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VOLUME VI.

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CITY OF CALCUTTA

PART I.

REPORT

BY

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REPORT

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S
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ON THE CENSUS OF THE

BOMBAY

CITY OF CALCUTTA, 1911.

CHAPTER I.

VARIATIONS IN THE POPULATION.

INTRODUCTORY. This Report deals with the census of the city of Calcutta and the three suburban municipalities of Cossipur-Chitpur, Manicktollah and Garden Reach. The city of Calcutta includes not only the municipal area under the administration of the Corporation, but also the Port and Canals, Fort William and the Maidan. The suburban municipalities, which, for the sake of brevity, are referred to as the Suburbs, form part of the district of the 24-Parganas and are under a different system of municipal government. Their administration is regulated by the Bengal Municipal Act, and each has a separate constitution, which is distinct from that of Calcutta. They are, however, connected with Calcutta by a continuous line of buildings, and are structurally an integral part of it. With the exception, moreover, of part of Garden Reach, the Suburbs are under the control of the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta. For all practical purposes they may be regarded as forming part of the same city.

AREA AND POPULATION. 2. The aggregate area of Calcutta and the Suburbs is 42 square miles, of which Calcutta accounts for 32 square miles. The area within the jurisdiction of the Corporation is 18 $\frac{2}{3}$ square miles, while the Port extends over 11 square miles, the remainder being made up by Fort William and the Maidan (2 square miles) and by the Canals (270 acres). The Suburbs have altogether an area of 10 square miles, which is evenly distributed among the three municipalities. The census of 1911 shows that the total population is 1,043,307, which is more than thrice that of Delhi, while it exceeds by 62,862 that of Bombay, the second most populous city in India. With the exception of London, no other city in the British Empire has so many inhabitants, and it takes its place among the twelve largest cities in the world.

PREVIOUS ESTIMATES AND ENUMERATIONS. 3. In the early days of British rule estimates of the population of Calcutta were made from time to time, but owing to their uncertain basis and the extension of the limits of the town, these estimates are of little practical value. The population in 1710 was only 10,000 or 12,000, but the settlement grew rapidly and by the middle of the eighteenth century the number of inhabitants is estimated to have exceeded 100,000 in the area owned by the Company, or double that figure, if the area owned by private zamindars is taken into account. The subsequent estimates vary greatly. In 1831 Captain Birch, the Superintendent of Police, made a rough census extending over eight months, and returned the aggregate at 229,305, of whom 144,493 were males and 84,812 were females. The preponderance of males is interesting as showing that the disproportion of the sexes which is so noticeable a feature of the modern population is no new thing. The daily influx of workers from outside was also characteristic of Calcutta in the first year of Queen Victoria's reign, an enumeration held by Captain Birch showing that 177,000 persons entered the town between 4 A.M. and 11 P.M.* In 1840 it was estimated that the number of residents was 357,660 (on the basis of 5

* Bengal and Agra Gazetteer, 1841.

persons to every house or hut), and it seems probable that by 1850 it was at least 400,000.

4. The first census was held in 1872, when a population of 633,009 was returned for the area now included in Calcutta. Four years later a second enumeration was carried out in consequence of a general belief in the inaccuracy of the first census, but its result was to show a decline of 21,225, while in 1881 there was an addition of 523 only. At each subsequent census, however, there has been a substantial increase, as shown in the marginal statement. Calcutta is more populous by 12 per cent.

CENSUS.	CALCUTTA.			SUBURBS.		
	Popu- tion.	Actual increase.	Increase per cent.	Popu- tion.	Actual increase.	Increase per cent.
1871 ...	632,805	60,008	11·4	67,508	633	0·7
1875 ...	647,790	108,491	24·8	101,348	13,810	15·8
1911 ...	696,067	48,271	8·7	147,240	45,893	45·3

than it was in 1872, but the growth of population has been relatively more rapid in the Suburbs, where there has been an addition of 66 per cent.

5. Before proceeding to discuss the results of the last census, reference may be made to some of the conditions affecting the growth of population in Calcutta. In the first place, the population is peculiarly constituted, there being a large excess of males, a comparatively small number of women of child-bearing age, and a relative paucity of children. A large proportion of the inhabitants are immigrants attracted by the prospects of obtaining employment at good wages in the metropolis. Among them males predominate, for most are temporary immigrants, who leave their wives behind and look forward to returning home when they have accumulated sufficient funds. There are roughly two males to every female, and the tendency is for the disparity of the sexes to grow greater. The number of women of child-bearing age, *i.e.*, women aged 15 to 40, is unusually small, their proportion to the total population being only 15 per cent., whereas the ratio in Bengal is 21 per cent. Further evidence of the narrow limits within which an increase by reproduction can be expected is afforded by the returns for married females of child-bearing age, who represent only 10 per cent. of the population, or 5 per cent. less than in Bengal. If prostitutes of this age who returned themselves as married are excluded, the proportion falls to a little under 10 per cent. The birth-rate in these circumstances cannot but be small, and another factor which operates as a check is the use of preventive means.

6. Apart from these factors, the number of births in Calcutta is reduced by the custom of women leaving the city for their confinements: it is estimated that nearly one-fifth of the births take place in their native villages. These births, consequently, do not find an entry in the returns for Calcutta. On the other hand, as the mothers return shortly afterwards with their infants, the deaths among the latter help to swell the infant death-roll of Calcutta, which is extraordinarily high. The average number of deaths among children under 1 year of age during the decade ending in 1910 was no less than 16 per cent. of the total deaths and 31 per cent. of the births: in other words, out of every three children brought into the world, one dies within a year. The causes of this high death-rate will be dealt with in Chapter II, and here it will be sufficient to state that it is the combined result of several causes, among which the most potent are premature birth and debility at birth, bad midwifery and *tetanus neonatorum* due to the umbilical cord being cut with dirty instruments. The combined effect of a low birth-rate and high infantile mortality is to make the number of children in Calcutta unusually small, those under 15 years of age representing less than one-fourth of the total population.

7. The average annual birth-rate of Calcutta for the decade ending in 1910 was only 17·7 per mille on the population of 1901. The death-rate, on the other hand, was 34·9 per mille, the net result being an excess of deaths over births amounting to 145,534. The mortality is surprisingly high, considering that children, among whom there is always a high death-rate, are comparatively few, while young adult males in the prime of life are unusually numerous; those between 20 and 50 years of age account for 43 per cent. of the total population. On the other hand, the improvements in drainage and sanitation effected during

VITAL STATISTICS.

the last 10 years appear to be making a rapid change in the chances of life of the inhabitants. The excess of deaths over births has declined steadily since 1901, and rapidly since 1907. From the statistics in Subsidiary Table III at the end of this Chapter it will be seen that the excess of deaths over births was reduced during the decade by nearly one-fourth.

8 The same subsidiary table shows the mortality due to different causes during the decade. These figures are much more reliable than those compiled in other towns and districts: As nearly every death is enquired into by a special officer, they may be taken as approximately correct. Plague has caused the greatest mortality, being responsible for nearly one-sixth of the deaths. Fever and pulmonary affections come next. Malaria is seldom contracted within the limits of the old town, and causes the greatest mortality in the suburban wards and added areas. The number of deaths due to lung diseases, which are far commoner in India than is usually supposed, is a testimony to the accuracy of diagnosis. Cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, taken together are responsible for a death-roll exceeding even that of plague. Small-pox is a minor cause of death; the small mortality due to it, in spite of epidemics in four years, is an object lesson to less advanced municipalities. Cholera is most prevalent in the area situated near the Canal and Tolly's Nullah, and the mortality among Hindus is relatively greater than among Musalmans. These two facts are connected with the same cause, viz., that the Hindus frequently bathe in Tolly's Nullah and drink its sacred, but polluted, water instead of the filtered water supply. Hindus also suffer from small-pox more than the followers of other religions, from which it would appear that their children are less protected by vaccination. The incidence of diarrhoea and dysentery is greatest in the suburban wards, probably because service privies of a bad design are commoner in the outskirts of the town than in wards where the water-carriage system is in vogue.

9. In Calcutta the census discloses a net addition of 48,271 or 5.7 per cent., which is entirely due to the influx of immigrants, i.e., persons born outside Calcutta, who are now more numerous by 82,209 than in 1901: males alone contribute 69,523 to

CALCUTTA.	1911.		1901.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Actual population ...	607,674	388,398	569,596	376,200
Immigrants ...	471,125	168,223	401,003	155,537
Emigrants ...	47,944	40,204	17,532	18,398
Natural population ...	184,493	160,374	178,916	148,061

this number. There has, however been a loss on account of the exodus of those born in Calcutta, the emigrant population having increased by 51,828, so that the actual balance of migration in favour of Calcutta, compared with

1901, is only 30,381. As will be shewn later, however, it is more than probable that a large number of those enumerated in Garden Reach, who returned their birth place as Calcutta, were really born in Garden Reach and should not therefore be classed among the emigrants from Calcutta. If this hypothesis is accepted, the emigrant population is smaller and the real gain from migration is greater than the figures would indicate.

10. The Suburbs have developed far more rapidly than Calcutta, having an aggregate increment of 45,892 persons, or 45.3 per cent. The most progressive of the municipalities is Manicktollah, which has added 66 per cent. to its numbers. It is closely followed by Garden Reach with 60.6 per cent., while Cossipur-Chitpur is content with a more modest advance of 18.2 per cent. The increase in Manicktollah and Cossipur-Chitpur is nearly entirely due to the greater influx of immigrants,* the extent of which may be gauged by

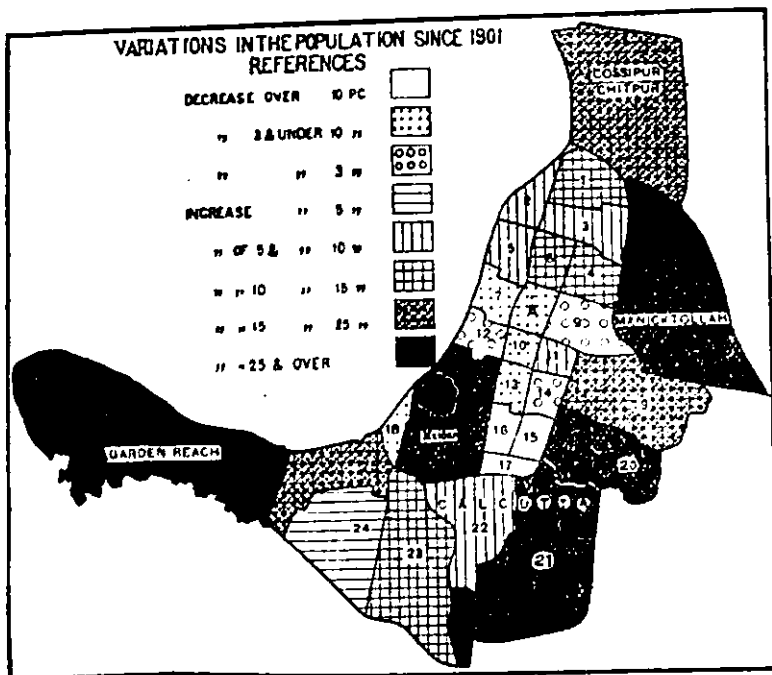
MUNICIPALITY.	INCREASE SINCE 1901.	
	Total.	Immigrant.
Cossipur-Chitpur ...	7,428	5,918
Manicktollah ...	31,380	19,296
Garden Reach ...	17,084	28,657
Total Suburbs ...	45,892	53,709

the marginal figures. In Garden Reach the addition of 17,084 persons is partly the result of an extension of the municipal boundary, the added area having a population of 6,444 or one-third of the net gain. It is also partly due to industrial development:

at the time of the census no less than 10,460 males, or nearly two-fifths of the total male population, were employed in its jute mills, cotton mills and

* Immigrants in this case means persons born outside the district of the 24-Parganas and includes persons born in Calcutta.

14. The central block consists of Barabazar, Kalutola, Muchipara, Bowbazar, Paddapukur, Waterloo Street, Fenwick Bazar, Taltola, Collinga, Park Street, Baman Bustee (Victoria Terrace) and Hastings. Nowhere has there been such a heavy loss



of population as in the three wards which constitute the main European quarter of Calcutta, viz., Baman Bustee, where the decrease amounts to 43 per cent., Collinga (32 per cent.) and Park Street (13 per cent.). The decrease in these three wards is due mainly to the operation of the Bustee Regulations, which have been effectual in either reducing the congestion of *bastis*

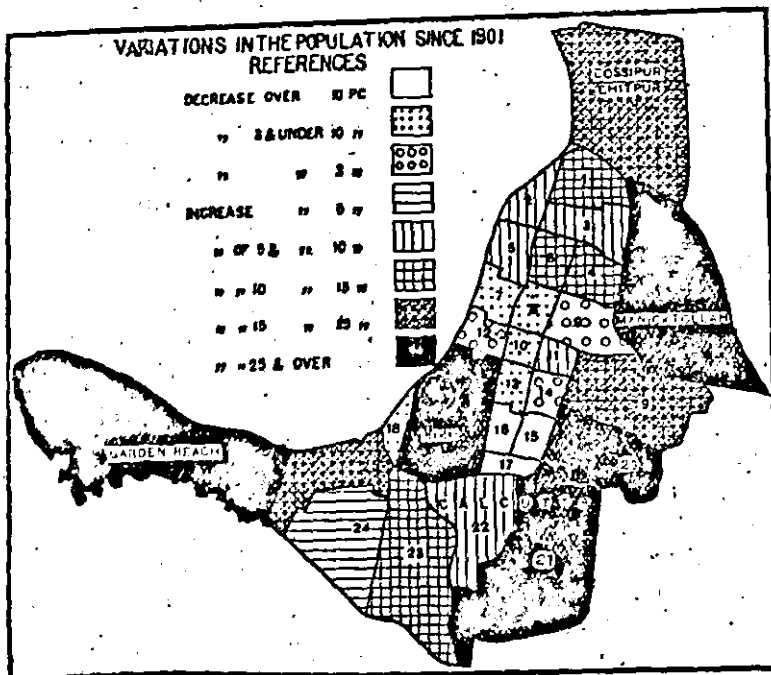
or sweeping them away altogether. The rise in rents and the development of trade have further contributed to the diminution of population. Landlords have demolished small *kutchas* buildings, and in their place have erected large masonry houses, either for use as shops or as residential quarters: in some cases also they have converted dwelling-houses or parts of them into shops. The heavy decrease in Baman Bustee (Ward No. 17) is partly due to the fact that in 1901 the Presidency Jail, with a population of 1,459, was treated as forming part of this ward, though the jail lies outside its limits. If its population is deducted from the figures for 1901, the decrease is reduced to 870. For this decrease the removal of *bastis* is entirely responsible. Ten years ago there were five big *bastis* containing 325 huts, which have been replaced by *pucca* residential houses, with large compounds, each ordinarily occupied by only one European family.

15. In Collinga (Ward No. 15) the structural changes have been more extensive, the number of *bastis* having been reduced from 99 to 54. All the larger *bastis* in the quarter inhabited by Europeans have been removed: those that are left are mainly small blocks in the Muhammadan quarters. A large plot of ground between Park Street on the north and Rawdon Street on the east, which abutted close upon Theatre Road on the south, was a few years ago studded with huts, but is now the site of about 15 European houses, each occupied by perhaps less than 20 persons including servants. Each *basti* contained on the average 23 occupied huts, so that if we assume that the number of persons in each hut was the same as the average (5) returned for occupied houses in this ward in 1901, the removal of the 45 *bastis* represents a displacement of 5,175 persons, a figure which closely corresponds with the loss (5,395) recorded at this census.

16. In Ward No. 16 (Park Street) four large *bastis*, containing over 150 huts or *kutchas* houses, have been removed, and residential houses intended for European tenants now occupy their sites: one of the *bastis* was large and populous enough to be valued at nearly Rs. 14,000 per annum for rateable purposes. The development of trade during the decade has also led to shops replacing houses. A number of new dwelling-houses have sprung up, it is true, but it is difficult to find any instance of a building having been constructed on a vacant site; the new houses have invariably been erected on old building sites.

17. The percentage of decrease in the other central wards varies greatly. It is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Ward No. 12 (Waterloo Street) and Ward No. 14

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17. The percentage of decrease in the other central wards varies greatly. It is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Ward No. 12 (Waterloo Street) and Ward No. 14

(Taltola), and only 1 per cent. in ward No. 9 (Muchipara): these three wards may be described as stationary. In the remaining five wards (Hastings, Barabazar, Kalutola, Bowbazar and Fenwick Bazar) the loss varies from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 10 per cent., the latter figure being reached in Ward No. 8 (Kalutola). In Kalutola the acquisition of land for the Presidency College and the Medical College Hospital, as well as for the University Law College and other public buildings, caused the removal of a large number of *bastis* and residential houses. Altogether 75 *bastis* were obliterated during the decade, but the corresponding increase in the *pucca* holdings did not exceed 47. In Ward No. 13 (Fenwick Bazar), where the decrease is only a little less, the same causes have been at work. Extensive acquisitions were made by the Corporation for the extension of the Municipal Office and the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, for opening out new roads, and for improving the neighbourhood. Eight large *basti*-improvement projects were also carried out, in consequence of which a number of *basti* huts were demolished. In other cases, to avoid the expense of improving their sanitation, the landlords converted them into vacant sites. Paradoxical as it may appear, the growth of trade has also contributed to the decrease, for many of the houses in Chowringhee Road, Corporation Street, Corporation Place, Free School Street, Lindsay Street and Wellesley Street, which are now shops or places of business, were residential premises ten years ago. The decrease of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Ward No. 10 is mainly due to *basti* improvements and to the acquisition by the Corporation of one large *basti* (Ghumghar). The population of Ward No. 7 (Barabazar), which is a centre of trade in the city, has declined by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. With the growth of its trade the number of residential quarters tends to diminish, and the excess population overflows into wards where living is cheaper. The number of *bastis* in this ward has also been reduced by 52 during the last 10 years, while the increase in *pucca* holdings is only 20. The loss in Ward No. 9 is dealt with below in the section dealing with the fringe area.

18. In the northern block the rate of growth varies from 6 per cent. in Jorabagan to $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Sukea Street. The

NORTHERN BLOCK.

comparatively low percentage of increase in Jorabagan (Ward No. 5) is attributable partly to the removal of *bastis* and partly to the fact that, this being a commercial quarter, the development of trade has led to residential houses or huts being transformed into shops and warehouses. In Ward No. 3 (Bartala) the increase of 9 per cent. is perhaps less than might have been expected in view of its having a comparatively low density and room for expansion, but here extensive acquisitions were made by the Corporation for the drainage of the fringe area.

19. In the south of Calcutta the greatest expansion has taken place in

SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN BLOCK.

Ward No. 21 (Ballygunge-Tollygunge), the addition being 12,745 or 47 per cent. Ten years ago this ward was the most thinly populated part of the city, there being only 13 persons per acre. Since that year the extension of the tramway service has attracted settlers, both European and Indian. A number of new residential houses have been constructed, the process being accelerated by the sale of municipal surplus lands on the Landsdowne Road and by the widening of the Hazra Road. The rapidity of growth (34 per cent.) in Ward No. 20 (Beniapukur) is little less remarkable: it is the result of the *basti* population from the neighbouring European wards (viz., Wards Nos. 15, 16 and 17) having overflowed into an area where there was room for expansion. As regards the other suburban wards, the increase of 17 per cent. in Ward No. 19 (Entally) is attributable to the movements of the people from the centre of the town to its outskirts. Its growth would have been much greater had not a number of *basti* huts and *pucca* buildings been removed on the south side of Beliaghata Road and in Kamardanga, where land has been acquired by the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the Calcutta Corporation.

20. The increase of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Ward No. 23 (Alipore) is partly due to the transformation of the Penn estate into a European colony, and the erection of new buildings in the neighbourhood. The extension of the tramway through the ward has also attracted a considerable population to the Indian quarters, besides which some municipal surplus land on the Chetla Central Road was sold a few years ago and the plots

utilized for house-building. A larger increase might indeed have been expected, but the acquisitions made by the Port Commissioners have practically depopulated the extensive area lying between the Boat Canal and the Tollygunge Circular Road on one side and between Diamond Harbour Road and Tolly's Nullah on the other side. *Basti* lands have also been acquired by Government, the Port Commissioners and the Corporation, while considerable areas have been purchased and cleared by private parties. Ward No. 22 (Bhawanipore), which was in 1901 the most densely populated suburban ward, has added only 10 per cent. to its population, its advance having been checked by the necessities of sanitation. *Basti* improvements have been carried out and land acquired for the construction of roads and squares. Large *bastis* to the east of Lee Road have been gradually cleared of huts, which have been replaced by a number of residential houses, while the land on the other side of Chowringhee Road (between Lower Circular Road and Sambhu Nath Pandit Street) has been acquired by Government and cleared for a building site. Least progress has been made by Ward No. 24 (Ekbalpore), where the Port Commissioners have acquired considerable areas for the extension of Kidderpore Docks.

21. The fringe area consists of a strip of land to the east of Wards Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 9, which goes by the name of

THE FRINGE AREA.

Ooltadanga in Ward No. 1, Manicktollah in Ward No. 3, and Beliaghatta in Wards Nos. 4 and 9. In all four wards the fringe area has added to its population, except in Ward No. 9, where there is a heavy loss, which is, however, partly compensated for by a gain in the remainder of the

Ward.	Fringe area.		Remainder of ward.	
	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.
1	9,092	8,506	43,374	33,381
3	13,092	13,472	40,918	36,744
4	12,739	11,076	34,378	30,368
9	6,066	11,709	56,396	52,407
Total ...	41,090	44,763	175,066	152,899

ward, as shown in the margin. In this portion of the fringe area there is not much room for expansion, as a large portion is occupied by the Sealdah railway station premises and the Calcutta Gas Works. A number of *bastis* have, moreover, been demolished during the course of the last ten years owing to the acquisitions

made by the Corporation for the fringe area drainage project and by the railway for the extension of the station.

22. The variations in other areas call for few remarks, as their character is exceptional and no natural increase of population can be expected in them. Fort William and the

OTHER AREAS.

Maidan, which are grouped together, contain 4,411* persons or 1,081 more than in 1901. The Port and Canals have, in more senses than one, a floating population, which varies with the number of steamers and boats present at the time of the census. In the Port 26,890 persons were enumerated on 3,445 vessels of various descriptions, such as steamers, boats, barges and flats: in the Canals the number was 3,265 and 595, respectively. The aggregate for the water area (30,155) represents 3.4 per cent. of the total population of Calcutta.

* The population of the Fort was 3,658 and of the Maidan 753. To the latter, however, should be added the population of the Presidency Jail (1,414), which for some unknown reason was treated as part of Ward No. 18 (Hastings).

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—VARIATIONS IN POPULATION.

WARDS.	Population in 1911.	Number of persons per acre.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION.				
				1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1872 to 1881.	Net variation, 1872 to 1911.
CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS	1,048,307	39	498	+9.9	+23.3	+10.1	-8.1	+64.6
CALCUTTA	896,067	44	475	+5.7	+24.3	+11.4	-3.5	+41.6
MUNICIPAL AREA	861,801	79	808	+6.3	+24.7	+12.8	-6.6	+49.7
Ward No. 1, Bhampukur	53,084	180	636	+12.1	+37.1	+29.4	-1.2	+85.3
" 2, Kumertoli	33,073	153	305	+9.7	+18.3	+18.6	-34.8	-2.8
" 3, Bartaia	54,810	126	626	+8.8	+37.3	+23.9	-8.3	+62.9
" 4, Sukra Street	45,112	160	623	+14.5	+20.7	+42.7	-2.5	+59.2
" 5, Jorasagan	53,114	214	461	+6.2	+25.2	+7.9	-7.1	+33.4
" 6, Jorasanko	69,541	227	679	+12.4	+27.2	+10.9	-8.9	+65.7
" 7, Harabassar	30,405	141	207	-3.4	+28.9	-0.3	-11.6	+29.7
" 8, Kalutia	27,094	255	358	-9.6	+24.4	+7.3	-6.9	+12.4
" 9, Muchipara	62,323	168	478	-1.3	+29.6	+13.5	-0.1	+46.3
" 10, Howbazar	21,014	170	343	-7.5	+19.3	+4.8	+0.1	+6.2
" 11, Paddapukur	29,066	181	671	+6.8	+25.2	+1.2	+0.1	+40.3
" 12, Waterloo Street	6,294	30	111	-0.3	+6.3	+2.3	+1.4	+10.3
" 13, Fenwick Bazar	24,430	148	246	-8.2	+10.0	+9.8	-3.3	+6.8
" 14, Taltoia	22,112	162	473	-0.4	+10.4	+1.1	-3.9	+18.4
" 15, Collinga	11,325	64	412	-32.3	+26.9	+11.6	-7.3	-10.9
" 16, Park Street	8,294	35	181	-13.6	+22.3	-7.0	+8.3	+18.9
" 17, Haman Buxon (Victoria Terrace)	3,125	24	234	-42.7	+18.6	-24.9	-6.7	-52.4
" 18, Hastings	5,550	51	306	-6.2	+22.8	-5.8	-0.7	+7.7
" 19, Entally	46,072	41	597	+16.7	+14.0	+23.0	-1.3	+65.3
" 20, Keniapukur	37,831	46	634	+24.3	+22.5	+21.8	-6.9	+67.7
" 21, Ballygunge-Tollygunge	39,952	19	638	+46.8	+19.2	+11.8	-12.5	+71.3
" 22, Bhawanipore	51,560	67	653	+9.0	+10.6	+12.1	+2.4	+47.0
" 23, Alipore	19,749	10	423	+11.5	+19.7	+13.3	-30.5	+1.7
" 24, Ekbalpore	21,809	24	478	+1.8	+40.0	-3.3	-12.3	+21.0
" 25, Watganj	43,806	60	391	+15.5	+41.3	-3.9	+21.3	+90.3
Fort William and Maldan	4,411	3	125	+22.5	-8.0	+8.4	+24.5	+77.6
Port	20,890	4	4	-0.7	+12.0	-5.7	+69.3	+61.4
Canals	3,265	15	...	-26.6	+111.6	-20.1	+70.3	+56.4
SUBURBS	147,940	23	639	+45.3	+15.8	+0.7	-2.0	+66.1
Cossipur-Chitpur	48,175	23	555	+18.3	+29.7	+10.5	+3.0	+60.9
Manicktollah	53,767	25	624	+66.0	+15.0	-41.5	-10.9	-0.4
Garden Reach	46,295	21	637	+30.6	+1.0	+124.3	+34.5	+329.3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—COMPARISON WITH VITAL STATISTICS.

LOCALITY.	IN 1901-1910: TOTAL NUMBER OF—		NUMBER PER CENT. OF POPULATION OF 1901 OF—		EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIENCY (-) OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.		INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) OF POPULATION OF 1911 COMPARED WITH 1901.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Actual number.	Proportional figures.	Natural population.	Actual population.
Calcutta with Suburbs	166,472	316,646	17.34	33.14	-148,076	-15.00	Not available	+94,163
Calcutta	150,109	296,783	17.23	34.25	-146,634	-17.16	+17,890	+48,271
Suburbs	16,275	19,815	10.06	18.56	-2,548	-2.60		+45,892
Cossipur-Chitpur	8,000	5,869	12.27	14.40	-809	-2.13	Not available.	+7,423
Manicktollah	6,170	6,314	18.96	19.10	-1,144	-3.54		+21,580
Garden Reach	6,103	6,633	21.63	23.31	-529	-1.58		+17,064

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—VITAL STATISTICS OF CALCUTTA.

YEAR.	DEATHS FROM—							Total number of deaths.	Total number of births.	Excess of deaths over births.
	Plague.	Fever.	Pulmonary affections.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Other causes.			
1901	7,884	2,811	4,297	3,211	1,720	3,097	6,947	38,466	9,129	23,377
1902	7,278	5,593	3,123	3,206	2,718	157	9,361	31,410	12,122	19,288
1903	8,223	4,869	3,369	2,677	1,980	50	8,668	26,765	13,163	15,602
1904	4,680	4,077	3,773	3,609	2,666	74	9,815	27,323	15,250	15,073
1905	7,372	4,351	3,969	2,843	3,223	373	11,061	32,181	12,637	18,644
1906	2,006	3,555	4,354	2,784	2,504	2,905	11,274	30,293	16,093	15,210
1907	3,591	3,915	6,007	2,781	3,305	1,266	11,569	31,948	16,324	15,718
1908	1,779	3,067	6,156	3,312	3,024	678	11,173	27,609	17,043	10,646
1909	2,117	3,087	4,994	1,730	2,022	8,784	11,168	28,446	19,423	9,023
1910	1,263	3,043	4,781	1,897	1,901	48	10,886	23,723	17,106	6,617
TOTAL	46,799	42,059	42,869	25,430	24,729	11,921	101,396	908,733	150,199	758,534

NOTE.—Deaths from pulmonary affections were not recorded separately in 1901, but grouped with deaths from other causes. The average annual mortality from these affections from 1902 to 1910 has therefore been taken as the figure for 1901.

CHAPTER II.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.-

23. THE average density of Calcutta and the Suburbs is 39 persons per acre, the figure for Calcutta being 44 and for the Suburbs 23 per acre. The average in Calcutta is, however, considerably reduced by the Port, Fort William and the Maidan, which extend over 13 square miles, or two-fifths of the total area of the city, but contribute less than a twenty-fifth of the total population. The marginal table shows the density per acre in the city, the municipal

	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
Calcutta	44	41	33	30
Municipal area	72	68	54	48
Suburbs	23	16	14	13

area and the Suburbs since 1881.

24. In the municipal area there are no less than 72 persons per acre, or 4 more than in 1901. With this teeming population the city proper is more densely populated than London (60 per acre). The local variations are very great, for three of the 25 wards contain over 200 persons per acre, 10 from 100 to 200, and 4 from 50 to 100, while in eight wards the ratio falls below 50 per acre. The maximum density (255) is found in Kalutola to the north, the minimum (16) in Alipore to the south. The largest ward, Ballygunge-Tollygunge, which extends over 2,067 acres, is one of the least populous, containing only 19 persons per acre. Bowbazar in the heart of town has one-fourteenth of its area, but is nine times as populous.

