

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911.

VOLUME VIII.

BOMBAY

(TOWN AND ISLAND).

PARTS I AND II.

REPORT AND TABLES.

BY

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IN CHARGE CENSUS OPERATIONS.



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ERRATA.

Page	7,	Table III—Note, line 1	after Explanade read	"there are"
"	"	"	"	"	4	...	for "togethers a" "together as"
"	12,	IV-B—Hindu married persons—70 and over (column 8)...	"	1,804	"	1,805	
"	"	Do. Total—Hindu (column 8) ..	"	404,481	"	404,482	
"	14,	" F—Christian population—Males 0—1 (column 8) ...	"	497	"	407	
"	24,	V—Khetwadi—Zoroastrian—Total—persons 20 and over; last line (column 8) ...	"	694	"	4,694	
"	38,	VI—E Ward—males—Multan (S. No. 119) (column 13)	"	42	"	24	
"	102,	XIII—Grand Total Bombay City—number of occupied buildings (column 10) ...	"	32,992	"	32,902	

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SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.
Showing by sections the density per acre.

Section.	1891.	1891.	1901.	1911.
Upper Colaba	20.3	30.3	27.4	10.8
Lower Colaba	55.5	52.3	49.0	69.7
Fort South	27.0	30.0	25.1	26.8
Fort North	258.2	246.9	170.9	157.5
Esplanade	20.9	15.9	15.6	26.2
Chakla	726.4	624.2	472.7	469.8
Mandvi	261.4	226.5	190.7	201.6
Umarchadi	525.5	498.1	460.2	433.7
Dongri	118.0	106.2	90.8	95.4
Market	558.2	502.2	318.8	338.8
Dhobi Talao	402.1	400.7	296.4	338.0
Fanaswadi	188.7	192.2	130.5	218.8
Bhuleshwar	508.0	506.2	398.8	481.1
Kumbharwada	777.5	699.8	598.0	601.5
Khara Talao	699.8	649.8	556.2	551.8
Khetwadi	175.2	169.2	159.4	187.5
Girgaum	205.8	216.7	119.3	247.0
Chauvati	99.7	103.0	60.2	102.0
Walkeshwar	21.2	24.1	19.8	19.5
Mahalaxmi	16.9	45.6	28.1	40.9
Tardeo	89.7	83.0	91.6	121.4
Kamatipura	487.7	441.5	403.7	555.7
First Nagpada	323.1	376.1	357.8	216.7
Second Nagpada	482.4	552.0	546.7	638.2
Byulla	29.0	50.7	112.6	147.3
Tadwadi	30.7	44.4	38.4	59.3
Maragaon	49.2	58.6	45.4	41.3
Parcel	16.9	25.9	60.4	82.3
Sewri	13.1	14.2	20.8	37.7
Sion	4.1	4.6	5.9	7.2
Mahim	18.8	9.9	21.2	23.7
Warli	10.0	17.2	25.1	49.4
Mean density	54.	58.	51.	67.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Showing by sections the average number of total and occupied houses per acre.

Section.	Number of houses per acre.	
	Total.	Occupied.
Upper Colaba	0.79	0.53
Lower Colaba	3.83	2.53
Fort South	3.14	3.00
Fort North	7.61	7.20
Esplanade	1.12	0.85
Chakla	17.66	17.33
Mandvi	6.86	6.69
Umarkhadi	10.98	10.45
Dongri	2.31	2.06
Market	14.11	11.69
Dhobi Talao	13.86	12.63
Fanaswadi	7.42	6.63
Bhuleshwar	17.42	16.83
Kumbharwada	15.46	14.83
Khara Talao	16.33	15.71
Khetwadi	8.05	7.28
Girgaum	9.61	8.95
Chaupati	7.15	6.54
Walkeshwar	2.85	2.22
Mahalaxmi	2.75	2.30
Tardeo	4.08	3.24
Kamatipura	17.33	16.53
First Nagpada	3.75	3.38
Second Nagpada	15.94	14.65
Byculla	5.20	4.57
Tadwadi	3.63	2.00
Mazagaon	2.87	2.39
Parel	3.72	2.97
Sewri	3.25	2.77
Sion	0.79	0.56
Mahim	3.18	2.38
Warli	2.72	2.13

