

General Statement of the Result of the Census

DISTRICTS.	Total population.	CLASSIFICATION OF		
		CHRISTIANS.		
		European.	East Indian and other mixed classes.	Native.
BENGAL.				
WESTERN DISTRICTS.				
<i>Burdwan Division.</i>				
Burdwan	2,034,745	326	207	357
Bancoorah	526,772	28	5	37
Beerbhoom	695,921	86	5	158
Midnapore	2,540,963	122	95	396
Hooghly with Howrah ...	1,488,556	798	601	1,184
Total	7,286,957	1,360	913	2,132
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.				
<i>Presidency Division.</i>				
24-Pergunnahs	2,210,047	3,842	1,326	8,599
Calcutta	447,601	7,265	12,315	1,776
Nuddea	1,812,795	152	61	5,764
Jessore	2,075,021	112	29	1,001
Total	6,545,464	11,371	13,731	17,140
<i>Rajshahye Division.</i>				
Moorshedabad	1,353,626	194	117	226
Dinagopore	1,501,924	21	.....	250
Maldah	676,426	26	11	6
Rajshahye	1,310,729	101	.....	2
Rangpore	2,140,972	28	13	32
Bogra	680,467	15	4	8
Pubna	1,211,594	29	3	66
Total	8,893,738	414	148	585
<i>Cooch Behar Division.</i>				
Darjeeling	94,712	419	1	136
Julpigoree	418,665	26	6	4
Cooch Behar	532,565	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,045,942	445	7	140
EASTERN DISTRICTS.				
<i>Dacca Division.</i>				
Dacca	1,852,993	209	5,752	1,883
Furreedpore	1,012,589	63	21	379
Backergunge	2,377,433	27	127	4,698
Mymensing	2,349,917	31	67	26
Sylhet	1,719,539	43	8	108
Cachar	205,027	236	22	151
Total	9,517,498	609	5,997	7,245

NOTE 1.—The figures for the Christian population are taken from the Census tables, though it may be quite possible that for some districts the Christians have been under-stated.



The Population.

69
SL

of Bengal arranged with reference to Religion and Occupation.

POPULATION BY RELIGION.				OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.
Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Boodhists and Jains.	Others.	Male adult agriculturists.	Male adult non-agriculturists.	
1,679,363	348,024	...	6,468	347,809	313,295	Bengalee.
487,786	13,500	...	25,416	81,366	84,758	Ditto.
576,908	111,795	...	6,969	156,366	62,364	Ditto.
2,285,568	157,047	...	97,735	586,987	212,524	Ditto.
1,186,435	299,025	...	513	233,977	244,182	Ditto.
6,216,060	929,391	...	137,101	1,406,455	917,123	
1,307,087	887,853	143	1,197	356,693	420,936	Bengalee.
291,194	133,131	869	1,051	6,626	255,451	Ditto.
821,032	984,106	...	1,680	346,548	199,561	Ditto.
915,413	1,151,936	...	6,530	430,740	244,567	Ditto.
3,394,726	3,157,026	1,012	10,458	1,140,607	1,120,565	
733,056	603,564	...	16,469	187,774	220,841	Bengalee.
702,235	793,215	295	5,908	368,923	113,813	Ditto.
356,298	310,890	...	9,195	135,487	68,262	Ditto.
286,870	1,017,979	10	5,767	247,497	141,074	Ditto.
857,298	1,291,465	61	1,075	543,997	154,605	Ditto.
130,644	556,620	...	2,181	171,426	45,274	Ditto.
861,314	847,227	...	2,955	211,253	158,665	Ditto.
3,427,715	5,420,960	366	43,550	1,871,357	902,534	
69,831	6,248	1,368	16,709	29,877	6,708	Thibetan dialects.
182,375	144,980	8	586	83,022	50,562	Bengalee.
...	...	...	...	160,960	15,496	Ditto.
252,206	151,228	1,376	17,295	273,859	72,706	
793,789	10,50,131	4	1,225	300,704	248,738	Bengalee.
420,988	588,299	...	2,839	198,955	119,363	Ditto.
827,393	1,540,965	4,049	174	498,690	239,329	Ditto.
817,963	1,519,635	...	12,195	514,667	212,949	Ditto.
859,234	854,131	...	6,015	347,248	179,453	Ditto.
128,219	74,361	49	1,989	40,462	29,074	Ditto.
3,847,586	5,627,522	4,102	24,437	1,900,726	1,028,911	

NOTE 2.—785,678 agricultural labourers, not classed under agriculture in the Census table (having been there put in 'Miscellaneous' under 'Labourers'), are here classed as agriculturists.



Bengal.

CSL

General Statement of the Result of the Census of Bengal

DISTRICTS.	Total population.	CLASSIFICATION OF		
		CHRISTIANS.		
		Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)				
WESTERN DISTRICTS.				
Chittagong Division.				
Chittagong ...	1,127,402	143	899	42
Noakhally ...	713,334	36	191	325
Tipperah ...	1,533,931	35	13	95
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	69,607	30	...	1
Hill Tipperah...	35,262	...	...	...
Total ...	3,480,136	244	1,106	463
Total for Bengal ...	36,769,735	14,443	21,902	27,705
BEHAR.				
Patna Division.				
Patna ...	1,559,638	1,620	600	480
Gya ...	1,949,750	102	19	82
Shahabad ...	1,723,974	257	146	58
Tirhoot ...	4,384,706	181	36	499
Sarun ...	2,063,860	95	29	83
Chumparun ...	1,440,815	85	8	1,214
Total ...	13,122,743	2,340	838	2,416
Bhaugulpore Division.				
Monghyr ...	1,812,986	510	438	194
Bhaugulpore ...	1,826,290	136	33	363
Purneah ...	1,714,795	181	130	92
Senthal Pergunnahs ...	1,259,287	120	92	180
Total ...	6,613,358	947	693	829
Total for Behar ...	19,736,101	3,287	1,531	3,245
ORISSA.				
Orissa Division				
Cuttack ...	1,494,784	192	212	1,910
Pooree ...	769,674	8	16	552
Belasore ...	770,232	31	50	449
Tributary Estates ...	1,283,309	1	...	302
Total for Orissa ...	4,317,999	232	278	3,213



The Population.

CSL

arranged with reference to Religion and Occupation.—(Continued.)

POPULATION BY RELIGION.				OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.
Hindoos.	Mahomd-ans.	Bood-hists and Jains.	Others.	Male adult agriculturists.	Male adult non-agriculturists.	
301,138	795,013	30,149	18	161,755	125,893	Bengalee.
180,253	533,053	61	15	151,619	53,323	Ditto.
540,156	993,564	...	65	338,530	144,114	Ditto.
598	1,378	47,875	19,725	14,710	13,284	Burmese dia-lects.
...	...	...	...	...	...	Kookie dia-lects.
1,022,145	2,323,008	78,085	19,823	666,614	341,614	
18,100,438	17,609,135	84,941	252,664	7,259,618	4,383,453	
1,363,291	192,988	...	659	214,709	276,685	Hindoostanee.
1,729,399	219,332	...	316	265,930	343,623	Ditto.
1,590,643	132,671	...	199	272,784	249,873	Ditto.
3,854,991	528,605	...	394	973,767	403,998	Ditto.
1,829,048	241,590	1	14	428,028	178,869	Ditto.
1,240,264	199,237	...	7	342,968	123,906	Ditto.
11,601,136	1,514,423	1	1,589	2,498,186	1,576,954	
1,613,546	182,269	34	15,995	285,488	268,495	Hindoostanee.
1,639,949	169,426	19	16,364	336,390	228,241	Ditto.
1,022,009	690,149	...	2,234	281,752	266,817	Ditto and Bengalee.
650,210	79,786	...	528,899	210,915	149,050	Sonthalee, Hindeostanee, and Bengalee.
4,925,714	1,121,630	53	563,492	1,115,045	912,603	
16,526,850	2,636,053	54	565,081	3,613,231	2,489,557	
1,430,040	40,013	19	22,398	267,360	185,997	Ooriya.
739,636	11,586	8	17,893	143,201	107,619	Ditto.
738,396	18,878	1	12,427	150,391	82,542	Ditto.
879,655	3,995	1	399,355	253,299	130,886	Ditto and ab-original tongues.
8,787,727	74,472	29	452,048	819,251	507,044	



Bengal.

CSL

General Statement of the Result of the Census of Bengal.

DISTRICTS.	Total popu- lation.	CLASSIFICATION OF		
		CHRISTIANS.		
		Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.
CHOTA NAGPORE.				
<i>Chota Nagpore Division.</i>				
Hazareebaugh ...	771,875	1,351	52	170
Lohardugga ...	1,237,123	91	3	12,687
Singbhooin ...	415,023	20	2	830
Maunbhoom ...	995,570	39	14	539
Tributary Estates ...	405,980	...	.....	...
Total for Chota Nagpore...	3,825,571	1,501	71	14,226
ASSAM.				
<i>Assam Division.</i>				
Goalpara ...	444,761	27	16	98
Kamroop ...	561,681	53	31	120
Durrung ...	236,009	55	6	195
Nowgong ...	256,390	12	2	165
Soebsaugor ...	296,589	75	7	201
Luckimpore ...	121,267	137	9	170
Naga Hills ...	68,918	.....	.....	...
Khasi and Jynteah Hills...	141,838	.....	.....	...
Garó Hills ...	80,000	.....	.....	...
Total for Assam ...	2,207,453	359	71	949
Grand Total ...	66,856,859	19,822	23,853	49,338

NOTE.—The details of population according to religion of Cooch Behar, Dooars, Hill Tipperah, Naga, Garo, and Khasi Hills, are not shown in this statement. The total, therefore, of the details does not agree with the total population.



The Population.

CSL

arranged with reference to Religion and Occupation.—(Concluded.)

POPULATION BY RELIGION.				OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.
Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Boodhistas and Jains.	Others.	Male adult agriculturists.	Male adult non-agriculturists.	
647,991	72,338	.....	49,978	197,625	36,125	Hindoostanee.
741,952	58,211	.....	424,179	280,219	67,393	Ditto and aboriginal tongues.
209,632	2,487	.....	202,052	74,666	44,643	Ooriya and aboriginal tongues.
827,936	33,622	.....	133,420	177,525	117,908	Bengalee and aboriginal tongues.
139,781	2,348	.....	263,851	106,099	14,643	Aboriginal tongues.
2,567,292	169,006	.....	1,073,475	836,134	280,712	
311,419	89,916	.....	6,238	103,662	42,257	Bengalee and Indo-Chinese tongues.
515,024	45,823	182	448	157,914	27,547	Assamese and Indo-Chinese tongues.
221,389	13,859	397	108	74,908	7,862	Ditto ditto.
245,615	10,066	291	239	79,248	4,217	Ditto ditto.
282,969	12,619	153	565	77,480	22,238	Ditto ditto.
115,638	3,826	449	1,038	32,877	9,146	Ditto ditto.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Naga languages.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Khasi ditto.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Garos ditto.
1,692,054	176,109	1,472	8,636	526,084	113,267	
42,674,361	20,664,775	86,496	2,351,904	13,054,318	7,774,033	



Bengal.

CSL

Statement showing the population of each of the divisions of Bengal, arranged according to Race, Class, or Nationality.

Race or Nationality.	Bengal Proper.	Behar.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.	Assam.	Total.
Europeans, Americans, and other Non-Asiatics.	17,135	3,305	239	1,517	412	22,608
Europeans ...	18,419	1,477	271	53	59	20,279
Non-Indian Asiatics ...	99,590	2,363	6	5	2,029	103,993
Ahoriginea pure	357,157	693,648	367,308	1,290,700	651,785	3,390,578
Semi-Hindustani Aborigines ...	5,110,999	2,993,483	672,595	797,176	614,248	10,093,491
Hindooes ...	12,425,750	12,299,908	8,231,799	1,524,277	672,522	31,154,256
Mahomedans ...	17,608,736	2,636,053	74,466	169,006	178,195	20,664,450
Native Christians ...	27,706	3,245	3,213	14,226	1,034	43,523
Others ...	415,753	102,619	68,102	28,613	9,489	624,276
Grand Total ...	36,111,228	19,736,101	4,917,999	3,825,571	2,127,453	66,118,352

NOTE.—The details required for this statement were not obtained in the Bhootan Doabars nor in the Hill districts of the Eastern Frontier, hence the total falls short of the grand total of the entire population of Bengal. Under the denomination "Others" are included persons of Hindoo origin not recognising caste, such as the Baisnabs, Saibysis, Nanukshahis. The great majority of the "Others" are Baisnabs of Bengal Proper.

Statement showing occupations of the adult males included in the Census of each of the Provinces of Bengal.

Occupations.	Bengal Proper.	Behar.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.	Assam.	Total.
Agriculture ...	7,259,618	3,613,231	819,251	836,134	526,184	13,054,418
Public service ...	135,838	55,362	28,027	8,632	3,990	231,849
Professions ...	272,455	61,302	47,468	7,395	4,152	392,769
Private service ...	631,139	344,553	63,318	42,592	25,341	1,106,943
Commerce and trade ...	561,236	263,379	50,066	32,037	20,012	1,116,730
Manufactures, including Artizans ...	1,421,535	590,026	205,349	88,415	16,594	2,321,919
Labourers not classed as agricultural ...	679,841	1,014,351	71,595	88,120	20,016	1,574,023
Miscellaneous ...	423,025	170,913	41,109	13,679	29,862	678,587
Total non-agriculturists	4,424,649	2,459,855	507,044	290,860	119,967	7,822,405
Grand Total ...	11,684,267	6,103,116	1,326,295	1,116,994	646,051	20,578,723

NOTE 1.—There were a certain number of boys under twelve years of age returned as having a separate occupation of their own. These boys were reckoned in the statement of "Occupations of male" adults. The occupations of persons in the Hill districts of the Eastern Frontier were not shown in the census returns. The net result of these two discrepancies is as follows:—

Total adult males ...	...	...	...	...	20,578,723
Ditto ditto as per this Statement ...	...	...	...	...	20,378,723
Difference ...	...	...	...	...	8,390
Being the number of boys returned as having occupations ...	...	...	...	48,373	
Less the male adult population of Khasi Hills of which no detail of occupations could be given ...	...	...	...	39,982	
	...	...	...	8,390	

NOTE 2.—Under "Agriculture," labourers returned as agricultural are included.

NOTE 3.—It is probable that a large proportion of the labourers not specifically classed as agricultural are really employed as agricultural servants.

NOTE 4.—The male adult population of Cooh Behar other than agriculturists, and the whole of the male adult population of Western Doabars, are included in "Miscellaneous," as no details of occupation for them are shown in the Census Statement.



Madras.

The first attempt made to ascertain the population of the Province of Madras was in 1822, when it had been 20 years under our settled administration. The number was then returned at 13,476,923 including North Canara, since transferred to Bombay, but omitting Kurnool. Fifteen years after, in 1836-37 the people seem to have increased by only half a million. In the year 1818 epidemic cholera appeared, if not for the first time within this Province, certainly for the first time within the memory of the then oldest inhabitants. From the time of this invasion until 1826 or 1827, a large number of the people fell victims to the disease, and in the year 1833-34 a more deadly epidemic than any former one swept over the land. In this latter period a terrible famine preceded the cholera, and in the Guntur District alone it was estimated at the time, by competent local observers, that more than one-half of the people had perished from famine and disease. The census returns of the district for 1822 show a population of 454,754, but in 1836-37 the number had decreased to 267,426. Admitting that the census returns of zemindary tracts were defective in 1836-37, it is quite certain that the calamities of adverse seasons, famine, and pestilence, during the preceding ten years, had powerfully affected the normal increment inherent to an Indian population. The first regular quinquennial census of the Province was taken in the official year 1851-52, or fourteen years after the census of 1836-37. The population on this occasion was found to have increased from 13,967,395 to 22,031,697. It seems clear from the great increase in particular districts that the census of 1836-37 must have been badly taken, and the population of many zemindary estates omitted. On this occasion the population of the Kurnool District (273,190) was for the first time included with the Madras Presidency.

The following table shows the gross results of the periodical enumerations compared with the results of the 1871 census.*

The increase in these twenty years was:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
From 1851 to 1856	... 3·7	From 1861 to 1866	... 7·6
„ 1856 to 1861	... 7·8	„ 1866 to 1871	... 16·1†

* Severe famines afflicted the people of this Presidency in 1733, 1782-83, 1805 to 1807, 1824, and 1832-33. In the latter famine, the loss of life was not confined to the Guntur District, but spread over a great portion of the Presidency. It was computed at the time that Government and the ryots, between them, lost in revenue and produce about 2½ millions of pounds sterling in consequence of the famine. (*Dalyell's Memorandum on the Madras Famine of 1866.*)

† Excluding the places the population of which was not included in the returns of previous years.



Madras.

CSL

Madras Population according to

Districts	Census of 1851-52 (Fussli 1261.)			Census of 1856-57 (Fussli 1266.)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ganjam	475,445	451,485	926,930	Not available.		949,747
Vizagapatam	645,323	608,949	1,254,272	670,272	613,971	1,284,243
Godavery	514,703	497,333	1,012,036	547,216	534,487	1,081,703
Masulipatam	282,178	238,688	520,866	328,455	295,353	623,808
Guntoor	290,526	279,557	570,083	302,113	291,100	593,213
Nellore	435,418	450,272	935,690	499,947	452,095	952,042
Cuddapah	759,121	692,800	1,451,921	704,362	646,789	1,351,151
Belary	643,371	586,228	1,229,599	613,207	562,880	1,181,087
Kurnool	140,529	132,681	273,210	Not available.		287,728
Chingleput	303,705	279,757	583,462	314,964	290,257	605,221
North Arcot	762,715	723,158	1,485,873	811,834	776,270	1,588,104
South Arcot	532,087	473,918	1,006,005	605,195	530,766	1,135,961
Tanjore	841,120	834,966	1,676,086	821,895	835,462	1,657,357
Trichinopoly	360,325	345,871	706,196	414,603	394,977	809,580
Madura	883,123	873,668	1,756,791	897,720	895,017	1,792,737
Tinnevely	636,723	632,492	1,269,215	663,685	670,659	1,334,344
Coimbatore	577,128	576,734	1,153,862	600,817	576,014	1,176,831
Nilgiris						
Salem	609,572	585,505	1,195,077	646,246	621,954	1,268,200
North Canara	542,769	513,564	1,056,333	581,948	545,090	1,126,938
South Canara						
Malabar	763,932	750,977	1,514,909	812,190	790,724	1,602,914
Total	11,050,111	10,531,564	21,581,675	10,846,557	10,323,825	21,170,382
Madras Town (estimated population) ... ..	...	...	450,000	...	...	450,000
Add population for which sex-particulars were not furnished by Collectors—						
Vizagapatam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puducottah Territory ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ... ..	...	...	22,031,675	...	...	22,557,855



Twenty Years' Growth of the Population.

CSL

Different Censuses. 1851 to 1871.

Census of 1861-62 (Fush 1271.)			Census of 1866-67 (Fush 1276.)			Census of 1871 (Fush 1281.)		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
584,047	552,379	1,136,426	650,482	585,308	1,235,790	779,112	740,976	1,520,088
746,859	668,793	1,415,652	1,002,600	920,958	1,923,558	1,110,034	1,049,165	2,159,199
696,227	670,604	1,366,831	722,713	704,759	1,427,472	803,603	789,336	1,592,939
615,436	578,985	1,194,421	664,089	632,464	1,296,552	737,495	714,879	1,452,374
527,035	473,219	999,254	605,955	562,709	1,168,664	707,392	669,419	1,376,811
563,236	487,868	1,050,104	597,661	547,098	1,144,759	693,400	657,794	1,351,194
647,675	556,999	1,204,674	680,698	624,300	1,304,998	860,172	807,823	1,668,000
377,559	349,218	726,777	397,479	373,278	770,757	490,883	468,757	959,640
349,934	325,436	675,370	413,366	390,917	804,283	475,368	462,216	937,584
849,990	804,567	1,654,557	Not furnished by the Collector.			1,020,678	994,600	2,015,278
594,490	532,970	1,127,460	658,184	603,662	1,261,846	885,922	869,895	1,755,817
817,384	826,786	1,644,170	851,855	879,764	1,731,619	953,963	1,019,763	1,973,726
481,633	457,707	939,340	504,241	502,581	1,006,822	583,134	612,274	1,195,408
927,734	928,672	1,856,406	963,115	978,274	1,941,389	1,112,066	1,154,540	2,266,606
684,244	685,077	1,370,321	754,391	766,777	1,521,168	836,515	857,444	1,693,959
619,425	596,495	1,215,920	725,370	705,368	1,430,738	874,975	888,290	1,763,265
754,307	738,914	1,493,221	819,218	800,015	1,619,233	27,192	22,309	49,501
401,464	386,978	788,442	426,730	412,958	839,688	459,729	458,633	918,362
557,180	561,901	1,119,081	931,040	925,338	1,856,378	1,134,889	1,126,361	2,261,250
12,092,820	11,513,648	23,606,468	12,375,190	11,926,728	24,301,918	15,527,630	15,355,995	30,883,625
...	...	450,000	...	...	450,000	194,676	202,875	397,552
...	...	300,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	300,041	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	151,929	164,766	316,695
...	...	24,656,509	...	...	26,520,052	15,874,235	15,723,637	31,597,872



Madras.

