28	37.95
Kaladgi	36.63	35.00	35.37	38.10	35.35	36.77
KONKAN.						
Kanara	33.80	33.74	33.78	37.68	34.01	35.86
Ratnagiri	41.39	36.32	38.71	44.11	36.32	40.29
Kolaba	39.82	36.95	38.41	37.96	35.54	36.60
Bombay City	16.13	24.67	19.35	17.88	26.14	21.12
Tanna	38.38	39.08	38.71	32.75	34.16	33.39
GUZERAT.						
Surat	39.33	36.57	37.96	34.63	31.93	33.28
Broach	34.40	35.06	34.71	35.28	34.63	34.97
Kaira	37.63	35.44	36.63	39.04	34.70	36.95
Panch Mahals	40.51	40.63	40.58	35.20	36.45	35.79
Ahmadabad	35.95	34.66	35.34	32.24	31.47	31.87
SIND.						
Karachi	31.07	35.16	33.62	37.73	38.62	38.13
Haiderabad	39.99	39.33	39.70	42.08	39.13	40.21
Thar and Parkar	35.35	36.92	36.02	36.56	33.39	37.34
Shikarpur	40.21	39.76	39.95	40.61	35.45	39.63
Upper Sind Frontier	37.63	37.28	37.48	41.02	37.61	39.62

195. From the above table the following points are elicited:—

1. Although the proportion of MAHOMEDAN Children is higher for the DECCAN DIVISION, it is higher for HINDUS in 6 out of the 9 DISTRICTS; the exceptions are in BELGAUM, DHARWAR, and KALADGI.
2. For the KONKAN DIVISION, the percentage of HINDU Children is the higher; but in KANARA, RATNAGIRI and BOMBAY CITY, it is higher for MAHOMEDANS.
3. For the GUZERAT DIVISION the percentage of HINDU Children is also higher, but in BROACH and in KATIA the proportion of MAHOMEDAN Boys exceeds that of HINDU Boys.
4. For the SIND DIVISION the proportion of MAHOMEDAN Children is the higher, but the percentage of HINDU Girls exceeds that of MAHOMEDAN Girls in HAIDARABAD, THAR and PARKAR, and SHIKARPUR.
5. For the PRESIDENCY generally the proportion of MAHOMEDAN Children is higher than that of HINDU Children.

196. From the subjoined Statement it may be seen how far the results for this PRESIDENCY are borne out by the tables for other PROVINCES:—

PROVINCES.	PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN OF TOTAL POPULATION.			PERCENTAGE OF BOYS OF TOTAL MALE POPULATION.			PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS OF TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION.		
	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	All Others.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	All Others.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	All Others.
Bombay	36.30	37.35	31.82	36.71	37.76	30.51	35.84	26.85	33.63
Central Provinces	37.13	24.1	39.79	37.94	32.64	40.07	36.29	32.16	37.68
Madras	36.4	18.7	31.5	37.4	39.7	29.3	36.3	26.8	34.1
Bengal	33.28	37.5	32.99	36.08	39.87	29.49	30.46	33.67	30.79
N. W. Provinces	33.28	37.1	34.1	33.9	34.4	30.7	32.2	32.6	38.5

197. From this Statement it appears that except in the CENTRAL PROVINCES the proportion of MAHOMEDAN Children is higher than that of HINDU Children: the excess is highest in BENGAL, but the absolute highest proportion is in MADRAS. In BENGAL, MADRAS, and BOMBAY the proportion of Children under the head of "all others" is far lower (as it should be) than the proportion for HINDUS and MAHOMEDANS; but the contrary is the case in the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, and markedly so in the CENTRAL PROVINCES.

198. Hitherto the population has been divided into two classes only: Children, and Adults; and we have seen that both here and in other Provinces the former, or those under 12 years, are more numerous than in England. We have also seen, that their proportion is uniform throughout our DISTRICTS and DIVISIONS, and that it is uniformly abnormal in SIND. As in other PROVINCES, so with us, the proportion of HINDU Children is, speaking generally, somewhat lower than that of MAHOMEDAN Children; but it must not be forgotten, that for each the proportion is taken on the total of its own class; HINDU upon the total of HINDUS, and MAHOMEDAN upon the total of MAHOMEDANS.

199. Our second age period being indefinite as to length, it may be subdivided thus—from 12 to 30 years, from 30 to 50, and from 50 upwards. In the following table there are shown, for each of these periods, the numbers of each sex, and their respective percentages; and they are contrasted with those for ENGLAND and WALES:—

Periods of Age	Amount	BOTH SEXES		MALES		FEMALES	
		Bombay	England	Bombay	England	Bombay	England
Under 12	Number	5,899,293	6,799,651	3,114,803	3,401,668	2,784,495	3,397,983
	Percentage	36.35	29.85	36.72	30.67	35.95	29.07
12—30	Number	5,513,438	7,413,646	2,814,180	3,613,428	2,699,258	3,800,218
	Percentage	33.97	32.55	33.18	32.57	34.85	31.66
30—50	Number	3,571,227	5,223,125	1,926,292	2,498,620	1,645,005	2,724,505
	Percentage	22.01	22.93	22.71	23.52	21.24	23.31
Upwards of 50	Number	1,244,741	3,346,390	627,113	1,579,407	617,628	1,766,983
	Percentage	7.67	14.69	7.39	14.24	7.97	15.12

200. From this table it appears that in this PRESIDENCY no less than 70.32 per cent. of the total is contributed by a population under 30 years of age. In ENGLAND the percentage is only 62.40; and to adjust this difference of 7.92 we must draw upon the next period, that from 30 to 50. Now, in this period, the proportion is 22.93, and as the difference just mentioned is rather more than one-third of this percentage, we must add to the first period one-third of the second: we must add 6½ years. In other words, our population under 30 corresponds to the HOME population under 36 or 37.

201. Passing from childhood to the first adult period, from 12 to 30, we find that in ENGLAND the numbers form 32.55 per cent. of the total population; they rise to this from 29.85, whilst ours fall from 36.35 to 33.97. Had all things been equal in both countries, the percentage of our population, from 12 to 30, should have been 39.64, whereas it has decreased by 2.38 per cent., and the total decrease under 30 is 5.67 per cent. This means that the mortality from 12 to 30 is with us higher by 5.67 per cent. than it is in ENGLAND. It is greater amongst males than females, the respective figures being 5.81 and 4.30.

202. Taking the next period, from 30 to 50, we find that our population should have been 23.93, but it is only 22.01. In ENGLAND it is 22.93; so ours is lower by 1.92 per cent. The reduction in this period is almost entirely amongst females: it is 4.42 for them, and only 0.23 for males.

203. In the last period, from 50 upwards, our proportion is only 7.67 against 14.69 in ENGLAND, a difference of 7.2. The reduction now is 6.97 per cent. for males, and 5.81 for females. These results accord with those brought out by the tables already given on page 50.

204. Grouping our population decennially, we see that, with one trifling exception, there is a decrease in each advancing period from birth onwards. Amongst females between 20 and 30 there is an increase of not quite one-half per cent. In the 1st decade the numbers are nearly one-third, or 32 per cent. on the total population. In the 2nd decade, in each sex, the decrease alone is 37 per cent. In the 3rd decade it is very small; in the 4th it is again marked, but not like that just noticed between the first and second. In the 5th it is somewhat less, and still less in the 6th. The group beyond the 6th decade extends over an indefinite number of years; so here we should expect a higher percentage, but it is smaller again, showing how very small are our numbers over 60 years of age. These points are here detailed and the percentages are also given:—

Decennial Periods of age.	POPULATION.			PERCENTAGE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Of Persons.	Of Males.	Of Females.
0 to 10	5,087,274	2,665,135	2,422,139	31.35	31.42	31.27
10 to 20	3,172,450	1,659,428	1,513,022	19.55	19.57	19.53
20 to 30	3,153,012	1,604,420	1,548,592	19.43	18.91	19.98
30 to 40	2,206,398	1,189,155	1,017,243	13.59	14.02	13.13
40 to 50	1,364,899	737,137	627,762	8.41	8.69	8.13
50 to 60	799,808	409,823	381,985	4.88	4.83	4.93
Above 60	452,933	217,290	235,643	2.79	2.56	3.03
Total.....	16,228,774	8,482,388	7,746,386	100	100	100

205. Similarly grouping the Home population, there is the same general decrease, but the transitions are less abrupt. For advanced life the numbers are higher there than here, and here there is a higher mortality between 10 and 20. For the last period the ratio is apparently slightly higher, but it is not so really, as this period is one of 40 years:—

Decennial Periods of Age.	PERSONS.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
0 to 10	5,795,746	25.44	2,896,209	26.11	2,899,537	24.80
10 to 20	4,621,397	20.28	2,304,319	20.77	2,317,078	19.82
20 to 30	3,796,154	16.66	1,814,568	16.36	1,981,586	16.96
30 to 40	2,933,654	12.88	1,397,397	12.59	1,536,257	13.14
40 to 50	2,289,471	10.05	1,101,223	9.93	1,188,248	10.17
50 to 60	1,671,993	7.34	804,934	7.25	867,059	7.41
Upwards of 60	1,674,307	7.35	774,473	6.99	899,824	7.70
Total.....	22,782,812	100	11,093,123	100	11,689,689	100

206. Examining the numbers of decennial groups for each division and class of the people, a similar decrease is observable at each successive decade, and is subject to a similar exception in the case of Females between 20 and 30, except in the KONKAN and GUZERAT and amongst BUDDHISTS and OTHERS:—

Decennial Periods of Age.	DIVISIONS.				CLASSES.				
	Deccan.	Konkan.	Guzerat.	Sind.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Christians.	Others.
0 to 10	31.12	30.24	30.78	34.14	31.13	32.32	28.17	28.39	31.52
10 to 20	19.40	20.94	19.55	17.79	19.78	18.27	19.95	21.82	19.06
20 to 30	19.80	20.50	19.51	20.69	19.86	20.62	19.94	21.95	19.74
30 to 40	13.65	12.27	14.03	13.60	13.03	13.55	14.54	13.10	12.90
40 to 50	8.33	7.96	8.36	6.87	8.21	7.49	9.64	7.66	8.57
50 to 60	5.06	4.93	5.09	4.11	4.96	4.65	5.89	4.57	5.01
Upwards of 60	3.17	3.16	3.69	2.80	3.01	3.10	3.67	2.51	4.26

207. There is another interesting point in connection with AGE. Dividing our total population equally, that division is made at the age of 19.51. For Females it is 19.57, and for Males 19.45. The numbers under and over 20 are just equal. If this be done for our DIVISIONS, it will be seen that the figures for the DECCAN and the KONKAN are higher than the average for the PRESIDENCY. But if BOMBAY CITY be excluded, the KONKAN figures are reduced below those for SIND, which are below the average for the PRESIDENCY. For Persons, Males, and Females, they are then respectively 18.27, 18.02, 18.49. For BOMBAY CITY the results are exceptional: first, the age of division is later, 27.97; secondly, it is later for males than for females, the contrary being the case everywhere else:—

Divisions.	Age at which the Population is equally divided.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Deccan	19.67	19.62	19.71
Konkan	20.12	20.82	19.42
Guzerat	19.08	18.45	19.82
Sind	18.48	18.21	18.70
Bombay Presidency ...	19.51	19.45	19.57

208. If we divide our people into *classes*, the results are the same. For HINDUS and MAHOMEDANS the figures are almost equal, and are almost the same as the average for the PRESIDENCY. Those for BUDDHISTS and CHRISTIANS are equal to each other; but they are rather higher than those for HINDUS and MAHOMEDANS, whilst those for all others are nearly the same as the PRESIDENCY average.

Hindus, 19.46.
Mahomedans, 19.43.
Buddhists, 22.30.
Christians, 22.34.
Others, 19.13.

209. Comparing these results with those for other INDIAN PROVINCES, and for ENGLAND and WALES, it will be seen that in India the division occurs between the years 20.33 and 18.49; the former obtaining in the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, and the latter in the CENTRAL PROVINCES.

210. The INDIAN average is 19.24, just below that for our PRESIDENCY; but low when compared with that for ENGLAND and WALES, where it is 22.37—higher by 3.13. Amongst females everywhere the division occurs later, not only here and in other PROVINCES, but in ENGLAND also. These results are embodied in the following table:—

Provinces.	Age at which the Population is equally divided.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
North-West Provinces	20.33	19.07	21.14
Bombay	19.51	19.45	19.57
Madras	18.65	18.52	18.79
Central Provinces	18.49	18.34	18.75
Mean for the four Provinces ...	19.24	18.99	19.56
England and Wales	22.37	21.74	22.96

211. We have now to deduce an average age for our population, and this may be done roughly, by dividing the sum of their years by the total of persons. Our first age period is from Birth, or 0, to the end of the 1st year, and the second ends with the 6th year; but, to avoid using fractions, we may take these two as one period. Doing this, we shall find, that from 0 to 6 inclusive, there are 3,463,224 children of both sexes; and as the extremes of a period added together, and divided by 2, give the mean for that period, the mean age of each child is 3 years—thus $\frac{0+6}{2} = \frac{6}{2} = 3$. And for the remaining periods the successive means will be 9, 16, 25, 35, 45, 55, and 70: this last being on the assumption, that, as a rule, this is about the limit of Native life.

In the following table there are given the different periods, the average age for each, and the living numbers, with the sums of their years; and dividing the sum of all by 16,228,774 (our total population) we get 22·36 years as the average age for each person in this PRESIDENCY. For males it is 22·32, and for females 22·33; higher by 0·06 of a year, or 20 days, nearly 3 weeks:—

Age periods.	Mean age for each period.	Population enumerated.	Sum of years.
0 to 6 ...	3	3,463,224	10,389,672
6 to 12 ...	9	2,436,074	21,924,666
12 to 20 ...	16	2,360,426	37,766,816
20 to 30 ...	25	3,153,012	78,825,300
30 to 40 ...	35	2,206,398	77,223,930
40 to 50 ...	45	1,364,899	61,420,455
50 to 60 ...	55	791,808	43,549,440
60 Upwards	70	452,933	31,705,310
All Ages...	.....	16,228,774	3,62,805,589

$$362,805,589 \div 16,228,774 = 22\cdot36. \text{ (Mean for Presidency).}$$

212. In the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES the average age of the population is 23 years, in MADRAS it is 22·27, and in the CENTRAL PROVINCES 21·59. The mean for the 4 Provinces approximates to that for this Presidency. No reliable mean can be given for Bengal, as life there was divided into two periods: the first from 0 to 12 years, the second from 12 onwards.

213. At the last English Census the mean age for the Home population was 26·4 years, (for males 26·0, for females 26·8,) and there too the mean for females was higher than for males—higher by 0·8 of a year, or 10 lunar months. Since 1851 this mean age has been constant, and the mean age of those 20 and upwards has also been constant: in 1851 it was 40·4, in 1861 it was 40·7, and in 1871 it was 40·8. In this Presidency it is 36·73. From the English life table the mean age is 32·1—for males 31·77, for females 32·33—and the difference between these figures and those deduced from the Census Tables is due to migration. Compared with this English average ours is lower by 9·7 years, and this means that with us the death rate is higher here in the advanced periods.

214. In the subjoined table there are given the mean ages of both sexes, and of males and females separately, for each DISTRICT of each DIVISION; and it will

be seen, that in GUZERAT and SIND the mean age for females is slightly higher than for males. In BOMBAY CITY the mean age of each male is as high as 27.83 years; but this is owing to the great preponderance of that sex. The mean for each female is 22.96:—

Divisions.	Districts.	Average Age of		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.
Deccan.	Deccan	22.65	22.74	22.58
	Konkan	22.63	22.83	22.42
	Guzerat	22.03	21.60	22.51
	Sind...	21.27	21.23	21.35
	Total	22.36	22.32	22.38
DECCAN.	Khandesh ...	21.87	22.10	21.63
	Nasik ...	21.50	21.91	21.06
	Ahmadnagar ...	21.76	22.09	21.25
	Poona ...	22.51	22.69	22.32
	Satara ...	23.72	24.22	24.86
	Sholapur ...	22.77	23.33	22.41
	Belgaum ...	22.87	22.65	23.10
	Dharwar ...	22.53	22.58	22.48
	Kaladgi ...	23.00	22.83	23.16
Total	22.65	22.74	22.58	
KONKAN.	Kanara ...	21.30	21.39	21.20
	Ratnagiri ...	22.27	21.73	22.78
	Kolaba ...	21.12	20.85	21.40
	Bombay City ...	27.27	27.83	22.96
	Tanna ...	20.79	22.32	20.60
Total	22.63	22.83	22.42	
GUZERAT.	Surat ...	22.19	21.39	22.67
	Broach ...	22.37	22.24	22.44
	Kaira ...	22.02	21.44	22.68
	Panch Mahals ...	20.24	20.17	20.31
	Ahmadabad ...	22.32	21.79	22.92
Total	22.03	21.60	22.51	
SIND.	Karachi ...	22.01	22.26	21.68
	Haidarabad ...	20.27	20.19	20.39
	Thar and Parkar ...	24.23	24.08	24.44
	Shikarpur ...	21.03	20.83	21.23
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	21.91	21.68	22.20
Total	21.27	21.23	21.35	

215. The results here given are not absolutely correct, for it is not absolutely true that the extremes of a period added together, and divided by 2, give the mean for that period. The true mean is something less, because the numbers for any given period are always less than those in the period preceding. Thus, although we have assumed the mean age of each child between 0 and 6 years to be 3, it is really somewhat less; and, checking the figures for all the periods, it will reduce our PRESIDENCY average from 22.36 to about 20 years, and make the INDIAN population younger than that of ENGLAND by some 11 or 12 years.

216. An interesting point is that of age expectancy, or the average duration of Native life; but the data for the nicer calculations are not to be had, and we can only give approximations. Now, the average age at death is really the average duration of life; and this, by our Mortuary tables, is 27.96 years. By our Census tables the

Life expectancy. number of children 6 years old, and under, is 3,463,224, and the numbers over 6, but not over 12, are 2,436,074: between the totals of these two periods there is a difference of 1,027,150. Now clearly those between 6 and 12, were, 6 years ago, under 6; and, supposing the population to have

See Kaira Report. remained stationary, they should have been at least as numerous as those now under 6, but they are less by 1,027,150. The assumption here taken is not absolutely correct, but it is necessary as a datum. During 6 years then 1,027,150 persons have passed out of our tables, and chiefly by deaths; so in these years the mortality was at the rate of about 171,192 per annum. In the same way the general annual averages of mortality in each of the remaining periods may be computed, and they are given in the last column of the subjoined table:—

Age periods	Duration of each period.	Population.	Average annual population.	Decrease per year.
0 to 6	6 years	3,463,224	577,204	171,192
6 to 12	6 "	2,436,074	406,012	110,959
12 to 20	8 "	2,360,426	295,053	—20,249
20 to 30	10 "	3,153,012	315,301	94,662
30 to 40	10 "	2,206,398	220,639	84,149
40 to 50	10 "	1,364,899	136,490	57,309
50 to 60	10 "	791,808	79,181	33,888
60 and upwards	10 "	452,933	45,293	43,293
		16,228,774		

217. The sum of the last column indicates the total annual mortality for the PRESIDENCY, and it gives 35.57 as the death rate per *mille* per annum, on the total population of both sexes: for males 34.67, and for females 36.57. From these figures it may be shown, that our life expectancy is 28.83 years for males, 27.35 for females, and 28.11 for persons. The general death rate by our mortuary tables for 8 years back is only 18.2—just 17.37 less than that now deduced! At Home the death rates per *mille* are 23.9 for males, 21.3 for females, and 22.6 for persons. This gives a Home life expectancy of 41.8 years for males, 46.7 for females, and 44.3 for persons generally. Compared with these figures ours are lamentably low; by the first method the general average is 27.96 years, and by the second it is 28.11: so the difference is only 0.15. These figures will be raised slightly by making the corrections for a non-stationary population.

218. In the following table there are given the computed death rates, and the approximate life expectancy for Males, Females, and Persons, for each DIVISION and DISTRICT :—

Divisions and Districts	Death rate per mille.			Average duration of Life.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Deccan ...	36.99	35.05	36.23	27.03	28.53	27.60	
Konkan ...	34.42	31.29	34.67	29.05	31.96	28.84	
Guzerat ...	35.13	34.48	35.65	28.47	29.00	27.90	
Sind ...	42.92	38.57	41.52	23.30	25.93	24.08	
Presidency ...	35.57	34.67	36.57	28.11	28.83	27.35	
DECCAN.	Khandesh ...	38.68	37.48	39.96	25.85	26.68	25.03
	Nasik ...	38.19	36.95	39.50	26.18	27.06	25.32
	Ahmadnagar ...	36.47	35.57	37.42	27.42	28.11	26.72
	Poona ...	35.37	34.60	36.18	28.27	28.90	27.64
	Satara ...	32.69	32.82	32.55	30.59	30.47	30.72
	Sholapur ...	35.02	34.37	35.69	28.55	29.10	28.02
	Belgaum ...	35.09	34.78	35.44	28.50	28.77	28.22
	Dharwar ...	33.58	33.23	33.95	29.78	30.09	29.46
Kaladgi ...	36.52	36.34	36.70	27.38	27.52	27.25	
KONKAN.	Kanara ...	30.12	29.34	30.96	33.20	34.08	32.30
	Raatagiri ...	37.72	38.97	36.55	26.51	25.66	27.36
	Kolaba ...	37.71	37.66	37.6	26.52	26.55	26.48
	Bombay City ...	17.85	14.46	23.38	56.02	69.15	42.77
	Tanna ...	37.85	36.36	39.44	26.42	27.50	25.35
GUZERAT.	Surat ...	37.16	37.49	36.83	26.91	26.67	27.15
	Broach ...	33.93	32.55	35.43	29.47	30.72	28.22
	Kaira ...	35.87	35.31	36.50	27.88	28.32	27.40
	Panch Mahals ...	39.65	37.84	41.65	25.22	26.43	24.01
	Ahmadabad ...	32.15	31.42	32.97	31.10	31.83	30.33
SIND.	Karachi ...	37.53	35.29	40.47	27.65	28.34	24.71
	Haidarabad ...	40.14	39.13	41.37	24.91	25.56	24.17
	Thar and Parkar ...	32.89	31.36	34.94	30.40	31.89	28.62
	Shikarpur ...	42.59	41.63	43.75	23.48	24.02	22.86
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	39.57	38.72	40.64	25.27	25.83	24.61

219. It will be seen, that in the SIND DIVISION the death rate is unusually high, and the life expectancy is proportionally low. In this DIVISION only is this expectancy below the average for the PRESIDENCY. In BOMBAY CITY the death rate being comparatively low, the life expectancy is unusually high—nearly double that for the PRESIDENCY. In the other DISTRICTS the maximum expectancy is in KANARA, and the minimum in the UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

220. For the total population of the PRESIDENCY between 0 and 6 years, the death rate per mille per annum is 49.43—nearly 50.

See para. 216.

221. By our Birth Registers the mean birth rate per mille of the last 3 years is shown as 17.7; but it is notoriously incorrect, and advantage may be taken of the data now afforded to try and find one nearer what it should be. The numbers living from 0 to 6 years inclusive are 3,463,224, and their annual death rate is 50 per 1,000.—In other words, out of every 1,000 under 6

years $\frac{1}{20}$ th die, and $\frac{19}{20}$ ths survive. This rate of course obtains in the 1st year. Therefore—

Let x be the number of annual births; then

at the end of the 1st year $\frac{19}{20}$ of x will survive = $\frac{19}{20}x$
 See Kaira Report. and " " 2nd " $\frac{19}{20}$ of $\frac{19}{20}x$ " = $(\frac{19}{20})^2x$
 and " " 6th " $\frac{19}{20}$ of $(\frac{19}{20})^5x$ " = $(\frac{19}{20})^6x$

Thus the total of survivors at the end of the 6 years will be

$$x \left\{ \frac{19}{20} + \left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^2 + \dots + \left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^6 \right\}$$

The expression within the bracket is a geometrical progression, in which the first term and the constant multiple are both $\frac{19}{20}$, and the total of terms is 6. Thus, using the ordinary formula for adding up the terms in the progression, and multiplying the sum by x , the value will be

$$x \frac{19}{20} \left\{ 1 - \left(\frac{19}{20}\right)^6 \right\} = \frac{222,128,261}{64,000,000} x; \text{ and}$$

this total should be equal to the surviving population at the end of the 6 years

$$\frac{222,128,261}{64,000,000} x = 3,463,224.$$

Solving this equation we get

$$x = 688,069 = \text{total of annual births.}$$

222. From this it is found that our birth rate is 41.05 per *mille* per annum, that for England being 35. If the figures now given be correct, our annual births exceed those returned by 318,112—thus :

688,069 Computed births
 269,957 Births returned (mean for 3 years).
 —————
 318,112

223. In the following table similar results to those above shown are given for each DISTRICT :

Districts.	BIRTH RATES.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Khandesh	45.37	51.82	48.46
Nasik	43.27	49.65	46.35
Ahmadnagar	40.51	45.97	43.15
Poona	39.69	44.73	42.11
Satara	36.36	38.63	37.45
Sholapur	39.63	43.87	41.67
Belgaum	39.20	42.23	40.64
Dharwar	36.76	39.50	38.08
Kaladgi	43.61	46.64	45.08
Kenara	30.49	34.35	32.34
Ratnagiri	44.42	44.79	44.53
Kolaba	43.54	46.94	45.19
Tanna	42.51	48.97	45.60
Surat	44.29	45.95	45.12
Broach	37.29	43.73	40.37
Kaira	40.21	45.85	42.77
Panch Mahals	43.31	52.11	47.45
Ahmadabad	33.84	38.92	36.19
Karachi	41.71	52.00	46.14
Haidarabad	45.22	52.66	48.51
Thar and Parkar	32.28	38.40	34.97
Shikarpur	51.95	59.58	55.26
Upper Sind Frontier	41.79	52.97	48.31

N.B.—The population of Bombay City being abnormal, its birth rates have not been given here.

224. Assuming that those under 12 years, and those over 60, are more or less dependent upon those between 12 and 60, we find that 6,352,231 persons are supported by 9,876,543: in other words, out of every 100 persons there are 60·86 effective, and 39·14 non-effective; or for every 100 of the former there are 64·3 of the latter. In England out of every 100 persons there are 62·81 effective, and 37·19 non-effective, and for every 100 of the former, there are 59·2 of the latter; so the burden is heavier in this country.

225. The chief points connected with AGE may thus be summarised:—

1. Below 12 years the population of this PRESIDENCY exceeds that of ENGLAND and WALES by 22 per cent.
2. From 12 to 30 years the English population recovers itself, and almost approaches ours, the difference being only 1·42 per cent. With us, in this period, the females out-number the males.
3. From 30 to 50 the English population passes ours by nearly 1 per cent.—0·92; our proportion of males and females is in favour of the former, whilst in England the females predominate.
4. From 50 upwards there is a marked difference at Home: the numbers are very nearly as high again as they are with us. The females are in excess in both countries.
5. In this PRESIDENCY, and in other PROVINCES also, the period at which the population is equally divided is about 20 years, and in England it is later by some 3 years. For females the division is later everywhere, as well in England as here.
6. The average age of our population is 22·32 for males, 22·38 for females, and 22·36 for persons generally; and it is much the same in other PROVINCES. For England it is 26 for males, 26·8 for females, and 26·4 for persons. Both here and at Home the mean age is higher amongst females. From the English Life Tables the mean age is 32·1. Taking the population over 20 years, our mean age is 36·73, and in England it is 40·8.
7. Our approximate life expectancy is for males 28·83 years, for females 27·35, and for persons 28·11; By our mortuary tables it is 27·96. In England it is 41·8 for males, 46·9 for females, and 44·3 for persons. With us the life expectancy is in favour of males: at Home it is in favour of females. Our population is shorter lived than the Home population by 16·19 years.
8. The computed birth rate has been found to be 41·05, whilst the rate from our mortuary tables is only 17·7 *per mille*. The rate in England is 35.
9. The proportion of non-effective to effective is greater in this Presidency than at Home. See para. 218.
10. The main differences between our population and that of England may thus be stated—our children are more numerous, they reach maturity earlier, and, as adults, they die earlier.

RELIGION.

226. As the subject of SEX marches with that of AGE, so must RELIGION be taken with CASTE or CLASS. Each will be considered separately; but such is the connection between them, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to speak of the one and not allude to, or include, the other. As the great mass of the people are either Hindus or Mahomedans, it will be more convenient first to take those creeds which numerically are less important; thus:—

CHRISTIAN.

Here the unity of the principle involved has been regarded as of more importance than the mere want of uniformity in rule and ritual, and all have been included who profess to acknowledge the divinity of Christ.

JEW.

In 1838-39 Dr. Wilson presented to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society his account of the Beni-Israel of Bombay, and, in his opinion, they are veritable descendants of one or other of the lost Tribes. They have no history, and but few traditions, and when Dr. Wilson wrote, they had no *M. S. Sepher Torah*, or Book of the Law.

PARSI.

Again are we indebted to Dr. Wilson, and this time for his exhaustive work on the Parsi religion. Our earliest information of this

remnant of a race is derived from Eastwick's translation of the *Kissah i Sanjan*, *Journal of Bombay Asiatic Society*, April 1842. which was compiled by Behram of Nowsaree

in A.D. 1599. When Persia in its turn fell under the sway of the Crescent, those of its people who held by their ancient faith were so harrassed and hunted, that numbers of them fled into the province of Khorassan: driven thence some of them went to Ormuz, thence to Dix in the Gulf of Cambay, and, finally, to SANJAN, about 30 miles below SURAT. This last migration is placed in A.D. 717, and from this time, under varying fortunes, and as Parsis, they have made their home in Western India. A people without a country they were only too ready, as a matter of expediency, to gloss their tenets, and obtain peace and rest, by a policy of outward concession. In estimating the amount of the gloss, and the extent of the concession, we must see what was the purity of the doctrines as they

were delivered; and here, be it remembered, those revived under the Sassanide dynasty, were even then different from those first taught by him who gave them. To him—ZOROASTER, or ZARATHUSTRA SPITAMA—there attaches an

obscurity that can never be cleared away. He was the founder of the Mazdayasna religion which has descended to the Parsis, but they themselves have missed his age by more than 1,000 years. They would place

him in 550 B.C.; but, as Hang has pointed out, they have done this by mistaking the KAVA VISTASPA of the ZEND AVESTA, the KAI GCSHTASP of the Shahnamah; for VISTASPA, or HRSASPES, the father of DARIUS. His truer age is that of MOSES, if not of ABRAHAM.

Whether the whole of the ZEND AVESTA was his work, or whether, as is far more probable, it was a collection of texts and commentaries contributed and compiled through a long series of years by succeeding priests, very certain is it that the exposition

of his faith, as delivered by ZOROASTER himself before the great assembly of the nation, breathes a spirit of the purest monothesim. A freer rendering of this celebrated thesis has

been given by Bansen in his "God in History", and no one can read it without feeling

that its glowing force was not of this world; more earnest yearnings had never been felt, more noble aspirations had never been heard, more sublime ideas had never been expressed; and it is impossible to believe, that he who spoke them could have entertained those crude fancies which later times have since attributed to him. Although the founder of Persia's national faith, he himself was not a Persian, and the story of

his having been born at Ragma, or Rai, near Teheran, is based upon a passage in Yasna 19, which alludes to the place as governed by the Zarathustras, or the priestly class. He lived and died, long before Persia was an inde-

pendant kingdom, when there was an Aryan nation with Balkh for the capital. Here there was the Mahabadian dynasty beginning with ABAD; then comes a second under JAI AFRAM; a third, the SHAYIAN; and a fourth, the YASANIAN. Then, after a long interval, come other four dynasties: the PESHADIAN, the KAIANIAN, the ASKANIAN, and the SASSANIAN, and the first of these commences with GILSHAH, or KAIAMORS, who Sir William Ouseley, in his epitome, assigns to the year 3436 B.C. If this be a correct date, and there can be little doubt about it, who must be the interval separating KAIAMORS from ABAD? A false system of chronology has wiped out all before the KAIANIAN dynasty, and dates have been so falsified as to accord with this period of *Persia's* greatness: it should be added that this falsification was made by European writers, and by them have the errors been detected and rectified. Zoroaster's age was that of Gushtasp the *Bactrian*, hundreds of years before the time of Gushtasp the *Kaianian*, whilst yet the Zend was a living language; but, as this died out, there crept in first one superstition, then another, or a ceremonial, or an observance; and so it went on until in the present day but very few of the Priests know the meaning of the prayers they say so unceasingly.

MAHOMEDANS. As Christians may be divided into those who acknowledge the Pope's supremacy, and those who protest against it, so may Mahomedans be divided into those who recognise a certain Imamic succession, and those who reject it. The rival sects are THE SUNIS and THE SHIAS, and the outward causes of the schism date back from the death of their Prophet. When this occurred it was A.D. 632. found that no successor had been appointed, but although none had been nominated, the eyes of all were turned upon *Ali*. *Ali* his cousin, his chosen companion, his first disciple, the husband of his daughter FATIMA. But in this matter neither public wish, nor general expectation, was to be realised, for AYESHA, a younger wife of the Prophet, managed to secure the election of her own father ABU BEKER, who thus became the 1st Khalif. One of his earliest acts was the collection of all the chapters of the Koran, with a view to their being published. Errors had crept into the text not only in his time, but also in that of his successor OMAR, the 2nd Khalif.

In the reign of OTHMAN, the 3rd Khalif, an amended edition was prepared, and it was then ordered that all the old copies were to be burnt. Amongst the Persians this order was the spark to the train. Neither ABU BEKER nor OMAR had been honestly acknowledged, and now OTHMAN, the hated conqueror of their country, sought also to dictate to them in matters of faith. Goaded into opposition, they espoused the cause of ALI, who, after OTHMAN's murder, was elected Khalif. In order of succession he was the 4th, but rejecting the first three, they boldly declared him the first lawful IMAM. In addition they refused, as apocryphal, the "Book of Traditions," which the SUNIS accept as canonical, and they charged them with having tampered with the original texts.

The SUNIS are the more numerous, and the more influential, and they all give a quasi acknowledgment to the Sultan of Room, or Constantinople. The SHIAS are mostly Persians, but in the early days of the schism they were known as Imamies, or Fatimitis, or Aliites: they called themselves "the just," and spoke of the SUNIS as the "Rafezis," or Separatists. After the death of Imam Jaffir Sedik, the partizans of ALI were again divided, and there arose a new sect, the *Ismailies*, who traced the succession through Ismail, a son of Jaffir's, who died in his father's life-time. The other Aliites traced it through another son, Moosa, to Mahomed Mehdi, the 12th Imam, who disappeared, but who,

they say, is to re-appear as the true Messiah. All the differences resolve themselves into those of a disputed succession. The SUNIS only recognise ABU BEKER, OMAR, OTHMAN, and ALI : they call them their Khalifs, and regard them as more than ordinary men, but less than the PROPHET. The SHIAS recognise none between the PROPHET and ALI, and from ALI they count 12 Imams down to MAHOMED MEHDI, who disappeared from human view. There is a branch of the ISMAILIES which demands notice, THE KHOJAHs. They are Shia-Imami Ismailies, and the distinctive tenet of the sect is, that each successive Imam from ALI, to ISMAIL, the son of Jaffir, is an incarnation of God, and that the incarnation is hereditary in the male line. At present it is manifested in the person of Hoosain Ali, or, as he is better known, AGA KHAN. No outsider can pretend to say how much of reverence, and how much of worship is accorded him; but there is the fact, that he THE AGA is a direct lineal descendant of ALI, the son-in-law of THE PROPHET. He may be traced back through the Chiefs of Alamut, and the Fatimite Khalifs of Egypt, to Ismail, the son of Jaffir Sedik, the 6th Imam. Alamut was the stronghold of the ASSASSINS; and their Chief was the Sheik el Jebal, or "Old Man of the Mountain." The Syuds are those who claim descent from ALI and FATIMA, and there are various other sections, as Memons, Sheiks, Pathans, Moguls, Borahs, and others, but they may all be classed under one or other of the great rival sects—THE SUNIS or THE SHIAS.

As suppliers to Europeans of almost every article that can be wanted, except food, the MEMONS and BORAHs have acquired great importance. The former are chiefly from Cutch, and Hallar in Kattywar : they are SUNIS. The Borahs are SHIAS, and they come from Cutch, Cambay, Jamnagar, and Guzerat generally. Their principal divisions are the SULIMANI and the DAOUDI : the latter are the more numerous. It is their women chiefly who go about the streets veiled.

For obvious reasons no Mahomedans have returned themselves as WAHABIS, or members of that puritan sect founded towards the close of the last century by Abdul Wahab, the son of a petty Arab Chief of Nejd. The religion of the Prophet had then lost somewhat of its first purity, and the abuses were nowhere more flagrant than in the Holy City; and brooding over them young Abdul Wahab soon worked himself up to the white heat of fanaticism, and denounced them. In return he was driven from city to city, until eventually he found an asylum with Muhammed Ibn Sa'ud, the Chief of Derai'yeh, who espoused his cause, and strengthened his position by giving him his daughter in marriage. Before long, such was his influence, the whole Province of Nejd had been gained over, and THE WAHABIS were a power doing battle with the great Empire of the Sultan. Abdul Wahab died in 1787, but not before he had seen his standards carried through the greater part of Arabia, and Turkey in Asia. In 1803 they swept down upon Mecca, and in the following year they took Medina, and here, in the very heart of Islam, their puritan earnestness was something terrible. With a stern, unbending spirit of Theism, which accepted no compromise, they slew by the sword all those who refused to join them : every outward and visible sign of the faith was ruthlessly demolished as an abomination : the tombs of old Moslem saints were defiled, nor was that of THE PROPHET spared : the Sacred Mosque itself was plundered, and, in a breath, the gifts and relics of years became Bedouin spoils.

The fire of their zeal burned too fiercely, and before long THE WAHABIS were a broken host, their power gone, their banners in the dust, and nothing

left to them but the memory of their triumphs, and the fanatic creed, which had now to be nursed in secret. But scarcely had it died out in the land of its birth, ere it was caught up, and carried to India, and that too by one who entered this world the year before Abdul Wahab quitted it. Sayud Ahmed was born at Roy Bareilly in 1786, and he began his career as a common trooper. In 1816 he went to Delhi to study the Sacred Law, and three years afterwards started on a missionary tour through the Provinces, his progress to Calcutta being a marvel of success. In 1822 he made the pilgrimage to Mecca, but here his ideas were so like those of the hated WAHABIS that he was publicly degraded, and expelled from the town. Influenced by this treatment, he left for India, and in October 1823 landed at Bombay a red hot Wahabi. With unerring instinct he hurried to the Frontier, where he was surrounded by fiery Pathans, and others, whose religious zeal is kept aflame by prospects of plunder, and who hailed him as the Prophet, the expected Imam, the Apostle of God, the chosen leader who was to drive out the Infidel, and restore the country to the true believers. He himself was killed at Balakot in May 1831, but his legacy of fanaticism has kept the Frontier in a state of perpetual sedition and revolt, and has already cost us three campaigns.

HINDU.

It has been pointed out by Colebrooke that the Hindu Religion has the elements of Monotheism, though practically it is polytheistic. But the Brahmanism of the present day is not the religion of the Vedas, nor had it an existence in the cradle of the race in Central Asia. We now know, that some 5,000 years before the birth of Christ, there was a great Aryan kingdom, of which Balkh, "the mother of cities," was the capital. The settlements, or provinces, of this kingdom are enumerated in the opening chapter of the Vendidad, and they are thus given by Hang :—

1. Sugdha, or Sogdiana.
2. Mouru, or Margiana, or Merv.
3. Bakhdi, or Bactria, with Balkh for the Capital.
4. Nisaja, or Northern Parthia, the Nisaia of Ptolemy.
5. Haroya, or Aria, the Hariva of the cuneiform inscriptions.
6. Vekereta, or Sagestan, the home of the mighty Rustem.
7. Urva, or Cabul.
8. Khnenta, or Khandahar.
9. Haraquaita, or Arachosia.
10. Hetumat, or Helmund.
11. Ragma, or Northern Media, where Ptolemy and Strabo place a city of Rhaga (Rai near Teheran, the supposed birth-place of Zoroaster).
12. Kakhra, or Khorassan.
13. Varena, or Ghilan.
14. Haptu Hindu, or the Punjab.

Could we but find the records of the time from ARAD to KALAMORS we should have the history of the Aryan nation when it lived within these Provinces, a united people, speaking a common language, and we should know when Haptu Hindu was first occupied. Bunsen has shown why it must have been prior to the age of ZOROASTER; but, whatever the time, it must have extended over several centuries, for it was here, in Haptu Hindu, that the Vedic language was developed, and the early Vedic hymns composed; the language is older than the

God in History, Volume I,
page 295.

Bactrian Zend, as that again is older than the Sanskrit. From Haptu Hindu they crossed the Sutlej, and from this time they become INDO-

ARYANS:—"Scholars who have carefully studied the Vedic literature, agree in the opinion that the Indo-Aryans paused in the valley of the

Upper Ganges a long time, probably several centuries before proceeding to occupy the country farther east," and that "there the Brahmanical institutions must have been developed, and matured, and, perhaps, the collection of the Vedic hymns completed, and the canon closed"; or, as Lassen has it, "the germs imported from without were first planted, cultivated, and brought to maturity in Hindustan, in the country adjacent to the Sarasvati River. There must have been a long distance in time between the Veda and the Brahmans. In the matured Brahmanical system Indra is dethroned by Brahma, who does not appear in the Veda as a deity, and the leading Veda divinities have either disappeared, or been transformed. In the literature of that system, the Vedic language itself is superseded by the Sanskrit."

"The history of the Aryan race in India may be divided into four distinct periods:—1. The Vedic age, which began when

Page 261. the Indo-Aryans were dwelling in Haptu Hindu, and closed at some period after their settlement at Brahmavartta on the Sarasvati. During this period they occupied but a small part of the country. 2. The ancient Brahmanical period, which began at Brahmavartta, and terminated when the supremacy of Buddhism was established. This was the period of the Sanskrit language. The Vedic tongue had ceased to exist, save in the old books, and there were important changes in the Vedic Pantheon. A very long period was required for such changes, to which must be added all the time necessary for the Sanskrit tongue to appear, receive its great development, live its whole life as a spoken language, and finally disappear from common use. 3. The period of Sakhya Muni's Buddhism, which lasted about twelve centuries counting from the time of the second convocation in the year 453 B.C. 4. The period of modern Brahmanism, which was beginning to take form and assume importance in the seventh century of the Christian era, more than eleven hundred years ago."

It is this 4th period with which we are concerned. Earth and sky have been ransacked, and everything animate and inanimate is now a god to be appeased, or propitiated, whilst ceremonies are endless. In early days a special divinity was assigned to each of the four original castes: thus Siva to the Brahmans, Vishnu

Wilson's Essays, Volume I., page 2, note. to the Kshattryas, Brahma to the Vaisyas, and Ganesa to the Sudras; but as castes were

developed, new dieties were distributed, and they may now be counted by hundreds of thousands. But although they are so numerous, but very few are the objects of a common worship. The roll-call is still a long one, but probably nine-tenths of the people may be brought under two classes: they are followers of Siva, or of Vishnu, under one or other of their many forms.

A third class worships the female principle. According to Colebrooke not only have Hindu sophists disputed as to which of the attributes of God shall be deemed characteristic and pre-eminent, but the abstract and active power have been personified, and sexes assigned to them. The Sakti, or energy of an attribute is female, and is fabled as the consort of that personified attribute. Thus the Sakti of Siva, whose emblem is the Phallus, is herself typified by the female organ—

The Yoni—and is worshipped both figuratively and literally. This worship of the female principle “originated in the literal interpretation of the metaphorical language of the *Vedas*, in which the will, or purpose, to create the universe, is represented as originating from the Creator, and co-existent with him as his bride, and part of himself.” According to the *Sankhya* philosophy *Mula Prakriti*, or nature, is eternal and independent, “distinct from the supreme spirit, productive though no production, and the plastic origin of all things, including even the gods.” Other Sakti of Siva are Parvati, Bhavani, and Durga. Lakshmi is the Sakti of Vishnu; Sarasvati of Brahma, and Radha of Krishna. The rites and formulas are derived from the Tantras, and the worshippers are divided into the right-handed, or orthodox, and the left-handed. The former are the Dakshinas or Bhaktas, whilst the latter are the Vamis, or Vamacharis. The object of the latter is the attainment of supernatural powers, and the nature of the worship is such that it is generally disavowed.

The worship of Siva was propagated by Sankara Acharya about the year 900 A. D., but it is mostly conjoined with that of Bhavani, the compound type being the *Lingam*. Sankara's doctrines were too philosophical and speculative to become popular; nor had they the legendary attractions which attached to the fabled exploits of Rama, Krishna, and others.

The worship of Vishnu is the popular faith, for it embraces that of all the deified heroes and their consorts, and it has been nationalised by those great epics to which successive generations of children have listened with awe and wonder.

The two systems have thus been described in Talboys Wheeler's *History of India*:—“The religion of Siva taught that the soul is saved by good works, such as penances and sacrifices; but it degenerated into the gross materialism of the Tantras. The religion of Vishnu taught that the soul is saved by faith and devotion. In the incarnation of Rama, faith and love were symbolized by the confidence and affection which prevail between the husband and the wife. In the incarnation of Krishna, faith and love are symbolized by the worship and passion which are associated with the bridegroom and the bride. The religion of Krishna thus presents attractions to the warm Asiatic, which can scarcely be conceived by the European. The more advanced and spiritual worshippers regard his pranks and amours as Maya, or delusion; the amusements of the hero, before he was conscious of being the deity incarnate; and they adore the idol of the supreme spirit who dwells in every heart, and is himself the universe. But the mother worships the handsome boy, as well as the supreme spirit; the boy who stole the butter and kissed the milkmaids, as well as the youthful deity who opened his mouth and displayed the three worlds. To the neglected wife, or the disconsolate widow, Krishna assumes a warmer character. He is young, beautiful, and divine; the passionate, and universal lover. The worshipper aspires to become another Radha. Ultimately the religion became depraved. A class of impostors appeared who claimed to be incarnations of Krishna, and deluded their votaries into sacrificing their chastity under the plea of being beloved by Krishna, of devoting all to Krishna. Such was the so-called religion of the Maharajas of Bombay.”

The history of these Maharajas is that of the Vaishnava sect of Rudra Sampradayis, or Vallabacharis, and it is given in Wilson's *Essays*, and in the *Journals of the Asiatic Society*. But more especially was it brought out, toge-

ther with its disgusting rites and formulæ, in the course of the action for libel brought by Jadunathji Brizratnji Maharaj, against Kursondas Moolji, the editor of a Guzerathi newspaper, published in Bombay, called "the Satya Prakash", or "The Light of Truth." The alleged libel was contained in an editorial article which appeared in the issue of the 21st October 1860, and the damages were laid at Rs. 50,000. The case was tried before Sir Mathew Sansse and Sir Joseph Arnould; it commenced on the 26th January 1862, and lasted for 40 days. For 24 days it was before the Court, and it resulted in a verdict for the defendant, with costs, about Rs. 50,000. The nature of the case may be gathered from the following passage in the judgment delivered by Sir Joseph Arnould. Speaking of the time occupied in the hearing, he said:—"I would fain hope it has not all been time wasted. It seems impossible that this matter should have been discussed thus openly before a population so intelligent as that of the natives of Western India, without producing its results. It has probably taught some to think; it must have led many to inquire. It is not a question of theology that has been before us; it is a question of morality. The principle for which the defendant and his witnesses have been contending is simply this, that what is morally wrong, cannot be theologically right; that when practices which sap the very foundations of morality, which involve a violation of the eternal and immutable laws of Right, are established in the name, and under the sanction of Religion, they ought, for the common welfare of society, and in the interest of humanity itself, to be publicly denounced and exposed. They have denounced, they have exposed them. At a risk, and at a cost which we cannot adequately measure, these men have done determined battle against a foul and powerful delusion. They have dared to look custom and error boldly in the face, and proclaim before the world of their votaries, that their evil is not good, that their lie is not the truth. In thus doing they have done bravely, and well. It may be allowable to express a hope that what they have done will not have been in vain; that the seed they have sown will bear its fruit; that their courage and consistency will be rewarded by a steady increase in the number of those whom their words and their examples have quickened into thought and animated into resistance, whose homes they have helped to cleanse from loathsome lewdness, and whose souls they have set free from a debasing bondage." In this trial it was proved beyond a doubt that the majority of the votaries regarded the Maharaj as an incarnation of God; and that wives and daughters sought carnal intercourse with him as a meritorious act, with the full concurrence and connivance of their husbands and parents. Never were more filthy practices detailed in a Court of Law, and never were they more mercilessly exposed. The plague spot was exhibited in all its loathsomeness, and to gauge its power for evil one must remember that the sect comprises the most wealthy and influential classes—the Bhattias, Bunias, Lowanas, Marwaris, and others.

The chief founder of the sect was Vallabacharya, whose birth has
 1479 A. D. been invested with the supernatural. He was the second son of Lakshman Bhutt, a Brahman, who gave out that Krishna had promised him that he should have three sons, and that the second should succeed him as the incarnation of himself the God. From Vallabhacharya the succession is traced to Vithalnathji, who died in the year 583 A.D., leaving seven sons, of whom the fourth, Gokulnathji, was the most celebrated. They established themselves in different parts of India, and each assumed to be an incarnation of Krishna.

These are the chief sects of Hindus, but the great mass of the people is made up of simple villagers whose faith is of the simplest. These know

nothing of Doctrine in any shape, nor have they heard of Vedas and Puranas : for them there is a God in every element, and every physical force is worshipped, together with certain Trees and Serpents. Of this

the common worship, Colonel Meadows Taylor says :—“The worship of Grama Devatas, or village divinities, is universal all over the Deccan, and indeed, I believe, throughout India. These divinities have no temples nor priests. Sacrifice and oblation are made to them at sowing time and harvest, for rain or fair weather, in time of cholera, malignant fever, or other disease or pestilence. The Nag is always one of the Grama Devatas, the rest being known by local names. The Grama Devatas are known as heaps of stones, generally in a grove, or quiet spot, near every village, and are smeared some with black and some with red colour.”

BUDDHIST. This was once the most widespread creed on earth, and its votaries may still be counted by millions. It was founded in India by

Sakya Muni, the first Buddha, whose death has been referred to the year 543 B.C., others say 477, and “it may help us to realise this chronology, if we remember that, during the long life of Buddha, Daniel beheld his last vision, the second Temple was built and dedicated, and the gift of divine teaching amongst the chosen people was drawing to a close in the persons of Haggai and Zechariah.” The original system as propounded by Sakya Muni was remarkable for the purity of its conception, but it halted where it should have advanced boldly, and made a compact with existing errors. Its aphorisms were too subtle, its metaphysics too profound to escape perversion, whilst its ethics had all the severity of first asceticism. As the national faith it supplanted Brahminism for 1,500 years, culminated under Asoka, from 263 to 222 B.C., and was extinguished during the 11th century of our era.

JAIN. This is a comparatively modern sect, and its members, though Hindus by race, are not Brahmanical Hindus. Wilson places them in the 8th or 9th century of our era, and says “they probably existed before that date as a division of the Bauddhas, and owed their elevation to the suppression of that form of faith to which they contributed.” The following are their leading tenets :—

1. There is no eternal and presiding first cause.
2. There is no soul, or spirit, as distinct from the living principle.
3. All existence is divisible into two heads: Life and Inertia, or inanimate matter.
4. Both are uncreated, and imperishable.
5. Both proceed in a certain course, and at stated times the same forms, the same characters, and the same events are repeated.

The distinguishing characteristics of their doctrine are :—

1. The denial of the divine origin, and infallible authority of the Vedas.
2. The reverence of certain holy mortals, who acquired by practices of self denial and mortification a station superior to that of the gods.
3. Extreme and even ludicrous tenderness of animal life.

Their Puranas are merely the histories of their deified teachers, or Jinas, or Tirthankaras, and their Charitras are the particular history

of one or other of them, the 23rd and 24th, Parsvanath and Mahavira, being pre-eminently holy. Their Siddhantas and Agamas are to them what the Vedas are to Brahmanical Hindus. The cradle of the race is in Marwar, and in this Presidency they are chiefly in Guzerat. There are two principal divisions: the Digambaras, and the Svetambaras: the former being the more numerous; but the differences are more ritualistic than doctrinal. All Jains are either Yatis or Sravakas; in other words, either clerical or lay; but, although the Yatis are the readers in the temples, the ministrant Priests are *Brahmans*. According to the acts done or suffered in each condition, the vital principle migrates to an inferior or superior grade, until it is finally emancipated from bodily acts altogether. This last liberation is termed *Moksha*, or exemption from the necessity of being born again; but it is not explained in what state the living principle then subsists. The whole doctrine is one of quietism; and whatever its original purity, or purity of intention, it has now degenerated into a passive heresy, an unworthy compound of Buddhism and Hinduism.

SIKH.

Here again we have a whole nation, by race Hindus, by religion so far different that they have abrogated caste and rejected the Vedas. Their first Guru, or teacher, was Wilson's Essays, Vol. II, p. 122. NANUK, who was born in 1496 A.D. at Dehra, on the Ravi, about 30 koss from Lahore. The PUNJAB was then subject to the last of the Afghan dynasties, and the lands were mostly held by Hindu Chiefs, or Rajahs, of whom one took NANUK under his protection, and allowed him to disseminate his doctrines. Those who accepted them he termed his SIKHS, or disciples, from the Sanskrit *Sishya*, a scholar, or disciple, the sibilant "sh" being changed to "kh" in the western provinces. Before his death NANUK appointed ANGADA as the chief of the disciples, and thus he not only secured a succession, but he created for the sect an individuality.

ANGADA was followed by AMARA DAS, or RAMDAS, who obtained from Akbar one of the oldest cities in the PUNJAB, and so improved it, that it was called Ramdaspur. Amongst other works he constructed a large tank, which eventually gave its name to the place: it was called the lake of Ambrosia, or UMITSIR. On account of his temporal possessions his followers seceded, and attached themselves to DHARMCHAND, the grandson of NANUK. Under ARJUNMUL, the 4th Guru, the "Adi Granth" was compiled. With a subsequent extension, it is to this day "The Book." In course of time the Gurus and their disciples acquired an importance that excited the jealousy of the Mahomedans, then in power, and ARJUNMUL was killed. The whole of the SIKHS now rose under HAR GOVIND his son, and for many years there were constant persecutions and reprisals. A climax was reached when their 9th Guru, TEGH BAHADUR, was publicly put to death. The succession devolved upon his son GOVIND, and now the SIKHS entered upon a new era. Under GOVIND they acquired a new character, and from mere religious disciples, they became "an armed confederacy, a military republic." Their subsequent rise and fall are matters of history. Their religion is tinged with Hinduism, without its philosophy, and without its fetters of Caste.

BRAHMO SOMAJ. The nucleus of this sect was a society, the *Tutvabodhini Sabha*, founded at Calcutta in 1830 by the celebrated Ramohun Roy, who died in England three years afterwards. Its professed objects were the reclamation of Hindus from Idolatry, and the establishment of a pure monotheism. In 1842 the lead was taken by Debendro Nath Tagore, and it was under his guidance that the Vedas were rejected, the scattered worshippers brought into closer relationship, and an

attempt made at organisation. In 1850 the "Brahma Dharma" Indian Theism, Collet, page 3, was published, and it is still the principal text book of Brahmoism. It maintains "the existence of one Supreme and Perfect God, "the One without a second;" "a distinct personality," but never incarnated; the conscious immortality of the human soul; the efficacy of prayer for spiritual blessings, and of repentance as the only way to atonement and salyation. No scriptures are held to be infallible, but the religious truths taught in all are equally accepted." Although the new faith was extending itself gradually, its members had not wholly shaken off the old leaven, but in 1859 there was evoked an energy which at once elevated the sect into a religious power of which none can foresee the destined end. In that year Keshub Chunder Sen was enrolled a member, and from that time there has been an ever increasing vitality. By his influence there were abolished the old rites and ceremonies observed at births and deaths, and he countenanced the first intermarriage between persons of different castes. He urged, too, that those who officiated in the Calcutta Brahma Somaj should once for all discard the sacred thread. At this bold step Debendro Nath Tagore halted, and "thus began a divergence between the conservative and the progressive lines of influence." But the latter was not to be stopped, and in November 1866 Keshub Chunder Sen seceded and formed a separate society, "the Brahma Somaj of India." The Theistic doctrines now working are an advance upon the unitarianism of KABIR, and NANUK "the only Hindu reformer who has established a national faith," and BIBBHAN who founded in 1653 A.D. the sect known as Sadhs. In Bombay the members call themselves of the "Prathana Somaj," but in spirit they are the same as their brethren elsewhere.

227. In addition to the ordinary members of the Hindu Pantheon there are the 27 NAKSHATRAS, or quasi deities, whose powers for good or ill are supposed to influence all ordinary events and actions. They are associated with the 12 signs of the Zodiac, and according to the appearance of the dominant, so is that particular moment propitious or unfavourable, if not calamitous. In plain English, it is Astrology elaborated and intertwined with every possible occurrence, domestic or public, trivial or grave: it is a powerful lever in perpetual action. In Sherring's Hindu Tribes and Castes he gives the following list of these

pp. 17-18. Nakshatras, and where the word "*Shanti*" (rest or quiet) is added, it means that the position is one pregnant with danger, to be averted by propitiatory offerings and presents to Brahmans. The extent of the terrorism may be inferred from there being certain conditions of the 19th Nakshatra, under which should a child be born the unfortunate father must not see it for 12 years.

THE TWENTY-SEVEN NAKSHATRAS.

1. Ashwini—Shanti. Danger is threatened to the parents of the child.
2. Bharani
3. Krittika
4. Rohini
5. Mrigashira
6. Ardra
7. Punarvasu
8. Pushya—Shanti. Danger is threatened to parents and other relatives.
9. Ashlesha or Ashya-Lekha—Shanti. Out of sixty hours, during which she is dominant, only the last four are fraught with danger. If a child be born in the last of these, evil may happen.

- to its father; if in the third, to its mother; if in the second, to itself; and if in the first, to its parents, to its brother, to its caste, and to wealth, if it has any.
10. Magha—Shanti. Danger is threatened to parents and other relatives.
 11. Purvaphalguni.
 12. Uttaraphalguni.
 13. Hasta.
 14. Chitra—Shanti. Danger is threatened to parents, and to the men of same *gotra* or branch of families.
 15. Swati.
 16. Vishakha—Shanti. Danger is threatened to the younger child of the father's brother, if a daughter; and if a son, the danger will pass to the younger sister of his wife.
 17. Anuradha.
 18. Jyeshtha—Shanti. The sixty hours of its dominance are dangerous, as follows:—the first six, to the maternal grandmother of the child; the second six, to its mother's father; the third six, to its mother's brother; the fourth six, to its mother; the fifth six, to child itself; the sixth six, to all the members of the same *gotra*; the seventh six, to its own family; the eight six, to its brother; the ninth six, to its father-in-law the tenth six, to all its relatives.
 19. Mūl—Shanti. If a child is born during the first fifty-six hours of her dominance, danger impends over the entire family; if in the fifty-seventh, danger threatens the father only; if in the fifty-eighth, the mother only; if in the fifty-ninth, itself. The last hour, or the sixtieth, is devoid of danger, but, nevertheless, requires *shanti*.
 20. Purvashadha.
 21. Uttarashadha.
 22. Shravan.
 23. Dhanishtha—Shanti. Danger is threatened both to its father and itself.
 24. Shatataraka.
 25. Purvabhadrapada.
 26. Uttarabhadrapada.
 27. Revati—Shanti. Danger is threatened both to its parents and itself.

228. For statistical purposes the people have been classed under the following RELIGIONS—1 *Hinduism*, 2 *Mahomedanism*, 3 *Buddhism*, 4 *Christianity*: a 5th heading takes in all "Others," as Parsis, Sikhs, Jews, &c., &c., &c. Thus distributed they are shown in the following statement:—

Religions.	POPULATION.			PERCENTAGE.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Hindus	12,917,793	6,681,170	6,236,623	79.60	78.77	80.51
Mahomedans	2,843,954	1,543,910	1,300,044	17.52	18.20	16.78
Buddhists	190,620	106,083	84,537	1.17	1.25	1.09
Christians	106,071	61,347	44,724	0.65	0.72	0.58
Others	170,336	89,878	80,458	1.06	1.06	1.04

229. This statement shows, that 79·60 per cent. of the people, nearly four-fifths, are HINDUS. The MAHOMEDANS are only 17·52 per cent. The BUDDHISTS, CHRISTIANS, and *Others* are respectively 1·17, 0·65, and 1·06 per cent. The proportionate number of males exceeds that of females in all Religions except that of HINDUS.

230. The proportion of HINDUS and MAHOMEDANS for our PRESIDENCY, and for other PROVINCES, is here contrasted:—

Provinces	Percentage on the total population		
	Of Hindus.	Of Mahomedans.	Of all Others.
1. Bombay	79·60	17·52	2·88
2. Madras	92·27	5·94	1·79
3. Central Provinces	70·46	2·61	26·93
4. Bengal	64·79	31·37	3·84
5. North-West Provinces	86·32	13·61	0·07
Indian Mean	78·69	14·21	7·10

231. Here we find, that of all the people in the 5 PROVINCES named no less than 78·69 per cent. are HINDUS—rather more than three-fourths. For our PRESIDENCY the percentage is 79·60, for MADRAS it is 92·27, for the CENTRAL PROVINCES 70·46, for BENGAL 64·79, and 86·32 for the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES. In MADRAS it is as much above the *Indian* mean, as it is below it in BENGAL, and it is as much below this mean in the CENTRAL PROVINCES as it is above it in the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES. The proportionate minimum is in BENGAL, and the maximum in MADRAS. For Mahomedans the *Indian* mean is 14·21 per cent., and ours is 17·52. For BENGAL it is 31·37 per cent.—almost a third of their total population. In the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES they contribute 13·61 per cent., in MADRAS 5·94, and in the CENTRAL PROVINCES only 2·61 per cent. The proportion of *Others* is trifling except in the Central Provinces, where it is 26·93 per cent.—more than a fourth of the total. With us it is only 2·88.

232. Turning now to our DIVISIONS we find that, in the DECCAN, the proportion of HINDUS is 91·38 per cent., in the KONKAN it is 86·05, in GUZERAT it is 86·92, and in SIND only 17·81. The proportions for the KONKAN and GUZERAT are nearly the same; but they both exceed the average for the PRESIDENCY by more than 6 per cent., and the excess in the DECCAN is nearly 12 per cent. The percentage for SIND is less than one-fifth of that for the DECCAN. For MAHOMEDANS the proportion for SIND is 78·10, it being 17·52 for the PRESIDENCY. For the DECCAN it is 6·93, for the KONKAN 8·94, and for GUZERAT 10·26 per cent.

233. For the other sectaries the proportions are so trifling, that no special remarks are needed, but all details will be found in the subjoined table:—

Divisions.	Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
	Number.	Percent- age.	Number.	Percent- age.	Number.	Percent- age.	Number.	Percent- age.	Number.	Percent- age.
Deccan	7,379,346	91·38	562,000	6·98	106,423	1·27	13,940	0·16	11,620	0·14
Konkan	3,806,673	86·05	491,426	9·04	29,977	0·64	57,304	1·26	54,007	1·16
Guzerat	2,442,007	86·92	306,726	10·26	66,154	2·16	1,006	0·03	17,701	0·62
Sind	306,426	17·81	1,312,308	78·10	67	0·00	3,289	0·15	66,210	3·24
Mean for Presidency .. ..	....	78·69	....	17·52	....	1·17	....	0·65	....	7·10

234. Distributing the people by RELIGION their absolute numbers and their relative proportions must be taken separately, and the first may be disposed of very briefly. In the DECCAN, the KONKAN, and GUZERAT the HINDUS are everywhere in an enormous majority, and the number of Mahomedans is comparatively small, but in SIND the position is reversed; the BUDDHISTS, CHRISTIANS, and OTHERS are numerically too insignificant to need much notice. In the PRESIDENCY generally 80 persons out of every 100 are HINDUS, and of every 100 HINDUS the DECCAN contributes 56·37, the KONKAN 21·72, GUZERAT 18·90, and SIND 3·01. The MAHOMEDANS are 18 in the 100, and of every 100 of them no less than 60·21 may be assigned to SIND; in other words, more than $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the PRESIDENCY total are there, and of these again more than $\frac{1}{3}$ rd are in the SHIKARPUR DISTRICT, where they exceed the numbers for the KONKAN and GUZERAT put together. In the DECCAN there are 19·41, in the KONKAN 10·25, and in GUZERAT 10·13. The BUDDHISTS are not 2 in a 100, and 56·93 of every 100 are in the DECCAN, chiefly in Belgaum, and 32·12 in GUZERAT, chiefly in AHMEDABAD. The KONKAN contributes 10·91 and SIND only 0·03—just 67 persons out of 2,192,415! The CHRISTIANS are about 1 in every 200; and of every 100 there are 82 in the KONKAN: this last number is made up thus—33 for BOMBAY City, 35 for TANNA, 11 for Kanara, and 3 for Ratnagiri; in Kolaba, the number is inappreciable, but it may be represented by 0·20. Of other denominations the number is small, not more than 1 in 100, and 27·38 of every 100 are in the CITY of BOMBAY, chiefly PARSIS and JEWS: in SIND, too, there are 51·12 out of every 100, chiefly SIKHS, in the HAIDARABAD DISTRICTS. The detailed distribution for each DISTRICT is that here shown:—

Divisions and Districts.		Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Christians.	Others.
	Deccan	56·37	19·41	56·93	13·23	6·64
	Konkan	21·72	10·25	10·91	82·39	31·04
	Guzerat	18·90	10·13	32·12	1·32	10·30
	Sind	3·01	60·21	0·03	3·13	51·12
	Presidency	79·60	17·52	1·17	0·65	1·06
DECCAN.	Khandesh	7·30	2·79	2·74	0·49	0·28
	Nasik	5·33	1·13	2·64	1·06	4·56
	Ahmadnagar	5·53	1·49	6·53	0·88	0·69
	Poona	6·66	1·39	1·25	3·64	0·95
	Satara	8·23	1·30	7·97	6·57	0·06
	Sholapur	4·70	1·71	3·65	0·30	0·04
	Belgaum	6·81	2·51	24·75	4·77	0·05
	Dharwar	6·66	4·01	5·87	1·43	0·01
Kaladgi	5·62	3·07	1·33	0·14	...	
KONKAN.	Kanara	2·81	0·76	0·84	11·48	0·03
	Ratnagiri	7·28	2·63	0·76	3·05	0·01
	Kolaba	2·55	0·60	0·49	0·20	1·22
	Bombay City	3·17	4·88	7·87	32·71	27·38
	Tanna	5·91	1·37	0·95	34·88	3·30
GUZERAT.	Surat	4·11	1·83	5·90	0·31	7·43
	Broach	2·11	2·43	2·07	0·08	2·43
	Kaira	5·44	2·49	4·67	0·29	0·04
	Panch Mahals	1·74	0·52	0·83	0·03	0·01
	Ahmedabad	5·51	2·86	18·65	0·61	0·34
SIND.	Karachi	0·55	12·23	...	2·49	1·22
	Haidarabad	0·79	19·63	...	0·37	35·30
	Thar and Parkar	0·48	3·40	...	0·03	12·71
	Shikarpur	1·11	22·11	0·03	0·23	1·84
	Upper Sind Frontier	0·07	2·85	...	0·02	0·04

235. In the next table the *proportionate* numbers for each RELIGION are shown for each DISTRICT separately. The CHRISTIANS include the EUROPEAN element, and in the DECCAN they are largely met with in the BELGAUM DISTRICT, where they are as 1 to 185: in POONA the proportion is 1 to 234. In the KONKAN they are chiefly in the TANNA and KANARA DISTRICTS, where their respective proportions are as 1 to 22 and 1 to 32. In BOMBAY CITY one person out of every 18 is a CHRISTIAN. In GUZERAT their numbers are smaller, and in the AHMEDABAD DISTRICT they are as 1 to 1,276. In KARACHI they are as 1 to 160. In the DISTRICTS collectively we find that SATARA has the highest proportionate number of HINDUS and the lowest of MAHOMEDANS, whilst the UPPER SIND FRONTIER has the highest of MAHOMEDANS and the lowest of HINDUS. The average of HINDUS for the DECCAN DIVISION being 91.38, it will be seen that in 6 out of the 9 DISTRICTS they are above the average; and where they are at their minimum, as in BELGAUM, they still form 86.78 per cent. of the people; in SATARA they are 95.26 per cent. In the KONKAN the average for the DISTRICTS is everywhere above that for the DIVISION, and the minimum in the TANNA DISTRICT is 90.16 per cent. In BOMBAY CITY the case is exceptional, and there are only 63.42 per cent. In GUZERAT, too, the DISTRICT average exceeds that for the DIVISION, except in the BROACH DISTRICT, where it is 77.94 against 86.92 per cent. In SIND the MAHOMEDANS are numerically much the same as the HINDUS are in the other DIVISIONS, the general proportions being 78.10 of the former to 17.81 of the latter. In THAR and PARKAR the HINDUS are returned at 34.45 per cent., for SHIKARPUR the average is as much above that for the DIVISION as that for KARACHI is below it, and on the UPPER FRONTIER they are only 9.69 per cent. For MAHOMEDANS the highest percentages for the DECCAN, KONKAN, and GUZERAT are respectively found in Dharwar (11.55), in BOMBAY CITY (21.54), and in BROACH, where they are 19.71 per cent. In SIND they range from 90.21 per cent. on the UPPER FRONTIER to 53.44 in the THAR and PARKAR DISTRICT—the minimum, but still more than half.

Divisions and Districts.		Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Christians.	All Others.
Deccan		91.38	6.93	1.37	0.18	0.14
Konkan		86.05	8.94	0.64	2.68	1.68
Guzerat		86.92	10.26	2.14	0.03	0.63
Sind		17.81	78.10	...	0.15	8.94
Total		79.60	17.52	1.17	0.65	1.05
DECCAN.	Khandesh	91.67	7.71	0.51	0.05	0.05
	Nasik	93.72	4.88	0.69	0.14	1.07
	Ahmadnagar	92.62	5.49	1.62	0.12	0.15
	Poona	94.77	4.36	0.26	0.43	0.18
	Satara	95.26	3.30	1.37	0.05	0.01
	Sholapur	91.53	7.35	1.06	0.05	0.01
	Belgaum	86.78	7.60	5.07	0.54	0.01
	Dharwar	87.15	11.55	1.14	0.15	...
KONKAN.	Kaladgi... ..	88.91	10.71	0.36	0.02	...
	Kanara	91.06	5.46	0.41	3.06	0.02
	Ratnagiri	92.19	7.34	0.14	0.32	...
	Kolaba	94.17	4.91	0.27	0.06	0.60
	Bombay City	63.42	21.54	2.35	5.39	7.30
Tanna	90.16	4.58	0.22	4.37	0.67	
GUZERAT.	Surat	87.37	8.59	1.87	0.05	2.12
	Broach	77.94	19.71	1.14	0.02	1.19
	Kaira	89.77	9.04	1.15	0.04	0.01
	Panch Mahals	93.12	6.20	0.66	0.01	0.01
	Ahmedabad	85.72	9.81	4.32	0.08	0.07
SIND.	Karachi	16.81	82.07	...	0.62	0.49
	Haidarabad	14.21	77.33	...	0.05	8.40
	Thar and Parkar	34.45	53.44	...	0.03	12.09
	Shikarpur	18.56	80.99	0.01	0.03	0.41
Upper Sind Frontier	9.69	90.21	...	0.02	0.08	

236. Taking the total HINDU and MAHOMEDAN population, and grouping them by hundreds, the proportion for each in each hundred is 82 to 18. In the DIVISIONS the proportion for HINDUS exceeds their PRESIDENCY average, except in SIND, where it is only 18.57 against 81.43 per cent. for MAHOMEDANS. Their relative proportions in each DISTRICT are those here given:—

Districts and Divisions.		Percentage of	
		Hindus.	Mahomedans.
Deccan		92.95	7.05
Konkan		90.59	9.41
Guzerat		89.45	10.55
Sind		18.57	81.43
Bombay Presidency		81.96	18.04
DECCAN.	Khandeesh	92.24	7.76
	Nasik	95.54	4.46
	Ahmadnagar	94.41	5.59
	Poons	95.60	4.40
	Satara	96.65	3.35
	Sholapur	92.57	7.43
	Belgaum	91.94	8.06
	Dharwar	88.29	11.71
	Kaladgi	89.25	10.75
KONKAN.	Kanara	94.34	5.66
	Ratnagiri	92.62	7.38
	Kolaba	95.05	4.95
	Bombay City	74.65	25.35
	Tanna	95.16	4.84
GUZERAT.	Surat	91.05	8.95
	Broach	79.82	20.18
	Kaira	90.85	9.15
	Panch Mahals	93.80	6.20
	Ahmadabad	89.73	10.27
SIND.	Karachi	17.26	82.74
	Haidarabad	15.53	84.47
	Thar and Parkar	39.28	60.72
	Shikarpur	18.65	81.35
	Upper Sind Frontier	9.70	90.30

237. Caste now gives way to Creed, and the HINDUS are shown by *sects*. In the series of general tables only 7 sects are named, there is a column for Ascetics, Religious Mendicants, &c., and another for those who simply worship some god or goddess, in happy ignorance of theology. Two additional sects were returned from GUZERAT, so altogether we have 3 orders and 11 sub-orders, and the following is their numerical distribution:—

1. <i>Saivas</i>	{	1. Shankars	2,630,730	
		2. Lingayets	1,104,619	
				3,465,349
2. <i>Vaishnavas</i>	{	3. Madhvacharis	366,706	
		4. Ramanaj	493,056	
		5. Swami Narayen	72,629	
		6. Wallabhacharis	271,554	
		7. Kabir Panthis	82,715	
		8. Brijmargis	132,880	
		9. Purnamis	613	
				1,419,233
3. <i>Mixed</i>	{	10. Ascetics, Religious Mendi-		
		cants, &c.	48,536	
		11. All who worship some god		
		or goddess, without know-		
		ing anything of theology.	7,984,675	
				8,033,211
				12,917,793

238. The great apostle of the *Saivas* was Shankara Acharya, and his followers are called Shankaras or Shankars. Their creed is, that *Vishnu* has no independent existence, and that *Siva* alone should be worshipped; but now-a-days the worship is mostly conjoined with that of Bhawani, also known as Parvati, Kali, Durga, and Devi. *Siva*, too, is known as Mahadeva. His emblem, the Linga, is worn by the Lingayets, and there is the compound emblem of the god and goddess, so common in front of his temples, together with Nandi, the bull upon which he is supposed to ride.