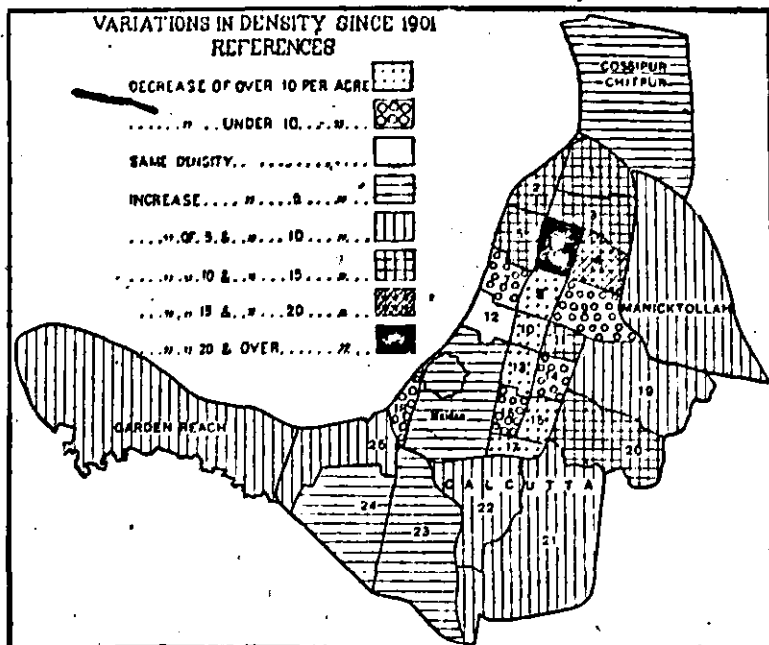
25. The eight most densely populated wards are shown in the margin. The first three form a solid block in the north of the old town, and they are surrounded by wards in which the density varies from 100 to 200. North of the Maidan there is only one ward, viz., No. 12 (Waterloo Street) in which there are less than 100 persons per acre. The latter, with 30 persons per acre, is one of the most thinly populated parts of the city, the explanation being that it is mainly occupied by large European shops, public buildings and offices, in addition to Government House. Land in this ward is too valuable to be utilized, to any considerable extent, for residential purposes, and the tramway system has rendered it possible for those engaged in business to reside elsewhere. All the wards in which there is a considerable European element, viz., Wards Nos. 15 to 18, 21 and 23, are thinly populated, as might be expected from the character of their houses, the mean varying from 16 to 64 per acre. All the suburban wards also are still comparatively thinly peopled, the greatest density being found in Bhawanipore, where it is 67 per acre.

26. The distribution of the population in the Suburbs is very uniform, the density per acre being 25 in Manicktollah, 23 in Cossipur-Chitpur and 21 in Garden Reach. There is, however, considerable disparity between the different wards as

Municipality.	WARD OR CIRCLE.			
	1	2	3	4
Cossipur-Chitpur	20	20	18	23
Manicktollah	20	24	25	...
Garden Reach	22	19	18	10

shown in the margin. In Cossipur-Chitpur, the most populous wards (Nos. 1 and 2) lie along the Hooghly. In Manicktollah density gradually increases from north to south. In Garden Reach it is highest in the circle next Calcutta, and gradually falls, the further one proceeds away from that city, the minimum being reached in the circle furthest removed from Calcutta.

27. In the last Census Report of Calcutta it was stated:—"The remarkable increase in the case of the densely populated wards is chiefly to be explained by the fact that the natural tendency, in large cities, to an increase of congestion in areas already congested, unless checked by municipal action, is specially marked in Calcutta, where up-country immigrant labourers, who have recently come to the city, prefer to live with their friends in quarters already congested rather than to seek for more sanitary surroundings elsewhere." Since 1901 the action of the Corporation has been largely instrumental in preventing further



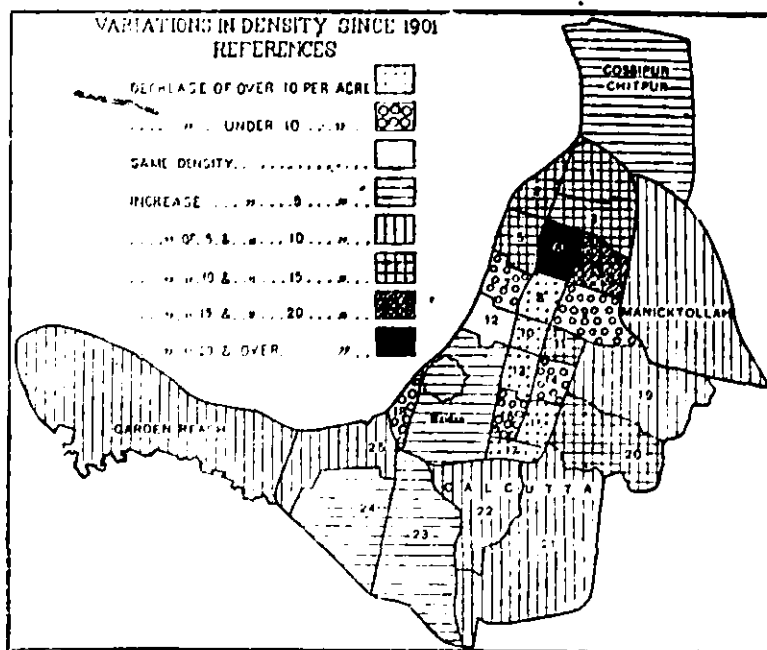
undesirable increases in congested areas. Owing to the changes effected by the total or partial demolition of *bastis* by the Corporation, of which many instances have been given in the last Chapter, it is difficult to draw any definite conclusions regarding the extent to which density has affected the growth of population. In the second place, the consideration of the question of the correlation of density and variation is complicated by the fact that some congested wards are trade centres, where land is rising in value: consequently, the tendency is for shops, warehouses and other non-residential premises to replace dwelling-houses and huts. Migration from such areas is due not to congestion, but to the interests of trade limiting the area available for accommodation.

28. There are thus two main factors which have tended to reduce density during the last ten years, viz., (1) the demolition of *bastis* in the interests of sanitation, and (2) the substitution of shops, warehouses and business premises for huts closely huddled together. The operation of the first of these factors may be illustrated by the decrease in Ward No. 8 (Kalutola), which in 1901 had an average of 282 persons per acre. Since then the acquisition of land for public buildings and the improvement of *bastis* have forced many of the cooly population to move out. The resident population has consequently decreased by 10 per cent.; though still the most densely populated ward in the city, it now supports only 255 persons per acre. The operation of the second factor may be illustrated by the case of Jorabagan, which in 1901 held, with Jorasanko, second place in order of density. This is one of the commercial quarters, where dwelling-houses have been replaced by shops, besides which *bastis* have been obliterated. It has grown by only 6 per cent. and is now third on the list, whereas Jorasanko has advanced twice as rapidly and, with 227 persons per acre, is the most densely populated ward next to Kalutola.

In seven central wards, which in 1901 had a density of 100 persons per acre and over, the pressure of the people on the limited space available for them has been reduced, while in six wards to the north it has increased. The European wards have also been opened out, and the density, though high, diminished considerably. All the suburban wards, in which there is room for expansion, have benefited by the overflow of the displaced population, and in all of them there has, consequently, been an increase in the mean density.

29. Statistics of the number of occupied houses in Calcutta and the Suburbs will be found in Table I in the Volume of Tables, while information regarding the average number of persons per house and of houses per acre at each of the last

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—VARIATION IN RELATION TO DENSITY SINCE 1872.

WARDS.	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-).				Net Variation, 1872 to 1911.	MEAN DENSITY PER ACRE.				
	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1872 to 1881.		1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.
CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS ...	+ 9.9	+23.3	+10.1	- 3.1	+ 44.6	39	35	39	26	27
CALCUTTA ...	+ 8.7	+24.3	+11.4	- 3.3	+ 41.6	44	41	33	30	31
MUNICIPAL AREA ...	+ 6.3	+ 24.7	+ 19.3	- 3.3	+ 40.7	74	68	64	48	51
Ward No. 1, Shampukur ...	+ 18.1	+ 27.1	+ 20.4	- 1.2	+ 53.8	130	118	90	70	71
" 2, Kumartoll ...	+ 9.7	+ 13.3	+ 13.6	- 24.5	+ 2.3	132	130	122	118	127
" 3, Bartala ...	+ 8.8	+ 27.8	+ 23.9	- 3.3	+ 32.5	136	125	90	12	74
" 4, Sukra Street ...	+ 14.5	+ 20.7	+ 42.7	- 2.3	+ 92.3	150	131	130	74	78
" 5, Jorabagan ...	+ 6.2	+ 25.3	+ 7.0	- 7.1	+ 33.4	214	202	161	146	161
" 6, Jorasanko ...	+ 12.4	+ 27.5	+ 10.9	- 3.9	+ 65.3	227	202	159	135	158
" 7, Harabazar ...	- 3.4	+ 32.9	- 0.6	- 11.5	+ 27.7	141	146	95	90	108
" 8, Kalutola ...	- 9.6	+ 24.4	+ 7.3	- 6.9	+ 18.4	255	242	217	211	227
" 9, Muchipara ...	- 1.2	+ 23.6	+ 13.3	- 0.1	+ 45.3	122	130	104	95	98
" 10, Bowbazar ...	- 7.5	+ 19.3	+ 4.8	- 5.1	+ 6.3	170	184	164	147	160
" 11, Paddapukur ...	+ 6.8	+ 32.2	+ 1.3	+ 0.1	+ 45.3	181	162	125	124	130
" 12, Waterloo Street ...	- 0.3	+ 3.2	+ 2.5	+ 1.4	+ 10.3	30	30	28	27	27
" 13, Fenwick Bazar ...	- 8.0	+ 10.0	+ 9.5	- 3.3	+ 5.3	148	103	148	135	140
" 14, Taltola ...	- 0.4	+ 10.4	+ 18.1	- 3.9	+ 18.4	162	163	143	132	137
" 15, Collinga ...	- 32.2	+ 20.9	+ 11.6	- 7.3	- 10.9	64	94	74	65	71
" 16, Park Street ...	- 13.4	+ 32.3	- 7.0	+ 8.3	+ 15.9	35	40	30	32	30
" 17, Baman Busto (Victoria Terrace) ...	- 42.7	+ 18.6	- 24.9	- 6.7	- 52.4	24	43	36	49	51
" 18, Hastings ...	- 6.2	+ 22.3	- 5.8	- 0.7	+ 7.7	51	53	44	47	48
" 19, Kotaly ...	+ 16.7	+ 14.0	+ 23.9	- 1.3	+ 33.3	41	36	31	24	25
" 20, Beniapukur ...	+ 34.3	+ 22.3	+ 31.8	- 6.9	+ 37.7	46	34	23	23	24
" 21, Ballygunge-Tollygunge ...	+ 46.8	+ 19.3	+ 11.8	- 12.3	+ 71.3	19.3	13.1	11.0	9.3	11.2
" 22, Bhawanipore ...	+ 9.9	+ 15.6	+ 13.1	+ 3.4	+ 47.0	67	61	32	47	45
" 23, Alipore ...	+ 11.3	+ 12.7	+ 10.3	- 30.3	+ 1.7	15.9	14.3	11.9	10.3	15.6
" 24, Ekbalpore ...	+ 1.3	+ 40.9	- 3.3	- 12.3	+ 21.0	23.7	22.4	16.0	17.2	19.6
" 25, Watganj ...	+ 13.3	+ 41.3	- 3.9	+ 21.3	+ 30.3	60	52	37	28	23
Fort William and Maidan ...	+ 3.33	- 3.0	+ 3.4	+ 34.3	+ 77.6	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	1.9
Fort ...	- 9.7	+ 12.0	- 5.7	+ 60.3	+ 61.4	3.3	4.3	3.7	4.0	3.3
Canals ...	- 26.6	+121.6	- 30.1	+ 70.3	+ 35.4	13.1	16.4	7.7	11.1	6.3
SUBURBS ...	+43.3	+15.3	+ 0.7	- 3.0	+ 66.1	23	16	14	13	14
Cossipore-Chitpur ...	+ 13.3	+ 20.7	+ 1.3	+ 3.3	+ 33.9	23	20	15	13	12
Manicktollah ...	+ 66.0	+ 15.0	- 41.3	- 10.9	- 0.4	5	15	12	22	25
Garden Reach ...	+ 60.6	+ 1.0	+124.3	+ 34.3	+ 339.3	21	13	13	0	4

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—PERSONS PER HOUSE AND HOUSES PER ACRE.

WARDS.	Average number of persons per house.				Average number of houses per acre.			
	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS ...	17	6.57	...	...	9	...	...	...
CALCUTTA ...	20	6.74	...	...	9	...	...	...
MUNICIPAL AREA ...	22	6.7	9.61	...	8	...	...	...
Ward No. 1, Shampukur ...	15	6	3.63	3.25	7	33.28	11.01	10.54
" 2, Kumartoll ...	16	6	9.96	9.59	9	24.43	13.99	14.90
" 3, Bartala ...	19	7	5.40	5.40	7	22.39	11.45	11.04
" 4, Sukra Street ...	22	6	9.03	8.15	7	44.02	11.78	10.63
" 5, Jorabagan ...	27	8	14.4	13.31	8	27.16	11.79	12.20
" 6, Jorasanko ...	21	7	12.89	10.33	11	29.75	14.40	12.28
" 7, Harabazar ...	24	10	9.05	13.23	6	31.04	12.13	12.06
" 8, Kalutola ...	34	7	10.67	16.89	8	43.28	16.08	14.93
" 9, Muchipara ...	10	7	11.45	11.84	7	43.03	10.33	13.40
" 10, Bowbazar ...	20	9	14.92	14.70	8	24.28	10.70	11.99
" 11, Paddapukur ...	18	7	8.77	11.25	10	25.18	16.18	11.98
" 12, Waterloo Street ...	17	8	12.48	16.43	2	3.36	...	1.06
" 13, Fenwick Bazar ...	21	5	15.25	13.05	7	27.64	9.93	10.73
" 14, Taltola ...	22	6	12.05	12.60	7	36.55	12.89	10.80
" 15, Collinga ...	20	5	10.40	11.86	5	17.10	3.45	3.39
" 16, Park Street ...	20	10	8.23	15.39	1	4.44	3.14	1.24
" 17, Baman Busto (Victoria Terrace) ...	20	10	10.25	21.22	1	2.95	1.36	1.24
" 18, Hastings ...	23	5	18.22	8.74	2	12.49	2.43	10.21
" 19, Kotaly ...	31	6	7.00	7.06	1	5.69	4.37	3.84
" 20, Beniapukur ...	24	5	5.68	6.75	2	3.19	5.27	3.07
" 21, Ballygunge-Tollygunge ...	15	4	5.33	...	1	3.31	2.17	...
" 22, Bhawanipore ...	15	4	7.07	7.18	4	12.73	7.80	5.23
" 23, Alipore ...	26	5	6.23	6.91	1	2.90	2.06	1.77
" 24, Ekbalpore ...	41	4	6.10	...	1	3.61	2.31	...
" 25, Watganj ...	34	6	6.52	...	2	11.35	4.63	...
Fort William and Maidan ...	7	7	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fort ...	8	8	...	...	0.4	...	...	...
Canals ...	5	5	...	...	2	...	...	...
SUBURBS ...	8	3	...	...	3	9.73	...	...
Cossipore-Chitpur ...	8	7	6.0	3.27	3	3.65	2.33	2.22
Manicktollah ...	9	3	5.9	...	3	3.77	2.13	...
Garden Reach ...	9	6	...	...	2	2.96	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—FAMILIES AND THEIR ACCOMMODATION.

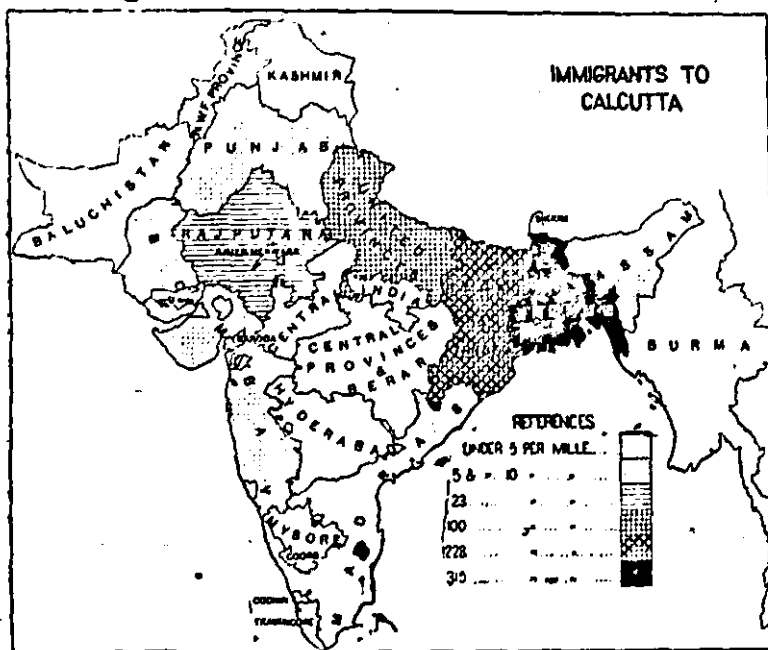
LOCALITY.	Total number of families.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons per family.	Total number of inhabited rooms.	Number of rooms per family.	Number of persons per room.
CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL AREA	151,943	718,287	4.7	287,006	1.9	2.5
Ward No. 1, Shampukur	9,693	46,253	4.8	21,571	2.2	2.2
" " 2, Kumartoll	6,949	29,619	5.0	13,183	2.3	2.3
" " 3, Bariala	8,768	43,046	5.1	19,371	2.3	2.3
" " 4, Nukes Street	8,662	42,876	5.0	19,000	2.2	2.3
" " 5, Jorasagan	10,063	48,609	4.8	10,313	1.0	4.4
" " 6, Jorasanko	6,918	46,621	6.7	21,821	3.1	2.1
" " 7, Barabazar	4,520	24,019	5.3	7,524	1.7	3.2
" " 8, Kalutola	12,189	53,428	4.4	18,360	1.5	3.0
" " 9, Mochipara	10,645	54,148	5.0	21,890	2.0	2.5
" " 10, Bowbazar	4,604	21,050	4.6	8,078	1.8	2.6
" " 11, Paddapukur	6,436	26,784	4.2	12,143	1.9	2.1
" " 12, Waterloo Street	1,207	4,625	3.8	2,082	1.7	2.2
" " 13, Fenwick Hazar	4,684	23,091	4.9	7,506	1.6	2.9
" " 14, Taltola	5,306	27,294	5.2	10,403	2.0	2.6
" " 15, Collinga	2,250	9,357	4.2	5,180	2.3	1.8
" " 16, Park Street	963	2,871	3.0	2,188	2.3	1.3
" " 17, Raman Buzee (Victoria Terrace)	682	2,337	4.0	1,091	1.6	2.4
" " 18, Hastings	469	3,209	6.8	1,471	3.1	2.2
" " 19, Bontally	8,410	37,313	4.4	12,563	1.5	2.9
" " 20, Hentispukur	6,846	30,381	4.4	10,378	1.5	2.9
" " 21, Ballygunge-Tollygunge	7,938	31,336	4.0	12,305	1.5	2.7
" " 22, Bhawanipore	9,008	44,120	4.9	20,645	2.3	2.1
" " 23, Allpore	3,133	13,757	4.4	5,368	1.7	2.6
" " 24, Ekbalpore	4,333	17,425	4.0	6,680	1.5	2.7
" " 25, Watalganj	10,527	58,431	5.6	14,855	1.4	2.6

CHAPTER III.

MIGRATION.

CALCUTTA.

31. Nothing perhaps gives so clear an idea of the cosmopolitan character

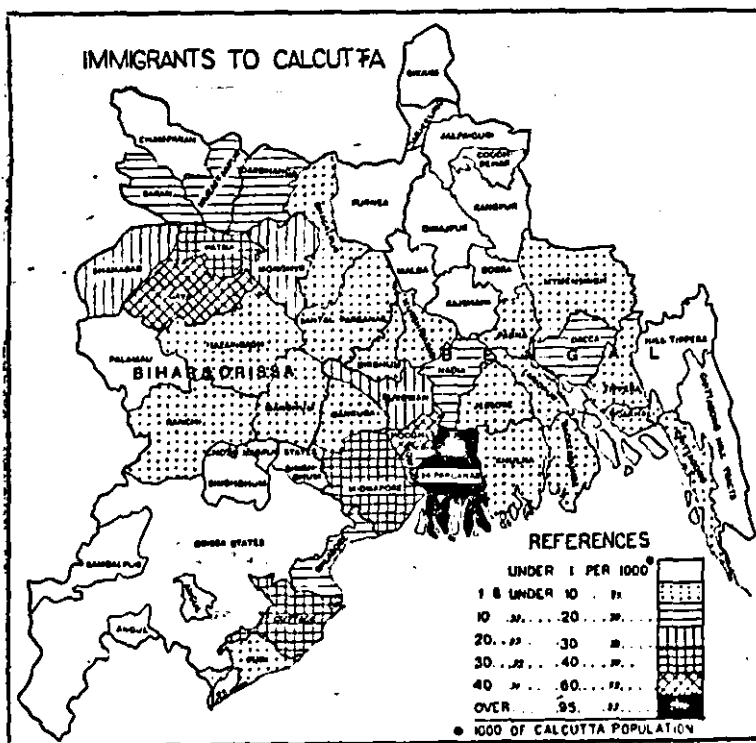


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persons of European birth 7,630, while 140 were born in Africa, 204 in America, 208 in Australasia and 31 at sea. These figures sufficiently show the heterogeneous nature of the population, and the subsequent sections of this chapter will be devoted to a more detailed discussion of the origin of its inhabitants.

32. The most noticeable feature of immigration from Bengal is the large

IMMIGRATION FROM BENGAL



proportion contributed by West Bengal. Nearly one-half of the Bengali immigrants come from the Burdwan Division, Hooghly sending 48,000, Midnapore 29,000, Burdwan 21,000 and Howrah 15,000. The quota of the 24-Parganas is, as might be expected, a large one, amounting to 88,000, or nearly one-third of the Bengali immigrants. This figure includes those born in the Suburbs. The remainder of the Presidency (*i.e.*, the whole of Bengal excluding the Burdwan Division, the 24-Parganas and

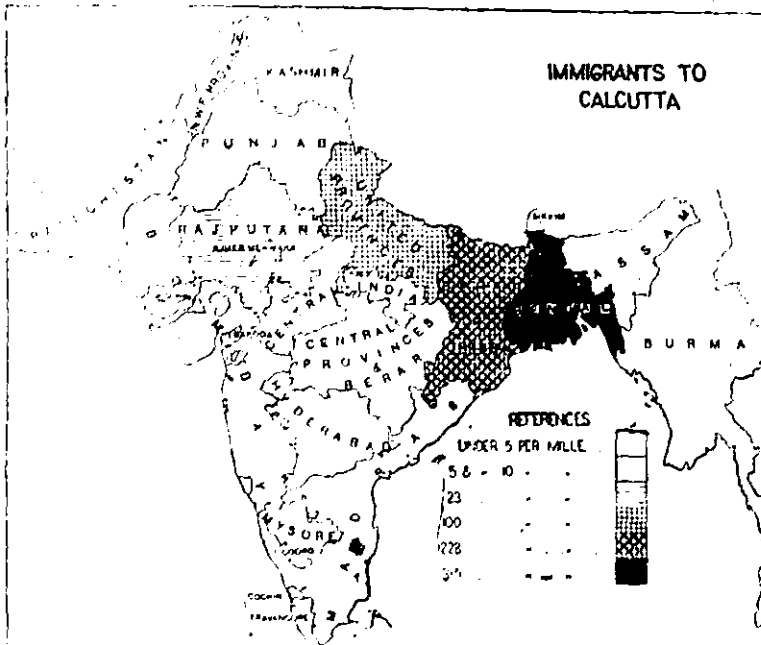
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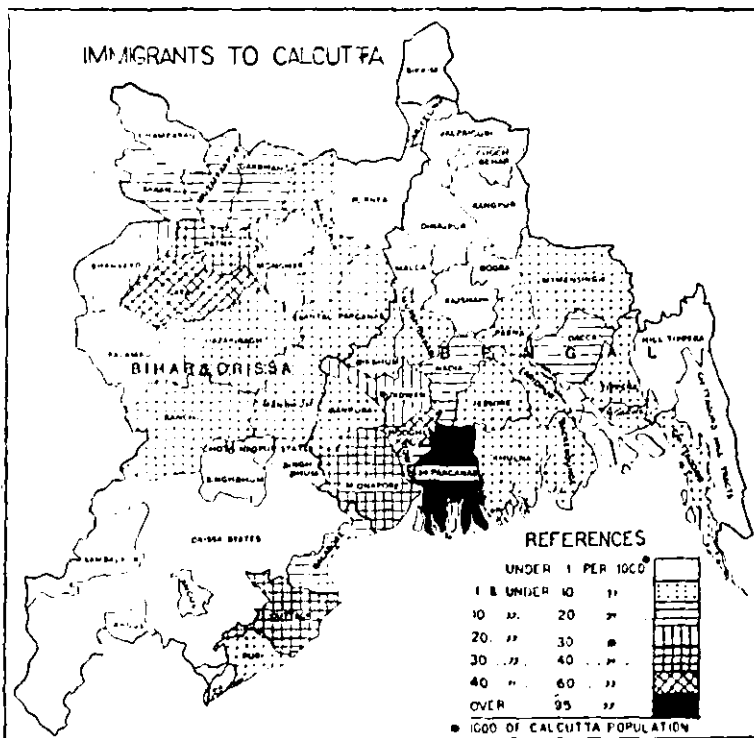


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9,000, of whom nearly a third are natives of Delhi, Lahore and Amritsar; and Assam 5,000, of whom 2,390 were born in Sylhet. Bombay contributes as many as Assam, while Madras and the Central Provinces are each responsible for 3,000, and the Central India Agency for a little over 1,000, mainly from Gwalior.

36. There are nearly 5,000 immigrants from other Asiatic countries, half of whom come from China. The Chinese colony is growing steadily by the accession of new-comers, the addition since 1901 amounting to 640, which has brought up the number of those born in China to 2,349. There are 758 emigrants from Nepal and 542 from Afghanistan, but no other Asiatic country contributes over 400.

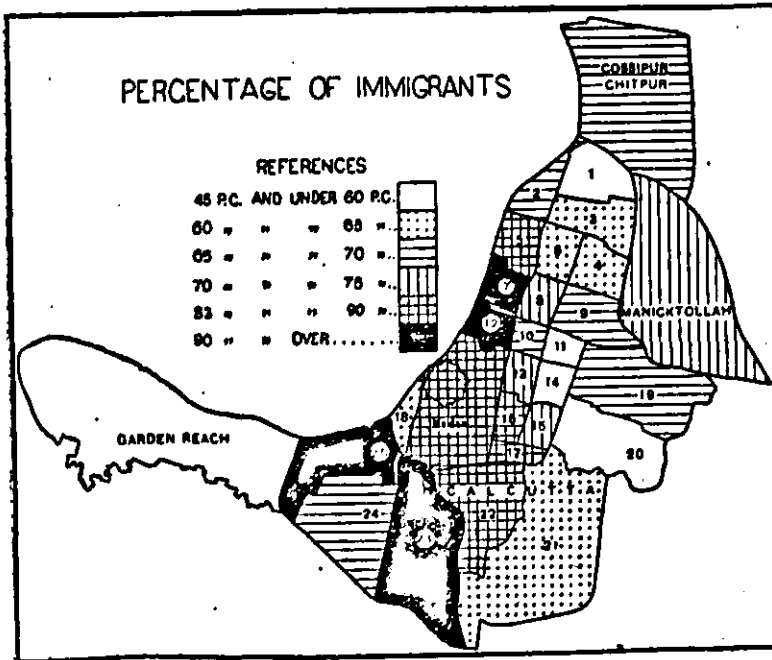
OTHER ASIATIC COUNTRIES.

37. Practically every country in Europe is represented in the returns, the aggregate being 7,630, of whom 6,571 were born in the United Kingdom, viz., 5,111 in England and Wales, 1,034 in Scotland, 424 in Ireland and 2 in the Channel Islands and Isle of Man. Next to the United Kingdom, most of the Europeans come from Germany (256), Austria-Hungary (142), France (114) and Russia (112). Russia alone of the European countries sends more females than males; nearly half the women born there who have come to Calcutta are prostitutes.

EUROPE.

38. The marginal map shows the distribution of immigrants by wards. Those in which they congregate most thickly are Barabazar, Waterloo Street, Alipore, which has a cantonment for native troops, and Watganj, which contains the docks. In each of these wards more than nine-tenths of the population are foreign-born.

DISTRIBUTION BY WARDS.



The proportion rises above four-fifths in Jorabagan, Park Street, Baman Bustee and Bhawanipore; and the minimum is reached in Beniapukur, where a little more than half the inhabitants are natives of Calcutta, i.e., were born and reside there. Subsidiary Table III at the end of this chapter shows the principal countries in which the immigrants enumerated in each ward were born. The Bengalis are most numerous

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39. A special return, which has been prepared of the ages and occupations of 26 large and representative castes among the immigrant population, yields some interesting information regarding the character of the foreign-born population of Calcutta. The aggregate number dealt with is 290,000.

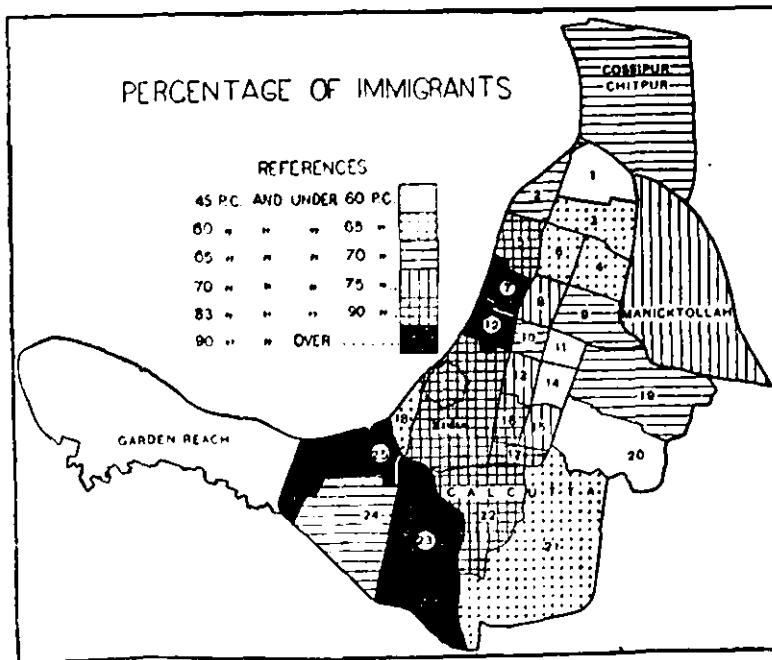
CONSTITUTION OF THE IMMIGRANT POPULATION.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE IMMIGRANT POPULATION.

born outside the 24-Parganas, *i.e.*, either in Calcutta or any other part of India, Asia, Europe, etc.; but in Garden Reach it means a person born in any place but Calcutta and the 24-Parganas. The different classification adopted for the latter municipality is due to the fact that a large number of those born in Garden Reach returned themselves as born in Calcutta, and it is not possible to differentiate between them. Taking the Suburbs as a whole, we find that 45 per cent. of the population were born either in Calcutta or the 24-Parganas. The remainder of Bengal accounts for 25,000 immigrants, nearly two-thirds of whom come from the Burdwan Division. Of those who have been recruited from outside Bengal, all but 3,000 are natives either of Bihar and Orissa (26,000), or the United Provinces (27,000). Of these 20,000 come from Bihar, the districts with the largest shares being Shahabad (5,000) and Gaya (4,000). Altogether 5,000 come from Orissa, nearly 4,000 of whom are natives of Cuttack.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—IMMIGRATION (ACTUAL FIGURES).

ENUMERATED IN—	ROW IN (000'S OMITTED)—														
	Calcutta and Suburbs.			Contiguous districts of Bengal.			Other parts of Bengal.			Other Provinces.			Outside India.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Calcutta	257	137	120	104	58	46	179	115	64	344	278	66	13	10	3
Suburbs	33	18	15	36	19	17	22	13	9	55	30	10	5	4	1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—PROPORTIONAL MIGRATION TO AND FROM CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.