CSL

Table showing the Number of Hindoos, Mussulmans,

Districts.	Hindoos.				
	1851-52 (Fusli 1261).	1856-57 (Fusli 1266).	1861-62 (Fusli 1271).	1866-67 (Fusli 1276).	1871-72 (Fusli 1281).
Ganjam ...	921,832	944,662	1,133,496	1,230,106	*1,513,673
Vizagapatam ...	1,238,590	1,266,541	1,400,056	1,915,463	†2,135,432
Rajahmundry, Goda- vary ...	991,210	1,060,275	1,335,177	1,394,453	1,555,981
Masulipatam } Kistna {	497,796	595,735	1,126,982	1,220,942	1,365,709
Guntoor }	534,725	556,063			
Neelore ...	894,034	908,248	951,869	1,110,942	1,308,014
Cuddapah ...	1,355,804	1,253,803	974,611	1,055,674	1,242,317
Bellary ...	1,139,216	1,096,331	1,143,297	1,209,717	1,534,223
Kurnool ...	228,032	237,702	645,394	683,876	847,805
Chingleput ...	564,575	586,440	655,144	769,763	899,686
North Arcot ...	1,413,838	1,513,857	1,578,353	1,770,556	1,913,020
South Arcot ...	966,998	1,075,692	1,087,639	1,211,493	1,676,462
Tanjore ...	1,538,191	1,521,542	1,518,075	1,589,274	1,803,787
Trichinopoly ...	538,054	742,569	867,876	939,339	1,115,776
Madura ...	1,593,931	1,629,605	1,678,850	1,765,527	2,062,763
Tinnevely ...	1,133,648	1,193,866	1,211,446	1,343,980	1,506,621
Coimbatore ...	1,127,914	1,143,270	1,180,522	1,386,915	1,715,081
Nilgiris† ...					42,451
Salem ...	1,164,076	1,230,886	1,446,259	1,567,146	1,901,060
Canara ...	947,082	1,003,936	679,617	722,943	777,587
Malabar ...	1,112,212	1,165,174	1,244,050	1,347,708	1,637,914
Total ...	19,901,808	20,726,197	21,858,713	24,172,822	28,555,367
Madras Town ...	...	...	...	...	308,611
Pudocotta Territory ...	...	...	...	...	296,829
Grand Total ...	...	...	...	...	29,160,807

* Includes 133,185, the population of Vattiah Villages.

† Includes 314,483, the population of Jeypore.

‡ Separated from the Coimbatore District in 1888.



Growth of each Religious Community,

CSL

and Christians at each Census, 1851 to 1871.

Mahomedans.				Christians.			
1856-57 (Fusli 1266).	1861-62 (Fusli 1271).	1866-67 (Fusli 1276).	1871-72 (Fusli 1281).	1856-57 (Fusli 1266).	1861-62 (Fusli 1271).	1866-67 (Fusli 1276).	1871-72 (Fusli 1281).
4,536	2,874	4,491	4,826	549	556	1,193	1,043
16,489	14,857	17,737	21,030	1,213	739	1,308	2,185
20,998	30,338	31,496	35,173	430	1,316	1,522	1,463
27,331	62,050	68,778	78,941	742	5,389	6,932	7,670
33,629				3,521			
42,916	45,768	56,418	65,670	868	1,617	1,304	3,012
96,839	74,528	87,521	103,676	509	965	1,564	4,973
32,713	87,703	92,394	127,783	2,043	3,674	2,887	5,545
49,282	73,790	83,433	107,920	742	1,584	3,493	3,855
11,491	14,065	20,933	23,192	7,290	6,181	13,587	15,156
69,732	71,712	74,444	86,741	4,465	4,492	5,134	7,436
40,890	26,703	31,490	44,567	19,379	14,038	18,863	30,317
86,417	80,613	85,211	102,703	49,326	53,482	57,134	66,409
30,756	27,619	24,529	32,024	36,255	43,905	42,958	52,222
109,088	114,958	119,131	132,833	54,044	62,598	61,631	70,341
80,850	76,214	81,782	84,753	64,658	82,561	95,406	102,576
22,815	25,067	28,274	36,026	10,746	10,331	15,549	12,067
			1,936				5,070
32,809	37,595	41,558	52,312	4,505	9,367	10,529	13,333
79,235	70,834	74,114	83,178	43,767	38,041	42,626	49,258
414,126	437,432	478,245	531,609	23,614	27,539	30,425	41,642
1,352,992	1,379,330	1,502,134	1,806,893	328,666	368,425	414,096	496,693
...	...	...	50,964	...	...	...	37,067
...	...	...	8,506	...	...	...	11,360
...	...	...	1,866,363	...	...	...	545,120

Notes.—(1.) For Fusli 1261 (1851-52) the Mahomedan and Christian populations were not separately shown in the original returns received.

(2.) In the year 1871-72, besides the population classed under the above three main divisions, there were 21,234 Buddhists and Jains, and 4,328 persons were classed as "others"



This table is unfortunately incomplete, inasmuch as the population of the city of Madras could not be classified as Hindoo, Mahomedan, or Christian prior to the census of 1871, and in the 1850-51 census the Mahomedan and Christian populations were not distinguished. But omitting the population of the city of Madras, and without taking into account the census returns of the year 1851-52, we see that the Hindoo population has increased during the fifteen years 1856 to 1871 by 37 per cent., the Mahomedan by 33 per cent., and the Christian by 51 per cent. The increase in the Christian population is chiefly due to the spread of Christianity amongst the natives of India, and not to any considerable additions to the European or Eurasian populations.

Of the whole population 28,863,978 are Hindoos, 1,857,857 Mahomedans, 490,299 Native Christians, 14,505 Europeans, 26,374 East Indians or Eurasians, 21,254 Jains, and 6,910 individuals are undistinguished as to their nationality or religion. The twenty-one districts of the Presidency are divided into one hundred and fifty-six revenue subdivisions or *talooks*, the average population of each talook being 200,520. The 156 talooks are further subdivided into 55,421 villages, and there are 355.3 villages to each talook on the average. The great majority of these villages have their own communal officers, such as magistrate, accountant and watchmen. Each village on the average contains 564.4 inhabitants, but the average varies from 251.6 persons per village in Vizagapatam to 5234.4 in Malabar. In this latter district, the villages consist of large tracts of country called *amshoms*, and the houses are mostly isolated and surrounded by gardens or fields. The villages are large also in Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Coimbatore, where, as a rule, a number of detached hamlets surround the parent villages. The average number of houses to a village varies from 57 in Vizagapatam to 1,008 in Malabar, and the mean of the whole is 112.4. On the average about five persons inhabit each house, but the proportions vary in different districts from 3.55 in the Nilgiris and 3.98 to a house in Cuddapah, to 7.67 in South Arcot and 7.68 in the town of Madras. There are 226.2 persons to each square mile in the territory, and the proportions vary from 66 per square mile in the Nilgiris and 117.7 in Vizagapatam, to 540.1 in Tanjore, and 1472.1 in the city of Madras.

Of the whole number of persons included in the census returns, 23,714,578 reside in Government villages or Inam lands, 7,566,599 on estates permanently settled or zemindaries, and 316,695 in the State of Puducotta.

The particulars of the population of each district are shown in the following statement:—



Statement showing the Area in Square Miles of the Madras Province. Number of Talooks, Villages, Houses, and Population, with Averages of the same.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	No. of Talooks.	No. of Villages.	No. of Houses.	Population.	Average No. of Houses to a Square Mile.	Average No. of Houses to a Village.	Average No. of Houses to a Talook.	Average No. of Villages to a Talook.	Average No. of Persons to a Square Mile.	Average No. of Persons to a House.	Average No. of Persons to a Village.	Average No. of Persons to a Talook.
Ganjam ...	8,818	3	4,562	241,404	1,520,088	41.1	74.5	113,801	1520.6	182.9	4.45	333.2	506,690
Vizagapatam ...	18,344	2	8,581	489,419	2,159,199	26.7	57.0	244,709	4290.5	117.7	4.41	251.6	1,079,599
Godavery ...	6,324	9	2,202	389,712	1,592,939	62.6	177.0	43,301	244.6	255.9	4.08	723.4	176,998
Kistna ...	8,056	11	2,140	282,358	1,452,374	35.1	131.9	25,669	194.5	180.7	5.14	678.7	132,034
Nellore ...	8,462	9	2,174	263,320	1,376,811	31.1	121.3	29,313	241.5	162.7	5.21	633.3	152,979
Oddishapah ...	8,367	11	1,337	339,063	1,351,194	40.5	253.6	30,824	121.5	161.5	3.98	1010.6	122,836
Bellary ...	11,007	15	2,568	351,943	1,668,006	32.0	137.0	23,463	171.2	151.5	4.73	649.5	171,200
Kurnool ...	7,358	8	787	205,884	959,640	23.0	261.6	25,735	98.3	130.4	4.66	1219.4	118,955
Chingleput ...	2,753	6	2,562	141,434	938,184	51.4	59.9	23,572	393.6	340.7	6.63	397.2	156,364
North Arcot ...	7,189	9	5,292	329,844	2,015,278	46.2	62.3	36,649	588.0	232.3	6.11	380.8	228,920
South Arcot ...	4,873	8	3,198	228,761	1,755,817	46.9	71.6	28,595	399.7	360.3	7.67	549.0	219,477
Tanjore ...	3,654	9	2,935	360,984	1,973,731	101.3	94.0	41,109	437.2	540.1	5.33	501.6	219,303
Trichinopoly ...	3,515	5	1,644	210,690	1,200,690	59.9	128.2	42,138	328.8	341.5	5.69	730.1	240,081
Madura ...	2,502	6	5,459	443,513	2,266,615	46.7	81.2	75,919	309.8	238.5	5.11	415.2	377,769
Tinnevely ...	5,176	9	1,824	403,803	1,693,959	78.0	221.4	44,867	202.7	327.3	4.19	928.7	188,217
Coimbatore ...	7,432	10	1,575	361,109	1,763,274	48.6	229.3	36,111	157.5	237.3	4.88	1119.5	176,327
Nilgiris ...	749	1	17	13,922	49,601	18.6	818.9	13,922	17.0	66.0	3.55	2911.8	49,561
Salem ...	7,433	9	4,021	391,519	1,966,995	52.3	97.4	43,502	446.8	262.9	5.02	489.2	218,555
South Canara ...	3,902	5	1,288	184,569	918,362	47.3	143.3	36,914	257.6	235.4	4.97	713.0	183,672
Malabar ...	6,002	10	432	435,462	2,261,250	72.6	1008.0	43,546	43.2	376.7	5.19	5234.4	223,125
Madras City ...	27	1	23	51,741	397,552	1916.3	2249.6	51,741	23.0	14724.1	7.68	17284.8	397,552
Total ...	138,318	156	55,421	6,229,954	31,281,177	45.0	112.4	39,935	355.3	226.2	5.02	564.4	200,520
Pondocotta Territory ...	1,380	3	1,279	77,638	316,695	56.2	60.7	25,879	426.3	229.5	4.07	247.6	105,565
Grand Total ...	139,698	159	56,700	6,307,592	31,597,872	45.2	111.2	39,670	356.6	226.2	5.01	557.3	198,729



Madras.

CSL

Statement showing the Number of Children, Adults and

Districts.	Children.		ADULTS.		TOTAL.	
	Boys under 12 years.	Girls under 10 years.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. Ganjam ...	309,609	251,443	469,503	489,533	779,112	740,976
2. Vizagapatam*	370,235	306,506	570,890	597,080	1,110,034	1,049,165
3. Godavery ...	310,898	256,223	492,705	533,113	808,603	789,336
4. Kistna ...	271,008	233,490	466,487	481,389	737,495	714,879
5. Nellore ...	248,362	213,811	459,030	455,608	707,392	669,419
6. Cuddapah ...	237,325	205,334	456,075	452,460	693,400	657,794
7. Bellary ...	299,477	255,059	560,696	552,774	860,173	807,833
8. Kurnool ...	175,358	148,269	315,525	320,488	490,883	468,757
9. Chingleput...	183,370	165,662	292,598	296,554	475,968	462,216
10. North Arcot	385,495	345,292	635,183	649,308	1,020,678	994,600
11. South Arcot	344,384	310,306	541,538	559,589	885,922	869,895
12. Tanjore ...	355,990	317,259	597,978	702,504	953,968	1,019,763
13. Trichinopoly	219,777	197,754	368,357	414,520	588,134	612,274
14. Madura ...	480,264	380,984	681,802	773,565	1,112,066	1,154,549
15. Tinnevely...	311,876	273,981	524,629	583,463	836,515	857,444
16. Coimbatore...	338,298	302,560	536,677	585,739	874,975	888,299
17. Nilgiris ...	9,032	7,734	18,160	14,575	27,192	22,309
18. Salem ...	382,087	343,524	593,415	647,969	975,502	991,493
19. South Canara	165,322	137,470	294,407	321,163	459,729	458,633
20. Malabar ...	436,982	355,789	697,907	770,572	1,134,889	1,126,361
21. Madras ...	56,678	47,211	137,903	155,665	194,676	202,376
Total ...	5,841,827	5,055,361	9,711,570	10,357,631	15,722,306	15,558,871
Poodoocotta Territory ...	55,644	50,861	96,285	113,905	151,929	164,766
Grand Total ...	5,897,471	5,106,522	9,807,855	10,471,536	15,874,235	15,723,637

* Note - In the total number of males and females the population of Jeypore (Males 168,507
+ Females 140,579 = Total 314,486) is included, but not in the particulars, viz., "children" and
"adults."



Children, Adults and Nationalities.

CSL
83

Nationalities of the Population of the Madras Province.

Hindoos.	Mahom- dans.	Native Chris- tians.	Euro- peans.	Eura- sians.	Bood- hists or Jains.	Others.	Total.
1,513,673	4,826	679	149	205	45	511	1,520,088
2,135,432	21,080	882	378	810	91	576	2,159,199
1,555,981	35,173	585	451	385	39	325	1,592,939
1,365,709	78,941	7,380	77	208	.....	59	1,452,374
1,308,014	65,670	2,653	101	237	.....	136	1,376,811
1,242,317	103,676	4,608	93	109	4	387	1,351,194
1,534,223	127,783	3,354	1,213	978	327	128	1,668,006
847,805	107,920	3,644	40	160	2	69	959,640
899,686	23,192	11,480	2,090	1,571	147	18	983,184
1,913,020	86,741	6,316	336	666	7,889	310	2,015,278
1,676,462	44,567	30,219	123	370	3,861	215	1,755,817
1,803,737	102,703	65,262	389	522	239	829	1,973,731
1,115,776	32,024	50,822	623	630	143	390	1,200,408
2,062,768	132,833	70,445	175	166	13	215	2,266,615
1,506,621	84,753	102,249	197	130	.....	9	1,693,959
1,715,081	36,026	11,443	153	442	56	73	1,763,274
42,451	1,936	2,935	1,339	796	.....	44	49,501
1,901,060	52,312	12,684	256	377	28	278	1,966,995
777,587	83,178	48,938	130	190	8,339	.....	918,362
1,637,914	581,609	32,280	2,579	5,409	31	1,428	2,261,250
308,611	50,964	21,441	3,613	12,013	.....	910	397,552
28,863,978	1,857,857	490,299	14,505	26,374	21,254	6,910	31,281,177
296,829	8,506	11,328	8	24	.....	.....	316,695
29,160,807	1,866,363	501,627	14,513	26,398	21,254	6,910	31,597,872



Density—The average number of persons to a square mile throughout the Province is 226·2, but in the Tanjore District the average number was 540·1, while in the Nilgiri Hills the population was only 66 per square mile. The densest population of all is of course in the Madras Town District, where the 27 square miles of area have an average population of 14724·1 per mile. Even within the town of Madras the several municipal divisions show very different ratios of population. In the 2nd division, the population is in the ratio of 98,732 per square mile, while in the 4th municipal division there are only 2,500 to a square mile. Population on the whole is most thickly distributed in the southern districts, thus Chingleput has 340·7 to a square mile, South Arcot 360·3, Tanjore 540·1, Trichinopoly 341·5, Tinnevely 327·3, and Malabar 376·7. Nearly the whole of the Tanjore District is a huge rice field, irrigated from the Cauvery river, and the density of population is a direct result of the productiveness of the soil. In this district the cultivation is not dependent on local rainfall. The Cauvery river takes its origin in the Western Ghats in the province of Coorg, where the rainfall of the south-west monsoon is always abundant, and the waters of this stream and its tributaries are nearly all expended in the irrigation of the Tanjore and Trichinopoly Districts.

Dwellings.—The population of the Madras Province are accommodated in 6,229,954 houses, and on the average there are five persons to a house. Of these houses 371,960, or six per cent., were either places used as shops, and without inhabitants on the night of the Census, or they were simply empty houses. Of the three classes of buildings the following numbers are shown in the Census returns:—

Terraced ...	...	...	...	...	492,279
Tiled ...	...	...	...	...	147,420
Thatched...	...	...	...	...	5,180,146
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	110,109
Total					6,229,954

The thatched houses, as a rule, are about five to one of all other descriptions of dwelling place.

The Indian population live an essentially out-of-door life, and on this account perhaps they care very little for the embellishment or decoration of their houses, within or without. While the people of Southern India have, for the most part, cared but little for domestic architecture, they have been lavish in the construction and embellishment of their religious houses and water reservoirs. The temples of Southern India are mostly constructed of cutstone, gneiss or granite, though the *gopurams*, or towers over the entrance gates, are generally built of brick-



work and plaster decorations. The stone-work is often richly decorated with carvings, and many of the masonry tanks, as at Madura, and Mannargudy in Tanjore, are magnificent works. The best of these works are of ancient date, and some of them must have been constructed before the art of rock-sculpture of the Buddhist era had died out amongst the people.

Of the total number of houses 4,424,534 are in towns or villages of which Government is the landlord; 1,603,285 houses are located on permanently settled estates belonging to zemindars, and 202,135 are situated on endowed or free lands.

Sex.—Of the total population of the Province (31,597,872) there were enumerated 15,874,235 males and 15,723,637 females. In other words of every 1,000 persons counted 502 were males and 498 females. In the Bellary District the females are returned in the proportion of only 93·9 to 100 males, in Vizagapatam 94·5, in Ganjam 95·1, in Cuddapah 94·9. In some other districts, *i. e.*, Malabar, South Canara, and South Arcot, the proportions of the sexes are given as nearly equal (99·2, 99·8 and 98·2 respectively). In Tanjore the females are returned as 106·9 to 100 males, and in Poodocotta as 108·4. The proportion for the whole Province is 99 females to 100 males. Among the Hindoos the proportion of females is only 99 to 100 males. In the Mahomedan population, the females are in the proportion of 100·3 to 100 males, in the Eurasian 102 to 100, and in "others" 102·4. In eleven districts the returns show Mahomedan females in excess of males. The European population is peculiar in regard to the proportion of the sexes. It is made up largely of men in the prime of life who are in military or other Government service, and of men who come to India as a field of independent enterprise. In the army only twelve per cent. of the men are allowed to marry, and in other callings the natives of Britain do not usually burden themselves with family ties until their social position is in some degree assured. Hence in the European population of 14,561, there are 9,957 males and only 4,604 females. The proportion of females to males is only 46·2 per 100.

