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SECTION V—SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE URBAN POPULATION.


| | | PAGE |
|---|---|---|
| 35. | Chief features of urban sex distribution .. .. .. | 53 |
| 36. | Towns showing excess of females over males .. .. .. | 55 |
| 37. | Conditions compared by natural divisions .. .. .. | 55 |
| 38. | Bombay Presidency compared with other provinces .. .. | 56 |


SUBSIDIARY TABLES.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Distribution of the population between towns and villages .. | 57 |
| II. | Number per mille of the urban population by main religions .. | 58 |
| III. | Towns classified by population .. .. .. .. | 59 |
| IV. | Main statistics for cities .. .. .. .. | 59 |


## CHAPTER III—BIRTHPLACE AND MIGRATION.

SECTION I—THE STATISTICS AND THEIR VALUE.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Statistical material .. .. .. .. .. | 60 |
| 2. | Instructions .. .. .. .. .. | 60 |
| 3. | Accuracy of the figures .. .. .. .. .. | 61 |
| 4. | Meaning of terms and types of immigration .. .. .. | 61 |
| 5. | Utility of the birthplace figures .. .. .. .. | 62 |


SECTION II—THE HOMEBORN POPULATION.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. | Size of the homeborn population .. .. .. .. | 62 |
| 7. | Proportion of the stay-at-home population .. .. .. | 63 |


SECTION III—IMMIGRATION.

*(a) Indian Immigrants.*


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8. | The extent of immigration .. .. .. .. | 65 |
| 9. | Sources of immigration: *i.* United Provinces: *ii.* Punjab: *iii.* Madras: *iv.* Central Provinces: *v.* Baluchistan: *vi.* Ajmer Merwara: *vii.* Hyderabad: *viii.* Baroda: *ix.* Portuguese India. | 65 |
| 10. | Religion and sex distribution of the immigrant population .. .. | 67 |


*(b) Non-Indian Immigrants.*


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11. | Number of non-Indian immigrants .. .. .. | 72 |


SECTION IV—EMIGRATION.

*(a) Emigration into India.*


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12. | Extent of emigration into India .. .. .. .. | 73 |
| 13. | Provinces which gain from or lose to Bombay .. .. .. | 74 |
| 14. | Two streams of immigration: North-west and South-west .. .. | 74 |


*(b) Emigration out of India.*


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15. | Fragmentariness of the figures .. .. .. .. .. | 75 |


SECTION V—MIGRATION AND NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16. | Migration and natural increase of population .. .. .. | 75 |


SUBSIDIARY TABLES.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Immigration (actual figures) .. .. .. .. | 76 |
| II. | Emigration (actual figures) .. .. .. .. | 76 |
| III. | Migration between the Presidency and other parts of India .. | 77 |

## CHAPTER IV—AGE.

### Section I—The Statistics and their Value.


| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | The statistical material .. .. .. .. .. | 78 |
| 2. | Instructions .. .. .. .. .. | 78 |
| 3. | The value and accuracy of the age statistics .. .. .. | 79 |


### Section II—Age and the General Population.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4. | Age distribution: variations in it: the value of quinquennial periods .. .. .. .. .. | 82 |
| 5. | Mean age .. .. .. .. .. | 85 |
| 6. | Types of population .. .. .. .. .. | 86 |
| 7. | Age distribution by religion .. .. .. .. | 88 |
| 8. | Age distribution by sex .. .. .. .. .. | 89 |


### Section III—Special Questions.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9. | Birth and death statistics .. .. .. .. | 90 |
| 10. | Infantile mortality .. .. .. .. .. | 93 |
| 11. | Children and adults .. .. .. .. .. | 96 |
| 12. | Longevity .. .. .. .. .. | 97 |
| 13. | Mortality from certain diseases .. .. .. .. | 99 |


### Subsidiary Tables.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province and in each natural division .. .. .. .. .. | 101 |
| II. | Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion (1881–1931) .. .. .. .. .. | 102 |
| III. | Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes .. .. | 103 |
| IV. | Proportion of children under 14 and of persons over 43 to those aged 14—43 in certain castes; also of married females aged 14–43 per 100 females .. .. .. .. .. | 105 |
| V. | Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15—40; also of married females 15—40 per 100 females .. | 106 |
| V-A. | Proportion of children under 10 and of persons aged over 60 to those aged 15 to 40 and of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females in certain religions .. .. .. .. .. | 107 |
| VI. | Variation in the population at certain age-periods .. .. | 107 |
| VII. | Reported Birth-rate per mille by sex and natural divisions .. | 108 |
| VIII. | Reported Death-rate per mille by sex and natural divisions .. | 109 |
| IX. | Reported Death-rate by sex and age during the decade in selected years per mille of the population living at the same age according to the census of 1921 .. .. .. .. | 110 |
| X. | Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of each sex .. | 111 |


## CHAPTER V—SEX.

### Section I—The Statistics and their Value.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | The statistical material .. .. .. .. .. | 115 |
| 2. | Instructions .. .. .. .. .. | 115 |
| 3. | Accuracy and value of the statistics .. .. .. | 115 |


### Section II—Proportions of the Sexes.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4. | Sex proportions generally .. .. .. .. | 118 |
| 5. | Sex ratio at different ages .. .. .. .. | 123 |
| 6. | Sex proportions in different regions .. .. .. .. | 126 |
| 7. | Sex by religion .. .. .. .. .. | 128 |
| 8. | Sex by race .. .. .. .. .. | 129 |

### Section III—The Vital Statistics.


| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| 9. | The relation of the vital statistics to the Census with special reference to the deficiency of females .. .. .. .. | 130 |
| 10. | Summary of conclusions .. .. .. .. | 137 |
| 11. | Vital statistics and population changes: past decade, whole Presidency .. .. .. .. .. | 139 |
| 12. | Vital statistics and population changes: past decade, changes by districts .. .. .. .. .. | 142 |


### Subsidiary Tables.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I. | General proportions of the sexes by natural divisions and districts .. | 143 |
| II. | The number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last three censuses .. .. | 143 |
| III. | The number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions and natural divisions .. .. .. .. | 144 |
| IV. | The number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes and tribes .. .. .. .. .. | 145 |
| V. | Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1901–1910, 1911–1920, 1921–1930 .. .. | 146 |
| VI. | Number of deaths of each sex at different ages .. .. | 147 |


## CHAPTER VI—CIVIL CONDITION.

### Section I—The Statistics and their Value.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | The statistical material .. .. .. .. .. | 148 |
| 2. | Instructions .. .. .. .. .. | 148 |
| 3. | Value of the statistics .. .. .. .. .. | 149 |


### Section II—Civil Condition.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4. | General features .. .. .. .. .. | 150 |
| 5. | Civil Condition by religion .. .. .. .. | 152 |
| 6. | Civil Condition by locality .. .. .. .. | 154 |
| 7. | Civil Condition by main age-periods .. .. .. | 156 |


### Section III—Special Questions.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8. | Early Marriage .. .. .. .. .. | 157 |
| 9. | Early Marriage by caste .. .. .. .. | 164 |
| 10. | The widowed population .. .. .. | 166 |
| 11. | Statistics of fertility of women in marriage .. .. .. | 169 |
| 12. | The fertility of marriages and the correlation between the duration of marriage and the number of children .. .. .. | 169 |
| 13. | The fertility of marriage in different classes in respect of the number of children born and the number of children who survive.. .. | 171 |
| 14. | The Sarda Act .. .. .. .. .. | 173 |


### Subsidiary Tables.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Distribution of the population by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age-period for the last five censuses .. .. | 177 |
| II. | Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages by religion and natural divisions .. .. .. .. | 179 |
| III. | Distribution by main age-periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion .. .. .. .. | 181 |
| IV. | Proportion of the sexes (females) per 1,000 males by civil condition at certain ages for religious and natural divisions .. .. | 182 |
| V. | Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes .. .. .. .. .. | 184 |

## CHAPTER VII—INFIRMITIES.

### Section I—The Statistics and their Value.


| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Imperial Table and Subsidiary Tables .. .. .. | 191 |
| 2. | Instructions .. .. .. .. .. | 191 |
| 3. | How far the Census figures are unreliable .. .. .. | 191 |
| 4. | How far the Census figures are reliable .. .. .. | 192 |
| 5. | Some specific instances .. .. .. .. | 193 |


### Section II—Infirmities regarded generally.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. | Presidency totals .. .. .. .. .. | 193 |


### Section III—Infirmities separately considered.

#### *A. Insanity.*


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7. | In general .. .. .. .. .. | 198 |
| 8. | Insanity by locality .. .. .. .. .. | 198 |
| 9. | Insanity by Age .. .. .. .. .. | 199 |
| 10. | Insanity by sex .. .. .. .. .. | 199 |


#### *B. Deaf-Mutism.*


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11. | In general .. .. .. .. .. | 200 |
| 12. | Deaf-mutism by locality, age and sex .. .. .. | 200 |


#### *C. Blindness.*


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13. | In general .. .. .. .. .. | 202 |
| 14. | Blindness by locality, age and sex .. .. .. .. | 203 |


#### *D. Leprosy*


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15. | In general .. .. .. .. .. | 205 |
| 16. | Leprosy by locality, age and sex .. .. .. .. | 205 |
| 17. | Leper Asylums and provision for lepers and insanes .. .. | 209 |


### Subsidiary Tables.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last five censuses .. .. .. .. .. | 211 |
| II. | Infirms per 100,000 and females infirm per 1,000 males at certain age-periods .. .. .. .. .. | 215 |
| III. | Age distribution of 10,000 infirms (five censuses) .. .. | 215 |


## CHAPTER VIII—OCCUPATION.

### Section I—The Statistics and their Value.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | The statistical material .. .. .. .. .. | 218 |
| 2. | Instructions .. .. .. .. .. | 219 |
| 3. | The scheme of classification .. .. .. .. | 223 |
| 4. | Changes made in the occupational scheme .. .. .. | 223 |
| 5. | The accuracy and value of the statistics .. .. .. | 225 |

SECTION II—THE OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.


| | | PAGE |
|---|---|---|
| 6. | Occupational distribution : general .. .. .. | 227 |
| 7. | The predominance of agriculture .. .. .. | 231 |
| 8. | The nature of agricultural occupation .. .. .. | 232 |
| 9. | Comparative importance of agricultural, industrial and mercantile occupations .. .. .. .. .. | 233 |
| 10. | Industry .. .. .. .. .. | 235 |
| 11. | Trade .. .. .. .. .. | 235 |
| 12. | Local distribution of agriculture .. .. .. .. | 235 |
| 13. | Local distribution of industry .. .. .. .. | 237 |
| 14. | Local distribution of trade .. .. .. .. | 238 |
| 15. | Workers and dependents .. .. .. .. | 239 |
| 16. | Subsidiary occupations .. .. .. .. .. | 243 |


SECTION III—OCCUPATION BY MAIN ORDERS AND GROUPS.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 17. | Pasture and Agriculture .. .. .. .. | 244 |
| 18. | Mines and Minerals .. .. .. .. .. | 244 |
| 19. | Textiles, Cotton .. .. .. .. .. | 245 |
| 20. | Textiles, other than Cotton .. .. .. .. | 245 |
| 21. | Hides, Skins, etc. .. .. .. .. .. | 245 |
| 22. | Wood .. .. .. .. .. | 246 |
| 23. | Metals .. .. .. .. .. | 246 |
| 24. | Ceramics .. .. .. .. .. | 246 |
| 25. | Chemical products, properly so called and analogous .. .. | 246 |
| 26. | Food industries .. .. .. .. .. | 246 |
| 27. | Other industries .. .. .. .. .. | 246 |
| 28. | Transport .. .. .. .. .. | 247 |
| 29. | Trade .. .. .. .. .. | 247 |
| 30. | Public administration and the liberal arts .. .. .. | 248 |
| 31. | Persons living on their income .. .. .. .. | 249 |
| 32. | Domestic service .. .. .. .. .. | 249 |
| 33. | Insufficiently described occupations .. .. .. .. | 249 |
| 34. | Unproductive occupations .. .. .. .. | 250 |


SECTION IV—QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH OCCUPATION.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 35. | Occupation by caste .. .. .. .. .. | 250 |
| 36. | Occupations of women .. .. .. .. | 252 |
| 37. | Large scale industry, cottage industry and artizanship .. .. | 254 |
| 38. | Industrial census .. .. .. .. .. | 256 |
| 39. | Industrialisation and urbanisation .. .. .. .. | 261 |
| 40. | Economic conditions and movement of labour .. .. .. | 262 |
| 41. | Special enquiries into industrial and other occupations : | |
| | (*a*) The tanning industry .. .. .. .. | 263 |
| | (*b*) Art crafts : handloom industry .. .. .. | 264 |
| | (*c*) The marine fisheries .. .. .. .. | 266 |
| 42. | Industrial unemployment and the labour supply .. .. | 268 |
| 43. | Middle class unemployment .. .. .. .. | 270 |


SUBSIDIARY TABLES.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I(*a*). | Earners (principal occupation and working dependents) .. .. | 273 |
| I(*b*). | Earners (as subsidiary occupation) .. .. .. | 274 |
| II(*a*). | Earners (principal occupation) and working dependents (by sub-classes in natural divisions and districts) .. .. .. | 275 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLES—*contd.*


| | | PAGE |
|---|---|---|
| II(*b*). | Earners (subsidiary occupation) (by sub-classes in natural divisions and districts) .... .. .. .. .. | 277 |
| III. | Selected occupations of females .. .. .. .. | 278 |
| IV. | Selected occupations (1921–1931) .. .. .. .. | 280 |
| V. | Occupations of selected castes (traditional occupation) .. .. | 282 |
| VI. | Number of persons employed in— | |
| | (*a*) Railways .. .. .. .. | 283 |
| | (*b*) Posts and Telegraphs .. .. .. .. | 284 |
| | (*c*) Irrigation .. .. .. .. | 285 |


## CHAPTER IX—LITERACY.

### SECTION I—THE STATISTICS AND THEIR VALUE.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Statistical material .. .. .. .. .. | 287 |
| 2. | Instructions .. .. .. .. .. | 287 |
| 3. | Accuracy and value of the statistics .. .. .. | 288 |


### SECTION II—GENERAL LITERACY.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4. | Extent of literacy .. .. .. .. .. | 288 |
| 5. | Progress of literacy .. .. .. .. .. | 292 |
| 6. | Literacy amongst females .. .. .. .. | 295 |
| 7. | Literacy by religion .. .. .. .. .. | 296 |
| 8. | Literacy by caste .. .. .. .. .. | 299 |


### SECTION III—LITERACY IN ENGLISH.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9. | Extent of literacy in English .. .. .. .. | 300 |
| 10. | Literacy in English amongst females .. .. .. | 303 |
| 11. | Literacy in English by religion .. .. .. .. | 303 |
| 12. | Literacy in English by caste .. .. .. .. | 304 |


### SECTION IV—GENERAL.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 13. | Comparison with other provinces .. .. .. .. | 304 |
| 14. | Literacy and Education .. .. .. .. | 306 |


### SUBSIDIARY TABLES.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Literacy by age, sex and religion .. .. .. .. | 309 |
| II. | Literacy by age, sex and locality by natural division .. .. | 309 |
| III. | Literacy by religion, sex and locality .. .. .. | 310 |
| IV. | English literacy by age, sex and locality (four decades) .. .. | 311 |
| V. | Literacy by selected castes .. .. .. .. | 312 |
| VI. | Progress of literacy since 1901 .. .. .. .. | 313 |
| VII. | Proportion of literacy at certain ages .. .. .. | 315 |
| VIII. | Educational facilities and educational results, (1891–1921)—for the whole of the presidency and—1931—for British districts only .. | 315 |


## CHAPTER X—LANGUAGE.

### SECTION I—THE STATISTICS AND THEIR VALUE.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | The statistical material .. .. .. .. | 316 |
| 2. | Instructions .. .. .. .. | 316 |
| 3. | Value and accuracy of the Census statistics of language .. .. | 316 |
| 4. | The Linguistic Survey scheme applied to Bombay Presidency .. | 317 |
| 5. | Differences in the statistics of language compiled in the Census and in the Linguistic Survey .. .. .. .. | 317 |

SECTION II—THE LANGUAGES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION BY POPULATION AND LOCALITY.


| | | PAGE |
|---|---|---|
| 6. | General .. .. .. .. .. | 318 |
| | *A. Chief Languages.* | |
| 7. | Marathi .. .. .. .. .. | 322 |
| 8. | Gujarati .. .. .. .. .. | 323 |
| 9. | Kanarese .. .. .. .. .. | 324 |
| 10. | Sindhi .. .. .. .. .. | 324 |
| 11. | Western Hindi .. .. .. .. .. | 324 |
| | *B. Minor Languages.* | |
| 12. | Bhili .. .. .. .. .. | 325 |
| 13. | Rajasthani .. .. .. .. .. | 326 |
| 14. | Balochi .. .. .. .. .. | 327 |
| 15. | Siraiki or Jatki .. .. .. .. .. | 327 |
| 16. | Ahirani or Khandeshi .. .. .. .. .. | 328 |
| 17. | Konkani .. .. .. .. .. | 329 |
| 18. | Telugu .. .. .. .. .. | 329 |
| 19. | Kachchhi .. .. .. .. .. | 330 |
| 20. | Thareli or Dhatki .. .. .. .. .. | 330 |
| 21. | Brahui .. .. .. .. .. | 330 |
| 22. | Punjabi .. .. .. .. .. | 331 |
| 23. | English .. .. .. .. .. | 331 |
| | *C. Unimportant Languages.* | |
| 24. | Numerically unimportant languages .. .. .. | 331 |
| | SECTION III—PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH LANGUAGE. | |
| 25. | Bilingualism .. .. .. .. .. | 332 |
| 26. | Predominant and mixed language areas .. .. .. | 334 |
| 27. | Linguistic boundaries .. .. .. .. .. | 335 |
| 28. | Displacement of Dravidian and minor languages by Aryan languages .. | 335 |
| 29. | Influence of education on language .. .. .. | 336 |
| 30. | Literacy activity in the vernaculars .. .. .. | 336 |
| | SUBSIDIARY TABLES. | |
| I. | Distribution of total population by mother-tongue .. .. | 338 |
| II. | Distribution by language of the population of each district .. | 340 |
| III. | Comparison of tribe and language Tables. (Bhil tribe and Bhili language) .. .. .. .. .. | 350 |
| | CHAPTER XI—RELIGION. | |
| | SECTION I—THE STATISTICS AND THEIR VALUE. | |
| 1. | The statistics .. .. .. .. .. | 351 |
| 2. | Instructions .. .. .. .. .. | 351 |
| 3. | Defects and difficulties .. .. .. .. .. | 351 |

SECTION II—RELIGIOUS DISTRIBUTION.


| | | PAGE |
|---|---|---|
| 4. | Main Census results .. .. .. .. | 352 |
| 5. | Classification by religion .. .. .. .. | 352 |
| 6. | Influences affecting the figures for Hindus and Muslims .. .. | 353 |
| 7. | "Others" .. .. .. .. .. | 354 |
| 8. | Tribal peoples .. .. .. .. .. | 355 |
| 9. | Hindus .. .. .. .. .. | 358 |
| 10. | Jains .. .. .. .. .. | 359 |
| 11. | Muslims .. .. .. .. .. | 360 |
| 12. | Christians .. .. .. .. .. | 361 |
| 13. | Jews .. .. .. .. .. | 364 |
| 14. | Zoroastrians .. .. .. .. .. | 365 |


SECTION III—RELIGIOUS DISTRIBUTION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15. | Religious distribution in urban and rural areas .. .. | 365 |


SUBSIDIARY TABLES.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I. | General Distribution in 1931 of the population by religion—by natural divisions in British districts and states .. .. | 367 |
| II. | Distribution of the population in British districts by main religions .. | 368 |
| III. | Actual number and variations of the population by religions and natural divisions (British districts only) .. .. .. | 369 |
| IV. | Christians—Number and variation (for British districts and Bombay states) .. .. .. .. .. | 372 |
| V. | Distribution of population by religion in urban and rural areas of the natural divisions .. .. .. .. | 373 |
| VI. | Chart showing the distribution by main religions in British districts per 10,000 of the population .. .. .. | 374 |


## CHAPTER XII—RACE, TRIBE AND CASTE.

SECTION I—THE STATISTICS AND THEIR VALUE.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | The statistical material .. .. .. .. .. | 376 |
| 2. | Instructions .. .. .. .. .. | 376 |


SECTION II—THE SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3. | Main principle of division .. .. .. .. | 377 |
| 4. | Enumeration difficulties .. .. .. .. | 377 |
| 5. | Muslims .. .. .. .. .. | 378 |
| 6. | Jains .. .. .. .. .. | 378 |
| 7. | Siddhis .. .. .. .. .. | 378 |
| 8. | Indian Christians .. .. .. .. .. | 378 |
| 9. | Tribal peoples, Zoroastrians, Sikhs and Jews .. .. .. | 378 |


SECTION III—THE CASTE SYSTEM.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10. | Caste division .. .. .. .. | 379 |
| 11. | Difficulty of caste division as index amongst Hindus .. .. | 379 |
| 12. | Influences affecting caste system .. .. .. .. | 380 |
| 13. | Modern conditions .. .. .. .. | 381 |
| 14. | Effect of educational policy, marriage and interdining .. .. | 381 |
| 15. | Views on present condition of the caste system .. .. | 382 |

SECTION IV—TRIBAL PEOPLES.


| | | PAGE |
|---|---|---|
| 16. | Character of the statistics .. .. .. | 382 |
| 17. | Custom and the law among tribal peoples .. .. .. | 382 |
| 18. | The forest laws .. .. .. | 382 |


SECTION V—THE DEPRESSED CASTES.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19. | Number of the depressed castes .. .. .. | 383 |
| 20. | The position of the depressed castes in the caste system .. .. | 384 |
| 21. | Economic influences .. .. .. | 384 |


SUBSIDIARY TABLE.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Strength of the more important localised castes in the Presidency and their variations since 1911 .. .. .. .. | 385 |


## APPENDICES.


| | |
|---|---|
| APPENDIX A—The Siddhis of Kanara .. .. .. .. | 387 |
| APPENDIX B—Note on the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes found in the Bombay Presidency .. .. .. | 388 |
| APPENDIX C—Claims to New Caste Nomenclature .. .. .. | 398 |
| APPENDIX D—Enquiry into Fertility of Marriage with Sex Tables— | |
| Sex Table I—Sex of First Born .. .. .. | 400 |
| Sex Table II—Size of Families by Caste or Religion of Family .. | 402 |
| Sex Table III—Average Size of Family correlated with Age of Wife at Marriage .. .. .. | 427 |
| Sex Table IV—Proportion of Fertile and Sterile Marriages .. | 433 |
| Sex Table V—Duration of Marriage correlated with Caste or Religion of Family .. .. .. | 437 |
| APPENDIX E—Note on the effect of the Civil Disobedience movement on Census Operations .. .. .. .. .. | 482 |
| APPENDIX F—Tribes and Castes of the Presidency— | |
| Part I—Note on the Index of Hindu and Muslim Castes in the Presidency and on the Index of Muslim Tribes in Sind. | 495 |
| Part II—Index of Hindu Castes in the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Races of Muslims in the Presidency Proper excluding Sind .. .. | 499 |
| Part III—Muslim Castes, Tribes and Races in Sind .. .. | 541 |
| Part IV—Remarks of Special Tribe Names in Sind .. .. | 572 |
| Part V—Some additional notes on Sind Tribes and Castes .. | 575 |
| APPENDIX G—Census of Agricultural Stock .. .. .. .. | 576 |

## LIST OF MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

Map of the Bombay Presidency showing the Natural Divisions adopted for the Census of 1931 .. .. .. .. Frontispiece.

CHAPTER I—DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

FACING PAGE

(1) Map of the Bombay Presidency showing the density of the population. 3
(2) Diagram comparing density of the Bombay Presidency with densities of other Provinces and States, 1931 .. .. .. 5
(3) Diagram showing character of agricultural seasons during the decade .. 9
(4–7) Diagram showing variations in rainfall during the decade 1921–1930 by districts and natural divisions (separately for each of them) .. 9
(8) Diagram showing actual numbers of recorded births and deaths in British districts (Indian population, 1911–1930) .. .. 11
(9) Diagram showing proportional changes in population of (1) British territory and (2) Bombay states .. .. .. 12
(10) Map of the Bombay Presidency showing the percentage increase in the districts and larger states and agencies of the Bombay Presidency, 1921–1931 .. .. .. .. .. 12
(11–14) Maps of natural divisions showing the percentage increase or decrease in each taluka .. .. .. .. .. 13

CHAPTER II—THE POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

(1) Diagram showing proportional changes in the population of the seven cities of the Presidency from 1881–1931 .. .. .. 35
(2) Diagram showing variation in urban population living in places of various sizes since 1881 .. .. .. .. 36
(3) Diagram showing actual number of places of various sizes in British districts, 1881–1931 .. .. .. .. .. 38
(4) Diagram showing actual number of places of variation in urban population by administrative divisions since 1881 .. .. .. 39
(5) Diagram showing actual number of places of variation in rural population by administrative divisions since 1881 .. .. .. 46
(6) Diagram showing actual number of places of variation in urban population since 1901 .. .. .. .. .. 47
(7) Diagram showing actual number of places of variation in rural population since 1901 .. .. .. .. .. 47
(8) Diagram showing the proportion of the distribution of urban population by main religions .. .. .. .. .. 51

CHAPTER III—BIRTHPLACE AND MIGRATION.

(1) Map showing home-born persons per mille of the total population by districts and larger states, 1931 .. .. .. .. 63
(2) Map showing immigrants per mille of the total population by districts and larger states, 1931 .. .. .. .. 65
(3) Map of India showing immigration to the Bombay Presidency .. 65
(4) Map of India showing emigration from the Bombay Presidency .. 72

CHAPTER IV—AGE.

(1) Diagram showing the age pyramid of the Presidency .. .. 83
(2) Diagram showing the distribution of every 1,000 persons by age-periods—Bombay and Karachi Cities compared with the general population of the Presidency, 1931 .. .. .. 83

## CHAPTER IV—AGE—*contd.*


| | Facing page |
|---|---|
| (3) Diagram showing the distribution of the Hindu population for 1921 and 1931 by the uncorrected 10 years age-groups compared to the distribution for same groups in the Actuary's (1921) graduated Tables showing correct age distribution of 1,000 persons .. .. | 84 |
| (4) Diagram showing age-distribution of 1,000 of each sex by religion .. | 88 |
| (5) Diagram showing the divergence of sex-ratios for males and females in certain age-groups between 1931 and 1921 (Figures for 1921=100). | 90 |
| (6) Diagram showing deaths per mille by religion .. .. .. | 92 |
| (7) Diagram showing recorded death-rates by age and sex in the decade 1921–1930 .. .. .. .. .. | 92 |
| (8) Map showing rate of mortality among infants by British districts .. | 92 |
| (9) Diagram showing infant mortality per mille of total deaths 1921–1930.. | 94 |
| (10) Map showing longevity of males in British districts and larger states .. | 96 |
| (11) Map showing longevity of females in British districts and larger states. | 99 |


## CHAPTER V—SEX.


| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Diagram showing females per 1,000 males since 1881 .. .. | 118 |
| (2) Diagram showing females per 1,000 males in the Presidency as compared with other Provinces and States .. .. .. | 119 |
| (3) Map showing sex proportion in the actual population in the British districts and larger states .. .. .. .. | 126 |
| (4) Diagram showing number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religion, 1931 .. .. .. .. | 128 |
| (5) Diagram showing number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religion at 1921, 1931 censuses—Hindus .. .. | 128 |
| (6) Diagram showing number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religion at 1921, 1931 censuses—Muslims .. .. | 128 |
| (7) Diagram showing specific death-rate for males and females by age, natural divisions, 1931 .. .. .. .. | 131 |
| (8) Diagram showing birth-rate per mille of the total population for each sex by natural divisions for the decade, 1921–1930 .. | 139 |


## CHAPTER VI—CIVIL CONDITION.


| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Diagram showing distribution of 1,000 of each sex in each religion by Civil condition—Bombay Presidency .. .. .. | 151 |
| (2) Diagram showing the proportion per mille who are married at each age-period .. .. .. .. .. | 152 |
| (3) Diagram showing the number (000 omitted) of unmarried, married and widowed by quinquennial age-periods for the whole Presidency (all religions) .. .. .. .. .. | 155 |
| (4) Diagram showing distribution of each sex in each main religion by (a) four age-periods, (*b*) civil condition—Bombay Presidency .. | 156 |
| (5) Diagram showing proportion of married females under 10 (child marriage) and 10—15 (early marriage) to 1,000 total married females .. .. .. .. .. | 158 |
| (6) Map showing proportion per mille of married 0—10 per 1,000 persons of that age .. .. .. .. .. | 158 |
| (7) Diagram showing widowed per 1,000 females in each quinquennial age-period in the Presidency .. .. .. .. | 167 |
| (8) Diagram showing the number per 1,000 aged 15—40 who are widowed by religion .. .. .. .. .. | 169 |


## CHAPTER VII—INFIRMITIES.


| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Diagram showing proportion per 100,000 of population suffering from each infirmity, 1891—1931 .. .. .. .. | 194 |
| (2) Diagram showing the numbers for each infirmity per 100,000 persons each age-period .. .. .. .. .. | 196 |
| (3) Diagram showing the distribution of infirmities per 100,000 of the population by districts .. .. .. .. | 196 |

CHAPTER VIII—OCCUPATION. FACING PAGE

(1) Diagram showing the general distribution of the working population by occupation .. .. .. .. .. 226
(2) Diagram showing the distribution of occupation by natural divisions .. 228
(3) Diagram showing the proportion of principal earners to working dependents .. .. .. .. .. 241
(4) Diagram showing the proportion of female to male workers per mille in each district and larger state and agency .. .. 253
(5) Diagram showing variation in the number of factories since 1921 in British districts, Bombay City and Ahmedabad district .. 268

CHAPTER IX—LITERACY.

(1) Diagram showing literacy by sex and natural divisions .. .. 288
(2) Map showing literacy of males only by districts and larger states .. 290
(3) Diagram showing the number of literates per mille by districts .. 292
(4) Diagram showing the number of literates per mille by religion .. 296
(5) Diagram showing the number of literate males in every 1,000 males in selected castes .. .. .. .. .. 299

CHAPTER X—LANGUAGE.

Linguistic map showing important languages spoken as mother-tongue and main bi-lingualism. 316

CHAPTER XI—RELIGION.

(1) Social map showing for each unit the percentages of those belonging to the most numerous religions .. .. .. .. 351
(2) Diagram showing distribution of the population by religion .. 352
(3) Diagram showing variation in the population by main religions taking the figures for 1881 for each religion as 100 .. .. 353

CHAPTER XII—RACE, TRIBE AND CASTE.

Map showing distribution of Hindus in different classes adopted for census 1931. 379

# PREFACE.

## Section 1—The Census Reports.

The complete Census of the Bombay Presidency for 1931 may be said to consist of the following volumes :—(I) The Administrative Volume which deals with the mechanism of the Census and administrative matters connected with Census Operations in all their details. This volume, numbered Census of India Volume VIII, Part IV, is not for public sale. (II) The Main Census Report on Bombay Presidency, in two parts, the first consisting of the Report proper and the Subsidiary Tables appended at the end of each chapter to explain the main figures of the Census with reference to particular problems and local areas, and the second consisting of the Imperial Tables in which the statistics proper of the 1931 Census are set forth in standard forms similar to those used in the Census Reports of other parts of India. These volumes are numbered Census of India, Volume VIII, Part I and Census of India, Volume VIII, Part II respectively. In the Census Report of Bombay Presidency there is incorporated also the Census Report for Aden though the actual Census Operations in Aden were carried out by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Aden, and the part played by the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay Presidency, was limited merely to a general supervision of the manner in which the Imperial Tables were prepared and the methods of Census enumeration, abstraction and compilation followed on the uniform plan laid down by the Census Commissioner for India. This volume is numbered Census of India, Volume VIII, Part III. (III) The Census Report for the Cities of the Bombay Presidency, which is in two parts similar in nature to those in the Main Census Report for Bombay Presidency; that is to say, there is a first part which contains the Report Proper and Subsidiary Tables, and a second part which contains the Imperial Tables. This volume is numbered Census of India, Volume IX. (IV) The Census Report of the Western India States Agency, which for the first time has been separated from the Main Bombay Presidency Report and given a separate status of its own. The Western India States Agency Report is in one volume in which are contained the report proper and the Imperial Tables setting out the Census statistics. This volume is numbered Census of India, Volume X. There are thus four complete reports for which the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay Presidency, is responsible and all but the first of these, the Administrative Volume, are available for public sale. It is needless to point out that a complete idea of the 1931 Census can be obtained only by a perusal of all the volumes available for public sale, though the fullest discussion of Census phenomena and Census problems are naturally found in the Main Presidency Report, of which this is the preface.

## Section 2—Census Superintendents in charge and work done by each.

It is necessary to explain that owing to the unfortunate illness of Mr. A. H. Dracup, the officer appointed originally as Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay Presidency, the reports as they stand are the work of two officers, Mr. Dracup and myself. The Report most affected by this break in control is the Main Report for the Presidency which is much the most difficult and laborious of all the reports to write. Owing to ill-health Mr. Dracup was compelled towards the end of May 1932 to proceed on leave to England and it devolved upon myself to complete the work of the Census. The Main Report, therefore, cannot be expected to have that unity of treatment and direction which

would have characterised it had there been one officer in charge of Census Operations, from the preliminary work of preparation, through the enumeration, abstraction and compilation stages, up to the end when the facts of the Census were finally set forth in the published reports. For that result no one feels more regret than myself: first, because Mr. Dracup had to relinquish at a critical stage work which bears the impress of his thoroughness and mastery of detail, and second, because I do not myself claim to have done anything more than endeavour to complete as best I could the work that Mr. Dracup had perforce to leave unfinished. Nothing can be more disappointing to any one than to see the work he has had in hand for two years finished by another. In the circumstances then I may be permitted to hope that my deficiencies may be pardoned and that any break in the continuity of the reports will be condoned and allowed for. With this explanation I shall now, for the benefit of readers of the 1931 Census Reports, make clear exactly what Mr. Dracup and I have done. Mr. Dracup is entirely responsible for all the preliminary work of the Census, for all the enumeration, abstraction and compilation and for the complete system on which the Census was carried out in the Bombay Presidency. Mr. Dracup has written the whole of the Administrative Volume, and most of Chapter I, the whole of Chapters XI and XII and all the Appendices of the Main Report except those dealing with the Indexes of Castes and the Census of Agricultural Stock. The Indexes of Castes have been compiled by me, partly as the result of a questionnaire issued at the instance of Mr. Dracup to the Collectors of the revenue districts of the Presidency, and partly as the result of information put at my disposal from various sources, of which the information in respect of Muslim tribes in Sind supplied by Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., Collector of Ahmednagar, was far and away the most valuable. The Census of Agricultural Stock is the work of Mr. L. N. Chhapekar, Statistical Assistant of the Census Office. The Report on the Cities of the Bombay Presidency has been written entirely by myself. The Report on the Western India States Agency has also been written entirely by me, except for the short introductory chapter, which deals mostly with Census administrative questions and which was written by Mr. Dracup.

## Section 3—How the Reports and the Census Statistics should be read.

The object which I have kept continually before me in writing the reports has been to confine attention to the statistics and to limit comment to what may be reasonably held to be conclusions deducible from them. I have throughout resisted all temptations to use the Census reports for the purpose of general discussion on demographic, ethnological and sociological questions. The only case in which I have departed from what I regard as this sound principle of Census writing has been in a few instances where it would have been a mistake not to have made use of important material that was capable of correlation with the Census statistics and the full significance of which can be understood only along with a study of the Census figures. These exceptions to my general rule are (1) an account of the handloom weaving industry of the Presidency; (2) an account of the art handicrafts of the Presidency; (3) an account of the marine fisheries; (4) a study of housing and economic welfare in cities. In these four cases I had at my disposal important information provided, in the first three, by the labours of special enquiries conducted during the decade under the orders of the Government of Bombay and, in the fourth, valuable information obtained by the studies conducted by the Labour Office, Bombay. It may, therefore, be hoped that including the results of these special enquiries in the Census Report will not be considered irrelevant or out of place, but that the inclusion heightens the value of the Census Report itself by permitting important information to be viewed from a wider

angle of vision. I have often felt it to be a defect of official publication in this Presidency that no agency exists for the compilation and correlation of public information of a specialised kind. For this reason I am glad to have been able in the present Census Reports to do something towards remedying the defect and at the same time towards increasing the value of the Census Reports for the general reader and for all administrative and scientific purposes. I have striven throughout to emphasise the correct way in which the Census statistics should be used and the many pitfalls which exist if the Census statistics are employed uncritically and unscientifically. All readers of this report are therefore advised that the best way to study the results of the 1931 Census is first to read the reports and then to study the figures in the Imperial and Subsidiary Tables. These tables have all been compiled with very much trouble and difficulty to serve very specific purposes. These purposes cannot be fulfilled unless the report is studied with the statistics in the volumes of tables, and unless difficulties in the tables are checked against the commentary in the report. Special attention has been given to an elucidation of the occupational statistics, which are the most voluminous of all the Census figures, and an attempt has been made in the report to bring out in a practical way the chief lessons which the figures tell. The volumes of Census Reports have been provided with tables of contents to enable readers to trace without difficulty the numerous special subjects treated in the discussion or in the statistical tables. A table of contents is of course not so satisfactory as a subject index. But it will be readily understood that a Census Office has continually to work at high pressure and is always fighting against time. The preparation of adequate indexes to volumes of the size and complexity of the Census Reports would be a task beyond the capacity of the small Census staff. This is the only reason why indexes have not been provided.

### Section 4—Acknowledgments.

In conclusion it is necessary that I should here acknowledge the great assistance which has been rendered by numerous individuals.

Mr. Dracup had already acknowledged the assistance rendered to him by the Commissioners of Divisions and Collectors in Census enumeration. He had also acknowledged the services of the Government Printing Presses at Karachi, Yeravda, Poona and Bombay for the promptness with which they completed the printing and other work connected with Census enumeration and abstraction. But I must acknowledge again the assistance rendered by the Manager, Government Central Press, Bombay, in printing a vast number of tables and the voluminous reports and by the Manager, Government Photozinco Office, in printing graphs and maps. I must also give special thanks to Mr. S. H. Covernton, Collector of Ahmednagar, for furnishing me with much valuable information collected by him personally while serving for many years in Sind. Without this information and help freely accorded the index of Muslim castes in Sind could not have been compiled in anything like its present form. I cannot conclude this report without acknowledging the valuable assistance rendered to my predecessor and to myself by my office staff, especially by my Head Clerk, Mr. K. B. Damle, and my Head Compiler, Mr. G. V. Tikekar. Mr. Damle's services were of the utmost assistance to Mr. Dracup in organizing the Census Office and working it very smoothly during Mr. Dracup's frequent absences on tour. Mr. Damle had to work hard in and out of office hours during the preliminary stages of the Census. Thereafter he was Deputy Superintendent of the Maharashtra Abstraction Office at Ahmednagar for seven months. His work as Deputy Superintendent was highly efficient. The Abstraction Office of which he was in charge dealt with a population of over ten millions.

Mr. Tikekar was by reason of his previous experience of Census specially appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Bombay Abstraction Office. He experienced great difficulties owing to the faulty and incomplete enumeration in Bombay caused by the Non-Co-operation Movement. He turned out most efficient work despite the difficulties with which he had to contend. As Head Compiler he was chiefly responsible for compiling several Imperial Tables, having to supplement considerably compilation work carried out hurriedly in some of the Abstraction Offices. He spared no pains, working hard continuously even on Sundays and holidays, to complete the compilation successfully within the period fixed. He was of great assistance to me in preparing the numerous Subsidiary Tables and putting up information on various subjects required for discussion in the chapters of the reports. Mr. Tikekar has written a valuable note on the Census difficulties he experienced. The suggestions he made for improvement in Census methods have been printed at the end of the Administrative Volume. All other members of the Census Office staff did good work especially Mr. L. N. Chhapekar, Statistical Assistant, who prepared the many graphs and wrote an interesting note on the Census of Agricultural Stock. Mr. P. P. Bapat is to be commended for the accuracy and speed with which he dealt with a vast amount of typing work. I have to acknowledge also the excellent work done by Messrs. P. B. Pendse and K. N. Ashtraputre in the Abstraction and Compilation Offices. They are young men and their services for the next Census would be very useful indeed. Finally I am much indebted to my wife for the help she gave me in dealing with the mass of housing statistics relating to Bombay, Karachi and Sholapur Cities and in preparing for me precis notes on which has been based much of the chapter on Housing and Economic Welfare in Cities which appears in the volume on the Cities of the Bombay Presidency. She also helped me greatly in dealing with the complicated index of Muslim tribes in Sind, work that involved much cross reference to confusing lists of names.

H. T. SORLEY.

Poona, 31st October 1932.

# INTRODUCTION.

## Section 1—Seventh Census Report of the Bombay Presidency.

This report contains the result of the seventh Census of the Bombay Presidency which was taken on the 26th February 1931. The first attempt to number the people was made in 1872, the second in 1881. Since 1881 a Census has been taken at regular intervals of 10 years.

## Section 2—Form of the Report.

The Census report of 1921 was contained in six Volumes, as under:—

Volume VIII, Part I—General Report.

Volume VIII, Part II—Imperial and Provincial Tables.

Volume VIII, Part III—Report and Tables for Aden.

Volume VIII, Part IV—Administrative Report.

Volume IX, Part I—Report for the Cities of the Bombay Presidency.

Volume IX, Part II—Tables for the Cities of the Bombay Presidency.

Owing to the desire to exclude from the Presidency Report the data relating to the entity now known as the Western India States Agency and to the intention to print a separate Report for this latter area, the Report for 1931, though consisting of the same number of volumes as in 1921 and covering generally the same ground, contains no reference to the States in the Bombay Presidency which are in political relation to the Government of India. This reduction in the area covered has not however resulted in any diminution in the bulk of the report, as it has been decided to increase the number of units for which statistical information is compiled in order that separate figures may be available in respect of all the States which are in political relation with the Government of Bombay and in consequence, although the province of Kathiawar has been excluded from the scope of this Report the number of units in Volume VIII, Part II, has increased from 62 to 75.

As in 1921, the taking of the Census in Aden has been organised by the Chairman, Aden Settlement, and all subsequent operations requisite to the production of the volume and statistics relating to Aden, contained in Volume VIII, Part III, have been carried out by that Officer, my contribution to the proceedings being confined to a general supervision of the system employed, to the regulation of the quantity and quality of the information collected, and to the supply of the necessary forms and registers both for the purposes of enumeration and the subsequent processes of abstraction and compilation.

Of the volumes comprising the Report, all with the exception of the Administrative Report, Volume VIII, Part IV, are available for sale to the public. The Administrative Report, which is written from a departmental point of view, deals mainly with the internal administration of the Census Department and account matters and is issued for official use only.

## Section 3—The Taking of the Census.

The taking of the Census in 1931 was directed by statutory enactment, Government of India Act X of 1929, which empowered the appointment of a Census Commissioner and of a Superintendent in each Province. The authority of the former extends over all India while the jurisdiction of the latter is confined to a Province and is normally coextensive with the area under the administrative

control of the Provincial Government by which he is selected. The area therefore which is covered by the pages of the report consists of :—

(*a*) British Territory within the confines of the Bombay Presidency
(*b*) The Indian States and Agencies under the control of the Government of Bombay
(*c*) Aden,

a total of, in all, 151,673 square miles.

The system adopted for securing the data required was as follows :—

(*i*) The area to be covered was divided up into major units consisting of Districts, Municipalities, States and Agencies, and the local administrative head was appointed as the District or Municipal or State Census Officer. In the case of Agencies the duties were undertaken by the Political Agents concerned.

(*ii*) Major units were partitioned into smaller sections known as Charges usually corresponding in size to a single taluka or town under the control of Charge Superintendents.

(*iii*) Charges were again sub-divided into Circles and Blocks, under minor officials known as Supervisors and Enumerators. On this occasion the average Circle consisted of about 524 houses, while a normal Block contained from 40–50 houses.

On the District or State or Municipal Census Officers and their principal assistants, viz. the Charge Superintendents, devolved the formidable task of securing and then allotting duties to the vast army of Enumerators and Supervisors who constitute the Census machine. As the Census organisation must cover every nook and cranny of the Presidency, penetrate each forest, scan hillside and valley alike, search every coastline, seek out those on the highways as well as in the byways and take count of those who live in houses and also the dwellers in tents, it is imperative that the area to be embraced must be carefully surveyed with due regard to climatic variety, the vagaries of topography and the fancy of mankind in its choice of a habitation. On this occasion the number of Enumerators and Supervisors employed was 143,530. The perplexities involved in ensuring that each man is instructed in his duties, is familiar with the area in which he is due to operate, and that he is replaced adequately in case of inability to function at the requisite moment, can be more readily imagined than described. On this occasion the anxieties which normally beset the Census Officials were increased unduly by the existence of the Civil Disobedience Movement, which probably attained greater heights in this Presidency than in any other part of India.

In British Territory the method of recruitment was to mobilise practically every Government servant available, to seek the loan of the services of the staff of semi-public bodies such as Municipalities, Local Boards, School Boards, Railways and the Port Trustees of the major Ports, to approach the controlling authorities of private institutions and the larger commercial firms, and enlist their aid, and in certain areas, where voluntary assistance was not forthcoming, to resort to hired labour. Cantonment areas were the care of Cantonment authorities while the strictly military areas within Cantonment limits were dealt with by the Military Department. The personnel required for the various Indian States was found by the States themselves.

The system of revenue administration which prevails in British territory is so all-embracing that no special difficulties were met with in arranging for the enumeration of the rural population which appears to have attained a high degree of accuracy.

In the town and cities, however, no equally reliable organisation exists and the requisite number of enumerators was not so easily secured nor was so well

instructed and consequently the same level of precision in the collection of information was generally not achieved. There are no grounds for considering that the tally has been faulty, either in the villages or in the cities, except in those areas to which reference will be made below. But a Census is not confined to the mere counting of heads ; and in the cities and towns with a population exceeding 10,000, details of age, civil condition, race, caste and particularly sub-caste, occupation, and even the degree of literacy are less easily obtained, and still less easily verified.

It will not be out of place to mention here that only 16·6 per cent. of the total population enumerated resides in cities and towns whose population exceeds 10,000. So far as the States are concerned practically identical methods of recruitment were adopted and there is no reason to believe that the general results were different.

The initial step was the preparation of a village or town register in which is entered a description of each single house and the uses to which it is put. On the completion of this preliminary survey it is possible to divide up the charge into blocks and circles and estimate the number of enumerators and supervisors required. After the selection and appointment of these men the task of house numbering is undertaken, the object of which is to enable each enumerator to become acquainted with the precise area for which he is responsible so that there will be no omission nor overlapping of effort during the processes of the preliminary and the final enumeration. It is the duty of the enumerators and the supervisors to take note of each new habitation which may spring up during the time between the completion of the village register and the day of the Final Count and to amend the Block and Circle Registers accordingly. Approximately a month before the day fixed for the Count, the task of preliminary enumeration was commenced, the intention being to allow ample time to the enumerators to ascertain and enter, in the General Schedules, the required details for each individual in each habitat within his block and to enable the entries to be checked by the Supervisor, the Charge Superintendent and the District Census Officer and his assistants.

On the day fixed for the Final Count, each enumerator sallied forth at the time appointed, viz. 7 p.m., and proceeded by a house to house visitation to verify the record prepared during the preliminary enumeration, to cancel entries which were no longer appropriate by reason of death or departure from the area and insert data relating to new arrivals. The supervisors were also active, inspecting the work in progress, dealing with problems which arose and which were beyond the ability of the enumerator to dispose of. They were responsible also for the collection and preservation of the enumeration books after the task of the enumerators was completed.

Special arrangements were necessary in the case of encampments of wandering tribes, forest villages, and travellers, by road, train, river and sea, and similarly a special organisation was set up to take a tally of the homeless in the big cities.

During the process of enumeration, viz. the task of collecting required details for each living individual, the principal duties of the Provincial Superintendent are :—

(*a*) to specify in the clearest possible manner what information is to be collected

(*b*) to estimate, procure and supply the necessary forms and registers needed by each Census official

(*c*) to ensure that each individual has received his quota

(*d*) to guard against wastage during the process of despatch of several millions of forms and registers over an area of 151,673 square miles, which are required to be delivered by sea, train, river and road transport.

## Section 4—Attitude of the Public.

It will be clear to the reader that the smooth progress of Census operations during the process of enumeration and the accuracy of the results obtained must depend, in no small degree, on the co-operation of the public. Administrative and executive action can perfect arrangements to ensure the correct numbering of the people but unless the individual members furnish the personal information sought, which alone enables measurement of the growth of a nation in all other respects save that of numbers, and of the degree of progress made during the period which has elapsed since the last Census was taken, it is evident that the maximum benefit cannot be secured. While the vast bulk of the public realised the futility of opposition to the Census and furnished willingly the information required of them, a certain number were led by the pronouncements of the Indian National Congress leaders to refuse to co-operate with the Census authorities, to attempt to disorganise proceedings by interfering with house numbering operations and to prevent the collection of information by the process of subjecting Census Officials to annoyance, and in a few cases to physical assault, and by boycotting citizens who were not disposed to accept the Congress dictum. Non-co-operation was however confined to British district only. State territory remained wholly unaffected.

I am myself of opinion that the decision on the part of the Congress to boycott the Census was taken in an incautious moment, without adequate reflection and a due appreciation of the merits of the case, and that this decision was subsequently regretted. It is certain that the mass of the adherents of the Congress refused to follow the lead given and that many individuals who stood high in Congress circles were of the opinion that the decision was unfortunate and uncalled for.

It is due primarily to the general prevalence of this opinion that overt hostility to the Census was displayed in four Municipal Towns only, viz. :—Ahmedabad, Vile Parle, Ghatkopar-Kirol and Broach.

Elsewhere organised opposition on a large scale was not encountered and except in a few District Headquarter towns, Congress adherents confined themselves to trifling demonstrations, chiefly vocal in character. In the towns to which reference is made above some attempts were made to obliterate House Numbers or to dissuade volunteers from rendering assistance, and here and there a few obstinate individuals refused to furnish information for entry in the Schedules in regard to members of their households.

So far as the villages were concerned, the tactics employed failed wholly in every district in the Presidency. As regards the towns, in the Southern and Central Divisions and throughout Sind, save Karachi, the boycott movement was negligible and was easily countered. Even in Karachi it was found possible to obtain the information for entry in the Schedules except in the case of some 330 houses. In Bombay City, the precautions taken to outwit mischief-makers proved to be adequate.

It was only in the municipal areas of Ahmedabad, Vile Parle, Ghatkoper-Kirol and Broach that the municipal authorities definitely refused to aid the Census Department and it was found necessary to create a special staff to carry out Census operations. Outside these four towns, in Surat and Broach Cities alone in the Northern Division, do the results indicate that a definite percentage of the population succeeded in avoiding enumeration on the night of the Census count.

I represented at some length in various quarters that a Census was a sociological rather than a political activity, that its practical uses were many, that omission to take the Census at the time appointed would be unfortunate, if only from the point of view of a break in the continuity of the series, that the assistance it would furnish to would-be makers of a constitution was immense, that common

prudence dictated an investigation into the condition and distribution of the people before attempts were made to revise the franchise, and modify the existing political structure. The validity of these arguments was not denied. It was admitted without hesitation that a Census was not only useful but desirable, but it was pointed out that the Census afforded the Congress scope to oppose the constituted government on a wide front and that the opportunity to demonstrate the fact that activities which were negatived by the Congress could not be successful was too good to be lost. Incredible though it may seem, this was the only argument advanced by the several persons with whom I discussed the matter in order to procure a return to sanity of outlook.

The extent to which the Congress attitude has been justified by subsequent events and the degree of validity which may be conceded to the claim that the Congress was truly representative of and voiced the desires of the people may be judged by the following facts :—

(*a*) that the actual rise throughout the Presidency in the number of persons enumerated in 1931, as against 1921, is equivalent to an increase of 13·4 per cent.,

(*b*) that the corresponding figures of increase or decrease for previous decenniums are as under :—

| Period. | Variation. Per cent. |
|---|---|
| 1881–1891 .. .. .. .. | + 15·8 |
| 1891–1901 .. .. .. .. | — 3·5 |
| 1901–1911 .. .. .. .. | + 6·3 |
| 1911–1921 .. .. .. .. | — 1·7 |

These figures alone establish, so far as the Presidency is concerned, that the boycott enjoined by the Congress failed in its purpose. An analysis of the detailed figures in the various Tables compiled in Volume VIII, Part II, will demonstrate the same fact with greater force and possibly with greater clarity than is possible in this brief survey. While it must be admitted that in the province of Gujarat the boycott movement secured its greatest success, an inspection of the statement given below will enable the casual reader to gain an idea of the very limited extent to which the boycott prevented the collection of information.

*Statement showing percentage increase and decrease since 1921 in the population actually enumerated in the five British Districts of Gujarat.*

| District. | Variation of total population. | Variation of urban population. | Variation of rural population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | + 21·2 | + 33 | + 19·2 |
| Broach .. .. | + 8·5 | — 1·7 | + 11·6 |
| Kaira .. .. | + 4·3 | + 7·8 | + 3·6 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | + 3·1 | — 11·3 | + 14·2 |
| Surat .. .. | + 2·8 | — 10·3 | + 6·9 |

It will be observed that the figures indicate that the rural population remained almost unaffected and that the influence of the boycott movement operated on the urban population.

If all the facts are examined, there is little room for doubt that failure to enumerate in consequence of the Civil Disobedience Movement was confined in the main to the towns of Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach.

## Section 5—Tabulation of the Results.

It has been explained above that it was the duty of the supervisors to collect the enumeration books, viz. the General Schedules for entire blocks, after their verification on the night of the Final Count by the enumerators. These books were then forwarded to the Charge Superintendent who after inspection and rectification of any palpable errors despatched them to his superior officer, viz. the District or State or Municipal Census Officer. A district summary was then prepared and it was on the basis of the figures which emerged that the preliminary totals for the Presidency were calculated and published by the Census Commissioner. The raw material in the shape of the General Schedules was then concentrated in Central Abstraction offices and the task of tabulation began.

So far as British territory is concerned abstraction offices were opened at Hyderabad (Sind) to deal with the population of Sind and Khairpur State; at Surat to meet the needs of the five Gujarati speaking districts and the large number of States and Agencies in the Northern Division; at Ahmednagar and Dharwar to sift the materials from Maharashtra and the Karnatak. A separate office was also opened at Ahmednagar to analyse the schedules pertaining to Bombay City.

In many western countries mechanical devices are employed to facilitate the examination of the various pieces of information for each individual recorded in the Census schedule and since identical data are collected in the case of all living persons the use of tabulating machines is not only feasible but expeditious. Unfortunately in the particular circumstances which prevail in India it is uneconomic to resort to machinery, and the process of tabulation has therefore to be done by hand. In order to permit of quick despatch the data entered in the General Schedule, which is a large piece of paper difficult to handle, are transferred to a " Slip ", which is also a piece of paper, but small in size and easy to manipulate. This process is known as " Copying ", one slip being prepared for each person. The slips are then sorted in order to secure the information for the various columns of the tables printed in Volume VIII, Part II. The length of sorting operations is determined by

(*a*) the number of tables

(*b*) the individual pieces of information required for each column of the different tables

(*c*) the number of units in each table.

On this occasion it will be seen from a reference to the statistical volume, that the number of units for Tables I, II, is 75 and for the remaining tables, 73. The degree of ingenuity involved and the amount of foresight demanded in conducting sorting operations expeditiously, and therefore economically, must be experienced to be appreciated. A detailed description would require the dimensions of a small volume, and as both time and authority forbid me to be discursive, I must remain content to be brief even at the risk of obscurity. At the beginning of these operations, each sorter was put in possession of the slips for a single charge, in a few cases more than one charge, in all approximately 40,000 slips; and on this occasion, the sorter retained possession of these slips throughout the operations. As the sorter completed his quota of slips and extracted the information contained in a particular respect, the results were noted from day to day in special registers. By a multiplication of this process and after the expenditure of immense labour the final figures for each major Census unit, viz. those specified in the Imperial Tables, appear in the form in which they are required for the Central Compilation Office. One of the most exasperating features of the procedure is the impossibility of discovering readily which of any particular group of sorters has made a mistake. As the total number of slips is definitely known a mistake in totalling eventually becomes apparent when checking is in progress, but there is no method of ascertaining

the guilty party, except by a second "sort" of all the slips involved. The whole process is one of almost unbelievable dullness and requires considerable patience and care. In general the duty of the copyist is to enter on the slip the precise information contained in the General Schedule. In the initial stages an enumerator too often calmly proceeded to enter up a statement which on the face of it seemed wildly improbable necessitating the destruction and rewriting of the slip under the orders of the Supervisor, or the Inspector or the Deputy Superintendent and occasionally myself. Some element of relief is imported into the monotonous task of checking slips by the perusal of entries which indicated—

that a Police Superintendent was illiterate,

that the occupation of babies was "sucking", of infants "playing", of some adults "sitting", while the various descriptions given of the occupations of married women engaged solely in household management and other wifely duties occasionally supplied a degree of entertainment not often equalled by the professional humourist.

*Composition of Abstraction Office.*

A Deputy Superintendent was placed in charge of each Abstraction Office. The statement below gives the designation and number of the subordinate staff attached to each office, the population dealt with, and the period taken by the various stages of the operations.

| Office. | Population. | Inspectors. | Supervisors. | Checkers. | | Record clerk. | Accounts clerk. | Menials. | Period. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | M. Days. |
| | | *Copying Stage.* | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Copyists. | | | | |
| Bombay .. .. | 1,161,383 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 75 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 0 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 10,680,731 | 3 | 14 | 46 | 323 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 3 15 |
| Surat .. .. | 6,895,384 | 2 | 10 | 35 | 200 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 0 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 3,160,017 | 2 | 8 | 24 | 160 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 0 |
| Hyderabad (Sind) .. | 4,114,253 | 2 | 10 | 30 | 200 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 25 |
| Kolhapur State .. | 1,648,248 | .. | 5 | 10 | 126 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 2 13 |
| Sawantwadi State .. | 230,589 | 1 | 4 | .. | 15 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 8 |
| | | *Sorting Stage.* | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Sorters. | | | | |
| Bombay .. .. | 1,161,383 | 1 | 6 | .. | 42 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 0 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 10,680,731 | 3 | 27 | .. | 310 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 0 |
| Surat .. .. | 6,895,384 | 2 | 17 | .. | 181 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 0 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 3,160,017 | 2 | 8 | .. | 91 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 0 |
| Hyderabad (Sind) .. | 4,114,253 | 2 | 13 | .. | 140 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 0 |
| Kolhapur State .. | 1,648,248 | .. | 5 | .. | 55 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 3 0 |
| Sawantwadi State .. | 230,589 | 1 | 1 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 0 |
| | | *Compilation Stage.* | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Compilers. | | | | |
| Bombay .. .. | 1,161,383 | 1 | 1 | .. | 6 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 0 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 10,680,731 | 1 | 3 | .. | 24 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 0 |
| Surat .. .. | 6,895,384 | 2 | 1 | .. | 16 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 0 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 3,160,017 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 0 |
| Hyderabad (Sind) .. | 4,114,253 | 2 | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 0 |
| Kolhapur State .. | 1,648,248 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 3 0 |
| Sawantwadi State .. | 230,589 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 0 |

The number of these Abstraction Offices on this occasion was considerably below the number opened in 1921. Concentration on so great a scale was in the nature of an experiment but it has on the whole been justified by the reduction in expenditure which has been effected. As in 1921, the office at Kolhapur handled the General Schedules of Kolhapur as well as those of the group of States known as the Southern Maratha Country States. The organisation of the office, and the supervision of the whole of the work was done by the Census Officer, Kolhapur State, the cost being shared proportionately by the States concerned. Sawantwadi again exercised its privilege and undertook the tabulation of its own population. As the details of several districts were dealt with by a single Abstraction Office, a certain amount of compilation was necessary in order to consolidate the information for the several charges which comprised a district or state into a single figure for the district or state in question, since these constitute the major Census units entered in the published Tables, but the main work of compilation is done in the Central Compilation Office. The work performed in this office represents the final stage of the Census Operations. It is in this office that the output of all the Abstraction Offices, is concentrated and it is here that the actual figures which appear in the Imperial and Provincial Tables are calculated.

# CHAPTER I—DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

## SECTION I—DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

1. *The Area dealt with.*—This report deals with the Bombay Presidency excluding Aden, viz. the British districts of the Presidency and those Indian States which are in political relations with the Government of Bombay. Previously the group of States and Estates now known as the Western India States Agency was under the political control of the Government of Bombay and therefore the details relating to the Agency were included in the Census Reports of the Bombay Presidency but owing to the severance in 1924 of the long standing connection between these States and the Local Government the Agency, comprising an area of 35,442 square miles, has for Census purposes been treated on this occasion as a separate province. This fact, in the main, accounts for the reduction in area given in the table below although survey corrections also have contributed to alter the figures slightly.

The exact area with which this report is concerned and the variations since 1881 are as follows :—

STATEMENT NO. 1.

*Area of the Presidency with variations since 1881.*

| | Area in square miles. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
| Bombay Presidency including States and Agencies .. .. .. | 162,816 | 159,275 | 152,247 | 151,923 | 151,523 | 151,593 |
| Total British Districts .. .. | 124,122 | 125,064 | 122,984 | 122,979 | 123,541 | 123,599 |
| Sind .. .. .. | 48,014 | 47,789 | 47,066 | 46,986 | 46,506 | 46,378 |
| Remaining British Districts .. .. | 76,108 | 77,275 | 75,918 | 75,993 | 77,035 | 77,221 |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. .. | 38,694 | 34,211 | 29,263 | 28,944 | 27,982 | 27,994 |

The British districts of the Presidency have been formed into five administrative divisions, viz. (*i*) Sind, (*ii*) The Northern Division, (*iii*) The Central Division, (*iv*) The Southern Division, (*v*) Bombay City, but for the presentation of Census data it is usual and often more appropriate to group the total area into Natural Divisions consisting of tracts in which the natural features are more or less homogeneous. The statement (No. 2) below shows the districts and the areas of the political and natural divisions into which the province has been divided :—

STATEMENT NO. 2.

| Political Divisions. | | Natural Divisions. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Districts. | Area in square miles. | Districts. | Area in square miles. |
| *Sind* | | *North West Dry Area (Sind)* | |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | 46,378 | Hyderabad .. .. .. | 46,378 |
| Karachi .. .. .. | | Karachi .. .. .. | |
| Larkana .. .. .. | | Larkana .. .. .. | |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. | | Nawabshah .. .. .. | |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | | Sukkur .. .. .. | |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. | | Thar and Parkar .. .. .. | |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | | Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | |

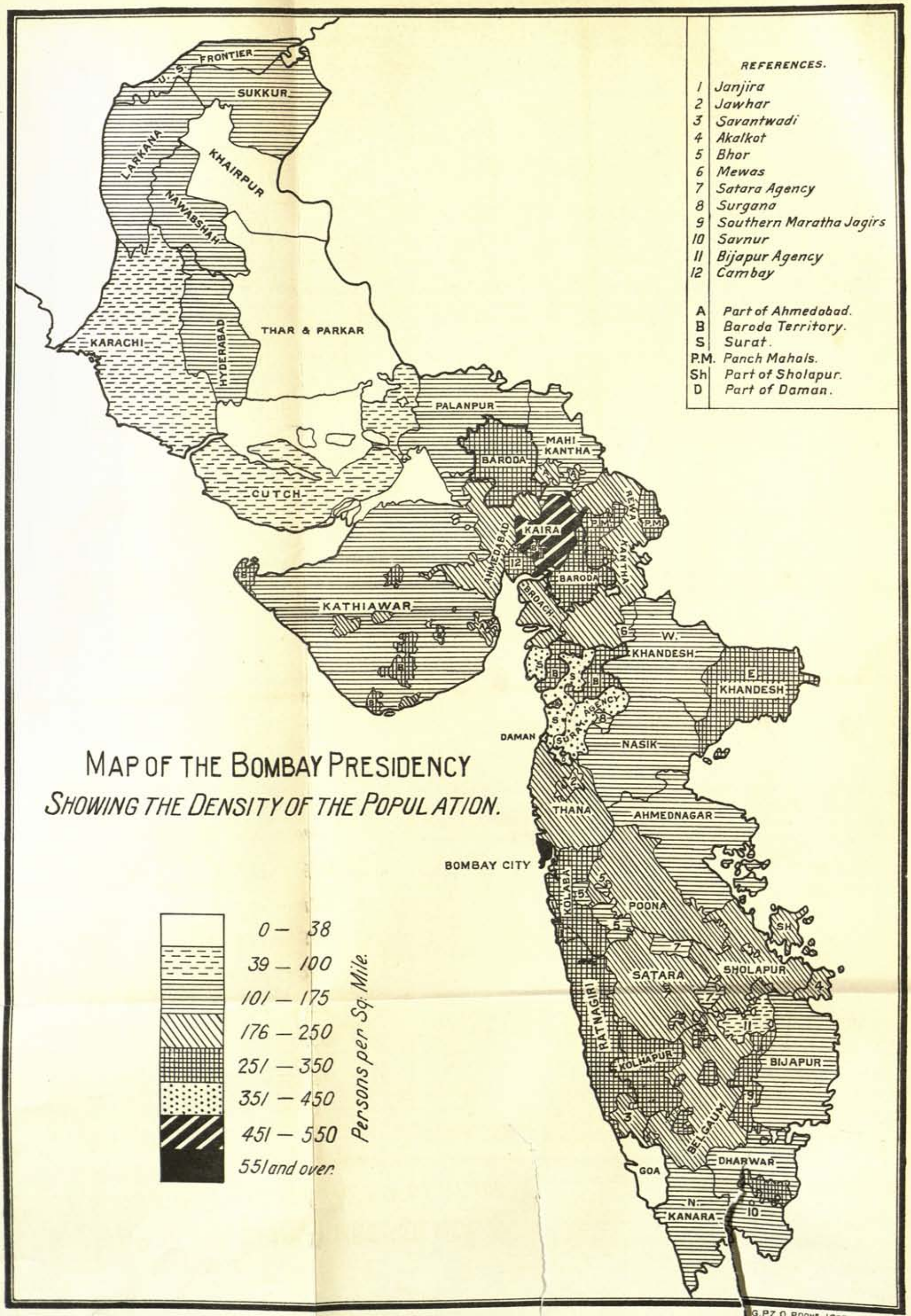
STATEMENT NO. 2—*contd.*

| Political Divisions. | | Natural Divisions. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| District. | Area in square miles. | Districts. | Area in square miles. |
| *Northern Division* | | *Gujarat* | |
| Ahmedabad | 13,615 | Ahmedabad | 10,193 |
| Broach | | Broach | |
| Kaira | | Kaira | |
| Panch Mahals | | Panch Mahals | |
| Surat | | Surat | |
| Thana | | | |
| *Bombay City* | 24 | | |
| *Central Division* | | *Deccan* | |
| Ahmednagar | 38,553 | Ahmednagar | 53,327 |
| Khandesh East | | Khandesh East | |
| Khandesh West | | Khandesh West | |
| Nasik | | Nasik | |
| Poona | | Poona | |
| Satara | | Satara | |
| Sholapur | | Sholapur | |
| Bombay Suburban District | | Bijapur | |
| | | Belgaum | |
| | | Dharwar | |
| *Southern Division* | | *Konkan* | |
| Belgaum | 25,029 | Bombay City | 13,701 |
| Bijapur | | Bombay Suburban District | |
| Dharwar | | Kolaba | |
| Kanara | | Ratnagiri | |
| Kolaba | | Kanara | |
| Ratnagiri | | Thana | |
| | 123,599 | | 123,599 |

2. *Reference to Statistics.*—The Imperial Tables that deal with the population as a whole are (1) Imperial Table I, showing area, houses and population; (2) Imperial Table II, showing variations in population since 1881; (3) Imperial Table XX, showing summary figures of variation in population and density at the 1921 and 1931 Censuses. The following Subsidiary Tables have been prepared and are printed at the end of the chapter. Subsidiary Table I shows density, water-supply and crops (British districts only). Most of the information in this Subsidiary Table has been compiled from the returns of the Agricultural Department. Subsidiary Table II shows the distribution of the population classified according to density. Subsidiary Table III shows variation in relation to density since 1881 (British districts only). Subsidiary Table IV shows variation in natural population. Subsidiary Table V shows the vital statistics of the decade 1921–31 in British districts (Indian population only) and comparison with the results of the 1921 Census. This has been compiled from the annual reports of the Public Health Department. Subsidiary Table VI shows variation by tahsils classified according to density (*i*) actual figures, (*ii*) proportionate figures, and Subsidiary Table VII shows persons per house and houses per square mile (British districts only).