LOCALITY.	NUMBER PER MILL OF ACTUAL POPULATION OF—						NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 100 MALES.			
	Immigrants.			Emigrants.			Immigrants.		Emigrants.	
	Total.	From contiguous districts.	From other places.	Total.	To contiguous districts.	To other places.	From contiguous districts.	From other places.	To contiguous districts.	To other places.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Calcutta	714	116	598	98	58	40	78	30	90	77
Suburbs	779	247	532	...	...	...	90	47	...	...

Statistics of emigration from the Suburbs are not available.

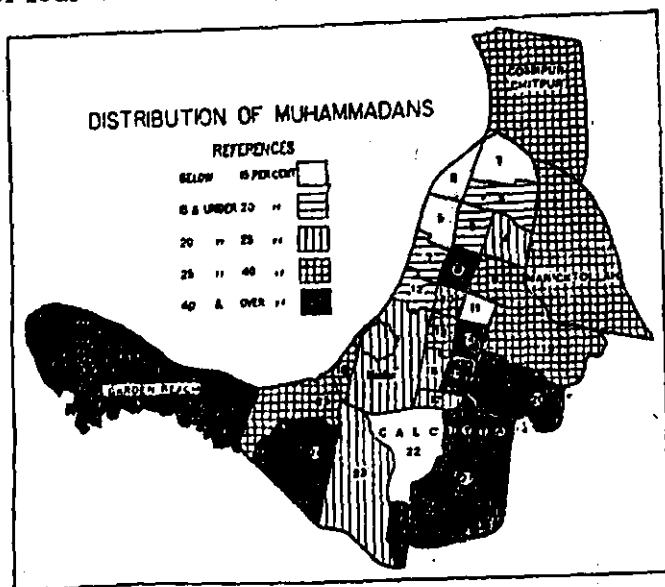
SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—DISTRIBUTION BY WARDS OF IMMIGRANTS FROM SELECTED PROVINCES AND COUNTRIES.

Born in—	WARD.											
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Presidency and Burdwan Divisions.	29,774	22,201	26,819	23,161	20,930	26,322	7,016	21,644	37,465	12,778	20,766	593
Other districts of Bengal...	2,218	3,441	2,561	1,770	1,433	1,604	761	1,696	5,963	1,354	1,483	63
Bihar	2,751	2,106	6,141	6,812	7,065	9,733	3,717	16,321	10,179	5,567	2,469	1,301
Orissa	2,399	2,216	2,324	1,109	1,356	3,933	607	3,932	2,561	1,340	3,426	443
Chota Nagpur	1,204	27	637	136	101	144	44	315	584	144	79	46
Bombay	16	8	12	46	235	134	2,534	632	155	394	66	88
United Provinces	5,063	2,478	5,306	4,006	3,231	3,961	6,861	6,712	3,901	1,997	940	1,992
Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Afghanistan.	265	87	84	131	63	290	1,246	1,766	503	230	317	402
Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana.	91	195	130	76	9,507	1,156	7,170	904	556	363	119	182
Madras	1	2	11	31	26	8	180	160	144	267	166	63
China	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,331	1	316	96	131
British Isles ... ..	...	1	6	25	31	3	103	44	133	180	19	584
Other countries in Europe...	1	...	...	3	3	...	28	35	11	32	...	161
Total ...	52,872	32,762	54,281	47,315	49,025	67,582	30,222	56,073	62,136	24,911	29,238	6,049

	WARD.													
	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV	XXV	
Presidency and Burdwan Divisions.	11,784	12,567	4,802	714	464	2,396	27,197	23,161	27,622	36,035	8,862	13,855	16,011	
Other districts of Bengal ...	2,228	2,127	535	76	95	152	1,112	460	1,901	2,672	497	652	2,408	
Bihar	8,222	6,974	2,000	1,483	717	1,036	10,445	8,935	5,374	7,814	2,368	2,825	6,558	
Orissa	1,071	790	786	833	658	256	1,322	642	1,700	1,930	832	800	2,278	
Chota Nagpur	30	248	41	25	13	63	1,077	161	266	528	513	135	559	
Bombay	368	123	62	82	44	22	45	39	32	92	33	62	124	
United Provinces	2,116	1,596	920	730	375	1,155	2,204	1,767	2,229	3,733	1,590	2,998	5,952	
Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Afghanistan.	275	247	201	106	58	110	92	188	121	247	807	148	179	
Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana.	175	81	40	42	12	63	140	80	26	197	127	293	416	
Madras	349	247	102	51	42	113	43	31	73	209	72	62	231	
China	135	...	...	...	1	6	16	2	1	2	7	...	10
British Isles	519	167	355	631	327	166	91	47	222	393	140	39	102	
Other countries in Europe ...	125	68	89	72	39	18	9	5	52	51	8	27	19	
Total ...	27,951	31,138	11,026	4,901	2,207	5,542	44,860	37,428	39,749	53,970	16,011	21,686	34,297	

immigrants from the districts of Eastern Bengal, with their large Musalman population, has not increased. These facts, however, can only furnish an explanation of the Musalman community being stationary, and do not account for the actual decrease. This must be ascribed mainly to the overflow of Musalmans to Manicktollah and Garden Reach from adjoining wards where they are in greatest strength.

44. The maps printed in this and the preceding paragraphs illustrate graphically the distribution of the two main religious communities. The Hindus are found in greatest strength in the northern wards, viz., Shampukur, Kamartoli, Bartala, Jorabagan and Jorasanko, where they account for four-fifths or more of the population, and in Paddapukur and Bhowanipore, where the same proportion is reached. In five other wards they form two-thirds or more of the inhabitants and in four wards only does the ratio fall below two-fifths, viz., Taltollah, Collinga, Beniapukur and Ekbalpore. As the Hindus and Musalmans between them from nearly 95 per cent. of the population, it naturally follows that the relative strength of the Musalmans in different wards is more or less in an inverse ratio to that of the Hindus. They predominate in the



four south-eastern wards last named and in Kalutola and Ballygunge-Tollygunge; they are a small minority in Shampukur, Kumartoli, Jorabagan, Paddapukur and Bhowanipore.

45. The Christians of Calcutta belong to three classes as shown in the margin. The variations which have occurred since 1901 will be discussed in Chapter VI, and here it is proposed only to deal with their denominations. Taking the Christian community as a whole, the number of Anglicans and Roman Catholics is almost identical, the former being 15,636 and the latter 15,692. The Baptists come third on the

CHRISTIANS.	
Class.	Number.
European and allied races ...	14,297
Anglo-Indians ...	14,177
Indian Christians ...	11,077

list with 2,521, while the Presbyterians number 1,851 and the Methodists 1,302. Of the remainder, 927 returned themselves by vague designations, such as Protestant, Dissenter, Nonconformist, etc., without specifying the particular denomination to which they had given their adherence. The Armenian Church has 638 representatives, and there are 290 Congregationalists and 250 Lutherans. Altogether 113 persons are grouped together as members of minor Protestant denominations. Of these, 39 are Adventists, 20 are Seventh-day Adventists and 38 are Evangelicals: three persons described themselves as Disciples of Christ, while the Church of India has one member.

46. At the last census those persons who returned themselves simply as Protestants without mentioning any particular denomination, and whose denomination could not be traced by subsequent inquiries, were grouped with members of the Anglican Communion, as it was thought that the majority were members of the Church of England. It was subsequently ascertained that this was not the case, and that many Dissenters also used this vague designation. Accordingly, at this census, those who returned themselves as Protestants have been classified under the head "Protestants (Unsectarian or sect not specified)." This change of classification has affected the returns for the Anglican Communion, which now shows a decrease of 2,263 members.

CHAPTER IV.

RELIGION.

CALCUTTA.

42. The Hindus number 604,853 and represent a little over two-thirds of the population of Calcutta, while the Musalmans number 241,587, or a little over one-fourth. There are five Hindus to every two Musalmans, and their actual numerical superiority is 363,266. The Christians number 39,551 or 4 per cent., and the

GENERAL RESULTS.

RELIGION.	Total number.	NUMBER BORN—		Increase or decrease since 1901.
		In Calcutta.	Outside Calcutta.	
Hindu ...	604,853	163,227	441,616	+ 53,391
Musalman ...	241,587	72,612	168,975	- 8,359
Christian ...	39,551	18,446	21,105	+ 1,628
Buddhist ...	2,343	374	1,969	- 540
Jew ...	1,919	1,181	738	+ 30
Jain ...	1,797	160	1,637	+ 536
Brabmo ...	1,529	696	833	- 270
Confucian ...	1,053	80	973	+ 855
Sikh ...	932	81	851	+ 779
Zoroastrian ...	467	29	438	+ 177
Animist ...	56	19	37	+ 56

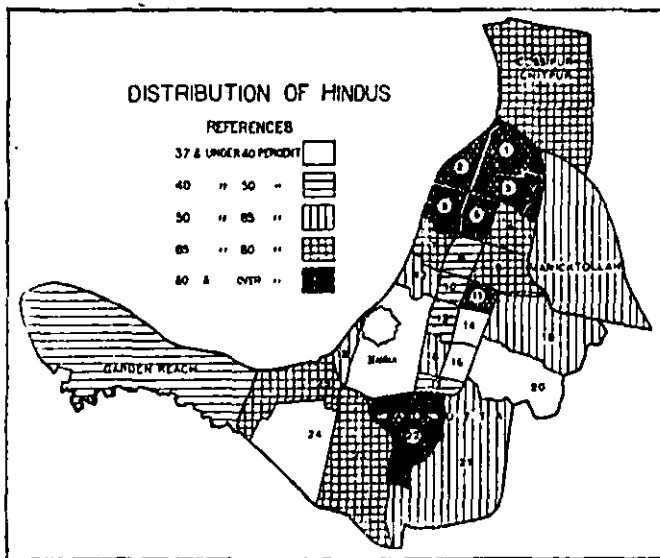
remaining religions are an insignificant minority. Their aggregate is barely 10,000, and none has even 2,500 adherents. As shown in the marginal statement, immigrants predominate largely over the native-born population in the case of all but the Jews and Christians. Of the former three-fifths and of the latter nearly a half were born in Calcutta. It is obvious therefore that fluctuations in numbers must be mainly due to

external causes, *i.e.*, to the extent to which immigration is quickened or the reverse.

43. The Hindus have increased by nearly 10 per cent. since 1901, and the addition to their number accounts for the growth of the whole population of the city. Three-fifths are immigrants from Bengal, one-fifth from Bihar and Orissa and one-tenth from the United Provinces. The proportion of immigrants among the Musalmans, *viz.*, seven-tenths, is only a little less than among the Hindus. Those who have come from Bihar and Orissa represent nearly a third of the total number, and are as numerous as the immigrants from Bengal.

HINDUS AND MUSALMANS.

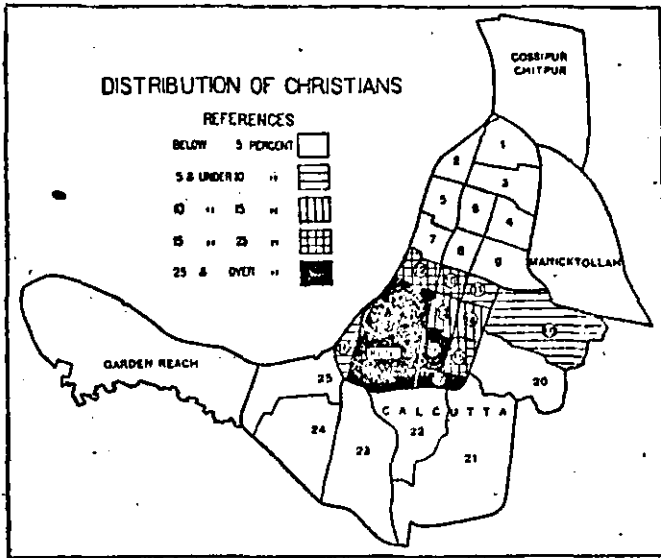
It is, at first sight, a little surprising that though the proportion of immigrants in the two communities is very nearly the same, the Musalmans have sustained a loss of 8,000, or 3 per cent., while the Hindus have increased by 53,000. As a partial explanation of the difference it may be pointed out that immigration from Hindu areas is developing more rapidly



than from Musalman centres. As stated in the last chapter, the increase since 1901 in the number of immigrants from the Province of Bihar and Orissa, which is mainly Hindu, is nearly four times as great as among immigrants from Bengal, where Musalmans form a majority. In a city where the death-rate far exceeds the birth-rate, a community must diminish unless there are fresh recruits to fill the vacancies caused either by death or by the return

of immigrants to their homes; and it is noticeable that the influx of

The whole of the loss, however, cannot be put down to this account. As will



be shown later, it is largely due to the transfer of Anglo-Indians to the Roman Catholic Church.

The distribution of the Christian population is sufficiently illustrated by the marginal map, from which it will be seen that they congregate most thickly in the Fort and Maidan owing to European troops being stationed in Fort William, in the European wards of Park Street and Baman Bustee, and in the adjoining wards to the north and east.

47. The term "European and allied races" is applied in the census nomenclature to Europeans, Canadians, Australians, Americans, etc., with whom also the Armenians are grouped in the returns for Christian denominations, though they are kept separate in the returns for race and age. Nearly two-thirds belong to the Anglican Communion, and one-fifth are Roman Catholics, the actual numbers being 7,939 and 3,044, respectively. The Presbyterians number 1,181, or 8 per cent. of the total, while 613 persons, or three-fourths of the Armenian community, are members of the Armenian Church.

48. The term "Anglo-Indian" is used under the orders of the Government of India for those persons of mixed descent who have hitherto been designated Eurasians. Among them the representation of the Church of England and the Church of Rome is almost exactly the reverse of what it is among the Europeans, for 8,350 Anglo-Indians, or nearly two-thirds, are Roman Catholics, while 4,791, or one-third, are Anglicans. The figures are very different from those returned in 1901, the Roman Catholics being more numerous by 1,240, while the Anglicans have sustained a loss of 1,229. The close correspondence of the figures, coupled with the fact that the numerical strength of the community is almost exactly the same as it was 10 years ago, gives good reason for the belief that the Church of Rome is steadily gaining ground, whereas the Church of England is losing its hold on the domiciled community. Proportionately, the number belonging to the Church of Rome has increased by 17 per cent., while the Church of England has lost 20 per cent. of its Anglo-Indian members. Only 1,036 belong to other denominations, and nearly all of these Baptists, Methodists or Presbyterians.

49. From the marginal statement showing the number of Indian Christians belonging to the principal denominations and the variations which have occurred since 1901, it will be seen that every mission has made progress except those

Denominatio.	1911.	1901.	Variation.
Roman Catholic	14,298	4,246	+ 9,852
Anglican Communion	3,908	3,470	+ 438
Baptist	2,015	1,028	+ 987
Methodist	696	50	+ 139
Presbyterian	395	41	+ 15
Congregationalist	160	124	+ 36
Others	615	37	+ 578
Total	11,077	19,672	+ 1,305

maintained by Presbyterians and Anglicans. The decrease in the number of converts returned as Anglicans is, however, not so great as would appear from the figures owing to the change of classification of Protestants. At this census 441 persons described themselves as

Protestants, who would have been grouped with Anglicans in 1901.

The greater part of the increase of Indian Christians is due to the rapid advance made by the Baptist Church, the number of whose converts has been nearly doubled. The transfer of unspecified Protestants to another head

accounts for the apparently large growth of those grouped together as "Others." Even after allowance is made for the exclusion of Protestants from the returns for Anglicans, the Church of England has to record a loss. The Methodists have gained ground, but little advance has been made either by the Church of Rome or by the Congregationalists.

50. The Buddhists comprise a miscellany of races, such as Nepalese, Siamese, Singhalese, Burmese, Tibetans, Japanese, and Chinese. Over half are Chinese immigrants, while 94 are Japanese (chiefly prostitutes), and 362 are Maghs from Chittagong. The Confucians are Chinese almost to a man; in the Chinese colony there are three followers of Buddha to two followers of Confucius. The Jews are mainly domiciled in Calcutta, three-fifths being born within the city limits; they are the only section of the population with an excess of females. Among the Brahmos there is only a slight disparity of the sexes, but in all other cases males are largely in excess. There has been a decrease in the number of those returned as Brahmos. The explanation is probably that those advanced thinkers whose beliefs and practices depart from the standard of Hindu orthodoxy find kindred spirits in the metropolis and feel no necessity to renounce Hinduism. They may hold the same doctrines as the Brahmos, but do not join the Brahmo Samaj or proclaim themselves Brahmos. On the other hand, now that greater tolerance is shown to the heterodox, those who threw in their lot with the Brahmos are rejoining the main body of Hindus under such designations as Theistic Hindu or Neo-Hindus. Three-fourths were returned as Brahmo by caste as well as by religion, thereby showing that they have renounced the caste system; practically all the remainder are Kayasths and Baidyas. The other religions returned called for no special remarks. The Zoroastrians are Parsi immigrants, and the Sikhs mainly sepoy and traders from up-country. Most of the Jains are Marwari merchants from Rajputana, while the Animists are chiefly Oraons and Santals.

SUBURBS.

51. Two-thirds of the suburban residents are Hindus, their proportion to the total population being 47 per cent. in Garden Reach, 61 per cent. in Manicktollah and 71 per cent. in Cossipur-Chitpur. As the population is almost exclusively Hindu or Musalman, the corresponding ratios for Musalmans are the reverse, being 52 per cent., 38 per cent. and 27 per cent., respectively. While the Musalman population of Calcutta has declined by 8,000, that of the suburbs has increased by nearly 21,000, more than half of the net gain being registered in Manicktollah. The growth of the Musalman

Towns.	INCREASE, 1910-11.			
	Hindu.		Musalman.	
	Actual.	Per cent.	Actual.	Per cent.
Cossipur-Chitpur	5,376	18	1,691	15
Manicktollah	16,129	54	11,144	116
Garden Reach	9,105	76	7,927	50
Total	34,610	38	20,762	57

community is actually little less than that of Hindus, but proportionately far more. The greater part is undoubtedly due to immigration from outside districts, but there has also been an overflow from the adjoining wards of Calcutta. As shown in the margin, the Musalmans born in Calcutta and enumerated in the suburbs outnumber the Hindus except in Cossipur-Chitpur. This is the most distinctively Hindu of the three suburban towns and has naturally less attractions for the followers of the Prophet. Its boundary marches with the more purely Hindu wards of Calcutta, whereas the other two municipalities are contiguous to Musalman wards. Other religions are but sparsely represented, the aggregate for all three towns being only 1,202.

ENUMERATED IN--	BORN IN CALCUTTA.	
	Hindu.	Musalman.
Cossipur-Chitpur	1,618	403
Manicktollah	4,588	5,235
Garden Reach	7,383	14,543
Total	13,589	20,181

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION OF CALCUTTA BY RELIGION.

Religion.	Actual number in 1911.	PROPORTION PER 10,000 OF POPULATION.			VARIATION PER CNTY. (INCREASE + DECREASE—).		Net variation 1891-1911.
		1911	1901	1891	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindu	604,863	6,759	6,505	6,818	+ 97	+ 34.3	+ 160,716
Brahmo	1,529	17	21	11	- 15.01	+ 154.1	+ 321
Bikh	832	10	3	4	+ 509.3	- 46.7	+ 643
Jain	1,797	20	15	7	+ 44.8	+ 151.3	+ 1,308
Buddhist	2,343	26	34	32	- 19.3	+ 32.0	+ 144
Zoroastrian	497	5	4	3	+ 67.03	+ 74.7	+ 497
Muhammadan	241,597	2,696	2,948	2,981	- 33	+ 23.0	+ 29,414
Christian	39,561	441	447	425	+ 4.8	+ 30.8	+ 10,554
Jew	1,019	23	23	31	+ 1.0	+ 25.02	+ 520
Confucian	1,033	12	2	...	+ 480.3	...	+ 1,033
Animist	56	1	...	...	...	...	+ 56

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—LOCAL DISTRIBUTION OF HINDUS AND MUHAMMADANS.

NAME OF WARD.	HINDU.			Percentage of variation 1891 to 1911.	MUHAMMADAN.			Percentage of variation 1891 to 1911.
	Proportion per 10,000.				Proportion per 10,000.			
	1911.	1901.	1891.		1911.	1901.	1891.	
CALCUTTA WITH SUBURBS	6,648	6,485	.....	.....	2,866	3,019	.....	.....
CALCUTTA	6,750	6,505	6,816	+ 24.2	2,866	2,948	2,891	+ 23.0
CALCUTTA (MUNICIPAL AREA)	6,900	6,665	6,608	+ 26.7	2,661	2,892	2,914	+ 20.6
Ward No. 1, Shampukur	8,617	8,481	8,408	+ 50.9	1,157	1,505	1,593	+ 4.4
" " 2, Kumartoli	9,037	9,593	9,575	+ 23.0	843	403	419	+ 7.4
" " 3, Bartala	8,324	7,894	7,392	+ 64.8	1,623	2,069	2,361	+ 8.0
" " 4, Soken Street	7,872	7,611	7,641	+ 38.7	2,130	2,321	2,320	+ 32.6
" " 5, Jorabagan	9,489	9,347	9,370	+ 34.7	372	448	539	- 8.1
" " 6, Jorasanko	8,359	8,221	8,172	+ 46.3	1,538	1,668	1,749	+ 23.3
" " 7, Barabazar	7,577	7,316	8,745	+ 66.9	1,793	2,082	2,504	+ 3.8
" " 8, Kalutola	4,350	4,169	4,362	+ 12.9	4,792	5,023	4,863	+ 10.8
" " 9, Muchipara	6,743	6,212	6,370	+ 35.6	2,920	3,484	3,331	+ 12.3
" " 10, Bowbazar	4,339	3,893	3,756	+ 24.5	3,523	2,735	3,914	- 0.7
" " 11, Poddapukur	8,643	8,432	8,689	+ 48.9	430	718	565	+ 10.0
" " 12, Waterloo Street	6,600	5,396	5,759	+ 0.6	1,536	2,170	2,417	- 34.4
" " 13, Fenwick Bazar	4,920	5,139	5,066	- 2.6	3,074	3,078	3,841	- 4.1
" " 14, Talola	3,892	3,713	3,638	+ 17.8	4,329	5,161	5,379	- 1.5
" " 15, Collinga	3,726	4,063	3,892	- 17.3	3,692	4,719	4,945	- 30.8
" " 16, Park Street	5,013	4,116	4,519	+ 27.1	2,059	3,589	3,234	- 29.1
" " 17, Baman Bastes (Vic-toria Terrace).	4,240	5,771	5,789	- 50.3	2,013	2,669	3,632	- 45.0
" " 18, Hastings	6,323	6,323	6,372	+ 14.2	2,737	2,759	2,807	+ 8.4
" " 19, Bantaly	6,156	6,262	6,182	+ 35.4	3,112	3,041	3,165	+ 33.7
" " 20, Beniapukur	3,963	3,927	4,256	+ 53.3	5,024	5,784	5,402	+ 38.5
" " 21, Ballygunge-Tollyganje	5,442	5,443	5,281	+ 82.4	4,210	4,171	4,513	+ 63.3
" " 22, Bhawanipore	8,577	8,217	8,197	+ 34.7	1,656	1,324	1,603	- 15.6
" " 23, Alipore	7,579	7,643	7,162	+ 41.8	2,090	2,143	2,529	+ 9.7
" " 24, Ekbalpore	3,933	4,448	3,930	+ 42.7	5,046	5,531	5,822	+ 38.3
" " 25, Waiganj	6,916	6,668	6,760	+ 67.0	2,294	3,165	3,100	+ 22.4
PORT WILLIAM AND MAIDAN ...	2,806	2,975	4,153	+ 19.6	2,347	2,802	1,781	+ 73.3
PORT	2,369	2,787	4,307	- 45.9	6,839	6,123	4,666	+ 48.2
CANALS	5,360	4,803	5,439	+ 51.9	4,640	5,073	4,500	+ 60.1
SUBURBS	6,080	6,318	.....	.....	3,898	3,615	.....	.....
Cossipur-Ohitpur	7,147	7,130	.....	.....	2,706	2,784	.....	.....
Manicktollah	6,123	7,037	.....	.....	3,942	2,937	.....	.....
Garden Reach	4,029	4,313	.....	.....	3,234	3,393	.....	.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—CHRISTIANS. NUMBER AND VARIATIONS.

	ACTUAL NUMBERS OF CHRISTIANS.			VARIATION PER CENT.		
	1911.	1901.	1891.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1891 to 1911.
CALCUTTA	39,551	37,925	28,997	+ 4.3	+ 30.8	+ 36.4
Ward No. 1, Shampukur	24	35	15	- 25.7	+ 133.3	+ 73.3
" " 2, Kumartoli	17	5	4	+ 240.0	+ 25.0	+ 325.0
" " 3, Bariala	212	150	127	+ 41.3	+ 18.1	+ 68.9
" " 4, Boken Street	675	568	371	+ 17.2	+ 53.1	+ 65.8
" " 5, Jorabagan	63	59	55	+ 6.8	+ 7.3	+ 14.5
" " 6, Jorasanko	119	200	177	- 9.6	+ 18.1	+ 6.6
" " 7, Narayazar	430	609	561	- 21.2	+ 35.6	- 14.4
" " 8, Kalutola	3,010	1,545	2,828	- 25.3	+ 8.3	- 23.5
" " 9, Muchipara	1,691	1,596	1,280	+ 6.0	+ 24.7	+ 31.1
" " 10, Bowbazar	4,240	5,181	4,320	- 18.2	+ 19.9	- 1.9
" " 11, Paddapukur	2,623	2,337	1,559	+ 15.2	+ 49.9	+ 68.3
" " 12, Waterloo Street	1,377	1,256	978	+ 9.8	+ 28.4	+ 40.8
" " 13, Fenwick Bazar	3,487	3,305	2,931	- 0.8	+ 19.6	+ 19.0
" " 14, Faltola	3,653	3,534	2,715	+ 12.6	+ 30.2	+ 46.9
" " 15, Collinga	3,623	1,944	1,329	+ 30.0	+ 27.9	+ 60.3
" " 16, Park Street	1,514	1,345	982	+ 12.6	+ 37.0	+ 51.2
" " 17, Baman Butee (Victoria Terrace)	1,141	789	816	+ 44.0	+ 28.1	+ 83.3
" " 18, Hastings	516	407	347	+ 26.5	+ 17.3	+ 43.4
" " 19, Entally	3,199	2,610	2,189	+ 23.6	+ 20.9	+ 48.2
" " 20, Boatapukur	1,513	772	665	+ 96.0	+ 37.1	+ 163.7
" " 21, Ballygunge-Tollygunge	1,194	1,034	550	+ 15.5	+ 88.0	+ 117.1
" " 22, Bhawanipore	1,843	1,207	993	+ 52.7	+ 21.9	+ 84.3
" " 23, Alipore	423	317	287	+ 35.0	+ 10.5	+ 49.1
" " 24, Ekhalpore	918	675	380	+ 36.0	+ 77.6	+ 141.6
" " 25, Waiganj	739	550	291	+ 34.4	+ 89.0	+ 154.9
FORT WILLIAM AND MAIDAN	1,643	1,578	1,261	+ 4.3	+ 26.1	+ 31.3
PORT	1,396	2,793	1,486	- 50.0	+ 109.1	+ 4.5
CANALS ... ..	.....	15	4	- 100.0	+ 275.0	- 100.0
SUBURBS	960	590	.....	+ 62.7	.....	.....
Cossipur-Ohitpur	609	538	.....	+ 30.2	.....	.....
Manicktollah	164	68	.....	+ 153.5	.....	.....
Garden Reach	187	187	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—RACES AND SECTS OF CHRISTIANS (ACTUAL NUMBERS).

SECT.	Europeans and allied races.	Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Total.		Variation, 1901-1911.
				1911.	1901.	
CALCUTTA.						
Anglican Communion	7,937	4,791	2,908	15,636	17,890	- 13.6
Armenian	613	13	12	638	331	+ 93.7
Baptist	237	249	2,015	2,521	1,573	+ 60.4
Congregationalist	94	48	150	390	177	+ 83.8
Greek	143	3	4	149	87	+ 71.3
Lutheran	216	2	32	250	126	+ 98.4
Methodist	339	267	606	1,302	1,360	- 4.3
Minor Protestant denominations	45	19	49	113	31	+ 264.5
Presbyterian	1,181	275	365	1,551	1,975	- 6.3
Protestant (unspecified)	336	150	441	927	20	+ 4,550.0
Quaker	2	.....	.....	2	4	- 50.0
Roman Catholic	3,044	8,360	4,338	15,692	14,343	+ 9.5
Salvationist	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Syrian (Romo-Syrian) ... ..	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Sect not returned	15	1	87	73	.....	.....
Indefinite beliefs	73	9	20	104	.....	.....
Total	14,997	14,177	11,077	39,551	37,925	+ 4.3
SUBURBS.						
Anglican Communion	149	99	50	298	351	- 15.1
Armenian	16	.....	.....	16	9	+ 77.8
Baptist	8	3	56	66	18	+ 261.1
Greek	13	.....	.....	13	14	+ 14.3
Methodist	19	12	79	110	20	+ 450.0
Presbyterian	82	2	8	92	65	+ 101.4
Protestant (unspecified)	16	3	104	123	.....	.....
Roman Catholic	35	173	20	228	133	+ 71.4
Sect not returned	1	.....	8	9	.....	.....
Indefinite beliefs	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Total	343	299	325	960	590	+ 62.7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—DISTRIBUTION OF CHRISTIANS PER MILLE (a) RACES BY SECT AND (b) SECTS BY RACE.

SECT.	RACES DISTRIBUTED BY SECT.				SECTS DISTRIBUTED BY RACE.			
	European.	Anglo Indian.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Anglo Indian.	Indian.	Total.
CALCUTTA.								
Anglican Communion	558	338	203	395	508	306	166	1,000
Armenian	43	1	1	16	401	20	19	1,000
Baptist	18	16	192	64	102	59	799	1,000
Congregationalist	7	3	16	7	324	159	617	1,000
Greek	10	0·1	0·3	4	953	20	27	1,000
Lutheran	15	0·1	3	6	854	8	728	1,000
Methodist	24	14	63	33	290	208	535	1,000
Minor Protestant denominations	3	1	4	3	293	108	424	1,000
Presbyterian	83	19	36	47	538	149	313	1,000
Protestant (unspecified)	23	11	40	23	362	169	476	1,000
Quaker	0·1	...	...	0·1	1,000	...	...	1,000
Roman Catholic	213	539	338	397	199	532	274	1,000
Salvationist	0·1	...	...	0·03	1,000	...	...	1,000
Syrian (Komo Syrian)	...	0·1	...	0·1	...	1,000	...	1,000
Sect not returned	1	0·1	2	2	205	14	781	1,000
Indefinite beliefs	5	1	2	3	721	67	192	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	369	353	260	1,000
SUBURBS.								
Anglican Communion	434	339	154	310	500	382	166	1,000
Armenian	47	...	...	17	1,000	...	...	1,000
Baptist	17	10	172	68	92	46	603	1,000
Greek	47	...	...	17	1,000	...	...	1,000
Methodist	55	41	243	115	173	109	718	1,000
Presbyterian	239	7	25	66	801	23	87	1,000
Protestant (unspecified)	47	10	320	128	130	24	846	1,000
Roman Catholic	102	593	61	237	153	759	88	1,000
Sect not returned	3	...	23	9	111	...	689	1,000
Indefinite beliefs	9	...	...	3	1,000	...	...	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	357	304	339	1,000

CHAPTER V.