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Showing by wards the total number of houses, occupied and unoccupied,
on March 10th, 1911.*

Ward.					Number of houses.		
					Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.
A	...	...	...	...	2,924	669	3,593
B	...	...	...	...	3,685	171	3,856
C	...	...	...	...	5,706	574	6,280
D	...	...	...	...	5,772	916	6,688
E	...	...	...	...	7,467	1,763	9,230
F	...	...	...	...	5,450	1,600	7,050
G	...	...	...	...	6,928	2,091	9,019

PART I.
REPORT.
BOMBAY
(TOWN AND ISLAND).

INTRODUCTION.

THE Census of the Town and Island of Bombay was taken as part of the Census of India on the night of the 10th March 1911. Although the condition of the City was not abnormal on that date, the unfortunate circumstances under which the Census was taken in 1901 with a virulent epidemic of plague raging through the City preclude the drawing of comparisons between 1901 and 1911. This review of the Census figures will therefore be confined generally to an exegesis on the statical and not the dynamical aspect of the statistics.

The final test shows that the population of our City is 979,445, just over 208,000 more than in 1901, and 1,623 more than the figures revealed by the Municipal Census taken in 1906 by the Health Department of the Municipality who required something more authentic than the vitiated statistics of the Imperial Census for the proper administration of their department. This is the first instance in India of a quinquennial census being taken, but it is unlikely that it will be repeated, although a census every five years is recommended by the statisticians of Europe.

The preliminary record was complete five days before the Census night, having been prepared by Dr. J. A. Turner, the Executive Health Officer of the Municipality, this being his second census. Mr. P. P. Vagh had the direct supervision of the arrangements. It may not be out of place to mention that this was the third census, with the direction of which Mr. Vagh had been closely connected. His experience on previous occasions conduced in no small measure to the smoothness with which all details were carried out. For the last five days with the aid of Government servants, volunteers and scholastic institutions the schedules were carefully checked and everything was ready for the final check on the night of March 10th. In 1901, thanks to the initiative of Mr. E. D. Talati, school-boys carefully trained into census squads were utilized for the first time. There was a great extension of this on the present occasion and sixteen schools took part in the final enumeration and the previous five days of checking. By this agency 97,962 persons, just over 10 per cent. of the population, were enumerated. The work was of course not equal, some of it was much better done than the rest, but there is no doubt that a well-trained squad working under supervision is a most useful adjunct to the means available for enumeration.

In addition to the schools some nineteen mercantile firms, both European and Indian, lent the services of clerks for the final enumeration. In several other instances volunteers came forward and agreed to take complete charge of the enumeration of certain areas, providing their own staff.

The innovation of using a general schedule, and filling in the details by means of enumerators instead of permitting the householder to fill in the entries himself, was made in 1901 with some diffidence, and trouble was anticipated in some of the turbulent quarters of the City. Thanks, however, to the personal influence of Mr. Edwardes, there was no difficulty. Since then there has been a Municipal Census in 1906 and the Musalmán population are getting accustomed

to enumerations and no trouble was anticipated. But to make assurance doubly sure Mr. Edwardes' kind offices were again enlisted, and the cooperation of the heads of the Jamáts obtained beforehand.

The Police took charge of the enumeration of the homeless. All railway arches, maidans and alleys were searched and the sleepers marshalled into gangs and taken off to fixed enumeration stations where their particulars were recorded and they were allowed to go away armed with a slip of paper to show that they had been enumerated.

The floating population was enumerated by the agency of the Royal Indian Marine and Mr. C. R. Watkins of the Preventive Service.

The abstraction and compilation work was done in the Poona office.

It is impossible to say yet what the cost of this Census of the City will be, as the composition charges are not yet known, but it is not likely to exceed the sum set apart by the Municipality and an equal contribution from the Government of India.