239. *Vishnu* is worshipped under endless forms together with his consort Lakshmi, or Mahaluxmee. He is also known as Narayana and Hari. His most popular forms are those of Rama and Krishna, and so popular is their worship, that, as Professor Wilson says, "The representatives have borne away the palm from the prototype." Rama is associated with Sita, and Krishna with Rukmini, and Radha. The Vaishnava sects are generally named after those Hindoo saints who are regarded as their founders, and, as Colebrooke has pointed out, though nominally worshippers of *Vishnu*, they are really votaries of dead heroes. Although the Kabir Panthis are reckoned as Vaishnavas, they are not worshippers of *Vishnu*, but of Kabir himself, who to this day is a HINDU saint at the "Kabir Chaura" in Benares, and a MAHOMEDAN Pir at Magar, near Gorukhpur!

240. The "mixed" class is by far the largest, for it takes in many who, under a stricter revision, would be placed as *Saivas*, or *Vaishnavas*, as well as those whose deities are lost amongst the gods of the Hindu Pantheon. Of the Ascetics, "it may be generally concluded, that the Sunnyás'is imply the mendicant followers of *Siva*, and the Vairagis those of *Vishnu*," but the terms are used somewhat loosely. There are Tridandi Sunnyás'is who are Vaishnavas, and there are Saiva Nagas, and Vaishnava Nagas; the Jogis are Saivas, as are the Gosaweas, or Gosaeens, and the Urddhyabáhus, those wretched objects who contort their limbs beyond recovery. The last column includes the simple villagers and others who are indirect worshippers of *Siva* and *Vishnu*, under local and less known forms, and those who address their ordinary devotions to some preferential deity (an *Ishta Devatá*) as the Ganapatis, and who worship others now and then only.

241. The Brahmans are of no sect, but they belong to one or other of the schools of philosophy, and may be known by its Smriti, or Law. Their differ-

ences are metaphysical, and intensely subtle; as whether the Supreme Being, and the human soul are one and the same, or whether, and to what extent, the latter has a separate existence, and how far it is independent, subordinate, and responsible. In their worship they are mostly *Saivas*.

242. There are numerous marks in different colors, by which the various sectaries are distinguished, and, as a rule, those of the *Saivas* run across the forehead, whilst the *Vaishnavas* wear theirs perpendicularly. The *Ganapatis* wear the red circlet. Women wear no sectarial marks, but those of them who enjoy the privilege place a red patch on their foreheads to show that they are not widows. It is often placed on children, but in this case it means nothing.

243. In the statement already given, in para. 237, the 11th sub-order includes 3,222 persons, who, in some of the District compilations, were wrongly entered as *Hindus* by *RELIGION*, so this number should be deducted from the total, thus—

Total ..12,917,793	94 Native Christians in Kaladgi District.
	1,590 Buddhists „ Panch Mahals „
	1,306 Sikhs „ Karachi „
	232 Sikhs „ Thar and Parkar „
<u>3,222</u>	
12,914,571	Total of <i>Hindus</i> by Religion.

244. Out of every 100 *Hindus* by religion, no less than 62·19 belong to our "mixed" class, whilst 26·83 are *Saivas*, and 10·93 are *Vaishnavas*. Their percentages are here expressed in detail:—

<i>Saivas</i> ...	{	1. Shankars	18·23	
		2. Lingayets	8·55	
				26·83
		3. Madhvacharis	2·84	
		4. Ramanuj	3·81	
<i>Vaishnavas</i> ...	{	5. Swami Narayan	0·56	
		6. Wallabhacharis	2·10	
		7. Kabir Panthis	0·64	
		8. Brijmargis	1·03	
		9. Purnamis		
		10·98		
<i>Mixed</i> ...	{	10. Ascetics, &c....	0·38	
		11. All others	61·81	
			<u>62·19</u>	
				<u>100·00</u>

245. The following is the numerical distribution of these *classes* and *sects* throughout the *Divisions* and *Districts*:—

Divisions and Districts.	HINDUS BY RELIGION.											Total.
	Saiwas.		Vaishnavas.						Mixed.			
	Shankara.	Lingayats.	Vaishnavas.	Ramanujas.	Svami Narayans.	Wallabhabacharyas.	Kabir Panthis.	Brijmargias.	Purnanias.	Ascetics, Religious mendicants, &c.	All who simply worship some god or goddess without knowing anything of theology.	
Deccan	922,130	1,061,591	85,922	2,868	300	2,579	760	..	..	16,637	5,165,306	7,279,159
Konkan	1,239,326	21,392	70,060	906	1,638	2,736	1,108	..	..	1,639	1,446,020	2,606,076
Guzerat	186,907	1,300	63,673	488,255	70,008	267,300	80,303	132,969	613	27,228	1,132,267	2,441,447
Sind	12,269	336	147,121	29	8	6,648	606	..	..	2,633	212,746	268,697
Total....	2,360,730	1,104,619	306,786	492,056	72,629	271,564	82,715	132,969	613	48,536	7,961,453	12,914,871
DECCAN.												
Khandesh	30,150	2,186	14,578	2,208	251	2,533	619	..	..	4,620	864,761	942,999
Nasik	70,167	2,696	4,507	444	59	4	64	..	..	4,029	906,275	668,266
Ahmadnagar	184,506	5,296	2,043	21	1	..	5	..	..	1,926	523,014	710,820
Poona	408,147	4,568	4,206	6	5	41	14	..	..	2,930	429,853	859,769
Satara	46,437	34,192	4,767	6	86	8	32	..	..	1,356	974,204	1,063,150
Sholapur	132,260	68,915	20,009	22	5	..	12	..	..	1,419	264,210	606,646
Belgaum	22,336	265,402	9,601	8	..	..	..	..	..	209	497,096	814,661
Dharwar	18,729	380,919	13,079	38	3	..	..	..	..	86	440,253	661,106
Kaldgi	9,399	207,408	14,139	15	..	..	..	..	..	44	404,549	725,567
KONKAN.												
Kanara	53,586	11,216	24,499	36	1	3	1	..	..	111	272,748	362,798
Ratnagiri	931,509	6,340	506	26	1	690	1	..	..	517	12	929,572
Kolaba	17,126	1,346	390	5	15	1,578	4	..	..	103	300,508	329,972
Bombay City	16,304	1,242	27,191	694	1,429	354	1,152	..	..	620	249,732	408,060
Tanna	220,798	646	1,587	302	177	1,140	8	..	..	478	532,026	764,063
GUZERAT.												
Surat	47,851	33	20,664	131,721	3,723	19,343	4,746	..	..	942	200,864	590,406
Broach	21,903	302	8,287	72,665	2,869	12,509	12,687	..	..	21,563	116,141	273,046
Kaira	47,178	..	6,351	206,948	29,997	109,316	11,809	132,289	..	1,169	167,008	702,626
Panch Mahals	6,390	..	264	3,790	526	6,847	144	..	613	791	205,794	224,180
Ahmadabad	64,088	1,066	23,007	72,092	32,481	110,228	60,528	..	..	2,748	249,564	711,180
SIND.												
Karachi	2,101	14	567	28	5	2,577	139	..	..	1,019	62,768	71,207
Haidarabad	2,125	..	494	..	..	2,247	..	..	..	266	66,489	102,613
Thar and Parkar	2,280	322	135	..	9	4	479	..	..	8	66,489	67,268
Shikarpur	2,159	..	137,484	..	1	1,984	..	..	..	1,433	..	144,084
Upper Sind .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Frontier	160	..	8,461	..	..	80	..	..	..	24	..	8,715

246. The total of the above table is made up of 3,465,349 Saiwas, 1,419,233 Vaishnavas, and 8,029,989 of the Mixed class, and the percentages of these three classes is as follow :—

Divisions and Districts.	Hindus by Religion.		
	Saiwas.	Vaishnavas.	Mixed.
Deccan	2762	129	7118
Konkan	4494	276	5220
Guzerat	787	4429	4783
Sind	227	2976	6097
Total ..	3968	1028	6719
DECCAN.			
Khandesh	343	226	9421
Nasik	1059	673	8966
Ahmadnagar	2945	628	7524
Poona	2709	629	8151
Satara	759	646	9196
Sholapur	2315	529	6754
Belgaum	2776	118	6106
Dharwar	6642	109	5218
Kaldgi	4229	196	6676
KONKAN.			
Kanara	1708	676	7521
Ratnagiri	9983	612	6766
Kolaba	309	657	6623
Bombay City	429	926	6673
Tanna	2906	129	6922
GUZERAT.			
Surat	692	2416	5421
Broach	699	6728	5156
Kaira	672	7077	2751
Panch Mahals	206	509	9715
Ahmadabad	916	4129	6754
SIND.			
Karachi	429	654	6629
Haidarabad	206	267	9420
Thar and Parkar	609	109	6624
Shikarpur	219	9475	109
Upper Sind	124	9729	629

247. Of the *Saivas* the *Shankars* are mostly in the northern DECCAN, and the *Lingayets* are chiefly in the southern districts. The different sects which make up the *Vaishnavas* are chiefly in GUZERAT. It has already been said that, under a stricter analysis, the *mixed* class might, almost entirely, be absorbed as *Saivas*, or *Vaishnavas*, but as a distinct class, they form the majority almost everywhere. In Ratnagiri the *Saivas* are returned as 99·82 per cent., and the "*Mixed*" as 0·06, the *Vaishnavas* being 0·12, but it is not explained whether or not the *Mixed* have been regarded as mostly composed of *Saivas*. On the UPPER SIND FRONTIER too, and in Shikarpur the *Vaishnavas* are shown as 97·88 and 96·75 per cent. respectively, whilst the "*Mixed*" are only 1·06 and 0·28. Here again it is possible, that there may have been the revision spoken of, but nothing is said about it. The percentage details for each DIVISION and DISTRICT, and for each *sect*, are the following:—

Divisions and Districts.		HINDUS BY RELIGION.										
		Saivas.		Vaishnavas.							Mixed.	
		Saivas.	Lingayeta.	Madhvacharia.	Ramanujas.	Swami Narayana.	Wallabhacharyas.	Kabir Panthis.	Brijnargis.	Purnanis.	Ascetics, Religious Men, etc.	All who simply worship some god or goddess without knowing any thing of theology.
Deccan	12·67	14·86	1·18	0·04	0·01	0·05	0·01	...	...	0·22	70·96
Konkan	44·18	0·76	2·50	0·03	0·6	0·13	0·04	...	...	0·07	52·23
Guzerat	7·66	0·06	2·61	20·00	2·88	10·54	3·28	5·44	0·02	1·11	46·42	
Sind	3·18	0·09	37·83	0·01	...	1·76	0·16	...	...	0·73	56·24
Total	18·29	8·55	2·84	3·81	0·56	2·10	0·64	1·03	...	0·38	61·80	
DECCAN.	Khandesh	3·20	0·23	1·55	0·24	0·03	0·37	0·07	...	0·49	93·82	
	Nasik	10·20	0·39	0·63	0·06	0·01	...	0·01	...	0·59	88·09	
	Ahmadnagar	25·74	0·74	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	72·97
	Poona	47·47	0·53	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	51·16
	Satara	4·37	3·22	0·45	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·13	91·83
	Sholapur	21·79	11·36	3·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	63·31
	Belgaum	2·74	35·02	1·18	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	61·02
	Dharwar	2·18	44·24	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	52·17
Kaladgi	1·30	40·99	1·95	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	55·75	
KONKAN.	Kanara	14·77	3·26	6·75	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·03	75·18
	Ratnagiri	99·15	0·67	0·05	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·06	...
	Kolaba	5·19	0·41	0·09	...	...	0·48	...	...	0·03	93·80
	Bombay City	3·99	0·30	9·10	0·16	0·35	0·09	0·28	...	0·15	85·58	
	Tanna	28·90	0·08	0·99	0·03	0·02	0·16	...	...	0·06	69·76
GUZERAT.	Surat	8·92	0·01	3·90	25·02	0·70	3·65	0·89	...	0·18	56·73	
	Broach	8·02	0·07	3·07	26·62	1·42	4·60	4·65	...	7·92	43·63	
	Kaira	6·72	...	0·90	29·44	4·26	15·56	1·68	18·93	...	0·16	22·35
	Panch Mahals	2·85	...	0·12	01·69	0·25	2·61	0·06	...	0·27	0·35	91·80
	Ahmadabad	9·01	0·15	3·94	10·14	4·57	15·50	7·15	0·39	49·15
SIND.	Karachi	4·36	0·02	0·79	0·04	0·01	3·62	0·18	...	1·43	89·35	
	Haiderabad	3·05	...	0·48	...	...	2·19	...	...	0·25	94·03
	Thar and Parkar	4·54	0·52	0·22	...	...	0·01	0·77	...	0·01	93·93
	Shikarpur	2·19	...	95·41	...	...	1·34	...	...	1·06	...
	Upper Sind Frontier	1·64	...	96·96	...	...	40·92	...	...	0·28	...

248. The total of MAHOMEDANS being 2,843,954 : it is made up of 2,746,568 Mahomedans by secta. *Sunis* and 97,386 *Shias*, so their relative proportion are as 28 to 1 : in other words, out of every 100 MAHOMEDANS, 96.58 are *Sunis* and 3.42 are *Shias*. The distribution of the MAHOMEDANS generally has already been given, and of course it applies to the majority, the *Sunis*, so we have now to see what it is for the *Shias* relatively in each DIVISION and DISTRICT.

Divisions and Districts.	Mahomedans.		Percentage of Total Suni Population of each District and Division on Total Suni Population of the Presidency.	Percentage of Total Shia Population of each District and Division on Total Shia Population of the Presidency.	Percentage on Total Mahomedan Population	
	Sunis.	Shias.			Of Sunis.	Of Shias.
Deccan	514,969	37,061	18.75	38.05	93.29	6.71
Konkan	265,558	25,875	9.67	26.57	91.12	8.88
Guzerat	265,573	22,652	9.67	23.26	92.14	7.86
Sind	1,700,468	11,798	61.91	12.11	99.31	0.69
Total	2,746,568	97,386	100.00	100.00	96.58	3.42
DECCAN.						
Khandesh	73,088	6,271	2.66	6.44	92.10	7.90
Nasik	24,684	7,464	1.90	7.66	76.78	23.22
Ahmadnagar	40,665	1,770	1.49	1.82	95.83	4.17
Poona	33,831	5,752	1.23	5.91	85.47	14.53
Satara	33,411	3,461	1.22	3.55	90.61	9.39
Sholapur	45,515	3,225	1.66	3.31	93.88	6.62
Belgaum	71,201	185	2.58	0.19	99.74	0.26
Dharwar	113,896	210	4.15	0.22	99.82	0.18
Kaladgi	78,678	8,723	2.86	8.95	90.02	9.98
KONKAN.						
Kanara	21,510	245	0.78	0.25	98.87	1.13
Ratnagiri	74,729	105	2.72	0.11	99.86	0.14
Kolaba	16,254	940	0.59	0.97	94.53	5.47
Bombay City	118,022	20,793	4.30	21.35	85.02	14.98
Tanna	35,043	3,792	1.28	3.89	90.24	9.76
GUZERAT.						
Surat	47,719	4,438	1.74	4.56	91.49	8.51
Broach	68,144	889	2.48	0.91	98.71	1.29
Kaira	68,527	2,214	2.50	2.27	96.87	3.13
Panch Mahals	11,631	3,290	0.42	3.38	77.95	22.05
Ahmadabad	69,562	11,821	2.53	12.14	85.47	14.53
SIND.						
Karachi	342,576	4,975	12.47	5.11	98.57	1.43
Haidarabad	552,810	5,462	20.13	5.61	99.02	0.98
Thar and Parkar	95,951	653	3.49	0.67	99.32	0.68
Shikarpur	627,959	703	22.86	0.72	99.89	0.11
Upper Sind Frontier	81,127	5	2.96	.....	99.99	0.01

249. From this table it is seen that, of the total of Shias, the percentage for the DECCAN is 38.05; for the KONKAN it is 26.57, for GUZERAT 23.26, and for SIND 12.11. For the DISTRICTS proper the maximum (12.14) is in AHMADABAD, and the minimum (0.11) in RATNAGIRI. For BOMBAY CITY there is an exceptional percentage of 21.35. In SIND their numbers are only appreciable in KARACHI and HAIDARABAD. Their highest relative proportions are in the KONKAN, where there is 1 Shia to every 10 Sunis, but only 1 to 29 if BOMBAY CITY be excluded:

in the DECCAN it is 1 to 14, in GUZERAT 1 to 12, and in SIND 1 to 44. In the DISTRICTS the maximum (1 to 354, or 2 to 7) is in the PANCH MAHALS, and the minimum (1 to 1,000) on the UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

250. Although 8 different denominations or *sects*, of *Christians* have been shown, they may all be classed as *Papists*, or *Protestants*; but unfortunately our *Native Converts* have been returned as converts merely, without further distinction, so a third class has been created, and their numerical distribution is here given:—

Divisions and Districts	CHRISTIANS									
	Protestant							Roman Catholic	Native Converts	Total
	Episcopalian (Church of England)	Baptist	Wesleyan	Presbyterian	Greek	Armenian	Total			
Deccan	1,065	80	66	1,155	40	91	2,497	3,985	7,461	13,942
Konkan	7,176	345	50	875	47	40	8,533	69,020	9,841	44,394
Guzerat	300	1	8	140	...	5	454	325	626	1,405
Sind	1,142	...	...	156	2	...	1,300	1,670	359	3,329
Bombay Presidency	9,633	426	124	2,326	89	136	12,784	75,000	18,287	106,071
DECCAN.										
Khandesh	6	8	15	64	...	3	96	70	351	517
Nasik	475	18	13	33	2	14	555	263	246	1,064
Ahmadnagar	89	8	...	8	...	6	111	152	678	941
Poona	66	28	2	921	22	59	1,098	2,486	278	3,862
Satara	170	9	20	23	...	5	227	322	51	600
Sholapur	6	...	...	97	...	...	103	79	137	319
Belgaum	113	5	...	7	16	4	145	447	4,475	5,067
Dharwar	108	2	16	2	...	...	128	148	1,245	1,521
Khadgi	32	2	...	...	...	...	34	18	...	52
KONKAN.										
Kanara	67	...	6	9	1	...	83	12,083	23	12,189
Ratnagiri	17	1	...	28	...	...	46	532	2,666	3,244
Kolaba	153	31	...	2	...	3	189	6	13	208
Bombay City	6,780	214	43	804	46	25	7,912	25,337	1,475	34,724
Tanna	159	99	1	32	...	32	303	31,062	5,664	37,029
GUZERAT.										
Surat	44	...	...	93	...	3	140	98	96	334
Broach	7	1	4	16	...	1	29	43	9	86
Kaira	39	...	...	10	...	...	49	13	243	305
Panch Mahals	29	...	...	1	...	...	30	...	...	30
Ahmadabad	181	...	4	20	...	1	206	166	278	650
SIND.										
Karachi	839	...	...	142	1	...	982	1,557	104	2,643
Haidarabad	134	...	...	5	...	...	139	89	163	391
Thar and Parkar	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	23	35
Shikarpur	148	...	...	9	1	...	158	21	59	238
Upper Sind Frontier	9	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	10	22

251. In this table we get 12,784 *Protestants*, 75,000 *Roman Catholics*, and 18,287 *Native Converts*, a total of 106,071; and of this total, every 100 is made up of 70.71 *Roman Catholics*, 17.24 *Native Converts*, and 12.05 *Protestants*. The

great preponderance of *Roman Catholics* is of course owing to the inclusion of *Indo-Portuguese*, of whom there are 23,534 in BOMBAY CITY alone. Had the *Native Christians* been further distinguished by the name of the *sect* to which they were converted, and had their original castes also been given, our tables would have been complete, for they would then have shown the extent of the reclamations, the sects under which they were most active, and the castes from which they were chiefly obtained.

252. The following are the percentages of the different *sects* in the DIVISIONS and DISTRICTS:—

Divisions and Districts.		CHRISTIANS.							Roman Catholic.	Native Christian.
		Protestants.								
		Episcopal-ian.	Baptist.	Wesley-an.	Presbyteri-an.	Greek.	Armenian.			
Deccan		7.64	0.57	0.47	8.28	0.29	0.65	28.58	53.52	
Konkan		8.21	0.39	0.06	1.00	0.05	0.05	78.97	11.26	
Guzerat		21.35	0.07	0.57	9.96	...	0.36	23.13	44.56	
Sind		34.30	...	...	4.69	0.06	...	50.17	10.78
Presidency		9.13	0.40	0.12	2.19	0.08	0.13	70.71	17.24	
DECCAN.	1. Khandesh	1.16	1.55	2.90	12.38	...	0.58	13.54	67.89	
	2. Nasik	44.64	1.69	1.22	3.10	0.19	1.39	24.72	23.12	
	3. Ahmadnagar	9.46	0.85	...	0.85	...	0.64	16.15	72.03	
	4. Poona	1.71	0.73	0.05	23.85	0.57	1.53	64.37	7.20	
	5. Satara	28.33	1.50	3.33	3.83	...	0.83	53.67	8.50	
	6. Sholapur	1.88	...	...	30.41	...	...	24.76	42.94
	7. Belgaum	2.23	0.10	...	0.14	0.32	0.08	8.82	88.32	
	8. Dharwar	7.10	0.13	1.05	0.13	...	...	9.73	81.86
	9. Kaladgi	61.54	3.85	...	...	...	...	34.62	...
KONKAN.	10. Kanara	0.55	...	0.05	0.07	0.01	...	99.13	0.19	
	11. Ratnagiri	0.52	0.03	...	0.86	...	...	16.40	82.18
	12. Kolaba	73.56	14.90	...	10.96	...	1.44	2.88	6.25	
	13. Bombay City	19.53	0.62	0.12	2.33	0.13	0.07	72.96	4.23	
GUZERAT.	14. Tanna	0.43	0.27	...	0.09	...	0.03	83.89	15.29	
	15. Surat	13.17	...	...	27.84	...	0.90	39.84	28.74
	16. Broach	8.14	1.16	4.65	18.60	...	1.16	55.81	10.47	
	17. Kaira	12.79	...	...	3.28	...	...	4.26	79.66
	18. Panch Mahals	96.67	...	...	3.33	...	...	...	...
SIND.	19. Ahmadabad	27.83	...	0.62	3.08	...	0.15	25.54	42.77	
	20. Karachi	31.74	...	...	5.37	0.04	...	98.91	3.93
	21. Haidarabad	34.27	...	...	1.28	...	...	22.76	41.69
	22. Thar and Parkar	34.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	65.71
	23. Shikarpur	62.18	...	...	3.78	0.42	...	8.82	24.79
	24. Upper Sind Frontier	40.91	...	...	...	...	...	13.64	45.45

253. Under the head of "Others" come all who are neither HINDUS, nor MAHOMEDANS, nor CHRISTIANS. They are made up of Jews, Parsis, Sikhs, Brahmos, and all for whom no religion could be found, and their numerical distribution is the following :—

Divisions and Districts		"Others" by Religion.					
		Jews.	Parsees.	Sikhs.	Brahmos.	All Others.	Total.
Deccan		444	1,766	76	208	8,926	11,420
Konkan		5,395	47,338	1	...	2,163	54,897
Guzerat		55	16,524	17	9	1,096	17,701
Sind		35	870	23,899	...	61,514	86,318
Grand Total...		5,929	66,498	23,993	217	73,699	170,336
DECCAN.	Khandesh	36	61	59	5	326	487
	Nasik	53	130	15	196	7,445	7,839
	Ahmadnagar	67	91	...	6	1,031	1,195
	Poona	281	1,243	...	1	100	1,625
	Satara ... ..	...	84	2	...	14	100
	Sholapur ... ..	...	62	...	...	9	71
	Belgaum ... ..	...	82	...	...	...	82
	Dharwar	6	13	...	...	1	20
Kaladgi	1	...	...	...	...	1	
KONKAN.	Kanara	34	25	...	...	1	60
	Ratnagiri ... ..	...	9	...	...	...	9
	Kolaba	1,946	25	...	...	118	2,089
	Bombay City	2,669	44,091	...	...	305	47,065
	Tanna	746	3,188	1	...	1,739	5,674
GUJERAT.	Surat	1	12,841	2	9	5	12,858
	Broach	8	3,116	15	...	1,032	4,171
	Kaira ... ..	...	68	...	...	...	68
	Panch Mahals ... ..	...	17	...	...	...	17
	Ahmadabad	46	482	...	...	59	587
SIND.	Karachi	7	717	...	...	...	784
	Haidarabad	17	45	23,765	...	36,844	60,671
	Thar and Parkar	10	...	...	...	21,612	21,622
	Shikarpur	1	39	134	...	2,996	3,170
	Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	...	9	...	...	62	71

254. Every 100 in the total of the above table is made up of 3.43 Jews, 39.04 Parsees, 14.09 Sikhs, 0.13 Brahmos, and 43.26 "All Others." No Parsis have been returned from THAR and PARKAR or from KALADGI; but in BELGAUM, RATNAGIRI, KAIRA, and the PANCH MAHALS they are the only extra sect, besides HINDUS, MAHOMEDANS, and CHRISTIANS. Their total for the PRESIDENCY is 66,498, and, of this total, 47,338, or 71.19 per cent., are in the KONKAN, and 24.85 in GUJERAT: no less than 66.30 per cent., out of the 71.19, are in BOMBAY CITY.

255. There are 23,993 Sikhs and 23,899, or 99.61 per cent., are in SIND, leaving 94 persons for the rest of the PRESIDENCY. Of the 23,899 in SIND, 23,765 are in the HAIDARABAD DISTRICT. Only one Sikh has been returned for the KONKAN!

256. The percentages of these sects are now given for each DIVISION and DISTRICT:—

Divisions and Districts.		Percentages.				
		Of Jews.	Of Parsis.	Of Sikhs.	Of Brahms.	Of All Others.
Deccan		3.88	13.46	0.67	1.82	78.16
Konkan		9.82	86.23	.....	.....	3.94
Guzerat		0.31	93.35	0.09	0.05	6.19
Sind		0.04	1.01	27.69	.....	71.26
Grand Total...		3.48	39.04	14.09	0.13	43.27
DECCAN.	Khandesh	7.39	12.52	12.12	1.03	66.94
	Nasik	0.68	1.66	0.19	2.50	94.97
	Ahmadnagar	5.61	7.62	.....	0.50	86.28
	Poona	17.29	76.49	.....	0.06	6.15
	Satara ... ..	.....	84.00	2.00	.....	14.00
	Sholapur ... ..	.....	87.32	.....	.....	12.68
	Belgaum ... ..	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....
	Dharwar	30.00	65.00	.....	.....	5.00
KONKAN.	Kaladgi	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kanara	56.67	41.67	.....	.....	1.66
	Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....
	Kolaba	93.15	1.19	.....	.....	5.65
	Bombay City	5.67	93.68	.....	.....	0.65
	Tanna	13.15	56.19	0.02	.....	30.65
GUZERAT.	Surat	0.01	99.87	0.02	0.07	0.04
	Broach	0.19	74.72	0.36	.....	24.74
	Kaira ... ..	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....
	Panch Mahals ... ..	.....	100.00	.....	.....	.....
	Ahmadabad	7.84	82.11	.....	.....	10.05
SIND.	Karachi	0.89	99.10	.....	.....	.....
	Haidarabad	0.02	0.07	39.17	.....	60.73
	Thar and Parkar	0.05	.....	.....	.....	99.95
	Shikarpur	0.03	1.23	4.23	.....	94.51
	Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	.....	12.67	.....	.....	87.32

1901-02. CASTE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

237. Under this heading the people may be classed as *Asiatics*, *Non-Asiatics*, and the *Mixed Races*, such as *Indo-Portuguese*, *Eurasians*, &c. Of these 3 classes, the *Asiatics* contribute 99·63 per cent., and the others only 0·09 and 0·28 respectively. In gross numbers the *Asiatics* are 16,168,588, the *Non-Asiatics* are 15,031, and the *Mixed Races* are 45,155. The percentages of all are pretty uniform throughout the *DIVISIONS* and *DISTRICTS*, except in *TANNA* and *BOMBAY CITY*, where the *Asiatics* fall to 98·50 and 94·68. Everywhere else they range from 99·06 to 99·99 :—

Divisions and Districts	Population.			Percentage.		
	Asiatics.	Non-Asiatics.	Mixed Races (such as Indo-Portuguese, Eurasians, &c.)	Asiatics.	Non-Asiatics.	Mixed Races.
DECCAN	7,959,850	2,642	3,569	99·92	0·03	0·05
Konkan	3,211,715	2,775	39,286	98·52	0·27	1·21
Guzerat	2,809,632	554	336	99·97	0·02	0·01
Sind	2,187,391	3,060	1,964	99·77	0·14	0·09
Total	16,168,588	15,031	45,155	99·63	0·09	0·28
DECCAN.						
Khandesh	1,028,275	146	221	99·96	0·01	0·02
Nasik	733,924	196	266	99·94	0·03	0·04
Ahmadnagar	773,675	106	157	99·97	0·01	0·02
Poona	903,573	1,112	2,550	99·61	0·12	0·28
Satara	1,115,663	219	68	99·06	0·02	0·01
Sholapur	662,813	117	56	99·97	0·02	0·01
Belgaum	938,158	591	1	99·93	0·06	.....
Dharwar	987,784	129	124	99·97	0·01	0·01
Kaladgi	815,985	26	26	99·99	.....	.....
KONKAN.						
Kanara	397,667	64	675	99·81	0·02	0·17
Ratnagiri	1,019,003	67	66	99·99	0·01	0·01
Kolaba	350,200	27	178	99·94	0·01	0·05
Bombay City	610,095	8,424	25,886	94·68	1·31	4·02
Tanna	834,750	193	12,481	98·50	0·02	1·47
GUZERAT.						
Surat	606,755	306	26	99·94	0·05	.....
Broach	350,243	56	23	99·98	0·01	0·01
Kaira	782,671	44	18	99·99	0·01	.....
Panch Mahals	240,713	11	19	99·99	.....	0·01
Ahmadabad	829,250	137	250	99·95	0·02	0·03
SIND.						
Karachi	420,790	1,071	1,634	99·36	0·25	0·39
Haidarabad	719,923	1,878	146	99·72	0·26	0·02
Thar and Parkar	180,726	12	23	99·98	0·01	0·01
Shikarpur	775,989	90	148	99·97	0·01	0·02
Upper Sind Frontier	89,963	9	13	99·98	0·01	0·01

258. Of the *Mixed* races, the *Indo-Portuguese* form 62·38 per cent., whilst the *Eurasians* are only 7·64. They are both of them most numerous in BOMBAY CITY, but their distribution may be seen in the subjoined table:—

Divisions and Districts.	Mixed Races.				Percentages			
	Eurasians.	Indo-Portuguese.	All Others.	Total.	Of Eurasians.	Of Indo-Portuguese.	Of all Others.	
Deccan	337	1,676	1,556	3,569	9·44	46·96	43·60	
Konkan	2,587	25,218	11,531	39,336	6·46	64·19	29·35	
Guzerat	113	124	99	336	33·63	36·91	29·46	
Sind	464	1,150	350	1,964	23·63	58·55	17·82	
Total	3,451	28,168	13,536	45,155	7·64	62·38	29·98	
DECCAN.	Khandesh	3	215	1	221	2·26	97·29	0·45
	Nasik	16	216	36	266	6·02	80·45	13·53
	Ahmadnagar	35	122	.....	157	22·29	77·71	.....
	Poona	185	851	1,513	2,550	7·25	33·41	59·33
	Satara	23	141	3	168	13·69	84·52	1·79
	Sholapur	54	.....	.....	56	96·43	3·57	.....
	Belgaum ... ..	.....	1	.....	1	.....	100·00	.....
	Dharwar	11	110	3	124	8·87	88·71	2·42
KONKAN.	Kaladgi	8	18	.....	26	30·77	69·23	.....
	Kanara	15	.....	660	675	2·22	.....	97·78
	Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	.....	66	66	.....	.....	100·00
	Kolaba	156	16	8	178	87·64	8·99	3·37
	Bombay City	2,352	23,534	.....	25,886	9·91	90·09	.....
GUZERAT.	Tanna	14	1,668	10,799	12,481	0·11	13·38	86·52
	Surat	8	5	13	26	30·77	19·23	50·00
	Broach	7	14	2	23	30·43	69·86	8·70
	Kaira	12	6	.....	18	66·67	33·33	.....
	Panch Mahals	4	15	.....	19	21·05	78·95	.....
SIND.	Ahmadabad	82	84	84	250	32·80	33·60	33·60
	Karachi	323	1,039	272	1,634	19·77	63·59	16·65
	Haidarabad	59	87	.....	146	40·41	59·58	.....
	Thar and Parker ... ..	.....	23	.....	23	.....	100·00	.....
	Shikarpur	80	.....	63	148	54·05	.....	45·94
Upper Sind Frontier	2	1	10	13	15·38	7·69	76·92	

259. The *Non-Asiatics* include *Europeans*, *Americans*, *Australians*, and *Africans*. Of *Americans* there are 175, and 130 of them are returned from BOMBAY CITY. Of *Australians* there are 23 only, and 14 of them are in SIND. Of *Africans* there are 103 in the DECCAN, 1,171 in the KONKAN, 5 only in GUZERAT, and 1,982 in SIND: they form rather more than one-fifth of the total of *Non-Asiatics*. Of *Europeans* there are 11,572, and 8,275 of them are *British*. Their numbers in the

DECCAN are 2,502, and 1,268 are *British*; in the KONKAN they are respectively 5,995 and 1,476; in GUZERAT 407 and 134; and in SIND 625 and 433. Of the total of *Non-Asiatics*, they form 76·99 per cent. The details of distribution and percentage are the following:—

Divisions and Districts.	NON-ASIATIC.					PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL NON-ASIATIC POPULATION.				PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL EUROPEAN POPULATION.		
	Europeans.		Africans.	Americans.	Australasians.	Total.	Of Europeans.	Of Africans.	Of Americans.	Of Australasians.	Of British.	Of All other Europeans.
	British.	All other Europeans.										
Deccan	1,268	1,234	109	37	...	2,642	94·70	3·90	1·40	...	50·63	49·37
Konkan	5,995	1,476	1,171	130	3	8,775	85·14	13·34	1·48	0·03	80·24	19·76
Guzerat	407	134	5	2	6	554	97·65	0·90	0·38	1·08	75·23	24·77
Sind	625	433	1,982	6	14	3,060	34·56	64·77	0·20	0·46	59·07	40·93
Grand Total	8,295	3,277	3,261	175	23	15,031	76·99	21·69	1·16	0·15	71·63	28·37
DECCAN.												
Khandesh	95	51	...	...	...	146	100·00	...	...	...	65·07	34·93
Nasik	85	19	90	2	...	196	53·08	45·92	1·02	...	81·73	18·27
Ahmednagar	82	18	...	6	...	106	94·34	...	5·66	...	82·00	18·00
Poona	335	719	3	5	...	1,112	99·28	0·27	0·45	...	34·87	65·13
Satara	136	3	4	24	...	219	87·21	1·83	10·96	...	98·43	1·57
Sholapur	105	12	...	...	...	117	100·00	...	...	...	89·74	10·26
Belgaum	186	400	5	...	...	591	99·18	0·86	...	...	81·74	18·26
Dharwar	116	12	1	...	...	129	99·23	0·77	...	...	90·63	9·37
Kaladgi	26	...	...	...	...	26	100·00	...	...	...	100·00	...
KONKAN.												
Kanara	58	6	...	...	...	64	100·00	...	...	...	90·62	9·37
Ratnagiri	67	...	...	...	...	67	100·00	...	...	...	100·00	...
Kolaba	4	23	...	...	...	27	100·00	...	...	...	14·81	85·19
Bombay City	5,709	1,414	1,171	129	1	8,424	84·56	13·90	1·53	0·01	80·15	19·85
Tanna	157	33	...	1	2	193	98·45	...	0·52	1·04	82·63	17·37
GUZERAT.												
Surat	236	68	...	2	...	306	99·35	...	0·65	...	77·63	22·37
Broach	51	5	...	...	...	76	100·00	...	...	...	91·07	8·93
Kaira	10	34	...	...	...	44	100·00	...	...	...	22·73	77·27
Panch Mahals	11	...	...	...	...	11	100·00	...	...	...	100·00	...
Ahmedabad	99	27	5	...	6	137	91·97	3·65	...	4·38	78·57	21·43
SIND.												
Karachi	472	393	187	6	13	1,071	80·77	17·46	0·56	1·21	54·57	45·43
Haidarabad	62	20	1,795	...	1	1,878	4·37	95·58	...	0·05	75·61	24·39
Thar and Parkar	12	...	...	...	...	12	100·00	...	...	...	100·00	...
Shikarpur	73	17	...	...	...	90	100·00	...	...	...	81·11	18·89
Upper Sind Frontier	6	3	...	...	...	9	100·00	...	...	...	66·67	33·33

260. The *Asiatics* are divided into those born in India and British Burmah and those of other Asian countries: the proportion of the former to the latter is as 98·99 to 1·01. In the DIVISIONS the *Trans-Indian* class is very small; only 0·01 per cent. in the DECCAN, 0·19 in the KONKAN, 0·03 in GUZERAT, and 7·16 in SIND, where there are numbers of *Belochees*, *Mekranees*, and others. The total of *Belochees* in the PRESIDENCY is 63,869, and no less than 63,857 are returned from SIND (57,264 from HAIDARABAD, and 6,593 from THAR and PARKAR). There are 2,171 *Mekranees*, of whom 2,142 are from the KARACHI DISTRICT. The total of *Arabs* is only 1,860, and 1,577 of them are in SIND, 1,544 being returned from HAIDARABAD.

261. Of Asiatics who are classed as "Natives of India and British Burmah," the total is 16,004,616, and it is made up of 12,606,004 HINDUS, 2,504,338 MAHOMEDANS, 709,025 ABORIGINES, and 185,249 OTHERS (other Asiatics). The last class is unimportant, nor do *Aborigines* need special notice, except to remark that the term appears to have been used very vaguely. It was intended to mean the representations of those who were already in possession when the Indo-Aryans entered the country, but time has almost effaced their identity, except to the ethnologist and the philologist. No less than 72·42 of the *Aborigines* are more or less *Hinduized*, and 27·58 per cent. have been returned as *Mahomedans*! The *quasi Hindus* are chiefly met with in KHANDESH, where they number 122,092, of whom 115,676 are *Bheels*: in NASIK there are 68,302 *Kolis* and 47,608 *Bheels*, together 115,910. In Surat there are 72,925 *Dooblas*, 46,441 *Dhodias*, and 19,161 *Chobras*; there are 30,268 of other sorts making a total of 168,095. From SIND there are returned as "*Aborigines*" 38,634 *Bcloochees*, 42,536 *Sindees*, and 69,813 "low caste *Sindees*," but, strictly speaking, the whole of these might be shown as "*Mussulmans*." Just 31·03 per cent. of our *Aborigines* are in the PANCH MAHALS, 27·71 in SURAT, 15·79 in NASIK, and 11·87 in KHANDESH. Of those returned as such from SIND, the percentage for the KARACHI DISTRICT is 37·32. All these details are shown in the following table:—

Divisions and Districts.	NATIVES OF INDIA AND BRITISH BURMAH.					PERCENTAGES.			
	Aborigines.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.	Others.	Total.	Aborigines.	Hindus.	Mussulmans.	Others.
Deccan	244,423	7,093,857	551,951	69,087	7,959,318	3·07	89·13	6·93	0·87
Konkan	190	2,862,901	287,777	54,844	3,205,712	0·01	89·31	8·93	1·71
Guzerat	268,897	2,234,804	287,980	17,161	2,808,842	9·67	79·56	10·25	0·61
Sind	198,515	414,443	1,376,630	44,157	2,030,744	9·63	20·41	67·79	2·17
Total	709,025	12,606,004	2,504,338	185,249	16,004,616	4·43	78·77	15·65	1·16
DECCAN.									
{ Khandesh	122,092	826,337	70,316	477	1,028,222	11·87	80·37	7·71	1·05
{ Nasik	115,910	580,023	32,134	5,820	733,887	15·79	79·03	4·33	0·79
{ Ahmadnagar	6,228	711,270	42,434	13,638	773,570	0·81	91·45	5·49	1·76
{ Poona	192	862,173	39,583	1,333	903,281	0·02	95·45	4·38	0·15
{ Satara ... ..	...	1,078,689	36,873	100	1,115,611	...	96·69	3·30	0·01
{ Sholapur ... ..	...	614,002	48,738	53	662,793	...	92·64	7·35	0·01
{ Belgaum ... ..	...	819,122	71,386	47,646	938,154	...	87·31	7·61	5·08
{ Dharwar ... ..	...	873,659	114,087	19	987,765	...	88·45	11·55	...
{ Kaladgi	1	728,582	87,401	1	815,985	...	89·29	10·71	...
KONKAN.									
{ Kanara ... ..	...	375,721	21,748	1	397,489	...	94·53	5·47	...
{ Ratnagiri	156	842,527	74,833	1,478	1,018,994	1·16	92·50	7·34	...
{ Kolaba ... ..	...	330,917	17,194	2,050	350,200	...	94·49	4·91	0·60
{ Bombay City ... ..	...	425,345	135,167	46,614	607,126	...	70·06	22·26	7·68
{ Tanna	25	788,381	38,835	4,662	831,903	...	94·77	4·67	0·56
GUZERAT.									
{ Surat	168,095	373,445	52,133	12,808	606,731	27·71	61·53	8·59	2·12
{ Broach	24,703	252,336	69,025	4,171	350,235	7·03	72·05	19·71	1·19
{ Kaira ... ..	...	711,863	70,741	68	782,671	...	90·95	9·04	0·01
{ Panch Mahals	74,670	151,100	14,873	7	240,660	31·03	62·79	6·18	0·01
{ Ahmadabad	1,429	745,861	81,208	47	828,545	0·17	90·02	9·80	0·01
SIND.									
{ Karachi	155,842	71,853	185,724	784	414,203	37·32	17·35	44·64	0·19
{ Haidarabad	24,520	126,752	408,931	32,180	586,383	4·18	21·62	68·71	5·49
{ Thar and Parkar	13,323	63,500	73,136	11,041	165,039	8·07	37·67	47·34	6·71
{ Shikarpur	1,790	144,023	623,663	103	775,177	0·23	18·66	81·10	1·01
{ Upper Sind Frontier	41	8,715	51,177	9	69,942	0·05	9·09	90·25	1·01

262. Of the Asiatics who are classed as MAHOMEDANS or *Mussulmans*, 67.79 per cent. are in SIND, 10.25 in GUZERAT, 8.98 in the KONKAN, and 6.93 in the DECCAN. For SIND the DISTRICT contribution is the following:—

Karachi	...	...	44.84 per cent.
Haidarabad	...	...	68.71
Thar and Parkar	...	...	47.34
Shikarpur	...	...	81.10
Upper Sind Frontier.	...	...	90.25

In Bombay City there are 22.26 per cent. and 19.71 in Broach: in other Districts they range from 10 per cent. downwards.

263. The total of MAHOMEDANS by *Sects*, with percentages for each, is as follows:—

Sects.	Numbers.	Percentages.
1. Sheik	524,789	20.96
2. Syed	179,892	7.18
3. Pathan	81,457	3.25
4. Mogul	12,113	0.48
5. Memon	48,538	1.94
6. Borah	85,276	3.41
7. Khojah	17,801	0.71
8. All Others	1,554,472	62.07
	<u>2,504,338</u>	<u>100.00</u>

264. In the next table the distribution of these *sects* is shown for each DIVISION and each DISTRICT:—

Divisions and Districts.	Syed.	Sheik.	Pathan.	Mogul.	Memon.	Borah.	Khojah.	All Others.	Total.
Deccan	111,380	351,900	48,780	6,227	3,033	2,000	87	28,544	551,951
Konkan	27,084	105,698	8,668	1,814	9,720	10,910	9,873	114,010	287,777
Guzerat	11,321	43,358	16,693	1,090	3,085	71,121	2,448	136,864	287,980
Sind	30,107	21,833	7,816	2,982	32,700	1,245	5,393	1,275,054	1,376,630
Total	179,892	524,789	81,457	12,113	48,538	85,276	17,801	1,554,472	2,504,338
DECCAN.									
Khandesh	7,876	39,664	14,877	1,836	139	834	19	14,071	79,316
Nasik	6,027	19,230	4,834	385	463	294	9	892	32,134
Ahmadnagar	11,264	25,667	4,271	747	16	179	39	251	42,434
Poona	9,169	19,311	4,111	514	227	622	18	5,611	39,583
Satara	15,816	12,323	3,173	125	15	.....	.....	5,415	36,872
Sholapur	25,553	17,202	3,169	485	1,128	12	.....	1,189	43,738
Belgaum	9,396	56,824	3,750	559	623	47	.....	187	71,386
Dharwar	14,314	90,799	7,551	930	21	12	2	459	114,087
Kalyadgi	11,966	70,875	3,044	646	401	.....	.....	469	87,401
KONKAN.									
Kanara	2,181	17,065	1,768	144	.....	.....	11	589	21,748
Ratanagiri	5,146	56,033	1,206	20	197	.....	48	12,183	74,833
Kolaba	7,401	4,983	174	1	.....	18	91	4,526	17,194
Bombay City	2,550	11,458	4,410	1,625	8,825	10,731	8,451	87,117	135,167
Tanna	9,806	16,159	1,120	24	698	161	1,272	9,595	38,835
GUZERAT.									
Sunat	2,080	20,698	1,952	97	1,058	16,122	182	9,944	52,133
Broach	1,564	466	2,254	171	140	30,825	3	33,602	69,025
Kaira	3,379	7,240	7,185	488	11	8,380	2	43,756	70,741
Panch Mahals	205	185	1,100	7	1	3,108	.....	10,267	14,873
Ahmadabad	4,093	16,469	4,202	327	1,875	12,688	2,261	39,295	81,208
SIND.									
Karachi	6,423	6,333	1,665	681	10,782	1,157	3,186	155,497	186,724
Haidarabad	14,945	4,184	1,698	1,579	15,893	68	1,846	362,693	402,931
Thar and Parkar	1,603	120	68	43	1,278	.....	141	74,833	78,136
Shikarpur	6,770	10,890	3,559	640	4,742	.....	220	601,841	628,662
Upper Sind Frontier	368	866	326	39	.....	.....	.....	80,140	81,177

265. Here it will be seen that the *Syeds* are chiefly in the DECCAN and least in GUZERAT: their DISTRICT maximum is in SHOLAPUR and the minimum in the PANCH MAHALS. Upwards of 60 per cent. of the *Sheiks* are returned from the DECCAN, and their DISTRICT maximum and minimum are in the KHANDESH and THAR and PARKAR respectively. The *Pathans* and *Moguls* are mostly in the DECCAN: the *Borahs* are Chiefly in GUZERAT: the *Khojahs* are most of them in BOMBAY CITY.

266. The following table of percentages has been prepared, but it is very unsatisfactory, and it shows that, in the different DIVISIONS and DISTRICTS, a different value has been given to the different *sects*—thus all but 5.17 per cent. have been specified in the DECCAN, whilst in SIND (a Mahomedan country) no less than 92.62 out of every 100 have been returned under the head of "Others":—

Divisions and Districts.	PERCENTAGES.								
	Syed.	Sheik.	Pathan.	Mogul.	Memon.	Borah.	Khojah.	Others.	
Deccan	20.18	63.76	8.84	1.13	0.53	0.36	0.02	5.17	
Konkan	9.41	36.73	3.01	0.63	3.36	3.79	3.43	39.62	
Guzerat	3.93	15.75	5.80	0.38	1.07	24.70	0.85	47.53	
Sind... ..	2.19	1.59	0.53	0.22	2.38	0.09	0.39	92.62	
Total	7.18	20.96	3.25	0.48	1.94	3.41	0.71	62.07	
DECCAN.	Khandesh	9.93	50.01	18.76	2.31	0.18	1.05	0.02	17.74
	Nasik	18.76	59.84	15.04	1.20	1.44	0.91	0.03	2.78
	Ahmadnagar	26.54	60.49	10.07	1.76	0.04	0.42	0.09	0.69
	Poona	23.16	48.79	10.39	1.30	0.57	1.37	0.05	14.18
	Satara	42.39	33.43	8.61	0.54	0.04	.....	.....	14.69
	Sholapur	52.43	35.29	6.50	1.00	2.31	0.02	.....	2.44
	Belgaum	13.16	79.60	5.25	0.78	0.87	0.07	.....	0.26
	Dharwar	12.55	79.59	6.62	0.82	0.02	0.07	.....	0.40
Kaladgi	13.69	81.09	3.48	0.74	0.46	.....	.....	0.54	
KONKAN.	Kanara	16.03	78.47	8.08	0.66	.....	.....	0.05	2.71
	Ratnagiri	6.88	74.88	1.61	0.03	0.26	.....	0.06	16.28
	Kolaba... ..	43.04	28.98	1.01	0.01	.....	0.10	0.53	26.32
	Bombay City	1.89	8.48	3.26	1.20	6.53	7.94	6.25	64.45
	Tanna	25.25	41.61	2.88	0.06	1.79	0.41	3.28	24.71
GUZERAT.	Surat	3.99	39.70	3.74	0.19	2.03	30.92	0.35	19.07
	Broach... ..	2.27	0.68	3.27	0.25	0.20	44.66	.....	48.68
	Kaira	4.78	10.66	10.16	0.69	0.02	11.85	.....	61.85
	Panch Mahals... ..	1.38	1.24	7.40	0.05	0.01	20.90	.....	69.03
	Ahmedabad	5.04	20.28	3.17	0.40	2.31	15.62	2.78	48.39
SIND.	Karachi	3.46	3.41	0.90	0.37	3.81	0.63	1.72	83.71
	Haidarabad	3.71	1.04	0.42	0.39	3.95	0.02	0.46	90.01
	Tharand Parkar	2.05	0.15	0.09	0.06	1.64	.....	0.18	95.84
	Shikarpor	1.08	1.73	0.57	0.10	0.75	.....	0.04	95.73
	Upper Sind Frontier	0.45	0.38	0.40	0.05	.....	.....	.....	98.72

267. Out of a total of 12,606,004 HINDUS by race, there are 12,530,637 who recognize caste and 75,367 who do not, so their relative proportions are as 99.40 to 0.60; that is to say, for every 1 who does not recognise it, there are 166 who do. Their general proportions for the DIVISIONS are the following:—

Divisions	Hindus not recognising Caste.		For every one not recognising Caste, there are who do recognise it
	Number.	Percentage.	
Deccan	7,829	10.39	905.10
Konkan	42,237	56.04	66.78
Guzerat	516	0.68	4,330.01
Sind... ..	24,785	32.89	15.72
Presidency	75,367	100.00	166.27

268. The proportion of those not recognising CASTE to those who do recognize it is as 1 to 905 in the DECCAN, and they are mostly in the BELGAUM and DHARWAR DISTRICTS. In the KONKAN they are as 1 to 67: more than half of them are in the TANNA DISTRICT, and about a third in KANARA. In GUZERAT they are chiefly in the AHMADABAD and KAIRA DISTRICTS, but they are very few, only 1 to 4,330. In SIND they are as 1 to 16, and 97 per cent. of them are in the HAIDARABAD DISTRICT.

269. The total of HINDUS by race is 12,530,637, and they are here divided into the four castes named:—

1. Brahmans	654,707
2. Kshattriyas	142,133
3. Vaishyas	932,404
4. Sudras	10,801,393
	12,530,637

The relative proportion of SUDRAS is 86.20 per cent., or more than five-sixths. Of the remainder the VAISHYAS contribute 7.44 per cent., the KSHATTRYAS 1.13, and the BRAHMANS 5.23.

270. The proportion of each CASTE in each DIVISION are given in the following table:—

Divisions	Brahmans.		Kshattriyas.		Vaishyas.		Sudras.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Deccan	303,629	4.28	30,900	0.44	345,701	4.38	6,405,798	90.40
Konkan	190,267	1.14	32,120	6.75	115,722	4.10	2,482,555	88.01
Guzerat	149,191	6.68	77,725	3.48	179,817	8.05	1,827,555	81.79
Sind	11,620	2.98	1,388	0.36	291,164	74.72	85,485	21.94
Presidency	654,707	5.23	142,133	1.13	932,404	7.44	10,801,393	86.20

271. The highest proportion of BRAHMANS is in GUZERAT, of KSHATTRYAS in the KONKAN, of VAISHYAS in SIND, and except in SIND, the SUDRAS make up the bulk of the people.

CASTE

272. Putting aside the divine origin theory as mere nonsense, it is more than probable that the first idea of CASTE was developed from the early tribal division into Priests, Warriors, and Agriculturists, the natural *classes* into which their necessities would divide them. And as certain is it that the system, as it now obtains, was an afterthought, dating from the comparatively recent period of Brahmanism. The earliest allusion to it is in the 11th and 12th verses of a Vedic Hymn or Sukta, called *The Purusha* :—

“ 11. Into how many parts did they (the gods) divide the *Purusha*, which they formed out of him (the universe)? What was his mouth called, what were his two arms, what his two thighs, what were his two feet called ?”
Haug's translation.

“ 12. His mouth was (became) Brahmana, his two arms were made the Kshatriya (warrior caste), his two thighs (became) the Vaishya, and from his feet the Sudra was produced.”

273. Most Sanskrit scholars are of opinion that these verses are interpolated, for, as Dr. Wilson says, their language betrays a more modern diction ; but Haug maintains that their place in the Mantra portion of the Yajur Veda, amongst the formulas relating to the *human* sacrifice, is strong proof to the contrary. He also points out that in that remote age, when the ancestors of both Hindus and Parsis were living in Central Asia as members of the great Aryan nation, there were then 3 recognised classes. In the Zend Avesta there are named the *Athravas*, or Priests, corresponding to the Brahmans : there are the *Kiathaesthas*, or warriors, now the Kshatriyas, and there are the *Vas'trya Fshuyans*, or agriculturists. These are the Vaishyas who now more especially engage in trade.

274. The original of the allegory also occurs in the Zend Avesta, where the
Haug's Essays, p. 140 “ Geus urvo ” is divided, and offered up for the benefit of mankind. It is explained, that although the literal rendering of “ Geus urvo ” is “ the soul of the cow,” in this instance the cow is the earth, the same word (Gâus) being used in Sanskrit, and it means “ the universal soul of the earth, the cause of all life, and growth ; ” and further it is implied, that by dividing the earth, that is by tilling it, there is creation, or reproduction. The myth was carried westwards, and reappears in the Edda, and *Völuspa*, where the giant Ymir is slain, and divided by the sons of Bór.

275. In seeking an origin for CASTE, there is no necessity to go to the supernatural, or the divine ; for it is found much nearer home : everywhere the soil must be tilled, and property protected ; so here at once are two great divisions, and the third—the Priestly—may also be accounted for. In the life of the world there must have been a time, a happy time, when man was his own Priest, and offered his own sacrifice ; but as intercourse extended, the necessity for these religious ceremonies must have become more frequent, and the rites themselves more complicated. And with this there must have been a corresponding difficulty in remembering when a particular formula was to be said, or an attitude changed, or an act done ; and hence the necessity for a class who would make these matters their especial study. At first their duties must have been of the simplest, and the extent to which they officiated must have depended upon the nature of the ceremony, and somewhat upon the status of the head of the family. In this way it can be understood how there was called into existence a special class of ministrants, who eventually constituted themselves a special and hereditary Priesthood, with special privileges. It was a small matter for the poor man with his simple offering of first fruits : some earnest and evangelical Rishi would always be found to meet his wants ; but kingly sacrifices are costly and complicated, and for these there was required a master of fence, a practised Hierophant, a very archetype of Ritualism ; and so we come to clerical orders. From merely assisting the laity in their sacrifices, the first step was that the Priests alone should conduct them ; the last was, that from none others

would the gods accept them. This was the consummation of power, for now the Priests became the mediators between the gods and those who worshipped them.

276. The successors to this power are THE BRAHMANS; for, like the tribe of Levi, it is from their class only that a Priest can be drawn. It is not incumbent upon every Brahman to be a Priest; but every Priest must be a Brahman. Every Brahman, moreover, traces himself back to a first Rishi, his Priestly progenitor; but here there is a glaring inconsistency, for all of the seven great Rishis were not Brahmans. The fourth, Vishvamitra, was a king and a Kshatriya: a Rajarshi who, by the extent of his austerities, was raised to the grade of Brahma-rishi, and, amongst the eminent, attained pre-eminence.

Haug says there have been Sudra rishis, and there are those who would trace them to a source still lower by comparison. In a petition to the Madras Board of Revenue, by the Panchalars of Salem, they at once take the bull by the horns, and boldly aver that the present so-called Brahmans are not Brahmans at all; but that they, the Panchalars, are. They say that in their Vadas and Shastras, it is told how the *five* original Rishis sprang from the four side and the face of Brahma, endowed each with a special aptitude for working in gold, brass, iron, stone and wood; and that therefore they, the carpenters, the masons, the ironsmiths, the braziers, and the goldsmiths, being the descendants of these five Brahma rishis, are the true Brahmans.

Dated Salem, February 17, 1840.

277. In support of the claim, they cite passages from their Upanishads, and Vatchera Sutchy, and Puranas, to the effect "that Vashishtha was born of Urvas, a prostitute, that Narada was of the washerman caste, that Vyasa was a fisherman, Valmika a huntsman, that Sankia Rishi, Cabiler, and Parasa were Pariars, Tanka Rishi a cobbler; that Karkayer was the son of an ass; Sawnaga Rishi the son of a dog; Kandamia Rishi the son of a widow woman; Sambuga Rishi was the offspring of a jackal; Goutama of a hare; Mondavia Rishi of a frog; Agastia of a water-pot, and Puttavanagar of a bird; that from these Rishis, who were a mixed tribe of the higher and lower castes, sprang the Brahmans, who are also called village irrigators, and that therefore the Brahmans are a mongrel tribe."

278. Each of the seven Brahma Rishis above named has been placed at the head of a great division, which is sub-divided into sections, or *gotras*, and these again are known by their adoption of this or that Veda; a further difference is that of Divivedi, Trivedi, or Chaturvedi, as two, or three, or four Vedas are read; and a still further distinction is that of Triprawar, or Panchprawar, or Saptaprawar, as three or five, or seven knots are allowed on the sacred cord. In addition there is the name of the family, and of its branches.

279. Geographically and practically the Brahmans all come under 2 great divisions, the Gaur or Northern, and the Dravira or Southern; and in each there are five sub-divisions, the northern being the older. In this Presidency the principal divisions are the Maharashtra and the Gurjur, or the Brahmans of the Deccan and of Guzerat with all their ramifications. Of the supplementary branches the most important are the Shenvis and the Palashis, who are mostly in and around Bombay City.

280. The second great caste is the KSHATRIYA, and Dr. Wilson has pointed out that, in the Vedas, the term is used as a denomination of one possessed of *Kshatra*, or power. He tells us that Kshatriya is the equivalent of Kshatrapati, the "owner of a field," or "the possessor of power," and that a synonym, Vishaspati, has been preserved in the Lithuanish *wiazpatis*, lord of the manor. The present representatives of these old Aryan warriors are the Rajpoots, but the Brahmans say they were all destroyed by Parashurama, an Avatar of Vishnu.

231. In the Vedic age, as Dr. Wilson tells us, *Visha* meant the people in general, and *Vaishya*, its adjective, "was afterwards applied to a householder, or what belonged to an individual of the common people." When applied to the industrial classes it "had reference only to their immediate occupations, without giving them any monopoly of those occupations."

232. It is supposed that the Sudras were a distinct nation already settled in the neighbourhood of the Indus at the time of the Aryan invasion; and Dr. Wilson thinks, that possibly some of them may have been the descendants of a still older immigration. In after times the term has been extended indiscriminately.

233. In the *Paruṣa ukta* there is no provision for contingent issue, and this perhaps goes far to prove that they have missed its real meaning; for it was simply impossible that the 4 castes could have remained without intermixture.

Chapter IX. 149. By the Institutes of Menu, a Brahman is allowed to take a wife from each of the 4 castes; but the children by the Brahmani are alone Brahmans. The offspring by the other wives are legitimate and inherit proportionally; but they are not Brahmans, and it was to give them a *locus standi* that additional castes had to be devised. Kshattriyas too and

Manu, Chap. III. 13. Vaishyas could have wives from their own caste, and from the castes beneath them, and provision was required for their issue. A man's first wife was to be of his own caste, and the others might not only be taken from those beneath him, but from those above him. As the Brahman could take a Sudra wife, so might the Sudra take a Brahmani, could

Manu, Chap. X. 8-51. he get one to wed him; and in the "Jatimala," Mr. Colebrooke speaks of 42 mixed classes "springing from the intercourse of a man of inferior with a woman of superior class." Paradoxical as it may seem, castes were

created by loss of caste; and they were required not only for the marriages of the original castes, but for the cross marriages, and intermarriages of their issue; in fact, there were combinations and permutations *ad infinitum*. The superstructure was out of all proportion to the base, and the whole fabric was in danger. When, or how, the danger was discovered, is not known; but it was discovered, and met. All intermarriage was prohibited, and so strict is the rule, that Brahmans of the same *gotra*, of the same tribe, cannot now intermarry; and, strange to say, exclusiveness and caste position are now in almost inverse ratios.

234. Of these 4 castes the BRAHMANS alone are undoubted representatives of the parent stock, but in little are they like their ancestors, the Vedic Rishis; at the same time they are the Priests for millions, to whom their word is law, and amongst whom their influence is supreme.

235. Of the KSHATTRIYAS the traces are faint; but, such as they are, they lead to THE RAJPOOTS. These children of the Sun* claim a proud descent from the warriors who carried the Aryan standards from their mountain home to the eastern sea. By their own genealogies the blue blood of the Chohan and the Rahtore comes down to them from the leaders of those fighting hordes who conquered the rich valleys of the Jumna and the Ganges, and held them by military posts, which eventually became the capitals of divided kingdoms, where their Priests plotted against them. The leading characters in the two great Hindu Epics are deities now; but time was when they were Indo-Aryan

* "There is a strange mythical distinction between the Solar and so-called Lunar race, which has long been a difficulty to genealogists. The legend of a Solar race at Ayodhya and Kanouj, is apparently an outgrowth of the worship of the Sun. The so-called Lunar race, or children of the Moon, possessed two kingdoms; one of either side of the Solar empire. Thus there was one Lunar kingdom at Patali-putra, and another at Delhi; but neither had any connection with the worship of the Moon; and the legend of the race is only associated with the Moon as an antithesis, or antagonism, to the Sun. The Ramayana refers to the Solar dynasty of Ikshvaku and Rama. The Maha Bharata refers to the Lunar race of Paru, Bharata, and the Pandavas.—See Talboys Wheeler's Hist. of India, p. 329.

Kshatriyas, the chief actors in the incidents narrated. Their ancestors were kings at Kanouj, and Ayodhya, and Indraprastha; and when the banners of the Sun went down in the east, they were carried west, and set up in Meywar and Marwar. In their new homes there is the semblance of power, but the power itself has gone for ever. Their bards still sing of widowed Chittore; and Rajpoot women still dearly love to hear now the brave Pirthi Raj carried off the fair Sanjogta, "how the daughter of Kanouj cared for none amongst the suitors. In her secret heart she pined for the love of the Chohan of Delhi. She passed through the gallant host of Rajpoot Chieftains, and placed the marriage garland round the neck of the statue of the Chohan. At the sight of this a mighty uproar filled the hall. The Chohan appeared upon the scene, and carried off his bride. Swords were drawn, blood was shed, and the princess herself took part in the struggle. The lover prevailed against the father, and carried off his prize to Delhi. From that hour the Chohan was enslaved by the beauty of the Rahtore. His army and his dominions were alike forgotten, as he basked in the smiles of his bride. The Mussulman war-cry resounded through the Punjab, but the Chohan was a captive at the feet of his queen. The enemy thundered at the gates of Delhi, and then the bridegroom and the bride awoke from their dream of pleasure. The princess armed her lord for the battle. She conjured him to die for his name and fame, and vowed that she would follow him. The Chohan perished in the fight; and the Rahtore ordered the pile to be prepared, threw herself upon the flames, and joined her bridegroom in the mansions of the Sun."

Wheeler's Hist. of India
pp 331-332.

286. Such tales find spell-bound listeners, and it has so chanced that I have heard them. The castle of the Rahtore is no longer threatened, and it has been my good fortune to look down from its grim old towers, and by torch-light, upon a scene, which as a scene was simply perfect. The occasion is an annual festival in honour of Mata Devi, whose wrath is to be so appeased, that the scourge of small-pox may be stayed for the coming year. Groups of girls dressed in every colour, and every shade of colour, pass up to the palace to receive the usual propitiatory offering, and take it to the shrine of the goddess. There the most beautiful amongst them is chosen, and a lighted taper is given to her; and, placing it in an earthen vessel, she is to carry it to the king. If it reaches him alight it is a good omen; but if it be quenched, it is a presage of evil—*quod Deus avertat*. The ceremony is of the simplest, but it is invested with all that is left to them of pomp and power. The procession of the girls is itself the very poetry of colour, and with it come stately elephants in housings ablaze with gold and silver embroidery. From end to end the route is illuminated, the terraced roofs are crowded, each coin of vantage is occupied, and the street has a back ground of torchlit match-locks, and men, wildly effective, and between them is borne the sacred light. And then come the very flower of Rajpoot chivalry, splendidly dressed, superbly mounted. Rich armour, and jewelled plumes; inlaid shields, the burnished axe, the glittering mace, the pennoned lance, and everywhere the play of sword blades. The picture is perfect, and carries one back to the Crusades: but it tells us that, ages before the Crusades, such arms were wielded by the ancestors of the men who now carry them.

287. As we have seen, that all BRAHMANS are not Priests, so all Rajpoots are not warriors. They, too, have their industrial classes, and there are large districts under British rule, in which they are only known as peaceful agriculturists.

288. If the traces of KSHATRIYAS were somewhat indistinct, those of VAISHYAS and SUDRAS are quite irrecoverable. They are mentioned by name in the *Parusha Sukta*, and there may have been a time when castes so called were separate, and distinct, as well from each other as from those above them; but unless they were the industrial classes generally, it is difficult to understand what they were or what was their social position. The *Vaitrya Fshuyans*, or agriculturists, are mentioned in the Zend Avesta; but agriculture was then enjoined as a religious duty, and in the Vedas, the *Kshetrapati*, or "the owner of a field" must have

differed little from the *Kshetrapati*, or "the possessor of power"; for in degree the one was the consequence of the other. When religion was mere nature worship, one can understand how the time of the Priests was fully occupied; for the people were always wanting ceremonies, and sacrifices, or they got them without wanting them, as they get sermons now. But it was simply impossible that all the warriors were always fighting, and there was no standing army; so in times of peace, what were the rank and file? They must have been much what they are now beyond the frontier—cultivators when there is no fighting, fighting men at a moment's notice. So, after all, between the *Rathaesthas* and the *Vaitrya Fshuyans*, the difference must have been more nominal than real.

289. Within the 14 Provinces of the Aryan Kingdom there were many cities and in these there must have been workers in metal, in wood, and stone, in cloth and leather; there must have been artizans of all sorts, and petty shopkeepers, and traders. These men were neither priests, nor warriors, nor agriculturists, but very many of them must have had wealth and influence, and many must have taken up arms when their services were required. Were they *SUDRAS*? Was the term extended to those similarly circumstanced in the countries overrun and conquered? The advance from the *Sutlej* was not unopposed, and when host met host the only possible difference between them was that between the victors and the vanquished. Never yet was a country conquered in which alliances were not formed between its inhabitants and their invaders, nor is India an exception. The fusion may have been slow, but it was inevitable and natural, and it is perhaps complete. Each calling is now a caste; but of the four original castes the most that can be said is, that the Brahmans have most preserved their original purity.

290. There is ample evidence, that as the Indo-Aryans advanced, they came upon a people in every way as civilised as they themselves were, and this ante-Sanskrit race is now known to us as the *DRAVIDIAN*. It has a separate language, and a separate religion, though in this matter so much has been adopted that but little of the original worship remains. According to Dr. Wilson they are represented in this Presidency by "the *Bhillas*, the *Nayakadas*, or *Naikras*, and the *Gondas*. The *Intermingled* and *Isolated Tribes* are the *Kulis*, or *Kolis* of many divisions—the *Dhudias*, the *Chandaris*, the *Wáralis*, and the *Kákkaris*, or *Katodis*, (makers of catechu), the *Dubalás*, and the *Rámushis*, or *Bédars*, who are principally found on the eastern spurs of the ghats, south of Poona. The *Depressed Tribes*, fast rising under the British Government in social importance, are the *Mahars*, already alluded to, and the *Mángs*, the *Mátangs* of the Sanskrit books. The *Wandering Tribes* and *Classes* are numerous, comprehending not merely *Religious Devotees* and *Pilgrims* recognised in the other Provinces of India, but some who are peculiar to this Presidency, as the *Mánabháras*, and the devotees of local gods and temples to which they have been devoted at their birth, by the parents; mendicants who solicit alms in the names of the particular gods, assuming various disguises and practising numerous tricks, quackeries, and deceptions; showmen and actors of great variety; wandering artizans, labourers; of older tribes now nearly extinct, as the *Vadarus* (*Odras*) *Beldars*, *Kaikadis* (*Kaikatyas*) &c. * * * * The tribes and castes dealing in cattle and sheep are the *Garalis* (from the cow), who are doubtless the remains of great Scythian tribes entering India in remote times; the *Dhangars* (S. *Dhenukaras*) dealers in cows, to whom, as shepherds and weavers of coarse woollen cloth, the famous family of Holkar belongs; the *Sungaras* from *San* (*Crotularia Juncea*), and thus weavers of cloth, at present carrying on nearly the same employment as the *Dhangars*; the *Banjaras*, who both rear cattle and transport grain, salt, cotton, and other merchandise on pack bullocks throughout the country."

291. The most important of all our mixed races are the *Mahrattas*. By the Brahman's code they are *Sudras*; but in days gone by they proved themselves equal to the vaunted *Kshattriyas* of Indo-Aryan descent, and showed how circumstances make men. The *Kunbis*, or cultivators, are the most numerous.

They regard themselves as Hindus now ; but there must have been a time when their ancestors were spoken of as Daysus and Rákshasas, and to this day they have their own gods in addition to those of the Hindus. As long ago as 1826 the Bombay Government ordered an inquiry into the laws, manners, customs, &c., of the different castes of the Deccan, and the result was compiled by Mr. Arthur Steele. That portion of his work which relates to CASTE is here given verbatim, and it proves conclusively how little of purity there is in any. Mr. Steele has followed Dr. Gilchrist's method of spelling :—

Rank according to the Books. Rank according to common estimation.

1

1

The Brahman Caste ranks higher than the others in general estimation. It contains, however, a variety of sub-divisions, among the individuals of which restrictions exist as to marriage and eating in company; chiefly arising from their relative strictness in diet or other religious observances.

The Punchdrewir sects of Brahmuns consist of the Drewir (with six varieties), Maharashtr*, Undurtylung (eight varieties), Kurnatuk (seven varieties), land Goorjur (eighty-four varieties). The Punchgour sects of the Saruswut Kankoobj, Gour, Ootkul, and Mythil are chiefly residents in Hindusthan. The Senwee Brahmuns, being confined to three Kurum, or religious duties, and being less strict as to diet, are not invited to the houses of these ten sub-divisions.

Individuals of these sub-divisions bear the name of some one of the numerous Rishis or ancient saints of the caste, according to their descent. Except among the Kokunust Brahmuns (containing fourteen of these Gotrus or family names), there is no limit; nor are particular Gotrus confined to particular sub-divisions. It is prohibited by law to intermarry within the same Gotr.

The Sastrus distinguish four titles of Brahmuns, according to the different periods of life : 1, the Pupil ; 2, the Gruhust or householder ; 3, the Wanuprust ; and 4, the Sunyasee. The two last, professing religious austerities, are still found in the character of heads of Muths. Bhikshook, or professional beggars, may be Gruhust, and may marry and have children, which the Sunyasees may not. The various ceremonies enjoined to the former in the Sastrus are more or less observed among the Brahmuns of the present day who engage in worldly occupation. Those prescribed to all Brahmuns are :—

1, 2. Yudn, Yejun, or Hom sacrifice. This is now usually performed at marriages and other occasions by an Ugneehotree Brahmun, who has no other occupation.

4. Udhyyun, reading the Veds. The few who read are merely acquainted with the meaning of the original (if at all) through a Teeka or commentary. All Brahmuns, however, reckon themselves as readers of one of the four Veds ; and there are priests at places of pilgrimage who by custom are attended by Brahmuns of one Ved only. This distinction, however, appears merely to occasion a difference of ceremonies, and does not affect their intermarriage or eating in company.

5. Dan, giving presents of food, &c., to other Brahmuns ; a duty constantly inculcated, especially on occasion of pilgrimage.

6. Prutigruhu, the right to receive alms from all castes. Ceremonies of general observance are the Pooja to the household or other god, consisting of ablution, offering of food, and recitation of prayers before the idol, the various ceremonies on account of deceased relations, marriage, and other Sunskars. Almsgiving, receiving guests, building temples, tanks, wells, &c., are duties less extensively performed, depending mainly on the means of the individual.

* The varieties of the Maharashtr Brahmuns are Desust, Kokunust, or Chitpawan, Deo-rookhee, Madyandin, Kunaw or Prutumakhee, Kurare, Ubheer, Mytrayunec, Senwee, Tirgool. The Desust consider themselves superior to others. The Kurare are accused of human sacrifices, but are invited by the other sects.

The son of any Brahmun may choose his profession, whether Sunyasee, Acharyu, Gruhust*, or Bhikshook (Wydik or Loukik), and in general there is no refusal on this account either as to marriage or eating in company.

Rank according to the Books. Rank according to the estimation.