SEX, AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION.

52. THE statistics on which the discussion in this Chapter is based will be found in Tables VII and XIV of the volume of tables. The former table shows the distribution of the total population and of the members of each religion by age, sex and civil condition, *i.e.*, it shows the number of each sex at different age periods that are unmarried, married or widowed. The figures are given separately for each year up to 5, after which they are arranged by quinquennial groups up to 70, those who are 70 and over being grouped together. In accordance with modern statistical practice, the age 0 indicates infants under one year of age, while the first number in each age group indicates the age reached and the last number the age not yet reached. The group 5-10, for instance, includes persons who are 5 years old but not yet 10 years old, *i.e.*, those whose completed ages are either 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9 years. Table XIV contains statistics of age, sex and civil condition for selected castes, the age periods 5-12 and 12-15 being substituted for the periods 5-10 and 10-15 given in the former table.

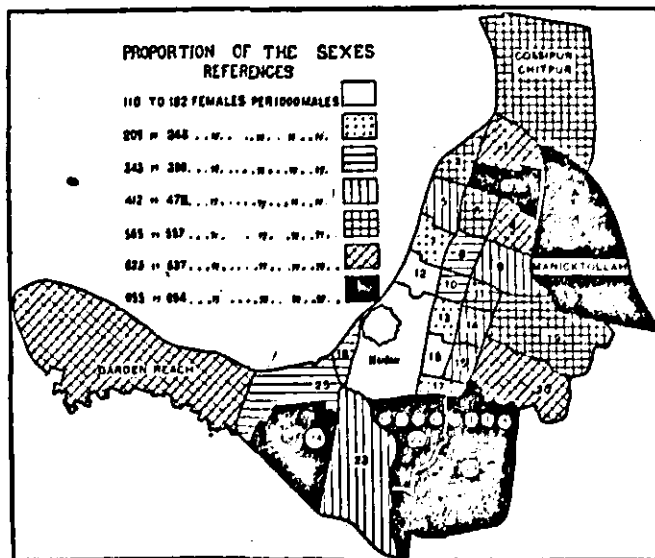
In order to bring the discussion of the results within a reasonable compass, the more prominent features of the statistics are illustrated by proportional figures in subsidiary tables at the end of this Chapter. It will therefore be unnecessary to load the Chapter with a mass of statistical details in order to explain points which can more easily be understood by a reference to these subsidiary tables or to Tables VII and XIV.

SEX.

53. There is a great disparity of the sexes both in Calcutta and the Suburbs, there being only 475 females to every 1,000 males in the former and 632 per 1,000 in the latter. The excess of males is of course due to immigration, as such a large proportion of the new-comers are adult males, who come to the city for a short time—it may be a few years or it may be only a few months—leaving their wives and families at home. If their stay in the city extends over a considerable time, they may eventually bring their wives to Calcutta and set up house there, but it more often happens that they are content to leave them in their native village and visit them at intervals. The disproportion between the sexes is steadily increasing, as the importance of Calcutta, as a commercial and industrial centre, increases, and railway communications are extended. The operation of the latter factor is of considerable importance. Immigrants come from ever increasing distances, and are therefore less likely to go to the expense of bringing women. At the same time, the ease and cheapness with which men can return to their homes makes it easier for them to do without their wives during their stay in the city.

The above figures relate only to the persons enumerated in Calcutta, but in the natural population, *i.e.*, persons born in Calcutta and enumerated either within or outside its limits, there is also a slight deficiency of females, of whom there are roughly 9 to every 10 males.

54. The paucity of women is least pronounced in Bartala and Manicktollah to the north-east and in Ballygunge-Tollygunge, Bhawanipore and Ekbalpore to the south.



In all these wards the number of females is about two-thirds that of men. Females are naturally in a small minority in the Fort (125 per mille), with its garrison of soldiers, and the minimum is reached in Waterloo Street 111 per mille, which is a ward with a small population consisting mainly of persons employed in offices and shops, among whom males are in large excess.

55. The Jews are the only community in which females outnumber males,

SEX BY RELIGION.

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.			
Religion.	Total.	Born in Calcutta.	Immigrants.
<i>All religions</i>	475	550	357
Hindu	405	564	293
Musalman	390	871	243
Christian	760	1,065	560
Buddhist	275	815	207
Jain	528	630	308
Hikh	212	976	169
Jew	1,057	1,088	1,012
Brahmo	975	1,181	554
Confucian	189	1,307	104
Parsi	593	1,057	512

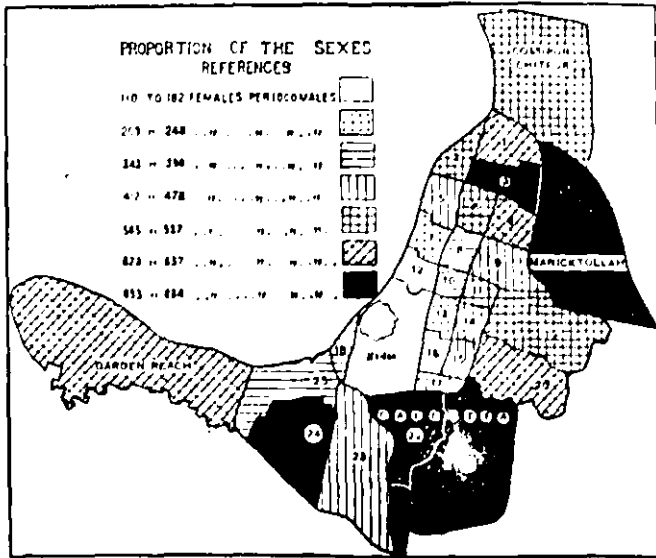
though the two sexes nearly counter-balance one another among the Brahmos. From what has already been said, however, it will readily be understood that the proportion of the sexes must vary with the proportion of immigrants. A clearer idea of the sex proportions can therefore be obtained by taking the figures for the Calcutta-born population and for immigrants separately, as in the marginal statement. A study of these figures yields some interesting results.

In the case of immigrants, the Jews and then the Brahmos have the greatest preference for the companionship of their women-folk. Among the Jews, indeed, the two sexes are nearly equally represented in the immigrant population, a fact which *prima facie* shows that they come to Calcutta to make permanent homes there. Among the Hindu immigrants there are 2 women to every 5 men, but among the Musalmans only 1 woman to every 4 men. The Confucian Chinese bring the fewest women, viz., 1 to every 10 men.

In the case of the Calcutta-born population it may be safely assumed that where the sexes are more or less in equal strength, it implies more or less permanent residence. Applying this criterion, we find that the communities who become domiciled in Calcutta are the Confucian Chinese, the Christians (who owe their position to the Anglo-Indians and the Indian Christians), the Jews, Parsis and Brahmos. The Chinese who were born within the city limits stand in a class by themselves, for there are approximately two women to every male. The Jains, who are mainly Marwari merchants and their employes, have the smallest proportion of permanent settlers, the ratio of males to females among them being 5 to 3.

56. The proportion of females is highest among the Baishnabs, many of whom are fallen women: there are 7 females to every 5 males. After the Baishnabs, the indigineous Bengali castes have the largest number of females, viz., in order, Tanti, Subarnabanik, Sadgop, Gandhabanik and Baidya: the proportion of females per 1,000 males among these five castes varies from 890 to 647. The antithesis is found among the Khandaits, an Oriya caste, whose men come to Calcutta to work as day labourers, gardeners, etc., until they have saved enough money to make it worth their while to return and enjoy the proceeds of their labour: among them there is only 1 woman to every 33 men.

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SEX BY RELIGION.

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.			
Religion.	Total.	Born in Calcutta.	Immigrants.
<i>All religions</i>	475	880	357
Hindu	495	854	393
Musalman	320	871	252
Christian	740	1,063	660
Buddhist	276	815	207
Jain	328	670	500
Sikh	212	976	169
Jew	1,067	1,088	1,013
Brahmo	976	1,191	654
Confucian	150	1,857	104
Parsi	593	1,067	612

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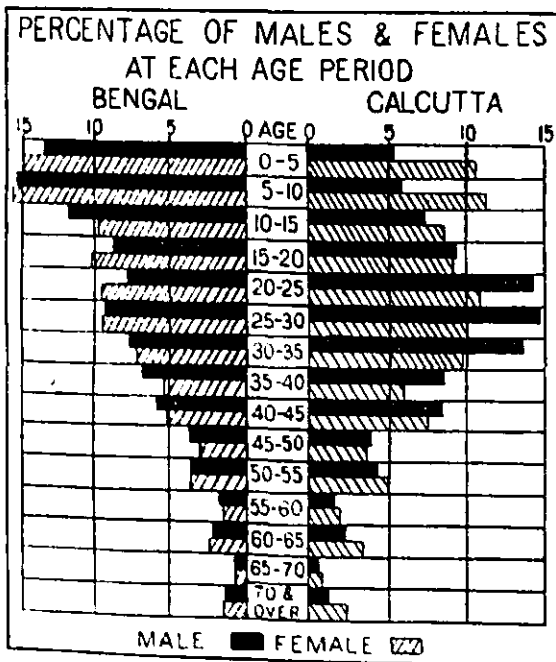
SEX BY CASTE.

insanitary surroundings inevitable in congested areas. Lastly, the practice of cutting the umbilical cord with dirty instruments (*e.g.*, a piece of split bamboo, or a conch shell) and of applying cow-dung ashes to the freshly cut end commonly results in tetanus neonatorum and causes a very large number of deaths among healthy infants every year. On this subject I may quote the following remarks recorded by Major W. W. Clemesha, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, on the returns compiled by Dr. Pearse, Health Officer of Calcutta, for 1909, in which year more than half the deaths of children, that died within a year of birth, occurred in the first month.

61. "All who have studied the subject of infant mortality in this country recognize that the causes of infant deaths fall under two main heads. First, conditions connected with the health of parents, such as premature marriage and the prevalence of such wasting diseases as malaria, which particularly affect the well-being of the mother. The second head is equally important, viz., the extremely insanitary conditions of child birth and the appalling ignorance prevalent. The figures given by Dr. Pearse demonstrate these points to a most remarkable extent. Out of 2,700 children that die within the first month, more than 1,200, or nearly 50 per cent., come under the heads of premature birth and debility at birth. These deaths obviously come under the first heading named above: probably early marriage is the preponderating factor, because malaria is comparatively rare in Calcutta. Under the second heading practically another 1,000 children die of tetanus and convulsions, diseases which are occasioned by ignorance in matters of hygiene relating to child-birth on the part of the mother and those attending to her. It appears that under these two heads about 2,200 out of 2,700 deaths can be accounted for. Grave social conditions, such as child-marriage, are things which are difficult to alter, and which the spread of education alone can hope to remedy. Deaths which are occasioned by tetanus are, however, entirely preventible. Even a little ordinary cleanliness and a little common knowledge would reduce the death-rate nearly one-half. Concerning the mortality of children between the ages of one month and one year, the causes are many and various. Bronchitis and chest troubles generally appear to account for a very large number of deaths. The children are not sufficiently clad in the cold weather, and further it is the weakly child (*i.e.*, the child of immature parents) which is most likely to contract fatal lung trouble."

62. In the ages of the remainder of the population the effects of migration are very clearly seen. More than half the males, and 46 per cent. of the females, are 15 to 40 years of age. After 45 there is a sharp and heavy drop in the numbers, which is obviously due to the fact that the workers

THE ADULT POPULATION AND MEAN AGE.



leave the city for their homes and that there are few elderly immigrants to fill their places. Comparatively few men spend their declining years in the city, the proportion of men over 60 years of age to the adults (aged 15-40) being only 6 per cent., or about half what it is in Bengal. The percentage of old women, however, is double this figure, and is but little less than that for the Presidency (14 per cent.). The marginal diagram sufficiently illustrates the proportion of males and females at each age period and the difference between the age constitution of the people of Calcutta and those of Bengal.

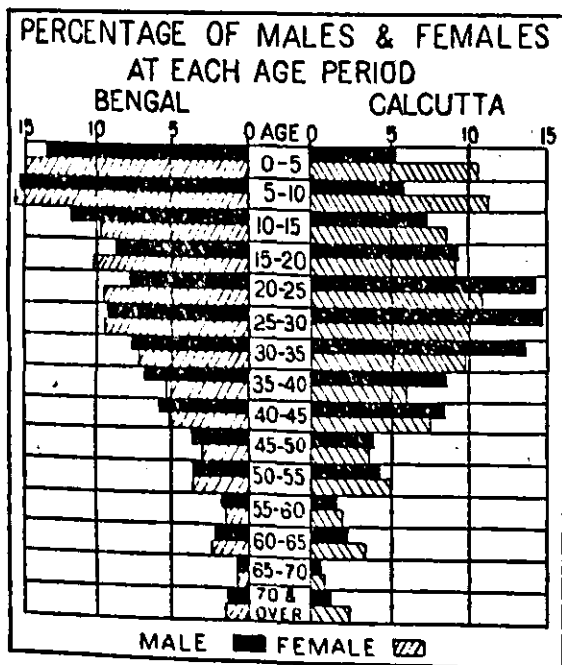
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merely the average age of those who are enumerated. This is 29 years for males and nearly 28 for females, whereas the figures for the whole Province are $24\frac{1}{2}$ and 24, respectively.

CIVIL CONDITION.

63. As shown in the margin, a little over one-third of the males enumerated in Calcutta and the Suburbs are unmarried, but more than half of them are under 15 years of age. Less than a third of the female population are unmarried, and of these only one-tenth are over 15. The proportion of the widowed among the males is 1 in 27; but among the females one in every four

Civil condition.	NUMBER PER 1,000 OF EACH SEX.			
	CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.		BENGAL.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Unmarried ...	343	276	311	356
Married ...	631	468	454	463
Widowed ...	37	253	35	201

is a widow. The proportions for married and unmarried persons are very different from those of Bengal as a whole, for those who have not contracted a marriage are far fewer, and those who have done so are far more numerous, than in the general population of the Presidency. The cause of this difference is that the population of Calcutta is so largely composed of adults, and that there is a relative paucity of children and old persons.

64. Another remarkable feature of the returns is the comparatively large number of unmarried females aged 20 and over that were enumerated in Calcutta. Here, however, 3,474 prostitutes, or about one-fourth of the prostitutes of that age, returned themselves as unmarried, and they alone represent half the total number of unmarried females aged 20 and over. It is on this account that the proportion of the latter to the total number of unmarried females is so high in the metropolis, viz., 9 per cent., whereas in Bengal it is only 1 per cent.

65. Altogether 331 children under 5 years of age, and 2,903 aged 5 to 10, were returned as married. At the latter age period there are 7 young girl-wives to every 3 boy-husbands; nor need the excess of girl-wives be wondered at, for girls are married at an earlier age than boys, and it is generally considered essential that a bridegroom should be older than a bride. Between 10 and 15 half the females, but only one-tenth of the males, of Calcutta are married, while from 15 to 20 four-fifths of the former and three tenths of the latter have assumed the married state. After 20 there is a striking disparity in the proportions as shown in the margin. The number of

NUMBER OF MARRIED PER 1,000.		
Age.	Male.	Female.
20-40 ...	787	727
40-60 ...	688	376
60 and over ...	773	138

men who remain unmarried after that age is very small, whereas the number of married women steadily decreases and that of widows rises.

Taking the statistics for adult age, *i.e.*, 15-40, we find that in Calcutta 71 per cent. of the adult males and 75 per cent. of the adult females, are married. Males, however, are in large excess at this age—there are three to every female—so that married men far outnumber the married women, the proportion being 5 to 2 in the city and 5 to 3 in the Suburbs.

66. The actual number of widowers is only 6 per cent. of the number of married men, whereas there is one widow to every two married women. The prevalence of early marriage in the Hindu community, and the bar against the remarriage of widows which exists in a large section of it account for the presence of 699 widows under 15 years of age, of whom 539 are Hindus. Nearly one-fifth of the adult women (aged 15-40), but less than one-fortieth of the adult males, are widowed: in Calcutta no less than 3,799, or 15 per cent. of the widows of this age, are prostitutes. Three-fifths of the aggregate number of widows are Hindus and only one-fifth are Musalmans, though the Musalmans remarry widows freely. The difference between the social practices of the two communities is even more clearly illustrated by the returns for women of adult age, which is also the nubile age, at which one out of every three Hindu women, but only one out of every ten Musalman women, is a widow.

WIDOWERS AND WIDOWS.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—GENERAL PROPORTION OF THE SEXES.

CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.	NUMBERS OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.									
	1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.		1871.	
	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Calcutta	475	659	507	828	526	953	556	1,013	553	Not available.
Suburbs	633	---	628	---	669	---	Not available.	---	Not available.	---

Figures showing the natural population of the Suburbs are not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES AT DIFFERENT AGE-PERIODS BY RELIGIONS AT EACH OF THE LAST THREE CENSUSES.

AGE.	All religions.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Christians.		
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1891.	1901.	1911.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CALCUTTA.												
0-1	892	881	923	874	877	943	786	808	883	847	898	835
1-5	831	944	985	825	895	952	834	914	877	914	888	821
5-10	963	953	941	936	941	950	937	967	915	970	1,003	923
10-15	908	1,003	1,017	949	991	1,022	820	1,023	1,017	975	1,043	1,013
15-20	866	868	880	842	843	865	889	879	903	935	1,015	956
Total 0-5	889	916	937	899	910	945	854	917	994	961	936	909
5-10	800	896	901	892	895	890	830	869	879	1,022	1,177	1,031
10-15	590	590	758	587	596	557	543	537	485	830	1,048	1,056
15-20	512	511	467	530	530	487	435	419	368	881	969	938
20-25	419	393	364	408	395	366	411	354	311	739	546	633
25-30	417	341	323	424	353	355	376	391	264	636	550	571
Total 0-30	560	630	604	558	637	614	523	476	439	863	811	803
30-40	412	377	357	446	399	357	329	308	261	614	630	607
40-50	463	467	483	502	504	459	391	373	314	731	884	692
50-60	533	599	592	639	648	663	450	473	417	766	637	742
60 and over	841	823	829	940	984	927	669	660	619	967	1,048	1,107
Total 30 and over	488	479	436	530	615	471	388	338	331	707	688	696
Total all ages	526	607	478	545	637	495	457	435	390	805	761	760
SUBURBS.												
0-1	---	831	914	---	866	911	---	925	910	---	375	944
1-5	---	1,024	1,008	---	1,077	1,022	---	920	860	---	4,000	1,250
5-10	---	1,010	941	---	1,020	893	---	1,003	987	---	778	2,600
10-15	---	1,035	996	---	981	1,011	---	1,060	981	---	1,871	1,184
15-20	---	864	974	---	870	1,048	---	913	894	---	806	1,000
Total 0-5	---	961	958	---	959	965	---	975	946	---	944	1,904
5-10	---	963	919	---	841	932	---	990	900	---	1,143	1,116
10-15	---	626	636	---	616	593	---	633	623	---	1,429	1,256
15-20	---	703	715	---	729	634	---	784	823	---	1,074	3,278
20-25	---	897	537	---	637	504	---	716	745	---	1,583	772
25-30	---	463	471	---	435	416	---	531	588	---	400	667
Total 0-30	---	670	679	---	639	613	---	763	780	---	993	1,037
30-40	---	513	494	---	504	439	---	532	578	---	575	641
40-50	---	451	530	---	565	517	---	532	567	---	384	471
50-60	---	677	706	---	705	733	---	623	718	---	800	455
60 and over	---	801	878	---	828	957	---	731	797	---	1,180	636
Total 30 and over	---	579	671	---	586	647	---	670	618	---	529	515
Total all ages	---	698	639	---	605	584	---	670	714	---	735	808

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III. —NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES FOR CERTAIN SELECTED CASTES.

Calcutta and Suburbs.

CASTE.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.						
	All ages.	0-5.	6-12.	13-15.	16-20.	21-40.	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Awarwala ...	664	816	786	691	643	484	546
Bairya ...	647	862	908	964	708	484	784
Dhoba ...	842	823	754	657	603	423	825
Dwadhi ...	378	559	566	373	373	315	301
Gandhabank ...	692	1,043	968	800	805	572	729
Goala ...	815	584	550	662	361	237	315
Jolaha (Muselman) ...	413	778	669	376	291	418	384
Kabar ...	254	705	448	409	328	193	259
Khandait ...	31	80	68	29	22	24	37
Kurmi ...	220	354	390	464	222	166	205
Muchi ...	360	900	705	749	697	279	312
Pathan (Muselman) ...	303	551	536	325	319	254	249
Rajput or Ohhatri ...	211	418	492	258	262	161	190
Sadkop ...	774	939	1,013	934	875	600	671
Saiyad (Muselman) ...	351	486	671	394	360	301	405
Subarnabank ...	814	845	868	921	871	746	824
Sunri ...	490	984	787	557	488	386	430

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—ACTUAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REPORTED FOR EACH SEX DURING THE DECADES 1891-1900 AND 1901-10.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS.			NUMBER OF DEATHS.			Excess (+) or deficit (-) of female births over male births.	Excess (+) or deficit (-) of female deaths over male deaths.	Excess (+) or deficit (-) of births over deaths.	Number of female births per 1,000 male births.	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CALCUTTA.												
1891 ...	6,469	6,008	12,477	12,647	8,870	21,517	-	461	-	9,040	629	701
1892 ...	6,683	6,005	12,688	11,777	8,405	20,180	-	678	-	7,492	639	716
1893 ...	7,111	6,331	13,442	11,463	8,660	20,113	-	730	-	6,791	627	756
1894 ...	6,030	5,390	11,420	12,883	9,559	22,441	-	640	-	3,583	604	743
1895 ...	5,839	5,108	10,947	15,536	11,495	27,031	-	733	-	4,131	674	794
1896 ...	5,732	5,878	11,610	14,549	9,807	24,356	-	856	-	4,742	673	764
1897 ...	6,707	5,877	12,584	14,702	9,963	24,665	-	830	-	11,745	676	778
1898 ...	5,069	4,465	9,534	11,519	8,824	20,343	-	616	-	2,655	678	766
1899 ...	5,733	5,272	11,004	15,113	10,710	25,823	-	460	-	4,403	690	769
1900 ...	5,661	5,112	10,773	22,334	14,404	36,738	-	549	-	7,920	603	645
Total, 1891-1900 ...	63,041	55,498	117,539	142,502	100,698	243,197	-	6,543	-	41,807	805	707
1901-1910.												
1901 ...	4,798	4,331	9,129	19,358	13,098	32,456	-	467	-	6,260	673	677
1902 ...	6,358	5,704	12,062	15,639	12,771	31,410	-	594	-	5,863	607	685
1903 ...	6,894	6,288	13,182	17,301	12,374	29,765	-	606	-	5,017	612	712
1904 ...	7,311	7,389	14,700	15,888	11,405	27,293	-	672	-	4,363	623	743
1905 ...	8,328	7,245	15,573	18,820	13,361	32,181	-	1,147	-	5,459	643	710
1906 ...	7,861	7,223	15,084	17,463	12,831	30,293	-	639	-	4,027	619	735
1907 ...	8,296	7,645	15,941	18,347	13,695	31,942	-	628	-	4,752	626	763
1908 ...	8,340	8,295	16,635	18,255	11,434	27,689	-	637	-	4,381	624	703
1909 ...	10,206	9,317	19,523	16,349	12,577	28,926	-	889	-	3,792	603	768
1910 ...	8,914	8,199	17,113	13,353	10,376	23,729	-	723	-	2,973	619	777
Total, 1901-1910 ...	78,700	71,499	150,199	171,859	123,881	295,733	-	7,301	-	47,971	809	731
SUBURBS.												
1891 ...	503	480	983	1,270	933	2,203	-	23	-	317	664	750
1892 ...	440	408	848	620	583	1,203	-	32	-	57	627	610
1893 ...	468	453	921	515	454	969	-	6	-	61	661	628
1894 ...	432	459	891	543	481	1,024	+	27	-	67	1,062	678
1895 ...	409	381	790	650	538	1,208	-	28	-	94	616	635
1896 ...	462	371	833	656	456	1,112	-	81	-	200	621	695
1897 ...	508	500	1,008	543	409	952	-	2	-	134	626	703
1898 ...	623	618	1,241	717	614	1,331	-	10	-	103	624	656
1899 ...	664	786	1,450	964	820	1,784	-	73	-	144	610	650
1900 ...	736	613	1,349	1,167	810	1,977	-	98	-	357	668	634
Total, 1891-1900 ...	5,430	5,105	10,535	7,650	6,136	13,786	-	325	-	1,514	640	602
1901-1910.												
1901 ...	658	548	1,206	986	759	1,695	-	110	-	167	633	690
1902 ...	825	711	1,536	813	684	1,497	-	114	-	129	662	641
1903 ...	788	619	1,407	773	623	1,396	-	137	-	151	610	605
1904 ...	859	731	1,590	619	544	1,164	-	128	-	74	631	690
1905 ...	820	728	1,548	734	573	1,307	-	92	-	170	628	708
1906 ...	746	580	1,326	785	600	1,385	-	160	-	175	628	771
1907 ...	842	703	1,545	821	715	1,537	-	130	-	107	625	670
1908 ...	914	765	1,679	622	518	1,140	-	138	-	104	627	633
1909 ...	1,305	1,043	2,348	2,030	1,681	3,710	-	202	-	369	632	624
1910 ...	1,187	1,076	2,263	2,337	1,687	4,024	-	111	-	650	606	723
Total, 1901-1910 ...	8,819	7,401	16,220	10,450	8,365	18,815	-	1,351	-	3,085	647	600

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—NUMBER OF DEATHS OF EACH SEX AT DIFFERENT AGES.

AGE.	1903.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		TOTAL.		Average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
CALCUTTA.													
0-1	2,720	2,230	2,794	2,347	2,535	2,219	2,436	2,159	2,757	2,469	13,232	11,433	985
1-5	1,332	1,204	1,771	1,754	1,540	1,480	1,123	1,025	1,356	1,406	7,131	6,918	971
5-10	867	763	692	627	739	577	629	492	654	651	3,731	3,080	815
10-15	811	515	540	383	722	518	650	430	753	581	3,481	2,427	697
15-20	1,183	784	697	577	1,125	763	1,005	669	1,105	763	5,205	3,516	676
20-25	2,130	1,543	2,090	1,489	2,674	1,644	2,323	1,366	2,016	1,330	12,831	7,351	573
25-30	2,758	1,345	2,558	1,524	2,703	1,526	2,809	1,553	2,199	1,368	13,037	7,056	539
30-35	1,910	1,037	1,800	954	1,909	1,137	1,326	821	1,651	928	8,836	4,867	559
35-40	1,402	950	1,289	837	1,432	943	1,181	764	1,260	792	6,504	4,306	656
40-45	2,701	2,901	2,451	2,549	2,398	2,509	2,514	2,145	2,531	2,350	13,105	12,353	981
Total	19,890	13,361	17,469	12,931	18,347	13,595	16,355	11,434	16,369	12,677	87,853	63,807	731
SUBURBS.													
0-1	143	118	126	88	139	129	107	75	426	346	941	741	787
1-5	79	65	73	67	133	87	78	81	240	217	603	517	637
5-10	65	42	47	40	46	40	36	39	109	85	285	246	360
10-15	81	23	44	27	35	27	27	20	74	55	211	152	230
15-20	41	40	40	44	44	44	30	43	01	89	237	266	1,035
20-25	95	71	110	83	100	34	81	50	227	197	673	484	719
25-30	69	54	80	50	61	71	57	36	226	187	529	398	752
30-35	70	48	78	47	67	40	61	35	168	121	432	297	688
35-40	64	34	61	49	69	64	60	49	153	103	407	299	735
40-45	87	76	102	96	97	123	86	90	273	281	643	668	1,039
Total	734	504	765	590	629	715	693	518	2,039	1,681	4,922	4,068	517

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX IN CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.

AGE.	1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0-1	135	251	130	217				
1-5	67	126	60	158				
5-10	120	235	117	216				
10-15	118	243	115	233				
15-20	117	212	130	201				
20-25	600	1,112	576	996				
25-30	725	833	726	841				
30-35	910	911	913	929				
35-40	1,353	1,065	1,253	994				
40-45	1,454	999	1,381	937				
45-50	1,330	975	1,309	979	Not available.			
50-55	847	587	820	622				
55-60	855	759	906	626				
60-65	393	354	424	393				
65-70	414	500	476	562				
75-80	144	100	201	226				
80 and over	383	645	411	678				
Mean age	29.1	27.7	29.7	28.6				

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN CERTAIN CASTES.

Caste.	Males—Number per mille aged					Females—Number per mille aged				
	0-5.	5-12.	12-18.	18-40.	40 and over.	0-5.	5-12.	12-18.	18-40.	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Agarwala	64	88	52	577	219	98	118	87	524	212
Beidya	88	108	64	272	168	117	151	98	453	204
Dhoba	72	99	59	542	221	110	125	72	465	215
Doodh	57	89	52	558	253	89	119	82	479	261
Goala	41	54	43	608	259	76	93	51	481	249
Gandhabanik	82	98	58	512	249	125	141	68	424	220
Jolsha (Musliman)	58	101	102	520	212	109	137	69	482	203
Kahar	82	56	58	617	237	90	99	94	483	184
Khandait	53	85	56	634	242	91	76	63	482	222
Karmi	50	60	51	575	264	81	106	112	422	245
Mochi	49	71	42	599	229	124	129	87	442	207
Pathan (Musliman)	54	77	62	572	222	97	124	68	481	212
Rajput (Chhatri)	42	59	39	622	240	85	121	47	521	212
Rudrop	71	80	55	522	259	86	104	89	451	220
Saiyad (Musliman)	77	81	58	522	231	89	142	59	454	245
Sobarnabanik	101	111	74	429	254	104	119	24	424	227
Sunri	67	84	49	562	225	122	124	55	465	210

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.—PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF PERSONS OVER 60 TO THOSE AGED 15-40; ALSO OF MARRIED FEMALE AGED 15-40 PER 100 FEMALES.

	PROPORTION OF CHILDREN, BOTH SEXES, PER 100.				PROPORTION OF PERSONS OVER 60 PER 100 AGED 15-40.				NUMBER OF MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15-40 PER 100 FEMALES OF ALL AGES.	
	Persons aged 15-40.		Married females aged 15-40.		1911.		1901.			
	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	1911.	1901.
Calcutta and Suburbs.	27	27	122	129	6	14	7	15	24	22

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.—VARIATION IN POPULATION AT CERTAIN AGE PERIODS

	Period.	VARIATION PER CENT. IN POPULATION (INCREASE + DECREASE -).					
		All ages.	0-10.	10-15.	15-40.	40-60.	60 and over.
Calcutta and Suburbs.	1901-1911	+ 9.9	+ 14.2	+ 2.2	+ 14.0	- 1.9	+ 2.7

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.—REPORTED BIRTH AND DEATH RATES BY SEX.

