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MEMORANDUM

ON THE

CENSUS OF BRITISH INDIA

OF

1871-72.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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Memorandum on the Census of British India of 1871–72.

Census taken in 1871–72.

In the year 1871–72 the first approach was made to the taking of a general census for the whole of India at a given date. Enumerations of the people had already been made in the North-West Provinces in 1853 and 1865, in Oude in 1869, in the Punjab in 1855 and 1868, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in 1867, and in the Central Provinces in 1866; while in Madras quinquennial returns have been prepared since 1851–52 by the officers of the Revenue Department, giving with more or less accuracy the numbers of the people in each district, and in British Burma also a tolerably correct census is made each year for the purpose of the capitation rate. Nor was the Government supposed to be without some means of forming an estimate of the numbers under its rule in Bengal, in Bombay, or in the minor provinces, though in Bengal at least the estimate has been found to have been utterly wrong. The Census of 1871 was, however, an attempt to obtain for the whole of India statistics of the age, caste, religion, occupation, education, and infirmities of the population; and the results, for their respective provinces, have been carefully analysed in the reports written by Mr. Beverley for Bengal, Mr. Plowden for the North-West Provinces, Mr. Neill for the Central Provinces, Surgeon-Major Cornish for Madras, Surgeon-Major Lumsdaine for Bombay, Mr. M'Iver for British Burma, and Major Lindsay for Coorg and for Mysore, which State, though administered for its Native Prince, may for present purposes be treated as part of British India.

Imperfection of the Census.

Unfortunately the enumeration was not carried out in all the provinces, it being thought undesirable to incur the expense or disturb the people in the Punjab, Oude, and Berar so soon after the last census taken in those parts of the country. In the following endeavour, therefore, to bring into one view particulars relating to the whole population of British India, it will be necessary to use for those provinces returns which are from three to six years antecedent in date to the general census of 1871–72.

The following Statement gives the Area and Population of British India as shewn in the various Census Reports, with the best information available relating to the Native States:—

Provinces.	Under British Administration.		Feudatory States.		Total.	
	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Government of India:—						
Ajmere	2,661	316,082	—	—	2,661	316,032
Berar	17,334	2,231,565	—	—	17,334	2,231,565
Coorg	2,000	168,312	—	—	2,000	168,312
Mysore	27,077	5,055,412	—	—	27,077	5,055,412
Central India and Bundelkund	—	—	81,140	7,699,502	81,140	7,699,502
Hyderabad	—	—	78,003	10,666,080	78,003	10,666,080
Munnipoor	—	—	7,584	126,000	7,584	126,000
Rajpootana	—	—	118,947	8,981,588	118,947	8,981,588
Bengal	157,598	60,467,724	39,321	2,212,909	196,919	62,680,633
Assam	53,856*	4,132,019	—	—	53,856	4,132,019
North-West Provinces	81,403	30,781,204	5,445	907,013	86,848	31,688,217
Oude	23,992	11,220,232	—	—	23,992	11,220,232
Punjab	101,829	17,611,498	114,358	5,299,448	216,187	22,910,946
Central Provinces	84,963	8,201,519	28,834	1,049,710	113,797	9,251,229
British Burma	88,556	2,747,148	—	—	88,556	2,747,148
Madras	138,318	31,281,177	9,810	2,027,048	148,128	33,308,225
Bombay	124,462	16,349,206	63,253	9,298,612	187,715	25,647,818
Total	904,049	190,563,048	546,695	48,267,910	1,450,744	238,830,958

* Excluding the Cachar and Luckimpoor Hills, of which the population was not counted, the area of Assam is 41,798 square miles.

According to the most recent information from India, the area of one or two of the provinces differs slightly from that above given,* the correction being due either to more accurate survey or to the transfer of territory from one admini-

*See notes to Tables 6 and 7 of the Appendix.

stration to another. It has, however, been thought desirable to adhere in this Memorandum to the figures of the census. The outlying station of Aden in Arabia, with a population of 22,507, and the penal settlement in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, of which the population is returned as 8,643, have been omitted, as not being strictly within Indian limits. In a few instances fairly accurate statistics have been obtained for the Native Feudatory States; but as a rule the numbers can only be accepted as estimates, and the present review will, therefore, be limited to those relating to British India.

Density of the population.

The density of the population throughout the whole of British India and the Feudatory States averages 165 to the square mile, or, if the districts under direct British Administration alone be considered, there are 211 persons to each square mile on the average. Taking those under British rule, the density is,—

In Oude	468
„ Bengal	397
„ North-West Provinces	378
„ Madras	226
„ Mysore	187
„ Punjab	173
„ Bombay	131
„ Berar	129
„ Ajmere	119
„ Assam (excluding uncensused hill country)	99
„ Central Provinces	97
„ Coorg	84
„ British Burma	31

It may be interesting to compare this table with the figures in the margin, shewing the density in certain European countries.

	Population per Square Mile.
Belgium	447
England	422
England and Wales	390
Saxony	377
Netherlands	291
Great Britain and Ireland	265
Italy	237
German Empire	193
Prussia	180
Switzerland	175
Ireland	169
Bavaria	167
Austria-Hungary	158
France	150
Denmark	111
Scotland	109
Portugal	108
Spain	90
Greece	73

In particular districts of India, the density of the population is very remarkable. In the Report on the Census of England and Wales for 1871, it is observed that "any density "of a large country "approaching 200 to a "square mile implies mines, manufactures, or the industry of cities." A population of 500 to the square mile over any but a small area is very dense. In England (excluding the three Metropolitan Districts, which have an area of only 118 square miles between them,) there are but seven counties with such a population, namely,—

	Square Miles.	Average Population.
Lancashire	1,888	1,493
Middlesex (extra Metropolitan)	234	1,082
Staffordshire	1,144	750
Warwickshire	885	717
West Riding of Yorkshire	2,766	678
Durham	1,012	677
Cheshire	1,102	509

See Tables 1 to 14 of the Appendix.

As a rule, the districts of India are much larger than English counties, and there are no less than 132 with a greater area than the West Riding, which is the largest English County Division. Yet, though the space over which the calculation is spread is so much greater, a density of 500 to the square mile throughout a district is not at all unusual in Northern India. Of the 43 districts in Bengal, seventeen come up to that standard:—

	Square Miles.	Average Population.
Hooghly (with Howrah)	1,424	1,045
24 Pergunnahs (with Calcutta)	2,796	951
Sarun	2,654	778
Patna	2,101	742

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	Square Miles.	Average Population.
Tirhoot	6,343	691
Furreedpoor	1,496	677
Dacca	2,897	640
Rungpoor	3,476	619
Pubna	1,966	616
Rajshahye	2,234	587
Tipperah	2,655	578
Burdwan	3,523	577
Jessore	3,658	567
Nuddea	3,421	530
Moorshedabad	2,578	525
Beerbhoom	1,344	518
Midnapoor	5,082	500

The average population of the whole province, excluding the almost uninhabited jungle of the Sunderbuns, is 397 to the square mile, whereas the population of England and Wales, which a little exceed one-third of the size of Bengal, averages only 390 to the square mile.

In the North-West Provinces the districts are much smaller than in Bengal, but larger than most English counties. Thirteen out of the 35 come up to the before-mentioned standard of dense population:—

	Square Miles.	Average Population.
Benares	996	797
Jounpoor	1,556	659
Ghazeepoor	2,168	621
Azimgurh	2,565	597
Agra	1,908	575
Shahjehanpoor	1,723	551
Muttra	1,612	551
Allygurh	1,964	547
Meerut	2,360	541
Bustee	2,789	528
Furruckabad	1,745	527
Allahabad	2,747	508
Bareilly	2,982	505

The average for the whole territory (which is about half as large again as England and Wales) is 378, and that of the plain country, (excluding, that is to say, Kumaon and Gurhwal,) 430 to the square mile.

The excessive density of population in the valley of the Ganges and the neighbouring districts may be illustrated in the following manner. Taking the three provinces of Bengal, Oude, and the North-West (with the exception of the outlying districts of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Cooch Behar, and Kumaon, on the north, and the Sunderbuns, Chota Nagpoor, and Jhansi, on the south), we have an area of 201,581 square miles, and a population of 96,788,049, giving an average of 480 to the square mile; that is to say, over a country larger than Spain and little less than France, there is an average population exceeding that of Belgium by more than 7 per cent., and that of England by nearly 14 per cent., those being the two most densely populated countries in Europe.

This density is, moreover, not due to a great concourse of inhabitants in large cities, seeing that there is a very general spreading of the people over the country, as will appear from the following comparison. The total population of England and Wales is about 22¾ millions, of whom 9½ millions (or 42 per cent.) live in towns with upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, leaving 13¼ millions (or 58 per cent.) for the villages and country. In the Census of India the urban population is taken to comprise those living in towns of 5,000 (not 20,000) or upwards; yet, even with this great extension of the term, there are little above 3 millions (or 5 per cent.) of the people in Bengal who can be said to live in towns, about the same number (3 millions, or 10 per cent. of the total population,) in the North-West Provinces, and less than 800,000 (or 7 per cent.) in Oude. The average for this part of the country is therefore about 7 per cent. of urban and 93 of rural population.

In Oude, 7 of the 12 districts have a density exceeding 500 :—

	Square Miles.	Average Population.
Lucknow	1,392	697
Barabunkee	1,348	649
Fyzabad	2,332	616
Sultanpoor	1,570	592
Roy Bareilly	1,350	580
Pertabgurh	1,724	543
Oonao	1,349	537

The average throughout the province is no less than 468, the area being about two-fifths the size of England and Wales.

When, however, we quit the valleys watered by the great rivers, the Brahmpootra, Ganges, and Jumna, the Gogra and the Goomtee, we find a much more sparsely populated territory. Out of the 32 districts of the Panjab, there are only three in which the average of 500 is exceeded (excluding Simla, which, for each of its 18 square miles has 1,889 persons) :—

	Square Miles.	Average Population.
Jullundhur	1,333	596
Umritsur	2,036	532
Scalkote	1,970	510

The average throughout the Punjab is 173; the area of the province exceeds that of England and Wales by about 75 per cent.

On the north-east of Bengal, the newly formed Chief Commissionership of Assam (which is little less in size than England and Wales) has one district, Sylhet, with 312, but no other with more than 160 to the square mile; and the average, even when the wild hill country of Cachar and Luckimpoor is excluded, is only 99.

Nor is the case different when we turn to the territories on the south and west of Bengal. In the Central Provinces, the most populous district, Nagpoor, has only 169 to the square mile, the average of the whole province being 97; that is to say, over a territory exceeding the total area of England and Wales by about one half, the population is not on the average denser than that of Westmoreland (the least thickly peopled of English counties).

Berar (or the Assigned Districts of Hyderabad) is about one-fifth of the size of the Central Provinces, and is somewhat more thickly populated, there being in one district, Ellichpoor, 271 persons to the square mile, and 129 on the average throughout the province.

The two districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra are situated in the midst of the Native States of Rajpootana. They are together somewhat larger than Devonshire, and have a population of 119 to the square mile, or about half the average of that county.

Setting aside the 27 square miles which constitute the city and suburbs of Madras, the Presidency of that name has only one district coming up to the standard of 500 to the square mile, namely, Tanjore, in which there is an average of 540 persons throughout its area of 3,654 square miles. The next in order is Malabar with 377; and the average of the Presidency is 226. Its size is nearly 2½ times as great as that of England and Wales.

In Bombay also, of which the area is rather less than that of Madras, there is, besides the island containing the capital, only one district coming up to the above assumed standard of excessive population, namely, Kaira, which contains 1,561 square miles, with an average of 501 persons. In Sind, the population is very sparse, the average of its five districts being respectively 88, 80, 47, 30, and 14 to the square mile.

In Mysore, there is no district with more than 284 to the square mile, and in Coorg none with more than 164; the two together are just half the size of England and Wales. British Burma, which is three times as large as the united areas of Mysore and Coorg, is still less thickly populated, the densest district having 115, while there are one with 7 and two with only 6 to the square mile.

Increase or decrease of the population.

In connexion with this branch of the subject, the very interesting question arises, whether there is reason to consider the population of India as on the increase, and, if so, at what rate. The absence of trustworthy data in most of the

provinces renders it very difficult to form a confident opinion on this point, and, even in those territories for which a census has been previously taken, it must be borne in mind that a portion of the increase shewn by the figures may be attributable to more perfect registration.

In Bengal, the estimates which have been formed at various times have been usually suspected to be very inaccurate, and in some cases have hardly pretended to be more than a mere guess. The one exception is the attempt made by Dr. Buchanan, between 1807 and 1814, to compute the population in the northern districts of Bengal and a portion of Behar. The mode which he adopted was to ascertain the extent of cultivation, and, allowing five or six acres (according to the character of the district) to each plough, which he assumed to represent five persons of all ages, to calculate the aggregate agricultural population, whence, by consulting the most intelligent inhabitants as to the proportion which the agriculturists bore to other classes in that district, he arrived at the total number. This rough estimate was in some cases checked by ascertaining the aggregate agricultural produce, and, after abatement for exports, calculating the number of mouths for which the remainder would suffice. The result of Dr. Buchanan's survey was that, in an area of 36,784 square miles, he reckoned the population to be 15,443,220, giving 420 persons to the square mile, an average which must be corrected to 412, as the country embraced in the maps accompanying his description is now found to comprise 37,425 square miles. The population of this tract by the last census was 14,926,337, or 399 to the square mile, exhibiting (so far as reliance is to be placed on the earlier figures) an average decrease in the districts to which they refer of 13 persons to the square mile during 60 years, or $\frac{1}{2000}$th per annum.

That Dr. Buchanan's mode of calculation, rough as it seems, was not a bad one for the purpose appears likely from the following consideration. In the thickly populated districts of the North-West Provinces and Oude the cultivated land is about five-eighths of the entire territory, and the proportion in similar parts of Bengal may be assumed to be much the same; so that we might expect to find, in the districts surveyed by Dr. Buchanan, a population of about $\frac{5}{8}$ths ($37{,}425 \times 240$), or 14,989,600, which differs very slightly from that shewn by the census, namely, 14,926,337; and, conversely, we should find the area to be $\frac{8}{5}$ths ($\frac{14{,}926{,}337}{640}$), or 37,316 square miles, which is within one third per cent. of the truth.

The inference, then, may perhaps be drawn, with reference to the particular territory surveyed by Dr. Buchanan, that the area of cultivation has not materially increased since the early part of the century, or, at any rate, not to a greater extent than is counteracted by the increased facilities for exporting produce; and that, the country being already as thickly populated as it would bear, the number of inhabitants has remained almost stationary.

In most cases the alterations which have taken place in the boundaries of the districts during this century render it impossible to compare the estimates of their population made from time to time with the results of the census. The following instance seems, however, confirmatory of what has been said above respecting the inferences to be drawn from Dr. Buchanan's figures.

In the year 1813, Mr. Butterworth Bayley, at that time the Judge and Magistrate of Burdwan, endeavoured to ascertain the population of his district. By inquiries among the Native proprietors of estates and European residents, he satisfied himself that an average of 5½ persons should be allowed for each dwelling, and that the number of houses might be taken at 262,634, which gave a population of 1,444,487. The territory comprised in the district as then constituted appears from the recent census to contain 322,830 houses, with a population of 1,305,316 souls, or 4½ to each house. The diminution, both in the actual numbers and in the average of residents in each house, is such as may well be ascribed to the ravages made by the epidemic fever which had pervaded Burdwan for several years, till it was checked by the dry season of 1873–74, coupled with the sanitary measures adopted by the Government.

In the outlying districts, and those which more especially suffered from the disorders prevailing before the firm establishment of British rule, there must undoubtedly have been a large increase both of cultivation and of population, but no general estimate can be made, with any pretension to accuracy, of the addition which has taken place. The calculations given at various times for Orissa show a curious variation. At the beginning of this century, when it came under British government, the country had been well nigh depopulated; and in 1822 the inhabitants were reckoned to amount to less than 1,300,000. In 1855 this esti-

mate was more than doubled; and in 1866 the population was thought to be at least 3,015,826. The Commissioners who inquired into the circumstances of the terrible famine in that year were of opinion that one-fourth of the people had been swept away by the calamity, and their inquiries shewed only 2,086,288 survivors. Yet, five years afterwards, the population was found by the census to have risen to 3,034,690.

In the North-West Provinces the census of 1865 exhibited a falling-off in population since 1853 by somewhat less than three-fourths per cent., a result which was attributed to inaccuracy in the earlier return. The census of 1872 shews an increase on that of 1865 by about 3¾ths per cent. In some districts this may be due to the natural progress of a fairly well-to-do agricultural population; and, in writing of Moozuffernuggur, the Settlement Officer expressly points out that the figures "tend at least to prove that canal irrigation does not necessarily lead to a decrease of population." In most cases, however, the apparent increase is attributed by the officers to more accurate registration on the present occasion, especially with regard to the female population. The returns shew an increase in most of the divisions, though in some parts the effect of the famine of 1868–69 is seen in the less rapid increase or even actual decrease. This is especially apparent in Jhansi, where the falling off is nearly 7 per cent.

Yet more sad is the tale revealed by the census of Ajmere and Mhairwarra. In 1865 these districts belonged to the North-West Provinces, and, according to the enumeration then made, they contained a population of 426,268, or 160 to the square mile. Having since been placed under a Commissioner directly responsible to the Government of India, their condition was tested by a separate census, taken on the 1st of May 1872, when the number of inhabitants was found to be only 316,032, or 119 to the square mile, the figures shewing a decrease of more than one-fourth of the population, attributed to the famine of 1868–69 and the epidemic diseases which followed it.

In the Central Provinces the returns shew an increase in the population amounting, in the six years since the last census, to 185,191, or 2 per cent. The emigration of the people from their homes to other places has in some districts led to an increase, and in others to a decrease; in the Upper Godavery District there has been a falling-off of no less than 60 per cent., attributed partly to the stoppage of the navigation works and partly to the emigration of the Koees into the country of the Nizam.

The returns for British Burma gave a population in 1862 of 2,020,634, and in 1872 of 2,747,148; in the former case the counting was not made by a systematic census, and was manifestly too low, but, allowing for the omission of perhaps 5 per cent. on that occasion, we find an increase of 625,000 persons, or 30 per cent. on the numbers existing ten years ago. This shews a progressive expansion at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, an improvement doubtless due to the better administration of the country since it came under the British rule.

No good result would apparently be obtained by an attempt to compare the numbers reported for other provinces with the estimates of a more or less vague character which were made on previous occasions.

Houses.

The number of inhabited houses enumerated in British India is 37,041,468, which gives an average of 41 houses to the square mile, and of 5·14 persons to a house. In 1831 the average number of houses to a square mile in England and Wales was 42·6, and there were 5·41 persons to a house; but a great increase has taken place in the number of dwellings since that date, and the census of 1871 shewed 73 houses to the square mile with 5·33 persons to the house. The proportion of houses to the area in India varies very greatly in the different provinces; in Oude there is an average of 102 to each square mile, in the North-West Provinces it is 78, in Bengal 69, in Madras 42, in the Punjab 41, in Mysore 37, in Ajmere 34, in Berar 29, in Bombay 26, in Assam 24, in the Central Provinces 20, in Coorg 11, and in British Burma only 6. The average of five persons to a house represents fairly the condition of matters throughout the country, since, out of the 236 districts, only 10 have an average so high as seven, and 18 between seven and six, while in only 15 does it fall below four. Coorg is remarkable for the closeness with which its people pack themselves in their habitations, in one district the average being 9·76, in another 8·67, and that for the whole province 7·35; the average in Bombay Island is 20·49; that in Calcutta is 11, and that in the City of Madras 8. The lowest averages are those for Ajmere and Mhairwarra 3·47; for Jullundhur, in the Punjab, 3·28; and for Ahmedabad, in Bombay, 3·18.

Number of inhabited houses per square mile.

Bengal	69	Berar	29
Assam	24	Mysore	37
North-West Provinces	78	Coorg	11
Ajmere	34	British Burma	6
Oude	102	Madras	42
Punjab	41	Bombay	26
Central Provinces	20	Average for British India	41

Contrary to the experience of other countries, it is found that in India the proportion of persons to each house is, as a general rule, less in the towns than in the country, the reason assigned being that in towns most of the houses are shops, and many of the shopkeepers are traders from a distance whose families do not reside with them.

With regard to the average number of persons in a house, Mr. Neill, referring to the condition of affairs in the Central Provinces, observes that, while the figures do not suggest the idea of overcrowding, a knowledge of the way in which the five human beings share their dwelling with buffaloes, cows, or goats, interferes with the view which might otherwise be formed respecting the standard of comfort among the people.

An attempt was made in the census of 1872 to distinguish between the better class of houses, or those built of masonry and tiled, and the inferior sort, constructed of mud and thatched. It is doubtful whether the line has been drawn between the two kinds with any great accuracy, and, indeed, the mud houses of the higher class of landholders are far superior as dwellings to the dilapidated brick houses in some of the towns. So far as the returns go, however, they shew that, in the seven provinces to which they relate, nearly one-ninth of the inhabitants live in houses of the better class.

Number of Houses and of their Inmates in each Presidency and Province.

Provinces.	Better Sort.		Inferior Sort.		Total.		Average Number of Inmates of each House.
	Houses.	Inmates.	Houses.	Inmates.	Houses.	Inmates.	
Bengal	—	—	—	—	10,481,132	60,467,724	5·77
Assam	—	—	—	—	670,078	4,132,019	5·73
North-West Provinces	478,047	2,274,219	5,881,045	28,494,837	6,359,092	30,781,294*	4·84
Ajmere	—	—	—	—	91,199	316,032	3·47
Oude	—	—	—	—	2,488,606	11,220,232	4·60
Punjab	—	—	—	—	4,124,857	17,611,498	4·27
Central Provinces	40,924	224,617	1,633,867	7,976,902	1,674,291	8,201,519	4·90
Berar	—	—	—	—	495,760	2,231,565	4·70
Mysore	30,213	192,446	982,525	4,862,966	1,012,738	5,055,412	4·99
Coorg	862	12,560	22,038	155,752	22,900	168,312	7·35
British Burma	71,245	400,131	463,788	2,347,037	535,533	2,747,148	5·13
Madras	883,760	5,199,366	4,888,387	25,391,540	5,887,994†	31,281,177‡	5·66
Bombay	347,703	1,954,619	2,929,975	14,393,410	3,277,679	16,349,206§	4·99
Total	1,853,254‖	10,257,958‖	10,801,576‖	83,622,944‖	37,041,259	190,565,048	5·14

* Including 12,148 unspecified. † Including 105,397 unspecified.
‡ Including 564,445 unspecified, and 125,826 houseless poor.
§ Including 677 unspecified. ‖ For 7 only of the 13 Provinces.

Villages and towns.

The 37 millions of houses are grouped into 493,444 villages or townships, giving an average of 75 houses to each, with a population of 386 persons. Taking the whole of India, there is rather more than one such village or town for every two square miles, the proportion varying from 1·16, 1·11, and 1·03, to the square mile, in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and Oude, to ·25, ·21, and ·16 in Coorg, Bombay, and British Burma.

See Table I of the Appendix.

Average Number of Villages, &c., per Square Mile.

Bengal	1·16	Berar	·33
Assam	·39	Mysore	·72
North-West Provinces	1·11	Coorg	·25
Ajmere	·35	British Burma	·16
Oude	1·03	Madras	·40
Punjab	·35	Bombay	·21
Central Provinces	·37		
Average for British India	·55		

The presidency of Bombay contains the high average of 614 persons to each village or town, a result which is in part due to the circumstance that the whole island of Bombay, covering 19 square miles, and containing one twenty-fifth part of the inhabitants of the Presidency, is reckoned as a single township; in the remainder of the Presidency, including the cantonments situated in Native territory, the average is 589 to each town or village, a rate which, coupled with the comparative scarcity of the townships, seems to imply that the term has in this Presidency received a somewhat wider application than in other parts of the country. In Madras, the proportion is 564; in the Punjab, 493; in Oude, 453; in Berar, 392; in Assam, 359; in Ajmere, 342; in Coorg, 340; in the North-West Provinces, 339; in Bengal, 338; in the Central Provinces, 260;

Average Number of Persons per Village or Town.

Bengal	338	Berar	392
Assam	359	Mysore	258
North-West Provinces	339	Coorg	340
Ajmere	342	British Burma	195
Oude	453	Madras	564
Punjab	493	Bombay	614
Central Provinces	260		
Average for British India	386		

in Mysore, 258; and in British Burma, only 195. The average for the whole of British India is 386.

See Table 15 of the Appendix.

Of the total number of 493,444 towns and villages in British India, there are 480,437 recorded as having a population of less than 5,000, besides 11,517 others in Oude and Madras, of which the particulars are not stated, but by far the greater part of which, if not all, must contain less than that number of inhabitants. Thus only 1,490, or about three in a thousand, are towns with a population exceeding 5,000; 1,070 of these contain less than 10,000 persons, 374 between 10,000 and 50,000, and 46 (or, reckoning Calcutta and its suburbs as one, 44) above 50,000,—a number which, to compare Indian towns with those in England and Wales, is to be found in such places as Croydon, Bath, Southampton, Derby, and Merthyr Tydfil.

Towns and Villages having above	No.
50,000 inhabitants - -	46
Between 10,000 and 50,000 ditto	374
„ 5,000 and 10,000 ditto	1,070
Under 5,000 ditto - - -	480,437
Not specified - - -	11,517
Number of Towns and Villages in British India - -	493,444

Foremost in India, and second only to London in the British Empire, is Calcutta, which, notwithstanding the imperfection of the census taken by the municipal authorities, is recorded as comprising, with its suburbs, a population of 795,000 (without reckoning nearly a hundred thousand more in Howrah, the Southwark of the city). Not far behind Calcutta comes Bombay, with 644,000 inhabitants, or about 150,000 more than Liverpool; and next, though with a long interval, is Madras with 398,000. Among English cities, Manchester and Birmingham have each about 350,000, Leeds and Sheffield 250,000, inhabitants: between these, in size, comes the fourth city of India, Lucknow, with 285,000. There are twelve other towns, with a population exceeding 100,000, in British India:—Benares the holy, with 175,000; Patna, the capital of Behar under Mahomedan rule, with nearly 159,000; Delhi, the royal city of the old Mogul Empire, with 154,000; Agra the former, and Allahabad, the present, seat of Government in the North-West Provinces, with 149,000 and 144,000 respectively; Bangalore, the chief town in Mysore, which with its large cantonment contains 143,000; Umritsur, the sacred city of the Sikhs, with 136,000; Cawnpoor, the frontier cantonment of the British forces when warlike Oude still retained her independence, with 123,000; Poona, the summer residence of the Bombay Government, and the principal cantonment in the west of India, with 119,000; Ahmedabad, once the capital of Guzerat, with 117,000; Surat, the commercial mistress of the West before the rise of Bombay, with 107,000; and Bareilly, the chief town in Rohilcund, with 103,000.

Besides these large cities, the following, of a smaller size, are worthy of enumeration on account of the number of their inhabitants:—Lahore, Rangoon, and Howrah, with upwards of 90,000; Nagpoor and Meerut, with more than 80,000; Furruckabad, Trichinopoly, and Shahjehanpoor, with a population exceeding 70,000; Bhaugulpoor, Dacca, Mirzapoor, Gya, and Moradabad, with above 60,000; and Monghyr, Muttra, Peshawur, Allyghur, Mysore, Mooltan, Jubbulpoor, Kurrachee, Sholapoor, Tanjore, Madura, Bellary, Goruckpoor, Cuttack, and Salem, all of which have upwards of 50,000 inhabitants.

Towns.	Population.	Towns.	Population.
Calcutta - -	794,645	Trichinopoly - -	76,530
Bombay - -	644,405	Shahjehanpoor -	72,136
Madras - -	397,552	Bhaugulpoor - -	69,678
Lucknow - -	284,779	Dacca - -	69,212
Benares - -	175,188	Mirzapoor - -	67,274
Patna - -	158,900	Gya - - -	66,843
Delhi - - -	154,417	Moradabad - -	62,417
Agra - -	149,008	Monghyr - -	59,698
Allahabad - -	143,693	Muttra - - -	59,281
Bangalore - -	142,513	Peshawur - -	58,555
Umritsur - -	135,813	Allyghur - -	58,539
Cawnpoor - -	122,770	Mysore - - -	57,815
Poona - - -	118,886	Mooltan - -	56,826
Ahmedabad - -	116,873	Jubbulpoor - -	55,188
Surat - - -	107,149	Kurrachee - -	53,526
Bareilly - -	102,982	Sholapoor - -	53,403
Lahore - -	98,924	Tanjore - -	52,175
Rangoon - -	98,745	Madura - - -	51,987
Howrah - -	97,784	Bellary - -	51,766
Nagpoor - -	84,441	Goruckpoor - -	51,117
Meerut - -	81,386	Cuttack - -	50,878
Furruckabad - -	79,204	Salem - -	50,012
Total Population of the 44 largest towns -	5,594,913		

The population of these 44 great cities is not much more than five and a half millions, or less than 3 per cent. of the total population of British India; while the number of inhabitants of the 34 towns in England and Wales which have more than 50,000 residents exceeds 7¼ millions, or 32 per cent. of the total population,—another striking proof of the relative excess of the rural community in India.

Sex and age.

Turning next to the question of the division of the population according to sex and age, we find in British India 98 millions of males and 92½ millions of females, or about 100 males to 94 females. The number of adults above the age of 12 is about 123 millions, and that of children under 12 nearly 67 millions, (while three-fourths of a million are unspecified), giving a proportion of 100 adults to 54 children. The adult males are 61⅞ millions, the adult females a little over 61 millions, or not quite 99 females to 100 males. The children are divided into 35¾ million boys and 31⅛ million girls, giving a little over 87 girls to each 100 boys.

See Table 16 of the Appendix.

Males:	
Under 12 years - -	35,719,264
Above 12 years - -	61,858,494
Age unspecified - -	476,645
	98,054,403
Females:	
Under 12 years - -	31,125,079
Above 12 years - -	61,070,618
Age unspecified - - -	305,868
	92,501,565
Both Sexes:	
Under 12 years - -	66,844,343
Above 12 years - -	122,929,112
Age unspecified - -	782,513
Sex and age unspecified -	7,080
	190,563,048

In this country it is found that the male births are very slightly (about 1 per cent.) more numerous than those of females, and that for the first few years there is a small excess of surviving boys over girls, but that, after the age of 20, the number of females considerably preponderates over that of males, and that, taking all ages together, there are nearly 105 females to every 100 males. The discrepancy is attributed by the writers of the Report on the Census of England and Wales for 1871 to emigration to the British Colonies and the United States of America; "the equality of the two sexes is," they remark, "maintained by "nature, and the disparity arises almost entirely from displacement."