# MAP OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

## *SHOWING THE DENSITY OF THE POPULATION.*




G.P.Z.O. POONA, 1932.

The following maps and diagrams have been prepared to represent statistical material used in this chapter :—

(1) Map of the Bombay Presidency showing density of the population.

(2) Diagram comparing density of the Bombay Presidency with density in other Provinces and States, 1931.

(3) Diagram showing proportional changes in population : (*a*) British territory and (*b*) Bombay States.

(4) Diagram showing character of agricultural seasons.

(5 to 8) Diagrams showing variations in rainfall during the decade 1921–30 by districts and natural divisions (separately for each of them).

(9) Diagram showing actual number of recorded births and deaths in British districts (Indian population 1911–30).

(10) Map of the Bombay Presidency showing the percentage increase in the districts, larger States and Agencies.

(11 to 14) Maps of natural divisions showing the percentage increase or decrease in each taluka.

3. *Natural Divisions.*—In 1921, the number of Natural Divisions was five, viz. (*i*) Sind, (*ii*) Gujarat, (*iii*) The Deccan, (*iv*) The Konkan and (*v*) The Karnatak.

The area formerly known as the Karnatak consisted of the low-lying coastal district of Kanara and the above-Ghat Districts of Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar which stretch to the eastern limits of the Province and as far north as Sholapur. The climatic and geographical similarity which exists between Kanara and the other coastal districts of the Presidency justify their amalgamation into one division, while the territory above-Ghats is undoubtedly typical Deccan country and except for the fact that the bulk of the people speak Kanarese their general habits of life and their average standard of living are almost identical with those prevailing among the residents of Maharashtra. It is for these reasons that the Karnatak has been eliminated as a separate division and its territory incorporated in the Konkan and the Deccan.

4. *Units shown in the Tables.*—A reference to Volume VIII, Part II of the Census Report for 1921 will show, that the number of units in Imperial Table I relating to British districts and the Bombay States and Agencies, excluding the territory now known as the States of Western India, is as under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| British Districts .. .. .. | 34 |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. .. | 17 |
| Total .. | 51 |

The corresponding numbers in the statistical volumes for 1931 are given below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| British Districts .. .. .. | 34 |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. .. | 39 |
| Total .. | 73 |

The considerable increase in the number of units appertaining to the Bombay States and Agencies is due to the decision to furnish each entity possessing a distinct political jurisdiction with separate figures. This change is due to the States since they contribute their quota towards the cost of the Census.

5. *Population. The meaning of the term.*—The Indian Census aims at ascertaining the number of persons inhabiting a given area on a single day and therefore the whole process of enumeration is organised in order to record the *de-facto*, as against the *de-jure*, population. However, the total area is so extensive that this objective is unattainable in certain localities, chiefly by reason of the sparseness of the population or the isolation of a tract. Where unsurmountable barriers present themselves and forbid the application of the usual methods, special

arrangements are made to count the people. The table below furnishes the number of these tracts, their area and population and the methods adopted in the taking of the Census :—

STATEMENT No. 3.

*List of areas treated non-synchronously.*

(Non-Synchronous tracts only.)

| Name of the Unit. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Procedure followed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| *British Districts* | | | |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | 0·15 | 967 | Final check to be dispensed with altogether (preliminary enumeration to commence on the 15th February and to be completed by the 26th February 1931). |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. | 4,128 | 30,940 | Do. |
| Poona .. .. .. .. | 190 | 21,687 | Do. |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 1,953 | 12,644 | Final check on the afternoon of the 26th February 1931. |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. | 4,207 | 28,988 | Do. |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. | 9 | 2,362 | Do. |
| Kanara .. .. .. .. | 1,051 | 19,946 | Do. |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | 174 | 124 | Final check on the morning of the 27th February 1931. |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. | 2,759 | 99,325 | Do. |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. | 522 | 62,821 | Do. |
| Thana .. .. .. .. | 81 | 7,079 | Do. |
| Satara .. .. .. .. | 263 | 20,346 | Final check from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. on the Census day, i.e. 26th February 1931. |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. | 4,825 | 37,507 | Final check spreading over two days commencing the morning of the 26th February 1931 and ending afternoon of the 27th February 1931. |
| *Bombay States and Agencies* | | | |
| Rewa Kantha Agency (Rajpipla) .. | 834 | 38,971 | Final check on the afternoon of the 26th February 1931. |
| Rest of the Mahikantha Agency .. .. | 285 | 16,029 | Do. |
| Surat Agency .. .. .. | 651 | 33,800 | Do. |
| Surgana .. .. .. .. | 364 | 15,258 | Final check on the morning of the 27th February 1931. |
| Khairpur .. .. .. | 4,500 | 13,419 | Final check to be dispensed with altogether (preliminary enumeration to commence on the 15th February and to be completed by the 26th February 1931). |
| Total .. | 26,796·15 | 451,613 | |

6. *Accuracy of the Census.*— The vastness of the operation and the varying degree of literacy of the individual enumerators employed necessarily affects the quality of the organisation and the standard of efficiency attained and, in consequence, the work is performed smoothly in most areas, less easily in others and with difficulty in some places. For example, the collection of data relating to the settled rural population and also urban areas is, as a general rule, carried out with a very fair measure of precision, while the enumeration of travellers by road and rail and sea and of the homeless and of vagrants with no fixed abode is always a source of anxiety to those responsible for the perfecting of the arrangements to include them in the Census.

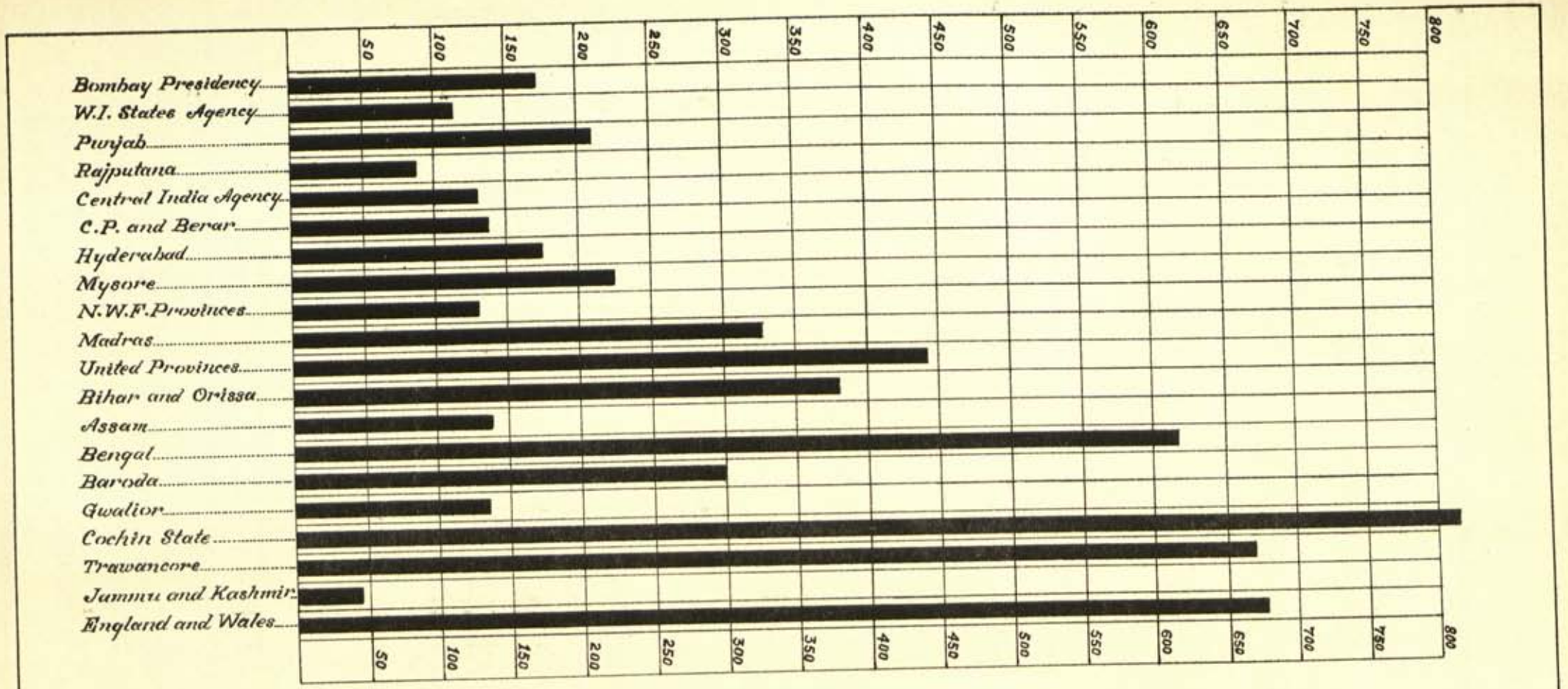



DIAGRAM COMPARING DENSITY OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WITH THOSE OF OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES 1931

R.K.P.

G.P.I.O. Poona. 1932.

As a rule the success of the operations in the synchronous areas is dependent on accurate timing. The disability which arises from the fact that in non-synchronous tracts the count is not taken within the same limited period of time or is dispensed with altogether is more apparent than real, because the numbers in these areas are not liable to fluctuation by reason of a constant procession of visitors and travellers and the alterations in the entries made at the time of preliminary enumeration which birth and death render necessary can be effected without special difficulty. In fact so far as the correct counting of the population is concerned, it is probable that the highest degree of accuracy is achieved in the non-synchronous tracts.

An estimate of the element of inaccuracy in the Census returns is a matter of general interest to the public and of particular interest to Census officials and it would be very satisfying, at least to the latter, if some means could be contrived to procure absolutely correct figures, but since this is impossible, the utmost that can be done is to subject the returns to analysis and to investigate the probabilities of the case. In any such examination the greatest assistance is forthcoming from the figures of previous returns and the fact that in Census operations, given the application of similar methods, the percentage of error is likely to be a constant factor. It is the presence of this latter feature that permits of the safe employment of Census figures as a measuring rod, whereby the growth of a people can be ascertained and the progress made in varying directions calculated. A Census aims not only (1) at the numbering of the people, (2) at its classification into its component parts, but also (3) at the collection of statistics relating to the social conduct and the principal activities of its residents. Speaking generally, the highest percentage of accuracy is obtained in regard to point (1) above and the Indian Census is no exception to the rule. In fact, so far as the Census of 1931 in the Bombay Presidency is concerned, it can be stated without hesitation that the numbers recorded represent an approach to absolute accuracy not inferior to the degree of exactitude previously attained, for although the Civil Disobedience Movement hampered the conduct of Census operations, the extent of the failure on this account is susceptible of very close calculation.

7. *Distribution of the Population.*—The table below supplies the figures of area, population and density for the Bombay Presidency and the other principal Census provinces. It will be seen that while Bombay is the largest in size, it is only fifth in respect of population and therefore lower still in point of absolute density, i.e. density calculated on the total area :—

STATEMENT No. 4.

*Statement showing Area, Population and Density of the principal Provinces and States in India in 1931.*

| Province or State. | Area in square miles. | Population. | Density. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Jammu and Kashmir .. .. .. .. .. | 84,516 | 3,646,243 | 45 |
| N. W. F. Province .. .. .. .. .. | 36,356 | 4,684,364 | 129 |
| Punjab .. .. .. .. .. | 135,496 | 24,018,639 | 210 |
| United Provinces .. .. .. .. .. | 112,191 | 49,614,833 | 442 |
| Bengal .. .. .. .. .. | 82,955 | 51,087,338 | 616 |
| Assam .. .. .. .. .. | 67,334 | 9,247,857 | 137 |
| Bihar and Orissa .. .. .. .. .. | 111,702 | 42,329,583 | 379 |
| Central Provinces and Berar .. .. .. .. | 131,095 | 17,990,937 | 137 |
| Madras .. .. .. .. .. | 143,870 | 47,193,602 | 328 |
| Baluchistan .. .. .. .. .. | 134,638 | 868,617 | 6 |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) .. .. .. .. .. | 82,698 | 14,436,148 | 174 |
| Gwalior .. .. .. .. .. | 26,367 | 3,523,070 | 134 |
| Baroda .. .. .. .. .. | 8,164 | 2,443,007 | 299 |
| Mysore .. .. .. .. .. | 29,326 | 6,557,302 | 224 |
| Bombay .. .. .. .. .. | 151,593 | 26,347,519 | 173* |

* Density has been calculated on the population actually recorded, viz. 26,271,784 (see note on fly-leaf of Imperial Table XX).

## STATEMENT No. 5.

*Changes in area since 1921.*

| Unit. | Area in square miles in 1921. | Gain square miles. | Loss square miles. | Net difference (+) or (−) square miles. | Area in square miles in 1931. | Causes of change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **Bombay Presidency (excluding Aden and Western India States Agency)** .. | 151,523 | 250 | 180 | + 70 | 151,593 | |
| **British Districts** .. .. .. | 123,541 | 238 | 180 | + 58 | 123,599 | |
| **Northern Division** .. .. .. | 13,579 | 48 | 12 | + 36 | 13,615 | |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. | 3,124 | 22 | .. | + 22 | 3,846 | Due to survey settlement. |
| Kaira .. .. .. | 1,596 | 24 | .. | + 24 | 1,620 | Due to survey correction. |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. | 1,606 | 2 | .. | + 2 | 1,608 | Due to survey correction. |
| Thana .. .. .. | 3,434 | .. | 12 | − 12 | 3,422 | Due to the formation of a new taluka, in the Bombay Suburban District, consisting of 7 villages transferred from Thana. |
| **Central Division** .. .. .. | 38,404 | 185 | 36 | +149 | 38,553 | |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. | 6,610 | 1 | .. | + 1 | 6,611 | Due to survey correction. |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 5,877 | 5 | .. | + 5 | 5,882 | Due to survey correction. |
| Poona .. .. .. | 5,357 | .. | 25 | − 25 | 5,332 | Due to survey correction. |
| Satara .. .. .. | 4,910 | 154 | 11 | +143 | 5,053 | Gain due to survey settlement and loss owing to transfer of one village—Nagaj—to Sholapur district. |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | 4,556 | 13 | .. | + 13 | 4,569 | Due to survey settlement and transfer of one village from Satara district. |
| Bombay Suburban District .. .. | 142 | 12 | .. | + 12 | 154 | Transfer from Thana district. |
| **Southern Division** .. .. .. | 25,028 | 4 | 3 | + 1 | 25,029 | |
| Belgaum .. .. .. | 4,611 | 1 | .. | + 1 | 4,612 | Due to survey correction. |
| Bijapur .. .. .. | 5,707 | 3 | .. | + 3 | 5,710 | Due to survey correction. |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | 2,169 | .. | 3 | − 3 | 2,166 | Due to survey correction. |
| **Sind** .. .. .. | 46,506 | 1 | 129 | −128 | 46,378 | |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 11,231 | .. | 124 | −124 | 11,107 | Due to the action of the Indus river. |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. | 3,889 | .. | 1 | − 1 | 3,888 | Due to the action of the Indus river. |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 5,612 | .. | 4 | − 4 | 5,608 | Due to the action of the Indus river. |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | 2,664 | 1 | .. | + 1 | 2,665 | Due to survey correction. |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** .. .. | 27,982 | 12 | .. | + 12 | 27,994 | |
| **Rewa Kantha Agency** .. .. | 4,956 | 12 | .. | + 12 | 4,968 | Due to survey correction. |

As stated previously the reduction since 1921 in the total area of the Province is due to the exclusion of the Western India States Agency. The changes in territory in the various units entered in Imperial Tables I and XX and the causes of variation are shown in the annexed statement (No. 5). It will be seen that the alterations in the figures are due in the main to survey corrections and to erosion caused by the action of the river Indus. Actual transfers of territory from one unit to another occur in two cases only, viz. by the allotment to the Bombay Suburban District of seven villages in the Thana District which have lost their rural character owing to industrialisation, and by the inclusion in Sholapur District of a single village, which in 1921 formed part of the Satara collectorate.

Imperial Table II contains the figures of population of each Census since 1881 and shows the variations that have taken place in each decennium since 1881. The most striking feature of the Table is its demonstration of two significant facts, viz. :—

(*a*) that the actual numerical increase since 1921 in the Presidency as a whole and in the British Districts of the Presidency is the greatest on record,

(*b*) that with the solitary exception of Bombay City there has been a gain in the case of every unit.

For a rise in the population which is in any degree comparable with the one now under consideration, it is necessary to go back to that golden age in the Census history of this Presidency, viz. the decennium ending in 1891. Between 1872 and 1881, the southern districts of the Presidency were affected by famine. Between 1891 and 1901 both plague and famine ravaged the country. The next decennium, viz. 1901–11, was on the whole a period of well-being but plague still lingered and famine appeared in Gujarat, the Deccan and in the Karnatak Districts. Between 1911 and 1921 occurred the influenza epidemic of 1918, which has been calculated to have swept away well over a million lives in British districts alone. In addition famine conditions prevailed in 1918–19, almost the whole Presidency being affected, and again in 1920–21, although the area was less extensive, the degree of distress was considerable. But from 1921 to 1931, the Presidency enjoyed a remarkable degree of prosperity which has been marred only by a steady decline in the prices of agricultural commodities and by floods in Gujarat and Sind.

In 1921 the figures of population and the area of British districts were affected by the acquisition of 562 square miles of territory, obtained mainly by absorbing the Mewas Estates of West Khandesh formerly treated as feudatory territory. On this occasion there has been no such addition of populated country. There is no reason to suppose that the methods of enumeration adopted in 1931 were productive of results appreciably superior to those which followed from the system of organisation employed in 1921 and therefore an explanation for the general gains in the figures of population in every unit save one must be sought either in immigration or natural increase or both. As a preliminary to the discussion of both these causes it will be appropriate first to examine the conditions of the decade.

The following statement (No. 5-A) shows proportional changes in population separately for British Districts and Bombay States :—

STATEMENT No. 5-A.

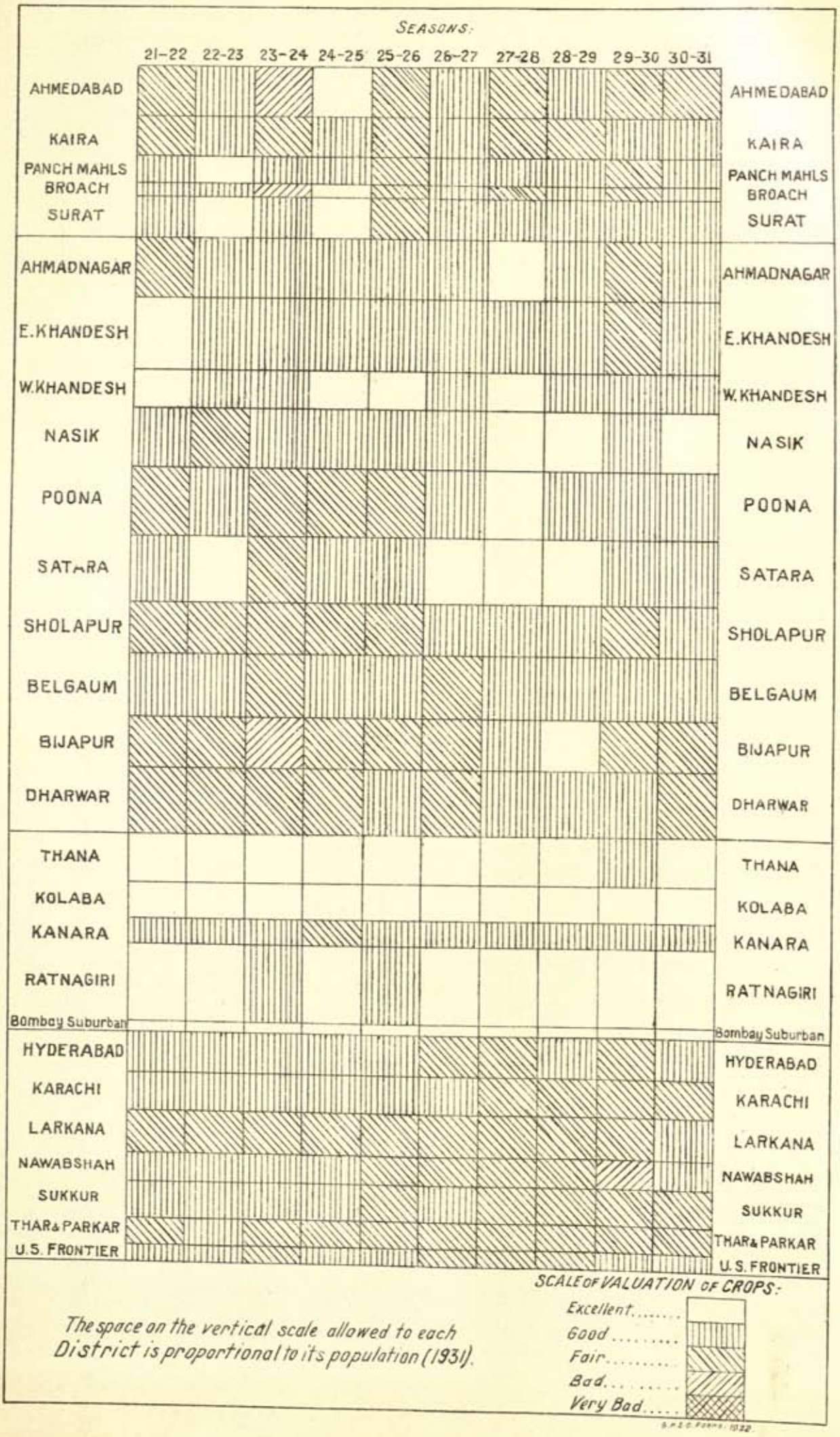
| Year. | Presidency. | British Districts. | Bombay States. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1891 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 115 | 114 | 118 |
| 1901 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 111 | 112 | 104 |
| 1911 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 118 | 119 | 111 |
| 1921 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 116 | 117 | 111 |
| 1931 .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 132 | 133 | 128 |

## SECTION II—THE PAST DECADE.

8. *Conditions during the Decade.*—Industrial areas in the Presidency are few and far between and confined almost exclusively to the manufacture of textile goods. In consequence the prosperity of the people is dependent in an especial degree on agriculture and therefore the nature of the rainfall and the character of the seasons are matters of particular concern. An adequate rainfall is a necessity in an agricultural tract, while extremes in either direction have a tendency to cause disastrous effects and in this connection both Sind and Gujarat have suffered from the malice of the elements. The diagram on the adjoining page shows in a succinct form the degree to which nature has been kindly. In the preparation of this diagram the principles followed in estimating the quality of the season have been modelled on those which were adopted in the preparation of the corresponding chart in 1921, *vide* page 10 of Volume VIII, Part I of the Bombay Census Report, 1921. The character of the years have been based on the average anna valuation of the principal crops (kharif and rabi combined) together with a consideration of the actual area under crop. Thus where the average anna valuation of the principal crops has been over 80 per cent. of the normal, the season has been marked " excellent " ; where the calculation has amounted to from 60 to 80 per cent. of the normal, the season has been classed as " good " ; where it has been from 40 to 60 per cent. of the normal the season has been graded as " fair " ; and where it has dropped to from 20 to 40 per cent. of the normal, the season has been termed " bad ". It will be seen that there is not a single instance during the decade where the average anna valuation has fallen below 20 per cent. of the normal. In other words, unlike previous decenniums, there has been no " very bad " season in any district during the whole period under review.

Diagrams showing the variation of the rainfall from normal are seen at page 9. In the season of 1927–28 exceptionally heavy rainfall caused floods almost throughout Gujarat, while in the following year, a frost wave of exceptional intensity and extent swept over the north of the Presidency and Sind. Again in 1929–30 rain unparalleled within living memory fell in Sind causing wide-spread floods in that Province. However, an analysis of all the ten seasons over the total area of the Presidency, giving due weight to both favourable and unfavourable characteristics, reveals that there were five seasons which were good or nearly good, viz. 1922–23, 1924–25, 1926–27, 1928–29 and 1930–31, while the remaining five, viz. 1921–22, 1923–24, 1925–26, 1927–28 and 1929–30 were either moderate or (in some places) poor. Nevertheless there was no year of actual scarcity and further the favourable and less favourable seasons alternated and in consequence distress was reduced to a minimum.

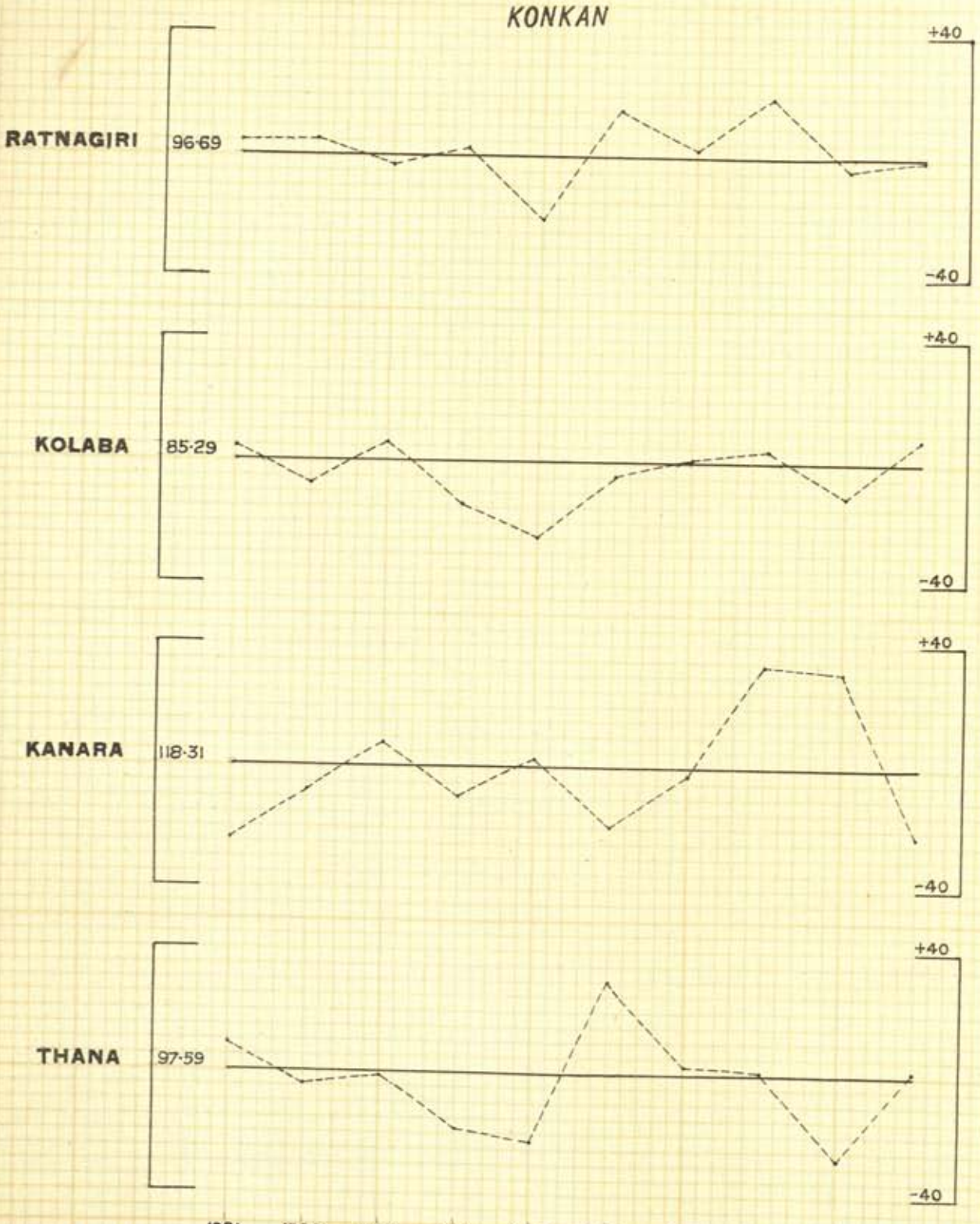
# CHARACTER OF THE AGRICULTURAL SEASONS DURING THE DECADE.



# VARIATION IN RAINFALL DURING THE DECADE 1921-30
# BY DISTRICTS AND NATURAL DIVISIONS

*Scale $\frac{1}{10}$" = 5 Inches of Rainfall*

REFERENCES:- - - - - VARIATION RAINFALL
——— NORMAL




G.P.Z.O. Poona, 1932.

# VARIATION IN RAINFALL DURING THE DECADE 1921-30

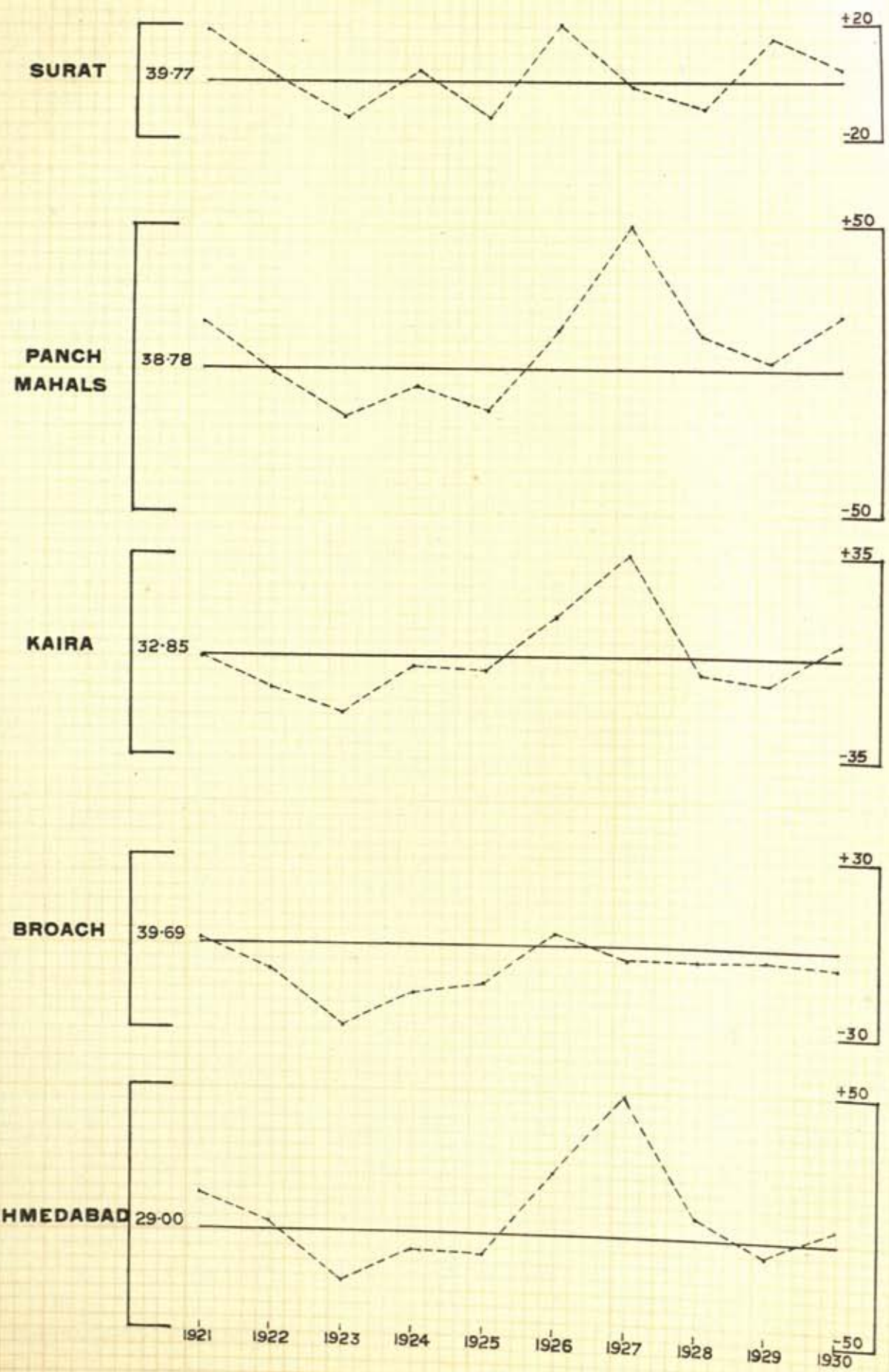
## BY DISTRICTS AND NATURAL DIVISIONS

*Scale $\frac{1}{10}$" = 5 Inches of Rainfall*

REFERENCES:- ------ VARIATION RAINFALL

—— NORMAL

*GUJRAT*



# VARIATION IN RAINFALL DURING THE DECADE 1921-30

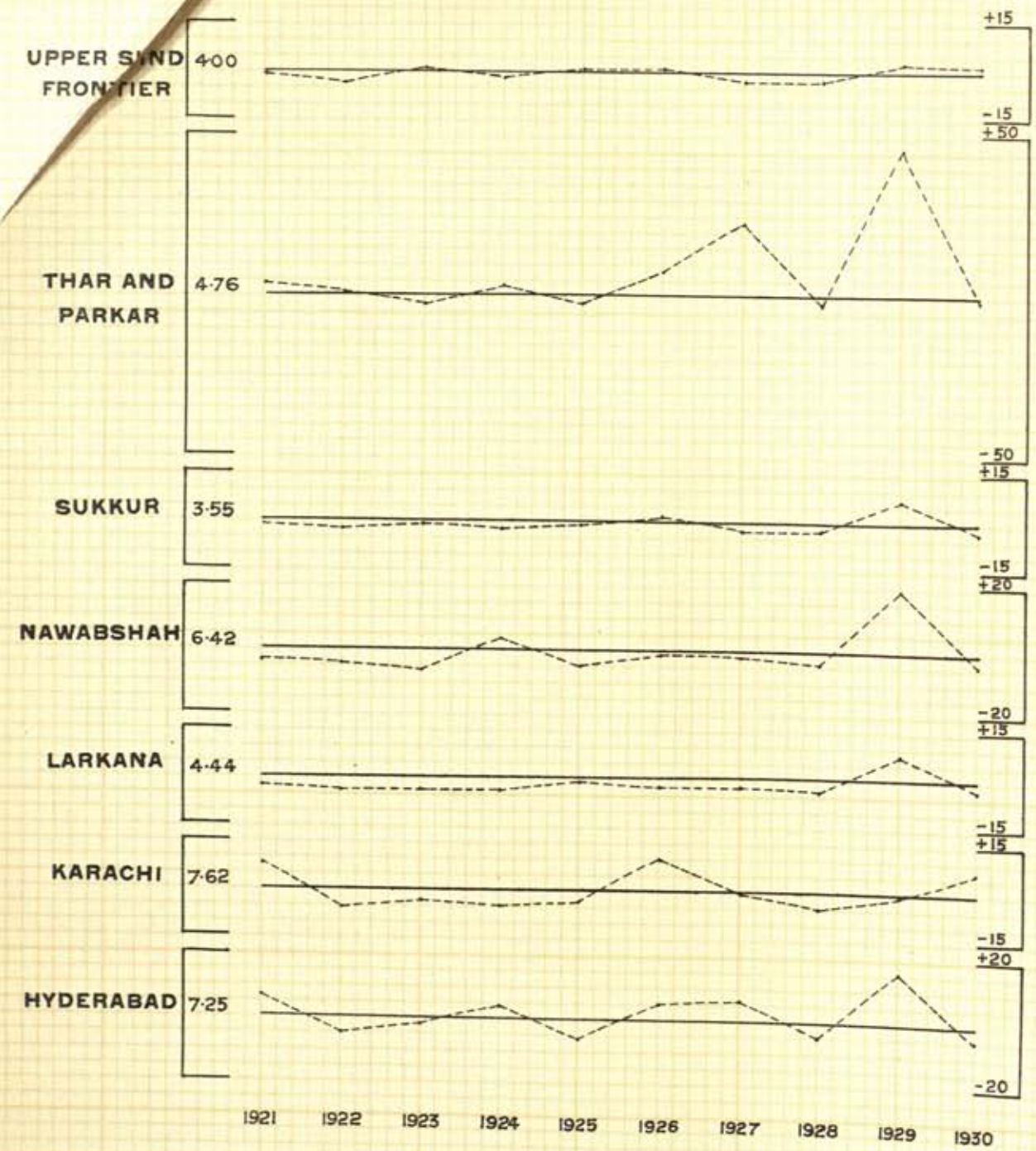
## BY DISTRICTS AND NATURAL DIVISIONS

*Scale $\frac{1}{10}$" = 5 Inches of Rainfall*

REFERENCES:- - - - - VARIATION RAINFALL

——— NORMAL

*NORTH WEST DRY AREA (SIND)*




G.P.Z.O. Poona, 1932.

9. *Prices.*—A marked characteristic of the period was a gradual fall in values. During 1921–22 agricultural products secured good prices, cotton in particular soaring, with the result that the ryot, especially in Sind, reaped a golden harvest. In the year following, 1922–23, though cotton still retained a high value, a definite fall in prices was noticeable in other crops and this was marked in the case of foodgrains. Since then, with few exceptions, prices remained either stationary or showed a downward tendency till 1930–31, when prices fell to an unprecedented level. In this Presidency the arrangements made to combat famine have been so successful that even a serious failure of the monsoon causes discomfort rather than disaster. The well-being of the bigger cultivator is dependent primarily upon his ability to produce money-crops as against food-crops and the values of these crops. The principal money-crops are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*i*) Cotton | .. In most districts save the Konkan. |
| (*ii*) Sugarcane | .. Deccan. |
| (*iii*) Groundnut | .. Gujarat and Deccan. |
| (*iv*) Tobacco | .. Gujarat and Sind. |
| (*v*) Turmeric | .. Area unspecified. |

10. *Wages.*—As regards wages, these were generally steady with a slight tendency to rise. In 1927–28 especially there was a keen demand for labour and, as a result of the flood conditions, a rise in rates in Gujarat. Similar conditions prevailed in 1928–29 in the areas under command of the Deccan Canals where severe frost made it imperative to harvest and crush the cane as speedily as possible.

In 1930–31 wages were slightly lower than in 1929–30 but the fall in the rates of wages was in no way proportionate to the fall in the prices of agricultural produce. As a consequence the economic condition of the classes living on cash wages was generally favourable throughout the decade. On the other hand, the big cultivator who is compelled to hire labour, the Deccan Canal irrigator, or the grower, on a large scale, of commercial crops such as cotton, groundnuts, tobacco, turmeric, has suffered since high wages and low returns left producers with a slender margin of profit. In the case of the majority of agriculturists, viz. the cultivator with an economic holding, who produces his own food by his own labour and with the assistance of his own family, variations in prices and the rate of wages are not factors of vital significance. The economic condition of this class depends primarily on the scarcity or abundance of harvests. When the crops are good he obtains a sufficiency of food for himself and family and also fodder for his cattle, while if the crops fail, he is confronted with a scarcity of both, which embarrasses him. As there was no definite scarcity or famine in any year during the period under review, his general position has been between the wage-earner on the one hand who received something more than his due and the big cultivator on the other who secured less than his reasonable expectations.

It will be seen from the above that so far as agricultural areas are concerned, the most striking characteristics of the last decade have been :—

(*a*) the absence of famine,

(*b*) the low trend of prices,

(*c*) the maintenance of wages at rates not wholly justified by the fall in the prices of agricultural products.

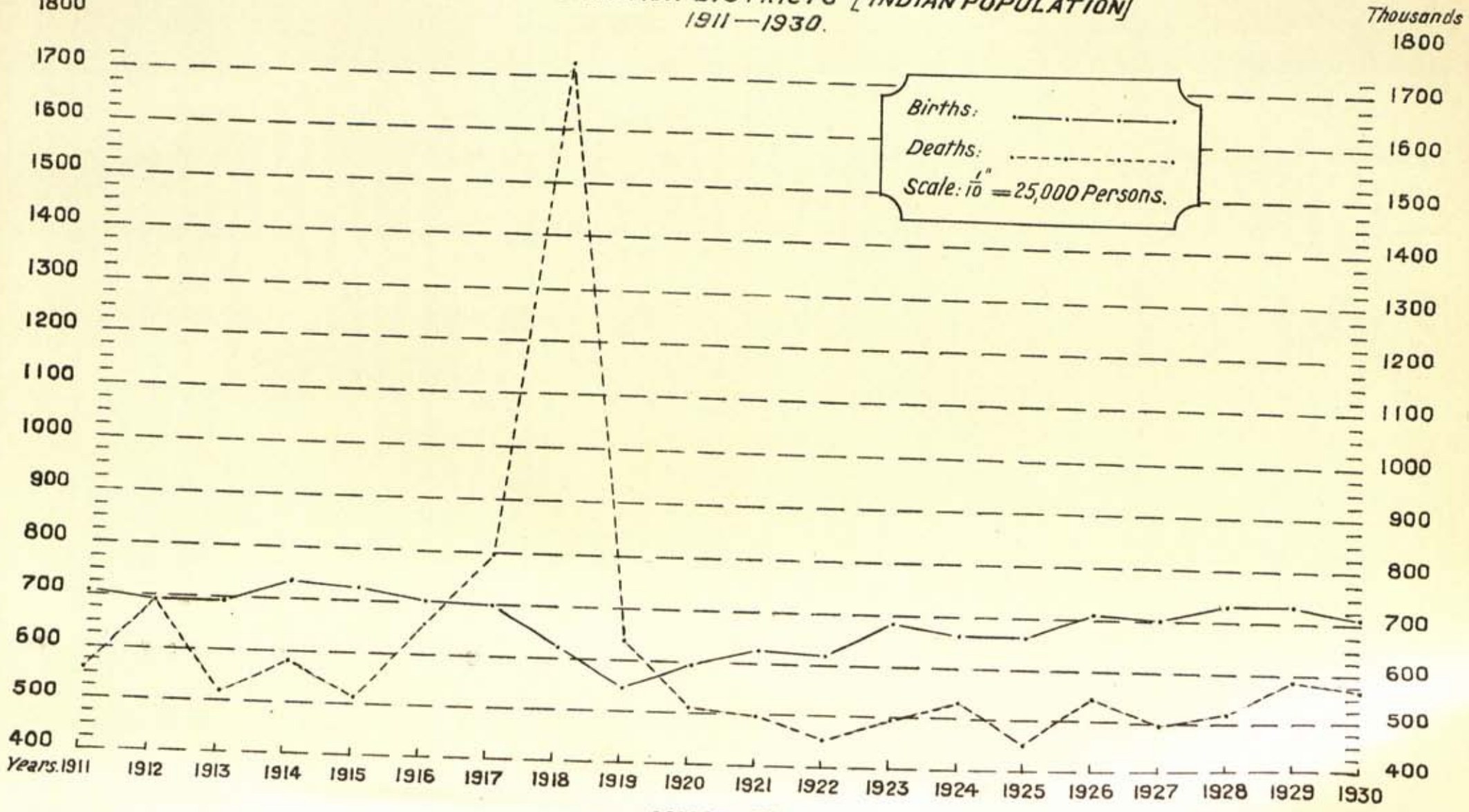
11. *Conditions in Urban Areas.*—As regards urban areas, the conditions that prevailed during the decennium are less capable of clear definition. Apart from the major port of Bombay, industrialism is not pronounced in any of the cities and towns in the Presidency save Ahmedabad and Sholapur, both of which concentrate on the manufacture of textile goods. A few cotton mills have been erected in other districts also, for instance at Jalgaon and Chalisgaon in

the East Khandesh District, at Broach and Viramgam and Nadiad in Gujarat, but these factories are the results of the enterprise of single individuals and are not indicative of the growth of industrial areas. Again apart from the four towns mentioned above, commerce is confined mainly to the collection and export of surplus agricultural commodities and the import of manufactured articles suitable,to the requirements of country towns. In these areas industry is confined almost exclusively to the manufacture of products which do not require a complicated and expensive factory system, but which can be produced in modest quantities to meet local demand. The total urban population of the Bombay Presidency, including Bombay States and Agencies, represents but 20·9 per cent. of the total population and if the cities of Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad and Sholapur are excluded, the percentage is only 13·4 and since wages are regulated mainly by the prices of food-stuffs and as has been indicated above, the fall in wages has lagged in reference to food-stuffs, the general condition in urban areas has been one of prosperity. Since the war and up to 1926–27 the rewards paid to labour enabled the maintenance of a standard of comfort which had never before been reached. In 1927–28 the situation depreciated and there were indications of unemployment, but this was confined almost exclusively to the lower middle classes whose sole qualification was literacy. The disturbance caused to trade and commerce by a falling purchasing power was aggravated by the initiation of the Civil Disobedience movement and by the end of 1930 a larger proportion of the urban element in the population was adversely affected, the main redeeming feature being the sharp fall in food values. In assessing the degree of discomfort caused by the existence of unemployment in urban areas, it is important to bear in mind that the bulk of the urban population reside in small country towns surrounded by rural areas and, in consequence, wages, prices, and even employment are influenced largely by the prevailing agricultural conditions and, since these were not unsatisfactory during the entire decade, the position of the urban population also as a whole has not been unenviable.

12. *Vital Statistics.*—Subsidiary Table IV printed at the end of this Chapter contains statistics for the decade 1921–1931 in British Districts and compares the natural population with the population returned in 1931. A reference to column 8 of this Table shows that in Sind increases have taken place in every district, but in Gujarat in only two out of five. The apparent losses in Broach, Kaira and Surat are almost certainly due to a single cause, viz. the Civil Disobedience movement. In the Deccan, the enumerated population falls below the figures of the natural population, obtained by adding the excess of births over deaths to the figure of 1921, in the Districts of Khandesh-East, Bijapur and Dharwar. In the Konkan losses appear in Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara. The danger of basing conclusions on the statistics furnished by the Public Health Department has been pointed out on more than one occasion in previous Census Reports and that Department in its own Annual Administrative reports regularly utters similar warnings. The need for hesitation in placing reliance on the figures is due mainly to the fact that in rural areas births are probably recorded with greater accuracy than deaths, while the converse applies in urban areas. Birth entries are subjected to a check by the vaccinators who perambulate the districts from month to month and from year to year, while the decease of an individual in rural areas is the concern of none but his nearest relations. In urban areas congestion renders the task of the registrar and vaccinator more difficult, but burial processions can be easily checked by the municipal authorities, as they pass through the city gates on their way to the burial grounds which are always located at some distance from the inhabited quarters.

On the other hand the birth-rate recorded in rural areas is disproportionate because of the general practice of the settlers in a city to despatch their womankind to their village homes for child birth. The general validity of the argument stated above will be established by the figures compiled below.

# ACTUAL NUMBERS OF RECORDED BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BRITISH REGISTRATION DISTRICTS [INDIAN POPULATION] 1911—1930.




G.P.Z.O. Poona, 1932.

STATEMENT No. 6.

*Birth and Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*

| Year. | Births. | | Deaths. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. |
| 1921 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 34·3 | 25·2 | 23·8 | 34·8 |
| 1922 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 34·1 | 25·3 | 22·4 | 28·2 |
| 1923 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 37·6 | 26·9 | 24·8 | 30·1 |
| 1924 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 37·6 | 27·1 | 26·7 | 31·0 |
| 1925 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 36·5 | 27·0 | 22·8 | 27·0 |
| 1926 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 39·0 | 28·8 | 27·9 | 31·2 |
| 1927 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 38·7 | 29·1 | 25·4 | 26·6 |
| 1928 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 40·1 | 30·2 | 27·1 | 27·6 |
| 1929 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 39·9 | 31·2 | 30·4 | 30·7 |
| 1930 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 38·8 | 32·1 | 29·4 | 29·9 |

Nevertheless it is probably not untrue to say that the working of the system of registration of births and deaths worked by the Public Health Department shows improvement from year to year and that the disparity between the actual facts and the figures presented by the Department as representative of the facts is small. An examination of subsidiary statements Nos. IV and V reveals that, whereas the difference between the Indian population actually recorded in 1931 and the figure for 1921 *plus* the excess of births over deaths during the decade is 860,478, the excess of immigrants over emigrants is 586,211, a difference of 274,267. What fraction of this difference is due to (*a*) inaccurate registration on the part of the Public Health Department or (*b*) faulty recording of birth-place by the Census Department, it is difficult to say. But the inconsiderable variation between the recorded and the calculated figures of population, representing as it does hardly more than 1 per cent. of the total population, is not unflattering to either department, when the difficulties under which each is required to function are taken into consideration.

13. *Changes in the Population.*—The table below gives the percentage increase or decrease of the population in rural areas for British Districts and State territory :—

STATEMENT No. 7.

*Statement showing percentage increase or decrease in rural areas by natural divisions.*

| Division. | British Districts. | | Bombay States. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | District. | Variation 1921 to 1931. | State. | Variation 1921 to 1931. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Sind .. .. | Hyderabad .. | + 14·02 | Khairpur .. .. | + 17·8 |
| | Karachi .. .. | + 19·6 | | |
| | Larkana .. .. | + 13·2 | | |
| | Nawabshah .. | + 17·7 | | |
| | Sukkur .. .. | + 18·7 | | |
| | Thar and Parkar .. | + 17·5 | | |
| | Upper Sind Frontier .. | + 19·9 | | |

STATEMENT No. 7—*contd.*

| Division. | British Districts. | | Bombay States. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | District. | Variation 1921 to 1931. | State. | Variation 1921 to 1931. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Gujarat .. .. | Ahmedabad .. | + 14·2 | Mahikantha Agency .. | + 15·3 |
| | Broach .. .. | + 11·6 | Revakantha Agency .. | + 17·3 |
| | Kaira .. .. | + 3·6 | Cambay .. .. | + 27·2 |
| | Panch Mahals .. | + 19·2 | Surat Agency .. | + 20·7 |
| | Surat .. .. | + 6·9 | | |
| Konkan .. .. | Thana .. .. | + 9·3 | Jawhar .. .. | + 13·9 |
| | Kanara .. .. | + 2·9 | Janjira .. .. | + 12·2 |
| | Kolaba .. .. | + 12·1 | Sawantwadi .. | + 11·5 |
| | Ratnagiri .. .. | + 12·5 | | |
| | Bombay City .. | *Nil.* | | |
| | Bombay Suburban District .. | + 17·1 | | |
| Deccan .. .. | Ahmednagar .. | + 38·1 | Bhor .. .. | + 8·0 |
| | Khandesh-East .. | + 10·1 | Aundh .. .. | + 18·3 |
| | Khandesh-West .. | + 10·8 | Phaltan .. .. | + 43·1 |
| | Nasik .. .. | + 22·6 | Akalkot .. .. | + 11·3 |
| | Poona .. .. | + 17·2 | Surgana .. .. | + 2·2 |
| | Satara .. .. | + 14·4 | Jath .. .. | + 9·7 |
| | Sholapur .. .. | + 17·3 | Savanur .. .. | + 19·8 |
| | Belgaum .. .. | + 11·8 | | |
| | Bijapur .. .. | + 9·1 | | |
| | Dharwar .. .. | + 4·1 | | |

The total all-over increase since 1921 in the rural population in British Districts is 13·9 per cent. approximately, a rate of gain which is the largest recorded. It is therefore evident that the districts in which the population has risen by more than 13·9 per cent. have enjoyed exceptionally favourable conditions. The districts in which the variation is below the average for British territory are as follows :—

(1) Broach, (2) Kaira, (3) Surat, (4) Khandesh-East, (5) Thana, (6) Kolaba, (7) Ratnagiri, (8) Belgaum, (9) Bijapur, (10) Dharwar, (11) Kanara, (12) Larkana.

As regards Larkana the deficit is negligible and needs no discussion.

The Census history of the remaining eleven districts is given below :—

STATEMENT No. 8.

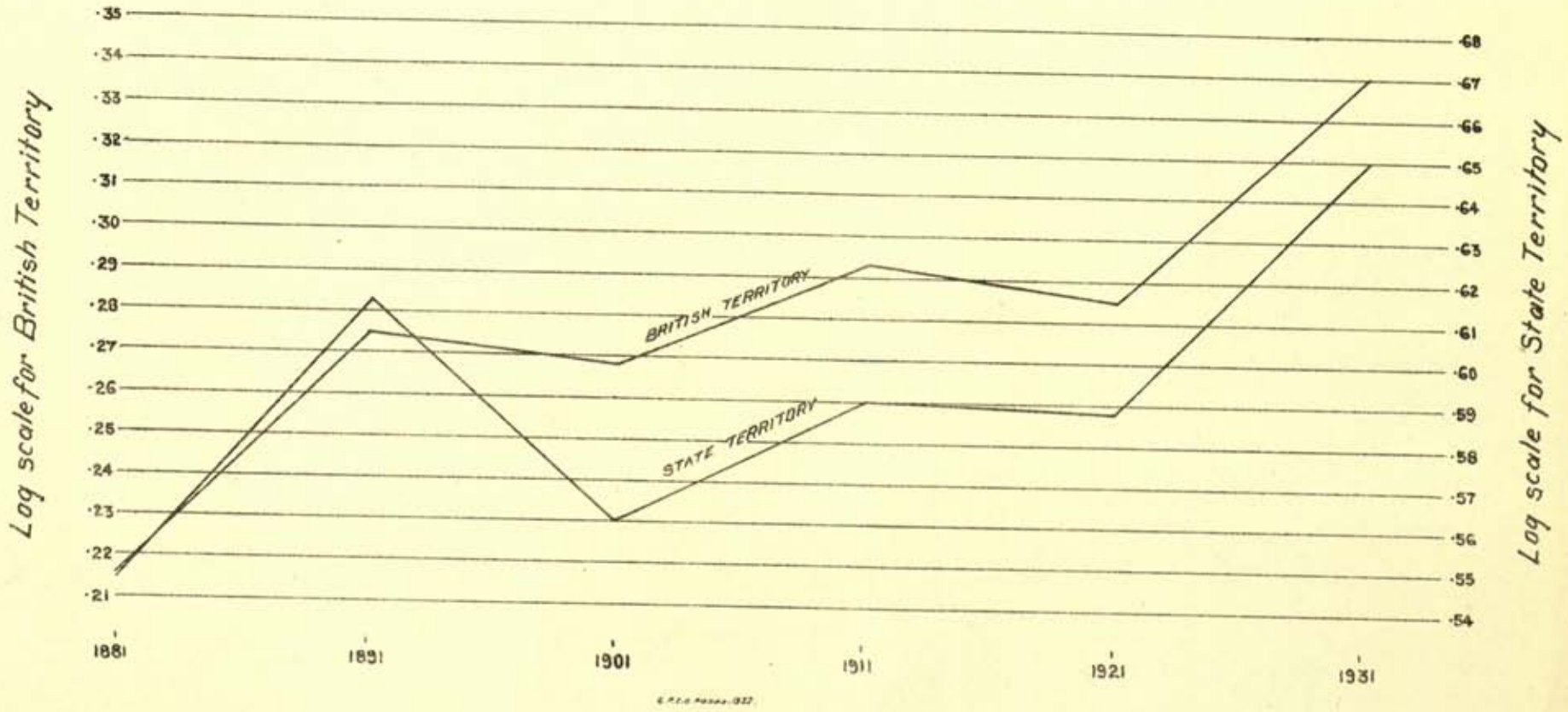
| District. | Rural Population. | | | | Variation percentage. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901. | 1911. | 1921. | 1931. | 1901 to 1911. | 1911 to 1921. | 1921 to 1931. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Broach .. .. .. | 220,141 | 242,979 | 237,649 | 265,290 | +10·4 | − 2·4 | +11·6 |
| Kaira .. .. .. | 584,259 | 585,718 | 594,448 | 616,030 | − 0·1 | − 1·8 | + 3·6 |
| Surat .. .. .. | 471,864 | 505,115 | 515,374 | 551,010 | + 7·0 | + 2·0 | + 6·9 |
| Khandesh-East .. .. .. | * | 815,630 | 829,175 | 912,949 | .. | + 1·6 | +10·1 |
| Thana† .. .. .. | 668,427 | 727,759 | 691,960 | 756,532 | + 8·8 | − 5·0 | + 9·3 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | 543,726 | 557,143 | 517,589 | 580,508 | + 2·4 | − 7·1 | +12·1 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. | 1,091,013 | 1,130,361 | 1,076,997 | 1,211,376 | + 3·6 | − 4·7 | +12·5 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. | 910,418 | 859,441 | 849,428 | 949,956 | − 5·6 | − 1·2 | +11·8 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. | 660,189 | 773,670 | 695,682 | 759,104 | +17·1 | −10·1 | + 9·1 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. | 887,697 | 823,750 | 797,120 | 820,314 | − 7·3 | − 3·3 | + 4·1 |
| Kanara .. .. .. | 396,719 | 367,017 | 338,662 | 348,557 | − 7·5 | − 7·8 | + 2·9 |

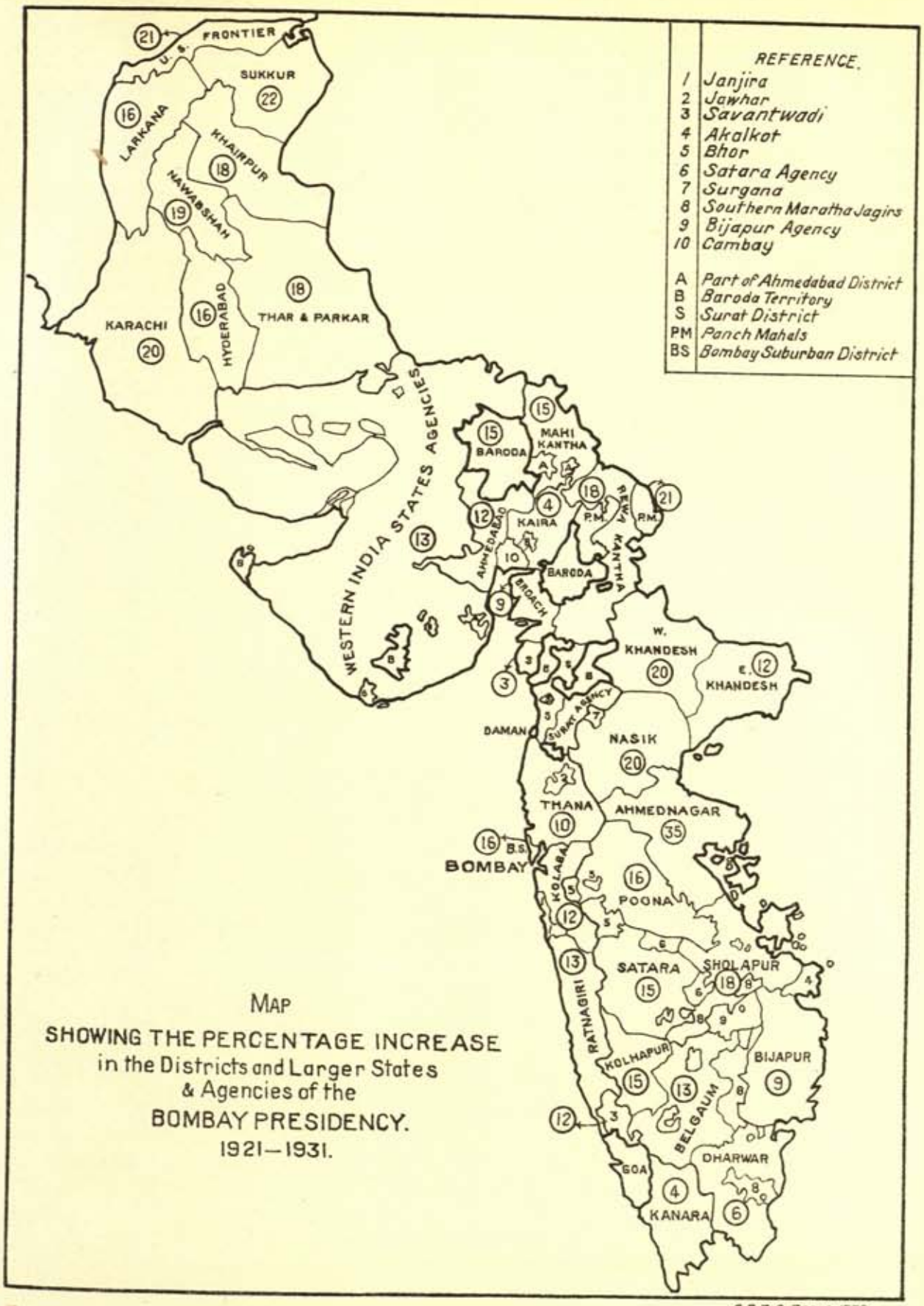
* Not available.

† The figures have been adjusted for reduction of territory caused by the transfer of the talukas of Ambernath and South Salsette to the Bombay Suburban District.

# PROPORTIONAL CHANGES IN POPULATION OF [I] BRITISH TERRITORY & [III] BOMBAY STATES TERRITORY 1881-1931

*The scales in the margin show the logs of the population in ten thousands*

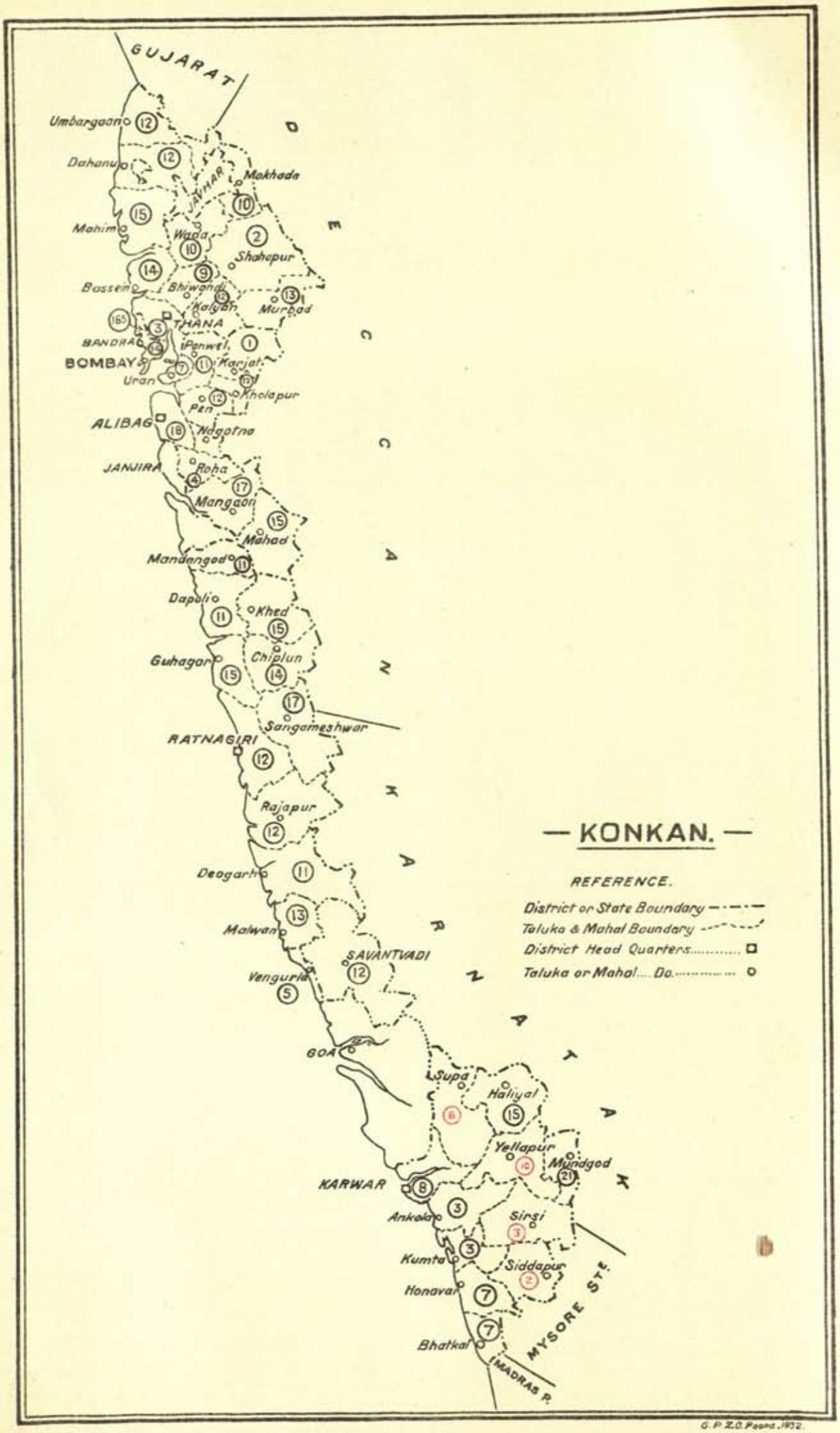




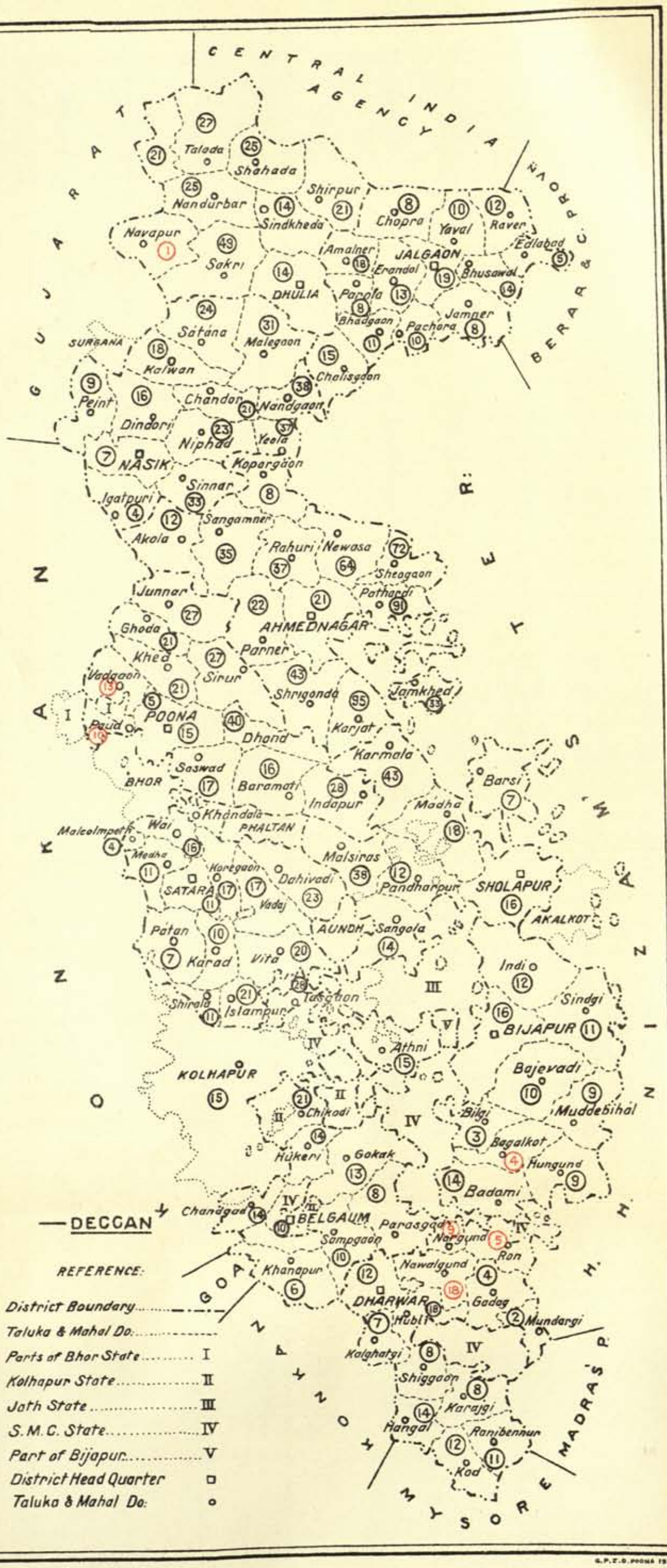

MAP

SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE INCREASE
in the Districts and Larger States
& Agencies of the
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
1921—1931.