YEAR.	NUMBER PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION (CENSUS OF 1901).			
	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5
CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.				
1901	6	5	21	14
1902	8	7	20	14
1903	8	7	19	14
1904	9	9	17	13
1905	10	8	21	15
1906	9	8	19	14
1907	10	9	20	15
1908	10	9	18	15
1909	12	11	19	15
1910	11	10	17	13
Average of decade	9	8	19	14

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX, RELIGION AND MAIN AGE PERIOD AT EACH OF THE LAST THREE CENSUSES.

Calcutta.

RELIGION, SEX AND AGE.	UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.
ALL RELIGIONS.									
Males ...	339	319	298	625	637	663	36	44	39
0-5 ...	995	994	994	5	6	6	0.1	0.03	0.2
5-10 ...	978	967	976	21	31	22	0.3	2	2
10-15 ...	889	843	845	100	132	149	2	5	6
15-20 ...	896	614	541	308	372	447	6	14	13
20-40 ...	186	165	148	787	804	828	27	31	36
40-60 ...	37	44	38	884	861	879	77	95	83
60 and over ...	32	34	24	773	762	794	195	204	182
Females ...	284	257	245	464	469	451	259	281	304
0-5 ...	995	992	989	4	7	10	1	1	1
5-10 ...	949	924	933	48	70	61	3	6	6
10-15 ...	483	447	430	498	521	536	19	32	34
15-20 ...	101	105	102	824	808	797	75	87	101
20-40 ...	51	36	31	727	710	672	222	264	294
40-60 ...	27	16	14	378	374	355	297	310	331
60 and over ...	18	14	6	188	152	152	249	234	242
HINDU.									
Males ...	335	319	290	627	642	666	38	46	44
0-5 ...	995	995	995	5	5	4	0.1	...	1
5-10 ...	980	966	974	20	32	24	0.3	2	2
10-15 ...	887	802	838	111	133	156	2	5	6
15-20 ...	679	608	635	314	381	452	7	11	12
20-40 ...	173	140	140	798	819	831	29	32	29
40-60 ...	37	45	37	876	852	888	87	103	97
60 and over ...	33	33	22	762	748	770	215	219	205
Females ...	261	230	216	452	448	422	226	232	259
0-5 ...	995	992	990	5	7	9	0.2	1	1
5-10 ...	948	914	920	50	75	71	2	2	2
10-15 ...	581	527	517	595	632	639	24	41	44
15-20 ...	41	46	38	871	850	827	58	104	121
20-40 ...	40	33	31	690	663	610	270	314	369
40-60 ...	25	12	12	352	326	297	243	261	311
60 and over ...	16	14	5	110	122	117	274	262	278
MUSALMAN.									
Males ...	312	295	277	659	665	692	29	40	30
0-5 ...	995	991	990	5	9	10	...	0.1	0.1
5-10 ...	959	942	977	31	35	22	0.4	3	1
10-15 ...	880	815	835	119	149	169	2	6	6
15-20 ...	669	588	614	322	389	475	5	25	11
20-40 ...	166	147	124	810	823	854	24	30	22
40-60 ...	22	27	25	922	900	921	54	73	56
60 and over ...	15	26	14	833	801	847	152	171	129
Females ...	222	262	260	522	522	522	129	210	205
0-5 ...	992	928	922	5	11	15	2	1	0.4
5-10 ...	944	927	946	53	38	52	3	5	2
10-15 ...	554	551	522	403	422	452	13	21	20
15-20 ...	78	72	61	870	866	875	52	62	74
20-40 ...	20	21	16	855	842	842	125	137	142
40-60 ...	2	2	6	490	480	494	592	511	600
60 and over ...	2	6	3	181	190	219	211	204	272
CHRISTIAN.									
Males ...	604	600	602	360	351	359	36	49	33
0-5 ...	999	1,000	1,000	1	...	...	...	...	...
5-10 ...	995	1,000	999	5	...	...	...	...	...
10-15 ...	963	1,000	983	16	...	16	1	...	1
15-20 ...	940	912	823	30	25	172	1	2	5
20-40 ...	522	558	525	422	416	452	20	26	17
40-60 ...	122	124	121	722	702	712	23	144	94
60 and over ...	131	100	104	605	614	652	264	266	241
Females ...	502	503	511	363	350	350	129	147	129
0-5 ...	998	1,000	1,000	2	...	...	...	...	...
5-10 ...	995	1,000	997	3	...	2	...	...	...
10-15 ...	970	970	969	22	27	37	1	3	4
15-20 ...	722	712	671	261	270	295	16	14	24
20-40 ...	222	247	242	645	632	656	26	120	102
40-60 ...	122	89	92	496	496	482	272	412	422
60 and over ...	102	70	66	142	262	262	697	697	692

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XI.—DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX, RELIGION AND MAIN AGE PERIOD AT EACH OF THE LAST TWO CENSUSES.

Suburbs.

RELIGION, SEX AND AGE.	UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.
ALL RELIGIONS.						
<i>Males.</i>						
0-5	350	325	593	690	48	89
5-10	918	907	2	1	...	...
10-15	964	974	15	25	1	1
15-20	668	897	109	176	3	8
20-40	644	608	344	332	13	10
40-60	178	143	789	821	33	36
60 and over	84	30	868	858	101	106
	25	25	738	781	237	193
<i>Females.</i>						
0-5	287	250	495	483	250	287
5-10	995	909	5	2	...	...
10-15	924	902	74	91	2	7
15-20	371	352	604	606	25	42
20-40	38	41	845	861	77	96
40-60	15	14	770	719	216	207
60 and over	12	7	371	371	617	622
	5	4	117	151	378	343
HINDU.						
<i>Males.</i>						
0-5	343	317	601	626	53	57
5-10	998	999	2	1	...	...
10-15	987	976	18	23	2	1
15-20	895	897	103	96	3	7
20-40	666	613	324	370	10	11
40-60	187	183	776	808	37	40
60 and over	40	45	848	828	118	137
	30	27	697	760	273	307
<i>Females.</i>						
0-5	298	291	488	456	317	343
5-10	996	994	4	2	...	...
10-15	916	870	81	119	3	11
15-20	289	248	632	696	35	56
20-40	24	33	804	847	112	120
40-60	10	10	695	656	205	240
60 and over	7	9	292	316	703	676
	4	4	84	148	912	854
MUSALMAN.						
<i>Males.</i>						
0-5	378	335	582	630	40	35
5-10	997	999	3	1	...	...
10-15	991	970	19	30	1	5
15-20	879	874	118	123	3	3
20-40	602	693	335	339	13	8
40-60	139	117	822	864	39	29
60 and over	20	21	907	916	73	55
	18	19	799	811	185	179
<i>Females.</i>						
0-5	298	273	543	529	169	198
5-10	994	993	6	2	...	...
10-15	931	942	67	56	2	1
15-20	456	473	532	503	13	25
20-40	45	40	924	896	31	64
40-60	18	17	877	834	105	149
60 and over	21	7	497	475	423	518
	8	5	170	166	821	829
CHRISTIAN.						
<i>Males.</i>						
0-5	605	568	367	391	28	41
5-10	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
10-15	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
15-20	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
20-40	498	558	455	423	19	19
40-60	220	68	698	800	88	147
60 and over	600	...	200	1,000	200	...
<i>Females.</i>						
0-5	555	400	387	478	38	68
5-10	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
10-15	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...
15-20	658	950	18	50	...	...
20-40	659	734	317	441	24	35
40-60	180	180	756	802	54	38
60 and over	314	...	548	767	238	238
	...	...	296	336	714	714

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XII.—DISTRIBUTION BY MAIN AGE PERIODS AND CIVIL CONDITION OF 10,000 OF EACH SEX AND RELIGION.

RELIGION AND AGE.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CALCUTTA.						
All religions—	3,399	6,829	356	2,840	4,639	2,521
0-10	2,860	137	2	2,715	263	17
10-15	8,65	1,086	19	4,828	4,081	101
15-40	2,629	7,333	236	611	7,427	1,927
40 and over	343	8,663	975	250	3,116	6,634
Hindus—	3,348	6,969	383	2,814	4,529	2,857
0-10	2,568	129	3	2,708	275	14
10-15	8,609	1,113	18	3,819	5,950	233
15-40	2,609	7,237	254	404	7,261	2,333
40 and over	363	8,563	1,074	230	2,749	7,031
Muslimans—	3,119	6,586	295	2,881	5,228	1,891
0-10	2,811	187	2	2,670	303	28
10-15	6,796	1,183	23	5,944	4,032	124
15-40	3,441	7,348	311	311	8,331	1,108
40 and over	210	9,060	731	77	3,980	5,943
Christians—	6,044	3,599	357	5,045	3,633	1,399
0-10	2,909	31	.....	2,965	26	2
10-15	9,826	163	11	9,698	280	22
15-40	6,121	2,704	175	3,646	8,840	714
40 and over	1,512	7,259	1,229	1,253	4,205	4,437
SUBURBS.						
All religions—	3,594	5,929	477	2,574	4,931	2,495
0-10	2,006	91	3	2,591	397	12
10-15	8,685	1,033	27	3,712	6,032	252
15-40	2,425	7,236	340	194	7,923	1,824
40 and over	321	8,401	1,278	102	3,077	6,871
Hindus—	3,462	6,011	527	2,252	4,522	3,166
0-10	2,821	76	1	2,657	422	15
10-15	8,110	1,025	25	2,804	6,922	374
15-40	2,565	7,100	325	127	7,271	2,002
40 and over	383	8,149	1,468	46	2,361	7,593
Muslimans—	3,780	5,821	399	2,955	5,422	1,611
0-10	2,886	100	5	2,821	369	10
10-15	8,784	1,185	29	4,568	5,318	124
15-40	2,089	7,535	353	259	8,825	297
40 and over	120	8,236	572	178	4,104	5,718
Christians—	6,045	3,672	283	5,548	3,869	583
0-10	10,000	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....
10-15	10,000	.....	.....	9,818	183	.....
15-40	5,892	4,548	175	2,823	6,039	473
40 and over	2,674	6,436	300	1,857	5,102	3,061

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIII.—PROPORTION OF THE SEXES BY CIVIL CONDITION AT CERTAIN AGES FOR THE MAIN RELIGIONS.

CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS, AND RELIGION.	NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES.														
	All ages.			0-20.			10-15.			15-40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CALCUTTA.															
All religions	397	352	3,366	905	1,794	6,177	301	2,560	5,859	84	377	2,920	509	193	3,640
Hindu	387	338	3,609	906	1,987	4,538	239	2,278	7,203	60	373	3,445	373	189	3,842
Musliman	390	316	2,509	837	1,459	10,750	322	1,654	7,778	97	342	1,533	147	175	3,325
Christian	631	767	2,819	968	818	.....	1,042	1,241	2,10	339	995	2,655	648	451	2,578
SUBURBS.															
All religions	453	526	3,307	903	4,082	4,000	268	3,528	6,000	43	591	2,990	207	231	3,487
Hindu	380	443	3,506	913	5,370	10,000	188	3,946	8,800	21	487	2,639	78	188	3,262
Musliman	558	605	2,891	897	3,113	2,000	334	2,060	2,829	76	731	1,632	610	302	3,522
Christian	741	821	1,667	1,180	.....	.....	1,227	.....	.....	391	1,077	2,000	346	335	1,509

SUBSIDIARY TABLE XIV.—DISTRIBUTION OF CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX AT CERTAIN AGES FOR SELECTED CASTES.

Calcutta and Suburbs.

Caste.	MALES.															FEMALES.																							
	All ages.			0-5.			6-12.			13-20.			20-40.			40 and over.			All ages.			0-5.			6-12.			13-20.			20-40.			40 and over.					
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			
Agarwala	256	264	50	1,000			837	23				576	497	8	119	811	46	25	841	174	319	616	163	1,000				844	134		138	733	87	13	894	16	468	523	
Baidya	470	464	36	998			998					836	164		119	811	46	25	841	174	319	616	163	1,000				844	134		138	733	87	13	894	16	468	523	
Dhoba	311	325	64	996			906					848	432	14	114	836	739	13	14	804	183	397	510	193	998				848	150		166	749	97	19	845	408	483	
Dosadh	223	710	62	994	18		848	154	1	1		491	433	21	70	872	58	14	861	125	315	600	135	1,000				777	213		178	797	97	19	845	408	483		
Goala	253	701	68	1,000			920	89				667	347	6	139	835	36	27	868	103	304	617	273	998				763	334		211	676	113	26	671	520	16	468	523
Gandhabanik	371	569	60	998			984	14				721	268	13	175	768	57	36	939	135	323	474	344	997				867	128		105	611	54	33	686	368	16	638	638
Jolaha (Musliman)	268	691	41	983	11		913	87				333	637	20	19	831	37	18	856	103	234	676	146	993				813	106		233	715	47	57	841	163	16	638	638
Kahar	314	733	53	994			937	23				429	563	8	104	814	52	21	978	107	234	578	189	998				773	226		223	724	46	102	638	364	16	638	638
Khandait	255	701	44	994			931	46				417	523	30	204	767	23	30	880	100	257	453	360	1,000				943	77		354	643	104	102	638	364	16	638	638
Kurmi	232	711	57	990	10		916	56				467	515	18	116	835	46	21	864	115	304	677	319	1,000				828	171		130	614	54	21	763	311	14	463	527
Muchi	314	749	37	998			947	23				667	333		85	916	29	11	900	89	378	534	189	978				796	302		190	745	65	7	779	314	6	483	573
Pathan (Musliman)	310	649	4	997			965	25				577	403	15	167	803	33	21	858	93	373	545	141	996				914	83		191	703	47	26	621	153	536	483	
Rajput or Chhatri	306	635	65	998			913	67				568	408	24	212	734	23	66	818	131	345	515	247	998				913	57		172	767	61	26	728	364	16	638	638
Radrou	306	635	65	998			913	67				568	408	24	212	734	23	66	818	131	345	515	247	998				913	57		172	767	61	26	728	364	16	638	638
Saiyad (Musliman)	344	610	65	1,000			976	24				642	349	9	163	801	41	42	845	113	330	517	181	1,000				937	53		251	670	79	63	773	170	26	638	638
Sotarnabanik	421	530	49	999	1		959	17	1			749	241	10	161	801	38	26	773	133	251	510	239	994				894	108		193	747	55	16	732	252	6	434	523
Sunri	314	634	53	1,000			959	11				639	371		129	815	46	23	847	131	263	491	239	993				846	154		79	747	64	16	745	241	6	434	523

CHAPTER VI.

NATIONALITY, RACE AND CASTE.

67. (It is no exaggeration of language to describe the population of Calcutta and the Suburbs as an agglomeration of races, for no less than 397 separate nationalities, races and castes are returned. Nearly all the races and nationalities of the civilized world are represented, and the castes are drawn from all over India, the number of their representatives varying from one to over a quarter of a million.)

68. The aggregate of persons who come under the heading "Europeans and allied races" is 13,808, of whom 13,482 were enumerated in Calcutta and 326 in the Suburbs: all but 1,423 are British subjects. The term "allied races", it may be explained, is applied to such non-European races as Australians, Americans, Canadians, etc. Approximately two-thirds of the Europeans are English, one-eighth are Scotch and 7 per cent. are Irish. In other words, there are 9 Englishmen to every two Scotchmen, and 10 Englishmen to every Irishman. Six other races have over 100 representatives as shewn in the margin. The English have increased in number by nearly 1,000 since 1901, and the Scotch by almost 500. The premier race of the Empire, however, is now less strongly represented, and comes third on the list, whereas

it was second in 1901: the explanation is simply that, at the time of the last census, an Irish regiment was stationed in the Fort. There has been a considerable addition to the German community, and the Portuguese are also more numerous; most of the latter are probably Goanese and not pure Portuguese.

69. Since 1901 the European community of Calcutta and the Suburbs has increased by only 756, the smallness of the growth being due to the reduction in the number of Europeans enumerated in the Fort. In Calcutta proper, *i.e.*, the area within municipal limits, there is an increase of 2,056 or 23 per cent., bringing up the aggregate to 10,973; males have increased by 1,568 or 31.7 per cent., and females by 488 or 12.3 per cent. In five adjacent wards to the north and north-east, *viz.*, Barabazar, Kalutola, Muchipara, Bowbazar and Entally, there is a loss of 384, but in the remainder of Calcutta there is a gain of 2,440 or 35 per cent. The five wards where the better class of Europeans reside, *viz.*, Collinga, Park Street, Victoria Terrace (or Baman Bustee), Ballygunge-Tollygunge and Alipore, now contain 3,910 Europeans, or nearly two-fifths of the total number enumerated in the municipal area, the net increment since 1901 being no less than 1,822 or 87 per cent. The figures for Park Street are remarkable. Here the number of Europeans has increased five-fold, rising from 230 to 1,158: males are more numerous by 544 and females by 384.

70. While there has been such a large addition in Calcutta proper, there has been a remarkable diminution in the number enumerated in the Port (*viz.*, from 2,374 to 1,047), for which I am unable to account. Though the Port population includes passengers on steamers, as well as ships' officers, sailors, firemen, boatmen, etc., it is difficult to understand how the number of Europeans could have reached 2,374 in 1901. One hypothesis that might be put forward is that a large number of homeward-bound passengers were enumerated on steamers leaving Calcutta—as is well known, the outward bound steamers that arrive in Calcutta early in March, when the census is held, carry very few passengers, and they may therefore be left out of account. There is, however, no record of any crowded passenger steamers being enumerated in 1901, and as a matter of fact, the steamers are not crowded so early in the year as the 1st March when the census took place. In any case, too, the supposition seems to

EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RACES.		
Race.		Number.
English	...	9,423
Scotch	...	1,668
Irish	...	998
German	...	282
Portuguese	...	264
French	...	216
Greek	...	131
American	...	111
Australian	...	109

VARIAIONS SINCE 1901.

be precluded by the small number of European women recorded, viz., 85, or only 58 more than at this census. Another point which calls for notice is that the percentage of Europeans to the total population of the Port is, as shown in the margin, less than half what it was 10 years ago, but is a little below that registered in 1891.* It is only natural that it should fall short of what it was 20 years ago, for large sailing ships with European crews very rarely come up the Hooghly, and it is a matter of common knowledge that European seamen have been largely superseded by lascars on steamers engaged in the eastern trade. This, however,

cannot altogether account for the reduction in the number of Europeans during the last 10 years, for even in 1901 sailing vessels had, to a great extent, given place to steamers and lascars were being employed instead of European sailors. It is, therefore, all the more surprising that at the last census Europeans should have constituted 8 per cent. of the population of the Port, i.e., approximately one out of every 12 persons enumerated on vessels of all kinds, including barges, flats, country boats, etc. It is, moreover, noticeable that in 1901 the daily average European population of the Port (as calculated from the weekly shipping list and the inspection figures of all incoming vessels) was only 1,150, and that the average of the five years ending in 1901 was 1,154. It may be added that the figure now returned (1,047) very closely corresponds to that obtained at an enumeration held by the Port Health Officer on an average day in 1910, viz., 1,056.

71. The Anglo-Indians (a name prescribed by the Government of India for the community of mixed descent previously known as Eurasians) number 14,469, of whom all but 292 were enumerated in Calcutta. Since 1901 there has been a falling off of 191 in their numbers, which is due to the loss of 305 in Calcutta, for in the Suburbs there has been a gain of 114. This may point to a small movement to the suburban area and to a larger movement in search of employment outside Calcutta: but it seems more probable that the decrease is due to a number of Anglo-Indians declaring themselves to be Europeans. That they frequently describe themselves as Europeans is a familiar fact, which is confirmed by special inquiries regarding the correctness of the entries of race made by Anglo-Indians in other towns where they are specially numerous. The result of these inquiries was to show that three-tenths of the Anglo-Indians returned themselves as Europeans, and that even in railway settlements where the record of race was more accurate, every one in ten did so. The marginal statement shows the wards in which the Anglo-Indian community has the greatest strength.

Ward.	Number.	Percentage to total number.
Bowbazar ...	2,087	21
Tsiltola ...	1,760	18½
Kalutola ...	1,530	11
Entally ...	1,338	9½
Funwick Hazar ...	1,271	9
Paddupukur ...	1,190	8½

72. The number of persons returned as Armenians is 832, of which Calcutta alone accounts for 815. The community is practically stationary, having added only 40 to its numbers during the last ten years. Five eighths were returned as members of the Armenian Church, and less than three-eighths as speaking Armenian; practically all the remainder use English habitually. A considerable number are new arrivals from Persia, and in particular from Julfa. When they land they are ignorant of English, but they soon learn the language and rapidly assimilate European ways. Calcutta being regarded as a good place at which to give Armenian boys a start in life, and the knowledge of English a valuable commercial asset, they are frequently sent there from Persia to receive an English education. Half the number of Armenian males in Calcutta were born in Persia, but the number of females hailing from that country was insignificant; over one fourth of those born in Persia were under 15 years of age.

* The census of the Port was defective in 1891 and less Europeans were enumerated than in 1881, cf. paragraph 60, page 19 of the Report of 1891, but this does not affect the proportional figures.

73. There are altogether 1,920 Jews in Calcutta and the Suburbs, or 81 more than there were 10 years ago. They consist of two main classes, viz., domiciled Jews and Asiatic immigrants. A certain number of the former are European Jews, some of whom are Sephardim, *i.e.*, descendants of the Spanish Jews that were driven out of Spain by the Inquisition. The latter are mostly new-comers from Arabia or Asiatic Turkey, who, when they arrive, are ignorant of English. Nearly one-third returned their language as English, and practically all the rest spoke either Hebrew or Arabic. Three-fifths were born in Calcutta and one-sixth in Arabia.

74. While the Armenians and the Jews show no tendency to increase, the Chinese colony is growing rapidly not so much by natural reproduction as by the influx of new immigrants from China. There are now 2,560 of these Orientals, and they are more numerous by 921 than they were 10 years ago.

75. The Brahmans are by far the most numerous of the Hindu castes in Calcutta and the Suburbs, having a strength of 107,141 or nearly one-sixth of the total number of Hindus. Next, in order, come the Kayasths (86,644) and the Kaibarttas (43,970); three-fourths of the latter are Chasi Kaibarttas or Mahishyas. The Chamars have 33,808, the Goalas 31,480, the Subarnabaniks 28,780, the Kahars 24,006, the Tantis 21,751 and the Telis and Tilis 20,646 representatives. No other Hindu caste exceeds 20,000. Of the nine castes mentioned, only the Kaibarttas and Subarnabaniks are indigenous to Bengal; the others include immigrants from widely distant parts of India. One remarkable feature of the returns is the paucity of the Namasudras and Rajbansis, two of the chief castes in Bengal. The Namasudras of the Province aggregate nearly 2 millions, but contribute only 2,084 to the population of Calcutta and the Suburbs, while the Rajbansis' share is 604, though they number 1,700,000. Equally noticeable is the fact that, though the Pods are found to the number of 470,000 in the 24 Parganas and Khulna, less than 3,000 have come to the metropolis.

Among the Musalmans the Sheikhs predominate, numbering 257,170 or nearly nine-tenths of the total number that have the faith of Islam. This designation is now frequently used as a generic term by the lower Musalman groups who aspire to a more respectable status; a common proverb is "Last year I was Jolaha, this year I am a Sheikh." As most of the Musalmans are immigrants, it is easier for them to assume the more pleasing name of Sheikh than in their own villages where their real origin is known. It is this tendency which largely accounts for the paucity of Jolahas, of whom only 8,864 were returned. The number of the latter is less than half that of the Pathans (21,025), a large proportion of whom are immigrants from up-country.

76. Statistics showing the variations in the numbers of the principal castes since 1901 will be found in the subsidiary table at the end of this chapter. The variations are often extraordinary, and it must be explained that the figures are affected by three factors. In the first place, the census of 1901 was more complete and accurate than its predecessors, the result being an abnormal increase of many castes, which does not represent real growth. Secondly, variations may be due to difference of procedure in enumeration and compilation. For example, Khatri is a name which it is exceedingly difficult to distinguish from Chhatri (*i.e.*, Rajput) as spelt in the vernacular, so that the number of Khatri in the caste table is, to some extent, a matter of chance. There are, moreover, 65 more Hindu castes recorded than in 1901, the addition being due to the care taken to distinguish and obtain a record of small foreign castes. Many of these must have been merged in other groups during compilation in 1901. Lastly, immigration often produces surprising results. For example, the Oriya caste of Khandaits has nearly doubled its numbers in the last 10 years, the Bhuiyas have actually done so, and the foreign trading castes, known as Mahosri and Agarwala, have each grown by about 150 per cent. Perhaps the

most remarkable figure is that recorded for the Jolahas, who have increased over fifty-fold, their number rising from 166 to 8,864. It is incredible that this large Musalman group, from which so many of the mill hands are drawn, should have constituted such a minute fraction of the population in 1901. The explanation is that in that year they must have returned themselves as Sheikhs. The separate record of these Jolahas is mainly responsible for the decrease of nearly 5,000 in the number returned as Sheikhs. Another noticeable feature is the large increase of Chasi Kaibarttas or Mahishyas, a progressive section of the Kaibarttas, who claim a status superior to that of other Kaibartta groups. The total number of Kaibarttas of all kinds is very much the same as in 1901, but nearly 29,000 more have described themselves as Chasi Kaibarttas or Mahishyas; those who are differentiated as Jalia Kaibarttas have increased by over 3,500; and there is a falling off of 34,000 in the number of those who are content to call themselves simply Kaibarttas without specifying the Kaibartta group to which they belong. These figures sufficiently show how rapidly the fission of this caste into distinct sections is proceeding.

	1911.	1901.
Kaibartta Chasi	31,961	3,359
" Jalia	4,318	856
" Unspecified	7,791	41,778
Total	<u>43,970</u>	<u>45,718</u>

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—VARIATIONS IN THE PRINCIPAL CASTES, TRIBES, AND RACES, SINCE 1891.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	CALCUTTA.					SUBURBS.		
	Total number.			Percentage of variation, increase (+), decrease (-).		Total number.		Percentage of variation, increase (+), decrease (-) 1901-1911.
	1911.	1901.	1891.	1901-1911.	1891-1901.	1911.	1901.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3
HINDU, BRAHMO, JAIN, ETC.								
Aparwala	10,944	4,400	1,371	+ 148.7	+ 220.0	...	...	...
Kagdi	4,867	7,182	7,007	- 32.2	+ 2.5	4,220	3,894	+ 8.4
Baidys	9,548	7,100	4,465	+ 20.4	+ 58.0	...	...	...
Banshab and Bairagi	12,802	14,270	17,033	- 10.3	- 16.3	4,204	3,872	+ 8.6
Bala Baniya	3,834	2,529	...	+ 51.6	...	...	...	...
Bairi and Barui	1,577	1,774	1,336	+ 5.8	+ 32.8	...	...	...
Bhar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	465	231	+ 101.2
Bhulya	2,127	1,022	548	+ 108.1	+ 86.5	694	...	...
Brahman	60,371	62,710	62,375	+ 20.1	+ 32.6	7,940	6,071	+ 29.1
Chunar	27,073	24,586	24,811	+ 10.1	- .9	6,735	5,034	+ 34.1
Dhoba	9,217	9,323	7,870	- 6.2	+ 24.7	1,764	1,384	+ 29.3
Dom	5,490	9,625	3,377	- 43.0	+ 185.0	534	921	- 42.0
Dowadh	8,803	7,787	6,332	+ 13.0	+ 19.2	1,013	953	+ 100.7
Gaudhabanik	7,187	9,466	14,213	- 24.1	- 33.4	452	602	- 24.0
Goala	26,501	22,947	20,258	+ 15.7	+ 13.3	4,924	3,339	+ 47.5
Hari	2,036	1,681	895	+ 89.7	+ 76.6	353	87	+ 305.7
Jogi and Jogi	2,430	2,923	2,710	- 16.9	+ 7.9	465	653	- 29.2
Kabar	22,097	19,253	14,441	+ 14.8	+ 38.3	1,921	1,028	+ 86.9
Kalbarria (Total)	33,459	34,117	33,335	- 1.9	+ 20.4	10,511	7,060	+ 37.2
Chasi (Mahisya)	23,921	2,123	...	+ 1,020.8	...	8,040	256	+ 550.5
Jalia	3,476	476	3,324	+ 630.3	- 57.6	742	108	+ 587.6
unspecified	6,062	31,518	24,501	- 80.8	+ 18.6	1,729	6,316	- 72.8
Kalu	3,764	4,314	4,004	- 12.7	+ 6.2	414	407	+ 1.7
Kalwar	3,724	9,362	2,448	- 60.2	+ 232.4	438	893	- 51.0
Kamar (Karmakar)	7,285	7,103	1,423	+ 2.5	+ 399.3	857	484	+ 77.1
Kendu	1,378	1,370	935	+ 1.5	+ 37.8	557	297	+ 57.6
Kansari	4,449	3,913	2,431	+ 13.7	+ 14.0	...	...	...
Kaura	4,177	3,302	4,529	+ 26.6	- 27.1	354	403	- 12.2
Kayaath	79,495	67,237	69,023	+ 18.1	+ 14.0	7,400	4,621	+ 60.1
Khandait	9,766	5,535	1,635	+ 67.7	+ 246.3	1,624	472	+ 244.1
Khatri	3,318	5,269	3,713	- 37.4	+ 41.7	...	...	...
Kolri	3,305	3,562	2,098	+ 9.9	+ 69.7	1,317	335	+ 57.7
Kumhar	2,403	2,127	6,660	+ 13.0	- 63.0	1,027	812	+ 229.2
Kurmi	6,397	6,330	4,603	+ 32.9	+ 29.9	1,034	823	+ 24.6
Mahesri	2,605	1,037	98	+ 151.2	+ 968.3	...	...	...
Malish	2,766	3,803	...	- 27.2	...	...	...	...
Mayra	5,943	6,773	5,366	- 12.2	+ 25.8	696	573	+ 21.5
Mohar	5,000	1,537	9,841	+ 252.9	- 63.9	809	179	+ 325.3
Muchi	10,516	6,477	...	+ 24.1	...	2,187	946	+ 130.7
Namasudra ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	943	469	+ 101.1
Napit	11,123	12,169	9,016	- 8.5	+ 34.9	1,510	1,303	+ 15.9
Muniya ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	362	180	+ 90.5
Oswal	3,907	1,964	...	+ 48.0	...	...	...	...
Pasi ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	962	592	+ 62.5
Pod ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	924	303	+ 205.0
Rajput (Chhatri)	13,979	8,415	6,356	+ 54.2	+ 22.8	1,841	1,066	+ 33.0
badgop	10,936	11,768	10,039	- 7.8	+ 17.1	3,039	1,896	+ 62.9
Bonzar	4,386	4,184	3,030	+ 4.6	+ 38.4	489	497	- 3.4
Subarnabanik	23,310	25,190	10,656	+ 12.0	+ 28.3	576	1,336	- 57.0
Sunri	4,140	7,024	6,456	- 10.2	+ 22.7	708	586	+ 20.0
Shaha	3,109	...	...	...	...	230	...	...
Butradhar	5,518	5,366	5,313	- 2.4	+ 8.5	945	635	+ 76.6
Tambuli	2,506	4,937	2,947	- 41.1	+ 67.5	...	...	...
Tanti and Taiwa	19,427	20,092	16,325	- 5.1	+ 27.0	2,327	1,790	+ 30.0
Toll and Thi	13,460	14,631	12,977	+ 24.5	+ 15.2	2,180	1,553	+ 40.4
Tiyar ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	850	451	+ 112.2
MUSALMAN.								
Jolaha	7,145	160	...	+ 4,204.2	...	1,719	...	...
Moghul ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	380	496	- 22.4
Pathan	17,160	12,535	12,433	+ 36.7	+ .8	3,855	1,976	+ 95.6
Saiyad	6,178	7,098	4,022	- 9.2	+ 69.0	1,079	788	+ 36.9
Shuikh	207,375	229,741	186,636	- 9.4	+ 23.2	49,395	33,346	+ 49.6
CHRISTIAN.								
Anglo Indian	14,177	14,423	9,916	- 2.1	+ 47.5	...	...	...
English	9,315	8,330	...	+ 10.6	...	...	...	...