In India there are scarcely any centres of mining or manufacturing industry to withdraw the male population from their homes; and the annual emigration of even a hundred thousand persons to the British and French colonies would not have any great effect on the proportion calculated on numbers little below one hundred millions of each sex. It might, therefore, be expected that throughout the country the natural equality between the two sexes would be maintained, and that the excess of female population observable in England would vanish when the census of India was examined. This is indeed the case, but the balance is thrown with violence to the other side, and there is in the whole of British India; so far as the returns are to be credited, an excess of 5½ millions of males over females, or nearly 6 per cent.

Physiological reasons have been assigned for this excess, such as the asserted tendency of a hot climate to produce an excess of male births, and the possibility of a similar result ensuing from early marriage of the girls, and consequent greater maturity of the husbands. A third reason may also be given, namely, that perhaps the excess of males is to a large extent only apparent, being due either to the omission of females owing to the low estimation in which they are held, or to their systematic concealment in consequence of the reticence practised in an Oriental country on all matters connected with female relations. To ascertain how far this is likely to have been the case, it will be necessary to examine the statistics of the chief provinces separately.

In Bengal the sexes may be considered to be on an equality, there being 100 males to 100·14 females; and, if the examination be made more minutely, whether by the district or by religion, it is found that the disparity of sexes, one way or the other, is, with a few exceptions, only such as may be readily accounted for by peculiar circumstances, and is not in real opposition to the general rule of equality.

Bengal:	
Males - -	30,210,956
Females - -	30,256,768

In Assam there are only 94 females to every 100 males, but this is a not unnatural result of the immigration of Coolie labour into the province for work on the tea plantations.

Assam:	
Males - -	2,125,527
Females - -	1,999,412

In Mysore, the equality of sexes is very nearly maintained, there being 99·35 females to 100 males, and the slight variations in the several districts appear to be due to the demands of the coffee plantations for labour.

Mysore:	
Males - -	2,535,924
Females - -	2,519,488

In Madras, there are 99 females to every 100 males, and in seven of the twenty-one districts the former are in excess. Indeed, so convinced is Surgeon-Major Cornish that the proportion between the sexes to be found in Europe may also be expected in India, that he considers that a judgment may be formed of the general accuracy of the census in any district from the way in which the proportion of the sexes has been recorded.

Madras:	
Males - -	15,722,306
Females - -	15,558,871

In these four provinces, then, which comprise 101 out of the 190 millions of British India, the returns show the females as being not above 1 per cent. less than the males, which, in the circumstances of the country, may be considered a very near approach to equality, and seems to be fatal to the theories attributing to climatic or physiological causes an abnormal excess of male over female births. It has, however, been observed that in the large Lying-in Hospital at Madras there are 112 boys born to every 100 girls; and, if anything like this proportion prevailed throughout India, the fact would go far to account for some excess of the male over the female population. Mr. Neill, on the other hand, in writing of the Central Provinces, says that the general impression among natives is that more girls are born than boys; and he refers to a remark made to him by an intelligent native gentleman, that the greater number of female births was a wise provision of nature, to enable the classes to whom a plurality of wives is allowed to enjoy that indulgence, without interfering with their monogamous brethren.

Certain it is that in the other divisions of the country, comprising nearly two-thirds of the area and not quite half the population of Native India, the female sex is in a remarkable minority. In the Central Provinces there are to every 100 males 96½ females, in Berar 93½, in Oude 92¾, in British Burma 91⅓, in Bombay 91, in the North-West Provinces 87½, in the Punjab 83½, in Coorg 78¼, and in Ajmere only 49½. There would not, at first sight, appear to be any particular reason why the enumeration should not have been carried out at least as accurately in provinces where a census had been frequently taken as in those where it was introduced for the first time; and, to ascertain the cause to which so excessive a disparity is to be attributed, it is necessary, in the first place, to examine the division of the population according to age.

	Males.	Females.
Central Provinces -	4,172,201	4,029,318
Berar - -	1,153,197	1,078,368
Oude - - -	5,822,366	5,397,866
British Burma -	1,435,518	1,311,630
Bombay - - -	8,561,589	7,787,617
North-West Provinces -	16,413,642	14,367,562
Punjab - - -	9,595,434	8,016,064
Coorg - -	94,454	73,858
Ajmere - - -	211,289	104,743

It might have been expected that the tendency, which is found in this country, to consider girls as adults at an earlier age than boys, though they may not have arrived at maturity, would be exaggerated in an Oriental people, even if a jealous care of the young women did not lead to their omission from the returns; and this feeling must have been enhanced by the ignorance of the people leading them, in some cases, to imagine that the object of the census was to secure wives for the European soldiers, a fear which, both in the Central Provinces in 1866, and in Oude in 1869, led to the actual marriage of many girls in order that they might escape the dreaded conscription. A remarkable falling off in the number of girls between 10 and 13 years of age has been observed in the North-West Provinces, but there being no corresponding increase in those between 13 and 20 years of age, this seems due to entire concealment, rather than to their return as adults.

That some such considerations as have been mentioned, however, prevailed to a great extent seems clear, when it is found that, notwithstanding the general equality of sexes in Bengal, the number of boys under 12 exceeds that of the girls under that age by nearly two millions, the male adults falling below the female adults by a corresponding number. In Assam the result is somewhat similar, for, while the adult males would, through the influence of immigration, be expected to be largely in excess of the adult females, and the children to be equally divided, it is found that the adults are very nearly on a par, and that the boys outnumber the girls by 113,000, or about 14 per cent. So also both in Mysore and in Madras, the adult females exceed the male adults, but the boys are in excess of the girls.

Provinces.	Boys.	Girls.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.
Bengal - -	11,304,521	9,415,607	18,906,435	20,841,161
Assam - -	809,970	697,097	1,315,557	1,302,315
Mysore - -	922,936	896,290	1,612,988	1,623,198
Madras - -	5,808,607	5,584,364	9,659,122	9,779,260

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The same result is to be seen in the returns of the Central Provinces, where the male adults are very slightly more numerous than the females, but the boys exceed the girls by 8 per cent. In Berar the excess of male adults is greater, they being 3½ per cent. more than the females, while the boys are 11⅓ per cent. more numerous than the girls. In Oude the female adults are only 2¼ per cent. less than the male adults, while there are but 84⅓ girls to 100 boys. In Bombay there are 100 male to 92 female adults, but 100 boys to 89½ girls. In the North-West Provinces there are only 89¾ female adults to 100 males, and but 83¼ girls to 100 boys. In the Punjab, however, while there are barely 83 female to 100 male adults, there are 84⅓ girls to 100 boys. The disparity of the sexes and the remarkably low percentage of children in Coorg are said to have been to a great extent accidental, owing to a large influx of male labourers from Mysore, in the month of November, to work on the coffee estates. In British Burma it is noteworthy that, contrary to all experience, the males outnumber the females at every period of age; but the total excess is unquestionably due in a great measure to the annual immigration of nearly 100,000 coolies from Upper Burma, Madras, or Chittagong, who do not bring their families with them in general, and most of whom return after a residence of from one to four years, leaving perhaps one-fifth of that number on an average each year to swell the male population; in one district, Tavoy, where there is little immigration, the females exceed the males. In the opinion of the Commissioner of the Tenasserim division, the paucity of women may be partly accounted for by the inhuman treatment the mothers receive at childbirth. With regard to the children also, he mentions that, after they are born, "they are placed before a large fire, and literally toasted till there "is little strength left in them," so that "many of them die, and others become "injured and fruitless for the rest of their lives;" this, however, seems to relate to both sexes, and would not affect their relative numbers. Mr. M'Iver considers it moderate to make a deduction of 80,000, or 7 per cent., for "the average population unprovided with females," an adjustment which would bring the proportion of the sexes to within about 2 per cent. of an equality. The census of Ajmere was considered to exhibit so much want of accuracy that a fresh one was ordered, and very little reliance can be placed on the figures; as returned, the disproportion of sexes is astounding, there being rather more than twice as many males as females; the ratio of children to adults is also the lowest in any province except Coorg, there being 67½ per cent. of the latter, and 32½ per cent. of the former; these results, if correct, bear startling evidence of the sufferings of the weaker classes during and after the famine.

Provinces.	Boys.	Girls.	Male Adults.	Female Adults.
Central Provinces - -	1,624,645	1,495,637	2,547,556	2,533,681
Berar - - -	422,055	374,136	731,142	704,232
Oude - - -	2,186,247	1,843,467	3,636,119	3,554,399
Bombay - - -	3,129,892	2,798,292	5,431,697	4,989,325
North-West Provinces	5,585,710	4,650,269	10,817,153	9,711,415
Punjab - - -	3,330,054	2,858,031	6,205,380	5,158,033
Coorg - - -	28,641	26,440	65,813	47,418
British Burma - -	505,986	485,449	929,532	826,181

We find, then, that, as a general rule, the number of girls is understated, even where there is no reason to suppose that they have been omitted from the census, the number of adults being proportionately increased. But in the North-West Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab, and to a less degree in Bombay, Berar, and the Central Provinces, there is an excess of boys over girls to a much greater extent than can be fairly attributed to inaccuracy of registration. On the probable cause of this excess much light will be thrown by a careful study of the classification of the people with reference to religion and caste; but, before dealing with those branches of the subject, there is one point which demands consideration, namely, the remarkably large proportion of children to adults in India, which, if an excess of male births be an established fact, will in itself tend to aggravate the abnormal excess of the male population generally.

While there are in England about 41½ persons under the age of 12 to 100 above that age, in India the lowest percentage, that in Ajmere and Coorg, is about 48¾; in the North-West Provinces it is not quite 50; in Bengal 52, or still higher if the supposition that many girls have been reckoned as women be correct; and in the other divisions 55 and upwards, the Central Provinces, with 61½, holding the first place, a position perhaps attributable to the unusually prolific character of the aboriginal tribes, who form a large portion of the population. Various

suggestions are made to account for this large number of children,—the most probable being the almost universal custom of marriage, coupled with the practice of contracting a second or third marriage if no male offspring result from the first (one instance is given of seven wives in Berar); but it may be questioned whether union at a very early age would generally result in large families.

Another view is that the proportion of children is excessive, owing to the greater mortality of adults in India than in colder countries. The inferences to be drawn from the tables of age have been worked out with great pains by Mr. Plowden, who is satisfied that, notwithstanding the notorious inaccuracy of Natives of India on the subject, the information has been obtained with sufficient probability to render it not unsafe to deduce general conclusions; and one which forces itself prominently on his mind is the very low rate of life, or rather the excessive mortality, which prevails in India, and which he considers to be about on a par with that found in Italy or Spain, and worse than in any other European country except Russia. Surgeon-Major Lumsdaine states the average age throughout the Bombay Presidency to be 11 or 12 years lower than the average in England; and he sums up the main differences between the population of Bombay and that of England with the observation that in the former the "children are "more numerous, they reach maturity earlier, and, as adults, they die earlier." Surgeon-Major Cornish expresses the same view when he says that "the aged are "rare, and youth superabundant, in an Indian community."

Religion.

See Table 17 of the Appendix.

Classified according to religion, the population of British India is, in round numbers, divided into 140½ millions of Hindoos (including Sikhs), or 73½ per cent., 40¾ millions of Mahomedans, or 21½ per cent., and 9¼ millions of others, or barely 5 per cent., including under this title Buddhists and Jains, Christians, Jews, Parsees, Brahmoes, and Hill men of whose religion no census was taken or no accurate description can be given. Thus, at least 19 in every 20 persons in India are either of the Hindoo or of the Mahomedan religion, and there are 7 of the former to 2 of the latter.

Hindoos	139,248,568
Sikhs	1,174,436
Mahomedans	40,882,537
Buddhists and Jains	2,832,851
Christians	896,658
Others	5,102,823
Religion not known	425,175
	190,563,048

The Hindoo element preponderates especially in the south. In Mysore, it comprises 95 per cent. of the whole population, and in Coorg and Madras about 92 per cent. In Oude, the North-West Provinces, Ajmere, and Berar, it forms between 80 and 90 per cent. of the people. Bombay contains 79½ per cent. of Hindoos, and the Central Provinces 71½ per cent. In Bengal and Assam the percentage is about 64½, and in the Punjab 34¾ without, or 41¼ with, the Sikhs. In British Burma, the stronghold of Buddhism, there are only 1⅓ per cent. of Hindoos.

Hindoos:—	
Bengal	38,975,418
Assam	2,679,507
North-West Provinces	26,568,071
Ajmere	252,996
Oude	10,003,323
Punjab	6,125,460
Central Provinces	5,879,772
Berar	1,912,155
Mysore	4,807,425
Coorg	154,476
British Burma	36,658
Madras	28,863,978
Bombay	12,989,329
Total	139,248,568

Conversely, the Mahomedans are found to be most numerous in the northern parts of India. In the Punjab they form the larger half, 53 per cent., of the population. In Bengal they amount to 32⅓, and in Assam 26¾, per cent.; in Ajmere nearly 20, in the North-West Provinces 13½, and in Oude 10½, per cent.; Bombay has 17½ per cent. of Mussulmans; but in Berar and Coorg they do not come up to 7, in Madras they are barely 6, and in Mysore, British Burma, and the Central Provinces, they are only 4, 3½, and less than 3 per cent., respectively.

Mahomedans:—	
Bengal	19,553,831
Assam	1,104,601
North-West Provinces	4,189,348
Ajmere	62,722
Oude	1,197,704
Punjab	9,337,685
Central Provinces	233,247
Berar	154,951
Mysore	208,991
Coorg	11,304
British Burma	99,846
Madras	1,857,857
Bombay	2,870,450
	40,882,537

It is remarkable that, of the 20½ millions of Mussulmans in Bengal and Assam (forming the larger moiety of the Mahomedan population of British India), 17½ millions are found in Eastern Bengal and the adjoining Districts of Sylhet and Cachar, where they amount to 49 per cent. of the total population; and in two districts, those of Bogra and Rajshahye, to about 80 per cent. In that part of the country they comprise the bulk of the cultivating and labouring class, while in

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Chittagong and Noacully, they follow a seafaring life; and it seems probable that their preponderance is due to the conversion of the lower orders from the old Hindoo religion under which they held the position of out-castes. In Behar the comparatively few Mahomedans, some 13 per cent., belong to the upper classes as a rule, while the great majority of the people (nearly 84 per cent.) is Hindoo. In Orissa, the population is almost entirely Hindoo, more than 95 per cent professing that religion, and only 2⅓ per cent. being Mussulmans. In Chota Nagpoor, where the aboriginal tribes are numerous, about 71 per cent. of the population are Hindoos, and not quite 5 per cent. Mahomedans. In Assam (excluding the hill tribes for which the particulars cannot be given), 70 per cent. are Hindoos and nearly 29 per cent. Mahomedans, or, confining the view to the old province of Assam without Sylhet and Cachar, there are 88 Hindoos and from 9 to 10 Mussulmans in each hundred of the population.

Passing up the valley of the Ganges, we find the relative excess of Hindoos over Mahomedans increase. In the Benares division there are 89 of the former to 11 of the latter, the percentage of other religions being inappreciable throughout the North-West Provinces; in Allahabad the proportions are 90½ to 9½, in Jhansi 95½ to 4½, and in Agra 91½ to 8½. In the two more northern divisions of Rohilkund and Meerut, the Mahomedans are much more numerous than in the southern districts, the proportions being 79 and 77 Hindoos to 21 and 23 Mahomedans respectively; indeed, those two divisions contain more than half the Mussulman population of the North-West Provinces. In Kumaon, however, there are very nearly 99 Hindoos returned for every one of any other faith, though many of the former belong to the doubtful castes of which it is difficult to say where they should be classed.

The Mahomedans in Oude are distributed pretty evenly through the province, the proportion being largest (14 per cent.) in the division of Lucknow, owing chiefly to the fact that two-fifths of the inhabitants of the capital profess that religion, and smallest (7½ per cent.) in Roy Bareilly, the division immediately adjoining the dense belt of Hindooism which runs through the Gangetic valley. In the central districts of Lucknow and Barabunkee, 34 out of the 55 talookdars at the time the census was taken in 1869 were Mahomedans.

In dealing with the population of the Punjab it is necessary to take into consideration a third religion, that of the Sikhs, who in this province form an important element, though in the others they are so few as to be merely reckoned among the higher castes of the Hindoos. In every 100 persons in the Punjab there are, on an average, 53 Mahomedans, 34¾ Hindoos, and 6½ Sikhs. As might be expected, the Hindoos are most numerous in the more southern divisions bordering on the North-West Provinces; in Delhi, Hissar, Umballa, and Jullundhur, they comprise 68, 74, 56, and 58 per cent. of the people, while in Umritsur they only form 24 per cent., in Mooltan 17, in Lahore 15, in Rawulpindee 10, in the Derajat 11, and in Peshawur not more than 5 per cent. The returns vary, however, some comprising the sweeper castes among Hindoos, while some, treating them as out-castes, include them in the "other" population. The Mahomedans muster from 21 to 30 per cent. in the four lower divisions, but in Umritsur, Lahore, and Mooltan they come up to 51, 57, and 65 per cent.; in Rawulpindee and the Derajat they have 86 and 87, and in Peshawur no less than 93 per cent. of the population. The stronghold of the Sikhs is the country between the rivers Ravee and Sutlej, including the central districts of Lahore where they form 17, Umritsur where they are 13 per cent. of the people, Umballa where they amount to 9, and Jullundhur where they are 8 per cent.; in the other districts they range from 3 per cent. to 1 in 300 of the inhabitants.

There are not many Mahomedans in the Central Provinces, the proportion on the whole being under 3 per cent. of the population. In only one district do they muster so strongly as to form 10 per cent., namely Nimar, in which is situated Boorhanpoor, the seat of Government under the Mogul Emperors. The Hindoos are most numerous in the Nagpoor plain and Wurdha valley, where they form 85 per cent. of the people, while in the thinly inhabited eastern division of Chutteesgurh only 62½ per cent. are of that religion.

The great extent to which the Madras Presidency is devoted to Hindooism is made more apparent by reference to the several districts. In those on the northern coast, Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavery, from 97½ to 99½ per cent. are Hindoos,

and in Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem, and North and South Arcot, 94 to 97 per cent., while the Mahomedans in these districts vary from 5½ per cent. to 1 in 300. In the southern districts, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly, the Hindoos claim from 89 to 93, and the Mahomedans from 2½ to 6 per cent. The latter, however, have a larger proportion in the three central districts of Cuddapah, Bellary, and Kurnool, where they number from 7½ to 11 per cent. of the people, the Hindoos having 92 to 95 per cent. In the two districts on the west coast, the latter have a less preponderance; of the inhabitants of South Kanara, 84½ per cent. are Hindoo and 9 per cent. Mussulman, and of Malabar, 72½ per cent. Hindoo and as many as 25½ per cent. Mahomedan. In the two small districts of the Neilgherries and Madras, the European population affects the percentages; the Hindoos amount to 86 and 77½, and the Mahomedans to 4 and 13 per cent., respectively.

The statement that Bombay contains 79½ Hindoos and 17½ Mahomedans in each 100 of the population by no means gives an accurate idea of the distribution of the people throughout the Presidency; for, on examining the returns for the several divisions, it will be found that in Bombay proper, excluding Sind, the Hindoos are upwards of 89 per cent. and the Mahomedans only 8 per cent. The Hindoos are pretty evenly divided among the several districts, the percentage varying from about 95 in Poona and Sattara to 87 in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Surat, 86 in Ahmedabad, and 63½ in the island of Bombay. The Mahomedans have only from 3½ to 4¼ per cent. of the population in Sattara, Poona, and Nassick, while they are most numerous in Kuludghee and Dharwar, where they form 11 per cent., and Broach and Bombay Island, where they have 19¾ and 21½ per cent., respectively. It is, however, in Sind that they are to be found in the greatest numbers, three-fifths of the whole Mussulman population being included in that province, in each 100 of the inhabitants of which barely 18 are Hindoos, while 78 are followers of Mahomet.

In some of the provinces, the Mussulmans have been divided into the two great rival sects of the Soonees who acknowledge the succession of the first three Caliphs, and the Sheeas who hold Ali, the fourth, to be the only rightful successor of Mahomet, and reject the Book of Traditions which the Soonees accept as canonical. Not many of the Sheeas are found in Bengal, but the numbers are not given; in Oude, also, the Soonees are by far the most numerous, though the Sheea tenets are those of the ex-royal family and the greater part of the higher classes. In Mysore about 93 per cent. of the Mahomedans are Soonees, and in Coorg about 91 per cent. In Madras the proportion of Soonees is 89 per cent., to not quite 4 per cent. of Sheeas, the other 7 per cent. being unspecified. In Bombay the relative numbers are still more at variance, the Soonees in that Presidency amounting to more than 96½ per cent., while in Sind more than 99¼ per cent. belong to this sect. Very few persons have returned themselves as Wahabees, the puritan sect founded at the close of the last century by Abdul Wahab, an Arab of the province of Nejd, whose tenets were brought to India by Syed Ahmed in 1823, and caught up by the fiery Pathans of the north-west frontier; no classification by sects is given in the reports for the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and in other parts of India the Wahabees do not appear to be at all numerous.

The Buddhist creed claims for its votaries throughout India less than three millions of people, of whom nearly two and a half millions, or 86 per cent., are in British Burma. Of those in India proper, numbering 385,000, many who have been so classed belong to the sect of Jains, a comparatively late offshoot from Hindooism which shares several of the tenets of the Buddhists. About half the number, or 190,000, are in the Bombay Presidency, chiefly in the districts of Belgaum and Ahmedabad, where they only amount to 1⅙ per cent. of the population. Some 85,000 are returned in Bengal, consisting almost entirely of the Mughs in Chittagong. The Punjab and the Central Provinces each contain about 36,000, Madras has 21,000, and Mysore 13,000; but in these three last-named divisions they are nearly all Jains, and Buddhism is practically extinct in Southern India. In no province except British Burma and Bombay, is so large a proportion of the population as ½ per cent. returned as Buddhist.

Buddhists and Jains:	
Bengal	84,974
Assam	1,521
Punjab	36,190
Central Provinces	36,569
Mysore	13,263
Coorg	112
British Burma	2,447,831
Madras	21,254
Bombay	191,137
	2,832,851

The Christian religion has throughout India not quite 900,000 believers, or less than one in two hundred of the whole population; and even of these some 250,000 appear to be Europeans, or to have European blood in their veins. About three-fifths of the Christians in India are in Madras, where, in addition to those in the Native States, they number about 534,000, or 1¾ per cent. of the inhabitants; the number of Roman Catholics is 416,000, while nearly 118,000 are enrolled as Protestants. In Bombay there are 126,000 Christians, forming ¾ths per cent. of the population; of these, nearly 83,000 are returned as Roman Catholics (chiefly the Indo-Portuguese, of whom there are more than 23,000 in the city of Bombay alone), 24,000 as Protestants (of whom four-fifths belong to the Church of England, and the remainder are Presbyterians, Baptists, and Wesleyans, while a few Armenians and Greeks are included), and about 19,000 simply as Native converts, the sect to which they belong not being specified. In Bengal there are 90,000 Christians, who form only 1/7th per cent. of the population. British Burma has 52,000, or not quite 2 per cent. of her inhabitants; in the North-West Provinces and Punjab there are about 22,000 in each case, the percentage being 1/14th and 1/8th respectively. In Mysore there are nearly 26,000, or ½ per cent., and in the little State of Coorg the 2,400 Christians are not quite 1½ per cent of the people. The numbers in the other provinces are such as to amount to from 1/8th to 1/25th per cent. of the population.

Christians:	
Bengal	90,763
Assam	1,947
North-West Provinces	22,196
Ajmere	249
Oude	7,761
Punjab	22,154
Central Provinces	10,477
Berar	903
Mysore	25,676
Coorg	2,410
British Burma	52,299
Madras	533,760
Bombay	126,063
	896,658

The 5 millions of "Others" are chiefly composed of the hill tribes and aborigines in the Central Provinces, Bengal and Assam, Berar, and British Burma; but it is very difficult to draw the line between Hindooism and the rude religion of some of these tribes, and very possibly many have been classed under the one, when they might with equal propriety have been ranked in the other category. There are 69,000 Parsees, and not quite 7,600 Jews, almost all of both classes being in the Bombay Presidency; while in the Punjab 946,000 have been entered as "Miscellaneous."

Others:	
Bengal	1,672,058
Assam	16,640
North-West Provinces	586
Ajmere	65
Punjab	945,919
Central Provinces	2,041,276
Berar	163,150
Mysore	57
Coorg	10
British Burma	110,514
Madras	4,328
Bombay	148,220
	5,102,823

Nationality, language, and caste.

Although nearly the whole of the inhabitants of British India can be classed under one or other of the two prevailing religions, it will be found that, when arranged according to nationality or language, they present a very much greater variety. The population of the single province of Bengal contains many races and tribes. Bengal proper, and some of the adjacent districts, are inhabited by the Bengali; living amid a network of rivers and morasses, nourished on a watery rice diet, looking weak and puny, but able to bear much exposure, timid and slothful, but sharp-witted, industrious, and fond of sedentary employment; the Bengali-speaking people number some 37 millions. Allied to these, both in language and descent, even more timid, conservative, bigoted, and priest-ridden, are the Ooryas, or people of Orissa, numbering four millions. The Assamese, of whom there are less than two millions, speak a language very similar to Bengali, but have a large mixture of Indo-Chinese blood; they are proud and indolent, and addicted to the use of opium. The Hindustanis of Behar are hardier and more manly, have a less enervating climate, and use a more substantial diet; their language is Hindee, and they number (in Bengal) some 20 millions. Besides these, there are the Sonthals, Koles, Gonds, and other aboriginal tribes in Chota Nagpoor, the wild mountain races in Julpigoree, the inhabitants of the Garo, Cossya, Jyntea, and Naga Hills, and those in Tipperah and the Chittagong Hill tracts.

In the North-West Provinces there is less diversity of language, Hindee being spoken by the great mass of the Hindoo cultivators, while in the towns and in those parts where the Mahomedan influence is chiefly felt the cognate dialect of Oordoo predominates. In the south of the Mirzapoor district the aboriginal

tribes have a language of their own, and on the northern boundary are found the Bhooteeas, who act as carriers between India and Thibet.

In Oude, Oordoo is the common language, but in some districts Persian, and in others Hindee words prevail. The Tharoo tribe, numbering about 6,000 in Oude, have a language of their own; they are also found in the Sub-Himalayan districts of Rohilkund, Goruckpoor, and Chumparun, and are by some believed to have a Tartar origin.

In the portion of the Punjab east of the Indus, Hindee or Punjabee is spoken with varying dialect. A form of Thibetan is used in the Kangra highland of Lahoul and Spiti. Beyond the Indus, Pushtoo is spoken in the frontier villages to the north, and Beloochee to the south. Oordoo is used in the large cities, and Persian by the higher classes in Peshawur.

About one half the inhabitants of the British territory in the Central Provinces speak Hindee, modified more or less in Nimar and Chutteesgurh by the mixture of Guzeratee words in the former, and those of the hill tribes in the latter case. Rather less than one-fourth of the people speak Mahrattee, which is used in the Nagpoor division; while the original language of the Gonds is spoken by a similar number. Ooriya is used in the Sumbulpoor district, bordering on Orissa, and Teloogoo in the district of Upper Godavery.

In Mysore the prevailing language is Kanarese, but Tamil, Teloogoo, Hindustani, and Mahrattee are also spoken. In Coorg, besides the Coorg language, Kanarese, Malayalum, Tamil, Tulu, and Hindustani are used.

The Madras Presidency comprises several distinct linguistic divisions, but about five-sixths of the people use either the Teloogoo language which is spoken from Vizagapatam to Nellore and North Arcot, or the Tamil which prevails from a few miles north of Madras to the extreme south of the continent. On the western coast Malayalum (the language used in the Native States of Travancore and Cochin) is also spoken in Malabar, Tulu in part of South Kanara, and Kanarese in the north of that district as well as in portions of other districts bordering on Mysore. In the extreme north, Ganjam, on the confines of Orissa, adopts Ooriya, the language of that province, while the Khond tribes in the hills have dialects of their own.

The languages used in the Bombay Presidency are very numerous, the chief being Sindhee, Kutchee, and Guzeratee, in the north, Mahrattee, to which that of the Koncan is akin, in the chief part of Bombay proper, and Kanarese in the south.

But, of all the divisions of India, there is perhaps in British Burma the most remarkable variety of race. There are the Burmese, Arakanese, and Talaings, in the plains; the Karens, Shans, Toungthoos, Khyengs, and other tribes, in the hills; while the growing numbers of the two mixed races of Indo-Burmese and Chino-Burmese are worthy of attention, though not specially numbered in the census report.

Great pains have been taken by the writers of the several reports in the classification of the population according to caste. The result, however, is not satisfactory, owing partly to the intrinsic difficulties of the subject, and partly to the absence of a uniform plan of classification, each writer adopting that which seemed to him best suited for the purpose. It has, indeed, been found possible to put together a few particulars which are mentioned in nearly all the reports; but these give little idea of the mass of detailed information which has been collected under this heading.

Table 23 he pendix.

The title of Hindoo, in the category of nationality and caste, includes many persons of Hindoo origin, who are no longer Hindoos by religion, such as Native Christians, or who have branched off from its stricter use, such as Buddhists and Jains, or whose actual religion is unknown, such as the aboriginal tribes. In this wider view of the Hindoo people, we find 149 millions so designated, of whom about $10\frac{1}{8}$ millions are Brahmins, and $5\frac{5}{8}$ millions Kshatriyas and Rajpoots; $105\frac{1}{2}$ millions belong to other castes; of nearly 790,000 the caste is unspecified; $8\frac{3}{4}$ millions are out-castes, or recognize no caste (as the Buddhists); not quite 600,000 are Christians (including it is presumed, any converts from the Mussulman religion as well); and $17\frac{3}{4}$ millions are aboriginal tribes or semi-Hindooised aborigines.