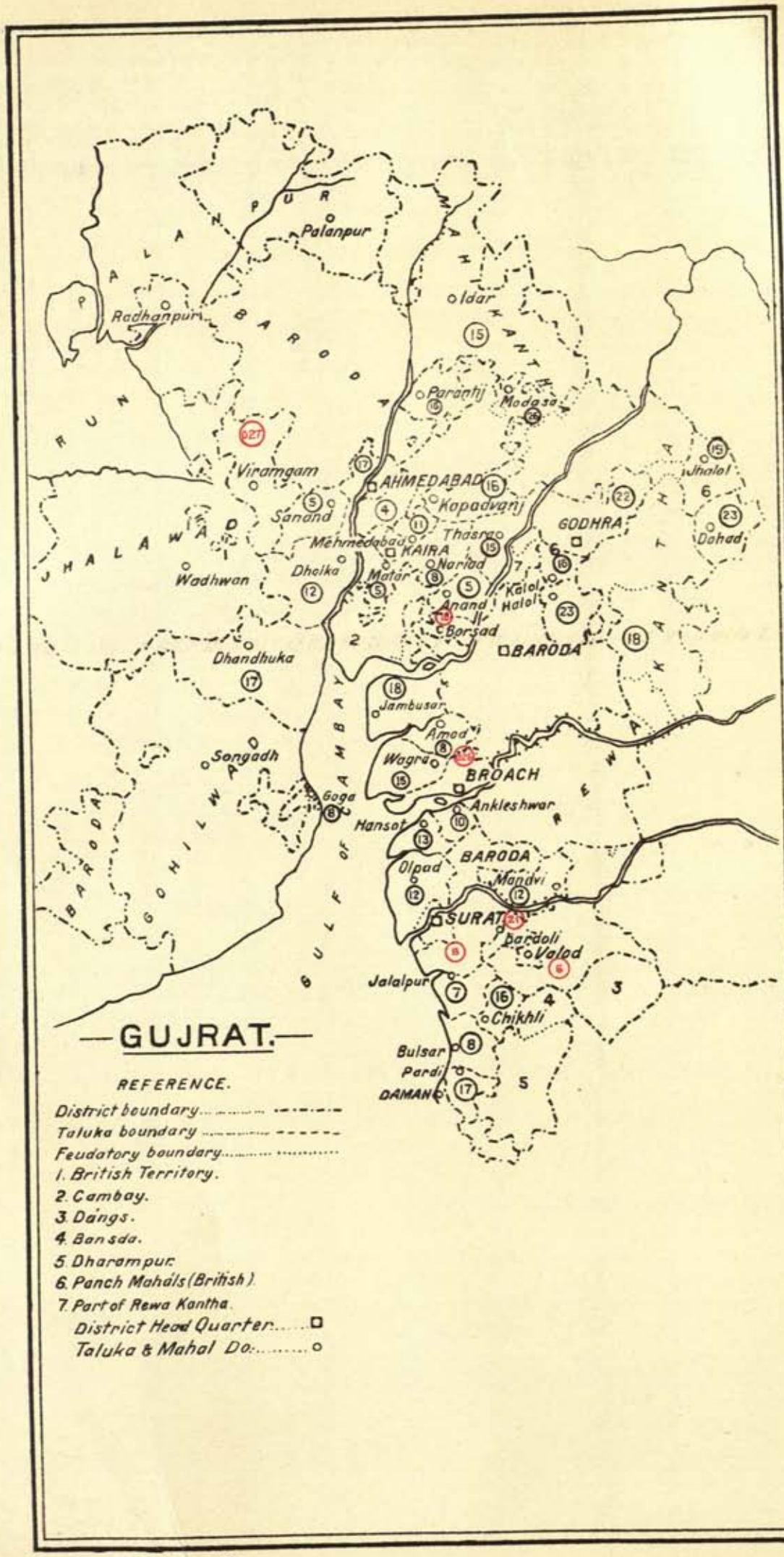
G.P.Z.O. POONA, 1932.



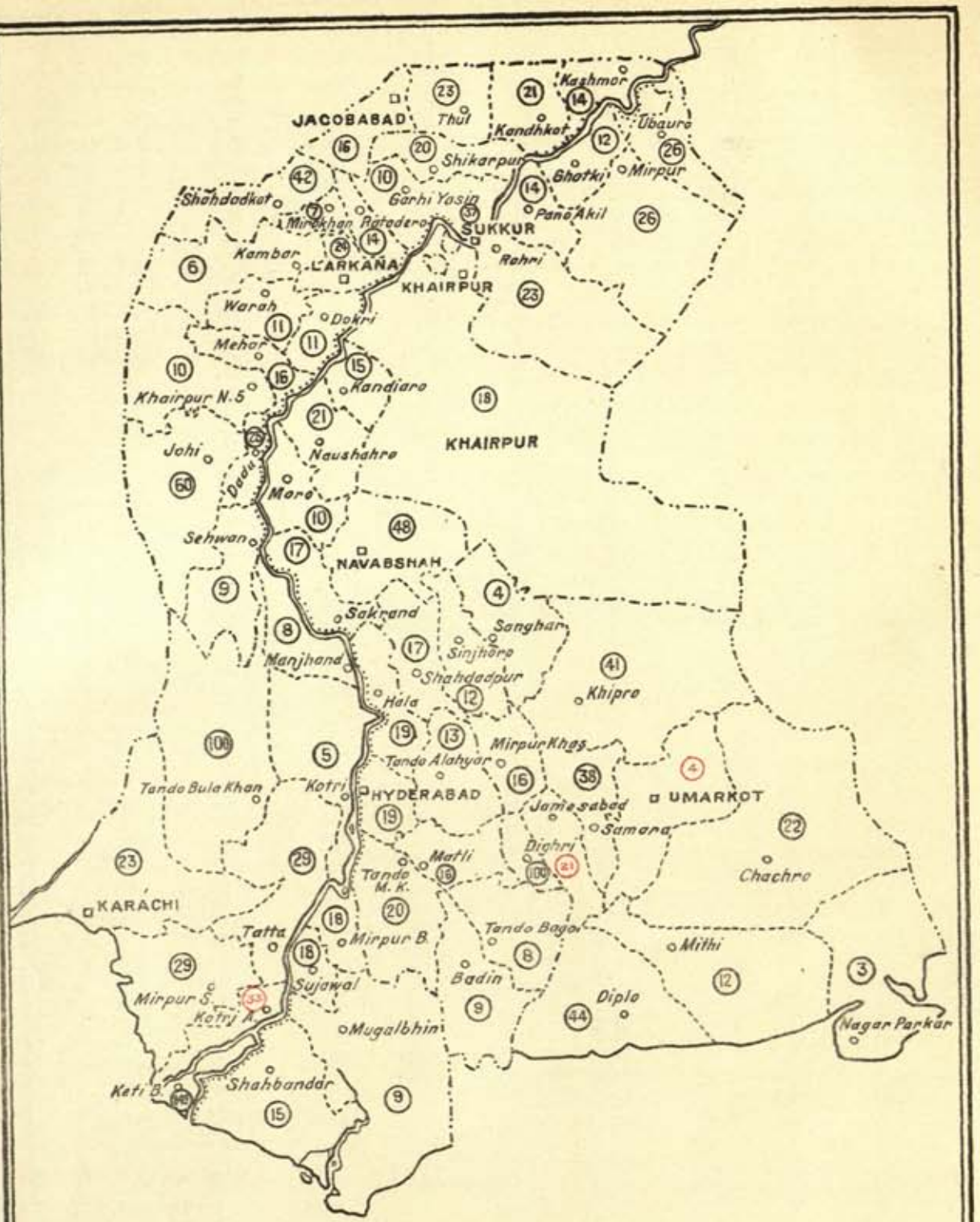

G. P. Z. O. Poona. 1972.




G.P.T.O. POONA 1932.




B.P.E.O. Poona 1932.




# SIND.

REFERENCE.

District Boundary.....

Taluka & Mahal Boundary.....

District Head Quarters..... □

Taluka & Mahal Do:..... ●

S. P. Z.O. Patna. 1932

At first glance it is apparent that conditions in the past decade have been favourable, as substantial gains have been recorded in the case of each district and even if the figures of 1921 are disregarded, since in that year the returns were influenced unduly by reason of the influenza epidemic of 1918, the advance recorded in 1931 is unmistakable.

In the case of Broach, Kaira and Surat precise evidence is available to establish that the population enumerated on the night of the 26th February 1930 was below the normal number of residents. A reference to Appendix E will show that a considerable migration took place from these districts to Baroda territory as a consequence of the Civil Disobedience campaign. The exodus was temporary, lasting only a few months, and the exact dimensions of the movement are available. Therefore it would seem legitimate, for the purpose of computing the population of these districts, to add the numbers of these "Hijratis", as they styled themselves, to the population returned by actual enumeration. If this adjustment is made, the actual gains since 1921 in the districts of Broach, Kaira and Surat are not 11·6 per cent., 3·6 per cent. and 6·9 per cent. respectively but 12·2 per cent., 5·9 per cent. and 8·8 per cent.

The density rate in the Gujarat districts is high (*vide* Imperial Table No. XX), Kaira and Surat possessing a larger number of persons to the square mile than any of the other districts in the Presidency and therefore increases in the population in such localities cannot be expected to show increases possible in tracts where the pressure of the population on the land is appreciably less.

In the coastal districts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, the poverty of the soil, the presence of malaria in endemic form and the considerable proportion of uncultivable land (*vide* Subsidiary Table I) are factors which tend to restrict the birth-rate, but in these districts the inhabitants obtain sustenance not only from the fruits of the earth but also from the bounty of the sea, and this never failing source of supply is a powerful aid to the maintenance of a population which is relatively high.

Kanara also forms a part of the Konkan, but the physical features of this district are exceptional. The low-lying portions of this district are inconsiderable in extent, whereas the territory above-ghat is especially rugged and covered with dense forests. The statement below gives for each of these coastal districts the proportion of forest and cultivable area :—

STATEMENT No. 9.

*Statement showing the gross area and the cultivable area and the area of reserved forests in the districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara.*

| District. | Gross area in square miles. | Cultivable area in square miles. | Reserved Forests in square miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thana .. .. .. .. .. | 3,422 | 1,628 | 1,484 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. .. | 2,166 | 1,278 | 537 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. .. | 2,989 | 2,856 | 18 |
| Kanara .. .. .. .. .. | 3,946 | 609 | 3,266 |

A further explanation of the comparative prosperity of the inhabitants of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri is their readiness to undertake seasonal emigration to the neighbouring City of Bombay. In the case of Kanara ingress and egress are almost wholly denied for nearly 5 months in the year and communications are always difficult. Further, the severity of the monsoon and the persistent attack of the forest render cultivation a ceaseless struggle between man and nature and consequently the area under cultivation is restricted and the density rate low (*vide* Imperial Table XX). The clear distinction between the area above-ghat

and the coastal talukas of Karwar, Kumta, Ankola, Bhatkal Petha and Honavar is apparent in the statement below. In the territory adjoining the sea increases have been recorded in each unit, whereas the population of the remaining talukas has generally decreased.

STATEMENT No. 10.

*Statement showing the variation in the population of the Kanara District.*

| Taluka. | Population. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1931 | |
| Karwar .. .. .. .. | 59,281 | 64,264 | Coastal talukas. |
| Kumta .. .. .. .. | 64,203 | 65,832 | |
| Ankola .. .. .. .. | 38,150 | 36,913 | |
| Bhatkal Petha .. .. .. | 40,760 | 38,047 | |
| Honavar .. .. .. .. | 59,934 | 64,105 | |
| Mundgod Petha .. .. .. | 10,063 | 12,171 | |
| Siddhapur .. .. .. .. | 33,935 | 33,379 | |
| Sirsi .. .. .. .. | 41,377 | 39,955 | |
| Supa Petha .. .. .. .. | 15,185 | 14,336 | |
| Yallapur .. .. .. .. | 17,404 | 15,658 | |
| Halyal .. .. .. .. | 35,385 | 29,225 | |

For further information a reference is invited to Appendix Q in Volume VIII, Part I, of the Bombay Census Report for 1921 in which the causes of the decay in certain regions in the Karnatak and Kanara have been set forth. East Khandesh, Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar form part of the Deccan. The statement No. 7 establishes clearly that the three first named districts recovered from the setback caused by famine, plague and influenza, but in Dharwar progress has been slower.

A gain of 38·1 per cent. in Ahmednagar and of 22·6 per cent. in Nasik invites comment and would at first sight indicate the presence of especial factors, but the explanation is simple, viz. that, whereas in 1921 at the time of the Census count famine ravaged these areas compelling an exodus of the agricultural population, in subsequent years the seasons have been generally good or fair and the emigrants of 1921 have returned to their homes. Again the landless residents of these districts have for many years developed a tendency to travel to Bombay, to which place they were attracted by the high wages paid in that city to unskilled labour. Subsequent to the war the operations of the Port Trust, the City Improvement Trust and the Development Department created a demand for labour. With the termination or suspension of these activities the inducements offered to seasonal immigrants contracted and the scope for remunerative employment diminished, with the result that the villagers gradually returned to the mofussil areas, where the general improvement in agricultural conditions once more enabled them to secure a living.

It is clear that the increases which have occurred in rural areas have been induced by generally favourable economic conditions and the absence of disease in epidemic form. These conclusions are fortified by a scrutiny of the returns of population in State territory which without exception is wholly agricultural. It will be seen that the gains in almost all cases are substantial and correspond with the rates of increase in the neighbouring British districts. The statement (No. 12) below exhibits the position in the urban areas.

STATEMENT No. 11.

*Statement showing the percentage increase or decrease by Natural Divisions for Urban Areas.*

| Division. | District. | British Districts. Percentage variation 1921 to 1931 | 1911 to 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| North West Dry Area (Sind). | Hyderabad .. .. .. .. | + 22·4 | − 3·9 |
| | Karachi .. .. .. .. | + 20·3 | + 36·6 |
| | Larkana .. .. .. .. | + 57·2 | + 6·6 |
| | Sukkur .. .. .. .. | + 34·6 | + 9·5 |
| | Nawabshah .. .. .. .. | + 35·0 | +259·0 |
| | Thar and Parkar .. .. .. .. | + 40·3 | |
| | Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. | + 48·8 | − 6·8 |
| Gujarat .. .. | Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. | + 9·4 | + 20·6 |
| | Broach .. .. .. .. | − 1·7 | + 10·0 |
| | Kaira .. .. .. .. | + 7·8 | + 7·9 |
| | Panch Mahals .. .. .. .. | + 32·9 | + 39·6 |
| | Surat .. .. .. .. | − 10·3 | + 6·7 |
| Deccan .. .. | Ahmednagar .. .. .. .. | + 12·6 | − 8·4 |
| | Khandesh-East .. .. .. .. | + 18·8 | + 12·5 |
| | Khandesh-West .. .. .. .. | + 34·3 | − 0·9 |
| | Nasik .. .. .. .. | + 7·3 | + 34·3 |
| | Poona .. .. .. .. | + 12·3 | + 16·3 |
| | Satara .. .. .. .. | + 20·1 | + 14·8 |
| | Sholapur .. .. .. .. | + 20·8 | + 50·3 |
| | Belgaum .. .. .. .. | + 22·3 | + 22·7 |
| | Bijapur .. .. .. .. | + 8·8 | + 26·0 |
| | Dharwar .. .. .. .. | + 17·7 | + 18·6 |
| Konkan .. .. | Bombay City .. .. .. .. | − 1·2 | + 20·1 |
| | Bombay Suburban District .. .. .. | + 58·0 | + 45·0 |
| | Thana .. .. .. .. | + 11·4 | |
| | Kolaba .. .. .. .. | + 6·3 | + 22·5 |
| | Kanara .. .. .. .. | + 9·8 | − 0·7 |
| | Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. | + 18·0 | + 5·4 |

| State or Agency. | Bombay States and Agencies. Percentage variation 1921 to 1931 | 1911 to 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Khairpur .. .. .. .. | + 13·5 | + 5·0 |
| Revakantha Agency .. .. .. | + 28·3 | + 8·1 |
| Mahikantha Agency .. .. .. | + 11·2 | + 13·4 |
| Cambay .. .. .. .. | + 16·0 | − 2·9 |
| Surat Agency .. .. .. .. | + 18·2 | + 37·8 |
| Akalkot .. .. .. .. | + 18·1 | − 1·2 |
| Bhor .. .. .. .. | + 15·5 | + 11·9 |
| Aundh .. .. .. .. | + 21·1 | .... |
| Phaltan .. .. .. .. | + 7·4 | + 79·0 |
| Surgana .. .. .. .. | .... | .... |
| Jath .. .. .. .. | + 16·6 | − 23·3 |
| Savanur .. .. .. .. | + 22·6 | − 5·3 |
| Kolhapur .. .. .. .. | + 29·4 | + 17·0 |
| Southern Maratha Country States .. .. .. | + 28·1 | + 0·1 |
| Janjira .. .. .. .. | + 12·7 | + 69·6 |
| Jawhar .. .. .. .. | + 36·7 | − 7·5 |
| Sawantwadi .. .. .. .. | + 14·6 | − 20·0 |

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| | Larkana .. .. .. .. | + 57·2 | + 6·6 |
| | Sukkur .. .. .. .. | + 34·6 | + 9·5 |
| | Nawabshah .. .. .. .. | + 35·0 | +259·0 |
| | Thar and Parkar .. .. .. .. | + 40·3 | |
| | Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. | + 48·8 | − 6·8 |
| Gujarat .. .. | Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. | + 9·4 | + 20·6 |
| | Broach .. .. .. .. | − 1·7 | + 10·0 |
| | Kaira .. .. .. .. | + 7·8 | + 7·9 |
| | Panch Mahals .. .. .. .. | + 32·9 | + 39·6 |
| | Surat .. .. .. .. | − 10·3 | + 6·7 |
| Deccan .. .. | Ahmednagar .. .. .. .. | + 12·6 | − 8·4 |
| | Khandesh-East .. .. .. .. | + 18·8 | + 12·5 |
| | Khandesh-West .. .. .. .. | + 34·3 | − 0·9 |
| | Nasik .. .. .. .. | + 7·3 | + 34·3 |
| | Poona .. .. .. .. | + 12·3 | + 16·3 |
| | Satara .. .. .. .. | + 20·1 | + 14·8 |
| | Sholapur .. .. .. .. | + 20·8 | + 50·3 |
| | Belgaum .. .. .. .. | + 22·3 | + 22·7 |
| | Bijapur .. .. .. .. | + 8·8 | + 26·0 |
| | Dharwar .. .. .. .. | + 17·7 | + 18·6 |
| Konkan .. .. | Bombay City .. .. .. .. | − 1·2 | + 20·1 |
| | Bombay Suburban District .. .. .. | + 58·0 | + 45·0 |
| | Thana .. .. .. .. | + 11·4 | |
| | Kolaba .. .. .. .. | + 6·3 | + 22·5 |
| | Kanara .. .. .. .. | + 9·8 | − 0·7 |
| | Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. | + 18·0 | + 5·4 |

| State or Agency. | Bombay States and Agencies. Percentage variation 1921 to 1931 | Bombay States and Agencies. Percentage variation 1911 to 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Khairpur .. .. .. .. | + 13·5 | + 5·0 |
| Revakantha Agency .. .. .. .. | + 28·3 | + 8·1 |
| Mahikantha Agency .. .. .. .. | + 11·2 | + 13·4 |
| Cambay .. .. .. .. | + 16·0 | − 2·9 |
| Surat Agency .. .. .. .. | + 18·2 | + 37·8 |
| Akalkot .. .. .. .. | + 18·1 | − 1·2 |
| Bhor .. .. .. .. | + 15·5 | + 11·9 |
| Aundh .. .. .. .. | + 21·1 | .... |
| Phaltan .. .. .. .. | + 7·4 | + 79·0 |
| Surgana .. .. .. .. | .... | .... |
| Jath .. .. .. .. | + 16·6 | − 23·3 |
| Savanur .. .. .. .. | + 22·6 | − 5·3 |
| Kolhapur .. .. .. .. | + 29·4 | + 17·0 |
| Southern Maratha Country States .. .. .. | + 28·1 | + 0·1 |
| Janjira .. .. .. .. | + 12·7 | + 69·6 |
| Jawhar .. .. .. .. | + 36·7 | − 7·5 |
| Sawantwadi .. .. .. .. | + 14·6 | − 20·0 |

A reference to Imperial Table IV will show that since 1921 the percentage increase in urban areas in British Districts is 13·07, an improvement which is only slightly below the figure for rural areas. An analysis of the figures contained in the statement above reveals that, apart from Bombay City, it is only in Gujarat that a decline in the urban population has taken place.

It will be appropriate to examine the causes for the drop in the population of Bombay in the report for that City. As regards the five Gujarat districts, the position is that in two only have increases been recorded while decreases have occurred in Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat. In the cases of Ahmedabad and Surat the primary cause of the fall in the figures is the Civil Disobedience movement (*vide* Appendix E). In Broach, conditions are singular. The district contains some of the finest cotton soil in India and is pre-eminently a cotton tract. The yield and quality of its cotton crop are matters of national concern and as far as the cotton trade is concerned of international interest. It follows therefore that its urban population is liable to fluctuations. When the cotton trade is brisk, these areas hum with activity; when the market is depressed there is a tendency for the population to contract. The date of the Census invariably coincides with the busy season, but on this occasion, apart from the influence exerted on the figures by the presence of non-co-operation, the areas in question were effected by the stagnancy in the cotton trade, which, as stated above, reached its zenith in 1930-31. Apart from Gujarat the districts that record gains below the all-over average of 13·07 per cent. are Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Kolaba, Thana, Kanara and Bijapur, but in each case the improvement is substantial, the irregular character of the increases being due to local conditions. For example, unemployment among the lower middle classes is a factor which has certainly helped to swell the urban population in the Satara and Poona districts. The Brahman and literate element in the population of these districts is relatively high and the fall in demand for the services of this class of person has compelled many who would ordinarily seek service abroad to remain in or return to their ancestral homes and wait for better times. Kolaba and Bijapur, on the other hand, are both districts which do not generate the conditions necessary for the support of an extensive urban population or even for the expansion of city life. The high percentages in Sind are noticeable. In addition to the natural increase induced by the benevolence of the seasons during the decade under review, to which allusion has already been made in preceding paragraphs, the insistent demand for labour for the Sukkur Barrage has resulted in an appreciable influx of persons, particularly from Baluchistan and the Punjab; and the general stimulus to trade, caused by the disbursement of considerable sums of money in the shape of wages, may reasonably be expected to have swelled the population in urban areas. Further, there have been indications that on this occasion the Moslem element in the population has taken the Census more seriously than usual and Muhammadans throughout Sind have been at pains to render individual household returns accurately. In an area where the home is especially sacrosanct and in which the female members of a family are not generally accorded the freedom granted to the womenkind of other castes the influence of this spirit of co-operation is not unlikely to have been effective.

The Bombay Suburban District has secured the distinction of showing the greatest gain recorded in the Presidency. This record has been achieved solely by reason of its proximity to Bombay and largely at the expense of Bombay. The suburb of Bandra has for many years attracted those whose occupation confined them to Bombay but to whom residence in a large city was distasteful. But until fairly recently the amenities of suburban life were restricted to the comparatively affluent. The improvement in communications and the reduction in the cost of travel, resulting from the electrification of the railway line on both the G.I.P. and B.B.& C.I. systems, have stimulated the move to the suburbs. The Town Planning schemes fostered by the Development Department as far north as Andheri, Kurla, Ghatkoper-Kirol and Malad have enabled a very much wider section of the public to gratify a preference for residence in open surroundings. As a consequence the population of many villages, now treated as urban areas, has more than doubled within the last twenty years, the net increase throughout the district being 58 per cent. A fact of some significance is that an appreciable percentage of the householders own the houses they live in.

## SECTION III—MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

14. *Migration.*—In India in particular the principal impetus to emigration on a capital scale is economic pressure. In areas where the density rate is low and where the pressure of the population on the soil is negligible, the idea of emigration would normally occur only to those who are landless or to those whose holdings have been so reduced by the process of sub-division or imprudent conduct as to render them inadequate as a means of support. The conditions favourable to emigration exist in only a few and widely scattered areas in this Presidency and therefore, as may be expected, it is habitual for the Province to receive almost double the number of persons it loses, but indications are not wanting that in the comparatively near future this condition of affairs may alter. The ceaseless process of subdivision of land, which results from the Hindu and even Moslem laws of inheritance, is tending to reach the stage at which an appreciable number of holdings will become uneconomic and, unless industry is capable of coming to the rescue, a considerable alteration in the aspect of the figures of migration is not unlikely.

In this connection the influenza epidemic of 1918, in so far as it has operated to conserve the size of agricultural holdings, might almost be said to have had a beneficial effect on the country, since it has contributed to the present increase in the population. It will be seen from Subsidiary Table IV that the net increase is 633,072. Unhappily the total number of persons born in the British Districts of this Province and enumerated in the Madras Presidency is not available but, on the assumption that the figures for the last decennium would approximate to the average of the three previous decades, the omission to collect the information is not likely seriously to alter the position revealed in Subsidiary Table IV, which is to the effect that the gain is equivalent to 25 per cent. of the total increase in British Districts. The excess in 1921 was 501,762, which suggests that the power of attraction of the Presidency as well as its capacity for absorption remains undiminished. The statement (No. 12) below supplies the details of emigration from the Bombay Presidency reported by the various Census Provinces:—

STATEMENT No. 12.

*Statement showing details of emigration from the Bombay Presidency into other Provinces and States.*

| Enumerated in | Born in | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bombay British Territory. | Bombay States. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Ajmer-Merwara .. .. .. .. .. | 2,067 | 90 | 2,157 |
| Rajputana .. .. .. .. .. | 9,970 | 4,362 | 14,332 |
| Assam .. .. .. .. .. | 6,400 | 152 | 6,552 |
| Baluchistan .. .. .. .. .. | 4,804 | 459 | 5,263 |
| Bengal .. .. .. .. .. | 7,606 | 191 | 7,797 |
| Bihar and Orissa .. .. .. .. .. | 6,876 | 440 | 7,316 |
| Burma .. .. .. .. .. | 8,430 | 293 | 8,723 |
| Central Provinces and Berar .. .. .. .. | 98,867 | 7,146 | 106,013 |
| Delhi .. .. .. .. .. | 2,275 | .... | 2,275 |
| Punjab .. .. .. .. .. | 8,503 | 108 | 8,611 |

STATEMENT No. 12—*contd.*

| Enumerated in | Born in | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bombay British Territory. | Bombay States. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| United Provinces .. .. .. .. .. | 8,220 | 246 | 8,466 |
| Central India Agency .. .. .. .. | 37,783 | 4,673 | 42,456 |
| Western India States Agency .. .. .. | 43,446 | 3,416 | 46,862 |
| N.-W. F. Province .. .. .. .. | 723 | 29 | 752 |
| Cochin .. .. .. .. .. | 291 | .... | 291 |
| Gwalior .. .. .. .. .. | 4,050 | 165 | 4,215 |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. .. | 67,734 | .... | 67,734 |
| Baroda .. .. .. .. .. | 179,238 | 41,224 | 220,462 |
| Jammu and Kashmir .. .. .. .. | 180 | 19 | 199 |
| Mysore .. .. .. .. .. | 30,606 | 461 | 31,067 |
| Travancore .. .. .. .. .. | 517 | .... | 517 |
| Gibraltar .. .. .. .. .. | 56 | .... | 56 |
| Tonga Islands .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | .... | 10 |
| Fanning Islands .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Accra (Gold Coast Colony) .. .. .. .. | 52 | .... | 52 |
| Somaliland .. .. .. .. .. | 61 | .... | 61 |
| Zanzibar .. .. .. .. .. | 1,631 | 4,288 | 5,919 |
| Ceylon .. .. .. .. .. | 1,328 | .... | 1,328 |
| Northern Rhodesia .. .. .. .. | 103 | .... | 103 |
| Hongkong .. .. .. .. .. | 98 | .... | 98 |
| Mauritius .. .. .. .. .. | 816 | .... | 816 |
| North Borneo .. .. .. .. .. | 18 | .... | 18 |
| Sierra Leone .. .. .. .. .. | 19 | .... | 19 |
| Seychelles .. .. .. .. .. | 55 | 23 | 78 |
| Other countries (outside India) .. .. .. | 7,233 | .... | 7,233 |
| Total .. | 540,067 | 67,785 | 607,852 |

It will be seen that the bulk of the emigrants from this Province are reported from areas contiguous to the Presidency, viz. the Central Provinces, the Hyderabad, and Baroda States, a condition of affairs which would seem to indicate that in general the people of this Presidency hesitate to venture into unknown lands and prefer regions in which conditions are not wholly dissimilar from those to which they have been accustomed.

15. *Natural Increase.*—The growth of population is determined ultimately (*a*) by the difference between the number born and the number who die and (*b*) by the balance of migration, i.e. the difference between the immigrants and emigrants. It has been established above that out of a total increase of 2,587,404 in British districts, the excess of immigrants over emigrants accounts for 23 per cent. It follows therefore that in the absence of other factors reproduction is responsible for the remaining 77 per cent.

In many countries, particularly in Western countries, if the author of a Census report were required to formulate an elaborate comparison between the extent of the increase in the population in the area under report and the rates prevailing in neighbouring countries and to tabulate the causes for the differences which may exist, he would be compelled for the purposes of examination, to classify them under two main heads, viz. :—

(*a*) causes induced by personal conduct, e.g. abortion, infanticide, the artificial restriction of families,

(*b*) causes beyond individual control, e.g. standard of fertility, local economic conditions, the pressure of population upon available housing accommodation.

In this Province the task of examination is less arduous since the factors mentioned in group (*a*) above require but little consideration.

It will be readily apparent that in a country where agriculture is the principal occupation and universal and early marriage is habitual and which is able to absorb without difficulty a substantial number of immigrants, the restriction of families is not likely to be a frequent necessity. It is true that the difficulties in the way of widow remarriage, imposed by the Hindu caste-system, tend to create circumstances favourable to the practice of abortion, but the tolerance generally exhibited to those who indulge in irregular unions is such as to lead few to resort to so drastic an action as abortion in order to conceal indiscretion or intemperance.

As regards birth control, apart from the expense of procuring contraceptives, the low standard of literacy and the paucity of medical practitioners in most parts of the country render it impossible for the general public to resort to such devices even if the desire to do so exist. It is possible that birth control is practised by a few of the educated classes but at present it is certain that the use of such methods is unknown to, and would be regarded with repugnance by, the vast majority of all sections of Indian society.

It is less easy to be emphatic as regards infanticide, as the elimination of an unwanted child must always be difficult to detect and, in the particular conditions which prevail in India, even more difficult to establish. In the past the known practice of infanticide was confined to the extinction of females and arose directly from the burden imposed on parents by the marriage dowry system. The payment of dowries is still general, but the persistent opposition of the British, the severity and rigorous application of the penal laws appertaining to such offences and the advance in public opinion have combined to deprecate and to hinder resort to this practice. While it would be too much to say that infanticide has been wholly suppressed, it is no longer open to doubt that the intentional destruction of infants is exceptional.

## SECTION IV—HOUSES AND FAMILIES.

16. *The Census "House".*—In the 1921 Census Report for Bombay Presidency Mr. Sedgwick has discussed fully on pages 37 and 38 the difficulties encountered in the Census statistics relating to houses and families. It is unnecessary to repeat here what was said in 1921 as the difficulties still remain. The chief difficulty is of course the impossibility of obtaining any adequate or uniform definition of what a "house" is. "The Census House," Mr. Sedgwick remarked, "is a hopeless hybrid between the family and the building. What happens in practice is that the smallest convenient unit of a building is given a number, and being the smallest unit it usually contains only one family, at any rate in rural tracts. In the larger towns, unless some special unit such as the City Survey Number is used the house usually roughly corresponds to the tenement." The actual definition of "house" is "the building or part of a building occupied by one family, that is, by a number

of persons living together and eating together in one common mess, with their dependents and resident servants." In Bombay City the "house" is the whole building under one divided roof. In Bombay City the Census does not deal with "Census houses" but with "buildings" and "tenements" on the system which has been fully explained in the sections of the Cities Report dealing with Bombay City. The practical point, however, now is that in the consolidated figures of the number of houses in the Bombay Presidency compiled in Imperial Table I the number of houses shown consists in fact of a composite aggregation of diverse units. Statistically only the widest generalisations can be based on the relation between the number of houses and the total population of the Presidency. Arithmetical averages can of course be taken out and have been taken out Census after Census and comparison of them with each other has some kind of statistical value but it is as well to realise that the system followed is only a rough measure and not an exact one. It is not however unreasonable to draw certain general conclusions about housing from the total figures of houses and population.

17. *Houses and Population.*—The total number of houses enumerated in the 1931 Census was 5,210,121 and the total population enumerated was 26,347,519, which gives a proportion of 5·1 persons to a house. In 1921 the corresponding figures were 4,664,132 houses and a population of 23,159,538, equal to 5·0 persons per house. In the statement (No. 13) below comparative figures are shown for six Censuses, the 1881 figures being taken as equivalent to 100 :—

STATEMENT NO. 13.

*Variation in number of occupied houses.*

| Year. | Number of occupied houses. | Population. |
|---|---|---|
| | Proportionate figures. | Proportionate population. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1881 .. .. .. .. | 100 | 100 |
| 1891 .. .. .. .. | 120 | 115 |
| 1901 .. .. .. .. | 123 | 113 |
| 1911 .. .. .. .. | 138 | 119 |
| 1921 .. .. .. .. | 136 | 117 |
| 1931 .. .. .. .. | 153 | 133 |

It will be noted that for the last decade the increase in houses has amounted to 17,136, equal to 12·5 per cent., and the increase in population to 16,117, equal to 13·7 per cent. From this it may be deduced that on the whole housing has deteriorated. It is interesting comparing this general result with the special results obtained in Bombay City, of which unit the housing has been discussed at considerable length in Chapter V of the 1931 Cities Report. The conclusion to which the evidence leads in the case of Bombay City is that, judged by the dual standard of the number of buildings available for residence and the number of persons per room, housing has improved for the working and labouring classes but has deteriorated for the lower middle class. If the number of houses per square mile of the Presidency be considered for local areas, the following statement will prove useful:—

| | *1921* | *1931* |
|---|---|---|
| Sind .. .. .. | 14 | 16 |
| Gujarat .. .. .. | 70 | 91 |
| Deccan .. .. .. | 35 | 39 |
| Konkan .. .. .. | 46 | 50 |

The figures in Subsidiary Table VII at the end of the present chapter, giving the average numbers of persons per house, show no change over the ten years for the

units above: from which it may be inferred that the number of houses built during the decade has been sufficient to provide accommodation of the standard to which the population is accustomed. In Gujarat the average number of persons per house is 4, whereas in Sind, the Deccan and the Konkan it is 5. It would be rash however to conclude from these figures that housing standards were necessarily higher in Gujarat than elsewhere. The nature of the building, the climate, the caste and racial constitution of the population and social habits must all be taken into consideration first. The Census has no means of making any exhaustive enquiries in these matters but a study of succeeding chapters of this report on the distribution of the population in cities, towns and villages, the civil condition of the population and the caste, racial and religious composition of the people in local areas will help students to draw conclusions of some value on differences in social standards in the matter of housing in different parts of the Presidency. The type of building which affords sufficient protection against wind and weather in Sind and the drier portions of Northern Gujarat would be very inadequate in the wetter parts of the Presidency, like the Konkan. In the drier portions huts, of wattle and straw, largely replace in rural villages the mud structures found elsewhere. Better-off people everywhere like to construct houses of brick or stone. But all are alike "houses" for Census purposes. It is therefore unwise to generalise from the statistics of numbers of houses or even of the number of persons per house as shown in Subsidiary Table VII, unless these differences in housing conditions are borne in mind. Whether better types of building are now being erected than formerly the Census has no means of knowing. But it seems unlikely, at least in the last two years, when money has been hard to come by.

18. *Housing and the Family.*—It has been customary in past Census Reports to discuss the influences which affect the family system. Of these the evidence of the Census as regards the number of houses in relation to the total population has sometimes been considered to be of value. Mr. Sedgwick was however inclined to doubt the value of the Census statistics in this respect and the present writer agrees with him. Evidence as to the number of families in proportion to houses will not prove whether the Hindu joint-family system is breaking up. Nor will evidence that the number of houses is increasing or decreasing relatively to families do so. The reason is obvious. The Hindu joint-family is not synonymous with the "house". One of the commonest types of Hindu joint-family in Western India is one where numerous males, often residing in different localities, contribute to the joint income. These males may be found living in joint-family property or not. The fact that they live apart in separate houses would make them separate families as far as the Census can take cognizance of them. Again the property of a joint-family often consists of house property which is let to tenants. In these various ways the correspondence between the "family" and the "house" fails to conform to any consistent and uniform plan, so that the possibility of drawing valid conclusions from comparison of differences between numbers of individuals, families and houses is remote. The one solid basis on which the Census figures might be used as a means of determining influences likely to affect the joint-family system seems to lie in the assumption that it is a case of "one house, one family" over the total population of the Presidency. To what extent this assumption is warranted is impossible to tell. But it appears to be an assumption of very doubtful value for the present purpose. Though the present writer had collected material for a statement showing for six censuses the relative ratios of inhabited houses to the actual numbers of married females aged 15 and over, and unmarried and widowed males aged 25 and over, he considered them to be useless for throwing light in any intelligent way upon the constitution of and variations in the joint-family over the various decades. He decided therefore to make no use of figures the utility of which was more than doubtful.

19. *The Family and Fertility.*—The Census is able to furnish more reliable information on the relation of the family to fertility than on the relation between the number of houses and the population on the one hand and the joint-family system on the other. The statistics of fertility have yielded figures of great value. The statement showing the fertility of families printed at the end of the present chapter (Subsidiary Table VII), deals with Hindus in Gujarat, the Deccan and the Konkan and with much smaller numbers of Muslim, Jain, Christian and Zoroastrian families in these areas. The number of cases examined in respect of Hindus is

impressively large, covering 23,460 families in Gujarat, 63,840 families in the Deccan, and 20,629 families in the Konkan. These large numbers are capable of yielding statistical results of considerable value. The main features of the statistics are set out briefly below :—

| | Average number of children. | Surviving children per mille. |
|---|---|---|
| Gujarat .. .. .. | 4·06 | 733·87 |
| Deccan .. .. .. | 4·04 | 671·31 |
| Konkan .. .. .. | 3·71 | 780·52 |

The various classes of Hindus differ considerably in respect of average number of children per family in different areas. In Gujarat the backward classes, with 4·15 children per family, show the highest figures ; in the Deccan the backward classes have again the highest figures, 4·13, and the depressed classes, with 4·11, are a close second. In the Konkan on the other hand the advanced Hindus with 4·07 children per family have the highest figures. The fertility figures may now be examined from a different angle. In the statement below this has been done :—

STATEMENT No. 14.

*Correlation of Fertility and number of Houses.*

| Category. | Population. | Distribution of 1,000 persons. | Ratio of inhabitants per 1,000 houses. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Children aged 0–10 .. .. .. .. | 7,396,131 | 282 | 1,419 |
| Unmarried persons aged 10–15 .. .. .. | 2,200,729 | 84 | 422 |
| Unmarried persons aged 15 and over .. .. | 1,751,085 | 67 | 336 |
| Married males aged 10–20 .. .. .. | 743,347 | 28 | 143 |
| Married males aged 20–35 .. .. .. | 2,799,142 | 107 | 537 |
| Married males aged 35 and over .. .. .. | 2,816,768 | 107 | 541 |
| Married females aged 10–15 .. .. .. | 589,921 | 22 | 113 |
| Married females aged 15–35 .. .. .. | 3,868,511 | 147 | 743 |
| Married females aged 35 and over .. .. | 1,441,640 | 55 | 277 |
| Widowed males aged 10–30 .. .. .. | 91,631 | 3 | 18 |
| Widowed males aged 30 and over .. .. .. | 631,660 | 24 | 121 |
| Widowed females aged 10–40 .. .. .. | 577,299 | 22 | 111 |
| Widowed females aged 40 and over .. .. | 1,355,755 | 52 | 260 |
| Total .. | 26,263,619 | 1,000 | 5,041 |

If comparison is made between the number of married males over ten and married females over ten in each thousand houses it will be found that there are 1,221 males and 1,133 married females in each thousand houses. If however the married males aged 10 to 20 and the married females aged between 10–15 are excluded from consideration as being on the whole unlikely to form a family and rear children, the number of married males above 20 falls to 1,078 and the number of married females above 15 falls to 1,020. It may be inferred from

this that monogamy is the rule. If now the number of children under 10 (1,419) be added to the number of unmarried children 10–15 (422), the total is 1,841. The number may be presumed to be the children of 743 females between the ages of 15–35. If to this number are added married males aged 10–20 and unmarried females aged 10–15, the total 2,097 shows that in the Presidency married females of child-bearing age have on an average about 2·82 surviving children. The same ratio is shown by the special inquiry made into the fertility of Indian women. It shows that the rate of children born alive per female is 4 while the surviving rate is 2·82.

Thus the statistics as they stand do establish a correlation between the fertility figures and the numbers of the population at different ages per 1,000 houses. The corroboration afforded by the closeness of the correlation is presumptive proof that the population figures, the sex distribution by age, and the number of houses are not far from the truth. This fact makes it exceedingly likely that the general averages reached in the fertility tables state more or less accurately what is actually happening in the Bombay Presidency to-day in respect of number of children born and surviving per family.

## SECTION V—PRESSURE OF POPULATION AND GENERAL TENDENCY OF THE DECADE.

20. *General features of the decade.*—The pressure of population on the means of subsistence cannot very well be discussed satisfactorily in this chapter. The reason is that the influences which control the pressure of the population on the means of subsistence are dealt with piecemeal throughout the chapters which follow. For instance in the chapter on the distribution of the population in cities, towns and villages the causes that make for changes in the relative proportions of the urban and rural population have been dealt with in detail, and the forces that restrict or encourage the growth of towns have been examined. In the chapter on birth-place and migration considerable attention has been paid to the reasons for migration and the question is quite an important one as regards some of the largest cities, particularly Bombay, and has received due acknowledgment of its importance in the Cities Report. Furthermore the chapters on age, sex and civil condition cover, at considerable length, many questions connected with the growth and prosperity of the population. In the chapter on occupation, which goes into considerable detail on the chief sources of livelihood and on the manner in which the main occupations have been affected during the past decade by the numerous influences governing industrial and business well-being, there is an exhaustive examination of the occupational distribution of the population and of the foundation on which it stands. In the chapter on race, caste and tribe the repercussions of these factors on the well-being and constitution of the community have received adequate treatment. It remains therefore here only to make a few general remarks. The decade has witnessed two remarkable phenomena (1) an unparalleled growth of population, (2) an equally unparalleled slump and a fall in commodity values. These two influences tend to confuse each other. The growth of population has, as far as general indications go, not been accompanied by any general fall in the standard of living. Indeed all the indications are to the very opposite effect. The average man and woman want and obtain more than their father or grandfather wanted and obtained. Thus there are more utensils found in the average house : there are more petty luxuries being availed of, be they so little as bidis, matches and cups of tea ; there is more travelling by train and motor bus ; there is more reading of books and newspapers. There is a much greater demand for education, which rarely goes with a fall in the standard of living. Of all these indications of a rise in the standard of living the growth in population may be taken as the tangible corroboration and the conclusion must be that the total amount of real wealth has increased, however difficult it may be to prove this by statistical or economic enquiry. On the other hand the business and trade slump, which is a malady from which the whole world is suffering for reasons that no one has yet been able to explain satisfactorily, has brought to the concluding years of the decade a period of difficulty and strain. The effect of the slump has been seen most clearly in Bombay City itself where a fall in values spells distress for multitudes of people. The result has been that Bombay City, almost alone in the Presidency, has shown a decline of population,

which, had the Census been taken two years earlier would not have been the case. The people who would have been in Bombay, had the conditions prevailing up till 1928 continued to the end of the decade, are at present elsewhere, some of them in their villages in this Presidency, some of them in their villages in other parts of India. But the main point is simply this, that as a result of the slump numbers have been forced back on to the land with consequences which the chapter on occupation shows very clearly. A greater burden than ever is being thrown upon agriculture as a source of livelihood. It is more than probable that, for the time being at least, until trade revives throughout the world, and monetary arrangements for the financing of economic transactions attain the efficiency they showed up till a few years ago, the pressure of the population on the means of subsistence must be severe. The distress is all the harder to bear because of the rising standards of living found to-day among all classes of the population of the Presidency. The decade has witnessed no great new sources of wealth, though it is obvious that, in the future, industry on organised lines must become increasingly important and increasingly necessary for the well-being of the community. The decade has seen the inauguration of the Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur but the full benefits of that great and beneficent work cannot be expected to be reached for many years to come as the land served by the new canals is developed gradually and a population capable of working the land efficiently and to the best advantage is trained up. The final conclusion to which the evidences point is that a period of rising standards of living has culminated in an unprecedented fall in commodity values that must hit an agricultural country hard and that the increase of population is temporarily an embarrassment since it means inevitably greater pressure on the chief source of wealth, the products of agriculture. The solution must be for a time a tightening of the belt, which means a slight lowering in the standards of comfort to which the present generation has become accustomed. But the population is likely to adjust itself to the situation by ceasing to increase so fast as it has done in the past ten years. The 1941 Census will be a better time to estimate the full effects of what has happened during the present decade. As far as the Bombay Presidency itself is concerned the attack on illiteracy alone must be greatly impeded if population outruns the capacity of education. As the chapter on literacy shows, the problem is a formidable one even in a stationary population. Much more so is it in an expanding population that contains such a dead-weight of illiteracy as exists to-day amongst the backward and depressed classes, and the agricultural Muslim population of Sind, and at a time when all governments are at their wits' end for money. But whenever population grows faster than educational facilities can be provided it is clear that the pressure of population cannot be viewed merely in relation to the means of subsistence. It brings with it administrative and social problems of the greatest complexity which can be solved probably only by waiting for readjustments or by lowering temporarily the accepted standards. Some idea of what the pressure of population means in hard figures may be gained from the statement below, which shows the density of population per square mile on total land area and on total cultivable area for the last two Censuses. But the practical question goes far beyond the indication of the trend of events shown by the figures themselves.

STATEMENT No. 15.

| Unit. | Density per square mile on total land area. | | (+) or (−) | Density per square mile of cultivable area. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1931 | | 1921 | 1931 |
| British Districts .. .. .. .. | 156 | 176 | + 20 | 222 | 280 |
| Sind .. .. .. .. .. | 71 | 84 | + 13 | 124 | 161 |
| Gujarat .. .. .. .. .. | 290 | 309 | + 19 | 344 | 398 |
| Deccan .. .. .. .. .. | 166 | 192 | + 26 | Not available. | 259 |
| Konkan .. .. .. .. .. | 307 | 330 | + 23 | 512 | 699 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

*Density, water-supply and crops (British districts only).*

| District and Natural Division. | Density per square mile of the total area, 1931. | Density per square mile of cultivable area, 1931. | Percentage of the total reporting area. | | Percentage of cultivable area. | | Percentage of cultivated area which is irrigated. | Mean annual rainfall in inches. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Cultivable. | Net cultivated. | Net cultivated. | Double cropped. | | At highest rainfall station in District. | At lowest rainfall station in District. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **British Districts** .. | **176** | **279** | **62** | **42** | **65** | **2** | **13** | | |
| **North-West Dry Area (Sind).** | **84** | **161** | **52** | **16** | **31** | **2** | **73** | | |
| Hyderabad .. | 150 | 184 | 82 | 23 | 28 | 0·4 | 100 | 8·86 | 9·13 |
| Karachi .. .. | 59 | 194 | 30 | 6 | 21 | 1 | 69 | 6·35 | 8·97 |
| Larkana .. .. | 137 | 186 | 74 | 30 | 41 | 9 | 68 | 5·17 | 3·75 |
| Nawabshah .. | 128 | 189 | 67 | 21 | 31 | 0·9 | 92 | 8·47 | 3·68 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 111 | 259 | 43 | 13 | 30 | 2 | 62 | 3·41 | 2·69 |
| Thar and Parkar .. | 34 | 72 | 47 | 12 | 26 | 0·2 | 42 | 14·17 | 10·38 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 109 | 151 | 72 | 34 | 46 | 6 | 100 | 3·33 | 3·93 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. | **309** | **383** | **81** | **68** | **68** | **3** | **3** | | |
| Ahmedabad .. | 240 | 276 | 87 | 62 | 71 | 1 | 4 | 33·51 | 24·41 |
| Broach .. .. | 227 | 309 | 74 | 66 | 96 | 0·2 | .. | 31·35 | 26·71 |
| Kaira .. .. | 458 | 541 | 85 | 81 | 95 | 3 | 4 | 36·37 | 31·70 |
| Panch-Mahals .. | 283 | 410 | 69 | 60 | 88 | 9 | 1 | 50·79 | 28·27 |
| Surat .. .. | 420 | 530 | 79 | 76 | 96 | 6 | 1 | 69·72 | 34·36 |
| **Deccan** .. .. | **192** | **260** | **74** | **84** | **86** | **2** | **4** | | |
| Ahmednagar .. | 149 | 194 | 77 | 63 | 81 | 1 | 5 | 21·37 | 19·36 |
| Khandesh-East .. | 265 | 363 | 73 | 69 | 95 | 0·6 | 1 | 28·27 | 26·61 |
| Khandesh-West .. | 121 | 281 | 43 | 37 | 96 | 1 | 2 | 63·84 | 19·52 |
| Nasik .. .. | 170 | 251 | 68 | 55 | 81 | 2 | 3·5 | 119·24 | 18·37 |
| Poona .. .. | 219 | 289 | 76 | 61 | 80 | 3 | 8 | 167·74 | 16·14 |
| Satara .. .. | 233 | 319 | 73 | 67 | 91 | 5 | 5 | 249·9 | 15·75 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 192 | 220 | 79 | 70 | 88 | 1 | 7 | 23·46 | 13·52 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 233 | 305 | 77 | 63 | 82 | 1 | 3 | 111·68 | 20·77 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 152 | 170 | 90 | 79 | 88 | 0·2 | 1 | 18·43 | 16·62 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 239 | 286 | 84 | 76 | 91 | 0·9 | 4 | 37·25 | 14·34 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **330** | **700** | **47** | **23** | **50** | **2** | **3** | | |
| Bombay City .. | 48,391 | 48,391 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bombay Suburban District. | 1,166 | 1,734 | 67 | 40 | 59 | .. | 0·5 | .. | .. |
| Thana .. .. | 244 | 516 | 47 | 27 | 58 | 0·6 | 1 | 95·70 | 73·18 |
| Kanara .. .. | 106 | 689 | 15 | 10 | 66 | 5 | 10 | 151·36 | 44·73 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 290 | 492 | 58 | 28 | 48 | 2 | .. | 217·17 | 76·36 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 327 | 456 | 72 | 30 | 42 | 3 | 5 | 150·7 | 83·81 |

*Note.*—The year 1926-27 has been taken as the normal year for agricultural statistics.

*Note.*—The higher rainfall figures recorded in column 10 above for certain districts in Sind are due to these stations having recorded in the year 1926-27 a higher rainfall than that recorded at the stations normally recording the highest rainfall.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—*contd.*

| District and Natural Division. | Percentage of gross cultivated reporting area under | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rice. | Jowari. | Bajri. | Other cereals. | Pulses. | Other food crops. | Cotton. | Other crops. |
| 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| **British Districts** .. | **9** | **24** | **17** | **13** | **9** | **1** | **9** | **18** |
| **North-West Dry Area (Sind).** | **22** | **14** | **24** | **11** | **11** | **1** | **2** | **15** |
| Hyderabad .. | 40 | 1 | 28 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 17 |
| Karachi .. .. | 53 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 0·06 | 15·04 |
| Larkana .. .. | 36 | 19 | .. | 12 | 19 | 1 | 0·02 | 12·08 |
| Nawabshah .. | 6 | 21 | 25 | 10 | 7 | .. | 6 | 25 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 10 | 30 | 4 | 28 | 19 | 3 | 0·1 | 5·9 |
| Thar and Parkar .. | 4 | 2 | 70 | 3 | .. | .. | 4 | 17 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 12 | 22 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 1 | 0·1 | 14·9 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. | **8** | **15** | **9** | **18** | **8** | **1** | **18** | **23** |
| Ahmedabad .. | 4 | 23 | 12 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 17 | 18 |
| Broach .. .. | 2 | 22 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 41 | 15 |
| Kaira .. .. | 12 | 6 | 19 | 20 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 20 |
| Panch-Mahals .. | 14 | 2 | 5 | 38 | 11 | .. | 6 | 24 |
| Surat .. .. | 13 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 19 | 42 |
| **Deccan** .. .. | **2** | **30** | **25** | **7** | **10** | **1** | **13** | **12** |
| Ahmednagar .. | 1 | 37 | 33 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 9 |
| Khandesh-East .. | .. | 17 | 14 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 35 | 17 |
| Khandesh-West .. | 4 | 11 | 23 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 27 | 12 |
| Nasik .. .. | 3 | 3 | 46 | 15 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 13 |
| Poona .. .. | 4 | 39 | 27 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| Satara .. .. | 2 | 25 | 20 | 7 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 31 |
| Sholapur .. .. | .. | 66 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 14 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 6 | 30 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 12 | 15 |
| Bijapur .. .. | .. | 43 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 22 | 8 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 7 | 26 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 27 | 10 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **52** | .. | .. | **18** | **6** | **2** | .. | **22** |
| Bombay City .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bombay Suburban District. | 38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 57 |
| Thana .. .. | 53 | .. | .. | 11 | 4 | 1 | .. | 31 |
| Kanara .. .. | 65 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 6 | .. | 26 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 70 | .. | .. | 16 | 4 | 1 | .. | 9 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 39 | .. | .. | 30 | 9 | 2 | .. | 20 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Distribution of the population classified according to density.*

| District and Natural Division. | Talukas and Pethas with a population per square mile of | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under 150 | | 150–300 | | 300–450 | |
| | Area. | Population (000's omitted). | Area. | Population (000's omitted). | Area. | Population (000's omitted). |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **North-West Dry Area (Sind)** .. .. | **37,213** | **1,961** | **8,292** | **1,513** | **219** | **98** |
| | 80 | 50 | 18 | 39 | 1 | 3 |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | 3,522 | 370 | 511 | 113 | .... | .... |
| | 80 | 56 | 11 | 17 | | |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 9,158 | 307 | 1,949 | 343 | .... | .... |
| | 82 | 47 | 18 | 53 | | |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 2,476 | 145 | 2,362 | 451 | 219 | 98 |
| | 49 | 21 | 47 | 65 | 4 | 14 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. | 2,431 | 227 | 1,457 | 270 | .... | .... |
| | 63 | 46 | 37 | 54 | | |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 4,429 | 284 | 909 | 205 | .... | .... |
| | 79 | 45 | 16 | 33 | | |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. | 12,996 | 425 | 640 | 43 | .... | .... |
| | 95 | 19 | 5 | 81 | | |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. | 2,201 | 204 | 464 | 87 | .... | .... |
| | 83 | 70 | 17 | 30 | | |
| **Gujarat** .. .. .. | **2,363** | **265** | **4,404** | **1,007** | **1,882** | **690** |
| | 23 | 8 | 43 | 31 | 18 | 21 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. | 2,016 | 232 | 1,420 | 293 | 215 | 66 |
| | 52 | 23 | 37 | 29 | 6 | 7 |
| Broach .. .. .. | 347 | 34 | 717 | 140 | 404 | 161 |
| | 24 | 10 | 49 | 42 | 27 | 48 |
| Kaira .. .. .. | .... | .... | 221 | 59 | 720 | 257 |
| | | | 14 | 8 | 44 | 35 |
| Panch-Mahals .. .. .. | .... | .... | 1,454 | 397 | 154 | 58 |
| | | | 90 | 87 | 10 | 13 |
| Surat .. .. .. | .... | .... | 592 | 118 | 389 | 148 |
| | | | 36 | 17 | 23 | 21 |
| **Deccan** .. .. .. | **19,885** | **2,319** | **28,513** | **5,921** | **4,572** | **1,594** |
| | 37 | 23 | 53 | 58 | 9 | 16 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. | 4,258 | 581 | 2,353 | 458 | .... | .... |
| | 64 | 54 | 36 | 46 | | |
| Khandesh-East .. .. .. | .... | .... | 3,586 | 873 | 965 | 333 |
| | | | 79 | 72 | 21 | 28 |
| Khandesh-West .. .. .. | 4,128 | 326 | 2,273 | 446 | .... | .... |
| | 64 | 42 | 36 | 58 | | |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 2,536 | 349 | 2,876 | 507 | 470 | 144 |
| | 43 | 35 | 49 | 51 | 8 | 14 |
| Poona .. .. .. | 1,714 | 233 | 3,572 | 681 | .... | .... |
| | 67 | 20 | 32 | 58 | | |
| Satara .. .. .. | 643 | 69 | 3,368 | 712 | 1,042 | 3,919 |
| | 13 | 6 | 67 | 60 | 20 | 34 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | 2,025 | 260 | 1,695 | 345 | 849 | 272 |
| | 44 | 30 | 37 | 39 | 19 | 31 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. | 633 | 75 | 2,733 | 556 | 1,246 | 446 |
| | 14 | 52 | 59 | 41 | 27 | 7 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. | 3,260 | 385 | 2,450 | 484 | .... | .... |
| | 57 | 44 | 43 | 56 | | |
| Dharwar .. .. .. | 688 | 93 | 3,607 | 858 | .... | .... |
| | 15 | 8 | 78 | 78 | | |
| **Konkan** .. .. .. | **4,192** | **338** | **5,329** | **1,360** | **3,311** | **1,139** |
| | 31 | 10 | 39 | 40 | 24 | 34 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Thana .. .. .. | 1,177 | 155 | 1,157 | 261 | 980 | 361 |
| | 34 | 19 | 34 | 31 | 29 | 43 |
| **Kanara** .. .. .. | 3,015 | 183 | 797 | 194 | 134 | 41 |
| | 76 | 44 | 20 | 46 | 4 | 10 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | .... | .... | 1,671 | 424 | 255 | 85 |
| | | | 77 | 67 | 12 | 14 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. | .... | .... | 1,744 | 480 | 1,942 | 652 |
| | | | 44 | 37 | 49 | 50 |

*Note.*—In th is Table for each item the first line of figures shows area of the unit in square miles and population in thousands and the second line o f figures shows percentages for area and population under the various density groups.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—*contd.*

| District and Natural Division. | Talukas and Pethas with a population per square mile of | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 450–600 | | 600–750 | | 750–1,050 | | 1,050 and over | |
| | Area. | Population (000's omitted). | Area. | Population (000's omitted). | Area. | Population (000's omitted). | Area. | Population (000's omitted). |
| 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| **North-West Dry Area (Sind)** | 654 | 315 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 1 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hyderabad | 384 | 180 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 9 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Karachi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Larkana | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nawabshah | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sukkur | 270 | 136 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 5 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Thar and Parkar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Gujarat** | 767 | 387 | 468 | 304 | .. | .. | 309 | 571 |
| | 8 | 12 | 5 | 10 | .. | .. | 3 | 18 |
| Ahmedabad | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 195 | 409 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 41 |
| Broach | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kaira | 211 | 121 | 468 | 304 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 13 | 16 | 29 | 41 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Panch-Mahals | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Surat | 556 | 266 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 114 | 161 |
| | 34 | 39 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 23 |
| **Deccan** | 311 | 152 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | 256 |
| | 9 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Ahmednagar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Khandesh-East | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Khandesh-West | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nasik | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Poona | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 46 | 256 |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 22 |
| Satara | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sholapur | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Belgaum | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bijapur | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dharwar | 311 | 152 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 7 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Konkan** | 597 | 304 | .. | .. | 65 | 51 | 143 | 174 |
| | 4 | 9 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Bombay Suburban District | 11 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 143 | 174 |
| | 7 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 93 | 97 |
| Thana | 108 | 59 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 3 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kanara | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kolaba | 240 | 120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 11 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ratnagiri | 238 | 120 | .. | .. | 65 | 51 | .. | .. |
| | 6 | 9 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Variation in relation to density since 1881 (British districts only).*

| District and Natural Division. | Percentage of variation. | | | | | Percentage of net variation 1881 to 1931. | Absolute density per square mile. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 to 1931 | 1911 to 1921 | 1901 to 1911 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **British Districts** .. | **+13** | **− 2** | **+ 5** | .. | **+14** | **+ 32** | **176** | **156** | **159** | **151** | **151** | **133** |
| **North-West Dry Area (Sind)** | **+19** | **− 7** | **+ 9** | **+12** | **+19** | **+ 68** | **84** | **71** | **75** | **68** | **61** | **51** |
| Hyderabad .. .. | +16 | − 6 | + 3 | +20 | +23 | + 63 | 150 | 121 | 139 | 135 | 112 | 92 |
| Karachi .. .. | +20 | + 4 | +17 | + 9 | + 2 | + 44 | 59 | 48 | 44 | 38 | 35 | 34 |
| Larkana .. .. | +16 | −10 | + 1 | +10 | +23 | + 43 | 137 | 118 | 131 | 130 | 118 | 96 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | +19 | − 7 | +13 | + 4 | +24 | + 79 | 128 | 108 | 115 | 102 | 94 | 76 |
| Sukkur .. .. | +22 | −11 | +10 | +10 | +12 | + 46 | 111 | 91 | 103 | 94 | 85 | 76 |
| Thar and Parkar .. | +18 | − 9 | +20 | .. | +33 | + 79 | 34 | 29 | 32 | 26 | 26 | 19 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | +21 | − 9 | +13 | +33 | +20 | + 98 | 109 | 90 | 99 | 88 | 66 | 55 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. | **+ 8** | **+ 6** | **+ 4** | **−13** | **+ 8** | **+ 12** | **316** | **292** | **276** | **266** | **305** | **282** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | +12 | + 8 | + 4 | −14 | + 8 | + 16 | 260 | 233 | 216 | 208 | 241 | 224 |
| Broach .. .. | + 9 | + 5 | + 5 | −15 | + 4 | + 2 | 228 | 210 | 209 | 199 | 233 | 223 |
| Kaira .. .. | + 4 | + 3 | − 3 | −18 | + 8 | −9·1 | 458 | 445 | 433 | 449 | 546 | 504 |
| Panch-Mahals .. | +21 | +16 | +24 | −17 | +23 | + 78 | 283 | 233 | 201 | 163 | 195 | 159 |
| Surat .. .. | + 3 | + 3 | + 3 | + 2 | + 6 | + 13 | 420 | 408 | 396 | 386 | 394 | 372 |
| **Deccan** .. .. | **+19** | **− 9** | **+ 5** | **− 1** | **+15** | **+ 30** | **192** | **162** | **177** | **169** | **170** | **148** |
| Ahmednagar .. | +35 | −23 | +13 | − 6 | +18 | + 32 | 149 | 111 | 143 | 127 | 134 | 113 |
| Khandesh-East .. | +12 | + 4 | + 8 | + 4 | +11 | + 45 | 265 | 236 | 227 | 211 | 203 | 183 |
| Khandesh-West .. | +20 | + 6 | +25 | −11 | +26 | + 81 | 121 | 100 | 94 | 76 | 84 | 67 |
| Nasik .. .. | +20 | − 8 | +11 | − 3 | + 8 | + 28 | 170 | 142 | 154 | 139 | 143 | 133 |
| Poona .. .. | +16 | − 6 | + 8 | − 7 | +19 | + 30 | 219 | 189 | 200 | 185 | 199 | 168 |
| Satara .. .. | +15 | − 5 | − 6 | − 6 | +15 | + 6 | 233 | 209 | 224 | 238 | 254 | 220 |
| Sholapur .. .. | +18 | − 3 | + 6 | − 4 | +29 | + 50 | 192 | 163 | 169 | 158 | 165 | 128 |
| Belgaum .. .. | +13 | + 1 | − 5 | − 2 | +17 | + 24 | 233 | 207 | 205 | 215 | 219 | 187 |
| Bijapur .. .. | + 9 | − 8 | +17 | − 8 | +27 | + 38 | 152 | 140 | 151 | 129 | 140 | 110 |
| Dharwar .. .. | + 6 | + 1 | − 8 | + 6 | +18 | + 23 | 239 | 225 | 223 | 242 | 228 | 194 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **+ 7** | **+ 4** | **+ 7** | **+ 1** | **+ 8** | **+ 29** | **330** | **307** | **299** | **281** | **277** | **256** |
| Bombay City .. | −1·23 | +20 | +26 | − 6 | + 6 | + 44 | 48,391 | 48,996 | 42,585 | 33,739 | 35,729 | 33,617 |
| Thana<br>Bombay Suburban | +11 | + 3 | + 9 | − 1 | + 3 | + 40 | 284 | 255 | 247 | 227 | 229 | 203 |
| Kanara .. .. | + 4 | − 7 | − 5 | + 2 | + 6 | − 1 | 106 | 102 | 109 | 115 | 113 | 107 |
| Kolaba .. .. | +12 | − 5 | − 2 | + 2 | + 5 | + 12 | 290 | 259 | 274 | 279 | 274 | 260 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | +13 | − 4 | + 3 | + 6 | +11 | + 31 | 327 | 289 | 302 | 293 | 277 | 250 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

*Variation in natural population.*

| Unit. | Population in 1931. | | | | Population in 1921. | | | | Variation per cent. (1921-1931) in Natural population. Increase(+) Decrease(−). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual population. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Natural population. | Actual population. | Immigrants. | Emigrants. | Natural population. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies.** | ***26,347,519** | **1,225,483** | **†607,852** | **25,729,888** | **23,159,538** | **1,021,804** | .. | .. | .. |
| British Districts. | *21,879,123 | 1,126,278 | †540,067 | 21,292,912 | 19,291,719 | 941,312 | 439,550 | 18,789,957 | +13·3 |
| Bombay States and Agencies. | 4,468,396 | 99,205 | 67,785 | 4,436,976 | 3,867,819 | 80,492 | .. | .. | .. |

*Includes estimated population of Ahmedabad.