According to the dieties held in peculiar estimation by individuals, Brahmuns are classed as Vishnoobukt or Siwbukt, &c. There are various minor ceremonial distinctions between them, and occasionally enmity, and in some parts of the country violent quarrels. Men of learning hold also different opinions as to the nature of the deity and the human soul—some maintaining the doctrine of Maya or illusion—but in general agreeing in the efficacy of religious abstraction from worldly pleasure to procure after death a spiritual union with the deity.

In this part of the country there are, besides the Senwee, other varieties (Tirgool, Sopare, Sowase, Kast, Ubheer, Deorookhee, Pulsee) with whom the pure Brahmuns of the Maharashtra, Karnatak, and other sub-divisions do not eat publicly, nor with the Goorjur and Hindusthanees. Gour Brahmuns do not invite the inhabitants of Gya to eat with them, except on the day of Sraddh, during their pilgrimage to that place.

According to the Sastrus, the Wanuprust, and, still more strictly, Sunyasee, devotes himself to religious abstraction, professing carelessness of pleasure or pain, living on alms of food, wandering from place to place, bathing often, &c. The practice of such devotion being in high esteem among Brahmuns as well as other castes, there are often to be found wandering mendicants who travel to different places of pilgrimage in the real or pretended hope of obtaining after death freedom from future transmigration and union with the divine spirit. They are attended by Sishy or disciples, the most eminent of whom, either by his Gooroo's bequest or election, succeed to his rank and honours after death.

Brahmun devotees are distinguished by different names; according to the Veds they profess to read, there are: 1, Kootechuk; 2, Hans; 3, Bhowduk; 4, Purumhans. According to their affected mode of life they are termed: Urunyupad (inhabiting the jungle), Purwutupad (inhabiting the hill), Asyumpad (inhabiting the Muth), Teerthpad (inhabiting the place of pilgrimage), Bharuteepad, &c.

Of Sunyasees, the holders of Muths are the most important, as the head Sunyasee, Yutee, or Swamee, exercises jurisdiction over all Brahmuns of particular descriptions throughout large tracts of India, levying, either during personal circuits, or by deputation of disciples and agents, fines often to a large amount on the infringers of caste discipline. These Muths are endowed with Gageer villages, Enam lands, and other revenues, besides enjoying the oblations of their votaries, part of which are expended in sacrifices to the idol worshipped, and in jewels to adorn him, part in alms of food to stranger Brahmuns, and part appropriated by the Swamee and his disciples. The service of the temple is conducted by numerous priests, besides attendants of both sexes on extraordinary festivals.

There are four great Muths or Sunsthans of Brahman Swamees, called by their names: 1, Sunkurachary, † whose jurisdiction extends particularly over the Smarta, Arhattee or Siwbhukt Brahmuns. These wear the longitudinal mark on the forehead; 2, Mudwachary, supreme among the Kurhattee or Vishnoobhukt Brahmuns: these wear the perpendicular mark on the forehead; 3, Ramanoojachary, the disciples of whom call themselves brethren of Rama; 4, Wulubhachary, supreme among the Guzerathee Brahmuns.

* Brahmuns engage in every occupation except those of very low castes, as selling spirits, &c.

† This saint is said to have been an Awatar of Siw living 1,400 years ago; the intent of the god's incorporation being to preserve the world from the errors of the Jyns or Materialists. He was afterwards cursed by Surnswutti, and one of his numerous Muths was in consequence established at Neernud, north of Bassein, where he died; another Muth is at Kolhapur, another at Sringari in the Karnatak.

Rank according to the Books. Rank according to common estimation

Subordinate to these, but exercising jurisdiction over Brahmuns of particular sects or places, are the Dhurmadhikarees. The Brahmun of this name is a Wuttundar; he has authority to inquire into alleged infractions of caste discipline and custom, prescribe penance, levy fines, and ordain exclusion from caste. When unfit for the office, an hereditary successor is sometimes put aside in favour of one more competent; or Goomashtas may be appointed to perform the duties.

The office of Wywharee Josee is held in some places by a Wuttundar, in others by a Sirkar Goomashta. This Brahmun exercises the priestly office in his own and other castes (where his authority has not been superseded by the caste priests as in the Lingaet, Purbhoo, and Sonar). His duties are thus enumerated: Huwe, worship of deities; Kuwe, Sraddh, and Puksh, ceremonies in honour of ancestors; Wanumuntrun, attendance on invitations to entertainments; Sunskar (especially marriage); Punchang, keeping the calendar and forming astrological calculations of birth, fortune, and propitious times; Dandhurum, almsgiving. The Wywharee Josee is entitled to fees of office, and may prescribe fine and penance. In Poona, among the Yejoorved Brahmuns, the Wywharee Josee officiates at funerals; among the Kokunust, Desust, and others, the payment of huks is not limited to one person—they are generally given to the Kooloogoroo.

In Poona, the Wuttun of Dhurmadhikaree is farmed out by the Wywharee Josee, he being professor of both Wuttuns, which are alienable on general rules.

A Bhut exercises duties similar to those of a Wywharee Josee. The term, though strictly applicable to readers of the Veds, is also applied to Bhikshook or mendicant Brahmuns, Pooranees, or reciters of Poorans, and is often prefixed to the names of individual Wydyus (physicians), Punchungees (professional astrologers), Poojarees in different temples, Gosaens, and others. If an hereditary Wuttundar, he may receive huks in certain villages, or in parts of them; and from all castes, or particular castes, or sub-divisions of castes, according to local tenure; and may appoint a Goomashta to act for himself. In some places, as on occasion of a resumed Wuttun, the late Government appointed a salaried Goomashta to perform the duties.

Dhurmoopadhyik is a title applied to receivers of huks or fees on account of Dhurm; viz., on occasions of building temples or other charitable appropriations. In a general sense, the term signifies the performance of religious and moral duties according to caste rule. Brahmuns with this title usually live at Kshetrus (or places of pilgrimage,) and are Wuttundars. These are termed Teerth-oopadyik: they also exercise in villages the duties of Wywharee Josee or Dhurmadhikaree.

Oopadhyuha signifies a reader or domestic tutor. A teacher of reading entertained in a family is termed Udyapuk. Brahmuns of this title are occasionally Wuttundars; they are also salaried teachers to their patron's children, or subsist by begging. When also performing the religious ceremonies of the family, and the worship of the household deity, they are termed Kooloogoroo. Oopadhyu and Poorobet Brahmuns, when Wuttundars, appoint Goomashtas who act for them, receiving specified huks, or a fixed salary, and performing selected duties. Their children by marriage succeed to the enjoyment of the Wuttun, sometimes taking the huks in turn, year by year. Some are entitled to huks from particular families, others from particular villages (Gramoopadhya), others from all castes, &c. Some hold Wurshasuns or Nemnooks from Government.

Kshetr-oopadhyu and Teerth-oopadhyu are temporary and local spiritual guides to visitors at places of pilgrimage, all ceremonies on account of the pilgrim being performed there by him. Individuals of particular caste, Gotr, or name, coming as pilgrims, attach themselves to a particular Teerth-oopadhyu; their names are kept in a book as a memorial, which may be transferred by gift or

sale to another Oopadyu possessing the same claims. Occasionally several relations divide the leaves of the book, taking their chance of visitors; or the total proceeds are divided among the relations. Women becoming entitled to such Wuttuns by inheritance may adopt or appoint a Goomashta as in other cases; and on the commission of a great crime by the holder (as murder of a Brahmun, &c.), the Wuttun may be resumed by Government and a successor appointed.

Rank according to the Books. Rank according to common estimation.

The title of Ugneehotree is properly applied to a possessor of materials of the Hom sacrifice. All Brahmuns are directed to perform this ceremony; but it is usual to employ an Ugneehotree, who lives on alms and receives fees and presents. He may also be a Wuttundar.

Acharyu is a term implying superiority applied to the Wyshnoo priests or Bhuts; to the south of the Krishn it is used to distinguish Brahmuns performing religious duties from those who follow worldly occupation. Acharee, in the Sanskrit, signifies a domestic Brahmun entertained as cook.

In a Nuggur Panchaet case (No. 25) a claim was preferred before a Punch of four Brahmuns to eight Roosums payable to the holder of the office of Oopadyik Joshee of Kopergaon:—1. Juladhikar, on the pilgrims performing worship and ablution in the river Gunga, and giving alms to Brahmuns; 2, Selabhi-
kar, ditto, at his place of residence; 3, Gramadhikar, ditto, in the village; 4, Koolulekun, dues on calculating nativities of children; 5, Bruhmansunum, ditto, on performing the home sacrifice at marriages; 6, Dund, fines from Brahmuns for infractions of caste discipline; 7, Poorohet, dues on pronouncing prayers during Pooja of the river; 8, Jyotish, on telling lucky and unlucky days for agriculture and all other occupations. Also to the Somwuttee (the right to all rupees, pearls, &c., left by women in their making circuit round the peepul tree on occasion of the new moon falling on a Monday).

It appeared that the villagers had originally determined that every pilgrim should pay his own Josee, disputes to be settled by ordeal of the river. The plaintiff's ancestor subsequently passed ordeal before Sunkurachary, by laying hands on that holy man's wooden shoes; whereupon defendant's ancestor, who had been supported by a relation (Dewan of the Powar family), and had put his opponent out of caste, lost his cause.

This decision of Sunkurachary is in the form of a written mandate, and runs thus:—"To my dear disciples in Kopergaon. After obeisance to Narayan:—Radha Ram Bhut Josee having, through ignorance of the Sastrus, omitted to perform the ceremonies of Sraddh and Sootuk, on the absconding of his brother's wife (whether she have lost caste or not), and having thereby fallen into disrepute, had supplicated Choudree Widwans to allow him to perform penance and obtain purification—who, through avarice, proposed a written grant to himself to Roosums on the Gunga Pooja, thereby acknowledging the superior title of Radha Ram to those Roosums. The said Radha Ram having, in consequence, besought purification at his Muth, I have decided that no penance is necessary for the alleged fault. But as he has, on account of the disrepute into which he fell, omitted his prescribed purifications for three months, let him perform the Kritsur Prayusshit; and feed Brahmuns.

"To the above effect the disciple Barlsastree was sent with a letter to Kopergaon, Nasik, and Trimbuk; but the said Choudree still refused to eat with the complainant, and used improper language to Barlsastree through covetousness of the Roosums. Wherefore, should the said Choudree come among you, you are to deprive him of his office of Josee.—Dated Margsirsh Sood 9, 1185 Fuslee."

The following order was produced by the plaintiff, issued by the Peshwa's government:—"To the Patells of six villages, Kopergaon, &c.—Madnoo Row Pundit Prudhan. In the year 1190 Fuslee, &c. In the case of the dispute relative to the office of *Teerth Oopadhy*, in Kopergaon, between Gunes Bhut

Rank according to the Books. Rank according to common estimation.

Tobre and Govind Bhut Josee, and Janum Bhut Widwans and Bapoo Bhut Choudree, the office was resumed by Government, pending inquiry—Suntojee Naik and Ragoo Puthar Khidmutgar are now sent to enforce an order to the Mamlutdar to allow the Punha to be again enjoyed by the first-named parties and give them no reason to come with complaints in future.”

In this case the defendant's documents were declared by the Panchaet “to have no life in them.”

List of Roosums claimed by a Dhurmadhikaree before a Nuggur Panchaet composed of Brahmuns, one being a Government Karkoon (No. 5), one a Sahookar, and three Koolkurnees.

- 1.—The right of giving cocoanuts and sharing out Dukshuna on the arrival of worshippers at Unkele.
- 2.—Ashwulan Roogvedeer, the right of serving as Oopadya (including the Pooja of Gunputtee, of Lukshmee at the Deepowlee; of Suruswutee at the Dussera, and the Hootashenee Pooja at the Holee) to any Mamlutdar arriving, being a Roogvedee Brahmun.
- 3.—The right to receive half the roosums on penance enjoined in the houses of Soodrus and Brahmuns.
- 4.—The right of Vyas pooja in Kartik Magh and Wysak when the Brahmuns parade their Dhurmadhikaree or Josee through the village on horseback.
- 5.—The right to roosums on placing Gunputtee, and to dues of cocoanuts &c., on marriages.
- 6.—Urtukeewiwaha, ditto, on second marriages.
- 7.—Ushw twoodyapun on feeding Brahmuns and distributing dukshuna at the time of throwing the wood of the peepul tree.
- 8.—Prasadwsatoo, on feeding Brahmuns at the time of building a temple.
- 9.—Wapeevoodyapun, ditto, ditto, a step-well.
- 10.—The right of being oopadya to his superiors (Dhunnee) among the blacks and whites (ryuts and mohturifu), and of taking all roosums on ceremonies in their houses except that of Gruhaputr or casting nivities.
- 11.—The right to make the Sreemuntpooja at marriages.
- 12.—Ditto, the Sumeepooja at the Dussera (worship of the sumee tree).
- 13.—Ditto, the Ushtadhikar from Soodrus,
 - Poonayawachun, ceremony [of pouring cold water on mango leaves at marriage, Moonj, &c.
 - Seewapusuntoo, ditto of ceremony of libation in the god's name.
 - Ubhishek, ablution of the god.
 - Nundesraddh, presentation of the household god after marriage.
 - Hom, sacrifice to fire.
 - Bhojun, feeding Brahmuns.

Ritwij, pronouncing Muntrus during the Hom.

Sumbhawun, precedence in receiving Dukshuna.

14.—Ditto, to roosums on digging a draw-well.

15.—Ditto at Oodyapun (Gunputteepooja) and feeding Brahmuns on building a well.

16.—Ditto to roosums as Oopadya to all sects of Brahmuns.

17. Ditto do. on building a Dhurmsala.

18.—Ditto do. on building a sumadhee or tomb on the decease of a Sunyasee.

Castes who in estimation rank between Brahmuns and Koonbees.

The following castes are mentioned in the Books, but are not known to exist in this country :—

2.—Moordawusikt, descended from a Brahmun father and a Kshutriy mother. To be estimated higher than Kshutriyas. Duties: to read the Uthurwun Ved, and conduct the Senaputtee (military department) of the Raj and to rear elephants and horses.

Kshutriy, allowed the three Kurumus of Yejun, Udyyun, Dan. Duties: (Dhunoo-widya) archery or the art of war, and (Prujapalun) the art of beneficent government. 3

The Brahmans assert that Purseram destroyed the whole of the Kshutriyus.

The Purbhoos, having claim to descent from Chundrusene Raja, maintain their right to the name and Kurum of the caste through a son born of his widow after Purseram destroyed him and the other Kshutriyus.

The Rajpoots, Mahratha Chiefs of the Satara or Bhonsle and Kolhapur families, also the Patunkur, Ghorpure, Gharge, Sirke, and other houses lay claim to the title of Kshutriy, and wear the jenwa. But they are considered Soodrus by the Brahmans.

Wys, called in the Books Umbust; superior to the Wys, but their religious customs the same. Duties: archery, holding the flag, surgery, and medicine. 4

All castes now follow the profession of Wydy or physician.

Wys: rather inferior to the Kshutriy,—allowed their three Kurumus. Duties: cultivation of the land, rearing of cows, and trading in general.

There are no pure Wys in this country. Beyond the Toongbuddra there are some castes professing the name, who perform the Moonj, &c.

Josee or Mahishy, descended from a Kshutriy father and Wys mother. Kurum the same as Wys. Duties: to read the Jyotish and Musical Sastrus, and gain a livelihood by the sixty-four Kuluha. 6

The Brahmans now appropriate the knowledge of the Jyotish Sastru.

Upurambust, descended from a Brahman father and Kshutriy mother, by adulterous intercourse. Estimated lower than the Wys. To read a small part of the Uthurwun Ved, to learn the duties of a Josee, and serve the Raja. 7

Sarthee or Soost, from Kshutriy father and Brahman mother (Pru-teelom); lower than the Wys. Duties; to drive chariots drawn by elephants and horses. 10

This occupation is now followed by all castes except Brahman.

Sooryaopasuk (s.) Magadh, from a Brahman father and Pooshp, Sekur mother. Duties: to perform Pooja to the sun, &c. 19

A caste of this name is said to be in Hindustan, sellers of embroidered cloth.

Bank according to the Books. Bank according to general estimation.

2

The following castes are known to exist at present :—

Kast.—Their genealogy is not found in the Books ; they assume the name of Brahmans, but are not received into their Pungut, nor received any Dukshuna under the Peshwa's Government ; nor do they perform in their houses the Ugneehotr ceremonies. Their customs are not different from Soodrus, and their touch to Brahmans equals Spurs-dosh.

Koondugoluk.—Descended from a Brahman father and mother by adulterous intercourse. Estimated rather above Soodrus ; in one or two books their Kurum being that of Moordawusikt, in others that of Soodrus.

3

Of the Goluk caste now existing in Poona the descent is not known, whether from the Brahman or other caste ; some profess astrology, others are Karkoons, Suraffs, &c. Brahmans consider their Spurs-dosh equal to that of a Soodr.

Rundugoluk.—Brahman father and mother (being a widow). Estimated below Kundugoluk.

Sonar.—The following genealogy of this caste was given by the Brahmans in Poona :—(s) Parsuwn—Brahman father and Soodru mother. Estimated superior to Soodru ; allowed to perform ablution, to wear the Dotee, and manufacture gold and articles of jewellery.

4

5

6

Of the Sonars now existing, the Kanure, Punchal, and Kokunust Sonars wear the Jenwa, bathe and redress after going abroad, and wear sola or silk Dotee in religious ceremonies ; they shave the heads of their widows, who do not re-marry by Pat. They trade in gold and jewellery, &c., &c., and many are brokers.

It appears from a statement communicated by Mr. Wilson, that the Sonars, Kayusths, and Vyds of Bengal, and even some Kolees of Orissa, wear the Poita (differing from the Jenwa applied with the ceremony of Moonj in some particulars), and are invested with it by Ved Muntrus. But Brahmans, receiving the Huks, perform the ceremony.

In Nagar and Poona the Kanuree, Punchal, and Kokunust Sonars perform the Ved Kurum through Bhuts of their own caste, whereby the prescriptive dues of the Wywharee Josee have fallen off.

The following statement, asserting the descent of the Ruthkar Sonar caste, and their right to the Vedokt Kurum, was communicated by Jugunath Sunkurset of Bombay. These Ruthkar Sonars deny that they are the Parsuwu of the books above mentioned.

Five different origins are attributed in the several Hindu law books and the Veds to the Ruthkar Sonars or goldsmiths, from which the Kokunust Dywudnyee Ruthkars are descended.

1

The Siwagum states that from the five mouths of Siw were produced five Oop Brahmans called Punchal, viz. : Munoo, Muya, Twasta, Shelpee, and Dywudnyee.

2.

According to the Rudriumul and Skundpooran, Brumaha was the father of Petamaha Munoo, who was the father of Prujaputee. The latter had eight sons, known by the designation of Wusoo. One of these, named Prubhas, had a son with five mouths and ten hands, called Wishwakurma, to whom were born five sons having the same names, occupations, and rights as those above mentioned, viz. : Munoo, Muya, Twasta, Shelpee and Dywudnyee.

3.

Agreeably to the order of Wishwakurma, Brumaha assumed the form of Virat, and from his mouth was produced Swayembhoo Munoo, from whom six

Brahmans and four Oop Brabimans had their origin. The eldest of the latter, Silpayen, had five sons, the first Munoo, the second Muya, the third Twasta, the fourth Shelpee and fifth Dywudnyee. These five learned the five Veds from the five who were produced from Siw's mouth, and their names, profession, rights, and qualities were the same as those of their teachers.

Rank according to the Books. Rank according to general estimation.

4.

From the deity Fire were produced a man and woman, who were termed Dywudny goldsmiths.

The above four had a pure origin, and were authorized to perform the Vedokt Kurums, and also the six rites called Shudkurum, viz.: Yejun, Yajun, Dhuyen. Adhayen, Dan, and Prutigruhu.

5.

The Mahishi, or Sunker Ruthkars, of Unoolom origin; and although this origin be not equally pure with the four above stated, still they are entitled to the performance of the Vedokt Kurum. Their title to these rights is proved in many Hindu law books; and the Rushi Brahmans always required their assistance in the solemnization of Yudnyus, or sacrifices.

Rujpoot-Kshutriy and Soodru. Duties: to fight bravely in battle, inspire dread, acquire glory, and perform the Kurum of Soodrus. At the order of the Raja, to punish criminals and receive maintenance from him. 12 7

Many Hindusthanees are of this caste, and residents in the Nizam's districts in Poona and Indapur, chiefly soldiers by profession. They refuse to eat with every caste but their own. Some few are traders.

The caste of Yejoorvedee Wajusnee Brahmans, resident in Bombay, referred to in page 81 as the Pulsee Brahmans, claim the prescriptive possession of the Ushtadhikaree Wuttu there.

Kayust, or Purhoo—Wydychu and Mahishy. To the northward they are termed Kayust, in the Dekhun Purhoo; allowed the performance of Sunskars, to wear the Sendee, the Jenwa, and red-coloured clothes, and to maintain themselves by writing or in the military profession. Three kinds are specified, the Kayust or Purhoo, Uperakayust, and Purbha, the kurum of all being the same. 34 3

Uperkayust—Kayust Purhoo and widow of the same.

Parbha (Dalbhi).—Incestuous intercourse of Kshutriy twin brother and sister. Estimated below Soodrus. 35

These distinctions are not now known; there are in Poona the Chundruseenee Kayusth Purbhoo, who claim descent from a posthumous son of Chundruseenee Raja, and thence the right of performing the Kshutriy Kurum of Yejun, Udyyun, and Dan. Many practise in consequence among themselves the Vedokt Kurum (ceremonies enjoined by the Veds) as Brahmans; others eat fish. There are two other sects of the caste, not in Poona, the Putanee* Purhoo and the Downee Purhoo: the latter are found in Goa.

The Brahmans do not allow of the alleged descent of the Chundruseenees from the Kshutriy Raja of that name, and consider the caste below Soodrus. Koonbees have been known not to eat with them.

There are in the city of Poona numerous traders known by the names of *Marwaree* and *Guzerathee* Wanee, whose religious tenets vary, some being of the Jyn Dhurm, according to the rules of the Parusnat Muths; others are worshippers of Vishnoo. These are termed Wysnoo Marwaree, Wysnoo Guzerathee, or Kurtewale. The latter worship Krishn according to the rules of Wulubhachary, do not re-marry widows by Pat, and in other respects their customs are similar to Brahmans, and of purity superior to the Soodru castes.

* These are the Purbhoo resident in Bombay, Surat, and Cheool, so called from their ancient residence in Pattun, where they are said to have received a snap from Bhrogoo Rishi. They practise the three kurum or Kshutriy kurum, through claim of descent from the solar kings.

The Jyn and Srawuk Wanees have lately built two temples in Poona, which they were not allowed to do under the late Government. Besides Marwaree and Guzerathees, there are some Mahrattas and Kanurese of the Jyn persuasion.

The Jyns, as such, do not rank so high in the list of castes as the Marwarees and Guzerathees.

The Jyns in Poona possess forty or fifty houses; they stated that their number is small in the Mahratta country compared with that existing in Hindustan, Guzerat or even the Kurnatuk. Besides Marwarees, other castes, at Ugurwale, Bugurwale, Oswal, &c., consider the Jyns in a light similar to that in which other Hindus view Brahmans. The Jyns themselves said they have eighty-four varieties, of which five only are known in Poona, and they refuse to intermarry or eat together. Their names are the Setwal Jyn, Punchun, Dhawul, Chutoor, and Lar Jyn. No other caste is included in theirs, but any Hindu professing the Jyn Dhurm may become a member of their caste.

The Jyns of the present day have, however, lost much of their authority from omitting their prescribed Dhurm, and betaking themselves to worldly occupation; still, however, obedience is paid to their Gooroo, resident at Latur in the Nizam's country (Balaghat), named Visalkirtee Swamee, and his mandates. He makes circuits like Brahman and Lingaet Swamees, levying contributions from his caste, coming to Poona every five or ten years in person, or otherwise sending a Pundit, Wydik, or Oopadya as a legate to collect the money and punish infractions of caste discipline. These fees vary from two or four rupees from every Jyn, &c., according to the ability of the donor.

The titles of rank in caste among the Jyns, also of the Sunskars, are the same as among Brahmans; they have Gotrus also. They stated that Brahmans here receive the huks on Sunskars, which elsewhere they pay to their own priests. The Jyns in Poona generally consult Brahmans in all disputed questions of law; but they stated that books exist of their own, different from those of the Brahmans on the Dhurmsastr. Such are the Poonyawachun, Ubbishek, and others, sometimes consulted on occasions of penance enjoyed by the Jyn Oopadhya.

The Jyns affect to be descended from the sun, and to worship that luminary. They worship also a deity named Parusnat, whose names are twenty-four in number, and whose image is without clothes or ornaments. Hence their Dhurm is styled Digumburee, viz., clothed with the Ushtdik, or points of the compass, i.e., naked. They also worship a boy-god, said to have reigned during his youth, whence his image is decorated with ornaments. His name they call Situmburee. All these, they stated, are different names for the same deity. Jutees, or devotees, dress in white, carry a black stick (Krishudund), use earthen pots, do not shave the head, reply Dhurmlabh as a blessing, keep the mouth covered with a cloth to prevent incurring the sin of swallowing minute insects (Ahiwsa), and consider a Mahar's touch pollution.

Jyns are enjoined to fast on the 2nd, 5th, 8th, 11th and 14th days of every fortnight. Except children and invalids, they neither eat nor drink when the sun is below the horizon. They have a great abhorrence of killing animals; hence they strain water several times through a cloth before drinking it. This they carry to so absurd a length as to pay poor wretches money to lie in a room exposed to the bites of vermin; they also establish a kind of hospital, by general Puttee or subscription among themselves, for blind and maimed men and animals outside a village. Individuals among them are bound not to eat or drink particular things, nor to go in the direction of a particular point of the compass (disa); an obligation which it is said no bribe could tempt them to swerve from. *

* These answers were obtained from the Jyns in Poona, and bear marks of ignorance of the tenets of their religion. It appears from an account of the Jyns, published in the ninth volume of the Asiatic Researches, that they have the distinction of four castes, and of Gurhust and Sunyasee, like the Brahmanical Hindus. Like the Buddhists, they reject the Veds and Poorans, reverencing a number (twenty-four) of deified saints, and confess the belief of the eternity of the world. The Jyns also bury their dead.

The Jyns in the Southern Mahratta Country stated that they came originally from near Delhi; they only knew they were of ancient origin, and that seven or eight of the eighty-four varieties of their caste were to be found in the Kurnatuk.

They stated that their supreme Muth is now at Delhi; three subordinate to it being at Mulkher, Bijnuggur and Hombus. They described the stages of probation necessary to become a Sunyasee, viz. : 1, Unoovrut, like the Brahmacharee, professing celibacy; 2, Mahavrut, who never feeds himself; 3, Neervandeeksh, who, if Digumburee, wears no clothes, and begs for subsistence. Swamees, called Situmburee, wear white clothes; both descriptions are prohibited from marriage, and succession in Muths is continued by disciples, as in Brahman Sunyasee Muths, among Lingaets, Jungums, Gosaees, and Byragees.

They stated that the name of their god is Ahuruntu or Nirakar; and that they profess a Dhurumdusalekshun (ten varieties of duty), among which is the Suptamon, or prohibition from speaking during worship, bathing, eating and other occupations.

Ugurwale.—This title is assumed by Hindusthanees traders of the Wysuo persuasion. Their customs are equally pure with those of the Marwarrees and Guzerathees.

Johuree.—These are also Hindusthanees, trading in jewellery. There are about fifty houses of this caste in Poona.

Komtee.—This caste resemble the Soodru in their customs; they trade, make necklaces of toolsee, and manufacture snuff:

Bruhmkshutri.—This caste are chiefly residents in the Nizam's country and Kurnatuk. They take water at a Soodru's hands; some of them form Pat, others not; some eat flesh, others not. They wear daily clothes damped and dried (Sola). They practice trade in cotton cloth, as Suraffs, &c.

Note.—The Guzerathee and Marwarree Wanees, Ugurwale, Johuree, Komtee, and Bruhmkshutri have not been found in the Books.

Kasar (s) Kansikar.—Workers in the metal kans (compounded of just, zinc; tamba, copper; kuthil, tin; and other metals). Descended from Senapee Kshutriy, of the Kartiwarree family, and a Kshutriy wife. Estimated higher than Soodrus in consequence. They worship the goddess Kaalee; are manufacturers of copper, brass, and other metal utensils.

Their customs are of superior purity to the Soodrus; they wear Sola, &c., but it is not quite certain whether the Kokunee Kassars of Poona are the genuine descendants of the Kasikars of the Books.

Lingaet.—Descended from a Wraty Wys (a Wys who had lost caste from not wearing the Jenwa) and a Wys woman by adulterous intercourse. Their sons were—

Soodumbachary,	Mytre,
Bharooshi,	Satwut.
Wyjirnima,	

Considered rather superior to Soodrus. Directed to sell Chourees, salt, asafotida, Kumlees, &c., to wear the ling bound round the neck. One sect only, the Jungum, allowed to perform Pooja, the rest directed to perform Pooja to their Ling, and to officiate as spies and intelligencers in an enemy's country.

There are at present five sub-divisions of this caste: Jungum, Panchum Wancee, Bungur Wancee, Tilelee Wancee, and Goolwee Wancee.

Of these the Jungums are the priests and devotees of the order. Like Sunyasees, they profess religious abstraction, worship the god Siw, accompanied by the Buswu or bull Numda, and fasten a ling round their necks; abandon the Sindoe fashion of their hair, wear reddish-coloured clothes (bhugwee), and usually reside in Muths, abstaining from marriage, and keeping up the succession of

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14, 15, 16.

17, 18,

superiors by electing a disciple to supply his place after death. The successor is in some places appointed by the Swamee previously to his death; in others the appointment of the disciples and caste is subject to the confirmation of the neighbouring Zumeendars and of the Sirkar. Such superior Jungums have authority to levy fines on irregularly binding the Ling, adultery, or other infractions of caste discipline. They also receive fees on second marriages of women. Superior Jungums (Viruktswamees) in the Karnatak country often possess great property, and make pilgrimages or circuits round the country, receiving alms and exacting fines; their disciples also are employed in collecting huks and writing answers to references in caste disputes. A Panchaet of Jungum Swamees (of several Muths) is not unusual on such occasions.

There are in the Karnatak some Muths of married Jungums. In these the wives and families may reside in the Muth; a son may, during his father's life, be appointed Puttadya, with his consent; if not his son, the consent of the disciples, and sometimes of the Sethees, Zumeendars, and Sirkar is necessary to appoint to, or in all cases to deprive of, office. In general, however, they remain unmarried, having liberty to visit a selected Kulawantin (dancing girl) named Pyateebuswee. The Aya of a Muth has permission to eat in her house.

The Lingaets in Poona, being comparatively few in number, follow, in many respects, the customs of other Hindu castes. Many of them, however, do not sit apart on occasion of a birth, a death occurring, or oblige their women to do so, pending their monthly purification. Exclusive of Jungums, the four varieties of the Lingaet caste are chiefly traders and shop-keepers.

It is not uncommon south of the Krishna for Lingaets and others of low caste to devote their sons to serve in the Aya's Muth, on the success of a vow for the birth of a son, recovery from disease, &c. Occasionally a clever boy is adopted by a Churuntya, and succeeds to his office on his death. Others are married by the Muths, who retain some authority over their families, D. Individuals of other castes are also sometimes purified, and adopted as servants or disciples, D.

All property of individuals is the property of the Muth of which the Aya is Manager, D. K.

21 Koonbee.—Descended from the pure Soodrus of the Books. Directed to serve the three superior castes, and employ themselves in husbandry; allowed to bathe, to wear the dotee, and gold rings; to pronounce the name of Bhugwan in ablution, &c. (nammuntru). The other two Muntrus are Ved and Pooran, both appropriated by Brahmans.

The following Koonbees are distinguished here:—

- 19 Marathee Koonbee.
- 20 Koonbee Wanee.
- 21 Kanaree Kamatee.
- 22 Tylung Kamatee.
- 33 Hindusthanee.—Lodhee Purdesee, Chupperbund.

Koonbees are chiefly employed in agriculture; some trade (Koonbee Wanee); others serve as sepoy; others as servants to other castes.

Such of them as are high Maratha (as the families of the Satara Raja, and other houses of pure Maratha descent) do not allow their widows to form Pat. Their children by slave-girls are termed Kum-usul and Sinda.

The Kamatees of Poona are rice-cleaners, and grinders of corn, and cutters of sticks; they also sell snuff, and some serve as tent or gun lascars.

Lodhee Purdesees keep carriage-bullocks, selling sya leaves and grass for chuppers, &c. The name of the Chupperbund bespeaks their occupation.

CASTES EQUAL IN ESTIMATION TO KOONBEES.

Kasarbongar.—Brahman and Ambust. Estimated in the book equal to Soodrus : to worship the goddess Kalee, and manufacture utensils of the metal kans.	30	25
This caste at present sell bangrees, and manufacture pots and utensils of various metals.		
Tambut.—Parsuwa and Kshutriy. Equal to Soodrus : to make and sell copper utensils.	31	26
The caste still exercise this occupation.		
Acharee.—Soot and Wydehu. Equal to Soodrus : to cook food for the four castes.	29	
At present each caste keeps men of its own caste to cook their food ; Brahman cooks are called Acharee ; Soodrus, Randhuna ; and Mussulmans, &c., Yewun Baburchee.		
Chutrdhur.—Brahman and Wydehu : to hold the umbrella of the Raja, and fetch water for the four castes.	23	
This caste is not now known here. Koonbees and other castes carry umbrellas and aftarbeers ; and generally each caste has its own water-carriers.		
Burbhoonja and Hulwae.—Wydehuk and Soodru : make and sell sweetmeats and confectionery.	37	27
These castes are to be found chiefly in the country between the Jumna and Ganges, and at Ayoodya (Oude). The occupation of the first is preparing rice, grain, &c., for confectionery (pohé or chewre). Hulwaees prepare various articles of food and confectionery, with sugar, grain, cocoanuts, milk, spices, &c.		
Bhat Rajpoot or Kuvée, Bhat Koonbees.	{ Wys and Kshutriy : to recite the praises of Brahman and Rajas, and compose songs ; to speak various languages, and contrive the amuse- ment of their patrons.	23
		29
The former name still exists in Hindusthan, where the caste attend the presence of chieftains, and at marriages and festivals to tell stories.		
Bhat Koonbees are found in the Mahratta country, as attendants of Brahman and Mahratta Sirdars, Desmookhs and Despandes ; some also are cultivators.		
Dharcé or Jangur—(s.) Wytalik Charun.—Occupation, to sing early in the morning, awaken the Raja, the god, and the Brahman.	33	30
The caste is very numerous in Hindusthan, where they sing in processions of Chiefs, and act as bards.		
Byragee.—These are described in the Books as of five kinds :—	14	
1.—Wraty Brahman (Moonj not performed) and Brahman—(s.) Bhrijkunt.		
2.—Bhrijkunt and Brahmani—(s.) Awurtuk.	15	
3.—Awurtuk and Brahmani—(s.) Kuthudan.	16	
4.—Kuthudan and Brahmani—(s.) Pooshpuschur.	17	
5.—Brahman and Magudh—(s.) Saswuteek Dewuluk.	18	
Byragees of the four first kinds are directed to sing various kinds of songs (Purbhund Doba, Uslok, &c.) in honour of Vishnu and Siw, the fifth to perform the god's pooja and apply gopeechedun, &c., to their foreheads.		
At present Byragees under one general appellation perform the Saligram Pooja and sing songs in honour of Vishnu. Some apply teeluk, moodia, tripood to their foreheads.		
They do not exist as a caste by descent. Ramanund and Nimbadity are mentioned as the founders of Byragees, as they now exist, receiving disciples from any of the four principal castes. They do not marry, disciples succeeding		

to their teacher's station and property, and performing raddh and Sootuk for him as for a father. A successor is chosen by the disciples and Byragees of neighbouring Muths, by putting on him the necklace of his predecessor, either on the latter dying, or departing on a distant pilgrimage.

Byragees, on being excluded from the privileges of their sect, marry,* and are called *Bhat Byragees*; some of these trade, others sing songs; their wives exchange earthen pots for old embroidery and gold or silver fringes.

Occasionally Kanojee Brahmans, Koonbees and other castes, either from choice, loss of caste, or difficulty of procuring subsistence, take the profession of Byragee. They abandon their families and subsist by begging, especially near sacred rivers; or trade, making profitable pilgrimages round the country.

Brahmans becoming Byragee do not wear the sindie nor jenwa. Byragees put the gopeechundun mark on their foreheads, or wear a necklace of toolsee wood: they profess the worship of Vishnu, give as a blessing the word Jysreeram, and consider the touch of a Mhar pollution.

The Ryuts of a village sometimes built a Muth and endowed it, with the approbation of the late Government. No instance is known of the sale of a headship of a Muth.

26 32 Rajgooroo.—They are directed to teach the Raja's sons the use of weapons.

This caste is very little known: the title is found as an adnam (affix name) among some Koonbees, but not connected with the profession. Such teachers to chieftains may receive this name, or the general one of Wustad.

58 33 33. Gooruwu.—Siw—Oopasuk Brahman and Soodr Kulawantiu.

To be estimated below Soodrus. Directed to perform the Pooja of Siw, to apply bhusm (ashes of cow-dung) and Roodrakshurdhan to their bodies, and to receive offerings of food, grain, &c., brought to the god Siw by his worshippers. On this last account the caste is to be held lower than Soodrus.

At present this caste act as Poojarees, receiving the offerings brought to temples of Siw, Marotee, or Hunooman, as food for the god; such offerings are termed Nywedy. The Poojaree or Urchuk is not everywhere a Wuttundar or Goomasta. The ceremony of Ubhishek (ablution) four times a month is usually performed by an Oopadya Brahman, receiving Wurshasuns, &c., for the duty; others beat drums, &c., in the Ootsaa when Brahmans are invited and fed, and tales in honour of the god recited; others sell prepared leaves for Brahmans' dinners.

The Poojarees of Bhyroba are generally Koonbees or Gosaeens. Those of Venkoba, Vitoba (Vishnoo), and Gunputtee, usually Brahmans only.

34 Brahmunjaae.—Brahmun and Soodru—(s) Daseepootr. To be estimated below Soodrus. To serve the other four castes and cultivate the land. Some of these at present are in service; others trade, others cultivate.

Neech Sonar.—Brahmun and Soodru—(s) Nishad Parswa. Estimated below Soodrus. Directed to kill impure jungle animals, and eat them as food; also to make articles of jewellery.

35	35	Dewagun,	}	These varieties of Sonars eat flesh, and manufacture metals, trade, or act as Suraffs.
	36	Ahir,		
	37	Lar,		
	38	Wys,		

CASTES IN ESTIMATION LOWER THAN KOONBEES.

Goulee.—Brahmun and Maheshy—(s) Ubheer. To subsist by keeping cow and selling the milk, butter, ghee, &c.

* It appears, however, there are some female Byragees.

Ahir Goulee,	} Castes of these names exist in this country following the above occupation.		40
Kokune do.			41
Lingaet do.			42
Nhawee Kusbekur.—Brahmun and Soodru, unmarried—(s) Napit. Equal to Soodrus. Occupation, to shave the hair from the head to the middle.		24	43
Nhawee Gungateerkur.—Magudh and Oogru—(s) Napit Koontul. At eclipses, &c., of the sun, and on the death of parents, on account of penance or Ugneehotr sacrifice, to shave the hair, mustaches, &c., of pilgrims to sacred places, as Nasik and on the Gunga river:		25	44
Neech-Nhawee.—Napit and Marga—(s) Sakiny and Sasilp. Estimate below Soodrus. Directed to shave the hair from all parts of the body and apply the toomree (cupping-horn) and leeches.		73	
This caste of Nhawees is not found here : it exists in the Kurnatuk country.			
The Nhawees of Khandes cut off the hair of camels and buffaloes; they and the Nhawees of Guzerat act as Musals.			
Malee.—Mahishy and Nishadparsurva—(s) Malakar. To subsist by raising vegetables from ground watered by wells.			
Malee,	} These varieties of the caste are gardeners by occupation and sellers of vegetables.	50	45
Pahar Malee,			
Jiree Malee,	} These varieties exist in the Bulaghat country.		46
Hulwd Malee,			
Phool Malee.—These raise and sell various flowers and fruits.			47
Paturwut.—Descended from Soodru and Wys. Directed to work as stone-masons and artificers in stone.		40	48
The caste now existing follow this occupation. There are two varieties, Salkur and Punkur.			
Sootar.—Mahishy and Kurinee—(s) Rutukar. Directed to build houses and work as carpenters and artificers in wood.		32	49
The caste has here two varieties, Marathee and Purdese; the latter come from Hindusthan. Sootars in villages make ploughs for the ryuts, and perform all other carpenter's work. ✓			
Jasood—(s) Jadhik.—Directed in the Books to subsist by carrying letters from one place to another.		53	
The occupation is at present followed by Koonbees and other castes, the caste of Jasood not being known here.			
Syrundhree.—Office, to apply oil and perfumes to the Raja and Brahmuns : females of the caste to wait on ladies of rank.		49	
This caste is not known here. Persons of rank are in general attended by their household slaves, or by servants.			
Goorakhee.—Soodru and Kansikar—(s) Wuchila.—Office, to tend cows and buffaloes at pasture.			43
This caste is not known here. Koonbees, &c., are employed in pasturing cattle.			
Furash—(s) Syapal.—Office, to prepare the Raja's sleeping couch.			54
The caste is not known here. The office in great men's houses is performed by Koonbees, Kamatees, Mussulmans, &c.			

Note.—This caste ranks lower than Soodrus by descent; but, their occupation being pure, Koonbees eat with them.

* According to the Books, the castes numbered from 32 to 66 are below Soodrus, but above Lohars, Telees, &c.

- 46 Simpee.—Soodru and a slave-woman—(s) Sindoluk. Estimated lower than Soodrus. Directed to sew clothes and dye cloth, preparing the colours, whether permanent or otherwise.
- 51 Marathe mpee, } These castes principally get their living as
52 Tylung do. } tailors.
- 53 Rungaree do.— These are dyers by occupation.
- Simpee Kapre-wikunare.—Soodru and Patruwut—(s) Wustewikraee. Office, to sew and sell cloth.
- These castes at present chiefly sell cloth; others are tailors, dyers, or engage in other trades.
- 42 Soogundhee.—Office, to extract perfumes.
- The caste does not exist here. Perfumers are found of this name among the Guzerathee Wanees and other Hindus. Mussulman perfumers are called Utars.
- 30 55 Kantaree.—Malakar and Kayust—(s) Salikh and Garik.—Office, to make beads of ivory, crystal, wood, &c.
- Many of this caste are found in Marwar; those in Poona call themselves Brumukhutry, but their customs are not confirmable. They make wooden measures, bedsteads, chairs, and also beads, or other articles constructed with the lathe and bow.
- 38 Windharee and Muneekar.—Kshutry and Wys, by adulterous connection—(s). Muneekar. Estimated below Soodrus. To make beads, to drill pearls, &c., and to polish shells.
- These castes do not exist here. Lar Sonars and Mussulmans use the drill, and polish gems for rings, &c.
- 56 Douree Gosawee, } These castes are not mentioned in the Books.
57 Men Jogee, } They are said to have been originally disciples
58 Raoul, } of three Kanphuttee Gosawees, named Goruksh,
Machindra, and Kaneepa.
- Douree Gosawee and Men Jogee castes sing songs in honour of Bhyruwunat, the Kotwal of the gods, and beg alms, beating the dour. The Raoul caste are manufacturers of purum (strips of coarse cloth) and Naree (tape).
- 41 Koombhar.—Brahmun and Oogra—(s) Koombukar and Awurtuk. Estimated below Soodrus.—Occupation, making earthen utensils.
- 59 Marathe Koombhar, } These varieties of the Koombhar castes make
60 Buldee do. } tiles, pots, bricks, and all kinds of utensils
61 Pardesee do. } constructed of baked earth.
- 61 62 Sekwuthe Rajwuttee Koombhar.—Awurtuk and Dhikban—(s) Chitikar. Estimated below Koombhars; making earthen images of men and animals.
- Some of this caste in Poona follow this occupation; others are potters, plasterers, and builders. (Goundee).
- 62 Goundee—(s) Prusadik.—Building temples, houses, &c.
- This caste does not exist here. Their occupation is followed by the S. R. Koombhars and others.
- 45 Selka—(s) Chagulik.—Directed to subsist by pasturing sheep.
- This caste does not exist here. Some Koonbees have the adnam of Selka, but they are cultivators and not shepherds. The latter are of the Dhungur Kartik caste.
- 63 63 Dhungur Koteekur, }
64 Dhungur Kartik, } Brijkunt and Chagulik—(s) Awrubhur.
- To be estimated lower than Soodrus.—Occupation, to sell sheep's and goat's milk, butter, ghee, and wool; and to make and sell Kumlees.

This occupation is followed by the Dhugur Kootekurs.			
The latter variety of the caste tend sheep and goats, and sell them.			
Sungur.—Soodru and Ubheer.—Occupation, to shear sheep, and manufacture Kumlees.		64	65
This caste now follows the above occupation.			
Rubaree and Kurhekur.—Chobdar and Awurtuk Byragee—(s) Mahagooroo Ooshtrupal. To sell camels and their milk.		56	66
Wuttundars of this caste exist in several villages in the Gungturee, but are cultivators. In Marwar, the caste are camel-sellers. In this part of the country Marathas, or Mussulmans, called Sarwan, trade in camels.			
Gondhulee.—(s) Sooseel and Kooseel.—Occupation, to sing and dance, living a wandering life.		59	67
The caste here sing and dance at Gondhul festivals in the houses of Brahmuns, Koonbees, &c. Half of the fees on the festivals have in Poona been for many years held in mortgage by a Sahooakar on account of his advancing a sum of money to the Sirkar on the settlement of a dispute between this caste and the Douree Gosaweas on their relative right of precedence. Some wander about the country as dancers, tumblers, &c.; some subsist by begging.			
Wasoodeo, Dhukot, Surwudee Josee and Balsuntoshee, Dakotee Josee,	Descended from Wydehu and Patruwut—(s) Mytreya. To be estimated below Koonbees.—Occupation, to wander about the streets, early in the morning to awaken the inhabitants.	60	68 69 70 71
The Wasoodeo caste are known here by wearing a peacock's feather cap. They go round begging early in the morning, striking the tal (two metal cups) and munjeree. These beggars are called Dhukot in Hindusthan.			
The Surwede Josee, Balsuntoshee, and Dakotee Josee study a Maratha Sastru, or treatise on seasons and fortune telling, composed by Suhudeo Mut. The Balsuntoshee are beggars; the others get their living by foretelling the weather, telling fortunes, &c.			
Koontun.—Wys and Brahmuni,—(s) Wydehuk. To be estimated below Soodrus.—Occupation, to have charge of the Raja's female apartments, superintending the maintenance of the ladies; also to call dancing girls to the Raja's presence, and attend them with music.		65	
This caste is not found here. The occupation of Sajinda is followed by Gooruwus, Soodrus, Mussulmans, and others. Among Mussulmans of rank the practice of keeping eunuchs as guards of the women's apartments prevails.			
Utuk, Kuthum,	(s) Bhrookans. To be estimated far below Soodrus.—Occupation, to instruct dancing girls.	83	
The occupation is followed by the former caste in the Dekhun, and by the latter in Hindusthan. In Poona, however, the Utuk caste is not known. Gooruwus, Mussulmans, and others instruct dancing girls in their accomplishments.			
Bhaud, Bhouroopee,	(s) Wunewu-hureemokul. To be estimated far below Soodrus.—Occupation, to sing and dance, to wear disguises of other castes and ranks, also to imitate the voice of animals for the Raja's amusement. A few of the former are in Hindusthan, but the occupation is chiefly followed by Mussulmans. The Bhouroopees in the Dekhun also tell stories.	82	
Kulawunt, Kowaltupe, Ganehare,	Nut. and Mahishy—(s.) Kalawunt.—Occupation, to sing and dance before the Raja for his amusement.	84	73

These castes occasionally come here from Hindusthan. Some Hindus of all kinds follow the occupation, but chiefly Mussulmans; and the name is no longer that of a caste, but of a profession. The Kulawunt of Poona have five varieties: Patra, Ramjune, Gheekuree, Rungunlee, Kunchun. They intermarry and eat in company, and follow the same profession of dancing, singing, and prostitution.

44 74 Ungamurdunee.—Mul and Kshutriy—(s) Selinda.—Occupation, to rub the limbs and anoint the person with oil.

This caste is little known. Some persons of rank keep servants for the purpose.

52 75 Kachee Boondele, } Soodruand Oograhe—(s) Munqulik. Below
76 Kachee Nurwuree, } Soodrus.—Occupation, to sell vegetables and fruits. The caste here follow the same occupation.

51 77 Mewafurosh.—Brahmun and Kalawunt—(s) Phul-wikraee. Sellers of fruits.

This caste is found chiefly in large towns, where fruits are in demand. In smaller places Mussulman Baghwans supply their place.

78 Khutree.—Not found in the Books. Their occupation is cleaning and dyeing silk, manufacturing pitumber and other varieties of silks.

74 Sarlee.—Awartuk and Wen Sambur. To be estimated below Soodrus.—Occupation, to weave white cloth.

79 Marathee Sarlee, } These two varieties of weavers exist here; they
80 Tylung do. } chiefly manufacture cloth without any dye.

75 81 Koshtee.—Awartuk and Kookoot—(s) Koorwind.—Occupation, to manufacture silk and silk threads for necklaces and jewellery (Putwegar) and horse and palkee furniture.

This caste manufacture undyed cloths and silks, Sarees, &c. The occupation (as well as that of putwegar) is also followed by Jungums, and especially by Mussulmans; the latter are termed Momin.

48 (s) Salmul.—Brahmun and slave-girl.—Occupation, to prepare and sell pansooparee.

82 This occupation is now followed by the Trigool caste, said to have been descended from a Brahmun who brought up his children by wives of lower castes as Brahmun, contrary to the Sastru. They call themselves Brahmuns, but the latter do not invite them to eat in company.

57 Char-rukshuk.—Brahmun and slave-girl—(s) Mungootawuree.—Occupation, thief-taking.

This caste does not exist at present.

27 Jethee and Gopal.—Jul and Kshutriy—(s) Mul.—Occupation, wrestling in the Raja's presence. Many of these are found in the Kurnatak. Marathas following the occupation are called *Pyhilwan*.

83 Tambolee—(s) Nagwulee Wikraee. To be estimated far below Soodrus. To sell pan.

The caste does not exist here. Mussulmans and Marathas follow the occupation.

84 Telee Marathe, }
85 Jeshwur, } Parsuwn and Oogra—(s) Moushkulik.—
86 Rathor, } Occupation, to extract oil and sell it.
87 Batre, }

The three latter varieties are natives of Hindusthan. All follow the same occupation of extracting oil from cocoanut and seeds, and selling oil and oil-cake.

Lohar Marathe,	}	Kshutriy Magudh—(s) Oolmookh.— Occupation, to make various utensils and weapons of iron.	67	88
Do. Boondele,			89	

The latter variety of the castes comes from Hindusthan. They make plough-shares, and iron tools of every kind.

Kungur Chobdar—(s) Kohumek.—Occupation, to wait at the Raja's door. A few of the caste are found here, following the occupation of Chobdar. They also manufacture chobs.			66*	90
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Pangool—(s) Putol.—Occupation, begging by wandering about the streets early in the morning, shouting the name of some deity, and by climbing trees and vociferating to the passenger.			80	91
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They follow still the same mode of procuring subsistence. They say their customs are the same as those of Koonbees.

Teergur and Soonat—(s) Sekur Nirnumdelik.—Occupation, to fix feathers in arrows, and point them.			68	
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The caste do not exist at present. Mussulmans and others follow the occupation.

Teer-Kurunar—(s) Ishookar.—Occupation, to fix the steel point in arrows.			69	
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See the remark on the preceding.

Meet Lonaree—(s) Koumik.—Occupation, to drain salt-marshes and prepare salt.			78	92
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This caste is very numerous in the Kurnatuk, where they are called Oopar.

Choone-Lonaree—(s) Ungosht.—Occupation, to prepare chunam and sell it. The caste at present exist ; they are preparers and sellers of chunam and charcoal.			98	93
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Bhoce Marathe, Kahar,	}	Brahman and Wishad—(s) Poushtik.—Occupation, to carry palkees, dolces, water-skins, &c., and cut and sell wood.	85	94
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The latter are Hindusthanes. Both varieties follow the occupation of porters, palkee-bearers, &c. They do not cut or sell wood at present: they eat fish.

Kolce, Dheewur, Mul,	}	(s) Kiywust.—Occupation, to live in boats on fords and rivers, and catch fish.	87	69
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The latter names of the caste are current in Hindusthan. The Koolces in the Dekhan in some places bring water to persons of rank arriving in the village, and are sharers in the Bullootee. Those who manage boats are called Nawuree, in the Kurnatuk, Umbigar; they also fill puekals with water, and catch fish.

Wunjara—(s) Poonsool.—Occupation, to make sulcetas for camels, and other articles of coarse hemp (tag).			86	97
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This caste in the Dekhan manufacture tag or cultivate. Hindusthanes Wunjara trade in grain with bullocks: they are called Lumban. See an article in the Bombay Literary Society's Transactions.

Jecngur.—Brahmun and Ayoguwce (s) Dhigban.—Occupation, to manufacture saddles and bridles, and furniture for camels, horses, and elephants.			88	98
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This caste at present exist as manufacturers and sellers of saddles, Kogeer, Pakra, Surosoree, Genjorce, &c., also sheaths for swords. Some are blacksmiths others coppersmiths, tinsmiths (Kulegar), &c. In Hindusthan some also make shoes; others design paintings for walls.

* Beyond this No. to No. 119 the castes are considered in the Books below Soodrus, but above Chandals.

Rank according to the Books. Rank according to general estimation.

- 81 99 Bamtya and Oochuke.—(s) Dusyoo.—Occupation, to steal privately from the dwelling-house.
Persons of this caste exercise their profession at juttras, on the banks of rivers, in bazars, &c. ; but the caste, as such, is scarcely recognized. The name is appropriated to pick-pockets and thieves in general.
- 79 100 Kirar—(s) Yawasik.—Occupation, to sell grass and Kurbee, and exercise the Raja's horses.
They at present sell grass and Kurbee. Mussulmans and other castes exercise horses as Chabook-Suwars.
- 76 Neech Koshtee—(s) Shoushir.—Occupation: to weave silks from the shreds, &c., of prepared silks. They are not now distinguished from Koshtee Momin, &c.
- 77 101 Niralee—(s) Nileekar.—Occupation, to dye cloth with indigo.
The caste at present prepare indigo and other dark dyes, and some weave dark-coloured cloths.
- 72 102 Kuncharee—(s) Kachkar.—Occupation, to manufacture glass and ornaments of that material.
The caste follow this occupation in Sewapoor, also in Khandesh and the Kokun. They require a great quantity of firewood in the manufacture.
- 72 103 Burhaee—(s) Kashtpatree.—Occupation, manufacturing wooden utensils. Their descent is extremely low.
Burhaees are carpenters who are paid by the job, and are not, like Sootars, kept on wages.
- 97 104 Beldar—Brahmun Sunyasee and an unshaven widow (s), Dol, Kurum—Chandal.—Occupation, digging wells, blasting rocks, working on roads.
Beldars or pioneers have still the same occupation.
- 95 105 Ghisaree—(s) Dhoosmeer.—Occupation, manufacturing iron spoons and other utensils.
Ghisarees work in iron, and are a kind of low-caste blacksmiths.
- 89 106 (s) Kurumar.—Occupation, sharpening and polishing weapons; they exercise the same occupation, and are called Sikulgurs. Some Sikulgurs are Mussulmans.
- 91 107 Gursee—(s) Sood-Marguk.—Occupation, beating tomtoms, &c.
This caste occasionally come to Poona: they are numerous about Paudhar-pur. In Poona, Gooruwus and Nhawees chiefly follow the occupation.
- 111 108 Busphor—(s) Wysagayik.—Occupation, attending dancing girls as musicians.
This caste occasionally come from Hindusthan, where they are numerous. They beat the Pukwaj in attendance on dancing girls, and play on the Saringee. They also prepare the skin for the Pukwaj (a species of drum).
- 90 109 Wotaree—(s) Ootaruk.—Occupation, manufacturing and selling images of the gods, also pots and toe-rings, composed of the mixed metal called kans.
They follow the same occupation.
- 102 110 Kunjaree—(s) Rujookar.—Occupation, making cotton and hemp ropes.
The men follow this trade. The women tell stories, with the accompaniment of rude music.
- Kulal and Bundaree—(s) Sonshkul.—Occupation, preparing spirituous liquors.
- 114* 111 The Kulal caste here prepare and sell arrack, &c. The Bundarees reside in the Kokun, and prepare Taree, Maree, and Sindee (spirituous extracts).
Mussulmans also follow the occupation.

* Beyond this No. the touch confers *spurs-dosh* (impurity requiring ablution).

Kartik—(s) Soumik.—Occupation, killing sheep and other animals, and selling the flesh. This is one of the lowest castes, equal to Mhars, &c. These low castes live outside of villages, and their touch is considered contamination.

113 112

The occupation of butcher is followed by Hindus of this caste, and by Mussulman Kusaees (Qusab).

Tanksarlee—Soodru and Kshuta-nishad—(s) Krodhuk Kokoot,—Occupation, coining metals.

92 113

This caste is not very generally known. Sonars melt the metals. All castes are employed in mints.

The Mussulmans and other foreign castes (called Yewun) are inserted in this place by the Brahmun compilers. Their origin, as fabulously told in several books, was from four causes.

122

From the Dyty wife of Kusyup Rishie. From the fifty sons of Wiswumit Rishie, who were cursed by him. From the cow Kamdhenoo given to Wusisht Rishie by Bruhm. From Parsee Moond and Ardh Moond, sons of Sagur Raja, to whom Wusisht Raja presented the Sagur country (including Persia) to the westward. From Kshutriyas and other Hindus who have from time to time lost caste. (Wishnoo Pooran).

“During the 4,000 years of the Kuleeyoog, the sects of Yewun have increased to a great number. They reckon several thousand prophets and saints, whose tombs are endowed with spiritual energy (kuramut) at the present day. The Chinese are a low caste of Yewun, who do not refuse any kind of food;” and “the Yewun of Bokhara are accused, like the Portuguese, of making proselytes by force.” “They distinguish three kinds of Yewun in Hindusthan: Parsee, Mussulman, and ‘Iswee,’ including English, French, Portuguese, &c. These castes refuse no kind of occupation.”

Nalbund—(s) Selik.—Occupation, to shoe horses and bullocks.

96

These do not exist as a caste. Mussulmans, Lohars, &c., follow the occupation.

Chambhar, viz., Sultungur,
Marathe Chambhar,
Paradosh Purdesees,
Huralbhukt,
Dubalee,
Woje,
Chour,

(s) Karawar.—Occupation, to make shoes and dye skins, selling articles made of leather.

110 135
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The Sultungur caste at present dye sheep's skins and sell them. Paradosh work on tents, routees, &c. The higher Chambhars make shoes. The Huralbhukt dye skins red, and make shoes; they are lower than Sultungur. The three last castes are below the rest in estimation; they make shoes, bridles, pukals, &c., and eat the flesh of bullocks and other animals who have died a natural death.

The higher Chambars will not eat with them.

Dohor,
Kutaees,
Duphgar,

(s) Dorbhur.—Occupation, to dye skins of cows and other animals, and make various articles of the leather.

115 142
143
144

The Dohar caste manufacture puckals, well-buckets (mot), and hand-buckets (dol), and dye leather. Kutaees are cobblers; they also work on tents, and eat animals who died naturally. Duphgars make oil bottles, &c., and eat flesh of animals who have died naturally; these are of the lowest caste.

Hulalkhor—(s) Chandal.—Occupation, to officiate in the capacity of night men. They also take the clothes of dead persons.

120 145

Hindus and Mussulmans both follow this occupation. Mhars are occasionally called Chandal in Hindusthan.

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120 145

Hindus and Mussulmans both follow this occupation. Mhars are occasionally called Chandal in Hindusthan.

123 146 Mahar—(s) Swupak.—Occupation, to take outside the village and eat the flesh of dead animals.

124 Another variety—(s) Untyu-wusydong.—Occupation, to receive dues from the family of a person dead, and to sell the wood of funeral piles.

125 Another—(s) Plubuwesteer-Sanee.—Occupation, to carry outside the village and eat the flesh of dead horses and asses.

126 Another—(s) Koruwyadee.—Occupation, to watch the ashes of funeral piles, and keep the boundaries of villages; also to act as village watchmen.

127 Another (s) Hustuk.—Occupation, to catch birds with bird-lime, and sell them.

128 Another (s) Kayuk.—Occupation, to clear away the sewers of a village.

129 Another (s) Heshu.—Occupation, to take away the clothes and wood from funeral piles.

147 In the houses of Somusee Mhars the goddess Bhadulee is worshipped at present. The Tilwun, Wun, and Aduwun Mhars are found in Hindusthan near Benares, descendants of the Dong.

Mhars or Dhors exercise all the above occupations, and are distinguished by various names in different places. In the smaller villages one caste of Mhars generally is found. Exclusive of the Dong and Heshuk Mhars, all the others above-mentioned are met with. They also bury low caste men who have no friends to perform the office, act as Begarees, receive huks at marriages, perform village service under the Patell's order, such as assembling the ryuts, carrying letters, collecting rents, and receiving Bulloota. They also hold enam land (Hudola, Hurkee,) officiating as guides and preservers of the village boundaries, besides following all the above occupations mentioned in the Books.

130 Neech Mahar—(s) Chesh.—Occupation, to act as executioner by the Raja's order, cutting off the limbs of criminals, afterwards carrying about from house to house the severed limbs by way of example, and receiving huks, on the occasion.

This variety is not at present distinguished. The occupation is followed by Mang (s).

Mang—(s) Swupuch.—Occupation, to make ropes, &c., of skins.

There are at present four or five varieties of Mang: Boonde, Oochle, Gaon, Dulalwar, and Kokulwar. They act as village servants, and are entitled to Huks and Bulloota; of the two first varieties some are village watchmen, and others thieves.

They are found in the Balaghat country. The two last varieties are of lower estimation than the rest.

132 Neech-Mang—(s) Matung.—Occupation, to conjure evil spirits from the bodies of possessed persons.

Garoree Mang, in the Mahratta country. Potraj and Dankun, in the Tylung and Kokun. The women of the Dankun Mangs sing or beg; they place the Kookoon mark on their foreheads.

133 Adum-Khor—(s) Teka and Much.—Occupation, eating human flesh and trafficking in slaves.

This caste is not known to exist here at present. They are said to be found in countries of Pegoo, Bokhara, and Sumurkund.

107 Kootewan—(s) Ansook—Mundulik.—Occupation, to tend the Raja's hunting dogs.

These do not exist as a caste. Mussulmans, called Durwesee, and other castes, follow the occupation; showmen of tigers, bears, &c., bear the same name.

109 114 Wuraree—(s) Golik.—Occupation, rat-killing. This caste is found chiefly in the Kurnatuk; they load carts with building stones, which they sell. They also kill and eat rats and other vermin.

Kulasootree, Khamsootree, Chitrguthe, Banamuthee,	} (s) Sootrudhar.—Occupation, to exhibit dancing dolls and attend their women (dancers) with music.	101	115
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			117
			118
Kulasootrees at present exhibit baholees or dancing dolls. Khamsootrees perform evolutions on a rope attached to a wooden post. Chitrguthes draw figures on paper, dance, &c. Banamuthees are conjurers by profession.			
These castes also maintain themselves by prostituting their women.			
Kolatee, Dombaree,	} (s) Nut.—Occupation, tumbling and rope dancing.	100	119
Kolatees in this part of the country get their living by tumbling, &c. Dombarees are chiefly found in the Kurnatak.			
Jharekuree—(s) Bundooluk.—Occupation, to re-melt the dross of metals left by Sonars, and extract and sell the produce.		93	120
Mussulmans here chiefly exercise the occupation; they are said to possess valuable secrets in the art of extracting and combining metals.			
Oonch Pureet—(s) Munjoosuk.—Occupation, washing and cleaning clothes of the higher castes of Hindus.		99	121
They follow the same occupation.			
Neech Pureet—(s) Chouldha.—Occupation, washing the clothes of the lower castes of Hindus.		112	122
These washermen are not numerous. Their place is supplied by Mussulmans and others.			
Phanse—Pardhee—Soodru and Kshutriy (s) Kshutanishad.—Occupation, to catch birds and smaller wild animals by snares, to inveigle deer, &c., and gather honey.		103	123
This caste follows the occupation. They sell the animals, &c., they procure in the jungles, and are considered of impure life and violent character. They do not live in villages.			
Booroor—(s) Kiwsook.—Occupation, making cages and baskets of wicker-work.		104	124
This caste follows the same occupation.			
Kykaree—(s) Upurukiwsook.—Occupation, making baskets. They at present make various articles for holding grain, &c., of the tooree tree.		105	125
Garooroo—(s) Ahitoonduk.—Occupation, exhibiting snakes.		108	126
Mussulmans chiefly exercise this occupation; some practice conjuring (nuzzurbundee).			
Katkare—(s) Kudrod Paduk.—Occupation, extracting the essence of delk (galls) excrescences chiefly found on khyr trees, especially in the Kokun, and preparing kath or terra japonica, which is mixed with chunam, betal, &c.		106	127
They follow the same occupation.			
Lukharee—(s) Tuthar.—Occupation, making bangrees of lakh, tin, zinc, or other metals.		119	128
These at present follow the same occupation, making women's ornaments, especially for female Lumbanees.			
Donguree Kallee—(s) Poolkus.—Occupation, killing jungle animals, and feeding on wild fruits and roots.		121	129
These at present are found in the Western Mawuls and in the Kokun. Some are cultivators, others thieves, others live on the wild animals they kill.			
Gond (s) Mynd.—Occupation, the same as the foregoing		116	130

This caste is very numerous in the Nagpou country, where there are Zumeendars and persons of rank of the caste. Their occupation is the same as that of the *Thakoors* of the Kokun and Western Mawuls, and their caste is probably the same.

117 131 (s) Bhil or Bheel.—Occupation, the same as the foregoing, but a fiercer race.

This caste inhabits the jungly country, especially about the Satpoora range in Khandesh and the hills of the Gungture, some act as village guards, others pretend to customary dues of black-mail, others plunder travellers going to juttras, &c. They are expert bowmen.

118 132 Ramosee and Bedur—(s) Bharoor.—Occupation, to act as watchmen in villages; vociferating in order to keep the inhabitants awake.

133 Ramosees at present act as village watchmen and receive their luks of Ballotee. Towards Bijapur the occupation is followed by Bedurs; in the Kurnatuk by Tulwars; in the Tylung country by Chincheewars.

134 Holar.—This caste at present are beaters of bagintre, and beggars by profession.

There are other varieties of wandering mendicants, who are often imperative in their demands. Such are the Nanukshan and Kanputtees. The latter wear large pieces of wood in their ears, and are supposed to possess magical knowledge. Some marry, others adopt disciples.

292. As regards those who are generally spoken of as *low caste*, it is held by Dher. Chambhar. some that, although low down in the scale, they are still in caste: they are *Antyaja*, last born, or born at the end. Parwari. Moochee. Others again say that they are as completely outside of the pale as are Europeans, and like Europeans they are without caste, or *out-caste*. Mahar. Boorud. To establish this latter point, it is necessary to draw the line of caste demarcation, and this perhaps is more difficult than to accept the proposition, that all Brahmanical Hindus are Sudras, who are neither Brahmans, nor Kshattriyas, nor Vaishyas. Whatever the value of the original distinction, there is no doubt, that in the advance from the Sotlej; the term *Sudra* was extended to the people of the countries conquered and absorbed: as tribes were subdued, there were the inevitable intermarriages, and more or less of fusion, and, although Brahmans may have preserved a certain amount of their original purity, it is very certain that *the people* have not. It is a common saying, but as wide of the truth as it is common, that the Hindu religion admits of no proselytes. It admits no converts from established and recognized religions, but none the less does it absorb, when it meets them, those communities whose gods are unknown beyond their own circles. In Mr. Talboys Wheeler's History of India he thus alludes to this spirit of proselytism:—

“ In every village, and every important family, a Brahman priest is generally employed as a preceptor, or Purohita. Again, every sect, or district is under the jurisdiction of a Guru, or spiritual head, who maintains its orthodoxy in matters of caste and religion. The Purohita is supported by the village, or family, where he has taken up his permanent abode. The Guru is generally engaged in extensive ecclesiastical visitations, during which he levies contributions for the support of himself, and his own immediate disciples, and confirms the younger Hindus who have attained a suitable age. The missionary operations of the Brahmans are indeed worthy of special study. They have been carried on from time immemorial; and the process is still going on amongst hill tribes and other remote populations. A Brahman makes his appearance in a so-called aboriginal village, and establishes his influence by an affectation of superior sanctity, aided by the fame of his spells, incantations, mystic rites, and astrological predictions. He declares the village idol to be a

form of one or other of the great gods or goddesses of the Brahmanical pantheon; and he professes to teach the true forms of worship. He divides the villagers into castes, and introduces caste laws. In this manner the populations of India have been brought under the spiritual domination of the Brahmans, and the caste system has been introduced into excluded regions in which it was previously unknown. The territory of Manipore between Cachar and Burma was only converted to Brahmanism during the last century."

293. The Purohita and the Guru are important members in every DISTRICT of the PRESIDENCY, but there is no scope for missionary enterprize, for the simple reason, that there are none to be brought over.

294. For the DISTRICTS generally the highest proportionate number of BRAHMANS is in Kanara (17·91 per cent.) and the lowest (0·92) in the UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

295. The highest proportion of KSHATRIYAS is in AHMADABAD (5·29) and the lowest (19 persons only) in SATARA. None have been returned from the UPPER FRONTIER of SIND. In BOMBAY CITY they make up 3·91 per cent. of the total of HINDUS recognising caste.

296. For VAISHYAS the relative maximum obtains on the UPPER SIND FRONTIER (97·24) and the minimum (0·04) in SATARA, where their total is returned as 379 persons. In BROACH only 150 persons have been shown, but in both places possibly many have been included amongst SUDRAS.

297. The relative proportionate number of SUDRAS is in the KALADGI DISTRICT (96·48) and the minimum (1·84) on the UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

298. All the details are here given:—

Divisions and Districts.	BRAHMANS		KSHATRIYAS		VAISHYAS		SUDRAS		
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	
Deccan	303,629	4·28	30,900	0·44	345,701	4·88	6,405,798	90·40	
Konkan	190,267	1·14	32,130	0·75	115,723	4·10	2,482,555	88·01	
Guzerat	148,191	0·68	77,725	3·48	179,817	8·06	1,827,555	81·79	
Sind	11,620	2·98	1,388	0·36	291,164	74·72	85,455	21·94	
Grand Total...	654,707	5·23	142,133	1·13	932,404	7·44	10,801,393	86·20	
DECCAN.	Khandesh	32,949	3·99	23,504	2·66	15,263	1·84	754,381	91·31
	Nasik	27,060	4·67	1,439	0·25	6,472	1·12	844,442	93·96
	Ahmadnagar	31,445	4·42	402	0·06	6,016	0·85	672,729	94·67
	Poona	43,465	5·62	705	0·08	7,576	0·92	804,827	93·35
	Satara	50,626	4·69	19	.....	379	0·04	1,027,454	95·27
	Sholapur... ..	26,783	4·36	27	.....	4,671	0·77	862,375	94·87
	Bejranm	31,897	3·91	2,640	0·44	301,312	36·98	477,802	58·67
	Dharwar	30,851	3·54	338	0·04	2,214	0·28	838,967	96·16
Kaladgi	23,553	3·23	736	0·10	1,398	0·19	702,601	96·48	
KONKAN.	Kanara	64,902	17·91	363	0·11	12,814	3·53	284,396	76·45
	Ratnagiri... ..	66,046	7·03	690	0·07	34,610	3·68	838,070	89·22
	Kolaba	12,245	3·70	3,968	1·20	7,765	2·35	306,936	92·75
	Bombay City	25,757	0·07	16,558	3·91	50,881	12·91	330,605	78·01
	Tanna	21,317	4·79	10,521	1·38	9,652	1·26	722,548	94·57
GUZERAT.	Surat	40,784	10·92	8,727	2·34	23,890	6·39	300,272	80·35
	Broach	15,457	6·13	692	0·27	150	0·06	236,000	93·54
	Kaira	43,361	6·09	23,679	3·33	42,274	5·94	602,305	84·64
	Panch Mahals	8,951	3·94	3,213	3·45	8,218	5·44	131,717	87·17
	Ahmadabad	43,638	5·85	39,414	5·29	105,295	14·12	857,251	74·74
SIND	Karachi	3,669	5·13	371	0·52	48,861	69·51	17,654	24·65
	Haiderabad	3,006	2·93	229	0·22	85,667	83·51	13,691	13·34
	Thar and Parker	2,931	4·68	62	0·10	8,859	14·16	50,648	81·04
	Shikarpur	1,934	1·34	738	0·50	138,292	95·97	3,152	2·19
	Upper Sind Frontier	80	0·02	.....	.....	4,475	97·24	160	1·84

299. The DECCAN contributes 46.38 per cent. of the total of BRAHMAN in the PRESIDENCY: there are 29.06 per cent. in the KONKAN, 22.79 in GUZERAT, and 1.77 in SIND.

300. More than half of the KSHATTRIYAS are returned from GUZERAT (54.68 per cent.); from the DECCAN there are 21.74, from the KONKAN 22.60, and from SIND only 0.98.

301. Of the VAISHTAS 37.08 per cent. are from the DECCAN and 31.22 from SIND. From GUZERAT they are 19.29 and 12.41 from the KONKAN.

302. The highest absolute number of SUDRAS is in the DECCAN, where they are 59.31 per cent. In the KONKAN they are 22.98, in GUZERAT 16.92, and in SIND only 0.79.