Hindoos and persons of Hindoo origin:—	
Brahmins	10,131,541
Kshatriyas and Rajpoots	5,641,138
Other castes	105,545,557
Caste unspecified	786,311
Out-castes, or not recognizing caste	8,712,998
Native Christians	595,815
Aboriginal tribes and semi-Hindooised Aborigines	17,716,825
Total	149,130,185

A slight notion of the great number of Hindoo castes prevailing in British India may be gathered from the following list showing the proportion in which those of most importance are scattered over Bengal and Assam:—

Number of specified Castes.		Population.
4	Superior	4,152,183
3	Intermediate	2,774,106
5	Trading	755,422
4	Pastoral	3,464,267
2	Engaged in preparing cooked food	830,176
10	Agricultural	6,573,563
7	Engaged in personal service	2,469,152
12	Artisan	4,175,302
5	Weaver	1,722,053
7	Labouring	457,198
3	Occupied in selling fish and vegetables	140,845
6	Boating and fishing	2,186,107
1	Dancer, Musician, Beggar, and Vagabond	72,247
69	Castes specified.	29,772,621

Mr. Beverley, however, says that the number of separate tribes and castes which have been found to exist in Bengal does not probably fall short of a thousand, while, if their subdivisions and septs or clans were taken into account, they would amount to many thousands.

In the North-West Provinces the Hindoos are divided into 291 specified castes, or, including those enumerated by nationality only, 307 distinctive appellations. In Oude 77 are mentioned, besides 29 other castes of religious mendicants and 12 aboriginal tribes. In the Punjab 19 castes are named; while there are some 40 different divisions in Mysore and Coorg.

In Madras the classification has been made somewhat after the fashion adopted in Bengal, and the various castes of the Hindoos are arranged in 17 sets:—

Priests	1,095,445
Warriors	190,415
Traders	714,712
Agriculturists	7,826,127
Shepherd and Pastoral Castes	1,730,681
Artisans	785,085
Writer or Accountant Castes	107,652
Weavers	1,071,781
Labourers	3,944,463
Potmakers	250,343
Mixed Castes	714,233
Fishermen	971,837
Palm cultivators	1,664,862
Barbers	340,450
Washermen	524,660
Others	2,666,890
Out-castes	4,761,503
Total	29,361,139

A very similar division has been made in the Central Provinces, the 48 principal castes being divided into 11 groups, according to their general occupation.

In Bombay about 140 Hindoo castes are mentioned in the account quoted by Surgeon-Major Lumsdaine from a work by Mr. Steele on the laws and customs of the Deccan; but the population has been enumerated according to the usual fourfold division of Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, and Soodras, the last mentioned comprising 86 per cent. of the whole.

In all modes of classification, the first rank is held by the Brahmin or priestly caste; but, so far from its being confined to religious duties, there are few trades in which some of its members are not engaged. So minute and endless are the ramifications of caste, that, when Mr. Prinsep took a census of Benares in 1834, no less than 107 distinct castes of Brahmins were found in that one city. The number of persons throughout British India who have returned themselves as Brahmins a little exceeds ten millions, of whom there are in Bengal and Assam not quite 2½, and in theNorth-West Provinces 3¼ millions; in Oude they number 1,400,000, in the Punjab 800,000, in Madras 1,100,000, and in Bombay 660,000, while the remaining half million are scattered through the minor provinces.

Brahmins:	
Bengal	2,312,929
Assam	105,901
North-West Provinces	3,234,342
Ajmere	15,397
Oude	1,397,808
Punjab	800,547
Central Provinces	287,168
Berar	49,843
Mysore	169,637
Coorg	3,270
British Burma	775
Madras	1,095,445
Bombay	658,479
	10,131,541

Next in rank come the Kshatriyas, Rajpoots, or warrior caste, of whom there are somewhat more than 5½ millions in the provinces under British rule. Of these 1¼ millions are found in Bengal and Assam, 2,400,000 in the North-West Provinces, 660,000 in Oude, 720,000 in the Punjab (besides nearly as many more Rajpoots of the Mahomedan religion), and rather more than 600,000 in the other provinces. There are very few of this caste in Lower Bengal or in the southern Presidencies; Behar, the North-West Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab, are the homes of 85 per-cent. of the Rajpoots. They are usually soldiers, landowners, or cultivators; not merely do they in large numbers swell the ranks of the armies in Bengal and Bombay, but they are also found in the service of Native Princes, or acting as overseers or retainers of the large landlords and bankers.

Kshatriyas and Rajpoots:	
Bengal	1,222,549
Assam	6,602
North-West Provinces	2,395,688
Ajmere	14,330
Oude	662,946
Punjab	719,121
Central Provinces	176,948
Berar	36,831
Mysore	67,358
Coorg	2,800
British Burma	1,257
Madras	190,415
Bombay	144,293
	5,641,138

The third of the primitive castes was the Vaisyas, who were occupied in agriculture and trade, while the great majority of the Hindoo population was indiscrimmately thrown together into the fourth, namely, the Soodra or servile class. This arrangement has not, however, been maintained in more than one or two of the Census reports; and, instead of attempting to keep up the old distinction, it seems better to enumerate a few of the castes which, from numbers or for any other reason, are of most importance in the several provinces.

Among the intermediate castes in Bengal and Assam may be mentioned the Babhans of Behar, 1,000,000 in number, claiming to be Brahmins and rivals of the Rajpoots, and the Kayesths or writers, 1,600,000, chiefly found in the Lower Provinces; among the trading castes, those who are specially termed Buniyas or shopkeepers, amounting to not quite a quarter of a million; among the pastoral castes, the Goallas, the great class of herdsmen, 3,500,000, two-thirds of whom are settled in Behar, where they are notorious as lathials or clubmen, ready to engage in any riot at the bidding of their employer; among the agricultural castes, the Kaibarthas, 2,700,000, of whom two millions are in the Lower Provinces, and nearly half a million in Behar, where they take the title of Chasa,—the Koeries, 1,000,000, chiefly in Behar, where they are a hardworking quiet set of people, celebrated as spade-husbandmen,—the Koormees, 970,000, mostly in Behar and Chota Nagpoor,—and the Sadgops, of Lower Bengal, 660,000, who form the highest of the cultivating castes; among the artisan castes, the Telees or Kaloos, 1,400,000, makers and vendors of oil; and among the weaver castes, the Tantees, who, to the number of 820,000, are enumerated under this the generic term for their occupation.

Many of those who in other provinces are classed among the lower castes of Hindoos are, in the Bengal report, reckoned as semi-Hindooised aborigines. Of these the most numerous tribes are the Chandals, a hardy race, chiefly found in the eastern districts of Bengal, aggregating about 1,650,000, besides 116,000 Mals, with whom they are frequently identified; the Chamars or Muchees, 1,180,000, of whom the men are workers in leather and the women midwives; the Koch, Paliyas, and Rajbansis, an ancient people of Assam, whose original name is still to be traced in Cooch Behar, 1,560,000; the Dosadhs, the ordinary labouring

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class of Behar, who, though the bulk of them are said to be thieves, have so completely monopolised the office of the village watchman that their name is used as a synonym for chowkeedar, 950,000; the Bagdees, chiefly employed as fishermen, palkee-bearers, and labourers, 700,000; the Harees, a scavenger caste, 560,000; the Musahars, timid, but making good steady labourers, much sought for work in the indigo factories, 430,000; the Doms, an impure race, employed by the Hindoos to construct their funeral pyres, and remove dead animals, and also used as public executioners, 426,000; the Baurees, a hardy people, much employed in Lower Bengal as palkee-bearers, 405,000; the Bhimyas, supposed to have been formerly a powerful tribe in Behar, and also found largely in Chota Nagpoor, 398,000; the Pasees, once a celebrated nation of archers, now chiefly occupied in the sale of toddy, 134,000; the Ahoms, a Shan race dominant in Assam for some 450 years, whose name is now supposed to be synonymous with Assamese, 129,000; the Binds, an inoffensive race of fishermen and labourers, 121,000; the Kandaras and Pâns, chiefly found as weavers and agriculturists in Orissa, each mustering about 117,000; the Chains, a boating and fishing race, 109,000; and the Kaoras, an unclean pig-keeping caste, numbering 100,000.

In the North-West Provinces the Buniyas amount to upwards of a million; the despised caste of the Chamars, or leather workers, number more than 3¾ millions; the Ahers, shepherds or cowherds, 2¼ millions; the Koormees, agriculturists, nearly a million; the Kahars, another agricultural caste, three-quarters of a million; the Jats, a brave hardy race, who are enterprising cultivators, about the same number; and the Kolees or Korees, who take the place of the Jats in the southern divisions, a little over 700,000. The devotee and religious mendicants amount to more than 240,000, divided into 24 separate tribes.

Next to the Brahmins, the most numerous castes in Oude are, as in the North-West Provinces, the Aheers, 1,170,000, the Chamars, 1,030,000, and the Koormees or Koombees, 765,000. The Pasees, who in Bengal are termed semi-Hindooised, while in the centre of India they are deemed an aboriginal tribe, and who once held a considerable portion of Western Oude, are now employed as watchmen, labourers, pig-keepers, cultivators, or hunters, and number 650,000; under the old Native Government they were chiefly thieves, thugs, and general plunderers. The Mooras, a large agricultural caste, with whom should perhaps be classed the Kisans and Malees, may also be mentioned, together numbering 460,000 persons. The Lodhas, 350,000, are inferior cultivators, and frequently mere woodcutters and labourers.

In the Punjab the Jats are by far the most numerous caste, there being 1,876,000, while no other, except the Brahmins, contains so many as half a million; the Aroras number 477,000, and the Khatrees, who hold a very high social position, 385,000. In the Central Provinces the Koormees or Koombees are again prominent, exceeding 650,000; the Dhers, 590,000, are found especially in Nagpoor, where they are the chief thread-spinners and weavers of coarse cloth, as well as village watchmen and labourers; the Telees, or oil pressers, 448,000, are also hard-working cultivators; the Aheers number 362,000; the Chamars, 300,000; the Malees, 236,000; and the Lodhees, 222,000; the most important manufacturing caste is the Dheemar, numbering 238,000. In Berar the Koombees, 681,000, and the Malees, 153,000, are the only two of numerical importance.

In Mysore the most numerous caste is that of the Wakkaleegas, or farmers, of whom there are 1,191,000, subdivided into 54 classes; the Kurubas, 371,000, are agriculturists and weavers; the Bedars, 262,000, occupy themselves in agriculture, labour, and Government service. In Coorg there are 28,000 Wakkaleegas, and 7,700 Kurubas.

In the report on Madras the castes are (as already stated) arranged in a few great classes, according to their theoretical occupation, so that the numbers cannot be compared with those of the other provinces; it must not, however, be supposed that even a majority of any particular caste now follow the occupation according to which they are thus arranged. The trading castes, or Chetties, contain nearly 715,000 persons, subdivided under about 90 different designations, one of which is said to be again divided into upwards of 100 clans. Of the agricultural castes, the farming class of Vellalar is selected as the type, and in this category are entered more than a fourth of the Hindoo population of this Presidency (7,826,000); the Vellalars proper are a Tamil-speaking race, but at least half of those returned under this title are found in the northern or Teloogoo country. The agricultural labourers, or Vunniars, number nearly 4,000,000, many of whom are serfs of the soil, though a large number have freed themselves from bondage,

and are cultivators on their own account. The Idaiyars, or shepherd castes, number 1,730,000, subdivided into 86 classes; they are mostly found in the central districts, where the hilly waste land enables them to follow their occupation with advantage. The artisan castes, Kammalan, include 785,000 persons, ranged under 69 headings; they claim a social rank not inferior to the Brahmins; about one half of them are workers in metals, and the remainder carpenters and builders, or labourers and cultivators. The writer or accountant caste is in Madras termed Kanakkan, and is small, numbering less than 108,000, and mainly confined to three or four districts, the duties having in many villages been usurped by the Brahmin and Vellalar. The weaving castes, Kaikalar, include 1,070,000; about half the males are employed in the construction of textile fabrics and dress, in which they are aided by their families; the business has for many years been in a decaying state, but, though the country has, it is said, been flooded with cheap Manchester goods, the Lancashire manufacturers do not yet produce cloth equal in strength and price to the products of the Indian handlooms. The Kusavan or potmakers are a quarter of a million; the occupation of the caste is to make bricks and tiles, as well as earthenware pots for household use. The fishing and hunting castes, named Sembadaven, include 972,000 persons, but, notwithstanding the long line of sea coast, they are most numerous in the inland districts of Bellary and Kurnool; it is a subdivision of this class, the Boees, which is so largely employed in domestic service, that the name, corrupted into the English "boy," has become the usual term for a servant in the Madras Presidency. The Shanars, or palm cultivators, number 1,665,000, and are most plentifully found in the Malabar, Tinnevelly, South Kanara, and Godavery districts; they have the characteristics of an aboriginal tribe, and worship either devils or some local deities, but in Tinnevelly many have been converted to Christianity. The barber castes, Ambattan, number 340,000, and are pretty equally distributed throughout the country; in addition to his duty of shaving, it is the part of the barber to collect the village news, and to be a go-between in the arrangement of marriages and other festivals. The Vannan, or washermen, are 525,000, about half of whom follow their trade occupation. Under the title of Satanee, or mixed castes, are ranged 714,000 persons who more or less ignore caste distinctions; the name is properly applied to a sect of reformers, the followers of a teacher of the fifteenth century named Chaitanya, and his disciple Sanatana, who appear to be identical with the sect of Baisnabs in Bengal. Of other castes there are 2,667,000, many of whom consist of the hill tribes in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, and the inhabitants of the mountains in the centre of the peninsula; in this number are also comprised the Koravars and other wandering tribes, and the dancing girl or prostitute castes.

There is in Southern India, both in Mysore and in the Madras Presidency, a singular division of castes into the right-hand and the left-hand faction, which frequently gives occasion to disturbance at public festivals. The origin of the distinction is lost in fable, and the separation seems very arbitrary; thus, some weavers are found in the one faction, some in the other; the fisherman sides with the right hand, whilst the hunter ranges himself with the left; and, what seems yet more remarkable, the agricultural labourers' wives attach themselves to the left-hand, while their husbands take the right-hand side, and the shoemakers fight with the former, their wives joining the latter party. Many castes, however, occupy a neutral position, and take no part in these feuds.

In the Bombay report the primitive division of the castes has been retained; 936,000 are shewn as Vaisyas, and 10,856,000 as Soodras. In British Burma, the numbers in the castes are so few as not to need special notice.

Nearly sixty different tribes are specified among the aboriginal races to be found in the provinces of Bengal and Assam. The most numerous are the Sonthals, who are to be met with in almost every district, and of whom there are altogether nearly 850,000 under the direct British administration, exclusive of those in the Tributary Mahals. Under the generic name of Kol upwards of 300,000 are entered, principally in Chota Nagpoor; many of these are, however, believed to be Mundas, of whom there are also some 175,000 recorded, chiefly in the district of Lohardugga. Closely allied to them are the Bhumij, numbering 170,000. The Uraons or Dhangars, of whom there are upwards of 200,000

Aboriginal Tribes and semi-Hindooised Aborigines:	
Bengal	11,116,883
Assam	1,490,888
North-West Provinces	377,674
Oude	90,490
Punjab	959,720
Central Provinces	1,669,835
Berar	163,059
Mysore	89,067
Coorg	42,516
British Burma	1,004,991
Bombay	711,702
	17,716,825

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within British territory, are an industrious light-hearted race chiefly found in Lohardugga. The Cacharees, who are scattered throughout Assam, are reckoned at upwards of 200,000; the Cossyas at about 95,000. The numbers of the other tribes are all much less.

Of the 16 aboriginal tribes enumerated in the North-West Provinces, altogether comprising about 380,000 persons, 243,000 are Bhars, and 93,000 Gonds, both found mostly in the Benares division, while there are about 28,000 Kols, chiefly resident in the district of Allahabad.

The aboriginal tribes in Oude include only 90,490 persons, of whom about a third are the Bhars, believed to have once held sway in the centre and east of the province, but now nearly extinct in Oude, though numerous in the adjoining division in the North-West Provinces. The Doms have been already mentioned as numerous in Bengal; in this province there are about 5,000. The Nats, numbering 13,000, are a tribe of jugglers, who profess to be Mussulmans, but have little idea of religion.

In the Punjab nearly 960,000 persons have been placed under this head, but, with the exception of the Sansees, Bavrias, and Harnees, three tribes of professional thieves, together numbering 63,000 persons, there is no information given respecting them.

Of the 1,670,000 aborigines in the Central Provinces, seven-eighths, or 1,437,000, belong to the ancient race of the Gonds, whose sway was predominant in this portion of India before the incursions of the Mahrattas. The Koorkoos, who live on the Mahadeo hills, number 60,000, and the remainder are Marias, Kols, Bheels, and other smaller tribes. Berar contains 163,000 of these and similar aboriginal races, the Gonds again being prominent with 68,500.

Of the 89,000 aborigines in Mysore, the bulk are comprised in two wandering tribes, the Roracha or Korama, 36,600, and the Lambana, 33,000. About 42,500 persons have been placed in this class in Coorg, of whom rather more than 26,000 are the Coorgs or Kodagas who have given name to the territory, a compact body of mountaineers who from time immemorial have been lords of the soil.

In British Burma there are, besides the Burmese proper, who number a million and a half, one million persons belonging to the various indigenous tribes. Of these the most numerous are the people of Arakan, differing very slightly from the Burmese of Pegu, from which country they probably migrated in past days; they exceed 330,000 in number. The Talaings or Muns, who in the last century ruled in Pegu and Martaban, are a little over 180,000; after the first Burmese war, in which they rendered cordial assistance to the English, they were cruelly treated after our retirement from the country, and their language has become nearly extinct; they are chiefly found in the Tenasserim division, and in Amherst and the town of Moulmein form a majority of the population. By far the most important of the hill tribes is that of the Karens, whose traditions have a very singular Jewish tinge, and who have afforded to the American Baptist and French Roman Catholic missionaries a most successful field of labour; they are divided into two classes,—those in the hills above the Sittang and Salween rivers, numbering 100,000, living in a desultory roving fashion,—and those who have long been settled in the plains of Pegu, where they cultivate rice after the example of their Burmese neighbours, amounting to some 230,000. There are 36,000 Shans, most of whom are immigrants from their Native land since the British occupation of the province; the Toungthoos, numbering 25,000, and found chiefly in Amherst, are an isolated race, resembling the Shans in dress, but differing in most respects from the surrounding people, and having no written language. The Khyens, of whom there are upwards of 50,000, are an important tribe inhabiting the Yoma mountains which separate Pegu from Arakan. The Kwamies, or Dog-tails, are 19,000 in number, of whom three-fourths are still in the hills, and the remainder have settled in the plains of Akyab. Eight or nine other tribes are also mentioned, but they are too small in number to require special notice.

The report for Madras does not separate the hill tribes from the unclassified castes. They are chiefly the Khonds and Sowras in the mountainous country to the north of the Godavery; the Yenadies, Yerakalas, and Chentsoos, south of the Kistna; the Malayalies in Salem; the Mulcers and Kaders in Coimbatoor, Malabar, and Kanara; and the Badaghers of the Neilgherry hills; all over the plains also wandering tribes are met with, such as the Brinjaries and Lambadies, whose principal occupation is the carrying of produce from the coast into the interior, and others who practise juggling, snake-charming, bird-catching, or basket-making.

About 712,000 aborigines are shown in the return for Bombay, of whom nearly three-fourths are more or less Hindooised, and the remainder would more properly be ranked with the Mahomedans. There are some 163,000 Bheels in Khandesh and Nassick, 68,000 Kolees in the latter district, and 73,000 Dooblas, 46,000 Dhodias, 19,000 Chobras, and 30,000 others, in Surat; in Sind, nearly 39,000 Beloochees (a race which in the Punjab is classed with the Mahomedan tribes), 42,000 Sindees, and 70,000 "low caste Sindees," are included in this category.

Under the head of Out-castes, or those not recognizing caste, there are 8¾ millions of persons, of whom about 2½ millions are Buddhists and Jains, who as a rule have been ranked in this class, though in some provinces they have been included elsewhere. Omitting the Native Christians (who have been placed separately) and the Buddhists, those who in Bengal have rejected the trammels of caste are almost entirely composed of the sect of the Baisnabs, Baishtabs, or Bairagees, who profess to be followers of Vishnoo, and should, according to the teaching of their founder, lead a life of asceticism and celibacy; they number 540,000, and are principally found in Lower Bengal, particularly in the district of Midnapoor. In the Central Provinces there are two remarkable sects, the Sutnamees, numbering 266,000, and the Kubeerpunthees, 134,000. The former arose about half a century ago, when Ghasee Doss, a Chamar of Chutteesgurh, withdrew himself for six months into the wilderness, and returned with a message to his people to renounce idols and worship only Sut Nam, the True One; he died in 1850, and his son, who succeeded to the office of high-priest, having offended the Rajpoots, was murdered in 1860, when his place was taken nominally by his son, but actually by his brother Agur Doss, who is now virtually high-priest; the sect is split up into two great factions, the smokers and the non-smokers, the former of whom assert that, although Ghasee Doss originally prohibited the use of liquor and tobacco, he, in consequence of a subsequent revelation, withdrew the prohibition of the latter article. The Kubeerpunthees are Hindoos who disregard caste, and believe in a deity named Kubeer, said to have dwelt on earth from the year 1060 to 1472, and to be destined to return again after an absence of some 1,100 years; the chief apostle, Purgutnam Sahib, resides at Kawarda, in Bilaspoor; they are met with in other parts of India, but are said to retain nothing good of the original teaching of their founder. In Berar the out-castes consist of 18 or 20 Hindoo tribes who fall under no caste classification, the large majority being Mhars, who are sometimes taken to be the same as the Dher caste already mentioned. Of those in Mysore and Coorg nothing is said, except that they may possibly be menial servants for whom no accurate designation could be found. The large number returned for British Burma is almost entirely composed of the Burmese; the remainder of the Buddhists in that province appear among the aboriginal tribes. In Madras, besides some 21,000 Buddhists, there is a very large population of Pariahs, reckoned at 4,760,000, who live on the outskirts of the villages, and endure the hatred and contempt of the higher classes; they are a laborious, frugal, pleasure-loving people, omnivorous in diet, and capable of much hard work, and, notwithstanding their common classification as out-castes, they have been entered under upwards of 200 different subdivisions. Only 78,000 Hindoos are returned in Bombay as not recognizing caste; they are chiefly found in the districts of Tanna, Kanara, and Hyderabad.

Out-castes, or not recognizing caste:	
Bengal	650,477
Assam	92,067
Punjab	345,000
Central Provinces	407,389
Berar	301,37[illegible]
Mysore	813,975
Coorg	34,100
British Burma	1,585,532
Madras	4,782,757
Bombay	78,582
	8,712,998

The number of Native Christians recorded in India is not quite 600,000, of whom very nearly five-sixths are in Madras, where they number more than 490,000, or 1½ per cent. of the whole population of the Presidency; they are also numerous in the French territory, and in the Native States of Travancore, Cochin, and Poodoocotta. In the British districts they are mostly resident in the extreme south, one-fifth of the number being in Tinnevelly, while there are many converts in Madura, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, South Kanara, and Malabar; the Roman Catholic Church claims 397,071, while 93,228 are Protestants. The ancient rulers of Western India are believed to have encouraged settlements of Persians or Mani-

Native Christians:	
Bengal	47,828
Assam	1,293
North-West Provinces	7,648
Ajmere	249
Punjab	2,675
Central Provinces	4,674
Mysore	18,104
Coorg	2,000
British Burma (excluding Karens)	2,304
Madras	490,299
Bombay	18,741
Total	595,815

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chæans for centuries before the Portuguese established themselves on the coast, but under the rule of the latter the Syrian or Nestorian church suffered great depression and persecution. Its disciples now flourish chiefly in Cochin and Travancore, and in the south of Malabar, where there are 13,763 "Nazaranies." The Mussulman population contributes very few converts to Christianity; the bulk of them belong to the Pariahs or to the agricultural and cultivating castes, and that of the Shanars, or toddy-drawers. There are about 3,700 Brahmin and perhaps 3,000 Kshatriya Christians in Madras.

In Bengal, there are about 48,000 Native converts, who are chiefly found in the Presidency and Dacca divisions, and in Chota Nagpoor, where the preaching of the Gospel has been attended with much success among the rude tribes in Lohardugga; there are several missions in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, but only about 3,000 Native Christians are returned in the city itself. There is a Roman Catholic colony at Bettiah in Chumparun, and a mission of the same church at Patna; a Lutheran mission works in Tirhoot, and there are other missions in Bhaugulpoor and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In Mysore the number of Native Christians is 18,000, of whom nine-tenths are Roman Catholics, while of the 2,000 in Coorg, no less than 1,900 belong to that church. Those recorded in the Bombay Presidency are chiefly found in the districts of Tanna, Belgaum, Rutnagherry, and Dharwar, and the island of Bombay.

In Berar about 900 Christians are enumerated, but the Natives are not separated from Europeans or Eurasians. In British Burma the numerous Karen converts are not specified in the Census Report, and only 2,300 Native Christians have been entered; there are, however, 52,000 Christians in the province, and in the Administration Report the total number of Native Christians is stated to be 34,310. The Oude report does not distinguish between Native Christians and Europeans or Eurasians.

A society was founded at Calcutta in 1830 by Rammohun Roy, with the view of reclaiming Hindoos from idolatry, and establishing a pure monotheism; in 1859 Keshub Chunder Sen was enrolled a member, and in 1866 he seceded from the original society, and formed a separate sect entitled the Brahmo Somaj, or, as the members call themselves in the Bombay Presidency, the Prathana Somaj. Very few persons have returned themselves as Brahmos in Bengal, and only 92 in Calcutta, where there is a considerable community of them; they are, however, believed to have congregations in most of the districts. In the Bombay Presidency 221 Brahmos were enumerated, of whom 196 were in the district of Nassick.

The caste system is, perhaps, almost as prevalent among the Mahomedans as among those professing the Hindoo religion, from which a large part of their number are probably converts, but it partakes rather of the nature of a tribal classification than of the exclusive character of what is commonly termed caste. The subdivisions, moreover, are by no means so numerous, and the returns have, as a rule, been prepared so as to show only the numbers of the four chief branches, the others being all classed together. The figures do not, in most of the provinces, correspond with those shewn as Mahomedans under the heading of Religion, some of the tribes being classed among those who are not natives of India, while the Christians and others of Mahomedan origin, but not professing that religion, have in some cases been included in the statement according to nationality and caste.

Mahomedans:	
Syuds	790,984
Sheikhs	4,700,320
Pathans	1,841,693
Moghuls	219,755
Others, or unspecified	32,674,800
	40,227,552

Taking the whole of India, the Syuds number 791,000, and are chiefly found in the Punjab, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces; the Sheikhs amount to 4,700,000, of whom upwards of two millions are in the North-West Provinces, one million in Bengal, and rather over half a million in each of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay; the Pathans number 1,842,000, and the Moghuls 220,000, both classes being found chiefly in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude. Of the unspecified castes, there are nearly 32¾ millions, of whom 18¼ millions are in Bengal, 8 millions in the Punjab, 1,712,000 in Bombay, 1,333,000 in the North-West Provinces, 1,190,000 in Madras, and 1,100,000 in Assam. The Julaha or weaving caste is a very numerous one in Lower Bengal, and in Chota Nagpoor, where they comprise not much less than

About 712,000 aborigines are shown in the return for Bombay, of whom nearly three-fourths are more or less Hindooised, and the remainder would more properly be ranked with the Mahomedans. There are some 163,000 Bheels in Khandesh and Nassick, 68,000 Kolees in the latter district, and 73,000 Dooblas, 46,000 Dhodias, 19,000 Chobras, and 30,000 others, in Surat; in Sind, nearly 39,000 Beloochees (a race which in the Punjab is classed with the Mahomedan tribes), 42,000 Sindees, and 70,000 "low caste Sindees," are included in this category.

Under the head of Out-castes, or those not recognizing caste, there are 8¾ millions of persons, of whom about 2½ millions are Buddhists and Jains, who as a rule have been ranked in this class, though in some provinces they have been included elsewhere. Omitting the Native Christians (who have been placed separately) and the Buddhists, those who in Bengal have rejected the trammels of caste are almost entirely composed of the sect of the Baisnabs, Baishtabs, or Bairagees, who profess to be followers of Vishnoo, and should, according to the teaching of their founder, lead a life of asceticism and celibacy; they number 540,000, and are principally found in Lower Bengal, particularly in the district of Midnapoor. In the Central Provinces there are two remarkable sects, the Sutnamees, numbering 266,000, and the Kubeerpunthees, 134,000. The former arose about half a century ago, when Ghasee Doss, a Chamar of Chutteesgurh, withdrew himself for six months into the wilderness, and returned with a message to his people to renounce idols and worship only Sut Nam, the True One; he died in 1850, and his son, who succeeded to the office of high-priest, having offended the Rajpoots, was murdered in 1860, when his place was taken nominally by his son, but actually by his brother Agur Doss, who is now virtually high-priest; the sect is split up into two great factions, the smokers and the non-smokers, the former of whom assert that, although Ghasee Doss originally prohibited the use of liquor and tobacco, he, in consequence of a subsequent revel[illegible] prohibition of the latter article. The Kubeerpunth[illegible] caste, and believe in a deity named Kubeer[illegible] year 1060 to 1472, and to be destin[illegible] years; the chief apostle, P[illegible] they are met with in [illegible] the original te[illegible] Hindoo [illegible] Mh[illegible]

Out-castes, or not recognizing caste:	
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Punjab	32,067
Central Provinces	[illegible]
Berar	407,329
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British Burma	34,100
Madras	1,585,532
Bombay	4,782,737
	78,582
	8,712,998

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The Andaman and Nicobar Islanders, though in the Bengal Presidency, are not included in the Bengal population, being in the Hyderabad and Berar returns. The Mahomedan Indian population is found in the Hyderabad number 233,000 in the Punjab, where they are confined almost entirely to the Hyderabad 145,000 in Bombay, where they are chiefly found in the Hyderabad and Thur and Parkur districts of Sind. Deducting these, there remain of Asiatic foreigners, about 161,000. The most numerous class is the Parsees, 69,000, of whom 44,000 reside in the island of Bombay and 23,500 in other parts of that Presidency. Of immigrants from the border nations, there are (besides the Beloochees, already mentioned) 20,000 Afghans, principally found in the district of Dera Ghazee Khan, 9,000 Bhutias, almost all in Assam; 12,000 Munipooris in the same province, 7,000 Cashmerees in the North-West Provinces and Bombay, 6,000 Goorkhas, 5,000 Burmese, and 3,000 Nepalese, principally found in the district of Purneah. Of these races, it is really foreign to India, and indeed the latter have not in the Punjab been classed among the Mahomedan residents; 3,200 Afghans, nearly all Bombay, none being returned under this title in the Punjab; nearly all Mekranees, almost all of whom are in the Kurrachee district; and 845 Bra[illegible] in Kurrachee and Hyderabad. Of Jews 7,000 have been enumerated, nearly Turks 920, both being found principally in Bombay; there are upwards of Persians, of whom five-sixths are in Bombay, while the remainder [illegible] Irakees in Oude, and 2 Khorassanees in the North-West Provinces. There are 8,300 Arabs, of whom 6,100 are in Bombay (principally in Bombay [illegible] and Hyderabad), and 2,100 in Madras; 90 Abyssinians in Oude; 1,250 Arme[illegible] chiefly in Calcutta, Dacca, and Rangoon; 13,300 Chinese, of whom 11[illegible] British Burma, but only 3 Japanese, who are in Bombay; there are 59 Siam[illegible] all but one of whom are in that Presidency; 58 Siamese, and 1,500 Mal[illegible] whom only 40 are met with out of British Burma.