†This does not include the Madras figure.

Madras Emigrants:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1901 .. .. | 24,411 | For British districts only. |
| 1911 .. .. | 8,408 | |
| 1921 .. .. | 17,566 | |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

*Vital Statistics of the decade 1921–1931 in British Districts (Indian population only) and comparison with the results of the 1921 Census.*

| District and Natural Division. | Population at Census of 1921. | Births and Deaths 1921-1931. | | Excess of Births over Deaths. | Population of 1921 *plus* or *minus* the figures in column 5. | Population actually recorded in 1931. | Difference (+) or (−) between figures in columns 6 and 7 attributable either to migration or incomplete vital statistics. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Births. | Deaths. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **British Districts** .. .. | **19,249,774** | **6,872,564** | **5,144,403** | **+1,728,161** | **20,977,935** | **21,838,413** | **+ 860,478** |
| **North-West Dry Area (Sind)** .. | **3,274,501** | **736,926** | **561,744** | **+ 175,182** | **3,449,683** | **3,873,564** | **+423,881** |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 572,654 | 101,687 | 84,995 | + 16,692 | 589,346 | 662,601 | + 73,255 |
| Karachi .. .. | 538,248 | 140,297 | 106,619 | + 33,678 | 571,926 | 642,746 | + 70,820 |
| Larkana .. .. | 597,937 | 127,925 | 104,279 | + 23,646 | 621,583 | 693,671 | + 72,088 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 418,652 | 96,649 | 63,556 | + 33,093 | 451,745 | 496,591 | + 44,846 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 510,089 | 129,294 | 101,274 | + 28,020 | 538,109 | 623,196 | + 85,087 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. | 396,307 | 89,012 | 65,636 | + 23,376 | 419,683 | 468,032 | + 48,349 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | 240,614 | 52,062 | 35,385 | + 16,677 | 257,291 | 291,727 | + 34,436 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. | **2,957,977** | **1,154,248** | **848,477** | **+ 305,771** | **3,263,748** | **3,222,767** | **− 40,981** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 890,409 | 336,915 | 275,438 | + 61,477 | 951,886 | 999,335 | + 47,449 |
| Broach .. .. | 307,711 | 140,365 | 99,682 | + 40,683 | 348,394 | 334,138 | − 14,256 |
| Kaira .. .. | 710,905 | 264,087 | 200,104 | + 63,983 | 774,888 | 741,601 | − 33,287 |
| Panch-Mahals .. .. | 374,831 | 148,691 | 84,299 | + 64,392 | 439,223 | 454,382 | + 15,159 |
| Surat .. .. | 674,121 | 264,190 | 188,954 | + 75,236 | 749,357 | 693,311 | − 56,046 |
| **Deccan** .. .. | **8,831,412** | **3,697,279** | **2,653,936** | **+1,043,343** | **9,874,755** | **10,229,818** | **+355,063** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 730,481 | 347,404 | 228,577 | + 118,827 | 849,308 | 986,724 | +137,416 |
| Khandesh-East .. .. | 1,075,122 | 507,682 | 354,579 | + 153,103 | 1,228,225 | 1,205,287 | − 22,938 |
| Khandesh-West .. .. | 641,328 | 297,917 | 181,544 | + 116,373 | 758,201 | 771,729 | + 13,528 |
| Nasik .. .. | 828,624 | 373,728 | 258,418 | + 115,310 | 943,934 | 998,094 | + 54,107 |
| Poona .. .. | 1,002,423 | 347,037 | 285,404 | + 61,633 | 1,064,056 | 1,163,985 | + 99,929 |
| Satara .. .. | 1,025,695 | 414,634 | 302,458 | + 112,176 | 1,137,871 | 1,179,439 | + 41,568 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 741,630 | 316,409 | 248,368 | + 68,041 | 809,671 | 877,188 | + 67,517 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 952,158 | 386,802 | 264,059 | + 122,743 | 1,074,901 | 1,076,193 | + 1,292 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 796,862 | 317,069 | 221,137 | + 95,932 | 892,794 | 869,205 | − 23,589 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 1,036,589 | 388,597 | 309,392 | + 79,205 | 1,115,794 | 1,101,974 | − 13,820 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **4,185,884** | **1,284,111** | **1,080,246** | **+ 203,865** | **4,389,749** | **4,507,264** | **+117,515** |
| Bombay City .. .. | 1,156,464 | 215,635 | 337,530 | − 121,895 | 1,034,569 | 1,144,935 | +110,366 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. | 151,547 | 28,837 | 27,879 | + 958 | 152,505 | 177,240 | + 24,735 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 562,486 | 223,254 | 150,427 | + 72,827 | 635,313 | 628,685 | − 6,628 |
| Kanara .. .. | 401,653 | 140,939 | 118,580 | + 22,359 | 424,012 | 417,760 | − 6,252 |
| Thana .. .. | 759,504 | 249,587 | 179,094 | + 70,493 | 829,997 | 836,118 | + 6,121 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 1,154,230 | 425,859 | 266,736 | + 159,123 | 1,313,353 | 1,302,526 | − 10,827 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

*Variation by tahsils classified according to density (i) Actual Figures, (ii) Proportional Figures.*

| Number of persons per square mile. | Number of of Talukas and Pethas in | | Actual distribution of total population. | | Variation 1921–1931. | Proportion per 1,000 of the population. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1931 | 1921 | (+) or (−) | 1931 | 1921 |
| 0–50 .. .. .. | 21 | 27 | 771,709 | 861,675 | − 89,966 | 37 | 48 |
| 50–100 .. .. .. | 16 | 28 | 744,250 | 1,358,294 | −614,044 | 36 | 75 |
| 100–150 .. .. .. | 50 | 52 | 3,367,242 | 3,292,344 | + 74,898 | 162 | 182 |
| 150–200 .. .. .. | 48 | 47 | 3,866,976 | 3,251,643 | +615,333 | 187 | 179 |
| 200–250 .. .. .. | 37 | 39 | 3,326,647 | 3,321,109 | + 5,538 | 161 | 183 |
| 250–300 .. .. .. | 26 | 22 | 2,606,507 | 2,041,901 | +564,606 | 126 | 113 |
| 300–350 .. .. .. | 17 | 11 | 1,713,857 | 1,123,841 | +590,016 | 83 | 62 |
| 350–400 .. .. .. | 9 | 8 | 1,029,017 | 676,009 | +353,008 | 50 | 37 |
| 400–450 .. .. .. | 7 | 7 | 777,639 | 631,377 | +146,262 | 37 | 35 |
| 450–500 .. .. .. | 6 | 1 | 690,811 | 96,074 | +594,737 | 33 | 5 |
| 500–550 .. .. .. | 4 | 2 | 319,489 | 82,343 | +237,146 | 15 | 4 |
| 550–600 .. .. .. | 2 | .. | 148,446 | .... | +148,446 | 7 | .. |
| 600–650 .. .. .. | .. | 2 | .... | 285,682 | −285,682 | .. | 16 |
| 650–700 .. .. .. | 2 | .. | 303,903 | .... | +303,903 | 15 | .. |
| 700–750 .. .. .. | .. | 2 | .... | 192,469 | −192,469 | .. | 11 |
| Above 750 .. .. | 5 | 4 | 1,051,247 | 901,044 | +150,203 | 51 | 50 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

*Persons per house and houses per square mile (British districts only).*

| District and Natural Division. | Average number of persons per house. | | | | | | Average number of houses per square mile. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **North-West Dry Area (Sind)** | **5** | **5** | **5** | **5** | **6** | **6** | **16** | **14** | **14** | **12** | **11** | **9** |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 5 | 5 | Figures not available. | | | | 29 | 25 | Figures not available. | | | |
| Karachi .. .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 6 |
| Larkana .. .. | 6 | 6 | Figures not available. | | | | 24 | 23 | Figures not available. | | | |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 5 | 5 | Figures not available. | | | | 23 | 21 | Figures not available. | | | |
| Sukkur .. .. | 5 | 5 | Figures not available. | | | | 21 | 18 | Figures not available. | | | |
| Thar and Parkar .. | 5 | 5 | Figures not available. | | | | 7 | 6 | Figures not available. | | | |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 19 | 17 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 10 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. | **4** | **4** | **4** | **4** | **4** | **5** | **91** | **70** | **66** | **65** | **68** | **62** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 66 | 59 | 57 | 55 | 56 | 52 |
| Broach .. .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 58 | 49 | 49 | 47 | 52 | 50 |
| Kaira .. .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 114 | 115 | 119 | 119 | 130 | 119 |
| Panch-Mahals .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 54 | 47 | 42 | 35 | 40 | 32 |
| Surat .. .. | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 92 | 90 | 73 | 79 | 76 | 72 |
| **Deccan** .. .. | **5** | **5** | Figures not available. | | | | **39** | **35** | Figures not available. | | | |
| Ahmednagar .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 30 | 24 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 16 |
| Khandesh-East .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 53 | 45 | 45 | 26 | 24 | 21 |
| Khandesh-West .. | 6 | 5 | 5 | | | | 22 | 18 | 21 | | | |
| Nasik .. .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 33 | 27 | 31 | 26 | 24 | 21 |
| Poona .. .. | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 46 | 39 | 38 | 33 | 37 | 29 |
| Satara .. .. | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 51 | 49 | 51 | 45 | 40 | 30 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 38 | 32 | 34 | 30 | 24 | 18 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 45 | 44 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 33 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 33 | 30 | 31 | 24 | 24 | 20 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 50 | 48 | 48 | 44 | 42 | 36 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **5** | **5** | **5** | **5** | **6** | **6** | **50** | **46** | **45** | **41** | **39** | **35** |
| Bombay Suburban .. | 4 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 273 | 164 | 48 | 40 | 41 | 36 |
| Thana .. .. | 5 | 5 | | | | | 49 | 45 | | | | |
| Kanara .. .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 18 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 61 | 58 | 58 | 55 | 53 | 48 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 65 | 60 | 60 | 54 | 50 | 45 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

*Standard of Fertility (British districts).*

| Natural Division, Religion and Caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average number of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1,000 born. | Number of families with wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 13-14 | 15-19 | 20-29 | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **Gujarat** | **26,671** | **108,207** | **4·06** | **79,410** | **733·87** | **7,588** | **15,135** | **3,538** | **410** |
| Hindu | 23,460 | 94,305 | 4·02 | 69,641 | 738·54 | 6,791 | 13,360 | 2,978 | 331 |
| (i) Advanced | 5,443 | 22,218 | 4·01 | 16,242 | 731·03 | 1,814 | 3,300 | 314 | 15 |
| (ii) Intermediate | 10,097 | 40,505 | 4·01 | 30,107 | 743·29 | 3,029 | 5,580 | 1,343 | 145 |
| (iii) Backward | 4,012 | 16,635 | 4·15 | 12,399 | 745·36 | 981 | 2,177 | 758 | 96 |
| (iv) Depressed | 3,908 | 14,947 | 3·82 | 10,893 | 728·78 | 967 | 2,303 | 563 | 75 |
| Muslim | 2,280 | 9,745 | 4·27 | 6,777 | 695·43 | 586 | 1,291 | 329 | 74 |
| Jain | 242 | 1,096 | 4·53 | 817 | 745·44 | 89 | 139 | 13 | 1 |
| Christian | 419 | 1,768 | 4·22 | 1,286 | 727·38 | 88 | 222 | 105 | 4 |
| Zoroastrian | 270 | 1,293 | 4·79 | 889 | 687·55 | 34 | 123 | 113 | .. |
| **Deccan** | **72,772** | **294,291** | **4·04** | **197,560** | **671·31** | **39,671** | **29,641** | **3,171** | **289** |
| Hindu | 63,840 | 258,875 | 4·06 | 173,056 | 668·49 | 35,328 | 25,619 | 2,645 | 248 |
| (i) Advanced | 21,016 | 84,785 | 4·03 | 56,248 | 663·42 | 10,932 | 8,997 | 995 | 92 |
| (ii) Intermediate | 23,557 | 94,803 | 4·02 | 63,414 | 668·90 | 13,854 | 8,787 | 827 | 89 |
| (iii) Backward | 9,081 | 37,484 | 4·13 | 25,034 | 683·87 | 4,832 | 3,805 | 413 | .. |
| (iv) Depressed | 10,159 | 41,744 | 4·11 | 27,710 | 663·80 | 5,698 | 4,020 | 406 | 35 |
| (v) Unspecified | 27 | 59 | 2·19 | 50 | 847·46 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 1 |
| Muslim | 5,571 | 22,370 | 4·02 | 15,505 | 693·11 | 2,951 | 2,343 | 257 | 20 |
| Jain | 1,168 | 4,855 | 4·16 | 3,312 | 682·18 | 643 | 482 | 40 | 3 |
| Christian | 940 | 3,807 | 4·05 | 2,859 | 750·99 | 286 | 526 | 121 | 7 |
| Zoroastrian | 31 | 123 | 3·97 | 106 | 681·79 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 1 |
| Sikh | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 3 | 1,000·00 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Unspecified | 1,221 | 4,258 | 3·49 | 2,719 | 638·56 | 456 | 659 | 96 | 10 |
| **Konkan** | **22,859** | **84,816** | **3·71** | **66,201** | **780·52** | **7,940** | **13,382** | **1,408** | **129** |
| Hindu | 20,629 | 76,654 | 3·71 | 59,816 | 780·34 | 7,227 | 12,040 | 1,245 | 117 |
| (i) Advanced | 5,610 | 22,808 | 4·07 | 17,548 | 769·38 | 2,174 | 3,276 | 150 | 10 |
| (ii) Intermediate | 9,499 | 34,137 | 3·59 | 27,497 | 805·49 | 3,340 | 5,526 | 586 | 47 |
| (iii) Backward | 2,514 | 8,738 | 3·48 | 6,566 | 751·43 | 810 | 1,428 | 251 | 25 |
| (iv) Depressed | 3,006 | 10,971 | 3·65 | 8,205 | 747·88 | 903 | 1,810 | 258 | 35 |
| Muslim | 1,336 | 4,782 | 3·58 | 3,638 | 760·77 | 446 | 798 | 82 | 10 |
| Jain | 92 | 307 | 3·34 | 232 | 755·70 | 37 | 49 | 6 | .. |
| Christian | 617 | 2,336 | 3·79 | 1,953 | 836·09 | 172 | 400 | 45 | .. |
| Zoroastrian | 71 | 342 | 4·82 | 269 | 786·55 | 13 | 36 | 22 | .. |
| Jew | 7 | 41 | 5·86 | 28 | 682·93 | 2 | 4 | 1 | .. |
| Sikh | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 6 | 1,000·00 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Shidi | 25 | 110 | 4·40 | 67 | 609·09 | 9 | 13 | 3 | .. |
| Unspecified | 80 | 238 | 2·98 | 192 | 806·72 | 33 | 41 | 4 | 2 |

# CHAPTER II—THE POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

## Section I—The Statistics and their Value.

1. *Material available and important questions arising therefrom.*—The statistical material dealt with in the present chapter is the information obtainable from Imperial Tables III, IV and V and the four subsidiary tables attached to this chapter. These tables deal respectively with Cities, Towns and Villages classified by population, cities and towns classified by population with variations since 1881, cities and towns arranged territorially with population by religion, distribution of the population between towns and villages, number per mille of each main religion who live in towns, towns classified by population, and main population statistics for cities. Of numerous questions which arise in connection with the information detailed above, the following are the most important :—

(1) the extent to which the population is distributed between town and country and the extent to which it is living in cities, towns and villages of particular size ;

(2) the manner in which the increase in population has taken place in urban as distinct from rural areas ;

(3) the extent to which the rural population is or is not being displaced by an urban population ;

(4) the manner in which the proportion of the sexes is affected by residence in cities and towns as compared with conditions prevailing in rural areas ;

(5) the extent to which the main religions tend to be distributed in urban and rural areas : and how followers of particular religions are found grouped in particular areas ;

(6) the influences which are at work determining the sizes of towns in the Bombay Presidency to-day and how far tendencies observed at previous Censuses are traceable in the present Census.

The discussion which follows will in some manner deal with all these questions.

2. *Meaning of terms employed.*—For an understanding of the Census figures of urban population it is necessary first to make clear the sense in which the various terms " city," " town," " village " and " suburb " have been employed. For the purposes of this chapter the population is considered as living in cities, towns and villages. A " city " means (*a*) an inhabited place the population of which amounts to or exceeds one hundred thousand, (*b*) any other inhabited place which has been declared by the Local Government to be a city for Census purposes. In the present Census seven cities were dealt with as falling within these definitions, namely Bombay, Karachi, Ahmedabad, Poona, Surat, Sholapur under (*a*) and Hubli under (*b*). On enumeration however Surat has been found to have a population of less than 100,000 so that technically it belongs to the towns, Class II, and not to the cities. If Surat however still be regarded as a city the number of cities does not differ from the number dealt with in the 1921 Census. A " town " is any Municipality, Cantonment, Civil Lines or other inhabited place having a population of not less than five thousand, which the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations may decide to treat as a town for Census purposes. In this Presidency it has been customary for the Local Government to decide what places are to be taken as towns. The names given in Imperial Tables IV and V show that in the present Census the number of " towns " is 295. In the statistics towns are divided into five classes as follows :—Census classification—Class II, 50,000—100,000 ; Class III, 20,000—50,000 ; Class IV, 10,000—20,000 ; Class V, 5,000—10,000 ; Class VI, under 5,000.

A " village " is, except in Sind, a revenue village other than (1) such villages as are merged in cities and towns and (2) such villages as were uninhabited on the night of the Census. In Sind, a " village " is a " deh ", which is the smallest revenue administrative unit under the land revenue system prevailing there. A " suburb " means an inhabited area possessing urban characteristics in direct proximity to but actually outside a municipal area.

3. *Defects in definitions.*—The definitions as given above are not ideal. They are open to some obvious criticisms. For one thing they are not based on any logical system of classification, such as can be obtained by taking as the criterion the number of the population within the area, or some geographical or administrative unit easily identifiable. Actually "towns" and "cities" may overlap; and "towns" and "villages" frequently do if population alone be regarded as the basis of classification. The population of a "suburb," though it may be actually within the boundaries of a revenue village, is for Census purposes shown as urban and not as rural in Imperial Tables I, IV and V. In fact the definitions employed in the Census are a compromise meant to cover, in the least confusing way, the extreme variety of conditions in which masses of people are actually found living together in identifiable units presenting some kind of similar character. The difficulties in the use of the word "village" have been fully discussed by Mr. Sedgwick in section 4 of Chapter II of Volume VIII of the 1921 Census Report and it is unnecessary here to do more than refer to Mr. Sedgwick's conclusions, with which I am in entire agreement. It is however essential that the strict meaning of the definitions here given be borne in mind before any attempt is made by the reader to use any of the Imperial or Subsidiary Tables of this Report relating to the distribution of the population between cities, towns and villages. The meaning of the terms "urban" and "rural" used in this chapter and elsewhere in this report depends entirely upon these definitions. "Urban" means so much of the population as is living in "cities," "towns" and "suburbs" as defined for Census purposes. "Rural" means so much of the population as is not "urban". In the present Census, Cantonments have been treated as separate towns. A "Census Unit" as used in this chapter means a single unit of enumeration irrespective of whether the subject of enumeration be a "city," "town," "village" or "suburb" as above defined. The point is important in connection with uninhabited villages, of which there were 1,392 in British Districts only in the present Census.

*Diagrams.*

The following diagrams have been prepared to present the statistical material used in this Chapter.

(*i*) Proportional changes in the population of seven cities of the Presidency from 1881 to 1931.

(*ii*) Variation in urban population living in places of various sizes.

(*iii*) Actual number of places of various sizes in British Districts, 1881-1931

(*iv*) Variation in urban population by administrative divisions since 1881.

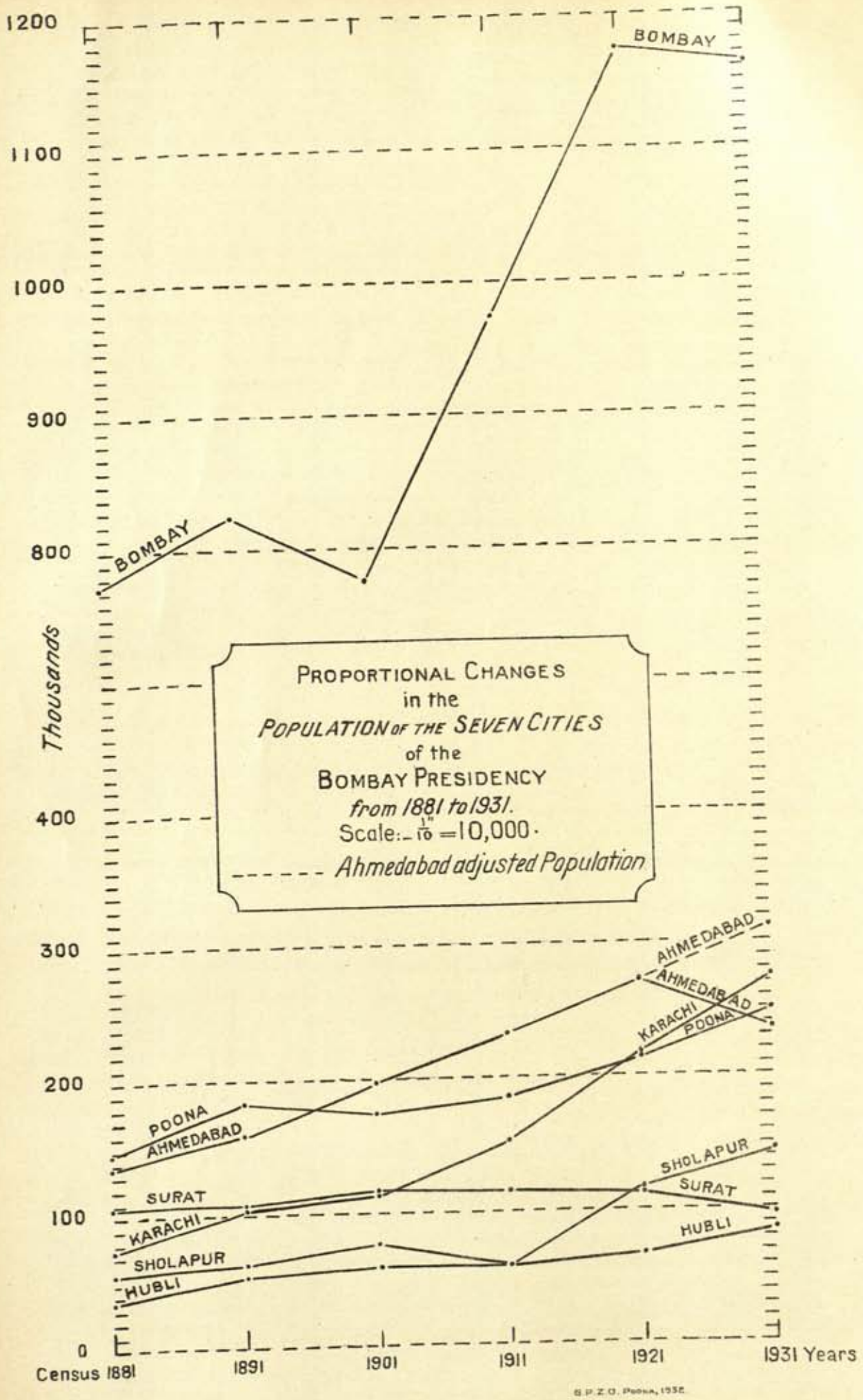
(*v*) Variation in rural population by administrative divisions since 1881.

(*vi*) Variation in urban population since 1901.

(*vii*) Variation in rural population since 1901.

(*viii*) Diagram showing the proportion of distribution of urban population by main religions.

4. *Census figures how far reliable.*—A matter of importance is knowing how far the statistics compiled in Imperial Tables III, IV and V and in the subsidiary tables appended to this chapter describe the normal distribution of the urban population. The only disturbing influence likely to vitiate the figures was the non-cooperation movement, the effects of which have been described elsewhere in this Report. An attempt has been made in Chapter I and in the "Note on the Civil Disobedience Movement," to estimate the number of the population which escaped enumeration on account of the Civil Disobedience campaign. The effects of the movement were irregular and were much more pronounced in certain urban areas, and these chiefly in Gujarat, than elsewhere. Although the total disturbance in the figures for the whole Presidency was small, it proved troublesome because it prevented a complete picture being drawn of the conditions with which this chapter is intended more particularly to deal.




S.P.Z.O. Poona, 1935

For instance it made it difficult to draw certain conclusions in respect of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Viramgam, and the disturbance to the figures may help to explain some anomalies elsewhere not satisfactorily accounted for otherwise. Apart from the Civil Disobedience movement, with its important local effects in certain areas of urban population, no influence was at work tending to vitiate the figures to any noteworthy degree.

## SECTION II—DISTRIBUTION OF THE URBAN POPULATION.

5. *Population of cities.*—The urban population is, as already explained, distributed in various ways in units comprising cities, towns and suburbs. The discussion of the population of cities belongs to Volume IX of this series. But as no adequate idea of the distribution of the urban population can be obtained by divorcing the cities entirely from towns and suburbs in the present chapter, the population of each of the seven cities since 1872 is given below, followed by the proportionate values of the same, taking the 1872 population in each case as 100.

STATEMENT No. 1.

*Population of cities since 1872.*

| City. | Population in | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1872 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
| Bombay .. .. | 644,405 | 773,196 | 821,764 | 776,006 | 979,445 | 1,175,914 | 1,161,363 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 128,505 | 137,041 | 159,366 | 199,609 | 232,777 | 274,007 | 313,789* |
| Karachi .. .. | 56,753 | 73,560 | 105,199 | 116,663 | 151,903 | 216,883 | 263,565 |
| Poona .. .. | 125,613 | 144,340 | 182,099 | 175,463 | 188,701 | 214,796 | 250,187 |
| Surat .. .. | 107,855 | 109,844 | 109,229 | 119,306 | 114,868 | 117,434 | 98,936 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 53,403 | 59,890 | 61,915 | 75,288 | 61,345 | 119,581 | 144,654 |
| Hubli .. .. | 37,961 | 36,677 | 52,595 | 60,214 | 61,440 | 69,206 | 89,982 |

*This includes estimated population.

STATEMENT No. 2.

*Variation in population of cities since 1872.*

| City. | Proportional population of each city at each succeeding Census taking 1872 as 100 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1872 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
| Bombay .. .. | 100 | 120 | 128 | 120 | 152 | 182 | 180 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 100 | 107 | 124 | 155 | 181 | 213 | 244* |
| Karachi .. .. | 100 | 130 | 185 | 206 | 268 | 382 | 464 |
| Poona .. .. | 100 | 115 | 145 | 140 | 150 | 171 | 199 |
| Surat .. .. | 100 | 102 | 101 | 112 | 107 | 109 | 92 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 100 | 112 | 116 | 141 | 115 | 224 | 271 |
| Hubli .. .. | 100 | 97 | 139 | 159 | 162 | 182 | 237 |

*This includes estimated population.

6. *Cities discussed here only incidentally in connection with town and rural population.*—Subsidiary Table IV at the end of the present chapter gives the main statistics for the seven cities of the Presidency in 1931. For the present

only certain points in the above table require discussion in connection with the statistics for towns. These will be dealt with as they arise in relation to the various questions discussed below affecting the urban population in towns.

7. *Three ways of regarding numerical statistics of urban population.*—There are three main ways of regarding the numerical statistics of the urban population firstly: what is the total urban population and what proportion does it bear to the total population of the Presidency; secondly, how is the urban population distributed between cities and towns; thirdly, how does the urban population compare with the rural population in respect of increase or decrease over various Census periods? The first is discussed in paragraphs 8 to 12: the second in paragraphs 13 to 20: and the third in paragraphs 26 to 29 below.

### A—*Total urban population and proportion, urban population bears to total population of the Presidency.*

8. *Number of towns of each class and urban population increases.*—In the following statement are shown the number of towns of the various classes at the Censuses of 1921 and 1931, the population of each class, the percentage increase or decrease in the number of towns of each class and the population in each class. The statement demonstrates that there has been a rise in the number of towns in Classes II, III, IV and V ranging from 14 to 50 per cent. and that the population increases in these classes of towns vary from 19 to 97 per cent. In Class I there has been a decrease of one town, due to Surat falling below the 100,000 mark, and the population has decreased by 2·7 per cent. In Class VI, the number of towns has fallen by 10 and the population has decreased by 17·3 per cent. The striking rise in the population figures of Class II is due largely to the addition of Surat to this class and also to the growth of Sukkur, Hyderabad, and Shikarpur in Sind and Hubli which show remarkable increases of population. The fall in Class VI perhaps reveals a tendency, which will be discussed below, for population to leave the very small towns in preference for towns slightly larger, the most popular size being between the 5,000 and the 20,000 mark, no fewer than 190 of 295 towns falling within these limits. The total increase in the urban population for the whole Presidency during the decade 1921-1931 amounts to 13 per cent.

STATEMENT NO. 3.

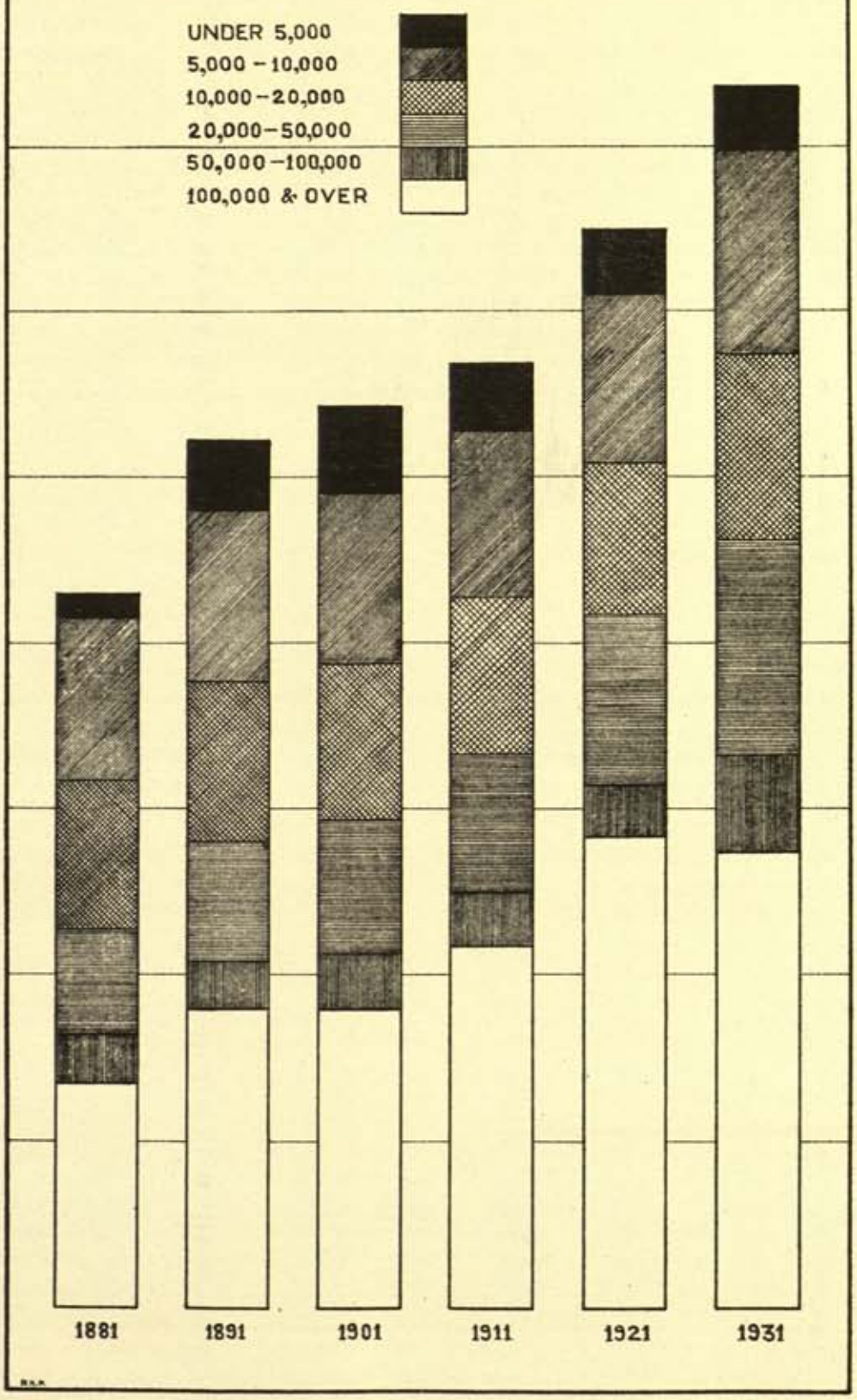
*Whole Presidency including States and Agencies.*

| Class. | 1931 | | 1921 | | Percentage + increase or — decrease | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of towns. | Population. | Number of towns. | Population. | In number of towns. | In population. |
| I .. | 5 | 2,061,906 | 6 | 2,118,615 | — 16·7 | — 2·7 |
| II .. | 6 | 486,581 | 4 | 262,141 | + 50 | + 85·6 |
| III .. | 30 | 973,232 | 25 | 763,276 | + 20 | + 27·5 |
| IV .. | 62 | 852,025 | 52 | 694,260 | + 19 | + 22·7 |
| V .. | 128 | 915,311 | 112 | 767,748 | + 14 | + 19 |
| VI .. | 64 | 220,293 | 74 | 266,380 | — 13·5 | — 17·3 |
| Total .. | 295 | 5,509,348 | 273 | 4,872,420 | + 8 | + 13 |

9. *Increase in number of towns.*—The striking increase in the urban population is brought out indirectly also by the following statement which shows the comparative number of places which have been treated as towns for the last five Censuses and compares the number of places treated as towns in 1881 with the number treated as towns in 1931.

# VARIATION IN URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN PLACES OF VARIOUS SIZES SINCE 1881

SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$" = 75,000




S.P.Z.C. Press, 1932.

Places treated as towns at Censuses since 1891, compared decennially with the preceding Census. ("Plus" shows new town added, "minus" previous town reduced).

STATEMENT No. 4

| | 1891 and 1881 | 1901 and 1891 | 1911 and 1901 | 1921 and 1911 | 1931 and 1921 | 1931 and 1881 | Whole Presidency |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northern Division .. .. | +16 | + 1 | +1 | +3 | + 2 | +10 | |
| | .. | − 8 | −6 | .. | − 2 | − 4 | |
| Central Division .. .. | +36 | + 2 | +6 | +3 | +11 | +29 | +122 |
| | −6 | −23 | .. | −3 | − 5 | − 9 | |
| Southern Division .. .. | +10 | + 2 | +2 | +5 | + 3 | +11 | −23 |
| | − 4 | − 8 | −4 | −2 | − 1 | − 8 | .. |
| Sind .. .. | +13 | + 4 | .. | +2 | + 3 | +18 | .. |
| | .. | − 3 | −1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. | +36 | + 4 | +1 | +6 | +11 | +54 | .. |
| | − 2 | − 1 | .. | −3 | .. | − 2 | .. |

The following summary of note 2 to Imperial Table IV demonstrates how the number of towns has risen in the last fifty years, the setback caused by the famine at the beginning of the century having been completely made good.

Number of towns at various Censuses since 1891 (whole Presidency).

STATEMENT No. 5.

| 1891 and 1881 | 1901 and 1891 | 1911 and 1901 | 1921 and 1911 | 1931 and 1921 | 1931 and 1881 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| − 12 | −43 | −11 | − 8 | − 8 | − 23 |
| +111 | +13 | +10 | +19 | +30 | +122 |

10. *Urban population in* 1921 *and* 1931.—In the statement below the number of the urban population is compared for 1921 and 1931, the percentage increase or decrease between 1921 and 1931 is shown and the percentage which the 1931 urban population bears to the total population of the Presidency.

STATEMENT No. 6.

| | 1921 | 1931 | Per cent. increase or decrease. | Percentage to total population of Presidency. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1921 | 1931 |
| Bombay City .. .. .. | 1,175,914 | 1,161,383 | − 1·2 | 5·7 | 4·4 |
| Northern Division .. .. .. | 837,590 | 889,582 | + 6·2 | 3·6 | 3·4 |
| Central Division .. .. .. | 1,193,434 | 1,423,747 | +19·3 | 5·1 | 5·4 |
| Southern Division .. .. .. | 630,231 | 727,866 | +13·9 | 2·7 | 2·8 |
| Sind .. .. .. | 546,579 | 699,307 | +27·9 | 2·4 | 2·7 |

11. *Total urban population.*—The total urban population of the Presidency is 5,509,348 which is 20·9 per cent. of the total population. The four large cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi and Poona between them account for an urban population of 1,988,924. If this population be neglected for the purpose of

ascertaining to what extent the population of the Presidency, outside these four cities, lives in towns, the percentage of the urban population to the total population drops from 20·9 per cent. to 13·4 per cent. This percentage is distributed as shown in the statement below :—

STATEMENT No. 7.

| Class. | Population (urban). | Percentage to total population. |
|---|---|---|
| 100,000 and over .. .. .. | 144,654 | ·5 |
| 50,000—100,000 .. .. .. | 486,581 | 1·8 |
| 20,000— 50,000 .. .. .. | 937,425 | 3·6 |
| 10,000— 20,000 .. .. .. | 836,251 | 3·2 |
| 5,000— 10,000 .. .. .. | 915,311 | 3·5 |
| Under 5,000 .. .. .. | 216,504 | ·8 |
| Total population | Urban | Percentage |
| 26,347,519 | 3,536,726 | 13·4 |

12. *Comparison with urban population in Western India States Agency.*—In this connection it is interesting to compare the figures for the Western India States Agency. These figures disclose a higher percentage of urbanisation than prevails in the Bombay Presidency. The reason appears to be the large number, in the Agency, of moderately sized towns which contain a very fair proportion of the population. There are also cases like Wadhwan Camp and Rajkot Civil Station, where the total population of the unit is urban, there being no rural population. To what extent historical conditions or economic circumstances contribute to the high urbanisation is not clear. It is possible that in the large entrepot trade in cotton and other agricultural produce that exists in Kathiawar with its good railway system, conditions are favourable for the concentration of people in small towns at the expense of scattered hamlets. The urban population in the Western India States Agency is 22·1 per cent. of the total population as compared with 20·9 per cent. in the Bombay Presidency. A possible explanation of the high degree of urbanisation is given later. A comparison with the urbanisation in Baroda State would be instructive. Very possibly if certain areas in Gujarat, where conditions approximate to those prevailing in the Western India States Agency and Baroda, were isolated, it would be found that urbanisation in certain portions of British Gujarat was not markedly different from urbanisation in the Western India States Agency and Baroda.

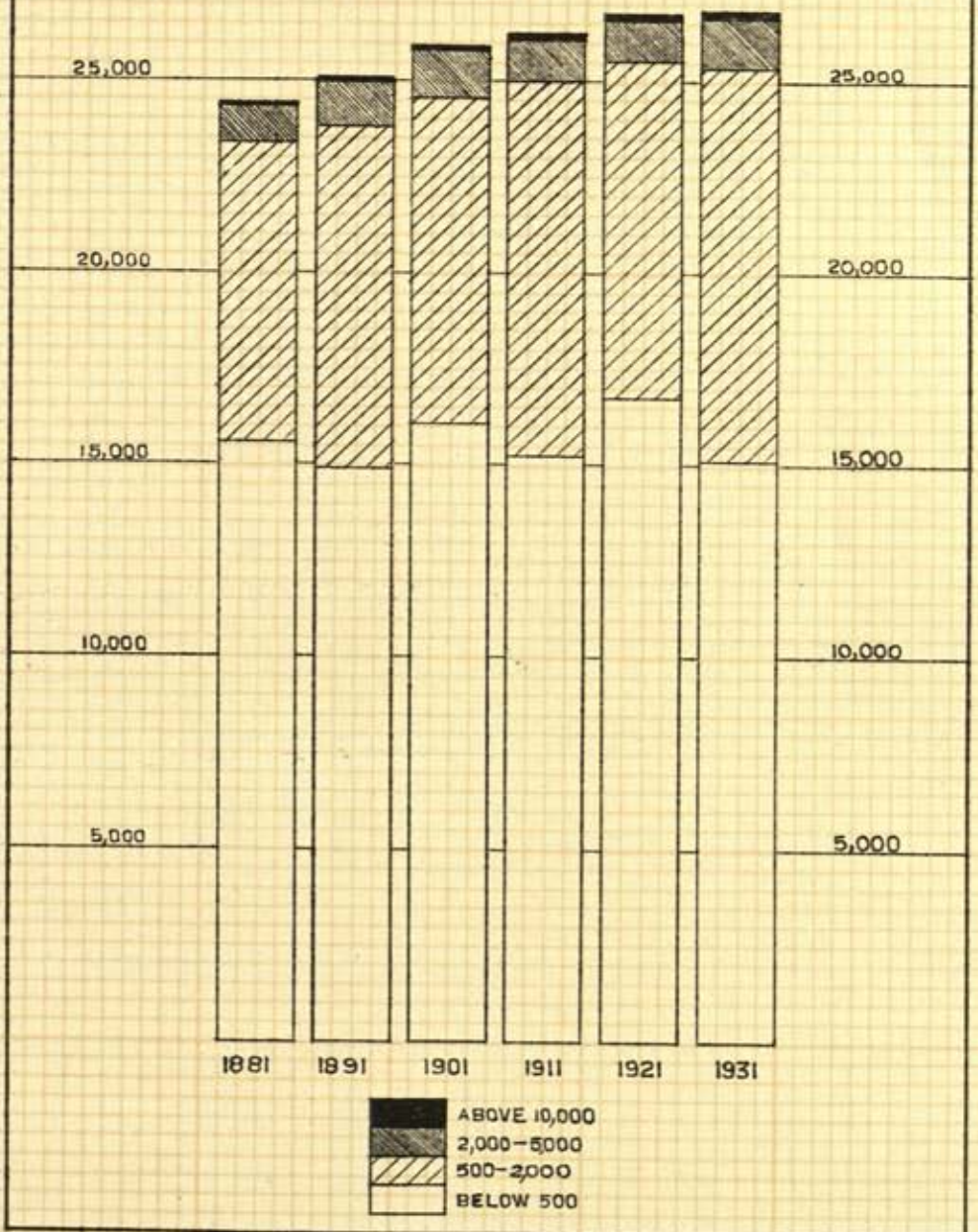
## B—*Distribution of the urban population in cities and towns and of the population in villages.*

13. *Distribution of the urban population and village distribution.*—The distribution of the urban population can be conveniently considered from two points of view (1) how is the population distributed in cities and towns of various sizes ? and what changes in this respect have occurred in the last ten years ? (2) to what extent have particular towns increased or decreased in population is recruited from the village population ? This is a separate question which will receive consideration later in this chapter.

14. *Information on distribution of urban population in cities and towns and of population in villages.*—Imperial Table III shows cities, towns and villages classified by population. In this table the basis of classification is the number of inhabitants only so that in some of the columns population living in towns and population living in villages is lumped together. Imperial Table IV classifies cities and towns by population with variations since 1881. Subsidiary Table I shows the distribution of the population between towns and villages. Subsidiary Table III gives the classification of towns into six classes according to population. It is possible here only to point out a few of the important conclusions that can be drawn from a comparison of the statistics compiled in these four tables. The reader will be able

# ACTUAL NUMBER OF "PLACES" OF VARIOUS SIZES IN BRITISH DISTRICTS 1881 TO 1931

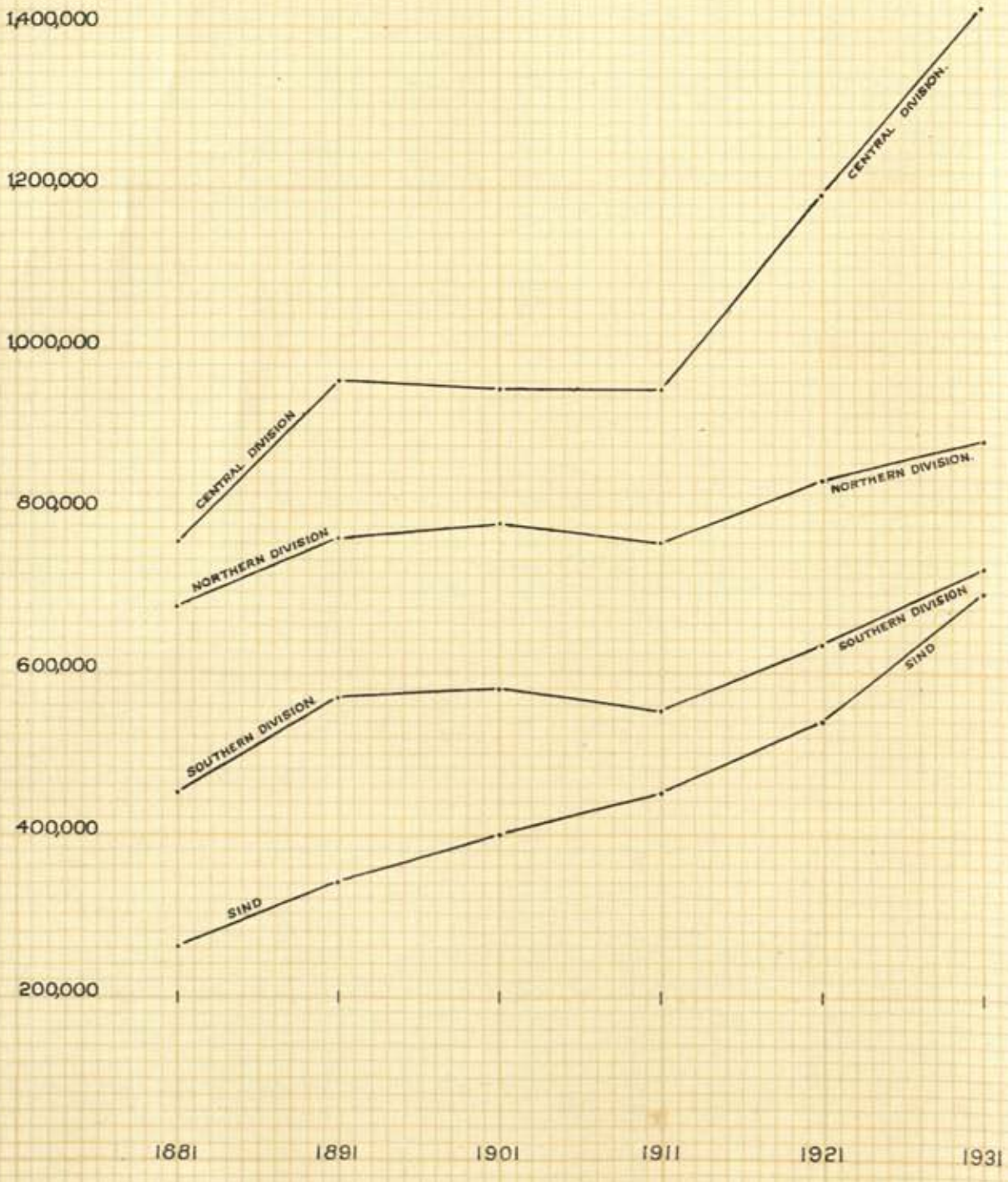
SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$"=500




S.P.Z.O. POONA, 1932.

# VARIATION IN URBAN POPULATION BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS SINCE 1881

*Scale.* $\frac{1}{10}$" = 20,000.



for himself to discover many other important facts by studying particular features of the distribution. I mean to deal here mainly with the two questions explained above.

15. *Distribution of population between cities and towns and population of villages.*—The following statement shows concisely the distribution of the population between cities, towns and villages (000's omitted).

STATEMENT NO. 8.

| Area | Total | Under 500 | 500 to 1,000 | 1,000 to 2,000 | 2,000 to 5,000 | 5,000 to 10,000 | 10,000 to 20,000 | 20,000 to 50,000 | 50,000 to 100,000 | Over 100,000 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Bombay Presidency. .. | 26,347 | 4,922 | 5,863 | 5,624 | 4,010 | 1,529 | 868 | 974 | 487 | 2,062 |
| British Districts .. | 21,879 | 3,679 | 4,855 | 4,674 | 3,294 | 1,257 | 749 | 886 | 417 | 2,062 |
| Bombay City .. | 1,161 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,161 |
| Northern Division .. | 4,060 | 712 | 874 | 837 | 648 | 233 | 173 | 174 | 99 | 310 |
| Central Division .. | 7,373 | 1,275 | 1,747 | 1,586 | 1,133 | 518 | 327 | 442 | .. | 343 |
| Southern Division .. | 5,393 | 1,001 | 1,227 | 1,247 | 1,065 | 361 | 161 | 243 | 90 | .. |
| Sind .. | 3,887 | 691 | 1,007 | 1,004 | 447 | 145 | 87 | 27 | 228 | 248 |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. | 4,468 | 1,243 | 1,008 | 950 | 716 | 273 | 119 | 88 | 70 | .. |

This yields the interesting result that out of a total population of 26,347 thousand no less than 20,419 thousand are living in villages and towns not exceeding 5,000 inhabitants, a percentage of 77·5. In Sind out of 3,887 thousand, 3,149 thousand or 81 per cent. live in towns and villages not exceeding 5,000 inhabitants. In the Bombay States and Agencies 2,918 thousand out of 4,468 thousand are living in towns and villages not exceeding 5,000 inhabitants, a percentage of 65·3. In every case the classes containing the largest numbers of the population are those with populations under 500, between 500 and 1,000, between 1,000 and 2,000 and between 2,000 and 5,000. In every case the population living in classes 5,000 to 10,000, 20,000 to 50,000 and 50,000 to 100,000 is comparatively small. The comparatively huge population of Bombay City swells the total of the over 100,000 class. In the Northern Division, Central Division, and in Sind more people are living in the 500 to 1,000 class than in any other. In the Southern Division the population living in the 1,000 to 2,000 class only slightly exceeds the population living in the 500 to 1,000 class. In the Bombay States and Agencies more people are living in the " under 500 " class than in any other. The table shows as clearly as can be the small extent to which urbanisation, in the sense of the flocking of the population to large towns and cities, has taken place in the Bombay Presidency. The attractions of a few large cities and the political and commercial influence which they have been able to exert tend to obscure the evidence of the Census, which is that over the Presidency as a whole urbanisation is making but little headway. A very striking point is the relatively small proportion of the population living in towns with a population of between 50,000 and 100,000. The reason for this will be discussed later on when the causes making for limitation in the size of towns are under examination. From Subsidiary Table I it will be seen that the average population of a town in the Bombay Presidency is 18,636 and of a village 587 and for British Districts only it is 22,906 and 637 respectively. Out of every 1,000 of the urban population 639 live in towns of 20,000 or over ; 155 in towns of between 10,000 and 20,000 inhabitants : 166 in towns of between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants, and 40 in towns of under 5,000 inhabitants. Of the village population however 236 out of every 1,000 live in villages of under 500 inhabitants : 551 in villages with a population of between 500 and 2,000 : 182 in villages with a population of between 2,000 and 5,000 : and only 31 in villages with a population exceeding 5,000. This evidence corroborates that offered above showing how the focus of village life is in the villages with a population not exceeding 2,000 and of urban life in the larger urban units, and not in the smaller ones. The

comparative importance of the larger urban units is shown clearly by Subsidiary Table III. It will be seen from that how 37·4 per cent. of the urban population is living in towns with a population of 100,000 and over, and only 8·8 per cent. in towns with a population of between 50,000 and 100,000 : and a bare 4 per cent. in towns with a population of under 5,000. Though the table shows a decline of 2·7 per cent. in the population of towns with a population of 100,000 and over the reasons for the decline is that Surat has this Census been included in class II instead of class I. The fall in the Bombay City population has not had much effect on the general result. For the fall in the population of Bombay City, there are very special reasons. On the other hand while towns in class II (50,000 to 100,000) actually show the largest percentage increase of all, namely 85·6 per cent., this also is exceptional and is due to the rapid growth of Hyderabad, Sukkur and Hubli and especially the addition of Surat to this class. In these cases too exceptional reasons can be found for the increase. It remains true that the successful town to-day is that in class III (20,000 to 50,000). This class shows a percentage increase in ten years (1921 to 1931) of 27·5 per cent. and has shown an increase at each Census since 1881. Though class IV shows now a percentage increase of 22·7 towns of population between 10,000 and 20,000 show little real progress over the last fifty years. Their population has been generally stagnant at every Census since 1881 and the percentage increase in 1931 over 1881 is no more than 27·09 per cent., which cannot easily be reconciled with substantial advance.

16. *Conclusions from distribution of population in units of different sizes.*—For a further examination of the distribution of the population in units of different sizes, the six statements which follow are useful. Statement No. 9 shows the distribution of population between cities, towns and villages for British Districts at all Censuses since 1881. The chief points to notice are (1) the stagnation in the number of cities, (2) the decline in the number of towns with a population below 5,000, (3) the decline in the number of villages under 500 and the great increase in the number of the larger villages, especially of those with a population of between 500 and 2,000.

STATEMENT No. 9.

*British Districts only.*

| Number of | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total** .. | **24,598** | **25,203** | **25,998** | **26,253** | **26,731** | **26,848** |
| **I. Cities—** | | | | | | |
| 1. Over 1,000,000 .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 2. 100,000—1,000,000 .. .. | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| 3. Below 100,000 .. .. | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| **II. Towns—** | | | | | | |
| | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1. Over 50,000 .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 2. 20,000—50,000 .. .. | 13 | 15 | 12 | 14 | 22 | 27 |
| 3. 10,000—20,000 .. .. | 47 | 61 | 53 | 46 | 46 | 52 |
| 4. 5,000—10,000 .. .. | 83 | 97 | 86 | 83 | 87 | 99 |
| 5. Below 5,000 .. .. | 18 | 51 | 36 | 43 | 39 | 26 |
| **III. Villages—** | | | | | | |
| 1. Over 5,000 .. .. | 31 | 69 | 65 | 61 | 49 | 93 |
| 2. 2,000—5,000 .. .. | 864 | 1,027 | 949 | 973 | 930 | 1,122 |
| 3. 500—2,000 .. .. | 7,935 | 8,993 | 8,595 | 9,761 | 8,762 | 10,294 |
| 4. Below 500 .. .. | 15,601 | 14,882 | 16,190 | 15,263 | 16,787 | 15,125 |

17. *Conclusions from differences in distribution between* 1921 *and* 1931 *for units of certain sizes.*—Statement No. 10 gives the distribution for the two Censuses 1921 and 1931 of the population of British Districts living in units of under 5,000 persons and over 5,000 persons respectively. The conclusions to be drawn from it are (1) that a relatively larger proportion of the population is living in units of 5,000 and over than was the case in 1921, the percentage being 30·6 in 1921 and

32·7 in 1931. (2) The percentage increase of population in the units of 5,000 persons and over has been greater than in the other class, being 16·3 as against 12·2.

STATEMENT No. 10.

*British Districts.*

(000's omitted)

| | 1921 | 1931 | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Below 5,000 .. .. .. | 14,723 | 16,510 | 12·2 |
| Over 5,000 .. .. .. | 4,542 | 5,369 | 16·3 |
| | (30·6) | (32·7) | |

18. *Conclusions from distribution in units up to 5,000 persons.*—Statement No. 11 shows in detail the distribution of the population in units up to 5,000 according to class. The conclusions to be drawn from this statement are (1) there has been a decrease of 6·8 per cent. in the population of the smallest units (under 500) (2) there has been a striking increase in the population of all the other classes, the biggest being in the 1,000 to 2,000 class. The main inferences which follow appear to be that the smallest unit of all, the village under 500, is losing ground and the larger sized villages are growing; this growth being distributed fairly evenly over all sizes of village up to the 2,000—5,000 class. The great bulk of the population, in fact more than two-thirds of it, is living in units with a population of less than 5,000 persons, though there is a tendency for the population in units of over 5,000 population to increase slightly at the expense of the units below that level. The process is however slow and is due as much to the attractions exerted by certain central towns as to any general decline in the popularity of village life. At this Census increase of population has been very marked in all units except the smallest village class, and the towns in classes I and VI. The village is definitely holding its own and there are few signs that in the social structure its importance is lessening.

STATEMENT No. 11.

*British Districts.*

(000's omitted)

| | 1921 | 1931 | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 500 .. .. .. | 3,928 | 3,679 | — 6·8 |
| 500—1,000 .. .. .. | 4,157 | 4,855 | +16·8 |
| 1,000—2,000 .. .. .. | 3,853 | 4,674 | +21·3 |
| 2,000—5,000 .. .. .. | 2,785 | 3,294 | +18·3 |

19. *Certain features of distribution in Gujarat, Konkan and the Deccan.*—Statement No. 12 shows for Gujarat, the Konkan and the Deccan (British Districts) the numbers of places of various sizes in 1891, 1921 and 1931 respectively. This statement shows again the decline in the number of the smallest villages (under 500 persons) and the increase as between 1921 and 1931 in the numbers of places with populations in the 500 to 2,000 and the 2,000 to 10,000 class.

In this respect the three natural divisions present identical phenomena. In the Konkan and Gujarat units in the 10,000 to 20,000 class show a clear decline: but in the Deccan there has been an increase in the number of units in both these classes.

STATEMENT No. 12.

| Number of places with population of | Gujarat. | | | Konkan. | | | Deccan. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891 | 1921 | 1931 | 1891 | 1921 | 1931 | 1891 | 1921 | 1931 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Above 1,000,000 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 100,000—1,000,000 .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 50,000—1,00,000 .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 20,000—50,000 .. | 3 | 4 | 4 | .. | 4 | 7 | 9 | 13 | 15 |
| 10,000—20,000 .. | 12 | 10 | 10 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 29 | 24 | 31 |
| 2,000—10,000 .. | 250 | 180 | 221 | 155 | 190 | 208 | 668 | 600 | 721 |
| 500—2,000 .. | 1,401 | 1,336 | 1,461 | 1,576 | 1,452 | 1,683 | 4,447 | 4,151 | 5,011 |
| Below 500 .. | 1,630 | 1,772 | 1,609 | 3,841 | 4,029 | 3,763 | 7,411 | 7,818 | 6,912 |
| Total .. | 3,298 | 3,304 | 3,307 | 5,588 | 5,684 | 5,668 | 12,567 | 12,609 | 12,693 |

20. *Conclusions from distribution by natural divisions.*—In statement No. 13 there is a concise summary for all the natural divisions of the number of places of various sizes (British Districts), irrespective of classification, for the last five Censuses. This statement further corroborates the conclusions given above as to the decline of the smallest villages, the growth of the larger villages, and the comparative popularity of towns of certain sizes only. Only in Sind is the smallest village growing. This may be due to more efficient Census classification or it may actually express a real movement of population due to the fact that in Sind much of the population still prefers to live in small agglomerations under a headman of a particular caste. The clannishness of the Sindhi Mussulman, and of many of the Baluchi tribes in this respect is very noticeable in certain parts. The big local Zamindar or " Wadero " likes to be the king of his own little territory exercising often a sway that is completely feudal. In some parts of lower Sind the villages are often being shifted from place to place but the " Wadero " remains the chief feature of the organisation of the diminutive village. In the other parts of the Presidency this clannish instinct is either not to be so much developed or has disappeared long since, the villages consisting more of a democratic community of people of differing castes and tribes. This is doubtless due to the working of the common village as a social unity, which is foreign to the Sind rural population. In fact in modern Sind the Hindu village system has never really established itself, whatever the condition was prior to the Mahomedan conquest. This striking difference between Sind and the rest of the Presidency is well brought out by the following figures. Taking the 1891 figures as basis at 100, the number of villages with a population of under 500 in 1931 was 99 in Gujarat, 93 in the Deccan, 98 in the Konkan, and 142 in Sind.

STATEMENT No. 13.

| Number of places with population of | Gujarat. | | | | | Deccan. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
| Under 500 .. | 1,630 | 2,011 | 1,790 | 1,772 | 1,609 | 7,411 | 7,700 | 6,853 | 7,818 | 6,912 |
| 500—1,000 .. | 889 | 764 | 872 | 877 | 944 | 2,977 | 2,706 | 3,173 | 2,814 | 3,402 |
| 1,000—2,000 .. | 512 | 406 | 444 | 459 | 517 | 1,470 | 1,324 | 1,588 | 1,337 | 1,609 |
| 2,000—5,000 .. | 227 | 148 | 156 | 160 | 191 | 578 | 518 | 553 | 524 | 612 |
| 5,000—10,000 .. | 23 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 30 | 90 | 102 | 82 | 76 | 109 |
| 10,000—20,000 .. | 12 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 29 | 27 | 24 | 24 | 31 |
| 20,000—50,000 .. | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 13 | 15 |
| 50,000—100,000 .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 100,000—1,000,000 .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Above 1,000,000 .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total .. | 3,298 | 3,364 | 3,295 | 3,304 | 3,307 | 12,567 | 12,390 | 12,283 | 12,609 | 12,693 |

STATEMENT NO. 13—*contd.*

| Number of places with population of | Konkan. | | | | | Sind. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
| Under 500 .. | 3,841 | 4,013 | 3,879 | 4,029 | 3,763 | 2,000 | 2,367 | 2,742 | 3,169 | 2,841 |
| 500—1,000 .. | 1,131 | 1,050 | 1,102 | 992 | 1,113 | 1,031 | 1,200 | 1,350 | 1,226 | 1,406 |
| 1,000—2,000 .. | 445 | 452 | 509 | 460 | 570 | 539 | 693 | 728 | 599 | 736 |
| 2,000—5,000 .. | 137 | 168 | 157 | 163 | 176 | 135 | 150 | 144 | 119 | 166 |
| 5,000—10,000 .. | 18 | 19 | 23 | 27 | 32 | 35 | 12 | 20 | 13 | 20 |
| 10,000—20,000 .. | 15 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| 20,000—50,000 .. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 50,000—100,000 .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 100,000—1,000,000 .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Above 1,000,000 .. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total .. | 5,588 | 5,715 | 5,681 | 5,684 | 5,668 | 3,750 | 4,429 | 4,964 | 5,134 | 5,180 |

STATEMENT NO. 14.

*Comparison with the figures of each division taking* 1891 *figure as 100.*

| | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 500 .. | 100 | 123 | 110 | 109 | 99 | 100 | 104 | 93 | 105 | 93 |
| 500—1,000 .. | 100 | 86 | 98 | 99 | 106 | 100 | 91 | 107 | 95 | 114 |
| 1,000—2,000 .. | 100 | 79 | 87 | 90 | 101 | 100 | 90 | 108 | 91 | 116 |
| 2,000—5,000 .. | 100 | 65 | 69 | 70 | 84 | 100 | 90 | 96 | 91 | 106 |
| 5,000—10,000 .. | 100 | 78 | 83 | 87 | 130 | 100 | 113 | 91 | 84 | 121 |
| 10,000—20,000 .. | 100 | 100 | 67 | 83 | 83 | 100 | 93 | 83 | 83 | 107 |
| Total .. | 100 | 102 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 98 | 100 | 101 |

| | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 500 .. | 100 | 104 | 100 | 105 | 98 | 100 | 118 | 137 | 108 | 142 |
| 500—1,000 .. | 100 | 93 | 97 | 88 | 98 | 100 | 116 | 131 | 119 | 136 |
| 1,000—2,000 .. | 100 | 102 | 114 | 103 | 128 | 100 | 129 | 135 | 111 | 137 |
| 2,000—5,000 .. | 100 | 123 | 115 | 119 | 128 | 100 | 111 | 107 | 88 | 123 |
| 5,000—10,000 .. | 100 | 107 | 128 | 150 | 177 | 100 | 34 | 57 | 37 | 57 |
| 10,000—20,000 .. | 100 | 73 | 53 | 53 | 40 | 100 | 60 | 120 | 80 | 120 |
| Total .. | 100 | 102 | 102 | 102 | 101 | 100 | 118 | 132 | 137 | 138 |

21. *Revenue villages and inhabited Census units.*—In the following statement the number of revenue villages is compared with inhabited Census units for the last five Censuses. The conclusion to be drawn is that fewer and fewer uninhabited villages are to be found. There has been a slight decrease in the number of inhabited villages in the Konkan as compared with 1901, 1911 and 1921. The increase in the number of inhabited villages in Sind has been progressive and must

be due largely to better irrigation and general opening up of new land. In Gujarat and the Deccan a condition approaching stabilisation has been evident for years.

STATEMENT No. 15.

| Natural Division. | Number of Revenue villages. | Number of inhabited towns and villages in | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 3,400 | 3,305 | 3,298 | 3,364 | 3,295 | 3,304 | 3,307 |
| Deccan .. .. | 13,412 | 12,393 | 12,567 | 12,390 | 12,283 | 12,609 | 12,693 |
| Konkan .. .. | 6,075 | 5,482 | 5,587 | 5,714 | 5,680 | 5,683 | 5,667 |
| Total .. | 22,887 | 21,180 | 21,452 | 21,468 | 21,258 | 21,596 | 21,667 |
| Sind (North Western dry area) .. .. | 5,352 | 3,417 | 3,750 | 4,429 | 4,994 | 5,134 | 5,180 |

*Note.*—The number of Revenue villages has been taken from the Statistical Atlas, 1925.

C—*Increase or decrease in the population of particular towns in the last decade.*

22. *General tendency to increase in town population.*—The most striking feature of the last Census has been the practically universal increase in the population of all towns. The statistics are given fully in Imperial Table IV. Of the units comprising cities, towns, municipalities, suburbs and cantonments shown in the first column of the table only 74 show a decrease in population, and of these in only 20 cases is the decrease in population over 1,000. In 5 of these 20 cases the removal of troops from cantonments due to military administrative changes is responsible. In 3 cases, Surat Municipality and Cantonment and Broach, the decline is certainly at least partially due to the civil disobedience movement. In 4 other cases, Bagalkot Municipality and Suburbs, Bulsar Suburbs, and Viramgam it is likely that the Civil Disobedience movement accounts in part for the decline. It is thus obvious that the number of cases of decline in the population in towns is remarkably small. Even Dholera, to which special prominence was given in the 1921 report as an example of a decaying town, has returned a small increase this Census. The following statement shows the chief instances of decreased population.