303. In the DISTRICTS generally the highest number of BRAHMAN (10.09) is in RATNAGIRI and the lowest (0.01) on the UPPER SIND FRONTIER. The maximum of KSHATTRIYAS is in AHMADABAD (27.73 per cent.) and the minimum (0.01) in SATARA. Of VAISHTAS the maximum (32.31) is in BELGAUM and the minimum (0.01) in BROACH. The highest number of SUDRAS is in SATARA (9.51 per cent.), and the lowest (160 persons only) on the UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

304. The following table gives all these details:—

Divisions and Districts.	BRAHMAN.		KSHATTRIYAS.		VAISHTAS.		SUDRAS.	
	Number.	Percent- age.	Number.	Percent- age.	Number.	Percent- age.	Number.	Percent- age.
Deccan	303,629	46.38	30,900	21.74	345,701	37.08	6,405,798	59.31
Konkan	190,267	29.06	32,120	22.60	115,722	12.41	2,482,555	22.98
Guzerat	149,191	22.79	77,725	54.68	179,817	19.29	1,827,555	16.92
Sind	11,620	1.77	1,388	0.98	291,164	31.22	85,485	0.79
Grand Total	654,707	100.00	142,133	100.00	932,404	100.00	10,801,393	100.00
DECCAN.								
Khandesh	32,949	5.03	23,594	16.60	15,263	1.64	754,381	6.98
Nasik	27,060	4.13	1,439	1.01	6,472	0.69	544,442	5.05
Ahmadnagar	31,445	4.80	402	0.28	6,016	0.65	672,729	6.23
Poona	43,465	7.40	705	0.49	7,976	0.86	804,827	7.45
Satara	50,626	7.73	19	0.01	379	0.04	1,027,454	9.51
Sholapur	26,783	4.09	27	0.02	4,671	0.50	582,375	5.39
Belgaum	31,897	4.88	3,640	2.56	301,312	32.31	477,802	4.42
Dharwar	30,851	4.72	338	0.24	2,214	0.24	838,987	7.77
Kaladgi	23,533	3.60	736	0.52	1,398	0.15	702,801	6.51
KONKAN.								
Kanara	64,902	9.91	383	0.27	12,814	1.37	284,396	2.63
Ratnagiri	66,046	10.09	690	0.49	34,610	3.73	838,070	7.76
Kolaba	12,245	1.87	3,968	2.79	7,765	0.83	306,936	2.84
Bombay City	25,757	3.93	16,558	11.65	50,851	5.45	330,605	3.06
Tanna	21,317	3.26	10,521	7.40	9,652	1.03	722,548	6.69
GUZERAT.								
Surat	40,784	6.23	8,727	6.14	23,880	2.56	300,252	2.78
Broach	15,457	2.36	692	0.49	150	0.01	236,030	2.20
Kaira	43,361	6.62	23,679	16.66	42,274	4.54	602,305	5.57
Panch Mahals	5,951	0.91	5,213	3.67	8,218	0.88	131,717	1.22
Ahmadabad	43,638	6.67	39,414	27.73	105,295	11.30	557,251	5.15
SIND.								
Karachi	3,669	0.56	371	0.26	49,861	5.35	17,834	0.16
Hyderabad	3,006	0.46	229	0.16	85,687	9.19	13,691	0.13
Thar and Parkar	2,931	0.45	62	0.04	8,859	0.95	50,648	0.47
Shikarpur	1,934	0.29	726	0.52	138,292	14.83	3,152	0.03
Upper Sind Frontier	80	0.01	...	...	8,475	0.90	160	...

Poona	Kolaba.
Satara.	Bombay
Sholapur.	Tanna.
Belgaum.	Broach.
Kaladgi.	Kaira.
Kanara.	Panch Mahals.

305. Returns for subordinate castes have only been received from the 12 Districts marginally named, and the results will be found at the end of the volume.

OCCUPATIONS.

306. There must be unquestioned, and great value in a return which shows a whole population by their several OCCUPATIONS, and obviously that value must be enhanced if their ages can also be given. When the *first* English Census was taken in 1801, the people were simply divided into—

Report, 1871, p. 38.

1. *Persons* chiefly employed in agriculture.
2. *Persons* chiefly employed in trade, manufacture, or handicraft.
3. *Persons* not employed in either of the preceding ways, including probably children and indefinite numbers of women.

307. At each succeeding census improvements were effected, and at last, in the Reports for 1851-61-71, "the two sexes have been classified under their respective occupations, with distinctions of age." In no other country in Europe are similar tables prepared, so it is no reproach to us, that we, in India, at our *first* general census, have failed to get what England only got after fifty years: it is something to have secured an approximate return of occupations under 7 Classes, 57 Orders, and 261 Sub-Orders.

308. The English method of classification was elaborated by Dr. Farr, and the principle upon which it was worked out has been fully explained in the Appendix to the Census Report for 1861. But English reports are not very readily procurable in India, so Dr. Farr's memorandum is here given for the benefit of those who may not have seen it.

THE NEW CLASSIFICATION OF THE PEOPLE ACCORDING TO THEIR EMPLOYMENT.

The people of England are variously employed. Indeed, the employments are so numerous that the task of reducing them into scientific order appears, at first sight, to be hopeless. *The Economy of Labour,* The economy of labour is exceedingly intricate, and its results are marvellous. Walk through a town. Who is now prepared to explain the distribution of houses, shops, manufactures, and trades—the numbers in each profession—the subordination of the men—the relations of the masters to each other—their connection with the people of the country around—the ties which bind towns to other towns—the intercourse of nations with foreign nations?

How were the great works which surround us created? How has the face of England been changed since it was first peopled? How are the products of all climates exchanged? Who can tell what varieties of pleasures wealth can command; what innumerable comforts the middling classes enjoy; and what precious privileges civilization places within the reach of the humblest handicraftsman? *

Universal order reigns in nature, and it is not likely to be absent from the regions of human industry. Indeed, it is certain that, amidst all confusions, order pervades the societies of men for some of their industrial laws have been discovered by human genius; and if more progress has not been made, it is because men's minds have not been earnestly directed to the observation, registration, and analysis of social phenomena. Yet the stability of society is of importance to every man, and every individual participates in its improvements.

Two great classes of persons have been distinguished by political economists: those who are unproductive; and those who create products. It is in reference to the nature of these products that the people are classified in occupations.

Producers and Non-Producers.

* See Bastiat, *Harmonies Economiques*.

A new science necessarily introduces new ideas, which must be expressed either by new words, or by words already in use, in new senses laid down by definitions. In this inquiry products, process, value, and other terms are employed in senses which require some explanation.

A product satisfies some of man's faculties; it exists in limited quantity; it can be acquired exclusively; it is saleable; and is rendered fit for use by human skill. It is created value. **What is a Product?** It is property in the inceptive state. Light and oxygen are indispensable to life. The sunlight and the air supply the bulk of all of these elements that we require; and they are the gifts of Heaven. But in the nights of winter men require artificial lights; and these lights are products. They are produced by human skill, exist in limited quantity, are saleable; and by the inventions of men as much labour as would formerly produce a hundred rushlights produces a thousands gaslights. The invention is now enjoyed as a free gift which genius has conferred on mankind; the cost is the value of the labour and skill by which the gaslight is produced. It is only, with this value, measured by the price, with which we have to do in treating of product in industrial statistics. Thus, a loaf of bread, is a product, but the inestimable air we breathe is not a product; candle-light is a product, the life giving sunshine is not a product.

Among the unproductive classes are children; their playful acts and the joys which they give to their parents, like the sunlight, the fresh air, the songs of birds and the beauties of nature, have no exchangeable value. The infirm and the sick are often unproductive. Gipsies and vagrants produce nothing valuable. Certain ladies, like the lilies of the field, neither toil nor spin; and as many gentlemen would perhaps find equal difficulty in pointing out anything of value which their heads or their hands produce. **Unproductive Classes.**

The greater part of mankind are, however, employed during the whole of their days in making articles of exchangeable value; for equivalent services, supplying our wants, executing our wishes, gratifying our tastes, edifying us, protecting us from danger, preserving our property. All are rendering services to all on equitable terms. It is this part of the national life that is to be described. **Producers.**

The matter of all products is supplied by nature; and all the known elements of matter consist of some sixty-four kinds of atoms in various states and combinations. Thirty-six of them are of common occurrence.

The following elements and their compounds constitute nearly all the economic products. Each element is designated in chemistry by symbols, generally taken, to make them international, from the first letters of the Latin names:— **Industrial Products.**

	Chemical Symbols.
<i>Noble metals:</i>	
Gold (Aurum)	Au
Platinum (Platinum)	Pt
<i>Easily fusible metals:</i>	
Quicksilver (Hydrargyrum)	Hg
Bismuth	Bi
Tin (Stibium)	Sn
Lead (Plumbum)	Pb
Zinc	Zn
<i>Difficultly fusible metals:</i>	
Silver (Argentum)	Ag
Copper (Cuprum)	Cu
Cobalt	Co
Nickel	Ni
Manganese	Mn
Iron (Ferrum)	Fe

	Chemical Symbols.
<i>Metallic elements:</i>	
Aluminium	Al
Magnesium	Mg
Sodium (Natrium)	Na
Potassium (Kalium)	K
Antimony (Stibium)	Sb
Arsenic	As
<i>Acid radicals:</i>	
Sulphur	S
Phosphorus	P
Silica	Si
Nitrogen	N
Carbon	C
Hydrogen	H
Iodine	I
Chlorine	Cl
Oxygen	O

Compounds of these elements constitute the chief products. Among the most important are the organic products, consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, and other elements in smaller proportions. Vegetable elements may be designated by V; the animal products by A; mineral elements by M.

The above bodies are ponderable, and have all the ordinary properties of matter.

Certain forces or states of bodies, for they are never observed apart from other matter, can be studied, and may be conveniently classed among the simple elements of production. Such are dynamic force, heat, magnetism, electricity, light, life.

If the materials of all products are supplied by nature, the power by which they are wrought is partly external and partly human, it, rather than the muscular force of the labourer, gives them their values.

Products are made in various ways. Thus three substances—potash, lime, and sand—are exposed to a high temperature, at which they combine, and thus constitute not only a chemical but an industrial product; for in the glass they have acquired new properties and an increase of value, which is every day tested by the price in the market. This product is the result of a chemical combination. Lead exists as an ore in combination with sulphur; by the separation of the sulphur the lead is produced; and by melting, and throwing the head with a mould, it becomes a new product—tubular lead. But the manufacturer sells the lead to the plumber; who again sells it with his labour to the consumer; and the transfer from one place to another without any change, chemical or formal, in the metal, by placing it in the hands of the person who wants it, gives it an additional value, and makes it a new product. The producer is called a maker, of which smith is the equivalent: thus we have watch-maker and goldsmith. Jeweller, plumber, clothier, are other forms.

In industry *products* must be distinguished from articles passing through successive *processes*. Thus take the case of bread. The landlord lets the farm. The farmer ploughs the land, manures it, sows the seed; the wheat plant is produced and is protected from inquiry until it is mature; it is then ripe wheat. This is the first *process*. The crop is (2) cut; is (3) carried to the stockyard, and there built up in ricks; is (4) thrashed; is (5) winnowed; and is (6) finally sent to the market in the form of the product—wheat, which is sold to the miller. It will be observed that the *processes* are often performed by different sets of men, in successive intervals of time, yet the product is one; for new *products* are transferred to new owners. The miller, passing it through divers processes, grinds the wheat,

sells the flour—a new product—to the baker. The flour, with salt and yeast, is converted into new product—bread—by the baker, who sells it to the public. Thus the first materials are sold to the farmer (seed, use of land); the wheat is sold to the miller, the flour is sold to the baker; the bread is sold to the public. The ingredients of the bread in this case are bought and sold four times. And four products imply four kinds of producers—the landlord, the farmer, the miller, and the baker.

In the early stages of society the owner of the soil grows, grinds, and bakes the wheat; so that the changes are a series of processes ending in the product which is consumed in the house. In the country the baker is superseded, and the flour is baked at home.

Upon the other hand, in the present advanced state of industry, a class of merchants often intervenes between the farmer and the miller or between the miller and the baker; it is the corn merchant, whose services are always called into requisition when the farmers and the millers are in one country, the bakers in another.

This succession of products is of the highest importance in the organization of industry; and in the several branches of trade it is found to follow a regular course.

Every science has a system of symbols to facilitate its theory; and as industrial science requires this assistance, I shall avail myself of its use in a rapid enumeration of some of the principal products of this country.

Of all the materials existing in nature, some become products by arduous acquisition, some by accidental discovery. Others are conquered or acquired by companies of armed adventurers or by nations. The national wealth is always under the protection of the national arms. The cost of the conquest of a territory is often enormous. India and the British Colonies were purchased by much blood, and by millions of gold. The property acquired by the community is transmitted to proprietors under certain conditions, and is guaranteed by society. The mineral property was vested primarily in the Crown, representing society; but it has now, to a large extent, been transferred to the proprietors of mines.

It is evident that a mine has all the properties of a product. It has been acquired, is therefore a *primary product*, and is sold or let to the person who extracts its produce. From an iron mine the ironmaster extracts ironstone, smelts it, and converts it into *pig-iron*, which is a *secondary product*. The pig-iron is converted into cast-iron, or into malleable iron at the refinery, and the mill for puddling and rolling, where it becomes a *tertiary product*. From the tertiary product, the blacksmith, the nailer, and the whitesmith make products of the *fourth order*; and besides anchors, boilers, bits and nails we have also for sale by the ironmonger and hardware and other dealers, stoves, grates, fenders, frying-pans, skewers, rivets, screws, bolts, handles, hinges, currycombs, swivels, gas-meters, steam-engines, iron-steamers, and railways. Bar iron is also converted into steel by cementation with charcoal, and steel is a product of the *fourth order*. Saws, scissors, bodkins, needles, awls, fish-hooks, harpoons, spades, steel small ware, springs, steel-pens, steel-plates are products of the *fifth order*. When these articles are manufactured by a class and sold to the retail dealer, they become products of the *sixth order*.

Iron (Ferrum) is the chief element in all these products, and the symbol F_n will serve to designate a product of iron of the order n . Thus Fe will denote simply the iron existing in the unappropriated mine; Fe_1 , the primary product, ironstone in the possession of the proprietor or the miner; Fe_2 , the secondary product, pig-iron; Fe_3 , the tertiary product, cast-iron, malleable iron; Fe_4 , the products of the fourth order, such as nails, grates, steel; Fe_5 , the products of the fifth order, swords, knives, needles. The industrial product Fe_6

is not the element of which chemistry treats; it is that element in combination with oxygen, carbonic acid, carbon, silica, phosphorus, arsenic, and other ingredients. So it is with the other metals among industrial products. As the chemists take the initials of the *Latin* names to designate the chemical elements in a sort of universal language, I adopt a similar course for the same reasons in characterising industrial products.

COPPER, *Cuprum*. Cu_1 , copper mine appropriated; Cu_2 , native copper and the various ores (extracted from the mine by the copper miner); Cu_3 , the metal smelted (copper-smelter); Cu_4 , coppersmith's wares, copper-plates, copper-money.

TIN, *Stannum*. St_1 , tin mine appropriated; St_2 , the ore, tinstone or peroxide of tin, tin pyrites (extracted from mine by tin miner); St_3 , tin ingots plates (tin-smelter); St_4 , tinware, tags, tin foil; compounds, $(Cu_1 + St_1)_1$ = bell-metal, bells; $(St_1 \text{ or } Fe_1)_1$ = tin-plated iron.

ZINC, zinc mine Z_1 ; Z_2 , ores, blende (sulphuret) calamine, (silicate), and the carbonate, the metal extracted from the mine; Z_3 , zinc manufactures, tubes, plates, statues; compounds, $(Cu_1 + Z_1)_1$ brass; $(Cu_1 + Z_1)_2$ brass works, buttons, pins, thimbles, wire, candlesticks, lamps, cocks, roasting-jacks (of which the makers are called button-makers, &c.).

LEAD, *Plumbum*. P_1 , lead mine; P_2 , lead ores, galena (sulphuret); lead, pigs; (processes), lead-pipe, sheet-lead; compounds, $(P_1 + St_1)_1$ = pewter spoons, jugs, plates.

ANTIMONY, *stibium*. Sb_1 , mine; Sb_2 , ore (sulphuret), metal; compounds, $(Sb_1 + P_1)_1$ = printer's type, consisting of lead and antimony.

ARSENIC, *As*. As_1 , mine; As_2 , ore, arsenic, arsenious acid, and other compounds; $(As_1 + P_1)_1$ = shot, consisting of lead and arsenic.

SILVER, *Argentum*. Ar_1 , silver mine; Ar_2 , silver ores, native silver, silver ingots; Ar_3 = silver plate, silver coins, compounds Ar_3 or German silver).

GOLD, *Aurum*. Au_1 , a gold-mine, a gold-digging; Au_2 , extracted native gold, gold ore (gold digger); Au_3 , metal gold ingots; Au_4 , gold-coins, gold-leaf, gold-thread, gold-plates; Au_5 , on wood or on metals).

CARBON. C_1 , diamond bed, diamond mine; C_2 , rough diamonds; C_3 , brilliants, rose diamonds. (See coal.)

SALT (Na. cl.); Na_1 , salt mine; salt crystalized; Na_2 , salt retailed.

WATER. In the unappropriated state water exists in the ocean, is rain, in clouds. It is a compound of an atom of hydrogen to an atom of oxygen $(HO)_1$; $(HO)_2$, well-water, pump-water, river-water, ice appropriated; $(HO)_3$, water carried or conveyed by pipe, imported Wenham lake ice. It will be observed that men pay nothing for the magnificent system of distillation by which water is raised from the ocean to be precipitated and collected in springs and streams, they pay only for the human services which render it a product varying in value. Compounds $(HO)_1$ + Sugar + fruit-juices = ices. Soda water, beverages of every kind, are compounds of water.

LAND, *Terra* (T). The surface of the earth supplies the materials of a large class of products. Minerals, of which the products already described consist, are generally found underground; vegetables live in the soil; and, though animals move about, they find their food and rest on the surface. A person acquiring possession of the land acquires the vegetation on its surface, and a right to the animals, as against any other person: he also retains the right to the results of all improvements which he effects in the soil, to the trees which are planted, and to the buildings which are erected on it, as well as to all its contingent advantages.

A portion of this land with its building is a farm, and as it is let for a rent, it is a primary product; so is a garden (T.). The land unappropriated is designated by (T.).

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, *Vegetabilia* (V) are derived from the whole range of the vegetable kingdom. Mr. Hind sets down the known species of plants at 133,000; and Humboldt estimates the species of flowering plants at 213,000, of which immense numbers are in countries whose floras are unknown to science. Humboldt in 1846 estimated the number of cultivated flowering plants at 35,600. Hooker's British Flora of native plants contains 1,500 species; but Loudon, in the Hortus Britannicus, enumerated 26,600 flowering plants, which now are or recently have been cultivated in British gardens. Among the profusion of living plants which have been reviewed by botanists in our fields and gardens only a small number yield fruits, seeds, and various articles of exchangeable value naturally; others have been rendered valuable by cultivation. These plants, like the land, are primary products (V), and are either taken with the land, or included in the stock of the farmer, the gardener, and the planter.

V. Among the secondary products of the vegetable kingdom are wheat, straw, barley, rye, oats, bread, fruits, dates, rice, maize, potatoes, peas, beans, turnips, carrots; apples, cider, pears, plums, apricots, oranges, peaches; hops, grapes and vine, olives and oil; tea, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and cigars; cloves, nutmegs, pepper, ginger, sugar, and treacle; hemp, flax, cotton, wool, New Zealand, flax; vetches, clovers, grasses and hay, Iceland moss; wood and timber; flowers.

V. Among the tertiary products of the Vegetable Kingdom may be mentioned, flour and bran, malt, and oat-meal; brandy, loaf sugar, rum, preserves of fruits, thread, ropes, turpentine, pyroligneous acid; straw-plaits, chairs, tables, wood-houses, ships.

Millers, brewers, distillers, rope-makers, straw-plait manufacturers, cabinet-makers, ship-builders.

V. Bread, ale, porter, gin, whisky, sail cloth, brown calico, muslin, lace, are products of the fourth order.

Bakers, publicans, lace-dealers, mercers.

V. Bleached, dyed, printed cotton, and sails are products of the fifth order.

Cotton printer, sail-maker.

V. Dresses, shirts, cloths of various kinds, are products of the sixth order.

Dress-maker.

Some products are consumed in their first form.

Many articles commonly secondary products, such as potatoes, turnips, apples, grass, are consumed by the producers. Often times the products are advanced a step further than the list indicates, by the intervention of the merchant or the shop-keeper; thus potatoes, vegetables, and fruit are sold in towns to the green-grocer and fruiterer, in whose hands they become tertiary products; and cotton wool, a secondary product in America, sold to the merchant, becomes a tertiary product in Liverpool. Articles undergo great changes without becoming new products; thus grapes are converted into wine, apples into cider, thread often into calico, without changing hands. In certain processes articles are converted into distinct products; a cereal plant, for instance, becomes by thrashing, straw and grain; wheat becomes bran and flour. And it is rare that the whole of a product is converted into another product; thus, some grapes are eaten, others are made into wine; some wood is burnt and some is converted into ships. Certain articles are converted, as apples into cider, into simple products; others, like wood, serve to make a multitude of different products, on which distinct orders of men are employed, such as joiners, carpenters, coopers,

ship-builders, coach-makers, and it often happens that the principal product in these cases is combined with other products derived from the Mineral and Animal Kingdoms.

Each vegetable product of great importance, such as wheat, might be indicated by separate symbols; but I have considered it enough to indicate the whole of them under (V), leaving the detailed enumeration until the inquiry be complete.

The ANIMAL KINGDOM supplies a large number of products. Man derives from it articles of food, clothing and furniture. Hundreds of thousands of animal forms exist, and birds, quadrupeds, fish, reptiles, insects, and molluscs every year produce young; but these products in the popular sense are rarely products in the economical sense. They either supply no want, gratify no desire, give no pleasure, or the pleasure is common to every one, and is not acquired by skill; hence they are not saleable; and a thing does not become an economic product unless it is sold or is saleable. A few species have become products of great value. Useful wild animals only become products by capture, for on appropriated land and waters they are sold with the land and water. On unappropriated land they are worth nothing until they are caught.

A₁. Hares, rabbits, pheasants, deer, fish, and the useful appendages of wild animals; the young of domestic animals, colts, calves, whelps, lambs, eggs, chickens; bees, silkworms, are primary products; and some of them are often reared by the grower till they become horses, cattle, dogs, sheep, poultry, or till they yield milk, butter, cheese, wool, silk, honey, or some other products. They are often sold also in the early stage, and thus become secondary products in the hands of the game dealer, the grazier, the sheep-feeder, the milkman, and others. The primary animal products constitute the farmer's live *stock* in the proper sense of that word.

A₂.—Among secondary animal products are meat, pork, sausages; hides, skins, hair, bristles, bones, horns, twisted silk, organzine; dyed feathers, quills; woollen yarn; tanned hides; tallow candles.

A₃.—Tertiary products are cooked meat in shops and hotels; hats; feather beds, catgut, goldbeater's skin, woollen cloth, flannel, silk, satin, ribbon, velvet, crape; leather (curried), Japanned leather.

A₄.—Products of the *fourth order* are shoes, gloves, coats, silk-dresses, woollen dresses. In this class, as in other classes of products, the merchant or the shop-keeper intervenes, and in numberless instances the product is thus advanced one or two degrees. Silk, a primary product in Broussa, is sold (1) by the country people (2) to the dealers in the silk bazar, by whom it is forwarded to Constantinople, where in the broker's room it is (3) sold to the merchants, by whom it is imported into England before it reaches the throwster, who in this case converts it into a product of the fourth order.

Some of the most valuable products are made up of combinations of other products; as in the watch, which is made of steel, brass, gold, precious stones, enamel, by many different processes, and by many different work-people. A pianoforte, a coach, a waggon, a saddle, a house, a steam packet, a picture, a book, a rifle are also examples of composite products; to which several of those already classified under their chief elements may be likewise referred.

All these are material products. They often endure for many years. They generally undergo great changes in the hands of their makers. Sometimes their

chemical properties are entirely altered, and sometimes new forms are created by the gains of the artist out of rude blocks of stone.

But to constitute a new product, none of these changes are necessary. An increase of value with transfer by sale constitutes a new product. Products by transfer for transport. Sugar in the West Indies can impart none of its sweetness to English lips; tokay, champagne, gold, silver, rubies, and tea, become new products, and acquire new value, by their transport from abroad, or from a seaport to places accessible to their consumers. The value of these acts of production is accurately expressed by their cost, and though less evident, the increased value is as certain as the value of the intrinsic changes by which new chemical products are made. A large class of persons live on their gains by conveying men, animals, goods, messages and news from one place to another. Products have to be preserved; they are produced in one season, and are used all the year round; they are produced annually; like hops and barley, in unequal quantities, and are consumed in nearly equal quantities day by day; or they are produced in equal quantities, and are consumed at irregular intervals. The mercantile class takes charge of products, and equalizes their distribution in time and place; places them in warehouses; keeps them in store, and produces them in the market when they are wanted. Now foreign wheat, when purchased in Odessa and lodged in a London warehouse, acquires value without undergoing any visible change; and the merchant taking the risk of deterioration and discharging his office in buying and selling, is a producer. What is the product in this case? The useful thing placed in the possession of the persons to whom at that time it is useful. The banker renders services of this kind in securities, and the shop-keeper in goods. The broker, the agent, and the salesman perform certain simple processes of production.

The utility of all products depends upon the services which they can render man. It is for the services of a horse that he is hired, and unless he could render these services, he would not be a product. Material products are services embodied. In like manner it is for the services of the railway carriage that one class of people pay in proportion to the skill and labour which are exerted by another class in rendering those services through the medium of that vehicle. And so all products are mere means by which men render men service. The cost incurred in rendering a product fit for service regulates its price. Sometimes the service is direct; and men purchase the direct services of men for precisely the same reasons as they purchase other products. The men themselves rendering these services are indeed products, and the variable value of their services is estimated in the market on the same principles, as other values. A valet's service is a product in as strict a sense as a horse, and it is paid for on similar terms.

A child can render no useful service. The nurse, the servant, the school-master, the professor, and the master who teaches him a business, contribute to the building up of the civilized man, capable of rendering his fellow men valuable services. His talents are rendered available by the skill of his instructors, who are therefore themselves productive members of society.

Domestic servants, hair-dressers, inn-keepers and all the ministers to the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of men, are productive, inasmuch as they render services which have exchangeable value.

Labour is more than mere muscular effort. In handwork the hand is directed by the intellect. It is employed for definite times; with precision, dexterity, and an intelligent aim. The value of the work varies rather with the skill than with the muscular effort, and it derives its value more from the expenditure of nervous than of muscular force; for the labour may; but the skill may not

be replaced by the horse, the ox, steam, or gunpowder. When a product is said to be worth so much, it is to be understood that on the average the price represents the average value of the skill required for its production. All the products which have been enumerated represent skill; and its variable amounts are expressed by the average prices.

There are intellectual products. Ideas go through a series of processes in the mind; and in the end they assume definite shapes, which satisfy, gratify delight, or benefit men. They are expressed by painters, sculptors, architects, and artisans of every kind in the products of the arts; they can also be expressed in "winged words" and in printed characters. Art is a product. Emotion is a product. Man has a thirst for knowledge, and science enables him to interpret and command nature. Hence physicians, philosophers, mathematicians, chemists, botanists, naturalists, orators, historians, poets, prophets, judges, and statesmen produce the highest order of utilities. Their ideas, like sunshine rather than fire, it is true, have something godlike in them, and have a perpetual tendency to pass freely from mind to mind, and thus ceasing to be industrial products become commonwealth.

For a certain time inventions are appropriated. Speeches and even sermons are delivered within precincts; and men often pay for places as they pay to see the pictures, plays, operas, and curiosities. Books enjoy the copy-right which is the most sacred of all property.

The opinion of the physician, the advice of the solicitor, the pleading of the barrister, the decision of the judge, are special in every individual case, and are not therefore common property: these products are often paid for by definite fees.

Health is the indispensable condition of happiness; he, therefore, who teaches his fellows how to live healthily, the surgeon who rescues them from danger, and the physician who cures their diseases, create the product of products, the healthy man. They produce exchangeable values and are paid for their services.

All products and life itself are possessed under certain conditions, the relations of men to each other in society are subject to law, and their rights often appear to be conflicting. The advocate and the judge, so far as they uphold the principle of justice, vindicate the laws, maintain rights, and settle strifes, enhance the value of every thing valuable existing. For if justice fail in a country, the value of its products falls; their current value, therefore, depends to a considerable extent upon the existence of the class administering justice.

Men have many moral wants besides those which are satisfied by the administration of justice. They have sentiments which the lawyer never addresses. The mind is troubled by diseases for which the physician has no medicines. Happiness is the result not only of the pleasures of sense, but of virtue and righteousness, duty and right, charity and mercy, hope and faith; of all that is comprehended under the term religion.

The existence of a sacerdotal order, or of a class of religious ministers, does not depend upon the profession of any special creed, or even upon any peculiar form of service. Our conceptions of the infinite vary infinitely; so do their symbols. They change in time and place. Priesthoods nevertheless are perpetual. They existed when the people prostrated themselves before stocks and stones; when they worshipped the stars; when they adored the gods of Hellas. And when

these old divinities became mere æsthetical images, fading from faith into poetry, their priests were replaced by the pastors and bishops of the Christian churches. Every new sect of any extent, except the Quakers, has its ministers. And it is certain that the order will never disappear under any of the phases of faith which devolve themselves in the revealing evolutions of the human intellect.

The services of the clergy assume various forms in becoming products. They officiate in churches; administer sacraments; preach sermons. They preside at marriages, baptism, and burials. They visit the sick, and perform almost officially many social offices. The rites and duties for which the priesthood of the world are paid, by tithes, by stipends, by salaries, by fees, by sacrifices, and by offerings, vary.

The communities of monks and nuns are sometimes productive indirectly; but in principle they are unproductive.

Men of nearly all races are addicted to arms. They use them still to attack wild animals, of which many species are subjugated. But the chief use of arms has ever been in war. Men are the only formidable enemies of men. And it is in war that some of the most striking feats of courage, endurance, skill, combination, and intellect have been achieved. Valiant nations put forth all their strength in war, and under this mighty stimulus have often nearly doubled their annual productions. In ten years of the last great war the people of England increased at the rate of 14 per cent. Their products increased at least at an equal rate. The present races of Englishmen obtained their country and its colonial possessions by conquest. Europe was acquired by the sword; and by the sword the possessions of each nation are defended.

As the rights of the individuals of a community to their possessions are now recognized among themselves in every civilized state, so the rights of States to their dominions is mutually recognized. But national rights and the rights of individuals are alike called in question by enemies in war; so that every civilized State has still to provide for the defence of its possessions, for the maintenance of its independence, and for the security of the lives of its population. These objects it accomplishes partly by militia and volunteers, but chiefly by a regular military force.

No one denies that the property of a country consists of its products; but to preserve that property from destruction and pillage is a service which is of as much value as the creation of a certain proportion of the products. It is of the nature of an insurance; but the premium is paid not to replace, but to prevent loss. Safety is a product. A military force is therefore productive. But any expenditure in excess of that necessary for national protection is waste. And if the nations of Europe now maintaining men in arms come to the same explicit agreement among themselves as their individual proprietors, to mutually guarantee each other's rights, the product, safety, would be obtained at less cost, for less labour, and for less blood, than are now expended. European wars are now unproductive.

In certain States the rights of men to property of any kind are mutually contested; society does not exist. The majority in the land agree to guarantee each other's possessions, and to protect each other's lives against all assailants, so a civil community is constituted. A minority, surviving, like the nomadic vagrants in settled countries, are kept under restraint by civil force; and order is upheld among all ranks by a police in the most advanced countries. Magistrates and the police produce security against the violence of individuals.

Men have a natural inclination to live in communities, and in the state of society their powers are exercised with the greatest effect. An enemy a hundred strong by attacking each individual in succession may destroy ten thousand; but if the one thousand are united in an army, assuming everything else equal, each individual becomes a thousand times as strong as he was either for attack, for defence, or for any concerted action. He is, as far as regards certain acts, quite impotent alone, while his power in combination is increased in the ratio of a small fraction to a large unit. Within certain limits and for certain purposes the power of societies of men always increases directly with their numbers, and in a greater ratio. The power of society is exercised by sovereigns. As the numbers and the force in communities differs, so the numbers who exercise the sovereignty vary. Where the legislation and executive powers are in the hands of one person, the sovereign is an absolute monarch; where the power is in the hands of the whole of the citizens, the Government is a democracy. Absolute Government by a small number is an oligarchy. A happy form of Government appears to be that in which the sovereignty is in the hands of a monarch, minister, an aristocracy, and the freely chosen representatives of the contributors to the common fund out of which the public expenditure is paid. If power is in one hand, and carries out the decisions of the legislature, the nation's wisdom, which cannot be concentrated in one head, has a share in determining, inspiring, and directing its use.

The utility of the product, which may be designated in one word—Government—is evident. It has existed in all ages and is found in every clime. Men have been content to pay a high price for it. In the worst form it is everywhere preferred to anarchy, but its advantages, like those of the air we breathe, become most apparent when they are partially withdrawn. Power acts on its own subjects, and on foreign States.

The primary product of the State is its constitution. This includes the choice of the Sovereign; the recognition of the senate; the election of the members of the legislature; the selection of the ministers; the nomination of the dignitaries, the officers, and all the other servants of the State. The sovereign, as the impersonation of the State, awards its honours. And the Government enumerates the population; registers the marriages, births and deaths of the people; protects their lives; defines property by surveys and maps; secures its tenure and its transmission. It takes charge of the whole of the national property; of places, parks, forests, lands, picture galleries, museums, national libraries, barracks, fortresses, ships, stock. It coins money, issues tokens, and sometimes controls the currency.

It is responsible to the public creditors, and pays the dividends. It collects the taxes, and disburses the revenue. The form of religion has often been changed by legislation; under theocracies it is a part of the law. Prelates are chosen by the State; so are judges and magistrates. Crimes are pursued, and judicial sentences are executed by the Crown, of which mercy is the prerogative.

The sciences and the arts are in various ways promoted by enlightened Governments. The press, the drama, and free discussion are sometimes unwisely controlled. Roads are made; canals and rivers are adapted to navigation; ports are opened on the ocean; packets and telegraphs are subsidized. Letters, parcels, money, are distributed all over the empire. Manufactures of various kinds are undertaken by Government. The munitions of war are manufactured. The soldier is recruited, trained, clothed, fed, lodged, educated, disciplined, rewarded, punished, by the war department; he is watched over by military chaplains and surgeons. Machinery, chemical compounds, gunpowder, small arms, cannons, are manufactured in Government establishments. Ships are built by

the admiralties; and other articles are made in the dockyards for the navy. Salt, tobacco, opium, are also often produced in national establishments for fiscal reasons; but no one pretends that the manufacture of ordinary products, or even the Gobelin tapestry, is the legitimate function of any Government.

The sovereign, in his action on other powers, contracts international alliances; performs friendly offices; wages war, makes peace. He governs colonies, and subjugated territories. He defends the empire, and throws over his subjects everywhere, the protection claimed in *Cicis Romanus sum*.

The form which this product assumes varies in every nation and at different times. It is determined by experience; by the character of the people, and the nature of country. Only the supreme is, however, exclusively in the hands of the sovereign; circumscribed power is exercised by the feudal chief, or the city; the sanitary, the police, and the economical administration is carried on partly by the village, town, country authorities. The government of the family is left to its head; and a large part of the residuary power is in free States under the control of the individual. In the wilderness the man governs himself; in the most populous countries it is only a part of his control with which the State stands charged.

Voluntary societies are formed, not on the basis of local circumscription, but for definite enterprises. They are governed by directors. Among them the Bank of England, the late East India Company, the Hudson's Bay Company, dock companies, canal companies, water companies, gas companies, bridge companies, steamship companies, road trustees, and railway companies. Magnificent enterprises of the greatest utility attest the value of these circumscribed associations; the power, the prosperity, the happiness, the health, and the glory of nations are the best proofs of the value of them.

NAMING OF PRODUCERS.

I now proceed to show how producers are named. The men who make products are, in English, often called makers. Thus, a watch is a product, and its producer is called a watch-maker. Of the same form we have coach-maker, shoe-maker, dress-maker, needle-maker, tool-maker, umbrella-maker, wire-maker, yeast-maker, and a multitude of others. These names are formed by the coalescence of two nouns; maker is appended to the name of the product.

Other producers are characterised by adding smith to the name of the products, as gunsmith, locksmith, sawsmith, chainsmith, and anchorsmith. The proper name Arrowsmith—derived from a profession, like that of Bower—is almost extinct. Smith, from the root smite, is the maker of things by striking and welding. The different kinds of smiths are characterised by prefixes, as goldsmith, silversmith, and coppersmith. Instead of ironsmith there are blacksmith and whitesmith.

The name of the workman is often formed by adding worker to the substance on which he toils, as ivory-worker, pearl-worker, wax-worker, wire-worker, tinsmith-worker.

The most ancient form of the word for worker was wright, which is derived from the same root; and as smith was applied specially to a worker in metal, wright characterized the worker in wood, wheel-wright, ship-wright, mill-wright.

Manufacturer is now extensively used instead of maker; and it is applied not so much to *hand-workers* (*manu*) as to workers with machinery in production on a large scale, as cotton-manufacturer, silk-manufacturer, glass-manufacturer, iron-manufacturer, paper-manufacturer, needle-manufacturer. The workers are often called vulgarly "hands," "factory-hands" or operatives; for which it is scarcely allowable to drop craftsman, artificer and artizan.

The makers of products in cast metal are called founders: bell-founder, type-founder, iron-founder, brass-founder.

The men who get things from mines underground are called miners: iron-miners, copper-miners, gold-miners. As blacksmith is substituted for ironsmith, so collier is used instead of coal-miner, the coloration of the skin being so characteristic that it gives the names.

The maker of living animals by breeding is called a breeder; as horse-breeder, fish-breeder, cattle-breeder.

The name of the worker is sometimes given by adding *man* to the thing or act with which he is associated in work; the horseman, coachman, carman, shopman, warehouseman, woodman, nurseryman, seaman, boatman, tinman, fireman, oilman; in showman, salesman, decoyman, huntsman, workman, their action suggests the name; in fisherman and lighterman the *er* interposed only precludes ambiguity. Errandboy, shopwoman, charwoman, fisherwoman, bargewoman, housemaid, barmaid, and diarymaid are formed on the same principle.

A characteristic adjective is sometimes prefixed to man; as nobleman, gentleman, alderman, clergyman, medical-man, foreman.

Keeper, opener, broker, dealer, seller, and manager form with other nouns a multitude of compound names—as in book-keeper, pew-opener, bill-broker, tea-dealer, book-seller, fish-monger, iron-monger. The two nouns are often detached, but tend to agglutination.

A remarkable series of names to designate men of different occupations is derived from verbs. Thus instead of bread-maker we have briefly, baker; instead of clothesmaker, tailor; contracted forms of "he who bakes" and "he who cuts"; the *er* having the force of who, being derived from the same source as *er*, *he*, and *der* = who, in German. Maker itself is formed in the same way, and may be read "he who makes." These are characteristic short names. The termination is sometimes in *or*, but more frequently in *er*. It serves the same purposes in Latin, French, and the other tongues of the same family. We have auditor, orator, author, major, doctor, sculptor, actor, visitor, factor, contractor, solicitor, valuer, assayer, astronomer, writer, manager, banker, builder, printer, brazier, brewer, butcher, joiner, carpenter, spinner, chaser, draper, clothier, cooper, coroner (*coronator*), dyer, courier, currier, drover, cutler, dancer, diver, engraver, meter, fuller, gardener, fruiterer (the last *er* is superfluous), geographer, glazier, grazier, farmer (he who farms), grocer, hosier, hanlier, teacher, traveller, minister, and others. The suffix is sometimes written *ar*, as in pedlar, beggar, scholar; or *eer*, as in auctioneer, pamphleteer.

Engineer or engineer, is properly he who engines, or works engines; as a gunner works guns. But it has acquired and should retain a larger sense in civil engineer. Engineman (after the analogy of coachman) should designate the man having charge of a stationary steam-engine; engine-driver, of the man driving a locomotive; engine-maker would be the appropriate name of its class.

Brewster may be taken to illustrate the origin of other verbal names. It is evident that the act of brewing precedes the noun; for it was performed for centuries as part of the business of the house, by servants who had other duties

in charge, before brewers as a distinct body existed. The person brewing when present might be addressed as "thou who brewest" and when absent he would be spoken of as "he who brews"; which became, in conformity with Anglo-Saxon analogy, brewster or brewer; the latter, as it is shorter, and as the direct form of address, gave way, taking the place of the former in English.

By the same process bakester (which occurs in Chancer) and baker, as well as webster, weber, weaver, were formed, leaving the surnames Brewster, Baxter, and Webster. Spinster, throwster, and songster are still in use; so are chorister and barrister. Some writers have endeavoured to show that the termination is feminine; but spinster, now spinner, as in cotton spinner, only designated an unmarried woman, because spinning was an occupation in which men never engaged, except under such fascinations as Hercules felt. If seamster was feminine, why should we have seamstress?

The termination *er* is used in the same way in the French and German as it is in the English language: boulanger, boucher, cordannier, épicier: bäcker, fleischer, schneider. The French use *er* where we and the Germans use maker—as in horloger, uhrmacher, watch-maker; cordonnier, shoe-maker, schuh-maker. In German schuster recalls webster in English. The *or* in Latin becomes *eur* in French, as in actor, acteur; factor, facteur. δότηρ, γενετήρ, dator, genitor, are corresponding Greek forms; so are ποιητής and ἐπίσκοπος, poeta, episcopos. There is a similar suffix in the Sanscrit; pitā, father, is feeder, or he who nourishes.*

Notary, actuary, antiquary, apothecary, secretary, and missionary are other forms of the same suffix.

The termination *ist* is used instead of *er* after verbs of Greek origin; thus we have botany, botanize; and botanist, he who botanizes: chronologist, geologist, machinist, magnetist, metallurgist, nosalogist, ornithologist, physiologist. Words from other sources take the same termination: chemist, artist, capitalist, dentist, ventriloquist, pugilist.

The names of some occupations are derived from present participles, implying continued action of a peculiar kind—thus student, (studens, studentis), agent, constituent, servant, vagrant, emigrant, accountant, merchant, annuitant, assistant, lieutenant. The Anglo-Saxon had words of this formation. Our Saviour was the *Hælend*, the *Healing*, and not the Healer, as he might be called now, in English.

The *t* is sometimes omitted, as in comedian, publican, artisan, equestrian, pedestrian, optician, musician, physician, librarian.

Past participles and adjectives are used with articles, without any nouns after them, to designate casual groups of men, as the learned, the instructed, the misled, the ignorant, the beautiful, the mechanical. The word mechanic is applied generally as worker and labourer, but might, by consent, well take the place of machine-maker. It is not clear whether apprentice from *apprendere*, apprenant, appris, implies the learning or the learned novice.

Where a number of persons performing different offices is collected together in the service of a company, we have such terms as the canal service, telegraph service, railway service, colonial service, East India service, civil service. These words we have been obliged to use, but they are abstract names of groups, like cotton manufacture, gas manufacture, and do not apply to the individuals of which the groups are composed. Short names will be, no doubt, ultimately adopted, such as civilian for civil servant, telegrapher, railwayman, which sound strange at first, but, if required, will come into use. Officer may be used as in police officer, applied to the higher grades, and policeman to men in the ranks, thus railway officer would designate managers, secretaries; railwaymen, porters and policemen.

* See Bopp's Grammar by Eastwick, Part III., pages 1097—1104, for names, in the termination *er*. Bopp has not unravelled this subject, and is unsatisfactory.

Every product gives occupation to men; and the number of occupations would be innumerable, if names were not in some way generalized. Thus naval officer and military officer cover the various ranks from admiral to midshipman, general to ensign. Needle-maker includes the wire-drawer, wheel-turner, stamper, rubber, scourer, painter, eyer, filer, finisher, paperer, labeller, and in all 24 branches of work; the making consisting of separate processes which are performed by their appropriate workers, who for some purposes are separately named, and for others are all designated by the one word needle-maker. After the makers come the merchants, the agents, the users of the products, where it is a tool; thus, there is the needlewoman and the tailor. The lace-manufacture employs makers in 28 processes, giving separate names to the workers. There are 27 kinds of knife-makers. All these are conveniently grouped under one head for general purposes.

In like manner it becomes necessary now, for statistical purposes, to form groups of groups and to pursue nearly the same course in classification as has been pursued with so much advantage in the natural sciences.

As man, as a living being, has his place in the Animal Kingdom, so the working men of various types form groups in the economic kingdom; and the groups require distinctive names, framed on the analogies which have already, in reference to single occupations, been discussed. Those names may be taken as in natural history from Greek or Latin sources, to assist the memory, and to facilitate the scientific intercourse of nations.

It is not necessary to adopt all the sub-divisions in use in other sciences, such as varieties, species, genera, families, orders, and classes.

Men may be conveniently grouped as producers in six classes and in eighteen orders. *Georgici* may be applied to the agricultural class, and serve for the types of the names. The *first class* acts directly on men, and may by the same analogy be named *Andrergici* (*άνθρωπος*, a man), or by contraction; *Andrici*; the second class, working in dwellings, *Oikici* (*οίκος*, house); the third class, *Agorici* (*ἀγορά*, market place), the fourth class, *Georgici* (*γη*, earth, and *εργον*, work); the fifth class, *Technici* (*τέχνη*, art, handicraft). As the sixth class is founded partly on imperfect returns, it is not proposed at present to name it. The orders may also be named on the same plan.

CLASSIFICATION OF PRODUCERS.

I.—PROFESSIONAL CLASS. (*Orders 1, 2, 3*) *Andrici*.

This great class includes those persons who are rendering direct service to mankind, and satisfying their intellectual, moral, and devotional wants.

The three first orders consist of civil servants, national or local; the army and navy; the learned professions, with their immediate subordinates; literary and scientific men, as well as artists in the widest sense.

The first order (1; 1) includes the members of the Government, and the civil service; (2) the police and other local officers; and the East India and Colonial Service.

The army (2; 1) and navy (2; 2) are in the service of the Government; and are intimately connected with it in all States. And the clergy in the Established Church, as well as the lawyers in the courts of justice, are in official subordination to the Sovereign; but the great majority of the members of these professions are neither nominated nor paid by the Crown. Like the medical, the literary, and the scientific professions, which were at one time included in the Church, and were supported by its livings, the clergy and lawyers assert their independence, and are, therefore, made separate sub-orders. So are authors, artists, musicians, actors, teachers, and scientific men. Nearly all the members of the class are

paid directly for their services; and these services have no intermediary, being rarely fixed in any commodity. The pay varies in each order, and it is either proportional to the time (salaries, wages, pay), the job (fees), or the quality and quantity of work done (piece work).

Orders.

1. *Persons engaged in the general or local Government of the country.*
2. *Persons engaged in the defence of the country.*
3. *Persons engaged in the learned professions or engaged in literature, art, and science (with their immediate subordinates).*

II.—DOMESTIC CLASS. (Orders 4 and 5) Oikici.

The persons in this class are all employed, if they are employed at all, in houses. Some supply simply service, others with it supply board and lodging (order 5). They are paid wages (servants), or they are paid for the board and lodging and attendance which they supply. The publicans and beer-sellers are so much associated and so often confounded with hotel and inn-keepers that they are retained in the same order; although the order dealing in "drinks" may claim them. The wife and grown-up children (order 4) perform at home for the bulk of the population the same duties as the persons in order 5; but they are not paid directly in money for their services, as they form a part of the natural family; consequently, they are distinguished in a separate order. The very young children properly belong to the non-productive class, and they may there constitute a section; scholars and other children are learning the elements of their future occupations; but until that occupation is determined, they remain in the same order as their mothers.

Orders.

4. *Persons engaged in the domestic offices, or duties of wives, mothers, mistresses of families, children, relatives (not otherwise returned).*
5. *Persons engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for man.*

III.—COMMERCIAL CLASS. (Orders 6 and 7) Agorici.

The merchant buys any article, like tea, abroad, transports it into England and there sells it. He performs the like operation at home. But, as a merchant he effects no change in any of the commodities in which he deals. He buys and sells, and is paid for his services by a varying but rated profit on the goods.

The carrying order convey commodities, passengers, and messages by land or water, from one place to another. They also warehouse goods. They are paid for their services in fares, freight, and charges, which bear some proportion to the weight, bulk, and other properties of the goods. They are all in order 7, and are closely related to the order preceding; hence the two orders (6—7) together may be called the commercial class.

Orders.

6. *Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money, houses, or goods of various kinds.*
7. *Persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods, and messages.*

IV.—AGRICULTURAL CLASS. (Orders 8 and 9) Georgici.

We now come to a great class which is employed in producing grain, fruits, grass, animals, and other products from the soil. They may be called growers; for their products grow and are obtained from the living kingdoms of nature.

The heads of the class are paid, not directly for their services, but indirectly in the price of the products which they sell in the market or elsewhere. Thus the price of a quarter of wheat includes the pay of the services of all the persons employed in its production as well as the cost of the tools and machines, including the land, by means of which it is produced and brought to market. Agricultural servants and labourers are paid in wages, which the former advance. The persons engaged in gardens or woods are in separate sub orders.

The men, in order 9, are employed in catching, training, or dealing in living animals of various kinds. They are the representatives of the hunters of the early stages of civilization, and may be considered an appendage to the previous pastoral and agricultural class, so forming class IV., which thus includes hunting tribes, the pastoral clans and the agricultural people of the world.

Orders.

8. *Persons possessing or working the land and engaged in growing grains, fruits, grasses, animals, and other products.*
9. *Persons engaged about animals.*

V.—INDUSTRIAL CLASS. (Orders 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15) Technici.

This is the class of makers or artizans. They deal in matter that is either no longer living or that never lived. They alter the form, texture, or composition of the materials in which they work, so as to produce a great variety of goods, instruments, and machines. Their pay and profits are charged in the price of commodities, the wages of the workmen being advanced by their masters.

This class is grouped according to the materials, distinguishing those derived from the three kingdoms of nature.

The first Order (10) of the Class includes artizans, making products of various materials, derived from the three kingdoms, such as coaches, ships, workshops, factories, houses, and their furniture or other contents.

Then follow the persons engaged in the textile fabrics (order 11) Wool, silk, cotton, flax, and hemp are durable, and divisible; their manufacture admits of the sub-division of labour and the application of machinery. The workers in these materials are the essentially manufacturing class. In a sub-order (4) are the artizans who convert the manufactured fabrics, and some other matters, into dress.

Human food, drinks, and stimulants, derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, occupy a distinct order (12) sub-divided into three sub-orders.

Then follow (13) the persons chiefly or exclusively working and dealing in other animal substances than food, (14), those working and dealing in vegetable substances and (15), those working and dealing chiefly in minerals and metals. The first sub-order of the latter order (15), includes the mining population of every kind; the other thirteen sub-orders include the chief workers in the metals and minerals, beginning with coal, and ending with steel.

Orders.

10. *Persons engaged in art and mechanic productions, in which matters of various kinds are employed in combination.*
11. *Persons working and dealing in the textile fabrics and in dress.*
12. *Persons working and dealing in food and drinks.*
13. *Persons working and dealing in animal substances.*
14. *Persons working and dealing in minerals.*

VI—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE CLASS

(Orders 16, 17, and 18).

The last class includes the numbers returned in a vague way, so as to scarcely admit of classification among either the professional, the domestic, the commercial, the agricultural, or the industrial classes.

It embraces the total by distinct orders of general labourers (16), persons of property returned as of no occupation (17), and persons supported by the community (18). Many of the persons in orders 16 and 17 properly belong to the other classes.

Orders.

16. *Labourer and others—branch of labour undefined.*
17. *Persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation.*
18. *Persons supported by the community, and of no specified occupation. Other persons of no stated occupation, or condition.*

309. The great value of Dr. Farr's system of classification is unquestioned, but the Madras Census Committee have pointed out how some of the *orders* and *sub-orders* might be re-cast more suitably for India, and their remarks are too valuable to be omitted.

MEMORANDUM by the Census Committee upon occupations • • • as proposed for adoption in the Madras Census, 1869.

The benefit to be derived from the census operations will largely depend upon the accuracy with which occupations are classified and tabulated, and it is very necessary that the most careful attention should be given to the subject. It is certain that the number of independent occupations must be very large. In the Census of the North-West Provinces as many as 306 were recorded; and in the memorandum submitted to the Statistical Committee by Colonel R. Strachey there are 203 general trades and professions entered, besides those which appertain to the local conditions of the district in which the enumeration is to be made. But it is clear that classes so numerous can serve no useful purpose, as it is only possible to digest the mass of information furnished by a census by reducing it to certain well-defined classes, few in number, but answering to man's great wants, or to some other mode of generalization which authorities in social science and statistics have laid down as most valuable or convenient. In order to meet this necessity, and, at the request of the Registrar-General in England, Dr. Farr, who conducted the last British Census in 1861, and whose experience is therefore greater than that possessed by any other person who has given his attention to such subjects, drew up a table which would include all occupations under six classes and nineteen orders or sub-classes. This classification was thrown out for discussion and suggestions, and was not intended to represent any decision at which he had arrived. The table modified so as to include the improvements that have been, and may be, suggested will be used in the next British Census of 1871. Its simplicity and the philosophical nature of most of its divisions at once drew attention, and every census taken in India since it was published has, to a large extent, been tabulated according to the proposals of Dr. Farr; being tentative only, the arrangement is imperfect even for England, and in some of the orders is manifestly ill-adapted to India. This is so evident that every Indian authority has introduced important modifications. In Bombay the orders were reduced to fourteen. In the North-West Provinces changes equally important but less extensive were made. In the Central Provinces occupations were classified under twenty-three heads. The Statistical Committee recommend seven classes and thirty-one orders.

Government of Madras.
Public—G. O. January
25th, 1870, No. 98.
January, Nos. 107-109.

2. As, however, a general uniformity throughout the civilized world is an object not lightly to be passed over, and there can be little doubt that the modifications of Dr. Farr's scheme in Europe will not be numerous, or involve a radical alteration in principal, the Committee would not depart rashly from it, or make other changes than the circumstances of the case really demand. To determine these, the Committee propose to examine the English Schedule from a practical point of view.

3. All occupations are divided into six great classes—1, professional; 2, domestic; 3, commercial; 4, agricultural; 5, industrial; 6, indefinite and non-productive. With regard to these the Committee see no reason for alteration. They are few, simple, and answering to real and marked divisions in human labour. The general acceptance they have received, as well as their own philosophical character render it eminently wise to adopt them as they stand.

4. With regard to the sub-classes or orders there cannot be the same agreement. To reduce the question into its smallest compass, the Committee will consider the orders of each class separately. Dr. Farr proposes for the first class three orders:—

1st Class, Professional	...	...	{	Order 1. Government Servants (Civil).
			{	" 2. *Military and Police.
			{	" 3. Learned Professions.

The two first orders are well marked and useful, but the third needs modification. It includes such occupations as those of the clergyman, barrister, and surgeon on the one side, and those of the conjuror, dancing-girl, rope-dancer, and tom-tom player on the other. Between these professions there is no bond but the very minor one, that they receive fees rather than salary. To include them in one class will destroy the value of the table, for it will be impossible to draw any valuable conclusion from so ill-assorted a union. The committee, therefore, propose to separate them into the two classes of learned professions and minor professions. By this arrangement the principle that underlies Dr. Farr's scheme will be preserved, while the return will be rendered trustworthy, and will exhibit two items of great value in any consideration of the position and occupations of the people. The class will, therefore, include the following Orders:—

Orders.

1st, Professional...	{	1. Government Servants (Civil).
	{	2. *Military and Police.
	{	3. Learned Professions.
	{	4. Minor Professions.

5. The next class given by Dr. Farr is the domestic, or those engaged about the houses of the population. This class Dr. Farr divides into two orders:—

Class. Orders.

2nd, Domestic...	{	1. Occupied in the family.
	{	2. " " personal service.

The first of these includes all women who have no occupation producing wages or fees, that is, the wives and daughters of the mass of the population. It also includes all children. It appears to the Committee that this order is an anomaly. It was included by Dr. Farr from an idea that every person should be represented as having an occupation. But surely there is no necessity for this. The great object of the "occupation" table is to show how the means of living is obtained by the people; how the waste of consumption is replaced, and more than replaced, by reproduction. So important is this fact that Dr. Farr heads his last class "non-productive," showing that the other classes are supposed to be reproductive. But women and children in the family are consumers, not producers. Their comfort and support is largely the object for which men engage

* "Military" must here be understood as including the Navy, for the 2nd Order of Dr. Farr's 1st Class is "Persons engaged in the Defence of the Country".—J. L.

in reproduction, that is, take an occupation. To enter the wives and daughters on a par with the workers of the household is to confuse the object with the means employed for attaining it. So strongly is this felt that in no case of which the Committee is aware has this order been adopted in practice. In Bombay it was dropped altogether. So also in the North-West Provinces' census, where all the women and children were returned as of the occupation of the head of the house. The same was done in the census of the Central Provinces. This plan is preferable to that of Dr. Farr's, but is in itself so faulty that Mr. Plowden states that the numbers given must be divided by five, if the real figures are desired. This process is, however, a very haphazard one, and takes no account of such professions as weaving, where the whole of the family above seven years old takes a real and important share in the labour. In other occupations, such as that of Government servant, the family take no part. This latter profession was made an exception in the North-West Provinces, and the Military and Police classes must be returned without families, else the returns will exhibit a ludicrous absurdity. But it is clear there should be one rule for all, else no comparison can be made. The Statistical Committee remove women and children to the last or non-productive class. But this still leaves untouched the main objection that consumption and reproduction are so opposed as to render it unwise to enter them together. Dr. Farr's scheme leads to the absurdity that four-fifths of the population are occupied in rendering personal service to the other fifth. The North-West Provinces compromise leads to the insuperable difficulty that in most occupations the returns give a result five times the actual figures, and that no one rule can be applied to the whole of the occupations. The recommendation of the Statistical Committee removes this difficulty, but still has the fatal defect that those who earn are put on the same footing with those who only consume. In every case the difficulty arises from the presumed necessity for giving every individual an occupation. The committee are unable to see this necessity. It was not felt to exist in England when the census was taken in 1851. The relation of women and children to the men is well understood, and when we use the words "occupation" and "profession" we only understand a body of workers, altogether distinct from the families whose maintenance is generally the object of their work. The committee propose to use the word occupation in its natural meaning, and to follow the practice that has held in Europe up to the present time, and, therefore, exclude from the occupation lists all those women and children who are not the recipients of wages, fees, or rewards for their personal labour. The class will stand thus:—

Class.

Order.

2nd, Domestic... .. 1. Occupied in personal service.

It will include all those engaged in providing for personal wants, and will chiefly represent household servants.

6. The third class recommended by Dr. Farr is the commercial. It is divided as follows:—

Class.

Orders.

3rd, Commercial... { 1. Those who buy or sell, keep or lend.
2. Those who convey men or goods.

This is manifestly a very important class, but the members of order 1 are also included by Dr. Farr in class 5, orders 11 to 15. The confusion arises from the fact that many persons sell articles which they have previously made, and in the scheme under notice such persons may be inserted under either or both heads. This must lead to inaccuracy, since it would be impossible to come to any correct conclusion upon either the trading or the manufacturing class. If, however, class 5 be confined to the makers, and class 3 to the dealers only, both will become distinct and well-marked—a powerful argument for this course is given by the castes of the Madras people. In this respect the maker has no connexion with the dealer. He may, and frequently does, sell the goods he has

made; but still his character and profession are those of the maker. The chetties or dealers are Vaisyas, the Kammalan (blacksmiths, carpenters, &c.) are Sudras. It is, therefore, proposed that class 3 shall only include dealers, whether buyers or sellers, who do not make the articles they sell. If this alteration be not required in England it would be necessary here, but it is probable that the former practice will be continued at home, and traders be kept distinct. The class and orders will remain as modified.

7. The next class proposed by Dr. Farr is as follows:—

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Orders.</i>
4th, Agricultural...	{ 1. Those who possess or work land. 2. Those who are engaged about animals.

The former of these also needs defining. In order 17, class 6, are included those persons who live upon their property, without the necessity of actual reproductive labour. But such persons must, in most cases, draw their revenues from the possession of land, and would, therefore, also come under class 4, order 1, as given above. On the other hand, the class "Agricultural" necessarily implies the working of land. Mere holders, who do not either cultivate or superintend cultivation by others, are a very distinct class from those who cultivate, although they may not possess the land. Both orders will be better defined and more useful if this distinction be kept in view, and it is, therefore, proposed to include in the present class (4) only those who work land. The next order demands still further change. It is closely connected with the last order of the preceding class: those who convey men or goods. But in these times in a great city animals are ordinarily required either for food or conveyance. The milk-man attends to a food animal, the camel driver to a conveying animal, both might come under the head of "those engaged about Animals"; yet it is clear that their natural classification is according to the object they serve, and without which they would have no existence, food, and conveyance. In the explanation which Dr. Farr attaches to the table, he states that he intends the second order of class 4 to refer to "the representatives of the hunters of the early stages of civilization." This in some countries and times would be a most valuable class, but in Madras city at this time the only representatives of what was once so large a body are those engaged in "breaking in" horses. They must always be few, and now that the sole use of horses is for conveyance, they may fitly be included under the head to which their labours are directed—conveyance. In the endeavour, by the authorities who conducted the North-West Provinces' census and drew up the Statistical Committee's table, to make use of both the orders given by Dr. Farr, some very curious results have been exhibited. The Committee will not specify them, as they feel that they must occur in any attempt to fill up a class which the progress of population and civilization has well-nigh blotted out in all large towns. The Committee avoid the difficulty by proposing that the order should be omitted. If individuals be found who may not suitably be put under the heads of food or conveyance, they will be inserted in the miscellaneous class of "other occupations."

The Class 4 will thus stand—

<i>Class.</i>	<i>Order.</i>
4th, Agricultural ...	1. Those who work land.

8. The next class 5 contains several orders. They may be represented thus:—

Class 5.—Industrial.

Order 1.	Those working in art and with matters in combination.
" 2.	" " " dealing in textile fabrics and dress.
" 3.	" " " food and drink.
" 4.	" " " animal substances.
" 5.	" " " vegetable substances.
" 6.	" " " minerals.

Now the very slightest inspection of this table shows that much more definition is required. "Those engaged in art" are either artists, who belong to class 1, order 3, or artizans, who belong, possibly, to any of the subsequent orders of class 5. Those who work "with matters in combination" are equally indistinct. The knife-maker puts together iron and ivory, wood, or horn. He may belong either to order 1, order 5, or to order 6, of this class. The maker of coloured cloths employs several matters in combination, and may belong either to order 1 or order 2. Food and drink may imply every order of this class except No. 2. The particular class into which each man should be placed would depend, not upon his circumstances, but upon the discretion or choice of any one of a host of enumerators or writers. In fact, it is impossible to ensure anything like uniformity or accurate comparison unless some intelligent person go through the whole and classify each trade according to the supposed object of the combination, which it is the province of each workman to produce. But if the classification must ultimately be made in this way in cases of difficulty, it would surely be wise to adopt it from the beginning. This is the more advisable, because, in at least two of the orders, Dr. Farr has looked rather to the object of the labour than its material. "Textile fabrics and dress" and "food and drink" are admirable divisions, as they answer to two of man's great wants. The others answer to nothing, and when we know that so many persons were engaged in working "vegetable substances" we are none the wiser unless we know the grand purpose to be served by this labour. The carpenter and brick-layer are closely allied in life, and their united labour produces our houses; yet if they had not been both seized for "combined art," we might look for the first amid the workers in vegetable substances, and for the second among labourers in minerals. The carver of ivory chessmen would be among "animal substance" workmen, while his son, whose labours are as yet confined to inexpensive wood, would be found in the order of artizans in vegetable substances. It is clear that such a division can only mislead, and it is strange that after the second and third orders were made to depend upon man's wants, the remaining three should have no reference to so clear, so useful, and so easily understood a classification.

9. The Committee are encouraged to propose their modification of Dr. Farr's scheme by the facts that competent authorities have already felt, and endeavoured to avoid, the difficulty. In the North-West Provinces, where it was thought wise to adhere to Dr. Farr's classification under this head, the first order contained such extremely diverse classes of occupation as house-proprietors and printers, masons, and book-sellers, carpenters, and tent-makers, goldsmiths and bed-makers. The Statistical Committee tried to effect a compromise, with the natural result, that the orders are much more intricate, and not all more satisfactory. They propose fifteen orders in this class instead of six, and offer no less than 148 sub-orders, several of which are mere repetitions. The managers of the Bombay Census adopted a much simpler and thoroughly consistent division, depending entirely upon human want. Unfortunately, it cannot be fitted into the rest of Dr. Farr's scheme. Guided by it and Colonel Strachey's memorandum on the subject, the Committee would propose the following orders for this class:—

Class 5.—Industrial.

Order	1.	Textile fabrics and dress.
"	2.	Food, drink, and stimulants.
"	3.	Workers in metals.
"	4.	" " constructive art (building, &c.).
"	5.	Makers of books and writing materials.
"	6.	" " household goods (furniture, pottery, &c.).
"	7.	Workers in combustibles (oil, fuel, fireworks, &c.).

This arrangement will give but one extra order, and four of them will not materially differ from the corresponding orders in Dr. Farr's table.

10. The next class (6) is indefinite and non-productive, and is thus divided:—

Class 6.—Indefinite and Non-Productive.

- Order 1. Ordinary labourers not engaged in special work.
 „ 2. Persons of rank and property.
 „ 3. Persons supported by the community.
 „ 4. Other occupations.

The last of these is not numbered in the table but quoted in the letter-press, and is therefore entered. The Committee do not propose to make any alteration in this class. The first order will include coolies and all whose labour is available at call for any kind of work. The second will be defined as proposed in class 4, and will include those persons who derive their income from land which they do not cultivate. Persons living on the interest of Government Paper will also be included. The third order will include the occupants of jails and asylums, beggars, prostitutes, and, generally, the classes who are either incapable or unwilling to earn their living by reputable methods. The last order will, of course, include those occupations for which no place can be found in any other order.

11. Pensioners will, in all cases, be included in the order to which they belonged while performing the work which has entitled them to pension.

12. Although the above is the classification which will be employed—should it receive the sanction of Government—it is intended to register every separate occupation that may be returned, and all will be contained in the report the Committee will have the honor to submit, although it is evident this course will entail a great amount of troublesome labour; the Committee are prepared to undertake it from a conviction that the information thus gathered may at any time become very valuable. The Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Ranking, has pointed out several instances in which such an enumeration is very desirable at the present time, and every means will be adopted to secure an accurate return.

13. The following table will exhibit at a glance the scheme devised by Dr. Farr, and that which the Committee propose. It will be seen that the modifications are made in the spirit of the original, and are only such as are required by the circumstances of the city, and the indistinctness of some of the original orders:—

Class 1.—Professional.

Dr. Farr's Orders.

Proposed Orders.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Government Servants (civil). | 1. Government Servants (civil). |
| 2. Military and Police. | 2. Military and Police. |
| 3. Learned Professions. | 3. Learned Professions. |
| | 4. Minor Professions. |

Class 2.—Domestics.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 4. Those occupied in family. | 5. Those occupied in personal service. |
| 5. Those occupied in personal service. | |

Class 3.—Commercial.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 6. Those who buy or sell, keep or lend. | 6. Those who buy or sell, keep or lend. |
| 7. Those who convey persons or goods. | 7. Convey persons or goods. |

Class 4.—Agricultural.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 8. Those who possess or work land. | 8. Those who work land. |
| 9. Engaged about animals. | |

Class 5.—Industrial.

<i>Dr. Farr's Scheme.</i>		<i>Proposed Scheme.</i>	
Order 10.	Workers in art or with combination.	12.	Workers in constructive art.
" 11.	" textile fabrics and dress.	9.	" textile fabrics and dress.
" 12.	" food and drink.	10.	" food, drink, and stimulants.
" 15.	" minerals.	11.	" metals.
" 13.	" animal substances.	13.	" books and writing materials.
" 14.	" vegetable.	14.	" household goods.
		15.	" combustibles.

Class 6.—Indefinite and Non-productive.

Order 16.	Labourers (general).	16.	Labourers (general).
" 17.	Persons of rank and property.	17.	Persons of rank and property.
" 18.	Persons supported by the community.	18.	" supported by the community.
" 19.	Other occupations.	19.	Other occupations.

The number of classes and orders is the same in each, and the results will not materially differ, except in the facility they offer for drawing those economical lessons which are the great objects to be gained in all such inquiries as that under consideration.

310. The classification adopted in the BOMBAY CITY Census, taken on the 2nd February 1864, was based upon human wants. Report p. 15. Dr. Leith says it was practically impossible to separate those solely engaged in most of the *occupations* from those of their families who only gave occasional aid, and for this reason he proposed to show "not the hands actually employed in the various occupations, but the numbers fed by the profits derived from them." In this way he arranged them under 14 *Classes* and 76 *Orders*, thus—

I.—Food and Condiments.

Baker.	Garden, green grocer.
Butcher.	Grocer.
Cook.	Poulterer.
Confectioner.	Purveyor.
Fisherman.	Salt-maker, vendor.
Grain dealer.	Tavern, hotel-keeper.
Grain parcher.	Water-carrier.

II.—Clothing.

Clotheir.	Tailor.
Cottonwork retailer.	Weaver.
Dyer.	Washerman.
Leather-worker.	Woolwork dealer.
Silk-worker, dealer.	

III.—Domestic Service.

Domestic servant.	Sweeper.
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IV.—Shelter.

Brick and tile-maker.		Palmleaf-worker.
Mason.		Plumber, &c.
Painter.		Umbrella dealer.

V.—Furniture and Utensils and Fuel.

Charcoal dealer.	|	Oil dealer.
Crockery and glass dealer.	|	Tinsmith.
Coppersmith.	|	

VI.—Luxuries and Dissipation.

Bracelet dealer.	|	Photographer.
Goldsmith jeweller.	|	Prostitute.
Hooka-pipe dealer.	|	Tobacco, betel, opium dealer.
Liquor-seller.	|	Toy-maker dealer.
Musician.	|	Watch-maker.

VII.—Restoration of Health.

Druggist.	|	Medicalman.
Leechman.	|	

VIII.—Instruction.

Priest.	|	Schoolmaster, teacher.
Printer, bookseller.	|	

IX.—Trade and Exchange of Property.

Auctioneer.	|	Merchant, banker.
Hawker.	|	Money-changer, assayer.

X.—Protection of Life and Property.

Covenanted servants of Government and Lawyer,
 Militaryman.
 Policeman and watchman.

XI.—Locomotion and Transport.

Bullock-driver.	|	Maritime man.
Engine-driver, &c.	|	Marine-store dealer.
Horse-driver, &c.	|	Porter, palkee-bearer.

XII.—Skilled Labour and Trade referable to several of the above Classes.

Contractor.	|	Iron-worker, &c.
Civil Engineer.	|	Pitch, tar dealer.
Gunpowder dealer, &c.	|	Wood-worker, dealer.
Hemp and coir-worker.	|	Writer, accountant.

XIII.—Unskilled Labour referable to several of the above Classes.

Labourers.

XIV.—Unproductive.

Annuitant. | Beggar.

311. The classification adopted in *this* report was drawn up by General Strachey, R.E., and was based upon that "used and suggested in Mr. Plowden's Report" on the Census of the North-West Provinces: it has already been given in detail. We have now 7 Classes, 57 Orders, and 261 Sub-Orders, but still there is room for improvement, and still there apply many of the objections already urged in Madras against the English method of classification. Persons are now brought under a particular class and order, but it is somewhat doubtful whether they are rightly placed, or whether they would not be more appropriately placed elsewhere. The instances are numerous, but one will suffice. Under Class VI. A. c. are manufactures of leather, and in the same class under Miscellaneous O. 2 are "Tanners and Curriers."

312. In our OCCUPATION tables the total population has been shown under 7 classes, and these, with their percentages, are here given:—

Class.	Numbers.	Percentage.
I.—Persons employed under Government, municipal, or other local authorities ...	184,332	1.14
II.—Professional persons	135,340	0.83
III.—Persons in service or performing personal offices	281,216	1.73
IV.—Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	4,019,906	24.77
V.—Persons engaged in trade and commerce.	420,546	2.59
VI.—Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, and engaged in sale of articles manufactured or otherwise prepared for consumption	2,191,443	13.50
VII.—Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	8,995,991	55.44
Total ...	<u>16,228,774</u>	<u>100.00</u>

313. These figures are fairly approximate, but, for reasons already given, (to be explained presently) they are not absolutely correct.
See para. 311.

314. The 7th class, the Miscellaneous, is of course the largest, comprising more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total: the 4th has a little less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th, and the 6th has rather more than $\frac{1}{8}$ th.