There are 168,000 of mixed race, such as Eurasians and Indo-Portuguese. Of the 20,000 who are resident in Bengal, many are descended from [illegible] guese, whose head-quarters [illegible] Chittagong. In the [illegible] Vincent [illegible]

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chæans for centuries before the Portuguese established themselves on the coast, but under the rule of the latter the Syrian or Nestorian church suffered great depression and persecution. Its disciples now flourish chiefly in Cochin and Travancore, and in the south of Malabar, where there are 13,763 "Nazaranies." The Mussulman population contributes very few converts to Christianity; the bulk of them belong to the Pariahs or to the agricultural and cultivating castes, and that of the Shanars, or toddy-drawers. There are about 3,700 Brahmin and perhaps 3,000 Kshatriya Christians in Madras.

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A society was [illegible] of reclaim[illegible] 1[illegible] number 3,190, but of these some 2,250 are [illegible] ident in Calcutta, and Mr. Beverley's inquiries led him to [illegible] they were merely immigrants into that city from the west of India. [illegible] number of Africans recorded is 3,692, of whom no less than 3,550 are in the Bombay Presidency, chiefly in the capital city and in Hyderabad. There are 79 residents in India who are natives of Australia or the neighbouring islands.

The number of persons whose nationality is entirely unspecified is not quite 435,000. Of these 170,000 are the rude inhabitants of the Bhootan Dooars in the Julpigoree district of Bengal and the Garo Hills in Assam; about 130,000 are mendicants and 19,000 travellers in Oude; and 96,000 are returned as "Others" in Bombay, of whom no information is given.

In an earlier part of this memorandum reference was made to the great excess in certain provinces of males over females, and boys over girls; and it will now be interesting to examine the chief religious and caste divisions with regard to the proportions of the respective sexes and ages. Throughout India, the population professing the Hindoo religion shows a proportion of 94¾ females to 100 males, 53¼ children to 100 adults, and 88 girls to 100 boys; among the Sikhs in the Punjab, however, there are only found 75¾ females to 100 males, 51¾ children to 100 adults, and 78 girls to 100 boys. Taking the Mahomedans, we have not quite 94 females to 100 males, 56¾ children to 100 adults, and 83½ girls to 100 boys. The Buddhists have 93 females to 100 males, 56 children to 100 adults, and 95½ girls to 100 boys. And, finally, among the Christians, there are 73⅝ females to 100 males, 44⅝ children to 100 adults, and 93¾ girls to 100 boys.

Proportion of sexes and ages in religious and caste divisions. *See* Tables 18 to 21 of the Appendix.

Religion.	No. of Females to 100 Males.	No. of Children to 100 Adults.	No. of Girls to 100 Boys.
Hindoos (including Sikhs)	94·74	53·22	87·95
Sikhs in Punjab	75·74	51·72	77·93
Mahomedans	93·86	56·73	83·44
Buddhists	93·15	56·10	95·44
Christians	73·69	44·64	93·76

To whatever causes, then, is to be attributed the unusual disparity between males and females, or between boys and girls, and in some cases between

half the whole number of Mussulmans in the division. The Mahomedan Rajpoots in the North-West Provinces number nearly 22,000, and are chiefly found in the Saharunpoor and Boolundshuhur districts. In Oude 35 of the lower castes have been specially enumerated, the most numerous being the Julahas and other weavers, the Dhuniyas or cotton cleaners, the Durzees or tailors, the Ghosees or milkmen, the Kunjras or greengrocers, the Manihars or bangle-makers, and the Kasaees or butchers.

In the Punjab the Pathans are subdivided into many tribes, of whom the largest are the Yoosoofzyes, residing chiefly in the Peshawur District, the Loohanees in Bunnoo, and the Khuttuks in Bunnoo and Kohat; the Mahomedan Rajpoots somewhat exceed 700,000, their two largest tribes being the Bhuttees, in the centre of the province, and the Ranghars, in the Delhi and Hissar divisions and the Umballa district; of the other tribes, the Jats are the most numerous, being upwards of 1,300,000, the Goojurs number 424,000, the Cashmerees 231,000, and the Meos 130,000, chiefly resident in Goorgaon. In Berar 28 subdivisions are mentioned, but, with the exception of nearly 1,900 Fakeers, none of them are of numerical importance.

Of the 209,000 Mahomedans in Mysore, 198,000 are classed as Deccan Mussulmans, the remainder being Labbays or Moplas (an Arab race recruited by converts from Hindooism, under the persecutions of Hyder Ali and Tippoo), Pindarees, and Pinjarees or cotton-cleaners. The same classification has been adopted in Coorg, where there are 7,000 Deccan Mussulmans, and 4,000 Labbays or Moplas. In Madras the Labbays and Moplas are very numerous, there being 312,000 of the former and 613,000 of the latter. The Moplas are almost entirely confined to Malabar and South Kanara; they are a hard-working frugal people, but entirely uneducated and very fanatical, and their religious excitement has occasionally led to very serious outbreaks. The Labbays are found in most of the districts of Madras, and are numerous in Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, and North Arcot, where they are sailors, fishermen, and traders. The Mussulman population of the city of Madras has not been at all subdivided. In Bombay three additional castes are specified,—Memon, of which there are 49,000, three-fourths of them being in Sind,—Borah, 86,000, chiefly in Guzerat,—and Khojah, nearly 18,000, of whom about half are in the city of Bombay.

The Asiatics who are not natives of India amount to 541,000, but it may be a question whether two-thirds of this number ought not rather to be reckoned among the Mahomedan Indian population, being the Beloochees, who number 235,000 in the Punjab, where they are chiefly found in the Derajat, and 145,000 in Bombay, where they are confined almost entirely to the Hyderabad and Thur and Parkur districts of Sind. Deducting these, there remain of Asiatic foreigners, about 161,000. The most numerous class is the Parsees, 69,000, of whom 44,000 reside in the island of Bombay and 23,500 in other parts of that Presidency. Of immigrants from the border nations, there are (besides the Beloochees already mentioned) 31,000 Nepalese, principally found in the district of Darjeeling; 339 Bhooteas, almost all in Assam; 12,000 Munipoorees in the same province, and 137 Cashmerees in the North-West Provinces and Bombay, but neither of these races is really foreign to India, and indeed the latter have in the Punjab been classed among the Mahomedan residents; 3,200 Afghans, mostly in Bombay, none being returned under this title in the Punjab; nearly 5,300 Mekranees, almost all of whom are in the Kurrachee district; and 845 Brahooees, in Kurrachee and Hyderabad. Of Jews 7,600 have been enumerated, and of Turks 920, both being found principally in Bombay; there are upwards of 3,500 Persians, of whom five-sixths are in Bombay, while the remainder include 150 Irakees in Oude, and 2 Khorassanees in the North-West Provinces. There are 8,300 Arabs, of whom 6,100 are in Bombay (principally in Bombay Island and Hyderabad), and 2,100 in Madras; 90 Abyssinians in Oude; 1,250 Armenians, chiefly in Calcutta, Dacca, and Rangoon; 13,300 Chinese, of whom $\frac{11}{12}$ths are in British Burma, but only 3 Japanese, who are in Bombay; there are 69 Syrians, all but one of whom are in that Presidency; 58 Siamese, and 1,500 Malays, of whom only 40 are met with out of British Burma.

There are 108,000 of mixed race, such as Eurasians and Indo-Portuguese. Of the 20,000 who are resident in Bengal, many are descended from the Portuguese, whose head-quarters were in Dacca and Chittagong. In the minor provinces very few have been returned, they having probably preferred to enrol

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themselves as Europeans. Of the 26,000 in the Madras Presidency, about half are found in the Madras and Malabar districts. Bombay contains about 48,000, three-fourths of whom are in the island of Bombay or the neighbouring district of Tanna; the number of Eurasians in the Presidency is not quite 3,700, while there are 30,000 Indo-Portuguese, and 14,000 who are entered as "others," without any description of the race to which they belong.

It is a little remarkable that the census of the European population appears to be the least accurate portion of the whole inquiry. The errors apparent in the returns for the city of Calcutta have led to their condemnation as quite untrustworthy; and, generally, the statistics of the great towns which were taken through the agency of the municipal authorities are deemed less complete than those over which the supervision was more directly exercised by the Government officers entrusted with the compilation of the general census.

In June 1871, an enumeration was made of the British-born subjects, excluding the army and navy, which showed that there were then resident in India not quite 59,000.

According to the general census, the number of persons other than those of Asiatic birth, enumerated throughout India, is 121,000, of whom 75,700 are British, and 30,400 others of European blood, the nationality being unspecified; 8,000 are returned as belonging to continental Europe, and 7,000 to America, Africa, or Australia. Of the above number specified as British residents in India, 23,000 are English, 3,700 Scotch, 7,000 Irish, and 200 Welsh, while the 41,700 in the Punjab and Bombay are merely styled British. Of the 8,000 subjects of continental Europe, the nationality of only 2,628 has been shown; these comprise 755 Germans (including Prussians, Saxons, Austrians, and Hungarians), 631 French, 426 Portuguese, 282 Italians, 127 Greeks, 73 Swedes, 72 Russians (including Poles and Finlanders), 70 Dutch, 58 Norwegians, 45 Danes, 32 Spaniards, 20 Belgians, 19 Swiss, and 18 Turks. It is, however, only in Bengal, Assam, the North-West Provinces, and British Burma, that so detailed a classification has been attempted. The Americans number 3,190, but of these some 2,250 are "West Indians" resident in Calcutta, and Mr. Beverley's inquiries led him to think that they were merely immigrants into that city from the west of India. The number of Africans recorded is 3,692, of whom no less than 3,550 are in the Bombay Presidency, chiefly in the capital city and in Hyderabad. There are 79 residents in India who are natives of Australia or the neighbouring islands.

The number of persons whose nationality is entirely unspecified is not quite 435,000. Of these 170,000 are the rude inhabitants of the Bhootan Dooars in the Julpigoree district of Bengal and the Garo Hills in Assam; about 130,000 are mendicants and 19,000 travellers in Oude; and 96,000 are returned as "Others" in Bombay, of whom no information is given.

Proportion of sexes at ages in religious and caste divisions. *See* Table 18 to 21 of the Appendix

In an earlier part of this memorandum reference was made to the great excess in certain provinces of males over females, and boys over girls; and it will now be interesting to examine the chief religious and caste divisions with regard to the proportions of the respective sexes and ages. Throughout India, the population professing the Hindoo religion shows a proportion of $94\frac{3}{4}$ females to 100 males, $53\frac{1}{4}$ children to 100 adults, and 88 girls to 100 boys; among the Sikhs in the Punjab, however, there are only found $75\frac{3}{4}$ females to 100 males, $51\frac{3}{4}$ children to 100 adults, and 78 girls to 100 boys. Taking the Mahomedans, we have not quite 94 females to 100 males, $56\frac{3}{4}$ children to 100 adults, and $83\frac{1}{2}$ girls to 100 boys. The Buddhists have 93 females to 100 males, 56 children to 100 adults, and $95\frac{1}{2}$ girls to 100 boys. And, finally, among the Christians, there are $73\frac{5}{8}$ females to 100 males, $44\frac{5}{8}$ children to 100 adults, and $93\frac{3}{4}$ girls to 100 boys.

Religion.	No. of Females to 100 Males.	No. of Children to 100 Adults.	No. of Girls to 100 Boys.
Hindoos (including Sikhs)	94·74	53·22	87·95
Sikhs in Punjab	75·74	51·72	77·93
Mahomedans	93·86	56·73	83·44
Buddhists	93·15	56·10	95·44
Christians	73·69	44·64	93·76

To whatever causes, then, is to be attributed the unusual disparity between males and females, or between boys and girls, and in some cases between

adults and children, the matter does not appear explicable solely by difference of religion, for the Hindoos show the greatest proportion of females, the Mahomedans the largest percentage of children, and the Buddhists and Christians the highest relative number of girls. In Bengal there is a general equality of the sexes, and it is found that to every 100 males there are of the Hindoo religion 100¾ females, and of the Mahomedan upwards of 99. In Assam the excess of males over females, attributable to immigration of labourers, exists in both religions, there being 92½ Hindoo and 94½ Mahomedan females to each 100 of the male sex. Madras reverses the proportions found in Bengal, there being 99⅓ Hindoo and 100¼ Mahomedan females to 100 males of either religion. In the North-West Provinces and the Punjab the proportion of the females among the Hindoos is much less, there being only 86⅞ in the former and 81⅝ in the latter to each 100 males, while among the Sikhs there are but 75¾ per cent. of females; but, in these provinces, the Mahomedan males also outnumber the females in no less a proportion than 100 to 92 and 86 respectively. In Oude the Mahomedan female population is but two per cent. less than the male, while there are only 92¼ Hindoo females to 100 males. In the Central Provinces the Hindoos show a better proportion than the Mahomedans, there being nearly 96 females of the former and only 93⅛ of the latter religion to the 100 males; and in Bombay the result is similar, 93 females being recorded to 100 male Hindoos, and only 84 females to 100 males among the Mahomedan population. In British Burma the excessively low percentage of females, less than 27 among the Hindoos, and 66¾ among the Mahomedans, is attributable to the circumstance, already mentioned, that many of both religions, more particularly the former, are aliens resident away from their families. The position of Coorg is affected in a similar manner by the temporary addition of foreign labour.

Provinces.	Number of Females to 100 Males.	
	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.
Bengal	100·77	99·20
Assam	92·62	94·56
North-West Provinces	86·88	91·86
Oude	92·27	97·97
Punjab (excluding Sikhs)	81·66	85·99
Central Provinces	95·90	93·16
Mysore	99·67	93·90
Coorg	79·08	66·11
British Burma	26·80	66·72
Madras	99·30	100·30
Bombay	93·10	83·93
Average for British India	94·74	93·86

For the proportion of girls to boys it seems equally difficult to lay down any rule founded on a comparison of the two main religions of India. In Bengal, Assam, Mysore, Coorg, Madras, and Bombay, the ratio is from 3 to 9 per cent. better among the Hindoos than among the Mahomedans. In the Central Provinces the proportions are nearly equal. In the North-West Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab, the Mahomedan proportion is the best, though the superiority is less marked, varying from 1⅞ to 4⅓ per cent. The Sikh proportion is very low, there being less than 78 girls to 100 boys.

Provinces.	Number of Girls to 100 Boys.	
	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.
Bengal	84·31	80·92
Assam	86·13	82·38
North-West Provinces	82·66	87·00
Oude	84·13	85·96
Punjab	83·78	85·18
Central Provinces	91·88	92·07
Mysore	97·37	90·98
Coorg	92·74	85·94
British Burma	72·95	90·76
Madras	96·35	93·09
Bombay	91·13	82·22
Average for British India	87·95	83·44

Of the Buddhist population nearly nine-tenths are in British Burma, in regard to which province it has already been explained that the excess of males over females is in a great degree due to immigration; and, as many of the new-comers are Buddhists from Upper Burma, the same remark will apply to the low percentage of females of that religion, 94¼. The proportion of children is very high, 57½ to 100 adults, and there are 96½ girls to 100 boys. Among the Buddhists in India proper, the females are in a great minority, little exceeding 85 to each 100 males, while there are about 87½ girls to 100 boys.

The Christian population contains 73¾ females to every 100 males, Mysore showing the largest percentage of the former, nearly 90, and Oude the lowest, only 39. The proportion of girls is strikingly large in the North-West Provinces, Oude, and the Central Provinces, varying from 102¾ to 105½ to each 100 boys;

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the average throughout India is 93¾. The number of children is 44⅝ for each 100 adults. The circumstances of this class are, however, so peculiar that no useful conclusions can be drawn from the general proportions.

Since, then, the analysis of the numbers professing the several religions does not lead to any definite result, it becomes necessary to pass on to the tables of caste, and observe the inferences to be thence deduced. It will be seen that, setting aside British Burma, Assam, and Coorg, on account of the extent to which the averages are affected by immigration, and Ajmere, on the figures for which little reliance can be placed, the provinces resolve themselves into three groups, according to the relative proportion of females; first come Bengal, Mysore, Madras, and the Central Provinces, in which the sexes are nearly on an equality, there being from 100⅛ to 96½ females to every 100 males; then we have Berar, Oude, and Bombay, where there are from 93½ to 91 females to 100 males; and lastly the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, where the percentage is as low as 87½ and 83½ respectively.

Now, taking the provinces in this order, the following table shows the proportion which the higher castes of Hindoos bear to the whole population having a Hindoo origin:—

	Percentage of higher Castes among Hindoos.
Bengal	8·68
Mysore	4·90
Madras	4·38
Central Provinces	5·83
Berar	4·17
Oude	20·73
Bombay	5·99
North-West Provinces	21·19
Punjab	18·41

From these figures it seems that, so far as regards the Hindoo religion, in proportion as there is a small percentage of high-caste people, so will the discrepancy between the male and female sexes be small, and where the Brahmins, and more particularly the Rajpoots, are numerous, there will the female population be in a great minority. The Presidency of Bombay appears to be an exception to the rule, and indeed, as regards the percentage of females, she would hold a better place, were it not for the large Mahomedan population in Sind, which contains only 80 to each 100 males; it is probable that, in Sind as well as in the Punjab, the same influences which pervade the high-caste Hindoo families may be felt among the Rajpoot tribes professing the Mahomedan religion.

The conclusions, then, to which the figures point are the following:—That there is nothing in the Indian climate which should lead to any very great excess of male over female births, and that among the larger part of the population there is no undue proportion of living males compared with females; that in certain provinces there is a great excess of males; that it is not found among Hindoos more than among Mahomedans, but that, as a general rule, it exists where the higher castes are in the greatest proportion. We are thus led to the inquiry whether there is any special cause prevailing in the north and west of India among the higher castes, whether of Hindoos or of Mahomedans sharing Hindoo prejudices; and this consideration at once points us to the custom of female infanticide.

Female Infanticide

Owing to the necessity which a Rajpoot feels for duly marrying his daughter to a man of high caste, and the heavy expenses attendant on the ceremony, female children are regarded with dislike and dread; in the words of the writer of the report on the census taken at Lahore, "as one after another is born," the father "despairs of ever being able to bear the heavy burthen, and he hopes that "the infants may die; very moderate ill treatment is sufficient to secure him his "wish." For generations the practice has prevailed of reducing, by more or less violent means, the unwelcome moiety of the population, and its effects are now plainly perceptible in the reduced number of women and girls. Efforts to check the barbarous habit have been made by the British Officers, in various ways, for the last seventy years, one of the points particularly aimed at being the curtailment of the expenses of marriage; but, though these endeavours have been to a great degree successful, the practice is still so rife that in 1870 it was found necessary to pass an Act for the application of special regulations to districts or villages suspected of the practice. Of the need for such a law an instance is given in the North-

West Provinces, where, in one tribe in a village in Meerut, only 8 girls under twelve years of age were found to 80 boys. The Act being put in force wherever the number of girls is less than 35 per cent. of the total number of children, or, in other words, where there are less than 54 girls to every 100 boys, it may be hoped that in time a much closer approximation will be made to the natural equality of the sexes: but the girls whose lives are now being saved must grow up, and in their turn bear a fair proportion of female children, before the losses already sustained will be repaired.

Occupation.

The statement showing the classification of the people according to occupation is in some provinces limited to that of male adults; in some, the whole population has been returned under the occupations of the respective heads of families; and, in others, the women have been occasionally entered under that of their absent or deceased husbands. It thus becomes impossible to show the aggregate number of persons employed in any particular kind of occupation.

As an estimate in round numbers, the following proportions may, perhaps, be accepted for the adult males of the principal classes into which the population is divided:—

	Per cent.	Estimated Number of Adult Males, in round numbers.
Professional, including Government Service	3·6	2,232,000
Domestic	6·2	3,844,000
Agricultural	56·2	34,844,000
Commercial	5·2	3,224,000
Industrial	13·1	8,122,000
Labourers	12·3	7,626,000
Independent and non-productive	3·4	2,108,000
	100	62,000,000

See Tables 27 and 28 of the Appendix.

In dealing with the figures actually recorded, however, it must be borne in mind that the total enumerated exceeds by 4½ millions the actual number of adult males, in consequence mainly of the inclusion of all male children in the Punjab and Ajmere, and of many women or boys under 12 in British Burma, Mysore and Coorg, Madras and Bombay. In addition to these causes for exaggeration, other inaccuracies are evident, arising from the intrinsic difficulty of classification. A very elaborate system (based on that used in the English census) was adopted, too elaborate perhaps for the untrained enumerators; and it has been found impossible, in compiling the returns, to say whether persons "in service" were in the employment of the Government or in domestic situations; whether an "engineer" or "overseer" was engaged on a Government work, or not; whether "sepoys" belonged to the Army, or were only retainers of the Native gentry; whether "accountants" were village officers, or clerks to persons in a private capacity,—and so forth.

Taking the statements, then, for what they are worth, it will be seen that the first class includes 2,405,000 persons, who may be divided into two main bodies, those employed under authority, and those practising professions on their own account. In the first category there are, of men engaged in the defence of the country, 223,000, of police and village watchmen, 442,000, and of those in the civil administratration, including Government servants and persons under municipal or other local authority, and also the village officers in most of the provinces, 571,000, making 1,236,000 people employed under a public authority of one kind or other. The number of the military forces thus shown cannot be accepted as a complete statement of the army in India, for the force stationed in the territories of the feudatory chiefs is not reckoned in the census, and the enumeration returns in the North-West Provinces included no soldiers except five persons in the Jounpoor district, while, on the other hand, the private retainers in Oude entered in this category have swelled the military element in the province ninefold, and the Punjab force is also increased by the addition of a number of boys under twelve years of age. Of the 571,000 employed in the general administration, 196,000 are in the Punjab, where a very wide interpretation seems to have been given to the title "village officers," a class which does not appear to be included under this head in Bengal. In Ajmere, Mysore, and Coorg, the military and police have not been separated from the other servants of the Government.

There are 1,168,000 persons employed in professions, of whom considerably more than half, namely, 629,000, are engaged in religious or charitable occupations, the

number of priests and other religious teachers being 515,000, including 849 ministers, missionaries, and preachers, presumably of the Christian religion; among those who have been placed in this class are 12,000 servants and attendants (chiefly in Madras), 30,000 pilgrims, devotees, and religious mendicants, (mostly in Bombay, but the line between these and other beggars is probably very loosely drawn), and some 10,000 astrologers, 5 wizards, and 465 devil-drivers (in the south of India); there are 37,000 persons in Mysore and Coorg, whose religious avocations are not specified, and, in Madras, 18,000 are simply described as engaged in sacred pursuits or studies.

The number of people occupied in education, literature, and science is 189,000, of whom 90,000 are schoolmasters or teachers, and 51,000 are pundits or moulvees, that is, persons learned in Sanscrit or Arabic literature; 20,000 students and scholars in Bengal are included, a circumstance which may account for the excess of persons in this province classified as engaged in occupations over the total number of adult males; 636 authors are mentioned, including 518 poets and 1 dramatist in Madras, 1 speech-maker in the North-West Provinces, and 87 editors in Madras, Calcutta, and Dacca. In literature and science, 118 persons are engaged in British Burma and 3,249 in Bombay, while there are 130 astronomers, 5 librarians, and 4 taxidermists in Madras. The list is completed by a set of persons who might perhaps be, with more propriety, transferred to the non-productive division, namely the almanac or pedigree makers and fortune-tellers, who exceed 23,000 in number, nearly all being entered in the Madras census under the designation of Calendar Brahmins.

Of the 33,000 persons engaged in law, there are 105 barristers, and 13,000 attorneys and pleaders, 17,000 clerks and writers of deeds or petitions, and 2,200 vendors of stamps. Medicine occupies 75,000 persons, of whom 61,500 are described as surgeons, doctors, or medical practitioners; there are 5 oculists (all at Benares), 3 dentists, 2,200 apothecaries, hospital assistants, compounders, and leechmen (including 275 circumcisers in Bengal), 7,200 accoucheurs, 1,600 vaccinators, and 260 inoculators (the last being specified only in Bengal), 7 veterinary surgeons, and 300 cow-doctors; in Mysore and Coorg no details are given.

The fine arts are recorded as engaging the attention of 218,000 persons, including nearly 8,000 painters, sculptors, and photographers. Almost all the rest are votaries of music in some shape, though their claim to be artists is very doubtful; of musicians, singers, and dancers, there are 167,000; of actors, jugglers, and acrobats, 38,600, including 74 showmen, 75 jesters, 29 mimics, and 3 charmers, all these classes being specified in the North-West Provinces alone, 221 wrestlers in Bengal and the North-west Provinces, 15 buffoons in Bengal, 15 monkey dancers in Madras, and upwards of 1,000 snake charmers; of bards there are 4,400, chiefly in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab.

In miscellaneous professions 23,700 persons are classed, civil engineering, architecture, and surveying, being followed by nearly 6,200; 1,178, in Berar, are described as engaged in the learned professions, without further detail, and some 13,000 are occupied in Madras as accountants and bill collectors.

The second great division, that of domestic service, comprises 4,137,000 persons. Of these, nearly 1,937,000 are returned as servants; there are 594,000 barbers, including 287 in the North-West Provinces who are specially designated as car-cleaners; the number of washermen is 467,000, of sweepers nearly 409,000, and of water-carriers 152,000, but these two classes have in most of the provinces been included among the domestic servants; there are 555,000 others or unspecified, among whom in Oude and Bombay are 1,116 makers of caste-marks, and in Madras 1,243 worshippers, that is, Brahmins whose duty it is daily to attend at private houses for the purpose of washing the idols and making the offerings of flowers. To these must be added some 22,000 innkeepers and managers of places of entertainment.

The third and by far the largest class is that of persons engaged in agriculture, including those tending or dealing in animals. The number of persons returned under this head is nearly 37½ millions, and forms three-fifths of the entire population classified in the list of occupations; and it must be remembered that the actual number of persons engaged in tilling the soil is not limited to the number of male agricultural adults, as considerable assistance is given by women and boys, while many artisans and tradesmen own plots of land which they cultivate with the aid of younger members of their family. There are considerable difficulties in arranging the agriculturists acording to the nature of the tenure under which they

hold their land; but in Northern India they may be broadly classed as proprietors, cultivators, farm servants, and persons engaged with animals. Adopting this division, we find the number of proprietors throughout Bengal, Assam, the North-West Provinces, Oude, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, to be 4,341,000. Among the 271,000 proprietors in Bengal there is a great variety of tenure, but far the greater number are either zemindars, of whom there are 147,000, talookdars, of whom there are nearly 73,000, or lakhirajdars, who are 30,000 in number; there are some 8,000 mukarrareedars, and about 13,000 others are enumerated under the various designations of ghantidars, putneedars, jagheerdars, aymadars, ghatwals, khureedadars, and iktimamdars. Of the 35,000 landed proprietors in Assam, one half are talookdars, 9,000 are lakhirajdars, and 6,000 zemindars; the remainder are mukarrareedars and putneedars, with a very few ghantidars. The tenant-farmers, &c., in Bengal, number 10,422,000, of whom 10,376,000 are simply termed "cultivators," but this title ill conveys the idea of the claims which an Indian ryot has in many instances to certain rights of property in the land he tills; of the remaining 46,000, there are 18,000 jotdars, 9,000 howladars, 7,000 occupancy ryots, 4,400 ticcadars, 4,200 ijaradars, and about 2,100 mahaldars, mustajirs, tenants at will, and chakladars. In Assam there are 857,000 cultivators entered as such, besides about 300 ticcadars, mouzadars, howladars, and ijaradars.

In the North-West Provinces there are 693,000 proprietors and 5,180,000 cultivators, among whom are included 551 water-nut growers, 235 indigo-planters, and 70 tea-planters. Mr. Plowden draws attention to the fact that, while 60 per cent. of Hindoos in these provinces are agriculturists, only 35 per cent. of Mahomedans follow that occupation. In Ajmere 132,700 cultivators are recorded. In Oude there are 82,000 proprietors or zemindars, and 2,076,000 cultivators; in the Punjab, 3,195,000 proprietors, and 1,765,000 tenants, have been enumerated. In the Central Provinces there are 64,000 proprietors, who are divided into 3,400 zemindars, jagheerdars, &c., 33,700 superior proprietors, 26,000 inferior proprietors, and 1,200 rent-free holders; the number of tenants is about 827,500, of whom 71,000 are said to hold on "absolute occupancy," 177,500 on "occupancy," and 579,000 to be tenants-at-will. In Berar, Mysore, and Coorg, no attempt has been made to subdivide the number of persons engaged in agriculture, of whom there are about 440,000 in the first, 1,035,000 in the second, and 21,000 in the third province. In British Burma 554,000 proprietors are recorded, and less than 35,000 cultivators.