STATEMENT No. 16.

| City, Town, Cantonment. | Population 1921 | Population 1931 | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmednagar Cantonment .. .. .. | 16,739 | 15,639 | 1,100 |
| Kirkee Cantonment .. .. .. .. | 18,357 | 16,302 | 2,055 |
| Deolali Cantonment .. .. .. .. | 18,789 | 7,805 | 10,984 |
| Hyderabad Cantonment .. .. .. | 7,887 | 5,678 | 2,209 |
| Santacruz Cantonment .. .. .. .. | 6,953 | 2,461 | 4,492 |
| Bombay City .. .. .. .. | 1,175,914 | 1,161,383 | 14,531 |
| Surat .. .. .. .. | 117,434 | 98,936 | 18,498 |
| Broach including Suburbs .. .. .. | 42,648 | 34,276 | 8,372 |
| Viramgam .. .. .. .. | 26,262 | 18,965 | 7,297 |
| Bagalkot .. .. .. .. | 19,471 | 15,597 | 3,874 |
| Nargund .. .. .. .. | 8,550 | 7,545 | 1,005 |
| Rajapur .. .. .. .. | 6,361 | 4,214 | 2,147 |
| Khairpur .. .. .. .. | 15,740 | 11,582 | 4,158 |

23. *Some decreases in town population.*—The largest real decrease is in Bombay City. The reasons for this result are discussed in the Report on Cities. Vol. IX, Part I. The civil disobedience movement makes comment on the Surat and Broach figures difficult. The enumeration is almost certainly inaccurate. The case of Viramgam is peculiar. It is almost certain there too that the enumeration is inaccurate though no definite report to this effect has been made. Viramgam is however closely in touch with Ahmedabad and subject to the same influences. The Congress party was, during the salt satyagraha campaign, very strong in this town. For the last two years at least Viramgam has been sharing with Ahmedabad in the prosperity of the cotton mills and it is practically certain that there can have been no decrease in its population despite the fact that in the past the town has exhibited violent fluctuations of population, which may be due to the fact that it is situated in an area of somewhat irregular rainfall and there is in the neighbourhood a good deal of shifting in the agricultural and labouring population. In Bagalkot it is likely that trade depression has contributed to the result and the civil disobedience movement has helped. In Nargund and Rajapur, which are out-of-the-way market towns in not very rich areas, trade depression is probably the cause of the decreases. Khairpur, in state territory in Sind, shows a heavy decrease of 4,158 in 1931. Whether this is due to trade depression, to the attraction of the large progressive town of Sukkur only sixteen miles away, to faulty enumeration, or to a combination of any or all of these three influences cannot be stated with any certainty. With these few exceptions the town population of the Presidency shows a remarkable advance.

24. *Progressive mofussil towns.*—In the following statement the chief progressive mofussil towns are shown.

STATEMENT No. 17.

| Name. | Population. | | | | | | Percentage increase. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1911 to 1921 | 1921 to 1931 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 45,195 | 54,569 | 64,790 | 69,140 | 73,951 | 96,021 | 7·0 | 29·8 |
| Shikarpur .. .. | 42,496 | 42,004 | 49,491 | 53,944 | 55,503 | 62,505 | 2·9 | 12·6 |
| Bhusawal .. .. | 9,613 | 13,169 | 16,363 | 18,312 | 25,557 | 27,989 | 39·6 | 9·5 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 11,424 | 16,759 | 23,811 | 27,615 | 32,485 | 39,747 | 17·6 | 22·4 |
| Godhra .. .. | 13,342 | 14,691 | 20,915 | 22,144 | 26,979 | 35,110 | 21·8 | 30·1 |
| Jalgaon .. .. | 9,918 | 14,672 | 16,259 | 17,867 | 23,710 | 34,375 | 32·7 | 44·4 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 27,389 | 29,302 | 31,316 | 35,294 | 42,759 | 69,277 | 21·2 | 62·0 |
| Chalisgaon .. .. | 4,885 | 8,138 | 10,243 | 9,453 | 12,007 | 16,808 | 27·0 | 40·0 |
| Manmad .. .. | 4,137 | 3,953 | 7,113 | 6,947 | 11,929 | 12,263 | 71·7 | 2·8 |
| Tando Adam .. .. | 4,253 | 5,033 | 8,664 | 10,013 | 12,966 | 13,469 | 29·5 | 3·9 |
| Kurdu—Kurduwadi .. .. | .. | 2,418 | 4,738 | 5,760 | 7,616 | 9,207 | 32·2 | 20·9 |
| Pachora .. .. | 3,412 | 5,427 | 6,473 | 5,145 | 7,575 | 9,082 | 47·2 | 19·9 |
| Shahdadpur .. .. | .. | 2,323 | 2,822 | 4,201 | 5,991 | 8,847 | 42·6 | 47·7 |
| Palghar .. .. | 498 | 867 | 1,333 | 1,847 | 2,852 | 3,678 | 54·4 | 29·0 |
| Panchgani .. .. | 621 | 799 | 1,312 | 1,042 | 2,454 | 2,943 | 35·5 | 19·9 |
| Nandurbar .. .. | 6,841 | 7,670 | 10,922 | 11,839 | 13,842 | 16,919 | 11·0 | 22·2 |

Five of these towns are in Sind and increased irrigational facilities, combined with the construction of the Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur and its auxiliary canals, must be regarded as partly responsible. In Hyderabad additional reasons are its growing importance as an educational and residential centre. It is, however, possible that some of the increase may be due to the depression in the business of the "Sind Worki" merchants who finding their branches in numerous places outside India unremunerative in years of slump have returned at least temporarily to their native town till business abroad improves.

25. *Bombay Suburban Area.*—The urbanisation of the Bombay suburbs continues to yield remarkable figures as the following statement shows :—

STATEMENT No. 18.

| Name of town | Population. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
| Bandra .. .. | 14,987 | 18,317 | 22,075 | 24,286 | 29,271 | 43,290 |
| Ghatkopar-Kirol .. | .... | 1,506 | 2,444 | 3,430 | 8,094 | 8,168 |
| Kurla .. .. | 9,715 | 11,469 | 14,831 | 15,081 | 26,059 | 30,311 |
| Thana .. .. | 14,456 | 17,455 | 16,011 | 15,591 | 22,639 | 21,816 |
| Kalyan .. .. | 12,910 | 12,608 | 10,749 | 12,600 | 17,829 | 26,291 |
| Santacruz (Cantonment) .. | .... | .... | .... | 1,072 | 6,953 | 2,461 |

Bandra and Kurla are becoming large towns. This is due to organised development, to house building schemes, and to the efficiency of the electric railway system which is turning the greater Bombay area into a definite unity with features approximately to those prevailing in London and other centres where an enormous population lives within a narrow radius. Thana is not sharing in this amelioration partly because of land development nearer Bombay. Kalyan is important as a railway centre and a centre of distribution of agricultural and other produce and has not become less so with the extension of electrification beyond the immediate neighbourhood of Bombay. The Ghatkoper-Kirol area has remained stationary during the last ten years. This is due partly to its being on the unfashionable side, for the present, of Bombay suburban development. But it is possible that owing to its Gujarati population being affected, more than others, by the Congress movement there may have been some omissions in enumeration. The Bombay suburban area, despite set-backs for the time being due to the financial slump which restricts the amount of money available for building upon new sites, shows every sign of developing into a large scale city of the modern type, and is in this respect probably unique in India. When times improve the area comprising Bandra, Khar, Santa-Cruz, Ville-Parle, and Andheri is likely to be much built-over bringing problems of transport and distribution which must be solved only on very modern lines. If "Greater Bombay" be considered as covering territory extending on the one side to Malad and Borivli, and on the other to Trombay, Ghatkopar and Thana, it will be seen that there is already in this small area a population of 1,340,907 or 5 per cent. of the population of the Presidency. Whether this is a healthy or an unhealthy state of affairs must be left to sociologists to decide.

## SECTION III—URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

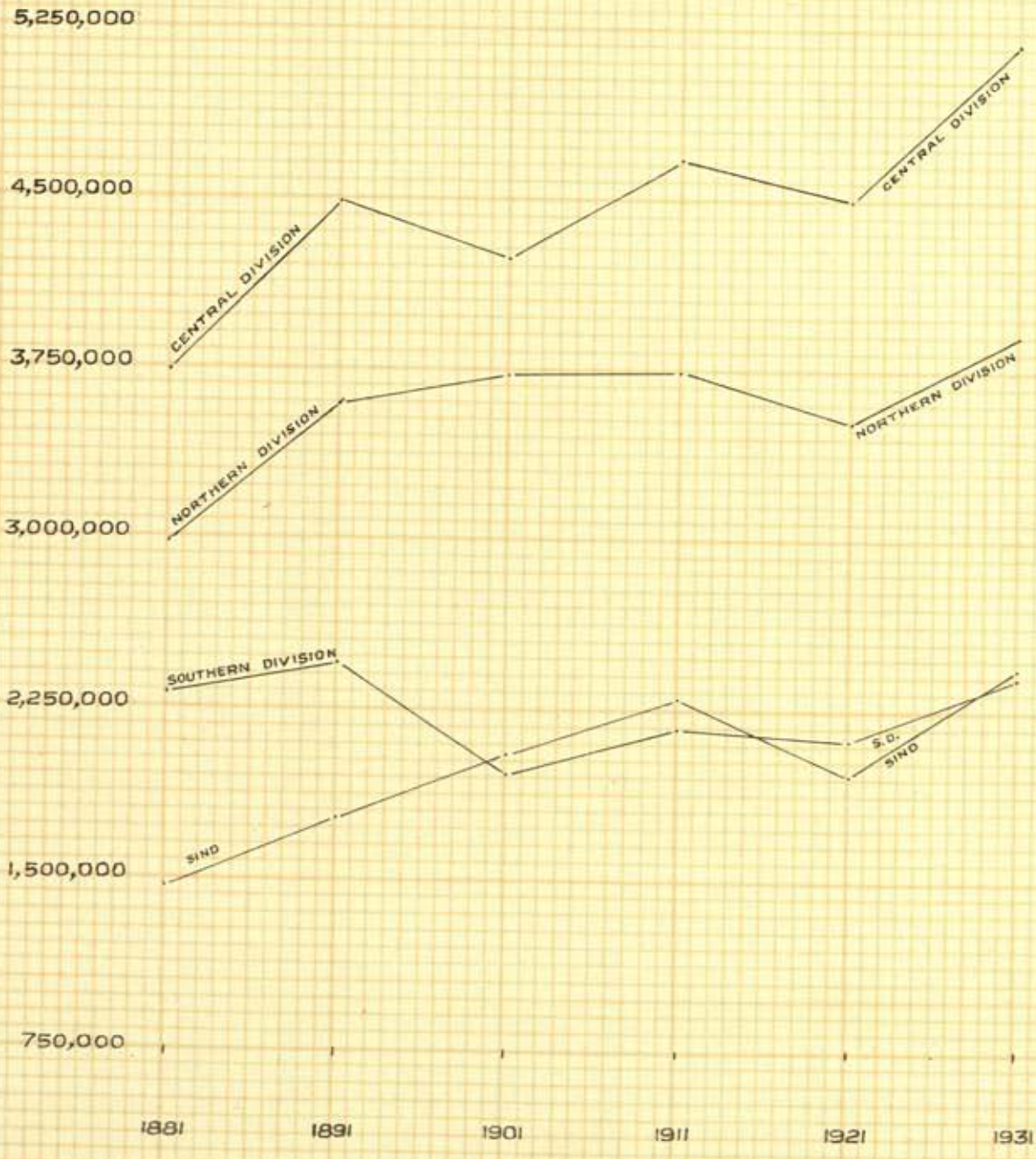
26. *Comparative distribution of urban and rural population.*—It is useful to compare these with each other and to endeavour to discover whether one is losing or gaining at the expense of the other. The following statement shows the distribution of the urban and the rural population by administrative divisions (British territory) since 1881.

STATEMENT No. 19.

| Division. | 1881 | | 1891 | | 1901 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Bombay City .. .. | 773,196 | .... | 821,764 | .... | 776,006 | .... |
| Northern Division .. | 679,276 | 3,087,003 | 765,911 | 3,237,154 | 786,089 | 2,727,443 |
| Central Division .. | 761,892 | 4,553,231 | 957,499 | 5,280,167 | 951,945 | 4,992,502 |
| Southern Division .. | 449,984 | 3,736,009 | 571,130 | 4,351,645 | 580,930 | 4,489,762 |
| Sind .. .. | 260,842 | 2,152,981 | 342,295 | 2,529,479 | 397,355 | 2,813,555 |
| Total .. | 2,925,190 | 13,529,224 | 3,458,599 | 15,398,445 | 3,492,325 | 15,023,262 |

# VARIATION IN RURAL POPULATION BY ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS SINCE 1881

*Scale* $\frac{1}{10}$" = 75,000

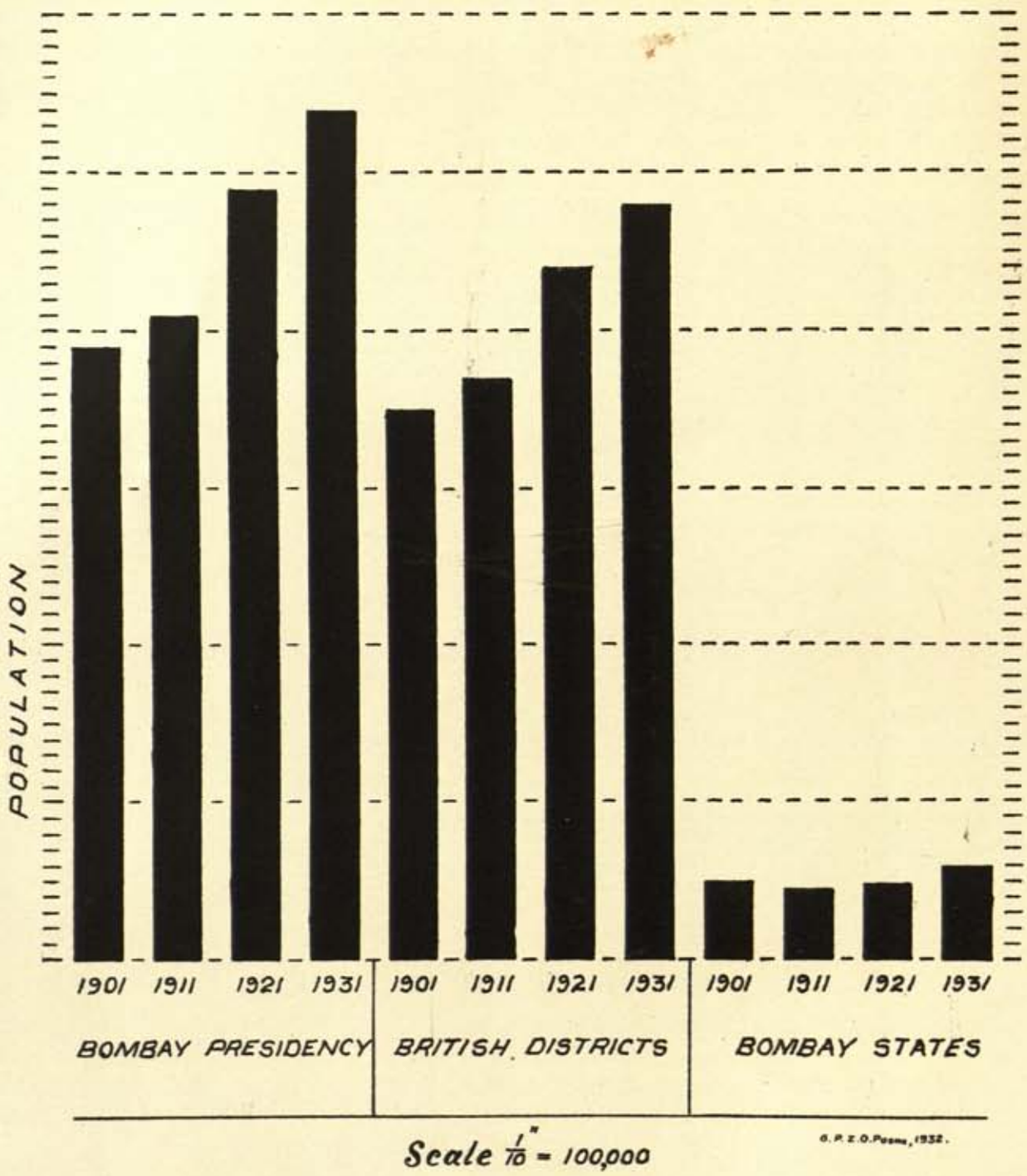



G.P.E. POONA, 1932.

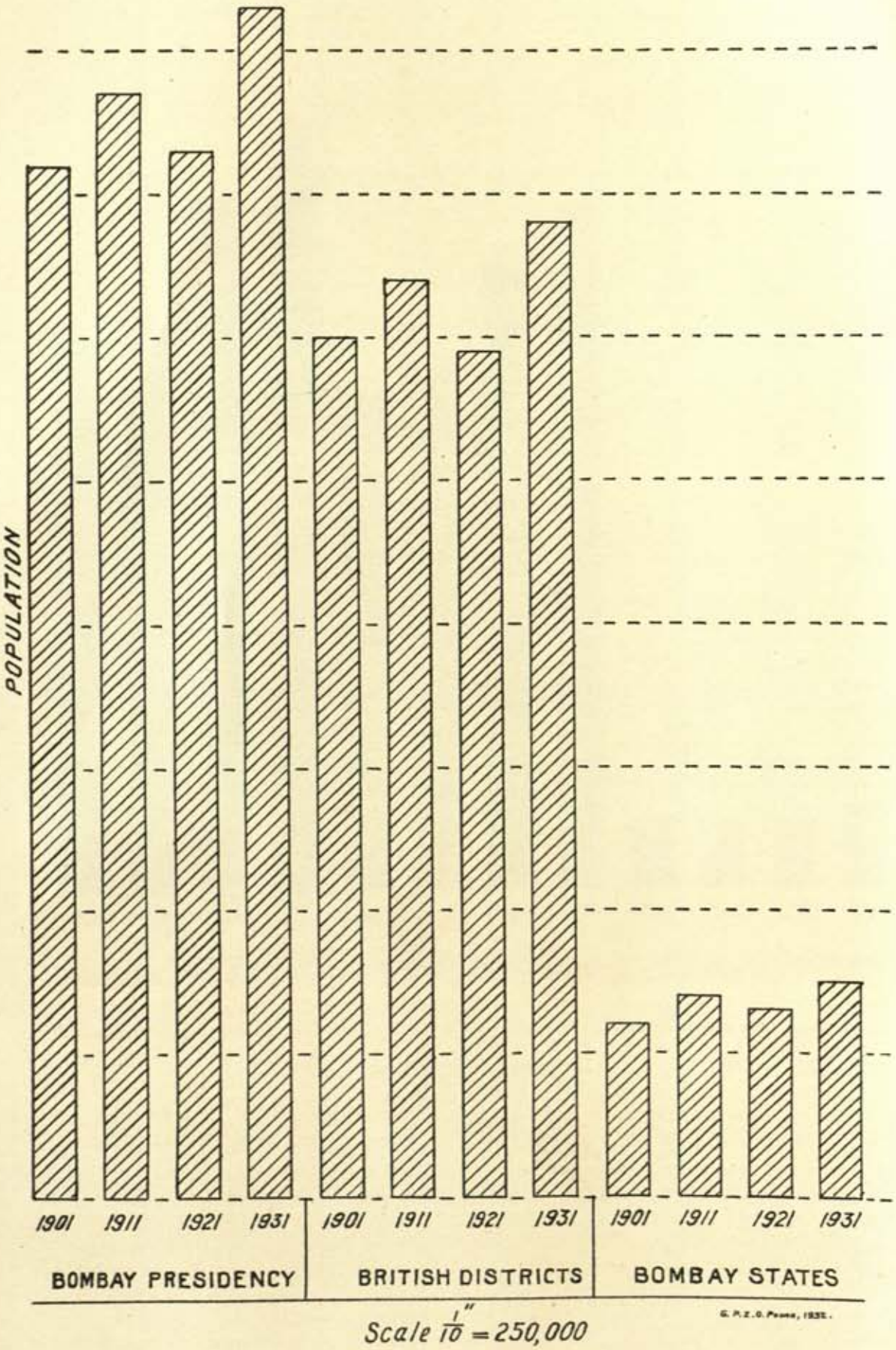


# VARIATION IN URBAN POPULATION

SINCE 1901



# VARIATION IN RURAL POPULATION
SINCE 1901.



STATEMENT No. 19—*contd.*

| Division | 1911 | | 1921 | | 1931 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural | Urban. | Rural. |
| | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Bombay City .. .. | 979,445 | .... | 1,175,914 | .... | 1,161,383 | .... |
| Northern Division .. | 760,931 | 2,924,452 | 837,590 | 2,881,175 | 889,582 | 3,170,770 |
| Central Division .. | 950,356 | 5,436,708 | 1,193,434 | 5,018,520 | 1,423,747 | 5,948,890 |
| Southern Division .. | 549,768 | 4,511,382 | 630,231 | 4,275,478 | 727,866 | 4,669,815 |
| Sind .. .. | 451,906 | 3,061,529 | 546,579 | 2,732,798 | 699,307 | 3,187,763 |
| Total .. | 3,692,406 | 15,934,071 | 4,383,748 | 14,907,971 | 4,901,885 | 16,977,238 |

*Note.*—In 1921, 1931 Bombay Suburban District has been included in the Central Division. For previous Censuses it formed part of the Thana District.

27. *Comparative increase in urban and rural population.*—In the statement which follows the percentage increase or decrease between 1911–1921 and 1921–1931 is given.

STATEMENT No. 20.

| Division. | 1911–1921 | | 1921–1931 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. |
| Bombay City .. .. .. .. .. | +20 | .. | — 1·2 | .. |
| Northern Division .. .. .. .. .. | +10 | — 1·5 | + 6·2 | +10·05 |
| Central Division .. .. .. .. .. | +25·6 | —7·7 | +19·3 | +18·5 |
| Southern Division .. .. .. .. .. | +14·6 | —5·2 | +13·9 | + 9·2 |
| Sind .. .. .. .. .. | +20·9 | —10·7 | +27·9 | +16·6 |
| Total .. | +18·7 | — 6·4 | +11·8 | +13·9 |

The urban population has in the last decade increased by 11·8 per cent. and the rural population by 13·9 per cent. The greatest percentage increase in the urban population has taken place in Sind (27·9 per cent.) and of the rural population in the Central Division (18·5 per cent.). Apart from Bombay City, there have been substantial increases in the percentage of the urban and rural population everywhere. Had Bombay City showed the otherwise universal tendency it could have been concluded that the urban population is increasing at the expense of the rural. It is probable that it is doing so to a slight extent, but conditions differ in various parts of the Presidency and the striking increase in the number of small villages in Sind, already commented upon, makes it unwise to state dogmatic views. In statement No. 9 given above the urban population appears in Classes I and II under cities and towns and the rural population in Class III under villages. The totals of these two categories, Classes I and II on the one hand, and Class III on the other, show that in 1921 there were 223 cities and towns and 26,508 villages and that in 1931 there were 214 cities and towns and 26,634 villages. Comparing 1881 with 1931 it is seen that in fifty years the number of cities and towns has grown from 167 to 214 and of villages from 24,431 to 26,634. This seems clearly to indicate that the village is not losing in importance. On the other hand according to statement No. 10 above the percentage of the population (British Districts) living in units of over 5,000 persons each was in 1921 30·6 per cent. of the population living in units of less than 5,000 persons while in 1931 the percentage of the former to the latter was 32·7. This seems to leave the question an open one. The manner in which towns in the 2,000 to 5,000 class, and the 5,000 to 10,000 class may, under the Census classification, overlap villages of over 5,000 persons and smaller villages makes it practically impossible to draw with safety any hard and fast conclusion. The statement which follows shows the extent of urbanisation in Bombay Presidency and in other parts of India. Urbanisation is not to be confused with industrialisation. Urbanisation has progressed further in Bombay Presidency than in any other province in India but it is less in Bombay Presidency

than in the Western India States Agency, and in Baroda State, where conditions are nearly similar in part to those prevailing in Kathiawar and in part to those prevailing in British Gujarat.

STATEMENT No. 21.

| Province. | Percentage of urban and rural population to the total population of the Province. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Urban. | Rural. |
| Bombay .. .. .. .. .. | 20·9 | 79·1 |
| Western India States Agency .. .. .. | 22·1 | 77·9 |
| Assam .. .. .. .. .. | 3·4 | 96·6 |
| Madras .. .. .. .. .. | 13·6 | 86·4 |
| United Provinces .. .. .. .. .. | 11·2 | 88·8 |
| North-West Frontier Province .. .. .. | 8·2 | 91·8 |
| Rajputana Ajmer Merwara .. .. .. .. | 13·9 | 86·1 |
| Central Provinces and Berar .. .. .. .. | 9·8 | 90·2 |
| Bihar and Orissa .. .. .. .. .. | 4·0 | 96·0 |
| Gwalior State .. .. .. .. .. | 11·2 | 88·8 |
| Mysore .. .. .. .. .. | 15·9 | 84·1 |
| Baroda .. .. .. .. .. | 21·4 | 78·6 |
| Punjab .. .. .. .. .. | 12·4 | 87·6 |
| Bengal .. .. .. .. .. | 7·3 | 92·7 |
| Hyderabad (Deccan) .. .. .. .. | 11·2 | 88·8 |

28. *Attempt to explain the high urbanisation in the Western India States Agency.*—The following statement goes some distance towards explaining the high degree of urbanisation in the Western India States Agency.

STATEMENT No. 22.

| | Number of towns. | Population (Urban). | Total population. | Per cent. of urban population to the total population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Western India States Agency .. .. .. | 66 | 883,776 | 3,999,250 | 22 |
| Cutch .. .. .. .. | 8 | 87,396 | 514,307 | 17 |
| Junagadh .. .. .. .. | 7 | 118,408 | 545,152 | 22 |
| Nawanagar .. .. .. .. | 5 | 85,133 | 409,192 | 21 |
| Bhavnagar .. .. .. .. | 11 | 152,609 | 500,274 | 31 |
| Porbandar .. .. .. .. | 1 | 33,383 | 115,673 | 29 |
| Dhrangadhra .. .. .. .. | 2 | 23,699 | 88,961 | 27 |
| Palanpur .. .. .. .. | 2 | 29,366 | 264,179 | 11 |
| Radhanpur .. .. .. .. | 1 | 11,225 | 70,530 | 16 |
| Morvi .. .. .. .. | 2 | 23,458 | 113,023 | 21 |
| Gondal .. .. .. .. | 5 | 77,207 | 205,846 | 38 |
| Jafrabad .. .. .. .. | 1 | 5,535 | 12,083 | 46 |
| Wankaner .. .. .. .. | 1 | 11,136 | 44,259 | 25 |
| Palitana .. .. .. .. | 1 | 13,343 | 62,150 | 21 |
| Dhrol .. .. .. .. | 1 | 7,507 | 27,639 | 27 |
| Limbdi .. .. .. .. | 1 | 13,808 | 40,088 | 34 |
| Rajkot .. .. .. .. | 1 | 47,485 | 75,540 | 63 |
| Wadhwan .. .. .. .. | 1 | 18,269 | 42,602 | 43 |
| Lakhtar .. .. .. .. | 1 | 6,011 | 23,754 | 25 |
| Sayla .. .. .. .. | 1 | 5,230 | 15,285 | 34 |
| Chuda .. .. .. .. | 1 | 6,338 | 12,915 | 50 |
| Vala .. .. .. .. | 1 | 4,140 | 14,062 | 29 |
| Lathi .. .. .. .. | 1 | 6,096 | 9,404 | 65 |
| Muli .. .. .. .. | 1 | 5,389 | 17,109 | 31 |
| Wadhwan Civil Station .. .. .. | 1 | 13,344 | 13,344 | 100 |
| Jasdan .. .. .. .. | 1 | 6,007 | 34,053 | 18 |
| Rajkot Civil Station .. .. .. .. | 1 | 11,627 | 11,627 | 100 |
| Rest of the Western Kathiawar Agency .. .. | 6 | 60,627 | 225,408 | 27 |

The high degree of urbanisation will be seen to be due to the fact that of 66 towns in the Agency 56 contain a population of over 5,000 persons each. Perhaps the explanation of this may be the number of independent jurisdictions each of which has for historial and local reasons developed its own resources. As most of the States are small and each has a capital town of its own, there is quite a powerful influence making for the success of moderately small towns in an area that is largely agricultural. Furthermore, the cultivation of cotton has led to cotton ginning and the establishment of central markets and the concentration once started has been helped by an excellent system of railways. Whatever the explanation, 883,776 persons out of a total population in the Agency of 3,999,250, are living in 66 towns. Very possibly some portions of Gujarat might give similar figures. Conditions of this kind are not typical of the greater portion of the British Districts in Bombay Presidency, and this explains the lower figures of urbanisation there. The relation of urbanisation to industrialisation is an interesting one but a statistical consideration of it may more suitably be left till a later Census, when industrialisation will likely be able to show further progress than it shows to-day.

29. *Influences limiting the size of towns.*—The only matter of general importance which need be discussed here is the influences that make for limiting the size of towns. These influences fall into four chief classes (1) economic, connected with industries, communications, commerce, trade and ports, (2) political, administrative and military, dependent upon Government, district and military headquarters, cantonments, (3) educational and residential, connected with the existence of schools, good climate, health resorts and facilities for persons living in retirement, (4) religious, connected usually with places of pilgrimage and famous temples, mosques and shrines. Many towns fall into more than one category and once a town has been successfully started on its way it tends to attract population for a variety of reasons. An interesting line of enquiry, which cannot be pursued here, would be to follow up the history of the chief towns of Bombay Presidency and estimate the essential influences in their growth. Imperial Table III shows the cities and towns classified by population and Imperial Table IV gives the details of population for each city or town at six Censuses. An examination of these tables leads to the conclusion that the commonest town in the Bombay Presidency is the market town which is an entrepot for the disposal of agricultural produce and the centre of a limited local trade. This is to be expected in a land that is still overwhelmingly agricultural. Of 295 towns in the Bombay Presidency including States and Agencies only 11 exceed 50,000 in population and only 5 of these have more than 100,000 inhabitants. By far the commonest size of town is that with a population of from 5,000 to 10,000 of which there are 128. Towns of a population of between 10,000 and 20,000 number 62. Only 30 towns have a population between 20,000 and 50,000. Industrialisation, the chief creator of large towns, has so far affected to any marked degree only Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Viramgam, and, to some extent, Hubli in this Presidency. Industry otherwise where it exists is mostly cottage industry which flourishes in small towns and helps to make them to some extent self-supporting. An examination of the numbers of towns in each class in Bombay Presidency seems to argue that it is difficult for a town to struggle from the 20,000 class to the 50,000 class, and still harder for it to reach the 100,000 class. On the other hand it is comparatively easy for a town to reach the 5,000 class from the 2,000 class and the 10,000 class from the 5,000 class. These results are due to the fact that without the development of large scale industry in an agricultural country the towns tend to be of the market town type. Their possibilities of growth are limited by the extent of the agricultural hinterland which they control and the volume of trade that can be transacted in that area. When therefore a town has reached the 50,000 mark in such circumstances it is very difficult for it, unless it starts industries and creates a new form of wealth, to advance greatly in population. Of non-industrial towns, Sukkur and Hyderabad have shown much progress this decade. But it is doubtful whether they will grow much larger without industries to help them. Sukkur has an important entrepot trade, has been helped by Barrage development, and is the centre of a good agricultural district. Hyderabad, in addition to its entrepot trade and its position in an irrigated tract, is an important educational and residential town. Among influences likely to affect the size of towns to-day must be counted motor transport, electric light and power, now being extended rapidly to mofussil towns in the Presidency, and telephones. In certain districts the motor bus has

revolutionised the habits of the countryside and brought into easy communication with each other portions of districts that formerly hardly knew of each other's existence. This is true of much of the Deccan and especially of the Kanara District which has no railways. The bad roads in Sind and in Northern Gujarat are retarding motor transport there. Of changes in the population caused by motor transport in the past decade it is perhaps too early to expect very definite evidence at this Census. But certain changes seem bound to occur. The larger villages are likely to gain at the expense of the smaller, and the headquarters towns at the expense of the large villages because the motor bus makes marketing in the larger centre easy and gives purchasers a bigger range of choice, of which they are showing themselves eager to take advantage. Next Census may therefore show an appreciable difference in the sizes of small villages in certain areas as compared with 1921 and to-day and the town in the 10,000 to 20,000 class may benefit considerably in numbers.

## SECTION IV—RELIGIOUS DISTRIBUTION OF THE URBAN POPULATION.

30. *Features of the religious distribution of the urban population.*—The chief features of the religious distribution of the urban population in the Bombay Presidency are (1) the extent to which the Hindu population swamps the Mussulman in all but a few towns. In Sind in particular the Hindus form the greater part of the town population despite the vast preponderance of Mussulmans in Sind as a whole, (2) the concentration of Zoroastrians in a few localities only, (3) the wider dispersion of Christians, the distribution of which shows concentration in certain areas, dispersion in others, and nearly total absence elsewhere, (4) the Jain population shows features of distribution very similar to that of the Christians, that is, it presents features of concentration and features of dispersion, (5) no other religions are of any numerical importance in the urban population of the Presidency. The following table shows concisely the religious composition of the urban population by important religions.

STATEMENT NO. 23.

(000's omitted)

| Unit. | Hindu. | Muslim. | Jain. | Parsee. | Christian. | Tribal. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies** .. .. .. | **3,850** | **1,198** | **84** | **81** | **192** | **5** |
| Sind .. .. .. | 379 | 293 | 1 | 3 | 15 | .. |
| Northern Division .. .. .. | 547 | 213 | 20 | 10 | 17 | 4 |
| Central Division .. .. .. | 1,097 | 237 | 23 | 9 | 54 | 1 |
| Southern Division .. .. .. | 554 | 145 | 8 | 1 | 20 | .. |
| Bombay City .. .. .. | 790 | 209 | 12 | 58 | 81 | .. |
| **British Districts** .. .. .. | **3,367** | **1,099** | **64** | **81** | **187** | **5** |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** .. .. | **483** | **99** | **20** | .. | **5** | .. |

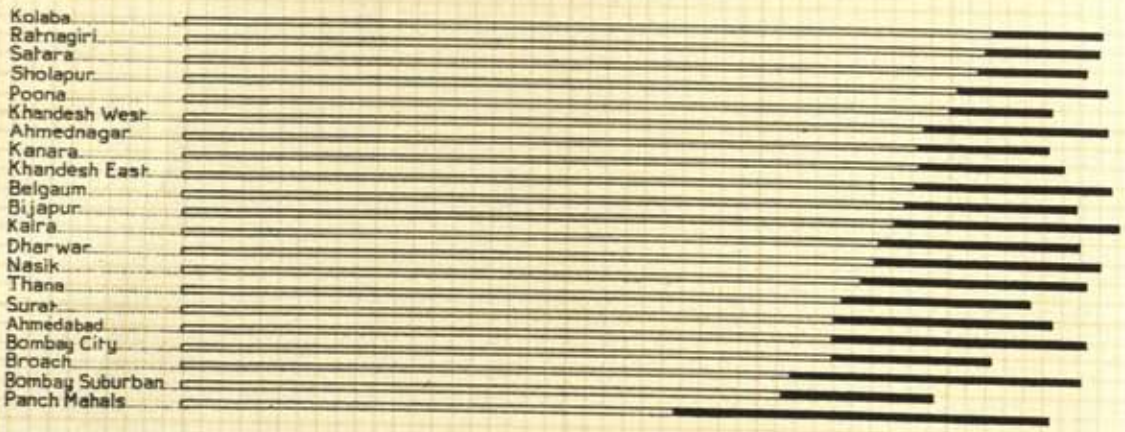
31. *Areas of Hindu and Mussulman predominance: Christians, Jains and Zoroastrians how distributed.*—From this it will be seen that the Central Division is the area where the Hindu predominance is greatest, and Sind where it is least. But even in Sind the Hindus in towns outnumber the Mussulmans by over 29 per cent. This is in striking contrast with the rural population of Sind where the Mussulmans outnumber the Hindus three times. No greater contrast than this can be imagined. It shows that the Sind Hindu is mostly a town dweller and the Sind Mussulman mostly a villager. This fact raises administrative and political problems of some complexity. In the Presidency proper the Mussulmans are best represented in the Northern Division a result which is doubtless a relic of the days of the sovereignty of the Gujarat Sultans. There is some tendency in the Presidency proper for Mussulmans to be town dwellers. This is because a large part of the Mussulman population in the Presidency proper is engaged in simple crafts and artisanship or employed in petty trade of one kind or another. Over the whole Presidency the Hindus outnumber the Mussulmans in the towns by more than 3 to 1. The Christian urban population is more numerous than the Jain and Zoroastrian urban population combined. Christians are most numerous in Bombay

# DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PROPORTIONS OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN POPULATION BY MAIN RELIGIONS (PER MILLE.)

HINDU MUSLIM

SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$" = 20 PERSONS

DISTRICT



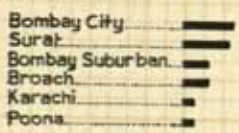

SIND



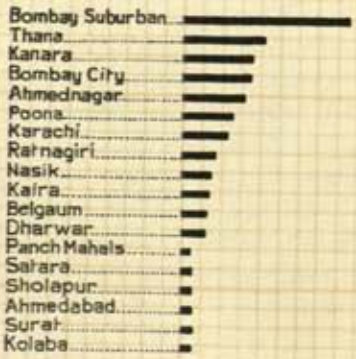

SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$" = 20 PERSONS

DISTRICT

ZOROASTRIAN




CHRISTIAN




G.P.Z.O. 1932

City and in the Central Division. There is no doubt that the majority in these areas belong to the Roman Catholic Church and the number of Catholics to-day is due chiefly to conversions by the Portuguese in the days of Portuguese power. The Jains are most numerous in the Central Division, where Satara District provides the largest individual contribution, and in the Northern Division. The Zoroastrians show extreme concentration. Nearly six-eighths of the total number are in Bombay City, one-eighth is in the Northern Division, and one-ninth in the Central Division. From an examination of the distribution by towns the Zoroastrians are observed to be concentrated in a few places only, and these are Bombay City, and Bombay Suburban District, Surat, Broach, Karachi and Poona. They are essentially town dwellers and rarely found except in colonies of their own religion. This enables them to make the most of their limited numbers but restricts their influence except in a few of the cities and towns. Subsidiary Table II gives the number per mille of the urban population by main religions. The figures for British Districts show that for every 698 Hindus, there are 228 Mussulmans, 40 Christians, 17 Zoroastrians, 13 Jains and 4 of all other religions. In Gujarat there are 27 Jains per mille of the urban population. In the Konkan there are 39 Zoroastrians per mille of the urban population. In the Konkan there are 173 Christians per mille of the urban population. These are the areas in which Jains, Zoroastrians and Christians respectively return their highest figures. In the following statement the urban population is shown by religion by administrative divisions and districts for Hindus, Mussulmans, Zoroastrians, and Christians and the proportion which the Hindu population bears to the Mussulman is shown in brackets :—

STATEMENT No. 24.

| District. | Hindu. | Muslim. | Parsee. | Christians |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sind** .. .. .. .. | **379 (1·29)** | **293** | **3** | **15** |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. | 83 (1·8) | 46 | .. | 1 |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. | 131 (0·96) | 136 | 3 | 13 |
| Larkana .. .. .. .. | 30 (1·03) | 29 | .. | .. |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. .. | 20 (2·2) | 9 | .. | .. |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. | 96 (1·55) | 62 | .. | 1 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. .. | 10 (2·5) | 62 | .. | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. .. | 8 (1) | 8 | .. | .. |
| **Northern Division** .. .. .. .. | **547 (2·56)** | **213** | **10** | **17** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. | 220 (2·5) | 88 | 1 | 4 |
| Broach .. .. .. .. | 44 (2·1) | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| Kaira .. .. .. .. | 92 (3·54) | 26 | .. | 4 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. .. | 38 (1·36) | 28 | .. | 1 |
| Surat .. .. .. .. | 97 (2·94) | 33 | 7 | 2 |
| Thana .. .. .. .. | 56 (3·5) | 16 | 1 | 7 |
| **Central Division** .. .. .. .. | **1,097 (4·62)** | **237** | **9** | **54** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. .. | 76 (5·85) | 13 | .. | 6 |
| Khandesh (East) .. .. .. .. | 224 (3·61) | 62 | .. | 2 |
| Khandesh (West) .. .. .. .. | 78 (3·9) | 20 | .. | 1 |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. | 111 (3·0) | 37 | 1 | 5 |
| Poona .. .. .. .. | 251 (7·17) | 35 | 3 | 17 |
| Satara .. .. .. .. | 94 (7·23) | 13 | .. | 1 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. .. | 193 (4·95) | 39 | .. | 3 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. .. .. | 70 (3·89) | 18 | 3 | 19 |
| **Southern Division** .. .. .. .. | **554 (3·82)** | **145** | **1** | **20** |
| Belgaum .. .. .. .. | 96 (4·0) | 24 | .. | 4 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. .. | 82 (3·04) | 27 | .. | 1 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. .. | 205 (3·01) | 68 | .. | 7 |
| Kanara .. .. .. .. | 53 (4·82) | 11 | .. | 5 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. | 41 (6·83) | 6 | .. | .. |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. | 77 (7·0) | 11 | .. | 3 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** .. .. .. | **483 (4·88)** | **99** | .. | **5** |



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32. *Comparative numbers of Hindus and Mussulmans in towns.*—This statement shows that only in Karachi does the urban Mussulman population exceed the Hindu. In the Upper Sind Frontier the numbers are evenly balanced. The districts in which Hindus predominate most, are Satara, Poona, Ratnagiri and Kolaba. Apart from Sind, only in the Panch Mahals is the Hindu urban population less than twice as numerous as the Mussulman. Elsewhere the Hindu urban population varies from twice to over seven times the Mussulman urban population. These figures are striking and of some importance in view of the communal question and the difficulties of franchise extension under the contemplated new constitution. In the following statement the distribution of Hindus and Mussulmans is examined further for British Districts, the urban and the rural population being compared :—

STATEMENT NO. 25.

*Hindus per 100 Muslims in Urban and Rural areas by Districts.*

| District. | Urban areas. | Rural areas. |
|---|---|---|
| **Sind** | **129** | **25** |
| Hyderabad | 180 | 28 |
| Karachi | 96 | 9 |
| Larkana | 105 | 15 |
| Nawabshah | 235 | 26 |
| Sukkur | 155 | 22 |
| Thar and Parkar | 272 | 86 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 101 | 8 |
| **Northern Division** | **257** | **1,465** |
| Ahmedabad | 251 | 1,164 |
| Broach | 208 | 339 |
| Kaira | 350 | 1,123 |
| Panch Mahals | 133 | 3,701 |
| Surat | 294 | 1,989 |
| Thana | 340 | 3,303 |
| **Central Division** | **462** | **2,460** |
| Ahmednagar | 563 | 2,183 |
| Khandesh East | 360 | 1,297 |
| Khandesh West | 394 | 3,217 |
| Nasik | 297 | 4,300 |
| Poona | 713 | 4,125 |
| Satara | 717 | 3,446 |
| Sholapur | 502 | 1,769 |
| Bombay Suburban District | 396 | 1,394 |
| **Southern Division** | **381** | **1,173** |
| Belgaum | 406 | 1,194 |
| Bijapur | 306 | 861 |
| Dharwar | 303 | 792 |
| Kanara | 504 | 1,572 |
| Kolaba | 703 | 2,190 |
| Ratnagiri | 694 | 1,492 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** | **488** | **1,088** |

33. *Difference between Sind and the rest of the Presidency in distribution of Hindus and Mussulmans.*—The statement brings out very clearly the difference between Sind and the rest of the Presidency. In Sind for every 100 Mussulmans in towns there are 129 Hindus, but for every 100 Mussulmans in villages there are only 25 Hindus. In the Presidency the number of Hindus in the villages greatly exceeds the number of Mussulmans. The figures for the Northern Division urban are 257 Hindus per 100 Mussulmans ; rural 1,465 Hindus per 100 Mussulmans ; Central Division urban 462 Hindus per 100 Mussulmans and rural 2,460 Hindus per 100 Mussulmans ; for Southern Division urban 381 Hindus per 100 Mussulmans

rural 1,173 Hindus per 100 Mussulmans; Bombay States and Agencies; urban 488 Hindus per 100 Mussulmans; rural 1,088 Hindus per 100 Mussulmans. These figures go to show that in the Presidency proper the Mussulmans tend to be town-dwellers, whereas in Sind the reverse is the case.

34. *Important Muslim towns and Muslim and Hindu concentration.*—In the statement which follows is shown the Mussulman element in certain towns (of the Presidency proper) where that element is important and the Hindu element in certain Sind towns :—

(1) Towns in the Presidency proper in which the Muslim population is 50 per cent. or over of the total :—

(1) Bhatkal
(2) Bhiwandi
(3) Malegaon
(4) Modasa
(5) Godhra
(6) Savanur.

(2) Towns in the Presidency in which the Muslim population is between 33 and 50 per cent. of the total :—

(1) Dhanduka
(2) Kapadwanj
(3) Mahudha
(4) Rander
(5) Jamner
(6) Kasoda
(7) Talikot
(8) Bankapur
(9) Hangal
(10) Shiggaon
(11) Rajapur.

(3) Towns in Sind in which the Hindu population is 50 per cent. or over of the total :—

(1) Hyderabad
(2) Tando Allahyar
(3) Tando Mahomedkhan
(4) Manjhand
(5) Bubak
(6) Larkana
(7) Ratodero
(8) Nawabshah
(9) Shahadapur
(10) Tando Adam
(11) Ghotki
(12) Ghari-Yasin
(13) Rohri
(14) Shikarpur
(15) Sukkur.

(4) Towns in Sind in which the Hindu population is between 33 and 50 per cent. of the total :—

(1) Karachi
(2) Kotri
(3) Tatta
(4) Dadu
(5) Kambar
(6) Sehwan
(7) Jacobabad.

In the Presidency proper in places where the Mussulman element is particularly strong, as for instance at Malegaon, or Bhiwandi, the reason is often connected with the existence of some established cottage industry. In the cases of Malegaon and Bhiwandi the industry is the weaving of cloth of a special kind. But other reasons for Mussulman concentration are found. For instance, Kapadvanj is the home town of a flourishing section of the Borah community with extensive business in selling arms and ammunition and in the lamp trade. The reason why the Hindus in Karachi are less numerous than the Mussulmans is probably that a large number of Makranis and other Mussulman pardeshis have made Karachi a centre of residence. In most of the Sind towns almost all the large business is in the hands of Hindu merchants and traders, the Mussulmans being a poor second.

## SECTION V—SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE URBAN POPULATION.

35. *Chief features of urban sex distribution.*—The sex distribution of the urban population is interesting chiefly as showing to what extent the males exceed the

females in number almost everywhere. Where the disparity is great the usual reason is that the towns are centres for attracting a considerable amount of male labour. In these cases the women are often left behind in the home villages. An examination of the sex distribution of the villages as compared with the sex distribution of the towns usually brings this feature out very clearly. Subsidiary Table IV shows the number of females per 1,000 males in the seven cities of the Presidency. The proportion of females to males is lowest in Bombay and Karachi, both centres attracting much male labour often of a temporary kind. In Bombay there are only 554 females to every 1,000 males and in Karachi only 688. In Karachi there is however a large Mussulman population in which the female population is notoriously smaller than the male even under ordinary conditions.

In statement No. 26, which follows, there is shown the proportion of the sexes in every thousand of the population in towns of over 20,000 inhabitants.

STATEMENT NO. 26.

| Serial No | Name of town. | Population 1931. | | | Proportion per mille. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | Bombay City .. .. .. | 747,381 | 414,002 | 1,161,383 | 644 | 356 |
| 2 | Sukkur .. .. .. | 43,282 | 25,995 | 69,277 | 625 | 375 |
| 3 | Kurla .. .. .. | 17,914 | 12,397 | 30,311 | 591 | 409 |
| 4 | Karachi .. .. .. | 145,052 | 102,739 | 247,791 | 585 | 415 |
| 5 | Larkana .. .. .. | 15,641 | 11,200 | 26,841 | 585 | 417 |
| 6 | Kalyan .. .. .. | 15,143 | 11,148 | 26,291 | 576 | 424 |
| 7 | Bandra .. .. .. | 24,668 | 18,622 | 43,290 | 570 | 430 |
| 8 | Thana .. .. .. | 12,297 | 9,519 | 21,816 | 564 | 436 |
| 9 | Hyderabad .. .. .. | 53,339 | 42,682 | 96,021 | 555 | 445 |
| 10 | Broach .. .. .. | 18,872 | 15,404 | 34,276 | 551 | 449 |
| 11 | Bhusaval .. .. .. | 15,422 | 12,567 | 27,989 | 551 | 449 |
| 12 | Jalgaon .. .. .. | 18,771 | 15,604 | 34,375 | 546 | 454 |
| 13 | Kolhapur .. .. .. | 38,033 | 31,827 | 69,860 | 544 | 456 |
| 14 | Poona .. .. .. | 107,542 | 90,536 | 198,078 | 543 | 457 |
| 15 | Shikarpur .. .. .. | 33,744 | 28,761 | 62,505 | 540 | 460 |
| 16 | Ahmedabad .. .. .. | 169,356 | 144,433 | 313,789 | 540 | 460 |
| 17 | Godhra .. .. .. | 18,827 | 16,283 | 35,110 | 536 | 464 |
| 18 | Nadiad .. .. .. | 18,528 | 16,056 | 34,584 | 536 | 464 |
| 19 | Surat .. .. .. | 52,958 | 45,978 | 98,936 | 535 | 465 |
| 20 | Sangli .. .. .. | 15,901 | 13,917 | 29,818 | 533 | 467 |
| 21 | Amalner .. .. .. | 12,500 | 10,991 | 23,491 | 532 | 468 |
| 22 | Sholapur .. .. .. | 76,837 | 67,817 | 144,654 | 531 | 469 |
| 23 | Dohad .. .. .. | 11,911 | 10,182 | 22,093 | 530 | 470 |
| 24 | Hubli .. .. .. | 47,495 | 42,487 | 89,982 | 528 | 472 |
| 25 | Dharwar .. .. .. | 21,957 | 19,714 | 41,671 | 527 | 473 |
| 26 | Gadag (Bettigiri) .. .. .. | 24,139 | 21,713 | 45,852 | 526 | 474 |
| 27 | Bijapur .. .. .. | 20,823 | 18,924 | 39,747 | 524 | 476 |
| 28 | Dhulia .. .. .. | 20,917 | 19,022 | 39,939 | 524 | 476 |
| 29 | Satara .. .. .. | 13,772 | 12,607 | 26,379 | 522 | 478 |
| 30 | Barshi .. .. .. | 14,393 | 13,217 | 27,610 | 521 | 479 |
| 31 | Belgaum .. .. .. | 21,453 | 19,751 | 41,204 | 521 | 479 |
| 32 | Miraj .. .. .. | 13,750 | 12,715 | 26,465 | 520 | 480 |
| 33 | Nasik .. .. .. | 25,333 | 23,370 | 48,703 | 520 | 480 |
| 34 | Malegaon .. .. .. | 16,705 | 15,757 | 32,462 | 515 | 485 |
| 35 | Ahmednagar .. .. .. | 21,494 | 20,396 | 41,890 | 513 | 487 |
| 36 | Pandharpur .. .. .. | 15,095 | 14,365 | 29,460 | 512 | 488 |
| 37 | Cambay .. .. .. | 16,296 | 15,581 | 31,877 | 511 | 489 |
| 38 | Ratnagiri .. .. .. | 11,863 | 12,043 | 23,906 | 496 | 504 |
| 39 | Malwan .. .. .. | 14,494 | 15,323 | 29,817 | 486 | 514 |
| 40 | Venguria .. .. .. | 9,773 | 10,385 | 20,158 | 485 | 515 |

36. *Towns showing excess of females over males.*—It will be noted that only in the case of the last three towns in the list does the number of females exceed the number of males. The reason is the obverse of the reason for the excess of males in places like Bombay. Ratnagiri, Malwan, and Vengurla are all areas from which Bombay's mill population, her policemen and other persons in service are recruited. The men go to work in Bombay and the women remain behind.

In statement No. 27 that follows the total urban and rural populations are compared in respect of sex distribution per mille by natural divisions.

37. *Conditions compared by natural divisions.*—Statement No. 27 demonstrates in columns 11 and 12 the excess of males over females in the total population of the province and in all natural divisions. As might be expected in a predominantly Mussulman country the deficiency of females is highest in Sind. Again according to expectation the deficiency of females is least in the Deccan. When the urban and the rural figures are compared, columns 13 and 14 with columns 15 and 16, it is clear how the rural distribution corrects to some extent the deficiency of females in the towns. In every single instance the rural population contains per mille more females than the urban population. For the whole Presidency instead of 441 females as in the towns the number rises to 486. The Konkan shows an excess of females in the rural population ; 386 females per mille in the towns rising to 509 in the villages. But no other division shows an excess of females even in the villages and the deficiency in the number of females must be taken as generally characteristic of the Presidency so far as the Census figures in this respect can be relied upon for accuracy. In the chapter on Sex this point will be discussed.

STATEMENT No. 27.

| Natural Division. | Total population. | | | Urban population. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **Total Province** .. .. | **26,347,519** | **13,792,181** | **12,555,338** | **5,509,348** | **3,076,746** | **2,432,602** |
| North West Dry Area (Sind) .. .. | 4,114,253 | 2,306,008 | 1,808,245 | 717,175 | 416,214 | 300,961 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 4,934,463 | 2,564,795 | 2,369,668 | 948,771 | 502,501 | 446,270 |
| Deccan .. .. | 12,386,042 | 6,314,616 | 6,071,426 | 2,254,768 | 1,182,492 | 1,072,276 |
| Konkan .. .. | 4,912,761 | 2,606,762 | 2,305,999 | 1,588,634 | 975,539 | 613,095 |
| **British Territory** .. .. | **21,879,123** | **11,503,558** | **10,375,565** | **4,901,885** | **2,762,074** | **2,139,811** |
| North West Dry Area (Sind) .. .. | 3,887,070 | 2,180,954 | 1,706,116 | 699,307 | 406,301 | 293,006 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 3,223,727 | 1,683,093 | 1,540,634 | 809,489 | 431,075 | 378,414 |
| Deccan .. .. | 10,241,711 | 5,219,969 | 5,021,742 | 1,831,767 | 962,802 | 868,965 |
| Konkan .. .. | 4,526,615 | 2,419,542 | 2,107,073 | 1,561,322 | 961,896 | 599,426 |
| **States** .. .. | **4,468,396** | **2,288,623** | **2,179,773** | **607,463** | **314,672** | **292,791** |
| North West Dry Area (Sind) .. .. | 227,183 | 125,654 | 102,129 | 17,868 | 9,913 | 7,955 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 1,710,736 | 881,702 | 829,034 | 139,282 | 71,426 | 67,856 |
| Deccan .. .. | 2,144,331 | 1,094,647 | 1,049,684 | 423,001 | 219,690 | 203,311 |
| Konkan .. .. | 386,146 | 187,220 | 198,926 | 27,312 | 13,643 | 13,669 |

STATEMENT No. 27—*contd.*

| Natural Division. | Rural population. | | | Proportion of males and females per mille of total population. | | Proportion of males and females per mille of urban population. | | Proportion of males and females per mille of rural population. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| **Total Province** .. .. | **20,838,171** | **10,715,435** | **10,122,736** | **523** | **477** | **559** | **441** | **514** | **486** |
| North West Dry Area (Sind) .. .. | 3,397,078 | 1,889,794 | 1,507,284 | 560 | 440 | 580 | 420 | 556 | 444 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 3,985,602 | 2,062,204 | 1,923,398 | 520 | 480 | 530 | 470 | 517 | 483 |
| Deccan .. .. | 10,131,274 | 5,132,124 | 4,999,150 | 510 | 490 | 524 | 476 | 507 | 493 |
| Konkan .. .. | 3,324,127 | 1,631,223 | 1,692,904 | 531 | 469 | 614 | 386 | 491 | 509 |
| **British Territory** .. .. | **16,977,238** | **8,741,484** | **8,235,754** | **526** | **474** | **563** | **437** | **515** | **485** |
| North West Dry Area (Sind) .. .. | 3,187,763 | 1,774,653 | 1,413,110 | 561 | 439 | 581 | 419 | 557 | 443 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 2,414,238 | 1,252,018 | 1,162,220 | 523 | 477 | 533 | 467 | 519 | 481 |
| Deccan .. .. | 8,409,944 | 4,257,167 | 4,152,777 | 510 | 490 | 526 | 474 | 506 | 494 |
| Konkan .. .. | 2,965,293 | 1,457,646 | 1,507,647 | 535 | 465 | 616 | 384 | 492 | 508 |
| **States** .. .. | **3,860,933** | **1,973,951** | **1,886,982** | **512** | **488** | **518** | **482** | **511** | **489** |
| North West Dry Area (Sind) .. .. | 209,315 | 115,141 | 94,174 | 550 | 450 | 555 | 435 | 550 | 450 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 1,571,454 | 810,276 | 761,178 | 515 | 485 | 513 | 487 | 516 | 484 |
| Deccan .. .. | 1,721,330 | 874,957 | 846,373 | 510 | 490 | 519 | 481 | 508 | 492 |
| Konkan .. .. | 358,834 | 173,577 | 185,257 | 485 | 515 | 500 | 500 | 484 | 516 |

38. *Bombay Presidency compared with other provinces.*—Statement No. 28 compares conditions in Bombay Presidency with those in other Provinces. The only Provinces which show an excess of females over males are Madras and Bihar and Orissa. Otherwise the condition of things everywhere is not markedly different from that prevailing in this Presidency.

STATEMENT No. 28.

| Province. | Total population. | | | Urban Population. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Rajputana .. .. | 11,225,712 | 5,885,028 | 5,340,684 | 1,556,305 | 813,605 | 742,700 |
| Baluchistan .. .. | 868,617 | 488,414 | 380,203 | 102,602 | 71,561 | 31,041 |
| Bihar and Orissa .. .. | 42,329,583 | 21,082,560 | 21,247,023 | 1,699,552 | 931,795 | 767,757 |
| Assam .. .. | 9,247,857 | 4,844,133 | 4,403,724 | 315,917 | 184,456 | 131,461 |
| Gwalior .. .. | 3,523,070 | 1,867,031 | 1,656,039 | 395,309 | 214,586 | 180,723 |
| North West Frontier Province. | 4,684,364 | 2,528,165 | 2,156,199 | 386,177 | 235,126 | 151,051 |
| United Provinces .. | 49,614,833 | 26,063,177 | 23,551,656 | 5,550,759 | 3,072,580 | 2,478,179 |
| Madras .. .. | 47,193,602 | 23,301,145 | 23,892,457 | 6,415,914 | 3,217,592 | 3,198,322 |
| Baroda .. .. | 2,443,007 | 1,257,815 | 1,185,190 | 523,003 | 272,552 | 250,451 |
| Mysore .. .. | 6,557,302 | 3,353,963 | 3,203,389 | 1,045,042 | 546,822 | 498,220 |

| Province. | Rural population. | | | Proportion of males and females in 1,000 total population. | | Proportion of males and females in 1,000 urban population. | | Proportion of males and females in 1,000 rural population. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Rajputana .. .. | 9,669,407 | 5,071,423 | 4,597,984 | 524 | 476 | 522 | 478 | 524 | 476 |
| Baluchistan .. .. | 766,015 | 416,853 | 349,162 | 562 | 438 | 697 | 303 | 544 | 456 |
| Bihar and Orissa .. .. | 40,630,031 | 20,150,265 | 20,479,266 | 498 | 502 | 548 | 452 | 496 | 504 |
| Assam .. .. | 8,931,940 | 4,659,677 | 4,272,263 | 524 | 476 | 584 | 416 | 522 | 478 |
| Gwalior .. .. | 3,127,761 | 1,652,445 | 1,475,316 | 530 | 470 | 543 | 457 | 528 | 472 |
| North West Frontier Province . | 4,298,187 | 2,293,039 | 2,005,148 | 540 | 460 | 609 | 391 | 533 | 467 |
| United Provinces .. | 44,406,474 | 22,990,597 | 21,073,477 | 525 | 475 | 554 | 446 | 522 | 478 |
| Madras .. .. | 40,777,688 | 20,083,553 | 20,694,135 | 494 | 506 | 502 | 498 | 493 | 507 |
| Baroda .. .. | 1,920,004 | 985,265 | 934,739 | 515 | 485 | 521 | 479 | 513 | 487 |
| Mysore .. .. | 5,512,260 | 2,807,141 | 2,705,119 | 511 | 489 | 523 | 477 | 509 | 491 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

*Distribution of the Population between Towns and Villages.*

| Unit. | Average population per | | Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with a population of | | | | Number per mille of rural population residing in villages with a population of | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Town. | Village. | 20,000 and over. | 10,000 to 20,000. | 5,000 to 10,000. | under 5,000. | 5,000 and over. | 2,000 to 5,000. | 500 to 2,000. | under 500. |
| **Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies** .. .. | **18,636** | **587** | **639** | **155** | **166** | **40** | **31** | **182** | **551** | **236** |
| **British Districts** .. | **22,906** | **637** | **686** | **150** | **145** | **19** | **33** | **189** | **561** | **217** |
| **North West Dry Area (Sind).** | **23,310** | **619** | **719** | **117** | **135** | **29** | **18** | **134** | **631** | **217** |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 18,817 | 616 | 729 | .. | 239 | 32 | .. | 95 | 690 | 215 |
| Karachi .. .. | 47,939 | 478 | 862 | 90 | 33 | 15 | 34 | 99 | 547 | 320 |
| Larkana .. .. | 9,995 | 855 | 448 | .. | 502 | 50 | 9 | 191 | 703 | 97 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 9,780 | 639 | .. | 459 | 541 | .. | .. | 153 | 620 | 227 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 32,176 | 681 | 819 | 105 | 46 | 30 | 35 | 142 | 630 | 193 |
| Thar and Parkar .. | 7,009 | 480 | .. | 726 | 274 | .. | 14 | 142 | 501 | 343 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 15,748 | 642 | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | 55 | 72 | 697 | 176 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. | **21,878** | **738** | **661** | **179** | **142** | **18** | **31** | **215** | **163** | **85** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 33,297 | 691 | 776 | 124 | 82 | 18 | 71 | 120 | 508 | 211 |
| Broach .. .. | 13,776 | 658 | 498 | 345 | 157 | .. | .. | 177 | 595 | 228 |
| Kaira .. .. | 12,562 | 1,081 | 275 | 447 | 248 | 30 | 45 | 334 | 529 | 92 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 14,564 | 589 | 786 | .. | 166 | 48 | .. | 171 | 572 | 257 |
| Surat .. .. | 28,521 | 706 | 694 | 223 | 83 | .. | 9 | 233 | 568 | 190 |
| **Deccan** .. .. | **16,068** | **669** | **529** | **231** | **217** | **23** | **40** | **207** | **546** | **207** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 14,094 | 659 | 425 | 314 | 261 | .. | 47 | 138 | 591 | 224 |
| Khandesh East .. | 12,743 | 622 | 293 | 361 | 346 | .. | 29 | 178 | 559 | 234 |
| Khandesh West .. | 12,551 | 452 | 398 | 277 | 284 | 41 | 28 | 121 | 538 | 313 |
| Nasik .. .. | 15,641 | 516 | 519 | 254 | 173 | 54 | 33 | 124 | 533 | 310 |
| Poona .. .. | 26,058 | 757 | 748 | 132 | 105 | 15 | 78 | 214 | 528 | 180 |
| Satara .. .. | 10,210 | 803 | 235 | 527 | 171 | 67 | 39 | 268 | 548 | 145 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 26,553 | 902 | 844 | .. | 137 | 19 | 18 | 224 | 644 | 114 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 14,083 | 880 | 325 | 431 | 205 | 39 | 60 | 355 | 455 | 130 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 13,764 | 683 | 361 | 423 | 181 | 35 | 52 | 192 | 542 | 214 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 16,610 | 641 | 629 | 60 | 297 | 14 | .. | 216 | 557 | 227 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **47,313** | **526** | **869** | **53** | **68** | **10** | **35** | **172** | **522** | **271** |
| Bombay City .. .. | 1,161,383 | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bombay Suburban District. . | 13,900 | 785 | 662 | 101 | 199 | 38 | 78 | 289 | 499 | 134 |
| Thana .. .. | 16,019 | 480 | 601 | 353 | .. | 46 | 56 | 147 | 445 | 352 |
| Kanara .. .. | 9,897 | 284 | .. | 443 | 557 | .. | 25 | 173 | 399 | 403 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 6,888 | 395 | .. | .. | 943 | 57 | 16 | 63 | 464 | 457 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 18,230 | 928 | 811 | 143 | .. | 46 | 31 | 233 | 634 | 102 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies.** | **7,500** | **437** | **250** | **196** | **333** | **211** | **18** | **154** | **506** | **322** |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Number per Mille of the Urban Population by Main Religions.*

| District and Natural Division. | Hindu. | Muslim. | Jain. | Zoroastrian. | Christian. | All other religions. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number per mille. | Number per mille. | Number per mille. | Number per mille. | Number per mille. | Number per mille |
| **British Districts** .. .. .. | **698** | **228** | **13** | **17** | **40** | **4** |
| **Sind** .. .. .. | **542** | **420** | **1** | **5** | **21** | **11** |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | 633 | 352 | 1 | .. | 5 | 9 |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 455 | 473 | 2 | 12 | 45 | 11 |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 509 | 484 | .. | .. | 1 | 6 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. | 693 | 294 | .. | .. | 1 | 12 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 594 | 384 | .. | 1 | 4 | 17 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. | 722 | 265 | 3 | .. | 2 | 8 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | 498 | 494 | .. | .. | 1 | 7 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. .. | **670** | **268** | **27** | **13** | **15** | **7** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. | 681 | 271 | 30 | 4 | 12 | 2 |
| Broach .. .. .. | 639 | 307 | 19 | 25 | 9 | 11 |
| Kaira .. .. .. | 732 | 209 | 28 | .. | 29 | 2 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. | 518 | 391 | 18 | 3 | 13 | 57 |
| Surat .. .. .. | 683 | 232 | 27 | 46 | 11 | 1 |
| **Deccan** .. .. .. | **770** | **184** | **16** | **3** | **25** | **2** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. | 772 | 137 | 26 | 1 | 62 | 2 |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. | 765 | 212 | 13 | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. | 775 | 197 | 16 | 1 | 7 | 4 |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 711 | 239 | 12 | 6 | 31 | 1 |
| Poona .. .. .. | 802 | 112 | 16 | 11 | 53 | 6 |
| Satara .. .. .. | 835 | 116 | 31 | 4 | 13 | 1 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | 810 | 161 | 15 | 1 | 13 | .. |
| Belgaum .. .. .. | 756 | 186 | 28 | 1 | 28 | 1 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. | 744 | 244 | 7 | .. | 5 | 3 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. | 726 | 239 | 9 | 1 | 25 | .. |
| **Konkan** .. .. .. | **696** | **173** | **10** | **39** | **74** | **8** |
| Bombay City .. .. .. | 680 | 172 | 10 | 50 | 70 | 18 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. .. | 628 | 158 | 10 | 26 | 173 | 5 |
| Thana .. .. .. | 694 | 204 | 7 | 6 | 83 | 6 |
| Kanara .. .. .. | 772 | 153 | 2 | .. | 73 | .. |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | 846 | 120 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 11 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. | 841 | 121 | 2 | .. | 35 | 1 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Towns Classified by Population.*

| Class of Town. | Number of towns of each class in 1931. | Proportion per cent. to total urban population. | Number of females per 1,000 males. | Variation per cent. in the population of towns as classed at previous Censuses + or − | | | | | Variation per cent. in urban population of each class of towns from 1881–1931 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1921 to 1931 | 1911 to 1921 | 1901 to 1911 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | In towns as classed in 1881 | In total of each class in 1931 as compared with the corresponding total in 1881 |
| **Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies** .. .. | **295** | **100** | **791** | **+13·0** | **+14·59** | **+ 4·53** | **+ 3·77** | **+ 21·63** | **+ 51·05** | **+ 70·96** |
| I 100,000 and over .. | 5 | 37·4 | 658 | − 2·7 | +30·63 | +21·03 | + 0·39 | + 33·91 | + 56·23 | +105·14 |
| II 50,000—100,000 .. | 6 | 8·8 | 810 | +85·6 | + 3·74 | − 0·66 | +18·55 | − 5·85 | +159·18 | +113·56 |
| III 20,000— 50,000 .. | 30 | 17·7 | 874 | +27·5 | +22·61 | + 4·1 | + 7·99 | + 15·87 | + 56·54 | +103·63 |
| IV 10,000— 20,000 .. | 62 | 15·5 | 873 | +22·7 | − 3·17 | + 0·82 | + 5·37 | + 0·67 | + 46·92 | + 27·09 |
| V 5,000— 10,000 .. | 128 | 16·6 | 924 | +19·2 | + 5·82 | − 7·25 | + 0·91 | + 3·96 | + 17·60 | + 22·75 |
| VI Under 5,000 .. | 64 | 4·0 | 925 | −18·0 | −14·0 | −15·72 | + 4·29 | +270·17 | + 22·49 | +130·24 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

*Main Statistics for Cities.*

| City. | Population, 1931. | Number of persons per square mile. | Number of females per 1,000 males. | Proportion of foreign born per mille. | Percentage of variation increase (+) decrease (−). | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 1921–1931 | 1911–1921 | 1901–1911 | 1891–1901 | 1881–1891 | 1881–1931 |
| Bombay .. | 1,161,383 | 48,391 | 554 | 754 | − 1·23 | +20·0 | +26·2 | − 5·6 | + 6·3 | + 50·2 |
| Ahmedabad .. | 313,789* | 24,138 | 853 | Not available. | +14·5 * | +17·7 | +16·7 | +25·3 | +16·3 | +128·9 |
| Karachi .. | 263,565 | 6,129 | 688 | Do. | +35·3 | +42·8 | +30·2 | +10·9 | +43·0 | +258·3 |
| Poona .. | 250,187 | 6,225 | 811 | 330 | +16·4 | +13·8 | + 7·5 | − 3·6 | +26·1 | + 73·3 |
| Surat .. | 98,936 | 32,979 | 868 | 180 | −15·7 | + 2·2 | − 3·7 | + 9·2 | − 0·6 | − 10·0 |
| Sholapur .. | 144,654 | 22,254 | 883 | 360 | +20·9 | +94·9 | −18·5 | +21·6 | + 3·4 | +141·5 |
| Hubli .. | 89,982 | 6,427 | 894 | Not available | +30·0 | +12·5 | + 2·0 | +14·4 | +43·4 | +145·2 |

* Includes estimated population of Ahmedabad.

