

Imperial Census of 1881.

OPERATIONS AND RESULTS,

IN THE

PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY,

INCLUDING

SIND.

By

J. A. BAINES. F.S.S.

OF THE BOMBAY CIVIL SERVICE

VOL. I.—TEXT.

Bombay:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

1882.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Boundaries; description; area; surveys; population; distribution; density; house-room; definition of a house; distribution of buildings; density; areality; average number of inhabitants per house; rural and urban classes of population; Relative distribution; Areality and proximity of towns; average specific population in towns; description of chief towns; Distribution of villages; Average population, areality and proximity of villages; City of Bombay (its area, density of population; relation between house-room and population or groups of population) 1—26

CHAPTER II.—MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

General considerations:—Special stimulus to multiplication; special checks operative; general variations; progressive districts; decreasing districts; nature of variations; relative proportions of the sexes; relative distribution of ages; change in specific population; variations in number of buildings; causes of variations; the Famine of 1876-77; vital statistics; epidemic; cases of smaller variations; nature of increase; migration; Sind; movement towards towns; increase in urban population; special cases; Bombay City and Island 27—42

CHAPTER III.—RELIGION AND SECT.

General considerations:—Relative proportions of the different religions—the Hindu; Want of definition of Hinduism—Hindu schismatic sects and offshoots, the Muhammadan—Muhammadan sects; the Jain, the Sikh, the Pārsi, the Jewish, the Buddhist, the Christian; races and sects of Christians; the Aboriginal or Fetish worship; Relative proportions of religions in territorial Divisions; numerical variations since last Census; religions in the City of Bombay 43—58

CHAPTER IV.—SEX AND AGE.

Sex:—General considerations; relative proportions of sexes at birth; in total population; in different races; in town and country; at different ages; comparison with the last census 59—69

Age:—General distribution of population by age; comparison with European countries; economical distribution; excess of children; infant and child life; age by race; comparison of age-tables with those of 1872. Bombay City:—special features in the distribution of the sexes; excess of adults; comparison with 1872 69—78

CHAPTER V.—MARRIAGE, &c.

General considerations:—Hindu marriage system, and its tendency; comparison with other countries; relative proportions of the sexes in each condition; comparison of districts; comparison of religions; distribution by condition according to age; distribution of condition by age; relative proportions of the sexes in each condition at different ages; the same by local divisions and by religions. Bombay City:—General distribution of population; marriage statistics at different ages, and amongst different races in the city; comparison with returns for 1872 79—92

CHAPTER VI.—INFIRMITIES.

General considerations:—Imperfection of data; comparison with other countries; relative prevalence of each infirmity; special causes; local distribution; distribution according to religion; comparison with returns of preceding Census; distribution by age; prevalence at each age; distribution by sex. Bombay City 93—102

CHAPTER VII.—BIRTH-PLACE AND MOTHER-TONGUE.

General considerations:—Birth-place and language as indicative of nationality; general distribution of population by birth-place; connection between birth-place and language; relative proportions and distribution of those born beyond the British territory of the Presidency; relative proportions of the sexes amongst immigrants; movements within the Presidency; immigration and emigration between districts; distribution of languages; relative distribution according to Divisions. Bombay City—Birth-places; comparison with return of 1872; proportion of immigrants in each race, or class 103—116

CHAPTER VIII.—CASTE AND OTHER SOCIAL DIVISIONS.

- General considerations:—Special features of Hindu caste system in the Bombay Presidency; local development of the system; numerical strength of main castes of Hindus; classification of castes; relative strength and distribution of each class, and of the main castes included; strength and distribution of Aboriginal tribes, of Jain castes, of Muhammadan classes. Caste considered in relation to marriage and occupation. Castes in Bombay City;—Its defective record; general distribution of Hindus and Muhammadans according to their main sub-divisions; comparison with the returns of 1872 ... 117—184

CHAPTER IX.—INSTRUCTION.

- General considerations:—Comparison with other countries with respect to primary instruction; relative prevalence of instruction considered with reference to sex, to age, to religion, and to caste; in town and in country; comparison with current departmental statistics; relative proportions of pupils in different grades of institutions; comparison with the return for 1872. Instruction in Bombay City considered by age, class and religion; comparison with the City return for 1872; comparison with Calcutta and other parts of India ... 149—172

CHAPTER X.—OCCUPATION.

- General considerations:—Relative proportions of the productive and the dependent classes; classification of industry; comparison with other countries; composition of each class of occupation; relative proportions of the sexes in the productive class; relative proportions of adult and juvenile workers; comparison of town and country industry; comparison with the return for 1872; special features of industry in Bombay City, and in Sind ... 173—213

NOTES AND ADDITIONS.