In the Madras Presidency the number so occupied is about 5¼ millions, of whom there are enumerated as landed proprietors 24,000, besides 668 zemindars, 61,000 inamdars, that is, holders of land exempt from payment of the Government revenue, nearly 73,000 mirasidars or holders of hereditary lands, 787 kudi-mirasidars, or village proprietors with similar rights, and 220 jagheerdars. The number of cultivators or ryots is nearly 4,879,000, including about 30,000 entered under the titles of agriculturists, farmers, gardeners, and irrigators, with 167 coffee-gardeners. It must be remembered, however, that, in Madras, while the State has a right everywhere to sell up any proprietor of land if the tax thereon, fixed by the Government at discretion but in accordance with certain principles, is not paid, and also possesses a right to all land not held and paid for by farmers, except on permanently settled estates or where the ancient mirasi system, or hereditary lien on the village area, is in force,—nevertheless, throughout four-fifths of the Presidency the State collects its tax direct from the cultivator, who is practically a peasant proprietor with an indefeasible right of property on his land so long as he pays the tax. In Bombay a distinction has been drawn, in the returns, between the proprietors not cultivating, of whom there are 84,000, and those cultivating, who number 1,473,000; there are also 1,137,000 tenants.

The number of farm servants and labourers enumerated in British India is 989,000, but these are almost all in the Punjab, Bombay, and the Central Provinces, and doubtless a large number of agricultural servants are contained in the list of labourers which forms the sixth great class of occupations.

In Bengal and Assam there are about 105,000 managers of estates, bailiffs, and servants of the landholders; in the other provinces such persons have probably been included among those in domestic service, or possibly in that of the Government.

The number of persons recorded as being engaged about animals is 950,000, of whom 809,000 are herdsmen and shepherds, besides 21,000 cattle dealers and

nearly 8,000 dealers in sheep and goats; the chief grazing pastures are in the centre of India and the Punjab. Elephants and camels occupy the attention of somewhat over 4,000 persons, of whom two-thirds are in the Central Provinces and Bengal. About 32,000 people are returned as being engaged with horses, mules, or asses, of whom 8,700 are dealers, jockeys, breakers, and farriers, 18,800 are syces or grooms, and 4,800 grass-cutters; only in one or two provinces, however, have any of the two latter classes been mentioned, and they have probably in the other returns been included among domestic servants. The statements show about 3,000 pig dealers and 10,500 swineherds, but the latter are almost entirely confined to Oude, and they have probably in other cases been classed with herdsmen. Some 5,000 poultry feeders and bird dealers are recorded, chiefly in British Burma, and 10,000 persons gain their living as hunters, trappers, or fowlers. Of Berar, Mysore, and Coorg, which contain 46,000 persons occupied with animals, details are not given, but probably three-fourths of these are engaged in tending cattle or sheep.

Of the two next great divisions, it was intended that the commercial class should include all engaged in the carrying trade, whether of commodities or of passengers, and all merchants who make their profit from buying and selling, without effecting any change in the character of the goods in which they deal; while in the industrial class would be comprised artisans or makers, whose workmanship fashions the commodities and raw products into the fabrics and articles demanded by the wants of the public. In a country, however, where there are hardly any manufactories and a large number of manufacturers, and where the original suppliers are frequently also the sellers of the goods to the public, it is evident that the difference between occupations placed under one class and those under the other will often be difficult to define. An attempt has been made to revise the tables, but in so many cases have the "makers and sellers" been intermingled that it was found hopeless to execute the task with precision.

Taking the figures as shown in the Appendix, it will be seen that the fourth or commercial class numbers 3,441,000, of whom 1,029,000 are engaged in the conveyance either of persons or of goods, and 2,412,000 are occupied in trade. In the former division are enumerated 21,000 persons employed in connexion with railways, though none are so recorded in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, or Berar; 161,000 are concerned in transport by carriage or cart, 178,000 in the conveyance of articles on the backs of animals, 125,000 as palkee-bearers, and 103,000 as messengers and porters, though in some of the provinces these classes have been all thrown together without distinction; 396,000 are connected with boats or ships, a large majority of these being boatmen plying their trade on the numerous rivers in Bengal; there are 2,000 shipping or emigration agents, mostly recorded in Calcutta, and 28,000 are engaged as keepers of screws or presses, weighmen, or packers; there are also 13,000 carriers of one kind or other in Berar.

The traders are divided into the bankers and others dealing in money, of whom there are 250,000, the general merchants and shopkeepers, of whom 1,837,000 are enumerated, and the hawkers and petty dealers, numbering 56,000; there are also 159,000 accountants, clerks, and shopmen, and 52,000 brokers, agents, and auctioneers, while no details are given of the 58,000 persons of this class in Berar, Mysore, and Coorg.

Next comes the great industrial and artisan class, amounting to 8,747,000. As already mentioned, the distinction between the makers and the dealers cannot be clearly drawn, and the same may be said of the manufacturers and other "makers;" weavers, for instance, whose occupation is perhaps the principal manufacture of India, have, as a rule, been placed in the category of those dealing with fabrics. According to the classification shewn in the Appendix (which, it is feared, is very imperfect), there are 376,000 persons engaged in manufactures, and 790,000 in constructive art; 1,373,000 are workers or dealers in metals and minerals, including the large class of potters; 207,000 are occupied in fashioning other household utensils and furniture; 3,246,000 in making fabrics and articles of dress; 23,000 in the printing and preparation of books; 936,000 are dealers in vegetable food, and 811,000 in articles of animal food; 228,000 in the manufacture or sale of drinks, including the numerous toddy sellers and drawers in Madras; 122,000 deal in stimulants; 78,000 in perfumes, drugs, and chemicals, in which class have been placed druggists, sellers of salt and saltpetre, &c.; 110,000 are dealers in vegetable substances, such as string, firewood, and

The great extent to which the population of India is directly interested in agriculture has already been mentioned, but the precise percentage cannot be stated with accuracy, owing to the impossibility, in most cases, of saying what proportion of the labourers is engaged in farming operations. The age, too, at which a lad is considered to be adult has in some instances been taken at 20 and in others at 15, while for the general purposes of the census the line was drawn at 12 years of age.

See Table 33 of the Appendix.

With regard to the proportion of area under cultivation, it seems desirable to limit the remarks to those provinces in which the returns have been made with at least apparent accuracy. In that portion, then, of British India which remains after deducting the whole of Bengal, Assam, Ajmere, Madras, and Bombay, or, in other words, in the eight provinces mentioned in the margin, together comprising 427,000 square miles, or rather less than half the total area under British administration, we find 191,000 square miles, or 44·6 per cent., incapable of cultivation, 103,000 square miles, or 24·3 per cent., capable of cultivation but uncultivated, and 131,000, or 30·6 per cent., cultivated, no particulars being given of the remaining 2,000 square miles, or ·5 per cent. Thus, of the 234,000 square miles of land available to the cultivator throughout these provinces, 131,000, or 55·8 per cent., are cultivated, and 103,000, or 44·2 per cent., uncultivated.

Provinces.	Area, in Square Miles.				
	Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Unspecified.	Total.
North-West Provinces -	26,727	12,109	42,174	393	81,403
Oude - - -	5,269	4,667	13,529	527	23,992
Punjab - - -	46,613	22,434	32,706	76	101,829
Central Provinces -	39,344	21,845	23,274	—	84,963
Berar - - -	6,456	3,252	7,349	277	17,334
Mysore - - -	15,026	3,940	8,111	—	27,077
Coorg - - -	1,715	122	163	—	2,000
British Burma - -	49,192	35,117	3,414	833	88,556
Total -	190,842	103,486	130,720	2,105	427,154

In the North-West Provinces, the proportion which the land under cultivation bears to the whole area capable of tillage is 77·7 per cent.; in Oude, the percentage is 74·4; in Berar, 69·3; in Mysore, 67·3; in the Punjab, 59·3; in Coorg, 57·2; in the Central Provinces, 37·7; and in British Burma only 8·9, a fact which shows in a striking manner the scope afforded in that province for the surplus population of the Gangetic Valley, if they can be induced to continue the system of emigration recently set on foot by the Government to relieve the pressure of the famine in Behar.

No information is given with respect to the portion of territory in Berar which is subject to the payment of dues to the Government in the shape of land revenue, quit rent, or tribute; of the other seven provinces, 53 per cent. is subject to some assessment of that nature, 44 per cent. is free, and of the remaining 3 per cent., chiefly consisting of the waste land in Kumaon, particulars are not furnished. The proportion exempt is only 9 per cent. in the North-West Provinces, 25 per cent. in the Central Provinces, where it is almost all forest land appropriated to State purposes, 27 per cent. in Oude, 54 per cent. in the Punjab and Mysore (of which nearly nine-tenths in the one case, and three-fourths in the other, is incapable of cultivation), and 86 per cent. in Coorg and British Burma, in the former it being almost entirely barren hill, while in the latter more than two-fifths of the waste land is fit for tillage.

Provinces.	Area, in Square Miles.			
	Paying Government Revenue, &c.	Not paying Government Revenue, &c.	Unspecified.	Total.
North-West Provinces -	64,490	5,741	11,172	81,403
Oude - - -	17,122	6,343	527	23,992
Punjab - - -	48,243	53,510	76	101,829
Central Provinces -	63,420	21,543	—	84,963
Berar - - -	—	—	17,334	17,334
Mysore - - -	12,505	14,572	—	27,077
Coorg - - -	270	1,730	—	2,000
British Burma - -	11,061	76,662	833	88,556
Total -	217,111	180,101	29,942	427,154

In papers recently received from India, the amount of the local rates and cesses levied on land, for the maintenance of roads, schools, and watchmen, and for similar purposes, is shewn in the chief Provinces; and, by adding these figures to the amount of Ordinary Land revenue, a statement is obtained of the total dues levied on agri-

Provinces.	Ordinary Land Revenue.	Local rates and cesses on land.	Total Payments for Ordinary Land Revenue, and for Local Rates on Land.
	£	£	£
Bengal and Assam -	3,881,367	64,922	3,946,289
North-West Provinces	4,176,287	596,733	4,773,020
Ajmere - -	39,905	—	39,905
Oude - - -	1,327,182	82,296	1,409,478
Punjab - - -	1,914,946	191,604	2,106,550
Central Provinces -	603,587	38,727	642,314
Berar - - -	535,631	—	535,631
Mysore - - -	717,728	30,766	748,494
Coorg - - -	26,336	2,018	28,354
British Burma - -	422,045	26,652	448,697
Madras - - -	4,354,480	576,139	4,930,649
Bombay - - -	2,919,762	239,001	3,158,763
Total - -	20,919,256	1,848,888	22,768,144

The average number of persons dependent on each adult male agriculturist is singularly irregular, being less than 3 in the North-West Provinces, 4 in the Central Provinces, a little over 7 in Mysore and British Burma, and 12½ in Coorg. The average number of acres cultivated by each such person also varies greatly, the proportion being shewn as 4⅓ in the North-West Provinces, 5¾ in British Burma, 10½ in Berar, 17¾ in Mysore and Coorg, 19¾ in the Central Provinces.

The average incidence of the total payments for ordinary land revenue and local rates, on each acre of the gross area, varies from less than 3*d.* in the Central Provinces to 1*s.* 10*d.* in the North-West Provinces and Oude, the average being 9½*d.*

Provinces.	Land Incidence of Payments for Ordinary Land Revenue and for Local Rates and Cesses, per Acre of		
	Gross Area.	Revenue-paying cultivable, including cultivated, Area.	Revenue-paying cultivated Area.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Bengal and Assam -	0 7·0	—	—
North-West Provinces	1 10·0	2 11·3	3 9·8
Ajmere - -	0 5·6	—	—
Oude - - -	1 10·0	2 6·9	3 6·4
Punjab - - -	0 7·8	1 4·4	2 4·1
Central Provinces -	0 2·8	0 5·5	0 10·8
Berar - - -	0 11·6	—	—
Mysore - - -	0 10·4	2 11·7	3 3·1
Coorg - - -	0 5·3	3 3·4	5 7·3
British Burma - -	0 1·9	2 2·6	4 3·1
Madras - - -	1 1·4	—	—
Bombay - -	0 9·5	1 9·4	2 3·1
Average - -	0 9·4	1 9·1	2 8·0

On each acre of ground capable of cultivation, whether tilled or not, the payments fall with an incidence varying from 5½*d.* in the Central Provinces to 2*s.* 11½*d.* in the North-West Provinces and Mysore, and 3*s.* 3½*d.* in Coorg, the average being 1*s.* 9*d.* On each acre of land actually cultivated the average is again the lowest in the Central Provinces, namely, 10¾*d.*, while in Mysore, Oude, and the North-West Provinces, it is from 3*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* 9¾*d.*, in British Burma 4*s.* 3*d.*, and in Coorg 5*s.* 7*d.*, the average being 2*s.* 8*d.*

Provinces.	Average Incidence of Payments for Ordinary Land Revenue, and for Local Rates, &c., per Head of	
	Adult Male Agriculturists.	Total Population.
	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Bengal and Assam -	0 6 6·9	0 1 2·7
North-West Provinces -	0 16 2·4	0 3 1·2
Ajmere - - -	—	0 2 6·3
Oude - - -	—	0 2 6·1
Punjab - - -	—	0 2 4·7
Central Provinces -	0 16 11·8	0 1 6·8
Berar - - -	1 3 10·7	0 4 9·6
Mysore - - -	1 1 9·4	0 2 11·5
Coorg - - -	2 0 4·2	0 3 4·4
British Burma - -	1 3 7·5	0 3 3·2
Madras - - -	—	0 3 1·8
Bombay - - -	1 15 5·5	0 3 10·4
Average - -	—	0 2 4·7

The number of male agriculturists above the age of 20 has been returned in most of the provinces, and a table is given in the margin, shewing the average incidence of the payments made for ordinary land revenue, and local rates and cesses, on each male adult occupied in agriculture, and also on each head of the population. In the former case the lowest rates are 6*s.* 7*d.* in Bengal and Assam; in the North-West Provinces the average is about 16*s.* 2*d.*, in the Central Provinces 17*s.*, in Mysore 21*s.* 9½*d.*, in British Burma 23*s.* 7½*d.*, in Berar 23*s.* 10¾*d.*, in Bombay 35*s.* 5½*d.*, and in Coorg not less than 40*s.* 4*d.* Calculated on the total population, the incidence is lowest in Bengal and Assam 1*s.* 2¾*d.*, and

the Central Provinces 1*s.* 6¾*d.*, and high[illegible] in Bombay 3*s.* 10½*d.*, and Berar 4*s.* 9½*d.*

Mode in which the Census was effected.

Before this memorandum is concluded, it is [illegible] be taken of the manner in which the great wo[illegible]sirable that some notice should British India was effected. The census was not[illegible]k of enumerating the people of vinces on one uniform system. In Bengal, ow[illegible] carried out in the various pro- machinery, to the great expense anticipated to [illegible]g to the want of administrative extent of sparsely populated territory in Aa[illegible]supply this need, and to the vast Bengal), in Cooch Behar, and in Chota Nagp[illegible]am (which was then still under attempt to obtain a synchronous enumeration [illegible]or, it was determined to make no precise condition in all respects of every indiv[illegible] of the people, or to deal with the this province was to have lists prepared of t[illegible]dual. The general plan adopted in made over to the police for supervision; in [illegible]e villages and hamlets, which were were selected, who, in complimentary letters, each village two or more residents and to submit lists of the houses in their villa[illegible]were requested to act as enumerators, occupant of each, the correctness of a certai[illegible]es, with the name of the principal by the police. Though the enumerators wou[illegible]number of these lists being tested paid for their trouble, it was found that the offi[illegible], doubtless, have preferred to be as an honourable distinction, and the cases in[illegible]e was, for the most part, coveted adopted to enforce them to complete the task th[illegible] which legal measures had to be exceptional and were confined to two district[illegible]y had undertaken were altogether however, the names set down as enumerators w[illegible]s. In one thannah in Hooghly, unable to read or write, the educated people ha[illegible]re found to be those of persons men if they put in their names, and the men ha[illegible]ing threatened to beat the watch- persons of whom they were not afraid. There is[illegible]ng accordingly entered those of enumerators, in a few cases, used their power to me[illegible] think that the people, but no great amount of oppression appears to have been practised. In a large number of villages difficulty arose from there being no resident able to read; in such cases, and generally in the less civilized districts, paid enumerators had to be employed, or the work was undertaken by the police. The census in towns was, as a rule, effected by the municipal authorities. The large floating population on the various rivers was counted by a census of the boats at each landing place. Travellers by land were reckoned at the several serais or halting-places. In the hill tracts of Chittagong and in the Khasia Hills each Chief took the census of his own clan. In the Sonthal pergunnahs the people were enume- rated by their national method of counting, knots being tied in a number of strings of different colours, to distinguish males from females and children from adults. In some parts of Orissa the agents employed could only write in the customary manner, with an iron style on strips of palm leaves, from which the returns had to be afterwards copied out on printed forms. On the tea planta- tions of Darjeeling and Assam the census was taken by the planters. None was attempted in the Garo Hills, or in the wilder parts of the Naga Hills and Luckimpoor.

For three years the people were instructed in the object of the census, and ex- perimental enumerations were made, so as to familiarize their minds with the idea and allay any fears they might entertain. In most instances the forms were filled up beforehand, and only corrected on the night on which the actual enumeration was taken. Over very large tracts of country the final counting took place in a single night; in the Rajshahye and Dacca divisions (together, as large as England) on the 15th, and in the Patna division on the 25th of January; and, so far as the regulation districts are concerned, it might probably be hereafter effected in one day without difficulty. In the non-regulation divisions of Chota Nagpoor and Assam, however, the enumerators, who were sent out in November, did not return from their work till February, March, or April.

Of the anxiety of the people to obtain accuracy, some striking instances are given. One village consisted of two hamlets, two miles apart; the enumerator having only visited one of them, two residents of the omitted hamlet came a dozen miles to report the circumstance. In another case, an enumerator went eight or nine miles to mention that a washerman had been absent from his home on the day of the census, and therefore had not been counted. In the Sonthal per- gunnahs, some villages having been accidentally passed over at the junction of the supervisors' beats, the residents came to ask what fault they had committed that their houses had not been numbered. On the whole, the census is believed to have been taken with a very fair approach to accuracy, though, in the non-regula- tion districts especially, omissions have occurred.

General success of the Census.

To the circumstance that, as a general rule, the enumeration was effected by the people themselves, is attributed its success, both in general accuracy, and in the quietness with which it was almost universally carried out. In the single instance where the uneasiness led to a serious riot the agency employed was that of paid enumerators. The idea that the Government would incur the labour and expense of such an undertaking without having in view some direct pecuniary profit was foreign to the native mind. A poll-tax was the form in which the imposition was in general anticipated, and the census paper went by the name of the "tax- ticket"; but in Orissa, where it was rumoured that the Government intended to reimburse to itself the cost of the famine, it was variously supposed that the tax would fall on those who trod on the village-path, who swung an arm, who carried an umbrella, or who fed Brahmins. One man objected to enter his brothers' names, saying that "it will be very hard to make four brothers pay when the tax comes;" and another withheld the entry of a baby on the ground that it was too young to be taxed. The prevalent feeling that the population would be found excessive led in many instances to a belief that recourse would be had to com- pulsory emigration, either to Mauritius or Assam, in order to reduce the numbers; in Moorshedabad it was stated that the surplus population was to be blown away from guns; in Chittagong it was thought that a certain number of heads were required to pacify the Looshai Chiefs, or that coolies were needed for the Looshai campaign, or soldiers to fight the Russians; in other instances it was the women who were wanted to supply wives for the troops, and at Noakhally the report ran that all the females of a certain age were to be sent to Calcutta for "the General Sahib" to see. The idea of compulsory vaccination seized some minds; in one village forcible conversion to Christianity was feared; and many were kept at home on the night of the census by the belief (fostered by the enumerators to save themselves trouble) that an ill wind would cripple all who stirred abroad. In the census of Berar taken in 1867, the motive of the "Sircar" in counting the people *at night* had been found to be altogether beyond their comprehension.

In the North-West Provinces, where the people had been enumerated on two previous occasions, they were to some extent familiarized with the idea of a census, and their willing co-operation made the payment of enumerators the exception rather than the rule. The names of all males were entered, not merely that of the head of the household; and, where it could be done without offence, the names of the females also were recorded. As in Bengal, a preliminary enumeration was made in the autumn; but the final correction of the papers was effected in a single night, namely, on the 18th of January.

The only difficulty thrown in the way of the officers was in the district of Benares, where some travellers, returning from a pilgrimage, declared that they did not belong to those parts, and objected to have their names and ages recorded. There was, however, a general opinion among the lower orders that the measure was a preliminary to some new mode of taxation; and in Mynpoory the rumour ran that there was to be a forced conscription to assist in fighting the Afghans and Russians if they should invade the Punjab.

Similar fears prevailed in Oude in 1869, when it was rumoured that one male from each family, or every fourth man, was to be taken as a recruit, an emigrant, or a labourer on the roads or to build an enormous fort, or that women were wanted for the European soldiers; while one report was that England had suddenly become so hot that the Queen had desired that two virgins might be sent from each village to fan her night and day, and that the census was merely a subterfuge for the purpose of carrying out Her Majesty's orders. In particular districts there is little doubt that concealment of girls took place to some extent, through dread of the result of the census.

In Mysore, rumours of a similar character were afloat in one or two of the remoter villages, but, as a rule, the people treated the whole business with in- difference, and as a Government order not to be avoided. As testifying to the accuracy of the census, it is stated that, after the returns had been compiled, the list of villages was compared with the revenue records, and it was discovered that a single village containing 40 inhabitants had been omitted. In a few instances the enumerators were found, in their zeal to give complete returns, to have entered the idols, with all particulars of sex, age, &c.

In British Burma it was found that November was ill-suited for obtaining a true representation of the condition of the province, as the greater part of the people would be absent from their villages, trading, fishing, and timber-cutting,

while there would be a large additional temporary population. The census was, accordingly, postponed till the 15th of August 1872, on which day it was taken throughout the province, except in a few out-of-the-way hill places, for which an approximate calculation had to be accepted; the probable error, however, arising from this is held to be inappreciable in the enumeration of the total population. There was a general absence of bribery or extortion on the part of the agency employed, and the people were too well accustomed to the annual capitation returns to be alarmed at the more detailed census. The results showed an almost universal increase of from 2 to 5 per cent. on the figures of the revenue officers' enumeration, which is what might be expected from the inclusion of the floating population in the more complete compilation.

Cost of the Census.

The following is a statement of the cost of taking the census in 1871–72, as given in the several reports:—

	Population enumerated, including that of Feudatory States, where counted.	Cost.
		£
Bengal and Assam	66,856,859	21,630
North-West Provinces	30,781,204	17,000
Ajmere	316,032	77
Central Provinces	9,251,229	3,195
Mysore	5,055,412	3,967
Coorg	168,312	—
British Burma	2,747,148	1,300
Madras	31,597,872	18,213
Bombay	25,086,318	16,821
	171,860,386	£82,203

The average expense was, therefore, rather less than half a farthing per head.

The delay which has occurred in the elucidation of the results of the census in some of the provinces is to be regretted; the report for Bombay was not received in England till May 1875, nor that for British Burma till the 21st of June last.

Statistics and Commerce Department,
India Office, 13th July 1875.

HENRY WATERFIELD.

APPENDICES:

Table 1. Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in British India.

Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Average Number of: Persons per Square Mile.	Villages, &c., per Square Mile.	Persons per Village, &c.	Houses per Square Mile.	Persons per House.
Bengal*	157,598	177,044	10,481,132	60,467,724	397	1·16	338	69	5·77
Assam†	53,856	10,715	670,078	4,132,019	99	·39	359	24	5·73
North-West Provinces	81,403	90,684	6,359,092	30,781,204	378	1·11	339	78	4·84
Ajmere	2,661	923	91,199	316,032	119	·35	342	34	3·47
Oude	23,992	24,784	2,438,006	11,220,232	468	1·03	453	102	4·60
Punjab	101,829	35,740	4,124,857	17,611,498	173	·35	493	41	4·27
Central Provinces	84,963	31,555	1,674,291	8,201,519	97	·37	260	20	4·90
Berar	17,334	5,694	495,760	2,231,563	129	·33	392	29	4·70
Mysore	27,077	19,630	1,012,738	5,055,412	187	·72	258	37	4·99
Coorg	2,000	495	22,900	168,312	84	·25	340	11	7·35
British Burma	88,536	14,107	535,533	2,747,148	31	·16	195	6	5·13
Madras	138,318	55,421	5,857,994	31,281,177	226	·40	564	42	5·60
Bombay	124,462	26,652	3,277,679	16,349,206	131	·21	614	26	4·99
Total‡	904,049	493,444	37,041,259	190,563,048	211	·55	386	41	5·14

* In calculating the averages for Bengal, the area of the Sunderbuns is excluded.
† The averages for Assam are only calculated on the figures for the districts in which the number of houses or villages was reckoned.
‡ Aden and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are excluded from all the statements, as not, geographically speaking, being in British India.

Table 2. Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in Bengal (1871–72).

Divisions.	Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Average Number of: Persons per Square Mile.	Villages, &c., per Square Mile.	Persons per Village, &c.	Houses per Square Mile.	Persons per House.
Burdwan.	Burdwan	3,523	5,191	435,416	2,034,745	577	1·47	392	124	4·67
	Bancoorah	1,346	2,028	104,687	526,772	391	1·51	260	78	5·03
	Beerbhoom	1,344	2,471	159,940	695,921	518	1·84	282	119	4·35
	Midnapoor	5,082	12,962	446,045	2,540,965	500	2·55	196	88	5·70
Presidency.	Hooghly (with Howrah)	1,424	3,190	322,703	1,488,556	1,045	2·24	467	227	4·61
	24 Pergunnahs (with Calcutta).	2,796	4,981	432,601	2,657,648	951	1·78	534	155	6·14
	Nuddea	3,421	3,691	352,017	1,813,795	530	1·01	491	103	5·15
	Jessore	3,658	4,247	313,660	2,075,021	567	1·16	489	86	6·61
Rajshahye.	Sunderbuns	5,341	Unsurveyed and almost uninhabited.							
	Moorshedabad	2,578	3,753	303,561	1,353,626	525	1·46	361	118	4·45
	Dinagepoor	4,126	7,108	264,526	1,501,924	364	1·72	211	64	5·68
	Maldah	1,813	2,100	129,579	676,426	373	1·16	322	71	5·22
	Rajshahye	2,234	4,228	246,371	1,310,729	587	1·89	310	110	5·32
	Rungpoor	3,476	4,206	331,079	2,149,972	619	1·21	511	95	6·49
	Bogra	1,501	2,666	127,099	689,467	459	1·78	259	85	5·42
	Pubna	1,966	2,792	198,220	1,211,594	616	1·42	434	101	6·11
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	1,234	—	18,864	94,712	77	—	—	15	5·02
	Julpigoree	2,906	—	69,648	418,665	144	—	—	24	6·01
Dacca.	Dacca	2,897	5,016	290,593	1,852,993	640	1·73	369	100	6·37
	Furreedpoor	1,496	2,307	157,518	1,012,589	677	1·54	439	105	6·43
	Backergunge	4,935	4,269	321,657	2,377,433	482	·87	557	65	7·39
	Mymensing	6,293	7,601	308,008	2,349,917	373	1·21	309	49	7·63
Chittagong.	Chittagong	2,498	1,062	197,104	1,127,402	451	·43	1,061	79	5·72
	Noakhally	1,557	2,034	142,155	713,934	459	1·31	351	91	5·02
	Tipperah	2,655	6,150	307,011	1,533,931	578	2·32	249	116	5·00
	Hill Tracts	6,882	—	13,354	69,607	10	—	—	2	5·21
Patna.	Patna	2,101	3,412	269,814	1,559,638	742	1·62	456	128	5·78
	Gya	4,718	6,530	327,845	1,949,750	413	1·38	299	69	5·95
	Shahabad	4,385	5,110	275,041	1,723,974	393	1·17	337	63	6·27
	Tirhoot	6,343	7,337	642,087	4,384,706	691	1·16	598	101	6·83
	Sarun	2,654	4,350	293,524	2,063,860	778	1·64	474	111	7·03
Bhaugulpoor.	Chumparun	3,531	2,299	242,228	1,440,815	408	·65	627	69	5·95
	Monghyr*	3,913	2,457	328,174	1,812,986	463	·63	738	84	5·52
	Bhaugulpoor	4,327	2,739	329,372	1,826,290	422	·63	667	76	5·54
	Purneah	4,957	4,179	313,447	1,714,795	346	·84	410	63	5·47
Orissa.	Sonthal Pergunnahs	5,488	9,872	230,504	1,259,287	229	1·80	128	42	5·46
	Cuttack	3,178	5,500	281,430	1,494,784	470	1·73	272	89	5·31
	Pooree	2,473	3,175	143,920	769,674	311	1·28	242	58	5·35
	Balasore	2,066	3,266	138,913	770,232	373	1·58	236	67	5·54
Chota Nagpoor.	Hazareebaugh	7,021	6,703	150,493	771,875	110	·95	115	21	5·13
	Lohardugga	12,044	6,486	240,843	1,237,123	103	·54	191	20	5·10
	Singhbhoom	4,503	3,208	84,416	415,023	92	·71	129	19	4·91
	Manbhoom	4,914	6,368	195,665	995,570	203	1·30	156	40	5·09
	Total†	157,598	177,044*	10,481,132	60,467,724	397	1·16*	338*	69	5·77

* Excluding Darjeeling, Julpigoree, and Chittagong Hill Tracts, for which the number of villages is not stated.
† In calculating the averages, the area of the Sunderbuns is excluded.

Table 3. Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in Assam (1871–72).