# CHAPTER III—BIRTHPLACE AND MIGRATION.

## SECTION I—THE STATISTICS AND THEIR VALUE.

1. *Statistical material.*—The material discussed in the present chapter is contained in Imperial Table VI and Subsidiary Tables, I, II and III. Imperial Table VI shows for the population of the Bombay Presidency, Bombay City, British Districts and the Bombay States and Agencies how on the night of the Census it could be classified according to birthplace. Table VI divides the population of the Presidency into two main classes (I) those born in India and (II) those born outside India. The first class is subdivided into those born within the Presidency and those born outside the Presidency : and the second class is subdivided into those born in other Asiatic countries than India, in Europe, Africa, America and Australasia. The first class is immensely the more important of the two and a very important further subdivision of the population born in the Presidency is that which divides that population between those born in the district of enumeration and those born in other districts of the Presidency. Again a very important sub-division of the population born in parts of India other than the Bombay Presidency is that which divides that population between those born in provinces adjacent to the Bombay Presidency and those born elsewhere in India, namely in other provinces and States, in French and Portuguese Settlements in India and elsewhere in India unspecified. As will be apparent later on in this Chapter the important divisions of the population as regards birthplace in respect of total population are as between those who are born in the Presidency and those born elsewhere in India, and, in respect of those born in parts of India outside the Bombay Presidency as between those born in contiguous provinces and States and those born in non-contiguous provinces and States. In fact the extent to which the population of the Presidency is home born, and the extent to which the non-home born population comes from contiguous territory are far and away the chief phenomena brought out by the birthplace statistics. Apart from these, the phenomena revealed by the birthplace statistics are of only minor importance. Subsidiary Table I shows immigration into the Presidency as the term immigration is understood for Census purposes. Subsidiary Table II gives the figures for emigration as that term is used for Census purposes. Subsidiary Table III shows migration between Bombay Presidency and other parts of India.

2. *Instructions.*—The instructions on the cover of the enumeration book were as follows :—

" Enter the district or State in which each person was born ; and if the person was not born in your Province, add the name of the Province to the district of birth. If the person was born out of India, enter the country as Nepal, Afghanistan, Ceylon. The names of villages and tahsils are not to be given."

In the Chapter of the Provincial Code dealing with the duties of enumerators, the following instructions were incorporated :—

" The entry of birthplace requires special attention, especially in places where immigrants are numerous, e.g. in big cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon, the tea gardens of Assam, etc. It is necessary to record the district or State of birth (and not the name of tahsil or village) and to add the name of the Province in the case of persons born outside the Province of enumeration."

" In the case of the subject of the different States of Rajputana, the name of the particular State in which he was born should be ascertained and written. It is not sufficient to write only " Rajputana ". In the case of residents of British territory in Rajputana known as " Ajmer-Merwara," it will suffice if only the words Ajmer-Merwara are written in column 12. A list of States in Rajputana is given in Appendix A. Similarly in the case of persons born in Jammu and Kashmir States, the name of the district in the State and not only Jammu and Kashmir should be written. A list of districts is given in Appendix A."

" Persons born in Baroda, Travancore and Gwalior States should also be shown by districts as given in Appendix A. It is not sufficient to give Baroda State or Gwalior State. The name of the district should be given first and after that the name of the State should be given. Similarly the names of States in the Central India Agency, a list of which is attached, should also be given."

In the Chapter dealing with slip copying the following was inserted :—

" If column 12 is blank, the district of enumeration will be entered."

As a measure of economy, certain tables, which it was originally contemplated to prepare, were abandoned and Imperial Table VI underwent considerable modification. In consequence of this decision statistics were not taken out for internal migration between districts and external migration was confined to provinces only. The Subsidiary Table prescribed as Subsidiary Table III, showing migration between natural divisions, was dropped. The returns were not very satisfactory. The number of blanks in them was unusually large especially in Bombay City, Bombay Suburban District and the Gujarat districts. This was due to refusal in these areas to give information fully and to the enumerators not being very active in ascertaining the correct district and province as regards the " village " returned as birthplace. As a consequence the Abstraction Office experienced great difficulty in making the best of the returns received.

3. *Accuracy of the figures.*—The difficulties connected with statistics compiled for this chapter have been very fully explained in the 1921 Census Report for this Presidency and there is no need to recapitulate them here. The difficulties commented on by Mr. Sedgwick in 1921 are still as formidable to-day. The statistics may be regarded as showing a reasonable degree of accuracy, provided the meaning of the terms " immigration ", " emigration " and " migration ", as defined below, is borne in mind. It was noted in the India Census Report, 1921, page 82, that " the record of birthplace is the only means which the Census gives of estimating two features of considerable demographic interest, viz. :

(*a*) the movements of the population from one area to another

and

(*b*) the number of foreigners (foreign born) in any population unit."

It is further stated " Birthplace however is at best a rough means of measuring either the regional movements or the foreign constituents of a population. In any particular instance the place of birth and enumeration may, either one or both, be accidental and have no connection with the place of residence or business, while in any case the line which divides them for Census purposes is often an arbitrary one and may have no important relation to either. Were the statistics reinforced by information regarding place of residence they would have more character and significance."

4. *Meaning of terms and types of immigration.*—" Immigration " means for this chapter the residence in Bombay Presidency on the night of the Census of a person who was born outside Bombay Presidency. " Emigration " means the residence outside Bombay Presidency on the night of the Census of a person who was born inside the Presidency. " Migration " means the movement of a person between the place of his birth and the place where he was enumerated on the night of the Census. It is thus clear that the meaning of these terms for Census purposes is very different from that in which these words would be understood and used by customs and immigration authorities, or as they are defined in most dictionaries. Actually a Census can give in itself very little direct information about immigration, emigration and migration of the population. The information which it does give on these matters is almost entirely inference from phenomena observed otherwise and from local knowledge of social conditions in the area where the Census was held. Some of the information which throws light on movements of the population is obtained from a study of the types of migration which are known to prevail in particular areas. These types of migration have usually been considered to be five, namely casual, temporary, periodic—semi-periodic, semi-permanent, and permanent. In the 1921 Census Report for the United Provinces, page 42, Mr. Edye has remarked that " There are only three types of migration, periodic, semi-permanent, and permanent. The so-called casual type has no content : and the so-called temporary type is not migration at all, but needs to be eliminated so far as possible from the statistics before the true extent of migration can be gauged." This, I think, is a true statement of the case. But the use of the words " casual " and " temporary " has none the less a certain value as explaining certain features of unusual distribution of the population in particular places at particular times. For instance the casual type of migration is usually exemplified by the minor movements between adjacent villages, the most common instance of which is the habit of Hindus taking wives from nearby villages, a phenomenon which often results in a deficiency or excess of women in certain population units. Temporary migration is best seen in India in pilgrimages and visits to holy cities

where, during fairs, the population may be very differently constituted from what it is at normal times. Such types of migration are however for Census purposes of very little value and it might be wise if all migration were considered as being periodic, semi-permanent and permanent only. Examples of these types in this Presidency are :—

(1) *Periodic.*—The seasonal influx of Balochi and Pashto speakers into Upper Sind for the clearance of silt from the canals, and the movement of labour into agricultural areas at the time of harvest.

(2) *Semi-permanent.*—The recruitment of the labour supply of the Bombay mills from the Ratnagiri district and from the United Provinces where the migrants remain in Bombay for several years but never sever altogether their bond with their home villages, to which they will eventually return.

(3) *Permanent.*—The population of most cities contains a real proportion, of permanent migrants, persons who have left the countryside or the small village to live permanently in a town. Bombay City provides many instances of permanent migration of persons from most parts of Bombay Presidency.

A rough general index of what sort of immigration is taking place is afforded by the proportion of females in the immigrant population. In casual migration due to marriage arrangements between adjacent villages the male and female population will usually be unevenly divided one way or the other. In temporary and periodic migration the males are usually greatly in excess. In permanent and semi-permanent migration the proportions of the sexes are approximately equal. Birthplace, therefore, unsatisfactory in itself as a criterion of migration, may, if used with other information, form an important source of knowledge. The statistics collected in the present chapter and thus applied have two main uses (*a*) they enable the natural growth of population in the Presidency to be ascertained and (*b*) they show the extent to which the people move from one part of the country to another. In addition the statistics throw some light upon the manner in which the large cities are being continually recruited from the mofussil and from distant parts of India, and they also facilitate the drawing of conclusions as to the supply of labour for industrial and agricultural pursuits.

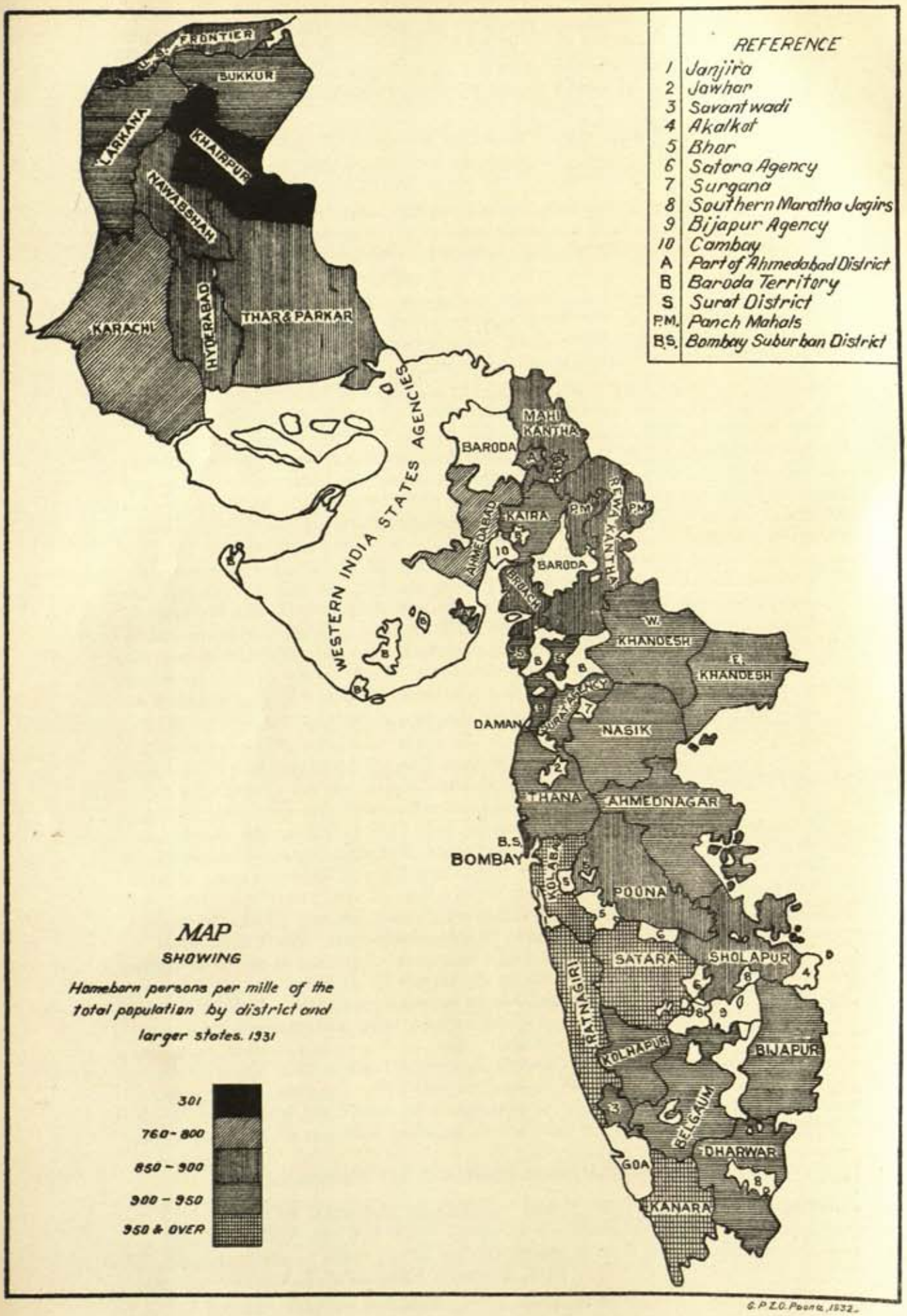
5. *Utility of the birthplace figures.*—The chief features of the figures are :—(1) they prove the extent to which the population of the Bombay Presidency is home-born and continues to reside near the places of birth : (2) they prove that of immigrants by far the largest number come from localities contiguous to the place of birth : (3) the comparative unimportance of extra-India immigration is very clearly demonstrated : (4) they indicate that the Bombay Presidency draws its Indian immigrants, other than those from contiguous areas, mostly from certain definite areas and that immigration of this kind follows particular currents which are fairly constant : (5) the emigration figures are naturally incomplete as compared with the immigration figures and it is not very easy drawing conclusions of value from them. Any conclusions of value in respect of emigration can most safely be drawn in the All-India Report which is able to summarise the conclusions drawn from a comparison of the figures of the various provinces, none of which has in itself any machinery capable of dealing with emigration as a whole : (6) as regards emigration from the Presidency to foreign countries the statistics are still more unsatisfactory and no really valuable results are possible in respect of them till some international system of Census comparison can be evolved by international agreement. For this at present the world is far from ready. In the circumstances the figures of emigration from Bombay Presidency to foreign countries must be regarded as being at the best a very fragmentary description of the case.

## SECTION II—THE HOME-BORN POPULATION.

6. *Size of the Home-born population.*—Out of every 1,000 persons enumerated in Bombay Presidency 953·4 were born in the district of enumeration, 35·6 in contiguous parts of other provinces and states, 9·5 in non-contiguous parts of other provinces and states and 1·5 outside India.

If Bombay City be eliminated from consideration, as it tends to attract immigration of a cosmopolitan kind not typical of the Presidency as a whole, the following is the result for every 1,000 persons enumerated.

963·3 Born in the Presidency.
30·6 Born in contiguous provinces and states.
5·1 Born in non-contiguous provinces and states.
1·0 Born outside India.




G.P.Z.O. Poona, 1932.

In 1911 it was suggested that the stay-at-home character of the population was explicable on the following grounds :—

(1) the effect for several generations of peace and settled administration under British rule :

(2) the caste system, which discourages the crossing of certain geographical boundaries :

(3) the predominance of agriculture, a stay-at-home occupation, in the general economic scheme :

(4) the absence of movement due to the ryot's ignorance of what is beyond the confines of the ryot's very limited horizon. All these influences are certainly at work to-day ; but it is undeniable that the force of some of them is less than it used to be, particularly (2) and (4).

Moreover it would be instructive to know to what extent the population of all countries is stay-at-home. It is by no means unlikely that almost every country would reproduce the features found in this respect in Bombay Presidency. It remains true that the vast majority of people everywhere must continue to live near their birthplace, where their families and friends are and where most likely they have the best chance of finding congenial occupation.

7. *Proportion of the stay-at-home population.*—In statement No. 1 which follows, the extent to which the population of Bombay Presidency by local areas is stay-at-home is clearly revealed. The statement shows also how far immigration, to whatever extent it exists, is practically monopolised by immigration from contiguous areas. Statement No. 2 shows the percentage of the home-born population by each unit adopted for the Census.

STATEMENT No. 1.

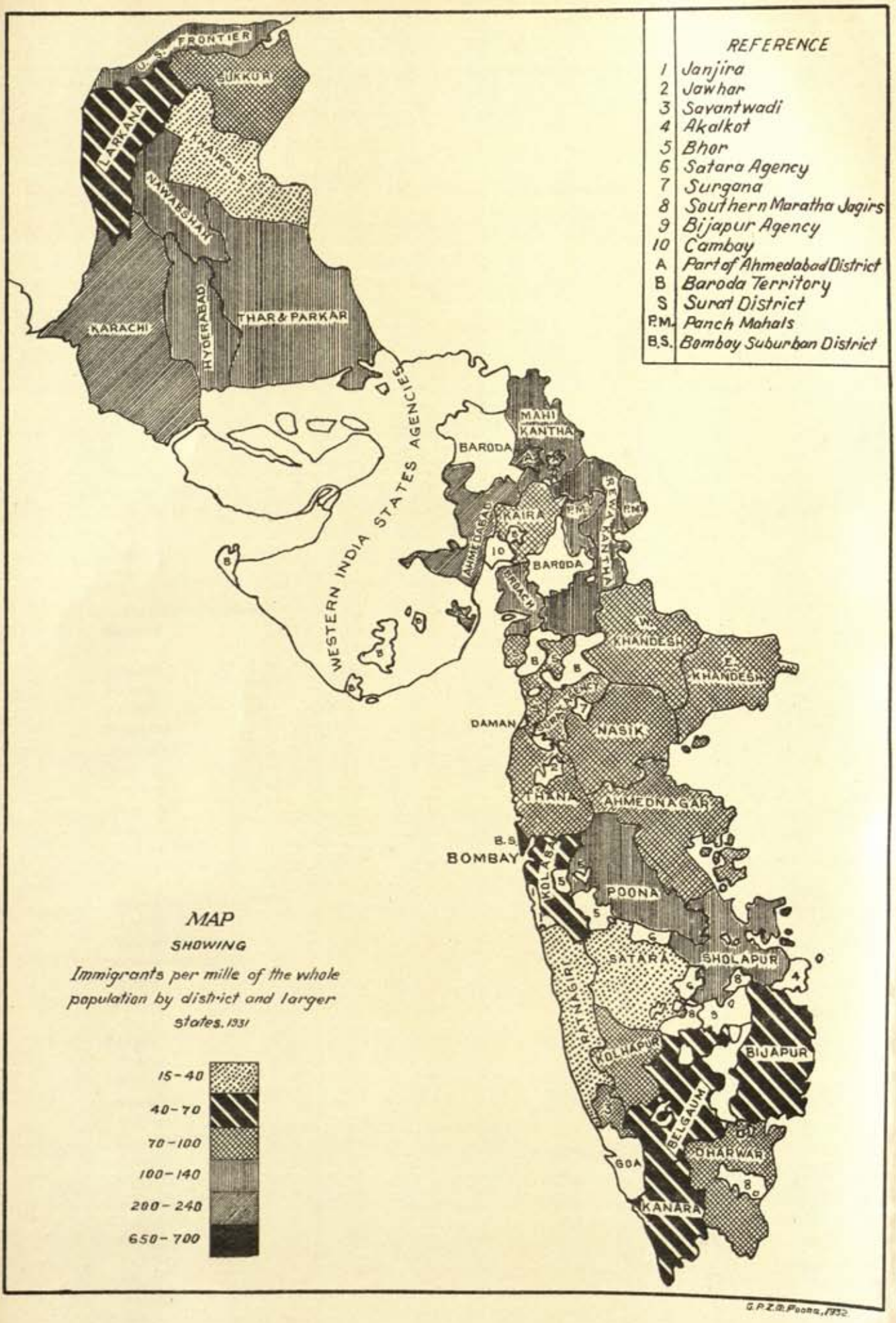
*Proportion of the Stay-at-Home Population, and number of the foreign born population in thousands.*

| Enumerated in. | Born in India excluding Aden. | Born in Bombay Presidency. | Percentage of Column 3 to Column 2. | Born in Provinces and States in India beyond Bombay. | Born in Provinces and States adjacent to Bombay. | Percentage of Column 6 to Column 5. | Born in British provinces adjacent to Bombay. | Born in States adjacent to Bombay. | Born in Other provinces and States in India. | Born in French and Portuguese Settlements in India. | Born in India unspecified. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. | 26,232 | 25,046 | 95·5 | 1,186 | 915 | 77·2 | 242 | 673 | 190 | 59 | 22 |
| British Districts .. .. | 21,765 | 20,677 | 95·0 | 1,088 | 825 | 75·8 | 238 | 587 | 188 | 54 | 21 |
| Bombay City .. .. .. | 1,146 | 857 | 74·8 | 289 | 146 | 50·5 | 36 | 110 | 102 | 39 | 3 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. | 923 | 778 | 84·3 | 145 | 129 | 89·0 | 4 | 125 | 14 | .. | 1 |
| Broach .. .. .. | 334 | 313 | 93·7 | 21 | 20 | 95·2 | .. | 20 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Kaira .. .. .. | 741 | 709 | 95·7 | 33 | 31 | 93·9 | .. | 31 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. | 454 | 434 | 95·6 | 20 | 16 | 80·0 | .. | 16 | 2 | .. | 2 |
| Surat .. .. .. | 693 | 660 | 95·2 | 32 | 28 | 87·5 | 1 | 27 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Thana .. .. .. | 836 | 822 | 98·3 | 14 | 9 | 64·3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. | 987 | 952 | 96·5 | 34 | 33 | 97·1 | 3 | 30 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. | 1,206 | 1,159 | 96·1 | 47 | 40 | 85·1 | 22 | 18 | 7 | .. | .. |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. | 772 | 762 | 98·7 | 10 | 8 | 80·0 | 3 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 999 | 979 | 98·0 | 21 | 14 | 66·7 | 3 | 11 | 6 | .. | .. |
| Poona .. .. .. | 1,166 | 1,135 | 97·3 | 31 | 22 | 71·0 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Satara .. .. .. | 1,179 | 1,178 | 99·9 | 2 | 1 | 50·0 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | 877 | 818 | 93·3 | 60 | 59 | 98·3 | 3 | 56 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Bombay Suburban District .. | 179 | 157 | 87·7 | 22 | 10 | 45·5 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. | 1,076 | 1,070 | 99·4 | 6 | 4 | 66·7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Bijapur .. .. .. | 869 | 852 | 98·0 | 17 | 17 | 100·0 | 1 | 16 | .. | .. | .. |
| Dharwar .. .. .. | 1,102 | 1,060 | 96·2 | 43 | 42 | 97·7 | 15 | 27 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Kanara .. .. .. | 418 | 408 | 97·6 | 9 | 7 | 77·8 | 4 | 2 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | 629 | 624 | 99·2 | 4 | 3 | 75·0 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. | 1,302 | 1,301 | 99·9 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | 663 | 629 | 94·9 | 34 | 29 | 85·3 | 8 | 21 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 648 | 589 | 90·9 | 59 | 44 | 74·6 | 41 | 3 | 15 | .. | .. |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 690 | 667 | 96·6 | 22 | 20 | 90·9 | 18 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. | 496 | 470 | 94·8 | 26 | 21 | 80·8 | 8 | 13 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 621 | 589 | 94·8 | 32 | 26 | 81·3 | 22 | 3 | 7 | .. | .. |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. | 468 | 433 | 92·5 | 35 | 30 | 85·7 | 8 | 22 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. | 290 | 274 | 94·5 | 16 | 15 | 93·8 | 15 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. | 4,467 | 4,369 | 96·5 | 98 | 90 | 91·8 | 4 | 86 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Cambay .. .. .. | 88 | 80 | 90·9 | 7 | 7 | 100·0 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mahikantha Agency .. .. | 518 | 490 | 94·6 | 28 | 28 | 100·0 | .. | 28 | .. | .. | .. |
| Idar .. .. .. | 263 | 256 | 97·3 | 7 | 7 | 100·0 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| Rest of the Mahikantha Agency .. | 255 | 234 | 91·8 | 22 | 21 | 95·5 | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. |
| Rewakantha Agency .. .. | 888 | 851 | 95·8 | 37 | 35 | 94·6 | 1 | 34 | .. | .. | .. |
| Kolhapur .. .. .. | 957 | 956 | 99·9 | 1 | 1 | 100·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Khairpur .. .. .. | 227 | 226 | 99·6 | 1 | 1 | 100·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

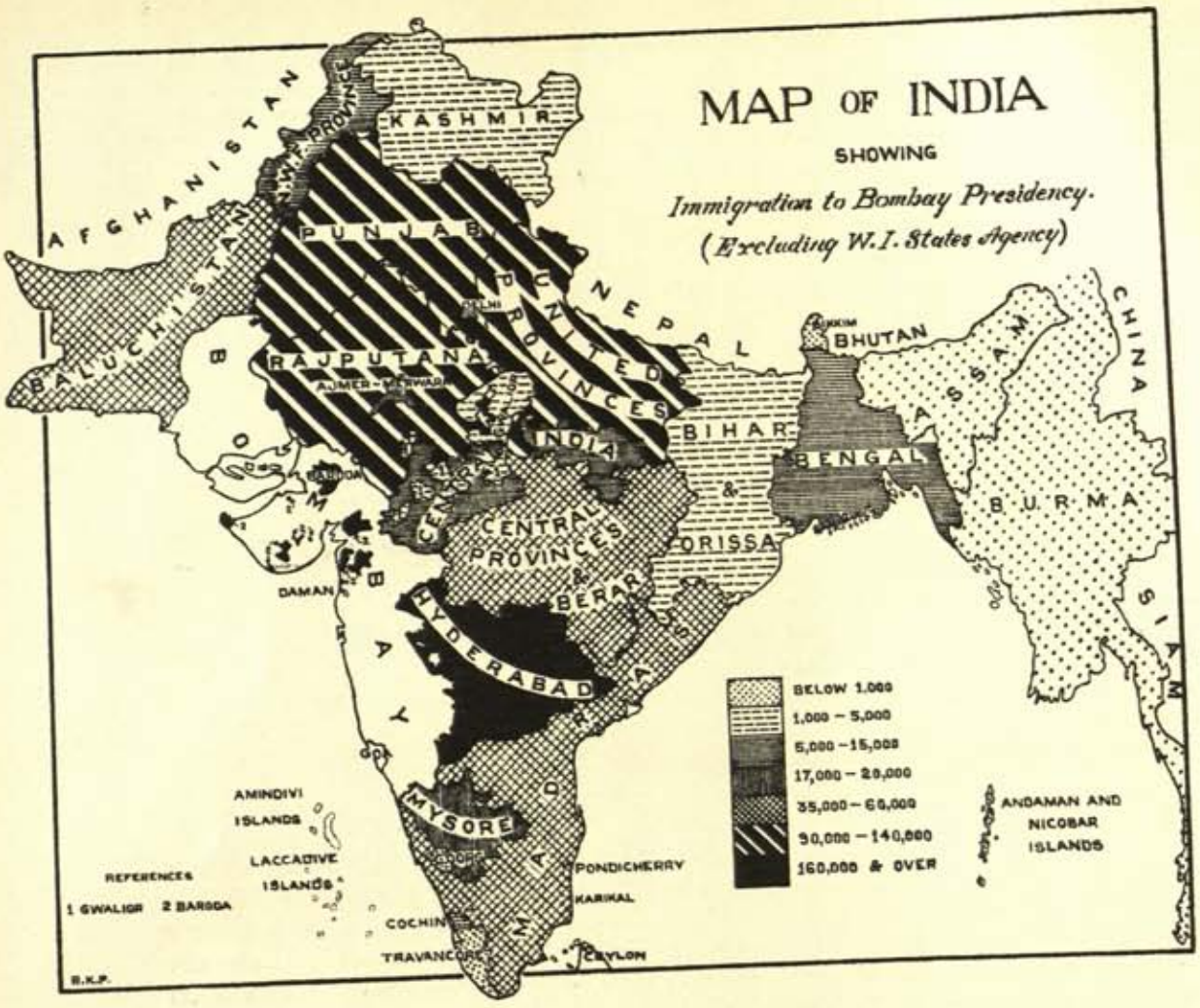
STATEMENT No. 2.

*Percentage of the population born in various places in the Presidency to the total population of the unit.*

| Districts. | Born in the District (Home born) | British Territory (elsewhere in the Presidency). | Bombay States and Agencies. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **British Districts** .. .. .. .. .. | 85·8 | 7·9 | 1·2 |
| Bombay City .. .. .. .. .. | 24·6 | 9·8 | 2·4 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. .. | 78·3 | 4·7 | 1·3 |
| Broach .. .. .. .. .. | 88·2 | 4·7 | 0·7 |
| Kaira .. .. .. .. .. | 91·2 | 3·0 | 1·5 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. .. .. | 89·6 | 1·9 | 4·0 |
| Surat .. .. .. .. .. | 92·2 | 2·2 | 0·8 |
| Thana .. .. .. .. .. | 91·7 | 5·4 | 1·1 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. .. .. | 92·3 | 3·9 | 0·2 |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. .. .. | 92·8 | 3·2 | 0·07 |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. .. .. | 92·2 | 6·3 | 0·1 |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. .. | 92·7 | 4·8 | 0·4 |
| Poona .. .. .. .. .. | 87·3 | 8·4 | 1·2 |
| Satara .. .. .. .. .. | 96·3 | 1·5 | 2·0 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. .. .. | 86·4 | 4·7 | 2·1 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. .. .. .. | 30·1 | 51·7 | 5·6 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. .. .. | 93·2 | 1·7 | 4·4 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. .. .. | 94·7 | 1·7 | 1·6 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. .. .. | 91·5 | 3·5 | 1·1 |
| Kanara .. .. .. .. .. | 95·5 | 2·1 | 0·1 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. .. | 95·8 | 2·6 | 0·9 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. .. | 98·3 | 0·7 | 0·8 |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. .. | 88·9 | 5·7 | 0·1 |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. .. | 76·3 | 13·9 | 0·4 |
| Larkana .. .. .. .. .. | 94·1 | 2·1 | 0·3 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. .. .. | 88·7 | 5·0 | 0·8 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. .. | 92·2 | 1·7 | 0·5 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. .. .. | 89·2 | 3·1 | 0·2 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. .. .. | 89·9 | 3·9 | 0·1 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** .. .. .. .. | **88·4** | **7·3** | **1·9** |
| Cambay .. .. .. .. .. | 84·7 | 6·8 | 0·06 |
| Mahikantha Agency .. .. .. .. .. | 89·1 | 3·9 | 1·4 |
| Rewakantha Agency .. .. .. .. .. | 88·4 | 4·1 | 3·3 |
| Jawhar .. .. .. .. .. | 96·1 | 2·9 | 0·2 |
| Janjira .. .. .. .. .. | 96·8 | 2·6 | 0·2 |
| Bhor .. .. .. .. .. | 89·7 | 9·8 | 0·3 |
| Aundh .. .. .. .. .. | 73·1 | 21·7 | 5·0 |
| Phaltan .. .. .. .. .. | 79·9 | 16·3 | 3·6 |
| Akalkot .. .. .. .. .. | 87·8 | 5·3 | 0·8 |
| Sawantwadi .. .. .. .. .. | 92·7 | 5·8 | 0·06 |
| Kolhapur .. .. .. .. .. | 93·0 | 5·9 | 0·9 |
| Kurundwad (Senior) .. .. .. .. .. | 78·0 | 17·2 | 4·6 |
| Kurundwad (Junior) .. .. .. .. .. | 78·5 | 15·7 | 2·1 |
| Miraj (Senior) .. .. .. .. .. | 80·5 | 15·4 | 3·0 |
| Miraj (Junior) .. .. .. .. .. | 75·1 | 17·4 | 6·7 |
| Jamkhandi .. .. .. .. .. | 80·3 | 18·6 | 0·9 |
| Mudhol .. .. .. .. .. | 86·8 | 12·8 | 0·8 |
| Ramdurg .. .. .. .. .. | 78·6 | 19·6 | 1·5 |
| Sangli .. .. .. .. .. | 73·4 | 18·3 | 3·8 |
| Wadijhagir .. .. .. .. .. | 78·5 | 13·7 | 7·7 |
| Jath .. .. .. .. .. | 90·1 | 6·6 | 3·1 |
| Bansda .. .. .. .. .. | 83·9 | 7·6 | 2·8 |
| Dharampur .. .. .. .. .. | 94·3 | 3·9 | 0·6 |
| Sachin .. .. .. .. .. | 88·9 | 1·8 | 0·5 |
| Dangs .. .. .. .. .. | 89·4 | 4·7 | 2·6 |
| Khairpur .. .. .. .. .. | 97·0 | 2·3 | .... |
| Surgana .. .. .. .. .. | 95·1 | 0·04 | 0·006 |
| Savanur .. .. .. .. .. | 23·4 | 24·03 | 50·4 |




G.P.P.S.B. Poona, 1932.


MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING
Immigration to Bombay Presidency.
(Excluding W.I. States Agency)
AFGHANISTAN
BALUCHISTAN
N.W. FRONTIER PROVINCE
KASHMIR
PUNJAB
DELHI
UNITED PROVINCES
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
CHINA
RAJPUTANA
AJMER-MERWARA
BOMBAY
INDIA
BIHAR
BENGAL
BURMA
SIAM
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR
ORISSA
DAMAN
HYDERABAD
BAY OF BENGAL
MYSORE
COORG
PONDICHERRY
KARIKAL
COCHIN
TRAVANCORE
CEYLON
AMINDIVI ISLANDS
LACCADIVE ISLANDS
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS
BELOW 1,000
1,000 – 5,000
5,000 – 15,000
17,000 – 28,000
35,000 – 66,000
90,000 – 140,000
160,000 & OVER
REFERENCES
1 GWALIOR 2 BARODA
B.K.P.

## SECTION III—IMMIGRATION.

### (a) INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.

8. *The extent of Immigration.*—Subsidiary Table I shows the extent of immigration for the Bombay Presidency, British Districts and Bombay States and Agencies. Out of the total population, 25,046,301 were born in the Presidency 914,946 were born in contiguous provinces, 271,011 in non-contiguous provinces, and only 39,526 were born outside India. When the figures of immigration are examined it will be seen from Subsidiary Table III that of the number shown therein, namely 824,993, as immigrants into British Districts, the chief sources of supply are twofold (1) British Provinces and (2) States and Agencies, in almost equal proportions: British Provinces supplying 417,799 immigrants and Indian States and Agencies 407,194. Of the British Provinces the chief sources of supply are the United Provinces 135,217 (32·4 per cent.), Punjab 89,437 (21·4 per cent.), Madras 58,762 (14·0 per cent.), Central Provinces and Berar 54,375 (13·0 per cent.), Baluchistan 35,222 (8·4 per cent.) and Ajmer-Merwara 20,299 (4·9 per cent.). Of Indian States and Agencies the chief sources of immigration are Hyderabad 161,667 (39·7 per cent.), Baroda 111,846 (27·5 per cent.) and Rajputana 96,524 (23·7 per cent.). The distribution of these immigrants over the various parts of the Presidency can be ascertained from Imperial Table VI. There is no reason to think that there has been, since 1921, any great difference in the distribution of the immigrants coming from these various sources. Each of the chief sources of immigration will be dealt with now briefly in turn.

9. *Sources of Immigration*—

(i) *United Provinces.*—The number of immigrants has risen from 112,466 in 1921 to 135,217 in 1931, an increase of 22,721. In 1921 immigrants from the United Provinces were found to the extent of over 50 per cent. of their number in Bombay City, and to about one-twelfth of their number in Karachi; next came Thana, including the Bombay Suburban District, and Ahmedabad, but considerable numbers were found also in Surat, East and West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Sukkur and Kathiawar. They were known to be chiefly city workers but were also found dispersed throughout the Presidency. In this respect the immigrants from the United Provinces were like the immigrants from Rajputana and unlike all the other immigrants, who tend to be found in the areas nearest to their own part of the country. Imperial Table VI shows the districts and states where the immigrant population is large. The United Provinces immigrants are classed under II (*b*) in the Imperial Table VI. Among districts returning relatively high figures under this heading in 1931 are Bombay City 83,000, Ahmedabad 12,000, East Khandesh 5,000, Nasik 3,000, Hyderabad 2,000, Karachi 12,000, and Sukkur 3,000.

(ii) *Punjab.*—The number of Punjab immigrants has risen by 33,834 since 1921 from 55,603 to 89,437. Most of these are, as in 1911, in Sind and Bombay City and a number may be in Cantonment areas. The increase may be explained perhaps partly by canal development in Sind where Punjabis are settling down semi-permanently or permanently. All the Sind Districts show large numbers of immigrants from contiguous parts of India especially from Baluchistan and Rajputana as well as from the Punjab. But in Karachi, Sukkur and Thar Parkar Districts Punjabis are more numerous than Baluchis and immigrants from Rajputana. The number of Punjabis may be expected greatly to increase with the development of cultivation as a result of the opening of the Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur.

(iii) *Madras.*—The number of immigrants from Madras has increased since 1921 by 14,732 from 44,039 to 58,762. Most of this migration is believed to be of a more or less permanent type and Madrasis are found chiefly in Bombay City and in Dharwar and Kanara Districts. It is notable that Dharwar District shows an immigrant population from other provinces and States of forty-three thousand persons, fifteen thousand of whom come from Madras Presidency. There are 21 thousand Madrasis in Bombay City.

(iv) *Central Provinces.*—The number of immigrants has increased since 1921 by 23,619 from 30,756 to 54,375. The community of language and political history between the Central Provinces and parts of the Bombay Presidency explains the large amount of immigration. The immigrants are found mostly in East Khandesh, which has 21 thousand of them ; but there are 12 thousand of them in Karachi. Presumably the kind of migration differs in the case of Karachi from the case of East Khandesh. In the latter the migration is probably of the casual and periodic type, connected with the cotton harvest, but in Karachi the migration must be similar to that of the United Provinces immigrants into Bombay, that is, it must be of the semi-permanent type.

(v) *Baluchistan.*—The 1931 Census records a drop of 18,892 in the number of Baluchi immigrants, the number of whom has fallen from 54,110 to 35,222. Most of the Baluchi immigrants are in the districts of Larkana and the Upper Sind Frontier. It is not clear why the number has declined so heavily. In 1911 the number of immigrants was 70,000. It is possible that the decline is due to Baluchis settling down permanently as cultivators and that as the land is taken up the stream of immigrants looking for land is lessening. Baluchis make excellent cultivators and as they become domiciled in Sind they tend more and more to regard Sind as their home and cease to have communication with Baluchistan. This may be a case of permanent migration which is gradually reaching saturation point. The matter is one however that would repay further investigation.

(vi) *Ajmer-Merwara.*—In 1921 Mr. Sedgwick did not treat the Ajmer-Merwara and Rajputana figures of immigration separately. He lumped the two together and considered that the joint figure was reliable. The Ajmer-Merwara figures of three Censuses certainly show amazing variations which are difficult to explain. In 1911 the number of immigrants was 36,368 ; in 1921 7,644 ; and in 1931 20,299, an increase of 12,665 in ten years. The corresponding Rajputana figures are in 1911 141,251 ; in 1921 156,357 ; and in 1931 96,524, a decline in ten years of 59,833. Mr. Sedgwick thought that there must be confusion during abstraction or enumeration between Merwar, Marwar and Mewar. This is probably the correct explanation and for Census purposes Ajmer-Merwar and Rajputana should be regarded as one area supplying immigrants to Bombay Presidency. If the two figures are combined the result is that in 1921 there were 145,754 immigrants from this area, really one area geographically and socially, and 128,927 immigrants in 1931, a decrease of 16,827. Most of the immigrants from this region go to Bombay City, Ahmedabad District and Palanpur Agency but there is a good deal of dispersion amongst them similar to that noted in the case of the United Provinces immigrants. Other localities to which they go are Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat, East and West Khandesh, Nasik and the Rewakantha and Mahikantha Agencies. A good deal of this migration is of course short distance migration of a periodic and, in places, a casual kind. But in the longer distance migration there is much that is of a semi-permanent nature. The explanation is doubtless that the home lands of these immigrants are generally of a poor and arid character, which cannot easily support their population for the whole year. From this area two kinds of immigrants stream out, the periodic stream that follows the harvest into the richer lands in Gujarat and returns after the harvest is over and another stream that wanders further off, this stream consisting of persons who seek work in cities and towns and are prepared to spend most of their lives there.

(vii) *Hyderabad.*—Hyderabad State is the largest single source of immigration into Bombay Presidency. This is not surprising when its long frontier with the Presidency is considered and its geographical, linguistic and social unity with large areas in the Central Division, and the generally arid character of much of its land that marches with Bombay Presidency are taken into account. Most of the migration is in fact short distance migration of casual and periodic character and it is directed largely to a few districts only. Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Dharwar absorb most of the immigrants. The number of immigrants from Hyderabad in 1931 was 161,667 as compared with 206,842 in 1921, a decrease of 45,175. The fluctuations must be regarded as due chiefly to the economic conditions prevailing from time to time in the area of the Deccan plateau on which Hyderabad and the contiguous British districts alike lie. Hyderabad is more liable to rain shortage in this tract than British India so that there are always likely to be

violent fluctuations in the movements of population in this locality. Sholapur with its cotton mill industry supplies, of course, a good field for labour of the semipermanent type, but the field is not a large one.

(viii) *Baroda.*—The number of immigrants from Baroda fell in 1931 by 26,992 from 138,838 to 111,846. The conditions that apply to Hyderabad apply also to some extent to Baroda, that is to say there is a continual temporary interchange of population going on over short distances. But as Baroda is almost completely encircled by British territory, with many of its villages dovetailed into Bombay Presidency in inextricable confusion, there is much casual migration connected with mutual intercourse and with intermarriage between frontier villages. It is likely that in 1931 part of the decline may be connected with the non-cooperation movement and with political trouble in the Bardoli area, since this resulted in numbers of inhabitants of British India going across the Baroda border to live temporarily in State limits. Doubtless there was a more than corresponding check on the number of immigrants coming into British territory, where congress propaganda was being used to encourage the non-payment of land revenue and political and village conditions were very unsettled for many months. The Baroda immigrants are practically confined to the Gujarati-speaking area in British India and in the Bombay States and Agencies. The Deccan districts contain practically none of them ; and there are only six thousand of them in Bombay City, probably mostly traders and business people.

(ix) *Portuguese India.*—There is a considerable immigration from the Portuguese Settlements of Goa and Daman into Bombay Presidency. For purposes of social intercourse the Portuguese Settlements of Goa and Daman are to all intents and purposes part of the Bombay Presidency. In Daman the population is largely identical with that of the contiguous portion of the Surat District. Goa presents a composition of population that differs little from that of the Sawantwadi State and of those portions of the Ratnagiri, Belgaum and Kanara districts that adjoin the Portuguese possession. British India has always been regarded as the place to which ambitious inhabitants of Daman and Goa proceed to improve their source of livelihood. Of the 58,856 persons shown in Imperial Table VI as having been born in French and Portuguese Settlements in India and as enumerated in Bombay Presidency it is safe to say that almost every one must have come from Daman and Goa. Of this number 38,702 were enumerated in Bombay City and over a thousand in Poona. The only other areas showing considerable numbers were Thana and the Bombay Suburban District, that is the Bombay area, Surat District which adjoins Daman, and Belgaum and Kanara districts which march with Goa. Much of this migration is of the semipermanent type and the lure of Bombay is unmistakable. As compared with 1921 the number of immigrants from Portuguese India shows an increase of 515.

10. *Religion and sex distribution of the immigrant population.*—In the two statements which follow, (Statements No. 3 and 4), the immigrant population and the home born population are compared in respect of religious distribution and the proportions of the sexes in British districts. The proportion of the immigrants and of the home born population have also been worked out for all British districts. The chief point of interest lies in the different proportions of the sexes in different areas corresponding to the different types of migration. Thus in Kaira the female Hindu immigrants greatly out-number the males. The reason is that Kaira is an area where women are scarce in certain communities and that brides are obtained from outside British India, chiefly Baroda territory, with which Kaira is much interlaced. In Bijapur, females exceed males both among the Hindu and the Muslim immigrants ; and again the reason is connected with marriage arrangements. Bijapur is however the only instance where the female immigrants exceed the male immigrants in number. The tendency is usually very much the other way as the typical figures of the Sind districts will show. The Bombay Suburban district figures may be taken as typical of another kind of migration, that of labour to a city area, in which case the male population usually greatly exceeds the female.

STATEMENT

*Immigrants by religion—*

| District | Total Population (Immigrants). | | | Hindu. | | | Muslim. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 200,947 | 103,999 | 96,948 | 163,413 | 81,584 | 81,829 | 30,083 | 18,703 | 11,380 |
| Broach .. .. | 39,504 | 19,831 | 19,673 | 32,257 | 16,169 | 16,088 | 5,001 | 2,519 | 2,482 |
| Kaira .. .. | 65,908 | 22,898 | 43,010 | 57,884 | 19,112 | 38,772 | 5,069 | 2,629 | 2,440 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 47,177 | 22,062 | 25,115 | 36,204 | 17,003 | 19,201 | 3,967 | 2,358 | 1,609 |
| Surat .. .. | 53,987 | 28,528 | 25,459 | 41,398 | 21,435 | 19,963 | 8,551 | 4,945 | 3,606 |
| Thana .. .. | 69,442 | 41,476 | 27,966 | 56,596 | 33,173 | 23,423 | 8,144 | 5,516 | 2,898 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 75,696 | 32,017 | 43,679 | 64,385 | 25,878 | 38,507 | 6,203 | 3,272 | 2,931 |
| Khandesh East .. .. | 86,935 | 42,202 | 44,733 | 73,590 | 34,842 | 38,748 | 8,688 | 4,846 | 3,842 |
| Khandesh West .. .. | 60,057 | 29,139 | 30,918 | 50,897 | 23,991 | 26,906 | 5,955 | 3,394 | 2,561 |
| Nasik .. .. | 73,381 | 36,570 | 36,811 | 54,759 | 25,832 | 28,927 | 10,929 | 6,455 | 4,474 |
| Poona .. .. | 148,103 | 82,510 | 65,593 | 111,868 | 60,510 | 51,358 | 15,451 | 10,076 | 5,375 |
| Satara .. .. | 43,414 | 18,063 | 25,351 | 35,401 | 14,323 | 21,078 | 3,230 | 1,784 | 1,446 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 119,457 | 53,411 | 66,046 | 102,559 | 44,934 | 57,625 | 13,501 | 6,784 | 6,717 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. | 125,460 | 74,537 | 50,923 | 91,040 | 53,983 | 37,057 | 17,459 | 11,156 | 6,303 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 73,389 | 32,393 | 40,996 | 60,895 | 26,212 | 34,683 | 5,820 | 3,108 | 2,712 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 45,966 | 19,811 | 26,155 | 40,000 | 16,957 | 23,043 | 4,880 | 2,249 | 2,631 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 94,113 | 46,731 | 47,382 | 77,620 | 37,640 | 39,980 | 10,777 | 5,757 | 5,020 |
| Kanara .. .. | 18,713 | 11,894 | 6,819 | 15,639 | 9,878 | 5,761 | 1,757 | 1,225 | 532 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 26,219 | 15,085 | 11,134 | 21,190 | 11,729 | 9,461 | 2,808 | 1,854 | 954 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 21,551 | 9,751 | 11,800 | 17,960 | 8,165 | 9,795 | 2,518 | 1,044 | 1,474 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 73,001 | 44,734 | 28,267 | 46,648 | 27,018 | 19,630 | 24,763 | 16,600 | 8,163 |
| Karachi .. .. | 153,978 | 93,893 | 60,085 | 68,544 | 42,502 | 26,042 | 68,762 | 40,944 | 27,818 |
| Larkana .. .. | 40,890 | 26,294 | 14,596 | 7,681 | 5,018 | 2,663 | 32,648 | 20,888 | 11,760 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 56,053 | 33,993 | 22,060 | 28,359 | 16,802 | 11,557 | 26,635 | 16,534 | 10,101 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 48,819 | 31,225 | 17,594 | 20,131 | 12,159 | 7,972 | 25,463 | 16,900 | 8,563 |
| Thar and Parkar .. | 50,562 | 30,967 | 19,595 | 30,221 | 17,997 | 12,224 | 18,507 | 11,880 | 6,627 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 29,584 | 18,220 | 11,364 | 9,311 | 5,971 | 3,340 | 20,097 | 12,118 | 7,979 |

STATEMENT

*Home-born Population*

| District. | Total Population (Home-born). | | | Hindu. | | | Muslim. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 723,086 | 393,517 | 329,569 | 615,087 | 334,975 | 280,112 | 85,776 | 46,535 | 39,241 |
| Broach .. .. | 294,666 | 155,063 | 139,603 | 212,797 | 112,289 | 100,508 | 75,501 | 39,452 | 36,049 |
| Kaira .. .. | 675,742 | 372,206 | 303,536 | 575,357 | 319,376 | 255,981 | 69,413 | 36,486 | 32,927 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 407,349 | 214,560 | 192,789 | 261,557 | 140,103 | 121,454 | 31,519 | 16,496 | 15,023 |
| Surat .. .. | 639,626 | 319,755 | 319,871 | 571,537 | 286,605 | 284,932 | 50,506 | 24,596 | 25,910 |
| Thana .. .. | 767,183 | 389,057 | 378,126 | 704,710 | 356,715 | 347,995 | 29,327 | 15,590 | 13,737 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 912,510 | 469,169 | 443,341 | 821,767 | 422,258 | 399,509 | 44,419 | 23,011 | 21,408 |
| Khandesh East .. .. | 1,119,100 | 570,491 | 548,609 | 992,051 | 505,237 | 486,814 | 118,414 | 60,632 | 57,782 |
| Khandesh West .. .. | 711,737 | 362,661 | 349,076 | 665,899 | 339,091 | 326,808 | 33,649 | 17,212 | 16,437 |
| Nasik .. .. | 926,667 | 472,295 | 454,372 | 871,665 | 443,785 | 427,880 | 45,480 | 23,319 | 22,161 |
| Poona .. .. | 1,021,695 | 518,503 | 503,192 | 966,595 | 489,418 | 477,177 | 39,546 | 20,990 | 18,556 |
| Satara .. .. | 1,136,298 | 574,240 | 562,058 | 1,081,121 | 545,256 | 535,865 | 39,535 | 20,194 | 19,341 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 758,063 | 400,098 | 357,965 | 690,875 | 364,756 | 326,119 | 58,982 | 30,916 | 28,066 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. | 54,064 | 28,680 | 25,384 | 30,743 | 16,714 | 14,029 | 3,902 | 2,100 | 1,802 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 1,003,312 | 519,987 | 483,325 | 866,828 | 449,027 | 417,801 | 87,404 | 44,903 | 42,501 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 823,254 | 420,768 | 402,486 | 719,231 | 367,585 | 351,646 | 100,619 | 51,450 | 49,169 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 1,008,584 | 518,910 | 489,654 | 846,945 | 435,610 | 411,335 | 147,654 | 76,059 | 71,595 |
| Kanara .. .. | 399,122 | 202,191 | 196,931 | 352,749 | 179,672 | 173,077 | 28,880 | 13,815 | 15,065 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 602,502 | 299,932 | 302,570 | 571,467 | 284,901 | 286,566 | 28,198 | 13,629 | 14,569 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 1,280,976 | 599,558 | 681,418 | 1,188,535 | 558,844 | 629,691 | 84,228 | 36,735 | 47,493 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 549,923 | 327,054 | 222,869 | 152,036 | 82,588 | 69,448 | 436,157 | 243,530 | 192,627 |
| Karachi .. .. | 496,262 | 275,980 | 220,282 | 93,567 | 53,255 | 40,312 | 397,623 | 219,663 | 177,960 |
| Larkana .. .. | 652,345 | 359,411 | 293,434 | 105,389 | 56,906 | 48,453 | 545,251 | 301,346 | 243,905 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 440,559 | 245,039 | 195,520 | 87,540 | 46,607 | 40,933 | 351,111 | 197,340 | 153,771 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 574,960 | 318,087 | 256,873 | 157,336 | 84,870 | 72,466 | 414,685 | 231,584 | 183,101 |
| Thar and Parkar .. | 417,478 | 230,978 | 186,500 | 188,629 | 103,713 | 84,916 | 227,457 | 126,469 | 100,988 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 262,156 | 145,079 | 117,077 | 19,863 | 11,111 | 8,752 | 242,241 | 133,939 | 108,302 |

No. 3.

*British Districts.*

| Jain. | | | Zoroastrian. | | | Christian. | | | Tribal and Others. | | | The percentage the immigrants bear to the total population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 4,113 | 1,738 | 2,375 | 512 | 286 | 226 | 2,679 | 1,591 | 1,088 | 147 | 97 | 50 | 21·7 |
| 908 | 464 | 444 | 236 | 107 | 129 | 1,019 | 533 | 486 | 83 | 39 | 44 | 11·8 |
| 718 | 268 | 450 | 54 | 41 | 13 | 1,506 | 478 | 1,028 | 677 | 370 | 307 | 8·8 |
| 300 | 150 | 150 | 213 | 121 | 92 | 1,325 | 672 | 653 | 5,168 | 1,758 | 3,410 | 10·4 |
| 1,148 | 705 | 443 | 1,658 | 784 | 874 | 1,156 | 617 | 539 | 76 | 42 | 34 | 7·8 |
| 1,542 | 1,154 | 388 | 681 | 368 | 313 | 1,957 | 1,131 | 826 | 252 | 134 | 118 | 8·3 |
| 1,964 | 861 | 1,103 | 71 | 35 | 36 | 2,975 | 1,901 | 1,074 | 98 | 70 | 28 | 7·7 |
| 2,641 | 1,389 | 1,252 | 306 | 170 | 136 | 1,616 | 905 | 711 | 94 | 50 | 44 | 7·2 |
| 2,021 | 1,169 | 852 | 163 | 109 | 54 | 591 | 349 | 242 | 430 | 127 | 303 | 7·8 |
| 2,016 | 1,080 | 936 | 916 | 552 | 364 | 4,656 | 2,598 | 2,058 | 105 | 53 | 52 | 7·3 |
| 4,036 | 2,446 | 1,590 | 2,203 | 1,121 | 1,082 | 13,444 | 7,572 | 5,872 | 1,101 | 785 | 316 | 12·7 |
| 3,373 | 1,234 | 2,139 | 423 | 235 | 188 | 957 | 465 | 492 | 30 | 22 | 8 | 3·7 |
| 1,551 | 715 | 836 | 214 | 116 | 98 | 1,617 | 847 | 770 | 15 | 15 | .. | 13·6 |
| 1,475 | 1,047 | 428 | 2,361 | 1,157 | 1,204 | 12,553 | 6,820 | 5,733 | 572 | 374 | 198 | 69·9 |
| 3,679 | 1,481 | 2,198 | 114 | 60 | 54 | 2,827 | 1,484 | 1,343 | 54 | 48 | 6 | 6·8 |
| 776 | 473 | 303 | 43 | 21 | 22 | 265 | 111 | 154 | 2 | .. | 2 | 5·3 |
| 1,679 | 1,180 | 499 | 150 | 80 | 70 | 3,682 | 1,963 | 1,719 | 205 | 111 | 94 | 8·5 |
| 116 | 80 | 36 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 1,195 | 708 | 487 | .. | .. | .. | 4·5 |
| 1,338 | 1,023 | 315 | 202 | 108 | 94 | 458 | 271 | 187 | 223 | 100 | 123 | 4·1 |
| 106 | 77 | 29 | 18 | 14 | 4 | 938 | 440 | 498 | 11 | 11 | .. | 1·7 |
| 20 | 11 | 9 | 28 | 20 | 8 | 609 | 397 | 212 | 933 | 688 | 245 | 11·1 |
| 565 | 330 | 235 | 2,186 | 1,148 | 1,038 | 10,703 | 6,954 | 3,749 | 3,218 | 2,015 | 1,203 | 23·7 |
| 1 | 1 | .. | 6 | 4 | 2 | 106 | 76 | 30 | 448 | 307 | 141 | 5·9 |
| 1 | 1 | .. | 8 | 5 | 3 | 95 | 57 | 38 | 955 | 594 | 361 | 11·3 |
| 1 | 1 | .. | 71 | 40 | 31 | 673 | 383 | 290 | 2,480 | 1,742 | 738 | 7·8 |
| 57 | 30 | 27 | 3 | 3 | .. | 92 | 62 | 30 | 1,682 | 995 | 687 | 10·8 |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | 21 | 16 | 5 | 149 | 111 | 38 | 10·1 |

No. 4.

*by religions.*

| Jain. | | | Zoroastrian. | | | Christian. | | | Tribal and Others. | | | The percentage the Home-born population bears to the total population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| 17,557 | 9,449 | 8,108 | 885 | 490 | 395 | 3,593 | 1,964 | 1,629 | 188 | 104 | 84 | 78·3 |
| 1,914 | 1,074 | 840 | 1,854 | 843 | 1,011 | 1,907 | 1,035 | 872 | 693 | 370 | 323 | 88·2 |
| 5,289 | 2,796 | 2,493 | 21 | 3 | 18 | 25,582 | 13,503 | 12,079 | 80 | 42 | 38 | 91·2 |
| 1,649 | 824 | 825 | 37 | 23 | 14 | 2,618 | 1,313 | 1,305 | 109,969 | 55,801 | 54,168 | 89·6 |
| 7,480 | 3,848 | 3,632 | 8,889 | 4,109 | 4,780 | 1,211 | 596 | 615 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 92·2 |
| 906 | 526 | 380 | 2,339 | 1,058 | 1,281 | 29,565 | 14,993 | 14,572 | 336 | 175 | 161 | 91·7 |
| 13,097 | 7,119 | 5,978 | 74 | 43 | 31 | 32,483 | 16,391 | 16,092 | 670 | 347 | 323 | 92·3 |
| 6,980 | 3,790 | 3,190 | 54 | 32 | 22 | 624 | 296 | 328 | 977 | 504 | 473 | 92·8 |
| 2,858 | 1,556 | 1,302 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 1,043 | 525 | 518 | 8,270 | 4,265 | 4,005 | 92·2 |
| 6,009 | 3,305 | 2,704 | 96 | 60 | 36 | 1,714 | 981 | 733 | 1,703 | 845 | 858 | 92·7 |
| 7,964 | 4,398 | 3,566 | 1,270 | 610 | 660 | 5,762 | 2,821 | 2,941 | 558 | 266 | 292 | 87·3 |
| 13,849 | 7,848 | 6,001 | 76 | 34 | 42 | 1,710 | 905 | 805 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 96·3 |
| 6,336 | 3,532 | 2,804 | 116 | 58 | 58 | 1,743 | 831 | 912 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 86·4 |
| 162 | 103 | 59 | 1,454 | 763 | 691 | 17,721 | 8,946 | 8,775 | 82 | 54 | 28 | 30·1 |
| 43,981 | 23,528 | 20,453 | 35 | 18 | 17 | 5,060 | 2,509 | 2,551 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 93·2 |
| 2,393 | 1,243 | 1,150 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 996 | 482 | 514 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 94·7 |
| 9,037 | 4,643 | 4,394 | 75 | 35 | 40 | 4,727 | 2,492 | 2,235 | 126 | 71 | 55 | 91·5 |
| 977 | 525 | 452 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 16,509 | 8,175 | 8,334 | .. | .. | .. | 95·5 |
| 290 | 165 | 125 | 40 | 11 | 29 | 769 | 377 | 392 | 1,738 | 849 | 889 | 95·9 |
| 2,018 | 1,002 | 1,016 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 6,183 | 2,968 | 3,215 | 4 | 4 | .. | 98·3 |
| 167 | 78 | 89 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 162 | 86 | 76 | 1,398 | 770 | 628 | 88·9 |
| 64 | 36 | 28 | 1,178 | 614 | 564 | 2,449 | 1,353 | 1,096 | 1,981 | 1,059 | 922 | 76·3 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 12 | 2 | 2,221 | 1,147 | 1,074 | 94·1 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 35 | 18 | 17 | 1,873 | 1,074 | 799 | 88·7 |
| 1 | 1 | .. | 52 | 30 | 22 | 154 | 97 | 57 | 2,732 | 1,505 | 1,227 | 92·2 |
| 263 | 142 | 121 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 12 | 8 | 1,109 | 642 | 467 | 89·2 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 52 | 29 | 23 | 89·9 |

In statement No. 5 given below the percentage of each religion amongst immigrants is given for divisions and districts. Apart from the Sind districts, where the proportion of Mussulman immigrants is naturally high, the districts returning the largest proportion of Mussulman immigrants are Nasik, Ahmedabad and the Bombay Suburban District. Nasik District contains Malegaon which is a predominantly Mussulman town inhabited by weavers who have come from the United Provinces. Ahmedabad is a centre of Mussulman activity and has been since the days of the Gujarat Sultans. The Bombay Suburban District has large Mussulman enclaves in Bandra and Kurla. The butchers' trade is largely in the hands of Mussulmans there.

This statement may be compared with the statement below (statement No. 6) which gives the corresponding figures for the home born population.

STATEMENT No. 5.

*Percentage of population of Immigrants by religion to the total population of Immigrants.*

| District and Division. | Hindu. | Muslim. | Jain. | Zoroastrian. | Christian. | Tribal and Other. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **British Districts** .. | **72·8** | **20.0** | **1·9** | **0·8** | **3·5** | **1·0** | |
| **Northern Division** .. | **81·3** | **12·8** | **1·8** | **0·7** | **2·0** | **1·4** | |
| Ahmedabad .. | 81·32 | 14·0 | 2·0 | 0·25 | 1·33 | 0·1 | |
| Broach .. | 81·6 | 12·7 | 2·3 | 0·6 | 2·6 | 0·2 | |
| Kaira .. | 87·8 | 7·7 | 1·1 | 0·08 | 2·3 | 1·02 | |
| Panch Mahals .. | 76·74 | 8·41 | 0·64 | 0·45 | 2·8 | 10·96 | |
| Surat .. | 76·7 | 15·8 | 2·1 | 3·06 | 2·2 | 0·14 | |
| Thana .. | 81·5 | 12·1 | 2·2 | 1·0 | 2·8 | 0·4 | |
| **Central Division** .. | **79·9** | **11·1** | **2·6** | **0·9** | **5·2** | **0·3** | |
| Ahmednagar .. | 85·1 | 8·2 | 2·6 | .. | 3·9 | *0·2 | *Includes Zoroastrian. |
| Khandesh East .. | 84·6 | 10·0 | 3·0 | *0·5 | 1·9 | .. | *Includes Tribal and other. |
| Khandesh West .. | 84·7 | 9·9 | 3·4 | 0·3 | 1·0 | 0·7 | |
| Nasik .. | 74·6 | 14·9 | 2·8 | 1·3 | 6·3 | 0·1 | |
| Poona .. | 75·53 | 10·43 | 2·73 | 1·49 | 9·08 | 0·74 | |
| Satara .. | 81·6 | 7·4 | 7·8 | *1·0 | 2·2 | .. | *Includes Tribal and other. |
| Sholapur .. | 85·8 | 11·3 | 1·3 | *0·2 | 1·4 | .. | * Do. |
| Bombay Suburban District. | 72·6 | 13·9 | 1·0 | 1·9 | 10·0 | 0·5 | |
| **Southern Division** .. | **83·3** | **10·2** | **2·8** | **0·2** | **3·3** | **0·2** | |
| Belgaum .. | 83·0 | 7·9 | 5·0 | *0·2 | 3·9 | .. | *Includes Tribal and other. |
| Bijapur .. | 87·0 | 10·6 | 1·7 | *0·1 | 0·6 | .. | * Do. |
| Dharwar .. | 82·5 | 11·5 | 1·8 | *0·3 | 3·9 | .. | * Do. |
| Kanara .. | 83·6 | 9·4 | *0·6 | .. | 6·3 | .. | *Includes Zoroastrian. |
| Kolaba .. | 80·8 | 10·7 | 5·1 | .. | 1·8 | *1·6 | Do. |
| Ratnagiri .. | 83·3 | 11·7 | 0·5 | *0·1 | 4·4 | .. | *Includes Tribal and other. |
| **Sind** .. | **46·6** | **47·9** | **0·2** | **0·5** | **2·8** | **2·0** | |
| Hyderabad .. | 63·9 | 33·92 | .. | *0·07 | 0·83 | 1·28 | *Includes Jain. |
| Karachi .. | 44·5 | 44·6 | 0·4 | 1·4 | 7·0 | 2·1 | |
| Larkana .. | 18·8 | 79·8 | .. | .. | *0·3 | 1·1 | *Includes Jain and Zoroastrian. |
| Nawabshah .. | 50·6 | 47·5 | .. | .. | *0·2 | 1·7 | * Do. |
| Sukkur .. | 40·1 | 52·2 | .. | *0·2 | 1·4 | 5·1 | *Includes Jain. |
| Thar and Parkar .. | 59·9 | 36·6 | *0·1 | .. | 0·1 | 3·3 | *Includes Zoroastrian. |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 31·47 | 67·93 | .. | .. | *0·1 | 0·5 | *Includes Jain and Zoroastrian. |

STATEMENT No. 6.