315. The following table gives the absolute numbers for each DIVISION and DISTRICT :—

Divisions and Districts.	CLASS.							Total.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	
	Persons employed under Government, Municipal, or other Local Authorities.	Professional Persons.	Persons in Service or performing Personal Offices.	Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Animals.	Persons engaged in Commerce or Trade.	Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures, and Engineering Operations, and engaged in Sale of Articles manufactured or otherwise prepared for consumption.	Miscellaneous Persons not classed otherwise.	
Deccan	116,655	68,642	122,389	1,866,869	147,211	1,295,577	4,348,817	7,966,061
Konkan	24,832	20,785	95,598	979,228	119,653	364,549	1,655,131	3,259,776
Guzerat	81,773	25,174	35,592	655,737	42,704	359,431	1,660,111	2,810,522
Sind	11,072	20,838	27,637	518,072	110,978	171,886	1,331,932	2,192,415
Total.....	184,332	135,340	281,216	4,019,906	420,546	2,191,443	8,995,991	16,228,774
DECCAN.								
Khandesh	16,256	5,893	9,107	216,975	17,708	195,294	567,407	1,028,642
Nasik	9,700	6,741	8,638	149,589	15,076	96,182	448,411	734,886
Ahmadnagar	13,457	5,766	10,145	190,235	18,391	72,190	463,754	773,938
Poona	20,353	10,789	22,430	238,731	21,778	85,263	507,889	907,235
Satara	17,977	11,831	17,260	287,586	10,788	101,033	669,875	1,116,050
Sholapur	7,331	3,827	15,761	130,012	30,037	90,416	385,602	662,986
Belgaum	10,386	7,605	12,987	222,463	12,069	188,712	483,928	938,790
Dharwar	10,819	8,920	11,865	242,848	13,621	216,526	483,438	988,037
Kaladgi... ..	10,376	7,168	14,147	188,430	7,144	249,959	338,813	816,037
KONKAN.								
Kanara	3,323	3,414	4,609	139,701	9,299	31,030	206,960	398,400
Ratnagiri	4,491	5,554	9,501	450,700	18,626	65,783	484,421	1,019,136
Kolaba	1,590	1,966	5,901	95,970	9,023	18,697	217,958	350,405
Bombay City	9,823	6,124	62,211	3,277	61,243	102,747	338,981	644,405
Tanna	5,607	3,727	13,995	289,520	21,472	86,292	426,811	847,424
GUZERAT.								
Surat	7,675	6,298	9,210	178,857	7,796	74,279	322,975	607,087
Broach	8,481	4,499	4,398	104,514	4,625	53,608	170,197	350,322
Kaira	5,289	7,012	7,364	178,764	7,091	53,455	525,758	782,733
Panch Mahals	2,309	1,049	1,985	55,047	2,091	12,523	163,839	240,743
Ahmadabad	7,019	6,316	12,635	140,555	20,201	165,567	477,344	829,637
SIND.								
Karachi... ..	2,737	2,440	8,079	64,387	27,539	41,768	255,567	423,495
Hyderabad	2,225	6,654	9,618	190,215	25,814	53,602	433,819	721,947
Thar and Parker	1,124	175	1,181	38,342	6,113	27,899	105,924	180,761
Shikarpur	3,558	11,225	8,223	161,513	46,574	43,875	481,258	776,237
Upper Sind Frontier	430	344	557	23,613	4,938	4,742	55,361	69,985

316. The next table shows the percentages:

Divisions and Districts.	Class.						
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
	Persons employed under Government, Municipal, or other Local Authorities.	Professional Persons.	Persons in Service or Performing Personal Offices.	Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Animals.	Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.	Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures, and Engineering Operations, and engaged in Sale of Articles manufactured or otherwise prepared for consumption.	Miscellaneous Persons not classed otherwise.
Deccan	1.46	0.86	1.54	23.44	1.85	16.26	54.59
Konkan	0.76	0.64	2.92	30.04	3.67	11.19	50.77
Guzerat	1.13	0.89	1.27	23.33	1.52	12.79	59.07
Sind	0.50	0.95	1.26	23.63	5.07	7.84	60.75
Total	1.14	0.83	1.73	24.77	2.59	13.50	55.44
DACCAH							
Khandesh	1.58	0.57	0.89	21.09	1.72	18.99	55.16
Nasik	1.32	0.92	1.18	20.37	2.03	13.10	61.06
Ahmadnagar	1.74	0.75	1.31	24.58	2.33	9.33	59.92
Poona	2.24	1.19	2.47	26.31	2.40	9.40	55.98
Satara	1.61	1.06	1.53	25.77	0.97	9.05	60.00
Sholapur	1.11	0.58	2.33	19.61	4.53	13.64	58.16
Belgaum	1.11	0.81	1.33	23.70	1.35	20.10	51.55
Dharwar	1.09	0.90	1.20	24.58	1.38	21.91	48.93
Kaladgi	1.27	0.88	1.73	23.09	0.88	30.63	41.51
KONKAN							
Kanara	0.83	0.86	1.13	33.06	2.33	7.79	51.95
Batnagiri	0.44	0.54	0.93	44.23	1.83	6.45	45.37
Kolaba	0.45	0.56	1.48	27.39	2.58	5.34	62.20
Bombay City	1.52	0.95	9.66	0.51	9.50	25.26	52.60
Tanna	0.66	0.44	1.65	34.16	2.53	10.18	50.37
GUZERAT							
Surat	1.21	0.90	1.70	35.11	1.23	11.39	48.45
Broach	2.42	1.29	1.25	29.63	1.32	15.30	48.59
Kaira	0.68	0.90	0.94	22.58	0.91	6.83	67.17
Panch Mahals	1.37	0.44	0.82	22.87	1.24	5.20	63.06
Ahmadabad	0.85	0.76	1.52	16.94	2.43	19.96	57.54
SIND							
Karachi	0.88	0.58	1.90	19.93	6.50	9.86	60.35
Haidarabad	0.31	0.92	1.33	26.35	3.58	7.42	60.09
Thar and Parkar	0.62	0.10	0.65	21.21	3.38	15.43	58.61
Shikarpur	0.46	1.45	1.06	23.39	6.00	5.65	62.00
Upper Sind Frontier	0.48	0.38	0.62	26.24	5.49	5.27	61.52

317. The 1st class is thus divided—

CLASS I.	1. Military and Marine	...	...	...	5,668
	2. {	Government Police	...	...	17,207
		Municipal	...	...	2,774
		Rural	...	...	62,868
				82,849	
3. All other civil servants of Government	...	...	...	95,477	
4. Consuls or Agents of Foreign Governments	...	...	...	338	
					184,332

318. In BOMBAY CITY 3,996 persons are returned under the heading "Military and Marine", and they form 70.50 per cent. of the total so returned for the PRESIDENCY: in KARACHI there are 479, in TANNA 398, in RATNAGIRI 153, in KOLABA 69, and in KANARA 2 only. No less than 270 are returned from Khandesh, but no explanation is offered as to who they are. Seeing that the Army is shown

separately, and that KHANDESH is inland, it is not quite clear what is meant.

319. The following is the percentage distribution of the Police :—

Government Police	...	...	= 20.77
Municipal	..	...	= 3.35
Rural or Village,,	...	...	= 75.88
			100.00

320. Under "Consuls or Agents of Foreign Governments" 338 persons are returned, and 224 are in GUZERAT, 223 being in the AHMADABAD DISTRICT and 1 in SURAT. Here again it is hard to know what is meant, and no explanation has been given. Possibly the agents of petty Native States, and their establishments, have been included, though it may be questioned whether our feudatories in GUZERAT are to be regarded as "Foreign Governments."

321. The details of *Class 1* are here given :—

Divisions and Districts.					Persons employed under Government.				
					Military and Marine.	Police.	All other Civil Servants of Government.	Consuls or Agents of Foreign Governments.	Total.
Deccan					507	62,098	53,983	62	116,655
Konkan					4,618	6,697	13,507	10	24,832
Guzerat					19	10,118	21,412	224	31,773
Sind					524	3,936	6,570	42	11,072
Total...					5,668	82,849	95,477	339	184,332
DECCAN.	KHANDESH.	Khandesh			270	7,604	8,380	2	16,256
		Nasik			31	6,327	3,339	3	9,700
		Ahmadnagar			26	5,331	8,052	48	13,457
		Poona			45	10,726	9,571	8	20,353
		Satara			19	16,092	1,866	...	17,977
		Sholapur			...	5,284	2,047	...	7,331
		Belgaum			44	4,469	5,873	...	10,386
		Dharwar			71	3,523	7,224	1	10,819
KONKAN.	KONKAN.	Kaladgi			1	2,742	7,633	...	10,376
		Kanara			7	741	2,579	...	3,322
		Ratnagiri			153	2,514	1,824	..	4,491
		Kolaba			69	403	1,116	2	1,590
		Bombay City			3,296	1,423	4,335	8	9,822
GUZERAT.	GUZERAT.	Tanna			398	1,556	3,653	....	5,607
		Surat...			1	1,670	6,003	1	7,675
		Broach			1	3,223	5,247	...	8,481
		Kaira...			...	1,477	3,812	...	5,289
		Panch Mahals			...	1,339	1,970	...	3,309
SIND.	SIND.	Ahmadabad			17	2,399	4,380	223	7,019
		Karachi			479	1,403	1,846	4	3,737
		Haidarabad			31	996	1,161	37	2,225
		Thar and Parkar			...	497	625	...	1,122
		Shikarpur			10	913	2,034	1	3,558
Upper Sind Frontier			4	122	304	...	430		

322. The 2nd class comprises 7 orders, and their numbers and percentages are as follows :—

Order.	Name.	Numbers.	Percentage.
CLASS II.	1. Religion and Charity	72,530	53.59
	2. Education	19,763	14.60
	3. { Literature and Science, including persons employed in Scientific Societies, Museums, &c. ...	3,251	2.42
	4. Law	12,996	9.60
	5. Medicine	5,358	3.95
	6. Fine Arts	20,060	14.82
	7. { Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Surveying	1,382	1.02
		<u>135,340</u>	<u>100.00</u>

323. Under "Religion and Charity" are 49,970 Ministers of Religion, and Priests officiating in Churches, Temples, and Mosques; 198 Missionaries, 1,866 persons in Monastic Orders, 18,927 Ascetics and Religious Mendicants, and 1,569 persons employed in Charitable Institutions.

324. Under "Education" the total returned is 19,763, and 8,393 of them (nearly 50 per cent.) are returned from SIND, 7,605 being shown in the SHIKARPUR DISTRICT. In POONA there are 2,686, in SURAT 1,973, in BELGAUM 1,119, and 1,231 in BOMBAY CITY. None are returned from Satara, although in a statement furnished by the Director of Public Instruction, there are in that District 256 schools and 12,164 scholars!

325. The next heading shows persons engaged in Literature and Science, and those employed in Scientific Societies, Museums, &c. Obviously the greatest number of such persons should be in BOMBAY CITY, but 74 only are returned, whilst the following are shown for the following Districts :—

For Satara	371
" Belgaum	361
" Poona	282
" Kaladgi	262
" Surat	239
" Nasik	229
" Tanna	196
" Shikarpur	185
" Ahmadnagar	160
" Ahmadabad	147
" Karachi	146
" Ratnagiri	139
" Sholapur	107
" Dharwar	99
" Khandesh	88

326. It may be that in BOMBAY CITY a stricter significance has been given to the terms used, and it must be owned they are somewhat elastic. Persons employed in Scientific Societies and Museums include the servants, and others who are certainly not engaged in Literature and Science.

327. Under "Law" there are 49 Barristers, 1,651 Attorneys, Pleaders, and Mukhtiaris, and 11,296 Law Clerks, Interpreters, Translators, and Petition-writers. There are 26 Barristers for BOMBAY CITY. The Pleaders and Vakeels in AHMADNAGAR are 256. Of Law Clerks no less than 5,734 are returned from SATARA; for KHANDESH there are 956, and 3 only in the PANCH MAHALS.

328. Under "Medicine" we have 2,601 Medical Practitioners and 2,179 Midwives and Nurses. Of the latter there are 140 in the Haidarabad District, and whilst 127 of them are shown as *females*, 13 are returned as *males*: in every other DISTRICT everywhere they are all females.

329. Under "Fine Arts" the results are still more unsatisfactory. It is quite impossible to give any definition of the terms used, but it is evident that the results are in no way reliable in their details. As "*Artists*" there are returned 412, and 53 of them are in BOMBAY CITY. Of 423 "*Painters*", 76 are similarly assigned. The total of "*Sculptors*" is 208, and 4 only are shown for BOMBAY CITY. Of "*Photographers*" the total given is 70, and 43 of them are in BOMBAY CITY. In Dr. Leith's report upon the Census of 1864 (page 82) there were no less than 733 *Photographers*, and of this number 406 were returned from Oomburkharee and Dongree wards. In Dr. Hewlett's report there are 3 only in the former ward, and none in the latter. The "*Musicians and Singers*" number 12,527, and the "*Actors, Dancers, and Jugglers*" are 1,382.

330. Under "Civil Engineering", &c., 488 persons are returned from the POONA DISTRICT, and possibly this number includes the students of the Engineering College. The numbers for BOMBAY CITY and BELGAUM are respectively 179 and 119.

331. The details of *Class II.* are here given :—

Divisions and Districts.	PROFESSIONAL PERSONS.							Total.
	Religion and Charity.	Educational.	Literature and Science.	Law.	Medicine.	Fine Arts.	Civil Engineering.	
Deccan	35,713	6,480	1,959	9,903	2,338	11,169	981	68,543
Konkan	11,370	2,193	479	1,721	1,257	3,541	224	21,990
Guzerat	17,596	2,697	432	676	893	2,798	84	24,472
Sind	7,851	8,393	381	696	870	2,554	93	23,987
Total	72,530	19,763	3,251	12,996	5,358	20,060	1,382	172,503
DECCAN.								
Khandesh	2,942	303	88	1,030	301	1,213	19	5,896
Nasik	4,164	787	229	685	146	645	85	6,741
Ahmadnagar	3,646	283	160	597	353	625	92	5,766
Poona	5,149	2,086	252	891	464	829	488	10,789
Satara	4,207	...	371	5,822	128	1,279	24	11,831
Sholapur	2,430	226	107	219	244	558	43	3,827
Belgaum	3,562	1,119	361	321	178	1,045	119	7,005
Dharwar	5,056	750	99	263	277	2,381	94	8,920
Kaladgi	4,557	328	262	75	247	1,684	17	7,168
KONKAN.								
Kanara	1,978	173	1	267	63	933	...	3,414
Ratnagiri	3,966	273	139	352	74	721	20	5,554
Kolaba	1,093	327	69	236	70	171	...	1,966
Bombay City	2,189	1,231	74	458	910	1,083	179	6,124
Tauna	2,144	190	196	408	140	633	16	3,727
GUZERAT.								
Surat	3,109	1,973	239	191	418	313	55	6,298
Broach	3,784	75	45	66	119	403	7	4,499
Kaira	5,462	253	1	234	90	966	4	7,012
Panch Mahals	805	22	...	11	38	173	...	1,049
Ahmadabad	4,436	373	147	174	228	941	18	6,216
SIND.								
Karachi	1,399	137	146	207	279	251	21	2,440
Haidarabad	4,171	429	...	143	277	1,630	4	6,654
Thar and Parkar	92	...	46	12	11	2	12	175
Shikarpur	2,150	7,605	185	362	296	631	56	11,225
Upper Sind Frontier	39	223	4	32	7	40	...	344

332. The 3rd class includes "Persons in service or performing personal Offices," and they are thus divided:—

Class III.	} 1. {	Servants	172,503
		2. Keepers of Inns, &c.	891
		3. Persons occupied in performing personal Offices, not being servants of Individuals.	107,822
			281,216

333. The 3rd sub-division is thus made up—

Hair-dressers and Barbers	51,895
Washermen	34,786
Water-carriers	9,334
Halalcores	11,403
Makers of Caste Marks	404
107,822	

334. The details of Class III. are here given.—

Divisions and Districts.	Servants.	Persons occupied in performing Personal Services, not being Servants of Individuals.						Keepers of Inns, &c.	Total.	
		Hair-dressers and Barbers.	Washermen.	Water-carriers.	Makers of Caste Marks.	Halalcores.	Total.			
Deccan	72,054	25,646	17,494	5,118	103	1,623	49,984	351	122,389	
Konkan	71,090	9,099	8,923	2,249	61	2,773	23,105	503	95,598	
Guzerat	14,472	12,230	3,031	389	240	5,206	21,096	24	35,592	
Sind... ..	13,987	4,920	5,338	1,578	...	1,801	13,637	13	27,637	
Total	172,503	51,895	34,786	9,334	404	11,403	107,822	891	281,216	
DECCAN.	Khandesh	3,725	3,570	1,437	190	13	163	5,373	8	9,106
	Nasik... ..	5,299	1,993	928	307	3	216	3,347	42	8,688
	Ahmadnagar	4,626	2,898	1,749	602	28	209	5,486	33	10,145
	Poona	14,338	3,035	2,532	1,724	30	654	7,975	117	22,430
	Satara	10,056	3,902	2,703	457	3	112	7,177	27	17,260
	Sholapur	10,646	2,110	1,548	1,270	3	162	5,093	23	15,761
	Belgaum	7,977	2,554	2,067	255	18	63	4,957	53	12,987
Dharwar	5,254	3,134	3,094	297	5	41	6,571	40	11,865	
Kaladgi	10,133	2,450	1,436	116	...	3	4,005	9	14,147	
KONKAN.	Kanara	2,778	670	1,164	15	...	40	1,889	23	4,690
	Ratnagiri	6,329	2,213	906	38	2	5	3,164	8	9,501
	Kolaba... ..	4,132	817	219	24	2	2	1,064	5	5,201
	Bombay City	47,084	3,878	6,081	2,085	54	2,603	14,701	426	62,211
	Tanna	11,667	1,521	553	87	3	123	2,287	41	13,995
GUZERAT.	St	5,523	2,114	954	178	56	380	3,682	5	9,210
	Bch... ..	1,739	1,686	655	3	7	308	2,659	...	4,398
	Ka	1,404	3,609	421	4	160	1,766	5,960	...	7,364
	Ph Mahals	1,245	599	78	20	...	43	740	...	1,985
	Asadabad	4,561	4,222	923	184	17	2,709	8,055	19	12,635
SIND.	Karachi	4,631	875	1,150	623	...	772	3,420	8	8,059
	Hyderabad	5,428	1,768	1,481	589	...	348	4,186	4	9,618
	Thar and Parkar	621	405	55	39	...	61	560	...	1,191
	Shikarpur	3,185	1,793	2,462	312	...	469	5,036	1	8,222
	Upper Sind Frontier... ..	122	79	190	15	...	151	435	...	557

335. The 4th class is divided into those engaged in agriculture, and those engaged with animals. The first are shown as
 4th Class. Proprietors, Tenants, and Labourers: the last are given under five sub-orders, of which the most important practically are the Herdsmen and Shepherds.

336. The total of persons engaged in agriculture is returned as 3,758,201, and of those engaged with animals as 261,705, so their relative proportions are as 93.49 to 6.51. The highest absolute number of the former is in the DECCAN, then in the KONKAN, next in GUZERAT, and last in SIND. Of the minor sub-division the absolute maximum is in the DECCAN and the minimum in GUZERAT.

337. In the DISTRICTS generally, the highest absolute numbers of the agricultural class, and also of persons engaged with animals, are in SATARA (254,195 and 33,391) whilst the lowest are in BOMBAY CITY (2,527 and 750). It was to be expected that in a large city but few would be engaged in agriculture, and the 750, shown as engaged with animals, are probably *dealers* in the strict sense of the term; but if this was the view taken in BOMBAY, clearly another was taken in the SATARA DISTRICT, where the numbers returned are 33,391.

338. In the DECCAN DISTRICTS the maximum of each sub-division is in Satara: the minimum of the agricultural class is in SHOLAPUR, and of the other in NASEIK. In the KONKAN the maximum of both is in RATNAGIRI. In GUZERAT the minimum of both is in the PANCH MAHALS; the maximum of the agricultural class is in AHMADABAD, and of the other in SURAT. In SIND the maximum of the agricultural class is in HAIDARABAD and the minimum on the UPPER SIND FRONTIER, whilst the other class is most numerous in SHIKARPUR and least so on the UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

339. The agricultural class is further divided—thus—

	Numbers.	Percentage.
1. Proprietors	1,936,334	51.52
2. Tenants	1,379,597	36.71
3. Labourers	442,270	11.77
	<hr/> 3,758,201 <hr/>	<hr/> 100.00 <hr/>

340. In the DECCAN the "*Proprietors*" make up 67.24 per cent. of the total of persons engaged in agriculture, in the KONKAN they are 48.49: in GUZERAT they are 45.26, and in SIND only 9.19. The "*Tenants*" are respectively 17.44, 42.93, 39.34, and 89.53. The "*Labourers*" are 15.32, 8.53, 14.90, and 1.23.

341. In the DECCAN DISTRICTS the "*Proprietors*" are most numerous, except in the south (Belgaum, Dharwar, Kaladgi) where the "*Tenants*" predominate.

342. In the KONKAN DISTRICTS the "*Proprietors*" are chiefly returned from KOLHAPUR and TANNAR, and the "*Tenants*" from KANARA and RATNAGIRI.

343. In GUZERAT the "*Proprietors*" are strong in BROACH, KAIRA, and AHMADABAD. The "*Tenants*" are mostly in SURAT, PANCH MAHALS, and AHMADABAD. In the PANCH MAHALS they are 95.33 per cent.

344. In SIND the maximum percentage of "*Proprietors*" is only 16.31, and it is so in the KARACHI DISTRICT. The "*Tenants*" are proportionally strong everywhere.

345. All these details are here given, together with others for the minor sub-division:—

Divisions and Districts.	Engaged in Agriculture.				Engaged with Animals.			Percentage.		Percentage on Total Persons engaged in Agriculture.			Percentage on Total of Herdsmen, Shepherds, and Others.	
	Proprietors.	Tenants.	Farm Labourers.	Total.	Herdsmen and Shepherds.	Others.	Total.	Persons engaged in Agriculture.	Persons engaged with Animals.	Proprietors.	Tenants.	Farm Labourers.	Herdsmen and Shepherds.	Others.
Deccan	1,141,651	296,203	260,141	1,697,995	162,358	6,516	168,874	90.95	9.05	67.24	17.44	15.32	96.14	3.86
Konkan	464,144	411,512	81,660	957,316	20,353	1,559	21,912	97.77	2.23	48.49	42.98	8.53	92.89	7.11
Guzerat	287,573	253,084	94,698	635,365	17,764	2,608	20,372	96.89	3.11	35.26	39.84	14.90	87.19	12.81
Sind	42,966	418,788	5,771	467,525	47,628	2,919	50,547	96.19	3.81	9.19	89.58	1.23	94.23	5.77
Grand Total ..	1,936,334	1,379,597	442,270	3,758,201	248,103	13,602	261,705	93.49	6.51	51.52	36.71	11.77	94.80	5.20
DECCAN.														
Khandesh	176,689	15,870	18,718	211,277	4,852	848	5,698	97.37	2.63	83.63	7.51	8.86	85.15	14.85
Nasik	121,832	8,708	9,378	139,418	9,760	411	10,171	93.20	6.80	87.03	6.25	6.72	95.06	4.94
Ahmadnagar	142,406	4,179	28,991	172,576	16,833	626	17,459	90.72	9.28	82.52	2.42	15.08	93.32	4.68
Poona	205,448	2,570	17,226	225,244	11,614	1,972	13,487	94.35	5.65	91.21	1.14	7.65	85.37	14.63
Satara	245,712	4,070	6,413	254,195	32,511	880	33,391	88.39	11.61	95.88	1.60	2.32	97.38	2.62
Sholapur	72,973	5,235	32,609	110,817	18,804	391	19,195	85.24	14.76	65.85	4.72	29.43	97.06	2.94
Belgaum	63,155	87,810	44,627	195,592	26,353	518	26,871	87.02	12.98	32.29	44.89	22.82	98.07	1.93
Dharwar	55,585	89,001	68,982	213,568	28,768	512	29,280	87.94	12.06	26.03	41.67	32.30	98.25	1.75
Kaladgi	60,351	78,760	36,197	175,308	12,963	159	13,122	93.04	6.96	24.42	44.93	20.65	98.79	1.21
KONKAN.														
Kanara	33,215	62,317	41,335	136,867	2,591	243	2,834	97.97	2.03	24.27	45.53	30.20	91.43	8.57
Ratnagiri	124,796	306,287	8,770	439,843	10,836	81	10,917	31.25	68.75	28.37	69.63	2.00	90.26	9.74
Kolaba	71,166	21,938	762	93,866	2,017	87	2,104	97.81	2.19	75.82	23.37	0.81	95.87	4.13
Bombay City	614	27	1,886	2,527	69	681	750	77.11	22.89	24.30	1.07	74.63	9.20	90.80
Tanna	234,363	20,943	28,907	284,213	4,840	467	5,307	98.17	1.83	82.46	7.37	10.17	91.20	8.80
GUZERAT.														
Surat	12,779	91,483	69,757	174,019	4,474	864	4,838	97.29	2.71	7.34	52.57	40.09	92.50	7.50
Broach	81,492	8,692	12,715	102,899	1,432	183	1,615	98.46	1.54	79.20	8.44	12.36	88.67	11.33
Kaira	136,321	33,663	3,483	173,467	2,163	1,134	3,297	98.13	1.87	78.58	19.41	2.01	65.61	34.39
Panch Mahals	464	51,717	2,038	54,219	726	102	828	98.50	1.50	0.86	95.38	2.76	87.68	12.32
Ahmadabad	56,517	87,539	6,705	130,761	8,969	825	9,794	93.03	6.97	43.22	51.65	5.13	91.60	8.40
SIND.														
Karachi	11,420	54,791	3,821	70,032	13,468	887	14,355	82.99	17.01	16.31	78.23	5.46	93.82	6.18
Haidarabad	17,298	162,588	208	180,092	9,963	160	10,123	94.68	5.32	9.60	90.28	0.12	98.42	1.58
Thar and Parkar	825	33,098	...	33,923	4,037	382	4,419	88.48	11.52	2.43	97.57	...	91.36	8.64
Shikarpur	12,633	149,603	1,567	163,803	16,300	1,412	17,712	90.24	9.76	7.71	91.33	0.06	92.03	7.97
Upper Sind Frontier	790	18,708	177	19,675	3,860	78	3,938	83.32	16.68	4.02	95.09	0.89	98.03	1.97

346. It has already been said that the agricultural population was divided into Proprietors, Tenants, and Labourers, and their collective total was 3,758,201 persons, of whom only 750,637 were females. Strictly speaking, this should include not only those who actually work on the different holdings, but all who are dependent on those so working. If, as is most probable, the 3,758,201 agriculturists represent so many adults, and if they be deducted from the total of adults for the PRESIDENCY (10,329,476), we get 6,571,275 persons who are non-agricultural, and the proportion of the former to the latter is as 36·38 to 63·62. On the total of adult males the percentages of the two classes are 56·03 and 43·97, and on the total of adult females they are 15·13 and 84·87, so clearly the greater portion of our adult females have been classed as non-agricultural. Taking both sexes, the percentage of adult non-agriculturals to agriculturists is 66·47 to 33·53 in the DECCAN; in the KONKAN it is 55·30 to 44·70; in GUZERAT it is 64·49 to 35·51, and in SIND it is 64·91 to 35·09.

347. Taking the total of adult males, the percentage of agriculturists and non-agriculturals is 56·84 to 43·16 in the DECCAN; in the KONKAN it is 49·49 to 50·51; it is 55·93 to 44·07 in GUZERAT, and 63·44 to 36·56 in SIND. Taking the total of adult females, similar percentages are, respectively, 9·51 to 90·49, 39·29 to 60·71, 13·52 to 86·48, and 0·26 to 99·74. In the following table the details of distribution are given for each DIVISION and DISTRICT:—

Divisions and Districts.	Adult Agriculturists.			Adult Non-Agriculturists.			Percentage on Adults.		Percentage on Total Adult Males.		Percentage on Total Adult Females.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Of Adult	Of Adult	Of Adult	Of Adult	Of Adult	Of Adult
							Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Male Agriculturists.	Male Non-Agriculturists.	Female Agriculturists.	Female Non-Agriculturists.
Deccan	1,697,906	1,400,797	287,109	3,365,499	1,109,097	2,256,402	23·63	66·47	56·94	43·06	9·51	90·49
Konkan	957,816	493,367	464,449	1,194,127	578,899	615,228	44·70	55·30	49·49	50·51	39·29	60·71
Guzerat	636,395	618,406	117,989	1,156,749	408,830	747,919	35·51	64·49	55·93	44·07	13·52	86·48
Sind	467,825	463,992	3,833	804,900	298,815	506,085	35·09	64·91	63·44	36·56	0·26	99·74
Total..	3,758,201	3,007,564	750,637	6,571,275	2,398,011	4,173,264	36·38	63·62	56·03	43·97	15·13	84·87
DECCAN.												
Khandesh	211,277	166,479	44,798	451,664	167,299	284,365	22·64	77·36	50·92	49·08	15·71	84·29
Nasik	189,419	117,102	72,317	314,139	115,173	198,966	20·74	79·26	51·43	48·57	10·09	89·91
Ahmadnagar	178,679	145,731	32,948	311,214	99,004	212,210	25·67	74·33	59·40	40·60	11·26	88·74
Puna	226,244	149,799	76,445	354,194	145,642	208,552	24·87	75·13	50·97	49·03	20·49	79·51
Satara	254,193	224,109	30,084	474,939	129,239	345,700	24·86	75·14	61·99	38·01	6·20	93·80
Sholapur	116,817	102,976	13,841	314,965	114,643	200,322	24·08	75·92	47·32	52·68	3·77	96·23
Belgaum	185,893	162,073	23,820	313,514	107,996	205,518	27·86	72·14	60·74	39·26	4·59	95·41
Dharwar	212,668	197,812	14,856	619,117	123,776	495,341	23·76	76·24	61·51	38·49	5·05	94·95
Katalgi	174,508	172,638	1,870	347,356	91,214	256,142	23·54	76·46	65·43	34·57	1·04	98·96
KONKAN.												
Kanara	136,897	63,874	73,023	126,363	42,341	84,022	52·02	47·98	64·96	35·04	23·55	76·45
Ratnagiri	480,643	216,172	264,471	183,794	30,849	152,945	70·21	29·79	75·79	24·21	66·47	33·53
Kolaba	93,898	16,415	77,483	122,464	31,129	91,335	43·39	56·61	71·71	28·29	14·04	85·96
Bombay City	3,627	2,000	1,627	612,116	330,354	281,762	0·60	99·40	0·00	100·00	0·26	99·74
Tanna	264,213	173,897	90,316	339,502	99,196	240,306	54·27	45·73	63·68	36·32	44·02	55·98
GUZERAT.												
Surat	174,019	104,048	70,971	307,066	92,793	214,273	43·67	56·33	55·99	44·01	26·02	73·98
Broach	102,899	64,799	38,100	125,979	54,741	71,238	44·98	55·02	54·29	45·71	24·07	75·93
Kaira	173,667	173,356	311	323,034	87,890	235,144	38·56	61·44	69·96	30·04	0·00	100·00
Panch Mahals	54,219	63,747	9,528	89,549	31,898	57,651	37·72	62·28	71·12	28·88	0·00	100·00
Ahmedabad	120,761	123,489	2,728	411,159	161,909	249,250	24·12	75·88	45·20	54·80	2·20	97·80
SIND.												
Karachi	79,092	69,201	9,891	196,273	63,447	132,826	24·39	75·61	45·23	54·77	0·73	99·27
Haidarabad	189,092	180,034	9,058	250,394	84,043	166,351	41·54	58·46	16·91	83·09	0·63	99·37
Thar and Parkar	23,923	23,923	0	79,227	31,449	47,778	29·96	70·04	51·99	48·01	...	100·00
Shikarpur	163,813	163,161	652	304,244	99,223	205,021	32·60	67·40	64·62	35·38	0·20	99·80
Upper Sind Frontier	19,675	19,675	0	34,653	10,254	24,399	38·08	61·92	66·74	33·26	...	100·00

348. It will be seen that in one DISTRICT only (*Ratnagiri*) do the female agriculturists outnumber the non-agriculturals; they are as 66·47 to 33·53. The percentages of the 2 classes, for both sexes, are 70·21 to 29·79, and for males they are 75·29 to 24·71. It is from this *District* that, during the non-cultivation months, large numbers of the male population seek employment in BOMBAY CITY and elsewhere. For this reason much of the field work falls upon the women.

349. The 5th class comprises those engaged in Commerce and Trade, and numbers 420,546 persons, who may be grouped under the two following divisions :—

	Numbers	Percentage.
1. Persons engaged in conveyance of persons and goods...	198,463	47.17
2. Persons engaged in keeping and lending money, and sale of goods...	222,083	52.83
Total of Class V...	420,546	100.00

Under these two divisions they are thus distributed—

DIVISION I.

a. Persons on Railways	7,310
b. Persons employed in keeping or using wheeled conveyances for hire	21,331
c. Persons employed in keeping or using animals for hire	17,397
d. Bearers of Palkees, Porters, and Messengers	93,655
e. Persons employed in keeping or using ships or steamers...	24,044
f. Persons employed in keeping or using boats for hire	28,526
g. Persons in ware-houses	1,515
h. Keepers of cotton and other presses, packers, and weighmen	4,615
i. Emigration Agents	10
	<hr/>
	198,463

DIVISION II.

j. Brokers, Money-changers, and Shop-keepers	15,645
k. Merchants; Traders	139,827
l. Commercial Agents and Employés	66,611
	<hr/>
	222,083
	<hr/>
	420,546

350. Of the 7,130 persons employed on Railways, there are 2,104 in the Engineering Branch, 1,414 in the Locomotive, 293 in the Telegraph, and 3,499 in the Traffic and General business. In this last branch 3,241 are males and 258 are females, and in the *Engineering* branch 1 female is returned from the TANNA DISTRICT.

351. Orders b. and c. need no special notice.

352. The next order (d.) is thus made up—

Bearers of Palkees	3,562
Porters	87,853
Messengers	2,250
	<hr/>
	93,665

353. From the DECCAN the Palkee-bearers are returned as 2,105, from the KONKAN 1,371, from GUZERAT and SIND only 36 and 50, respectively.

354. Of the Porters only 77 are shown for GUZERAT, and these again are divided between SURAT, the PANCH MAHALS, and AHMADABAD. In the DECCAN there are 43,119, in the KONKAN 13,704, and in SIND 30,953. In Sholapur their

total is 19,819, and in SHIKARPUR 16,306: in the other DISTRICTS their numbers range from 7,282 in AHMADNAGAR to 8 in the PANCH MAHALS.

355. Orders e. and f. are chiefly in the Port of Bombay, where their numbers are respectively 17,246 and 7,423, the remaining 27,896 are distributed along the coast and on inland rivers.

356. Under order h. are the keepers of cotton presses, &c., and the largest number of them (2,037) has been returned from DHARWAR: the packers and weighmen have been included.

357. Of the 10 Emigration Agents, 7 are in BOMBAY CITY: of the remaining 3, there are 2 in BELGAUM and 1 in POONA, but no explanation has been given as to their duties.

358. The above details are given in the following table:—

Divisions and Districts.		PERSONS ENGAGED IN CONVEYANCE OF PERSONS AND GOODS.											Total.
		Railway.			Keepers of Wheeled Conveyances for hire.	Keepers of Animals for hire.	Boatsmen of Falces, Portory Menagers.	Persons in Navigation.		Warehousemen.	Keepers of Cotton Presses, &c.	Emigration Agents.	
		Engineering Branch.	Locomotive Branch.	All other Branches.				In Ships and Steamers.	In Boats.				
Deccan		1,264	244	1,793	10,021	4,192	48,321	21	408	146	2,973	3	67,896
Konkan		408	657	1,577	7,835	2,475	15,858	20,476	18,015	453	263	7	68,024
Guzerat		359	103	193	2,223	1,067	383	2,567	1,525	630	1,254	...	10,348
Sind		73	410	229	1,302	9,663	31,103	880	8,378	286	83	...	52,707
Total		2,104	1,414	3,792	21,381	17,897	93,665	24,044	28,326	1,515	4,618	10	198,463
DECCAN.	Khandesh	123	1	1,260	574	343	2,157	...	9	121	389	...	4,977
	Nasik	377	85	145	897	232	6,413	8	...	...	...	...	8,107
	Ahmadnagar	1	20	910	232	7,578	5	11	...	5	...	...	8,762
	Poona	568	208	306	1,401	772	7,602	...	15	...	21	1	10,914
	Satara ... ..	...	...	22	1,502	503	1,468	...	49	...	...	...	3,544
	Sholapur	175	...	13	804	265	20,116	...	110	4	11	...	21,498
	Belgaum ... ..	...	...	...	1,423	657	637	...	129	1	140	2	2,989
KONKAN.	Dharwar ... ..	...	...	...	2,388	871	276	...	18	14	2,268	...	5,845
	Kaladgi ... ..	...	...	27	122	317	74	8	67	6	119	...	740
	Kanara ... ..	...	...	...	864	483	592	687	201	...	14	...	2,801
	Ratnagin ... ..	...	...	6	849	845	2,404	1,415	7,546	46	58	...	12,909
GUZERAT.	Kolaba ... ..	...	...	27	370	288	1,894	382	659	8	...	...	5,725
	Bombay City	213	546	423	4,629	371	1,422	17,246	7,423	378	191	7	32,554
	Tanna	195	111	1,121	1,463	438	7,546	746	1,984	21	...	...	13,675
SIND.	Surat	95	96	90	592	4	32	1,287	1,167	94	238	...	3,735
	Rooch	58	1	36	202	72	26	375	257	174	537	...	1,776
	Kaira	111	...	42	52	23	10	...	29	60	142	...	480
	Panch Mahals ... ..	...	...	...	406	628	11	...	...	...	...	...	1,045
SIND.	Ahmadabad	85	6	25	971	340	304	905	31	232	359	...	3,518
	Karachi	19	410	229	490	2,317	7,226	799	6,934	239	12	...	18,678
	Haiderabad ... ..	...	...	...	88	2,061	4,945	...	433	23	71	...	7,621
	Thar and Parkar ... ..	...	...	...	...	765	1,205	...	...	...	...	...	2,130
	Shikarpur	54	...	...	682	3,250	16,377	176	1,193	25	...	...	21,739
Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	...	...	...	42	1,290	1,190	5	12	...	...	...	2,539	

359. Under the 2nd Division the 1st order includes those engaged in keeping and lending money, and in the sale of goods. There are the bankers proper, who are not money-changers: there are bankers and bullion dealers who carry on the money-changing business as a supplement to their proper business; there are money-changers proper who live solely by changing money; there are money-changers whose operations are confined to the exchange of copper coin, and who

See page 76, Vol. I.

trade on road-sides, serais, enclosures, &c., and who have no established shop; lastly there are the general shop-keepers who are also money-changers. This was Colonel Hyde's division of the money-trading classes, but it is to be feared that it has been somewhat confusing, for it must have been difficult to separate the last sub-order from the general retailers and shop-keepers. Of the 15,645 persons returned as of the money-trading class, there are 7,985 in the DECCAN, 1,572 in the KONKAN, 4,970 in GUZERAT, and 1,118 in SIND. In the DISTRICTS there are 1,615 in KHANDESH, 1,464 in POONA, 1,322 in BOMBAY CITY, 2,072 in KAIRA, and 1,656 in AHMADABAD. Elsewhere they range from 886 in AHMADNAGAR down to 11 on the UPPER SIND FRONTIER. As Merchants and Agents there are 17,940, as Merchants in special goods there are 11,678, as General Retailers and Shop-keepers there are 98,018, and as Hawkers there are 12,191. These terms are used somewhat vaguely, but each class is represented everywhere.

360. The details for this 2nd Division are here given:—

Divisions and Districts.	PERSONS ENGAGED IN KEEPING AND LENDING MONEY, AND SALE OF GOODS.								
	Bankers, Money-changers, and Shop-keepers.	Merchants, Traders.					Commercial Agents and Employes.	Total.	
		General Merchants and Agents.	Merchants in Special Goods.	General Retailers and Shop-keepers.	Hawkers.	Total.			
Deccan	7,985	5,848	6,714	45,063	2,175	59,800	12,040	79,823	
Konkan	1,572	6,193	2,593	18,924	3,321	31,031	19,026	51,629	
Guzerat	4,970	2,259	780	11,782	777	15,598	11,790	32,358	
Sind.	1,118	3,640	1,591	22,249	5,918	33,398	23,755	58,271	
Total... .. .	15,645	17,940	11,678	98,018	12,191	139,827	66,611	222,083	
DECCAN.	Khandesh	1,615	319	315	6,713	88	7,435	3,681	12,731
	Nasik	731	759	318	4,425	...	5,502	735	6,968
	Ahmadnagar	886	255	842	6,248	233	7,578	1,165	9,629
	Poona	1,464	755	525	5,989	339	7,608	1,792	10,864
	Satara	619	786	1,307	3,785	478	6,356	269	7,244
	Sholapur	673	896	1,074	3,629	82	5,681	2,185	8,539
	Belgaum	488	876	1,674	5,549	159	8,257	935	9,680
	Dharwar	885	713	479	4,473	443	6,058	823	7,766
Kaladgi	624	489	230	4,253	353	5,325	455	6,404	
KONKAN.	Kanara	19	477	50	4,642	30	5,199	1,210	6,428
	Ratnagiri	24	435	236	4,330	336	5,337	356	5,717
	Kolaba	47	202	512	1,582	51	2,347	904	3,298
	Bombay City	1,322	4,345	1,139	3,853	2,338	11,675	15,392	28,389
	Tanna	160	734	656	4,517	566	6,473	1,164	7,797
GUZERAT.	Surat	557	78	372	748	122	1,320	2,184	4,061
	Broach	262	78	73	1,039	45	1,235	1,360	2,557
	Kaira	2,072	116	...	3,181	46	3,343	1,196	6,611
	Panch Mahals	423	...	16	1,249	9	1,274	249	1,946
	Ahmadabad	1,656	1,987	319	5,565	555	8,426	6,801	16,883
SIND.	Karachi	267	865	175	5,403	1,100	7,543	1,051	8,861
	Haidarabad... .. .	345	1,519	844	12,847	1,967	17,177	671	18,193
	Thar and Parkar .. .. .	...	314	27	2,946	588	3,875	108	3,983
	Shikarpur	495	878	437	685	2,173	4,173	20,167	24,835
	Upper Sind Frontier	11	64	108	368	90	630	1,758	2,399

361. The 6th class includes persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, and in the sale of goods manufactured or prepared for consumption. Their numbers and percentages are those here given :—

	Numbers	Percentages.
1. Persons employed in manufactures	342,336	15·63
2. Persons employed in constructive art.....	849,305	38·75
3. Miscellaneous artizans.....	659,004	30·07
4. Dealers in animal and vegetable food, drinks, stimulants, and chemicals.....	340,798	15·55
	2,191,443	100·00

362. The 1st sub-division includes persons employed in (a) manufacture of agricultural produce, (b) manufacture and exploration of mineral produce, (c) manufacture of animal produce, (d) manufacture of textile materials and fabrics, and (e) mechanical and other engineering operations.

363. There are 30,766 persons connected with agricultural produce, and they are shown as manufactures of *Indigo*, of *Sugar* and of *Tea*; as vegetable-oil makers and sellers. There are 17,526 in the DECCAN, 3,420 in the KONKAN, 7,670 in GUZERAT, and 2,150 in SIND.

364. There are 923 persons returned as manufacturers of indigo, and the greatest number for any one DISTRICT is 174 for SHIKARPUR. There are only 28 manufacturers of sugar, and 22 of them are shown in the AHMADABAD returns. There are 36 *Tea manufacturers*, and 31 of them are in SURAT, 3 in POONA, and 2 in BOMBAY CITY! Of vegetable-oil *makers* there are 17,602. In AHMADABAD there are 1,438, in BROACH 1,416. None are returned from the RATNAGIRI DISTRICT. There are 12,177 vegetable-oil *sellers*, and here again none are shown for RATNAGIRI, nor for the PANCH MAHALS, nor for THAR and PARKAR. For SATARA there are 2,582, and there are 4 each in KAIRA and the UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

365. The manufacturers and explorers of mineral produce include the workers in coal pits and coal dealers; manufacturers of metals and ores; of salt, saltpetre, glass, and pottery. Of salt manufacturers 1,035 are returned for SIND, 49 for GUZERAT, 174 for the KONKAN, and 220 for the DECCAN. These last are thus distributed—

149	from the	Belgaum District.
32	"	Poona "
24	"	Sholapur "
6	"	Satara "
5	"	Khandesh "
4	"	Dharwar "
220		

No explanation is offered in the DISTRICT reports, and it may be that, in each instance, there has been a confusion of terms, for it is not generally known that salt is *manufactured* in the Districts above named.

366. Of the 6,018 manufacturers of Pottery, the majority are returned from SIND, the numbers from HAIDARABAD and SHIKARPUR being 1,297 and 2,116 respectively. None have been returned from NASIK, SATARA, BROACH, PANCH MAHALS, and THAR and PARKAR.

367. There are 1,721 persons shown as connected with animal produce, and 1,033 of them are manufacturers of leather: of these no less than 1,454 are in

the DECCAN, in KALADGI 703, in SHOLAPUR 307, and 265 in AHMADNAGAR. In addition to these 1,653 manufacturers of leather, there are 7,069 Tanners and Carriers, but they are shown under another sub-division.

See para. 311.

368. The manufacturers of Textile fabrics are thus sub-divided—

Cotton spinners	...	...	...	212,211
„ weavers	...	...	...	73,015
Silk producers	...	...	...	893
„ sellers	...	...	...	2,060
Wool producers	...	...	...	1,351
„ sellers	...	...	...	1,619
Spinners and weavers of Jute, Hemp, Flax, &c.	...	...	...	2,752
				<u>293,901</u>

369. The most important of the above are the Cotton Spinners and Weavers, and their details are here given for each DIVISION and DISTRICT:—

Divisions and Districts.		Cotton Spinners.	Cotton Weavers.
Deccan	...	199,129	40,842
Konkan	...	2,512	5,010
Guzerat	...	5,087	24,836
Sind...	...	5,483	2,327
Grand Total...		212,211	73,015
DECCAN.	{ Khandesh	1,304	6,374
	{ Nasik	618	1,421
	{ Ahmadnagar	567	4,775
	{ Poona	141	1,288
	{ Satara	2,533	2,642
	{ Sholapur	1,957	7,159
	{ Belgaum	4,454	8,749
	{ Dharwar	114,616	5,242
{ Kaladgi	72,932	3,192	
KONKAN.	{ Kanara	24	1,143
	{ Ratnagiri	11	168
	{ Kolaba	2,464	2,711
	{ Bombay City	13	988
	{ Tanna	—	—
GUZERAT.	{ Surat	856	8,729
	{ Broach	51	2,325
	{ Kaira	...	4,629
	{ Panch Mahala	...	...
	{ Ahmadabad	4,180	9,153
SIND.	{ Karachi	592	271
	{ Haidarabad	2,206	1,654
	{ Thar and Parkar	1,883	245
	{ Shikarpur	799	148
	{ Upper Sind Frontier	3	9

370. The greatest number of Cotton Spinners (199,129) is in the DECCAN, especially in DHARWAR (114,616) and KALADGI (72,939). For the KONKAN only 2,512 are returned, and 2,464 of them are in BOMBAY CITY, leaving 24 for RATNAGIRI, 11 for KOLABA, and 13 for TANNA. None are shown for the KANARA DISTRICT. For GUZERAT the total is 5,087, and 4,180 are in the AHMADABAD DISTRICT. In SIND their number is 5,483: there are 2,206 in HAIDARABAD and 1,883 in SHIKARPUR. Only 3 are returned from the UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

371. There are 7,618 Persons engaged in Mechanical and other Engineering Operations, and they are thus distinguished: 1,065 are Founders, 207 are employed in Gas Works, 612 in Saw Mills, 145 in Irrigational Works, and 5,589 in other Mechanical Processes.

372. In Constructive Arts the total of Persons is 847,373, and as an instance of the division of labour, the following statement shows the extent to which each class lends its aid for building operations:—

Classes.	Numbers.	Percentages.
1. Contractors and Builders ...	2,878	0·34
2. Quarrymen, &c.	7,439	0·88
3. Stone Masons	7,020	0·83
4. Brick-makers	2,785	0·33
5. Brick-layers	15,799	1·87
6. Lime-burners and Sellers ...	2,660	0·31
7. Carpenters	64,787	7·64
8. Painters and Decorators ...	1,532	0·18
9. Thatchers	1,656	0·20
10. Workers in Bamboo, Reed, &c... 4,430	4,430	0·52
11. Well-sinkers	2,271	0·27
12. Labourers	734,116	86·63
	<u>8,47,373</u>	<u>100·00</u>

373. The distribution of the above is also shown for each DIVISION and DISTRICT

Divisions and Districts.	Persons employed in building Houses, &c.												
	Contractors and Builders.	Brick-layers.	Stone Masons.	Well-sinkers and Makers.	Brick-makers.	Workers of Quarries and Quarrymen.	Lime-burners and Sellers.	Carpenters.	Thatchers.	Workers in Bamboo, Reed, &c.	Painters, Colourers, and Decorators.	Labourers (not Agricultural).	Total.
Deccan	848	7,782	4,436	2,116	2,661	5,881	1,950	28,873	249	1,965	675	407,003	462,519
Konkan	846	3,788	2,117	88	456	1,287	378	15,160	102	1,541	581	141,760	168,073
Guzerat	474	3,354	129	39	1,098	87	306	12,254	240	269	130	146,847	168,217
Sind	610	913	338	27	370	134	28	8,694	1,065	655	146	38,506	51,586
Total.. ..	2,878	15,799	7,020	2,271	2,785	7,430	2,660	64,787	1,656	4,430	1,532	734,116	847,373
DECCAN.													
Khandesh	33	1,228	674	37	80	131	226	4,088	5	326	66	133,010	140,202
Nasik	60	807	649	242	248	120	37	2,155	2	106	21	55,940	60,482
Ahmadnagar	16	944	449	271	97	219	55	2,377	4	232	29	28,874	33,297
Poona	164	1,591	671	285	223	235	134	3,495	71	247	243	31,218	38,467
Satara	62	742	377	121	60	715	395	4,088	61	411	12	44,580	51,332
Sholapur	13	785	418	37	51	605	90	2,053	16	207	23	45,816	48,119
Belgaum	29	794	384	556	43	341	243	3,862	40	94	9	27,501	31,348
Dharwar	185	443	367	305	60	1,387	547	3,639	50	272	83	18,655	25,995
Kaladgi	396	460	347	261	4	1,898	167	2,716	..	70	167	23,243	29,749
KONKAN.													
Kanara	77	81	357	66	64	300	128	1,089	57	85	26	8,339	10,608
Ratnagiri	3	274	27	3	3	444	10	3,471	..	462	..	14,197	18,224
Kolaba	9	184	141	..	9	69	6	871	4	186	..	5,735	7,211
Bombay City	720	2,910	1,319	1	157	484	197	8,262	31	453	552	74,062	85,850
Tanna	9	321	273	19	233	280	35	1,473	10	333	3	39,427	42,177
GUZERAT.													
Surat	119	700	69	11	104	26	45	2,813	47	80	43	20,655	24,747
Broach	15	264	17	9	81	2	37	1,111	119	9	..	28,420	30,114
Kaira	60	814	..	..	162	4	63	3,571	..	56	10	14,378	19,118
Panch Mahals	10	246	29	..	36	2	9	507	..	47	..	4,728	5,674
Ahmadabad	270	1,330	24	19	715	17	152	4,162	74	65	77	78,690	83,374
SIND.													
Karachi	118	313	274	..	31	196	25	1,366	157	2	50	11,994	14,886
Haiderabad	185	472	..	4	129	15	1	3,414	203	..	79	12,064	16,557
Thar and Parkar	33	55	..	2	9	..	..	704	..	..	..	7,082	7,895
Shikarpur	260	49	64	21	194	3	2	2,493	685	571	37	6,167	9,550
Upper Sind Frontier	12	24	..	..	12	..	..	277	20	62	..	2,223	2,506

In this table the Labourers are made up of 62.66 per cent. of *males* and 37.34 per cent. of *females*.

374. The following is the number of females returned in the different classes:—

1. Contractors and Builders	18
2. Quarrywomen	577
3. Stone Masons	501
4. Brick-makers	491
5. Brick-layers	197
6. Lime-burners and Sellers	518
7. Carpenters	132
8. Painters and Decorators	106
9. Thatchers	236
10. Workers in Bamboo, Reed, &c.	1,044
11. Well-sinkers	402
12. Labourers	274,152
	278,374

It may be that the above numbers are correct, and that women are really engaged as stated, but it is extremely improbable, except as regards general Labourers, Brick-makers and Layers, Lime-burners and Sellers, and Workers in Bamboo, Reed, &c.

375. The "*Miscellaneous Artizans*" are mostly males. Under this class there are 27,084 Blacksmiths, of whom 13,429 are in the DECCAN, 3,895 in the KONKAN, 6,392 in GUZERAT, and 3,368 in SIND. Their greatest number (2,669) is in the AHMADABAD DISTRICT, and the least (86) on the UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

376. There are 1,570 Dealers in Iron and Hardware, 330 Cutlers and 480 Sword and Gun-makers. The Dealers in Precious and other Metals may be grouped thus:—

1. Gold and Silver-smiths	45,822
2. Gold Washers	768
3. Coppersmiths and Dealers	6,894
4. Brass-smiths and Dealers	1,830
	55,314

377. There are 991 Makers of Cages, brass or iron, and 312 are returned from NASIK, 264 from POONA, 208 from AHMADABAD, and 100 from BOMBAY CITY. None are shown from SHOLAPUR, KOLARA, BROACH, KAIRA, the PANCH MAHALS, HAIDARABAD, THAR and PARKAR, and the UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

378. There are 1,548 Tinmen, of whom 494 are in BOMBAY CITY and 170 in POONA.

379. Gas-fitters not employed in Gas works are returned as 536, and 417 of them are in BOMBAY CITY. It is doubtful whether there are any in KHANDESH, POONA, TANJA, SURAT, AHMADABAD, and SHIKARPUR, although their respective numbers in these DISTRICTS are given as 2, 23, 24, 18, 40, and 12.

380. The Dealers in Plate and Platedware are 606, and there are 67 Electroplaters. The largest number of the former (336) is returned from the DHARWAR DISTRICT, and of the latter (32) from AHMADABAD.

381. Dealers in Jewellery and Precious Stones are thus returned:—

From Bombay City ...	303
„ Ahmadnagar ...	151
„ Khandesh ...	131
„ Surat ...	123
„ Poona ...	70
„ Ahmadabad ...	68
„ Sholapur ...	58
„ Elsewhere ...	187
	<hr/>
	1,096
	<hr/>

382. There are 11 Makers of Mathematical Instruments and Opticians, and 15 Seal Engravers, of whom 18 are in BOMBAY CITY and 12 in HAIDARABAD.

383. There are 218 Watchmakers, and 68.35 per cent. of them are in BOMBAY CITY.

384. There are 1,615 Persons returned as Dealers in Lamps, Porcelain, and Crockery, and Makers of Glass-ware. Of these there are 1,093 in GUZERAT, 145 in the DECCAN, 346 in the KONKAN, and 26 only in SIND. In the DISTRICTS they are most numerous (643) in BROACH.

385. There are 45,566 Makers of Pottery, and they are thus distributed: in the DECCAN 22,392, in the KONKAN 8,666, in GUZERAT 12,030, and 2,478 in SIND. In the DISTRICTS the greatest number (4,191) is in SATARA, and the least (1,561) in NASIK. In the KONKAN there are 3,334 in RATNAGIRI and 638 in BOMBAY CITY. In GUZERAT there are 3,595 in the AHMADABAD DISTRICT and 532 in the PANCH MAHALS. In SIND the greatest number (1,012) is returned from THAR and PARKAR.

386. There are 12,016 Makers and Sellers of Bangles. In the DECCAN they number 3,003, in the KONKAN 1,670, in GUZERAT 1,318, and in SIND only 25. In KHANDESH there are 1,687, in AHMADNAGAR 1,111, in POONA 1,265, and in SATARA 1,291. In no other District do they exceed 1,000.

387. The total of Persons returned as Workers and Dealers in Household Utensils and Furniture is 35,550, and 30,430 are shown as follows:—

1. Sellers of Brushes and Brooms..	4,960
2. Comb-makers and Sellers	1,162
3. Sellers of Mats, Fans, &c.	4,347
4. Makers of Baskets, Cane and Wicker Work	13,065
5. Makers of Garlands and Necklaces of Flowers, and Dealers in Flowers	2,879
6. Makers of Leaf Plates	4,237
	<hr/>
	30,430
	<hr/>

388. Strictly speaking, there is hardly one single article in ordinary domestic use which is not shown under some other heading, but the fact that 30,430 out of 35,550 are employed as above shown, is proof of the practical importance of the callings.

389. An important order under Class VI. is order K., for it includes persons who make or deal in Fabrics, or Articles used for Dressing and Carpetting. Their total is 470,093, and 333,817 (the maximum) are in the DECCAN: in the KONKAN there are 29,710, in GUZERAT 39,543, and in SIND 42,023. In the DISTRICTS there

numbers are highest in KALADGI, where they are 114,640, in BELGAUM they are 109,099, in DHARWAR 31,305, in AHMADABAD 28,292, and in BOMBAY CITY 21,250. In the other DISTRICTS they range from 843 on the UPPER SIND FRONTIER to 19,581 in KHANDESH. This class is divided into 23 sub-orders, but these again may be grouped under 10 principal classes thus—

	Number.	Percentage.
1. Workers and Dealers in Silk...	15,929	3.40
2. " " Cotton...	322,744	68.66
3. " " Wool...	20,270	4.31
4. " " Hemp...	1,268	0.27
5. Persons engaged in Washing and Colouring Articles of Silk, &c.	15,971	3.40
6. Persons engaged in Making Articles of Dress from Textile Fabrics (as Silk, Cotton, Wool, &c.)	41,307	8.78
7. Persons engaged in Making Articles of Dress from Metal and Glass (Buttons, Beads, &c.)	433	0.09
8. Embroiderers	3,436	0.73
9. Makers and Sellers of Artificial Flowers	389	0.08
10. Workers in Leather... ..	48,346	10.28
	<u>470,093</u>	<u>100.00</u>

390. Of the persons here shown the Workers and Dealers in Cotton make up nearly $\frac{7}{10}$ ths : upwards of $\frac{1}{10}$ th are Workers in Leather, and $\frac{1}{11}$ th are Makers of Dresses from Textile Fabrics : of these last nearly half are Workers in Wool. Of the Workers and Dealers in Silk 12,556 are shown as *Weavers* and *Spinners*, and 3,373 as *Dealers* and *Spinners*.

391. Of the 322,744 Persons who are returned as Dealers in Cotton, 309,142 are shown as "Weavers, Spinners, and Cleaners of Cotton Goods, Thread, and Tape," &c., and their numbers for KALADGI and BELGAUM are respectively 106,373 and 100,520. In addition there are 12,902 Persons shown as Dealers, Spinners, and Cleaners, and 700 as Weavers and Dealers in Carpets.

392. Under the class of "Wool-workers" 20,135 Persons are shown as Weavers, Spinners, and Dealers in Blankets, 105 as Dealers in Shawls and Shawl Wool, and 31 as Dealers in Felt. Of the first of these classes there are 18,651 in the DECCAN.

393. Of persons engaged in Washing and Colouring Textile Fabrics, 12,895 are shown as Dyers, 2,679 as Calico Printers (2,207 of them in Guzerat), 170 as Calenderers, and 227 as Fullers.

394. Of Dress-makers there are 36,053 Tailors, 2,281 Milliners, 2,936 Hat-makers, and 37 Makers of Gloves and Stockings. The largest number of Tailors (7,582) is in BOMBAY CITY, and collectively they make up 87.28 per cent. of the total of Dress-makers.

395. The Embroiderers are chiefly from SIND and GUZERAT, the numbers being 1,026 and 1,527 respectively.

396. Of the 48,346 Workers in Leather, 47,272 are Shoe-makers (97.77 per cent.)

397. The next order includes Persons occupied in Printing or Selling Books and Stationers, and its total is 4,242, made up as here shown:—

1. Printers	1,025
2. Sellers of Printers' Materials...	80
3. Paper-makers and Stationers ...	1,413
4. Book-sellers and Publishers ...	156
5. Book-binders	492
6. Persons employed on Newspapers and Periodicals	861
7. Lithograph Printers	29
8. Engravers	54
9. Sellers of Prints and Pictures...	132
	4,242

398. In the following table their distribution is given for each Division, and it may be noted that the high figures for the KONKAN are chiefly from BOMBAY CITY. The low figures for SIND bespeak its general poverty in matters educational:—

Division.	Printers.	Sellers of Printers' Mater- ials.	Paper- Makers, Station- ers.	Book- Sellers and Pub- lishers.	Book- Bind- ers.	Persons employ- ed on Newspa- pers and Periodi- cal Pub- lications.	Litho- graph Printers.	Engrav- ers.	Sellers of Prints and Pic- tures.	Total.
Deccan	141	10	316	56	74	31	17	20	23	697
Konkan	760	45	164	71	225	807	10	28	96	2,306
Guzerat	93	25	818	15	54	9	2	6	4	1,026
Sind	31	...	115	14	39	14	...	...	...	213
Total... ..	1,025	80	1,413	156	492	861	29	54	132	4,242

399. An important division of Class VI. comprises all those who prepare and sell food, drink, stimulants, drugs, &c., and their total number is 254,960. In the DECCAN they are 71,364, in the KONKAN 105,967 (this includes the coasting fishermen), in GUZERAT 40,651, and in SIND 36,969. In the DECCAN districts there are 12,973 in BELGAUM and 10,272 in DHARWAR: in the KONKAN there are 30,759 in RATNAGIRI, 29,901 in TANA (including 20,610 fishermen), and 28,252 in BOMBAY CITY: in GUZERAT there are 13,889 in AHMADABAD and 11,871 in SURAT; in SIND there are 11,852 in the KARACHI DISTRICT. The absolute maximum (30,759) is in RATNAGIRI and the minimum (516) in the UPPER SIND FRONTIER DISTRICT. In the detailed tables there are 30 sub-orders, but all may be shown under 3, thus—

	Numbers.	Percentages.
1. Dealers in articles of Food and Drink.	237,890	93.30
2. " Stimulants	13,545	5.31
3. " Drugs, &c.	3,525	1.39
	254,960	100.00

400. In articles of Food the dealers are 211,976, in Drinks they are 16,893, and in Food 9,016; their respective percentages on the total of dealers being 89.11, 7.10, and 3.79.

401. The dealers in Food may further be sub-divided thus—

	Numbers.	Percentages.
1. Dealers in Animal Food ...	117,872	55.61.
2. " Vegetable Food ...	29,169	13.76
3. " Grain ...	57,357	27.06
4. " Confectionery, &c. ...	5,910	2.79
5. " Salt ...	1,668	0.78
	211,976	100.00

402. The dealers in Animal Food may be detailed as follows :—

1. Butchers and Meat-sellers ...	8,746
2. Sellers of Fowls ...	753
3. Fishermen and Fishmongers ...	81,477
4. Sellers of Milk ...	12,946
5. Sellers of Ghee, Butter, and Cheese	13,950
	117,872

403. The Fishermen are chiefly on the Coast: the Butchers and Meat-sellers in the Khandesh District (1,136) and in BOMBAY CITY, where they are returned at 1,026. The greatest number of Milk-sellers (2,726) is also in BOMBAY CITY: in POONA they are 1,093, and elsewhere they range from 10 in THAR and PARKAR to 859 in the AHMADABAD DISTRICT. Of sellers of Ghee, &c., the greatest number (7,863) is returned from THAR and PARKAR.

404. Of the dealers in Vegetable Food, there are 23,394 sellers of Fruits and Vegetables and 5,775 grocers and dealers in Preserves, Pickles, and Spices. Of the Fruit and Vegetable sellers there are 13,044 in the DECCAN and 3,527 are shown for BOMBAY CITY. Of the dealers in Preserves, &c., there are 1,419 in SHIKARPUR, 985 in BOMBAY CITY, 705 in DHARWAR, and 799 in AHMADABAD.

405. The dealers in Grain include 27,804 sellers of Grain and Flour, 23,165 Millers, Grinders, and Huskers, 3,001 Bakers, and 3,387 Parchers of Grain. The sellers of Grain and Flour are most numerous in Guzerat (12,877) and especially in the Ahmadabad District (5,270). The Millers, Grinders, and Huskers are most numerous in the DECCAN (11,635), and 3,327 are returned for the KALADGI DISTRICT. The greatest number of Bakers is in GUZERAT (1,115) and 857 (the maximum) are returned for BOMBAY CITY. The greatest number of Parchers of Grain is in the DHARWAR DISTRICT (365), and there are 329 for AHMADABAD.

406. There are 4,878 Confectioners and Ice-sellers, 463 makers, refiners, and sellers of Sugar, 294 sellers of Arrowroot, and 275 dealers in, and tasters of, Tea. In BOMBAY CITY there are 223 out of the 275 last-named, and 1,314 Confectioners.

407. Of dealers in Salt there are 315 in KOLARA, 245 in KALADGI, 225 in BELGAUM, 184 in TANNA, and 182 in BOMBAY CITY.

408. Of those dealing in Drinks, 14,728 are shown as Distillers and Dealers in Wines and Spirits, 1,595 as Brewers of Beer, 140 as Sherbet-makers, and 435 as makers of Vinegar. Of the Distillers, &c., 12,773 out of the 14,728 are returned from the KONKAN.

409. Under "Stimulants" the sellers of Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuffs are 3,325, of Opium, Bhang, and Ganja 734, and of Pan and Betel 9,486.

410. Under "Drugs," &c., the total is 3,525, and the sellers of Perfumes are 1,987, of Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals 794, of Soaps 181, of Saltpetre 122, and of Gunpowder and Fire-works 441.

411. Another division of Class VI. includes the dealers in Vegetable Substances and Fuel, and they are returned at 34,910. In the DECCAN their numbers are 24,428, in the KONKAN 2,415, in GUZERAT 3,303, and in SIND 4,764. They are sub-divided as follows:—

1. Sellers of Timber	...	...	...	2,781
2. " Firewood	...	...	...	14,080
3. " Charcoal	...	...	...	514
4. " Cowdung Fuel	...	...	...	1,347
5. " Bamboos	...	...	...	440
6. " Grass, &c., for Animals	...	...	...	6,995
7. " Grass for Thatching	...	...	...	1,008
8. " Hemp, Flax, Rope, and String	...	...	...	7,745
				<hr/>
				34,910
				<hr/>

412. Of the sellers of Timber there are 1,163 in KHANDESH, and the greatest number of Firewood-sellers (2,183) is returned from the KALADGI DISTRICT: for BELGAUM and DHARWAR the numbers are 1,961 and 1,631 respectively. The greatest number of Bamboo-sellers is 209 from KHANDESH, of Grass-sellers 2,106 from NASIK, and of sellers of Hemp, Flax, &c., 3,962 from SATARA.

413. The number of "Dealers in Animal Substances" is given as 50,923, and the following is their sub-division:—

1. Dealers in Hides and Skins	...	...	4,830
2. Tanners and Curriers	...	...	7,069
3. Leather-workers and sellers	...	...	23,509
4. Do. dyers	...	...	2,563
5. Sellers of Leather-utensils, Ropes, &c.	...	...	13,189
6. Dealers in Bones, Horns, and Hair	...	...	428
			<hr/>
			50,923
			<hr/>

414. In the following table the more important occupations in Class VI. are detailed for each DIVISION and DISTRICT:—

STATEMENT showing, for each Division and Dis-

Divisions and Districts,		Manufacturers of Indigo,	Vegetable-oil Makers,	Vegetable-oil Sellers,	Manufacturers of Salt,	Manufacturers of Pottery,	Manufacturers of Leather,	Spinners and Weavers of Cotton,	Producers and Sellers of Silk,	Wool-producers and Wool-sellers,
Deccan...	...	416	8,161	8,915	220	256	1,454	239,971	1,359	2,254
Konkan ...	...	16	2,275	1,122	174	228	46	7,522	146	368
Guzerat ...	...	275	5,353	1,989	49	1,427	54	29,923	633	104
Sind ...	...	186	1,813	151	1,085	4,107	99	7,810	815	244
Grand Total ...		923	17,602	12,177	1,528	6,018	1,653	285,226	2,953	2,970
DECCAN.	Khandesh ...	146	1,178	1,199	5	14	53	7,678	41	163
	Nasik ...	2	664	1,712	...	...	1	2,039	124	308
	Ahmadnagar ...	104	782	691	...	43	265	5,342	51	179
	Poona ...	12	1,040	541	32	42	56	1,429	155	157
	Satara ...	4	633	2,534	6	...	33	5,175	30	122
	Sholapur ...	47	908	743	24	23	307	9,116	190	519
	Belgaum ...	47	1,305	396	149	61	10	13,203	61	113
	Dharwar ...	...	630	608	4	17	21	119,858	508	450
Kaladgi ...	84	1,016	436	...	51	703	76,131	199	243	
KONKAN.	Kanara ...	1	794	51	113	6	7	...	14	5
	Ratnagiri ...	...	202	44	...	2	8	1,167	1	66
	Kolaba ...	15	65	668	50	188	10	5,175	92	274
	Bombay City ...	...	1,214	359	11	8	19	1,001	39	23
GUZERAT.	Surat ...	126	811	1,176	35	143	...	9,585	123	64
	Broach ...	110	1,416	209	...	...	19	2,376	3	2
	Kaira ...	1	1,134	4	...	...	...	4,629	3	...
	Panch Mahals ...	...	562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmadabad ...	33	1,430	600	14	1,279	35	13,333	504	33	
SIND.	Karachi ...	4	344	44	134	532	45	863	83	182
	Haidarabad ...	2	810	29	370	1,297	54	3,860	344	...
	Thar and Parkar ...	...	43	...	32	...	...	2,128	3	...
	Shikarpur ...	174	574	74	525	2,116	...	947	380	62
	Upper Sind Frontier ...	6	43	4	24	163	...	12	5	...

TRICT, the more important OCCUPATIONS under CLASS VI.

Jute, Hemp, and Flax Spinners and Weavers.	Fondlers and Machine-makers.	Contractors and Builders.	Brick-layers.	Stone Masons.	Wall-sinkers and Mak-ers.	Brick-makers.	Quarrymen.	Lime-burners and Boll-ers.	Carpenters.	Thatchers.	Workers in Bamboo, Reeds, &c.	Painters and Decorators.	Labourers (generally employed in Building operations).
2,343	817	948	7,782	4,436	2,116	861	5,861	1,950	28,673	249	1,965	675	407,013
336	230	845	3,750	2,117	89	456	1,287	376	15,166	102	1,541	551	141,760
42	18	474	3,354	129	39	1,098	87	306	12,254	240	269	130	146,847
31	...	610	913	338	27	370	184	28	8,694	1,065	655	146	38,506
2,752	1,065	2,878	15,799	7,020	2,271	2,785	7,439	2,660	64,787	1,656	4,430	1,532	734,116
171	162	33	1,226	674	37	80	131	226	4,088	5	326	66	133,310
138	59	60	807	649	242	243	120	87	2,155	2	106	21	55,949
209	47	16	944	449	271	97	249	55	2,577	4	232	23	28,974
1,048	236	154	1,591	571	285	223	235	134	3,495	71	247	243	31,218
147	97	63	742	377	122	60	715	395	4,088	61	411	12	44,286
450	51	12	785	418	37	51	605	96	2,053	16	207	23	43,816
33	90	29	784	584	556	43	541	243	3,662	40	94	9	27,561
135	57	185	443	367	305	60	1,387	547	3,639	50	272	85	18,655
12	18	306	460	347	261	4	1,898	167	2,716	...	70	187	23,243
286	8	77	61	357	66	54	300	128	1,089	57	55	26	8,339
11	27	3	274	27	3	3	444	10	3,471	...	492	...	14,197
...	7	6	184	141	...	9	69	6	871	4	186	...	5,735
25	176	720	2,910	1,319	1	157	184	197	8,262	31	455	552	74,062
14	12	40	321	273	19	233	290	35	1,473	10	353	3	39,427
10	...	119	700	58	11	104	62	45	2,813	47	89	43	20,655
12	17	15	264	17	9	81	2	37	1,141	119	9	...	28,420
...	...	60	814	...	...	162	4	63	3,571	...	56	10	14,378
...	...	10	246	29	...	36	2	9	567	...	47	...	4,728
20	1	270	1,330	24	19	715	17	152	4,162	74	68	77	78,666
...	...	118	313	274	...	31	166	25	1,806	157	2	30	11,964
...	...	185	472	...	4	120	15	1	3,414	203	...	79	12,664
...	...	35	55	...	2	9	...	...	704	...	...	...	7,083
31	...	260	49	64	21	103	3	...	2,493	685	571	37	5,167
...	...	12	24	...	...	12	...	...	277	20	82	...	2,223

STATEMENT showing, for each DIVISION and DISTRICT,

Divisions and Districts.	Persons employed in Carriage Building.	Blacksmiths.	Dealers in Iron and Hard-ware, Cutlery, and Sword and Gun Making.	Coppersmiths and Dealers.	Brass-smiths and Dealers.	Thumers.	Gold and Silversmiths.	Jewellers and Dealers in Precious Stones.
Deccan	467	13,429	1,228	3,003	1,375	554	22,784	592
Konkan	219	3,895	437	2,396	145	618	11,350	328
Guzerat	275	6,392	185	789	289	97	6,464	197
Sind	7	3,368	130	706	21	279	5,224	69
Grand Total	968	27,084	2,380	6,594	1,830	1,348	45,322	1,096
DECCAN.								
Khamlesh	65	1,937	55	341	134	41	3,488	131
Nasik	21	1,251	71	392	144	98	2,421	11
Ahmadnagar	31	1,183	119	277	402	52	2,246	151
Poona	107	1,177	304	870	331	170	2,817	77
Satara	46	1,909	266	316	54	55	2,700	40
Sholapur	56	1,076	123	97	139	53	1,613	53
Belgaum	33	1,943	107	239	26	42	2,400	7
Dharwar	86	1,857	152	279	123	37	3,013	27
Kaladgi	22	1,196	26	192	17	6	2,086	—
KONKAN.								
Kanara	1	646	26	156	11	23	2,220	—
Ratnagiri	15	602	98	484	12	29	3,155	3
Kolaba	6	148	8	365	1	10	1,250	10
Bombay City	120	1,536	272	1,062	105	494	2,875	303
Tanna	77	963	33	322	16	62	1,870	12
GUZERAT.								
Surat	144	844	349	162	30	15	1,930	123
Broach	2	823	44	123	33	23	879	1
Kaira	—	1,662	40	169	71	5	1,031	—
Panch Mahals	23	392	—	6	2	21	205	—
Ahmadabad	106	2,669	152	329	153	33	2,419	68
SIND.								
Karachi	4	740	60	108	6	87	833	9
Haidarabad	—	1,285	13	329	13	83	2,030	33
Thar and Parkar	—	218	—	2	—	15	341	—
Shikarpur	3	1,039	57	253	2	92	1,912	27
Upper Sind Frontier	—	86	—	9	—	2	108	—

the more important Occupations under CLASS VI.—continued.