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Average Number of: Persons per Square Mile.	Villages, &c., per Square Mile.	Persons per Village, &c.	Houses per Square Mile.	Persons per House.
Sylhet	5,383	5,589	286,594	1,719,539	312	1·04	308	53	6·00
Cachar	1,285	389	37,311	205,027	160	·30	527	29	5·50
Cachar Hills	3,715	No Census taken.							
Kamroop	3,631	1,649	103,908	561,681	155	·45	341	29	5·41
Durrung	3,413	187	43,558	236,009	69	·04	1,723	13	5·42
Nowgong	3,648	1,293	44,050	256,390	70	·35	198	12	5·82
Seebsaugor	2,413	203	55,604	296,589	123	·08	1,461	23	5·33
Luckimpoor	3,145	125	26,398	121,267	39	·04	970	8	4·59
Luckimpoor Hills	8,343	No Census taken.							
Naga Hills	4,900	—	—	68,918	14	—	—	—	
Cossya and Jyntea Hills.	6,157	—	—	141,838	23	—	—	—	
Goalpara	4,433	1,330	72,655	444,761	100	·30	334	16	6·12
Garo Hills	3,390	—	—	80,000	24	—	—	—	—
Total	53,856	10,715*	670,078*	4,132,019†	99†	·39*	359*	24*	5·73*

* Excluding the Hill Districts, in which the number of villages and houses is not stated.
† Excluding the Cachar and Luckimpoor Hills.

Table 4. Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in the North-West Provinces (18th January 1872).

Divisions.	Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Average Number of: Persons per Square Mile.	Villages, &c., per Square Mile.	Persons per Village, &c.	Houses per Square Mile.	Persons per House.
Meerut.	Dehra	1,021	965	24,744	116,945	114	·94	121	24	4·73
	Saharunpoor	2,217	1,736	197,235	884,017	399	·78	509	89	4·48
	Moozuffernuggur	1,659	883	155,012	690,107	416	·53	782	93	4·45
	Meerut	2,360	1,573	268,650	1,276,104	541	·67	811	114	4·75
	Boolundshuhur	1,910	1,566	182,694	936,667	490	·82	598	96	5·13
Rohilkund.	Allygurh	1,964	1,750	211,446	1,073,333	547	·89	613	108	5·08
	Bijnour	1,903	2,002	158,583	737,153	387	1·05	368	83	4·65
	Moradabad	2,272	2,452	252,344	1,122,437	494	1·07	458	111	4·45
	Budaon	2,005	2,364	193,589	934,348	466	1·18	395	97	4·83
	Bareilly	2,982	3,548	296,441	1,507,139	505	1·22	425	99	5·08
	Shahjehanpoor	1,723	2,180	188,958	949,579	551	1·27	436	110	5·03
	Turrai	920	591	41,732	185,658	202	·64	314	45	4·45
	Muttra	1,612	972	188,975	887,689	551	·60	913	117	4·70
Agra.	Agra	1,908	1,281	231,270	1,096,367	575	·65	891	121	4·74
	Furruckabad	1,745	3,934	192,080	918,850	527	2·26	234	110	4·78
	Mynpoory	1,696	3,750	150,888	765,845	452	2·21	204	89	5·07
	Etawah	1,691	3,529	128,707	668,641	395	2·09	189	76	5·20
	Etah	1,512	2,620	136,864	703,527	465	1·73	269	91	5·14
	Jaloun	1,553	840	88,977	404,447	260	·54	481	57	4·55
Jhansie.	Jhansie	1,567	607	72,795	317,826	203	·39	524	46	4:37
	Lullutpoor	1,947	646	46,773	212,661	109	·33	329	24	4·55
	Cawnpoor	2,337	1,985	272,232	1,156,055	495	·85	582	116	4·25
Allahabad.	Futtehpoor	1,586	2,741	152,777	663,877	419	1·73	242	96	4·35
	Banda	2,909	1,574	160,962	697,684	240	·47	508	55	4·33
	Allahabad	2,747	3,503	303,900	1,396,241	508	1·28	399	111	4·59
	Humeerpoor	2,287	744	121,011	529,137	231	·33	711	53	4·37
	Jounpoor	1,556	3,221	200,438	1,025,961	659	2·07	319	129	5·12
Benares.	Azimgurh	2,565	5,071	314,327	1,531,482	597	1·98	302	123	4·87
	Mirzapoor	5,217	4,104	219,059	1,015,826	195	·79	248	42	4·64
	Benares	996	1,919	156,200	794,039	797	1·93	414	157	5·09
	Ghazeepoor	2,168	3,725	285,007	1,345,570	621	1·72	361	131	4·72
	Goruckpoor	4,579	7,097	381,237	2,019,361	441	1·55	285	83	5·30
	Bustee	2,789	6,911	248,268	1,473,029	528	2·48	213	89	5·93
Kumaon.	Kumaon	6,000	4,606	77,624	433,314	72	·77	94	13	5·58
	Gurhwal	5,500	3,944	57,293	310,288	56	·72	79	10	5·41
	Total	81,403	90,684	6,359,092	30,781,204	378	1·11	339	78	4·84

Table 5. Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in Ajmere (1st May 1872).

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Average Number of: Persons per Square Mile.	Villages, &c., per Square Mile.	Persons per Village, &c.	Houses per Square Mile.	Persons per House.
Ajmere and Mhairwarra	2,661	923	91,199	316,032	119	·35	342	34	3·47

Table 6. Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in Oude (1st February 1869).

Divisions.	Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Average Number of: Persons per Square Mile.	Villages, &c., per Square Mile.	Persons per Village, &c.	Houses per Square Mile.	Persons per House.
Lucknow	Lucknow	1,392	1,415	180,819	970,625	697	1·02	686	130	5·37
	Barabunkee	1,348	1,636	197,105	875,376	649	1·21	*535	146	4·44
	Oonao	1,349	1,223	153,441	724,949	537	·90	593	114	4·72
Roy Bareilly	Roy Bareilly	1,350	1,482	192,390	782,874	580	1·10	528	143	4·07
	Sultanpoor	1,570	1,913	202,033	930,023	592	1·22	486	129	4·60
	Pertabgurh	1,724	2,562	204,402	936,053	543	1·49	365	119	4·50
Fyzabad	Fyzabad	2,332	3,601	320,142	1,437,009	616	1·54	399	137	4·49
	Gonda	2,629	2,886	274,655	1,167,816	444	1·10	405	104	4·25
	Baraitch	2,710	1,965	153,007	774,437	286	·73	394	56	5·06
Sectapoor	Sectapoor	2,250	2,364	181,764	930,224	413	1·05	393	81	5·12
	Hurdui	2,292	1,961	180,590	930,977	406	·86	475	79	5·15
	Kheree	3,046	1,776	197,658	737,732	242	·58	415	65	3·63
Soldiers, Prisoners, Europeans, and Eurasians, not included above		—	—	—	22,137	—	—	—	—	—
Total		23,992*	24,784	2,438,006	11,220,232	468	1·03	453	102	4·60

* In the Administration Report for 1873–74 the area is stated by the last revision to be reckoned at 24,069 square miles.

Table 7. Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in the Punjab (10th January 1868).

Divisions.	Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Average Number of: Persons per Square Mile.	Villages, &c., per Square Mile.	Persons per Village, &c.	Houses per Square Mile.	Persons per House.
Delhi	Delhi	1,227	772	168,390	608,850	496	·63	789	137	3·62
	Goorgaon	2,016	1,299	156,775	696,646	346	·64	536	78	4·44
	Kurnal	2,352	908	142,644	610,927	260	·39	673	61	4·28
Hissar	Hissar	3,540	659	115,474	484,681	137	·18	735	33	4·20
	Rohtuck	1,823	504	138,717	536,959	295	·28	1,065	76	3·87
	Sirsa	3,116	658	43,131	210,795	68	·21	320	14	4·89
Umballa	Umballa	2,628	2,324	243,302	1,035,488	394	·88	446	93	4·26
	Loodiana	1,359	879	151,934	583,245	429	·65	664	112	3·84
	Simla	18	265	7,880	33,995	1,889	14·72	128	438	4·31
Jullundhur	Jullundhur	1,333	1,268	242,577	794,764	596	·95	627	182	3·28
	Hooshiarpoor	2,086	2,184	208,050	938,890	450	1·05	430	100	4·51
	Kangra	8,762	740	159,515	743,882	85	·08	1,005	18	4·66
Umritsur	Umritsur	2,036	1,574	253,018	1,083,514	532	·77	688	124	4·28
	Sealkote	1,970	2,317	200,570	1,005,004	510	1·18	434	102	5·01
	Goordaspoor	1,341	1,880	152,766	655,362	489	1·40	349	114	4·29
Lahore	Lahore	3,624	1,455	175,227	789,666	218	·40	543	48	4·51
	Ferozepoor	2,692	1,312	119,490	549,253	204	·49	419	44	4·60
	Goojranwalla	2,657	1,114	157,928	550,576	207	·42	494	59	3·49
Rawulpindee	Rawulpindee	6,216	1,658	175,579	711,256	114	·27	429	28	4·05
	Jhelum	3,910	998	113,010	500,988	128	·26	502	29	4·43
	Goojrat	1,900	1,429	156,195	616,347	324	·75	431	82	3·95
	Shahpoor	4,699	667	86,549	368,796	78	·14	553	18	4·26
Mooltan	Mooltan	5,881	1,211	111,794	471,563	80	·21	389	19	4·22
	Jhung	5,712	1,089	74,986	348,027	61	·19	320	13	4·64
	Montgomery	5,577	2,009	72,276	359,437	64	·36	179	13	4·97
	Moozuffergurh	3,022	594	65,135	295,547	98	·20	498	22	4·54
Derajat	Dera Ismail Khan	7,097	716	85,100	394,864	56	·10	551	12	4·64
	Dera Ghazee Khan	2,319	380	62,139	308,840	133	·16	813	27	4·97
	Bunnoo	3,149	627	60,637	287,547	91	·20	459	19	4·74
Peshawur	Peshawur	1,929	654	121,256	523,152	271	·34	800	63	4·31
	Kohat	2,838	343	28,639	145,419	51	·12	424	10	5·08
	Huzara	3,000	1,253	74,174	367,218	122	·42	293	25	4·95
	Total	101,829*	35,740	4,124,857	17,611,498	173	·35	493	41	4·27

* In the Administration Report for 1873–74 different figures are given in many districts, the total area amounting to 104,375 square miles.

Table 8. Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in the Central Provinces (25th January 1872.)

Divisions.	Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Average Number of: Persons per Square Mile.	Villages, &c., per Square Mile.	Persons per Village, &c.	Houses per Square Mile.	Persons per House.
Nagpoor	Nagpoor	3,734	1,657	121,119	631,109	169	·44	381	32	5·21
	Bhandara	3,922	1,589	106,121	564,813	144	·41	355	27	5·32
	Chanda	9,700	2,392	108,258	534,431	55	·25	223	11	4·94
	Wurdha	2,379	893	75,145	354,720	149	·38	397	32	4·72
	Balaghat	2,608	781	37,192	195,008	75	·30	250	14	5·24
Jubbulpoor	Jubbulpoor	3,918	2,281	114,862	528,859	135	·58	232	29	4·60
	Saugor	4,005	1,858	98,777	527,725	132	·46	284	25	5·34
	Dumoh	2,799	1,128	57,688	269,642	96	·40	239	21	4·67
	Seonee	3,606	1,661	79,043	407,330	113	·46	245	22	5·15
	Mandla	4,719	1,595	44,913	213,018	45	·34	134	10	4·74
Nerbudda	Betul	4,118	1,150	53,234	284,055	69	·28	247	13	5·33
	Chindwara	3,916	1,723	61,819	316,095	81	·44	183	16	5·11
	Hoshungabad	4,222	1,286	87,463	440,186	104	·30	342	21	5·03
	Nursinghpoor	1,916	979	64,888	339,395	177	·51	347	34	5·23
	Nimar	3,340	648	42,164	211,176	63	·19	326	13	5·01
Chutteesgurh	Raipoor	11,885	4,431	241,922	1,093,405	92	·37	247	20	4·52
	Bilaspoor	7,798	3,366	170,237	715,398	92	·43	213	22	4·20
	Sumbulpoor	4,407	1,710	98,166	523,034	119	·39	306	22	5·33
	Upper Godavery	1,971	427	11,280	52,120	26	·22	122	6	4·62
	Total	84,963	31,555	1,674,291	8,201,519	97	·37	260	20	4·90

Table 9. Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in Berar (7th November 1867).

Divisions.	Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Average Number of: Persons per Square Mile.	Villages, &c., per Square Mile.	Persons per Village, &c.	Houses per Square Mile.	Persons per House.
West Berar.	Akola	3,396	1,344	163,579	649,134	191	·40	483	48	3·97
	Mehkur	3,013	967	71,288	353,436	117	·32	365	24	4·96
East Berar.	Oomrawuttee	2,643	911	87,841	407,276	154	·34	447	33	4·64
	Woon	5,510	1,634	99,308	477,361	87	·30	292	18	4·81
	Ellichpoor	1,122	514	66,333	303,953	271	·46	591	59	4·58
	Mailghat	1,650	324	7,411	40,405	24	·20	125	4	5·45
	Total	17,334	5,694	495,760	2,231,565	129	·33	392	29	4·70

Note.—The administration of Berar has been revised since the date of the Census. West Berar now comprises the districts of Akola, Buldana (formerly Mehkur), and Basim; and East Berar includes Ellichpoor (with which Mailghat is incorporated), Oomrawuttee, and Woon.

Table 10. Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in Mysore (14th November 1871).

Divisions.	Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Average Number of: Persons per Square Mile.	Villages, &c., per Square Mile.	Persons per Village, &c.	Houses per Square Mile.	Persons per House.
Nundidroog.	Bangalore	2,914	2,544	176,621	828,354	284	·87	326	61	4·69
	Kolar	2,577	2,911	165,892	618,954	240	1·13	213	64	3·73
	Toomkoor	3,606	2,481	124,863	632,239	175	·69	255	35	5·06
Ashtagram.	Mysore (with Yelandur).	4,127	2,175	171,662	943,187	229	·53	434	42	5·49
	Hassan	3,291	3,190	123,069	668,417	203	·97	210	37	5·43
Nuggur.	Shimoga	3,797	2,829	90,932	498,976	131	·75	176	24	5·49
	Kadoor	2,294	1,989	63,299	333,925	145	·87	168	28	5·28
	Chituldroog	4,471	1,511	96,400	531,360	119	·34	352	22	5·51
	Total	27,077	19,630	1,012,738	5,055,412	187	·72	258	37	4·99

Table 11. Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in Coorg (14th November 1871).

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Average Number of: Persons per Square Mile.	Villages, &c., per Square Mile.	Persons per Village, &c.	Houses per Square Mile.	Persons per House.
Mercara	265	58	4,606	32,132	121	·22	554	17	6·98
Padinalknad	472	56	3,315	32,350	69	·12	578	7	9·76
Yedenalknad	313	52	4,156	31,104	99	·17	598	13	7·48
Kiggatnad	504	63	3,199	27,738	55	·12	440	6	8·67
Nanjarajpatna	331	106	4,251	26,159	79	·32	247	13	6·15
Yelusavirasime	115	160	3,373	18,829	164	1·39	118	29	5·58
Total	2,000	495	22,900	168,312	84	·25	340	11	7·35

Table 12. Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in British Burma (15th August 1872).

Divisions.	Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Average Number of: Persons per Square Mile.	Villages, &c., per Square Mile.	Persons per Village, &c.	Houses per Square Mile.	Persons per House.
Arakan.	Akyab	5,337	1,803	58,656	276,671	52	·34	153	11	4·72
	Northern Arakan	1,213	442	2,194	8,790	7	·36	20	2	4·01
	Ramree	4,309	956	28,189	144,177	33	·22	151	7	5·11
	Sandoway	3,667	404	10,689	54,725	15	·11	135	3	5·12
	Rangoon	9,800	1,552	85,151	431,069	44	·16	278	9	5·06
Pegu.	Bassein	8,066	1,485	58,507	322,689	40	·18	217	7	5·52
	Myanoung	4,150	2,464	86,793	476,612	115	·59	193	21	5·49
	Prome	2,887	1,604	59,294	274,872	95	·56	171	21	4·64
	Thayetmyo	2,397	819	32,550	156,816	65	·34	191	14	4·82
	Amherst	15,203	759	39,971	239,940	16	·05	316	3	6·00
Tenasserim.	Tavoy	7,200	227	12,849	71,827	10	·03	316	2	5·59
	Mergui	7,760	183	8,567	47,192	6	·02	251	1	5·51
	Shwegyeen	5,567	512	25,588	129,485	23	·09	253	5	5·06
	Tonngoo	6,354	650	20,548	86,166	14	·10	133	3	4·19
	Salween	4,646	242	5,987	26,117	6	·05	108	1	4·36
	Total	88,556	14,107	535,533	2,747,148	31	·16	195	6	5·13

Table 13. Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in Madras (15th—30th November 1871).

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Average Number of: Persons per Square Mile.	Villages, &c., per Square Mile.	Persons per Village, &c.	Houses per Square Mile.	Persons per House.
Ganjam	8,313	4,562	326,024	1,520,088	183	·55	333	39	4·66
Vizagapatam	18,344	8,581	462,247	2,159,199	118	·47	252	25	4·67
Godavery	6,224	2,202	369,373	1,592,939	256	·35	723	59	4·31
Kistna	8,036	2,140	271,895	1,452,374	181	·27	679	34	5·34
Nellore	8,462	2,174	253,666	1,376,811	163	·26	633	30	5·43
Cuddapah	8,367	1,337	324,401	1,351,194	161	·16	1,011	39	4·17
Bellary	11,007	2,568	316,693	1,668,006	152	·23	650	29	5·27
Kurnool	7,358	787	194,773	959,640	130	·11	1,219	26	4·93
Chingleput	2,753	2,362	134,058	938,184	341	·86	397	49	7·00
North Arcot	7,139	5,292	314,100	2,015,278	282	·74	381	44	6·42
South Arcot	4,873	3,198	225,782	1,755,817	360	·66	549	46	7·78
Tanjore	3,654	3,935	357,788	1,973,731	540	1·08	502	98	5·52
Trichinopoly	3,515	1,644	206,007	1,200,408	342	·47	730	59	5·83
Madura	9,502	5,459	427,825	2,266,615	239	·57	415	45	5·30
Tinnevelly	5,176	1,824	368,348	1,693,959	327	·35	929	71	4·60
Coimbatore	7,432	1,575	344,663	1,763,274	237	·21	1,120	46	5·12
Neilgherries	749	17	18,922	49,501	66	·02	2,912	19	3·56
Salem	7,483	4,021	356,065	1,966,995	263	·54	489	48	5·52
South Kanara	3,902	1,288	160,395	918,362	235	·33	713	41	5·73
Malabar	6,002	432	378,228	2,261,250	377	·07	5,234	63	6·00
Madras	27	23	51,741	397,552	14,724	·85	17,285	1,916	7·68
Total	138,318	55,421	5,857,994	31,281,177	226	·40	564	42	5·60

Table 14. Area, Villages, Houses, and Population in Bombay (21st February 1872).

Divisions.	Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Villages, Townships, &c.	Inhabited Houses.	Population.	Average Number of: Persons per Square Mile.	Villages, &c., per Square Mile.	Persons per Village, &c.	Houses per Square Mile.	Persons per House.
Deccan.	Khandesh	10,162	2,625	229,899	1,028,642	101	·26	392	23	4·47
	Nassick	8,140	1,629	133,848	734,386	90	·20	451	16	5·49
	Ahmednuggur	6,647	1,342	141,652	773,938	116	·20	577	21	5·36
	Poona	5,099	1,184	142,687	907,235	178	·23	766	28	6·36
	Satara	5,378	1,416	172,513	1,116,050	208	·26	788	32	6·47
	Sholapoor	3,925	647	109,826	662,986	169	·16	1,025	28	6·04
	Belgaum	4,592	1,078	188,177	938,750	204	·23	871	41	5·00
	Dharwar	4,565	1,309	205,072	988,037	216	·29	755	45	4·82
	Kuludghee	5,696	1,154	143,704	816,037	143	·20	707	25	5·68
Konkan.	Kanara	4,235	972	91,593	398,406	94	·23	410	22	4·35
	Rutnagherry	3,789	1,249	224,790	1,019,136	269	·33	816	59	4·53
	Kolaba	1,482	965	72,699	350,405	236	·65	363	49	4·82
	Bombay	19	1	31,447	644,405	33,916	·05	644,405	1,655	20·49
Gujerat.	Tanna	4,052	2,119	148,161	847,424	209	·52	400	37	5·72
	Surat	1,588	778	137,613	607,087	382	·49	780	87	4·41
	Broach	1,358	405	96,723	350,822	258	·30	865	71	3·62
	Kaira	1,561	585	218,596	782,733	501	·37	1,338	140	3·58
	Punch Mehals	1,731	663	56,922	240,743	139	·38	363	33	4·23
Sind.	Ahmedabad	3,844	881	260,970	829,637	216	·28	942	68	3·18
	Kurrachee	14,091	710	97,824	428,495	30	·05	596	7	4·33
	Hyderabad	9,053	3,854	147,078	721,947	80	·43	187	16	4·91
	Thur and Parkur	12,729	51	39,692	180,761	14	·004	3,544	3	4·55
	Shikarpoor	8,813	959	144,085	776,227	88	·11	809	16	5·39
	Upper Sind Frontier	1,913	76	18,969	89,985	47	·04	1,184	10	4·74
—	Cantonments and Railways	—	—	23,139	120,482	—	—	—	—	5·30
	Total	124,462	26,652	3,277,679	16,349,206	131	·21	614	26	4·99

Table 15. Towns and Villages in British India, classified according to Population.

Provinces.	Less than 200.	200 to 500.	500 to 1,000.	1,000 to 2,000.	2,000 to 3,000.	3,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	10,000 to 15,000.	15,000 to 20,000.	20,000 to 50,000.	Above 50,000.	Unspecified.	Total.
Bengal	94,976	50,535	21,454	7,812	1,393	612	178	42	8	24	10	—	177,044
Assam	5,134	3,511	1,349	430	110	58	19	3	1	—	13	—	10,715
North-West Provinces	49,964	26,368	10,612	3,449	695	293	137	26	13	14	—	—	90,684
Ajmere	920				—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	923
Oude	8,243	8,519	4,756	1,611	403		40	12	4	1	1	1,194	24,784
Punjab	15,735	10,928	5,528	2,500	899	55	98	47	3	8	5	—	35,740
Central Provinces	18,973	9,243	2,545	581	119		26	5	2	—	2	—	31,555
Berar	5,424				240	30	23	6	—	—	3	—	5,694
Mysore	11,935	5,540	1,633	412	58	1	17	3	—	—	—	—	19,630
Coorg	239	152	81	30	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	496
British Burma	9,873	3,594	508	93	16	802	10	3	1	3	1	—	14,167
Madras	14,509	13,408	9,508	4,999	1,310	590	403	52	14	27	6	10,323	55,421
Bombay	9,813	8,868	4,774	2,205	506		117	38	6	10	6	—	26,652

Summary.

Above 50,000 inhabitants		46
Between 10,000 and 50,000:		
20,000 to 50,000	85	
15,000 to 20,000	53	374
10,000 to 15,000	184	
10,000 to 20,000	5	
10,000 to 50,000	47	1,070
Between 5,000 and 10,000		
Under 5,000:		
3,000 to 5,000	2,228	
2,000 to 3,000	4,208	
2,000 to 5,000	1,302	
1,000 to 2,000	24,112	
1,000 to 5,000	240	480,437
500 to 1,000	62,743	
200 to 500	140,766	
Less than 200	238,494	
Less than 1,000	5,424	
Less than 5,000	920	11,517
Not specified		
Total		493,444 Towns and Villages. —

Table 16. Population of British India, classified according to Sex and Age.

Provinces.	Males.				Females.				Both Sexes.				Grand Total.	Percentages.		
	Boys under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Girls under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Children under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Sex and Age unspecified.		Number of Females to 100 Males.	Number of Children to 100 Adults.	Number of Girls to 100 Boys.
Bengal	11,304,521	18,906,435	—	30,210,956	9,415,607	20,841,161	—	30,256,768	20,720,128	39,747,596	—	—	60,467,724	100·14	52·13	83·29
Assam	809,970	1,315,557	—	2,125,527	697,097	1,302,315	—	1,999,412	1,507,067	2,617,872	—	7,080	4,132,019	94·07	57·57	86·06
North-West Provinces	5,585,710	10,817,153	10,779	16,413,642	4,650,269	9,711,415	5,878	14,367,562	10,235,979	20,528,568	16,657	—	30,781,204	87·53	49·86	83·25
Ajmere	—	—	211,289	211,289	—	—	104,743	104,743	—	—	316,032	—	316,032	49·57	48·75*	—*
Oude	2,186,247	3,636,119	—	5,822,366	1,843,467	3,554,399	—	5,397,866	4,029,714	7,190,518	—	—	11,220,232	92·71	56·04	84·32
Punjab	3,890,054	6,205,380	—	9,595,434	2,858,031	5,158,033	—	8,016,064	6,248,085	11,363,413	—	—	17,611,498	83·54	54·98	84·31
Central Provinces	1,624,645	2,547,556	—	4,172,201	1,495,637	2,533,681	—	4,029,318	3,120,282	5,081,237	—	—	8,201,519	96·58	61·41	92·06
Berar†	422,055	731,142	—	1,153,197	374,136	704,232	—	1,078,368	796,191	1,435,374	—	—	2,231,565	93·51	55·47	88·65
Mysore	922,938	1,612,988	—	2,535,924	896,290	1,623,198	—	2,519,488	1,819,226	3,236,186	—	—	5,055,412	99·35	56·24	97·11
Coorg	28,641	65,813	—	94,454	26,440	47,418	—	73,858	55,081	113,231	—	—	168,312	78·19	48·64	92·32
British Burma	505,986	929,532	—	1,435,518	485,449	826,181	—	1,311,630	991,435	1,755,713	—	—	2,747,148	91·37	56·4	95·94
Madras	5,808,607	9,659,122	254,577	15,722,306	5,584,364	9,779,260	195,247	15,558,871	11,392,971	19,438,382	449,824	—	31,281,177	98·96	58·61	96·14
Bombay	3,129,892	5,431,697	—	8,561,589	2,798,292	4,989,325	—	7,787,617	5,928,184	10,421,022	—	—	16,349,206	90·94	56·88	89·41
Total	35,719,264	61,858,494	476,645	98,054,403	31,125,079	61,070,618	305,868	92,501,565	66,844,343	122,929,112	782,513	7,080	190,563,048	94·34	54·38	87·14
Percentage on Total Population	18·75	32·46	·25	51·46	16·33	32·05	·16	48·54	35·08	64·51	·41	—	100	—	—	—

* The proportion of children to the whole population in Ajmere is about 32½ per cent., but the numbers are not given.

† In Berar the line separating children from adults was drawn at the age of 13.

Table 17. Population of British India, classified according to Religion.

Provinces.	Hindoos.	Sikhs.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists and Jains.	Christians.	Others.	Religion not known.	Total.	Percentage of the Total Population.						
									Hindoos.	Sikhs.	Mahomedans.	Buddhists.	Christians.	Others.	Not known.
Bengal	35,975,818	—	19,553,831	84,374	90,763	1,672,058	90,680*	60,467,724	64·46	—	32·34	·14	·15	2·76	·15
Assam	2,679,507	—	1,104,601	1,521	1,947	16,640	327,803†	4,132,019	64·85	—	26·73	·04	·05	·40	7·93
North-West Provinces	26,568,071	1,003	4,189,348	—	22,196‡	586‡	—	30,781,204	86·313	·003	13·610	—	·072	·002	—
Ajmere	252,996	—	62,722	—	249	65	—	316,032	80·05	—	19·85	—	·08	·02	—
Oude	10,003,323	4,752	1,197,704	—	7,761	—	6,692	11,220,232	89·15	·04	10·68	—	·07	—	·06
Punjab	6,125,460	1,144,090	9,337,685	36,190	22,154	945,919	—	17,611,498	34·78	6·50	53·02	·20	·13	5·37	—
Central Provinces	5,879,772	178	233,247	36,569	10,477	2,041,276	—	8,201,519	71·69	—	2·84	·45	·13	24·89	—
Berar	1,912,155	406	154,951	—	903	163,150	—	2,231,565	85·69	·02	6·94	—	·04	7·31	—
Mysore	4,807,425	—	208,991	13,263	25,676	57	—	5,055,412	95·095	—	4·134	·262	·508	·001	—
Coorg	154,476	—	11,304	112	2,410	10	—	168,312	91·78	—	6·71	·07	1·43	·01	—
British Burma	36,658	—	99,846	2,447,831	52,299	110,514	—	2,747,148	1·33	—	3·64	89·11	1·90	4·02	—
Madras	28,863,978	—	1,857,857	21,254	533,760	4,328	—	31,281,177	92·27	—	5·94	·07	1·71	·01	—
Bombay	12,989,329	24,007	2,870,450	191,187	126,063	148,220	—	16,349,206	79·45	·15	17·56	1·17	·77	·90	—
Total	139,248,568	1,174,436	40,882,537	2,832,851	896,658	5,102,823	425,175	190,563,048	73·07	·62	21·45	1·49	·47	2·68	·22

* In Julpigoree, 90,680 are not classified according to Religion.

† The population of the Cossya and Jyntea Hills, 141,838, and that of the Naga and Garo Hills, 148,918, as well as 37,047 in Goalpara, are not classified according to Religion.

‡ The population, other than Hindoo and Mahomedan, is variously given in the report for the North-West Provinces. The above figures are thus obtained:—"Others," 574 Asiatic non-Indians, and 12 Africans; Christians, European (12,433 non-Asiatics, minus 586 Others) 11,847, Eurasian 2,701, Native 7,648.

Table 18. Hindoo and Sikh Population of British India, classified according to Sex and Age.