Age.—The tables showing the age are full of errors, but, as in other Provinces, they show that the young children below ten years of age are numerically greater than in Great Britain, while above the age of fifty the Indian population has scantier numbers than the British population, and in ages above sixty the Madras population is not one-half so strong as the British. More boys are born into the world than girls, but fewer survive to adult ages. In the large Lying-in Hospital at Madras, the records tell us that 112 boys are born to every 100 girls, and, Dr. Cornish remarks, probably this proportion obtains throughout India.



The following abstract shows the population according to age :—
Ages of the population in Quinquennial Periods.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0 to 5	2,804,112	2,878,039	5,682,151
5 to 10	2,309,560	2,158,112	4,467,672
10 to 15	1,427,802	1,160,232	2,588,034
15 to 20	1,635,368	1,871,488	3,506,856
20 to 25	1,298,768	1,389,455	2,688,223
25 to 30	1,458,582	1,555,278	3,013,855
30 to 35	827,794	706,018	1,533,812
35 to 40	1,132,714	1,112,467	2,245,181
40 to 45	517,332	430,074	947,406
45 to 50	777,113	803,319	1,580,432
50 to 55	278,673	233,450	512,123
55 to 60	517,214	564,645	1,081,859
Above 60	482,697	501,032	983,729
Ages unknown. ...	254,577	195,247	449,824
Total	15,722,306	15,558,871	31,281,177

The figures in this table do not include the Poodoocotta results.

Religion.—The numbers of each great religious class of the community are as follows :—

Hindoos ... ..	...	23,863,978
Mahomedans ... ..	...	1,857,857
Christians ... ..	...	533,760
Boodhists or Jains ... ..	...	21,264
Other religions (unspecified) ... ..	...	4,328
Total ... ..	...	31,281,177

The Hindoos are thus divided—

Sivaïtes ... ..	...	16,159,610
Vishnavaites ... ..	...	11,657,311
Lingayets ... ..	...	154,989
Other Hindoos (1) ... ..	...	892,068

Total Hindoo Population ... 28,863,978

Although for census purposes the sects of the Hindoos have been classified as Sivaïtes, Vishnavaites, and Lingayets, the great bulk of the people are practically worshippers of the powers of evil, in one or another shape, or of the deified heroes associated with the incarnations of Vishnu. Dr. Cornish, who compiled the Census Report, remarks that "the general decay of Hindoo temples throughout the country is but the visible sign of the waning vitality of the religion itself. Among the classes already influenced by western ideas, Hindooism is practically dead. Neither Deism nor Christianity has yet stepped in to fill the void in the religious life of the educated people."

(1.) These include a number of Hill tribes of the Northern Districts, of whom no information as to religious profession was given.



The Mahomedans are thus divided—

	Population.	Per cent.
Soonees	1,654,529	89.0
Shceas	69,302	3.7
Wahabees	3,954	0.2
Sect unspecified	130,072	7.1
Total	1,857,857	100.0

The Mahomedans of Southern India are in great part an aboriginal people. During Mahomedan rule forcible conversion was not uncommon, and to this day proselytism is going on among the lower orders of society. It is especially active in Malabar, where the slave castes of Hindoos are numerous, and treated with the utmost contumely by the superior castes. Conversion to Mahomedanism in their case means a distinct advance in the social scale.

The Christian population of Southern India is numerically important. It is made up of the following classes:—

Europeans and East Indians	40,879
Natives of India	490,299
Christians of nationality unspecified	2,582
Total	533,760

Besides these numbers, the Poodocottah territory contains 11,360 Christians. It is known also that Christians are numerous in the French territories of Southern India, while in the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, Christian communities, numbering many thousands of persons, through the tolerance of the old Perumal rulers flourished for many centuries before the Portuguese established themselves in Western India. It is worthy of notice that in the districts where the prevailing Hindoo faith has assumed the form of Vishnu worship, Christianity has made but little progress, while in those parts of the country into which the comparatively modern Vishnu worship has not penetrated as a popular cult, as in the extreme south and west of India, the converts to Christianity mostly abound. Nearly one-fifth of the whole Christian population is to be found in the Tinnevely district, and next to this they are numerically strongest in Madura, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, South Canara, and Malabar. Of the Europeans and East Indians 23,538 are Protestants and 17,341 are Roman Catholics, while of the Native Christians 93,228 are classified as Protestants and 397,071 Roman Catholics. Among the Christians whose nationality is unspecified, 926 are Protestants and 1,956 Roman Catholics. Taking the whole population, we find that 117,692 persons are enrolled as Protestants, and 416,068 as Roman Catholics. In this classification, 13,763 persons of the Malabar district, described as Mussulmans and known locally as *Nazaranies*, are classed amongst the Roman Catholics. This sect of Christians is found chiefly in the southern extremity of Malabar. The great bulk of



them reside in the States of Cochin and Travancore. The fact of their being classed as Mussulmans would seem to indicate a foreign origin, and their fair complexion and regular features tend to confirm the supposition that they are not natives of that part of the country. Mr. Barnell's conjecture, that colonies of Persians, or Manichæans, were formed on the Western Coast, derives support from the fact that this Christian community was in high favour with the rulers of Travancore in the ninth century, and that the Christians elected their own chief or ruler, who had to acknowledge the supremacy of the Cochin Rajah.

Occupations.—The adult male population of the Presidency, excluding all children under 12 years of age, is 9,660,973. The number classified as following some occupation is 9,930,012, or 63·1 per cent. of the whole male population. In many cases boys under 12 years of age have been entered in the occupation column of the schedules. The number of females in Madras who are pursuing some occupation is 27,973, and if the same proportion of employed women exists in other parts of the country, there must be a total of 2,222,824 females who pursue some occupation beyond their domestic duties.

The number of males engaged in the classified occupations is as follows:—

	Number.	Proportion of each Sub-Division.	Proportion of Major Groups.
1. Government Service, Civil ...	57,251	or 0·4	} ... 2·0
2. " Military and Police ...	54,827	" 0·3	
3. Learned Professions ...	37,249	" 0·2	
4. Minor Professions ...	172,116	" 1·1	} ... 3·3
5. Personal Service ...	519,350	" 3·3	
6. Trade and Commerce ...	534,662	" 3·4	
7. Conveyance of men, animals, and goods...	48,108	" 0·3	} ... 3·7
8. Cultivators ...	4,878,890	" 31·1	
9. Employments connected with dress or textile fabrics ...	540,061	" 3·4	
10. Employments connected with food, drink, and stimulants ...	335,287	" 2·1	} ... 7·72
11. Workers in metals ...	126,117	" 0·8	
12. Workers in constructive works, buildings, &c. ...	121,036	" 0·8	
13. Employments connected with paper and books ...	3,421	" 0·02	} ... 13·1
14. Household goods ...	71,805	" 0·5	
15. Combustibles ...	13,139	" 0·1	
16. Labourers for hire (unskilled) ...	2,071,692	" 18·1	} ... 2·2
17. Persons subsisting on property, or of independent means ...	176,580	" 1·1	
18. Unproductive, such as mendicants, strollers, &c. ...	103,778	" 0·7	
19. Persons unclassified under any of the foregoing heads ...	64,683	" 0·4	
Total	9,930,012	" 63·1	



Nearly one-half of the whole number of persons employed (4,878,890) or 31·1 per cent. of the males, are cultivators, that is, either peasant proprietors holding land directly under Government, or under zemindars. It has been ascertained that the number of holders, under lease (puttah) from Government, is 2,392,064, but the holdings are frequently subdivided, or the land is worked jointly by the several members of a family. In addition to the great body of small farmers, there are upwards of two millions of adult males (2,071,602), or 13·1 per cent. of the male population, classed as "Labourers," and probably more than three-fourths of these find employment in connexion with the land. They represent in some degree the classes of the community who were formerly predial slaves, bound to labour for their masters, and remunerated, for the most part, even to this day, by payment in kind.

Education.—Out of a total of 30,835,577 persons respecting whom this information was sought, 1,530,150, or five per cent. of the whole only, were so far instructed in the rudiments of education as to be able to read and write. There is a wide difference in the condition of the several districts as regards education. The town district of Madras naturally stands highest in this respect, and here 18·3 per cent. of the population are able to read and write. The District of Tanjore comes next with a percentage of 8·8; Tinnevely ranks third in order, with 8·2 per cent. of its population educated. The Nilgiri Hills have 8·1 per cent., and Chingleput district has 7·9. The northern districts are the most backward in regard to education. Excluding the population of the hilly ranges, Ganjam and Vizagapatam have only 2·5 and 2·3 per cent. respectively of the people instructed. Salem district in the south is backward also, only 2·8 per cent. of the people being able to read and write. The proportion of instructed strikes one as being unusually small, but it is accounted for by the almost total absence of education amongst the female sex. If we take the male population alone (exclusive of the Madras Town), we shall find that 9·3 per cent. of them are able to read and write, while on the other hand, only sixteen women out of ten thousand are instructed to the same extent.

The following table shows the numbers and proportions of the population able to read and write in the several districts.



DISTRICTS.		Population.	Number of persons able to read and write.	Percentage of Column 3 to 2.
Ganjam	...	1,338,976	35,362	2.5
Vizagapatam	...	1,844,711	42,449	2.3
Godavery	...	1,592,339	47,202	3.0
Kistna	...	1,452,374	53,173	4.0
Nellore	...	1,376,811	55,588	4.0
Cuddapah	...	1,351,194	44,179	3.3
Bellary	...	1,668,066	69,576	4.2
Kurnool	...	959,640	35,918	3.7
Chingleput	...	938,184	74,492	7.9
North Arcot	...	2,015,278	109,038	5.4
South Arcot	...	1,755,817	93,920	5.3
Tanjore	...	1,973,731	173,349	8.8
Trichinopoly	...	1,200,408	72,086	6.0
Madura	...	2,266,615	134,567	5.9
Tinnevely	...	1,693,959	138,074	8.2
Coimbatore	...	1,763,274	63,213	3.6
Nilgiris	...	49,501	3,990	8.1
Salem	...	1,966,995	55,133	2.8
South Canara	...	918,362	31,905	3.5
Malabar	...	2,261,250	119,071	5.3
Madras	...	397,552	72,865	18.3
Total	...	30,835,577	1,530,150	5.0
Pondooctottah Territory	...	316,695	19,857	6.3
Grand Total	...	31,152,272	1,550,007	5.0

Infirmities.—Amongst the total population, exclusive of the Hill tribes of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the following numbers of infirm were noted :—

INFIRMITY.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Insane ...	4,088	3,447	7,535
Idiota ...	3,491	2,991	6,482
Deaf or Dumb ...	21,373	19,596	40,969
Blind ...	27,984	32,869	60,853
Lepers ...	9,240	4,607	13,847
Total ...	66,176	63,510	129,686



Population of Towns. Cost of Census.

CSL

The insane and idiots number in round figures 14,000 persons. There are about 45 persons of unsound mind in every one hundred thousand of the population, and this proportion would appear to be decidedly low, as in European countries the proportion is more than one in a thousand. It is just possible, however, that a large number of those of unsound mind in India are not included in the schedules.

Towns.—Omitting the villages of the Jeypore country, and uninhabited village areas in other districts, there are 45,098 townships or villages with populations as follow :—

				Number of Villages.
Less than 200 inhabitants	...	...	...	14,509
From 200 to 500	...	...	...	12,408
500 to 1,000	...	...	...	9,508
1,000 to 2,000	...	...	...	4,999
2,000 to 3,000	...	...	...	1,310
3,000 to 5,000	...	...	...	862
5,000 to 10,000	...	...	...	403
10,000 to 15,000	...	...	...	52
15,000 to 20,000	...	...	...	14
20,000 to 50,000	...	...	...	27
Above 50,000	...	...	...	6

This abstract is sufficient to show that the people are mainly collected in small villages. More than four-fifths of the villages have less than 1,000 inhabitants. The number of villages with populations from 3,000 to 10,000 is much swelled by the inclusion of those peculiar divisions of the Malabar country called *amshoms*, which, properly speaking, are not villages at all. There are 99 towns with more than ten thousand inhabitants.

Cost.—The total charges for taking the census amounted to £17,303. On the 15th July 1871 the real work of the census began in all the districts except South Canara and Malabar, where the violence of the south-west monsoon rains renders out-door work impracticable. The final enumeration took place at daylight on the 15th November. Mr. C. E. Gover, who was appointed to tabulate and report on the results, died, to the regret of all, while engaged on the work which was most satisfactorily completed by Dr. Cornish.

North-Western Province.

Of all the enumerations of the population of India in Provinces, the Census of the North-Western Province is the most scientific and suggestive. The census of 1853 and that of 1865 had prepared the people for the numbering of the 18th January, 1872. The two latter, moreover, were superintended by the same official, Mr. W. C. Plowden, F. S. S., while such a question as female infanticide led to most careful and detailed inquiries



into the ages and the proportion of the sexes. But under the most favourable circumstances it will probably never be possible to dissociate, in the minds of the ignorant, the two ideas of a census and new taxation. In a district like Mynpoory it was imagined that Government had ordered a conscription to assist in repelling the Afghans as well as the Russians when invading the Punjab. Allowing for slight changes of territory the increase of the people in the seven years from 1865 to 1872 is shown to have been 3·65 per cent. or at the rate of 0·52 a year, raising the total number to 30,781,204. As this is very nearly the annual rate of increase in the United Kingdom, where it was 0·56 in the decade ending 1861, we have for the first time arrived at a law of the normal increase of our native subjects. This increase has an important political meaning. In 1865 there were 859 Hindoos to 141 Mahomedans in every thousand of the population. In 1872 the Hindoos were $26\frac{1}{2}$ millions to $4\frac{1}{2}$ Mahomedans, or 863 to 137. To every 1,000 Hindoos there are 599 agriculturists; to every 1,000 Mahomedans there are only 351 on the soil. The entire population returned at the Census of 1872 as inhabiting the territory under the North-West Government consists of 30,781,204 persons, of whom 16,413,642 are males, and 14,367,562 are females. The non-Asiatic element, including Europeans, Americans, Australians, and Africans, is represented by 12,433 persons, of whom 7,502 are males, and 4,931 are females. There are in addition 2,701 Eurasians, of whom 1,213 are males, and 1,488 are females; and the returns also show 7,648 Native Christians, of whom 4,000 are males, and 3,648 are females. The Hindoo population numbers 26,569,074, composed of 14,217,360 males, and 12,351,714 females. The Mahomedans muster 4,189,348, of whom 2,183,567 are males and 2,005,781 are females. Including Kumaon, the area occupied by these thirty and three-quarter millions of people is 81,403 square miles. The density of population is therefore 37 persons per square mile, and the figures show that of these, 201 are males, and 177 are females. The great density of the population in many of our Indian provinces has now become patent.

Density.—The North-Western Province takes a high position in any table of countries ranked according to population; and even among Indian provinces it stands out conspicuous for the number of persons it supports on each square mile,—having the highest density of population of any of the five Indian Governorships or Lieutenant-Governorships. Compared with European population, it stands third in rank, being higher than all but Belgium and England with Wales. It is almost exactly on a par with



Saxony, and is considerably greater in density than any of the other countries noted in the subjoined table :—

Countries.	Year.	Population.	Square miles.	Population per square mile.
Belgium ...	1870, ...	5,087,105	11,372	447
England and Wales ...	1871, ...	22,704,108	58,320	389
Saxony ...	1871, ...	2,556,244	6,777	377
Netherlands ...	1870, ...	3,915,956	13,464	291
Great Britain and Ireland ...	1871, ...	31,817,108	119,924	265
Italy ...	1871, ...	26,796,253	112,677	237
German Empire ...	1871, ...	41,058,139	212,901	193
Prussia ...	1871, ...	24,693,066	137,066	180
Switzerland ...	1870, ...	2,669,147	15,233	175
Ireland ...	1871, ...	5,402,759	31,874	169
Bavaria ...	1871, ...	4,861,402	29,347	167
Austria, Hungary ...	1869, ...	35,904,435	226,406	158
France ...	1872, ...	36,102,821	201,900	150
Denmark ...	1870, ...	1,784,741	14,553	111
Scotland ...	1871, ...	3,358,613	30,685	109
Portugal ...	1868, ...	3,995,152	36,510	108
Spain ...	1860, ...	16,301,850	182,758	90
Greece ...	1871, ...	1,457,894	19,941	73
North-Western Provinces ...	1872, ...	30,781,204	81,403	378
Bengal ...	1872, ...	66,856,859	248,231	269
Madras ...	1872, ...	31,212,150	141,766	221
Punjab ...	1868, ...	17,611,498	101,829	173
Bombay ...	1872, ...	18,983,998	87,639	159

If the tract termed the Kumaon Himalayas, which is essentially different in character from the plain districts, be excluded from consideration by excising the districts of Gurhwal, Kumaon and Dehra, we find the plain districts of the North-Western Province exceeding in density of population every other country but Belgium, and supporting 434 persons on every square mile. This figure, however, is surpassed by the adjoining Oudh territories which exhibit a density of 474 persons to the square mile. The Province contains no districts which come up in density to the high figures of Hooghly and the Presidency counties of Bengal, both comprising large areas. Benares, Jounpore and Ghazeepore are the only districts with a rate above 600; Benares, however, (797), comes within three of 800. There are ten districts ranging between 600 and 500. Bengal, on the other hand, has fifteen districts with between 800 and 500, against 13 districts in the North-West. In the Benares Division the area of cultivation is increasing quite in proportion to the growth of the population, but the actual produce of food is doubtless *proportionally* smaller as poorer land is resorted to and commons disappear.



North Western Province.

CSL

General Statement of Area and Population.

Division.	District	Area in square miles.		Number of Villages, Mouzas, or Townships.	Number of Enclosures.	Number of Houses.	Total Population.
		Miles.	Acres.				
Meerut.	Dehra ...	1,020	471	965	15,592	24,744	116,945
	Saharanpore, ...	2,217	...	1,736	79,734	197,235	884,017
	Moozafferungger ...	1,659	229	883	64,018	155,012	890,167
	Meerut ...	2,360	264	1,573	131,563	268,650	1,276,104
	Boodlandshahur ...	1,910	...	1,568	87,303	182,694	936,667
	Allypore ...	1,963	455	1,730	114,196	211,446	1,073,393
	Total ...	11,131	139	8,473	492,456	1,039,781	4,877,173
Rohilkhand.	Bijnour ...	1,903	603	2,002	72,147	158,583	737,753
	Moradabad ...	2,271	583	2,462	121,931	232,344	1,122,437
	Budaon ...	2,004	536	2,364	99,532	193,589	934,848
	Barilly ...	2,382	110	3,548	174,948	298,441	1,507,139
	Shahjehanpore ...	1,723	320	2,180	119,826	183,958	949,679
	Tarrai ...	919	693	591	24,808	41,732	186,558
	Total ...	11,806	224	13,137	612,692	1,131,647	5,436,314
Agra.	Muntra ...	1,611	498	972	92,494	188,975	897,689
	Agra ...	1,907	259	1,231	138,078	192,980	1,096,367
	Farruckabad ...	1,744	473	3,334	127,277	150,838	918,850
	Myapoor ...	1,696	186	3,750	91,696	128,707	765,846
	Ktawah ...	1,691	...	3,549	85,978	126,864	603,641
	Etah ...	1,612	...	2,920	78,182	...	703,927
	Total ...	10,183	216	16,036	608,655	1,028,784	5,040,919
Jhansi.	Jaloun ...	1,553	...	540	65,404	88,977	404,447
	Jhansi ...	1,567	...	607	50,881	72,795	317,626
	Lullutpore ...	1,947	264	648	32,336	48,773	212,661
	Total ...	5,067	264	2,093	148,571	208,545	934,934
Allahabad.	Gawnpore ...	2,386	536	1,985	182,220	272,232	1,156,955
	Mutteeppore ...	1,585	435	2,741	126,329	152,777	663,377
	Paoda ...	2,908	439	1,874	114,733	160,962	697,694
	Allahabad ...	2,747	190	3,503	258,742	308,900	1,396,241
	Humeerpore ...	2,286	384	744	79,045	121,011	629,137
	Joimpore ...	1,556	...	3,221	179,545	20,438	1,025,561
	Total ...	13,421	64	13,568	941,814	1,211,320	5,468,955
Benares.	Azimgurb ...	2,565	...	3,071	280,728	314,327	1,531,482
	Mirzapore ...	1,217	313	4,104	178,710	219,059	1,015,886
	Benares ...	996	121	1,919	129,561	158,200	794,489
	Ghazeeppore ...	2,167	600	3,726	228,464	285,007	1,345,570
	Goruckpore ...	4,678	513	7,097	360,949	381,237	2,019,361
	Bastee ...	2,789	...	6,911	247,672	248,268	1,473,029
	Total ...	18,314	262	28,827	1,425,084	1,604,098	8,179,307
Kumaon.	Grand Total ...	60,902	529	82,134	4,209,272	6,224,176	30,037,602
	Kumaon ...	6,000	...	4,608	50,683	77,624	432,214
	Gurhwal ...	5,600	...	3,944	37,887	57,293	210,388
	Total ...	11,500	...	8,550	88,550	134,917	743,602
	Grand Total of N. W. P.	81,402	829	90,684	4,317,822	6,359,092	30,781,204

The area of Kumaon and Gurhwal is not accurately known; that given is approximate only.