Only those castes, tribes or races are shown which contribute 2 per mille to the population of either Calcutta or the Suburbs

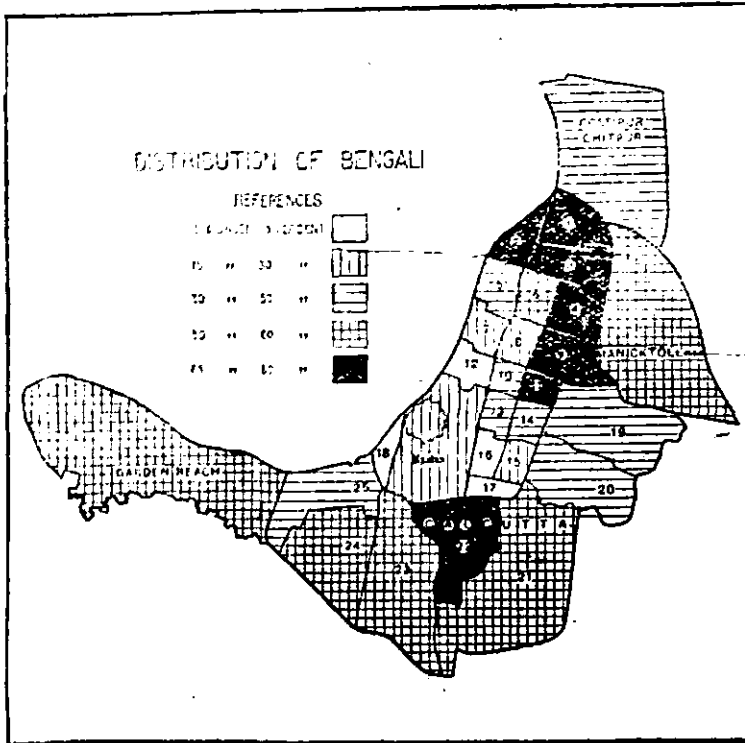
CHAPTER VII.

LANGUAGE.

77. CALCUTTA is a polyglot city, its inhabitants speaking 51 different languages. Altogether 28 different Indian tongues appear in the returns, the number of persons speaking them being a little over a million. Nine other Asiatic and African languages are returned for 5,076 persons, and 14 European languages for 9,366 persons.

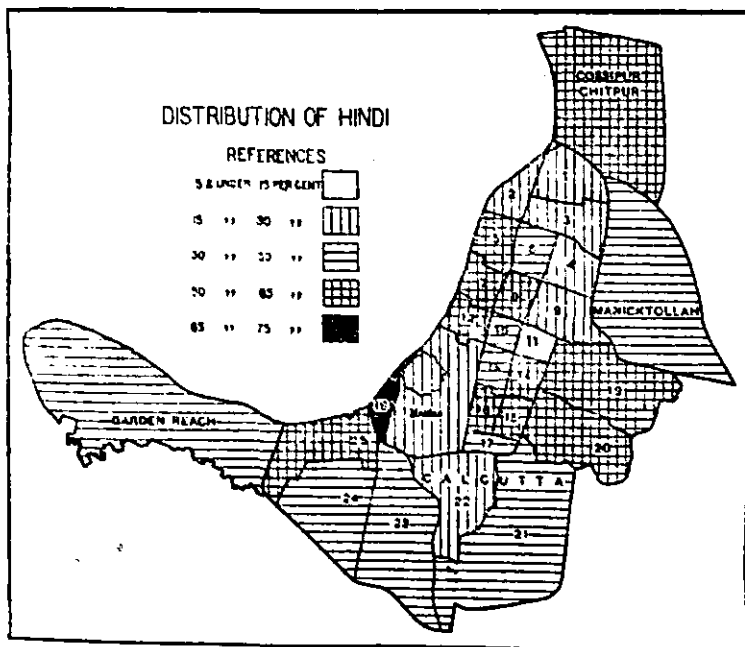
78. Bengali is the language of 512,579 persons or half the population, Hindi of 365,339 or one-third, and Urdu of 70,558, or nearly 7 per cent. Both Hindi and Urdu, it must be explained, have a far wider connotation than that given them in the

Linguistic Survey and should perhaps be grouped together, as in many cases there is little or no difference between them. Hindi includes not only Hindi proper but also Bihari, and, in fact, represents the latter language in the majority of cases. Urdu is used in a still looser sense, for it not only refers to true Urdu, but is also a designation applied to their language by Musalman immigrants, whether they speak Hindi or Bihari. As shown in the map printed in this paragraph,



the home of Bengali is the north-east of Calcutta, where it is spoken by two-thirds or more of the inhabitants of Shampukur, Kumartoli, Bartala, Sukea Street, Muchipara and Paddapukur. The only other ward in which the same proportion is reached is Bhawanipore to the south, which has a dense Bengali population. It is also spoken by one-half to two-thirds of the people in three of the southern wards, viz., Ballygunge-Tollygunge, Alipore and Ekbalpore, as well as in Jorasanko to the north, and in Garden Reach and Manicktollah.

79. In Cossipur-Chitpur, in fourteen of the 25 wards of Calcutta, and in the Port, Hindi and Urdu* are more generally spoken than Bengali. Three-fourths of the people speak Hindi and Urdu in Hastings, and half to two-thirds in Barabazar, Jorabagan, Kalutola, Collinga, Park Street, Entally, Beniapur and Watganj, as well as in Cossipur-Chitpur. After Bengali, Hindi and Urdu, the most widely spoken languages are Oriya, which is returned for 41,158 persons,



* In the the second map on this page Hindi includes Urdu.

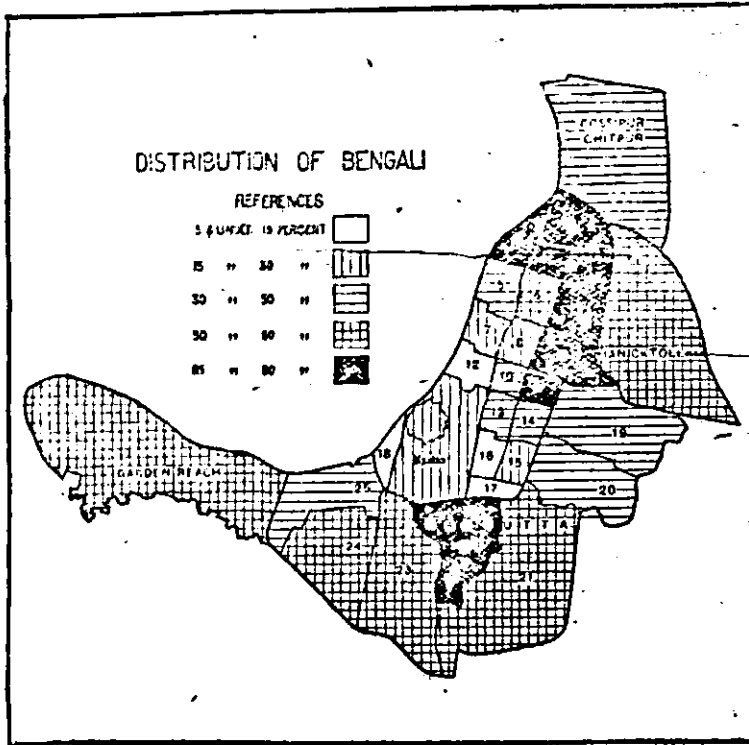
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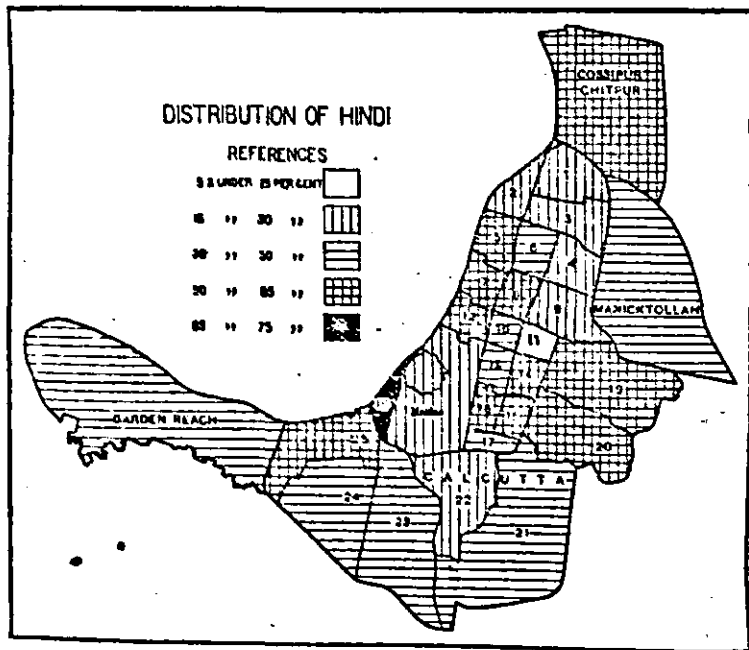
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* In the the second map on this page Hindi includes Urdu.

Marwari (8,998), Gujarati (2,802), Panjabi 1,743), Tamil (1,701) and Telugu (1,469). The remaining 19 languages are distributed between 2,523 persons.

80. Of non-Indian languages English is *facile princeps*, being the mother-tongue of 28,430 persons. It is the language of nearly one-third of the people in Baman Bustee (Victoria Terrace), of a fourth in Park Street, of one-fifth in Waterloo Street and Collinga, and of a little over one-seventh in Bow Bazar. Chinese has 2,611 speakers, but no other language has 1,000 representatives. Of the minor languages the most important are Persian (791) and Arabic (656), the latter being mainly spoken by immigrant Jews.

81. At this census revised instructions were issued regarding the entry of language in the schedules. In 1901 it was laid down that the language to be entered was that ordinarily spoken by each person, but this led to some curious results, persons returning not their native language but that which they commonly, used in intercourse with the outside world. Even persons speaking Maltese, Norwegian and Roumanian declared English to be their language. To prevent such anomalies, it was laid down at this census that the language to be returned was that which each person ordinarily spoke in his own home. This change in the instructions has led to greater accuracy in the returns. It was realized that the mother tongue was to be returned, and not that which an immigrant might use in his new environment. The increase, for example, in the number of Marwari speakers from 115 to 8,998 is only partly explicable by increased immigration, and is mainly due to the revised instructions: the number of Marwari speakers registered in 1901 was, in fact, palpably below the real number, for nearly 15,000 persons were enumerated in Calcutta who were born in Rajputana.

82. The small decrease which, as shown in the marginal statement, has taken place in the number of persons speaking English is also attributable to the same cause, for there can be no doubt that in 1901 a considerable number of persons who commonly spoke English, but to whom it was a foreign tongue, returned that and not their native language.

It cannot, however, be said that the change in the instructions can have affected the returns for Bengali, the number of persons speaking which has risen by only 18,159 or less than 4 per cent. Those speaking Hindi and Urdu, on the other hand, have increased by 54,000 or 14 per cent. The figures for Urdu show what at first sight appears an abnormal growth in its popularity, for the number returning it as their mother-tongue has been more than doubled. This is due to the attitude taken up by a large number of Musalmans with regard to their language. They insisted that they spoke Urdu and were strongly averse to the entry of Hindi, considering that the former meant the language of Musalmans and the latter the language of Hindus, though as a matter of fact, in a large number of cases, neither community speaks either Hindi or Urdu, but Bihari.

Language.	1911.	1901.
Bengali ...	512,579	494,420
Hindi ...	365,339	353,786
Urdu ...	71,558	27,627
Orissa ...	41,163	33,498
English ...	28,430	28,979

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

NAME OF WARD.	Ward No.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF POPULATION SPEAKING—		
		Bengali.	Hindi and Urdu.	English.
1	2	3	4	5
CALCUTTA		4,904	4,106	311
Shampukur	I	7,317	2,474	3
Kumartoli	II	7,753	1,661	3
Barta la	III	6,743	2,910	3
Sukra Street	IV	6,624	2,921	46
Jorabagan	V	3,433	5,396	9
Joranko	VI	5,623	3,323	1
Barabazar	VII	1,903	7,310	146
Kalutola	VIII	2,664	5,890	173
Muchipara	IX	6,510	2,096	167
Bow Bazar	X	3,020	3,618	1,510
Paddapukur	XI	6,714	1,335	538
Waterloo Street	XII	659	5,632	2,113
Penwick Bazar	XIII	3,543	4,506	883
Taltola	XIV	3,753	5,172	815
Collinga	XV	1,762	5,572	1,995
Park Street	XVI	609	5,476	2,454
Victoria Terrace (Baman Bustee)	XVII	838	3,323	3,226
Hastings	XVIII	934	7,456	805
Entally	XIX	4,200	5,975	373
Bonlapukur	XX	3,306	6,352	196
Ballysanzo-Tollykunge	XXI	5,006	4,366	146
Ihawanipore	XXII	6,819	2,666	179
Alipore	XXIII	5,897	3,197	166
Ekbalpore	XXIV	5,097	4,136	325
Walgauj	XXV	3,483	5,736	126
Port William and Maldan ... ..	...	2,748	2,652	3,448
Port ... ..	...	3,043	5,074	376
Canals ... ..	...	5,816	6,168	...
SUBURBS		4,966	4,615	41
Cessipur-Chitpur ... ..	...	4,503	5,059	86
Manicktollah ... ..	...	5,174	4,398	10
Garden Reach ... ..	...	5,310	4,401	23
GRAND TOTAL		4,913	4,177	373

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATION.

83. At each of the last three censuses different instructions have been given regarding the entries in the schedules relating to education. In 1891 the same classification was adopted as in 1881, the population being divided into three classes, viz., "Learning", "Literate", and "Illiterate". Those who were under instruction, either at home or at school or college, were entered as "Learning". Those who were not under instruction, but able both to read and write, were recorded as "Literate," and the remainder of the population as "Illiterate." It was found, however, that the return of the "Learning," was vitiated by the omission of children who had not long been at school, as they were entered as "Illiterate," and also of more advanced students, who were classed as "Literate". There were thus great discrepancies between the census return of the number of "Learning," and the corresponding statistics of the Education Department. It was therefore decided in 1901 to confine the entry in the enumeration schedules to the two main categories of "Literate" and "Illiterate", the former being those who were able both to read and write, and the latter those who did not satisfy this standard. No other criterion, however, was laid down, and the standard adopted, in deciding whether a person could read or write, was left indeterminate. At this census a further condition was imposed, viz., that a person was to be recorded as literate only if he could write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it. The standard was therefore higher than that hitherto prescribed, and if strictly applied, should have led to the exclusion of a number of persons who have previously been entered as literate, such as boys at school who can read and write a little, but are unable to write a letter, and also that large body of persons who can read, but have not got further with their writing than signing their names or keeping accounts.

That it has had some such effect (though not so much as it should have had) is apparent from the fact that in Calcutta the increase of literates among those under 15 years of age is 28 per cent., whereas it is 38 per cent. among those aged 15 and over, and that though the general population of the latter age has increased by only 4 per cent., whereas those under 15 have increased by $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

84. In Calcutta and the Suburbs as a whole 298 out of every 1,000 persons can read and write, but there is a great difference in both the actual and proportional figures for the two sexes. There is only one literate female to every five males; and more than a third of the males are literate, but only one-seventh of the females. The results for Calcutta are moreover, very different from those for the Suburbs. In the former nearly one-third, but in the latter under one-sixth of the inhabitants have the elementary knowledge implied by the census test. These figures are far higher than in any other area in Bengal, as is only natural considering the number of educated Europeans, Bengalis, Marwaris and others in professional, commercial and clerical employment. That the general average of literacy is not even higher is due to the large proportion of uneducated labourers who flock into the metropolis for employment in manufacturing or industrial concerns or find casual labour sufficiently remunerative.

LOCALITY.	NUMBER OF LITERATES.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.
Calcutta	287,687	240,433	47,254
Suburbs	23,098	20,213	2,885
Total	310,785	260,646	50,139

85. Since 1901 the number of literates in Calcutta has risen by 77,425, or 36 per cent., a remarkably rapid rate of growth when it is remembered that the population has had an addition of only 5.7 per cent. In the Suburbs, where the population has

VARIATIONS SINCE 1901.

grown by 45 per cent., there are now 9,370, or 68 per cent., more literates than there were 10 years ago. In the face of such figures as these, it cannot be said that the diffusion of education is failing to keep pace with the growth of the people. As in other parts of Bengal, the advance of education among females has been relatively greater than among males. The actual increase of female literates (15,957) in Calcutta and the Suburbs taken together is, it is true, only about one-fourth of that recorded for males (70,838), but proportionately it is greater, representing 46 per cent., compared with 37 per cent. for male literates.

86 The last decade has witnessed a further dissemination of the knowledge of English, the number acquainted with that language rising by 43,549 or 48 per cent. It now aggregates 134,193, of whom all but 6,959 are resident in Calcutta itself.

LITERACY IN ENGLISH.

LOCALITY.	LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
	Total.	Males.	Female.
Calcutta	127,234	111,131	16,103
Suburbs	6,959	6,517	442
Total	134,193	117,648	16,545

Here the number of males who have sufficient knowledge of English to be classed as literate amounts to 111,131 or about 37,000 more than in 1901, while the gentler sex can boast of 16,103 persons with the same proficiency, the actual increase in their case being nearly 3,600. Altogether, one in every six of the male, and

one in every 18 of the female, inhabitants of the city are literate in English; and nearly half of the males and one-third of the females who can read and write have learnt to do so in that language. The denizens of the Suburbs are far less advanced, for there only one out of every 13 males and one out of every 129 females comes within the category of literate in English.

It must be remembered that these figures include Europeans and allied races, such as Australians, Canadians and Americans, besides Anglo-Indians and Armenians. If these be excluded, the number of males in Calcutta who are literate in English is reduced to 96,595, and of females to 5,707, while the Suburbs can claim only 6,185 Indian males and 257 Indian females with a similar knowledge.

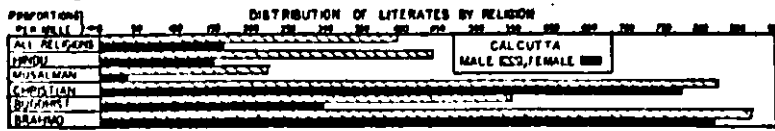
87. The statistics of literacy by age present one curious feature. There is a steady rise in the proportional strength of male literates until the age of 20 is reached, but then the proportion, instead of rising as it would in a normally constituted population, falls, viz., from 470 to 419 per mille in Calcutta, and from 283 to 254 per mille in the Suburbs. This curious phenomenon is the result of the influx of illiterate immigrants. A large number of those under 20 years of age are boys at school and students at college, whereas the majority of those above that age are foreign born labourers earning their daily bread. In the case of females the proportion of literates rises till the age of 15, but then declines slightly till the age of 20 is reached, after which there is a sharp drop, viz., from 60 to 166 per mille in Calcutta and from 95 to 49 in the Suburbs. The immigration of ignorant cooly women is only in a minor degree responsible for this. The chief cause is that the education of women being a development of comparatively recent times, the number of those who have received instruction is naturally greater among the younger generation. A secondary cause is that the education of a girl is rarely continued after she has left her home for her husband's house and undertaken the duties of married life.

LITERACY BY AGE.

88. Though the Christians represent only 4 per cent. of the population of Calcutta and the Suburbs, they contribute one-tenth of the literates. The magnitude of their share is, of course, due to the European element, for over three-fourths of the total number of literate Christians (32,424) are Europeans, Anglo-Indians, and Armenians. The share of the Hindus (73 per cent.) slightly exceeds their representation in the population (67 per cent.), whereas that of the Musalmans (14 per cent.) is far less than their proportional strength (29 per cent.)

LITERACY BY RELIGION.

The Brahmins are the most literate religious community, but are closely followed by the Parsis from Bombay, whose males are even more generally educated than those



who have given their adherence to the Brahmo Samaj. Though the Christians occupy the third place, they have a higher proportion of female literates than any other religious body except the Brahmos; the general average among them is lowered by the Indian Christians, of whom 575 per mille are literate in Calcutta and 637 in the Suburbs. The Jews come fourth on the list; one-third of them are under 15 years of age, and the average among those aged 15 and over is no less than 790 per mille. The Join

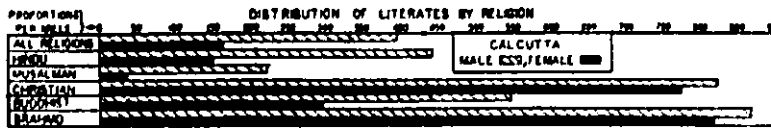
RELIGION.	Total.	NUMBER OF LITERATES PER MILLER.	
		Male.	Female.
Brahmo	828	869	818
Parsi	828	871	748
Christian	800	821	778
Jew	891	744	648
Hindu	808	788	188
Buddhist	809	864	869
Sikh	811	848	88
Confucian	388	888	188
Hindu	827	488	188
Musalman	188	888	88
Animist ... ..	...	...	...

mules have a high place, but being mostly Marwari traders, brokers and agents, they do not consider it necessary that their females should be educated to the same extent; the ratio in the case of their women is as low as that of Hindu women. There is a similar disproportion in the case of the Sikhs, who are also immigrants. The average for the Hindus is lowered by the fact that they include so many immigrants drawn from the lower

classes. Next to the Animists, who do not possess a single literate person, the Musalmans are by far the most ignorant, for among the males only one in five, and among the females only one in 31 has learnt to read and write.

89. The statistics for race and caste, as distinct from religion, show that, excluding Europeans, the knowledge of reading and writing is most widely diffused among the Armenians, of whom nine-tenths are literate, while nearly as many are literate in English. The Anglo-Indians come next with a proportion of 84 per cent.; their males are slightly inferior to, but their females are more generally educated than, the Armenians. Both the Armenians and Anglo-Indians have improved their position since 1901, the proportion of literates among the former rising from 85 to 89 per cent., and among the latter from 76 to 84 per cent. Female education, in particular, has made great strides during the last decade among the Anglo-Indians and has raised the percentage of females who can read and write from 69 to 84. - The Baidyas stand at the top of the Indian castes with 69 per cent. of literates; the second place is held by the Kayasths (60 per cent., with the Brahmans (57 per cent.) in close proximity. These three castes also easily surpass all others in knowledge of English, over a fifth of their members being able to read and write that language. Both the foreign and indigenous trading castes have a fair average of literacy, viz., Agarwalas (41), Gandhabaniks (45, Oswals (54½) and Subarnabaniks (45). The figures for the Agarwalas and Oswals are remarkably high considering that education is almost confined to the males. It is obviously not thought worth while to educate girls who will not take an active part in business, and less than 4 per cent. of their females have received any education. The Bengali mercantile castes, i.e., the Gandhabaniks and Subarnabaniks, are more liberal, and the proportion of literate females among them is four times as great as among the foreign-born traders, though far lower than among the three castes first mentioned, viz., Baidya (49 per cent.), Kayasth (33 per cent.), and Brahman (27 per cent.). The Saiyads are the most advanced of the Musalman groups, but the standard they have reached is far below that attained by the Hindu castes already referred to. Of other castes the most literary are the Tambulis, Khatrijs, Sunris and Sadgops. The most ignorant are those which are rank low in the Hindu social scale, viz., Bagdi, Chamars, Dhoba, Dom, Dosadh, Kaora and Muchi. In none of them does the percentage of literates reach 10 per cent., while in the case of the Chamars, Doms, Kaoras and Muchis it falls below 5 per cent.

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RELIGION.	Total.	NUMBER OF LITERATES PER MILLE.	
		Male.	Female.
Brahmo	828	863	813
Parsi	823	871	748
Christian	800	821	773
Jew	691	746	645
Jain	608	702	438
Buddhist	609	664	260
Sikh	501	648	88
Confucian	358	395	136
Hindu	327	423	188
Musulman	133	207	66
Animist ... ..	...	...	...

mules have a high place, but being mostly Marwari traders, brokers and agents, they do not consider it necessary that their females should be educated to the same extent; the ratio in the case of their women is as low as that of Hindu women. There is a similar disproportion in the case of the Sikhs, who are also immigrants. The average for the Hindus is lowered by the fact that they include so many immigrants drawn from the lower

classes. Next to the Animists, who do not possess a single literate person, the Musalmans are by far the most ignorant, for among the males only one in five, and among the females only one in 31 has learnt to read and write.

89. The statistics for race and caste, as distinct from religion, show that, excluding Europeans, the knowledge of reading and writing is most widely diffused among

the Armenians, of whom nine-tenths are literate, while nearly as many are literate in English. The Anglo-Indians come next with a proportion of 81 per cent.; their males are slightly inferior to, but their females are more generally educated than, the Armenians. Both the Armenians and Anglo-Indians have improved their position since 1901, the proportion of literates among the former rising from 85 to 89 per cent., and among the latter from 76 to 84 per cent. Female education, in particular, has made great strides during the last decade among the Anglo-Indians and has raised the percentage of females who can read and write from 69 to 84. The Baidyas stand at the top of the Indian castes with 69 per cent. of literates; the second place is held by the Kayasths (60 per cent., with the Brahmans (57 per cent.) in close proximity. These three castes also easily surpass all others in knowledge of English, over a fifth of their members being able to read and write that language. Both the foreign and indigenous trading castes have a fair average of literacy, viz., Agarwalas (41), Gandhabaniks (45), Oswals (54½) and Subarnabaniks (45). The figures for the Agarwalas and Oswals are remarkably high considering that education is almost confined to the males. It is obviously not thought worth while to educate girls who will not take an active part in business, and less than 4 per cent. of their females have received any education. The Bengali mercantile castes, *i.e.*, the Gandhabaniks and Subarnabaniks, are more liberal, and the proportion of literate females among them is four times as great as among the foreign-born traders, though far lower than among the three castes first mentioned, viz., Baidya (49 per cent.), Kayasth (33 per cent.), and Brahman (27 per cent.). The Saiyads are the most advanced of the Musalman groups, but the standard they have reached is far below that attained by the Hindu castes already referred to. Of other castes the most literary are the Tambulis, Khatrijs, Sunris and Sadgops. The most ignorant are those which are rank low in the Hindu social scale, viz., Bagdi, Chamar, Dhoba, Dom, Dosadh, Kaora and Muchi. In none of them does the percentage of literates reach 10 per cent., while in the case of the Chamars, Doms, Kaoras and Muchis it falls below 5 per cent.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—PROGRESS OF EDUCATION.

	NUMBER PER MILLE WHO ARE LITERATE.											
	All ages.				15-20.				30 and over.			
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.	
	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.
CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.	373	304	148	106	449	417	233	189	398	319	146	100
Calcutta	396	316	164	115	470	425	247	204	410	323	166	108
Suburbs	224	195	51	41	283	333	95	78	253	203	49	43
Crisipur-Chitpur	238	180	64	52	300	364	118	99	267	187	66	55
Manicktoiah	254	223	62	40	358	408	130	77	277	228	56	56
Garden Reach	174	175	21	28	184	229	56	45	206	208	23	21

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—EDUCATION BY CASTE.

Calcutta and Suburbs.

CASTE.	NUMBER PER 1,000 WHO ARE LITERATE.						NUMBER PER 10,000 LITERATE IN ENGLISH.					
	1911.			1901.			1911.			1901.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
HINDU.												
Agarwala	618	687	39	401	557	43	439	673	25	140	360	...
Bugdi	75	148	8	41	89	9	148	302	1	101	195	3
Baidya	690	821	487	513	685	376	4,224	6,476	739	2,781	4,575	253
Balachand	189	323	53	134	269	42	382	863	35	319	678	16
Brahman	573	713	266	444	598	187	2,706	3,831	371	2,077	3,015	140
Chamar	44	57	3	58	76	7	31	25	...	31	41	4
Chasi, Kalbarita	226	341	45	183	293	6	633	1,011	35	483	737	31
Dhoba	79	110	2.	62	89	1.	220	347	8	84	129	5
Dom	32	54	3	49	80	6	12	21	...	9	18	...
Dowadh	61	79	15	86	121	10	74	102	7	63	98	4
Gandhabaok	443	683	147	819	607	62	1,484	2,401	139	1,047	1,783	33
Goala	172	268	58	161	268	39	349	441	60	274	373	18
Hajjam	144	160	...	Not available.			257	273	...	Not available.		
Jajya Kalbarita	137	223	35	...	...	...	216	369	34	...	...	...
Kahar	115	143	13	114	141	23	105	139	6	51	65	6
Kamar	312	456	103	254	384	63	646	1,389	56	618	1,011	38
Kansari	355	615	78	218	393	49	1,432	2,721	64	421	805	31
Kasra	43	77	8	30	41	19	35	69	...	16	33	18
Kayasth	696	755	323	479	610	253	3,218	4,006	381	2,397	3,693	218
Khatri	408	498	181	277	374	74	994	1,286	104	475	604	17
Mall	253	373	90	Not available.			819	1,161	147	Not available.		
Meyra	314	403	110	239	324	84	790	1,096	114	486	688	47
Mochi	43	57	5	27	35	3	41	124	3	7	8	4
Nepoi	224	303	72	203	274	46	578	863	28	543	822	4
Oswal	146	714	27	493	649	61	605	604	...	112	160	...
Rajput	369	423	89	307	368	43	655	772	75	263	360	11
Radgop	314	606	120	355	665	103	1,347	2,863	76	1,396	2,153	51
Sonar	183	246	34	210	301	23	324	467	...	131	169	15
Subarnabank	450	680	164	311	690	77	2,171	3,837	163	1,464	2,639	70
Sunri	431	508	90	347	440	48	1,523	2,228	94	1,031	1,578	37
Sutradhar	274	391	111	179	289	55	1,031	1,757	37	606	973	41
Swarnakar	278	419	9	204	295	47	686	1,104	97	693	925	18
Tambulk	463	712	90	216	299	41	1,618	2,303	90	643	933	29
Tanti	295	490	111	205	332	66	1,317	2,418	51	804	1,644	43
Teli	293	394	80	230	332	61	880	1,231	92	585	896	15
MUSALMAN.												
Father	316	263	50	165	199	49	517	664	33	267	337	33
Saiyad	310	384	117	233	295	79	1,089	1,475	65	569	794	14
Shelkh	135	172	24	111	150	26	263	376	17	149	239	10
CHRISTIAN.												
Anglo-Indian	841	845	837	784	810	691	8,267	8,361	8,177	7,640	8,398	6,908
Armenian	691	939	920	561	631	784	8,618	9,189	7,788	8,610	9,312	7,181
BRAMMO.												
Brahmo	839	863	818	613	664	551	7,099	8,101	6,063	4,089	4,381	3,781
JEW.												
Jew	693	744	645	554	667	448	6,005	6,543	5,407	4,367	4,873	3,889

CHAPTER IX.