Provinces.	Males.				Females.				Both Sexes.				Grand Total.	Percentages.		
	Boys under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Girls under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Children under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Sex and Age unspecified.		Number of Females to 100 Males.	Number of Children to 100 Adults.	Number of Girls to 100 Boys.
Bengal	6,988,397	12,424,441	—	19,412,838	5,891,980	13,670,600	—	19,562,580	12,880,377	26,095,041	—	—	38,975,418	100·77	49·36	84·31
Assam	498,830	892,243	—	1,391,082	429,648	858,777	—	1,288,425	928,487	1,751,020	—	—	2,679,507	92·62	53·03	86·13
North-West Provinces	4,828,790	9,388,567	3	14,217,360	3,991,490	8,360,221	8	12,351,714	8,820,280	17,748,788	6	—	26,569,074	86·88	49·70	82·65
Ajmere	No details given.											252,996	252,996	—	—	—
Oude	1,958,657	3,246,607	—	5,205,264	1,647,811	3,155,000	—	4,802,811	3,606,468	6,401,607	—	—	10,008,075	92·27	56·34	84·13
Punjab (Hindoo)	1,110,854	2,261,081	—	3,371,935	930,649	1,822,876	—	2,753,525	2,041,503	4,083,957	—	—	6,125,460	81·66	49·99	88·78	
" (Sikh)	219,180	431,819	—	650,999	170,813	322,278	—	493,091	389,993	754,097	—	—	1,144,090	75·74	51·72	77·93
Central Provinces	1,150,187	1,851,376	—	3,001,563	1,056,771	1,821,616	—	2,878,387	2,206,958	3,672,992	—	—	5,879,950	93·90	60·09	91·88
Berar	No details given.											1,912,561	1,912,561	—	—	—
Mysore	877,927	1,529,715	—	2,407,642	854,816	1,544,967	—	2,399,783	1,732,743	3,074,682	—	—	4,807,425	99·67	56·36	97·37
Coorg	26,721	59,542	—	86,263	24,780	43,433	—	68,213	51,501	102,975	—	—	154,476	79·08	50·13	92·74
British Burma	2,913	25,997	—	28,910	2,125	5,623	—	7,748	5,038	31,620	—	—	36,658	26·80	15·93	72·95
Madras	5,430,268	9,078,182	—	14,508,450	5,232,653	9,175,036	—	14,407,689	10,662,321	18,253,218	—	—51,561*	28,863,978	99·30	58·41	96·35
Bombay	2,462,463	4,264,196	12,408†	6,739,067	2,244,089	4,018,581	11,599†	6,274,269	4,706,552	8,282,777	24,007†	—	13,013,336	93·10	56·82	91·13
Total	25,555,196	45,453,766	12,411	71,021,373	22,477,025	44,793,008	11,602	67,287,635	48,032,221	90,252,774	24,013	2,113,996	140,423,004	94·74	56·22	87·95
Percentage on Total Hindoo Population	18·20	32·37	·01	50·58	16·01	31·90	·01	47·92	34·21	64·27	·02	1·50	100	—	—	—

* The figures for Madras include 51,561 Native Christians, Buddhists, and Jains.

† The ages of the Sikhs in Bombay are not specified.

Table 19. Mahomedan Population of British India, classified according to Sex and Age.

Provinces.	Males.				Females.				Both Sexes.				Grand Total.	Percentages.		
	Boys under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Girls under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Children under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Sex and Age unspecified.		Number of Females to 100 Males.	Number of Children to 100 Adults.	Number of Girls to 100 Boys.
Bengal	3,895,432	5,920,929	—	9,816,361	3,152,278	6,585,192	—	9,737,470	7,047,710	12,506,121	—	—	19,553,831	99·20	56·35	80·92
Assam	243,645	324,088	—	567,733	200,704	336,164	—	536,868	444,349	660,252	—	—	1,104,601	94·56	67·30	82·38
North-West Provinces	755,108	1,427,822	637	2,183,567	656,958	1,348,805	18	2,005,781	1,412,066	2,776,627	655	—	4,189,348	91·86	50·86	87·00
Ajmere	No details given.											62,722	62,722	—	—	—
Oude	226,740	378,255	—	604,995	194,904	397,805	—	592,709	421,644	776,060	—	—	1,197,704	97·97	54·33	85·96
Punjab	1,852,925	3,167,595	—	5,020,520	1,578,323	2,738,842	—	4,317,165	3,431,248	5,906,437	—	—	9,337,685	85·99	58·09	85·18
Central Provinces	39,371	81,382	—	120,753	36,249	76,245	—	112,494	75,620	157,627	—	—	233,247	93·16	45·97	92·07
Berar	No details given.											154,951	154,951	—	—	—
Mysore	38,481	69,304	—	107,785	35,010	66,196	—	101,206	73,491	135,500	—	—	208,991	93·90	54·24	90·98
Coorg	1,565	3,240	—	6,805	1,345	3,154	—	4,499	2,910	8,394	—	—	11,304	66·11	34·67	85·94
British Burma	15,461	44,427	—	51 38	14,083	25,925	—	39,958	29,494	70,352	—	—	99,846	66·72	41·92	90·76
Madras	370,606	564,020	89	934,715	344,988	591,541	976	937,499	715,594	1,155,561	1,059	—14,357*	1,857,857	100·30	61·93	93·09
Bombay	586,564	974,050	—	1,560,614	482,256	827,580	—	1,309,836	1,068,820	1,801,630	—	—	2,870,450	83·93	59·33	82·22
Total	8,025,898	12,957,112	726	20,983,736	6,697,048	12,997,449	988	19,695,485	14,722,946	25,954,561	1,714	203,316	40,882,537	93·86	56·73	83·44
Percentage on Total Mahomedan Population	19·63	31·70	—	51·33	16·38	31·79	—	48·17	36·01	63·49	—	·50	100	—	—	—

* In this case the number of the classification by "Age" exceed this number by 14,357. The discrepancy is not explained, but the excess may probably (as in the

Table 20. Buddhist Population of British India, classified according to Sex and Age.

Provinces.	Males.			Females.			Both Sexes.			Grand Total.	Percentages.		
	Boys under 12.	Adults above 12.	Total.	Girls under 12.	Adults above 12.	Total.	Children under 12.	Adults above 12.	Sex and Age unspecified.		Number of Females to 100 Males.	Number of Children to 100 Adults.	Number of Girls to 100 Boys.
Bengal	17,525	26,220	43,745	14,963	26,266	41,229	32,488	52,486	—	84,974	94·25	61·90	85·38
Assam	258	571	829	246	446	692	504	1,017	—	1,521	83·47	49·56	95·35
Punjab	No details given.								36,190	36,190	—	—	—
Central Provinces	5,975	12,979	18,954	5,287	12,328	17,615	11,262	25,307	—	36,569	92·94	44·50	88·49
Mysore	2,078	4,865	6,943	2,083	4,237	6,320	4,161	9,102	—	13,263	91·03	45·72	100·24
Coorg	12	57	69	10	33	43	22	90	—	112	62·32	24·44	83·33
British Burma	454,964	805,017	1,259,981	438,730	749,120	1,187,850	893,694	1,554,137	—	2,447,831	94·28	57·50	96·43
Madras	No details given.								21,254	21,254	—	—	—
Bombay	29,525	76,861	106,386	25,768	58,942	84,710	55,293	135,803	41	191,137	79·62	40·72	87·28
Total	510,337	926,570	1,436,907	487,087	851,372	1,338,459	997,424	1,777,942	57,485	2,832,851	93·15	56·10	95·44
Percentage on Total Buddhist Population	18·02	32·71	50·73	17·19	30·05	47·24	35·21	62·76	2·03	100·	—	—	—

Table 21. Christian Population of British India, classified according to Sex and Age.

Provinces.	Males.				Females.				Both Sexes.				Grand Total.	Percentages.		
	Boys under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Girls under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Children under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Sex and Age unspecified.		Number of Females to 100 Males.	Number of Children to 100 Adults.	Number of Girls to 100 Boys.
Bengal	16,142	33,752	—	49,894	14,244	26,625	—	40,869	30,386	60,377	—	—	90,763	81·91	50·33	88·24
Assam	260	954	—	1,214	254	479	—	733	514	1,433	—	—	1,947	60·88	35·87	97·09
North-West Provinces	1,784	3,808	6,775	12,367	1,882	3,059	4,888	9,829	3,666	6,867	11,663	—	22,196	79·48	53·39	105·49
Ajmere	No details given.											249	249	—	—	—
Oude	732	3,892	—	4,624	752	1,055	—	1,807	1,484	4,947	—	1,330	7,761	39·08	30·00	102·73
Punjab	No details given.											22,154	22,154	—	—	—
Central Provinces	1,476	4,991	—	6,467	1,517	2,493	—	4,010	2,993	7,484	—	—	10,477	62·01	39·99	102·78
Berar	No details given.											903	903	—	—	—
Mysore	4,445	9,081	—	13,526	4,365	7,785	—	12,150	8,810	16,866	—	—	25,676	89·83	52·24	98·20
Coorg	341	968	—	1,309	305	796	—	1,101	646	1,764	—	—	2,410	84·11	36·62	89·44
British Burma	9,479	19,266	—	28,745	8,971	14,583	—	23,554	18,450	33,849	—	—	52,299	81·94	54·51	94·64
Madras	6,591	16,432	11	23,034	6,163	11,778	4	17,945	12,754	28,210	15	492,781*	533,760	77·91	45·21	93·51
Bombay	17,297	59,695	—	76,992	16,438	32,633	—	49,071	33,735	92,328	—	—	126,063	63·74	36·54	95·03
Total	58,547	132,839	6,786	218,172	54,891	101,286	4,892	161,069	113,438	254,125	11,678	517,417	896,658	73·69	44·64	93·76
Percentage on Total Christian Population	6·53	17·04	·76	24·33	6·12	11·30	·55	17·97	12·65	28·34	1·31	57·70	100·	—	—	—

* Chiefly Natives, those in Madras classified according to age being Europeans and Eurasians.

Table 22. Other Population of British India, classified according to Sex and Age.

Provinces.	Males.				Females.				Both Sexes.				Grand Total.	Percentages.		
	Boys under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Girls under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Total.	Children under 12.	Adults above 12.	Age unspecified.	Age and Sex unspecified.		Number of Females to 100 Males.	Number of Children to 100 Adults.	Number of Girls to 100 Boys.
Bengal	370,495	470,018	—	840,513	328,712	502,833	—	831,545	699,207	972,851	—	—	1,672,058	98·93	71·87	88·72
Assam	2,983	5,260	—	8,243	2,738	5,659	—	8,397	5,721	10,919	—	—	16,640	101·87	51·48	91·79
North-West Provinces	—	—	344	344	—	—	242	242	—	—	586	—	586	70·35	—	—
Ajmere	No details given.											65	65	—	—	—
Oude	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	207,095	344,885	—	551,980	178,246	274,037	—	452,283	385,341	618,922	—	—58,344*	945,919	81·94	62·26	86·07
Central Provinces	427,636	596,828	—	1,024,464	395,813	620,999	—	1,016,812	823,449	1,217,827	—	—	2,041,276	99·25	67·62	92·56
Berar	No details given.											163,150	163,150	—	—	—
Mysore	5	23	—	28	16	13	—	29	21	36	—	—	57	103·57	58·33	320·00
Coorg	2	6	—	8	—	2	—	2	2	8	—	—	10	25·00	25·00	—
British Burma	22,901	35,093	—	57,994	21,590	30,930	—	52,520	44,491	66,023	—	—	110,514	90·56	67·37	94·28
Madras	No details given.											4,328	4,328	—	—	—
Bombay	34,043	56,878	−12,408†	78,513	29,731	51,575	−11,599†	69,707	63,774	108,453	−24,007†	—	148,220	88·78	58·80	87·33
Total	1,065,160	1,508,991	−12,064	2,562,087	956,846	1,486,048	−11,357	2,431,537	2,022,006	2,995,039	−23,421	109,199	5,102,823	94·90	67·51	89·83
Percentage on Total "Other" Population	20·87	29·57	−·23	50·21	18·75	29·12	−·22	47·65	39·62	58·69	−·45	2·14	100·	—	—	—

* The "Other" Population in the Punjab includes 22,154 Christians and 36,190 Buddhists.

† These are Sikhs, who in Bombay have been classed in the "Other" Population.

Table 23. Population of British India, classified according to Caste and Nationality.

Provinces.	Hindoos and Persons of Hindoo origin.							Mahomedans and Persons of Mahomedan origin.						Asiatics, not Natives of India.	Mixed Races.	Non-Asiatics.				Unspecified.	Grand Total.
	Brahmins.	Kshatriyas and Rajpoots.	Other Castes.	Caste unspecified.	Outcastes, or not recognizing Caste.	Native Christians.	Aboriginal Tribes, or Semi-Hindooised Aborigines.	Total.	Syuds.	Sheikhs.	Pathans.	Moghuls.	Other Castes, or unspecified.	Total.		British.	Other Europeans.	Europeans, unspecified.	Americans, Africans, and Australians.	Total.		
Bengal	2,312,929	1,222,540	24,930,547	467,035	630,477	47,888	11,116,883	40,748,208	63,377	1,069,497	140,842	16,981	18,262,723	19,553,420	33,248	20,195	16,841	2,342	—	2,730	21,913	90,6803	60,467,724
Assam	105,801	6,602	1,194,183	111,838	22,067	1,293	1,490,888	2,932,772	1,887	371	546	10	1,102,373	1,104,687	13,782	84	8,167	351	8,822	123	12,463	3,495	4,132,919
North-West Provinces	3,234,242	2,395,588	20,501,303	56,595	—	7,648	377,674c	26,573,250	2,973	53,232	—	—	4,738	62,722	374	2,701	—	—	—	—	—	—	316,032
Ajmere	15,397	14,330	283,269	—	—	249	—	253,245	2,973	53,232	—	—	1,779	62,722	65	—	—	—	6,771	—	6,771	158,281d	17,011,498
Oude	1,397,808	602,946	7,655,116	136,073	—	—	90,490	9,942,433	51,679	166,516	191,880	26,672	674,543	1,111,290	467	1,559	17,803	84	93	64	17,984	—	17,984
Punjab	800,547	719,121	5,735,667e	—	30,190	2,675	959,720	8,353,920	212,540	—	31,798	8,273	74,594	232,963	235,567	1,432	288	25	4,052	11	4,376	—119	8,201,519
Central Provinces	287,168	176,948	5,415,854	—	467,939	4,674	1,969,835	7,962,598	15,487	—	32,811	4,431	4,733	154,951	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	9034	2,231,565
Berar	49,843	36,851	1,524,508	—	301,370	—	163,059	2,075,620	19,584	88,466	37,787	—	208,793	208,793	241	2,920	3,615	103	916	18	4,652	—	5,055,412
Mysore	169,637	67,358	3,630,065	—	313,975	18,104	89,067	4,288,806	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	229	142	18	19	2	181	—	168,312
Coorg	3,270	2,800	71,900	—	34,100	2,000	42,516	156,586	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220	4,371	403	227	153	5,154	75	2,747,148
British Burma	775	1,257	18,464	14,750	2,304c	1,004,991	2,628,973	3,668,514	53	64,606	7,724	561	22,687	95,631	14,026	4,189	—	—	14,553	—	14,553	4,724	31,281,177
Madras	1,095,445	120,415	22,802,223	—	4,782,787	490,299	711,702	29,361,130	89,219	511,112	70,943	12,407	1,158,533	1,873,214	240,448	47,687	23,967	4,681	—	3,839	32,487	96,626	16,349,206
Bombay	658,479	144,293	11,791,878	—	78,582	18,741	13,403,675	181,870	536,478	85,579	12,399	1,712,019	2,528,344	2,121	26,426	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10,131,541	5,641,138	103,545,557	786,311	8,712,998	595,813	17,716,825	140,130,185	790,984	2,706,320	1,841,693	219,755	32,674,800	40,227,552	840,089	108,492	75,754	8,060	30,453	6,961	121,148	434,772	190,565,018

a In Julpigoree. b In the Garo Hills. c Including those distinguished by nationality only. d Including 180,548 religious mendicants and 18,848 travellers. e Including Sikhs. f Christians, nationality unspecified.
g The numbers given under each description exceed the total population by 11. h There are 903 Christians in Berar, but their nationality is not stated. i Of these, 1,583,792 are Burmese proper.
Malays, &c., excluding Karens, &c.; the total number of Native Christians in British Burma is elsewhere stated to be 34,810.

Table 24. Asiatic non-Indian Population of British India, classified according to Nationality.

Provinces.	Abyssinian.	Afghan.	Arab.	Armenian.	Belooch.	Bhooteea.	Brahoee.	Cashmeree.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Jew.	Malay.	Mekranee.	Muniporee.	Nepalese.	Parsee.	Persian.	Siamese.	Syrian.	Turk.	Other, or unspecified.	Total.
Bengal	—	131	—	910	—	11	—	—	574	—	574	21	—	58	29,468	1,223	277	—	1	—	—	33,248
Assam	—	—	—	3	—	328	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	11,808	1,535	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,782
North-West Provinces	—	155	11	75	—	—	—	110	115	—	6	—	—	—	79	2	4	—	—	17	—	574
Ajmere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	65
Oude	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	—	—	—	—	—	179	—	—	10	—	467
Punjab	90	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414	—	—	—	—	—	235,537
Central Provinces	—	—	—	—	235,123	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	371
Berar	—	289	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	91
Mysore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	29	—	—	—	—	241
Coorg	—	116	52	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	18
British Burma	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	12,109	—	95	1,452	—	—	—	39	—	58	—	—	—	14,026
Madras	—	19	33	221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,121
Bombay	—	—	2,121	—	—	—	—	—	531	3	6,748	20	5,285	—	—	67,531	3,056	—	68	896	2,056	240,448
	—	2,476	6,090	39	144,772	—	845	32														540,989
Total	90	3,191	8,311	1,254	379,895	339	845	142	13,340	3	7,626	1,493	5,285	11,866	31,182	69,476	3,545	58	69	923	2,056	

Table 25. Mixed Races of British India, classified according to Nationality.

Provinces.	Eurasian.	Indo-Portuguese.	Other.	Total.
Bengal	20,195	—	—	20,195
Assam	84	—	—	84
North-West Provinces	2,701	—	—	2,701
Oude	990	—	—	990
Punjab	1,559	—	—	1,559
Central Provinces	1,348	74	—	1,422
Mysore	2,920	—	—	2,920
Coorg	229	—	—	229
British Burma	3,562	461	166	4,189
Madras	26,426	—	—	26,426
Bombay	3,671	29,737	14,279	47,687
Total	63,685	30,272	14,445	108,402

Table 26. Non-Asiatic Population of British India, classified according to Nationality.

Provinces.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Welch.	Austrian and Hungarian.	Belgian.	Dane.	Dutch.	Finlander.	French.	German and Saxon.	Greek.	Italian.	Norwegian.	Pole.	Portuguese.	Prussian.	Russian.	Spanish.	Swede.	Swiss.	Turk.	Other European, or unspecified.	Canadian.	Creole.	Nova Scotian.	West Indian.	Other American, or unspecified.	African.	Australasian.	Total.
Bengal	10,937	2,216	3,555	133	36	12	33	52	6	354	345	101	189	38	20	378	43	43	19	60	13	18	582	32	1	1	2,267	327	83	19	21,913
Assam	386	140	76	8	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	43	—	—	—	3	18	—	—	694
North-West Provinces	5,566	699	1,865	27	2	—	6	9	—	156	63	15	47	1	1	14	4	—	7	—	5	—	3,822	4	—	—	—	104	12	3	12,432
Oude	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,771	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	6,771
Punjab	17,803 including all British.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	127*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,994
Central Provinces	210	29	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,052	—	—	—	—	6	1	4	4,876
Berar	2,302	439	862	12	—	—	—	—	—	37	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	946	—	—	—	—	5	12	1	4,652
Mysore	100	34	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	13	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	181
Coorg	3,495	188	670	18	15	8	6	9	—	64	186	11	43	19	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	227	—	—	—	—	93	34	26	5,154
British Burma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,553	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,553
Madras	23,907 including all British.				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,681	—	—	—	—	264	3,550	25	32,427
Bombay					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,824	36	1	1	2,270	882	3,692	79	121,147
Total	64,706	3,745	7,085	198	53	20	45	70	6	631	655	127	282	58	21	426	47	45	32	73	19	18									

* 93 of these belong to "Miscellaneous" Christian Races, their nationality being unspecified.

Table 27. Adult Male Population of British India, classified according to Occupation.

Provinces.	Government Service and Professions.	Domestic Occupations.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Industrial Occupations.	Laborers.	Independent and Non-productive, including Unspecified.	Excess over Adult Male Population.*	Total.
Bengal	575,667	1,038,960	10,912,671	1,155,392	2,149,639	2,502,249	583,409	−11,552	18,906,485
Assam	26,703	52,452	897,716	50,745	109,011	64,051	114,879	—	1,315,557
North-West Provinces	120,084	973,005	5,937,274	442,270	1,254,041	1,450,517	639,872	−37,800	10,817,153
Ajmere	10,366	10,940	132,702	26,014	18,618	50,449	—	—	211,289†
Oude	165,089	224,864	2,213,878	81,432	452,045	428,215	71,096	−3,390,054	3,636,119
Punjab	560,929	696,167	5,271,189	537,516	1,776,786	333,004	419,893	—	6,205,880
Central Provinces	94,803	119,081	1,461,240	52,358	496,292	248,879	74,953	—	2,547,556
Berar	40,137	19,247	448,273	55,652	71,725	76,923	49,185	−253,820	731,142
Mysore	146,011	93,354	1,072,454	22,254	259,559	273,176	—	−14,547	1,612,988
Coorg	2,867	3,319	21,248	1,555	6,671	44,700	—	−400,411	65,818
British Burma	56,225	183,618	615,772	112,635	138,068	161,588	112,037	−270,890	129,532
Madras	289,676	522,031	5,215,847	505,492	1,161,330	2,080,885	154,751	−182,559	9,459,122
Bombay	346,298	250,351	3,262,506	397,636	852,718	459,964	44,783		3,831,697
Total	2,404,855	4,137,429	37,462,220	3,440,951	8,746,503	8,174,600	2,264,858	−4,561,633	62,069,783
								Less, Males of all ages in Ajmere	211,289
								Adult Males	61,858,494

* The figures in this Column represent the number of those whose occupations are classified, in excess of the number of adult males. They in most cases denote boys engaged in occupations, but in British Burma many women have been included, and some also in Mysore, Coorg, Madras, and Bombay.

† These are males of all ages, the adults not being specified.

Table 28. Detailed Statement of Occupations of the People of British India, limited as far as possible to Adult Males.

Provinces.	Employed under Government, Municipal, or other Authority.				Professional Persons.									
					Engaged in Religion and Charity.									
	Military and Marine.	Village Police and Watchmen.	General Administration.	Total.	Ministers, Missionaries, and Teachers.	Priests and Persons engaged in Religious Services, &c.	Servants and Attendants.	Monks and Religious Mendicants.	Astrologers, Wizards, &c.	In Charitable Institutions.	Unspecified.	Total.
Bengal	10,314	181,295	19,869	211,478	168	195,779	188	1,112	5,269	—	—	202,516
Assam	1,382	6,388	433	8,203	8	13,595	—	4	207	—	—	13,814
North-West Provinces	5	6,775	1,942	8,722	14	54,213	533	279	687	—	—	55,726
Ajmere	Not shown separately		10,366	10,366	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oude	72,136	49,343	15,447	136,926	—	16,570	—	—	—	—	—	16,570
Punjab	47,136	76,503	196,367	320,006	—	125,408	—	—	—	—	—	125,408
Central Provinces	8,189	9,750	51,480	69,419	—	14,064	—	593	—	—	—	14,657
Berar	6,203	Not shown separately	2,756	8,959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mysore	Not shown separately		95,959	95,959	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,898	36,918
Coorg	Not shown separately		2,002	2,002	—	—	—	—	20	—	587	587
British Burma	5,262	9,593	3,340	18,195	—	6,352	48	5,864	—	3,618	—	15,882
Madras	34,746	19,911	74,594	129,251	478	39,515	11,671	2,516	4,729	—	18,477	77,386
Bombay	37,221	83,036	96,780	217,037	181	48,704	—	19,255	—	1,463	154	69,757
Total	222,594	442,594	571,335	1,236,523	849	514,200	12,440	29,628	10,912	5,081	56,116	629,221

Provinces.	Professional Persons—*continued.*													
	Engaged in Education, Literature, and Science.								Engaged in Law.					
	Professors.	Schoolmasters, Teachers, and Persons engaged in Education generally.	Moulvees and Pundits.	Students and Scholars.	Authors and Editors.	In Literature and Science.	Almanac and Pedigree Makers and Fortune Tellers.	Total.	Barristers.	Attorneys and Pleaders.	Mahomedan Judges (Kazees).	Clerks, Writers, Interpreters, &c.	Stamp Vendors.	Total.
Bengal	37	26,592	2,378	20,445	55	—	2	49,509	35	7,558	196	400	612	8,801
Assam	—	588	78	24	—	—	23	713	—	142	—	—	28	170
North-West Provinces	—	1,638	24,901	—	1	—	369	26,909	—	985	—	117	294	1,396
Ajmere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oude	—	779	—	—	—	—	—	2,805	—	293	—	—	—	293
Punjab	—	12,009	22,847	—	—	—	2,026	34,856	—	253	—	3,903	989	5,145
Central Provinces	—	505	—	—	—	—	—	505	—	409	—	481	—	890
Berar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mysore	—	2,369	—	—	—	—	—	2,369	—	49	—	—	—	49
Coorg	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	1	—	—	—	1
British Burma	—	12,061	—	—	—	118	—	12,179	7	331	—	512	—	850
Madras	21	14,385	528	—	580	139	21,053	36,706	14	1,583	194	340	279	2,410
Bombay	—	19,540	—	—	—	3,249	—	22,789	49	1,651	—	11,322*	—	13,022
Total	58	90,525	50,732	20,469	636	3,506	23,473	189,399	105	13,255	390	17,075	2,202	33,027

* Including 26 unspecified.

Table 28. *Detailed Statement of Occupations of the People of British India, limited as far as possible to Adult Males—continued.*

Provinces.	Professional Persons—*continued.*																		
	Engaged in Medicine.										Engaged in the Fine Arts.					Engaged in Miscellaneous Professions.			Total.
	Doctors and Medical Practitioners.	Oculists.	Dentists.	Apothecaries, Hospital Assistants, &c.	Accoucheurs.	Vaccinators.	Inoculators.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Cow Doctors.	Unspecified.	Total.	Painters, Sculptors, and Photographers.	Musicians, Singers, and Dancers.	Actors, Jugglers, Acrobats, Snake Charmers, &c.	Bards.	Total.	Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Surveying.	Miscellaneous or Unspecified.	Total.	
Bengal	30,673	—	—	899	2,934	1,078	261	6	296	—	36,147	4,454	59,402	1,520	96	65,472	1,744	—	1,744	364,189
Assam	1,018	—	—	14	37	11	—	—	2	—	1,082	165	2,524	11	—	2,700	21	—	21	18,500
North-West Provinces	5,244	5	1	283	—	305	—	—	—	—	5,838	188	16,447	3,415	1,443	21,493	—	—	—	111,362
Ajmere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oude	1,421	—	—	—	102	—	—	—	—	—	1,523	52	4,826	2,094	—	6,972	—	—	—	28,163
Punjab	7,091	—	—	—	3,229	—	—	—	—	—	10,320	—	48,618	13,681	2,895	65,194	—	—	—	240,923
Central Provinces	973	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	973	417	6,036	1,906	—	8,359	—	—	—	25,384
Berar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,402	1,402	335	2,695	3,556	—	6,586	94	1,178	1,178	1,178
Mysore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	54	54	8	33	65	—	106	—	2,634	2,728	50,052
Coorg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,947	746	1,906	1,313	—	3,965	207	58	58	865
British Burma	4,034	—	—	94	818	—	—	1	—	—	9,148	469	12,656	5,307	—	18,432	2,739	—	207	38,030
Madras	8,556	—	2	349	—	241	—	—	—	—	3,505	992	12,052*	5,716	—	18,760	1,428	13,604	16,343	160,425
Bombay	2,522	—	—	528	13	—	—	—	—	442	74,939	7,826	167,195	38,584	4,434	218,039	6,233	17,474	23,707	129,261
Total	61,532	5	3	2,167	7,133	1,635	261	7	298	1,898										1,168,332

* Including 97 unspecified.

Provinces.	Engaged in Domestic Occupations.							Innkeepers and Managers of Places of Entertainment.	Engaged in Agriculture.					
	Domestic Servants.	Barbers.	Washermen.	Sweepers.	Water Carriers.	Others, or unspecified.	Total.		Proprietors.	Tenant Farmers and Cultivators.	Farm Servants and Agricultural Laborers.	Managers, Bailiffs, and Landholders' Servants.	Unspecified.	Total.
Bengal	308,798	159,573	105,284	12,499	4,008	448,360	1,038,522	438	271,421	10,421,651	—	101,147	—	10,794,219
Assam	20,841	6,599	6,235	302	81	18,394	52,452	—	35,301	857,561	—	3,397	—	896,259
North-West Provinces	694,723	124,646	78,895	70,803	—	73	969,140	3,955	693,207	5,179,581	18,714	—	—	5,891,502
Ajmere	10,940	—	—	—	—	—	10,940	—	—	132,702	—	—	—	132,702
Oude	149,901	36,676	25,649	7,728	1,905	796	222,655	2,209	81,812	2,076,181	7,548	—	—	2,165,541
Punjab	106,725	115,560	58,936	272,523	128,015	—	681,759	14,408	3,195,455	1,765,397	176,440	—	—	5,137,292
Central Provinces	67,375	27,127	14,814	2,733	6,822	—	118,871	160	64,247	827,473	450,677	—	—	1,342,397
Berar	19,247	—	—	—	—	—	19,247	—	—	—	—	—	439,672	439,672
Mysore	35,173	10,192	23,764	128	942	23,112	93,311	43	—	—	—	—	1,034,678	1,034,678
Coorg	2,262	258	548	—	20	231	3,319	—	—	—	—	—	20,989	20,989
British Burma	129,223	—	—	—	—	4,297	133,520	98	554,096	34,649	22,049	—	—	610,794
Madras	239,869	62,245	126,211	33,726	2,403	57,299	521,753	278	5,038,131		—	—	—	5,038,131
Bombay	151,620	51,492	26,905	8,273	8,180	3,088	249,558	793	Not cultivating, 83,739 / Cultivating, 1,473,493*	1,136,850	314,144	—	—	3,008,226
Total	1,936,697	594,368	467,241	408,715	152,376	555,650	4,115,047	22,382	33,922,947		989,572	104,544	1,495,339	36,512,402

* Including 210 unspecified.