Creed.—The portion of the community entered under the head "Christians and Others" is extremely small, and comprises generally Native Christians, Eurasians, and the few Europeans who have been recorded in the returns, together with the sprinkling of Chinese, Parsees, Afghans, Armenians, Kashmerees, Nepalese. The entire number of persons distinguished as other than Hindoos and Mahomedans is only 10,640, of whom 5,909 are males, and the remaining 4,731 are females.

The Hindoos number 26,569,068, while the Mahomedans muster 4,189,348. Thus, out of every 1,000 inhabitants in the Province it may be said 863 are Hindoos and 136 are Mahomedans, while one person will be found in every 3,000 who is not Hindoo or Mahomedan. From the Census of 1872 there would appear to be 100 Mahomedans to every 634 Hindoos, against 100 Mahomedans to every 613 Hindoos in 1865. Considered in reference to locality, the Mahomedans are most numerous in the Northern Divisions. Rohilkhund and Meerut contain more than half (2,309,549) of the entire Mahomedan population. In the Benares and Agra Divisions another million and a quarter will be found, the great bulk residing in the former Division; where are the homes of 889,935 Mahomedans.

Distribution of the Hindoos and Mahomedans by Divisions.

Division.	Hindoos.			Mahomedans.			Proportion of Mahomedans to Hindoos.	Percentage of Mahomedans on total population.
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.		
Meerut ...	2,913,135	2,126,748	1,786,387	1,058,206	656,778	501,422	100 to 270	21.3
Rohilkhund ...	4,182,728	2,262,888	1,919,840	1,251,349	652,710	598,639	100 to 334	25.0
Agra ...	4,607,946	2,526,145	2,081,801	427,834	222,330	205,504	100 to 1,077	8.5
Jhansi ...	891,692	472,742	418,950	42,727	22,777	19,950	100 to 2,087	4.6
Allahabad ...	4,352,791	2,601,687	2,351,104	511,934	259,028	252,907	100 to 967	9.4
Benares ...	7,286,415	3,846,438	3,439,977	889,935	464,866	425,069	100 to 819	10.3
Kanoun ...	734,361	380,749	353,612	7,368	5,108	2,260	100 to 9,967	1.0
N. W. Provinces.	26,569,068	14,217,367	12,351,711	4,189,348	2,183,567	2,005,781	100 to 634	13.7

Agricultural and non-Agricultural Sections.—The agricultural community, including under this term only landowners and cultivators, is represented as 17,376,967 out of a total population of 30,769,056, or in the proportion of 56.5 to every 100 of the population. For other Indian Provinces the figures are—

Total population, both sexes.		Agricultural, both sexes.	Percentage.
Central Province ...	9,104,511	4,879,431	53.6
Punjab, ...	17,611,498	9,683,580	55.0
Oudh ...	11,198,095	6,542,870	58.4
Berar ...	2,231,565	1,369,576	61.4



Throughout the Province, to every 1,000 Hindoos there are 599 agriculturists; to every 1,000 Mahomedans, there are only 351 of the same creed.

Sex.—The proportion is found to be 533 per thousand males to 467 females; the females rising to 479 among Mahomedans and falling to 424 among Hindoos. Mr. Plowden has abandoned the physiological theory which he adopted in 1865 to account for this equality—that the warmer the climate and the greater the disproportion of age between father and mother, as in southern Europe and Asia, the greater the number of boys. The comparative paucity of girls among the higher castes of Hindoos only, leads to the inference that the neglect, as well as murder, of girls in infancy causes the disproportion. To that Sir W. Muir would add the greater vitality of males in a tropical climate, which this census supports, due chiefly to the unfavourable effect of early marriage on girls. Again, in provinces and countries where infanticide is rare or unknown, the disproportion of the sexes is less or reversed. Thus to every 10,000 females in the North-Western Province, there are 11,424 males—against 10,037 males in Bengal, 9,845 males in the average of 15 European countries, 10,707 in Greece, and 10,029 males in Italy.

Proportion of Females to every one thousand Males.

Provinces.	Year of Census.	In the total population.	In the Hindoo population.	In the Mahomedan population.
North-West Province ...	1872	875	869	919
	1865	865	861	894
Bengal ...	1872	996	1,002	989
Punjab ...	1868	825	816	856
Oudh ...	1869	928	923	931
N.-W. Province, agricultural class ...	1872	858	853	911
Ditto ditto ...	1865	852	848	883
Ditto non-agricultural class ...	1872	899	893	923
	1865	884	880	901
Oudh, agricultural class	1869	912	907	984
Ditto non-agricultural class ...	1869	954	948	985

Age.—The feature which most prominently distinguishes the present enumeration from its predecessors here or in other Indian Provinces, is the attempt which has on this occasion been made to classify the ages of the population. The great importance of information on this head cannot be over-estimated in connection with all inquiries relating to the physical well-being of the people. Other Indian enumerators had attempted



to distinguish merely between adults and minors, those below 17 years of age being taken as minors :—

Number of Children under 12 in one thousand of

	Total population.	Male population.	Female population.
North-Western Province, 1865,	356	370	339
Punjab	355	353	356
Oudh	360	376	342
Bengal	345	375	315
North-Western Province, 1872	331	339	323

These were so opposed to European experience, and yet if correct pointed to so fearful a waste of life, that in the report for 1865, being without other corroborative testimony as to the accuracy of the figures, Mr. Plowden remarked,—“ The large proportion of children under twelve in the total population in these Provinces would indicate a waste of life in later years, which I am not prepared to believe in until we have further information on this subject.”

Looking to the abstracts of ages in quinquennial periods, we find that, while there are in England 354 children of both sexes in every 1,000 of the population, in the North-West Province there are 382. Taking each of the first three quinquennial periods separately, it appears that, while in England there are 134 children of both sexes between 0 to 5, here there are 165. Between 5 to 10 this Province still shows an excess over England, the figures being for the North-West Province 126 against 116 in England. In the third period there is a falling off, the figures for England being 104 against 91 in the North-West Province. If we go on with the examination we see the population of both sexes between 15. to 20 is considerably above the number in England for the same term, the figures for the Province being 111 against 96 in England ; and again, between 20 to 30, and 30 to 40, the figures for the North-West Province are steadily higher than those for England. Now, if we turn to the decennial period 10 to 20, we find that in both sexes the number of individuals in every 1,000 is higher out here than in England ; but while the male population here maintains this excess at this period of life, the female population shows a much less proportion of women between 10 to 20 than is to be found at the same age in England. The absence of females in the term of life which may be called for India the nubile age, is made more conspicuous if the decennial term 10 to 20 be divided into two



unequal portions, the former comprising all girls between 10 and 13 the latter between 13 and 20.

The report establishes with care and force the conclusions to be drawn from this large proportion as to the high rate of mortality which prevails in the North-Western Province. Something must be set down to infanticide and neglect of infant life, something possibly to the concealment of girls, or some other reason which makes the numbers of females between 10 and 15 years to fall off sensibly; but the main cause of the disproportion is undoubtedly "the high birth-rate, with a higher rate of mortality and a lower average duration of life, than any country of Europe for which we have figures, except Austria and Russia." For the causes of this high mortality Mr. Plowden points to the poor and insufficient food of the people, their inadequate clothing, and the prevalence of the epidemics of small-pox and low fever, Elliottson says—"The average life of all ranks in the peninsula of India falls one-eighth below what it is in Europe, and the sixtieth year is seldom attained there." Now, the average of the duration of life in the seven countries, England, France, Holland, Prussia, Italy, Spain, and Russia, is a little below 35 years. If, therefore, Elliottson is correct, and India is one-eighth below the average, we get a mean duration of life of 30 years and 8 months, or a term shorter by a year and two months than is the average duration of life in Italy.

The Infirm.—There can be little doubt that the information now put on record in regard to the numbers of the insane, idiots, deaf and dumb, blind, and lepers, is not in any way to be taken as a correct representation of the extent to which persons afflicted with these infirmities are to be found in the various localities of the Province. It can only be looked upon as a commencement of the work which has yet to be completed. Nor can the figures showing the number of Hindoos and Mahomedans who are so afflicted, be taken as a truthful statement of facts.

		Hindoo.	Mahomedans,
<i>Insane.</i>	—Both sexes,	2,248	492
	Males,	1,647	324
	Females,	601	168
<i>Idiots.</i>	—Both sexes,	1,818	243
	Males,	1,317	155
	Females,	501	88
<i>Deaf and Dumb.</i>	—Both sexes,	6,929	1,013
	Males,	4,832	674
	Females,	2,097	339
<i>Blind.</i>	—Both sexes,	57,273	9,478
	Males,	31,961	5,399
	Females,	25,312	4,079
<i>Lepers.</i>	—Both sexes,	9,011	1,083
	Males,	7,262	898
	Females,	1,749	190



Mr. Plowden and Dr. J. Cleghorn attribute insanity to starvation among the lower orders. Dr. Planck, the Sanitary Commissioner, notes in his annual reports year after year the existence in different parts of the country of an amount of poverty which it is sad to contemplate. Sir William Muir believes that during the period of thirty-five years, over which his experience extends, the improvement in the status of the agricultural population, in all matters affecting their comfort and prosperity, has been very considerable.

Castes.—A really scientific and sound classification is hardly possible in the face of the general ignorance of this subject which prevails among the people themselves, the frequency with which the same caste is called by different names in different places, and the tendency to confuse caste with occupation in the lower classes. But the attempt to distinguish castes reveals these to whom the stigma of infanticide can with the greatest certainty be affixed :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Percentages.
Total population of N.-W. P., ...	4,828,701	3,992,431	45.1
Brahmins	528,215	434,660	45.1
Bunnyas,	158,398	136,685	46.3
Rajpoots	342,185	255,248	42.7
Jats,	138,501	100,115	41.9
Goojurs,	71,631	53,387	40.6

The castes predominant in numbers are not numerous. Those which are most conspicuous from this point of view are shown on the next page. It will be seen from this that 50 out of the 304 designations comprise the main body of the persons classed under "other castes." Two great castes, the Chamars and Aheers, contain nearly one-third of the whole, and the Chamars by themselves compose more than one-tenth of the entire population and almost one-sixth of the Hindoos. Nearest in number to the Aheers, who exceed two millions and a quarter, come Kurmees (945,959), Kahars (726,160), Jats (724,096), Kolees (707,183), Kachhis (674,071) and Lodhas (642,334). After these well-known agricultural castes come—Gadarias (587,838), and next to them Hajjams (465,381), the barbers and "match-makers of Indian life."



North-Western Province.

CSL

List of the Castes containing large numbers.

Chamar, ...	3,870,801	Samar, ...	196,605
Aheers, ...	2,246,933	Bharbhunja, ...	157,167
Kurnice, ...	945,959	Khatik, ...	132,893
Kahar, ...	726,160	Ahar, ...	104,159
Jat, ...	724,086	Morai, ...	104,099
Kolee, ...	707,183	Taga, ...	99,259
Kachhee, ...	674,071	Gond, ...	93,530
Lodha, ...	642,334	Dhanak, ...	92,025
Gadariah, ...	587,848	Darzi, ...	86,286
Hajjam, ...	465,381	Jogee, ...	72,050
Teleo, ...	452,163	Bats, ...	71,627
Mallah, ...	451,852	Goshain, ...	67,720
Kumhar, ...	436,517	Sance, ...	63,867
Satwar, ...	41,639	Dusadd, ...	61,686
Kisan, ...	382,193	Tamolee, ...	61,330
Lohar, ...	373,345	Bairagi, ...	61,282
Barhai, ...	364,514	Dhuma, ...	53,522
Knith, ...	342,829	Bind, ...	53,519
Maleo, ...	339,423	Mahajan, ...	51,515
Khakrobe, ...	334,599	Orh, ...	45,336
Dhobee, ...	333,422	Khagee, ...	41,184
Kalal, ...	294,675	Arakh, ...	41,135
Pasi, ...	277,119	Julaha, ...	41,134
Gujar, ...	258,855		
Bhar, ...	243,462		
Karoo, ...	242,706		
Nunera, ...	211,139	Total, ...	18,824,148

The religious mendicants and devotees number 242,086 against 195,656 shown under the same class in 1865. It must not, however, be understood from this that the numbers of these several castes have increased. It is more probable that the classification in the two enumerations has not been uniform. Twenty-four separate tribes are shown of whom Jogees, Goshaens, and Bairagees alone attain high numbers. The first caste contains 72,050, the Goshaens 67,720, and the Bairagees 61,282. All over the Province 21·2 per cent. of the Hindoos are returned as Brahmins, 9 as Rajpoots, 3·9 as Buniyas and 74·9 as of other castes.

Occupations.—Of 10,352,592 males not less than 15 years of age, the six great classes of occupation into which Dr. Farr's classification divides the people contain the following numbers:—

Professional (class I.)	...	122,030
Domestic (class II.)	...	973,072
Commercial (class III.)	...	447,786
Agricultural (class IV.)	...	5,937,274
Industrial (class V.)	...	1,247,004
Indefinite and non-productive (class VI.)	...	1,625,426

It thus appears how largely the agricultural interests predominate over all others in this country. On examining the state-



ment in detail, we find the orders composing these classes to come

CLASS I.—Professional.

Order	I.—Government servants ...	8,717
"	II.—Engaged in defence of the country ...	11,097
"	III.—The learned professions—literature arts, and sciences, &c., ...	113,308

CLASS II.—Domestic.

"	IV.—Midwives (omitted.)	
"	V.—Engaged in entertaining and performing personal offices for men ...	973,072

CLASS III.—Commercial.

"	VI.—Persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money and goods of various kinds... ..	347,703
"	VII.—Engaged in conveyance of men, animals, and goods	99,083

CLASS IV.—Agricultural.

"	VIII.—Persons possessing or working the land ...	5,891,502
"	IX.—Persons engaged about animals ...	45,772

CLASS V.—Industrial.

"	X.—Arts and mechanics	116,636
"	XI.—Textile fabrics and dress	492,292
"	XII.—Food and drink	229,781
"	XIII.—Dealers in animal substances	26,023
"	XIV.—Dealers in vegetable substances	140,772
"	XV.—Dealers in minerals	241,440

CLASS VI.—Indefinite and unproductive.

"	XVI.—Labourers and others; branch of labour undefined	1,450,517
"	XVII.—Persons of rank or property not returned under any office or occupation	2,274
"	XVIII.—Persons supported by the community and of no specified occupation	172,645

This last order comprises, in the present Census, occupations which would not be proclaimed in other countries. Some of those observed in the returns of 1865 have, however, disappeared from the statement for 1872. There are no "flatterers for gain" or "sturdy beggars" recorded on this occasion, and the vagabond who announced his calling as such in the Agra District has disappeared; but there are still 3,677 alms-takers, 1 gambler, and 30 bad characters, who, it is gratifying to find, are considerably reduced in numbers since 1865. The pimps, on the other hand, have increased their numbers to 558. There are 10 pedigree-makers, 75 jesters, 29 mimics, 98 astrologers, 41 charmers, 8 snake-charmers, 69 wrestlers, 1 diver, 405 tomb-keepers, 279 devotees, 359 almanac-makers, and last on the list comes 1 speech-maker in the Benares District.

The entries in order I. are worthless so far as giving any indication of the number of Government servants in the Province;



North-Western Province.

CSL

but this accurate official table shows 95,258 persons in this order :—

Collectors, Deputy Commissioners, and establishment,	...	7,082
Land Revenue, Settlement Charges,	...	4,991
Excise or Abkaree,	... } Commissioners, &c., }	479
Assessed Taxes,	...	46
Salt,	... } Collectors, &c., }	3,428
	... } Assistant Commissioners, &c., }	1,083
Stamps,	...	60
Administration,	...	382
Commissioners,	...	180
Currency Office,	...	12
Meteorological Department,	...	22
Botanical Gardens,	...	132
Law and Justice,	...	5,025
Ecclesiastical,	...	171
Political Agencies,	...	7
Inspector-General, &c.,	...	20
Central Jails,	...	651
District Jails,	...	1,007
Registration Department,	...	494
Government Railway Police,	...	482
Education,	...	1,050
Medical,	...	750
Police and Village Chowkeedars,	...	67,754
Total		95,258

It was thought possible to secure some information in regard to the employments of the women of the country, but the returns are too worthless for publication.

Rural and Urban Population.—There are now 204 towns with a population exceeding 5,000 inhabitants against 198 in 1865. The population of these towns is 3,093,941 (males 1,621,119, females 1,472,822). In 1865, the urban population, excluding Ajmere and the six grants erroneously shown in Goruckpore as towns, was 2,910,303. There has, therefore, been an increase of 183,638, or 6·3 per cent., in the seven years that have elapsed since the Census of 1865 in the urban population of these Provinces, while the total population has increased 3·7 per cent. Thirteen of these towns have populations exceeding 50,000 : in fourteen the inhabitants vary from 20,000 to 50,000 : in fifteen the population is within the limits 15,000—20,000. In twenty-six it varies between 10,000—15,000, and in the remaining 137 cases the towns have populations less in numbers than 10,000, but exceeding 5,000.

Benares still heads the list as the most populous city in the Province with 175,188 inhabitants against 173,352 in 1865. The remainder of the cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants come in the following order :—



Progress of the Population. Houses.

CSL

	1872.		1865.
	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Against</i>	<i>Population.</i>
Agra,	149,008		142,661
Allahabad,	143,693	"	105,926
Cawnpore,	122,770	"	113,601
Bareilly,	102,982	"	105,649
Meerut,	81,386	"	79,378
Furruckabad,	79,204	"	73,110
Shahjehanpore,	72,126	"	71,719
Mirzapore,	67,274	"	71,849
Moradabad,	62,417	"	57,304
Muttra,	59,281	"	51,540
Allygurh,	58,539	"	48,403
Goruckpore	51,117	"	50,853

In Mirzapore, which shows a decrease, the diminution is no doubt attributable to the decreased commercial activity of the town.

Progress of the Population.—Allowing for the exclusion of Ajmere, the total population of the province recorded in 1872 has increased 3·6 per cent. The males have not increased so much as the females, the figures being males 3·2 per cent., females 4·3 per cent. The only two Divisions in which the numbers have decreased are Allahabad, where the fall has been '99, and Jhansie, where it has been 6·98 per cent. In the Doab Districts, Cawnpore and Futtehpore, the decrease is not easy to be accounted for; in the Bundelkhund Districts it is due to the famine of 1868-69.

Houses.—The number of persons per enclosure continued much the same now as was shown in 1865, the average for the Province being 7. It varies, however, considerably in different parts of the country. Excluding Kumaon, the number of houses classed as of the better sort is 400,836, and the number of persons living in them is 1,846,313; of the inferior sort the number is 5,823,289, and the number of residents in them is 28,179,573. It would thus appear that the average number of persons residing in each house of the better kind is somewhat less than the average number of persons residing in each house of the inferior sort, or 4·6 to 4·8.

Cost.—The census was taken by 84,277 enumerators and the cost did not exceed, in all, £17,000.

The Central Province.

The Second Census of the Central Province was taken on the night of the 25th January 1872. More than five years had elapsed since the first Census was taken on the 5th November 1866.



Central Province.

CSL

The intervening period had been marked by changes the influences of which in connection with the fluctuations of population were likely to be apparent both in towns and rural tracts. A main line of Railway was completed through the whole length of the Province, stimulating the advance of old centres of trade in some cases, modifying their importance in others, and tending to establish new centres in places hitherto unimportant and comparatively unknown. Then, as regards the rural population, the Census figures might be expected to show the effect in different localities of the unequal pressure of the famine in 1869, and of the ravages caused by the severe visitation of epidemic cholera which prevailed in the same year. In 1872 the population stood at 9,251,229, compared with 9,066,038 as returned in 1866. The returns therefore show an increase of 185,191. The figures, however, do not indicate any general facts in connection with the increase of the population. In some cases, as in certain districts of the Jubbulpore Division, a decrease in the population is accounted for by the severity both of famine and cholera in 1869.