INFIRMITIES.

90. As at previous censuses, four infirmities have been recorded, viz., insanity, deaf-mutism from birth, total blindness and leprosy. The instructions to the enumerators regarding the record of infirmities were that only persons who are blind of both eyes, or insane, or suffering from corrosive leprosy, or deaf and dumb from birth were to be entered in the schedules, and that those who were blind of one eye, or suffering from white leprosy only, or who had become deaf and dumb after birth were to be excluded.

91. Altogether 1,783 persons were returned as suffering from one or more of these infirmities, of whom 14 unfortunate beings were doubly afflicted, *i.e.*, suffered both from insanity or leprosy, or from insanity and deaf-mutism, or were both blind and lepers, or were blind and deaf-mutes, or were deaf-mutes and lepers. The number of the afflicted returned at this and the last census, and their distribution between Calcutta and the Suburbs, are shown in the marginal statement, from which it will be seen that, in spite of the increase of population, there is a decrease in every case except leprosy.

Infirmity.	Calcutta.	Suburbs.	TOTAL	
			1911.	1901.
Insane ...	328	85	413	501
Deaf-mutes ...	275	50	325	376
Blind ...	650	116	766	779
Lepers ...	271	22	293	360

92. The number of insane persons enumerated is inflated by the concentration of lunatics in the Bhawanipore Lunatic Asylum: excluding those inmates who have come from outside Calcutta, the proportion of insane persons per 100,000 of the total population of Calcutta is only 36 for males and 29 for females, which is far below the proportion for Bengal, viz., 50 for males and 36 for females. One-seventh of the persons returned as insane are Europeans and Anglo-Indians, but the high proportion in their case is due mainly to the fact that the Bhawanipore Lunatic Asylum is intended for persons belonging to either of those communities, and that Europeans and Anglo-Indians who have lost their reason are sent there from all over Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Of Indian castes, the Brahmans, Kayasths and Sheikhs have the largest number of lunatics: proportionately, the Kayasths are the most afflicted of the three, 50 per 100,000 being insane, and then the Brahmans with a proportion of 35, and the Sheikhs with 30.

93. The incidence of deaf-mutism is far lower than in Bengal, and it is probable that the figures should be even lower than they are, for a certain number of elderly persons have been entered in the returns who were almost certainly suffering from senile deafness. Deaf-mutes are, as a rule, short-lived and these entries are in all probability due to the enumerators having misunderstood the rules and entered persons who were only deaf.

94. The most noticeable features of the returns for blind persons are (1) that the incidence of blindness among males is lower, but among females is far higher, than in the province of which Calcutta is the capital, and (2) that loss of sight is less frequent among men than among women, whereas the reverse is the case in Bengal. The explanation of this phenomenon is twofold. In the first place males suffering from cataract have recourse to the surgeon more freely than women—an examination of the returns for 16,500 successful operations for cataract

DEAF-MUTISM.

Locality.	No. per 100,000	
	Male.	Female.
Calcutta ...	28	35
Suburbs ...	40	25
Bengal ...	51	58

BLINDNESS.

Locality.	No. per 100,000	
	Male.	Female.
Calcutta ...	63	93
Suburbs ...	63	105
Bengal ...	78	61

in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa during 1901-10 shows that 3 males are operated on to every 2 females. In the second place, the life which women have to lead renders them more liable to have their sight impaired. Their work lies mainly in the house, and a large proportion have to spend their days in small dark rooms filled with the acrid smoke of cowdung fires, at which they cook their food. The accumulative effect of life under such conditions is apparent from the returns of blindness by age, for two-thirds of the blind women are over 50 years of age. The village homesteads are far better ventilated, as the bamboo walls and roofs allow of a more thorough perfusion of air; the Bengali woman in the village consequently suffers less than her sister in the metropolis. The *pardah* woman is particularly liable to suffer from the effects of confinement to the house, especially in congested areas. To quote from a report by Dr. H. M. Crake on the sanitary condition of the northern portion of Calcutta: "No survey of an Oriental city can possibly ignore the potent influence of the *pardah* system on its domestic architecture. Obviously, the house is directly inspired by the necessity of securing absolute privacy for the ladies of the household. To effectually seclude the inner apartments from the vulgar gaze, air and light are shut out and the rooms rendered unfit for human habitation. It is very common to find the whole of the lower storey of the *zanana*, even in large and valuable houses, given up to godowns and kitchens, the inmates frankly admitting that none of the rooms are fit to live in. I must confess I am astonished at the average kitchen. It is, in a large number of houses, a gloomy, stuffy den, full of acrid smoke, and yet the ladies of the house have to spend hours in these very unpleasant surroundings. The entire absence of chimneys results in an atmosphere which is almost unbearable when cooking is going on in a particularly ill-ventilated kitchen." No less than 232 persons, or one-third of the blind, are Musalman Sheikhs, which seems *prima facie* a large proportion, but it must be remembered that they constitute over one-fourth of the total population and that many of them observe the *pardah* system.

95. Since 1901 there has been a small increase in the number of lepers, amounting to 33, viz., 19 males and 14 females.

Locality.	LEPROSY	
	No. per 100,000	
	Male.	Female.
Calcutta ...	32	26
Suburbs ...	19	9
Bengal ...	56	19

The increase is not of much account, for the population has grown, and there is always a natural tendency for these unfortunate beings to come into a large city in search of charity. In spite of the increase, the general incidence of leprosy is lower than in Bengal, except as regards females in Calcutta. There, however, the average is artificially raised by the presence of the leper asylum at Gobra: if the inmates who were born outside Calcutta are left out of account, the proportion per 100,000 females is only 20, which is very little above the mean ratio for Bengal, while the average for males is reduced to 18 per 100,000. No less than 73 lepers, or one quarter of the total number are Indian Christians, but, as explained in the last census report, conversion to Christianity on the appearance of symptoms of leprosy is not infrequent, the leper being assured of finding pity and protection in the Christian community. The Sheikhs count amongst them 62 lepers, or over one-fifth, but this is not incommensurate with their proportional representation in the population.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION AT EACH OF THE LAST THREE CENSUSES.

Calcutta and Suburbs.	INSAFE.						DEAF-MUTE.						BLIND.						LEPERS.					
	Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.		
	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Calcutta	39	60	71	33	49	49	28	37	24	35	44	43	63	70	38	92	105	60	33	32	25	25	25	25
Suburbs	63	27	*	49	25	*	40	29	*	25	43	*	62	69	*	105	102	*	19	23	*	9	10	*

* Not available.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000 PERSONS OF EACH AGE-PERIOD AND NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.

Age.	NUMBER AFFLICTED PER 100,000.								NUMBER OF FEMALES AFFLICTED PER 1,000 MALES.			
	Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Lepers.		Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Lepers.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CALCUTTA.												
0-5	5	...	34	13	23	...	3	...	...	364	...	...
5-10	11	...	54	56	24	13	3	...	...	947	...	...
10-15	13	16	58	33	46	37	14	...	800	320	450	...
15-20	30	11	39	46	25	4	11	11	178	545	71	...
20-25	26	33	29	29	25	32	7	10	455	706	476	...
25-30	39	43	15	51	30	55	38	3	343	643	593	...
30-35	47	33	22	30	33	47	37	25	337	611	451	...
35-40	44	64	15	52	43	46	29	76	478	1,125	364	...
40-45	56	54	23	33	75	98	66	47	621	533	538	...
45-50	66	57	34	10	94	143	55	29	450	125	632	...
50-55	72	53	40	21	120	220	96	62	444	300	800	...
55-60	118	54	54	...	147	217	79	36	300	...	923	...
60 and over	53	37	27	43	500	632	84	80	863	1,332	1,097	...
All ages	30	33	28	35	63	92	39	26	402	590	633	333
SUBURBS.												
0-5	...	31	45	...	60	63	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
5-10	...	...	141	...	92	56	...	...	...	...	500	...
10-15	...	...	84	...	44	56	...	...	...	600	500	...
15-20	...	...	43	...	39	34	...	...	...	353	250	...
20-25	...	...	15	...	9	17	...	...	1,000	667	167	...
25-30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	1,000	...
30-35	...	...	118	...	17	35	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
35-40	...	...	83	...	44	18	...	...	...	...	2,500	...
40-45	...	...	44	...	39	34	...	...	...	600	...	...
45-50	...	...	60	...	25	25	...	...	...	667	...	...
50-55	...	...	238	...	...	39	...	...	1,000	...	1,500	...
55-60	...	...	...	...	...	154	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
60 and over	...	...	...	...	...	518	...	...	...	...	1,286	...
All ages	63	49	40	25	62	105	19	9	491	339	1,071	294

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE INFIRM BY AGE PER 10,000 OF EACH SEX.

Age.	INSANE.						DEAF-MUTE.						BLIND.						LEPERS.					
	Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.			Male.			Female.		
	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
CALCUTTA.																								
0-5	45	30	156	...	144	261	636	333	641	...	84	565	208	202	351	167	315	51	...	174	...	...	...	345
5-10	171	60	126	...	316	74	1,068	905	841	1,765	1,040	707	454	177	234	151	67	215	51	...	174	...	...	345
10-15	214	239	196	436	472	433	1,445	1,048	861	784	1,040	909	520	358	585	340	166	315	304	111	348	...	...	622
15-20	726	289	377	519	791	522	1,372	953	935	1,177	1,280	292	364	556	553	38	367	71	346	667	453	460	...	...
20-25	940	1,493	1,098	1,064	1,223	34	953	1,143	935	1,177	806	404	545	404	468	377	333	284	306	1,070	783	460	...	...
25-30	1,496	1,791	2,509	1,277	965	79	808	904	841	882	646	474	791	758	851	644	333	149	1,735	1,333	869	1,333	646	...
30-35	1,634	1,543	1,447	1,367	1,367	522	1,041	782	1,215	1,070	406	1,010	701	1,459	468	491	647	847	1,531	1,222	1,150	854	1,350	...
35-40	823	1,731	1,633	1,170	1,079	2,322	693	619	934	892	480	503	671	322	656	292	409	148	793	1,111	1,424	1,733	1,633	...
40-45	1,250	896	1,164	1,367	1,367	1,217	694	837	654	684	736	1,111	1,013	1,111	818	793	613	998	1,735	1,333	1,478	1,333	1,333	...
45-50	655	478	1,006	957	1,007	1,217	462	571	634	93	326	606	571	631	702	608	433	651	663	667	522	460	...	...
50-55	729	537	503	851	504	956	578	667	634	294	726	808	1,039	783	1,236	1,207	967	1,429	1,225	1,167	636	1,200	998	...
55-60	427	322	566	319	268	602	173	226	467	...	326	1,414	333	379	2,748	453	637	2,349	337	333	433	297	1,333	...
60 and over	513	507	377	745	647	433	347	962	746	764	2,166	1,415	2,935	2,904	319	4,679	4,900	2,411	969	1,000	1,150	2,600	484	...
Total ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
SHYMBHA.																								
0-5	...	...	...	714	...	...	833	833	...	...	1,177	...	714	332	...	667	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5-10	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	2,778	...	...	...	1,176	...	714	465	...	334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10-15	526	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	2,500	...	...	1,429	...	714	465	...	167	...	...	565	714	...	...	...	...
15-20	351	1,177	...	714	...	...	833	...	...	...	1,429	...	1,072	830	...	167	...	...	...	714	...	...	...	...
20-25	1,930	2,363	...	367	1,000	...	276	833	...	...	...	...	357	333	...	333	260	...	...	714	...	...	...	...
25-30	2,456	2,041	Not available.	1,429	2,000	Not available.	555	417	Not available.	...	1,765	Not available.	357	332	...	333	250	...	888	714	...	...	...	...
30-35	1,754	1,176	...	2,148	2,000	...	1,339	633	...	2,148	558	...	357	698	...	833	750	...	1,765	714	...	...	...	...
35-40	526	1,177	...	714	1,000	...	656	831	...	714	...	...	536	698	...	333	1,000	...	1,765	714	...	2,000	2,500	...
40-45	702	...	...	1,429	1,000	...	...	833	...	...	...	...	357	450	...	500	500	...	1,765	1,429	...	...	...	...
45-50	1,404	558	...	337	...	...	...	417	...	...	...	...	833	466	...	540	500	...	622	...	...	...	...	...
50-55	176	...	Not available.	357	2,000	Not available.	1,111	1,260	...	...	1,177	...	179	333	...	1,000	1,750	...	888	1,429	...	6,000	2,500	...
55-60	...	558	...	...	...	...	...	417	...	...	...	...	357	...	...	333	750	...	888	...	...	4,000	2,500	...
60 and over	176	...	...	1,765	...	...	...	833	...	...	1,176	...	3,750	4,419	...	4,500	2,750	...	1,765	3,071	...	...	...	...
Total ...	10,000	10,000	...	10,000	10,000	...	10,000	10,000	...	10,000	10,000	...	10,000	10,000	...	10,000	10,000	...	10,000	10,000	...	10,000	10,000	...

CHAPTER X.

OCCUPATIONS.

96. THE statistics on which the discussion in this chapter is based will be found in Tables XV and XVI. Table XV is divided into the following five parts. Part A is a general summary, showing the number of persons following the different occupations entered in the prescribed scheme of classification. Part B shows the subsidiary occupations followed by persons whose main occupation is agriculture. Part C is an optional table, giving statistics of combined occupations, which has not been compiled. Part D shows the distribution of occupations by religion. Part E embodies the results of the industrial census, *i.e.*, a census of industrial concerns employing 20 persons or more, which was held concurrently with the general census. The first section shows the number of persons employed in each kind of industry, distinguishing between industrial concerns in which mechanical power is used and those in which it is not, and classifying them according to the number employed. The other two sections show the castes and races of the owners and managers. In Table XVI statistics are given of the occupations of selected castes and races. The occupations are arranged under 13 main heads corresponding to the sub-classes of the scheme of classification; these heads have been subdivided, where necessary, in order to distinguish between different occupations. As usual, the tables are supplemented by subsidiary tables, dealing with the more salient features of the returns, which are given at the end of the chapter.

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS.

97. The general tables of occupations, while they indicate the main functional distribution of the people, furnish meagre information regarding individual manufactures and industries, and throw little light on recent industrial developments. An attempt, it is true, was made in 1901 to distinguish between workers in factories and those engaged in home industries, and also to distinguish, in the case of factories, between "Owners, managers and superior staff" and "Operatives," but the entries in the schedules were far too vague to permit of accurate information on these points being obtained. In order to remedy this defect, the Census Commissioner recommended that, in addition to the general and household schedules, a special schedule should be prescribed for persons working in mills, factories, etc., and this proposal was accepted by the Government of India. It was decided that the schedules, or, as they should more properly be called, the returns, should be filled in for all industrial or manufacturing works in which at least 20 persons were employed at the time of the census.

98. The returns, which were filled in by the owners, agents or managers, and not by the census staff, specified the character of the mill, factory, etc., *e.g.*, whether it was a jute mill, or jute press, or cotton mill, the nature of the mechanical power employed, and the state of the trade or industry when the census was taken. They further stated the castes or nationalities of owners and managers, and recorded the number of persons in superior employ, of skilled workmen and unskilled workmen, those last mentioned being divided into two classes, *viz.*, persons over and under 14 years of age. The statistics compiled from these returns therefore furnish information not only regarding the number of persons employed in different manufactures and industries, but also regarding the extent to which indigenous enterprise takes its share in various industrial undertakings, and the sections of the community to which the owners and managers belong in each class of industry. Briefly, they throw light on the industrial development of the city, and,

in spite of the scientific classification of occupations returned at the general census, are of greater value than the statistics entered in the general table of occupations, so far as industries and manufactures are concerned.

99. At the same time, it must be remembered that the returns refer to the state of affairs on a particular day of the year when some concerns were closed, others were not in full work, and others again had a larger number of operatives than usual. Some concerns work only for a period of the year; if they were not at work on the date of the census, they were necessarily excluded from the returns. In other cases the busy manufacturing season comes after or before the census date, so that the number of employes returned does not represent the full labour force. Conversely, of course, the busy season may be synchronous with the date of the census, in which case the number of persons employed is greater than at other times of the year. Apart moreover from the question of manufacturing seasons, the strength of the labour force depends on the state of trade and the demand for manufactured goods in particular industries, which may be normal, or brisk, or dull in varying degrees.

100. Calcutta and the Suburbs contain 572 industrial and manufacturing

LOCALITY.	Number of concerns.	Employés.
Calcutta	495	53,471
Cossipur-Chitpur	48	10,093
Manicktollah	18	8,019
Garden Reach	11	2,468
Total	572	78,890

concerns employing 20 hands or more, or two-fifths of the aggregate for the whole Province. The number of employes is 78,890, which represents 8 per cent. of the population and 13 per cent. of the total returned for Bengal. More than half of these (40,225) are skilled workmen, of whom all but 442 are Indians. Those engaged in direction, supervision and clerical work num-

ber 5,531; altogether 1,106, or one-fifth, are Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The unskilled labourers, of whom there are 33,134, include 3,797 females and 2,638 children under 14 years of age.

101. The marginal statement of the principal concerns shows how largely

WORKS.	Number.	Employés.
Jute mills	6	16,111
Printing presses	99	11,880
Jute presses	24	5,972
Dockyards and Port (commissioners' workshops)	8	5,130
Machinery and engineering works.	20	3,692
Gas and electric light works	5	2,298
Oil mills	90	3,032
Cotton mills	4	3,114

the jute industry predominates, jute mills and presses furnishing employment to over 20,000 persons. Next in importance come printing presses, which are more numerous than any other kind of concern: the number of hands shown as employed in printing presses is swollen by the inclusion of those belonging to the Government of India Press, which was located in Calcutta at the time of the census. Other large concerns owned by Government are the Tele-

graph Workshops with 847 workers and the Mint with 922. One new industry of growing importance is the repair of motor-cars. Though motor-cars have only recently been introduced, there were nearly 1,000 men employed in motor-car works at the time of the census. It is interesting also to note that the Indians are no longer content to allow foreign countries to supply them with umbrellas and have started 14 works for their manufacture, in which 656 persons are employed.

102. Excluding the municipal concerns and works belonging to Government, and including both private and company-owned concerns, there are 367 owned by Indians, 179 by Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 4 by members of both communities, and 7 by Chinese. Some branches of industry and manufacture are entirely or almost entirely monopolized by the Indian community, e.g., they own all or nearly all the rope works, timber yards, type foundries, brass foundries, oil mills, soap factories, chemical works, flour mills, rice mills, sugar factories, umbrella manufactories, *surki* factories, etc. They also own the greater number

of the iron foundries and iron and steel works, jute presses and printing presses, and have a considerable interest in chemical works, but they have no share in such important concerns as jute mills and very little in machinery and engineering works. The works belonging to the Chinese are all concerned either with carpentry and woodwork, or with the boot and shoe trade. Altogether 105, or over a sixth of the various undertakings, are controlled by companies, of which only seven have Indians as directors; four more have boards of which the directors are partly of Indian and partly of European or Anglo-Indian origin. The seven companies, of which the directors are entirely Indian, own 2 chemical works, 1 pencil factory, 1 cigarette factory, 1 bicycle factory and 2 printing presses. The European companies own all the jute mills, all but one of the cotton mills, 10 jute presses, 11 printing presses and 12 machinery and engineering works.

Among private owners there are 380 Indians to 85 Europeans and Anglo-Indians. In other words, there are about four Indians to every one European or Anglo-Indian. — The castes from which these private owners are mainly drawn are the Kayasths (65), and Brahmans (61), each of them accounting for about one-sixth of the total number, and then *longo intervallo* the Telis and Tilis (28) and Sadgops (26). The Kalus come next on the list, having 20 oil presses, but no other works in their possession. Though the Sheikhs number over a quarter of a million, only 18 of them are found in the list of owners, or less than those shrewd and enterprising foreign merchants, the Marwaris (19). Of indigenous Bengali castes, the Baidyas claim 16 and the Chasi Kaibarttas 12, but the Subarnabaniks only 10 private owners: none of them is in this respect on the same level as the Sadgop.

103. The races and castes of managers are naturally very much the same

MANAGERS.

as those of the owners. Of the 572 works that came within the purview of the industrial census, 202 are managed by Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 364 by Indians and 7 by Chinese. Indians manage all or nearly all the rope works, brass foundries, oil mills, timber yards, soap factories, chemical works, flour mills, sugar factories, cigarette factories, umbrella factories, *surki* factories, and book-binding workshops. They further manage the greater number of the iron foundries and iron and steel works, two-thirds of the printing presses, and one-third of the jute presses. On the other hand, they furnish few or none of the managers of the jute mills, machinery and engineering works, tailoring workshops, confectionery works, coach building works, motor-car works, scientific, optical and musical instrument workshops, ice factories, gas and electric light works, etc., the staff of which is entirely or mainly manned by Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The Kayasths and Brahmans head the list of Indian managers just as they do that of the Indian owners, and then in order come the Sadgops, Sheikhs, and Telis and Tilis. The Marwaris evidently prefer or have to employ strangers as managers, for though there are 19 Marwari owners, only eight Marwaris are retained in the post of manager.

GENERAL CENSUS.

104. In Calcutta and the Suburbs, 253,200 persons, or one-fourth of the population, are supported by industrial occupations, and 190,836, or nearly one-fifth, by trade. Transport furnishes a means of livelihood to 126,330 or 12 per cent., while those who are maintained by the public administration and the liberal arts number only 3,000 less. Of those entered under the latter head 10,798 belong to the army and the police, or are dependent on soldiers and policemen, and 34,680 subsist by employment in the public administration; the remainder, who aggregate 56,075, have occupations connected with religion, the professions (such as law, medicine and education), letters, arts and sciences. Domestic service accounts for no less than 117,763, or 11 per cent. of the inhabitants, while 161,601 come under the head of "Insufficiently described occupations." Nearly half the latter are "Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified," who correspond to general labourers.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONS.

There are 39,036 persons, or 4 per cent., who are dependent on pasture and agriculture, and 21,571 live on their income. The number of those who come under the category of unproductive occupations is 28,732, of whom 24,155 are beggars, vagrants and prostitutes.

105. The diagram given below exhibits in a graphic form the general distribution of occupations in Calcutta. The distribution is much the same in the Suburbs, except that the industrial population has relatively a larger, and the commercial population a smaller, representation, the proportions which they bear to the total population being 44 and 25½ per cent., respectively, whereas they are 21 and 31 per cent. in Calcutta. The detailed figures may now be briefly reviewed, the same order being followed as in the table of occupations:—

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY OCCUPATION (SUB-CLASSES)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
I EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH	[Bar chart showing population distribution for I]																					
II EXTRACTION OF MINERALS	[Bar chart showing population distribution for II]																					
III INDUSTRY	[Bar chart showing population distribution for III]																					
IV TRANSPORT	[Bar chart showing population distribution for IV]																					
V TRADE	[Bar chart showing population distribution for V]																					
VI PUBLIC FORCE	[Bar chart showing population distribution for VI]																					
VII PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	[Bar chart showing population distribution for VII]																					
VIII PROFESSIONS & LIBERAL ARTS	[Bar chart showing population distribution for VIII]																					
IX PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	[Bar chart showing population distribution for IX]																					
X DOMESTIC SERVICE	[Bar chart showing population distribution for X]																					
XI INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	[Bar chart showing population distribution for XI]																					
XII UNPRODUCTIVE	[Bar chart showing population distribution for XII]																					

106. It seems at first sight a little surprising that in a great commercial and industrial city as many as 39,036 persons should be dependent on pasture and agriculture for a means of livelihood. The explanation is partly that a number of those enumerated in Calcutta are temporary residents, who work there only for few a months and cultivate their fields during the remainder of the year. Their principal means of livelihood is therefore returned as cultivation, and not the occupation they may actually follow at the time of the census. Even the factory operative is generally a cultivator and only a periodic worker in the mills. As stated in the report of the Indian Factory Labour Commission of 1907-08:—"The habits of the Indian factory operative are determined by the fact that he is primarily an agriculturist, or a labourer on the land. In almost all cases his hereditary occupation is agriculture; his home is in the village from which he comes, not in the city in which he labours; his wife and family ordinarily continue to live in that village; he regularly remits a portion of his wages there; and he returns there periodically to look after his affairs. The Indian operative is, in general, independent of factory work, to the extent that he does not rely exclusively upon factory employment in order to obtain a livelihood." The greater number, however, of those who are shown as dependent on pasture and agriculture are maintained by the income received from the rent of agricultural land. Their actual number is 23,255, of whom 7,288 are returned as workers, *i.e.*, are actual landlords. The remainder consist of persons dependent on them, *i.e.*, their families or boys who have been sent to Calcutta to receive an education. The actual landlords represent about one-thirtieth of the landlords of Bengal, from which it may be inferred that there is ground for the complaints about absentee proprietors who prefer the amenities of Calcutta to life on their estates. This tendency is obviously growing, for the number of landlords enumerated in Calcutta and the suburbs is 1,645 more than in 1901.

107. Nearly one-sixth of the industrial population* consists of workers in textile industries and their families. The majority of those returned under this latter head are jute spinners and weavers, who aggregate 34,023, a greater number than is returned for any other single industrial occupation. Industries of the dress and toilet provide for even more than the textile industries, supplying 63,277 persons

There are 39,036 persons, or 4 per cent., who are dependent on pasture and agriculture, and 21,571 live on their income. The number of those who come under the category of unproductive occupations is 28,732, of whom 24,155 are beggars, vagrants and prostitutes.

105. The diagram given below exhibits in a graphic form the general distribution of occupations in Calcutta. The distribution is much the same in the Suburbs, except that the industrial population has relatively a larger, and the commercial population a smaller, representation, the proportions which they bear to the total population being 44 and 25½ per cent., respectively, whereas they are 21 and 31 per cent. in Calcutta. The detailed figures may now be briefly reviewed, the same order being followed as in the table of occupations:—

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	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
I EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH	[Bar chart showing population distribution for I]																						
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IV TRANSPORT	[Bar chart showing population distribution for IV]																						
V TRADE	[Bar chart showing population distribution for V]																						
VI PUBLIC FORCE	[Bar chart showing population distribution for VI]																						
VII PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	[Bar chart showing population distribution for VII]																						
VIII PROFESSIONS & LIBERAL ARTS	[Bar chart showing population distribution for VIII]																						
IX PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME	[Bar chart showing population distribution for IX]																						
X DOMESTIC SERVICE	[Bar chart showing population distribution for X]																						
XI INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	[Bar chart showing population distribution for XI]																						
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legal profession has gained many fresh recruits during the last 10 years, and the number of those who are able to make a living as lawyers and barristers, vakils and mukhtars has increased by 605, or 45 per cent., bringing up the total to 1,947. There are now 2,741 medical practitioners, including 83 women, and 1,713 architects, surveyors, engineers and their employes. The number of persons engaged in other literary and scientific pursuits, such as authors, artists, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists and photographers, is small, aggregating only 797.

112. Among those actually employed in domestic service, whether as indoor or outdoor servants *c.g.*, as cooks, bearers, khitmatgars, coachmen, syces and maid servants), there are three males to every female. The aggregate of persons coming under the head "Insufficiently described occupations" is even greater than that of domestic service. This latter head includes all those who described themselves as manufacturers, business men, contractors, clerks, artisans, labourers, etc., without mentioning any particular branch of commerce and industry.

113. The number returned as beggars, vagrants and prostitutes is noticeably large, viz., 24,155, of whom 4,044 are dependants. In this category there are 5 females to every male. The disparity of the sexes is due to the very large number of prostitutes, which amounts to 14,271, viz., 12,848 in Calcutta and 1,423 in the Suburbs. Large as this number is, it is 4,049 less than was returned in 1901.

The prostitutes of Calcutta represent $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total female population, and 21 per cent. of the women who returned themselves as engaged in any occupation. The percentage calculated on the total female population, however, gives a misleading idea of the proportion of prostitutes, as it includes girls under 10 years of age, who are not old enough for a life of shame. Excluding them, we find that 6 per cent. of the females of Calcutta are professional prostitutes; the actual number is probably even greater, for it is not every prostitute who is hardened enough to proclaim herself such, and many describe themselves euphemistically as maid-servants. The proportion is even higher among women aged 20 to 40, among whom one in every 12 is a woman of ill-fame. It may be added that no less than 1,096 girls under 10 years of age (997 in Calcutta and 99 in the Suburbs) were returned as dependants on prostitutes, and it may fairly be assumed that they are being brought up to the same profession.

Special statistics of the castes and nationalities of the 14,271 prostitutes in Calcutta and the Suburbs show that ninetenths are Hindus, and that 2,962, or over one-fifth, are Kuibarttas. The Baishnabs contribute 1,770, the Kayasths 1,408, the Sadgops 844, and the Musalman Sheikhs 803; one out of every 5 Baishnab females returned herself as a professional prostitute. Only 22 are Europeans or members of allied races, while 49 are Jewesses and 55 Japanese. The returns of birthplace show that these women mostly come from West Bengal (notably Midnapore, Hooghly and Burdwan), or were born in Calcutta and the neighbouring district of the 24-Parganas. Only 322 are immigrants from Eastern Bengal, or less than the number hailing either from Bihar and Orissa (744) or from the United Provinces (409). Of countries outside India, Japan has the largest share (55) and then Russia (30).

114. Similar statistics of the birthplace of beggars (excluding religious mendicants) are given in the last appendix to this Chapter, from which it will be seen that they number 5,624, that nearly two-fifths were born in Calcutta and the 24-Parganas, and that the majority of the remainder come from Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces. No less than 2,246, or more than half the total number (4,390) enumerated in Calcutta (excluding the Suburbs), are Musalmans.

115. As the Hindus constitute the majority of the population, they naturally predominate in most of the occupations, but there are some notable exceptions. Among those who live by work in jute mills, the Musalmans are nearly as numerous

as the Hindus, the actual proportion being four to five. The former, as might be expected, supply nearly all the butchers, and they form the great majority of the bakers. They further have a far larger share of the workers in building industries than their numbers would warrant, there being two Musalmans to every Hindu. In the printing presses there are five of them to every eight Hindus, and they largely outnumber the Hindus in the tobacco trade. They are also slightly in a majority in the returns for transport: nearly all the Indian lascars working on steamers and ships, and a majority of the boatmen, are followers of the Prophet. The latter also outnumber the Hindus among the cart-owners and carters, the owners and drivers of ticca gharries, coachmen and stable-boys.

One-third of the Musalman population are dependent on industrial occupations, over one-fifth on transport, about one-seventh on trade and one-eighth on domestic service. Less than 6,000 belong to the professional classes, in which they are not only outnumbered by the Hindus (in the proportion of 7 to 1), but are even less numerous than the Christian community. The Hindus divide their energies fairly evenly between industries and commerce, each claiming about one-fifth of their total number. Eleven per cent of them are engaged in domestic service, and 6 per cent follow the professions and liberal arts. Nearly two-fifths of the Christians find employment in trade, industry and transport, and practically all the remainder man the army, police and public services or follow professional pursuits.