Dealers in Lamps, For- celain, &c.	Makers and Sellers of Pottery.	Makers and Sellers of Bags, &c.	Makers and Sellers of Brushes and Brooms.	Makers and Sellers of Combs.	Makers and Sellers of Mats and Fans.	Makers of Baskets, Wicker, and Cane- work.	Turners.	Makers of Leaf Plates.	Dealers in Flowers.	Weavers, Spinners, and Dealers of Silk.
145 346 1,098 26	22,392 8,666 12,030 2,478	9,003 1,670 1,318 25	3,460 231 689 310	586 70 131 375	1,132 306 141 2,768	6,455 3,928 1,774 908	490 276 308 36	3,534 100 632 21	1,095 645 1,116 23	7,314 908 7,244 463
1,615	45,566	12,016	4,690	1,162	4,347	13,065	1,110	4,237	2,879	15,929
3 21 16 35 1 3 55 11 ...	2,585 1,561 1,827 2,925 4,191 1,637 2,615 2,863 2,188	1,687 654 1,111 1,265 1,291 666 784 803 742	202 281 268 1,226 50 168 137 614 414	47 26 3 45 11 31 75 169 179	22 5 17 7 182 728 171	1,482 605 194 394 243 336 1,230 789 1,182	81 68 5 121 13 7 ... 192 3	7 175 279 700 1,809 393 74 10 87	9 52 10 293 268 104 66 145 148	137 1,447 998 617 119 219 807 1,462 1,508
1 10 ... 307 28	1,172 3,384 1,044 638 2,428	221 612 181 281 375	... ... ... 203 28	3 13 54	143 12 ... 113 38	1,062 1,315 294 708 549	... 6 9 220 41	13 6 1 80 ...	44 4 17 550 30	48 56 25 724 55
115 643 71 ... 269	2,624 2,075 3,204 532 3,595	180 112 68 17 941	580 3 2 ... 104	89 32 10	89 15 ... 3 34	611 196 249 447 271	123 15 61 17 92	286 18 267 ... 61	215 149 410 8 334	2,047 43 26 1 5,127
19 7 ...	452 957 1,012 27 ...	10 2 ... 13 ...	241 5 9 1 ...	77 267 ... 31 ...	1,704 602 ... 295 167	48 179 ... 601 80	3 28 ... 5 ...	2 12 ... 7 ...	15 7 ... 1 ...	72 13 ... 376 2

STATEMENT showing, for each DIVISION and DISTRICT,

Divisions and Districts.	Workers and Dealers in Cotton Goods.	Workers and Dealers in Hankets.	Workers and Dealers in Jute and Hemp.	Calico Printers.	Dyers.	Tailors.	Milliners and Dress-makers.	Makers of Hats, Turban-winders, &c.	Embroiderers and Gold-lace Workers.
Deccan	261,109	18,651	616	293	5,758	15,188	1,280	2,337	482
Konkan	8,702	888	126	76	1,205	8,979	202	389	401
Guzerat	29,633	441	495	2,207	2,098	9,357	765	193	1,527
Sind	22,595	154	31	103	3,834	2,529	34	17	1,026
Grand Total.....	322,044	20,134	1,268	2,679	12,895	36,053	2,281	2,936	3,436
DECCAN.									
Khandesh	8,657	1,192	48	44	1,145	3,108	216	216	105
Nasik	3,904	1,326	...	24	445	1,654	348	1,629	11
Ahmadnagar	5,615	1,612	103	2	659	1,192	94	123	6
Poona	2,983	1,475	125	...	474	2,529	220	117	115
Satara	4,786	3,025	50	...	229	1,329	...	145	3
Sholapur	4,356	1,495	17	3	629	645	85	95	17
Belgaum	101,077	2,799	215	12	794	1,302	86	2	42
Dharwar	21,679	3,812	58	...	871	2,431	...	8	106
Kaladgi	108,052	1,915	...	208	512	998	231	2	77
KONKAN.									
Kanara	523	17	5	...	20	315	2	...	...
Ratnagiri	458	141	77	...	35	251	8	2	...
Kolaba	51	165	6	1	10	143	30	...	...
Bombay City	7,349	488	34	75	1,053	7,582	23	345	377
Tanna	321	77	4	...	87	688	189	42	24
GUZERAT.									
Surat	3,455	252	462	202	263	3,335	9	132	655
Broach	3,024	74	...	474	241	1,286	12	41	19
Kaira	7,662	...	...	650	291	1,101	683	...	10
Panch Mahals	809	111	33	...	32	376	...	...	3
Ahmadabad	14,688	4	...	881	1,271	3,259	61	20	840
SIND.									
Karachi	2,365	62	12	62	745	1,072	3	2	164
Haidarabad	8,192	8	...	5	2,150	650	4	13	239
Thar and Parkar	3,313	47	14	...	456	161	17	...	223
Shikarpur	8,313	...	4	36	461	624	10	2	400
Upper Sind Frontier	412	37	1	...	22	22	...	...	...

e more important OCCUPATIONS under CLASS VI.—continued.

Shoemakers.	Persons occupied in Printing or Selling Books and Stationery.	Sellers of Grain and Flour.	Millers, Grinders and Huskers of Grain.	Bakers.	Farmers of Grain.	Sellers of Fruits and Vegetables.	Dealers in Preserves, Pickles, and Spices.	Confectioners and Ice-sellers.	Butchers and Meat Sellers.	Fishermen and Fishmongers.	Sellers of Milk.	Sellers of Ghee, Butter, and Cheese.	Distillers and Dealers in Wine and Spirits.
24,288	697	9,292	11,035	599	1,736	13,044	843	1,455	5,040	5,252	5,643	2,253	922
7,394	2,306	2,665	5,472	884	559	4,155	922	1,452	1,524	58,093	3,681	1,234	12,773
5,041	1,026	12,877	3,749	1,115	770	4,747	2,214	787	1,165	6,104	1,667	1,339	852
10,549	213	3,006	2,379	403	322	1,443	1,726	1,184	1,017	12,023	1,955	9,119	181
47,272	4,242	27,804	23,165	3,001	3,837	23,394	5,775	4,878	8,746	81,477	12,946	13,950	14,738
4,409	54	1,267	375	46	543	917	5	354	1,136	1,591	858	124	140
2,188	43	1,114	335	47	192	707	26	192	390	413	628	44	24
3,727	31	422	750	53	90	1,070	9	110	290	332	365	256	19
2,789	395	786	626	47	312	1,833	2	223	644	1,141	1,093	272	74
4,442	35	686	27	3	47	1,194	3	39	695	712	657	999	52
3,143	42	672	1,054	20	24	1,156	...	78	436	176	690	130	60
1,775	40	1,736	2,811	16	41	2,624	1	110	498	519	251	263	121
770	30	2,225	2,330	122	365	1,930	705	224	583	313	818	160	372
1,045	27	294	3,327	245	52	1,583	92	125	373	55	313	10	60
17	3	94	464	9	201	43	3	39	39	7,823	65	65	1,599
3,043	19	291	115	...	22	41	1	12	17	19,424	526	400	4,004
279	11	38	393	1	30	131	...	15	13	3,490	65	119	418
2,847	2,218	1,616	2,104	857	205	3,527	985	1,314	1,026	6,671	2,726	412	2,737
1,298	55	626	2,416	17	101	413	3	72	429	20,610	299	178	4,015
1,367	146	1,389	1,212	330	183	735	467	167	361	4,422	323	794	561
679	49	1,005	561	75	176	606	427	146	332	1,535	86	32	103
830	26	3,291	257	161	49	1,080	248	95	148	14	369	52	35
158	6	1,332	78	41	28	189	273	32	32	1	39	72	109
2,007	799	5,270	1,641	508	329	2,137	799	347	292	112	659	389	42
1,393	61	1,351	662	157	42	259	208	269	186	5,800	715	320	60
3,088	65	692	1,136	122	112	361	43	362	246	2,729	512	136	78
2,295	...	450	...	1	...	73	...	14	8	464	10	7,863	8
3,427	87	493	573	113	165	755	1,419	510	532	2,831	679	890	35
346	...	74	8	10	3	...	56	9	45	264	39	...	...

the more important OCCUPATIONS under CLASS VI.—continued.

Sellers of Timber.	Sellers of Firewood.	Sellers of Cowdung (Fuel).	Sellers of Grass, Doosa, &c.	Sellers of Grass for thatching, &c.	Sellers of Hemp, Flax, Rope, and String.	Dealers in Hides and Skins.	Tanners and Curriers.	Leather and Sellers.	Leather Dyers.	Sellers of Leather-utensils, Hoops, &c.
1,631	9,197	836	5,476	497	6,097	3,619	1,625	16,466	829	12,670
568	849	17	475	123	212	295	268	2,945	153	93
412	945	490	177	346	875	224	5,131	2,460	1,541	292
170	3,089	4	867	42	561	92	45	1,638	41	74
2,781	14,080	1,347	6,995	1,008	7,745	4,230	7,069	23,509	2,563	13,129
1,163	559	56	643	48	—	155	38	233	37	358
38	694	9	2,106	346	23	16	110	756	61	94
16	731	180	167	2	152	184	107	684	139	421
191	594	137	330	21	1,163	1,036	212	2,227	242	82
43	184	39	8	5	3,962	243	370	924	110	516
27	660	320	544	30	661	274	197	2,180	146	1,097
36	1,961	9	506	1	8	1,044	369	4,063	63	968
116	1,631	86	761	44	78	519	123	3,094	20	4,621
1	2,183	—	411	—	50	148	99	2,305	10	4,513
22	124	—	41	1	1	162	21	636	—	22
11	17	—	139	7	31	27	27	682	15	—
12	71	—	—	—	47	45	—	739	—	—
218	571	17	233	114	132	25	74	182	38	62
305	66	—	62	1	1	36	146	706	100	9
163	157	23	22	3	474	21	288	142	607	61
64	67	33	11	7	324	53	479	544	269	7
14	1	—	3	—	—	—	3,020	36	11	55
35	1	—	4	—	—	2	—	175	15	110
136	719	434	137	336	75	150	1,169	1,355	639	33
95	1,211	2	366	19	57	45	21	34	19	—
45	547	—	42	21	—	29	6	1,507	15	22
—	395	—	322	—	—	—	—	60	2	19
30	926	2	125	2	503	18	18	37	5	33
—	10	—	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

415. Under Class VII. come all miscellaneous persons, who are not shown elsewhere, and, as might have been expected, their numbers are the most numerous, contributing 55.44 per cent. of the total of all classes. The numbers and percentages are those here given:—

	Numbers.	Percentages.
1. Women having no occupation and wives so described ...	3,478,683	38.67
2. Children having no occupation ...	5,147,498	57.22
3. Others ...	369,810	4.11
	<u>8,995,991</u>	<u>100.00</u>

416. Those included under "Others" are thus detailed:—

1. Persons having no ostensible or independent income, beggars, paupers, &c. ...	317,175	3.53
2. Persons whose income is derived from dividends on shares, annuities, and such like... ..	22,407	0.25
3. Persons whose income is derived from rent of houses, shops, &c. ...	3,750	0.04
4. Pensioners	8,036	0.09
5. Prostitutes	18,442	0.20
	<u>369,810</u>	<u>4.11</u>

417. Of males and females in this class the proportions are as 33.06 to 66.94. For each division of the class there are the following:—

	Percentages of	
	Males.	Females.
1. Persons whose income is derived from dividends in shares, &c., or from rents of houses and shops	0.27	0.02
2. Persons having no ostensible income, beggars, paupers, &c.	2.96	0.57
3. Pensioners	0.08	0.01
4. Children... ..	29.75	27.47
5. Women having no special occupation and wives so described	0.00	38.67
6. Prostitutes	0.00	0.20
	<u>33.06</u>	<u>66.94</u>

418. Of the Children shown as having no occupation the *males* exceed the *females* by 2.28 per cent., and comparing the numbers now given with those in

our Age tables they are all under 12 years of age. The following table gives the comparison for each DIVISION and DISTRICT :—

Divisions and Districts.	CHILDREN.			BOYS.			GIRLS.			
	(a) As given in Age Returns.	(b) As given in Occu- pation Forms.	Excess of (a) over (b).	(a) As given in Age Returns.	(b) As given in Occu- pation Forms.	Excess of (a) over (b).	(a) As given in Age Returns.	(b) As given in Occu- pation Forms.	Excess of (a) over (b).	
Deccan	2,902,567	2,496,689	405,878	1,510,632	1,271,783	238,859	1,391,715	1,224,896	166,819	
Konkan	1,118,333	1,043,443	74,890	578,216	541,477	36,739	540,117	501,966	38,151	
Guzerat	1,018,408	975,580	42,828	644,034	519,834	124,200	474,374	455,746	18,628	
Sind	859,990	631,786	228,204	481,701	343,230	138,471	373,289	288,556	84,733	
Total	5,899,298	5,147,498	751,800	3,114,803	2,676,334	438,469	2,784,495	2,471,164	313,331	
DECCAN.	Khandesh	285,691	245,638	40,043	199,743	179,912	19,831	185,938	165,726	20,212
	Nasik	250,832	257,110	23,722	144,576	131,370	13,206	136,256	125,740	10,516
	Ahmadnagar	250,148	243,672	46,476	150,000	116,874	33,126	140,148	126,798	13,350
	Poona	327,797	302,637	25,160	171,135	155,584	15,551	156,662	147,053	9,609
	Satara	396,917	320,766	66,151	203,950	165,976	37,974	182,967	154,790	28,177
	Sholapur	237,294	185,749	51,464	123,601	93,797	29,804	113,603	91,943	22,160
	Pelgaum	245,162	293,063	52,079	179,625	148,801	30,824	165,537	144,282	21,255
	Dharwar	335,452	291,797	63,655	164,423	146,506	17,917	171,029	145,291	25,738
Kaladgi	293,374	256,246	37,128	153,799	132,973	20,826	139,573	123,273	16,302	
KONKAN.	Kanara	135,277	129,618	5,659	70,282	66,859	3,423	64,993	62,759	2,236
	Ratnagiri	308,509	351,516	43,993	203,995	180,806	22,429	191,514	170,650	20,864
	Kolaba	124,075	126,251	7,824	70,503	66,509	3,994	63,572	59,742	3,830
	Bombay City	129,763	127,457	2,306	67,353	68,487	-1,134	62,410	58,970	3,440
	Tanna	323,709	308,601	15,108	166,083	158,756	7,327	157,626	149,845	7,781
GUZERAT.	Surat	224,022	209,929	16,093	117,416	107,994	9,422	108,606	101,935	6,671
	Broach	121,453	113,208	8,245	63,001	58,353	4,648	64,452	54,825	9,627
	Kaira	254,232	256,190	42	157,927	157,927	---	128,305	128,263	42
	Panch Mahals	96,984	94,984	---	50,729	50,729	---	46,255	46,255	---
	Ahmadabad	287,717	269,269	18,448	154,961	144,801	10,160	132,756	124,463	8,293
SIND.	Karachi	157,190	132,388	24,802	87,498	69,695	17,803	69,692	62,693	6,999
	Handarabad	291,551	195,415	96,136	163,723	110,319	53,404	124,829	85,098	43,732
	Thar and Parkar	67,611	56,253	11,358	37,901	30,019	7,882	29,710	28,264	1,446
	Shikarpur	308,190	220,914	87,276	172,045	118,282	53,763	136,135	102,632	33,503
	Upper Sind Frontier	34,458	26,786	7,672	20,334	14,915	5,419	14,924	11,871	3,053

419. It will be seen that whilst in the Age tables the number of children is 5,899,298, it is 5,147,498 in those for occupation: less in the latter by 751,800, of whom 438,469, or 58·32, are *boys*, whilst 313,331, or 41·68 per cent., are *girls*.

420. For the Presidency generally the number of CHILDREN shown in the Ages tables exceeds the number in the tables for Occupation. In BOMBAY CITY, however, in the latter table, the number of *Boys* is higher by 1,134, so there possibly the term child (under 12 years of age) was less strictly defined than in the Mofussil.

421. The total of Beggars and Paupers is 317,175, and if it be taken as 100, the DECCAN contributes 40·65, the KONKAN 27·41, GUZERAT 17·52, and SIND 14·42. In the DISTRICTS, as might have been expected, BOMBAY CITY gives the maximum: no less than 20·72 per cent. For the AHMADABAD and SATARA DISTRICTS the percentages are respectively 6·77 and 6·36: for KHANDESH and DHARWAR there are, for each, 5·87, and for SHIKARPUR 5·03. In all other DISTRICTS it is under 5 per cent., and ranges from 4·83 in KARACHI down to 0·53 on the UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

422. Of persons whose income is derived from shares, &c., the total is more than half of them (11,799) are in the DECCAN, especially in POONA (2,566), in SHOLAPUR (2,123), in SATARA (1,990), and in AHMADNAGAR (1,611). In the KONKAN there are 3,372 and the numbers for the RATNAGIRI DISTRICT are 1,593. The total for GUZERAT is 6,176, and of these there are 2,059 (the maximum) in SURAT, and 1,301 (the minimum) in BROACH. In the AHMADABAD and KAIRA DISTRICTS the numbers are respectively 1,467 and 1,349. For SIND the total is 1,060,

423. The total of Prostitutes is 18,442, and 67·71 per cent. are returned from the DECCAN, 24·13 from the KONKAN, 1·77 from GUZERAT, and 6·39 from SIND. Of the 67·71 per cent. for the DECCAN the three southern DISTRICTS contribute 51·35: DHARWAR giving 27·33, KALADGI 14·63, and BELGAUM 9·34. BOMBAY CITY gives 8·95 per cent. out of the 24·13 for the KONKAN. It is hardly necessary to say that the figures here given only represent the number of Prostitutes returned as such.

424. There are 8,036 Pensioners, and the percentage for the DECCAN is 42·52. For the KONKAN it is 48·17, and 27·09 are from the RATNAGIRI DISTRICT (from Dapoollee), 12·13 from BOMBAY CITY, and 5·54 from KOLARA. In the DECCAN the percentages for the POONA DISTRICT are 10·15, for DHARWAR 9·31, for SATARA 6·47, and for AHMADNAGAR 5·15.

425. Of persons deriving their income from rent of houses and shops the total is 3,750. The numbers in the DECCAN are 938, in the KONKAN 1,839, in GUZERAT 844, and 129 in SIND. In POONA there are 390, in KHANDESH 138, and in SHOLAPUR 136. In BOMBAY CITY there are 1,573. In GUZERAT the greatest number (649) is from the AHMADABAD DISTRICT.

EDUCATION.

426. The changes which were made for this PRESIDENCY in the education column of the enumeration form have already been given, and their advantages have been explained. In the form first issued by the Government of India, those were to be distinguished who were able to read and write, but there was nothing to show how many of them *were* actually under instruction, and how many *had been* educated more or less: there was nothing to show what was the condition of the locality as regarded its educational status. By the form suggested by Mr. Peile, who was then Director of Public Instruction, not only do we find that in such and such a District so many people can read and write, but we learn that so many of them are actually under instruction, and that so many are no longer in a state of pupilage: by deducting the number in Government, aided, and inspected schools, from the numbers under instruction, the remainder will represent the number in indigenous schools, and the state of education in different localities can be compared. In addition, the individuals are distinguished by sex; they are grouped under three age periods (under 12, between 12 and 20, above 20), and further they are shown as HINDUS, MAHOMEDANS, BUDDHISTS, CHRISTIANS, and OTHERS.

427. The total population of our 24 DISTRICTS, exclusive of the Army and the Railways, is 16,228,774, and of this number 822,773 are returned as able to read and write, so 5·07 per cent. of the people are to some extent educated: one person out of every 20 can read and write. For MADRAS the percentage is 4·97, or 1 in 21: for the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES it is 1·73, or 1 in 58, but it is stated that the returns are imperfect. For the CENTRAL PROVINCES it is 1·49, or 1 in 67. Taking the sexes, we find that whilst 9·37 per *hundred* of our *males* can read and write, the proportion for our *females* is only 34 per *ten thousand*. In Madras the percentage for males is 9·41 per 100 and for females 16 per 10,000. In the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES it is 3·24 per 100 for males and for females it is too low to be appreciable. In the CENTRAL PROVINCES it is 2·83 per 100 for males and 10 per 10,000 for females. These proportions are given in the following table:—

Indian Provinces.	Percentage of those able to read and write on the Total Population.			Number of Persons among whom there is one able to read or write.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Bombay	5·07	9·37	0·34	19·72
Madras	4·97	9·41	0·16	20·93
North-West Provinces	1·73	3·24	0·004	57·81
Central Provinces	1·49	2·83	0·10	67·06

428. The state of EDUCATION varies in the different DIVISIONS, and GUZERAT heads the list with 7·03 per cent. : then comes the KONKAN with 6·61, but much of this rate is probably due to BOMBAY CITY being included. The percentage for the DECCAN is 4·07 and for Sind 3·88. For GUZERAT and the KONKAN the percentages are above the average for the PRESIDENCY, and for the DECCAN and SIND they are below it.

429. As regards EDUCATION amongst *males*, the DIVISIONS show in the same order. In GUZERAT their percentage is 13·11, in the KONKAN it is 11·65 : in the DECCAN 7·86, and 6·80 in SIND.

430. The state of EDUCATION amongst *females* is far from satisfactory : the numbers are too small everywhere to show percentages, so the proportions are given per thousand. The KONKAN now has the first place with 10·23 per 1,000, but if BOMBAY CITY be excluded, it is only 1 per 1,000. In GUZERAT it is 3·57, the Presidency average being 3·40 per 1,000. For SIND it is 2·59 per 1,000, and in the DECCAN it is 0·84, or 8 per 10,000.

431. Of the DECCAN DISTRICTS, POONA stands first with 5·52 per cent. of persons able to read and write, and KALADGI is last with 3·11 per cent. In the KONKAN the proportion for BOMBAY CITY is 16·30 and the minimum (3·09) is in RATNAGIRI. In GUZERAT, BROACH is first and KAIRA last, and in SIND similar positions are occupied by KARACHI and the UPPER FRONTIER.

432. All these details, together with those for *Males* and *Females* for each DIVISION and DISTRICT, are given in the following table :—

Division and Districts.		ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.					
		PERSONS.		MALES.		FEMALES.	
		Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per mille.
Deccan		324,191	4·07	320,936	7·86	3,255	0·84
Konkan		215,505	6·61	199,785	11·65	15,810	10·23
Guzerat		197,671	7·03	192,940	13·11	4,771	3·57
Sind		55,316	3·88	52,791	6·80	2,525	2·59
Grand Total...		622,773	5·07	796,412	9·37	26,361	3·40
DECCAN.	Khandesh	33,052	3·69	37,799	7·12	254	0·40
	Nasik	78,743	3·91	28,539	7·57	209	0·60
	Ahmadnagar	32,767	4·23	32,438	6·20	329	0·87
	Poona	51,065	5·52	49,057	10·51	1,028	2·33
	Satara	38,325	3·43	38,144	6·72	179	0·33
	Sholapur	29,801	4·49	29,667	8·69	134	0·42
	Pelgaum	33,525	3·55	33,078	6·90	447	0·98
	Dharwar	47,461	4·60	44,961	9·27	500	1·04
Kaladgi	25,427	3·11	25,252	6·04	175	0·44	
KONKAN.	Kanara	23,587	5·92	23,174	11·22	413	2·15
	Ratnagiri	41,587	3·07	41,405	8·43	182	0·34
	Kolaba	15,295	4·36	15,162	8·51	133	0·77
	Bombay City	105,066	16·30	90,569	22·65	14,817	59·33
	Tanna	30,040	3·55	29,475	7·03	565	1·80
GUZERAT.	Surat	55,522	9·14	53,493	17·58	2,029	6·70
	Broach	33,285	9·50	32,626	17·87	659	3·93
	Kaira	30,195	5·13	39,869	9·51	228	0·89
	Panch Mahals	8,421	3·49	6,236	6·53	185	1·61
	Ahmadabad	60,248	7·26	58,676	13·37	1,572	4·03
SIND.	Karachi	21,251	5·01	20,158	8·39	1,059	5·99
	Hyderabad	24,814	3·43	23,861	5·99	953	2·93
	Thar and Parkar	5,100	2·82	5,063	4·92	17	0·22
	Shikarpur	31,721	4·08	31,267	13·92	454	1·29
	Upper Sind Frontier	2,430	2·70	2,428	4·61	2	0·05

433. From this table it will be seen that in **SIND** out of 117,012 *females*, in the **UPPER FRONTIER** and **THAR** and **PARKAR** DISTRICTS only 19 are returned as able to read and write. In **BOMBAY CITY** the proportion is 60 per 1,000.

434. In the following table the number of *males* able to read and write, per 1,000 of the *male* population, is given for the DISTRICTS of those **INDIAN PROVINCES** for which the information was obtainable:—

BOMBAY.		NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.		MADRAS.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.	
Districts.	Proportion per mille of Male Population able to read and write.	Districts.	Proportion per mille of Male Population able to read and write.	Districts.	Proportion per mille of Male Population able to read and write.	Districts.	Proportion per mille of Male Population able to read and write.
Bombay City ...	227	Benares ...	209	Madras Town ...	*183	Nimar ...	79
Broach ...	179	Jaloun ...	162	Tanjore... ..	180	Nagpur ...	59
Surat ...	176	Jhansie ...	145	Tinnevely ...	159	Sambalpur ...	50
Stikarpur ...	139	Cawnpore ...	139	Chingleput ...	154	Sagar ...	45
Ahmedabad ...	134	Moonsuffar Nagar ...	131	Nilgerie ...	137	Hoshangabad ...	43
Kanara ...	112	Agra ...	130	Pudu Cottah Ter-ritory ...	129	Upper Godavery District ...	42
Poona ...	105	Mirzapur ...	128	Trichinopoly ...	121	Jabalpur ...	41
Kaira ...	95	Aligurh ...	111	Madura ...	120	Wardha... ..	40
Dharwar ...	93	Humirpur ...	109	North Arcot ...	106	Damoh ...	32
Sholspur ...	87	Boolund Shabar ...	107	South Arcot ...	106	Narsingpur ...	27
Kolaba ...	85	Shahjehanpur ...	102	Malabar ...	97	Bhandara ...	24
Ratanagiri ...	84	Furruckabad ...	100	Bellary ...	80	Chanda ...	22
Karachi ...	84	Gurhwal ...	89	Kistna ...	78	Seoni ...	19
Ahmadnagar ...	82	Kumaon ...	79	Nellore ...	78	Chhindwara ...	18
Nasik ...	78	Dehradun ...	46	Coimbatore ...	72	Betul ...	16
Khandesh ...	71	Futtehpur ...	36	Kurnool... ..	72	Raipur ...	12
Tanna ...	70	Meerut ...	35	South Canara ...	68	Mandla ...	12
Belgaum ...	69	Moradabad ...	35	Cuddapah ...	63	Bilaspur... ..	11
Satara ...	67	Banda ...	35	Godavery ...	58	Balaghat ...	8
Panch Mahals ...	65	Etah ...	31	Salem ...	56		
Kaladgi ...	60	Allahbad ...	28	Ganjam ...	50		
Haidarabad... ..	60	Muttra ...	27	Vizagapatam ...	44		
Thar and Parkar ...	49	Bareilly ...	27				
Upper Sind Frontier	48	Ghaziipur ...	23				
		Etawah ...	23				
Mean... ..	93	Mean... ..	32	Mean ...	94	Mean ...	29

* The tabulated results of this district do not distinguish males and females; so the figure given refers to persons and not to males as in other cases.

435. It is more than probable that amongst those returned as able to read and write, there have been included many who could do little more than sign their names, so after all the test must be taken *cum grano*. In **ENGLAND** the educational status is determined approximately by the Registrar General by taking the proportion of signatures to mere marks on the marriage registers. With the results for **ENGLAND**, let us compare those for **BOMBAY CITY**, where naturally our results are most favourable. Now, whilst with us there are 163 per 1,000 who can read and write, there are 769 in **ENGLAND**. Taking the *males* in both places, those of them at **HOME** who are *uneducated* are 194 per 1,000, and with us they are 773. In the case of *females* the disparity is still more striking: our educated for **BOMBAY CITY** are only 59 per 1,000 (for the Presidency they are only 3 per 1,000), but at **HOME** they are 732. Speaking generally, our *educated* of both sexes are proportionally less than the **HOME uneducated**; our *educated males* are proportionally somewhat greater than the **HOME uneducated**, and our *educated females* are considerably less. These details are here given:—

	Persons.		Males.		Females.	
	No. per 1,000 able to read and write or to sign.	No. per 1,000 unable to read and write or to sign.	No. per 1,000 able to read and write or to sign.	No. per 1,000 unable to read and write or to sign.	No. per 1,000 able to read and write or to sign.	No. per 1,000 unable to read and write or to sign.
Bombay City	163	837	227	773	59	941
England	769	231	806	194	732	268

436. Whilst the PRESIDENCY average of *persons* able to read and write is 5 out of every 100, it is 4·96 for HINDUS, 2·72 for MAHOMEDANS, 24·52 for BUDDHISTS (Jains), and 21 each for CHRISTIANS, and OTHERS (chiefly PARSIS, JEWS, &c.) Our so-called BUDDHISTS are most of them engaged in trade, so it is not surprising that the percentage of their educated *males* is as high as 43·64. Amongst the CHRISTIAN community it is 28·21 and amongst OTHERS it is 30·01. With HINDUS it falls to 9·47, and for MAHOMEDANS it is only 4·76. The high rate for OTHERS is due to the very laudable efforts of the PARSIS to advance the educational status of their class, and without a doubt *they* contribute largely to the 11·08 per cent. of educated *females* under the head of *Others*. Of CHRISTIAN *females* 12·18 out of every 100 can read and write: this of course includes the *Native* CHRISTIANS. Amongst HINDUS, MAHOMEDANS, and BUDDHISTS, the proportions are respectively 0·12, 0·31, and 0·54: these figures tell their own tale.

437. These details are subjoined:—

Classes.	Persons.		Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
Hindus	640,167	4·96	632,391	9·47	7,776	0·12
Mahomedans	77,433	2·72	73,457	4·76	3,976	0·31
Buddhists	46,744	24·52	46,288	43·64	456	0·54
Christians	22,551	21·26	17,308	28·21	5,243	12·18
All Others	35,878	21·06	26,968	30·01	8,910	11·08
Total	822,773	5·07	796,412	9·39	26,391	0·34

438. The following table gives the percentages for this PRESIDENCY and for MADRAS:—

Classes.	Percentage for Bombay.	Percentage for Madras.
Hindus	4·96	4·80
Mahomedans	2·72	4·90
Buddhists (Jains)	24·52	12·00
Christians	21·26	7·40
Others	21·06	18·40

439. There are no means of ascertaining the educational status of the different castes, but the Brahmans are all, more or less, educated, and the qualifications now required by Government are a healthy stimulus towards a knowledge of English.

440. The numbers of educated males and females under 12 years of age are respectively 182,803 and 9,891, and their respective percentages are 22.95 and 37.52. Between 12 and 20 years the numbers are 146,178 and 5,232, and the percentages 18.35 and 19.85. Above 20 years the numbers are more than double those of the 1st period, and, for males, more than three times those of the 2nd period: there are 467,426 and 11,238. The percentages are now in favour of males: they are 58.70 and 42.63. For easier reference these details are tabulated—

Age Periods.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Percentage.		
				Persons.	Males.	Females.
Under 12 years ...	192,699	182,803	9,891	23.42	22.95	37.52
Between 12 and 20 ...	151,410	146,178	5,232	18.40	18.35	19.85
Above 20 ...	478,664	467,426	11,238	58.18	58.70	42.63

441. The percentages of our educated, in the three periods, on the total population for each period, are here contrasted with those in the MADRAS PRESIDENCY:—

Age Periods.	Males.		Females.	
	Bombay.	Madras.	Bombay.	Madras.
Under 12 years ...	5.87	4.4	0.36	0.1
Between 12 and 20 ...	12.08	10.06	0.45	0.2
Above 20 ...	11.24	13.09	0.29	0.19

442. There are 240,243 persons actually under instruction, and 582,530 who are more or less instructed, so their respective proportions are as 29.19 to 70.81. For *males* they are as 28.90 to 71.10, and for *females* they are as 38.13 to 61.87. The details for each DIVISION and DISTRICT are embodied in the subjoined table,

from which it will be seen that, for educated males, the proportion ranges from 9·14 on the UPPER SIND FRONTIER to 39·22 in DHARWAR. For females the maximum is 70·08 per cent. in KHANDESH and the minimum is 0 on the UPPER SIND FRONTIER. In this DISTRICT only two females have been returned as educated, and neither of them is shown as any longer under instruction:—

Divisions and Districts.	MALES				FEMALES			
	Able to read and write.				Able to read and write.			
	Actually under instruction at School or elsewhere.	Not actually under instruction at School or elsewhere.	Percentage		Actually under instruction at School or elsewhere.	Not actually under instruction at School or elsewhere.	Percentage	
			Of those actually under instruction.	Of those not under instruction.			Of those actually under instruction.	Of those not under instruction.
Deccan	107,532	212,404	33·51	66·49	1,739	1,516	53·43	46·57
Konkan	55,029	144,761	27·55	72·45	5,279	10,531	33·39	66·61
Guzerat	49,413	143,481	20·56	79·44	2,023	2,748	42·40	57·60
Sind	18,218	64,574	22·00	78·00	1,010	1,515	40·00	60·00
GF and Total	230,192	566,220	28·90	71·10	10,051	16,310	38·13	61·87
DCCAN.								
{ Khandesh	12,608	25,190	33·85	66·15	178	78	70·08	29·92
{ Nasik	8,345	20,194	29·24	70·76	91	118	43·44	56·56
{ Ahmadnagar	10,487	21,951	32·33	67·67	201	128	61·09	38·91
{ Poona	14,956	34,101	30·49	69·51	410	618	39·83	60·17
{ Satara	13,332	24,814	24·95	75·05	58	121	32·40	67·60
{ Sholapur	8,088	21,579	27·28	72·72	84	50	62·69	37·31
{ Belgaum	12,662	20,416	38·28	61·72	304	143	68·01	31·99
{ Dharwar	18,322	28,689	39·22	60·78	259	201	59·80	40·20
{ Kaladgi	8,732	16,520	34·58	65·42	114	61	65·15	34·85
KONKAN.								
{ Kanara	6,047	17,127	26·09	73·91	194	219	46·97	53·03
{ Ratnagiri	14,754	38,651	35·63	64·37	107	75	58·80	41·20
{ Kolaba	4,849	10,813	31·98	68·02	80	53	60·15	39·85
{ Bombay City	20,307	70,362	27·42	72·58	4,563	9,956	31·43	68·57
{ Tanna	9,067	20,408	30·76	69·24	336	229	59·46	40·54
GUZERAT.								
{ Surat	13,994	29,499	26·17	73·83	806	1,221	39·82	60·18
{ Broach	7,173	25,453	21·99	78·01	316	243	47·96	52·04
{ Kaira	11,709	28,160	29·37	70·63	120	208	36·81	63·19
{ Panch Mahals	2,031	6,208	24·66	75·34	78	107	42·16	57·84
{ Ahmadabad	14,512	44,164	24·73	75·27	701	871	44·69	55·31
SIND.								
{ Karachi	4,745	15,407	23·55	76·45	426	673	38·78	61·22
{ Haidarabad	5,185	18,676	21·91	78·09	377	576	39·54	60·46
{ Ther and Parkar	724	4,359	14·25	85·75	8	9	47·05	52·95
{ Shikarper	7,341	23,926	23·47	76·53	199	255	43·83	56·17
{ Upper Sind Frontier	223	2,308	9·14	90·86	...	2	...	100·00

443. The next table gives, for the DIVISIONS and DISTRICTS, the numbers under instruction in each of our 3-age periods, and it may be seen that, out of 240,243 persons actually under instruction, there are

174,342 under 12 = 72·61 per cent.

57,786 between 12 & 20 = 24·05 "

8,025 above 20 = 3·34 "

240,243

100·00

444. They are here distinguished by sexes :—

Divisions and Districts.	Number of Males under instruction.			Number of Females under instruction.		
	Under 12 years.	Between 12 and 20 years.	Above 20 years.	Under 12 years.	Between 12 and 20 years.	Above 20 years.
Deccan	77,827	26,464	3,241	1,566	147	26
Konkan	36,573	16,380	2,076	4,027	865	387
Guzerat	36,833	10,900	1,680	1,789	177	57
Sind	14,933	2,744	541	884	109	17
Grand Total	166,166	56,483	7,538	8,266	1,298	487
DECCAN.						
Khandeah	9,550	2,783	275	169	8	1
Nasik... ..	5,911	2,140	294	76	10	5
Ahmadnagar... ..	7,575	2,458	454	163	32	6
Poona	10,196	4,130	630	355	46	9
Satara	8,788	3,938	606	51	7	.....
Sholapur	5,754	1,895	439	80	3	1
Belgaum	9,180	3,234	248	279	23	2
Dharwar	13,760	4,375	187	285	13	1
Kaladgi	7,113	1,511	108	108	5	1
KONKAN.						
Kanara	4,031	1,893	123	185	6	3
Ratnagiri	11,017	3,550	187	102	5	.....
Kolaba	3,612	1,125	112	79	1	.....
Bombay City... ..	11,147	7,705	1,455	3,398	787	377
Tanna	6,766	2,107	194	263	66	7
GUZERAT.						
Surat... ..	10,848	2,813	333	751	49	8
Broach	5,580	1,449	144	295	18	3
Kaira... ..	8,499	2,854	356	109	9	2
Panch Mahala	1,585	346	100	72	6	.....
Ahmadabad	10,381	3,438	753	562	95	44
SIND.						
Karachi	3,587	1,015	143	352	68	6
Haidarabad	4,403	672	110	349	23	5
Thar and Parkar	498	167	59	2	6	.....
Shikarpur	6,269	858	214	181	12	6
Upper Sind Frontier	176	32	14	.....	.....	.....

445. Out of 230,192 males under instruction, there are 166,166 under 12 years of age, 56,488 between 12 and 20, and 7,538 above 20. In other words out of every 100, there are 72 under 12, 25 between 12 and 20, and 3 only over 20. Of females the total under instruction is 10,051, and 8,266 are under 12, 1,298 are between 12 and 20, and 487 are above 20. Their percentages are 83 under 12, 13 between 12 and 20, and 4 above 20.

446. But, few boys and still fewer girls seem to remain under instruction after their 12th year, for their respective percentages in the other periods are 23 and 17. In the 3rd period (above 20) it is 4 per cent. for females against 3 per cent. for males, but this is probably wrong. Of these females, who number 487, no less than 377 (77.41 per cent.) are contributed by BOMBAY CITY, and of these again 86 per cent. are Parsis, Jews, and those denominations classed as "OTHERS."

447. From the gross total of those unable to read and write, there must necessarily be deducted those who are too young to be instructed, and their numbers can be found from the Age tables. Few native children begin their schooling before the fifth year, but unfortunately our age period is from 1 to 6; however, if we take the 6th as the first year of instruction, it will be quite near enough. Now the number of children under 6 years is 3,463,427, and 1,769,797 of them are males, whilst 1,697,427 are females. Deducting these numbers from the total population of the Presidency (16,228,774), we have 12,765,550 persons capable of being instructed (6,716,591 males and 6,048,959 females). Calculating our percentages upon these figures, it will be seen that the general rate is raised from 5.07 to 6.45. For *males* it is raised from 9.37 to 11.86 and for *females* from 0.34 to 0.44.

448. It has already been said that, as regards education, the people were merely shown as able or unable to read and write: there was no attempt to classify them by their proficiency, but it will be interesting to see how many of them have passed through the higher grades. The following table has been prepared with this object, and it shows the numbers of each class of the community who have passed the matriculation, and other higher examinations in each Faculty of the Bombay University from the year 1859 to 1872, the year of the Census:—

Class.	Matriculation.	First Examination in Arts.	Bachelor of Arts.	Master of Arts.	Bachelor in Law.	License in Medicine and Surgery.		License in Civil Engineering.	
						First Examination.	Second Examination.	First Examination.	Second Examination.
Hindus	738	196	91	15	19	18	12	27	7
Parsees	187	65	31	13	9	9	5	5	...
Europeans (including Indo-Britons)	40	5	3	...	...	2	2	...	...
Portuguese	39	4	...	...	...	13	8	...	...
Sindi	16	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahomedans	13	4	3	1	1	4	4	...	...
Jews	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deogali	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,036	276	130	29	29	46	31	33	8

449. In these thirteen years, 1,036 persons passed the matriculation examination, and their proportion to the total of males returned as able to read and write is 1 in every 786. To this number the HINDUS contribute 71.24 per cent., and the PARSIS 18, leaving 10.76 per cent. for all the other classes. Of this 10.76, the CHRISTIANS, whether European, Indo-British, or Portuguese, give 7.62, and the MAHOMEDANS only 1.16; only 12 persons.

450. Of the 1,036 matriculated, 276 have passed the "First Examination in Arts", and of these again 130 have taken their degree as B.A. The M.A. and LL.B. degrees have each been taken by 29. In Medicine 46 entered, and 31 have passed the Second L.M. In Engineering there were 38, but 8 only have passed the L.C. examination.

451. In these examinations the HINDUS occupy the foremost rank, except in Medicine, and here probably they stand back from caste necessities and prejudices.

INFIRMITIES.

454. Amongst the forms for exhibiting the results of the census was one to show the numbers of the *Insane*, of *Idiots*, of *Deaf and Dumb*, of the *Blind*, and of *Lepers*. In the memorandum of instructions for the guidance of the enumerators, it was pointed out that an *Idiot* is one whose intellect generally is weak, whilst an *Insane* is a person whose mind is disordered, and generally upon some one especial point and at one particular time. With regard to *Lepers*, as the people themselves recognise the difference between the *white* and the *black* (the true) *Leprosy*, it was asked that, in every case, the distinction might be preserved. It was asked, too, that *Eunuchs* might be noted: the term being understood as meaning one who had been mutilated. Those only were to be registered whose misfortunes were generally known, and under no circumstances was any one to be asked whether he was, or was not, impotent. It was further intimated that only those INFIRMITIES were to be noted which were congenital, and not those resulting from accident.

455. Amongst people everywhere there is a natural reluctance to confess to INFIRMITIES, either as affecting themselves or their relations; and in this country there are peculiar difficulties in eliciting the information. For scientific purposes a competent agency must conduct the inquiry, but with tact the mere numbers of the affected may be ascertained very fairly, and, although our figures are not put forward as absolutely correct, they are presumably as correct as those for other Provinces.

456. Our total of *persons* labouring under the INFIRMITIES specified is 75,944, and of this number 47,503 are *males* and 28,441 are *females*. The ratio of the affected to the total population is therefore 4·7 per 1,000, or 1 person out of every 214: for *males* it is 5·6 per 1,000, or 1 in 179, and for *females* it is 3·7 per 1,000, or 1 in 272. For MADRAS the ratio for *persons* is 4·2 per 1,000; for *males* it is 4·3 and for *females* 4·1. In BENGAL similar ratios are respectively 2·1, 3·1, and 1·0. For the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES they are 2·9, 3·3, and 2·4, and for the CENTRAL PROVINCES 2·2, 2·3, and 2·1. Whilst with us 1 *person* out of every 214 is affected, it is 1 in 238 in MADRAS; in the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES it is 1 in 343, in the CENTRAL PROVINCES 1 in 449, and in BENGAL 1 in 478. As regards the figures for other Provinces, it is more likely that they have been understated, than that ours have been overstated. These details are here given:—

Numbers labouring under one or other of the forms of Infirmity specified, viz., Insane, Idiots, Deaf and Dumb, Blind, and Lepers.

Indian Provinces.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Number per 1,000 of Population.			One out of			Percentage of Sexes.	
				Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Bombay	75,944	47,503	28,441	4·7	5·6	3·7	214	179	272	62·55	37·45
Madras	131,015	66,818	64,197	4·2	4·3	4·1	238	236	242	51·00	49·00
North-West Provinces	89,593	54,469	35,124	2·9	3·3	2·4	343	301	409	60·80	39·20
Central Provinces ...	20,607	10,993	9,614	2·2	2·3	2·1	449	429	472	53·35	47·65
Bengal... ..	134,378	100,959	33,419	2·1	3·1	1·0	478	318	960	75·13	24·87
Mean	451,537	260,742	170,795	2·9	3·6	2·3	336	276	435	62·18	37·82

457. In DIVISIONS and DISTRICTS the highest proportion of the affected to the total population is in SIND, where it is 5·3 per 1,000 against 4·9 in the DECCAN, 4·4 in GUZERAT, and 4·0 in the KONKAN. Taking *males* and *females*, the proportions are 6 and 4 per 1,000 for the DECCAN, for SIND 6·5 and 3·8, for GUZERAT 4·8 and 3·1, and for the KONKAN 4·6 and 3·3. Taking only the 75,944 affected, the relative proportions of the sexes are, in the DECCAN, 62·72 *males* to 27·28 *females*, in the KONKAN 61·31 to 38·69, in GUZERAT 58·16 to 41·84, and in SIND 67·94 to 32·06. The mean for the PRESIDENCY is 62·55 *males* to 37·45 *females*. In the DISTRICTS the highest proportion of the affected is in SHIKARPUR (7·2 per 1,000) and the lowest (2·5 per 1,000) in KALADGI. For *males* the maximum is also at SHIKARPUR (8·9 per 1,000) and the minimum (2·7 per 1,000) in BOMBAY CITY: for *females* the maximum (5·5 per 1,000) is in the AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT, and the minimum (1·9 per 1,000) in KALADGI. The subjoined table gives these and other details:—

Numbers affected by the Infirmities specified.

Divisions and Districts.	Numbers.			Proportion per mille to the Total Population.			Proportion of Sexes.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Deccan	39,080	24,512	14,568	4·9	6·0	4·0	62·72	27·28	
Konkan	12,999	7,973	5,026	4·0	4·6	3·3	61·31	38·69	
Guzerat	12,260	7,134	5,126	4·4	4·8	3·1	58·16	41·84	
Sind	11,605	7,884	3,721	5·3	6·5	3·8	67·94	32·06	
Grand Total	75,944	47,503	28,441	4·6	5·6	3·7	62·55	37·45	
DECCAN.	Khandesh	7,298	4,672	2,626	7·0	8·8	5·3	64·02	35·98
	Nasik	4,490	2,749	1,741	6·0	7·3	4·9	61·28	38·72
	Ahmadnagar	5,051	2,964	2,087	6·5	7·5	5·5	58·68	41·32
	Poona	4,667	3,030	1,637	5·1	6·5	3·7	64·92	35·08
	Satara	5,233	3,339	1,894	4·7	5·9	3·5	63·81	36·19
	Sholapur	2,953	1,970	985	4·5	5·7	3·1	66·67	33·33
	Belgaum	4,000	2,380	1,620	4·3	4·9	3·6	59·50	40·50
	Dharwar	3,370	2,092	1,278	3·4	4·1	2·7	62·08	37·92
Kaladgi	2,016	1,316	700	2·5	3·2	1·9	65·03	34·97	
KONKAN.	Kanara	1,167	731	436	2·9	3·5	2·3	62·64	37·36
	Ratnagiri	4,467	2,766	1,701	4·3	5·7	3·2	61·92	38·08
	Kolaba	1,850	1,120	730	5·3	6·3	4·2	60·54	39·46
	Bombay City	1,654	1,064	590	2·6	2·7	2·4	64·33	35·67
	Tanna	3,861	2,292	1,569	4·6	5·2	3·8	59·63	40·37
GUZERAT.	Surat	3,119	1,809	1,310	5·1	5·8	4·3	58·00	42·00
	Broach	1,417	804	613	4·0	4·4	3·6	56·74	43·26
	Kaira	2,967	1,759	1,208	3·8	4·2	3·3	59·28	40·72
	Panch Mahals	996	558	438	4·1	4·4	3·8	56·02	43·98
	Ahmadabad	3,761	2,204	1,557	4·5	5·0	3·9	58·59	41·41
SIND.	Karachi	1,937	1,303	633	4·6	5·5	3·4	67·30	32·70
	Haidarabad	2,882	2,033	849	3·9	5·1	2·6	70·54	29·46
	Thar and Parkar	662	502	160	3·6	4·8	2·1	75·84	24·16
	Shikarpur	5,622	3,759	1,863	7·2	8·9	5·3	66·86	33·14
	Upper Sind Frontier	503	287	216	5·6	5·6	5·5	57·06	42·94

458. Out of every 100 persons affected by the Infirmities named, the proportion of *Insanes* is 7·69, of *Idiots* 8·71, of the *Deaf and Dumb* 20·38, of the *Blind* 44·99, and of *Lepers* 18·23. The numbers and percentages for each of these 5 classes may be seen more readily, thus—

	Numbers.	Percentage.
1. <i>Insane</i> ...	5,842	7·69
2. <i>Idiots</i> ...	6,616	8·71
3. <i>Deaf and Dumb</i> ...	15,475	20·38
4. <i>Blind</i> ...	34,169	44·99
5. <i>Lepers</i> ...	13,842	18·23
	<u>75,944</u>	<u>100·00</u>

459. Of the 5,842 persons returned as *Insane*, 4,074 are *males* and 1,768 are *females*; their respective percentages on the total *males* and *females* affected being 8·58 and 6·21. The total of *Idiots* is 6,616, and 4,717 of them are *males*, 1,899 being *females*. The percentage for *males* is 9·93 and for *females* 6·68. Our *Deaf and Dumb* number 15,475, the *males* are 10,173, the *females* 5,302: for the former the percentage is 21·42, and for the latter 18·64. Of the *Blind* there are no less than 34,169, and of these 18,527 are *males* and 15,642 are *females*; their percentages are respectively 39 and 55. The total of *Lepers* is 13,842, and of this number there are 10,012 *males* and 3,830 *females*: for *males* the percentage is 21·07 and for *females* it is 13·47. These details are here tabulated:—

Infirmities.	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
<i>Insane</i> ...	4,074	8·58	1,768	6·21
<i>Idiots</i> ...	4,717	9·93	1,899	6·68
<i>Deaf and Dumb</i> ...	10,173	21·42	5,302	18·64
<i>Blind</i> ...	18,527	39·00	15,642	55·00
<i>Lepers</i> ...	10,012	21·07	3,830	13·47
Total...	47,503	100·00	28,441	100·00

460. Comparing our results with those obtained in other Provinces, our record is by far the heaviest, but then it is just possible, that their figures have been understated. With us the combined percentage of *Insanes* and *Idiots* is 16·40 (7·69 and 8·71), but for the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES it is only 5·36 (3·06 and 2·30.) In the CENTRAL PROVINCES, where no distinction was made, it is 7·82, for MADRAS it is 10·78, and for BENGAL 14·66: comparatively high, but still under our figures by 1·74 per cent. By sexes the gradations are much the same, except as regards *females* in BENGAL, where the percentage is 13·87 against 12·89 in BOMBAY. The maximum for *Insanes* (10·06) is also in BENGAL.

461. Of the *Deaf and Dumb* our proportion is 20·33 against 19·60 for BENGAL, 31·66 for MADRAS, 8·86 for the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES. As regards the *Deaf and Dumb*. Whilst the percentages of *males* and *females* are with us 21·42 and 18·64, they are 32·36 and 30·94 for MADRAS.

462. Of the *Blind* our proportion is 44·99, and in BENGAL it is 37·37, in MADRAS it is 46·92, in the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES 74·50, and in the CENTRAL PROVINCES 58·25. The proportion for *females* is everywhere higher than for *males*, and in the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES it reaches the appalling rate of 83·63 per cent. The minimum is 50·31 in BENGAL.

463. Whilst our proportion of *Lepers* is 18·23, it is 28·37 in BENGAL: for MADRAS it is 10·64, for the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES 11·27, and for the CENTRAL PROVINCES 13·62. In this class the proportion for *males* exceeds that for *females*: the maximum (32·86) is in BENGAL, and the minimum (13·93) in MADRAS. These details are here tabulated:—

	Persons.					Males.					Females.				
	Bombay.	Bengal.	Madræs.	N.W. Provinces.	Central Provin- ces.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Madræs.	N.W. Provinces.	Central Provin- ces.	Bombay.	Bengal.	Madræs.	N.W. Provinces.	Central Provin- ces.
Insane	7·69	10·06	5·80	3·06	7·8	8·58	10·29	6·16	3·62	9·83	6·21	9·55	5·40	2·19	5·47
Idiota	8·71	4·60	4·98	2·30		9·93	4·69	5·26	2·70		6·68	4·32	4·69	1·68	
Deaf and Dumb	20·33	19·60	31·66	8·86	20·31	21·42	19·13	32·36	10·11	21·21	18·64	21·00	30·94	6·93	19·27
Blind	44·99	37·37	46·92	74·50	58·25	39·00	33·09	42·29	68·59	52·63	55·00	50·31	51·75	83·63	64·67
Lepers	18·23	28·37	10·64	11·27	13·62	21·07	32·86	13·93	14·98	16·28	13·47	14·82	7·22	5·52	10·59

4 In the Central Provinces no distinction was made between Insane and Idiots.

464. Hitherto we have seen the proportion of the affected to the total population, and the *general* proportion of each Infirmity to the total affected, as well for our own PRESIDENCY as for other PROVINCES. We may now see what is the proportion of each Infirmity to the total affected in each DIVISION and DISTRICT. In our DIVISIONS the highest proportion of *Insanes* is in the KONKAN: for *persons* it is 13·72, for *males* 15, and for *females* 11·68 per cent. In the DECCAN similar proportions are severally 7·44, 8·29, and 5·99: in GUZERAT they are 4·76, 6·03, and 2·92, in SIND they are 4·90, 5·21, and 4·25. For the PRESIDENCY generally they are 7·69 per cent. for *persons*, 8·58 for *males*, and 6·21 for *females*. In the DECCAN DISTRICTS the maximum (13·59) is in DHARWAR and the minimum (5·23) in KHANDESH. In the KONKAN the range is from 9·30 per cent. in the KOLABA DISTRICT to 19·76 in BOMBAY CITY. The figures for GUZERAT and SIND call for no special remark.

465. It will suffice to say that for *Idiota* the figures are comparatively small for the DECCAN; are larger for the KONKAN, more so for GUZERAT, and still more so for SIND, where HAIDARABAD gives 31·05 per cent. The proportion for the PRESIDENCY being 8·71.

466. Of the *Deaf and Dumb* the proportion to the total affected is for the DECCAN 17·02, for the KONKAN 22·19, for GUZERAT 21·60, and for SIND 23·37. For the PRESIDENCY it is 20·38. In the DISTRICTS the maximum (37·45) is in KANARA and the minimum (12·31) in AHMADNAGAR.

467. The Blind make up 44.99 per cent. of all our affected, and the figures are everywhere very large: for the DECCAN they are 45.39, for the KONKAN 37.02, for GUZERAT 50.68, and for SIND 46.58. In the DISTRICTS the range is from 18.90 in DHARWAR to 60.81 in AHMADABAD. Whilst the general percentage of Blind *males* is 39.0, it is 55.0 for *females*, and for SHIKARPUR the figures are respectively 50.63 and 71.23.

468. Of Lepers the largest proportionate numbers are in the DECCAN, where they are 22.66 per cent.: in the KONKAN they are 21.18, in GUZERAT 12.51, and in SIND only 2.66. Although it was fully intended, that the *black* (the true) *Leprosy* was to be distinguished from the *white*, the distinction was only preserved in 4 out of the 24 Districts. It will be seen that everywhere, except in the DHARWAR DISTRICT, the proportion is higher for *males* than for *females*.

469. All the details for each class are given in the following table:—

Divisions and Districts.	PERSONS.					MALES.					FEMALES.				
	Insane.	Idiota.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Lepers.	Insane.	Idiota.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Lepers.	Insane.	Idiota.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Lepers.
Deccan	7.44	6.49	17.02	45.39	22.66	8.29	7.17	17.20	40.05	27.29	5.99	5.37	16.71	54.37	17.56
Konkan	13.72	5.89	22.19	37.02	21.18	15.00	6.25	22.65	30.57	25.43	11.68	8.17	21.45	47.27	14.43
Guzerat	4.76	10.45	21.60	50.68	12.51	6.08	11.94	23.79	42.65	15.34	3.92	8.39	16.55	61.56	8.58
Sind	4.90	17.49	23.37	46.58	2.66	5.21	20.32	31.12	40.78	2.57	4.25	11.50	22.55	58.86	2.84
Grand Total	7.69	8.71	20.38	44.99	18.23	8.58	9.93	21.42	39.00	21.07	6.21	6.68	18.64	55.00	13.47
DECCAN.															
Khandesh	5.23	8.47	13.83	51.48	20.94	5.97	9.37	14.58	44.26	25.81	3.92	6.85	12.49	64.32	12.41
Nasik	6.75	9.58	15.08	26.60	15.99	7.64	10.08	15.21	46.70	20.37	5.34	8.79	14.88	61.92	9.07
Ahmadnagar	5.76	7.58	12.31	52.87	21.48	6.72	8.60	12.65	44.60	27.43	4.41	6.13	11.84	64.59	13.03
Poona	7.69	9.30	12.32	47.33	23.36	8.88	10.00	13.48	41.42	27.23	5.50	8.00	12.03	58.23	16.19
Satara	8.23	1.74	15.86	48.94	25.24	9.23	1.92	15.90	43.70	29.20	6.34	1.43	15.79	58.18	18.27
Sholapur	6.06	6.46	13.94	46.63	24.91	6.24	7.12	13.96	42.79	29.94	5.69	5.18	13.91	54.31	20.91
Belgaum	8.40	4.38	25.40	37.65	23.58	9.79	5.67	25.55	33.74	25.25	6.60	3.70	25.19	43.40	21.11
Dharwar	13.59	3.89	29.35	18.90	34.27	14.10	4.59	29.02	18.45	33.64	12.75	2.74	29.89	19.64	24.98
Kaladgi	8.13	3.27	25.64	32.64	30.11	8.74	3.72	26.14	30.24	31.16	7.00	3.43	25.29	37.14	23.14
KONKAN.															
Kanara	14.82	9.17	37.45	25.02	13.54	16.01	10.67	38.85	20.23	13.54	12.84	6.65	35.09	31.88	13.53
Ratanagiri	13.61	4.39	19.50	34.81	27.67	15.00	4.52	18.37	26.97	35.14	11.35	4.17	21.34	47.56	15.58
Kulaba	9.30	6.65	21.51	38.54	24.01	10.09	7.77	21.43	30.98	29.73	8.09	4.93	21.64	50.14	15.21
Bombay City	19.76	...	13.98	53.56	12.71	23.08	...	13.91	50.43	12.58	13.78	...	14.12	59.19	12.93
Tanna	13.08	8.57	24.55	35.53	18.26	13.39	9.12	27.36	28.71	21.42	12.62	7.78	20.46	45.51	13.64
GUZERAT.															
Surat	4.42	14.06	31.63	34.16	15.73	5.03	13.98	33.91	23.83	18.24	3.56	14.16	28.38	41.75	12.14
Broach	3.53	9.95	25.69	47.57	18.27	4.48	12.56	25.73	37.19	16.04	2.28	6.53	30.39	61.17	9.62
Kaira	4.21	7.52	17.83	56.59	13.87	4.60	9.68	18.48	49.46	17.79	3.64	4.39	16.89	64.97	8.11
Panch Mahals	1.81	15.86	25.40	45.48	11.45	2.51	15.77	29.39	36.74	15.59	0.91	15.98	20.32	56.62	6.16
Ahmadabad	6.38	8.53	17.64	60.81	6.43	9.07	13.98	20.80	62.09	7.94	3.57	6.04	13.94	53.13	4.30
SIND.															
Karachi	4.65	17.20	25.46	48.50	4.19	3.91	19.83	27.94	43.90	4.37	6.16	11.69	20.38	57.98	3.79
Haidarabad	9.34	31.05	32.69	22.55	4.37	9.89	33.60	33.55	19.38	3.53	8.01	24.99	30.62	30.15	6.24
Thar and Parkar	6.95	15.71	31.27	44.86	1.21	7.87	18.92	33.67	38.25	1.59	5.00	5.82	23.75	65.62	...
Shikarpur	2.76	11.49	26.75	57.45	1.53	3.11	13.97	30.67	50.63	1.63	2.04	6.49	16.64	71.23	1.40
Upper Sind Frontier	1.79	16.34	29.03	57.46	1.23	1.39	13.94	29.62	63.66	1.33	2.31	5.56	28.24	62.50	1.39

470. We have now to see what is the proportion of *each* Infirmity to the *total* population. Taking first the *Insanes*, there are 4,074 *males* and 1,768 *females*, a total of 5,842 out of 75,944, the total of all our affected. On this last number the proportion of *Insane persons* is 1 in every 13, of *males* 1 in 12, and of *Insanes to total population. females* 1 in 16. On the total population (16,228,774) the proportions are for *persons* 1 in 2,788, for *males* 1 in 2,082, and for *females* 1 in 4,381. In the subjoined table the proportions of each sex are shown both for this PRESIDENCY, for other PROVINCES, and for ENGLAND and WALES:—

Indian Provinces.	Proportion of Persons to one Insane.	Proportion of Males to one In- sane Male.	Proportion of Females to one Insane Female.
Bombay	2,788	2,082	4,381
Madras... ..	4,107	3,793	4,478
Bengal	4,752	3,115	10,044
North-West Provinces	11,226	9,321	14,767
England and Wales	574	609	544

471. Now, although it was to be expected that, in INDIA generally, there is less *Insanity* than in EUROPE, the figures bespeak an immunity that may fairly be questioned. It is generally supposed that mental affections obtain in a direct ratio to the status of a country as regards its civilization, and that they are more frequent and less readily cured, amongst those who engage in head work. They seldom occur in early life, are more frequent between the ages of 16 and 25, and still more so between 25 and 45: the married suffer less than the single. Had the entire compilation been made in this office, we might have seen how the question is affected by social condition and by age; we might also have shown what class, or denomination, was most susceptible. These and other points cannot now be determined, but it is very certain that the people of India are less prone to *Insanity* than those in Western countries. As regards the proposition, that the tendency to *Insanity* increases with civilization, the Registrar General says:—

“As this enquiry has revealed the fact that there were no less than 69,019 insane or imbecile persons in England and Wales at the time of the Census, we may remark that there is perhaps no social problem which demands greater attention than how to prevent the growth of mental disease amongst our population. The theory that insanity is a product of civilization, and that it has been increased by the spread of education among the masses, is entirely unsupported by evidence. The statistics of lunacy fail to show any increase of insanity amongst the ranks in which the mental powers have of late years been so much more cultivated and exercised than formerly. On the other hand, amongst the poorer classes, there is an increase in the number of persons under supervision and treatment for mental maladies. This increase has been so marked during the

See English Census Report for 1871, Vol. IV., p. 67.

Insanity not the result of civilization.

last two years as to have suggested the idea that the explanation is to be found in higher wages, and the consequent means of undue indulgence afforded to some of the working class, while others, by the operations of the laws of supply and demand, have been reduced to the direst poverty and distress. It has been established by the observations of many authorities that intemperance is the most

Some of the causes of Insanity. *prolific cause of insanity, especially among the working classes. To the cases of madness resulting from habits of drunkenness on the part of the individuals themselves must be added the numerous instances in which persons owe their insanity to the intemperate habits of their parents. It is said that the fruitful source of mental disease, hereditary taint,—insanity inherited from parents,—is fostered by the insane being allowed to propagate their kind with scarce an effort to check so deplorable an event. Large numbers of the insane and idiotic still remain at home or are 'boarded out' and become in many instances the agents of extending the fell malady through their offspring."*

472. In the Census Report of the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES there is a very interesting paper by Dr. Cleghorn in which he notices as local causes, intemperance, uterine disorders, marriages of consanguinity, epilepsy, enforced widowhood, and starvation. The last is perhaps peculiar to India, and without a doubt it has a strong predisposing influence, though happily there is not, in this PRESIDENCY, the abject want which he has depicted.

473. Comparing the proportions between the sexes in INDIA and in ENGLAND, we find that out here the general rate is, for every 10 Insane females there are 22 males, whilst at HOME the numbers are 10 and 8 only. For BENGAL they are 10 and 32, for BOMBAY 10 and 23, for the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES 10 and 18, and for MADRAS 10 and 12. The relative percentages of the sexes are as follows:—

Sexes.	INDIAN PROVINCES.				England and Wales.
	Bengal.	Bombay.	North-West Provinces.	Madras.	
Males...	76.33	69.74	65.01	54.23	43.66
Females	23.62	30.26	34.99	45.72	54.14

474. As regards the local distribution of our *Insanes*, the DECCAN contributes 49.74 per cent., the KONKAN 30, GUZERAT 10, and SIND 9.74. Their highest absolute numbers are met with in the RAJKAGIRI DISTRICT (608) and the least (9 persons only, 4 males and 5 females) on the UPPER SIND FRONTIER.

475. Whilst the number of *Insanes*, for one year, is returned as 5,842, the numbers treated in our asylums during *six* years were 3,265: an average of 653 per year. By these figures but 1 *Insane* out of every 9 ever comes under treatment, and there are some 5,000 every year for whom no aid is ever sought. A frequent reported cause is the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors and drugs, such as Opium and Ganja, or Indian Hemp (Cannabis Indica):—

	CHRISTIANS			HINDUS			MAHOMEDANS			PARSIS			OTHER CASTES			TREATED			Diad.
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Colaba 1868-69	90	27	117	96	14	110	66	19	85	21	7	28	1	...	1	274	67	341	23
" 1869-70	91	24	115	106	13	119	63	21	84	26	8	34	1	...	1	286	68	354	21
" 1870-71	89	30	119	113	14	127	67	25	92	25	6	31	1	...	1	292	72	364	22
" 1871-72	92	18	110	103	13	116	67	14	81	15	7	22	1	...	1	263	52	315	11
" 1872-73	70	22	92	120	21	141	68	12	80	27	6	33	1	...	1	276	61	337	22
Poona 1868-69	...	...	...	37	6	43	9	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	11	57	2
" 1869-70	...	...	...	34	5	39	10	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	8	52	4
" 1870-71	...	...	...	40	9	49	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	11	58	5
" 1871-72	...	...	...	33	9	42	11	3	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	12	56	3
" 1872-73	...	...	...	45	7	52	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	9	60	8
Dharwar 1868-69	1	...	1	16	2	18	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	21	2
" 1869-70	1	1	2	16	2	18	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	22	2
" 1870-71	...	1	1	15	4	19	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	5	23	1
" 1871-72	...	...	...	16	3	19	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	24	...
" 1872-73	...	...	...	20	4	24	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	4	30	3
Ahmadabad 1868-69	2	...	2	82	12	94	21	3	24	...	...	...	1	...	1	106	13	121	10
" 1869-70	...	...	...	85	16	101	26	4	30	...	...	...	1	...	1	115	20	135	12
" 1870-71	...	...	...	73	14	87	24	4	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	18	115	2
" 1871-72	...	...	...	74	18	92	21	6	27	...	...	...	2	...	...	97	19	116	5
" 1872-73	1	...	1	83	20	103	19	5	24	...	...	...	4	...	...	107	25	132	3
Hydrabad 1868-69	...	...	...	31	6	37	70	11	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	17	118	10
" 1869-70	4	2	6	36	8	44	80	9	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	19	139	10
" 1870-71	2	1	3	26	6	32	75	9	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	16	119	15
" 1871-72	2	2	4	38	5	43	76	13	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	20	136	13
" 1872-73	1	1	2	35	4	39	81	19	100	...	...	...	2	...	2	119	24	143	17
Total 1868-69	93	27	120	262	40	302	168	33	206	21	7	28	2	...	2	546	112	658	47
Total 1869-70	96	27	123	290	44	334	180	37	217	26	8	34	2	...	2	584	116	700	49
Total 1870-71	90	32	122	265	47	312	176	37	213	25	6	31	1	...	1	557	122	679	45
Total 1871-72	92	18	110	226	38	264	94	23	117	17	7	24	1	...	1	430	86	516	56
Total 1872-73	72	23	95	303	56	359	180	38	218	31	6	37	3	...	3	539	123	712	53

476. The total of *Idiots* is 6,616, of whom 4,717 are *males* and 1,899 are *females*. Of the 75,944 affected by the Infirmities specified, 1 out of every 11 is an *Idiot*, of the *males* it is 1 out of every 10, and of *females* 1 out of 15. Taking the entire population (16,228,744), the rate for *persons* is 1 in 2,453, for *males* 1 in 1,798, and for *females* 1 in 4,079. The following table gives the comparative proportion for INDIA and ENGLAND:—

Provinces.	Proportion of		
	Persons to one <i>Idiot</i> .	Males to one <i>Idiot Male</i> .	Females to one <i>Idiot Female</i> .
Bombay	2,453	1,798	4,079
Madras	4,777	4,444	5,166
Bengal	10,389	6,785	22,274
North-West Provinces	27,175	19,313	52,016
England and Wales	771	751	791

477. As regards the Indian figures, one of two things is certain: BOMBAY has the largest proportion of *Idiots*, or else the numbers elsewhere have been understated. Apart from the very natural reluctance of the people to confess the misfortune, there is the difficulty experienced by the enumerators in distinguishing *Idiocy* from *Insanity*.

478. The next table gives the percentages for each sex both here and at HOME:—

SEXES.	INDIAN PROVINCES.				England and Wales.
	Bengal.	North-West Provinces.	Bombay.	Madras.	
Males	76.66	75.96	71.30	53.90	50.01
Females... ..	23.34	24.04	28.70	46.10	49.99

479. In ENGLAND the difference is only 0.02 per cent. in favour of males, but here it is everywhere strongly marked. In BENGAL for every 10 *female* idiots there are 33 males, in the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES for every 10 there are 31, in BOMBAY 25, and in MADRAS 12 only. For INDIA generally the numbers are 10 and 21.

480. The DECCAN furnishes 38.38 per cent., SIND 30.68, GUZERAT 19.36, and the KONKAN 11.58. Their highest absolute numbers are in HAIDARABAD (895) the percentage being 13.54. In the DECCAN DISTRICTS the maximum percentage is in KHANDESH (9.34) and the minimum (1.0) in KALADGI. In BOMBAY CITY only 9 *persons* have been returned (7 males and 2 females), but possibly some may have been included amongst the *Insanes*.

481. The proportion of *Insanes* to the total population of a country has never been determined absolutely, but approximately it is supposed to be 1 *person* out of every 500, and if we include Idiots (it is difficult to separate them), the following table gives the comparative proportions for 5 Indian Provinces, and 5 Western Countries:—

INDIAN PROVINCES.		WESTERN COUNTRIES.	
Bombay	1 in 1,303	Norway	1 in 551
Madras	1 ,, 2,222	England and Wales	1 ,, 522
Bengal	1 ,, 3,261	France (with Cretins)	1 ,, 443
North-West Provinces	1 ,, 5,739	America	1 ,, 443
Central Provinces	1 ,, 6,408	Scotland	1 ,, 344
Mean	1 in 3,786	Mean	1 in 460

482. The total of *Deaf* and *Dumb* is 15,475 : 10,173 of them are males and 5,302 are females. On the total of the affected, their ratio is as 1 to 4.9, and by sexes it is 1 male to every 4.6 and 1 female to every 5.3. On the total population it is 1 person to 1,048, 1 male to every 833, and 1 female to every 1,442. The comparative proportions for the PROVINCES are as follows :—

Provinces.	Proportion of		
	Persons to one Deaf and Dumb.	Males to one Male Deaf and Dumb.	Females to one Female Deaf and Dumb.
Madras	751	723	782
Bombay	1,048	833	1,442
Central Provinces	2,210	2,019	2,452
Bengal	2,439	1,667	40,493
North-West Provinces	6,319	5,213	8,414
England and Wales	1,972	1,769	2,217

483. It will be seen that the proportions for ENGLAND and WALES are nearest to those for the CENTRAL PROVINCES. It will also be seen how lightly this affliction touches the women of BENGAL : there for every 1 who is *Dumb* there are 40,483 who can, and presumably do, use their tongues.

484. The next table shows how the sexes are affected. In this PRESIDENCY for every 10 *Deaf* and *Dumb* females there are 19 males, in BENGAL 27, in the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES 19, in the CENTRAL PROVINCES 12, and in MADRAS 11. For ENGLAND and WALES the proportion is 10 to 12 :—

Sexes.	INDIAN PROVINCES.					England and Wales.
	Bengal.	Bombay.	North-West Provinces.	Central Provinces.	Madras.	
Males	73.36	65.74	65.44	55.72	52.12	54.87
Females	26.64	34.26	34.56	44.28	47.88	45.63

485. The DECCAN percentage, on the total of *Deaf* and *Dumb*, is 42.98 ; in the KONKAN it is 18.64, in GUZERAT 17.11, and in SIND 21.27. In the Districts generally the percentages range from 6.57 in BELGAUM to 0.94 on the UPPER SIND FRONTIER. In the former DISTRICT the absolute numbers are 1,016 persons, of whom 608 are males and 408 females : on the FRONTIER there are 85 males and 61 females, a total of 146. In BOMBAY CITY there are 147 males and 83 females : in all 230 persons.

486. In the returns from one DISTRICT only (the PANCH MAHALS) have the *Deaf* and *Dumb* been divided into those so born, and those who have become so. The total for the DISTRICT is 253 persons, and in 211 instances, the affliction is congenital, so in 42 it was acquired. Of the 211 persons, 140 are males and 71 females (a proportion of 2 to 1); and of the 42 persons, 24 are males and 18 females (4 to 3). Of congenital to acquired the proportion is 5 to 1. In the subjoined table, which gives the distribution in the 5 talookas of the DISTRICT, it will be seen that males have suffered more than females, but the ratios for the accidental

infirmity, for the Godra and Halole talookas, are exceptions: here whilst the numbers for *males* are respectively 7 and 1, they are 12 and 3 for *females*.—

TALOOKAS	DEAF AND DUMB.					
	Congenital.			Accidental.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Godra	105	74	31	19	7	12
Dohad	29	17	12	1	1	...
Kalole	53	33	20	14	12	2
Halole	17	10	7	4	1	3
Jalode	7	6	1	4	3	1
Total.....	211	140	71	42	24	18

487. The more commonly assigned causes for *congenital* mutism are sudden fright, and morbid mental impressions on the part of the mother during gestation, consanguinity of the parents, and the transmission of the defect itself, or of the predisposition to it, from parents to the offspring. *Acquired*, or non-congenital, mutism is frequently a sequel of diseases which in early life, and before children have learned to speak, either deaden, or destroy the sensibility, or the mechanism of the ear, so as to occasion the Deafness of which Dumbness is the consequence. The more common diseases are Scarlatina, Typhus, Small-pox, Measles, Epileptic Convulsions, and Cerebral Affections: the most common is Scarlatina.

The BLIND.