- A.—*Statistics of Agriculture*:—Nature of the data available; supplementary calculations; classification of the districts. Nature and classification of the soil. The agricultural population; productive and dependent; males and females; children and adults; relation between population and land; distribution of land and agency; pressure of cultivation on the land; tenure; revenue from, and charges on the land; rent-charge; quit-rent, &c.; relations between revenue and soil; incidence of the State demand; relation between revenue and population; incidence of the rent-charge per worker, per holding. The local cess; its objects, rate and incidence ... 217—230
- B.—*The Village Community*:—General constitution; selected villages; distribution of castes and occupations; local variations ... 231—237
- C.—*The Enumeration of Aden and the Feudatory States*:—The census of Aden. The area and population of the Feudatories; their growth or decrease in population. Main facts regarding the distribution amongst them of the chief religions. Their returns of age, marriage, occupation and instruction ... 238—244
- D.—*The Administration and Cost of the Census Operations*:—General procedure and instructions; distribution of area; agency employed; supply of forms. Instructions to enumerators and supervisors; procedure after enumeration; system of preparing the results for utilisation as statistics. Cost of enumeration; cost of abstraction and compilation, of superintendence and printing ... 245—273

VOLUME II.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

APPENDIX A.

RETURNS FOR BRITISH TERRITORY.

I.—General statement of area and population	1
II.—Statement of variations since the preceding census... ..	2
III.—Distribution of the population according to religion	3—6
IV.—Relative strength of the various religions, and of the two sexes	7
V.—Distribution of the population according to civil condition	8
VI.—The above by religion and age-periods	9—24
VII.—Distribution of the population of each religion by age	25—34
VIII.—The main castes and other social divisions	34—37
IX.—Distribution of the population according to mother-tongue	38—41
X. & XI.—The birth-places of the people	42—49
XII-A.—The occupations of males	50—57
XII-B.—The occupations of females	58—65
XIII.—The distribution of the population according to degree of instruction... ..	66—71



P R E F A C E.

An extensive operation like the census entails, when undertaken in this country, an amount of supervision and a minuteness of instruction that would be deemed superfluous in the enumeration of a European population. In the former not only does the whole task of recording the required information fall upon the agency appointed to collect it instead of on the householder who is called upon to furnish it, but in the information itself there are certain features distinguishing it from that returned in the western community which require to be provided for some time before the actual census, or the results collected are sure to be wrong. Thus, though this Presidency is fortunate in the existence of an available staff of enumerators attached to nearly every village, and conversant with all the residents thereof, the very number of these agents necessitates a considerable amount of drilling and supervision before they can be expected to follow the prescribed instructions with complete uniformity. Whatever the degree of detail into which instructions of this special nature attempt to enter, it is futile to hope that they can be framed so as to meet every difficulty that is likely to occur. The solution of such cases, the care that the true purpose of a rule is not distorted by an unintelligent or narrow verbal interpretation on the part of an ill-educated enumerator, and the general provision for the carrying out of the operation in a thorough and efficient manner, are tasks which can only be accomplished through the energy and attention of District officials in the position and with the intimate local knowledge of Collectors, their Assistants, and the Mámátdárs. The success of an enumeration is primarily due to their efforts, for without their cordial and active sympathy a general superintending agency is helpless. This aid has on the present occasion been universally given, and it is to them, then, in the first place, that those responsible for the census have reason to be grateful.

The provision of forms in this country, where there is ordinarily no reason for the maintenance of the machinery requisite for the outturn of so large and various a supply, is a matter of great difficulty, but has been overcome by the exertions and excellent arrangements made at the Government Central Press by Mr. Kingsmill, the Superintendent. Throughout the operations of which these volumes contain the record, he has rendered every assistance, both by valuable suggestions on matters typographical, and by the trouble he has personally taken in furthering the progress of the work through the press, when both his plant and establishment were taxed to the utmost by the demands made upon them for the heavy statistical accompaniments to this review.