*Percentage of Home-born by religion to total population of Home-born persons.*

| District and Division. | Hindu. | Muslim. | Jain. | Zoroastrian. | Christian. | Tribal and Other. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **British Districts excluding Bombay City.** | **77·07** | **20·4** | **0·81** | **0·09** | **0·9** | **0·73** | |
| **Northern Division** .. | **83·8** | **9·8** | **1·0** | **0·4** | **2·0** | **3·0** | |
| Ahmedabad .. | 85·07 | 11·9 | 2·4 | 0·1 | 0·5 | 0·03 | |
| Broach .. | 72·21 | 25·62 | 0·65 | 0·63 | 0·65 | 0·24 | |
| Kaira .. | 85·1 | 10·3 | 0·8 | .. | 3·79 | *0·01 | *Includes Zoroastrian. |
| Panch Mahals .. | 64·2 | 7·7 | 0·4 | .. | *0·7 | 27·0 | * Do. |
| Surat .. | 89·3 | 7·9 | 1·2 | 1·4 | *0·2 | .. | *Includes Tribal and other. |
| Thana .. | 91·86 | 3·8 | 0·1 | 0·3 | 3·9 | 0·04 | |
| **Central Division** .. | **92·2** | **5·9** | **0·9** | **0·04** | **0·9** | **0·06** | |
| Ahmednagar .. | 90·1 | 4·9 | 1·4 | .. | 3·5 | *0·1 | *Includes Zoroastrian. |
| Khandesh East .. | 88·65 | 10·6 | 0·6 | .. | *0·06 | 0·09 | * Do. |
| Khandesh West .. | 93·6 | 4·7 | 0·4 | .. | *0·1 | 1·2 | * Do. |
| Nasik .. | 94·0 | 5·0 | 0·6 | .. | 0·2 | *0·2 | * Do. |
| Poona .. | 94·7 | 3·87 | 0·78 | 0·1 | 0·5 | 0·05 | |
| Satara .. | 95·2 | 3·5 | 1·2 | .. | *0·1 | .. | *Includes Zoroastrian, Tribal and other. |
| Sholapur .. | 91·14 | 7·8 | *0·84 | 0·02 | 0·2 | .. | *Includes Tribal and other. |
| Bombay Suburban District. | 56·9 | 7·2 | *0·4 | 2·7 | 32·8 | .. | * Do. |
| **Southern Division** .. | **88·8** | **9·3** | **1·2** | .. | **0·66** | ***0·04** | *Includes Zoroastrian. |
| Belgaum .. | 86·4 | 8·7 | 4·4 | .. | *0·5 | .. | *Includes Zoroastrian, Tribal and other. |
| Bijapur .. | 87·4 | 12·2 | 0·3 | .. | *0·1 | .. | * Do. |
| Dharwar .. | 84·0 | 14·6 | 0·9 | .. | *0·5 | .. | * Do. |
| Kanara .. | 88·4 | 7·2 | *0·3 | .. | 4·1 | .. | *Includes Zoroastrian. |
| Kolaba .. | 94·85 | 4·7 | *0·05 | .. | 0·1 | 0·3 | * Do. |
| Ratnagiri .. | 92·7 | 6·6 | *0·2 | .. | 0·5 | .. | *Includes Zoroastrian, Tribal and other. |
| **Sind** .. | **23·42** | **76·12** | .. | ***0·05** | **0·08** | **0·33** | *Includes Jain. |
| Hyderabad .. | 25·8 | 73·9 | *0·1 | .. | .. | 0·2 | *Includes Zoroastrian, and Christian. |
| Karachi .. | 18·9 | 80·0 | .. | *0·2 | 0·5 | 0·4 | *Includes Jain. |
| Larkana .. | 16·1 | 83·6 | .. | .. | .. | *0·3 | *Includes Christian. |
| Nawabshah .. | 19·9 | 79·7 | .. | .. | .. | *0·4 | Do. |
| Sukkur .. | 27·36 | 72·12 | .. | .. | *0·04 | 0·48 | *Includes Jain and Zoroastrian. |
| Thar and Parkar .. | 45·2 | 54·5 | 0·1 | .. | .. | *0·2 | *Includes Christian. |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 7·58 | 92·4 | .. | .. | .. | 0·02 | |

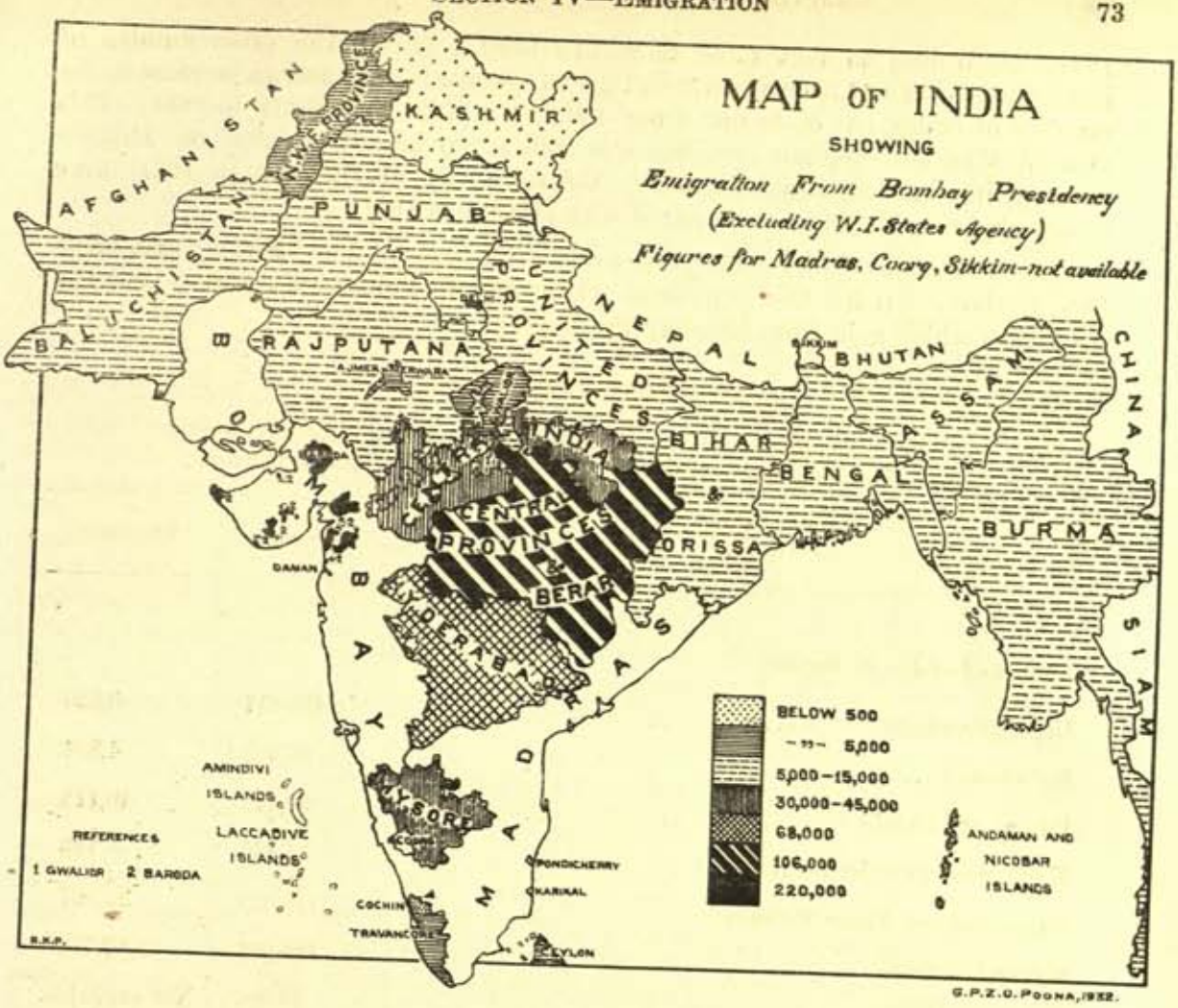
A comparison will show that in all divisions except Sind the Mussulman rate for immigrants is higher than for home-borns. In the Northern Division it is 12·8 as against 9·8 : in the Central Division 11·1 as against 5·9 : and in the Southern Division it is 10·2 as against 9·3. In Sind on the other hand it is only 47·9 as against 76·12. The reason is the high percentage of Hindu immigrants into the Karachi, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar districts. This is due partly to Karachi City's cosmopolitan appeal, and partly to the colonisation of large areas in Lower and Middle Sind by Hindus and Sikhs from the Punjab and to the Hindu invasion, from Rajputana, of the Thar Parkar District. Apart from these instances the Mussulman supremacy in Sind in the matter of the higher proportion of Mussulman immigrants remains unchallenged.

### (*b*) NON-INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.

11. *Number of non-Indian Immigrants.*—The non-Indian immigrants can be conveniently divided into two classes, Asiatic and Non-Asiatic. The amount of immigration from Asiatic countries into Bombay Presidency is small and what there is, is extremely localised. The total number of Asiatic immigrants was only 21,848 in 1931, equal to only 0·08 per cent. of the total population. The amount of immigration from Non-Asiatic countries is smaller still. It was only 17,678 in 1931 or 0·06 per cent. of the total population ; of this number 14,752 were born in Europe, 1,685 in Africa, 943 in America and 298 in Australasia. Of the 22 thousand Asiatic foreigners, 11 thousand came from Afghanistan and most of them are in Sind, though Bombay City has one thousand of them. Of the fifteen thousand persons born in Europe enumerated in Bombay Presidency, seven thousand are in Bombay City, three thousand in Poona, and one thousand each in Ahmednagar, Nasik and Karachi. Apart from Bombay and Karachi the distribution is mostly accounted for by British troops in Cantonment areas. The number of persons of other nationalities is too small to require comment. Imperial Table VI gives all the information in respect of them that is necessary. For comparison the figures for 1921 and 1931 are given below in respect of Asiatic and Non-Asiatic immigrants into the Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT NO. 7.

| Birth place of Immigrants. | 1921 | 1931 | (+) or (−) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Asiatic countries other than India .. .. .. .. | 16,061 | 21,848 | + 5,787 |
| Afghanistan .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4,139 | 10,757 | + 6,618 |
| Nepal .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,543 | 1,323 | − 220 |
| Europe .. .. .. .. .. .. | 21,754 | 14,752 | − 7,002 |
| United Kingdom and British Possessions .. .. .. | 20,259 | 9,156 | − 11,103 |
| Continental Europe .. .. .. .. .. | 1,495 | 5,596 | + 4,101 |
| Africa .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,412 | 1,685 | + 273 |
| America .. .. .. .. .. .. | 449 | 943 | + 494 |
| Australasia .. .. .. .. .. .. | 170 | 298 | + 128 |




## SECTION IV—EMIGRATION.

### (a) EMIGRATION INTO INDIA.

12. *Extent of emigration to India.*—Subsidiary Table II shows the number of persons born in the Bombay Presidency and enumerated elsewhere in India. These figures are not of course obtained in the Census of this Presidency but have been obtained in manuscript from other Provincial Superintendents of Census Operations. The balance is distinctly in favour of this Presidency as the following figures show :—born in Bombay Presidency and enumerated in the rest of India, 592,060, enumerated in Bombay Presidency and born in the rest of India, 1,185,957. The number of emigrants, out of a total population of 25,046,301, was, in 1931, 543,454 to contiguous provinces and states and 48,606 to non-contiguous provinces and states ; these figures corresponding to 2·03 per cent. and 0·18 per cent. of the total population. As detailed emigration figures for males and females from the Presidency as a whole are not available, it cannot be said with absolute certainty that the emigration to contiguous areas is largely of the domestic type. But it probably is, being similar to that which goes on from the other direction on the borders of Baroda and Hyderabad territory marching with this Presidency. When however the emigration to non-contiguous provinces and states is examined it will be seen that the females are very much in a minority as compared with the males, thus proving that the migration is of a different type, connected with the obtaining of employment, most likely to cities and towns, with features of semi-permanency about it. The proportions of the sexes concerned in this type of migration are, as calculated for the Presidency as a whole on the migrating population, males 66 per cent. and females 34 per cent. ; for British Districts males 65·7 per cent. and females 34·3 per cent. and for the Bombay States and Agencies males 73·4 per cent. and females 26·6 per cent. Subsidiary Table III shows the extent of migration between the Presidency and other parts of India in 1921 and

1931. According to that table there has been a fall in the gross number of immigrants of 13,877 from 838,870 in 1921 to 824,993 in 1931 and an increase in the number of emigrants of 46,062 from 439,550 in 1921 to 485,612 in 1931. This notwithstanding, Bombay Presidency is still a province that gains on balance between immigrants and emigrants, the excess of immigrants in 1931 over emigrants being 339,381 as compared with 399,320 in 1921.

13. *Provinces which gain from or lose to Bombay.*—The following statement (No. 8) shows briefly the provinces which lose to Bombay Presidency and the Provinces which gain from Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT No. 8.

*Provinces which lose population to the Bombay Presidency (British Districts) and those which gain population from the Presidency (British Districts).*

| Category | Immigrants | Emigrants |
|---|---|---|
| *Provinces which lose to Bombay—* | | |
| United Provinces .. .. .. .. | 135,217 | 8,220 |
| Baluchistan .. .. .. .. .. | 35,222 | 4,804 |
| Punjab and Delhi .. .. .. .. | 94,711 | 10,778 |
| North-West Frontier Province .. .. .. | 11,440 | 723 |
| Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara .. .. .. | 116,823 | 12,037 |
| Hyderabad State .. .. .. .. | 161,667 | 67,734 |
| Madras and Coorg .. .. .. .. | 58,906 | Not available. |
| *Provinces which gain from Bombay—* | | |
| Central Provinces and Berar .. .. .. | 54,375 | 98,867 |
| Central India Agency .. .. .. .. | 12,396 | 37,783 |
| Gwalior .. .. .. .. .. | 2,080 | 4,050 |
| Bihar and Orissa .. .. .. .. | 1,167 | 6,876 |
| Bengal and Sikkim .. .. .. .. | 5,974 | 7,606 |
| Burma .. .. .. .. .. | 801 | 8,430 |
| Mysore .. .. .. .. .. | 17,064 | 30,606 |

14. *Two streams of immigration—North-West and South-West.*—As Mr. Sedgwick pointed out in 1921, there are two chief streams of immigrants that reach Bombay Presidency, one from North-West India, represented by the huge area of Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, the United Provinces and Rajputana, and the other coming from the South-East from Hyderabad and Madras. So far as there is any outward stream, it is in a direction moving towards Central Provinces and Berar, Gwalior, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Sikkim, and Mysore. The two immigration streams represent largely persons in search of work in the cities, Bombay being fed from the north stream and Sholapur from the south stream. The stream of emigration is more in the nature of a stream of casual labour following the harvest, chiefly the cotton crop. It, therefore, represents a less permanent loss to Bombay Presidency than the immigration streams from the North and South-East mean to the provinces and states from which these immigration streams come. Statement No. 9 shows the number of immigrants from the United Provinces into the several parts of the Presidency.

STATEMENT No. 9.

*Number of Immigrants from the United Provinces into several parts of the Presidency.*

| Locality | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay City .. .. .. .. .. | 83,323 | 70,911 | 50,682 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. .. .. | 11,695 | 5,862 | 3,307 |
| Surat .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,902 | 2,232 | 2,219 |
| Thana (including Bombay Suburban District) .. .. .. | 3,614 | 6,440 | 5,484 |
| East Khandesh .. .. .. .. .. | 4,924 | 2,709 | 2,090 |
| West Khandesh .. .. .. .. .. | 392 | 1,404 | 1,613 |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3,481 | 3,833 | 7,957 |
| Poona .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,632 | 1,478 | 2,493 |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,384 | 2,393 | 2,127 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. .. .. .. | 979 | 394 | .... |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. .. .. | 11,582 | 10,080 | 4,016 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3,077 | 1,308 | 1,494 |

(*b*) EMIGRATION OUT OF INDIA.

15. *Fragmentariness of the figures.*—The figures are very fragmentary. Up to date there is record of 15,792 persons born in this Presidency and enumerated abroad (*vide* Subsidiary Table II). There is, as has been pointed out above, no means of getting full emigration figures without some kind of international Census co-operation. Possibly this is a matter that may some day receive the attention of the League of Nations. The figures that Bombay Presidency has at present do little more than indicate the chief places whither its inhabitants go outside India for residence, temporary, semipermanent and permanent. With the growing importance of India in international affairs it may perhaps be expected that considerable improvement will eventually result in obtaining satisfactory information of the numbers of Indian emigrants, at least to parts of the British Empire.

SECTION V—MIGRATION AND NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION.

16. *Migration and Natural Increase of Population.*—There is no reliable information as to the number of births and deaths in Indian States. The only course therefore is to deal with British districts. Even so the results are not very satisfactory. They are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total population, 1921, British Territory .. .. | 19,291,719 |
| Excess of births over deaths during decennium, 1921–1931 .. | 1,729,245 |
| Actual population recorded, 1931 .. .. .. | 21,879,123 |
| Excess .. .. .. .. .. | 858,159 |
| Excess of immigrants over emigrants .. .. | 586,211 |
| Difference .. .. .. .. .. | 271,948 |

This figure 271,948 would be larger still if emigration figures to all foreign countries were known. The size of the figure can be ascribed to two main causes (1) incorrect and inadequate registration of vital statistics, probably worst in urban areas, and in Sind and (2) failure on the part of those enumerated to return their correct birth-places and carelessness on the part of enumerators in ascertaining birth-place according to instructions. It is obvious that there is room for a great deal of improvement if these two sources of inaccuracy are to be eliminated so as to enable useful conclusions to be drawn as to the relation between the movement of the population and its natural increase.

MO-I Bk Ra Cs 4—10a

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

*Immigration (Actual Figures).*

| District where enumerated. | Born in District where enumerated. | | | Born in Contiguous Provinces. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies. | 25,046,301 | 13,052,497 | 11,993,804 | 914,946 | 488,019 | 426,927 |
| British Districts .. | 20,677,110 | 10,804,933 | 9,872,177 | 824,891 | 451,430 | 373,461 |
| Bombay States .. | 4,369,191 | 2,247,564 | 2,121,627 | 90,055 | 36,589 | 53,466 |

| District where enumerated. | Born in Non-contiguous provinces. | | | Born Outside India. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies. | 271,011 | 191,678 | 79,333 | 39,526 | 29,313 | 10,213 |
| British Districts .. | 262,769 | 187,898 | 74,871 | 38,618 | 28,623 | 9,995 |
| Bombay States .. | 8,242 | 3,780 | 4,462 | 908 | 690 | 218 |

*Note.*—The figures of "India unspecified."

| Persons. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| 21,827 | 14,417 | 6,910 |

have been included in columns 8, 9 and 10.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Emigration (Actual Figures).*

| District. | Enumerated in District where born. | | | Enumerated in Contiguous Provinces etc. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies.** | **25,046,301** | **13,052,497** | **11,993,804** | **543,454** | **249,065** | **294,389** |
| British Districts | 20,677,110 | 10,804,933 | 9,872,177 | 481,552 | 226,739 | 254,813 |
| Bombay States and Agencies. | 4,369,191 | 2,247,564 | 2,121,627 | 61,902 | 22,326 | 39,576 |

| District | Enumerated in Non-contiguous Provinces etc. | | | Enumerated outside India. | | | Natural population of the District, that is, the total number of persons born in the District and enumerated anywhere. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| **Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies.** | **48,606** | **32,089** | **16,517** | ***15,792** | **5,872** | **2,609** | ***25,654,153** | **13,339,523** | **12,307,319** |
| British Districts. . | 47,034 | 30,935 | 16,099 | †11,481 | 3,191 | 1,002 | †21,217,177 | 11,065,798 | 10,144,091 |
| Bombay States and Agencies. | 1,572 | 1,154 | 418 | ‡4,311 | 2,681 | 1,607 | ‡4,436,976 | 2,273,725 | 2,163,228 |

* Details of 7,311 not available. † Details of 7,288 not available. ‡ Details of 23 not available.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Migration between the Presidency and other parts of India.*

| Province or State. | Immigrants to Bombay Presidency (British Districts only). | | | Emigrants from Bombay Presidency (British Districts only). | | | Excess (+) or Deficiency (−) of Immigrants over Emigrants. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | 1921 | Variation. | 1931 | 1921 | Variation. | 1931 | 1921 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **Grand Total** .. | **824,993** | **838,870** | **−13,877** | **485,612** | **439,550** | **+46,062** | **+339,381** | **+399,320** |
| **Provinces** .. | **417,799** | **332,874** | **+84,925** | **155,243** | **172,142** | **−16,899** | **+262,556** | **+160,782** |
| Ajmer-Merwara .. | 20,299 | 7,644 | +12,655 | 2,067 | 4,735 | − 2,668 | + 18,232 | + 2,909 |
| Andamans and Nicobars. | 80 | 18 | + 62 | 472 | 1,296 | − 824 | − 392 | − 1,278 |
| Assam .. | 331 | 678 | − 344 | 6,400 | 1,105 | + 5,295 | − 6,069 | − 427 |
| Baluchistan .. | 35,222 | 54,110 | −18,892 | 4,804 | 4,795 | + 9 | + 30,418 | + 49,315 |
| Bengal .. | 5,250 | 7,440 | − 2,190 | 7,606 | 6,856 | + 750 | − 2,356 | + 584 |
| Bihar and Orissa .. | 1,167 | 3,065 | − 1,898 | 6,876 | 4,623 | + 2,253 | − 5,709 | − 1,558 |
| Burma .. | 801 | 688 | + 133 | 8,430 | 12,805 | − 4,375 | − 7,629 | − 12,117 |
| Central Provinces and Berar. | 54,375 | 30,756 | +23,619 | 98,867 | 91,353 | + 7,514 | − 44,492 | − 60,597 |
| Coorg .. | 144 | 36 | + 108 | Not available. | 620 | .. | .. | − 584 |
| Delhi .. | 5,274 | 4,628 | + 646 | 2,275 | 1,612 | + 663 | + 2,999 | + 3,016 |
| Madras .. | 58,762 | 44,039 | +14,723 | Not available. | 17,566 | .. | .. | + 26,473 |
| N. W. F. Province .. | 11,440 | 11,693 | − 253 | 723 | 2,489 | − 1,766 | + 10,717 | + 9,204 |
| Punjab .. | 89,437 | 55,603 | +33,834 | 8,503 | 15,904 | − 7,401 | + 80,934 | + 39,699 |
| United Provinces .. | 135,217 | 112,496 | +22,721 | 8,220 | 6,383 | + 1,837 | +126,997 | +106,113 |
| **States and Agencies** .. | **407,194** | **505,996** | **−98,802** | **330,369** | **267,408** | **+62,961** | **+ 76,825** | **+238,588** |
| Baroda .. | 111,846 | 138,838 | −26,992 | 179,238 | 125,758 | +53,480 | − 67,392 | + 13,080 |
| Central India Agency. | 12,396 | 17,347 | − 4,951 | 37,783 | 39,422 | − 1,639 | − 25,387 | − 22,075 |
| Cochin .. | 3,025 | 469 | + 2,556 | 291 | 177 | + 114 | + 2,734 | + 292 |
| Gwalior .. | 2,080 | 1,217 | + 863 | 4,050 | 4,489 | − 439 | − 1,970 | − 3,272 |
| Hyderabad .. | 161,667 | 206,842 | −45,175 | 67,734 | 60,262 | + 7,472 | + 93,933 | +146,580 |
| Kashmir .. | 1,250 | 685 | + 565 | 180 | 146 | + 34 | + 1,070 | + 539 |
| Mysore .. | 17,064 | 14,273 | + 2,791 | 30,606 | 27,429 | + 3,177 | − 13,542 | − 13,156 |
| Rajputana .. | 96,524 | 126,176 | −29,652 | 9,970 | 9,348 | + 622 | + 86,554 | +116,828 |
| Sikkim .. | 724 | 2 | + 722 | Not available. | 82 | .. | .. | − 80 |
| Travancore .. | 618 | 147 | + 471 | 517 | 295 | + 222 | + 101 | − 148 |

## CHAPTER IV—AGE.

### SECTION I—THE STATISTICS AND THEIR VALUE.

1. *The Statistical Material.*—The statistics discussed in the present chapter are found in Imperial Tables VII and VIII and in Subsidiary Tables I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X. Imperial Table VII arranges the population (*a*) by religions, (*b*) by districts and states and religions for various age-groups, chiefly five years age-groups, and Imperial Table VIII shows for selected castes the distribution, over six age-groups, of unmarried, married and widowed persons in the sample of the population under enumeration in the table. This table is, however, useful more in connection with civil condition than with age and will receive only casual mention in the present chapter. The subsidiary tables are designed to show the age distribution of the general population in such a way as to bring out features of importance associated with the numbers of persons of various ages at different stages of the age groupings, and also to correlate certain phenomena of the age distribution with the birth and the death-rates from certain specified diseases. Thus Subsidiary Table I gives the age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the province and in each natural division. Subsidiary Table II shows the age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion. Subsidiary Table III gives the age distribution of each sex in certain selected castes. Subsidiary Table IV shows the proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 43 to those aged from 14 to 43 in certain selected castes; it shows also the proportion of married females aged 15 to 40 per 100 females. Subsidiary Table V shows the proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged from 15 to 40 in certain religions; it shows also the proportion of married females aged from 15 to 40 per 100 females. Subsidiary Table VI shows the variation in the population at certain age periods. Subsidiary Table VII shows the reported birth-rate by sex and by natural divisions. Subsidiary Table VIII shows the reported death-rate by sex and by natural divisions. Subsidiary Table IX shows the reported death-rate by sex and age during the decade in selected years per mille of the population living at the same age according to the Census of 1921. Subsidiary Table X shows the deaths from cholera, small-pox, fevers and plague per mille of total deaths.

The following maps and diagrams have been prepared to present the statistical material :—

(1) The age pyramid for the Presidency.

(2) Distribution of every 1,000 persons by age-periods—Bombay and Karachi Cities compared with the general population of the Presidency.

(3) Distribution of the Hindu population for 1921 and 1931 by the uncorrected ten-year age-groups compared with the distribution of the same groups in the Actuary's (1921) graduated table showing correct age distribution of 1,000 persons.

(4) Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex by religion.

(5) Diagram showing the divergence of sex ratios for males and females in certain age-groups between 1931 and 1921 (figures for 1921 equal to 100).

(6) Deaths per mille by religion.

(7) Recorded death-rates by age and sex in the decade 1921–1930.

(8) Map showing rate of mortality among infants by British districts.

(9) Infant mortality per mille of total deaths, 1921–1930.

(10) Map showing longevity of males in British districts and larger states.

(11) Map showing longevity of females in British districts and larger states.

2. *Instructions.*—In the Census "age" means age last birthday. The instructions issued to the enumerators in the 1931 Census differed in material particulars from the instructions issued in 1921. The 1921 instructions were "Enter the number of years each person has completed. For 'infants,' less than one year old, enter the word 'infant'." The following supplementary instructions were incorporated in the code of 1921. "The age is to be reckoned as it will be on the 18th March. In the case of infants less than one year old be careful to enter 'infant' and not the number of months or days of its

age, which might be mistaken for years in the Census offices. Absurd replies about age should not be accepted. In such cases you should enter what seems to be the correct age." In 1931 the instructions on the cover of the enumeration book were "Enter the number of years to the nearest birthday or the nearest age (in years) known. For infants less than six months old enter '0' and for infants over six months enter '1'." The following supplementary instructions were printed in the code. "Enter the age as it was or as it will be on the birthday nearest to the date of enumeration, i.e. to the nearest approximate number of years. Zero may be entered for children less than six months and not the number of months, which may be mistaken for years by the abstractors. When the age stated is manifestly absurd, the enumerator may use his discretion in amending it. Great attention is to be paid to the matter as it is very important that ages are recorded as accurately as possible." The following instructions were issued in respect of filling up gaps in the "age column" at the slip-copying stage. "If column 7 (age column) is blank, persons who are literate should be assumed to be some age over 12, and those who are workers, over 15; for Indian married males, 15 to 50; married females, 12 to 40; for European and Anglo-Indian married males, 30 to 35; married females, 22 to 50." The recording of ages under these instructions leads to the presumption that one year means one year and a half, two years two years and a half and so on. It has therefore been necessary to have the returned ages smoothed so as to discount this latent anomaly.

3. *The Value and Accuracy of the Age Statistics.*—The crude returns of age are known to be very inaccurate and various measures have in the past been devised to limit, for statistical purposes, the extent of this natural inaccuracy. Most of these methods are based on arithmetical or mathematical formulæ. It is perhaps desirable to consider the value of such age correction and how far figures, thus corrected on arithmetical or mathematical principles alone, can be said to counteract the inherent inaccuracy of the crude figures. In the first place it must be pointed out that a smoothed curve does little more than lessen absurd or impossible variations in the age returns of adjacent age-groups. The method is sound enough as far as it goes but the extent of the correction possible by these principles depends on how far the crude statistics themselves are greatly divergent from the truth. In fact a smoothed curve does little more than tone down eccentricities within a narrow range of observations and it is questionable how far such smoothing possesses any measure of accuracy over the whole field of observations extending from the lowest to the highest age-group. I am myself convinced that no mathematical statement of admittedly inaccurate data can have much greater validity than the original data themselves, for the simple reason that the inaccurate data on which the mathematical smoothing takes place represent merely a generalised regrouping of a section of the field and the fluctuations over which the mathematical smoothing operates are not themselves capable of absolute correction by arithmetical or mathematical means alone. In the second place it must be emphasised that the actual limits of real inaccuracy depend upon a multitude of sources of error which have not yet been fully investigated anywhere. It is however possible, by generalising from other phenomena observable in other fields of statistics, to decide within what limits inaccuracy is unlikely to proceed. The general features of the age distribution from infancy to death by senility are fairly well known from the crude figures of population and from the proportions of any population likely to be found in youth and adolescence, in middle age, and in old age. Working from such a basis, which is the principle used in Sundbarg's analysis of age proportions in the normal population, it is possible to form some idea of the numbers which ought to be found in the three main groups into which any age distribution can be separated with safety. But the precise limits of the groups are matters of observation and accurate recording. The position simply comes to this, that if there are no obvious influences disturbing the normal character of the proportions of the population in infancy, youth and adolescence, in middle age and in old age, it is safe to assume that these proportions will not differ very much from what would be expected on statistical principles. If excessive divergences from the normal are found in the Census figures it is not illogical to assume that the enumeration is at fault. It is then largely a matter of analysing these divergences in order to reach some adequate idea of the inaccuracy of the Census age returns as a whole. The mere fact that

at census after census in India the same general features of age distribution persist may mean not that the enumeration is within manageable distance of the truth but that the same type of error persists decade after decade. In such circumstances the only way in which real accuracy can be gauged is by close observation of those particular areas of the field in which it is practically certain that errors are greater and more persistent than they are in other areas of the field. Now it is possible to distinguish certain areas of the statistical field of age groupings in which error is relatively great and certain areas in which error is relatively small. This, therefore, seems to be the first point to which attention should be directed if any idea is to be had of the extent to which the age figures in Indian Census returns are to be trusted. The crude inaccuracy of the age figures was very clearly brought out by Mr. Jacob in the Punjab and Delhi Census report for 1921, page 197, where the histogram shows the absurdity of the crude age returns. The figures for the Bombay Presidency in the present Census show the same absurdity and it is practically impossible to devise any theoretical formula which will get rid of the absurdity. No attempt to resolve the unreliability is likely to succeed unless a detailed examination is made of a particular representative small field, of a size sufficiently manageable to permit it to be examined minutely year by year for a definite number of returns in a localised area. If this were done (and to do it would be a laborious and difficult task) it would be possible to estimate the extent of various persistent errors which at present ruin the age distribution figures within the one-year, the five-year, and even the ten-year groups. Yet to attempt such an examination of the sources of error would be well worth doing as it would provide a basis of observed facts relating to errors. That basis, once defined, could then form a reliable foundation for generalisations to which arithmetical and mathematical formulæ could be applied with some assurance of accuracy. The main sources of error in the age returns have been fully discussed already in previous Census reports of almost all the provinces in India. But the relative importance of these various sources of error and the extent to which they vitiate the general figures have not been investigated by scientific observation of the errors in a sufficiently wide field. Mr. Dracup, who owing to ill health had at the eleventh hour to give up the Census work of this Presidency and who has written Chapters I, XI and XII of this report, did however try to conduct a limited scientific examination of the sources of error. For this purpose he selected a village in the Ahmednagar district and himself checked, by personal examination of the Census returns of the village, the extent to which the enumeration was inaccurate. The village chosen for this experiment was Miri, in character neither wholly rural nor quite urban. He examined 753 entries and verified them by visiting the village and seeing the cases for himself. In the 753 entries examined in this way he discovered 156 misstatements of age. The misstatements which he found were as follows:—

STATEMENT No. 1.

| Age entries. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total entries Examined .. .. .. .. .. | 363 | 390 | 753 |
| 1. Cases in which age was overstated .. .. .. | 13 | 14 | 27 |
| 2. Cases in which age was understated .. .. .. | 77 | 52 | 129 |
| Total .. | 90 | 66 | 156 |
| Mistakes per mille .. .. .. .. .. | 248 | 169 | 207 |

The percentage of error was therefore found to be very high, amounting to 207 per mille, or more than one in five. Contrary to general belief he found that the number of understatements of age very greatly exceeded the number of overstatements of age. It would however be necessary, if full advantage were to be taken of this method of examining the correctness of age statistics, for the errors to be assigned to the particular age-groups in which they occurred and for a note to be appended in respect of each entry of the probable cause of the overstatement or the understatement of age in each case. If this method could be

followed over a wider field very important conclusions could be drawn as to the extent of inaccuracy in the age returns and the comparative importance of the chief sources of error. It is perhaps not unreasonable to assume that the age statistics as a whole are incorrect in respect of age distribution in at least 20 per cent. of the entries. So much for general inaccuracy. As far as the 1931 Census in Bombay Presidency is concerned other special sources of inaccuracy have been operative. In certain areas, especially in Bombay City, Bombay Suburban District and in the Gujarat districts, there were many omissions in the age column. Where possible these omissions were supplied in the abstraction office. Yet, in 1,930 cases the ages could not be filled in by reference to other entries in the enumeration book. In one instance 8,165 persons, all jungle Bhils in the hilly tract of Dantia State in the Mahi Kantha Agency, were enumerated by guess-work and in respect of them age and civil condition are not known.

From these observations therefore it will be evident that the Census statistics of age must be used with the greatest care. The only justification for this long discussion of the inaccuracy of the age statistics is that the age statistics are most important because they affect the Census in many ways. Thus the accuracy of the statistics of civil condition, of sex and of literacy are greatly vitiated if the age statistics are themselves unreliable. It is however essential that some guide should be given as to the extent to which the age statistics can be relied upon, so that conclusions of some validity may be possible in respect of age distribution, civil condition, sex and literacy. I shall therefore put down here the views I have formed as a result of a study of the statistics as a whole. I summarise my views on the accuracy of the age statistics briefly as follows :—

(1) The age statistics by individual years are almost certainly of little value.

(2) The age statistics by five-year groups are reliable up to a certain point but the reliability is not consistent throughout all the five-year groups; some groups are much more reliable than others, e.g. the middle-age year groups.

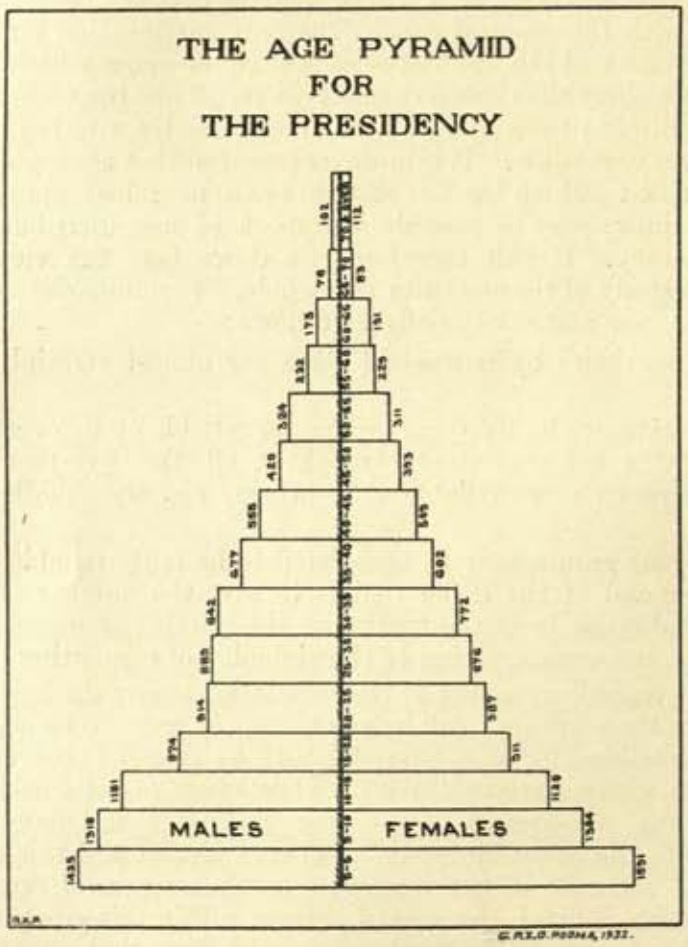
(3) The ten-year groups may be considered to be fairly reliable except at the beginning and end of the scale, that is to say, the number of children below ten is probably far from the truth and the number of persons over 60 is probably very inaccurate, owing to the difficulty of estimating old age.

(4) The most reliable grouping of the population under the age groups is in my opinion into three groups : (*a*) from 0 to 20, (*b*) from 20 to 50, (*c*) from 50 onwards. I have been led to believe this both by personal observation and by a study of the whole statistical field. While many persons below 20 are returned in wrong age-groups, I do not believe that many persons over 20 are put into the below 20 group. Between 20 and 50 I think that the figures are nearly accurate in the aggregate as the margin of error in this group is fairly clearly defined, the ages of persons within this group not being so wrongly stated as to vitiate the total figures. I believe that after the age of 50 the aggregate is fairly accurate, as not many persons over fifty are likely to be returned by the enumerators as under fifty. If these conclusions are sound, it follows that many of the statistics for the age groups used in the chapters dealing with civil condition and literacy can be accepted only with great caution and after many reservations. This is not a very satisfactory state of affairs because most of the important social problems connected with civil condition and with literacy arise in connection with age-groupings where the age returns are unreliable. Such for instance are infant mortality, child marriage, early widowhood, and improvement of literacy between the ages of 10 and 20. The statistics of infirmity are also greatly vitiated by the uncertainty about the accuracy of the age returns at various ages and this uncertainty is greater in the case of infirmities which fall more heavily on the very young and the very old. But the figures must be taken as they are and such conclusions as they permit may be drawn from them with caution. It would however be unwise to draw detailed conclusions for the early and very late ages from any grouping less than a five-year grouping.

For a general account of the main sources of inaccuracy in the age returns the reader may be referred to the Census of India, 1921, Volume I, pp. 126 and 127, and to the Bombay Census Report, 1921, Vol. VIII, pp. 78 and 79.

## SECTION II—AGE AND THE GENERAL POPULATION.

4. *Age distribution : variations in it : the value of quinquennial periods.*— The age distribution for the Presidency, inclusive and exclusive of the Bombay States and for districts and states, is given in Imperial Table VII and Subsidiary Table I.

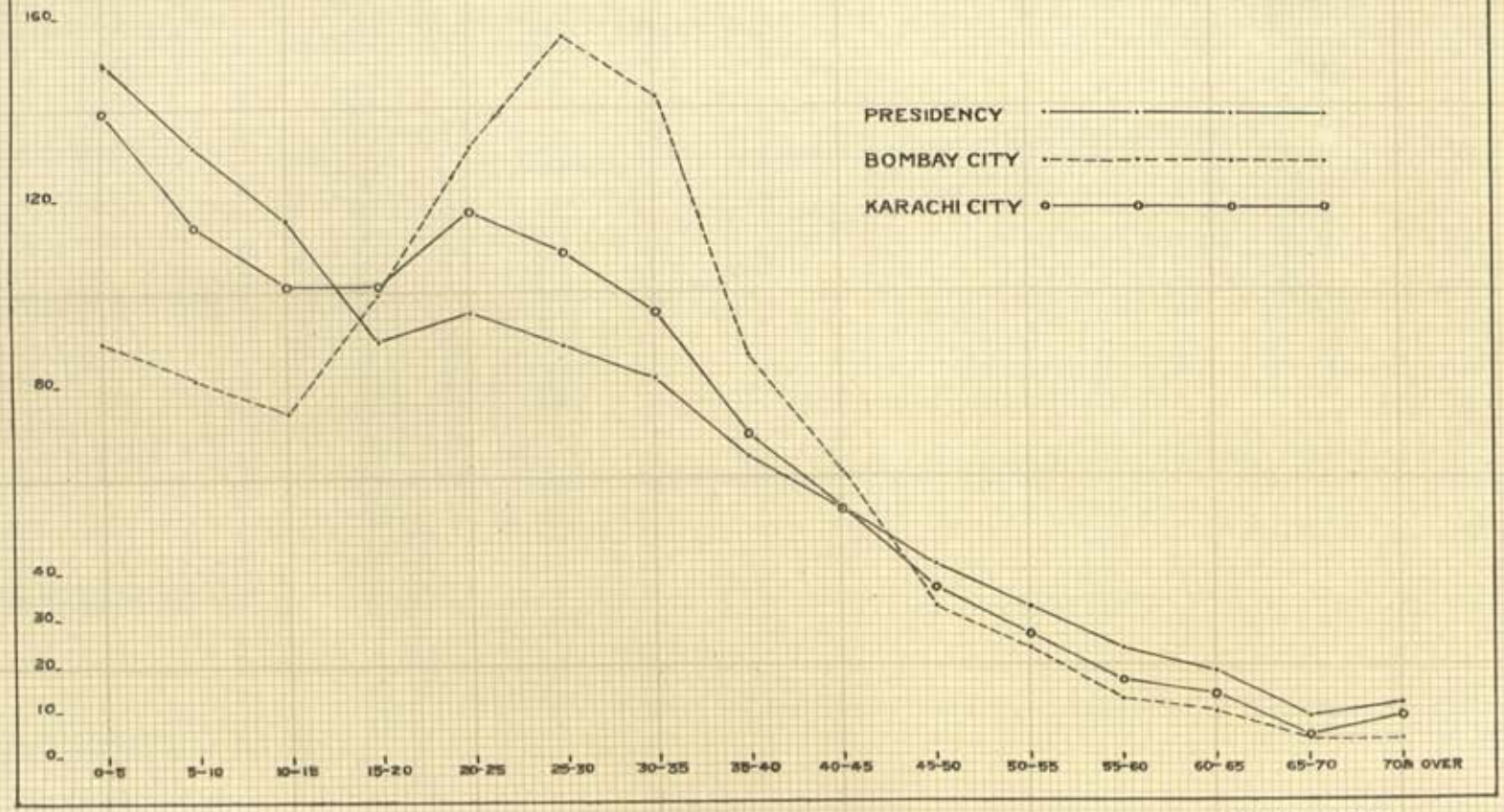



The following statement (No. 2) shows in hundred thousands the numbers in each age-group for the whole Presidency, total male and female population respectively :—

STATEMENT No. 2.

| Age-group. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Per 10,000 males. | Per 10,000 females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 to 5 .. .. | 40 | 20 | 20 | 1,425 | 1,591 |
| 5 to 10 .. .. | 34 | 18 | 16 | 1,318 | 1,304 |
| 10 to 15 .. .. | 30 | 16 | 14 | 1,181 | 1,120 |
| 15 to 20 .. .. | 23 | 12 | 11 | 874 | 911 |
| 20 to 25 .. .. | 25 | 13 | 12 | 916 | 987 |
| 25 to 30 .. .. | 23 | 12 | 11 | 889 | 876 |
| 30 to 35 .. .. | 21 | 12 | 10 | 842 | 772 |
| 35 to 40 .. .. | 17 | 9 | 8 | 677 | 607 |
| 40 to 45 .. .. | 14 | 8 | 5 | 555 | 509 |
| 45 to 50 .. .. | 11 | 6 | 5 | 420 | 393 |
| 50 to 55 .. .. | 8 | 4 | 4 | 324 | 311 |
| 55 to 60 .. .. | 6 | 3 | 3 | 222 | 229 |
| 60 to 65 .. .. | 5 | 3 | 2 | 173 | 191 |
| 65 to 70 .. .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 78 | 83 |
| 70 and over .. .. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 102 | 112 |

# DISTRIBUTION OF EVERY 1000 PERSONS BY AGE PERIODS — BOMBAY AND KARACHI CITIES — COMPARED WITH THE GENERAL POPULATION OF THE PRESIDENCY 1931




G.P.Z.O. Poona, 1932.

The figures as thus set out would furnish fairly regular curves showing no great divergence from what would normally be expected. From this it may be argued that the five-year groups are not unreasonably far from the truth in respect of the relative numbers of the population likely to be found in any one five-year group. The only points deserving notice are (1) the lowness of the figures in the 15 to 20 age-group for both males and females, showing in all probability a marked tendency to misstatements of age in this group : but it is not possible to say whether the majority of mistakes are of understatement or of overstatement, that is, whether the group below or the group above the 15 to 20 years group has gained at the expense of it, and (2) the exact stage in the age-groups at which the comparative numbers of the sexes change ; males are relatively fewer than females from age 50 onwards, after having been relatively more numerous than females from 25 to 50. The reason for the irregularity in the relative numbers of the two sexes for the ages earlier than 25 is not fully known. The relative excess of males during the years 25 to 50 is of course partly attributable to the risks of the childbearing period in the case of females. The relative deficiency of males in the under five age-group is attributable to the greater infant mortality of males.

In the statement (No. 3), which follows, the age distribution of the male and the female population in 1931 is compared for the natural divisions and the States :—

STATEMENT No. 3.

| Age-group. | Gujarat. | | Deccan. | | Konkan. | | Sind. | | States. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 0—5 .. | 1,351 | 1,503 | 1,503 | 1,605 | 1,269 | 1,481 | 1,385 | 1,692 | 1,505 | 1,647 |
| 5—10 .. | 1,327 | 1,309 | 1,331 | 1,314 | 1,186 | 1,208 | 1,312 | 1,306 | 1,425 | 1,371 |
| 10—15 .. | 1,249 | 1,174 | 1,199 | 1,154 | 1,046 | 1,026 | 1,133 | 1,018 | 1,284 | 1,174 |
| 15—20 .. | 946 | 946 | 864 | 919 | 851 | 943 | 867 | 863 | 874 | 872 |
| 20—40 .. | 3,188 | 3,161 | 3,173 | 3,153 | 3,855 | 3,518 | 3,555 | 3,469 | 2,985 | 3,060 |
| 40—60 .. | 1,606 | 1,557 | 1,532 | 1,438 | 1,504 | 1,458 | 1,436 | 1,322 | 1,536 | 1,459 |
| 60 and over . | 327 | 349 | 398 | 417 | 289 | 366 | 312 | 330 | 373 | 399 |

Again the low figures in the 15 to 20 years age-group are very noticeable. It seems certain that much misstatement of age in this group is taking place everywhere. Possibly the chief source of error lies in understating the age in this group, though there is no means of proving this. The last age-group shows in every case a relative excess of females. The greatest uniformity for both sexes is found in age-groups 5 to 10 and 40 to 60, which seems to show that between these ages wrong statement of age is smallest. The divergences in some of the relative figures in other age-groups between the natural divisions is very great and hard to account for, except on the ground of inaccuracy in the returns. Thus, to take a striking example in the 20 to 40 age-group, the relative number of males in the group varies from 2,985 in the States to 3,855 in the Konkan per 10,000 of the male population. It is difficult to account for this fully by emigration, immigration, or racial and social differences. The chief cause must be faulty statements of age. Variation in the age distribution is brought out most clearly in Subsidiary Table VI. This shows that while the general population has within the decade 1921–1931 increased by 13·4 per cent. the variation in the age-groups has been as follows :—from 0 to 10 years, + 16·1 per cent. ; from 10 to 15 years, + 13·8 per cent. ; from 15 to 40 years, + 18·4 per cent. ; from 40 to 60, + 4·5 per cent. ; and from 60 years onwards — 14·5 per cent. This last result might have been expected as in a period of increase the oldest ages are likely to be unaffected, the increases being all accumulated in the earlier stages and

any great increase of population in the early age-groups would depress the relative figure in the oldest age groups. It is not easy from Subsidiary Table VI to draw any clear conclusions as to the influence of the past on the present composition of the population, as the age-groups are not arranged by decennial periods. In paragraph 6 below, however, some discussion of the subject has been made possible by reference to other data.

In the 1921 Report for this Presidency Mr. Sedgwick has dealt in some detail with the age figures as worked out by the Actuary to the Government of India, to whom the Census figures for age are handed over for examination and restatement according to mathematical and actuarial formulæ. In this connection Mr. Sedgwick has remarked "The graduated tables (of the Actuary) are not intended to be the corrected tables of any particular year but represent the probable normal age distribution of the population as it would be if there were no disturbing outside factors such as famine and epidemics. Unfortunately such a condition of things never is and apparently is never likely to be true of any part of India. Nevertheless by comparing our actual distributions with the distributions arrived at by the Actuary some idea can be gained both of the direction and the extent of the regularly recurring errors". After an examination of the Census statistics on these lines Mr. Sedgwick was doubtful whether the Actuary did not in 1911 "underrate the general survival values in this Presidency. If his figures are correct we have to assume a considerable tendency to overstate ages right through life. It is open to question whether such an absolutely general tendency at all age periods can really be postulated." The matter is sufficiently important to warrant further examination in the light of the 1931 Census returns of age. I have consequently had a table prepared showing the proportion borne by the distribution-values of the actual ten-year groups for 1921 and 1931, Hindu and Mussulman population, to the distribution-values of the same groups in the Actuary's graduated values showing the correct theoretical age distribution of 1,000 persons.

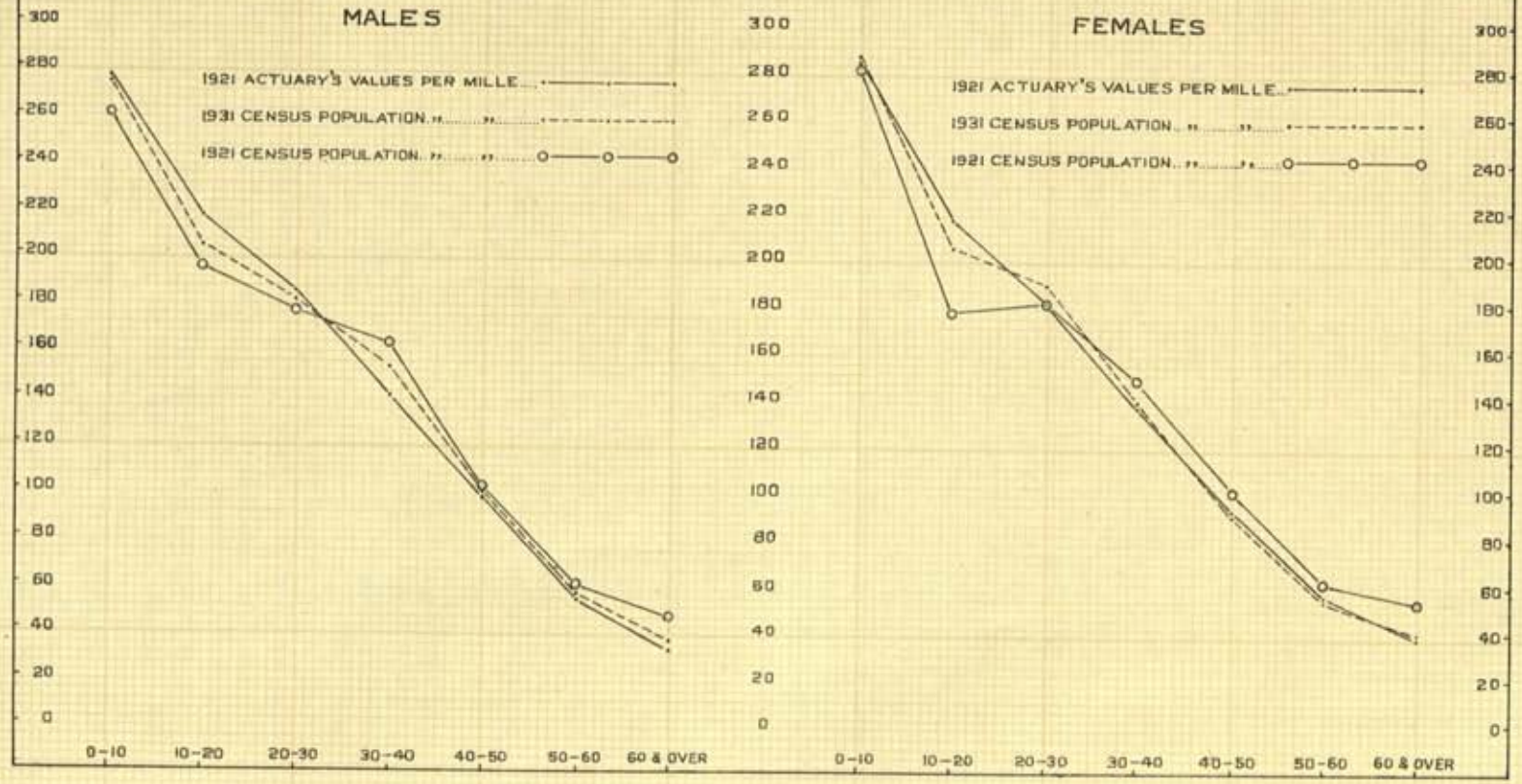
An examination of the statement (No. 4) which is given below will show for the population of 1931, which it must be remembered represents a 13·4 per cent. increase over the population of 1921, a much closer agreement with the Actuary's figures than Mr. Sedgwick found ten years ago. It is not possible by the present statement to compare directly the period, 15 to 25 years, in which Mr. Sedgwick discovered that the Actuary's figures were very much above anything that the Census enumeration disclosed. But some indication of the trend during the last ten years may be obtained by observing the behaviour of the 10 to 20 and the 20 to 30 years age-groups.

STATEMENT No. 4.

*Proportion borne by the distribution-values of the actual ten-year group figures of 1921–1931—Hindu and Muslim population—to the distribution-values of the same groups in the Actuary's graduated values showing correct age distribution of 1,000 persons.*

| Age group. | Per mille distribution in the Actuary's Tables 1931. | Per mille distribution of 1921 Census population. | Per mille distribution of 1931 Census population. | Percentage of the values of each group 1921 to the value in col. 2. | Percentage of the values of each group 1931 to the value in col. 2. | Per mille distribution in the Actuary's Tables 1921. | Per mille distribution of 1921 Census population. | Per mille distribution of 1931 Census population. | Percentage of the values of each group 1921 to the value in col. 7. | Percentage of the values of each group 1931 to the value in col. 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **HINDU.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—10 .. | 277 | 260 | 274 | 94 | 99 | 283 | 282 | 286 | 103 | 101 |
| 10—20 .. | 217 | 195 | 205 | 90 | 94 | 215 | 177 | 205 | 82 | 95 |
| 20—30 .. | 184 | 176 | 180 | 96 | 98 | 179 | 181 | 187 | 101 | 104 |
| 30—40 .. | 141 | 162 | 153 | 115 | 108 | 136 | 147 | 138 | 108 | 101 |
| 40—50 .. | 95 | 101 | 98 | 106 | 103 | 93 | 99 | 90 | 106 | 97 |
| 50—60 .. | 54 | 61 | 55 | 113 | 102 | 56 | 61 | 55 | 109 | 98 |
| 60 and over .. | 32 | 45 | 35 | 141 | 109 | 38 | 53 | 39 | 139 | 103 |

**DIAGRAM SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE HINDU POPULATION FOR 1921 & 1931 BY THE UNCORRECTED TEN YEAR GROUPS COMPARED TO THE DISTRIBUTION FOR THE SAME GROUPS IN THE ACTUARY'S (1921) GRADUATED TABLE SHOWING CORRECT AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 PERSONS**



STATEMENT No. 4—*contd.*

| Age group. | Per mille distribution in the Actuary's Tables 1931. | Per mille distribution of 1921 Census population. | Per mille distribution of 1931 Census population. | Percentage of the values of each group 1921 to the value in col. 2. | Percentage of the values of each group 1931 to the value in col. 2. | Per mille distribution in the Actuary's Tables 1921. | Per mille distribution of 1921 Census population. | Per mille distribution of 1931 Census population. | Percentage of the values of each group 1921 to the value in col. 7. | Percentage of the values of each group 1931 to the value in col. 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **MUSLIM.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—10 .. | 278 | 261 | 265 | 94 | 95 | 291 | 289 | 293 | 99 | 101 |
| 10—20 .. | 218 | 186 | 198 | 85 | 91 | 216 | 164 | 193 | 76 | 89 |
| 20—30 .. | 186 | 179 | 194 | 96 | 104 | 181 | 189 | 199 | 104 | 110 |
| 30—40 .. | 140 | 168 | 162 | 120 | 116 | 134 | 153 | 143 | 114 | 107 |
| 40—50 .. | 92 | 101 | 97 | 110 | 105 | 88 | 97 | 87 | 110 | 99 |
| 50—60 .. | 53 | 58 | 50 | 109 | 94 | 52 | 56 | 89 | 108 | 171 |
| 60 and over .. | 33 | 47 | 34 | 142 | 103 | 38 | 52 | 36 | 137 | 95 |

It will be seen that at this Census the enumeration figures give results which are 94 and 98 per cent., for Hindu males, and 91 and 104 per cent., for Mussulman males, of the Actuary's figures based on the 1921 tables. This would appear to suggest that the tendency noted by Mr. Sedgwick is still at work to some extent at these ages. But the other age-groups appear to conform with very fair accuracy to the Actuary's calculations. The exact significance of this congruence in the case of an increasing population is probably one that requires further examination from an actuarial point of view. With the solitary exception of the 50 to 60 years age-group for Mussulman females the divergence between the Census figures this time and the Actuary's calculations is nowhere greater than from 11 per cent. below to 16 per cent. above and the deficits and excesses are distributed fairly evenly over the whole field, and most of the variations are within a much narrower range.

5. *Mean Age.*—In previous Census Reports it has been usual to calculate the mean age of the population. The value of this criterion has been much discussed, and the concensus of opinion appears to be that it is not in itself of any great value. It is used chiefly as a comparative index of age distribution. It is simply the arithmetic mean of the summed ages of all individuals composing the population. It is therefore exactly analogous to a batting average in cricket. Such an average may be a rough guide to the comparative merits of individual players over a season but it is quite useless for forming an opinion whether any particular batsman will make a century or a duck in his next innings, since an average of 50 may mean that the batsman has made a few high scores and a large number of negligible scores, or that he has been a remarkably consistent run-getter without plunging into the depths or scaling the heights at any time. For Census purposes the mean age is at the best a standard to be used only with the utmost caution. It was pointed out in the Assam Census Report for 1921 that it must not be confused with the death-rate or the expectation of life at birth and it can be used only to exhibit and not to explain variations in the age distribution. "Generally a higher mean age will mean fewer children or greater longevity, or both, in the population. In a growing population with a large number of children the mean age of the living will be less than in a decadent one, where the children are comparatively few." The correct view seems to be that "no general conclusion can be deduced from a rise in the mean age without an examination of many accompanying circumstances". This is equivalent to saying that mean age by itself is valueless and that what matters is the examination of the factors which have altered the age distribution. The mere fact that mean age varies little despite great alterations in the population proves the inutility of the mean age. The mean age for the 1931 Census in this

Presidency is therefore given for what it is worth. In the statement (No. 5) below the mean age in 1931 has been compared with the mean age found at previous enumerations :—

STATEMENT No. 5.

*Mean ages for males and females 1891–1931.*

| Sex | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male .. .. .. .. | 24·0 | 24·2 | 24·6 | 24·8 | 24·0 |
| Female .. .. .. .. | 24·2 | 24·5 | 24·6 | 24·7 | 23·55 |

*Note.*—The figures 1891–1921 are calculated on the total population of the Presidency including the Western India States Agency.

6. *Types of Population.*—In paragraph 3 above the usefulness of dividing the age figures into sufficiently large groups has been demonstrated and the view has been put forward that the most accurate presentation of the Census statistics of age is by means of three age groups, 0 to 20 years, 20 to 50 years, and from 50 years onwards. A similar principle was enunciated in 1899 by the Swedish statistician Sundbarg for the classification of populations into certain types. The Sundbarg classification was however based on age groups 0 to 14, 15 to 49, 50 and over. The Sundbarg formula has since been extended by Whipple to distinguish still further the types of population. In addition to the original progressive, regressive and stationary types which Sundbarg recognised, two further types called secessive and accessive have been established, and in each case the criterion is the comparative proportions of the population found in the three age-groups stated. The Sundbarg formula thus revised can be given as follows. A population is progressive if the proportions in the three groups are 40, 50 and 10 respectively : stationary if the proportions are 33, 50 and 17 : regressive if the proportions are 20, 50 and 30 : secessive if the proportions are 40, 40 and 20 : and accessive if the proportions are 25, 60 and 15. It has been usual at Censuses in India to examine the age distribution figures to discover to what extent Indian populations can be classed under these various types. It has usually been found that in India conditions different from those prevailing in Europe require explanation before the Sundbarg formula can be applied to them directly. The general principle is that in all normal populations about one-half of the population should be between the ages of 15 to 50, and the character of the population differs according as these proportions are disturbed, and especially where the proportions in the youngest group and the oldest group are above or below what would normally be expected. For a detailed examination of the manner in which the Sundbarg formula has been applied to this Presidency readers may be referred to pages 91 to 94 of the Bombay Census Report for 1921. It is not necessary again to enter into so detailed an examination of the application of the formula. The formula is useful for several purposes. It offers a comparison between the numbers of persons in the prime of life. It indicates whether the population is progressive or not by the numbers in the first age group. It serves as a guide to estimate longevity. It facilitates examination of the extent to which the general rate of mortality is independent of the age distribution. No direct comparison can in this respect be made between European countries and India, the chief differences being that in India (*a*) the proportion of persons in the intermediate age-group, where the mortality is lowest, is less constant than in Europe ; (*b*) the rate of mortality amongst persons aged 50 and over is considerably greater than that amongst persons aged under 15 ; (*c*) the mortality amongst persons under the age of the 15 varies from time to time according to the proportion of very young children which that age-group contains ; (*d*) the mortality amongst very young children in India is extraordinarily high, while at ages between 5 and 15 it is, comparatively, very low ; (*e*) the proportion of very young children to the total number of persons aged from 0 to 15 varies greatly from time to

time. In the statement (No. 6) which follows the age distribution of British districts is given for five Censuses according to the age-groups used in the Sundbarg formula :—

STATEMENT No. 6.

*Age distribution of the population of British districts for five Censuses.*

| Age-groups. | Per cent. of population. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 0–14 .. .. .. .. | 39 | 38 | 37 | 39 | 39 |
| 15–49 .. .. .. .. | 52 | 51 | 52 | 51 | 50 |
| 50 and over .. .. .. | 9 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 |

From this it will be seen that in 1931 the population was very definitely of the progressive type as it had over fifty per cent. in the intermediate age-group and less than ten per cent. in the highest age-group. The lowest age-group conforms very closely to the progressive type and has shown a rise from 37 in 1911 to 38 in 1921 to 39 in 1931.

In the statement (No. 7) given below the population of each district has been arranged according to the Sundbarg age-groups :—

STATEMENT No. 7.

| District. | 0–14 | 15–49 | 50 and over. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. | 38 | 54 | 8 | Surat, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, are according to Sundbarg's theory progressive. Bombay Suburban district is accessive. Sind districts are also inclined to be accessive. |
| Broach .. .. .. .. | 39 | 51 | 10 | |
| Kaira .. .. .. .. | 39 | 51 | 10 | |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. .. | 44 | 48 | 8 | |
| Surat .. .. .. .. | 40 | 50 | 10 | |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. .. | 40 | 50 | 10 | |
| Khandesh (East) .. .. .. .. | 41 | 50 | 9 | |
| Khandesh (West) .. .. .. .. | 43 | 49 | 8 | |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. | 42 | 49 | 9 | |
| Poona .. .. .. .. | 39 | 52 | 9 | |
| Satara .. .. .. .. | 41 | 48 | 11 | |
| Sholapur .. .. .. .. | 40 | 50 | 10 | |
| Bombay Suburban District .. .. .. | 32 | 61 | 7 | |
| Belgaum .. .. .. .. | 41 | 49 | 10 | |
| Bijapur .. .. .. .. | 40 | 50 | 10 | |
| Dharwar .. .. .. .. | 40 | 51 | 9 | |
| Kanara .. .. .. .. | 38 | 53 | 9 | |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. | 41 | 50 | 9 | |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. | 41 | 47 | 12 | |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. | 39 | 53 | 8 | |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. | 38 | 54 | 8 | |
| Larkana .. .. .. .. | 38 | 54 | 8 | |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. .. | 40 | 52 | 8 | |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. | 38 | 54 | 8 | |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. .. | 41 | 51 | 8 | |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. .. | 41 | 51 | 8 | |

It will be seen that Surat, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur are exactly in accordance with the Sundbarg formula for progressive populations. Kolaba and East Khandesh are also progressive. The Bombay Suburban district is accessive and Ahmedabad and several of the Sind districts give signs of being accessive. No district can be said to be regressive or stationary as the number in the lowest age-group is nowhere, except in the Bombay Suburban district (where definitely accessive conditions prevail), below 38 per 100 of the population.

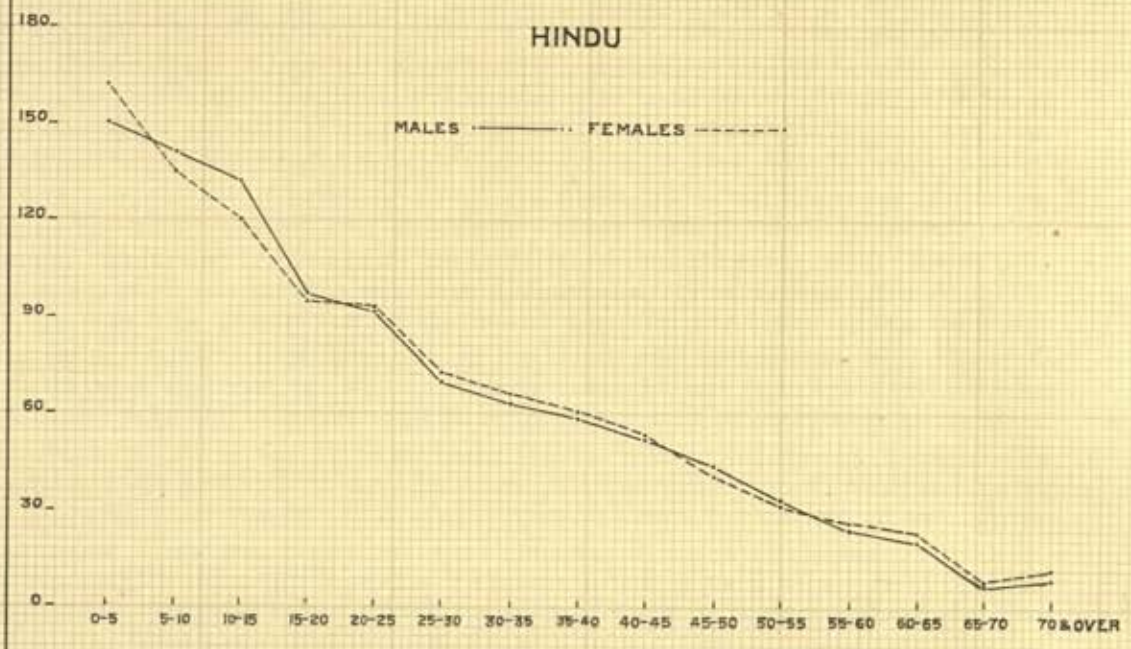
In 1921 Mr. Sedgwick examined the influence of the past on the age statistics and he endeavoured to trace the effect of the 1877 and the 1901 famines. He was able to show very convincingly the persistence of famine effects through several decades. It may be assumed with some confidence that the effects of the 1877 famine have now disappeared entirely and that so little trace of the 1901 famine can remain that it is impossible now to isolate it from the numerous other influences affecting the age distribution of persons now aged 35 and over. It was however pointed out in 1921 that the influenza epidemic of 1918–1919 and the period of high prices which for some years thereafter lowered the birth-rate had produced a fresh "scar" in the then lowest age-group "which will be visible at the 1931 Census in group 10 to 15 and at the 1941 Census in group 20 to 25". From Subsidiary Table VI it will be seen that while the population aged 0 to 10 in 1931 has increased by 16·1 per cent. and the population aged 14 to 40 has increased by 18·4 per cent., the increase in the population aged 10 to 15 is only 13·8 per cent. The relative smallness of the increase may be due, as Mr. Sedgwick prophesised, to the passing down the age-groups of that section of the population affected adversely in the lowest age-group last Census by the combined influences of influenza and a low birth-rate occasioned by high prices.