488. Of the *Blind* the *males* number 18,527, and the *females* 15,642: a total of 34,169. Their ratio upon the affected from all the Infirmities named is as 1 to 2.2: for *males* 1 to 2.7 and for *females* 1 to 1.8. If we take the total population 1 *person* out of every 475 is *Blind*; amongst *males* 1 in every 458 and amongst *females* 1 in 495. Similar ratios are here given for other PROVINCES, and for ENGLAND and WALES:—

Provinces.	Proportion of		
	Persons to one Blind Person.	Males to one Blind Male.	Females to one Blind Female.
North-Western Provinces... ..	398	389	409
Bombay	475	458	495
Madras	506	553	669
Central Provinces	770	813	731
Bengal	1,279	963	1,908
England and Wales	1,052	972	1,141

489. Except in Bengal, where perhaps the returns are open to question, the ratios for India are much higher than those for England, and it is sad to think that so many of the causes are preventible. Some of the cases are of course the natural consequence of those structural changes which come with old age, but it is almost certain, that the majority are traceable to unwholesome surroundings, to ill-conditioned dwellings, and want of personal cleanliness, and bad or insufficient food: others again are the sequelæ of small-pox, or of purulent ophthalmia.

490. With us out of every 100 *Blind persons*, there are 54 *males* and 46 *females*: a proportion of 12 to 10, and it is much the same in the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES. In BENGAL for every 10 *females* there are 20 *males*, but in MADRAS it is 10 to 8, and in the CENTRAL PROVINCES 10 to 9. In ENGLAND and WALES it is 10 to 11. These proportions are here given:—

SEXES.	INDIAN PROVINCES.					England and Wales.
	Bengal.	North-West Provinces.	Bombay.	Central Provinces.	Madras.	
Males	66.52	55.20	54.22	48.20	45.96	52.70
Females	33.48	44.80	45.58	51.80	54.04	47.30

491. Out of every 100 *Blind persons* there are 51.91 in the DECCAN, 14.09 in the KONKAN, 18.18 in GUZERAT, and 15.82 in SIND. Local distribution. In the Districts the range is from 0.92 on the UPPER SIND FRONTIER to 11 in KHANDESH.

492. The following shows the *congenital* and the *accidental* cases in the 5 talukas of the PANCH MAHALS, where alone the distinction was made:—

TALUKAS.	BLIND.					
	Congenital.			Accidental.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Godra	70	43	27	116	50	66
Dohad	47	22	25	23	9	14
Kalole	51	24	27	61	17	44
Halole	17	7	10	30	11	19
Jalode	17	12	5	21	10	11
Total... ..	202	108	94	251	97	154

LEPERS.

493. The Lepers number 13,842, the *males* are 10,012, the *females* 3,830. To the total of all the affected (75,944) their ratio is as 1 to 5·5: of *males* 1 to 4·7 and of *females* 1 to 7·4. On the total population it is 1 *person* in every 1,173, 1 *male* in every 847, and 1 *female* in every 2,023. These proportions are here contrasted with those for other Provinces:—

INDIAN PROVINCES.	Proportion of.		
	Lepers to Total of Persons.	Male Lepers to Total Males.	Female Lepers to Total Females.
Bombay	1,173	847	2,023
Bengal	1,684	969	6,473
Madras	2,234	1,678	3,351
Central Provinces	3,295	2,632	4,462
North-Western Provinces... ..	3,309	2,110	11,983

494. In BENGAL for every 10 female lepers there are 67 males, in the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES 10 to 66, in BOMBAY 10 to 26, in MADRAS 10 to 20, and in the CENTRAL PROVINCES 10 to 18. The following are the percentages:—

Sexes.	Indian Provinces.				
	Bengal.	North-West Provinces.	Bombay.	Madras.	Central Provinces.
Males	87·07	86·94	72·33	66·76	63·73
Females... ..	12·93	13·06	27·67	33·24	36·27

495. Of the total number the DECCAN contributed 66·80 per cent., the KONKAN 19·89, GUZERAT 11·03, and SIND only 2·23.

496. In the DISTRICTS the range is from 0·05 on the UPPER SIND FRONTIER to 11·07 in KHANDESH.

497. The distinction between the *white* and the *black* or *true Leprosy* was only preserved in the Districts of BELGAUM, PANCH MAHALS, KARACHI, and HAI-DARABAD, and for these the numbers are as follows:—

Districts.	LEPERS.								
	White.			Black.			Total.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Belgaum	460	232	228	433	369	114	943	601	342
Panch Mahals	87	65	22	27	22	5	114	87	27
Karachi	72	48	24	9	9	...	81	57	24
Haidarabad	120	70	50	6	3	3	126	73	53

498. The distribution for the BELGAUM DISTRICT is the following:—

Talukas.	LEPERS.					
	White.			Black.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Belgaum	26	17	9	69	56	13
Do. Cantonment	5	3	2	1	1	0
Samggaon	88	37	51	42	25	17
Bidi	39	20	19	19	15	4
Chikodi	81	45	36	205	167	38
Parasgarh	86	54	32	54	37	17
Gokaka	86	34	52	42	35	7
Athni	49	22	27	51	33	18
Total.....	460	232	228	483	369	114

499. For the PANCH MAHALS it is this—

Talukas.	LEPERS.					
	White.			Black.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Godra	34	29	5	10	8	2
Dohad	25	20	5	6	6	...
Kalole	24	16	8	9	7	2
Halole	3	...	3	1	...	1
Jalode	1	...	1	1	1	...
Total.....	87	65	22	27	22	5

500. For KARACHI it is the subjoined:—

Talukas	LEPROSY					
	White.			Black.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Karachi Town	9	6	3	4	4	...
Do. Taluka	1	1	...	4	4	...
Kohistan	1	1	...	...	...	...
Dadu	8	7	1	...	...	...
Sehwan	14	12	2	...	...	...
Majanda	3	3	...	...	...	...
Kotri	3	...	3	...	...	...
Tata	7	5	2	...	...	...
Sakra	1	...	1	...	...	...
Ghorabari	3	2	1	...	...	...
Bella	3	2	1	...	...	...
Mirpur Battora	4	2	2	1	1	...
Jati	12	6	6	...	...	...
Shahbunder	3	1	2	...	...	...
Total.....	72	43	24	9	9	...

501. It is satisfactory to find that of the total number the greater proportion is of the *white* Leprosy.

502. The total of *Eunuchs* returned is 201, but they have only been returned from BELGAUM, BOMBAY CITY, PANCH MAHALS, and KARACHI. The following is their distribution:—

Districts	Talukas	Number of Eunuchs.
Belgaum	Belgaum	7
	Do. Cantonment*	1
	Sampgaon	23
	Bidi	2
	Chikodi	35
	Parasgarh	10
	Gokak	40
Bombay City	Athni	13
	Bombay City	— 131 23
Panch Mahals	Godra	5
	Jhalode	2
Karachi	—	7
	Karachi Town	26
	Kohistan	1
	Dadu	6
	Tata	2
	Sakra	2
Shahbunder	3	
	Total...	40 201

* In its civil limits only.

503. Of the 23 shown for BOMBAY CITY, 14 are MAHOMEDANS and 9 are HINDUS, and of these last 7 are of castes other than BRAHMAN, LINGAYET, BHATTIA, and JAIN, whilst the remaining 2 are out-castes. In the Census of 1864 their numbers were 260, of whom 205 were MAHOMEDANS, and 55 HINDUS of low-castes.

504. From HAIDARABAD 23 persons have been returned as HERMAPHRODITES, but it is hardly necessary to say that this must be a mistake.

505. For the total distribution of our INFIRMITIES in DIVISIONS and DISTRICTS see the appended *District Compilation Table No. V.*, page 5.

RESIDENCE.

506. The total of *Towns, Villages* and *Hamlets*, whether inhabited or uninhabited, is 53,793, thus detailed:—

1. Towns exceeding 5,000 inhabitants	...	...	...	...	...	...	178
2. Villages...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,192
3. Hamlets...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,423
							<u>53,793</u>

507. For every town there are 158 Villages and 145 Hamlets. The towns may be classed as follows:—

Class.	Number of Towns.
From 5,000 to 10,000	117
„ 10,000 „ 20,000	44
„ 20,000 „ 50,000	11
„ 50,000 „ 100,000	2
„ 100,000 „ 300,000	3
„ 300,000 „ 500,000	...
„ 500,000 upwards	1
	<u>178</u>

508 The following is the comparative list of Towns in other Provinces:—

Provinces-	From 5,000 to 10,000.	From 10,000 to 20,000.	From 20,000 to 50,000.	From 50,000 to 100,000.	From 100,000 to 300,000.	From 300,000 to 500,000.	Upward 500,000.	Total.
Bombay	117	44	11	2	3	...	1	178
Madras...	393	58	23	5	...	1	...	479
Bengal...	60	47	25	7	1	...	1	141
North-West Provinces...	136	41	14	8	5	...	...	204
Central Provinces	23	7	3	2	...	...	...	40
England and Wales	220	118	69	21	9	3	1	441

509. Against our total of 178 there are 479 in MADRAS, 141 in BENGAL, 204 in the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, and 40 in the CENTRAL PROVINCES. Whilst we can show 4 Towns each with more than 100,000 inhabitants, MADRAS has 1 only, but in BENGAL there are 2, and in the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES 5. For ENGLAND and WALES the total of towns, such as are here classed, is 441, and there are 15 with 100,000 or more inhabitants.

510. For a complete list of our towns and their classification, see pages 267-70 of the appended Compilation Tables for DISTRICTS.

511. Out of our total of 178 towns there are 32 in the population of which the female element preponderates: of these 19 are in the Deccan, 8 in the Konkan, 4 in Guzerat, and only 1 in Sind.

512. The following is the list of such towns and the districts in which they occur, together with the numbers for each sex :—

District.	Towns.	Males.	Females.
Ahmedabad	Dholka	10,263	10,591
Sholapur	Pandharpur	8,032	8,243
Kaladgi	Bagalkot	6,957	7,045
Kaira	Kapadwanj	6,739	7,243
Ratnagiri	Malwan	6,671	7,284
Satara	Wai	5,436	5,626
Do	Taegaon	5,238	5,290
Poona	Juner	5,138	5,160
Surat	Rander	4,702	5,578
Dharwar	Nawalgoond	4,783	4,795
Kaira	Mahuda	4,620	4,764
Belgaum	Soundati	4,072	4,108
Karachi	Tata	3,836	4,115
Kaladgi	Aminghar	3,639	3,665
Ratnagiri	Massuray	3,444	3,864
Belgaum	Kitur	3,460	3,706
Poona	Khed	3,222	3,224
Do	Saswad	3,183	3,233
Ratnagiri	Harnaee	3,074	3,119
Tanna	Agasi	2,938	3,059
Kolaba	Revdanda	2,896	3,014
Dharwar	Kartakoti	2,928	2,973
Belgaum	Nandgad Petta	2,864	2,884
Khandesh	Nandurbar	3,465	3,740
Tanna	Mahim	3,535	3,648
Ratnagiri	Rajapur	2,675	2,693
Belgaum	Hukeri	2,679	2,685
Kanara	Bhatkal	2,862	2,884
Khandesh	Kukdel	2,570	2,642
Belgaum	Kanganoli	2,560	2,583
Sholapur	Sangola	2,443	2,668
Poona	Manje Talegaon	2,495	2,545

513. Of the 23,192 Villages, 26,475 are inhabited; a proportion of 15 to 1, and the following is their classification:—

Under 200 inhabitants	9,813	inhabited villages.	
From 200 to 500	8,868	”	”
” 500 ” 1,000	4,774	”	”
” 1,000 ” 2,000	2,205	”	”
” 2,000 ” 3,000	506	”	”
” 3,000 ” 5,000	309	”	”
	<u>26,475</u>		

514. In the next table similar results are given for other Provinces:—

Indian Provinces.	Less than 200 Inhabitants.	From 200 to 500 Inhabitants.	From 500 to 1,000 Inhabitants.	From 1,000 to 2,000 Inhabitants.	From 2,000 to 3,000 Inhabitants.	From 3,000 to 5,000 Inhabitants.	Total.
Bombay	9,813	8,868	4,774	2,205	506	309	26,475
Madras	14,509	13,407	9,507	4,997	1,308	856	41,584
North-West Provinces ..	49,064	26,368	10,612	3,449	695	293	90,481
Bengal	110,904	56,142	23,123	8,301	1,508	674	200,652
Central Provinces	25,750	10,507	2,723	616	125	57	39,778

515. Of the 25,792 Hamlets, 24,592 are inhabited; a proportion of 30 to 1.

516. Dividing the total population of the PRESIDENCY into *Rural* and *Urban*, there are 13,452,962 of the former against 2,775,812 of the latter: a proportion of 82·90 to 17·10 per cent. For every 4 persons living in Town there are 20 (19·4) in the country. The proportions for other Indian PROVINCES and for ENGLAND and WALES are those subjoined:—

Provinces.	Proportion per cent of		To every 10 Persons in Town there are in the Country
	Rural.	Urban.	
Bombay	82·90	17·10	48
North-West Provinces ..	88·82	11·18	79
Central Provinces	94·01	5·99	156
Madras	95·13	4·87	195
Bengal	95·20	4·80	198
England and Wales	38·18	61·82	6

517. In the next table there are shown the respective proportions of the *Rural*, and *Urban* population of each denomination, and it will be seen that for *HINDUS* there are 54 of the former to 1 of the latter:—

Denominations.	Persons.				Males.				Females.			
	Rural.	Urban.	Proportion per cent.		Rural.	Urban.	Proportion per cent.		Rural.	Urban.	Proportion per cent.	
			Rural.	Urban.			Rural.	Urban.			Rural.	Urban.
Hindus	10,906,783	2,009,011	84.45	15.55	5,601,100	1,060,021	83.83	16.17	5,307,613	928,910	83.14	16.86
Mahomedans	2,277,000	666,884	80.77	19.23	1,236,166	307,764	80.13	19.87	1,040,814	359,120	80.06	19.94
Buddhists	116,008	71,527	61.96	38.04	64,066	42,827	60.94	39.06	54,087	30,500	63.93	36.07
Christians	66,880	69,180	44.28	55.72	34,513	34,824	50.07	49.93	22,376	22,348	50.03	49.97
Others	102,130	68,190	59.90	40.10	54,754	28,124	60.92	39.08	47,384	33,074	59.80	40.20
Total	13,452,963	2,775,812	83.00	17.00	6,960,630	1,601,750	82.80	17.20	6,472,324	1,274,062	83.84	16.16

518. The next table gives similar proportions for other PROVINCES:—

INDIAN PROVINCES.	Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Buddhists.		Christians.		Others.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Bombay	84.45	15.55	80.17	19.83	61.95	38.05	44.25	55.75	59.96	40.04
North-West Provinces.	92.32	7.68	94.77	5.23	...	...	...	...	35.84	64.16
Central Provinces	93.29	6.71	64.41	35.59	83.13	16.87	10.82	89.18	99.38	0.62
Madras	195.66	14.34	88.43	11.57	...	...	25.41	74.59	43.25	56.75
Bengal	94.77	5.23	95.66	4.34	98.54	1.46	52.28	47.72	99.62	0.38

* The proportions refer also to Buddhists and Christians.

† These include the percentages for Buddhists.

519. The *Urban* population of 2,775,812 persons being distributed over 178 towns, the average for each is 15,595. For *BENGAL* it is 29,321, for *MADRAS* only 6,459, for the *NORTH-WEST PROVINCES* 15,166, for the *CENTRAL PROVINCES* 13,843, and for *ENGLAND* and *WALES* 31,840. These details are tabulated:—

An average of 29,321 persons to each Town in Bengal.
" 15,595 " " Bombay.
" 15,166 " " North-West Provinces.
" 13,843 " " Central Provinces.
" 6,459 " " Madras.
" 31,840 " " England and Wales.

LAND.

520. Statistics relating to the LAND are no part of an ordinary census, but they have been collected. The form originally issued by the Government of India not being suited to the system under which land is held in this PRESIDENCY, a special form was specially prepared and substituted. An amended form was afterwards issued from Simla, and, as far as possible, it has been filled in, so there are two, the one *Imperial*, and the other *Local*; and both are shown at page 194, Vol. I. A reference to the latter will show that for every division of each DISTRICT, that is, for every TALUKA, there are given the *Inhabited* and *Uninhabited Villages* and *Hamlets*, and the *Area* in square acres. The LAND is shown as *Government* and *Inam* or *Alienated*, and the former is divided into the *Assessed* and the *Unassessed*: the *Assessed* is further shown as *Occupied* and *Unoccupied*, and for each description there is given the *Area*, the *Assessment*, and the *Average Rate* per acre. The *Unassessed* land is that portion which cannot or may not be cultivated: it may be salt-marsh or rocky waste, or it may be taken up by Village sites, or Roads, or Tanks, or Rivers, Forests, &c. It is that portion which, from physical formation or contingent necessity, is unarable. The *Inam* land is not everywhere held under the same conditions, but in a general way it may be described as that land of which the derivable revenue is wholly or partly alienated from Government Treasuries, and for this there are shown the *Area*, *Assessment*, and *Amount* collected as Government quit-rent, &c. In addition, there are shown for Government land the *Realizations* by sale of grazing fees, &c., and the total of this amount and that collected as *Assessment*. The area of *Government* and of *Inam* occupied assessed land is also given, together with its percentage on the total area of the TALUKA. Such is the *Local* form, and it is fairly exhaustive.

521. The *Imperial* form divides the LAND into that which pays Government revenue and that not paying it, and each description is again divided and shown as *Uncultivable*, *Cultivable*, and *Cultivated*: the derivable revenue is also shown, and its incidence. There is a column for the total population, another for the total of agriculturists and their percentage, another shows the total of *Male* Agriculturists above 20 years of age, and another the number dependent upon each. The following are the columns which more immediately concern us:—

Total Agricultural Population.	Total Male Agriculturists above 20 years of age.	Percentage of Agriculturists on Total Population.	Average number of Persons dependent on each Male Agriculturist above 20 years of age.	Average number of Acres cultivated by each Male Agriculturist above 20 years of age.
3	4	21	22	23

522. Here the persons who make up the great agricultural class are shown collectively in column 3, and those of them who are *agriculturists* are shown separately in column 4, so clearly the turning point is—Who are to be reckoned as agriculturists? In the accompaniment to the form we are told that “servants and farm labourers” are not, we know that mere children cannot be, nor should those of the house be, so called, who are, like the children, consumers, and not producers. Deducting these there are left the owners and joint owners who hold the land and work it for a livelihood: those the average size of whose holdings is to be shown in column 23. The real value of the return was marred by its not having been issued until after the enumeration was made. Whatever results were to be exhibited subsequently, it was absolutely essential that the primary information should be secured in the initial form, the householders’ schedule, nor was it less necessary that the enumerators should themselves understand the exact

value of the terms used. In the *Definitions and Instructions* which were circulated to all concerned, the attempt was made to explain the nature of the various heads under which information was to be gathered, and how it was to be arranged; but when these were written, the *Imperial Land Form*, in its present shape, had not been issued, nor was it received until nearly three months after the Census had been taken. This unavoidable delay was a fatal drawback, for by an earlier authorized classification "Labourers for wages, whether paid in kind or money" (farm labourers of course), had been included amongst agriculturists, and the children of the house had been transferred to the Occupation table as "children" merely, without any mention of their being dependent upon any one. I fear, too, that I myself added to the difficulty by withholding the *Imperial* form until our own had been dealt with: it was done thinking, that if the two forms were out together, they would tend to confuse the compilers, but I now see it was an error of judgment.

523. Where the Head of the house was actually engaged in agriculture, our enumerators entered him as an agriculturist, and similarly they entered those of his house who gave *direct* help, as where the brother, or wife, or son, or the joint-owners, worked in the field; but those of the house who were too young were shown as "children," and those who from any cause did no work, as "having no occupation," and under these headings they were transferred to the occupation table. In this table no ages were shown, but they were given in the enumeration form, and here came a fresh difficulty. By weeding from the Enumeration form for an agricultural family the *labourers*, and those *adults* having other occupations, there would remain the *bonâ fide* agriculturist, and those dependent upon him (the *agriculturals* of the new form). In this way, by going over the enumeration forms a second time, the *agriculturists*, and those dependent upon them, together with labourers, &c., could be recovered, but I am not in a position to say whether this was done in the districts. In this office the only way of checking the land returns was by comparing their population columns with those of the occupation tables, but the attempt was not altogether satisfactory, because, by earlier instructions, the *labourers* had been included amongst *agriculturists*, and no distinction had been made between children of agriculturals and non-agriculturals: all had been entered alike as "children."

524. The following case was put by the Collector of Tanna:—*A* is an agriculturist proper, above 20 years of age, having four members in his family, viz., *B*, who has no occupation at all; *C*, who assists *A* in working his farm and likewise follows the occupation of a carpenter; *D*, who is a blacksmith by profession; *E*, who is under 20 years of age. Now, of these, who are to be reckoned as agriculturists and who as dependent on *A*? In sending up the case it was submitted that *A* is the only agriculturist, and that he only should be entered in column 4; that *B* and *E* are dependent upon him, and should be shown in column 22, whilst *C* and *D* should be shown under their respective trades, and not shown at all in the land form. The ruling of Government was, that "*A* comes in column 4; *B*, if over 20, comes in column 4; *C*, who, it is presumed, is above 20, comes in column 4 if he was classed by the enumerator as an agriculturist. The rule is, that the most important trade is to be selected. If *C* has been classed as a carpenter he will not come into column 4. *D* and *E* do not come into column 4 of course. As regards column 22, *A* will not be included, nor will *B*, nor *C*, nor, in fact, any who have been included in column 4. *D* will also be excluded and *E* will be included." It is added that "the object of the two columns is perfectly clear; to show the total number of adult males who support themselves and their families by agriculture, and the females and servants dependent on them. If this principle be borne in mind, the compiler of the form cannot go

G. R. No. 261, January 27th, 1874.

wrong. Although an adult male may not be the owner of the house and fields of his brother, yet, if he lives with him, he is pretty sure to be a sharer, and then the servants of the family are dependent on him as well as his brother." Now, with all respect I venture to think that if *B* has no occupation and is not a joint owner, he must either be a consumer, and not a producer, or a capitalist in degree, and in this case he would come under a different category altogether. Contributing nothing of the labour which brings in a certain return, he has no more right to be classed amongst the producers of that return than has the youngest child of the family: like that child, he is of no occupation, a non-producer, and dependent.

525. No difference is preserved between *Government* and *Inam* LAND, but all is divided into uncultivable, cultivable, and cultivated: the third is of course a moiety of the second. With regard to the columns for percentages, the following points were referred from Belgaum, and they are placed on record:—

Queries by the Collector of Belgaum.

Remarks by the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

1. Are payments on culturable land to be included in column 17?

1. As column 17 is to include the whole revenue to Government, the proceeds of grazing from culturable waste, as well as from unculturable and unassessed lands, will also be included in column 17.

2. Is Inam land to be taken account of in column 26?

2. This question is to be answered in the affirmative.

I conclude it is not so of course in column 25, and why should there be this difference?

Column 25 is to show the average in regard to revenue-paying area, that is, Government land only, and, therefore, Inam land is not to be taken into account in striking the average in column 25.

3. Is Inam land included in column 27?

3. Yes.

4. Does rent in column 27 mean total of payments in columns 17 and 18?

4. Yes.

5. It appears from the wording of the heading of columns 5 to 8 that both Government and Inam lands are to be entered together therein.

5. Columns 5 to 8 should include lands paying Government revenue, that is, Government lands only; Inam lands should be included in columns 9 to 12. This will save confusion.

6. In what column is unassessed waste land to be included, as it does not pay Government any revenue, quit-rent, or peshkush?

6. Unassessed waste land should be included in column 5. Grazing of these wastes is annually sold for the benefit of Government.

526. It was further explained by the Revenue Commissioner that the incidence in columns 25, 26, and 27 should be taken on columns 17, 18, and 19, respectively. The average for cultivable and cultivated land is to be given in column 24, whilst column 25 refers to cultivated land only. It was also suggested that agricultural occupants and non-occupants should be shown separately.

527. The areas of the several DISTRICTS were given in 3 separate forms, and the following table shows what were the discrepancies between them:—

Divisions and Districts.				AREAS IN SQUARE MILES AS GIVEN		
				In Form No. I. A.	In Form No. IV. (Bombay).	In Form No. IV. (Imperial).
				1	2	3
DECCAN.	Khandesh	10,162	10,164	10,162		
	Nasik	8,140	5,474	8,140		
	Ahmadnagar	6,647	6,364	6,360		
	Poona	5,099	5,102	5,099		
	Satara	5,378	5,315	5,379		
	Sholapur	3,925	3,900	3,900		
	Belgaum	4,592	4,501	4,557		
	Dharwar	4,564	4,536	4,537		
Kaladgi	5,696	5,695	5,696			
KONKAN.	Kanara	4,235	4,235	4,235		
	Ratnagiri	3,789	3,788	3,789		
	Kolaba	1,482	1,484	1,482		
	Bombay City	19	22	22		
	Tanna	4,052	4,053	4,052		
GUZERAT.	Surat	1,588	1,604	1,588		
	Broach	1,358	1,363	1,358		
	Kaira	1,561	1,561	1,561		
	Panch Mahals ... ..	.....	.....	.....
	Ahmadabad	3,844	2,006	3,795		
SIND.	Karachi	14,091	14,092	14,091		
	Haidarabad	9,053	9,052	9,053		
	Thar and Parkar	12,729	12,729	12,729		
	Shikarpur	8,813	8,813	8,813		
	Upper Sind Frontier... ..	1,913	1,914	1,914		
Total...				122,730	117,767	122,312

528. It will be seen that whilst the difference between columns 1 and 3 is only 418 miles, it is 4,963 between 1 and 2, and 4,545 between 2 and 3. These differences are partly owing to the incompleteness of the survey, and to the exclusion in some DISTRICTS of Inam, and waste lands, hills, rivers, &c., &c.

529. The total area of our 24 DISTRICTS is, by the Returns, 119,506 square miles or 76,483,982 square acres, thus distributed:—

	Square Miles.	Square Acres.
Deccan	51,054	or 36,674,738
Konkan	13,584	„ 8,693,469
Guzerat	8,266	„ 5,290,549
Sind	46,602	„ 29,825,226
	<u>119,506</u>	<u>„ 76,483,982</u>

530. For the KANARA DISTRICT the area was returned as 2,710,444 square acres, and for the PANCH MAHALS as 1,107,840 square acres, but in neither of these Districts have survey operations been carried out, so the figures given are merely approximate. Under these circumstances our tables are only framed for 22 Districts, and the total area is lowered to 113,541 square miles or 72,665,697 square acres, thus re-distributed:—

	Square Miles.	Square Acres.
Deccan	51,054	or 32,674,738
Konkan	9,349	„ 5,983,024
Guzerat	6,536	„ 4,182,709
Sind	46,602	„ 29,825,226
	<u>113,541</u>	<u>„ 72,665,697</u>

531. Dividing this re-distributed area into *Government* and *Inam* land, the proportion of the former to the latter is as 85·74 to 14·26: the absolute number of square acres for each being respectively 63,595,613 and 9,070,074. Deducting the *Inam* land from the *PRESIDENCY* total, the remainder is 63,595,613, and this should represent the *Government* area; but in adding up its details, as given in the *DISTRICT* returns, we get a total of 63,611,837: more by 16,224 acres. The following statement shows in what *DISTRICTS* the differences, or discrepancies, have been found, but their collective total is too trifling to affect the general results for the *PRESIDENCY*:—

Districts.	Government Land.		Difference between a and b.
	(a) As found by subtracting <i>Inam</i> Land from total <i>PRESIDENCY</i> Area.	(b) As found by adding up its details given in the <i>DISTRICT</i> Returns.	
Ratnagiri	2,378,285	2,378,185	—100
Kolaba	908,850	908,854	+4
Tanna	2,531,573	2,531,358	—15
Ahmadabad	1,027,826	1,044,161	+16,335
	Total of Difference...		+ 16,224

532. In the *DECCAN* *DISTRICT* the highest percentage of *Inam* land is in *BELGAUM* (40·09), then in *KALADGI* (31·64), then in *DHARWAR* (30·47); in *SATARA* it is 21·29, in *POONA* 19·85, in *AHMADNAGAR* 15·32, in *SHOLAPUR* 14·64, in *NASIK* 8·87, and in *KHANDESH* only 7·31 per cent. In the *KONKAN* nearly all the land is *GOVERNMENT*; its minimum proportion being 93·96 per cent. in *BOMBAY CITY*. In the *KAIRA* *DISTRICT*, in *GUZERAT*, the *Inam* land is 37·22 per cent.; in *BROACH* it is 20·05, in *AHMADABAD* 19·97, and in *SURAT* 8·31. In *SIND* again the greater part is *Government* land; the proportion ranging from 85·62 per cent. in the *THAR* and *PARKAR* *DISTRICT* to 99·72 in *HAIDARABAD*. The absolute quantities, and the proportion of each are here given for each *DIVISION* and *DISTRICT*:—

Divisions and Districts.	AREA IN SQUARE ACRES.			PERCENTAGE.		
	Government.	Inam.	Total.	Of Government Land.	Of Inam Land.	
Deccan	26,018,768	6,655,970	32,674,738	79.63	20.37	
Konkan (excluding Kanara) ...	5,831,863	151,161	5,983,024	97.48	2.52	
Guzerat (excluding Panch Mahals)	3,294,581	888,128	4,182,709	78.77	21.23	
Sind	28,450,401	1,374,825	29,825,226	95.73	4.27	
Grand Total...	63,595,613	9,070,074	72,665,697	85.74	14.26	
DECCAN.	Khandesh	6,029,715	475,487	6,505,202	92.69	7.31
	Nasik	3,193,087	310,431	3,503,518	91.13	8.87
	Ahmadnagar	3,449,155	624,074	4,073,229	84.68	15.32
	Poona	2,617,423	648,119	3,265,542	80.15	19.85
	Satara	2,337,403	1,064,287	3,401,690	68.71	31.29
	Sholapur	2,155,492	340,411	2,495,904	86.36	13.64
	Belgaum	1,725,854	1,154,974	2,880,848	59.91	40.09
KONKAN.	Dharwar	2,018,703	884,739	2,903,442	69.53	30.47
	Kaladgi	2,491,934	1,153,429	3,645,363	68.36	31.64
	Ratnagiri	2,378,285	46,316	2,424,601	98.09	1.91
	Kolaba	908,850	40,951	949,801	95.69	4.31
GUZERAT.	Bombay City	13,355	874	14,229	93.96	6.04
	Tanna	2,531,373	63,020	2,594,393	97.57	2.43
	Surat	941,467	85,383	1,024,852	91.69	8.31
	Broach	698,043	174,386	872,434	79.95	20.05
SIND.	Kaira	627,240	371,832	999,072	62.78	37.22
	Ahmadabad	1,027,826	256,525	1,284,351	80.03	19.97
SIND.	Karachi	8,675,957	343,043	9,019,000	96.19	3.80
	Haidarabad	4,960,727	833,034	5,793,761	85.62	14.38
	Thar and Parkar	8,123,763	22,797	8,146,560	99.72	0.28
	Shikarpur	5,492,274	143,138	5,640,472	97.35	2.65
	Upper Sind Frontier	1,197,680	27,753	1,225,433	97.74	2.26

533. Dividing the *Government* land into arable and unarable (or assessed and unassessed), there are 29,126,964 square acres of the former and 33,484,875 of the latter, so their respective proportions are as 45.80 to 54.20: in other words more than one-half of all the *Government* land in this *PRESIDENCY* is unarable and unassessed. This, however, is chiefly due to the enormous amount of it in *SIND*, where only one-eighth of the *Government* land is returned as arable. In the *DECCAN* and *GUZERAT* about three-fourths are arable, and about one-half in the *KONKAN*. In the *DISTRICTS* the highest proportion of arable to unarable land is in *SHOLAPUR*, 89.55 to 10.45, and the lowest, only 4.47 to 95.53, in *THAR* and *PARKAR*.

534. A further division is into *occupied* and *unoccupied*. Of the former (land actually under cultivation) there are 23,727,491 square acres and of the latter 5,399,473. In the *KONKAN* the *unoccupied* is only 2.67 per cent.; in *SIND* it is more than two-fifths. In

SHOLAPUR the proportions of the two are 99·90 of the former and 0·10 only of the latter. All these and other details are given in the following table:—

Divisions and Districts.	AREA OF GOVERNMENT LAND IN SQUARE ACRES.					PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT LAND.		PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ARABLE LAND.		
	Arable and Assessed.			Unarable and Unassessed.	Total.	Arable and Assessed.	Unarable and Unassessed.	Occu- pied.	Unoc- cupied.	
	Occupied.	Unoccu- pied.	Total.							
Deccan	16,759,062	2,400,632	20,159,694	3,859,074	26,018,768	77·44	22·56	83·13	16·87	
Konkan	2,872,196	78,649	2,950,845	2,880,907	5,831,752	50·60	49·40	97·33	2·67	
Guzerat	2,135,574	407,998	2,543,572	767,344	3,310,916	77·20	22·80	83·94	16·06	
Sind	1,960,659	1,512,194	3,472,853	23,977,550	28,450,401	12·21	87·79	56·45	43·55	
Total.....	23,727,491	5,399,473	29,126,964	33,484,875	63,611,837	45·80	54·20	81·46	18·54	
DECCAN.	Khandesh	2,447,062	2,389,506	4,836,570	1,193,143	6,029,715	80·21	19·79	50·59	49·41
	Nasik	1,806,512	488,531	2,295,043	898,045	3,193,087	71·87	28·13	78·71	21·29
	Ahmadnagar	2,458,607	100,592	2,559,199	889,956	3,449,155	74·19	25·81	96·07	3·93
	Poona	1,841,787	46,067	1,887,854	729,569	2,617,423	72·12	27·88	97·66	2·34
	Satara	1,659,391	52,018	1,711,409	625,994	2,337,403	73·22	26·78	96·96	3·04
	Sholapur	1,919,640	10,628	1,930,268	225,224	2,155,492	89·55	10·45	99·90	0·10
	Belgaum	1,108,645	105,647	1,214,292	514,562	1,728,854	70·18	29·82	91·27	8·73
	Dharwar	1,522,225	130,081	1,652,306	366,397	2,018,703	81·85	18·15	92·13	7·87
Kaladgi	1,998,193	77,560	2,075,753	416,181	2,491,934	83·29	16·71	98·26	3·74	
KONKAN.	Ratnagiri	1,428,807	3,580	1,432,387	945,798	2,378,185	60·23	39·77	99·73	0·25
	Kolaba	466,340	8,717	475,057	433,797	908,854	52·23	47·77	98·17	1·83
	Bombay City	8,423	...	8,423	4,932	13,355	63·07	36·93	100·00	...
	Tanna	968,628	66,353	1,034,978	1,496,380	2,531,358	40·88	59·12	93·59	6·41
GUZERAT.	Surat	624,374	113,956	738,330	203,137	941,467	78·42	21·58	84·56	15·44
	Broach	457,648	22,961	480,609	217,439	698,048	68·85	31·15	95·22	4·78
	Kaira	423,992	88,864	512,856	112,394	627,240	82·08	17·92	82·74	17·26
	Ahmadabad	627,560	182,217	809,777	234,384	1,044,161	78·78	21·22	77·49	22·51
SIND.	Karachi	431,348	46,723	478,071	8,197,886	8,675,957	5·51	94·49	90·23	9·77
	Haidarabad	884,983	204,936	1,089,919	3,870,808	4,960,727	21·98	78·02	81·19	18·81
	Thar and Parkar	249,000	114,530	363,530	7,760,236	8,123,766	4·47	95·53	68·49	31·51
	Shikarpur	148,895	725,944	874,839	3,617,436	5,492,274	15·92	84·08	17·02	82·98
	Upper Sind Frontier	246,433	420,062	666,495	531,185	1,197,680	55·65	44·35	36·98	63·02

535. In the preceding table the total area of the *unarable* and *unassessed* land is shown as 33,484,875 square acres. This is the sum of the totals of the DISTRICT returns, but if the details be added up separately, they give 33,479,863 acres: less by 4,992. For BOMBAY CITY the gross amount of *unarable* land is returned as 4,932 acres, and in the AHMADABAD returns there is a difference of 60 acres between the sum of the details, and the total given (4,932 + 60 = 4,992). The following statement shows the amount of this *unarable* land, and the percentages under each head:—

Description of Land.	Acres.	Percentages.
1. Waste Land	30,352,591	90·66
2. Village Sites	323,736	0·97
3. Roads	281,556	0·84
4. Rivers, Nullas, &c.	2,146,060	6·41
5. Tanks	375,920	1·12
	33,479,863	100·00

536. The distribution under each head for each Division and District is given in the next table:—

Divisions and Districts.	LAND OCCUPIED BY					Total.
	Waste Land.	Village Sites.	Roads.	Rivers and Nullas, &c.	Tanks.	
Deccan	4,875,073	145,809	170,832	631,660	35,702	5,859,076
Konkan	2,566,288	59,813	11,701	229,234	8,919	2,875,955
Guzerat	513,371	42,450	66,890	96,203	43,368	767,282
Sind	22,397,859	75,664	32,133	1,188,963	282,931	23,977,550
Grand Total...	30,352,591	323,736	281,556	2,146,060	375,920	33,479,863
DECCAN.						
{ Khandesh	1,005,416	24,401	27,591	135,372	366	1,193,146
{ Nasik	843,113	9,079	6,717	38,967	168	898,044
{ Ahmadnagar	792,563	16,075	25,444	55,564	310	889,956
{ Poona	673,306	10,839	11,406	33,753	265	729,569
{ Satara	380,543	20,101	13,028	212,126	197	625,995
{ Sholapur	168,220	8,649	18,364	26,117	3,875	225,225
{ Belgaum	446,938	16,316	17,445	30,978	2,885	514,562
{ Dharwar	249,551	26,340	27,484	37,020	26,002	366,397
{ Kaladgi	315,423	14,009	23,353	61,763	1,634	416,182
KONKAN.						
{ Ratnagiri	752,845	30,330	5,661	152,632	4,330	945,798
{ Kolaba	399,649	8,610	778	24,017	742	433,796
{ Tanna	1,413,794	20,873	5,262	52,585	3,847	1,496,361
GUZERAT.						
{ Surat	120,356	7,651	17,240	47,051	10,838	203,136
{ Broach	162,525	7,984	19,338	18,560	9,031	217,438
{ Kaira	51,968	13,276	16,965	15,622	14,553	112,384
{ Ahmadabad	178,522	13,539	13,347	14,970	13,946	234,324
SIND.						
{ Karachi	7,076,111	12,951	.....	1,108,824	.....	8,197,886
{ Haidarabad	3,797,753	17,853	5,388	49,804	10	3,870,808
{ Thar and Parkar	7,585,334	37,235	19,942	16,295	101,430	7,760,236
{ Shikarpur	3,435,994	.....	.....	.....	181,441	3,617,435
{ Upper Sind Frontier	502,667	7,625	6,803	14,040	50	531,185

537. Excluding the KANARA DISTRICT and the PACH MAHALS, the total area of the remaining 22 DISTRICTS may thus be divided:—

Land.	Area in Acres.
1. Actually under cultivation whether Government or Inam	33,847,575
2. Cultivable, but not actually under cultivation... ..	5,399,473
3. Uncultivated and uncultivable	33,484,876
	72,731,924

In a preceding table this total area was given as 72,665,697 acres, so there is a difference of 66,227 or 104 square miles: it may be set down to the incompleteness of the survey.

538. Of the land returned as actually under cultivation; the percentage for the DECCAN is 71.66, for the KONKAN 52.20, for GUZERAT 72.00, and for SIND 46.58. The mean for all the DISTRICTS is 46.58 per cent.

539. From land not actually under cultivation and from unarable land, the revenue, by grazing fees, &c., is returned Rs. 9,01,360. From Government occupied and assessed land it is Rs. 2,62,20,164 and from Inam land Rs. 30,22,011; so the total from the three sources is Rs. 3,01,43,535. The following is the contribution from each DIVISION and DISTRICT:—

Divisions and Districts.		Government Revenue.			Total Rupees.
		From Government Occupied and Assessed Land.	From Inam Land.	From Land of any other Description.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Deccan		1,15,40,069	4,29,112	17,88,055	1,37,57,236
Konkan		37,53,589	1,18,125	68,722	39,40,436
Guzerat		67,90,598	2,62,738	11,04,071	81,57,408
Sind		41,35,908	91,385	61,163	42,88,455
Total...		2,62,20,164	9,01,360	30,22,011	3,01,43,535
DECCAN.	Khandesh	28,25,600	69,353	1,31,128	30,26,281
	Nasik	10,91,037	42,025	64,256	11,97,318
	Ahmadnagar	12,16,166	41,186	1,10,266	13,67,568
	Poona	10,18,215	58,761	75,185	11,52,161
	Satara	14,69,601	42,816	3,51,381	18,63,798
	Sholapur	9,11,290	21,852	39,669	9,72,811
	Belgaum	8,43,453	39,793	3,52,099	12,35,345
	Dharwar	12,76,065	82,048	4,57,418	18,15,531
	Kaladgi	8,88,642	31,128	2,06,653	11,26,423
KONKAN.	Kanara	7,90,173	42,107	232	8,32,514
	Ratnagiri	9,10,622	17,664	11,293	9,39,580
	Kolaba	6,87,795	21,155	24,837	7,33,787
	Bombay City	86,857			86,857
	Tanna	12,78,139	37,199	32,360	13,47,698
GUZERAT.	Surat	21,15,604	68,272	1,34,233	23,18,109
	Broach	18,59,754	44,604	2,19,666	21,24,024
	Kaira	13,69,541	44,880	5,63,461	19,77,882
	Panch Mahala	2,33,784	18,418	14,556	2,66,758
	Ahmadabad	12,11,915	86,564	1,72,155	14,70,635
SIND.	Karachi	7,13,959	7,002	6,067	7,27,048
	Haidarabad	10,30,183	39,009	30,302	11,49,394
	Thar and Parkar	1,50,554	21,012	901	1,72,467
	Shikarper	19,31,742	24,232	18,971	19,74,945
	Upper Sind Frontier	2,59,470	129	5,002	2,64,601

540. By the IMPERIAL LAND FORM the total area is returned as 118,079 square miles and in the BOMBAY FORM as 119,506: more by 1,427 miles: this difference may also be attributed to incomplete survey. In the Imperial Form the following is the division:—

	Square Miles.	Percentages.
1. Area paying rent	92,270	83.22
2. Area not paying rent	19,809	16.78
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	112,079	100.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

From this it appears that $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of all the land is rent-paying, and dividing the whole into *cultivated*, *cultivable*, and *uncultivable*, it is thus returned:—

For 22 Districts.	1. Cultivated and cultivable	48,804	Square miles.
	2. Uncultivated and uncultivable	69,275	" "
		<hr/>	
		118,079	
		<hr/>	

From KANARA the cultivated area is shown as 510 square miles, thus increasing the general total to 49,314.

541. The following is the distribution of the cultivated land in each DIVISION:—

	Square Miles.	Percentages.
Deccan	35,497.39	71.98
Konkan	4,532.12	9.19
Guzerat	4,813.41	9.76
Sind	4,471.05	9.07
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	49,313.97	100.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the whole are in the DECCAN.

542. Of *Uncultivated* land, the DECCAN has 28,382 square miles, the KONKAN 9,049, GUZERAT 3,489, and SIND 42,130. In giving these results, KANARA has been included.

543. The next table gives the *cultivated* land, the *cultivable* but not actually *cultivated*, and the *uncultivable*, but the information was not obtainable for the KARACHI DISTRICT:—

Divisions and Districts.	LAND.											
	Revenue-paying.				Not Revenue-paying.				Total.			
	Uncultivable.	Cultivable but not cultivated.	Cultivated.	Total.	Uncultivable.	Cultivable but not cultivated.	Cultivated.	Total.	Uncultivable.	Cultivable but not cultivated.	Cultivated.	Total.
Deccan	11,029-42	4,477-24	31,671-48	47,178-11	2,721-13	104-84	3,825-94	6,651-71	13,750-55	4,581-88	23,497-39	53,829-82
Konkan (exclusive of Kanara)	2,339-27	820-25	4,019-39	7,178-91	2,121-46	42-50	2,166-83	2,400-73	4,022-28	4,022-28	4,022-28	8,546-74
(Guzerat (exclusive of Panoh Mahals)	2,186-24	923-85	4,820-61	7,730-70	328-12	50-71	192-80	571-63	2,514-36	974-56	4,813-41	8,307-33
Sind ... ..	.....	.....	.....	36,182-22	.....	.....	.....	10,419-01	.....	.....	4,471-05	46,601-23
Grand Total ... ..	.....	.....	.....	98,269-94	.....	.....	.....	19,809-18	.....	.....	49,804-11	118,079-12
DECCAN.												
{ Khandesh	2,242-00	2,606-00	4,016-00	9,864-00	80-00	48-00	170-00	298-00	2,322-00	2,654-00	4,186-00	10,162-00
{ Nasik	2,887-75	868-50	3,098-75	6,873-00	1,003-00	39-50	224-50	1,267-00	2,890-75	2,223-25	2,223-25	8,140-00
{ Ahmadnagar	1,550-00	199-00	4,611-00	6,360-00	.....	.....	.....	1,550-00	199-00	4,611-00	6,360-00	.....
{ Poona	700-72	188-35	3,461-83	4,350-90	412-12	17-14	318-31	748-57	1,113-84	205-49	2,780-14	5,099-47
{ Satara	1,264-69	91-26	3,921-35	5,277-30	16-98	.....	84-63	101-61	1,281-67	91-26	4,003-99	5,378-91
{ Sholapur ... ..	.....	16-60	3,531-90	3,548-50	351-91	.....	.....	351-91	351-91	16-60	3,531-90	3,900-41
{ Bejgaum	811-77	165-10	1,727-74	2,704-61	157-65	.....	1,694-28	969-42	969-42	165-10	3,423-02	4,556-54
{ Dharwar	572-49	203-25	2,378-48	3,154-22	48-18	.....	1,334-22	620-67	620-67	203-25	3,712-70	4,536-62
{ Kaladgi ... ..	.....	121-18	4,924-40	5,045-58	650-29	.....	.....	650-29	650-29	121-18	4,942-40	5,693-87
KONKAN.												
{ Ratnagiri ... ..	.....	704-50	1,605-25	2,309-75	1,436-75	42-50	.....	1,436-75	1,436-75	747-08	1,605-25	3,789-00
{ Kolaba ... ..	.....	12-59	792-59	805-00	677-00	.....	.....	677-00	677-00	12-59	792-59	1,482-00
{ Bombay City	1-52	unknown.	11-84	13-16	7-71	.....	.....	1-37	9-08	9-23	unknown.	22-24
{ Tanna	2,337-75	130-25	1,810-00	4,051-00	.....	.....	1-50	1-50	2,337-75	103-25	1,611-50	4,052-50
GUZERAT.												
{ Surat	314-00	174-00	971-00	1,459-00	.....	.....	129-00	129-00	314-00	174-00	1,100-00	1,588-00
{ Broach ... ..	.....	47-25	916-00	963-25	318-25	44-25	32-50	395-00	318-25	91-50	948-50	1,358-25
{ Kaira	474-90	138-81	1,228-15	1,541-86	0-70	0-04	18-40	19-14	175-60	138-85	1,346-85	1,561-00
{ Ahmadabad	1,897-34	683-79	1,505-46	3,786-59	9-17	6-42	12-90	28-49	1,706-51	570-21	1,518-36	3,795-08
SIND.												
{ Karachi ... ..	.....	.....	.....	13,556-16	.....	.....	.....	536-01	.....	.....	658-46	14,092-17
{ Hyderabad	2,619-24	4,363-66	768-24	7,751-14	559-11	562-00	180-50	1,301-61	3,178-35	4,925-66	948-74	9,052-75
{ Thar and Parkar	11,211-90	1,097-00	386-00	12,694-90	.....	11-03	23-07	34-10	11,211-90	1,108-03	409-07	12,729-00
{ Shikarpur ... ..	.....	.....	1,795-02	1,795-02	5,852-15	1,134-25	231-51	7,017-91	5,852-15	1,134-25	2,026-53	8,812-93
{ Upper Sind Frontier ... ..	.....	.....	385-00	385-00	829-88	658-25	43-25	1,529-38	829-88	658-25	428-25	1,914-38

544. Excluding the 3 DISTRICTS of KANARA, KARACHI, and the PANCH MAHALS, the area of land cultivable and revenue-paying is found to be 35,409,734 square acres, and this again is divided into 27,933,254 acres cultivated and 7,476,480 uncultivated. On this land the revenue realized is Rs. 2,80,65,045, so the rate per acre per annum is Rs. 0-12-3. For the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES it is Rs. 1-4-4 and for the CENTRAL PROVINCES Rs. 0-3-5. For MADRAS and BENGAL there are no returns. For our PRESIDENCY the rate in GUZERAT is Rs. 2-3-3 per acre per annum against Rs. 0-9-5 for the DECCAN, Rs. 0-15-3 for the KONKAN, and Rs. 0-10-3 for SIND. For the DISTRICTS the maximum rate is for BOMBAY CITY, where it is as high as Rs. 11-10-8 per acre per annum.

545. Distributing the revenue realized on the area actually cultivated, the average rate per acre per annum is Rs. 1-0-1. For GUZERAT it is Rs. 2-10-5, and for BOMBAY CITY Rs. 11-8-10.

Divisions and Districts.	Area in Square Acres of Land cultivable and Revenue-paying.			Government Realizations as Land Revenue, Quit-rent, or Peshkush.	Average incidence per Acre per annum of Government Revenue, Rent, or Peshkush.	
	Cultivated.	Not cultivated.	Total.		On Revenue-paying Cultivable Area.	On Revenue-paying Cultivated Area.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Deccan	20,269,728	2,865,434	23,135,162	35,82,190 6 11	0 9 5	0 10 9
Konkan (exclusive of Kanara) ...	2,572,410	524,960	3,097,370	80,28,221 15 10	0 15 8	1 2 10
Guzerat (exclusive of Panch Mahals) ...	2,957,190	591,244	3,548,434	78,34,619 0 9	2 3 3	2 10 5
Sind (exclusive of Karachi) ...	2,133,926	3,494,822	5,628,748	36,20,013 11 0	0 10 3	1 11 2
Grand Total...	27,933,254	7,476,480	35,409,734	2,80,65,045 2 6	0 12 8	1 0 1
DECCAN.						
Khandesh	2,570,240	1,667,840	4,238,080	30,26,416 5 0	0 11 5	1 2 10
Nasik	1,983,200	567,360	2,550,560	12,91,702 2 3	0 4 7	0 10 5
Ahmadnagar	2,951,040	127,360	3,078,400	13,67,568 0 0	0 7 1	0 7 5
Poona	2,215,571	120,544	2,336,115	10,76,087 8 7	0 7 4	0 7 9
Satara	2,509,664	58,407	2,568,071	16,94,173 2 9	0 10 7	0 10 10
Sholapur	2,260,416	10,624	2,271,040	9,48,533 6 6	0 6 8	0 6 9
Belgaum	1,108,754	105,664	1,214,418	12,36,755 7 8	0 8 6	1 1 10
Dharwar	1,522,227	130,080	1,652,307	18,15,531 3 2	1 1 7	1 2 4
Kaladgi	3,151,616	77,555	3,229,171	11,26,423 3 0	0 5 7	0 5 9
KONKAN.						
Ratnagiri	1,027,263	450,880	1,478,143	8,97,886 4 2	0 9 9	0 14 0
Kolaba	507,200	8,000	515,200	7,33,796 15 3	1 6 9	1 0 10
Bombay City	7,450	...	7,450	66,049 12 5	11 8 10	11 8 10
Tanna	1,030,400	66,080	1,096,480	13,10,499 0 0	1 3 1	1 4 4
GUZERAT.						
Surat	621,440	111,360	732,800	23,56,623 14 10	3 1 3	5 1 9
Broach	598,240	30,240	628,480	21,24,977 3 7	3 7 2	3 9 11
Kaira	786,016	88,838	874,854	19,77,863 0 5	2 4 2	2 8 3
Ahmadabad	963,494	360,825	1,324,319	14,75,134 13 11	1 1 10	1 6 6
SIND.						
Hyderabad	491,673	2,792,742	3,284,415	11,19,192 8 0	0 5 5	2 4 5
Thar and Parkar	247,040	702,080	949,120	2,61,374 13 4	0 4 5	1 0 11
Shikarpur	1,148,613	...	1,148,613	19,74,945 6 6	1 11 6	1 11 6
Upper Sind Frontier	246,400	...	246,400	2,64,600 15 8	1 1 2	1 1 2

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUNICIPALITIES.

546. Although Census Form No. IX. is headed "Population in Towns," it has 3 columns which shows *Municipal* income and expenditure, and the incidence of taxation. At the time of the Census there were 199 *Municipalities*. Of these 104 were towns having 5,000 or more inhabitants, and 95 were villages with populations under 5,000. As the total of our Towns is 178, it will be seen that 74 have yet to be brought under Municipal control.

547. Our Towns may be classed as follows:—

	No.	Municipal.
Towns with 15,000 or more inhabitants	21	21
" between 10,000 and 15,000	39	31
" below 10,000 and above 5,000	118	52
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	178	104

548. The following 8 Towns having between 10,000 and 15,000 inhabitants are not Municipal:—

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Vingorla, | } in the Ratnagiri District. |
| 2. Malwan, | |
| 3. Ratnagiri, | |
| 4. Dohad, | } in the Panch Mahals. |
| 5. Godra, | |
| 6. Amreth, | } in the Kaira District. |
| 7. Borsad, | |
| 8. Dhollera, | in the Ahmadabad. |

549. For Municipal Villages the following are the details:—

With 4,000 to 5,000 inhabitants	16
" 3,000 " 4,000 "	22
" 2,000 " 3,000 "	24
" 2,000 " 1,000 "	28
Under 1,000 inhabitants	5
	<hr/>
	95

From the SATARA DISTRICT the village of *Dhebewadi* with only 337 inhabitants is shown as Municipal.

550. The total population of all our Municipalities is 2,468,499, just 15·21 per cent. of the total for all the DISTRICTS, or excluding Ratnagiri, the Panch Mahals, and the Upper Sind Frontier (in which there is no Municipality) it would be 16·59. For the DECCAN the percentage is 38·41, for the KONKAN 31·81, for GUZERAT 18·28, and for SIND 11·50. Out of the total of 2,468,499, the *Towns* return 2,214,286 and the *Villages* 254,213: a proportion of 89·70 to 10·30 per cent. Whilst 88·93 per cent. of all our *Urban* population is Municipal, the proportion of our *Rural* population is only 1·89 per cent.

551. The total gross Municipal Income is returned as Rs. 49,47,463-12-5, and the total population being 2,468,499, the rate per head is Rs. 2-0-1. For the MADRAS PRESIDENCY it is Rs. 0-15-7.

552. For our DIVISIONS the average rate in the DECCAN is Rs. 0-9-11, in the KONKAN it is Rs. 4-0-4, in GUZERAT Rs. 1-4-5, and in SIND Rs. 2-0-1. The high rate for the KONKAN is owing to BOMBAY CITY being included, where it is Rs. 4-11-7, but excluding it the amount is only Rs. 0-12-5.

553. In the DISTRICTS (without BOMBAY CITY) the range is from Rs. 0-5-3 in KALADGI to Rs. 3-5-8 in KHANDESH. In MADRAS it is from Rs. 0-6-9 in CALICUT to Rs. 1-7-3 in TUTICORIN: in the CENTRAL PROVINCES it is from Rs. 0-3-1 in PAUNI TOWN to Rs. 1-12-4 in TUMSAR TOWN (both in the BHANDARA DISTRICT):

in the NORTH-WEST PROVINCES it is from Rs. 0-15-0 in MEERAT to Rs. 3-11-6 in ALLIGHTE.

554. In our own DISTRICTS the highest rate in the DECCAN is Rs. 1-1-2 in Sholapur: the lowest rate in the KONKAN is Rs. 0-10-5 in Kolaba: in GUZERAT, it is Rs. 1-14-2 in SURAT (the highest), and in SIND Rs. 1-3-1 in HAIDARABAD (the lowest).

555. The income being Rs. 49,47,463-12-5, the expenditure is Rs. 49,50,582-11-10: more by Rs. 3,118-15-5. Taking our Municipal Expenditure. 24 DISTRICTS, we see that in 9 of them the expenditure exceeds the income, and of these 9 there are 4 in the DECCAN, 2 in the KONKAN, 2 in GUZERAT, and 1 in SIND, thus:—

Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Kaladgi, Kanara, Bombay City, Surat, Kaira, } in the Deccan.
 } in the Konkan.
 } in Guzerat.
 Upper Sind Frontier, in Sind.

556. The detailed information for each DIVISION and DISTRICT is that here given:—

Divisions and Districts.	Number of Towns with 5,000 Inhabitants and upwards.			Municipal Population.			Municipal.									
	Towns.	Villages.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Income.	Expenditure.	Incidence of Taxation per Head of Population.							
							Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p	
Deccan	107	63	46	109	811,325	136,663	948,188	5,87,474	12	6	5,78,178	5	9	0	9	11
Konkan	27	15	4	19	774,626	10,573	785,199	31,63,333	2	7	32,24,970	1	10	4	0	4
Guzerat	35	18	1	19	446,909	4,296	451,205	5,74,625	14	8	5,89,897	8	3	1	4	8
Sind	9	8	44	52	181,226	102,631	283,907	6,22,029	14	8	5,87,641	12	0	2	3	1
Grand Total...	178	104	93	199	2,214,286	254,213	2,468,499	49,47,463	12	5	49,50,582	11	10	2	0	1
DECCAN.																
Khandesh	22	12	5	17	105,324	20,443	125,767	57,012	1	2	56,520	14	6	0	7	2
Nasik	6	5	...	5	65,304	.....	65,304	54,081	0	0	46,857	1	6	0	13	2
Ahmadnagar	8	2	...	2	48,571	.....	48,571	41,470	0	0	40,345	0	0	0	13	8
Poona	9	8	5	13	137,716	18,972	156,688	1,20,031	6	1	1,24,063	12	1	0	13	2
Satara	11	10	36	46	100,523	97,448	197,971	93,141	4	2	1,00,297	5	2	0	7	11
Sholapur	8	6	...	6	105,362	.....	105,362	1,12,148	13	11	1,24,177	12	8	1	1	2
Belgaum	16	5	...	5	65,814	.....	65,814	62,877	3	5	30,325	11	10	0	8	0
Isharwar	16	7	...	7	115,264	.....	115,264	48,295	14	8	38,149	10	8	0	6	8
Kaladgi	11	7	...	7	67,447	.....	67,447	22,457	1	1	23,506	9	4	0	5	2
KONKAN.																
Kanara	6	4	2	6	34,551	5,238	39,789	34,940	0	0	39,474	0	0	0	11	7
Ratnagiri	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kolaba	4	2	2	5	18,618	5,135	23,753	15,473	2	7	12,369	1	10	0	10	8
Bombay City	1	1	...	1	644,406	.....	644,406	30,48,231	0	0	31,15,688	0	0	4	11	7
Tanna	9	7	...	7	77,252	.....	77,252	64,591	0	0	57,159	0	0	0	13	2
GUZERAT.																
Surat	3	2	1	4	128,742	4,296	133,038	2,50,997	2	3	2,51,020	15	2	1	14	2
Broach	4	2	...	2	51,656	.....	51,656	68,550	3	9	72,748	9	10	1	11	4
Kaira	13	5	...	5	67,019	.....	67,019	40,602	8	8	43,600	15	3	0	9	8
Panch Mahals	2	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ahmedabad	13	6	...	8	199,292	.....	199,292	1,94,576	0	0	1,92,267	0	0	0	15	7
SIND.																
Karachi	3	2	11	14	69,436	24,692	94,028	3,15,104	0	0	2,63,701	0	0	3	5	8
Haiderabad	1	1	18	19	41,152	43,679	85,031	1,01,623	8	9	97,399	2	8	1	3	1
Thar and Parkar ... ..	...	...	11	11	.....	19,128	19,128	23,604	3	11	21,354	7	9	1	3	9
Shikarpur	4	4	4	8	70,646	15,073	85,719	1,81,698	2	9	2,05,117	1	7	2	1	11
Upper Sind Frontier	1	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a These Districts have no Municipality.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

557. The deduced *Birth* and *Death* rates for the 24 Districts are respectively 41·05 and 35·57, and the difference between the two (5·48) represents the rate of annual increase. Now 5·48 here means 88,933 persons, and adding this number to our enumerated total of 16,228,774, the population for 1873 is assumed to have been 16,317,708; and the following table shows what it ought to be year by year up to our next Census in 1882:—

Years.	Enumerated number for first year, and computed numbers for subsequent years.	Computed Annual Increase.
1872	16,228,774	88,934
1873	16,317,708	89,421
1874	16,407,129	89,911
1875	16,497,040	90,404
1876	16,587,444	90,899
1877	16,678,343	91,397
1878	16,769,740	91,898
1879	16,861,638	92,402
1880	16,954,040	92,908
1881	17,046,948	93,418
1882	17,140,366	.....

At these rates of increase the population of our 24 Districts would double itself in 126·83 years (in A. D. 1999). For England and Wales the period is 56 years.

CATTLE.

558. From the returns received, the total number of Cattle enumerated was 12,550,887; and this is exclusive of the SHIKARPUR DISTRICT and our NATIVE STATES. The following are the numbers and percentages of each description of live stock:—

	Numbers.	Percentages.
1. Cows, Bulls, and Oxen	6,523,254	51·93
2. Buffaloes	1,788,180	14·25
3. Sheep	1,965,738	15·66
4. Goats	1,818,447	14·49
5. Horses and Ponies	184,238	1·47
6. Asses	147,657	1·18
7. Mules	1,267	0·01
8. Camels	122,076	1·01
9. Elephants	30	...
	<u>12,550,887</u>	<u>100·00</u>

559. There are 2,726,799 Cows, 297,650 Bulls for breeding, and 3,498,805 Oxen, and of these last it may be assumed the majority are for draught and pack carriage. The percentages of each kind are respectively 41·80, 4·56, and 53·64. Their absolute numbers are greatest in the DECCAN, where their percentages, on their own totals for the PRESIDENCY, are 53·03 for *Cows*, 53·55 for *Bulls*, and 60·76 for *Oxen*. Relatively the highest proportion of *Oxen* is in GUZERAT and the

lowest in the KONKAN: the maximum percentage of *Cows* and *Bulls* for breeding is in SIND and the minimum in GUZERAT. These details are here tabulated:—

Divisions.	Proportions of		
	Cows.	Bulls.	Oxen.
Deccan	33.75	4.27	56.98
Konkan	46.66	6.93	46.41
Guzerat	37.09	1.05	61.86
Sind	55.86	7.10	37.04
Means	41.80	4.56	53.64

560. In the DISTRICTS the greatest number of *Oxen* (301,805) is in KHANDESH, and of *Cows* (203,274) in AHMADNAGAR, for *Bulls* it is in SATARA (61,138). In THAR and PARKAR the numbers of *Oxen* and *Cows* are respectively 187,895 and 152,563, but no *Bulls* are shown: most probably they have been included amongst *Oxen*. The same has perhaps been done in the DISTRICTS of KHANDESH, NASIK, AHMADNAGAR, BELGAUM, DHARWAR, KOLABA, and KARACHI.

561. As regards the number of *Sheep* and *Goats*, no distinction of sexes was preserved in the DISTRICTS of SHOLAPUR, KARACHI, THAR and PARKAR, and the UPPER SIND FRONTIER; nor in BOMBAY CITY, so no general proportions can be given. Of the 1,965,738 *Sheep*, the numbers for the DECCAN are 1,608,152, for the KONKAN only 7,572, for GUZERAT 103,959, and for SIND 254,055. Deducting the numbers in those DISTRICTS, where no distinction of sex was preserved, the total of *Sheep* is 1,578,860, and of these there are 399,522 males and 1,179,338 females: a proportion of 25.30 to 74.70, or 1 to 3. In the KONKAN the *males* are 3,636 and the *females* 3,936. In the DECCAN generally there are fewer males than females, but in the NASIK DISTRICT the numbers are 72,126 of the former to 59,980 of the latter. The proportions for the DISTRICTS generally are those here given:—

Districts.	To one Male there are Female			
	Sheep.	Goats.	Buffaloes.	Ases.
Khandesh	3.04	4.45	8.09	1.09
Nasik	0.83	1.14	1.43	1.66
Ahmadnagar	3.19	3.12	2.77	0.82
Poona	3.23	3.25	3.23	1.08
Satara	4.76	3.85	2.39	0.73
Belgaum	5.30	2.75	0.53	0.65
Dharwar	3.12	2.34	2.46	0.50
Kaladgi	2.41	2.39	0.31	1.32
Surat	3.93	4.56	0.74	1.00
Broach	1.85	3.80	6.36	1.60
Kaira	4.75	10.36	20.58	1.88
Panch Mahals	4.42	1.56	4.91	4.93
Ahmadabad	6.02	10.79	12.76	1.48
Haidarabad	1.49	2.02	9.48	0.62

562. Of the 1,818,447 *Goats*, there are 948,875 for the DECCAN, 124,316 for the KONKAN, 203,168 for GUZERAT, and 542,088 for SIND. Excluding the numbers in those DISTRICTS, where no distinction of sex was present, the remainder is 1,382,384, and of this number there are 373,858 *males* and 1,008,526 *females*: a proportion of 1 to 2.69.

563. The total of *Buffaloes* is 1,788,180 and the numbers for the DECCAN are 858,880, for the KONKAN 298,361, for GUZERAT 513,893, and for SIND 117,046.

564. Of the 55,300 *Horses* returned, 48,459 are shown as country-bred. The greatest numbers are from SIND (32,585) and especially from HAIDARABAD (18,418). There are 128,938 *Country Ponies*, and 94,496 are returned from the DECCAN, 1,878 from the KONKAN, 9,094 from GUZERAT, and 23,470 from SIND.

565. The total of *Asses* is 147,657, and they are thus distributed: in the DECCAN 53,665, in the KONKAN 538, in GUZERAT 20,214, and in SIND 73,240.

566. There are 122,076 *Camels*, and 119,701 (90.7 per cent.) of them are returned from SIND, thus:—

From Karachi	21,800
„ Haidarabad	54,240
„ Thar and Parkar	34,307
„ Upper Sind Frontier	9,354
	<hr/>
	119,701

567. Only 30 *Elephants* are shown. From SATARA 6, from BELGAUM 7, and from AHMADABAD 7.

568. Detailed information regarding the *Cattle* in the DISTRICTS will be found in the compilation tables at pages 290-91.

CANTONMENTS.

569. The following are the Cantonments of this PRESIDENCY for which detailed information has been collected and compiled. The instructions for the enumeration of military areas were very precise, and it is presumed they were followed, so it must be remembered that when the population is spoken of, it comprises the Fighting men and families; the Followers and their families residing in other than civil limits:—

Military Cantonments.

DECCAN.	Dhoolia.	GUJERAT.	Surat.	ISOLATED CANTONMENTS.	Mhow.
	Deolalee.		Ahmedabad.		Neemuch.
	Malligaum.		Baroda.		Nusseerabad.
	Ahmednnggur.		Bhooj.		Indore.
	Poona.		Rajcote.		Mehidpoor.
	Kirkee.		Deesa.		Khundwa.
	Poorundhur.				Mount Aboo.
	Seroor.				Aden.
	Sattara.				Angur.
	Sholapoor.				Asseerghur.
	Belgaum.	SIND.	Kurrachee.		
	Dharwar.		Hydrabad.		
	Kaludghee.		Jacobabad.		
	Kolapoor.				

570. The total population of the above Cantonments is returned as 81,991. It is made up of 56,924 *males* and 25,067 *females*, so in every 100 *persons* there are 69·43 of the former and 30·57 of the latter. Taking separately the sexes of each denomination, the proportion for HINDUS is 66·34 *males* to 33·66 *females*, for MAHOMEDANS it is 67·19 to 32·81, for BUDDHISTS 41·46 to 58·54, for CHRISTIANS 79·49 to 20·51, and for OTHERS 54·18 to 45·82. These details are here tabulated:—

Denominations or Classes.	Males.	Females.	Percentage of Sexes.	
			Males.	Females.
Hindus	30,633	15,543	66·34	33·66
Mahomedans	10,474	5,115	67·19	32·81
Buddhists	17	24	41·46	58·54
Christians	15,281	3,944	79·49	20·51
Others	519	439	54·18	45·82
Total Population ...	56,924	25,067	69·43	30·57

571. Of the total population the Fighting men number 31,577 (38·51 per cent.) and the Followers are 50,414, of whom 25,347 are *males* and 25,067 *females*; their respective proportions being 50·28 and 49·72 per cent.

572. Excluding the Cantonments of INDORE, ANGUR, MEHIDPOOR, and ASSEERGHUR, for which the information was not obtainable, the *civil condition* of the people is as follows. There are 35,192 *married* and 33,172 *unmarried*: the *widowers* are 888, the *widows* 1,850, and 8,804 persons were not distinguished. Of the *married* there are 22,865 *males* and 12,327 *females*: the *unmarried males* number 25,663 and the *females* 7,309.

573. In the following table there is shown the proportion of the sexes during Proportion of sexes at age each specified period from birth upwards:—
periods.

Sexes.	Divisional Periods of Life in Years.								
	Under 1.	From 1 to 6.	From 6 to 12.	From 12 to 20.	From 20 to 30.	From 30 to 40.	From 40 to 50.	From 50 to 60.	60 and upwards.
Males	50.81	50.20	53.10	55.89	75.40	83.47	77.50	64.43	46.26
Females	49.19	49.80	44.90	44.12	24.60	16.53	22.50	35.57	53.74

574. During the two first periods (up to the 6th year) the *males* and *females* are almost equal, the proportion being slightly in favour of the former. It so continues till the 60th year, when it turns in favour of females.

Numbers at different age periods. 575. The numbers at different ages are the following:—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	2,159
1—6	...	...	...	...	8,540
6—12	...	...	...	...	7,271
12—20	...	...	...	...	9,382
20—30	...	...	...	...	27,204
30—40	...	...	...	...	18,601
40—50	...	...	...	...	5,801
50—60	...	...	...	...	1,937
Over 60	...	...	...	...	1,096
All Ages	...	...	...	...	81,991

The average age of each person is 24.63 years.

576. The *children* under 12 years of age number 17,970: of these 9,390 are *boys* and 8,580 are *girls*. The percentage of *children* on the total population is 21.92, and the proportion of *boys* to *girls* is as 52.25 to 47.75. The following table gives the number of *children* of each denomination:—

Classes.	Children.			Percentages of	
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
Hindus	5,691	5,233	10,924	52.10	47.90
Mahomedans	1,877	1,587	3,464	54.19	45.81
Christians	1,642	1,552	3,194	51.41	48.59
Buddhists ... ..	...	10	10	...	100.00
Others	180	198	378	47.62	52.38

577. Amongst *adults* the proportion of *men* to *women* is as 74.25 to 25.75.

578. The number of HINDUS is 46,178, of MAHOMEDANS 15,589, BUDDHISTS 41, CHRISTIANS 19,225, and OTHERS 958. Their respective percentages are 56.32, 19.01, 0.05, 23.45, and 1.17. The HINDUS are chiefly in POONA, and the MAHOMEDANS in JACOBABAD. The BUDDHISTS are only to be found in BELGAUM, SURAT, AHMEDABAD, and HYDRABAD. The CHRISTIANS are mostly in POONA. The actual numbers of each denomination are here shown for each Cantonment:—

Military Cantonments.	Total Population.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Christians.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Deccan	35,257	21,493	4,353	6	8,870	530
2. Guzerat	14,389	9,680	1,952	18	2,588	142
3. Sind	10,762	2,584	6,410	17	1,705	46
4. Isolated Cantonments...	21,592	12,416	2,874	...	6,062	240
Grand Total...	81,991	46,173	15,589	41	19,225	958
DECCAN.						
1. Dhoolia	1,594	1,253	86	...	46	9
2. Deolalee	1,906	32	23	...	1,843	3
3. Malligaum	1,463	1,142	259	...	41	21
4. Ahmednuggur	4,399	3,080	287	...	1,032	...
5. Poona	9,600	5,509	1,225	...	2,622	244
6. Kirkee	3,098	2,121	210	...	774	23
7. Poorundhur...	324	125	31	...	164	4
8. Seeroor	1,096	353	715	...	23	5
9. Sattara	1,119	761	77	...	280	1
10. Sholapoor	1,341	1,046	203	...	67	25
11. Belgaum	6,235	3,554	679	6	1,864	132
12. Dharwar	1,634	1,312	226	...	69	27
13. Kulalghee	236	83	143	...	...	...
14. Kolapur	1,412	1,122	184	...	70	36
GUZERAT.						
15. Surat	706	605	76	10	6	9
16. Ahmedabad...	2,799	1,959	262	8	557	13
17. Baroda	1,766	1,479	189	...	67	31
18. Bhooj	1,202	1,010	159	...	33	...
19. Rajcote	1,967	1,696	239	...	82	...
20. Deesa	5,940	3,031	977	...	1,843	89
SIND.						
21. Kurrachee	3,227	785	1,218	...	1,186	38
22. Hydrabad	1,936	422	1,049	17	444	4
23. Jacobabad	5,599	1,377	4,143	...	75	4
ISOLATED CANTONMENTS.						
24. Mhow	7,962	4,570	744	...	2,560	83
25. Neemuch	3,709	2,247	697	...	743	17
26. Nusseerabad	3,243	1,501	532	...	1,202	13
27. Indore	655	454	160	...	18	23
28. Mehidpoor	210	174	25	...	11	...
29. Khundwa	901	690	170	...	21	20
30. Mount Aboo	269	74	22	...	173	...
31. Aden	3,418	1,855	364	...	1,114	55
32. Angur	494	374	93	...	3	19
33. Asseerghur	726	447	63	...	212	5

579. Their percentages are given in the following table:—

Military Cantonments.		Percentage of each Nationality on Total Population.				
		Hindus.	Mahome- dars.	Buddhists.	Christians.	Others.
Deccan	...	60.98	12.35	0.02	25.16	1.50
Guzerat	...	67.32	13.57	0.13	18.00	0.99
Sind	...	57.01	59.56	0.16	15.84	0.43
Isolated Cantonments	...	57.50	13.31	.....	28.08	1.11
Grand Total...		56.32	19.01	0.05	23.45	1.17
DECCAN.	Dhoolia	89.89	6.17	...	3.30	0.65
	Deolalee	1.63	1.21	...	96.96	0.16
	Malligaum	78.06	17.70	...	2.80	1.44
	Ahmednuggur	70.02	6.52	...	23.46	...
	Poona	57.39	12.76	...	27.31	2.54
	Kirkee	68.46	6.78	...	24.02	0.74
	Poorundhur	38.58	9.57	...	50.62	1.23
	Seeroor	32.21	65.24	...	2.10	0.46
	Sattara	68.01	6.88	...	25.02	0.09
	Sholapoor	78.00	15.14	...	5.00	1.86
	Belgaum	57.00	10.89	0.10	29.90	2.12
Dharwar	80.29	13.83	...	4.22	1.65	
Kaladghee	37.29	62.71	...	...	...
Kolapoor	79.46	13.03	...	4.96	2.55	
GUZERAT.	Surat	85.69	10.76	1.42	0.85	1.28
	Ahmedabad	69.99	9.36	0.29	19.90	0.46
	Baroda	83.75	10.70	...	3.79	1.75
	Bhoj	84.03	13.23	...	2.75	...
	Rajcote	81.14	14.69	...	4.17	...
	Deesa	51.03	16.45	...	31.03	15.00
SIND.	Kurrachee	24.33	37.74	...	36.75	1.18
	Hydrabad	21.80	54.18	0.88	22.93	0.21
	Jacobabad	24.59	74.00	...	1.30	0.07
ISOLATED CANTONMENTS.	Mhow	57.40	9.34	...	32.15	1.11
	Neemuch	60.58	18.79	...	20.17	0.46
	Nusseerabad	46.21	16.38	...	37.01	0.40
	Indore	69.31	24.43	...	2.75	3.51
	Mehidpoor	82.86	11.90	...	5.24	...
	Khundwa	74.58	18.87	...	2.33	2.22
	Mount Aboo	27.51	8.18	...	64.31	...
	Aden	55.15	10.65	...	32.59	1.61
	Augur	75.71	19.84	...	0.61	3.85
Asseerghur	61.57	8.54	...	29.20	0.69	

580. Excluding the population of Asseerghur (726 persons) we have 81,265, and of this number 62,185 are Asiatics, 17,387 are Non-Asiatics, and 1,693 are of Mixed Race, chiefly Indo-Nationality.