I have finally the pleasure of recording my personal recognition of the help I have received in my own share of the task from Mr. J. M. Campbell, Editor of the Provincial Gazetteer, who, with his Assistant, Ráo Sáheb Bhimbhai Kirparám, has supplied me with information regarding caste and other special questions not within the range of ordinary statistics. Also from Professor Forrest of the Deccan College, who took the entire charge of my duties whilst I was absent for three months at a time when the whole of the returns from the Feudatory States were either under revision, or in the press, and who has also assisted me in matters within his own special branch of study. The assistance rendered by the Superintendents of the three Branch offices of abstraction, Messrs. Plunkett, Virprásád and the late Ráo Bahádur Rangráo Bhimáji, was throughout of the utmost value, as by their personal exertions alone could a large body of untrained clerks be drilled into punctuality and systematic work. The task that fell to Mr. Plunkett's share, namely the returns from nine Collectorates, was a particularly burdensome one, as it entailed the employment of an excessively large establishment. I have lastly to mention Mr. Rámchandra Keshav Bágaitkar, whose services were placed at my disposal from the Revenue and General Departments of the Secretariat, and who for two years has been my personal Assistant. His continuous industry and intelligent appreciation of the special character of the work he had to deal with deserve my warmest commendation and thanks.

Poona, October 1882.

J. A. BAINES

CORRECTIONS.

- Chapter I, page 2—Omit 46-55 opposite Upper Sind Frontier in Column 17 of the Comparative Table.
- “ “ page 3, para. 2—The total area is not 123,860 square miles, but 124,123.
For the area of Sind, in the same paragraph, read 48,014 for 47,952 square miles (see note on page 6).
- Chapter II, page 41, foot-note, last line but one—Insert “as” before “it has been.”
- Chapter III, page 45, last para.—The total number of Hindus should be 12,308,582.
- “ “ page 48—The number of Muhammadans should be 3,021,131.
- “ “ page 50. “ Christians “ 138,317.
(These alterations are necessitated by the revision of the returns for Bombay City.)
- Chapter VI, page 107—In the second marginal Table read ‘Swedish’ for ‘Sweden’ in column for ‘probable language.’
- Chapter IX, page 168—The last entry in the tabular statement should be “6.04” not “60.4”
- “ “ page 172—In the tabular statement the percentage of illiterate in the Panjáb should be 93.74, instead of 94.19.

CONTENTS.

iii

XIV.—Infirmities by Age.—1.—The insane	...	...	72—74
XV.—Do. 2.—The congenital deaf-mutes	...	...	75—77
XVI.—Do. 3.—The blind	...	...	78—81
XVII.—Do. 4.—Lepers	...	...	82—84
XVIII.—Distribution of towns and villages according to population	...	...	85
XIX.—Towns arranged according to civil population	...	...	86—88
XX.—Towns arranged territorially	...	...	89—90

APPENDIX B.

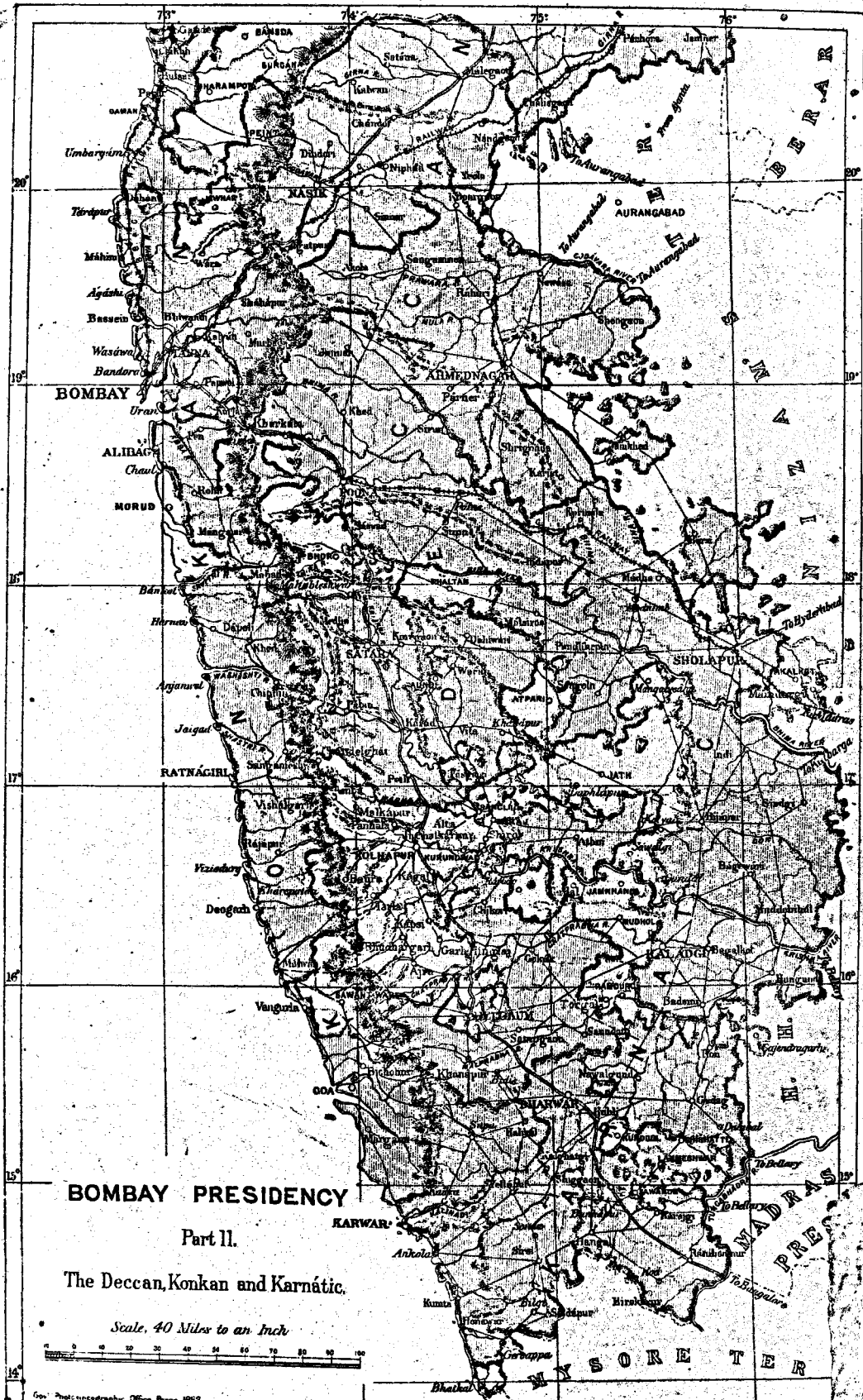
RETURNS FOR FEUDATORY STATES.