Separating the Khalsa or British territory from the Feudatory Chiefships, the area, population, and average number of persons per square mile are:—

	Square miles.	Population.	Average per square mile.
British Territory ...	84,963	8,201,519	96.53
Feudatory States ...	28,834	1,049,710	36.41

The area and population of the five Divisions of the Province are given in the following Table:—

Statement of Area and Population.

PHYSICAL DIVISIONS.	Population.	Area.	Persons per square mile.	Culturable area.	Cultivated area.	Percentage of cultivation on culturable area.
Nagpoor plain, and Wardha valley ...	1,550,642	10,035	154.52	6,837	4,405	64.43
Nerbudda Division ...	1,199,576	8,880	135.09	5,162	3,397	65.81
Vindhyan Division ...	906,231	7,980	113.56	5,146	2,228	43.30
Chhtrishgurh plain ...	1,808,303	19,083	91.90	11,870	5,423	45.79
Satpoora Division ...	1,413,906	18,367	74.63	9,912	4,039	40.75
Province ...	8,201,519	84,963	96.53	59,748	23,274	45.86



Statement of Population with reference to Land and Land Revenue.

CSL

Population with reference to the Land.

105

DISTRICT.	Total population.	Total agricultural population.*	Adult male agriculturists over 20 years.	Area in square miles.				Number of persons per square mile.	Percentage of cultivation on area.	Percentage of cultivation on culturable area.	Incidence of land revenue and cesses per acre of cultivation.	Incidence of rent per acre of cultivation.			Average number of acres cultivated by each male agriculturist over 20 years of age.	Percentage of agriculturists on total population.	Average number of acres cultivated per head of population.			
				Unculturable.	Culturable.	Cultivated.	Total.					Rs.	a.	p.						
Nursinghpore	339,395	214,010	44,298	710	265	938	1,916	177.14	48.96	77.78	0	11	8	1	8	5	13.55	63.06	1.7	
Nagpore	681,103	339,759	65,442	1,167	792	1,775	3,734	169.02	47.54	69.15	0	12	6	1	0	2	17.36	53.84	1.8	
Wardha	354,720	249,525	50,708	522	570	1,287	2,379	149.10	54.10	69.30	0	10	4	0	13	6	16.24	70.34	2.2	
Phandara	584,313	321,389	63,172	1,509	1,070	1,343	3,922	144.61	34.24	55.66	0	8	0	0	12	6	13.61	56.50	1.5	
Jubbulpore	528,859	340,692	69,845	1,288	1,274	1,356	3,918	134.98	34.61	51.56	0	11	0	1	7	10	12.49	64.42	1.6	
Saugor	627,725	326,638	67,692	1,229	1,589	1,187	4,005	131.77	29.04	49.78	0	9	11	1	5	1	11.22	61.90	1.4	
Sambulpore	523,034	412,254	91,879	1,571	746	2,089	4,407	118.68	47.40	73.69	0	0	11	0	0	11	14.55	78.87	2.6	
Seoni	407,330	260,927	51,702	1,747	780	1,079	3,606	112.96	29.92	58.04	0	5	5	0	13	2	13.86	64.06	1.8	
Hoshungabad	446,186	257,381	54,860	2,619	8	3	1,400	4,222	104.26	33.16	65.55	0	7	8	1	3	2	16.33	59.37	2
Damoh	269,642	169,517	35,455	1,396	749	744	2,799	96.34	26.58	48.82	0	9	10	1	2	3	13.66	63.61	1.7	
Raipur	1,093,495	691,885	144,748	4,013	4,434	8,438	11,885	92.00	26.93	43.07	0	4	2	0	7	11	15.20	63.29	2	
Bilaspur	715,398	550,659	103,542	3,890	2,015	1,985	7,798	91.74	25.46	49.66	0	3	6	0	5	5	12.26	76.97	1.4	
Chhindwara	318,095	193,747	44,305	2,232	649	1,035	3,916	90.72	26.43	61.46	0	5	6	0	8	10	14.95	61.29	2	
Balaghat	195,008	134,986	25,667	1,724	533	351	2,608	74.77	13.46	39.71	0	5	2	0	9	9	8.96	69.22	1.1	
Betul	284,055	213,632	41,624	1,719	1,359	1,040	4,118	68.98	25.25	49.35	0	4	11	0	8	10	15.99	74.10	2.3	
Nimar	211,176	129,039	26,411	1,428	1,342	570	3,340	69.29	17.47	29.61	0	7	2	0	13	6	13.81	61.13	1.7	
Chanda	584,431	305,778	57,154	3,510	6,149	1,041	9,700	55.10	10.73	16.82	0	6	2	0	9	4	11.76	57.22	1.2	
Mundla	213,018	163,931	29,628	1,633	2,552	534	4,719	45.14	11.32	17.30	6	3	2	0	6	8	11.54	76.36	1.6	
Upper Godavary	52,126	31,665	9,451	1,087	802	39	1,971	26.44	4.78	9.28	0	10	6	0	14	6	5.55	51.15	1	
Province	8,261,519	5,296,874	1,078,093	34,215	21,471	23,274	84,963	96.53	27.31	43.89	0	6	8	0	12	0	13.82	64.46	1.8	

* This includes agricultural labourers.



The proportion of acres cultivated to each person is thus only 1·8, and the proportion of acres cultivated to each male agriculturist over 20 years of age 13·82 ; while the agricultural population forms 64·46 per cent. of the whole. The proportion of acres cultivated to each person is smallest in the most backward and sparsely populated districts, in the Upper Godavary, Chanda, Balaghat and Mundla ; it is highest in Sumbulpoor, Betool, Wurdha, Hoshangabad, Raipoor and Chindwara,—a result which in the case of Betool is somewhat surprising. The proportion of agriculturists is again highest in Sambalpoor, Bilaspoor, Betool, and Mundla and Wurdha, in all of which it is above 70 per cent. of the entire population.

As a rule the villages and townships are small. Only 39 towns contain more than 5,000 inhabitants ; 26 of them have less than 10,000 inhabitants ; 5 between 10 and 15,000 ; 3 between 15 and 20,000 ; three Boorhanpoor, Saugor and Kamthee, between 20 and 50,000, and only two, Nagpoor and Jubbulpoor, more than 50,000. The former has a population of 84,441, and the latter 55,188. These 39 towns have together 547,137 inhabitants. The only district in which there is a considerable town population is Nagpoor, which alone has 132,756 of the 547,137 souls noted as dwelling in towns with not less than 5,000 inhabitants. The bulk of the population dwell in villages of very small size. The entire number of towns and villages in the Khalsa is 31,555 ; 39 of these are towns with 5,000 inhabitants and upwards ; of the remainder 55 have between 3 and 5,000 ; 119 between 2 and 3,000 ; 581 between 1 and 2,000 ; 2,545 between 500 and 1,000 ; 9,243 between 200 and 500, and 18,973 less than 200 inhabitants. In this last class are included many hamlets with one or two houses only, and not a few with a single house ; and distributing the population roughly among these villages, it may be said that 1 million of the population dwells in villages with less than 200 inhabitants, about 3 millions in the next smallest with between 200 and 500 inhabitants, and another 2 millions in villages with between 500 and 1,000 inhabitants, or say about 6 millions of the 8,200,000 in villages containing not more than 1,000 inhabitants.

Taking next the number of persons per house the provincial average is 4·9, the highest number being in Sumbulpoor 5·33 ; and 5·32 in Betool, Bhundara and Sumbulpoor (in three different divisions) the lowest in Bilaspoor 4·2. A knowledge of the way in which the five human beings per house are in the habit of sharing their dwelling with buffaloes, cows or goats, which not only occupy the verandahs but frequently lodge with the family shar-



ing their dwelling on equal terms, might suggest a doubt whether any deduction drawn from the average number of persons per house could be accepted as throwing light on the standard of comfort among the people.

It is clear from this that there is ample room for the population to expand, and that the land could support a population three or four times as large as the present number.

Religion.—Distributed according to religion the population of the Central Province, excluding the Feudatory States, consists of—

5,879,950	Hindoos
233,247	Mahomedans
36,569	Boodhists and Jains
10,477	Christians, and
2,041,276	"Others" who belong chiefly to the aboriginal or hill tribes.

The Hindoos thus form 71·69 of the total population ; the Mahomedans 2·84 ; the Boodhists 0·45 ; Christians 0·13, and the other religions 24·89. In the Feudatory States the Hindoos are proportionately to the "other religionists" less numerous, though they still form the bulk of the population. Mahomedans do not constitute one per cent. of the population, though a few are found in every state, and the Boodhists and Christians are confined, the first to the State of Khairagurh, and the latter to one single individual in the Khairagurh, and four in the Sonpoor State. The numbers and percentages in the total population are :—

			Percentage.
Hindoos	...	638,187	60·80
Mahomedans	...	7,718	0·73
Boodhists	...	14	0
Christians	...	5	0
Others	...	403,786	38·47

Returning to the Khalsa we may say that the population consists of three parts Hindoos and one part aboriginal, hill or forest tribes, and dissidents from the Hindoo religion, such as Satnamees, who are numerous in Chuttisgurh. But as the density of the population varies greatly in different parts of the Province, so does the proportion of Hindoos to professors of other religions. The rule is that where population is densest there the Hindoo element is proportionately larger ; where population is scantier the proportion of Hindoos to the whole decreases. Taking the areas according to the distribution of population generally the Hindoos form in the—



Central Province.

CSL

Nagpoor plain and Wurdha Valley	85 per cent. of the entire population.
Vindhyan Division	85
Nerbudda	77
Chuttisgarh	61
Satpooa	57

This coincides exactly with the density of the population except in the case of the Vindhyan and Nerbudda Divisions. The latter is more deusely peopled, though the former contains a more powerful Hindoo element. But this is again what might be expected from what we know of the course which colonization took. The Vindhyan districts were the first occupied by Hindoo settlers coming from the North. They were their earliest seats, whence they gradually extended South and East, while the Nerbudda Valley remained long under the dominion of Gond Chiefs of Garha, Mundla and Deogurh, the Mahomedan rulers of Bhopal and Mundla and the Moghul Foujdars of Handia having held but partial and transitory dominion over the valley, which owes its Hindoo population to immigration from Bundelkhund, Marwar and Khandesh, the two former sources being the most prolific. From Bundelkhund the immigration came by way of Saugor and thence south and south-westward, and was therefore of later date than that into Saugor itself. Colonists from Marwar again came from a north-westerly direction. Much more rapid than the colonization of the Vindhyan and Nerbudda Divisions has been that of the Nagpoor plain, effected chiefly by the Marathas; for even the remote Chanda district, the southern limit of the old Nagpoor Province, has a population consisting of 74 per cent. of Hindoos, although the old Gond kingdom of Chanda maintained itself till the middle of the 18th century. Chuttisgarh would show a larger proportion of Hindoos, were it not for the defection from the Hindoo faith of the Satnamees, who have made their home in that part of the country, where they constitute 12·7 per cent. of the population.

The 2·3 per cent. of Mahomedans are proportionately most numerous in Nimar, where they form a tenth of the population; and after Nimar, in Nagpoor, where they form one-twentieth; in Jubbulpoor, Saugor and Hoshungabad, where they form rather more than 4 per cent.; in Wurdha, Seoni, Chindwara and Nursinghpoor where they are more than 3 per cent. of the total inhabitants. The comparative preponderance of the Mahomedan element in Nimar is occasioned by the large number of those of that faith in and about the town of Burhanpoor,—a seat of Government under the Moghul Emperors and a city of wealth and importance, which is now, however, fast decaying. That Mahomedans in considerable numbers should have settled in Nimar during the Moghul period is indeed not to be



wondered at; but in addition to settlers from Upper India the Mahomedan element embraces a certain number of Bheels, who were converted when the Mahomedan power was dominant.

Boodhists there are none, and Jains are nowhere numerous; but it is worthy of notice that they are proportionately most numerous in the Sangor and Damoh districts, which are the districts of the Vindhyan range. In the former district they are more than 3 per cent. of the population, in the latter nearly 2; while in no other district is the proportion as high as 7 per cent., and in the Sumbulpoor and Upper Godavary districts there is not a single individual professing these religions.

Sex.—Omitting the Feudatory States the total number of males is 4,172,201, and of females 4,029,318. The population thus consists of 50·87 per cent. of males, and 49·13 per cent. of females, or 96·6 females to every 100 males. This proportion is slightly different from that which the figures of the Census of 1866 gave, *viz.*, 95·3 females to 100 males. The proportions in Lower Bengal and the North-Western Province, as ascertained at Census of 1872, are —

			Males.	Females.
Bengal	..	...	50·3	49·7
North-Western Province	..	...	53·3	46·7
Oudh, as ascertained at Census of 1866	..	...	51·8	48·2
Berar	..	Census of 1867	51·7	48·3

Bengal is therefore the Province in which the proportions of males and females most closely approximate to the Central Province. All the other Provinces show a larger, and the North-Western Province a very considerably larger proportion of males. These proportions are of males and females of all ages. Taking adults, those above 12 years of age, and children—

		Adult males to adults.	Male children to children.
The Central Province Census gives	...	50·1 per cent.	52·
Bengal	...	47·7	54·5
North-Western Province	...	52·6	54·5
Oudh	...	50·5	54·3
Berar	...	51·2	53·1

These figures would show that in the Central Province the proportion of males and females is less unequal than in any other.

The rule that males exceed females in number holds good in this as in all other Indian Provinces; and in the same way, the predominance of males over females is much greater in the case of infant than of adult males; but it is extraordinary to notice

In the Central Province that, taking the population as a whole, the predominance of males over females is apparently due not so much to the greater number of male births, as to the comparatively superior vitality of males.

The following table shows the percentage of males to the total population of each division according to ages :—

Not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1—6	Above 6—12	Above 12—20	Above 20—30	Above 30—40	Above 40—50	Above 50—60	Above 60
50·4	50·2	54·5	49·1	49·4	52·6	52·8	48·	43·7

Mr. J. W. Neill, who reports on the Census, holds that the figures in both the Central and North Western Provinces show the superior vitality of male life in India after infancy at any rate and up to the age of 50 years.

Age.—In the Province, exclusive of the Feudatory States, there are 3,120,282 children under 12 years of age, of whom 1,624,645 are boys and 1,495,637 are girls. The percentage of children on the total population is therefore 38·1; of male children on total males 39; of female children on total females 37·2. Comparing this with results in other Provinces we find the following :—

	Boys on males.	Girls on females.	Children on total population.
Central Province ...	... 39·	37·2	38·1
North Western Province (1865)	37·	33·9	35·6
Oudh, (1869) ...	... 37·6	34·2	36·
Bengal ...	... 37·5	31·4	34·5

It thus appears that the proportion of children is larger in this than in any of the other Provinces cited, but the proportion tallies with what was ascertained at the last Census in 1866. As in Bengal we find the general proportion of children of all classes to the total population to be 38·1 per cent. ; but taking the Hindoo population only, the proportion is 37·5 per cent., while among the aboriginal tribes who are classed as "others" it is 39·7. The districts in which the aboriginal tribes form a large or the largest section of the population are Betool, Chindwara, Seoni, Mundla and Balaghat; and in them we find the percentages of children to total population to be 41·6, 40·8, 40·6, 40·3 and 41·8 respectively.

Showing the percentages separately for the Hindoo and aboriginal population they would stand thus :—



Age. Nationality. Caste.

Percentage of children on total population of the

	Hindoos.	Aborigines.
Betool ...	39.9	41.4
Chindwara ...	40.1	42.2
Seoni ...	40.1	41.9
Mundla ...	38.9	41.5
Bulaghat ...	41.3	42.3

The proportion per cent. of children in each religious class of the population is as follows :—

Hindoos ...	37.5
Mahomedans ...	32.4
Boodhists ...	30.8
Christians ...	28.5
Others ...	40.3

The proportion of men, women, boys and girls in every hundred of the population is :—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Hindoos ...	31.49	30.98	19.56	17.97
Mahomedans ...	34.89	32.69	16.88	15.54
Boodhists ...	35.49	33.71	16.34	14.46
Christians ...	47.64	23.79	14.09	14.48
Others ...	29.24	30.42	20.95	19.39

Nationalities, Castes and Sects.—The main divisions under which population is arranged in the Statement are :—Non-Asiatics, Mixed races, and Asiatics, and the totals of these three divisions are exhibited below :—

	Non-Asiatics.	Mixed races.	Asiatics.
British Territory ...	4,376	1,422	8,195,721
Feudatory States ...	.....	4	1,049,706
Total ...	4,376	1,426	9,245,427

The non-Asiatics, numbering 4,376, are almost all Europeans, —only six being returned as Americans and one as an African. Of the Europeans 2,570 are shown as military, the remainder representing the European civil population of the Province. By mixed races must chiefly be understood Eurasians, and they are only 1,426; while of them only 4 are found in the Feudatory portion of the Province. The majority of the Eurasians reside in the towns of Nagpoor and Jubbulpoor. The number of Eurasians is altogether small, and it may be thought that

many have been included among the Europeans. Asiatics are further subdivided into "Natives of India" and "others than Natives of India." It is in the former that we are chiefly interested. The latter number only 296, and are made up of 6 Armenians, 1 Arab, and 289 Afghans. These last were returned from Jubbulpoor and Hoshungabad, and seem to belong to the class of Cabulee traders who are found all over India.

Natives of India are grouped under the following principal heads:—(1.) Aboriginal or hill tribes. (2.) Hindoos. (3.) Persons of Hindoo origin not recognising distinctions of caste. (4.) Mahomedans. (5.) Others. The first two of these are from their numbers entitled to be ranked as the most important. Under the 3rd class, the most noteworthy subdivisions are the Satnamees and Kabeerpunthees. Under the 5th head are shown a few Parsees (74), and Jews (2.) To begin with the aboriginal or hill tribes: In the Central Province they number in all 2,014,731, in the Khalsa 1,669,835, and 344,896 in the Feudatory States. In the Khalsa therefore they form more than a fifth of the total population, and in the Feudatory States more than a third.

The aboriginal tribes are 1st, Bheels, Bhilals, Kols, Koorkoos, and Baigas, all belonging to the so-called Kolarian or Northern group of aborigines, the last being so classed only conjecturally; 2ndly. Gonds, Marias and Khonds, all coming under the Dravidian or Southern group of aborigines. Of the former group the Bheels and Bhilals are met with chiefly in Nimar, where the number of the former is 18,420, and of the latter, who are descendants of Bheels that have intermixed with Hindoo tribes, 4,589. The remaining Bheels are met with in the Betool, Hoshungabad and Upper Godavary districts; and Bhilals are found in small numbers in nearly all districts of the Jubbulpoor, Nerbudda and Chuttsigurh Divisions and in the Upper Godavary District. A single Bhilal is returned from Nagpoor. The Koorkoos who live on and around the Mahadeo hills, are principally confined to the districts of Hoshungabad and Betool, and number in the former 29,968 and in the latter 19,295. They are found scattered over the northern, western, and central part of the Province. The Kols are chiefly found in the Jubbulpoor district, where they count 21,918 souls. The Baigas are almost entirely confined to Mundla, 6,679; 800 are met with in Jubbulpoor and 751 in Balaghat. Of the Southern group of aborigines, the Marias are met with in Chanda where their number is 30,020. In no other district do they exceed more than a few hundred. The Khonds are only 1,216 in all, and are found scattered in very small numbers over nearly all the districts of the Province.



The tribe that embraces the bulk of the aboriginal population here is the Gonds. They form 86.21 per cent. of the total aborigines of the Province excepting Sumbulpoor. This 86.21 per cent. is distributed over the several parts of the country in these proportions:—

Physical Division.	Total Gond population.	Proportion to total Gonds.
Vindhyan Division	65,173	3.91
Nerbudda do.	154,220	9.25
Satpoora do.	506,063	30.37
Chuttisgarh Plain	398,806	23.93
Nagpoor Plain with Wurdha Valley.	154,907	9.30
Other parts	157,500	9.45

The Satpoora Division, containing the districts of Seoni, Chindwara, Balaghat, Betool and Mundla, is the chief stronghold of the Gonds. Next to the Satpoora country comes in this respect the plain of Chuttisgarh. The Nerbudda Division (including the districts of Jubbulpore except Murwara, Nurshingpore and Hoshungabad) and the Nagpoor Plain with the Wurdha valley (containing Wurdha, Nagpoor and Bhandara) contain each of them only a third of the Gond population of the Satpoora Division. The same is the case with Chanda and the Upper Godavary taken together, while the Gond element is weakest in the Vindhyan districts of Damoh and Saugor.