Portuguese. Of the 17,387 Non-Asiatics, 16,236 are English, Scotch, and Irish, 937 are from other European countries, 71 are Americans, 91 Africans, and 2 Australians. Of the Asiatics, who number 62,185, there are—

Hindus	43,006
Persons of Hindu origin not recognising distinction of caste, as Sikhs, &c.	2,423
Exclusive of natives of India and British Burmah, as Affghans, &c.	1,905
Original Tribes, as Bheels, &c.	343
Mahomedans	13,561
All other Asiatics	947
	62,185

581. Of the HINDUS, 1,907 are Brahmans, 950 are Kshattrias, 811 are Vaishas, and 39,338 are Sudras.

582. Of the Mahomedans, 1,475 are Syeds, 5,449 are Sheiks, and 2,833 are Pathans.

583. In the subjoined table the occupations are shown for all the Cantonments, except Augur, for which no returns were obtainable:—

Class.	Heads of Occupation.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
I.—Persons employed under Government or other Local Authorities	...	33,878	33,878	.....
II.—Professional Persons	...	732	563	169
III.—Persons in service or performing personal office	...	8,329	7,900	429
IV.—Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Animals.	...	948	815	133
V.—Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade	...	1,000	985	15
VI.—Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures and Engineering Operations, and engaged in sale of Articles manufactured or otherwise prepared for consumption	...	2,179	1,768	411
IVL.—Miscellaneous Persons not classed otherwise	...	34,431	10,668	23,763

584. In the 1st Class of the above statement it will be seen that there are 33,878 *males*: their percentage on the total population is 41.57, and on the total of *males* 59.88. They comprise 33,319 Military, 148 Police, 1,367 other Servants of Government. From Mhow Cantonment 44 persons have been returned as Agents of Foreign Governments. Of the *females* 95.36 per cent. have no occupation, and the remaining 4.64 are chiefly engaged in general service.

585. As regards Education, 26,480 *persons* are returned as able to read and write and 55,511 who cannot, so their respective proportions are as 32.29 to 67.71 per cent. Of the educated, 24,024 are *males* and 2,456 are *females*, a proportion of 90.73 to 9.27. The following table shows the number and the percentages of educated *males* and *females* for each denomination:—

Denominations or Classes.	Males.		Females.	
	No.	Percentages.	No.	Percentages.
Hindus	9,443	30.83	243	1.56
Mahomedans	2,652	25.32	95	1.86
Buddhist	13	76.47	.....	.....
Christians	11,599	75.91	2,074	52.59
Others	317	61.91	44	10.02
Total	24,024	42.87	2,456	9.79

586. Of every 100 *males* under 12 years of age, 23·74 are returned as educated: between 12 and 20 there are 44·97, and from 20 upwards 95·96. For similar periods for *females* the numbers are 9·53, 5·97, and 11·21.

587. No returns for INFIRMITIES are obtainable for Mount Aboo and Asseerghur, and from all other Cantonments the total of persons is only 78, of whom 56 are males and 22 females, thus detailed:—

Infirmitia.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Insanes	5	.....	5
Idiots	4	.....	4
Deaf and Dumb	12	2	14
Blind	30	19	49
Lepers	5	1	6

588. The number of Houses returned is 13,865 and of these 6,229 are of the better sort, whilst 7,636 are of the inferior sort. In the better sort the number of inhabitants is shown as 46,125 and in the inferior sort 35,211: the proportion between the two sorts of houses being as 44·93 to 55·07 per cent. The average number of persons to each better class house is 7·41 and to each inferior class 4·74, and the ratios of their respective inhabitants to the total population are 56·71 and 43·29 per cent. Speaking generally, the average number of persons per house is 6·29.

589. In addition to those Cantonments already noticed, there are others in quasi Foreign territory, and returns for their civil population have been received: their *military* being included in the preceding tables. The isolated Cantonments are those named in the margin, and their total population is returned as 52,398; of whom 30,065 are *males* and 22,333 are females, a proportion of 57·38 to 42·62. The HINDUS number 22,419, the MAHOMEDANS 26,466, the BUDDHISTS 476, the CHRISTIANS 724, and under the head of OTHERS are 2,513. The respective numbers and percentages for each denomination are as follows:—

Denominations or Classes.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Sexes.	
			Males.	Females.
Hindus	12,685	9,734	56·58	43·42
Mahomedans	15,440	11,026	58·34	41·66
Buddhists	303	173	63·66	36·34
Christians	490	234	67·63	32·32
Others	1,147	1,166	49·59	50·41
Total.....	30,065	22,333	57·38	42·62

590. The numbers at the different age periods are subjoined:—

Under 1 year...	...	...	...	...	1,212
From 1 to 6 ...	...	...	...	...	6,009
" 6 " 12 ...	...	...	...	...	6,590
" 12 " 20 ...	...	...	...	...	7,843
" 20 " 30 ...	...	...	...	...	12,843
" 30 " 40 ...	...	...	...	...	9,025
" 40 " 50 ...	...	...	...	...	4,569
" 50 " 66 ...	...	...	...	...	2,482
60 upwards ...	...	...	...	...	1,820
					52,398

591. The average age of each person is 25·06 years; and of the 13,311 children, 7,222 are *boys* and 6,589 are *girls*: their percentage on the total population is 26·36, and for *boys* to *girls* it is as 52·29 to 47·71. The following table shows the number of children and their proportions for each denomination:—

Denominations.	Boys.	Girls.	Proportion.	
			Boys.	Girls.
Hindus ...	3,438	3,166	52·06	47·94
Mahomedans...	3,317	2,892	53·42	46·58
Buddhists ...	47	34	58·02	41·98
Christians ...	77	82	48·43	51·57
Others ...	343	415	45·25	54·75
Total.....	7,222	6,589	52·29	47·71

592. The *Adults* number 38,587, the *men* are 22,843, the *women* 15,744. The percentage of *Adult persons* on the total population is 73·74 and the proportion per cent. of *men* to *women* is as 59·20 to 40·80.

593. As regards *Nationality* no information was received from Baroda, but for the remaining Cantonments it is as here given.

594. The *Asiatics* are 44,012, the *Non-Asiatics* 5,634, and the *Mixed Races* 251, thus detailed:—

Asiatics.	Number.	Percentage.
1.—Hindus ...	19,045	43·27
2.—Exclusive of Natives of India and British Burmah ...	8,861	20·13
3.—Original Tribes ...	2,140	4·83
4.—Mahomedans ...	12,098	27·49
5.—Others ...	1,859	4·23
	44,012	100·00

595. Of the *Asiatics*, exclusive of Natives of India and British Burmah; 93·05 per cent. are *Arabs*, and nearly all of them are in ADEN.

596. Of the *HINDUS* proper 1,232 are Brahmans, 1,085 are Kshattryas, 2,622 are Vaisyas, and 14,041 are Sudras; their respective percentages being 6.49, 5.72, 13.81, and 73.93.

597. By occupation the people are divided under the following classes:—

Class	Persons
I.—Persons employed under Government, Municipal, or other Local Authorities ...	1,640
II.—Professional Persons ...	403
III.—Persons in Service or performing personal Offices ...	4,902
IV.—Persons engaged in Agriculture with Animals ...	1,910
V.—Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade ...	3,701
VI.—Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures, and Engineering Operations, &c. ...	12,042
VII.—Miscellaneous Persons not classed otherwise ...	27,800

598. Of the total population, 5,842 are able to read and write: of these 5,328 are males and 514 are females. The proportion of the Educated to the total population is 11.15 per cent.: of educated *males* on the total of *males* it is 17.72 and of educated *females* on the total of *females* 2.30 per cent. The numbers for each denomination are as follows:—

Denominations	Persons	Males	Females
Hindus ...	2,616	2,448	168
Mahomedans ...	1,648	1,510	138
Buddhists ...	257	257	...
Christians ...	363	262	101
Others ...	958	851	107

599. By the divisional age periods the numbers are—

Up to 12 years ...	1,002
From 12—20 ...	1,020
Above 20 ...	3,820

600. Of the total educated, 1,274 are actually under instruction, and 4,568 are not so, but are able to read and write.

601. The total of *persons* suffering from *INFIRMITIES* is given as 295: there are 185 *males* and 110 *females*, thus assigned:—

Infirmitia	Persons	Males	Females
Insanes ...	16	12	4
Idiots ...	11	7	4
Deaf or Dumb ...	68	50	18
Blind ...	147	77	70
Lepers ...	53	39	14
Total ...	295	185	110

RAILWAYS.

602. The total population returned from the two Railways is 8,750 persons, of whom 5,014 are from the G. I. P. R. line and 3,736 from the B. B. & C. I. R. The following table shows the numbers and percentages for each line:—

Railway Lines.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Percentages.	
				Males.	Females.
G. I. P. R.	5,014	3,474	1,540	69.29	30.71
B. B. & C. I. R.	3,736	2,894	842	77.46	22.54
Total.....	8,750	6,368	2,382	72.78	27.22

603. Taking the general percentages and taking separately the *males* and *females* of each denomination, it will be found that amongst HINDUS the percentage of *males* is nearly that of the general average; amongst MAHOMEDANS it is somewhat higher; amongst CHRISTIANS lower, and still lower for Others, thus:—

Classes or Denominations.	Both Railways.				G. I. P. R.				B. B. & C. I. R.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Percentage.	Percentage.	Percentage.	Percentage.	Percentage.	Percentage.	Percentage.	Percentage.				
Hindus	4,135	1,543	72.82	27.18	2,152	975	68.82	31.18	1,983	568	77.73	22.27
Mahomedans	1,010	304	76.86	23.44	430	181	70.38	29.62	580	123	82.50	17.50
Buddhists	17	...	100.00	...	16	...	100.00	...	1	...	100.00	...
Christians	1,044	466	69.14	30.86	841	268	69.56	30.44	203	98	67.44	32.56
Others	162	69	70.39	29.61	35	16	68.63	31.37	127	53	70.56	29.44
Total... ..	6,368	2,382	72.78	27.22	3,474	1,540	69.29	30.71	2,894	842	77.46	22.54

604. The following shows the population at each age period:—

Age Periods.	Total.	G. I. P. R.	B. B. & C. I. R.
Under 1 year	262	182	80
From 1—6	712	438	274
" 6—12	502	341	161
" 12—20	1,178	791	387
" 20—30	3,404	1,887	1,517
" 30—40	1,697	842	855
" 40—50	660	335	325
" 50—60	234	127	107
Over 60	101	71	30
Total.....	8,750	5,014	3,736

605. The total of children is 1,476, of whom 961 belong to the G. I. P. and 515 to the B. B. & C. I. R. Their percentages on their respective total popula-

tions are 16·87, 19·17, and 13·78. Of the 1,476 *children*, there are 784 boys and 692 girls: of the 961 on the G. I. P. line, the *boys* and *girls* are 501 and 460: on the B. B. & C. I. line there are 283 *boys* and 232 *girls*, a total of 515.

606. The numbers of children of each denomination are here shown:—

Class or Denomination.	Both Railways.		G. I. P. R.		B. B. & C. I. R.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Hindus	506	443	307	286	199	157
Mahomedans	109	81	78	51	31	30
Buddhists ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christians	143	149	108	117	35	32
Others	26	19	8	6	13	13
Total.....	784	692	501	460	283	232

607. On the two Railways there are 5,678 HINDUS, 1,314 MAHOMEDANS, 17 BUDDHISTS, 1,510 CHRISTIANS, and 231 OTHERS, and their respective percentages on the total Railway population are 64·90, 15·02, 0·19, 17·26, and 2·64. These details are here shown for each line:—

Classes.	G. I. P. R.		B. B. & C. I. R.	
	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.
Hindus	3,127	62·36	2,551	68·28
Mahomedans	611	12·19	703	18·82
Buddhists	16	0·32	1	0·03
Christians	1,209	24·11	301	8·06
Others	51	1·02	180	4·82

608. By Nationality there are 7,240 Asiatics, of whom 3,805 are on the G. I. P. and 3,435 on the B. B. & C. I. R. The Non-Asiatics number 735, of whom 308 are English, Scotch, and Irish, 405 are of other European countries, 21 are Americans, and 1 is an African:—

Railways.	English, Scotch, and Irish.	All other Europeans.	Americans.	Africans.
G. I. P. R.	107	393	20	1
B. B. & C. I. R.	201	12	1	...

609. There are 775 persons of Mixed Races.

610. The following are the details of the Asiatics :—

Asiatics	Both Railways	G. I. P. R.	B. B. & C. I. R.
Hindus	5,490	3,081	2,409
Exclusive of Natives of India and British Burmah ...	233	57	176
Original Tribes	188	46	142
Mussulmans	1,805	602	703
Other Asiatics	24	19	5
Total.....	7,240	3,805	3,435

611. Of the 5,490 HINDUS, 4,719 recognise distinctions of caste and 771 do not. Of the former again 756 are BRAHMANS, 250 are KSHATTRIAS, 225 VAISYAS, and 3,488 SUDRAS. These divisions are thus distributed on the two lines :—

Castes	G. I. P. R.	B. B. & C. I. R.
Brahmans	621	135
Kshattrias	133	117
Vaisyas	177	48
Sudras	1,562	1,026

612. The following table has been compiled from the subordinate returns, but it must be taken as meaning, that all are employed in one or other of the many duties connected with Railways :—

Class	Both Railways	G. I. P. R.	B. B. & C. I. R.
I.—Persons employed under Government, Municipal, or other Local Authorities...	188	27	161
II.—Professional Persons	123	91	32
III.—Persons in service or performing Personal Offices	853	643	210
IV.—Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Animals	94	85	9
V.—Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade...	3,486	1,905	1,581
VI.—Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures, and Engineering Operations, &c., &c.	1,113	268	845
VII.—Miscellaneous Persons not classed otherwise	2,893	1,995	898

613. Of the total Railway population, there are 2,020 persons able to read and write, and of these 1,757 are males and 263 females. Of the former there are 1,269 on the G. I. P. line and 488 on the B. B. & C. I.; and of the 263 females there are 201 on the former line and 62 on the latter. The percentage of educated on the total population is 23.09; for males and females on their respective totals the figures are 27.59 and 12.63. The numbers for each class are as follows :—

Class	Both Railways.		G. I. P. R.		B. B. & C. I. R.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Hindus	817	2	630	...	187	2
Mahomedans	122	1	49	...	73	1
Buddhists	...	...	...	...	...	...
Christians	699	241	574	198	125	43
Others	119	19	16	3	103	16
Total.....	1,757	263	1,269	201	488	62

614. Taking the educated at three different age periods, there are—

Age Periods.	Both Railways.	G. I. P. R.	B. B. & C. I. R.
Up to 12 years of age	125	100	25
Above 12 and up to 20	231	194	57
Above 20	1,644	1,176	468

615. Of the educated 138 are actually under instruction and 1,882 are no longer so, but can read and write. Of the 138 there are 108 on the G. I. P. and 30 on the other line, and of the 1,882 the division is 1,362 and 520.

616. The following statement gives the number of persons returned as suffering from the Infirmities specified, and it may be presumed that they belong to the families of those in active employment:—

Infirmities.	Both Railways.		G. I. P. R.		B. B. & C. I. R.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Deaf and Dumb	3	1	3	...	...	1
Blind	9	...	6	...	3	...
Lepers	3	...	...	...	3	...
Total.....	15	1	9	...	6	1

617. Of the total population 3,520 are shown as *married*, 1,793 as *unmarried*, 91 as *widowers*, 147 as *widows*, and 3,199 were not distinguished. Of the *married*, 2,502 were *males* and 1,018 *females*, and of the *unmarried* the numbers are 1,339 and 454. The civil condition for both lines is the following:—

Civil Condition.	G. I. P. R.	B. B. & C. I. R.
Married	2,025	1,495
Unmarried	1,039	754
Widowers	39	52
Widows	104	43
Not distinguished	1,807	1,392

618. The total of Houses returned is 1,660, of which 917 are for the G. I. P. and 743 for the B. B. & C. I., and on the total, 563 are of the *better* sort and 1,097 of the *inferior* sort. Of the *better* sort the inhabitants number 5,318 and of the *inferior* sort 3,432, and the average number per House is 18·97. The proportions of the two descriptions of Houses are as 33·92 to 66·08, and the proportions of their inhabitants are as 60·78 to 39·22 per cent.

NATIVE STATES.

619. The only Native State in which no Census was taken was that of KHYRPUR, in SIND, but from this even the area and population were obtained. The following are the States from which returns more or less complete have been received:—

- | | | |
|-------------|---|------------------------------|
| Deccan..... | } | 1. Kolhapur. |
| | | 2. Akalkote. |
| | | 3. Southern Maratha Jaghirs. |
| | | 4. Satara Jaghirs. |
| | | 5. Khandesh Agency. |
| | | 6. Savanur. |
| Konkan ... | } | 7. Sawantwari. |
| | | 8. Janjira. |
| | | 9. Jowar. |
| Guzerat ... | } | 10. Baroda. |
| | | 11. Kattyawar States. |
| | | 12. Rewakanta. |
| | | 13. Mahikanta. |
| | | 14. Pahlampur. |
| | | 15. Cambay. |
| | | 16. Surat Agency. |
| Sind..... | | 17. Jambughora (Narukot.) |
| Kutch | | 18. Khyrpur. |
| | | 19. Kutch. |

620. The Southern Maratha Jaghirs comprise the following minor States:—

1. Sangli.
2. Jamkhandi.
3. Miraj (Senior branch).
4. Miraj (Junior branch).
5. Mudhol.
6. Ramdurg.
7. Kurundwar (Senior branch, including estate of Konherraowadikar).
8. Kurundwar (Junior branch).

621. Detailed information regarding the States and their sub-divisions will be found in the Returns in Volume III.

622. The SATARA Jaghirs are the following:—

1. Pant Pritinidhi (Oundh).
2. Pant Suchiv (Bhore).
3. Phaltan.
4. Dufflapur.
5. Jat.

Returns have been received from the first three.

623. Under the KHANDESH Agency are—

1. The Dangs.
2. The Surgána Talooka.
3. The Mehwasí States.

624. Under the **SCRAT** Agency are—

1. Suchin.
2. Bansda.
3. Dharampur.

625. The **KATTIWAR** States are—

1. Jhalwar Prant.
2. Soruth "
3. Hallar "
4. Gohilwar.
5. Bhowanagar.
6. Murvi.
7. Gondal.
8. Limri.
9. Rajkot.
10. Bantwa.

626. From **KHYRPUR** we received the area (2,703 square miles) and the population male and female, as follows:—

Males.....	69,492	=	53.31	per cent.
Females....	60,858	=	46.69	"
	130,350		100.00	

In the Compilation Tables this State has been almost entirely excluded.

627. The total area of all our States is returned as 63,295 square miles, and the collective population is 8,714,405 persons, so to each square mile the density is 137.68 persons: just 7.23 more than that for our Registration DISTRICTS or COLLECTORATES. The maximum density (479.53) is in **JANJIRA** and the minimum (10.19) in **KHANDESH** Agency. Next to **JANJIRA** is **BARODA** with a density of 454.70 persons per square mile.

628. Taking **KATTIWAR** as a single State it is by far the largest; its area being 20,339 square miles, with a population of 2,312,629; but then it is split up into 10 minor States. Of the single States, **BARODA** is the first; its area is 4,399 square miles, and the population 2,000,225.

629. Excluding **KHYRPUR**, the total area is lowered to 60,587 square miles: the total of *Towns* and *Villages* is 19,190, and of *Houses* 2,250,842. The average area in which each *Town* or *Village* occurs is 3.30 square miles, and to each square mile there are 35.56 *Houses*. Again excluding **KHYRPUR**, the population is 8,584,055, so to each *House* there are 3.81 persons.

630. Of the 2,250,842 *Houses*, 335,583 are of the *better* sort and 1,915,259 of the *inferior* sort: a proportion of 14.91 of the former to 85.09 of the latter. In the *better* class houses there are 1,340,610 persons, or 4.26 per house. In the *inferior* houses there are 6,795,510 persons, or 3.72 per house. The total for both descriptions is 8,136,120: less than the general total, exclusive of **Khyrpur**, by 447,935 persons, and this difference is thus accounted for—

447,056	Population of Mahikanta, for which the details of inhabitants were not given.
879	Persons houseless.

447,935

631. To each house of the *better* sort, there are 5·71 of the *inferior* sort, and the general proportion between the inhabitants of the two sorts is as 16·48 to 85·52 per cent.

Sex. 632. By sexes the total population is as follows:—

Males.....4,563,537 = 52·37 per cent.

Females.....4,150,868 = 47·63 „

It is only in Sawantwari that the females exceed the males; the proportion being 51 to 49.

633. By the ages tables the total population is only 7,634,413: less than the true total by 1,079,992, the sum of the population of MAHIKANTA, PAHLANPUR, and KHYRPUR, from which no returns were obtained. For the NATIVE STATES collectively just 10·43 per cent. of the people's ages have not been returned. Of those who have given them 2,829,952 are under 12 (children) and 4,804,461 are adults: a proportion of 37·07 to 62·93 per cent. The children are further divided into 1,489,238 *boys* and 1,340,714 *girls*, and the adults are similarly shown as 2,502,368 *men* and 2,302,093 *women*. The percentages of *boys* and *girls*, on the totals of their own sexes, are respectively as 37·31 and 36·81. For children the proportion of *boys* to *girls* is as 52·63 to 47·37; and for adults the proportion of *men* to *women* is as 53·11 to 46·89. These particulars are here detailed for each denomination:—

Denominations.	Percentage.			Percentage on Total Children.		Percentage on Total Adults.	
	Of Children on Total Population.	Of Boys on Total Males.	Of Girls on Total Females.	Of Boys.	Of Girls.	Of Men.	Of Women.
Hindus	37·31	37·52	37·08	52·58	47·42	52·11	47·89
Mahomedans	36·23	36·83	35·54	53·14	46·86	51·78	48·22
Buddhists	39·59	33·78	33·38	52·38	47·62	51·92	48·08
Christians	37·68	37·85	48·62	52·04	47·96	51·67	48·33
Others	32·42	36·91	28·41	52·88	47·12	43·06	56·94

Age of equal division. 634. For *persons* the age at which the population is equally divided is 18·50 years, for *males* it is 18·27, and for *females* 18·75.

635. For each *person* the average age is 21·71 years, for each *male* 21·68, and for each *female* 21·75. Deducing the birth and death rates, as was done for our Registration Districts or Collectorates, they are respectively 40·52 and 33·04 per mille per annum. For the sexes they are as follows:—

Sexes.	Per mille per annum.	
	Birth Rates.	Death Rates.
Males	39·61	34·21
Females	43·96	31·34

Numbers at specified age periods.

636. By specified age periods the population is thus shown :—

	Numbers.	Percentages.
Under 1 year	323,825	4·24
Between 1 and 6.....	1,289,743	16·89
„ 6 „ 12.....	1,216,384	15·93
„ 12 „ 20... ..	1,215,828	15·93
„ 20 „ 30.....	1,416,081	18·55
„ 30 „ 40.....	1,020,007	13·36
„ 40 „ 50.....	626,119	8·20
„ 50 „ 60.....	348,517	4·57
Upwards of 60.....	177,909	2·33
	<u>7,634,413</u>	<u>100·00</u>

637. For each divisional period the proportions of the sexes are the following :—

Sexes.	Under 1.	Between 1 and 6.	Between 6 and 12.	Between 12 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Upwards of 60.
Males	50·72	50·79	55·08	53·14	50·86	52·49	54·05	50·81	47·81
Females ...	49·28	49·21	44·92	46·86	49·14	47·51	45·95	49·19	52·19

638. Including the population of MAHIKANTA, PAHLANPUR, and KHYRPUR, from which only gross numbers for each denomination were received, the classification is as follows :—

	Numbers.	Percentages.
Hindus	7,429,427	85·26
Mahomedans	930,786	10·67
Buddhists	307,577	3·53
Others, including Christians	46,615	0·54
	<u>8,714,405</u>	<u>100·00</u>

639. Of the last class none were returned from MAHIKANTA, but for the remaining STATES the numbers distinguished are 5,718 *Christians* and 13,090 *Parsis, Jews, Sikhs, &c.*

640. As no details of these religious classes have been received from the STATES above mentioned, the statistics which follow refer to the remaining Native States: the majority.

641. Distinguishing HINDUS as SAIVAS, VAISHNAVAS, and MIXED (Saivas or Vaishnavas), the following are their numbers and percentages :—

	Numbers.	Percentages.
Saivas	1,764,827	28·14
Vaishnavas	1,859,827	6·129
Mixed	2,647,362	42·70
	<u>6,272,016</u>	<u>100·00</u>

642. In detail they are as follows:—

Saiwa.		Vaishnavas.		Mixed.	
Shankars.....	1,463,672	Madhvacharis ...	464,403	Mendicants.....	46,437
Lingayets ...	301,155	Ramanuj ...	667,686	All Others	2,600,925
	<u>1,764,827</u>	Swaminarayen ...	217,080		<u>2,647,362</u>
		Wallabhacharis	390,103		
		Kabir Panthis ...	120,555		
			<u>1,859,827</u>		

643. By NATIONALITY the *Non-Asiatic* and *Mixed* elements form but an insignificant fraction. The *Asiatics* are chiefly HINDUS (6,199,584), MAHOMEDANS (710,418), and ABORIGINES (702,493), the last being made up of BHEELS (266,300) and others. Of the HINDUS there are 429,946 BRAHMANS, 454,690 KSHATRYIAS, 1,127,267 VAISHYAS, and 4,179,881 SUDRAS, and 7,800 Persons of Hindu origin not recognizing caste-distinctions.

644. Excluding BARODA, MAHIKANTA, PAHLANPUR, and KHIRPUR, the remaining population of the NATIVE STATES is classed as follows according to their occupations: the percentages for each are also given:—

Class.	Numbers.	Percentages.
I.—Persons employed under Government, Municipal, or other Local Authorities	92,264	1·64
II.—Professional Persons	78,705	1·41
III.—Persons in Service or performing personal offices ...	94,261	1·65
IV.—Persons engaged in Agriculture or with Animals	1,391,405	24·70
V.—Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade	128,376	2·28
VI.—Persons employed in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures, and Engineering Operations, and engaged in sale of Articles manufactured or otherwise prepared for consumption	883,073	15·67
VII.—Miscellaneous Persons not classed otherwise	2,966,103	52·65
	<u>5,634,187</u>	<u>100·00</u>

645. It will be seen that the *Agricultural Class* in the NATIVE STATES makes up one-fourth of the total population and the *Miscellaneous Class* is more than one-half.

646. As regards EDUCATION, no returns were received from MAHIKANTA, PAHLANPUR, and KHIRPUR. From the other STATES the total of persons returned as able to read and write is 419,356, and it comprises 412,068 males and 7,318 females: their respective percentages on their several totals being for persons 4·50, for males 10·32, and for females 0·20. The percentages for each denomination are those subjoined:—

Denomination.	Percentage.		
	Of Total educated on Total Population.	Of educated Males on Total Males.	Of educated Females on Total Females.
Hindus	4·79	9·01	0·16
Mahomedans	5·87	11·13	0·08
Buddhists	20·63	39·38	0·26
Christians	5·42	8·68	2·03
Others	31·75	35·29	11·50

647. The high figures for "Others" are mainly due to those for PARSIS, and nearly all of them are from Baroda.

Percentages of Educated at three age periods.

648. In the following statement there are given the percentages of educated for the three age periods noted:—

Denominations.	Under 12 years.			Between 12 and 20.			Upwards of 20.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Hindus	3.26	6.11	0.11	5.69	10.24	0.48	5.70	10.93	0.08
Mahomedans	4.17	7.52	0.36	6.91	12.58	0.63	0.36	12.89	0.27
Buddhists	12.07	22.75	1.32	26.22	49.88	0.35	24.56	47.21	0.20
Christians	2.04	2.59	1.45	4.76	7.32	2.22	8.71	14.25	2.61
Others	32.90	41.92	22.77	39.62	67.63	17.14	29.00	61.95	4.47
Total	3.67	6.81	0.17	6.59	11.94	2.57	6.56	21.57	0.12

649. Dividing the total educated into those who are actually under instruction, and those who are not so, but are able to read and write, we see that amongst persons there are 127,666 of the former class against 291,720 of the latter (a proportion of 30.44 to 69.56); it is also seen that amongst males 125,356 are under instruction against 286,712 instructed, which gives a proportion of 29.57 to 70.43; and lastly, there are against 2,310 females, who are learning at school or elsewhere, 5,008 who are more or less educated (the relative values of the two classes being as 31.59 to 68.41).

650. The following is the distribution of the above details, with percentages, in the three divisional age periods; and it appears that but few persons, whether males or females, remain under instruction after they have attained the age of puberty:—

Age periods.	Persons.		Males.		Females.	
	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.
Under age 12	89,257	69.91	87,270	68.32	1,987	86.02
Between 12 and 20	23,207	18.18	22,928	19.05	279	12.08
Above 20	15,202	11.91	15,158	12.63	44	1.90

651. The total of persons returned as labouring under the Infirmities specified is 37,390, of whom 21,429 are *males* and 15,951 are *females*, so there is 1 out of every 230 *persons*, 1 *male* out of every 210, and 1 *female* in every 254.

652. The following table gives the numbers and percentages for each Infirmity:—

Infirmities.	Persons.		Males.		Females.	
	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.
Insanes	1,561	4.16	1,008	4.70	553	3.47
Idiots	3,091	8.27	2,046	9.54	1,045	6.55
Deaf and Dumb	7,703	20.62	4,784	22.32	2,919	18.30
Blind	20,083	53.71	10,081	47.02	10,003	62.71
Lepers	4,952	13.24	3,521	16.42	1,431	8.97
Total.	37,390	100.00	21,439	100.00	15,951	100.00

653. From this table it is seen that, as in our DISTRICTS so also in the NATIVE STATES, *Blindness* is the most prevalent Infirmity, and *females* are the greater sufferers.

654. Taking all the affected, the general proportion of *males* to *females* is as 57.34 to 24.66. For each Infirmity see the following table:—

	Males.	Females.
Insanes	65.86	34.14
Idiots	66.19	33.81
Deaf and Dumb	62.11	37.89
Blind	50.19	49.81
Lepers	71.10	28.90

655. For our Native States collectively the total of Towns and Villages is 19,190, and of these there are 105 Towns and 19,085 Villages: an average of 181 of the latter to 1 of the former. Of the 19,085 Villages, 18,199 are inhabited and 966 are uninhabited: a proportion of 19 to 1.

656. The total population of the Towns is 1,314,503, so for each the average is 12,519: for the inhabited Villages it is 7,399,902: an average for each of 388. The proportion of *Rural* to *Urban* population is as 84.92 to 15.08: in other words for every 10 dwellers in Town there are 56 in the Country.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

657. Detailed statistics have now been given for our 24 REGISTRATION DISTRICTS, OUR CANTONMENTS both Civil and Military, for RAILWAYS, and for NATIVE STATES; and putting them all together, the combined results are those for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

658. Thus viewed the total area is 187,757 square miles, and the following statement shows how it is divided between the COLLECTORATES and the NATIVE STATES:—

Collectorate Area.		Native States' Area.		Total	Percentages.	
Deccan	54,204	+	12,021	=	66,225	35.27
Konkan	13,577	+	1,585	=	15,162	8.08
Guzerat	10,082	+	40,491	=	50,563	26.93
Sind	46,599	+	2,708	=	49,307	26.26
Kutch	...	+	6,500	=	6,500	3.46
	<u>124,462</u>	+	<u>63,295</u>	=	<u>187,757</u>	<u>100.00</u>

659. The total population is 25,086,318, and the density is 134 persons per square mile. A similar table shows how the population is divided between the COLLECTORATES and the NATIVE STATES:—

Divisions.	Registration Districts or Collectorates.	Native States.	Army.	Civil Cantonments.	Total.
Deccan	7,966,061	1,814,126	35,257	...	9,815,444
Konkan	3,259,776	300,216	...	...	3,559,992
Guzerat	2,810,522	5,982,408	14,380	*15,470	8,822,780
Sind	2,192,415	180,350	10,762	...	2,333,527
Total.....	16,228,774	8,227,100	60,399	15,470	24,531,743

Kutch State	487,305
Army in Isolated Cantonments	21,592
Civil Cantonments of Aden and Mhow... ..	36,928
Railways	8,750
Grand Total...	25,086,318

* This is the combined population of the Civil Cantonments of Baroda, Deesa, and Rajkot.

660. To the total population for the PRESIDENCY, the DECCAN contributes 37·13 per cent., the KONKAN 14·19, GUZERAT 35·17, and SIND 9·30. The remainder, or balance of 2·21, is contributed by Kutch, the Railways, Aden, &c., &c.

661. The total of Houses is 5,532,615, the average number per square mile is 29, and the average number of persons to each is 4·53. Of the total of Houses 686,239 are of the *better* sort and 4,846,376 of the *inferior*; so out of every 100 of both kinds, 12·22 are of the *better* and 87·78 *inferior*, or for 1 of the former there are 7·06 of the latter. The proportion of the inhabitants of *better* and *inferior* houses is as 13·50 to 86·50 per cent., and their comparative densities are 4·82 and 4·37.

662. Taking the whole population by sexes, there are 13,139,282 *males* and 11,947,036 *females*: a proportion of 52·38 to 49·62, or in other words for every 100 *females* there are 110 *males*. On the total of *adults* the proportions of *men* and *women* are respectively 52·13 and 47·87 per cent., and similar proportions for *children* are 52·74 *boys* to 47·26 *girls*. The proportions of sexes at each divisional age period are as follows:—

Sexes.	Under 1 year.	Between 1 and 6.	Between 6 and 12.	Between 12 and 20.	Between 20 and 30.	Between 30 and 40.	Between 40 and 50.	Between 50 and 60.	Over 60.
Males	50·49	51·01	55·28	51·92	51·07	53·66	54·11	51·55	47·95
Females	49·51	48·99	44·72	48·08	48·93	46·34	45·89	48·45	52·05

663. It will be seen that the proportion of *males* exceeds that of *females* at every period except the last (over 60). Under 1 year, between 1 and 6, and between 20 and 30, the proportions are tolerably balanced.

664. The total population of the PRESIDENCY being 25,086,318, we have age statistics for 24,006,326, so there is a balance of 1,079,992 or 4.31 per cent., for which no returns were received. Of the 24,006,326 persons, 8,762,507 are *Children* under 12 years and 15,243,819 *Adults*, so out of every 100 persons there are 36.50 *children* and 63.50 *adults*. Distinguishing the *children* by sexes, there are 4,621,437 *boys* and 4,181,070 *girls*; and of the *adults* 7,945,914 are *men* and 7,297,905 are *women*. The proportions of *men* and *women* on the respective totals of their sexes are as 63.23 and 63.80 per cent., and similarly those of *boys* and *girls* are 36.77 and 36.20.

665. The numbers and percentages for each divisional age period are those here given:—

Divisional periods of Age.	Numbers.	Percentage.
Under 1 year	910,129	3.80
Between 1 and 6	4,185,557	17.44
" 6 and 12	3,666,821	15.27
" 12 and 20	3,594,662	14.97
" 20 and 30	4,612,544	19.22
" 30 and 40	3,255,723	13.56
" 40 and 50	2,002,043	8.34
" 50 and 60	1,144,978	4.76
Upwards of 60	633,859	2.64
Total...	24,006,326	100.00

666. It will be seen that whilst 12,357,169 persons are under 20, the numbers above 20 are 11,649,157, and the age at which our population will be equally divided is 19.21, or 19 years 2 months, and 15½ days. The average age of each person is 22.18, or 22 years 2 months, and about 5 days.

667. The subjoined table shows the total population by denominations or classes, and the absolute numbers and percentages are given for each:—

Denominations or Classes.	Numbers.	Percentages.
Hindus	20,421,495	81.44
Mahomedans	3,818,109	15.21
Buddhists	498,731	1.98
Others, including Christians	347,983	1.37
	25,086,318	100.00

668. It will be seen that more than four-fifths of the population are HINDUS. Taking only the HINDUS and MAHOMEDANS, their relative proportions are as 85.66 to 15.43 per cent.: in other words for every 10 MAHOMEDANS there are 53 HINDUS.

669. No distinction by *Caste, Race, or Nationality* is obtainable for the States of Mahikanta, Pahlampur, and Khyrpur, nor for the Cantonments of ASIEGARH and BARODA so

our total under this heading is 24,003,149, and it may be detailed as follows:—

	Numbers.	Percentages.
Asiatics	23,914,372	99·63
Non-Asiatics	40,730	0·17
Mixed Races	48,047	0·20
	<u>24,003,149</u>	<u>100·00</u>

670. Of the *Non-Asiatics* 30,002 are *Europeans*: a proportion of 73·66 per cent. Of the *Europeans* 25,262 are *English, Scotch, and Irish* and 4,740 are from other *European* countries. Of the *Asiatics*, the details are the following:—

	Numbers.	Percentages.
Exclusive of Natives of India, &c.	187,786	0·72
Inclusive " " "	23,726,586	99·28
	<u>23,914,372</u>	<u>100·00</u>

671. The Natives of India are thus detailed:—

	Numbers.	Percentages.
Hindus	18,875,552	79·54
Aboriginal Tribes	1,414,198	5·98
Mahomedans	3,241,720	13·66
Others	195,116	0·82
	<u>23,726,586</u>	<u>100·00</u>

672. It will be seen that more than three-fourths of them are HINDUS. Of those Hindus who do not recognise *Caste* distinctions, the percentage is only 0·46, so those who do recognize them form 99·54 per cent.

673. Deducting the 86,427 HINDUS amongst whom there are no distinctions of caste, there remain 18,789,125 who recognise it, and these may thus be divided:—

	Numbers.	Percentages.
Brahmins	1,088,548	5·79
Kshattryas	599,108	3·19
Vaishyas	2,063,329	10·98
Sudras	15,038,140	80·04
	<u>18,789,125</u>	<u>100·00</u>

674. Of the total Hindu population four-fifths are SUDRAS, and more than half of the remaining fifth are Vaishyas. The BRAHMINS are just more than half of the VAISHYAS, and the KSHATTRYAS are comparatively few.

675. The following are the percentages of the MAHOMEDAN classes:—

Syed	6·86
Sheik	20·59
Pathan	3·64
Mogul	0·49
Memon	3·67
Borah	4·31
Kojah	1·67
All Others	58·77
	<u>100·00</u>

676. With the exception of a few Native States and Cantonments for which no information relating to occupation was received, and the numbers for which therefore have been deducted from the total, the population of the Presidency for which Occupation returns have been received is 22,005,606, and may be grouped under one or the other of our seven classes as follows:—

Class.	Occupation.	Numbers.	Percentages.
I.—	Persons employed under Government, Municipal or other Local Authorities	312,302	1·42
II.—	Professional Persons	215,303	0·98
III.—	Persons in Service or performing personal offices	389,561	1·77
IV.—	Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Animals	5,414,263	24·61
V.—	Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade	557,109	2·53
VI.—	Persons engaged in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures, &c., &c.	3,089,850	14·04
VII.—	Miscellaneous Persons not classed otherwise.....	12,027,218	54·65
		<u>22,005,606</u>	<u>100·00</u>

677. It is seen from the above that 54·65 per cent. of our total population is classed as having no occupation, and is dependent for support on the remaining 45·35 per cent. Of these last just more than half (24·61 per cent.) are employed on land and with animals; but it may be that our agricultural population has been understated. Trade and Commerce appear to have very few followers—only 2·53 per cent. The numbers engaged in Manufactures, Arts, &c., &c., are pretty large, and contribute 14·04 per cent. Government service engages only 1·42 per cent. and the Professional Class is still less—only 0·98.

678. As regards EDUCATION, the returns are imperfect, but the number of persons shown as able to read and write is 1,276,501, of whom 1,239,589 are *males* and 36,912 are *females*; their several proportions on the total population being 5·31 per cent. for *persons*, 9·36 for *males*, and 0·31 for *females*. The following table gives the proportions of the educated in each denomination:—

Denominations.	Persons.		Males.		Females.	
	Numbers.	Per-centage.	Numbers.	Per-centage.	Numbers.	Per-centage.
Hindus	970,155	4·75	956,896	9·01	13,259	0·14
Mahomedans	124,483	3·26	119,015	5·78	5,468	0·31
Buddhists	103,669	20·79	102,806	38·53	863	0·35
Christians and Others	78,181	22·47	60,799	31·29	17,382	11·23

679. From this table it will be seen that the **Buddhists** show well. The **Hindus** are more advanced than the **Mahomedans** as regards their *males*, but very little better as regards their *females*.

680. Of the total educated (1,276,501), 300,619 are under 12 years, 235,413 are between 12 and 20, and 740,469 are above 20 ; so in every 100 educated, there are 23·39 under 12, 18·60 between 12 and 20, and 58·01 over 20.

The educated at different age periods.

681. The numbers and percentages for each of these periods are the following :—

Age periods.	Males.		Females.	
	Numbers.	Percentages.	Numbers.	Percentages.
Under 12 years ...	287,494	23·19	13,125	35·56
Between 12 and 20 years ...	226,843	18·30	8,565	23·20
Above 20 years ...	725,247	58·51	15,222	41·24

682. Whilst 60 per cent. of the *males* over twenty years are shown as able to read and write, the percentage of *females* is 41.

683. Out of the 1,276,501 returned as educated, 374,705 are actually under instruction, whilst 901,796 are no larger so, but are able to read and write, so in every 100 *persons* the proportion of the former to the latter is 29·35 to 70·65 per cent., for *males* it is 29·16 to 70·84, and for *females* 35·80 to 64·20.

684. The following table gives the numbers and percentages of those under instruction at each of the three named age periods :—

Age periods.	Persons.		Males.		Females.	
	Number.	Percent-age.	Number.	Percent-age.	Number.	Percent-age.
Under 20 ...	267,261	71·31	256,249	70·89	11,012	83·34
12 to 20 ...	82,536	22·05	80,938	22·39	1,648	12·47
Above 12 ...	24,858	6·64	24,305	6·72	553	4·19
Total...	374,705	100·00	361,492	100·00	13,213	100·00

685. It will be seen that very few *boys* and still fewer *girls* remain under instruction after their 12th year.

686. The total of the affected from the Infirmities specified is 113,723, of whom 69,198 are *males* and 44,525 are *females*. On the total the proportion of *persons* is 4·3 per 1,000, for *males* it is 5·27, and for *females* 3·73. In other words there is 1 affected in every 221 persons, 1 in every 190 males, and 1 in every 263 females. The following table gives the absolute numbers suffering from each Infirmity :—

Infirmities.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Insanes ..	7,424	5,099	2,325
Idiots ...	9,722	6,774	2,948
Deaf and Dumb ...	23,264	15,022	8,242
Blind ...	54,457	28,723	25,734
Lepers ...	18,856	13,580	5,276
Total.....	113,723	69,198	44,525

687. It will be seen that 47·89 per cent. of all our affected are BLIND: for males the percentage is 41·50 and for females 57·79. For DEAF and DUMB persons it is 20·45, for males 21·71, and for females 18·51. For LEPERS it is 16·58 for persons, 19·63 for males, and 11·85 for females. For IDIOTS the percentages are 8·55 for persons, 9·79 for males, and 6·62 for females. Similarly, for INSANES they are 6·53, 7·37, and 5·22.

Proportion of each Infirmity on total affected.

688. The proportions for each Infirmity on the total population are those subjoined:—

Infirmities.	One out of		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Insanes	3,379	2,575	5,188
Idiots	2,580	1,940	4,053
Deaf and Dumb...	1,078	875	1,449
Blind	460	458	464
Lepers	1,330	968	2,264

689. For every 10 females suffering from each Infirmity, there are 22 males amongst the INSANE, 23 amongst IDIOTS, 18 amongst the DEAF and DUMB, 11 amongst the BLIND, and 26 amongst LEPERS.

690. The total of Towns and Villages for the whole PRESIDENCY is 47,561, and of these there are 286 Towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants and 47,275 Villages; there being on an average 165 Villages to 1 Town. Of the 47,561 Villages, 44,592 are inhabited and 2,683 are uninhabited: a proportion of 17 to 1.

691. Of the total of Towns, 178 are in our own DISTRICTS, 105 are in NATIVE STATES, and 3 are within the limits of CANTONMENTS. As regards their population, they may thus be classified:—

Population.		Number.
From	5,000 to 10,000	179
"	10,000 " 20,000	79
"	20,000 " 50,000	20
"	50,000 " 100,000	3
"	100,000 " 300,000	4
"	300,000 " 500,000	...
"	500,000 upwards	1
		286

692. The total population of all our Towns is 4,136,578, so the average Rural and Urban proportions for each is 14,464: for our Villages it is 20,949,740: an average for each of 470. The proportion of Rural to Urban population is as 83·51 to 16·49; in other words for every 10 dwellers in Town, there are 55 in the Country.

693. The details for the "General Summary" are shown in the following table:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.	Area in Square Miles.	TOWNS AND VILLAGES.					HOUSES.		
		Towns with Population of 5,000 and upwards.	Villages.		Total of Towns and Villages.	Of the better sort.	Of the inferior sort.	Total of Houses.	
			Inhabited.	Uninhabited.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Registration Districts	124,462	173	26,473	1,717	28,190	28,363	336,629	2,917,911	3,254,540
Cantonments, Military and Civil ... ..	...	3	...	...	...	3	13,464	12,109	25,573
Railways, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	563	1,097	1,660
Native States	63,297	105	18,119	966	19,085	19,190	333,583	1,915,259	2,250,842
Presidency Total...	187,757	286	44,592	2,683	47,275	47,561	686,239	4,846,376	5,532,615

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.	POPULATION BY RELIGION.							
	Hindoos.				Mahomedans.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
Registration Districts	12,917,793	6,681,170	6,236,623	2,843,954	1,543,910	1,300,044	190,620	
Cantonments, Military and Civil	68,597	43,318	25,279	42,055	25,914	16,141	517	
Railways, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I.	5,678	4,135	1,543	1,314	1,010	304	17	
Native States	7,429,427	3,889,342	3,540,085	930,786	489,911	440,875	307,577	
Presidency Total	20,421,495	10,617,965	9,803,530	3,818,109	2,060,745	1,757,364	498,731	

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.	POPULATION BY RACE OR NATIONALITY—continued.										
	Asiatics.										
	Exclusive of India and British Burmah (Arabs, Armenians, and Others).	Inclusive of India and British Burmah.								Total of Asiatics.	Persons.
		Abrorigines (such as Bheels, Doobias, Beloochees, and Others).	Hindoos.			Musulmans (such as Syeds, Sheikhs, Moghuls, and Others).	Others.	Total of Natives of India and British Burmah.			
Recognizing distinctions of caste.	Not recognizing distinctions of caste (Sikhs and Others).	Total.	4 ⁴	45	46	47	48				
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48		
Registration Districts	163,972	709,025	12,530,636	75,368	12,606,004	2,504,333	185,249	16,004,616	16,168,583	640,167	
Cantonments, Military and Civil	10,766	2,492	61,986	2,488	64,474	25,659	2,806	95,431	106,197	12,302	
Railways, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I.	233	188	4,719	771	5,490	1,305	24	7,007	7,240	819	
Native States	12,815	702,493	6,191,784	7,500	6,199,584	710,418	7,037	7,619,532	7,632,347	316,867	
Presidency Total...	187,786	1,414,198	18,789,125	86,427	18,875,552	3,241,720	195,116	23,726,586	23,914,372	970,155	

Total Population.	Density per Square Mile.	POPULATION.							
		By Sex.		By Age.					
		Males.	Females.	Adults.			Children under 12 years.		
				Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Males.	Females.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16,228,774	130	8,482,388	7,746,386	10,329,476	5,367,585	4,961,891	5,899,298	3,114,803	2,784,495
124,389	...	86,989	47,400	102,608	70,377	32,231	31,781	16,612	15,169
8,750	...	6,368	2,382	7,274	5,584	1,690	1,476	784	692
8,714,405	134	4,562,537	4,150,868	4,804,461	2,502,268	2,302,093	2,829,952	1,489,238	1,340,714
25,086,318	134	13,139,282	11,947,036	15,243,819	7,945,914	7,297,905	8,762,507	4,621,437	4,141,070

TION—continued.

By Religion.					BY RACE OR NATIONALITY.					
Buddhists.		Christians and Others.			Non-Asiatics.					Mixed Races (Indo-Portuguese, Eurasians and Others).
Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Europeans.			Others, not Europeans.	Total.	
					English, Scotch, and Irish.	All other Europeans.	Total.			
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
106,083	84,537	276,407	151,225	125,182	8,293	8,277	11,573	3,459	15,031	45,155
320	197	23,220	17,437	8,783	16,533	1,027	17,560	5,511	23,071	1,944
17	...	1,741	1,208	535	808	405	713	22	735	775
160,222	147,355	46,616	24,062	22,653	126	31	157	1,736	1,893	173
266,642	232,069	347,983	193,930	154,053	25,262	4,740	30,002	10,728	40,730	48,047

TION—continued.

By Education.													
Read and write or under instruction.													
Hindus.		Jainas.			Buddhists.			Christians.			Others.		
Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
632,391	7,776	77,433	73,457	8,976	46,744	46,288	456	22,551	17,308	5,243	25,878	26,968	8,910
11,891	411	4,395	4,162	233	257	257	...	14,036	11,861	2,175	1,319	1,168	151
817	2	123	122	...	...	...	...	940	699	241	138	119	19
311,797	5,070	42,532	41,274	1,253	56,668	56,321	347	315	257	56	3,004	2,419	566
856,896	13,259	124,483	119,015	5,463	103,669	102,866	803	27,842	20,125	7,717	40,339	30,674	9,665

POPULA										
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.	BY EDUCATION—continued.									By
	Able to read and write, &c.— continued.			Persons employed under Government, Municipal, or other Local Authorities.			Professional Persons.			
	Total.									
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71		
Registration Districts	822,773	796,412	26,361	184,332	183,635	647	135,340	128,332	7,008	
Cantonments, Military and Civil	32,322	29,352	2,970	35,518	35,518	...	1,135	921	214	
Railways, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I.	2,020	1,757	263	188	188	...	123	114	9	
Native States	419,386	412,068	7,318	92,264	91,726	538	78,705	65,775	12,930	
Presidency Total	1,276,501	1,239,589	36,912	312,302	311,117	1,185	215,303	195,142	20,161	

POPULA												
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.	BY OCCUPATION—continued.									By		
	Miscellaneous Persons not classed otherwise.			Insane.			Idiots.			Deaf and Dumb.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Females.	
	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
Registration Districts	8,995,991	2,974,424	6,021,567	3,842	4,074	1,768	6,616	4,717	1,899	15,475	10,173	5,302
Cantonments, Military and Civil	62,231	20,671	41,560	21	17	4	15	11	4	82	62	20
Railways, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I.	2,893	914	1,979	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1
Native States	2,966,103	989,353	1,976,750	1,561	1,008	553	3,091	2,046	1,043	7,703	4,784	2,919
Presidency Total	12,027,218	3,985,362	8,041,856	7,424	5,099	2,325	9,722	6,774	2,943	23,264	15,022	8,242

TION—continued.

OCCUPATION.

Persons in Service or performing Personal Offices.			Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Animals.			Persons engaged in Commerce and Trade.			Persons engaged in Mechanical Arts, Manufactures, and Engineering Operations, and engaged in sale of Articles manufactured or otherwise prepared for consumption.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
72.	73.	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.	80.	81.	82.	83.
281,216	239,366	41,850	4,019,906	2,261,177	758,729	420,546	392,124	28,422	2,191,443	1,303,230	888,163
13,281	11,923	1,358	2,858	2,623	235	4,701	4,680	21	14,221	10,306	3,915
853	616	237	94	93	1	3,486	3,452	34	1,113	991	122
94,261	71,990	22,271	1,391,405	1,127,134	264,271	123,376	122,413	5,963	883,073	465,575	417,498
339,561	323,895	65,666	5,414,263	4,391,027	1,023,236	537,109	522,669	34,440	3,089,850	1,780,152	1,309,698

TION—concluded.

INFIRMITY.									BY RESIDENCE:	
Blind.			Lepers.			Total.			Rural.	Urban.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
96.	97.	98.	99.	100.	101.	102.	103.	104.	105.	106.
34,169	18,527	15,642	13,842	10,012	3,830	75,944	47,503	28,441	13,452,963	2,773,812
198	107	89	59	44	15	373	241	132	88,196	44,253
20,083	10,080	10,003	4,952	3,521	1,431	37,390	21,439	15,951	8,750	1,314,503
54,457	28,723	25,734	18,856	13,560	5,276	113,723	69,196	44,525	20,949,740	4,136,578

CONCLUSION.

694. The substance of all the subordinate reports has been extracted and embodied in the General Report for the Presidency, and I take this opportunity of saying how very much I am indebted to one and all of the officers who compiled the returns for their several Districts, as well as to all who have been engaged in the work either directly or indirectly.

695. I would also place on record the valuable assistance rendered by
 Mr. Gopál Vináyak Bhánap, B.A.
 „ Shankar Moro Ránadé, B.A.
 „ Sitáram Sadáshiv Pitalé.

To them was assigned the responsible and laborious duty of examining and checking the contributory returns, and of tabulating and putting together the general results; and so well have they carried out their share of the work, that mine has been comparatively light and easy.

696. Mr. Superintendent Mills, of the Bombay City Police Force, has also given much useful help; and Mr. Kingsmill, the Superintendent of the Government Central Press, has always shown the greatest kindness in carrying out the many and complicated arrangements for passing through the Press the Report and the Tables which belong to it.

697. And last, but not least, I must record the services of Narayen Hari Bhagwat, the clerk, who, from the first, has been in charge of the Correspondence and the Accounts. The latter represent an expenditure of over Rs. 1,50,000, and they have been kept most satisfactorily: what the correspondence has been may be gathered from the subjoined statement giving the number of letters on the outward and inward files:—

Date.	LETTERS.		
	Outward.	Inward.	Total.
In 1871, commencing on 17th August.	683	..*	683
„ 1872	1,219	824	2,043
„ 1873	1,436	768	2,204
„ 1874	581	462	1,043
Total...	3,919	2,054	5,973

* Not separately registered.

698. And now my task is done. Would it had been done better, but doing it in addition to my own work as Sanitary Commissioner, I fear me I have neglected that, and done but scant justice to the other. In Madras their detailed and printed instructions are dated November 1870, one whole year before their Census, but with us nothing was really done before the 15th August 1871, so it may be imagined how terribly we were hampered by the want of time for

preconcerted measures and predetermined values. The compilations for the several Districts having been made in the Districts, I cannot hold myself responsible for their worth, but I can say that no other results were obtainable from the materials received, nor are they without their value. Obviously more might have been elaborated, much more, had the entire compilation been made in one Central Office, but I venture to hope that as much has been done as could have been done under the circumstances; nor will the labor have been in vain if perchance it brings out into a clearer light the several points which have here been dealt with.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Sanitary Commissioner's Office, January 30th, 1875.

INDEX OF COMPILATION TABLES.

		PAGE
Showing, for Divisions and Districts of the Bombay Presidency—		
TABLE	I.—Area Villages, Houses, and Population, with their Averages	2
"	II.—Population by Sexes, with percentages	3
"	III.—Houses, their classification, number of their inhabitants, average number per house, &c., &c.	4
"	IV.—Number of Villages and Towns having a population of 5,000 or upwards	5
"	V.—Number of several infirmities specified	6
"	VI.—Proportions per thousand of do.	7
<i>Age.</i>		
"	I.—Ages of the people for nine periods specified	8
"	II.—Percentages of do. do.	9
"	III.—Ages of males	10
"	IV.—Percentages of do.	11
"	V.—Ages of females	12
"	VI.—Percentages of do.	13
"	VII.—Ages of Hindus do.	14
"	VIII.—Percentages of do.	15
"	IX.—Ages of Hindu males	16
"	X.—Percentages of do.	17
"	XI.—Ages of Hindu females, &c.	18
"	XII.—Percentages of do.	19
"	XIII.—Ages of Mahomedans	20
"	XIV.—Percentages of do.	21
"	XV.—Ages of Mahomedan males	22
"	XVI.—Percentages of do.	23
"	XVII.—Ages of Mahomedan females	24
"	XVIII.—Percentages of do.	25
"	XIX.—Ages of Buddhists do.	26
"	XX.—Percentages of do.	27
"	XXI.—Ages of Buddhist males	28
"	XXII.—Percentages of do.	29
"	XXIII.—Ages of Buddhist females	30
"	XXIV.—Percentages of do.	31
"	XXV.—Ages of Christians do.	32
"	XXVI.—Percentages of do.	33
"	XXVII.—Ages of Christian males	34
"	XXVIII.—Percentages of do.	35
"	XXIX.—Ages of Christian females	36
"	XXX.—Percentages of do.	37
"	XXXI.—Ages of all "Others" do.	38
"	XXXII.—Percentages of do.	39
"	XXXIII.—Ages of all "Other" males	40
"	XXXIV.—Percentages of do.	41
"	XXXV.—Ages of "Other" females	42
"	XXXVI.—Percentages of do.	43
<i>Education (Imperial Form).</i>		
"	I.—Number of persons able to read and write or under instruction by three specified periods	44
"	II.—Number of males do. do.	45
"	III.—Do. females do. do.	46
"	IV.—Percentages of persons, males, and females do. do.	47
"	V.—Number of Hindus do. do.	48
"	VI.—Do. do. males do. do.	49
"	VII.—Do. do. females do. do.	50

	PAGE.
<i>Education (Imperial Form)—continued.</i>	
TABLE VIII.—Percentages of Hindu persons, males, and females do. ...	51
" IX.—Number of Mahomedans do. do. do. ...	52
" X.—Do. males do. do. do. ...	53
" XI.—Do. females do. do. do. ...	54
" XII.—Percentages of Mahomedan, persons, males and females ...	55
" XIII.—Number of Buddhists do. do. do. ...	56
" XIV.—Do. do. males do. do. do. ...	57
" XV.—Do. do. females do. do. do. ...	58
" XVI.—Percentages of Buddhist persons, males, and females do. ...	59
" XVII.—Number of Christians do. do. do. ...	60
" XVIII.—Do. do. males do. do. do. ...	61
" XIX.—Do. do. females do. do. do. ...	62
" XX.—Percentages of Christian persons, males, and females do. ...	63
" XXI.—Number of all Others do. do. do. ...	64
" XXII.—Do. do. males do. do. do. ...	65
" XXIII.—Do. do. females do. do. do. ...	66
" XXIV.—Percentages of all Other persons, males, and females do. ...	67

Education (Bombay Form).

" I.—Number of persons under instruction and instructed, by three specified periods ...	68
" II.—Percentages do. do. do. ...	69
" III.—Number of males do. do. do. ...	70
" IV.—Percentages of males do. do. do. ...	71
" V.—Number of females do. do. do. ...	72
" VI.—Percentages of females do. do. do. ...	73
" VII.—Number of Hindu do. do. do. ...	74
" VIII.—Percentages do. do. do. ...	75
" IX.—Number of Hindu males do. do. do. ...	76
" X.—Percentages do. do. do. ...	77
" XI.—Number of Hindu females do. do. do. ...	78
" XII.—Percentages do. do. do. ...	79
" XIII.—Number of Mahomedans do. do. do. ...	80
" XIV.—Percentage do. do. do. ...	81
" XV.—Number of Mahomedan males do. do. do. ...	82
" XVI.—Percentages do. do. do. ...	83
" XVII.—Number of Mahomedan females do. do. do. ...	84
" XVIII.—Percentages do. do. do. ...	85
" XIX.—Number of Buddhists do. do. do. ...	86
" XX.—Percentages do. do. do. ...	87
" XXI.—Number of Buddhist males do. do. do. ...	88
" XXII.—Percentages do. do. do. ...	89
" XXIII.—Number of Buddhist females do. do. do. ...	90
" XXIV.—Percentages do. do. do. ...	91
" XXV.—Number of Christians do. do. do. ...	92
" XXVI.—Percentages do. do. do. ...	93
" XXVII.—Number of Christian males do. do. do. ...	94
" XXVIII.—Percentages do. do. do. ...	95
" XXIX.—Number of Christian females do. do. do. ...	96
" XXX.—Percentages do. do. do. ...	97
" XXXI.—Number of all Others do. do. do. ...	98
" XXXII.—Percentages do. do. do. ...	99
" XXXIII.—Number of all Other males do. do. do. ...	100
" XXXIV.—Percentages do. do. do. ...	101
" XXXV.—Number of all Other females do. do. do. ...	102
" XXXVI.—Percentages do. do. do. ...	103

Land and Land Revenue.

" I.—Statement of Population with reference to Land and Land Revenue (Imperial Form) ...	104—107
" II.—Area, Revenue demand; Rates of Revenue per Area, and proportion of Cultivated Total Area, &c., (Bombay Form). 108—111	

Religion.

TABLE	I.—Religions of the people specified	112
"	II.—Percentages do. do.	113
"	III.—Religions of males do. do.	114
"	IV.—Percentages do. do.	115
"	V.—Religions of females do. do.	116
"	VI.—Percentages do. do.	117
"	VII.—Sects of Hindus specified do.	118
"	VIII.—Percentages do. do.	119
"	IX.—Males of the specified sects of Hindus	120
"	X.—Percentages of do. do.	121
"	XI.—Females of do. do.	122
"	XII.—Percentages of do. do.	123
"	XIII.—Sects of Mahomedans do.	124
"	XIV.—Percentages of do. do.	125
"	XV.—Specified sects of Christians	126
"	XVI.—Percentages of do. do.	127
"	XVII.—Males of the specified sects of do.	128
"	XVIII.—Percentages of do. do.	129
"	XIX.—Females of the specified sects of do.	130
"	XX.—Percentages of do. do.	131
"	XXI.—Jews, Parsis, Sikhs, &c.	132
"	XXII.—Percentages of do. do. do.	133
"	XXIII.—Males of do. do. do.	134
"	XXIV.—Percentages of do. do. do.	135
"	XXV.—Females do. do. do.	136
"	XXVI.—Percentages of do. do. do.	137
"	XXVII.—Specified sects of do. do. do.	138
"	XXVIII.—Percentages of do. do. do.	139
"	XXIX.—Males do. do. do.	140
"	XXX.—Percentages of do. do. do.	141
"	XXXI.—Females do. do. do.	142
"	XXXII.—Percentages of do. do. do.	143

Nationality.

"	I.—Three chief Nationalities specified	144
"	II.—Percentages of do. do.	145
"	III.—Non-Asiatics in detail	146
"	IV.—Percentages of do.	147
"	V.—Mixed Races	148
"	VI.—Percentages of do.	149
"	VII.—Asiatics	150
"	VIII.—Percentages of do.	151
"	IX.—Natives of India and British Burmah	152
"	X.—Percentages of do. do. do.	153
"	XI.—Hindus by Race or Nationality	154
"	XII.—Percentages of do. do. do.	155
"	XIII.—Hindu males do. do. do.	156
"	XIV.—Percentages of do. do. do.	157
"	XV.—Hindu females do. do. do.	158
"	XVI.—Percentages of do. do. do.	159
"	XVII.—Musalmans in detail	160
"	XVIII.—Percentages of do. do. do.	161
"	XIX.—Musalman males in detail	162
"	XX.—Percentages of do. do. do.	163
"	XXI.—Females in detail	164
"	XXII.—Percentages of do. do. do.	165
"	XXIII.—Several specified Nationalities, exclusive of the Natives of India and British Burmah	166
"	XXIV.—Males of do. do. do.	167
"	XXV.—Females of do. do. do.	168
	Alphabetical list of Sub-castes of Hindus for 12 districts	427—442

Occupation.

TABLE	I.—Detailed occupations of the People	170—191
"	II.— Do. do. of males	192—213
"	III.— Do. do. of females	214—235
"	IV.—Alphabetical list of occupations of the People	236—245
"	V.— Do. do. of males	246—255
"	VI.— Do. do. of females	256—265

Miscellaneous.

"	I.—List of Towns and Villages classified according to Population.	266
"	II.—List of Towns with Population of 5,000 and upwards arranged according to population	267—270
"	III.—Details of Population of Towns in the Districts of Bombay Presidency	272-273
"	IV.—Town Population of each district in detail	274-278
"	V.—Showing, for divisions and districts, the Rural and Urban classes of the People	279
"	VI.— Do. of males	280
"	VII.— Do. of females	281

"	I.—Municipal population, income and expenditure, and rate of taxation per head of population for all districts and divisions	282
"	II.—Do. for each district separately	283-88

"	I.—Number of cattle for all districts and divisions	290-91
---	--	--------

Military Cantonments.

Showing for Military Cantonments of the Bombay Presidency—

TABLE	I.—Total numerical strength of Fighting Men and Followers, including families	292—297
"	II.—Total strength of Fighting Men and Followers of Royal Artillery	298
"	III.—Total strength of Fighting Men and Followers of Cavalry, British and Native	ib.
"	IV.—Total strength of Fighting men and Followers of British Infantry Regiments	299
"	V.— " of Native Infantry Regiments	ib.
"	VI.—Civil condition of the People	300
"	VII.—Details of Houses, their inhabitants and their percentages... ..	301
"	VIII.—Infirmities of the People	302

Age.

"	I.—Ages of the People for the nine periods specified	303
"	II.— " of the male do. do.	304
"	III.— " of the females do. do.	305
"	IV.— " of Hindus do. do.	306
"	V.— " of the Hindu males do. do.	307
"	VI.— " of Hindu females do. do.	308
"	VII.— " of Mahomedans do. do.	309
"	VIII.— " of Mahomedan males do. do.	310
"	IX.— " of Mahomedan females do. do.	311
"	X.— " of Christians do. do.	312
"	XI.— " of Christian males do. do.	313
"	XII.— " of Christian females do. do.	314
"	XIII.— " of " Others " do. do.	315
"	XIV.— " of " Other males " do. do.	316
"	XV.— " of " the Other " females do. do.	317

Education (Imperial Form).

TABLE	I.—Education of the people by three periods specified	...	...	...	318
"	II.— " of males do. do.	...	...	...	319
"	III.— " of females do. do.	...	...	...	320
"	IV.— " of Hindus do. do.	...	...	...	321
"	V.— " of Hindu male do. do.	...	...	...	322
"	VI.— " of Hindu females do. do.	...	...	...	323
"	VII.— " of Mahomedans do. do.	...	...	...	324
"	VIII.— " of Mahomedan males do. do.	...	...	...	325
"	IX.— " of Mahomedan females do. do.	...	...	...	326
"	X.— " of Christians do. do.	...	...	...	327
"	XI.— " of Christian males do. do.	...	...	...	328
"	XII.— " of Christian females do. do.	...	...	...	329
"	XIII.— " of "Others" do. do.	...	...	...	330
"	XIV.— " of "Other" males do. do.	...	...	...	331
"	XV.— " of "Other" females do. do.	...	...	...	332

Education (Bombay Form).

"	I.—Number of the People under instruction and instructed by three periods specified...	...	...	...	233
"	II.— " of the males do. do.	...	...	...	334
"	III.— " of the females do. do.	...	...	...	335
"	IV.— " of Hindus do. do.	...	...	...	336
"	V.— " of Hindu males do. do.	...	...	...	337
"	VI.— " of the Hindu females do. do.	...	...	...	338
"	VII.— " of Mahomedans do. do.	...	...	...	339
"	VIII.— " of Mahomedan males do. do.	...	...	...	340
"	IX.— " of Mahomedan females do. do.	...	...	...	341
"	X.— " of Christians do. do.	...	...	...	342
"	XI.— " of Christian males do. do.	...	...	...	343
"	XII.— " of Christian females do. do.	...	...	...	344
"	XIII.— " of "Others" do. do.	...	...	...	345
"	XIV.— " of "Other" males do. do.	...	...	...	346
"	XV.— " of "Other" females do. do.	...	...	...	347

Religion.

"	I.—Statement for specified Religions of the People	...	...	...	348
"	II.— " " " of males	...	...	...	349
"	III.— " " " of females	...	...	...	350
"	IV.—Percentages of Religions specified	...	...	...	351
"	V.—Sects of Hindus in detail	...	...	...	352
"	VI.—Males of the sects of Hindus	...	...	...	353
"	VII.—Females of the sects of Hindus	...	...	...	354
"	VIII.—Sects of Mahomedans in detail	...	...	...	355
"	IX.—Sects of Christians	...	...	...	356
"	X.—Males of the sects of Christians	...	...	...	357
"	XI.—Females of the sects of Christian	...	...	...	358
"	XII.—Sects of Jews, Parsees, Sikhs, &c.	...	...	...	359
"	XIII.—Males of the sects of do. do. do.	...	...	...	360
"	XIV.—Females of the sects of do. do. do.	...	...	...	361

Nationality.

"	I.—Three chief Nationalities specified	...	...	...	362
"	II.—Males of the do. do. do.	...	...	...	363
"	III.—Females of the do. do. do.	...	...	...	364
"	IV.—Asiatics in detail	...	...	...	365-67
"	V.—Males of Asiatics do.	...	...	...	368-69
"	VI.—Females of Asiatics do.	...	...	...	370-71

Occupation.

"	I.—Occupation of the People	...	...	...	372-75
"	II.— Do. of males	...	...	...	376-79
"	III.— Do. of females	...	...	...	380-82
"	IV.— Do. in detail	...	...	...	383-84

Civil Cantonments.

PAGE.

Showing, for Civil Cantonments of the Bombay Presidency—

TABLE	I.—Area, Houses, Population, and their Averages ...	...	...
"	II.—Details of Houses, their inhabitants and percentages ...	...	386
"	III.—The Infirmities of the People ...	...	...
"	IV.—Ages of the People by nine periods specified ...	...	387
"	V.—Ages of males do. do. ...	...	388
"	VI.—Ages of females do. do. ...	...	389
"	VII.—Number of persons able to read and write or under instruction by three periods specified ...	...	390
"	VIII.—Number of males do. do. ...	...	391
"	IX.—Number of females do. do. ...	...	392
"	X.—Number of people under instruction or instructed by three periods specified ...	...	393
"	XI.—Number of males do. do. ...	...	394
"	XII.—Number of females do. do. ...	...	395
"	XIII.—The specified religions of the People ...	...	...
"	XIV.—The sects of Hindus in detail ...	...	396
"	XV.—The sects of Mahomedans, Christians, and "Others" in detail ...	...	397
"	XVI.—The three chief Nationalities specified ...	...	398
"	XVII.—The Asiatics in detail ...	...	400
"	XVIII.—The occupation of the People ...	...	402—405
"	XIX.—The occupation in detail ...	...	406—408

Railways.

Showing, for Railways of the Bombay Presidency—

TABLE	I.—The civil condition of the People ...	...	410
"	II.—Details of Houses, their inhabitants and percentages ...	...	ib.
"	III.—Specified infirmities of the People ...	...	...
"	IV.—Ages of the people for the nine periods specified ...	...	411
"	V.—Ages of males do. do. ...	...	412
"	VI.—Ages of females do. do. ...	...	413
"	VII.—People able to read and write or under instruction ...	...	414
"	VIII.—Males do. do. do. ...	...	415
"	IX.—Females do. do. do. ...	...	416
"	X.—People do. and those not so ...	...	417
"	XI.—Males do. do. do. ...	...	418
"	XII.—Females do. do. do. ...	...	419
"	XIII.—Religions of the People ...	...	420
"	XIV.—Sects of Hindus ...	...	ib.
"	XV.—Sects of Mahomedans, Christians, and "Others" in detail ...	...	421
"	XVI.—Three chief Nationalities specified ...	...	ib.
"	XVII.—Asiatics in detail ...	...	422
"	XVIII.—Occupation of the People ...	...	424
"	XIX.—Do. do. in detail ...	...	426

Native States.

Showing, for the Native States of the Bombay Presidency—

TABLE	I.—Area, Villages, Houses, and Population with their averages ...	...	445
"	II.—The population by Sexes, with percentages, &c. ...	...	446
"	III.—The houses, their classification, the number of their inhabitants, &c., &c. ...	...	447
"	IV.—Number of Villages and Towns having a population of 5,000 and upwards ...	...	448
"	V.—The Infirmities of the people ...	...	449

Ages.

"	VI.—The ages of the People for the nine periods specified ...	...	450
"	VII.—The percentages do. do. ...	...	451
"	VIII.—The ages of Hindus do. do. ...	...	452
"	IX.—Percentages of do. do. ...	...	453
"	X.—The ages of Mahomedans do. do. ...	...	454
"	XI.—Percentages of do. do. ...	...	455