I.—General statement of area and population	...	...	95
II.—Statement of variations since the preceding census	...	...	96
III.—Distribution of the population according to religion	...	...	97—99
IV.—Relative strength of the various religions, and of the two sexes	...	...	100
V.—Distribution of the population according to civil condition	...	...	101
VI.—The above by religions and age-periods	...	...	102—115
VII.—Distribution of the population by age and religion	...	...	116—125
VIII.—The main castes and other social divisions	...	...	126—128
IX.—Distribution of the population according to mother-tongue	...	...	129—131
X. & XI.—The birth-places of the people	...	...	132—137
XII-A.—The occupations of males	...	...	138—143
XII-B.—The occupations of females	...	...	144—149
XIII.—The distribution of the population according to degree of instruction	...	...	150—153
XIV.—Infirmities by age.—1.—The insane	...	...	154—156
XV.—Do. 2.—The congenital deaf-mutes	...	...	157—159
XVI.—Do. 3.—The blind	...	...	160—162
XVII.—Do. 4.—Lepers	...	...	163—164
XVIII.—Distribution of the towns and villages according to population	...	...	165
XIX.—Towns arranged according to civil population	...	...	166—167
XX.—Towns arranged territorially	...	...	168—169

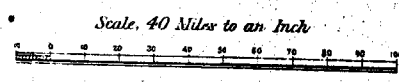
APPENDIX C.

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURNS.

1. Distribution and Alphabetical List of the Castes, etc., returned in the Presidency Division	...	...	i—xl
2. Statistics of the main castes regarding marriage and education	...	...	xli—xlix
3. Statistics of the main castes with respect to occupation	...	...	l—liv
4. The area and population of territorial subdivisions	...	...	lv—lix
5. The distribution of Christians by race and sect	...	...	lx—lxiii
6. Distribution by sex and district of the main castes other than those entered in Table VIII, Appendix A	...	...	lxiv—lxix
7. Supplementary Occupation Table I.—Showing the details of Table XII, Appendix A.	...	...	lxx—lxxv
8. Do. Do. II.—Distribution by districts of the main occupations	...	...	lxxvi—lxxix
9. Do. Do. III.—Relative prevalence of the combination of agriculture with other classes of occupations	...	...	lxxx
10. Do. Do. IV.—Details of occupation in Bombay City.	...	...	lxxxi—lxxxvi
11. Statistics of Agriculture I.—General Abstract	...	...	lxxxvii
12. Do. II.—Details of area	...	...	lxxxviii
13. Do. III.—Details of population	...	...	lxxxix
14. Do. IV.—Details of revenue and receipts	...	...	xc



BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
 Part II.
 The Deccan, Konkan and Karnatic.



Gen. Photographic Office Poona, India.