The total Hindoo population of the Khalsa, excluding Sumbulpoor, is 5,534,816 and the number of separate castes which have been found to exist in the Central Province probably do not fall short of 500.

All the castes that number more than 100,000 souls are noted below, with the percentage each bears to the total Hindoo population:—

Caste.	Percentage on Hindoo population.
Kunbee and Kurnee	11.84
Dher	10.64
Telo	7.81
Aheer and Gaulee	6.54
Chamar	5.32
Brahman	4.87
Dhimar	4.31
Malee or Marar	4.06
Lodhee	4.02
Rajpoot	3.12
Kalar	1.92
Kachhee	1.86
Koshtee	1.86

Some of the chief castes divided according to sex and age, are seen in this table:—

Castes.	Percentage on total of Caste.			
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.
Brahman	37.47	15.83	3.48	14.92
Kunbee and Kurmee	31.41	12.20	31.84	17.55
Lodhee	32.12	19.20	31.25	17.43
Ponwar	29.17	20.48	30.57	19.78
Sutnanes	27.7	23.04	29.02	20.67
Aheer	30.31	21.01	29.88	19.80
Dher	29.64	29.83	29.7	19.66
Vaiyaa or traders	36.69	15.92	33.12	14.27
Banjara	33.22	20.26	29.49	16.93

Infirmities.—Of the persons shown as lunatics or idiots, the males were more than double the females; but the whole number seems surprisingly small,—855 males and 401 females, or only 1 in every 10,000 of the population. The Feudatory States, while showing the same proportion between male and female lunatics, show proportionately 3 lunatics or idiots for every 1 in the Khalsa. In the different districts, too, there is considerable variation in the numbers shown. The deaf and dumb are shown to give 1 in every 2,500 of the population, and in the Feudatory States 1 in every 2,000. Here the proportion between males and females is not disparate,—1,986 males being shown against 1,662 females. The deaf and dumb appear to be most numerous in the Nimar district, and then in the Upper Godavary, Wurdha, Chindwara, Nagpoor and Nursinghpoor districts. The blind are 1 in every 769 of the population, and 1 in 1,250 in the Feudatory States, and here the females exceed the males, the numbers being 5,275 males and 5,786 females. The most blind are returned from Nimar, Chanda, Wurdha and Nursinghpoor. Lepers are shown as 30 in 130,000 persons in the Khalsa and 60 in 100,000 in the Feudatory States. The males are considerably more numerous than the females, Nimar, Wurdha and Chanda showing the largest proportion of lepers.

Education.—The information obtained regarding the progress of education among the people is confessedly inaccurate. The returns of the Education Department, on which reliance can be placed, show nearly 80,000 males as under instruction, whereas the Census figures fall far short of this. Taking the males above 20 years of age 3 per cent. only have been returned as able



to read and write. This may be within the mark, but there can be no doubt that everywhere the general population is entirely illiterate, so that the schools which have been opened in so many places have a great task before them in preparing the rising generation to exercise an appreciable effect on the ignorance which prevails on all sides. But even this proportion is not much lower than what is found in some other parts of India, for in the last report on Public Instruction in Bengal it is stated that,—“A Census of 35,000 souls in a rural tract of the 24-Pergunnahs showed that $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the people could read, write and count. A Census of 178,000 souls in the Nuddea district showed that $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the people could read and write.” The Census Statements give 4,341 females as able to read and write or under instruction, while the departmental return already referred to shows 6,786 girls under instruction.

Occupations.—The occupations of 2,532,342 males are shown. The great majority of these are engaged in agriculture, the numbers being 1,342,297. The next largest class consists of those engaged in making or dealing in fabrics or articles of dress; they numbered 219,736, the weavers being the most numerous, 174,363. Persons in service or performing personal offices are 119,031. The people live chiefly by agriculture, and the numbers of this class are increasing rather than diminishing since the weaving and spinning trades have become so much less profitable than they used to be.

Towns.—The population of towns shows a tendency to decrease, except in the case of those on the line of Railway. In the Nerbudda Valley, through which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line passes, the towns are described as “flourishing and growing in size,” illustrated by Gadarwara, Harda and Sohagpoor, which are no doubt every year increasing in importance, and in each of which a large trade in country produce is now carried on. But wherever trade is not attracted the population must decline, owing to new opportunities which offer elsewhere, while the increased expense of living in towns attracts to the country the class of persons on small fixed incomes, and is calculated to limit town residence to the classes whose occupations require them to stay.

The rate of municipal taxation per head of population varies from Rs. 1-12-4 a year in Tumsar, in the Bhandara district of Nagpoor and Rs 1-10-5 in Kamthee with a military cantonment, to 3 annas 1 pie in Pamee, also in Bhandara.



Central Province.

CSL

Table of Towns of which the inhabitants exceed 5000, arranged according to Population.

Division.	District.	Names of Towns.	Number of Inhabitants.
Nagpoor	Nagpoor	Nagpoor ...	84,441
		Kamtheo ...	48,831
		Umrer ...	11,394
		Khapa ...	8,007
		Narkher ...	7,159
		Rantek ...	7,045
		Mohapa ...	5,572
		Saoner ...	5,295
		Bela ...	5,012
	Bhandara	Bhandara ...	11,433
		Pownee ...	8,973
		Tumsal ...	7,367
		Mohilee ...	6,183
Jubbulpoor	Chanda	Chanda ...	16,233
		Armoree ...	5,271
	Wardha	Hinganghat ...	9,415
		Arvee ...	6,732
		Deolee ...	5,558
	Jubbulpoor	Jubbulpoor ...	55,188
	Saugor	Saugor ...	45,655
		Gadha Kota ...	9,085
	Damoh	Damoh ...	8,189
		Hatta ...	6,251
	Seoni	Seoni ...	9,557
Nerbudda	Chindwara	Chindwara ...	8,626
		Lodhikhera ...	5,219
		Pandhurna ...	5,218
	Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad ...	11,613
		Harda ...	9,170
		Seoni ...	7,579
		Sohagpoor ...	7,552
	Nursinghpore	Nursinghpore ...	7,554
		Gadarwara ...	6,068
	Nimar	Burhanpoor ...	29,303
		Khandawa ...	14,119
Chuttisgarh	Raipoor	Raipoor ...	19,116
		Dhantaree ...	6,023
	Bilaspoor	Bilaspoor ...	5,111
	Fendatory State	Kawarda ...	6,590
	Sambalpoor	Sambalpoor ...	11,020



Mode and Cost of Census.—The people showed little more than childish curiosity as to the object of the enumeration. The only spot where any feeling of disquiet was excited was in a part of the Balaghat district. Some of the wilder Gonds thought that Government intended to throw the Census papers (with the names of the parties written thereon) afterwards into the tanks or rivers, and that thus those whose names were recorded would die. Again in other places an idea prevailed that, owing to the Census being taken, the population would eventually decrease and die off. The number of returns received in the Census Office for compilation was 196,120, written in English, Hindee, Marathee, Oordoo and Teloo goo. The most numerous returns were those written in Hindee, after them came the Marathee returns, then the Oordoo, English, and Teloo goo.

The total cost of the Census was £3,195-9.

Berar.

The first and, as yet, only Census of Berar was taken during the night of the 7th November 1867. In that year the following was the population. The areas marked* are only approximate :—

DISTRICTS.	Square miles.	No. of Towns and Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Average No. to each square mile.	Average number in each house.
1. Akolah ...	3,396	1,344	163,579	649,134	191	3
2. Mehkur ...	3,013	967	71,288	353,436	117	4
3. Oomraottee ...	*2,643	911	87,841	407,276	154	4
4. Weon ...	*5,510	1,634	99,308	477,361	86	4
5. { Ellichpore ...	*1,122	514	66,333	303,953	270	4
{ Melghat... ..	1,650	824	7,411	40,405	24	5
Total ...	17,334	5,694	495,760	2,231,565	128	4

Density.—The average density to the square mile in Berar is 128; a number higher than in any division of the neighbouring Central Province, though far below the average of the North-West Province. This average indicates a paucity of population, which is remarkable when it is contrasted with the cultivated area.



The distribution of the population is shown thus:—

DISTRICTS.	Places with a population less than 1,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 souls.	Total number of inhabited places.
1. Akolah ...	1,305	27	9	3 { Akolah ... Akote ... Ballapore ...	1,344
2. Mohkur ...	915	50	2	...	867
3. Oomraottee ...	836	69	4	2 { Oomraottee ... Karanjah ...	911
4. { Ellichpore ... Melghat ...	640 324	44 ...	8 ...	2 { Ellichpore ... Paratwara Military Cantonment ...	514 324
5. Woon ...	1,584	50	...	...	1,634
Total ...	5,424	240	23	7	5,694

Sex.—The proportion between the sexes was 48·3 females to males of all ages, 48·8 of adults and 46·9 of children.

Creed.—The principal divisions of the peoples as to creed and caste were:—

Christians	...	...	...	...	903
Jews...	...	...	...	...	16
Parsees	...	...	...	...	75
Mahomedans	...	...	...	...	154,951
Brahmins	...	...	...	...	49,843
Kashatriya	...	...	...	...	36,831
Vaishya	...	...	...	...	28,018
Sudra	...	...	...	...	1,441,371
Out Castes,	...	...	...	...	30,379
Aborigines	...	...	...	...	163,059
Hindoo Sects	...	...	...	...	55,219
Total	...	...	...	...	2,231,599

The Mussulmans constitute only 6·94 per cent. of the whole population. The Brahmins, who belong almost entirely by origin to Maharashtra, number 49,843 souls. Many Marathas of no particular family claim the honour of a Rajpoot descent. The distinction is also claimed by the Rajas of the Melghat and Satpoora range, who assert that they are Rajpoots depressed by the necessities of a mountain life, whereas they are Gonds or Koorkoos elevated by generations of a clan-chieftainship. The



Bulk of the population of course falls under the general head of Sudras, in which the industrial classes are included. But the paucity of the Khakrobs or Bungees (scavenger caste), the total number of whom is only 503, and who are often so strong elsewhere, is a serious sanitary evil; and efforts to induce any immigration of this caste from the neighbouring provinces have hitherto been unsuccessful.

Occupations.—The adult males were thus distributed according to their occupations.

Class.	Order.	Numbers.
I. Professional	Government Servants ...	2,756
	Engaged in defence of the country ...	6,203
	The learned professions, &c. ...	1,178
	Total	10,137
II. Domestic	Domestic ...	...
	Engaged in performing personal offices ...	19,247
	Total	19,247
III. Commercial	Persons who buy or sell ...	42,525
	Engaged in the conveyance of men, goods, and animals ...	13,127
	Total	55,652
IV. Agricultural	Persons possessing or working the land ...	439,672
	Persons engaged with animals ...	8,601
	Total	448,273
V. Industrial	Artizans and Mechanics ...	38,658
	Textile fabrics and dress ...	22,246
	Food and drink ...	2,396
	Dealers in animal substances ...	5,527
	Dealers in animal substances ...	2,898
	Total	71,725
VI. Indefinite	Labourers ...	76,923
	Persons of property ...	805
	Persons supported by the community, &c. ...	48,330
	Total	126,108
Grand Total		731,142

Oudh.

There has been but one Census in Oudh; it was taken on the night of the 1st February 1869, and gave the following results:—

DISTRICTS.	INHABITED HOUSES.			POPULATION.					
	No. of masonry build- ings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under twelve years.		Total.	No. per square mile.
						Male.	Female.		
Lucknow ...	4,190	134,120	138,310	283,678	269,476	133,277	113,029	789,460	799
Unao ...	...	...	201,528	305,956	307,673	177,730	154,596	945,955	536
Bara Bankees ...	939	246,936	247,866	359,304	360,068	213,658	181,588	1,115,253	627
Total ...	5,129	381,056	587,704	948,938	927,812	524,705	449,213	2,850,668	654
Sitapoor ...	2,785	168,245	171,030	309,815	277,734	177,502	156,046	921,107	433
Hardui ...	...	...	130,590	216,210	278,859	184,744	151,564	931,377	408
Khersee ...	...	...	197,658	283,803	222,952	136,079	115,770	738,604	242
Total ...	2,785	168,245	549,278	889,828	779,555	498,325	423,380	2,591,088	386
Faizabad ...	7,605	178,042	185,647	322,078	331,058	201,692	167,944	1,022,770	606
Bharaich ...	52	152,955	153,007	256,148	237,337	160,779	130,378	774,640	286
Gonda ...	152	217,847	217,999	352,701	364,472	250,161	209,181	1,168,515	423
Total ...	7,809	548,844	556,653	930,925	922,865	602,632	507,503	2,963,925	439
Roy Bareilly ...	...	...	247,259	296,297	326,487	196,733	169,119	988,636	536
Sultanpoor ...	22	222,379	222,401	307,688	331,040	197,536	159,752	995,816	534
Pratabgarh ...	526	156,250	156,776	240,497	249,388	160,130	134,139	734,154	543
Total ...	548	378,629	626,436	844,482	906,915	554,199	463,010	2,668,608	554
Grand total ...	16,262	1,476,774	2,320,171	3,614,173	3,537,147	2,179,861	1,843,106	11,174,287	476

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.								OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
CHRISTIAN.			Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists & Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.		
European.	East Indian & other classes.	Native.									
4,322	760	...	617,299	167,179	...	...	...	281,655	507,805	Urdu and Hindee.	1,128
12	2	...	883,830	61,906	...	...	...	519,060	426,690		993
67	9	...	962,975	152,067	...	...	...	610,572	504,681		101
4,301	771	...	2,464,105	381,152	...	...	...	1,411,287	1,430,176		2,222
774	31	9	715,451	204,210	...	330	252	704,201	216,906		...
39	9	...	145,293	85,684	...	...	...	599,696	321,681		...
78	18	...	664,610	73,637	...	...	...	474,810	263,794		...
89	13	9	2,225,354	363,581	...	330	252	1,778,707	812,381		...
1,267	30	25	922,360	100,410	...	...	...	673,652	349,118		2,153
36	6	...	676,312	98,124	...	...	...	491,751	278,339		...
15	28	6	1,049,397	117,077	...	...	...	753,720	412,793		...
1,318	64	30	2,648,070	315,604	...	...	...	1,923,123	1,040,802		2,153
34	25	37	919,020	69,520	...	...	...	621,376	467,260		...
11	35	3	911,346	84,470	1	...	...	608,736	387,080		631
18	24	7	712,046	70,159	...	...	...	558,874	225,280		100
63	84	47	2,644,312	224,149	1	...	...	1,636,096	1,079,620		731
6,373	977	86	9,981,840	1,284,436	1	380	262	6,802,103	7,431,979		3,106



	Population.	Area.	Number of houses per square mile.
Lucknow, ...	970,625	1,592	696
Unao, ...	724,949	1,349	587
Bara Bunkoo, ...	875,376	1,348	649
Sitapoor, ...	930,224	2,250	417
Hardui, ...	930,977	2,292	406
Kheroe, ...	737,732	3,046	243
Faizabad, ...	1,437,009	2,332	616
Bharaich, ...	774,437	2,710	286
Gonda, ...	1,167,816	2,629	444
Roy Bareilly, ...	782,874	1,350	579
Sultanpoor, ...	930,023	1,569	593
Pratabgarh, ...	936,053	1,724	543

Density.—To this total of 11,198,095, which represents the native population, have to be added

Military (Native), ...	...	...	7,639
Prisoners, ...	...	...	8,617
Europeans, ...	...	...	5,446
Eurasians, ...	...	...	985

making a grand total of 11,220,032. At the time of taking the census the area of Oudh was supposed to be 23,665 square miles, and it was therefore calculated that there were 476 persons to each square mile; the area has since been ascertained more accurately to be 23,930 square miles and there were therefore 469 persons to each square mile.

Creed.—Following the classification adopted in the Census Report the population is shown below in nine great divisions:—

1. Europeans, Eurasians and Native Christians, ...	6,431
2. Higher Castes of Mahomedans, ...	436,747
3. Mahomedan converts from the higher castes of Hindoos, ...	12,607
4. Lower Castes of Mahomedans, ...	661,836
5. Higher Castes of Hindoos, ...	2,480,414
6. Lower Castes of Hindoos, ...	7,235,188
7. Aboriginal Castes, ...	90,490
8. Religious Mendicants, ...	130,548
9. Miscellaneous, ...	155,188

Hindoos form the majority of the population, their numbers being 10,002,273. The Brahmins are the most numerous caste; they number 1,397,808 and form 12.5 per cent. of the entire population.

Towns.—Lucknow, by far the largest city in the Province, has a population of 284,779; Faizabad comes next with only 37,804 inhabitants and no other town has 20,000.

Languages.—The common language throughout Oudh is Oordoo, but the dialect differs somewhat in the various districts; in some Persian, and in others Hindee words prevail. The Tharoos, of whom there are rather more than 6,000, have a language of their own.



The Punjab.

The first reliable census of the Punjab was taken on the 1st January 1855, when the Province was found to contain 12,717,821 inhabitants; but this was exclusive of the Delhi territory subsequently added, which, according to a census taken in the North-Western Provinces in 1853, contained a population of 1,798,783 souls, exclusive of Bhattiana (Sirsa), of which no regular census had been taken, but which, from an approximate enumeration made at the settlement of the district in 1846, was calculated to contain 151,683 inhabitants. The British possessions now under the Government of the Punjab contained, therefore, at the beginning of the year 1855, not less than 14,668,287 inhabitants. On the 10th January 1868, a second census of the Punjab was taken, showing a total population of 17,596,752 souls, the increase in 13 years amounting to nearly three millions. No later census has been taken, but, presuming that the population has increased in the same ratio during the past 5 years as it did in the 13 years preceding, it may be roughly calculated that the population of the Province at the end of 1872 amounted in round numbers to 19,000,000 souls. Of the total population of 17,596,752 shown in the 1868 census, 9,581,292 were males and 8,015,460 females, 10,210,805 were adults, 1,137,505 youths and young women and 6,248,442 children under 12 years of age; 17,411 were Europeans, 2,044 Eurasians, 2,513 Native Christians, 1,141,848 Sikhs, 6,094,759 Hindoos, 9,331,367 Mahomedans, and 1,006,810 of other classes. Agriculturists numbered 9,430,868, and non-agriculturists 8,165,884. The Mahomedans form 53·02 per cent. of the total population, Hindoos 34·78 per cent., and Sikhs 6·5 per cent.

The proportion of Mahomedans is largest in the districts of the Peshawur, Derajat, Rawulpindee and Mooltan divisions, in the first of which they compose 92 to 94 per cent. of the whole population, and smallest in the Delhi division, the Hissar and Rohtuk districts of the Hissar division, and the Kangra district of the Jullundhur division. The Hindoo element is strongest in the Kangra district (where 93 per cent. of the population are Hindoos) and in the Delhi division and Rohtuk and Hissar districts, and weakest in the Peshawur, Derajat, Rawulpindee, and Mooltan divisions. The Sikhs are chiefly found in the Lahore, Umritsur, Jullundhur and Umballa divisions. In the Ferozepoor district they compose 29 per cent. of the population, and in the Umritsur district 24 per cent.

Creeds.—The principal tribes and castes are—Jats, 1,309,399 Mahomedan, inhabiting chiefly those divisions where Mahomedans predominate, except the Peshawur division, and 1,876,091 Hindoo and Sikh, found in all districts (except Kangra) where Hindoos and Sikhs predominate. Brahmins, 800,547, found in all districts, but chiefly in those where Hindoos predominate. Rajpoots, 658,083 Mahomedan, found throughout the Province east of the Indus, and 334,292 Hindoo, of whom 213,163 are Hill Rajpoots of the Kangra, Hoshiarpoor and Goordaspoor districts, and 121,129 Plains Rajpoots, found chiefly in the districts east of the Ravee. Pathans, 703,612, chiefly in the Peshawur and Derajat divisions. Beloochees, 235,123, chiefly in the Derajat division. Syuds, 212,540, found in all districts. Goojurs, 424,095 Mahomedan, found in all districts, but chiefly between the Chenab and the Sutlej, and 112,319 Hindoo, chiefly to the east of the Beas. Aroras, 477,269 Hindoo and Sikh, found chiefly to the west of the Ravee and in the Mooltan and Derajat divisions. Kashmeerees, 230,853, Mahomedan, of whom about 80,000 are in the Umritsur division, 40,000 in the Lahore division, 68,000 in the Rawulpindee division, and 23,000 in the Peshawur and Hazara districts. Bunnias, 267,953, Hindoos, in all districts, but chiefly in the Delhi and Hissar divisions. Meos, 130,385, Mahomedans, chiefly in the Goorgaon district. Kanaitis, 6,269, Hindoos, confined almost entirely to the Kangra district.