Table 28. Detailed Statement of Occupations of the People of British India, limited as far as possible to Adult Males—*continued.*

Provinces.	Engaged with Animals.													
	With Elephants and Camels: Dealers and Drivers.	With Horses, Mules and Asses.			With Cattle.		With Sheep and Goats.		With Pigs.		With Poultry and other Birds.	Hunters, Trappers, and Fowlers.	Unspecified.	Total.
		Dealers, Jockeys, Breakers, and Farriers.	Grooms.	Grass Cutters.	Dealers.	Herdsmen and Graziers.	Dealers.	Shepherds.	Dealers.	Swineherds.				
Bengal	1,101	990	13,654	4,085	4,509	44,360	905	45,800	1,335	72	516	1,125	—	118,452
Assam	286	3	314	62	3	699	—	1	—	—	—	89	—	1,457
North-West Provinces	632	2,989	588	—	6,477	19,175	825	12,073	1,131	—	—	1,882	—	45,772
Ajmere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oude	45	492	—	—	—	22,965	—	11,929	—	10,470	—	1,936	—	47,837
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	72,397	—	61,450	—	—	—	—	—	133,847
Central Provinces	1,738	1,118	—	—	1,495	111,301	1,127	—	—	208	374	1,482	—	118,843
Berar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,601	8,601
Mysore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,776	37,776
Coorg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219	259
British Burma	—	40	—	—	284	552*	11	—	272	—	3,748	77	—	4,978
Madras	—	34	—	—	3,890	77,026	—	89,094	—	—	220	1,647	—	177,716
Bombay	176	717	4,261	685	4,206†	240,429*	5,006	—	39	—	218	1,764	—	254,280
	289	2,329	—	—										
Total	4,267	8,712	18,817	4,832	20,864	588,904	7,874	220,347	2,985	10,542	5,076	10,002	46,596	949,818

* Including Shepherds. † Including 281 dealers in unspecified animals.

Provinces.	Engaged in the Conveyance of Persons and Goods.										
	By Railway.	By Wheeled Conveyance.	On the Backs of Animals.	By Palkees.	Messengers, Porters, &c.	By Ship.	By Boat.	Shipping and Emigration Agents, &c.	Keepers of Presses and Screws, Packers, and Weighmen.	Unspecified.	Total.
Bengal	7,379	43,520	9,716	91,666	34	7,690	253,940	1,686	7,379	—	423,010
Assam	—	77	1	1,748	—	44	9,300	39	35	—	11,244
North-West Provinces	—	18,414	21,593	6,020	33,341	—	10,220	—	9,496	—	99,084
Ajmere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oude	156	—	7,537	22,024	1,127	—	1,195	—	2,132	—	34,171
Punjab	—	31,204	108,691	—	—	—	13,022	—	—	—	152,917
Central Provinces	1,759	6,991	6,898	—	—	—	1,075	—	405	—	17,128
Berar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,127	13,127
Mysore	100	7,069	129	38	—	—	75	—	—	—	7,411
Coorg	—	600	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	656
British Burma	10	3,417	2,272	752	—	25,643	64	9	3,358	—	35,525
Madras	1,675	28,688	4,294	—	—	13,708	7,049	—	—	—	55,414
Bombay	10,108	21,526	17,209	3,043	68,883	24,078	28,394	296	5,549	—	179,086
Total	21,187	161,506	178,340	125,291	103,385	71,163	324,390	2,030	28,354	13,127	1,028,773

Table 28. Detailed Statement of Occupations of the People of British India, limited as far as possible to Adult Males—continued.

Provinces.	Engaged in Commerce and Trade.									Engaged in		
	Bankers.	Money Changers.	Money Lenders.	Merchants.	Shopkeepers.	Hawkers and Petty Dealers.	Accountants, Clerks, and Shopmen, &c.	Brokers, Agents, and Auctioneers.	Unspecified.	Total.	Manufactures.	Constructive Art.	Metals and Minerals.
Bengal	27,020	3,301	62,940	103,995	444,431	8,241	70,966	11,488	—	732,382	26,608	167,898	315,832
Assam	1,701	9	9,099	3,734	23,335	30	1,306	287	—	39,501	403	3,580	12,486
North-West Provinces	4,680	5,268	30,400	44,177	227,354	24,457	418	6,412	—	343,186	96,619	116,953	224,290
Ajmere	6,577	Included with Bankers		5,391	14,046	—	—	—	—	26,014	—	2,995	5,603
Oude	12,224			28,854	—	2,042	—	4,141	—	47,261	39,346	34,744	69,341
Punjab	53,263			37,215	280,285	—	—	13,836	—	384,599	121,616	169,182	272,638
Central Provinces	195	1,532	7,000	319	17,632	—	6,830	1,722	—	35,230	22,186	35,827	65,354
Berar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,525	42,525	—	—	38,658*
Mysore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,843	14,843	1,822	26,804	37,099
Coorg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	899	899	21	984	1,368
British Burma	85	414	104	8,680	56,548	8,460	1,324	1,495	—	77,110	8,176	13,332	9,250
Madras	7,954	414	—	266,471	149,851	953	21,677	2,758	—	450,078	32,358	102,764	179,506
Bombay	5,065	10,654	—	30,159	94,443	11,716	56,567	9,946	—	218,550	27,308	115,1[illegible]	141,246
Total	118,764	21,612	109,543	528,995	1,307,925	55,899	159,088	52,085	58,267	2,412,178	376,463	790,190	1,372,671

* Arts and Mechanics.

Provinces.	Arts and Manufactures, and the Sale of Manufactured Goods.											
	Household Utensils and Furniture.	Fabrics and Dress.	Books.	Vegetable Food.	Animal Food.	Drink.	Stimulants.	Perfumes, Drugs, and Chemicals.	Vegetable Substances, and Fuel.	Animal Substances.	Unspecified.	Total.
Bengal	88,271	647,615	9,840	275,869	440,867	42,988	51,716	10,551	31,913	39,671	—	2,149,639
Assam	951	17,637	7	3,335	64,247	73	4,415	461	1,081	335	—	109,011
North-West Provinces	23,760	498,370	2,910	180,693	38,455	7,263	18,407	15,267	5,904	25,150	—	1,254,041
Ajmere	—	10,020	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,618
Oude	10,001	131,733	711	93,942	19,258	9,386	17,330	3,354	2,004	20,945	—	452,045
Punjab	16,261	762,001	1,497	222,259	36,134	2,152	4,270	15,368	16,959	136,449	—	1,776,786
Central Provinces	16,910	219,736	281	22,764	40,492	4,628	8,484	5,961	12,584	41,135	—	496,292
Berar	—	22,246	—	2,396*	—	—	—	—	2,898	5,527	—	71,725
Mysore	4,985	95,993	97	6,088	—	—	—	1,937	—	11,418	73,316†	259,559
Coorg	530	532	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	75	3,099‡	6,671
British Burma	5,826	42,248	224	21,049	27,592	216	2,671	479	7,445	60	—	138,065
Madras	18,024	512,766	3,353	29,696	65,674	146,289	4,040	20,647	5,760	1,556	38,897	1,161,330
Bombay	22,430	284,979	4,081	77,710§	78,017	15,201	11,092	4,452	23,334	47,741	—	852,718
Total	207,449	3,245,876	23,001	935,863	810,736	228,146	122,425	78,477	109,832	330,062	115,312	8,746,503

* Dealers in Food and Drink 4,888 Artisans and 68,428 Dealers. ‡ 126 Artisans and 2,973 Dealers. § Including 2,227 dealers in Food, Drink, Stimulants, and Drugs.

Table 28. Detailed Statement of Occupations of the People of British India, limited as far as possible to Adult Males—*continued.*

Provinces.	Laborers.	Indefinite and Non-Productive.										
		House-owners and persons of Independent Means.	Pensioners.	Travellers and Guests.	Apprentices and Dependents.	Gamblers and Spies.	Eunuchs, Pimps, and Brothel-keepers.	Professional Thieves and Budmashes.	Prisoners.	Beggars and Paupers.	Unemployed or Unspecified.	Total.
Bengal	2,502,249	1,709	8,988	—	382	74	371	361	—	228,130	343,403	583,409
Assam	64,051	—	2,100	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,773	98,006	114,879
North-West Provinces	1,456,517	3,064	733	562	—	2	664	30	1,343	167,907	465,567	639,872
Ajmere	50,449	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oude	428,215	1,088	728	23,706	—	—	2,546	—	—	40,330	2,698	71,096
Punjab	333,004	4,602	5,426	74,750	—	—	—	—	—	243,301	91,814	419,893
Central Provinces	248,879	108	1,577	—	—	—	—	—	—	56,954	16,314	74,953
Berar	76,923	805	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,380	—	49,185
Mysore	273,176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coorg	44,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Burma	161,588	78	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras	2,080,885	20,750	15,140	4,106	1,372	—	—	—	422	111,814	14,172	112,037
Bombay	459,964	1,348	683	—	—	—	—	—	—	98,789	—	154,751
Total	8,174,600	33,538	35,520	103,124	1,754	76	3,581	391	1,765	42,757	—	44,783
										1,053,135	1,031,974	2,264,858

Table 29. Adult Female Population of Bengal, Assam, and Bombay, classified according to Occupation.

Provinces.	Government Service and Professions.	Domestic Occupations.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Industrial Occupations.	Laborers.	Independent and Non-productive, including Unspecified.	Excess over Female Adult Population.*	Total.
Bengal	19,590	97,648	199,677	45,783	808,964	238,704	19,931,270	−475	20,841,161
Assam	646	1,350	7,682	953	8,545	2,439	1,280,700	—	1,302,315
Bombay	7,877	42,931	758,965	28,477	616,804	274,152	3,574,321	−314,202	4,989,325
Total	28,113	141,929	966,324	75,213	934,313	515,295	24,786,291	−314,677	27,132,801

* The figures in this Column represent the number of those whose occupations are classified, in excess of the number of adult females. They probably denote girls under 12 years of age.

Table 30. Detailed Statement of Occupations of Females, in Bengal, Assam, and Bombay.

Provinces.	Employed under Government.			Professional Persons.										
				Engaged in Religion and Charity.						Engaged in Education, Literature, and Science.				
	Police.	Other Government Servants.	Total.	Missionaries.	Nuns.	Priestesses.	In Charitable Institutions.	Religious Mendicants.	Astrologers.	Total.	Governesses.	Schoolmistresses and Teachers.	Students and Scholars.	In Literature and Science.	Total.
Bengal	—	—	—	15	34	10,476	—	—	6	10,531	12	294	2,939	—	3,245
Assam	—	—	—	1	—	366	—	—	—	367	—	1	—	—	1
Bombay	325	322	647	17	74	1,273*	106	1,464	—	2,934	—	371	—	26	397
Total	325	322	647	33	108	12,115	106	1,464	6	13,832	12	666	2,939	26	3,643

* Including 7 unspecified.

Provinces.	Professional Persons—*continued.*											Engaged in Domestic Occupations.					
	Engaged in Medicine.							Engaged in the Fine Arts.									
	Medical Practitioners.	Hospital Attendants.	Nurses and Midwives.	Vaccinators.	Inoculators.	Cow Doctors.	Total.	Painters and Sculptors.	Musicians and Singers.	Dancers and Jugglers.	Total.	Total.	Domestic Servants and Zenana Attendants.	Gardeners.	Barbers.	Washerwomen.	Sweepers.	Watercarriers.
Bengal	493	—	2,729	63	5	72	3,362	626	406	1,420	2,452	19,590	77,360	111	4,793	8,894	2,272	142
Assam	12	—	20	—	—	—	32	239	5	2	246	646	1,014	—	21	310	5	—
Bombay	276*	50	2,166	—	—	—	2,492	86	582†	789	1,407	7,230	29,683	—	403	7,881	3,180	1,154
Total	781	50	4,915	63	5	72	5,886	901	993	2,211	4,105	27,466	108,057	111	5,217	17,085	5,407	1,296

* Including 197 unspecified.

† Including 10 unspecified.

Provinces.	Engaged in Domestic Occupations—*continued.*			Innkeepers.*	Engaged in Agriculture.				Engaged with Animals.							
	Makers of Caste Marks.	Unspecified.	Total.		Proprietors.	Tenant Farmers and Cultivators.	Farm Tenants and Agricultural Laborers.	Total.	With Camels.	With Horses.	With Cattle.	With Sheep and Goats.	With Pigs.	With Poultry.	Hunters and Fowlers.	Total.
Bengal	—	4,056	97,628	20	26,538	170,833	—	197,371	—	1,014	701	523	28	40	—	2,306
Assam	—	—	1,350	—	1,142	6,516	—	7,658	—	1	6	15	2	—	—	24
Bombay	84	456	42,791	140	Not cultivating 7,552 Cultivating 371,819*	243,141	128,355	750,867	1	9	7,909†	145	—	19	15	8,098
Total	84	4,512	141,769	160*	407,051	420,490	128,355	955,896	1	1,024	8,616	683	30	59	15	10,428

* Including 59 unspecified.

† Including Shepherdesses.

Table 30. Detailed Statement of Occupations of Females, in Bengal, Assam, and Bombay—*continued.*

Provinces.	Engaged in the Conveyance of Persons and Goods.								Engaged in Commerce and Trade.					
	By Railway.	By wheeled Conveyance.	On backs of Animals.	By Palkees.	Messengers and Porters.	By Ship or Boat.	In Warehouses.	Total.	Bankers and Money Dealers.	Traders and Shopkeepers.	Shopwomen.	Hawkers and Pedlars.	Brokers and Agents.	Total.
Bengal	—	375	8	—	382	—	3	768	4,830	39,007	—	1,178	—	45,015
Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	765	—	8	—	953
Bombay	293	116	311	21,922	143	582	519	23,886	85	3,812	182	475	37	4,591
Total	293	491	319	21,922	525	582	522	24,654	5,095	43,584	182	1,661	37	50,559

Provinces.	Engaged in Arts and Manufactures, and the Sale of Manufactured Goods.													
	Manufactures.	Constructive Art.	Metals and Minerals.	Household Utensils and Furniture.	Fabrics and Dress.	Books.	Vegetable Food.	Animal Food.	Drink.	Stimulants.	Perfumes, Drugs, and Chemicals.	Vegetable Substances and Fuel.	Animal Substances.	Total.
Bengal	—	32	5,262	5,173	111,714	68	187,322	38,411	953	3,647	436	5,163	783	308,964
Assam	—	—	89	14	5,689	—	1,355	1,203	—	134	27	33	1	8,545
Bombay	677	6,215	14,298	13,298	480,581	203	41,800*	39,855	1,262	2,453	741	12,127	3,294	616,804
Total	677	6,247	19,649	18,485	597,984	271	180,477	79,469	2,215	6,234	1,204	17,323	4,078	934,313

* Including 1,085 dealers in food, drink, stimulants, and drugs.

Provinces.	Laborers.	Indefinite and Non-productive							
		House-owners and persons of Independent Means.	Pensioners.	Witches.	Brothel Keepers.	Prostitutes.	Beggars and Paupers.	Unemployed, and Wives so described.	Unspecified.	Total.
Bengal	238,704	448	1,143	3	82	39,808	84,671	19,805,115	—	19,931,270
Assam	2,439	—	41	—	—	378	3,992	1,192,714	83,575	1,280,700
Bombay	274,152	2,236	517	—	—	18,588	51,082	3,501,898	—	3,574,321
Total	515,295	2,684	1,701	3	82	58,774	139,745	24,499,727	83,575	24,786,291

No. 31. Population of British India subject to Infirmities.

Provinces.	Insane.				Idiot.			Deaf and Dumb.				Blind.				Leper.			
	Male.	Female.	Sex not specified.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not specified.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not specified.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Sex not specified.	Total.
Bengal	9,547	2,931	—	12,478	4,530	1,375	5,905	18,499	6,686	—	25,185	30,869	15,468	—	46,337	31,161	4,649	—	35,810
Assam	640	223	—	863	94	29	123	524	230	—	754	1,797	821	—	2,618	1,854	284	—	2,138
North-West Provinces	1,971	769	—	2,740	1,472	589	2,061	5,506	2,436	—	7,942	37,360	29,391	—	66,751	8,160	1,939	—	10,099
Ajmere	(No details given.)																		
Oude*	—	—	288	288	—	—	—	—	—	836	836	—	—	8,270	8,270	—	—	688	688
Punjab	5,008	1,648	—	6,656	—	—	—	20,040	8,904	—	28,944	58,377	43,071	—	101,448	8,755	2,234	—	10,989
Central Provinces	855	401	—	1,256	—	—	—	1,986	4,662	—	3,648	5,275	5,786	—	11,061	1,436	782	—	2,218
Berar	—	—	789	789	—	—	—	—	—	277	277	—	—	8,473	8,473	—	—	1,432	1,432
Mysore	819	734	—	1,553	727	700	1,427	3,124	2,946	—	6,070	3,923	4,010	—	7,933	912	585	—	1,497
Coorg	48	51	—	99	42	10	52	133	88	—	221	177	163	—	340	61	21	—	82
British Burma	1,959	1,106	—	3,065	718	470	1,188	2,307	1,368	—	3,675	3,398	2,347	—	5,745	2,346	857	—	3,203
Madras	4,088	3,447	—	7,535	3,491	2,991	6,482	21,373	19,596	—	40,969	27,984	32,869	—	60,853	9,240	4,607	—	13,847
Bombay	4,090	1,772	—	5,862	4,727	1,903	6,630	10,235	5,322	—	15,557	18,629	15,724	—	34,353	10,055	3,845	—	13,900
Total†	29,025	13,082	1,077	43,184	15,801	8,067	23,868	83,727	49,238	1,113	134,078	187,789	149,650	16,743	354,182	73,980	19,803	2,120	95,903

* Details only given for one of the twelve districts.

† Excluding Ajmere and the greater part of Oude.

No. 32. Population of British India able to Read and Write or under Instruction.

Provinces.	Hindoos.									Mahomedans.								
	Under 12.		Above 12 and under 20.		Above 20.		Total.			Under 12.		Above 12 and under 20.		Above 20.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Unspecified.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Unspecified.
Bengal	(Details given for only a few towns.)																	
Assam	(No details given.)																	
North-West Provinces	62,567	159	85,969	20	320,712	90	469,248	269	—	10,346	33	10,663	6	38,569	10	59,578	49	—
Ajmere	(No details given.)																	
Oude	(No details given except of the number of boys and girls at school.)																	
Punjab	(Only the totals given.)																	
Central Provinces	29,022	1,410	23,504	457	55,565	176	108,091	2,043	—	2,130	152	1,625	95	4,736	168	8,491	415	—
Berar	(No details given.)																	
Mysore	34,945	482	32,753	399	112,182	675	179,880	1,556	—	2,451	205	2,265	270	8,940	432	13,656	907	—
Coorg	1,751	76	1,801	25	3,737	30	6,789	131	—	108	6	180	7	498	14	786	27	—
British Burma	353	51	596	29	4,766	78	5,715	158	—	2,218	251	3,208	620	13,538	1,214	18,964	2,085	—
Madras	(Sex and age not specified.)								1,377,465	(Sex and age not specified.)								91,461
Bombay	146,933	3,327	116,851	1,413	380,671	3,419	644,455	8,159	—	21,746	1,945	14,171	720	40,783	1,484	76,700	4,149	—
Total	275,571	5,505	260,974	2,343	877,632	4,468	1,414,178	12,316	1,377,465	38,999	2,592	32,112	1,718	107,064	3,322	178,175	7,632	91,461

Provinces.	Others.									Total.								
	Under 12.		Above 12 and under 20.		Above 20.		Total.			Under 12.		Above 12 and under 20.		Above 20.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Unspecified.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Unspecified.	
Bengal	(Details given for only a few towns.)																		
Assam	(No details given.)																		
North-West Provinces	496	86	692	67	1,596	115	2,784	268	—	73,409	278	97,324	93	360,877	215	531,610	586	—	532,196
Ajmere	(No details given.)									24,951	653	—	—	—	—	24,951	653	—	25,604
Oude	(No details given except of the number of boys and girls at school.)									—	—	—	—	—	—	372,903	9,962	—	382,865
Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,595	2,241	27,415	1,030	65,953	1,270	126,963	4,541	—	131,504
Central Provinces	2,443	679	2,286	478	5,652	926	10,381	2,083	—	38,664	1,305	36,440	1,322	126,650	2,384	201,754	5,011	—	206,765
Berar	(No details given.)									1,945	116	1,616	69	4,581	105	8,142	290	—	8,432
Mysore	1,268	618	1,422	653	5,528	1,277	8,218	2,548	—	53,225	3,794	70,118	4,664	226,555	9,512	349,898	17,970	—	367,868
Coorg	86	34	135	37	346	61	567	132	—	256,156	5,539	235,445	5,454	940,763	13,928	1,432,364	24,921	72,430	1,529,715
British Burma	50,654	3,492	66,314	4,015	208,251	8,220	325,219	15,727	—	185,652	10,793	149,391	5,561	489,326	12,988	824,369	29,342	—	853,711
Madras	(Sex and age not specified.)								60,789										
Bombay	16,973	5,521	18,369	3,428	67,872	8,085	103,214	17,034	—										
Total	71,920	10,430	89,218	8,678	289,245	18,684	450,383	37,792	60,789	667,597	24,719	617,749	18,193	2,214,705	40,402	3,872,954	93,276	72,430	4,038,660

Table 33. Statement of the Population of British India, with reference to the Cultivation of Land and the Land Revenue.

Provinces.	Total Population.	Agricultural Population.	Adult Male Agriculturists, above 20 Years of age.	Area, in Square Miles, of Land paying Government Revenue, Quit-rent, Tribute, &c.				Area, in Square Miles, of Land not paying Government Revenue, Quit-rent, Tribute, &c.				Total Area, in Square Miles.				
				Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Total.	Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Total.	Uncultivable.	Cultivable.	Cultivated.	Unspecified.	Total.
Bengal and Assam	64,599,743	—	11,795,677*a*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	211,454	211,454
North-West Provinces	30,781,204	17,376,967	5,891,502*c*	13,822*d*	11,602	39,066	64,490	2,126*d*	567	3,108	5,741	26,727*e*	12,109	42,174	2,661	81,403
Ajmere	816,082	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,661	2,661
Oude	11,220,232	6,542,870	—	—	4,667	12,455	17,122	5,269	—	1,074	6,343	5,269	4,667	13,529	527	23,992
Punjab	17,611,498	9,683,580	—	—	20,082	28,161	48,243	46,613	2,352	4,545	53,510	46,613	22,484	32,706	76	101,829
Central Provinces	8,201,519	3,058,022	756,350	19,788	21,309	22,323	63,420	20,056*f*	536	951	21,543	39,844	21,845	23,274	—	84,963
Berar	2,231,565	1,369,576	448,323	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,456	3,252	7,349	277	17,334
Mysore	5,055,412	1,034,678	687,113	4,650	680	7,175	12,505	10,376	3,260	936	14,572	15,026	3,940	8,111	—	27,077
Coorg	168,312	20,989	14,052	—	112	158	270	1,715	10	5	1,730	1,715	122	163	—	2,000
British Burma	2,747,148	736,573	379,913	4,784	3,037	3,290	11,061	44,458	32,080	124	76,662	49,192	35,117	3,414	833	88,556
Madras	31,281,177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	138,318
Bombay	16,349,206	4,188,613*g*	1,781,736*h*	29,386*h*	11,682*h*	43,646*h*	98,270*i*	12,212*h*	2,561*h*	4,500*h*	19,809*l*	41,598*h*	14,243*h*	49,314*h*	19,307	124,462
Total	190,563,048	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	904,049

Provinces.	Amount of Payments to Government for Ordinary Land Revenue. *a*	Amount of Local Rates and Cesses paid on Land.	Total Payments for Ordinary Land Revenue and for Local Rates and Cesses.	Average Number of Persons dependent on each adult Male Agriculturist.	Average Number of Acres cultivated by each adult Male Agriculturist above 20 years of age.	Average Incidence of Payments for Ordinary Land Revenue and for Local Rates and Cesses.				
						Per Acre of Gross Area.	Per Acre of Revenue-paying cultivable, including cultivated, Area.	Per Acre of Revenue-paying cultivated Area.	Per Adult Male Agriculturist.	Per Head of Total Population.
	£	£	£			*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Bengal and Assam	3,881,367	64,922	3,946,289	—	—	0 7·0	—	—	6 6·9	1 2·7
North-West Provinces	4,176,287	596,733	4,773,020	2·9*c*	4·6*c*	1 10·0	2 11·3	3 9·8	16 2·4*c*	3 1·2
Ajmere	39,905	— *b*	39,905	—	—	0 5·6	—	—	—	2 6·3
Oude	1,327,182	82,296	1,409,478	—	—	1 10·0	2 6·9	3 6·4	—	2 6·1
Punjab	1,914,946	191,604	2,106,550	—	—	0 7·8	1 4·4	2 4·1	—	2 4·7
Central Provinces	603,587	38,727	642,314	4·0	19·7	0 2·8	0 5·5	0 10·8	16 11·8	1 6·8
Berar	535,631	—	535,631	—	10·4	0 11·6	—	—	23 10·7	4 9·6
Mysore	717,728	30,766*b*	748,494	7·4	7·6	0 10·4	2 11·7	3 3·1	21 9·4	2 11·5
Coorg	26,336	2,018*b*	28,354	12·5	7·4	0 5·3	3 3·4	5 7·3	40 4·2	3 4·4
British Burma	422,045	26,652	448,697	7·2	5·7	0 1·9	2 2·6	4 3·1	23 7·5	3 3·2
Madras	4,354,480	576,169	4,930,649	—	—	1 1·4	—	—	—	3 1·8
Bombay	2,919,762	239,001	3,158,763	—	17·7	0 9·5	1 9·4	2 3·1	35 5·5	3 10·4
Total	20,919,256	1,848,888	22,768,144	—	—	Average, so far as can be shewn. 0 9·4	1 9·1	2 8·0	13 1·6	2 4·7

a Omitting the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the Naga, Cossya and Jynteah, and Garo Hills.
b These figures are taken from the Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1873–74, except in the case of Ajmere, Berar, Mysore, and Coorg, for which reference has been made to the Administration Reports.
c Adults taken as those above 15 years of age.
d Excluding the Kumaon Division.
e Including 10,779 square miles uncultivable in the Kumaon division, of which the details are not known.
f Including 19,400 square miles of State forests.
g Excluding the town and island of Bombay.
h These returns are by no means complete.
i Including 13,556 square miles in Kurrachee paying revenue, of which the details are not known; Kanara and the Punch Mehals are omitted.
k Including 510 square miles in Kurrachee, and 658 in Kanara, of which the details are not known.
l Including 536 square miles in Kurrachee not paying revenue, of which the details are not known; Kanara and the Punch Mehals are omitted.

c Adults taken as those above 15 years of age.

India Office,
London, 7th October 1875.

Statistics and Commerce,
No. 97.

To His Excellency The Right Honourable The Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,

Para. 1. I transmit, for the information of your Excellency, 200 copies of a Memorandum which has been presented to Parliament, with the tables thereto appended, showing the results of the Census taken in British India in the year 1871–72.

2. The work was one of great importance, and was, on the whole, most satisfactorily performed; and I desire to express the sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the zeal and ability shown by the officers to whom the work was entrusted, and of the industry and talent displayed in the reports which accompanied the tables compiled for the various Provinces.

3. Examinations had been so recently made of the population in the Punjab, Oude, and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, that it was not thought desirable to include those Administrations in the general Census; so that the inhabitants of British India cannot yet be said to have been included in the returns of any one period. I trust that, when the time arrives for the next decennial enumeration, arrangements will be made for taking it throughout the whole of Her Majesty's Indian territories, as nearly as possible at the same date. In exceptional cases, the expenses of the agency needed to make a Census of the people over a large tract of wild country may counterbalance the advantage of having a perfectly contemporaneous enumeration, or special reasons may exist (as in the case of British Burmah in 1872) for deferring it to a later period in certain divisions; but the experience of the recent Census has proved that these exceptions need not be numerous, and that, as a general rule, it is perfectly possible to have the Census taken at one and the same time throughout the country.

4. I propose to address you, in a future Despatch, regarding certain points as to which it is desirable that instructions should be given, in order to obtain greater uniformity in the compilation of the returns to be obtained on the next occasion of the enumeration of the people of India.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) SALISBURY.

No. 9.

Copy Statistics & Commerce Despatch to the Govt of India No. 97, dated 7th Oct 1875.

Referred to in Statistics & Commerce Letter to Madras, No. 18, dated 7th Oct 1875.

India Office,
London, 7th October 1875.

Statistics and Commerce,
No. 18.

To His Excellency The Honourable The Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

SIR,

I transmit, for the information of your Excellency, a copy of a Despatch addressed by me to the Governor General in Council, dated this day, No. 97, together with 50 copies of the Memorandum therein mentioned (which has been presented to Parliament), on the subject of the Census taken in British India in 1871–72.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

Salisbury

No 8.

Mis

Statistics & Commerce
7 October 1875

22/11/1881

1 The Letter to Fort St George

No 18.

Dated 7th Octr. 1875
Recd. 1st Novr.

Mis
S.O.S. 2681 - 22 December 1875

Transmitting copy of a Despatch addressed to the Govt. of India together with 50 copies of the Memorandum therein mentioned on the subject of the Census taken in British India in 1871-72.

Recd 1st Novr. 1875

Revenue Dept

No 2681

31/12/81

Proceedings of the Madras government

Under date the 22nd Dec 1875

Read the following

Despatch from the Secy

of State

Transmitting copy of a Despatch addressed to the Govt. of India together with 50 copies of the Memorandum therein mentioned on the subject of the Census taken in British India in 1871-72

J.E. 7 Oct 1875 No 18.

Ordered that the foregoing Despatch with its enclosure be communicated to the Board of Revenue

Ordered also that the copies

copies of the above rec'd
with the Despatch be-
: buted as follows.

Dep. Rev: for themselves & for distribution to Offices	25
Public Dep't - - - - -	1
Mil'y — do — - - - -	1
Public Works-do - - - -	1
High Ct. Orig. & appellate Jurs-	2
Sanitary Commissioner - -	1
Inspector Gl.: Indian Med. Dep't - -	1
— D.- British Med. Service - -	1
Insp't. Dc- Police - - - - -	1
-Dc- Jails - - - - -	1
Director of Public Instruction - - -	1
Mun. Com'rs for the Town of Sandoway - -	1
Central Museum - - - - -	1
Chamber of Commerce - - - -	1
Trades' Association - - - -	1
In Store - - - - -	10
Total -	50

L. To the Board of Revenue &c &c

G.O

Un Despatch de
Gandhi Ceiron
1871-72

R D

Mis

G O N. 2681 of 22 Dec 75

Les Ours