116. There are altogether 624,000 workers, who represent three-fifths of the total population. The proportion of dependants is extremely small, for there are only two to every three workers, which is a very different figure from that returned for Bengal, viz., 7 dependants to every 4 workers. The difference is, of course, due to the fact that so many of the inhabitants of the city are temporary immigrants, who work there only for a time and leave their families at home. The marginal statement shows the proportion for the more important classes of occupations. It may be added that members of the legal profession have more dependants than any other class, presumably because they are mainly well-to-do Bengalis, who have made permanent homes in Calcutta and either can afford large families or have a number of hangers-on.

PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDANTS TO WORKERS.			
		Calcutta.	Suburbs.
Total	...	65	83
Industry	...	67	89
Transport	...	89	81
Trade	...	79	92
Professions	...	141	141
Domestic service	...	88	44
Unproductive	...	16	18

117. While 551,125 males, or four-fifths of the male population, are workers, only 72,914 females, or one-fifth of the female population, are actually engaged in any occupation—in other words, there are about 7 male workers to every female worker. The marginal statement shows the occupations which women chiefly follow, and Subsidiary Table III furnishes information regarding individual occupations in which their number is relatively large. There are some occupations which properly fall to a women's lot, such as the domestic industries of rice-pounding and rice-husking and the parching of grain: the proportion of women engaged in such work is therefore naturally large. Midwifery and nursing are also women's work, and it is only to be expected that females should outnumber males in the group (No. 155) which includes midwives and nurses as well as compounders, vaccinators and masseurs. The large number of prostitutes concentrated in Calcutta accounts for their being in a majority in the unproductive class. In no other occupation do women outnumber men, but, considering that in the total population there is only one female to every two males, they are proportionately well represented among fish vendors, religious mendicants, stenographers and typists, and of course also domestic servants.

OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.

NUMBERS OF FEMALE WORKERS.	
Domestic service	... 37,409
Prostitutes	... 14,371
Industries	... 11,929
Trade	... 8,449

which properly fall to a women's lot, such as the domestic industries of rice-pounding and rice-husking and the parching of grain: the proportion of women engaged in such work is therefore naturally large. Midwifery and nursing are also women's work, and it is only to be expected that females should outnumber males in the group (No. 155) which includes midwives and nurses as well as compounders, vaccinators and masseurs. The large number of prostitutes concentrated in Calcutta accounts for their being in a majority in the unproductive class. In no other occupation do women outnumber men, but, considering that in the total population there is only one female to every two males, they are proportionately well represented among fish vendors, religious mendicants, stenographers and typists, and of course also domestic servants.

118. Statistics of occupations followed by selected races and castes will be found in Table XVI, which is supplemented by the proportional figures contained in Subsidiary Table IV at the end of this Chapter. The latter shows that one-fifth of the Europeans and members of allied races are engaged in trade. Almost as many belong to the army or to the police, while transport accounts for 17 per cent.; the number returned under the latter head includes railway employes, and also ship's officers, sailors, engineers, etc., enumerated on vessels in the Port. Nearly a fifth of the Anglo-Indians come under the category of transport, one-seventh follow professional or artistic pursuit, a tenth belong to the public administration, and a little under a tenth are merchants and their employes: only 8 per cent. are engaged in industrial occupations. Trade in one form or another is followed by two-fifths of the Armenians, *e.g.*, they are actual traders, merchants and contractors or work in mercantile firms; one-fifth are in professional employment, and 9 per cent. have industrial occupations.

The returns for Indian castes show to what a small extent the hereditary caste avocations are followed. Of the Baidyas only a fifth are physicians, and the number of the latter is no more than that of contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc. Only one Brahman in eight is returned as a priest, while one-fifth are domestic servants and one-sixth are traders. Two-fifths of the Kayasths are still writers, and over one-fifth follow industrial or commercial callings. The weaving classes in Calcutta have similarly very little to do with their traditional callings: only 4 per cent. of the Jolahas and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the Tantis work as weavers.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION.

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.	CALCUTTA.						SUBURBS.					
	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.		PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS.	PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDANTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.		PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS.	PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDANTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS.
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Depend-ants.			Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Depend-ants.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL ...	10,000	6,064	61	39	100	65	10,000	5,473	55	45	100	53
A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	400	189	46	54	3	119	400	240	60	40	5	67
<i>I.—Exploitation of the surface of the earth.</i>	397	180	45	55	3	120	400	240	60	40	5	67
1. Pasture and agriculture	381	172	45	55	3	122	332	204	61	39	4	63
2. Fishing and hunting	16	8	52	48	.....	91	68	36	52	45	1	91
<i>II.—Extraction of minerals</i>	3	9	79	91	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Mines	1	45	41	59	.....	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Quarries of hard rocks	02	01	50	50	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Salt, etc.	2	2	98	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.	5,925	3,190	61	39	53	63	6,941	3,685	53	47	67	59
<i>III.—Industry</i>	2,105	1,257	60	40	21	67	4,339	2,391	55	45	49	59
6. Textiles	186	132	71	29	2	41	1,663	1,087	65	35	20	53
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	7	5	75	25	.....	33	14	10	72	28	.....	59
8. Wood	157	104	66	34	2	51	157	83	53	47	1	59
9. Metals	123	67	55	45	1	83	223	97	43	57	2	180
10. Ceramics	13	8	65	35	.....	55	104	78	75	25	1	37
11. Chemical products properly so called and analogous.	56	30	52	48	.....	91	129	89	69	31	2	44
12. Food industries	105	61	58	42	1	74	187	111	59	41	2	69
13. Industries of dress	538	323	60	40	5	67	1,026	342	33	67	6	200
14. Furniture industries	12	8	66	34	.....	51	2	1	41	59	.....	147
15. Building industries	307	189	62	38	3	63	516	264	51	49	5	95
16. Construction of means of transport	16	8	51	49	.....	95	5	3	63	37	.....	58
17. Production and transmission of physical forces	40	27	68	32	.....	49	19	13	67	33	.....	60
18. Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and arts and sciences.	384	193	50	50	3	96	277	103	37	63	2	109
19. Industries concerned with refuse matter.	161	102	63	37	2	58	67	42	63	37	1	58

SUBSIDIARY TABLES.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION—continued.

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.	CALCUTTA.						SUBURBS.					
	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.		PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS.	PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDANTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.		PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS.	PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDANTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS.
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Depend-ants.			Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Depend-ants.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
IV.—Transport	1,331	883	73	28	15	39	1,038	601	55	45	11	31
20. Transport by water	554	449	81	19	7	33	197	121	61	30	2	34
21. Transport by road	453	319	70	30	5	43	580	338	88	33	6	73
22. Transport by rail	170	88	28	48	1	94	292	138	47	53	3	112
23. Post-office, telegraph and telephone services	54	27	51	49		98	19	6	34	66		196
V.—Trade	1,889	1,056	56	44	17	79	1,464	763	52	48	14	92
24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	82	43	53	47	1	38	44	24	54	46		34
25. Brokerage, commission and export ...	150	70	47	53	1	115	40	15	39	61		157
26. Trade in textiles	253	136	54	46	2	84	111	45	41	49	1	145
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	60	38	63	38	1	60	19	11	57	43		76
28. Trade in wood	31	18	58	41		79	25	11	45	57		131
29. Trade in metals	33	18	55	44		79	25	14	56	48		73
30. Trade in pottery	5	2	40	60		100	3	1	49	51		106
31. Trade in chemical products	27	17	63	37		66	18	8	45	55		109
32. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc	63	37	58	42	1	73	54	30	56	44	1	79
33. Other trade in food-stuffs	672	399	59	41	7	69	803	438	54	45	8	83
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles ...	85	59	69	31	1	46	22	11	48	52		163
35. Trade in furniture	46	22	47	53		119	26	15	47	53		75
36. Trade in building materials	7	3	45	55		110	8	4	47	53		114
37. Trade in means of transport	7	3	44	56		128	45	32	71	29	1	41
38. Trade in fuel	46	20	43	57		51	49	27	46	54	1	66
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences.	124	59	48	52	1	105	73	32	45	55	1	136
40. Trade in refuse matter	1	1	66	34		53	1	54	34	66		173
41. Trade of other sorts	197	101	51	49	2	96	100	45	43	57	1	131
VI.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	1,253	550	44	56	9	139	796	327	41	59	5	146
VII.—Public force	116	96	82	18	2	92	25	19	76	24		38
42. Army	54	47	86	14	1	16	4	2	63	37		43
43. Navy												
44. Police	62	49	79	21	1	68	21	17	81	19		34

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.—GENERAL DISTRIBUTION BY OCCUPATION—concluded.

CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.	CALCUTTA.						SUBURBS.					
	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.		PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS.	PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDANTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS.	NUMBER PER 10,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE IN EACH CLASS, SUB-CLASS AND ORDER.		PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS.	PERCENTAGE OF DEPENDANTS TO ACTUAL WORKERS.
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants.			Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependants.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>VII.—Public administration (Order 48).</i>	349	146	43	58	3	138	230	88	38	69	2	161
<i>VIII.—Professions and liberal arts ...</i>	580	240	41	59	4	141	281	117	49	58	2	141
46. Religion	154	81	53	47	1	80	116	61	53	47	1	60
47. Law	115	32	18	78	...	257	38	10	27	75	...	278
48. Medicine	121	43	26	64	1	178	86	22	34	66	1	191
49. Instruction	82	35	43	58	1	156	48	15	33	67	...	207
50. Letters and arts and science ..	108	49	45	55	1	123	18	9	51	49	...	97
<i>IX.—Persons living on their income (order 51).</i>	213	68	32	68	1	213	170	63	37	63	1	170
D. MISCELLANEOUS	3,117	2,136	69	31	35	46	1,053	1,961	63	35	23	85
<i>X.—Domestic Service (order 53) ...</i>	1,229	868	70	30	15	38	521	369	70	30	7	44
<i>XI.—Insufficiently described occupations (order 55).</i>	1,003	1,009	63	37	17	60	1,218	718	59	41	13	70
<i>XII.—Unproductive</i>	288	246	86	14	4	16	214	181	84	16	3	18
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals...	51	51	100	...	1	...	06	06	100	...	...	...
55. Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes ..	234	195	83	17	3	30	214	181	84	16	3	18

SUBSIDIARY TABLE.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL, INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL POPULATION IN CALCUTTA AND SUBURBS.

OCCUPATION.	POPULATION SUPPORTED.		PROPORTION OF POPULATION SUPPORTED PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION.		PERCENTAGE ON POPULATION SUPPORTED OF—			
	Calcutta.	Suburbs.	Calcutta.	Suburbs.	Actual workers.		Dependents.	
					Calcutta.	Suburbs.	Calcutta.	Suburbs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture	31,028	4,490	35	31	48	59	55	41
Industry	188,891	64,624	211	439	69	53	40	47
Commerce	279,593	37,571	312	235	62	53	33	47
Professions	51,940	4,135	58	28	41	42	59	58
Others	344,615	36,414	384	247	65	60	36	40

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS.

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	CALCUTTA.		Number of females per 1,000 males.	SUBURBS.		Number of females per 1,000 males.		
		NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS.			NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS.				
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	TOTAL	482,277	61,177	127	68,848	11,737	170		
	I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH	14,643	1,578	109	3,031	450	148		
	1.—PASTURE AND AGRICULTURE	13,965	1,438	103	2,709	303	112		
	(a) Ordinary cultivation	9,215	1,316	143	1,868	288	184		
	Income from rent of agricultural land	5,636	1,171	208	337	144	42		
	12.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS	231	1	4	...	...	...
	III.—INDUSTRY	104,308	7,314	75	30,057	4,115	127		
	6.—TEXTILES	10,104	1,744	173	13,692	2,311	169		
23	Jute spinning, pressing and weaving	9,138	1,612	178	10,817	1,748	162		
	8.—WOOD	3,364	444	50	1,189	39	34		
36	Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	3,102	11	1	1,150	6	5		
	9.—METALS	5,397	101	17	1,400	29	21		
	10.—CERAMICS	685	77	112	951	108	176		
	12.—FOOD INDUSTRIES	4,729	704	149	1,188	443	373		
56	Rice pounders and huskers and flour-grinders	609	474	799	11	256	23,273		
58	Grain-parchers, etc.	117	73	624	103	44	407		
	13.—INDUSTRIES OF DRESS AND THE TOILET	27,596	1,304	47	4,740	291	61		
68	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners, embroiderers on linen	6,362	268	38	3,008	31	11		
69	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	11,427	71	6	831	7	13		
71	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	4,080	606	171	780	184	336		
	15.—BUILDING INDUSTRIES	15,786	1,134	75	3,458	439	127		
78	Stone and marble workers, masons and bricklayers	11,689	1,117	96	1,967	421	215		
	18.—INDUSTRIES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LITERATURE AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES	17,018	294	17	1,476	40	27		
84	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc.	6,233	15	2	448	...	...
89	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery-makers, gilders, etc.	5,994	24	4	703	1	1		
93	19.—INDUSTRIES CONCERNED WITH REFUSE MATTER (SWEEPERS, SCAVENGERS, DUST AND SWEEPING CONTRACTORS)	7,210	1,389	209	436	184	493		
	IV.—TRANSPORT	73,581	539	7	8,325	28	3		
	20.—TRANSPORT BY WATER	40,084	173	4	1,775	...	...
94	Harbour works, dockyards and pilots	5,347	155	27	1,115	...	...
95	Ship-owners and their employes, ship-brokers, ship's officers, engineers, mariners and firemen	14,344	...	...	603	...	...
97	Boat-owners, boatmen and towmen	2,876	...	...	53	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.—OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS—concluded.

Group No.	OCCUPATION.	CALCUTTA.			SUBURBS.		
		NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		Number of females per 1,000 males.	NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS.		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	IV.—TRANSPORT—concluded.						
109	21.—TRANSPORT BY ROAD	28,316	239	8	4,928	97	5
	Cart-owners and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway mail carriage, etc., managers and employes (including private servants)	23,583	206	8	4,304	11	3
113	22.—TRANSPORT BY RAIL (Railway employes of all kinds other than construction coolies)	7,809	49	6	2,020	1	—
	V.—TRADE	88,108	6,530	74	9,318	1,919	206
108	24.—TRADE IN TEXTILES	11,957	225	19	648	18	28
	25.—HOTELS, CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.	3,159	139	44	435	10	23
	23.—OTHER TRADE IN FOOD-STUFFS	31,491	4,221	134	4,939	1,616	307
116	Fish-dealers	923	561	608	108	236	1,422
117	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments	7,797	304	39	1,503	179	119
118	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	2,735	677	181	572	167	291
119	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses	4,769	183	38	339	16	47
120	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetable, fruit and arecanut sellers	8,496	1,873	341	684	373	565
121	Grain and pulse dealers	8,371	480	89	1,657	330	303
125	24.—TRADE IN CLOTHING AND TOILET ARTICLES	5,201	40	8	130	27	208
126	26.—TRADE IN FUEL (DEALERS IN FIREWOOD, CHARCOAL, COAL, COW-DUNG, ETC.)	1,963	763	389	272	139	465
	28.—TRADE IN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND THOSE PERTAINING TO LETTERS AND THE ARTS AND SCIENCES	5,167	161	31	396	69	174
123	41.—TRADE OF OTHER SORTS	8,691	358	41	626	39	62
	Shop-keepers otherwise unspecified	6,418	227	37	306	30	76
	VI.—PUBLIC FORCE	8,568	—	—	288	—	—
	VII.—(ORDER 45) PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	12,926	176	14	1,257	43	34
	VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS	18,800	2,735	145	1,463	255	174
140	46.—RELIGION	6,391	983	156	678	219	313
	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc.	1,961	681	540	328	167	574
	47.—LAW	2,868	—	—	151	—	—
144	48.—MEDICINE	3,103	803	259	294	33	112
	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	670	783	1,079	69	30	435
146	49.—INSTRUCTION (PROFESSORS AND TEACHERS OF ALL KINDS (EXCEPT LAW, MEDICINE, MUSIC, DANCING AND DRAWING) AND CLERKS AND SERVANTS CONNECTED WITH EDUCATION)	2,603	497	191	212	5	24
157	50.—LETTERS AND ARTS AND SCIENCES	3,908	459	116	129	5	39
161	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	269	229	856	—	—	—
	IX.—(ORDER 51) PERSONS LIVING PRINCIPALLY ON THEIR INCOME	3,865	2,229	577	545	579	1,678
162	X.—(ORDER 52) DOMESTIC SERVICE	58,553	21,011	359	3,937	1,398	355
	Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other in-door servants	53,019	20,570	394	3,358	1,392	416
164	XI.—(ORDER 53) INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS	86,626	3,208	37	2,796	843	37
167	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employes in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops	33,724	250	9	2,175	—	—
	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified	43,902	2,958	69	6,525	842	129
168	XII.—(NON)PRODUCTIVE	6,674	15,326	2,301	551	2,107	3,824
169	54.—INMATES OF JAILS, ASYLUMS AND HOSPITALS	4,089	487	119	—	1	—
	55.—BEGGARS, VAGRANTS, PROCURERS, PROSTITUTES, RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS, CAT-TLE POISONERS	2,585	14,839	5,782	551	2,106	3,822

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED CASTES.

Calcutta 'excluding Suburbs'.

CASTE AND OCCUPATION.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males	CASTE AND OCCUPATION.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3	1	2	3
AGARWALA	1,000	3	EUROPEAN AND ALLIED RA- CES.	1,000	13
Traders	776	3	Industries	68	16
Industries	17	7	Transport	176	1
Persons living on their income	13	17	Trade	203	7
Domestic service	63	13	Public forces	192	...
Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc.	73	...	Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc.	105	11
Labourers (unspecified)	37	3	Others	202	44
Others	37	45			
ANGLO-INDIAN	1,000	37	GANDHABANIK	1,000	15
Industries	81	30	Trade	635	2
Transport	191	5	Industries	55	3
Trade	95	23	Domestic service	74	130
Public administration	101	4	Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc.	90	3
Arts and professions	152	114	Labourers (unspecified)	30	3
Others	380	50	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	48	1,775
			Others	18	33
ARMENIAN	1,000	29	GOALA OR AHIR	1,000	19
Industries	90	29	Herdsmen and milkmen	230	10
Trade	227	11	Industries	93	1
Arts and professions	301	43	Transport	154	1
Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc.	191	16	Trade	79	...
Others	391	60	Domestic service	314	23
			Labourers (unspecified)	107	2
			Others	181	46
BAIDYA	1,000	5	INDIAN CHRISTIAN	1,000	39
Physicians	303	1	Industries	96	7
Income from rent of land	87	21	Transport	89	1
Trade	80	2	Trade	66	6
Public administration	116	...	Domestic service	423	31
Arts and professions	119	...	Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc.	62	3
Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc.	303	1	Others	264	73
Others	203	18			
BRAHMAN	1,000	7	JOLAHA	1,000	9
Priests	124	4	Weavers	41	1
Transport	43	...	Industries	253	17
Trade	171	3	Transport	139	2
Public administration	55	...	Trade	96	11
Domestic service	213	10	Domestic service	241	5
Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc.	148	...	Labourers (unspecified)	162	4
Others	241	18	Others	85	12
CHANI KAIBARTTA OR MA- HISHYA.	1,000	37	KAMAR	1,000	23
Cultivation	50	16	Blacksmiths	250	1
Industries	138	6	Industries	237	3
Transport	142	...	Trade	75	10
Trade	205	17	Domestic service	124	133
Domestic service	160	233	Labourers (unspecified)	43	6
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	103	915	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	71	823
Others	140	9	Others	101	15
CHINESE	1,000	1	KAYASTH	1,000	11
Industries	780	1	Writers	451	...
Transport	30	...	Industries	68	3
Trade	124	1	Trade	162	4
Domestic service	38	6	Arts and professions	37	3
Others	25	9	Domestic service	87	72
			Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	43	435
			Others	167	12
DHOBA	1,000	17	KHANDAIT	1,000	9
Washermen	867	17	Landholders	154	1
Industries	33	6	Industries	208	1
Trade	23	5	Transport	66	...
Domestic service	18	43	Trade	111	1
Labourers (unspecified)	30	6	Domestic service	117	...
Beggars, prostitutes, vagrants, etc.	9	143	Labourers (unspecified)	364	...
Others	31	6	Others	54	11
DOM	1,000	39	KURMI	1,000	7
Basket-makers and scavengers	614	36	Cultivators	97	8
Industries	99	13	Industries	159	5
Transport	44	4	Transport	121	1
Trade	25	34	Trade	141	10
Domestic service	56	90	Domestic service	177	15
Labourers (unspecified)	44	21	Labourers (unspecified)	310	3
Others	69	12	Others	63	14

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.—OCCUPATIONS OF SELECTED CASTES.

Calcutta (excluding Suburbs)—concluded.

CASTE AND OCCUPATION.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.	CASTE AND OCCUPATION.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
MAGH	1,000	9	SAIYAD	1,000	5
Income from rent of agricultural land	689	1	Industries	201	1
Domestic service	439	2	Transport	179	2
Others	72	14	Trade	229	9
			Domestic service	144	9
			Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc.	64	12
			Others	341	12
NAPIT	1,000	17			
Barbers	470	9			
Industries	96	6	SUTRADHAR	1,000	13
Trade	86	11	Carpenters	410	1
Domestic service	164	39	Industries	175	5
Labourers (unspecified)	46	7	Trade	131	19
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	44	564	Domestic service	48	253
Others	96	11	Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc.	104	14
			Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	39	12
			Others	83	12
PATHAN	1,000	3			
Industries	172	3	TANTI AND TATWA	1,000	34
Transport	199	3	Weavers	55	1
Trade	160	3	Industries	152	9
Public force	78	3	Trade	265	9
Domestic service	165	3	Domestic service	157	206
Others	321	6	Labourers (unspecified)	101	5
			Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	93	1,245
			Others	147	14
RAJPUT	1,000	5			
Military service	143	5	TBLI	1,000	14
Industries	85	5	Oil-presses	63	4
Transport	85	5	Industries	135	5
Trade	148	5	Transport	24	6
Domestic service	270	6	Trade	408	119
Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc.	61	12	Domestic service	80	3
Others	208	12	Labourers (unspecified)	93	3
			Others	164	39
SADGOP	1,000	41			
Cultivation	84	69			
Industries	136	4			
Trade	273	6			
Domestic service	194	148			
Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc.	57	15			
Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes, etc.	97	6			
Others	129	14			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.—STATISTICS OF FACTORY LABOUR.

Calcutta.

Serial No.	CLASS OF FACTORY, MILL, ETC.	Number.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		
			Total.	Male.	Female.
1	Aerated water factories	7	362	362	...
2	Arms factories	3	114	113	1
3	Arms workshops	1	53	53	...
4	Bakeries	1	33	33	...
5	Bicycle works	2	44	44	...
6	Biscuit factories	1	21	21	...
7	Book-binding works	3	310	310	...
8	Boot and shoe factories	5	445	445	...
9	Brass foundries	12	378	378	...
10	Breweries	1	63	63	...
11	Card-board factories	1	26	26	...
12	Carpentry works	4	399	399	...
13	Chemical works	8	291	283	8
14	Cigarette factories	3	134	116	18
15	Clock and watch works	2	131	122	9
16	Coach-building factories	9	1,325	1,323	2
17	Confectionery factories	4	207	189	18
18	Cotton spinning and weaving mills	1	58	51	7
19	Dairy farms	1	88	84	4
20	Dockyards	1	1,927	1,927	...
21	Flour mills	16	481	449	32
22	Forge presses	4	148	137	11
23	Furniture factories	14	918	905	13
24	Gas and electric light works	4	3,130	3,112	18
25	Glass factories	1	38	38	...

Serial No.	CLASS OF FACTORY, MILL, ETC.	Number.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		
			Total.	Ma's.	Female.
26	Gut factories	1	48	48	
27	Hosiery factories	1	810	810	
28	Ice factories	8	720	820	
29	Iron and steel works	12	1,057	1,224	8
30	Iron foundries	10	990	955	8
31	Jewellery works	10	743	748	
32	Jute mills	8	7,006	6,116	1,392
33	Jute presses	8	709	654	51
34	Lac factories	1	36	31	16
35	Leather factories	6	348	348	
36	Lime works and kilns	1	88	88	
37	Machinery and engineering works	19	3,618	3,618	8
38	Match factories	1	23	28	
39	Wica works	1	73	41	89
40	Mints	1	922	922	
41	Motor-car works	7	663	663	
42	Municipal workshops	2	302	302	
43	Oil mills	77	2,483	3,178	817
44	Paint works	1	28	28	
45	Pencil factories	1	24	24	
46	Perfumery factories	1	27	27	
47	Photo works	4	412	411	1
48	Porcelain works	1	80	82	8
49	Printing presses	99	11,880	11,845	36
50	Railway workshops	4	777	777	
51	Rice mills	80	712	801	890
52	Scientific, optical and musical instrument works	8	822	822	18
53	Soap factories	8	83	83	
54	Stationery manufactories	8	104	108	1
55	Stone and marble works	8	298	298	
56	Sugar factories	8	203	190	4
57	Surki factories	19	542	601	41
58	Tailoring works	9	1,090	1,064	84
59	Tanneries	7	830	830	
60	Telegraph workshops	1	847	847	
61	Thread-glassing and polishing mills	1	38	38	
62	Timber yards	6	180	181	
63	Tin works	1	20	20	
64	Tramway workshops	2	522	522	
65	Type foundries	4	109	109	
66	Umbrella factories	14	658	658	
67	Water works	4	147	147	
	Total	498	63,471	61,984	2,117

Suburbs.

Ossapur-Chitpur.		Number.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		
Serial No.	CLASS OF FACTORY, MILL, ETC.		Total.	Ma's.	Female.
1	Arms factories	1	1,644	1,644	
2	Biscuit factories	1	37	37	
3	Hone mills	1	178	120	58
4	Cigarette factories	9	554	440	114
5	Cotton spinning and weaving mills	1	398	74	321
6	Jute presses	18	5,006	4,081	355
7	Lac factories	1	556	408	153
8	Lock and safe works	1	87	87	
9	Machinery and engineering works	1	74	74	
10	Oil mills	7	213	154	79
11	Rope works	11	630	613	25
12	Soap factories	1	38	35	
13	Honer factories	1	617	678	80
14	Water works	1	59	59	
	Total	48	10,099	8,908	1,184
Mantakillah.		Number.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		
Serial No.	CLASS OF FACTORY, MILL, ETC.		Total.	Ma's.	Female.
1	Hone mills	2	182	136	17
2	Chemical works	1	187	187	
3	Dredging works	1	116	116	1
4	Electric light works	1	188	189	
5	Flour mills	2	48	40	8
6	Iron foundries	1	88	88	
7	Jute mills	1	1,295	1,058	230
8	Jute presses	1	257	207	50
9	Lac factories	1	180	119	41
10	Oil mills	8	277	223	58
11	Silk disteries and factories	1	243	232	11
12	Soap factories	1	48	48	
	Total	18	3,019	2,527	429
Garden Esach.		Number.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		
Serial No.	CLASS OF FACTORY, MILL, ETC.		Total.	Ma's.	Female.
1	Brick and tile factories	1	121	73	48
2	Cotton spinning and weaving mills	2	2,681	2,403	108
3	Dockyards and Port Commissioners' workshops	2	3,208	3,202	1
4	Dyeing factories	1	74	74	
5	Jute mills	2	5,920	4,766	1,155
6	Oil mills	1	59	57	2
7	Rice mills	1	34	8	16
8	Soap factories	1	236	230	
	Total	11	19,308	16,908	2,400

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.—BIRTHPLACES OF BEGGARS AND PROSTITUTES.

BORN IN	BEGGARS.					PROSTITUTES.		
	ENUMERATED IN							
	Calcutta with Suburbs.			Calcutta.	Suburbs.	Calcutta with Suburbs.	Calcutta.	Suburbs.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL	5,034	3,053	2,579	4,390	1,934	14,271	19,848	1,433
(A) India	4,619	3,043	2,569	4,378	1,934	14,150	19,727	1,433
I. Bengal	3,378	1,458	1,020	2,544	834	19,807	11,598	1,381
MURDWAN DIVISION	940	439	508	704	336	6,949	5,581	368
Burdwan	182	74	83	143	19	1,191	1,125	88
Birbhum	16	15	5	12	4	55	55	..
Hankura	89	43	27	69	..	389	361	8
Midnapore	291	125	166	223	71	2,205	2,092	173
Hooahly	284	121	163	190	84	1,597	1,517	50
Howrah	118	57	61	70	48	502	431	71
PRESIDENCY DIVISION	2,992	940	1,359	1,708	584	6,536	5,742	794
24 Parganas	789	395	473	489	313	1,525	1,230	295
Calcutta	1,283	508	775	1,094	189	4,081	3,880	401
Nadia	105	45	57	51	54	491	458	33
Murshidabad	48	21	37	23	7	243	238	5
Jessore	48	29	19	28	20	163	121	42
Khulna	9	8	1	8	1	53	35	18
RAJBHARI DIVISION	9	7	2	8	1	58	54	1
Rajshahi	5	5	..	5	..	11	11	..
Dinajpur	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	1
Darjeeling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..
Baouput .. .. .	..	..	1	2	1	28	28	..
Panna	3	3	..	3	..	3	3	..
Malda .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DAOOI DIVISION	119	64	55	106	13	352	144	118
Dacca	59	35	24	55	4	98	72	24
Hymenslooh	3	2	1	3	3	81	9	72
Faillpur	32	19	13	27	5	40	34	8
Backergunge	25	8	17	24	1	45	29	16
CHITTAGONG DIVISION	18	15	3	18	..	5	5	..
Tippora	6	4	3	6	..	5	5	..
Nonkhall	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Chittagong	10	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
II. (a) Other Parts of India	2,934	1,585	649	1,834	400	1,343	1,301	142
Assam	13	4	9	13	..	1	1	..
Assam States	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara	3	3	..	3	..	5	6	..
Bihar and Orissa	1,179	627	352	991	188	744	681	83
Baroda	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Burma	4	3	1	4	..	6	6	..
Bombay (including Aden)	12	10	2	12	6	12	12	..
Bombay States	3	3	..	3	..	1	1	..
Central Provinces and Berar	16	6	8	14	2	18	18	..
Central India Agency	20	18	2	18	2	2	2	..
Hyderabad	4	2	2	4	..	1	1	..
Kashmir	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Madras (including Laccadives)	6	3	3	6	1	8	8	..
North-West Frontier Province (district and administered territories).	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Punjab	64	51	13	64	..	14	14	..
Rajputana Agency	31	23	8	31	..	104	100	4
United Provinces	899	630	249	668	201	409	354	55
French Settlements .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	..
(b) Other Asiatic Countries	11	9	9	11	..	63	63	..
Afghanistan	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
China	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Japan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	55	55	..
Nepal	3	1	2	3	..	7	7	..
Perak	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Turkey in Asia	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
(c) Europe	1	..	1	1	..	53	53	..
United Kingdom .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
England and Wales .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Austria-Hungary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
Denmark .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
France .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Germany .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Greece .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Italy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Rumania .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Russia	1	..	1	1	..	30	30	..
(d) America .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
America (unspecified) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
(e) Australasia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
Australia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..

THE
TOWN AND SUBURBS
OF
CALCUTTA

DENSITY OF POPULATION

Scale 3 Inches = 2 Miles

REFERENCES.

Municipal boundary
Ward
Ward number 14
Density per acre (130)