Density.—The most populous districts are Umballa, Sealkote, Hoshiarpoor, Gurdaspoor and Umritsur. The average population per square mile of the whole Province was 173 in 1868. The most thickly populated districts (omitting Simla, the circumstances of which are exceptional) were—

Jullundhur ...	586 per square mile.	Delhi ...	490 per square mile.
Umritsur ...	535 "	Hoshiarpoor ...	450 "
Sealkote ...	514 "	Loodianah ...	429 "
Gurdaspoor ...	497 "		

The most sparsely populated districts were—

Kohat ...	51 per square mile.	Montgomery ...	64 per square mile.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	56 "	Sirsa ...	68 "
Jhung ...	61 "		

Occupations.—The agricultural classes compose 55 per cent. of the population of the Province, and the non-agricultural classes 45 per cent. Of the agricultural population, the proportion of proprietors to tenants is among Sikhs as 100 to 23, among Hindoos as 100 to 55, and among Mahomedans as 100 to 61.



Towns.—The Punjab contains 35,740 villages in all, of which 5 have upwards of 50,000 inhabitants, 14 of from 20,000 to 50,000, 8 of from 15,000 to 20,000, 21 of from 10,000 to 15,000, and 99 of from 5,000 to 10,000. The principal towns are—

Delhi	...	154,417	Peshawur	...	58,555
Umritsur	...	133,925	Jullundhur	...	50,067
Lahore	...	98,924	Mooltan	...	45,602

Languages.—The language of the people of all the districts east of the Indus (except the Trans-Himalayan pergunnahs of Lahoul and Spiti in the Kangra district) is Hindee or Punjabee, the dialect varying in more or less degree in almost every district and often in different parts of the same district. The language spoken in Lahoul and Spiti is a dialect of Thibetan. Trans-Indus Pushtoo is the language of the villagers near the frontier in the northern districts, and Beloochee of those on the southern Derajat border. Persian is generally spoken by the upper classes in the city of Peshawur, and Oordoo in the other large cities of the Punjab.

Vital Statistics.—The year 1872 was far from healthy. Between May and December epidemic cholera prevailed more or less in all the more populous districts lying on or near the main routes of pilgrims from Hurdwar between the Grand Trunk Road and the Himalayas, carrying off 8,727 lives; cholera was followed by a very severe form of fever, which proved fatal in 264,711 cases—upwards of 50,000 in excess of the preceding year; small-pox caused 23,728 deaths, chiefly among children; and lastly, dengue, which prevailed extensively in the Punjab under other names in 1869-70, became epidemic in the tract between the Jumna and Sutlej. Altogether the recorded death-rate of the Province rose from 21 per thousand in 1871 to 24 per thousand in 1872, and in some of the towns the mortality was excessive. In Delhi and Lahore it exceeded 50; in Peshawur it exceeded 60; and in some smaller towns it was upwards of 70 per thousand. These ratios give a somewhat exaggerated idea of the mortality amongst the urban populations, as they are calculated upon the census returns of 1868, since which period the population of many of the towns has considerably increased. In the cases of rural circles the exaggeration resulting from increase of population is probably more than made up by omissions due to defective registration, but in towns where the mortuary returns are fairly accurate and the increase of population greater, the recorded death-rate is probably considerably in excess of the reality. Still there can be no doubt that, compared with the preceding year, the mortality in towns in 1872 was great.

Population of the Punjab

DISTRICT.	INHABITED HOUSES.			POPULATION.	
	No. of Masonry Dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Delhi ...	59,666	111,678	171,344	193,296	175,788
Goorgaon ...	22,776	133,648	156,424	205,196	195,000
Kurnal ...	43,839	81,482	125,321	186,958	166,677
Hissar ...	16,960	90,091	107,051	153,787	125,529
Rohuk ...	25,913	111,635	137,458	160,821	141,477
Sirsa ...	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Umballa...	29,830	213,472	243,302	331,046	281,163
Loodiana ...	13,744	138,190	151,934	183,698	154,756
Simla ...	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jullundhur ...	25,884	216,948	242,832	247,724	208,682
Hoshiarpoor ...	17,030	192,139	209,169	284,406	253,678
Kangra ...	442	146,992	147,434	225,067	214,651
Umritsar ...	43,305	154,741	198,046	272,889	220,649
Sealkote...	11,240	186,245	197,485	311,637	267,142
Goordaspoor ...	15,604	192,652	208,256	290,741	238,075
Lahore ...	56,797	144,739	201,536	260,892	206,405
Ferozpoor ...	7,335	112,383	119,718	170,785	136,432
Goojranwala...	26,624	131,646	158,270	181,572	144,629
Rawulpindee ...	4,000	71,579	75,579	213,423	184,189
Jhelum ...	2,647	110,363	113,010	141,811	135,246
Goojrat ...	14,588	141,607	156,195	187,191	163,152
Shahpoor ...	12,787	73,762	86,549	111,329	100,347
Mooltan ...	18,255	93,539	111,794	157,275	129,875
Jhang ...	2,828	72,158	74,986	110,046	90,209
Montgomery ...	7,255	65,021	72,276	116,666	91,306
Muzaffergurh ...	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,458	81,569
Derah Ismail Khan ...	2,141	82,959	85,100	124,782	112,272
Derah Ghazee Khan...	4,255	57,884	62,139	99,554	85,554
Bunoo ...	10	60,627	60,637	85,384	77,738
Peshawur ...	4,848	116,608	121,456	166,090	143,779
Kohat ...	96	28,543	28,639	45,290	39,012
Hazara ...	300	75,000	75,300	96,162	92,567
TOTAL ...	505,769	3,509,707	4,015,476	5,492,985	4,717,820



Population in 1868.

CSL
127

according to Census of January 1868.

LATION.						CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.		
Youths.	Young Women.	CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS.		Total.	No. per Square Mile.	CHRISTIANS.		
		Males.	Females.			Euro- peans.	East Indian and other mixed Class- es.	Natives.
27,545	17,698	112,345	95,008	621,675	490	648	233	1,362
28,706	17,052	133,298	111,043	690,295	348	17	1	1
29,276	18,941	113,187	93,953	608,942	259	58	33	...
20,007	13,531	93,053	78,774	484,631	137	51	62	9
26,055	19,770	98,410	84,694	531,227	293	31	16	1
8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	210,795	68	12	33	...
45,212	26,044	191,672	160,351	1,035,488	394	1,195	111	80
26,935	17,820	108,709	91,327	583,245	429	81	61	127
1,447	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	1,885	2,312	283	87
35,236	20,701	146,449	121,373	780,165	586	631	14	101
38,878	24,629	181,470	156,911	939,972	450	39	22	5
37,940	21,236	130,564	114,424	743,882	83	248	3	26
31,033	15,416	161,156	131,607	834,750	535	358	37	129
33,508	18,784	201,014	172,919	1,005,004	512	1,535	62	214
31,214	16,115	179,288	150,693	906,126	497	109	...	10
28,012	16,519	149,431	128,407	789,666	217	2,292	598	98
23,750	15,251	108,954	94,081	549,253	204	900	10	24
24,982	15,465	99,742	84,186	550,576	207	19	25	57
27,591	17,785	144,213	12,055	711,256	115	2,072	64	61
19,591	12,477	103,288	88,575	500,988	128	42	16	3
20,367	14,823	124,370	106,458	616,361	342	25	21	3
13,023	9,423	71,466	63,203	368,796	78	14	1	1
14,525	7,708	89,603	72,577	471,563	80	910	252	72
12,598	6,532	70,980	57,662	348,027	61	13	5	...
11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	359,437	64	48	4	3
10,370	5,139	58,293	46,718	295,547	98	24	6	...
12,822	7,855	75,130	62,007	394,864	53	169	31	33
9,612	5,050	61,086	47,984	308,840	133	54	10	2
6,109	9,625	58,612	49,629	287,547	91	27	11	4
18,962	10,527	100,954	82,840	523,152	271	3,375	37	...
5,844	3,141	28,180	23,943	145,419	51	53	7	...
17,955	20,498	77,306	62,720	367,218	122	49	5	...
698,827	438,678	3,389,480	2,858,962	17,596,752	173	17,411	2,044	2,513

DISTRICT.	CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.—(Concluded.)				
	Sikhs.	Hindoos.	Mahome- duns.	Others.	Total.
Delhi ...	582	447,079	133,912	37,859	621,675
Goorgaon ...	128	477,214	212,914	20	690,295
Kurnal ...	9,236	355,816	151,213	92,586	608,942
Hissar ...	1,812	376,833	102,928	2,986	484,651
Rohtuk ...	253	422,302	71,295	37,329	531,227
Sirsa ...	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	210,795
Umballa ...	56,440	689,333	286,874	1,455	1,035,488
Loodiana ...	95,413	219,371	206,603	61,619	583,245
Simla ...	410	24,794	5,175	934	33,995
Jullundhur ...	114,993	312,471	351,932	23	780,165
Hoshiarpoor ...	79,400	415,755	318,636	126,065	939,972
Kangra ...	1,314	693,643	48,613	35	743,882
Umritsar ...	223,219	138,627	377,135	93,335	832,750
Sealkote ...	50,289	218,771	601,959	132,174	1,005,094
Goordaspoor ...	79,387	303,107	302,296	101,227	906,126
Lahore ...	119,268	116,287	470,216	80,907	789,666
Ferozpoor ...	160,487	68,406	245,659	73,767	549,253
Gojranwala ...	38,911	104,156	357,550	49,858	550,576
Rawalpindie ...	24,355	60,720	621,169	2,815	711,256
Jhelum ...	13,865	49,111	434,157	3,794	500,988
Gojrat ...	20,653	53,174	537,701	4,784	616,361
Shahpoor ...	3,122	58,590	305,507	6,561	368,796
Mooltan ...	967	87,009	360,190	22,223	471,563
Jhung ...	2,994	57,297	270,819	16,899	348,027
Montgomery ...	12,286	69,805	277,291	...	359,437
Muzuffergurh ...	2,571	36,748	249,865	6,333	295,547
Derah Ismail Khan ...	1,587	48,756	338,387	5,901	394,864
Derah Ghazee Khan ...	1,124	38,467	264,527	4,656	308,840
Bunnoo ...	493	26,222	260,550	240	287,547
Peshawur ...	2,014	27,408	481,447	8,371	523,152
Kohat ...	1,837	6,544	136,565	413	145,419
Hazara ...	973	18,563	346,112	1,516	367,218
TOTAL ...	1,141,848	6,094,759	9,331,367	1,006,310	17,596,752



Population and Languages.

CSL

According to Census of January 1868.—(Concluded.)

OCCUPATION.		PREVAILING LANGUAGES.
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	
277,491	344,184	Urdu, Hindee.
399,826	290,469	Ditto.
305,374	302,968	Ditto.
351,395	133,286	Urdu, Punjabee, Jatoo, Bagree.
812,522	218,705	Urdu, Hindee.
149,469	61,826	Urdu, Punjabee, Bagree, Bhattee.
501,056	534,432	Urdu, Hindee, Punjabee.
320,633	262,612	Urdu, Punjabee.
13,466	20,529	Urdu, Paharee.
405,041	375,124	Urdu, Punjabee.
518,201	421,771	Ditto.
540,034	203,848	Urdu, Paharee, Laharee.
272,672	560,078	Urdu, Punjabee.
433,617	571,387	Ditto.
516,656	389,470	Ditto.
334,075	455,591	Ditto.
340,842	208,411	Ditto.
213,514	337,422	Ditto.
475,976	235,280	Ditto.
302,874	189,114	Ditto.
363,664	252,697	Ditto.
177,781	191,015	Ditto.
196,839	275,174	Urdu, Punjabee, Mooltanee.
119,619	228,408	Urdu, Punjabee,
153,401	206,036	Ditto.
205,799	89,748	Urdu, Punjabee, Mooltanee.
215,933	178,931	Urdu, Punjabee, Pushtoo.
173,420	135,420	Urdu, Punjabee, Beloochee.
204,411	83,136	Urdu, Punjabee, Pushtoo.
267,736	255,416	Urdu, Pushtoo.
100,257	45,162	Urdu, Punjabee, Pushtoo.
267,484	99,714	Ditto.
2,430,368	8,165,884	



Mysore.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

*Area and Boundaries.**—The Province of Mysore lies between $113^{\circ} 6'$ and $15^{\circ} 0'$ north latitude, and $74^{\circ} 42'$ and $78^{\circ} 37'$ east longitude. Its extreme breadth from east to west is 230 miles, and its extreme length from north to south 190 miles. It is bounded on the north by the Bombay Collectorate of Dharwar and the Madras Collectorate of Bellary; on the south by the Districts of Salem and Coimbatore, both in the Madras Presidency; on the east by the Madras Districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and North Arcot; and on the west by Coorg and the Western Ghats which separate Mysore from Malabar and the two Canaras. On the eastern frontier of Mysore, the nearest point is about 120 miles from the sea, and owing to a deflection in the line of Ghats, the western frontier is at one point only 120 miles from the sea. The area of the Mysore Province has been variously computed in the absence of any systematic survey of the country. By a rough topographical survey carried out by Colonel Mackenzie between 1800 and 1807, the extent was estimated at 27,004 square miles. This estimate will continue to be accepted for statistical purposes until a more accurate computation is arrived at by the trigonometrical and revenue surveys.

That portion of the Mysore Province which is above the Ghats is often called the table land, but this denomination does not accurately represent the character of the country, which, although everywhere considerably above the level of the sea, is almost entirely free from the level tracts which characterize the greater part of Hindostan. One striking physical feature of Mysore consists in the huge piles of rocks known as "doors," some solitary, others in piles and ridges which are everywhere visible. Many of these doors have been fortified from time immemorial and have doubtless afforded safe shelter to many a robber chieftain. The Eastern Ghats form the frontier by which Mysore is separated from the British Carnatic provinces. In many parts the ascent over them into Mysore is steep, while in others it is an easy gradient. The country rises gradually from these Ghats towards Bangalore, which is situated in the most elevated portion of the Mysore plateau, and is 3,031 feet above the sea level. The descent from Bangalore on all sides is perceptible though very gradual. On the north-west beyond the Chituldroog range of hills, there is a gradual fall through the broad valley which leads to the river Tungabhoodra near which is the station of Hurryhur, (probably the lowest point in Mysore), the altitude of which above the sea is only 1800 feet. To the south-west by Seringapatam,

* This section should have appeared in Chapter I, but the Mysore Administration Report had not been received when that passed through the press.



there is a more marked descent which is abruptly terminated by the Western Range of Ghats comprising in this direction the Nilgiri and Coorg Hills, and further north, the Munjarabad and Nugur Ranges.

The loftiest elevations in Mysore are :—(1.) Sivagunga (about 30 miles from Bangalore) which reaches the height of 4,400 feet above the sea. (2.) Nundydroog, a doorg about 36 miles from Bangalore and 4,700 feet above the level of the sea. This bold rocky cliff is in itself a fortress and is further fortified by art. It was one of the most trusted strongholds of Hyder and Tippoo, who used it as a place of confinement for prisoners of war, and a precipitous rock known as “Tippoo’s Drop,” from the summit of which European captives were hurled, is pointed out. To all appearance Nundydroog even with modern Artillery is impregnable, but it was taken by escalade in 1791 by a British Force belonging to Lord Cornwallis’s Army, with the loss of only thirty killed and wounded. A few European houses are situated on the summit, whence the river Pennar takes its rise. (3.) The Bellakalranganam Hills (in the Ashtagram Division) which vary in elevation from four to five thousand feet. These hills are clothed with rank vegetation, uninhabited, save by a rude jungle tribe known as Soligars. (4.) Kuduremukha (in the Nugur Division) which is probably the highest hill in Mysore, and is a remarkable land-mark from the sea as well as from above and below the ghats. (5.) The Baba Budan Mountains in the Nugur Division) which take their designation from a Mahomedan saint whose tomb is on one of the peaks. These hills are inhabited and contain several coffee plantations, some of which are probably the oldest in Mysore.

Rivers.—The principal rivers in Mysore are the following :—The Tunga and Bhoodra rise in the north-west of Mysore, and uniting form the Tungabhoodra, which flows northwards and eastwards till it joins the Krishna below Kurnool. The banks of the Tungabhoodra are too high for irrigation purposes. The Kavaree rises in Coorg and passes through Mysore in a south-easterly direction, after receiving the Hemavatee, the Lokapavane, the Shamsha, and the Arkavatee from the north, and the Lakshmantirtha and the Kapinee from the south. The Kavaree and its tributaries supply numerous irrigation channels and tanks and their course through Mysore is marked by a green fringe of cultivation. The Vedavatee rises near the Bababudan hills, flows due north with a shallow stream and joins the Tungabhoodra. The Pennair, the Palar, and Pennar rise in the eastern part of the Province. In their short course through Mysore their waters are detained and converted into chains of tanks. They become large rivers before they reach the sea. None of these rivers are navigable.

Forests.—The principal forests are found clothing the sides of the western mountains. They abound in teak, blackwood and other valuable kinds of timber. There are no forests in the Eastern Ghats. Sandalwood grows spontaneously throughout the Province.

Reservoirs.—There are no natural lakes in Mysore, but there are nearly 20,000 artificial reservoirs or tanks, some of which are of considerable magnitude. Owing, however, to the undulating nature of the country, they are as a rule inferior in size to the tanks below the ghats. The largest is the Sulikere Tank in the Shimoga District.

The Climate of Mysore is temperate, but not so healthy as might be expected, owing to the prevalence of fever in many localities. In the hot season the thermometer ranges in the shade from 69° to 87°, and in the cold season it ranges from 59° to 77°. The Province is favoured by two monsoons termed respectively Mungare and Hingare. The former or south-west is considered by the natives to commence at the end of March or beginning of April. But in reality it seldom breaks before the 1st of June, and the rain in April and May consists of the thunder showers which usher it in. These showers are generally very heavy and often fill the tanks before the south-west monsoon arrives. The south-west monsoon closes at the end of August, the Hingare or north-east monsoon which is also preceded by thunder showers, setting in at the beginning of October and generally ceasing about the middle of November. Thus, from the close of April to the beginning of December, when heavy dews complete the growth of the crops, the Province does not remain long unvisited by rain in a propitious year.

DISTRICTS.	Rainfall in inches 1872.				
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	
Bangalore ...	3 52	22 75	14 18	40	45
Kolar ...	6 44	11 11	8 98	26	49
Toomkoor ...	2 94	21 75	6 36	31	5
Mysore ...	5 76	14 46	6 6	26	28
Hassan ..	4 24	18 8	11 11	33	38
Shimoga ...	5 66	52 98	5 82	64	46
Kadoor ...	4 83	36 23	7 63	48	69
Chituldroog ...	4 60	9 14	6 46	20	21
Average ...	4 75	23 30½	9 57	36	41½

The term *Mysore* is a contraction of the Sanskrit word Mahishasura, the buffalo-headed monster, said to have been destroyed by Kallee, another name for Chamundee, which is the tutelary deity of the Maharaja's family, and which is worshipped both in the Palace of Mysore and on the "Chamundee" Hill in the vicinity of the town.



THE CENSUS.

According to the last census, taken in November 1871, the following was the population of Mysore :—

DISTRICTS.	INHABITED HOUSES.			POPULATION.					CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.					OCCUPATION.		
	Number of masonry houses.	Do. of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	No. per square mile.	Christians.	Hindoes.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhist and Jains.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.
						Males.	Females.									
Bangalore ...	2,228	1,74,308	1,76,536	2,71,794	2,71,938	1,42,749	1,41,973	8,28,354	294	17,619	7,58,693	53,485	1	562	1,45,825	7,82,529
Kolar ...	98	1,66,794	1,66,892	2,06,232	2,05,358	1,03,459	1,03,918	6,18,954	240	612	5,92,652	25,038	...	651	1,32,872	4,86,082
Tumkoor ...	11	1,23,390	1,23,401	1,88,508	2,03,716	1,15,632	1,13,088	5,32,289	178	709	6,09,520	20,535	...	1,475	1,31,769	5,00,470
Mysore ...	298	1,74,655	1,74,953	2,87,175	3,08,437	1,80,387	1,67,188	9,43,187	232	2,249	9,36,897	39,790	37	2,214	1,71,047	7,72,140
Hassan ...	95	1,47,148	1,47,443	1,99,202	2,15,104	1,29,122	1,24,989	6,68,417	203	2,670	6,49,533	14,460	...	1,054	1,41,793	5,25,624
Shimoga ...	24	1,01,935	1,01,959	1,70,267	1,55,485	89,179	85,045	4,98,976	131	984	4,69,551	25,598	1	4,042	1,28,617	2,70,359
Sadur ...	...	75,858	75,858	1,09,853	1,03,660	60,684	52,928	3,33,925	145	698	3,20,023	12,017	...	1,319	68,234	2,65,691
Chitaldroog ...	4	1,18,554	1,18,558	1,83,567	1,59,507	1,02,739	1,00,366	5,81,360	118	270	5,12,180	18,068	4	825	1,14,606	4,16,954
Total ...	2,753	10,81,728	10,84,481	16,12,988	16,23,198	9,22,836	8,96,290	50,65,412	167	25,678	48,07,667	2,08,391	42	13,035	10,84,563	40,20,949



The following are the principal towns in the Province:—

	Population.
Bangalore, including the Cantonment ...	142,513
Mysore	57,765
Kolar	9,924
Toomkoor	11,170
Hassan	6,395
Shimoga	11,034
Chitaldroog	5,812

The bulk of the population may be conveniently divided under Brahmins, Vaisayas, Sudras, Mahrattas and Mahomedans.

Brahmins.—The Brahmins are Maharatta, Karnataka, Telooogo and Dravida, according to the reputed derivation of their ancestors. In respect of doctrine they are divided into three schools, *viz.*, the Smarta, the Madhva and the Srivaishnava. The Smarta is said to be the oldest sect of the three, and its distinctive doctrine is pantheism; while the essential tenet of the Madhvas is that the Creator and the creature are essentially and eternally different from each other. The Smarthis use a horizontal, and the Madhva a perpendicular, mark on their foreheads. The Madhva also stamp themselves on their arms, head and back daily after ablution, with sandalwood paste. The Srivaishnava school while adopting the more rational doctrine of the two, that of the Madhvas, adds that after salvation the creature obtains the form of the Creator. This sect which is subdivided into Vada-gale and Tengale is said to have been founded by Ramanuja Chariar, who being persecuted by the Chola Kings, fled to Mysore and settled at Melkote. The Srivaishnavas are distinguished by a trident mark on the forehead.

Vaisayas (commonly called Komatis) are exclusively employed on trade and monetary transactions. Like Brahmins, the Vaisayas are supposed to be strictly vegetarian in their diets and to abstain from the use of spirituous liquors.

Sudras are very numerous. The principal sects are the Vakkaligars, who are agriculturalists by profession; the Kurubars and Gollars, who are shepherds and herdsmen, the Beders, who are huntsmen, and the Lingayats, who are the worshippers of Isvara, wear a silver box in which is their "Lingam," suspended by a thread round their neck; a large number of the Mysore ryots belong to this class.

The *Mahrattas* and *Mahomedans* became naturalized in Mysore at a more recent date than any of the castes above referred to, and owe their introduction to foreign invaders. The Mahomedans of Mysore do not exhibit the energy which is possessed by the class in Northern India, and there



Census of Coorg.

CSL
25

is no doubt that since the days of Tippoo, continued depression and poverty have told greatly on their morale.

The prevailing language of the Province is Kanarese; but Tamil, Teloogoo, Hindustanee and Maharatta are also spoken. Mussulmans ordinarily converse in Hindustanee. As regards primary education, Mysore already compares very favourably with other Provinces, as the following statement, which relates to 1871-72, will shew:—

	Average daily attendance at all Schools.	Ratio to Total Population.
North-Western Provinces	173,569	1 in 170
Central	49,085	1 in 164
Punjab	72,143	1 in 244
Madras	135,192	1 in 231
Oude	34,664	1 in 349
British Burma	1,976	1 in 1,265
Mysore	44,750	1 in 113

Coorg and Ajmeer.

Coorg.—The Census, taken in November 1871, shows the following results:—

Races.	No. according to the Census.
Coorgs	26,369
Hindoos	128,197
Mahomedans	11,304
Christians	2,410
Others	12
Total	168,312
Old Computation	113,689
Increase brought to light	54,623

The most important indigenous tribes which for centuries have been in the relation of masters and slaves are the Coorgs (Kodagas) and the Holeyas, who together form a comparatively small proportion of the whole population. The other tribes who originally migrating from Mysore, Malabar, Wynaad, &c., settled in the Province, outnumber the aboriginal Coorgs as may be seen from the abstract statement given above of the last census. The prevailing languages are Coorg, (which from being a more spoken dialect was first reduced to writing by Captain Cole, late Superintendent, who has published a grammar of it) Kanarese, Ma-



CSL

Bombay.

Jayalam, Tamil, Tooloo, and Hindustanee. Of the population 94,454 were males and 73,858 females. The only towns of any importance are Mercara, the capital of Coorg and a Military station, of which the native town is known as Mahadevapat, and Virajendrapet. Fraserpet, which is the monsoon head quarters of the Superintendent, is a town of smaller extent situated on the eastern frontier and at the foot of the hills on which Mercara stands.

Ajmeer.—No returns have been published referring to a later date than 1865, when the area was stated at 2,672 square miles and the population at 426,268 of whom 269,482 were males and 156,786 females. The town of Ajmeer had then 34,763 inhabitants.

Bombay.

The census of this Province was taken by the Sanitary Commissioner on the night of the 21st February 1872 at a cost of £14,407. Independently of Native States the total area is given as 124,943 square miles, and the total population as 16,352,623 souls. The average density is 131 persons per square mile, but it varies from a maximum of 29291.3 in Bombay city to 1,420 in Thur and Parkur. The number of houses is 2,164,388, and the average number of persons per house is 4.99. The proportion of inferior houses to those of the better sort is as 89.66 to 10.34. The collectorates of Satara, Rutnagiri, and Khandesh each return a population exceeding one million. The total population is made up as follows :—

12,440,650	Hindoos	= 76.08	per cent. on total population.
2,847,756	Mahomedans	= 17.41	" " "
192,245	Booddhists	= 1.17	" " "
106,133	Christians	= 0.65	" " "
67,115	Parsees	= 0.41	" " "
603,836	Aborigines*	= 3.69	" " "
94,379	All others	= 0.58	" " "

16,352,623

Sex.—There are 8,547,100 males to 7,805,523 females, the proportion being as 52 to 48, except in the Rutnagiri Collectorate, where it is 51.81 females to 48.19 males. This singularity is owing to the large number of males who seek employment in Bombay city. The percentage of the total number of children on the entire population is 13.65. The proportion of girls to total females is nearly equal to that of boys to total males.

Creed.—More than three-fourths of the population are Hindoos. Their maximum is in Satara, their minimum in the

* Such as Bheels, &c.



Upper Sindh Frontier Districts. The Mahomedans preponderate in Sindh, and their minimum number is in the Punch Mahals. Except in Sindh the Boodhists are widely scattered through all the collectorates. The Christians are chiefly in Bombay city and Tanna. The Indo-Portuguese and Native Christians form nearly one-half of the entire Christian population. The European Christians are mostly in Bombay city and Poona Cantonment: there is not one Native Christian returned from Kanara, Punch Mahals and Thur and Parkur. Two-thirds of the total Parsee population is in Bombay city alone, and of the remaining third one-half is at Surat city. The aboriginal tribes are chiefly in the collectorates of Surat, Khandesh and Nassick.

Occupations.—The agriculturists and non-agriculturists are respectively 3,835,163 and 7,341,514; under the former head are entered. (a.) Proprietors and sub-proprietors. (b.) Tenants. (c.) Labourers for wages, whether paid in kind or money. The proportion is 34·31 to 65·69. These figures would, however, probably be reversed were all those included in the first class who derive their support indirectly from agriculture, as, for instance, the families of the farmers.

Bombay Island.—The first census of Bombay Island was taken on the 1st February 1864 in the height of the prosperity created by the export of cotton during the American Civil War. The area of 18·62 square miles was then covered by 816,562 inhabitants or 42,104 the mile. The inhabited houses were then 24,206 in number. There were reported to be 3·97, or nearly four families to each house, and if the inhabited out-houses be taken into account, there were 30·6 persons to each house, and 18·3 to each floor. As the detailed report of the census of 1872 has not yet (1st May 1874) appeared it is not possible, in this volume, to contrast the results of the two enumerations. In Bombay city, with its geographical position in the East and its population of 644,405 persons, according to the census of 1872, a greater variety of languages is spoken than is probably to be found in any other city of the world. Among the languages and dialects more or less naturalized, there are all those belonging to the Province; all those of the Punjab, North-West Province and Rajpootana; most of those of the Aryan family connected with Bengal and Orissa; all the principal Dravidian languages of Madras; most of the languages of the east coast of Africa, as the Sowahili, the Somalee, the Galla, &c.; the languages of the countries of Asia contiguous to India, as the Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Hebrew, Burmese, Malay, Chinese; and a good number of the European languages, as English and Portuguese.

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF HOUSES.		POPULATION.						Number per square mile.
	Number of Masonry Dwellings (of the better sort.)	Number of all other kinds (of the inferior sort.)	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.		
					Male.	Female.			
Khandesh ...	12,048	217,851	350,698	332,306	179,912	165,726	1,028,642	101.22	
Nassick ...	6,277	127,571	245,481	231,795	131,370	125,740	734,386	90.49	
Ahmednugur ...	10,530	131,132	278,462	261,604	116,874	126,798	773,938	116.43	
Poona ...	8,729	133,863	311,173	293,425	155,583	147,052	907,235	182.07	
Satara ...	5,987	166,676	401,422	393,862	165,976	154,790	1,116,050	207.52	
Sholapoor ...	6,308	106,618	247,806	229,837	93,422	91,919	662,986	170.04	
Belgaum ...	7,774	180,403	390,102	315,565	148,501	144,232	938,750	204.48	
Dharwar ...	2,792	202,280	359,517	330,723	146,506	145,291	688,037	216.44	
Kaladgee ...	1,329	142,671	285,831	275,135	131,757	123,264	816,037	143.29	
Kanara ...	6,294	85,299	139,558	129,230	66,859	62,750	398,406	94.07	
Rutnagiree ...	3,518	221,472	310,250	357,370	150,866	170,650	1,019,136	268.97	
Kolaba ...	2,240	70,459	111,538	112,619	66,509	59,742	350,405	238.43	
Bombay City ...	23,882	5,809	333,583	132,279	67,353	62,410	644,405	29,291.13	
Tanna ...	8,314	139,847	280,420	258,403	108,756	149,845	847,424	209.14	
Ahmedabad ...	71,517	189,453	293,958	266,410	144,801	124,468	829,637	215.83	
Broach ...	26,947	69,776	124,128	112,986	58,853	54,825	350,322	257.02	
Kaira ...	65,685	152,911	261,215	235,328	157,927	123,283	782,738	501.43	
Punch Mahals ...	7,482	49,440	76,576	68,184	50,729	46,255	240,743	139.38	
Surat ...	20,391	138,976	246,337	246,904	122,621	115,074	730,936	442.19	
Kurrachee ...	19,115	78,709	170,451	120,656	69,695	65,693	423,495	30.06	
Hyderabad ...	8,274	138,804	287,481	239,051	110,319	85,096	721,947	74.93	
Thur and Parkur ...	118	39,574	73,252	51,226	30,019	26,264	180,761	14.20	
Shikarpoor ...	11,017	133,068	306,246	249,097	118,282	102,632	776,227	88.12	
Upper Sindh Frontier	1,375	17,594	35,548	27,651	14,915	11,871	89,985	47.04	

CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.

Christians.

English, Scotch, Irish and all other Europeans.	Eurasians.	Americans.	Armenians.	Native Christians.	Indo-Portuguese.	All others.	Total Christians.
146	5	...	...	150	215	1	517
104	16	2	1	244	214	433	1,064
100	35	6	...	678	123	.....	941
1,104	185	5	...	200	852	1,516	3,862
191	23	24	2	211	142	2	596
117	50	...	...	140	2	.....	319
586	...	...	...	4,471	1	.....	5,063
128	11	...	...	1,269	110	3	1,521
26	8	...	...	94	18	.....	146
64	15	...	...	.....	11,450	660	12,189
67	...	...	...	3,111	.....	66	3,244
27	156	...	...	3	16	6	208
7,124	2,352	129	22	1,544	23,534	.....	34,706
190	14	1	12	5,664	1,668	29,480	37,029
1126	82	...	1	263	84	94	650
56	7	...	...	7	14	2	86
44	12	...	...	243	6	.....	306
11	4	...	...	.....	15	.....	20
304	8	2	...	2	5	13	324
865	323	6	...	94	1,049	306	643
82	59	...	...	163	87	.....	391
12	...	...	...	.....	23	.....	35
90	80	...	...	59	.....	6	236
9	2	...	...	10	1	.....	22

POPULATION.—(Continued.)

DISTRICT.	CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.—(Continued.)						OCCUPATION.		Prevailing Languages.
	Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	
Khandesh	820,997	79,359	61	5,280	122,092	426	211,277	471,727	Marathee.
Nassick	572,345	32,148	130	5,069	115,910	7,720	139,418	337,858	Marathee.
Ahmednagar	710,592	42,435	91	12,547	6,228	1,104	172,576	357,690	Marathee.
Poona	559,577	39,583	1,243	2,396	192	382	225,444	379,354	Marathee.
Satara	1,063,160	36,872	84	15,328	...	20	254,193	541,089	Marathee.
Sholapoor	606,846	48,740	62	7,010	...	9	110,917	386,828	Marathee and Kanarese.
Belgaum	814,651	71,386	82	47,564	...	9	195,592	450,075	Ditto Ditto.
Dharwar	861,105	114,106	13	11,280	...	7	213,566	482,672	Kanarese and Marathee.
Kaladgee	725,556	87,401	...	2,922	1	1	175,308	385,708	Kanarese.
Kanara	362,779	21,756	25	1,614	9	35	136,867	131,921	Kanarese.
Rutnagiree	939,572	74,834	9	1,477	...	...	489,843	227,777	Marathee.
Kolaba	329,972	17,194	25	942	...	2,064	93,866	160,288	Marathee.
Bombay City	408,680	188,815	44,061	15,121	...	2,993	2,527	512,115	Marathee, Goojarathee and Kachhee.
Tanna	764,038	38,835	2,188	1,823	25	2,480	234,213	254,610	Marathee.
Ahmedabad	709,751	81,373	482	23,847	1,429	105	139,761	429,607	Goojarathee.
Broach	248,343	69,036	2,116	3,980	24,708	1,055	102,899	134,215	Goojarathee.
Kaira	702,635	70,741	68	8,384	...	...	173,467	323,076	Goojarathee.
Punch Mahals	155,474	14,921	17	1,596	63,703	1	54,219	89,540	Goojarathee.
Surat	402,959	55,959	13,458	11,378	246,831	17	250,782	242,459	Goojarathee.
Kurrachee	70,429	247,581	777	4	778	1,313	70,032	221,075	Sindhee.
Hyderabad	98,115	558,272	45	...	4,498	60,626	180,092	346,440	Sindhee.
Thur and Parkur	62,268	96,804	...	...	10,541	11,213	33,922	90,556	Sindhee.
Chikarpoor	142,241	628,602	39	68	1,853	3,131	163,803	391,510	Sindhee.
Upper Sindh Frontier	8,674	81,177	9	...	41	62	11,675	43,534	Sindhee.



Statement showing Details of Population, &c. by the Census of 21st February 1872.

CSL

Collectorate.	Area in square miles.	No. of Houses.	Population.			No. of Persons per square mile	No. of Persons per House.	Proportion of Sexes.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.
Khandesh ...	10,162	229,899	530,610	480,032	1,028,642	101.22	4.47	51.58	48.42
Nassick ...	8,116	133,848	376,851	357,535	734,386	90.49	5.49	51.32	48.68
Ahmednugur ...	6,647	141,652	395,336	378,602	773,938	116.43	5.46	51.08	48.92
Poona ...	4,983	142,687	466,757	440,478	907,235	182.07	6.36	51.45	48.55
Satara ...	5,378	172,513	567,398	548,652	1,116,050	207.52	6.47	50.84	49.16
Shelapoor ...	3,899	109,826	341,230	321,756	662,986	170.04	6.04	51.47	48.53
Belgaum ...	4,591	188,177	478,903	459,847	938,750	204.48	4.99	51.01	48.99
Dharwar ...	4,565	205,072	506,023	482,014	988,037	216.44	4.82	51.21	48.79
Kaladgee ...	5,695	143,704	417,638	398,399	816,037	143.29	5.68	51.18	48.82
Kanara ...	4,235	91,593	206,417	191,989	398,406	94.07	4.35	51.81	48.19
Rutnagiree ...	3,789	224,790	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	268.97	4.53	48.19	51.81
Kolaba ...	1,482	72,699	178,047	172,358	350,405	236.44	4.82	50.81	49.19
Bombay City ...	22	29,691	399,716	244,689	644,405	29,291.13	20.93	62.03	37.97
Tanna ...	4,052	148,161	439,176	408,248	847,424	209.14	5.72	51.84	48.16
Ahmedabad ...	3,844	260,970	438,759	390,878	829,637	215.83	3.18	52.89	47.11
Broach ...	1,363	96,723	182,511	167,811	350,322	257.02	3.62	52.1	47.9
Kaira ...	1,561	218,596	419,142	363,591	782,733	501.42	3.58	53.55	46.45
Surat ...	1,653	159,367	368,958	361,978	730,936	442.19	4.59	50.48	49.52
Punch Mahals ...	1,731	56,922	126,304	114,439	240,743	139.08	4.23	52.46	47.54
Kurrachee ...	14,089	97,824	240,146	188,349	428,495	30.06	4.32	56.71	43.29
Hyderabad ...	9,635	147,078	397,800	324,147	721,947	74.93	4.91	55.1	44.9
Shikarpoor ...	8,809	144,085	424,528	351,699	776,227	88.12	5.39	54.69	45.31
Thur and Parkur ...	12,729	39,692	103,271	77,490	180,761	14.20	4.55	57.13	42.87
Upper Sindh Frontier ...	1,913	18,969	50,463	39,522	89,985	47.04	4.74	56.1	43.9
Total ...	124,943	3,238,717	8,547,100	7,805,523	16,352,623	130.80	5.05	52.27	47.73

Details of Population.



Bombay.

CSL

Area, Population and Revenue

Commissionership.	Executive District.	Talookas.	Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns, with Population of each.	Villages.
NORTHERN DIVISION.	Bombay city.	...	22	644,405	Bombay ... 644,405	...
	Ahmedabad.	7	3,344	829,637	Ahmedabad ... 116,873 Gogo ... 9,571 Dhandhuka ... 9,782 Ranpoor ... 5,796 Dholara ... 12,468 Barwala ... 5,813 Sanand ... 7,229 Viramgaon ... 19,661 Patri ... 6,320 Mandal ... 6,774 Parantej ... 8,341 Morasa ... 7,436 Dholka ... 20,854	881
	Kaira	7	1,561	782,733	Mehmedabad ... 8,065 Kaira ... 12,681 Noriad ... 24,551 Mahuda ... 9,384 Umreth ... 13,954 Anand ... 8,773 Dakor ... 7,740 Borsad ... 12,214 Kaparvajn ... 13,932 Chaklasi ... 7,031 Samarkha ... 5,231 Sara ... 5,218 Od ... 8,423	591
	Panch Mahals.	3 Talookas & 2 Peta Mahals.	1,731	240,743	Godhra ... 10,635 Dohad ... 11,472	719
	Broach.	6	1,363	350,322	Broach ... 36,932 Amod ... 6,125 Jambusar ... 14,924 Ankleshwar ... 9,414 Gojara ... 5,239	425

* The District Judge expresses his inability to give