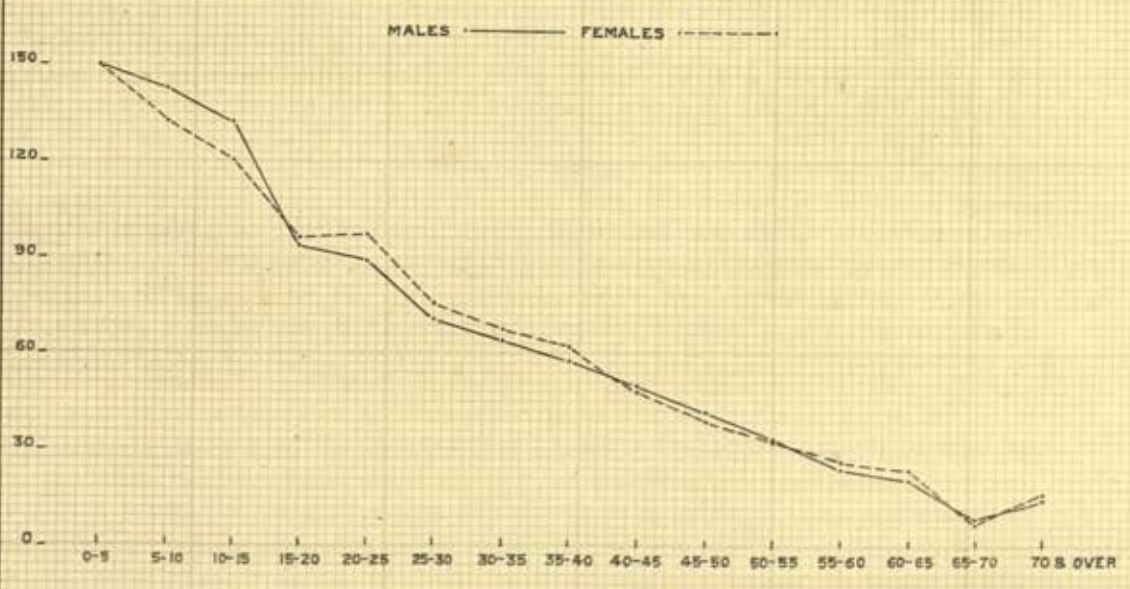
7. *Age Distribution by Religion.*—It is the practice at Indian Censuses to show the age distribution by main religions. This is not because there is any inherent connection between a man's religious beliefs and the number of years he lives. But in the social conditions of India religion is a real cleavage of peoples, partly due to the fact that in great measure the devotees of the various religions are of different racial antecedents, but more because in the social organisation of Indian life each religion is associated with social customs and practices of its own which have a very important effect upon age. Imperial Table VII gives a complete account of the age distribution for Hindus, Muslims, Jains, Zoroastrians, Christians, Tribals and followers of other religions. Subsidiary Table II gives the age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion from 1881 to 1931. The main points of interest may be gathered from the following résumé (statement No. 8) of Subsidiary Table II, divided into two parts, for males and females respectively, and reduced to the nearest hundred :—

STATEMENT No. 8.

| Sex and age-group. | Hindu. | Muslim. | Jain. | Christian. | Tribal. | Zoroastrian. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Males.** | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 14 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 17 | 8 |
| 5–10 .. | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 15 | 9 |
| 10–15 .. | 12 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 10 |
| 15–20 .. | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 9 |
| 20–40 .. | 33 | 35 | 34 | 39 | 27 | 34 |
| 40–60 .. | 15 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 23 |
| 60 and over .. | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| **Females.** | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 8 |
| 5–10 .. | 13 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 9 |
| 10–15 .. | 11 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 9 |
| 15–20 .. | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 9 |
| 20–40 .. | 32 | 34 | 31 | 34 | 27 | 35 |
| 40–60 .. | 15 | 14 | 16 | 13 | 13 | 22 |
| 60 and over .. | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 7 |

# AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 OF EACH SEX BY RELIGION




S.P.Z.O. Poona, 1932.

It will be seen that in every case except amongst Tribals more than one third of the male population is aged between 20 and 40 years. In the case of Tribals, however, only approximately 27 out of every hundred are within these age limits. In the case of Tribals only approximately 15 men and 16 women out of every hundred men and every hundred women are over the age of 40. There is very little difference in the age groupings of Hindus and Muslims, either for males or females. The only noteworthy point in this connection is that Muslims have proportionately a slightly larger number of persons in the 20 to 40-year class. Jains have fewer persons in the age-groups from 0 to 20 than have either Hindus or Muslims. On the other hand, they have more persons in the ages above 40. In this respect they resemble the Zoroastrians, who exhibit in an extreme form a lopsidedness in age distribution. There are approximately 30 males and 29 females over 40 per hundred males and females in the Zoroastrian community. On the other hand under 20 there are only 36 males and 35 females per hundred males and females. In contrast with this, Hindus have 48 males and 49 females ; and Muslims have 47 males and 48 females. Christians show the highest number of males per 100 in the 20 to 40 age-group, namely 39 ; and slightly lower numbers than Muslims at ages up to 20. In fact up to the age 20 the Christian distribution for both males and females is very similar to the Jain distribution. The Tribals are definitely a short-lived people, 45 per cent. of the males and 44 per cent. of the females being under 15 and only 15 per cent. of the males and 16 per cent. of the females living beyond the age of 40. It will be noticed again from the figures in the above statement the relatively small numbers recorded in age-group 15 to 20, a fact which points again to there being considerable misstatement of age in this age-group, most probably by ages being recorded as older than they actually are. It is doubtful if any results of value are obtainable by a comparison of the figures of previous Censuses with the 1931 figures of age distribution by religion. The important lessons which such a comparison would yield would be of changes in the relative numbers in the lowest age-groups, showing the numbers of children relatively to total population by religion, and in the highest age-groups showing survival values from decade to decade by religion. The age figures are however so unreliable in the highest and lowest groups that conclusions drawn from them in this way must be more than tentative. Mr. Sedgwick in 1921 commented upon the Parsi age distribution which he said was more unfavourable in the lower age-groups than that of any European country except France. The vital point is really to what extent the lowest age-groups are being recruited, that is to say, the relative proportion of children aged 0 to 5 to the total population. That proportion had fallen according to the Census returns from 1,352 per 10,000 males in 1881 to 1,104 in 1891, to 900 in 1901 to 853 in 1911, to 755 in 1921. At this Census, however, the number has risen to 789 and the decline has, at least for the present, been arrested. There has been an equally striking arrest of the decline in the case of females aged between 0 to 5. The Parsi community as a whole, however, is hovering on the brink of being regressive according to the Sundbarg formula and will continue to be so until there is a great increase in the number of individuals at ages up to 15. At present there are approximately only 27 males and 26 females at these ages out of every hundred males and females in the community.

8. *Age Distribution by Sex.*—Some discussion of the age distribution by sex has already been held in paragraph 4 above. The chief questions relating to the age distribution of the sexes are (1) the comparative numbers of boy and girl children in the lowest age-groups, (2) the stage in the age distribution where the relative sex ratios alter, (3) the numbers of old men and old women surviving beyond a certain age. India presents in these matters a state of things which differs materially from the experience of Western European countries. Reference should be made again to Imperial Table VII and Subsidiary Table I, and to the summarised statement given in paragraph 4 above. It will be seen from the last that the age distribution of the sexes shows peculiarities. The sex ratio of females per 10,000 females is higher than the corresponding sex ratio for males in the 0 to 5 group, the 15 to 20 group, the 20 to 25 group and in all the groups from 55 years onwards. During the intermediate age-groups from 25 years to 55 years the ratio for males is higher than for females. The lowness of the ratio for males in the 15 to 20 and the 20 to 25 age-groups is not easily explicable.

There is probably some faulty enumeration at work here. It is to be expected that from 15 onwards the female ratio would fall because of the early age at which child-bearing in India starts. The higher ratio for females in the lowest age-group (0 to 5 years) is almost certainly correct, as the mortality amongst boy babies is known to be very much higher than amongst girl babies. The high ratio for females in the highest age-groups proves the greater longevity of woman once she has passed the dangerous child-bearing ages. In India, however, the longevity is not so marked as it is in Europe possibly because of the harder lives the majority of the women have to live, especially if they belong to the lower and labouring classes. The difference between the male and female ratios in the lowest age-group is well brought out by Subsidiary Table I which gives the following results for the first five years of life. The male ratios are 284, 268, 282, 292 and 299 per 10,000 respectively: while the female ratios are 313, 307, 328, 324 and 319. As more boys are born than girls this would seem to show that the dangerous period for boys is within the first twelve months of life. Subsidiary Table III shows the age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain selected castes enumerated in particular localities. The figures are therefore only samples and must be used as such and not to draw generalisations from as regards the castes as a whole. The age groupings in this table are not very satisfactory: for instance, the first group, 0 to 6 years, obliterates some of the features that make the first five years of life distinctive for statistical purposes, and the last group, 44 and over, is too wide to enable real comparisons to be drawn between males and females in respect of longevity beyond a certain age. As the figures stand, many of the discrepancies are hard to explain. Why for instance should the Audich Brahmans of Gujarat have only 131 boys and 136 girls under six per mille when the Chitpawan Brahmans of Poona, Satara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri show 214 boys and 184 girls? The Audich Brahmans of Gujarat have probably been affected by the civil disobedience movement and the Chitpawan Brahmans must have greatly understated the number of their girls. A study of Subsidiary Table III will reveal many such anomalies. The differences in some of the age-groups for castes following much the same kind of existence are so great as to throw considerable doubt on the value of the statistics. Some of the poorer of the labouring tribes, like Lamanis, Vanjaris and Waddars, and some of the forest tribes, like Dhodias, Katkaris and Varlis, show poor figures in the highest age-group, which proves that these people do not tend to live very long. Doubtless, the rigour of their daily struggle for existence is largely responsible for this result. In dealing with the primitive and depressed classes, and the most illiterate sections of the community generally, it is important to remember that the age statistics are probably more inaccurate in respect of them than they are in respect of higher castes more familiar with such ideas as the computation of age. The result is that possibly the Census statistics may exhibit the shortness of life of these primitive, depressed and illiterate labouring classes in too unfavourable a light.

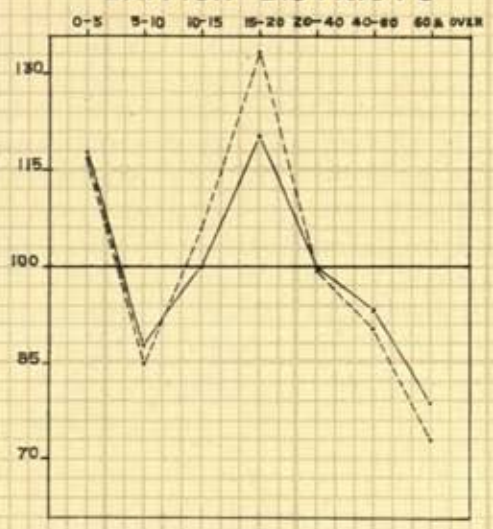
## SECTION III—SPECIAL QUESTIONS.

9. *Birth and Death Statistics.*—The exact manner in which the birth and death statistics maintained by the public health authorities corroborate or confuse the Census figures has been the subject of fruitful discussion in the reports of previous Censuses. That the birth and death statistics are far from accurate is well-known and admitted. In 1921 Mr. Jacob made the first attempt to estimate mathematically the extent of the inaccuracy of the vital statistics for the Punjab and Delhi. He reached the conclusion that the vital statistics of the Punjab were likely to be about 7 or 8 per cent in error, and that provisionally errors of about 11 per cent in the birth-rate and of, say, 5 per cent in the death-rate might be adopted as probable. "Finally it is clear", he added, "that the Census figures of 1911 and 1921 do not establish the accuracy of the vital statistics to a greater degree of accuracy than 7 or 8 per cent of error." Mr. Jacob held that there was a serious amount of omission in both birth and death returns, though in some districts, and as it happened in the whole of the Punjab taken together, the reported births and deaths corresponded pretty closely with the change in population between the Census of 1911 and that of 1921, after allowance for emigration and immigration. (See Census of India

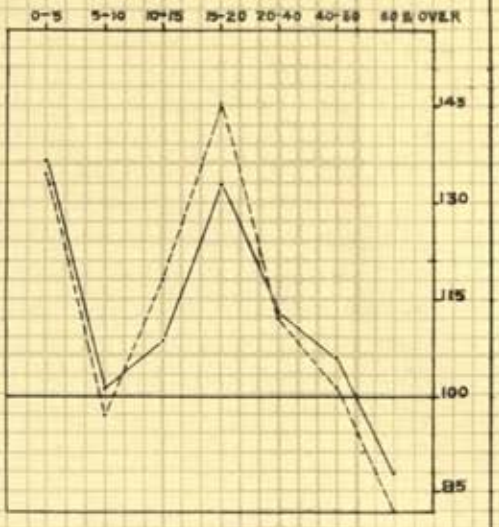
# DIAGRAM SHOWING THE DIVERGENCE OF SEX RATIOS FOR MALES AND FEMALES IN CERTAIN AGE GROUPS BETWEEN 1921 AND 1931 (FIGURES FOR 1921 = 100)

MALES ——— FEMALES - - - - -

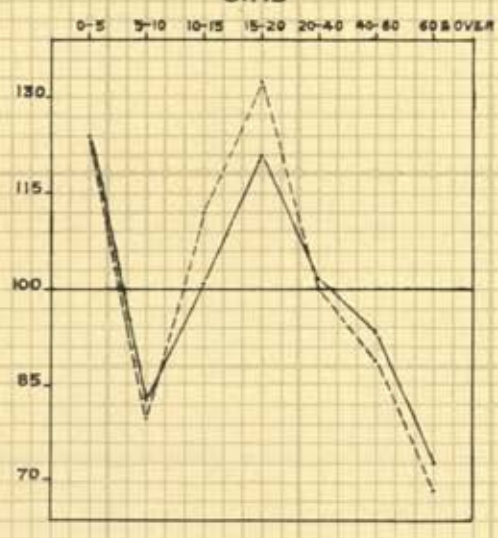
## BRITISH DISTRICTS



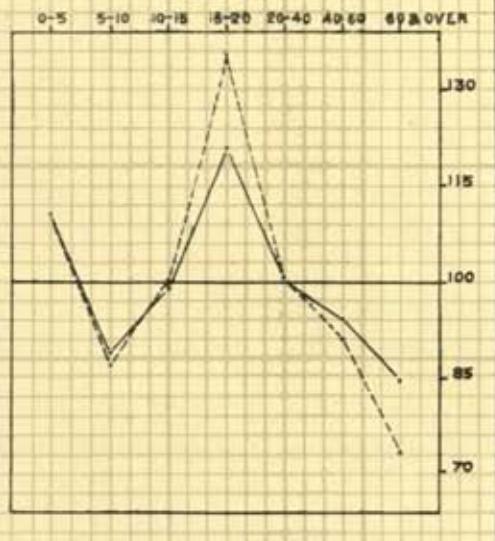

## BOMBAY STATES



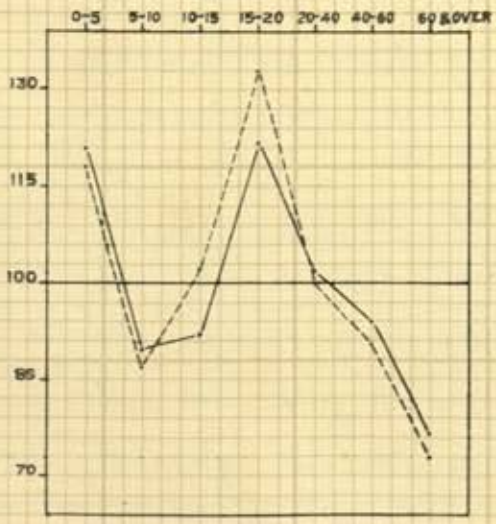

## SIND



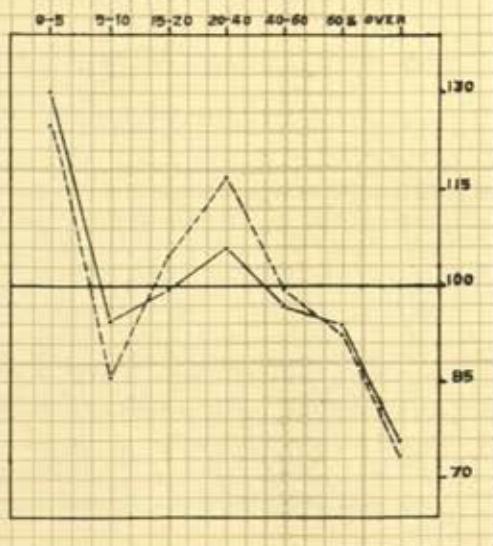

## GUJRAT




## DECCAN




## KONKAN




G.P.Z.O. Poona, 1932.

1921, Vol. XV page 203 and Appendix 1.) Mr. Middleton in the same volume (page 52) states "There is no satisfactory way of comparing vital statistics with Census results for areas subject to fluctuating migration". The Bombay Presidency is of course an area of immigration. The point has been discussed in Chapter III. Vital statistics are therefore liable to very great disturbance on account of changes in the number of immigrants. The extent to which the Bombay Presidency vital statistics are accurate cannot be estimated. It is not probable that they are more accurate than the Punjab statistics, because the Bombay Presidency is a very heterogeneous tract with bad communications in many areas, and a very mixed population which contains a high proportion of backward and depressed castes. Any considerable degree of accuracy in the vital statistics generally can scarcely be expected. In Sind vital statistics are most unsatisfactory. There are, however, several areas where the vital statistics are reasonably accurate. If it were possible to make full allowance in the Census for disturbance caused by immigration and emigration, it might be possible to compare the Census figures and the vital statistics for selected tracts. The problem is, however, too formidable for solution here. The correlation that may exist between the Census and the vital statistics is a subject that would form an interesting study in statistical research.

The statistics dealt with in this paragraph are found in Subsidiary Tables VII, VIII and IX. The first two statements (9 and 10) deal with the birth-rate and the last two statements (11 and 12) with the death-rate. The following is a résumé of Subsidiary Table VII, males and females being shown in separate sections.

The birth-rate statistics in Subsidiary Table VII are summarised below for males and females.

STATEMENT No. 9.

*Birth-rate per mille (Males).*

| Unit | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British Districts .. | 32 | 32 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 36 | 36 | 38 | 38 | 37 |
| Sind .. .. | 22 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 21 |
| Gujarat .. | 36 | 35 | 37 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 40 | 40 |
| Deccan .. | 37 | 37 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 44 | 46 | 45 | 46 |
| Konkan .. | 27 | 29 | 29 | 20 | 27 | 30 | 29 | 31 | 31 | 30 |

STATEMENT No. 10.

*Birth-rate per mille (Females).*

| Unit | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British Districts .. | 33 | 32 | 35 | 36 | 35 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 38 |
| Sind .. .. | 23 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 25 | 21 |
| Gujarat .. | 37 | 35 | 37 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 39 |
| Deccan .. | 36 | 36 | 42 | 40 | 40 | 42 | 43 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Konkan .. | 29 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 31 | 34 | 34 | 33 |

The Sind figures are clearly absurd. The Konkan shows a very much higher birth-rate for females, than for males. Whether this is really so to this extent is doubtful. The Census figures do tend to show that in some parts of the Konkan the females are in excess but it has been thought that this is due largely to the males emigrating to towns for work, and to the greater longevity of females.

The death-rate statistics in Subsidiary Table VII are summarised below for males and females.

STATEMENT No. 11.

*Death-rate per mille (Males).*

| Unit | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British Districts .. | 26 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 23 | 28 | 25 | 27 | 30 | 29 |
| Sind .. .. | 16 | 12 | 13 | 17 | 21 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 25 | 18 |
| Gujarat .. | 26 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 25 | 35 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 32 |
| Deccan .. | 28 | 27 | 30 | 31 | 25 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 34 | 34 |
| Konkan .. | 31 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 |

STATEMENT No. 12.

*Death-rate per mille (Females).*

| Unit | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British Districts .. | 26 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 24 | 29 | 26 | 28 | 32 | 30 |
| Sind .. .. | 16 | 12 | 13 | 18 | 17 | 20 | 16 | 17 | 28 | 18 |
| Gujarat .. | 26 | 24 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 37 | 28 | 30 | 31 | 33 |
| Deccan .. | 26 | 26 | 30 | 31 | 25 | 31 | 29 | 31 | 35 | 34 |
| Konkan .. | 31 | 26 | 26 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 26 | 26 | 27 |

These figures are clearly inaccurate in several ways. The Sind figures are absurd. The violence of the fluctuations in Sind, Gujarat and the Deccan also indicate inaccuracy. The apparent rise in the death-rate towards the end of the decade is due most probably to improvement in the recording of statistics. The female death-rate is generally higher than the male and this may express an actual fact.

Subsidiary Table IX shows the reported death-rate by sex and age in the decade 1921 to 1930 per mille living at the same age according to the Census of 1921. The figures are instructive in several ways. They show the comparative mortality of male and female children very clearly. They show also the progressive mortality for similar ages throughout the decade. They display also the difference in longevity between males and females. As regards mortality in the early ages the death-rate for boy babies under one year is 230·08 per mille ; but for girl babies under 1 year the mortality is only 197·69, high though the latter figure would be accounted by European standards. Between years 1 and 5 the mortality of the two sexes is more evenly balanced : the male mortality being 58·67 to a female mortality of 56·02. From 5 right on till 40, female mortality is higher than male. But the balance is redressed after 40. From age 60 onwards the male mortality is 87·41 as against a female mortality of 82·70. The statistics cannot be said to indicate any general improvement in the mortality rates over the decade.

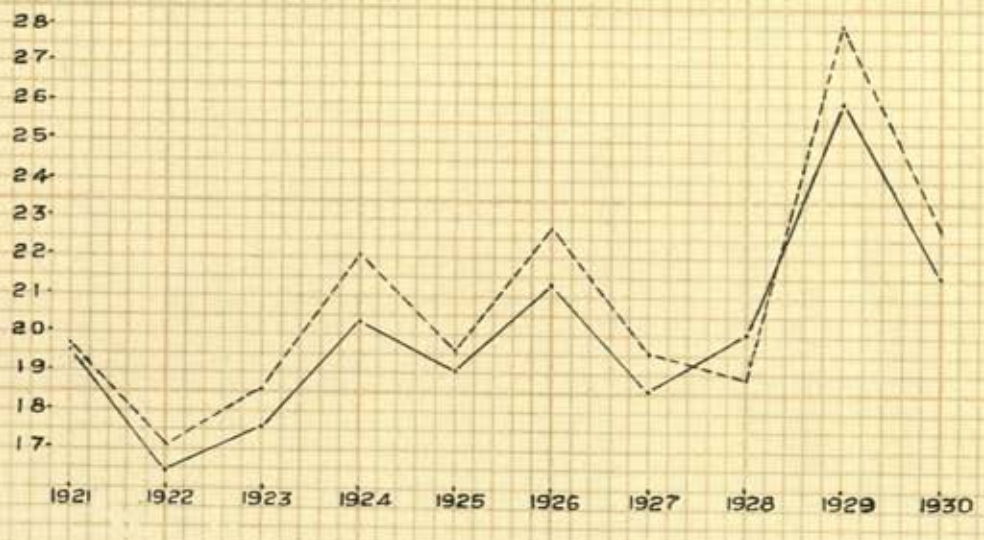
## DEATHS PER MILLE BY RELIGIONS

MALES ---------- FEMALES

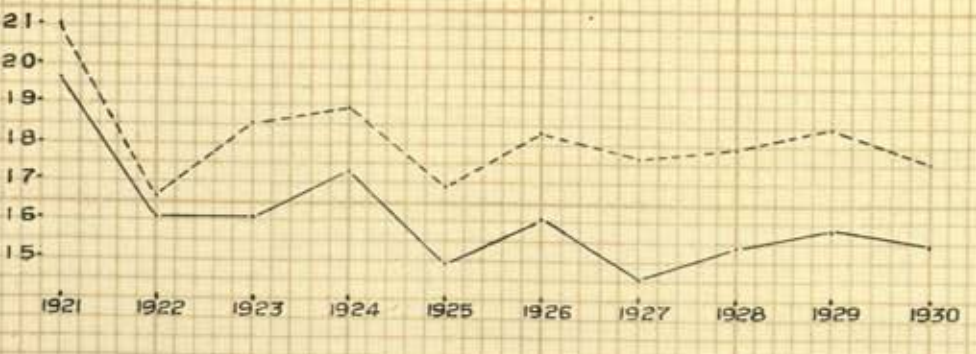
### HINDU



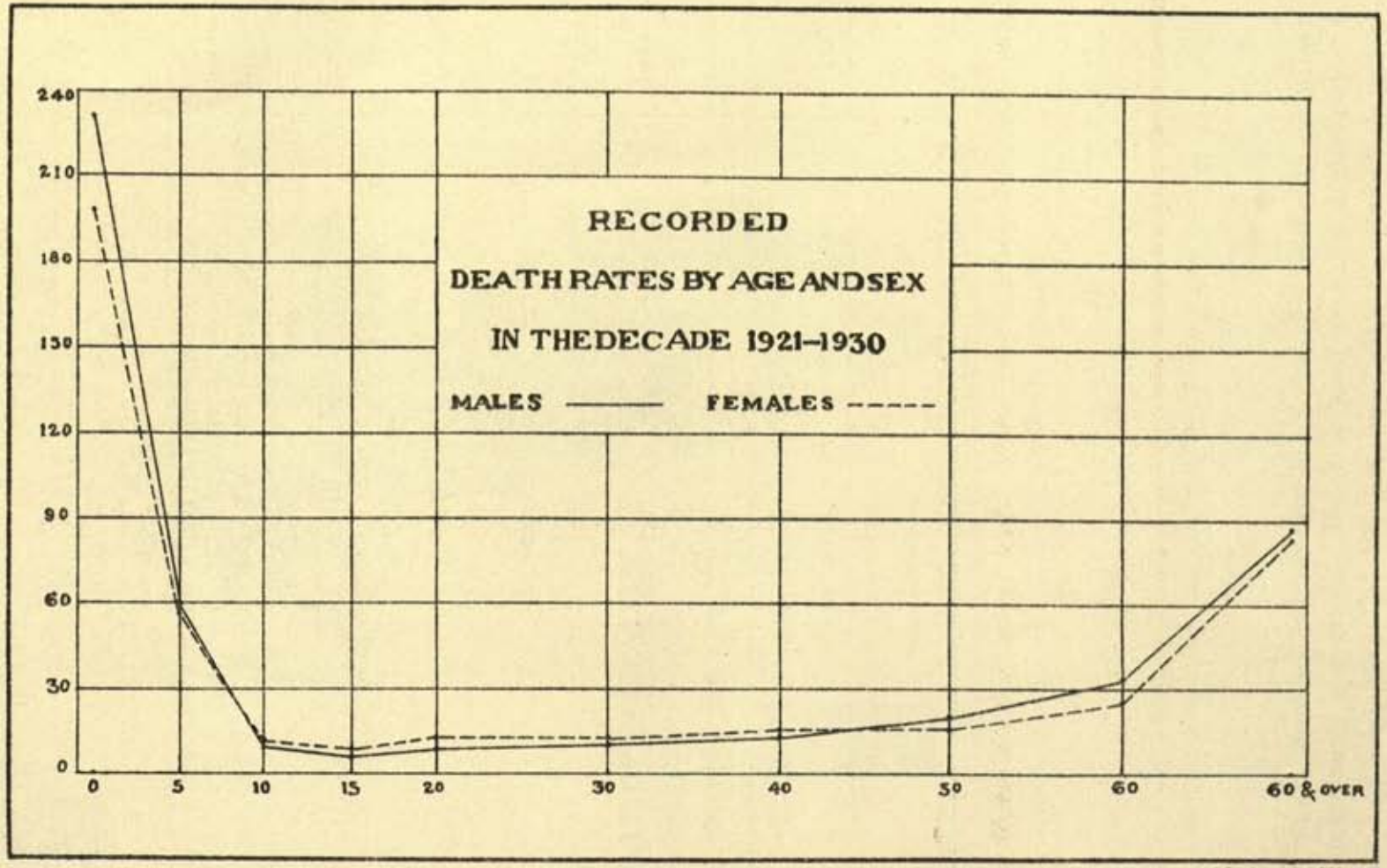

### MUSLIM

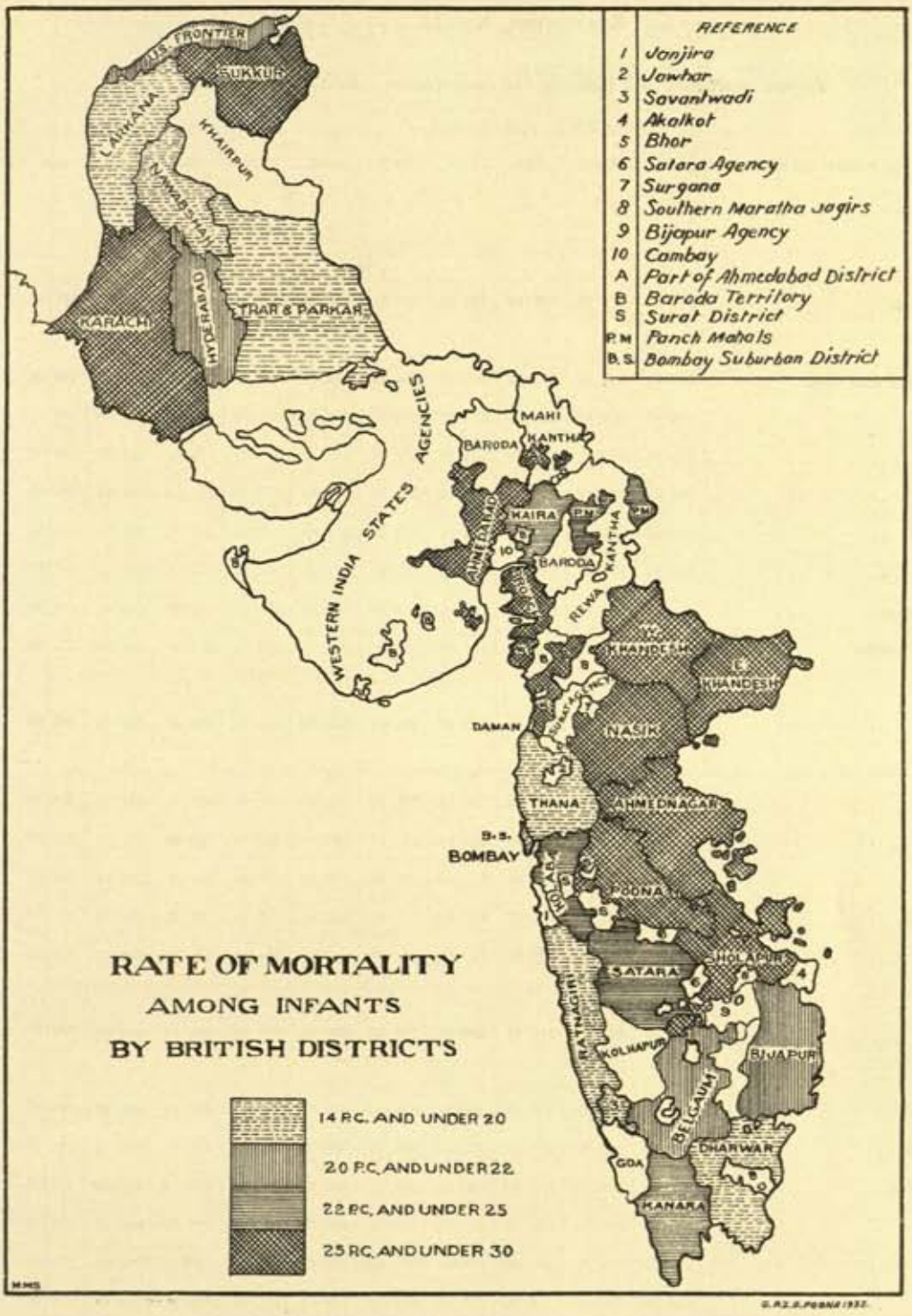



### CHRISTIAN




G.P.P.O. POONA, 1932


RECORDED
DEATH RATES BY AGE AND SEX
IN THE DECADE 1921–1930
MALES ——— FEMALES - - - - -
240
210
180
150
120
90
60
30
0
0
5
10
15
20
30
40
50
60
60 & OVER




10. *Infantile Mortality.*—Some aspects of infantile mortality have been discussed in preceding paragraphs. But it is desirable to pursue the matter a little further. A statement (No. 13) has been prepared showing the infant mortality per mille of total deaths for British districts.

## STATEMENT No. 13.

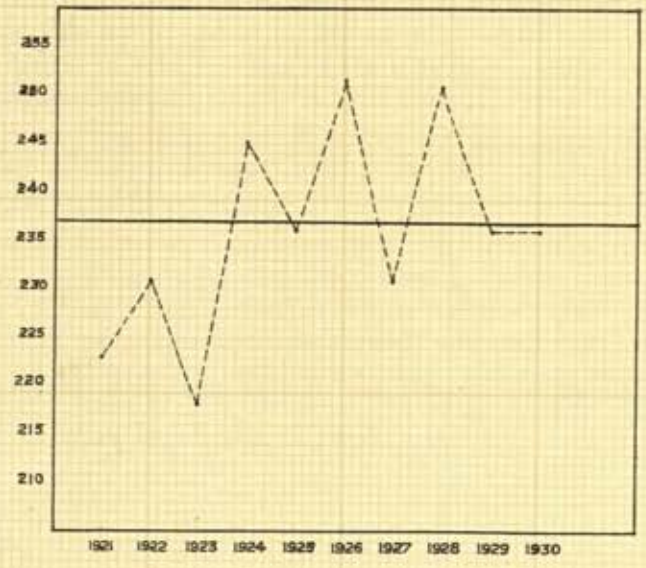
*Infant mortality per mille of the total deaths—British Districts.*

| District and Natural Divisions. | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **British Districts** .. .. | **223·24** | **231·94** | **219·47** | **246·31** | **237·31** | **252·55** | **231·31** | **252·28** | **236·91** | **237·05** |
| **North-West Dry Area (Sind)** .. | **227·11** | **243·45** | **253·18** | **248·17** | **190·45** | **233·16** | **224·72** | **212·76** | **195·48** | **176·24** |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | 222·07 | 238·97 | 243·34 | 239·77 | 191·16 | 214·81 | 200·63 | 220·24 | 212·68 | 193·67 |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 253·85 | 250·77 | 276·57 | 300·88 | 304·70 | 297·51 | 289·96 | 290·94 | 245·25 | 264·37 |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 197·25 | 245·12 | 231·14 | 236·29 | 207·74 | 218·60 | 218·72 | 151·32 | 136·86 | 137·98 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. | 203·17 | 247·92 | 230·81 | 222·68 | 173·51 | 211·39 | 187·56 | 182·02 | 182·79 | 137·59 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 284·93 | 321·33 | 293·90 | 301·56 | 267·44 | 271·33 | 252·75 | 262·24 | 234·43 | 167·82 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. | 165·54 | 149·79 | 195·21 | 156·03 | 129·79 | 180·32 | 178·15 | 153·02 | 189·80 | 166·58 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | 215·44 | 263·00 | 262·78 | 242·69 | 209·61 | 205·57 | 209·81 | 223·21 | 162·95 | 135·90 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. .. | **248·92** | **253·78** | **243·66** | **279·07** | **268·60** | **269·72** | **253·05** | **264·05** | **246·79** | **265·98** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. | 295·24 | 241·82 | 258·60 | 296·23 | 287·79 | 295·40 | 251·92 | 268·51 | 252·41 | 296·39 |
| Broach .. .. .. | 289·28 | 278·99 | 260·00 | 307·83 | 291·17 | 290·46 | 292·31 | 300·80 | 271·87 | 281·70 |
| Kaira .. .. .. | 228·20 | 250·08 | 240·02 | 253·49 | 237·66 | 230·29 | 216·92 | 230·01 | 219·84 | 243·90 |
| Panch-Mahals .. .. .. | 217·12 | 223·67 | 211·16 | 227·02 | 233·49 | 243·22 | 234·90 | 242·83 | 239·99 | 227·59 |
| Surat .. .. .. | 248·57 | 353·46 | 232·37 | 289·68 | 274·67 | 277·46 | 284·13 | 284·86 | 260·67 | 258·41 |
| **Deccan** .. .. .. | **230·73** | **237·05** | **214 97** | **249·25** | **250·98** | **263·52** | **267·03** | **269·35** | **253·66** | **249·69** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. | 199·52 | 230·95 | 256·02 | 290·67 | 300·00 | 306·33 | 288·46 | 321·44 | 314·82 | 285·12 |
| Khandesh-East .. .. .. | 253·67 | 267·00 | 269·06 | 279·07 | 281·27 | 300·51 | 284·13 | 324·91 | 302·71 | 291·51 |
| Khandesh-West .. .. | 267·44 | 268·83 | 295·90 | 306·52 | 301·87 | 301·95 | 303·74 | 312·16 | 305·00 | 268·25 |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 223·90 | 248·14 | 269·15 | 295·30 | 298·74 | 287·30 | 303·02 | 303·57 | 286·69 | 272·64 |
| Poona .. .. .. | 227·05 | 228·31 | 206·00 | 264·45 | 263·01 | 270·35 | 252·95 | 278·52 | 268 66 | 251·36 |
| Satara .. .. .. | 219·94 | 250·52 | 178·94 | 232·16 | 215·78 | 238·61 | 211·63 | 206·66 | 229·33 | 216·04 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | 294·06 | 274·34 | 212·30 | 255·42 | 288·69 | 309·38 | 245·40 | 311·46 | 268·32 | 252·96 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. | 213·34 | 200·26 | 172·07 | 214·32 | 212·88 | 220·93 | 164·33 | 225·34 | 193·00 | 215·69 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. | 215·28 | 206·70 | 213·88 | 189·67 | 219·16 | 234·08 | 198·37 | 233·66 | 216·58 | 216·35 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. | 220·09 | 205·39 | 153·83 | 186·97 | 178·72 | 189·45 | 179·08 | 205·69 | 180·17 | 215·05 |
| **Konkan** .. .. .. | **192·43** | **197·25** | **198·88** | **215·13** | **197·35** | **218·71** | **201·57** | **214·67** | **223·29** | **208·28** |
| Bombay City .. .. .. | 238·24 | 221·15 | 227·39 | 236·30 | 226·23 | 257·56 | 248·25 | 310·88 | 273·25 | 273·35 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. | 144·59 | 142·20 | 166·24 | 186·01 | 188·37 | 221·96 | 208·62 | 206·27 | 232·27 | 219·16 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | 185·64 | 214·68 | 230·23 | 237·04 | 212·54 | 241·90 | 231·98 | 242·52 | 239·58 | 220·35 |
| Kanara .. .. .. | 208·17 | 236·60 | 231·66 | 257·46 | 209·69 | 218·52 | 213·25 | 229·99 | 228·26 | 241·38 |
| Thana .. .. .. | 157·85 | 184·93 | 162·17 | 213·27 | 186·19 | 212·08 | 202·80 | 211·78 | 193·14 | 195·07 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. | 129·76 | 146·12 | 152·73 | 158·32 | 149·29 | 163·09 | 133·11 | 143·56 | 147·64 | 133·87 |

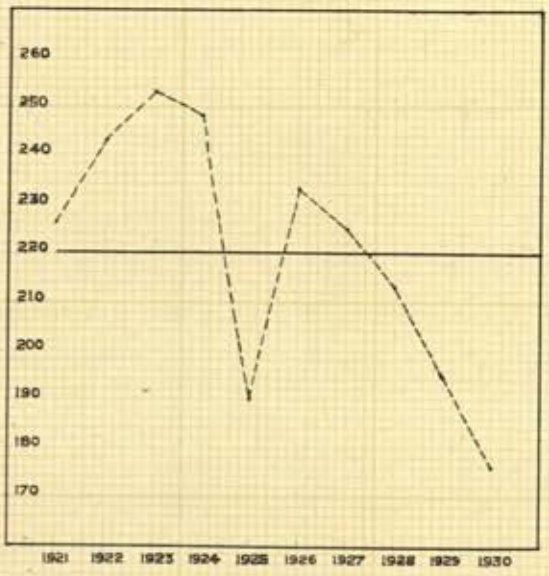
## INFANT MORTALITY PER MILLE OF TOTAL DEATHS 1921—1930

——————— AVERAGE FOR THE DECADE

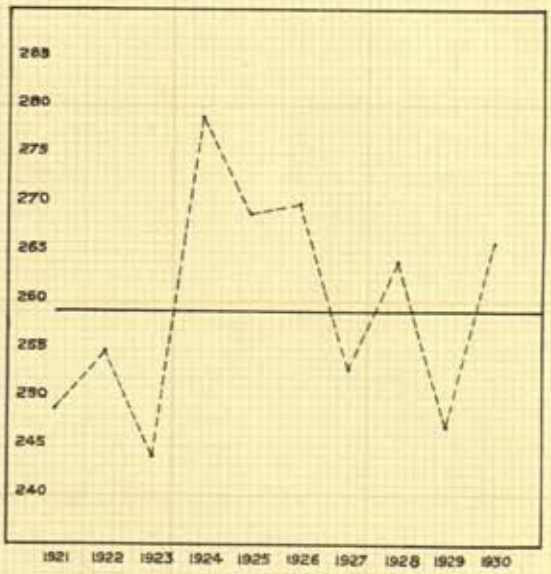
### BRITISH DISTRICTS



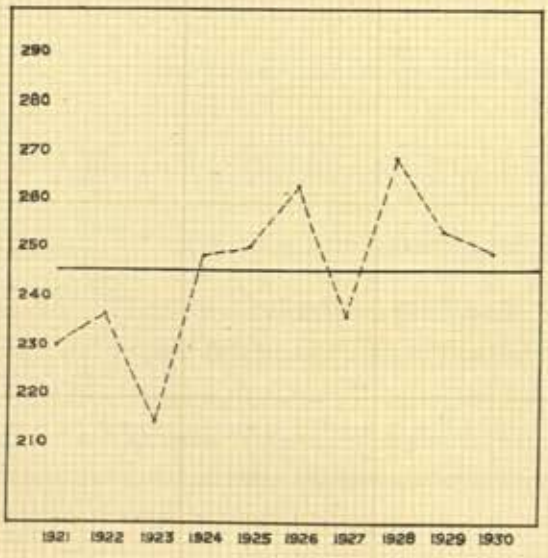

### SIND



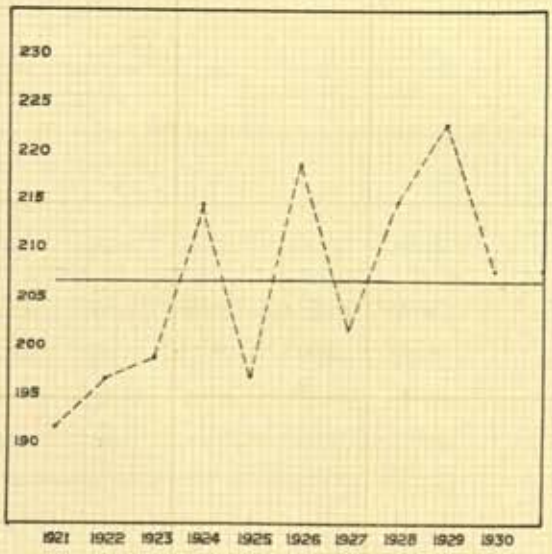

### GUJRAT




### DECCAN




### KONKAN




G.P.I.C. Poona, 1932.

The figures do not show any general improvement throughout the decade. In 1930 out of every 1,000 deaths no fewer than 237 were deaths of infants. In the decade the infantile death-rate has never been below 219 and has usually been above 230 per mille. This means that out of every four or five children born, one is destined to die as an infant. The waste which is caused by such a phenomenon needs no emphasising. But it may be pointed out here that if better care were taken of young children there would be no need to have so many children, and the economic wealth of the country would be increased and would in its turn raise the standard of life, the lowness of which is one of the causes of a high birth-rate and a still higher mortality of infants.

In the statement (No. 14), which is given below, the comparative mortality amongst infants during the first twelve months of life is analysed. From this statement it will be seen that in 1930 out of 1,000 deaths of infants under one year old, 367 deaths took place within one month of birth, 375 deaths between one month and six months from birth, and 257 deaths between from six to twelve months from birth. This shows that an infant has a better chance of surviving if it manages to live six months. The first month that succeeds birth is the period of heaviest mortality. The figures are eloquent of the enormous waste of life that is going on daily in every part of the Bombay Presidency. The figures for the decade cannot be said to show any signs of improvement.

## STATEMENT No. 14.

*Deaths per mille among children under one year, distributed among children under 1 month, 1–6 months and 6 months and over.*

| Unit. | 1921 | | | 1922 | | | 1923 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under 1 month. | 1 month and under 6 months. | 6 months and under 1 year. | Under 1 month. | 1 month and under 6 months. | 6 months and under 1 year. | Under 1 month. | 1 month and under 6 months. | 6 months and under 1 year. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **British Districts** .. | **396·56** | **346·70** | **256·74** | **413·12** | **338·83** | **348·05** | **416·05** | **423·35** | **260·60** |
| North-West Dry Area (Sind) .. | 435·36 | 296·88 | 267·76 | 431·65 | 312·16 | 256·19 | 434·54 | 283·28 | 282·18 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 364·95 | 351·20 | 283·85 | 400·84 | 334·08 | 265·08 | 352·80 | 335·99 | 311·21 |
| Deccan .. .. | 394·33 | 366·94 | 238·73 | 389·40 | 361·37 | 249·23 | 416·21 | 339·91 | 243·88 |
| Konkan .. .. | 408·06 | 321·70 | 270·24 | 476·65 | 297·09 | 226·26 | 464·30 | 288·67 | 247·03 |

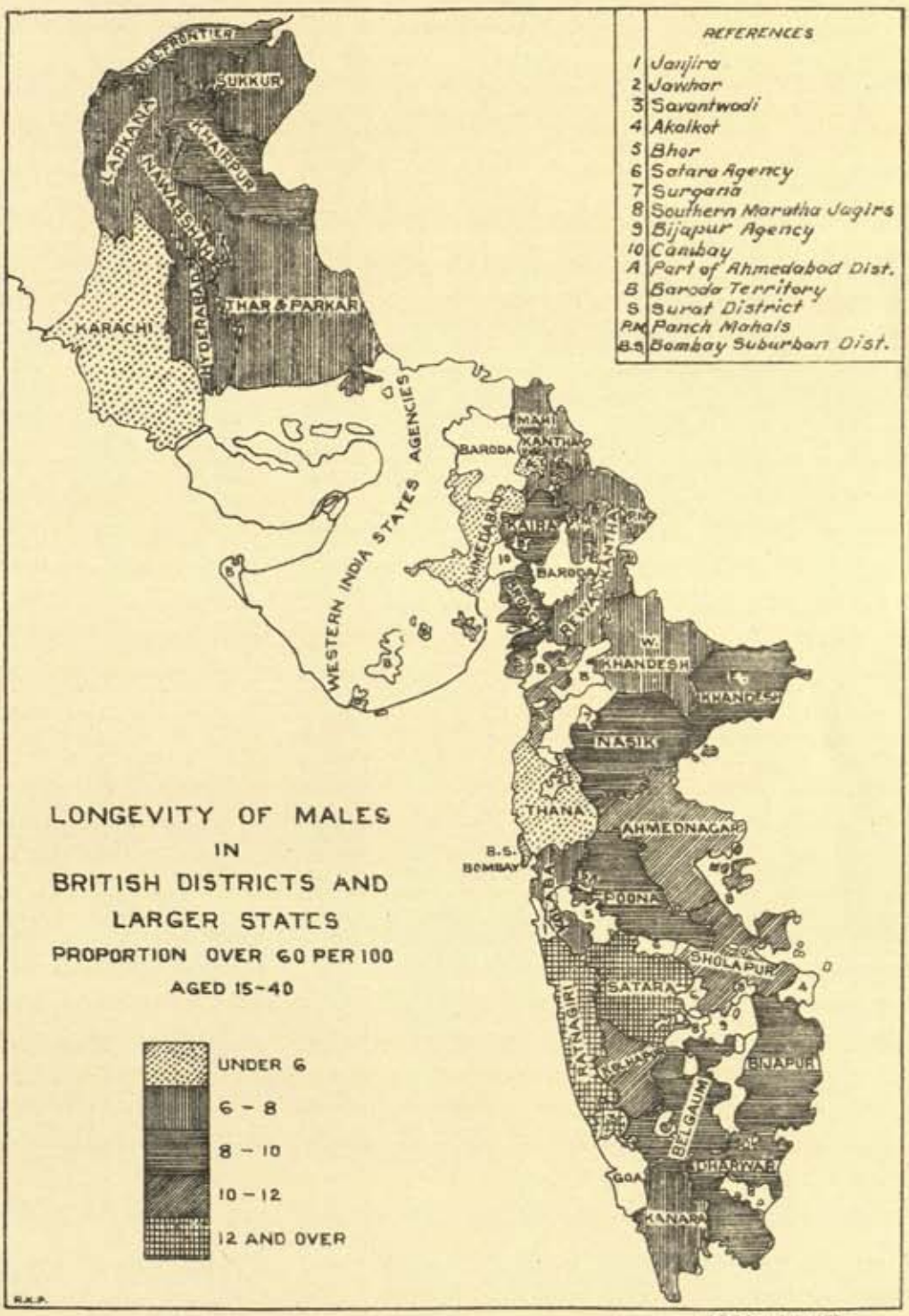
| Unit. | 1924 | | | 1925 | | | 1926 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under 1 month. | 1 month and under 6 months. | 6 months and under 1 year. | Under 1 month. | 1 month and under 6 months. | 6 months and under 1 year. | Under 1 month. | 1 month and under 6 months. | 6 months and under 1 year. |
| 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| **British Districts** .. | **378·54** | **341·59** | **279·87** | **416·08** | **329·38** | **254·54** | **371·59** | **347·73** | **280·68** |
| North-West Dry Area (Sind) .. .. | 374·06 | 267·51 | 358·43 | 391·97 | 284·70 | 323·33 | 380·71 | 278·32 | 340·97 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 346·29 | 368·74 | 284·57 | 381·62 | 344·45 | 275·93 | 312·98 | 364·24 | 322·78 |
| Deccan .. .. | 370·46 | 359·16 | 270·38 | 421·31 | 345·52 | 233·17 | 368·11 | 365·16 | 266·73 |
| Konkan .. .. | 433·38 | 310·58 | 256·04 | 449·97 | 296·80 | 253·23 | 448·44 | 317·30 | 234·26 |

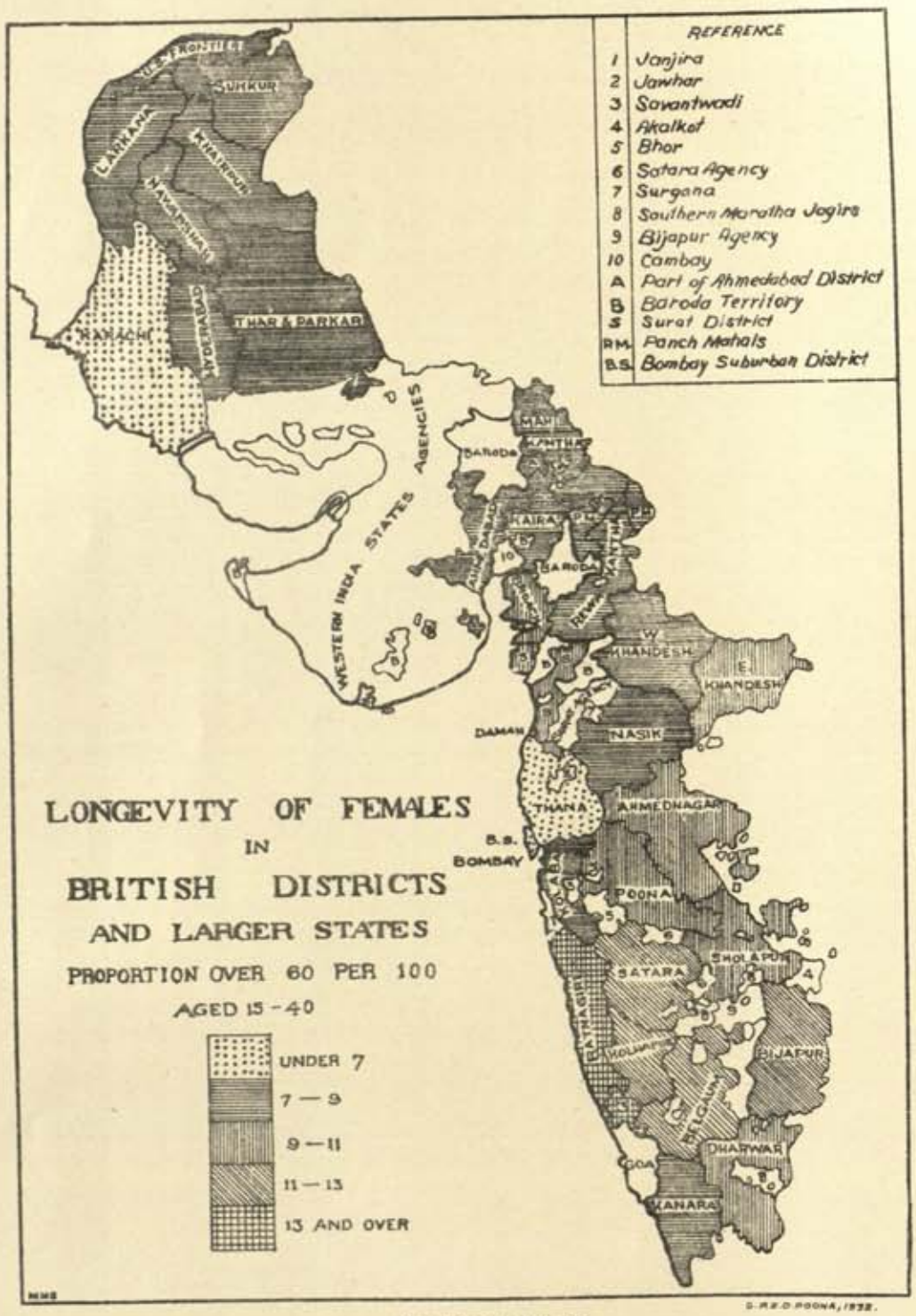
STATEMENT No. 14—*contd.*

| Unit. | 1927 | | | 1928 | | | 1929 | | | 1930 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under 1 month | 1 month and under 6 months | 6 months and under 1 year. | Under 1 month | 1 month and under 6 months | 6 months and under 1 year | Under 1 month | 1 month and under 6 months | 6 months and under 1 year | Under 1 month | 1 month and under 6 months | 6 months and under 1 year |
| 1 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| **British Districts** .. | **418·66** | **338·01** | **243·33** | **387·57** | **356·51** | **257·92** | **369·66** | **356·91** | **273·43** | **367·49** | **375·40** | **257·11** |
| North-West Dry Area (Sind) .. | 410·92 | 280·40 | 308·68 | 430·22 | 296·82 | 272·96 | 333·37 | 321·16 | 345·47 | 419·55 | 330·50 | 249·95 |
| Gujarat .. | 405·33 | 333·64 | 261·03 | 346·26 | 350·82 | 302·92 | 350·00 | 349·17 | 300·83 | 303·46 | 392·38 | 304·16 |
| Deccan .. | 404·90 | 366·57 | 228·53 | 370·40 | 378·34 | 251·26 | 358·96 | 380·11 | 260·93 | 362·47 | 392·02 | 245·51 |
| Konkan .. | 480·14 | 287·01 | 232·85 | 454·43 | 319·68 | 225·89 | 455·03 | 310·89 | 234·08 | 434·57 | 319·91 | 245·52 |

11. *Children and Adults.*—Subsidiary Table V shows in some measure the proportion of children to adults in the general population. For every 100 persons aged from 15 to 40 there are 67 children under the age of 10 and there are 9 persons over the age of 60. In Subsidiary Table III the age distribution of each sex is examined for certain selected castes in particular localities. For the present, attention may be confined to the first two age-groups, namely 0 to 6 years, and 7 to 13 years. It is difficult drawing any kind of general conclusion from the figures, which show a very wide range of divergence. The Lamanis, Vanjaris, Varlis and the Marathas of Satara and Ratnagiri districts, show the highest numbers of boys in the 0 to 6 years group, namely 259, 245 and 234 per mille respectively. The lowest figures for boys in the 0 to 6 years group are returned by Marathas in Bombay City and Zoroastrians. The figures are 93 and 102 per mille respectively. But in the case of the Bombay City Marathas the sampling is not representative, because the Bombay City population is an immigrant population seeking work and with a low percentage of children. The Zoroastrian figures, on the other hand, show a real fact, aspects of which have received comment elsewhere in this chapter. The statistics for female children in the 0 to 6 years group are so divergent from those of the corresponding male group and show so many anomalies that probably not much reliance can be placed upon them. A comparison between the first and second age-group is useful only for showing the comparative survival-value in the two groups. But there are so many anomalies that it is doubtful if any reliable conclusion can be drawn. It would appear on the whole that the less well-educated classes and the primitive and depressed classes have a larger proportionate population of children as compared with adults than the higher and better educated classes and that the survival value of children is higher in the classes which are better-off. But there are several exceptions to this generalisation and it is clear that detailed study of individual castes is necessary before definite conclusions can be drawn with safety. It would appear at a first glance that the number of children amongst Muslims is generally lower than amongst Hindus; but this is probably erroneous. Most of the Mussalmans are in Sind where the vital and age statistics are very unsatisfactory. Similar remarks apply to the statistics in Subsidiary Table IV.

12. *Longevity.*—Longevity has been dealt with already in this chapter. Special mention of certain facts in connection with it is desirable here. It is sufficient to draw attention to the following statement (No. 15) showing longevity by sex by the percentage proportion the number of persons aged 60 and over bears to the number of persons aged between 15 to 40.






STATEMENT No 15.

*Longevity by sex (proportion of persons aged over 60 to 100 persons aged 15–40).*

| District or State. | Male. | Female. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay Presidency** .. .. .. .. .. .. | 8·4 | 9·2 |
| **British Districts** .. .. .. .. .. .. | 8·1 | 9·1 |
| Bombay City .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1·9 | 3·7 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 8·0 | 8·5 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5·5 | 7·1 |
| Broach .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9·2 | 9·4 |
| Kaira .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9·4 | 8·8 |
| Panch-Mahals .. .. .. .. .. .. | 6·9 | 7·8 |
| Surat .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10·6 | 10·2 |

STATEMENT NO. 15—*contd.*

| District or State. | Male. | Female. |
|---|---|---|
| **Deccan** .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | **9·8** | **10·2** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10·4 | 9·8 |
| Khandesh-East .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9·2 | 10·8 |
| Khandesh-West .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7·1 | 7·7 |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 8·4 | 8·5 |
| Poona .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9·2 | 9·6 |
| Satara .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 13·7 | 12·6 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 11·6 | 10·3 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9·7 | 11·9 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9·7 | 11·4 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 8·8 | 9·6 |
| **Konkan** .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | **9·2** | **9·6** |
| Thana .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5·9 | 6·6 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. .. .. .. .. | 4·0 | 5·0 |
| Kanara .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7·0 | 8·9 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7·9 | 8·3 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 15·5 | 13·1 |
| **Sind** .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | **7·0** | **7·6** |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7·1 | 7·6 |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5·4 | 6·5 |
| Larkana .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7·2 | 8·7 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7·3 | 7·2 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7·2 | 7·5 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7·2 | 8·4 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. .. .. .. | 8·1 | 8·6 |
| **States** .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | **9·6** | **10·1** |
| Mahikantha Agency .. .. .. .. .. .. | 6·8 | 8·1 |
| Rewakantha Agency .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7·4 | 7·9 |
| Sawantwadi .. .. .. .. .. .. | 13·2 | 14·3 |
| Kolhapur .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 11·4 | 12·0 |
| Khairpur .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 8·6 | 7·4 |

The statement clearly establishes the longevity of females as compared with males.

13. *Mortality from Certain Diseases.*—The extent to which the mortality rate is affected by fevers, cholera, small-pox and plague is displayed in Subsidiary Table X. The general mortality rate per mille of the population is 123, and the mortality rate from the four specified diseases is shown below.

STATEMENT NO. 16.

| Sex. | Fevers. | Cholera. | Small-pox. | Plague. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males .. .. .. .. .. .. | 395·7 | 26·3 | 36·3 | 7·4 |
| Females .. .. .. .. .. .. | 393·3 | 27·2 | 39·2 | 10·5 |

Cholera, small-pox and plague are different in their incidence from fevers, which include a variety of types of illness and perhaps are somewhat vague as a statistical classification. Cholera, small-pox and plague are distinctly local in their incidence

whether they assume an epidemic or an endemic form. It is therefore possible to isolate the effects of these three diseases in a way that is impracticable in the case of fevers. In Subsidiary Table X the local incidence of cholera, small-pox and plague has been brought out. Students who are interested in the question may consider it worth while correlating the incidence of these diseases with the age statistics provided by the Census in order to trace the effect of it in local areas on the birth-rate and the death-rate and the growth of the population. Subsidiary Table X has been prepared to show the immediately recognisable effects of cholera in Deccan districts for each year of the decade: of small-pox in Sind districts in 1925, 1926 and 1929: and in Gujarat districts in 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1929 and 1930: and in the Deccan and Konkan in the years from 1923 to 1930: of fevers in Deccan and Konkan districts for all years in the decade: and of plague in Deccan and Konkan districts for all the years in the decade. These statements should be regarded merely as material for detailed study by such as are interested in prosecuting the subject further.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

*Distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Presidency and Natural Divisions.*

| Age group. | Distribution of 10,000 of each sex. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | | 1921 | | 1911 | | 1901 | | 1891 | | 1881 | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **Presidency.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–1 .. | 284 | 313 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 343 | 368 | 269 | 284 |
| 1–2 .. | 268 | 307 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 162 | 184 | 196 | 216 |
| 2–3 .. | 282 | 328 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 302 | 346 | 232 | 262 |
| 3–4 .. | 292 | 324 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 315 | 359 | 257 | 293 |
| 4–5 .. | 299 | 319 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 324 | 342 | 299 | 312 |
| Total 0–5 .. | 1,425 | 1,591 | 1,176 | 1,333 | 1,360 | 1,501 | 1,180 | 1,273 | 1,446 | 1,599 | 1,253 | 1,367 |
| 5–10 .. | 1,318 | 1,304 | 1,477 | 1,523 | 1,273 | 1,285 | 1,416 | 1,439 | 1,410 | 1,384 | 1,473 | 1,437 |
| 10–15 .. | 1,181 | 1,120 | 738 | 1,069 | 1,107 | 947 | 1,310 | 1,128 | 1,060 | 880 | 1,265 | 1,064 |
| 15–20 .. | 874 | 911 | 1,220 | 701 | 834 | 791 | 825 | 775 | 795 | 756 | 813 | 774 |
| 20–25 .. | 916 | 987 | | | | | | | 824 | 919 | 828 | 916 |
| 25–30 .. | 889 | 876 | | | | | | | 942 | 931 | 952 | 951 |
| 30–35 .. | 842 | 772 | 3,312 | 3,248 | 3,351 | 3,355 | 3,266 | 3,280 | 874 | 871 | 884 | 874 |
| 35–40 .. | 677 | 607 | | | | | | | 628 | 557 | 638 | 574 |
| 40–45 .. | 555 | 509 | | | | | | | 631 | 633 | 526 | 499 |
| 45–50 .. | 420 | 393 | | | | | | | 371 | 331 | 412 | 429 |
| 50–55 .. | 324 | 311 | 1,623 | 1,598 | 1,648 | 1,614 | 1,612 | 1,615 | 420 | 440 | 398 | 439 |
| 55–60 .. | 222 | 229 | | | | | | | 170 | 155 | 175 | 185 |
| 60–65 .. | 173 | 191 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65–70 .. | 78 | 83 | 454 | 528 | 427 | 507 | 391 | 490 | 429 | 544 | 383 | 491 |
| 70 and over .. | 102 | 112 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age not returned | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Gujarat.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 1,351 | 1,513 | 1,216 | 1,354 | 1,438 | 1,553 | 910 | 931 | 1,338 | 1,446 | 1,202 | 1,276 |
| 5–10 .. | 1,327 | 1,309 | 1,494 | 1,510 | 1,211 | 1,175 | 1,342 | 1,312 | 1,402 | 1,344 | 1,457 | 1,412 |
| 10–15 .. | 1,249 | 1,174 | 1,263 | 1,104 | 1,003 | 809 | 1,390 | 1,167 | 1,122 | 910 | 1,275 | 1,073 |
| 15–20 .. | 946 | 946 | 780 | 698 | 900 | 783 | 1,005 | 901 | 898 | 793 | 890 | 791 |
| 20–40 .. | 3,188 | 3,161 | 3,155 | 3,145 | 3,455 | 3,554 | 3,535 | 3,587 | 3,319 | 3,346 | 3,314 | 3,333 |
| 40–60 .. | 1,606 | 1,557 | 1,701 | 1,716 | 1,653 | 1,700 | 1,551 | 1,720 | 1,566 | 1,682 | 1,531 | 1,655 |
| 60 and over .. | 327 | 349 | 391 | 473 | 340 | 426 | 267 | 382 | 355 | 479 | 331 | 460 |
| Age not returned | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Deccan.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 1,503 | 1,605 | 1,239 | 1,354 | 1,403 | 1,506 | 1,180 | 1,261 | 1,513 | 1,635 | 1,196 | 1,286 |
| 5–10 .. | 1,331 | 1,314 | 1,485 | 1,515 | 1,264 | 1,270 | 1,461 | 1,466 | 1,385 | 1,355 | 1,443 | 1,423 |
| 10–15 .. | 1,199 | 1,154 | 1,302 | 1,130 | 1,175 | 1,011 | 1,394 | 1,196 | 1,058 | 882 | 1,362 | 1,142 |
| 15–20 .. | 864 | 919 | 708 | 691 | 799 | 796 | 763 | 734 | 761 | 761 | 749 | 729 |
| 20–40 .. | 3,173 | 3,153 | 3,119 | 3,145 | 3,176 | 3,250 | 3,125 | 3,209 | 3,203 | 3,272 | 3,273 | 3,354 |
| 40–60 .. | 1,532 | 1,438 | 1,629 | 1,596 | 1,698 | 1,622 | 1,649 | 1,607 | 1,629 | 1,539 | 1,560 | 1,563 |
| 60 and over .. | 398 | 417 | 518 | 569 | 485 | 545 | 428 | 527 | 451 | 556 | 417 | 503 |
| **Konkan.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 1,269 | 1,481 | 978 | 1,186 | 1,128 | 1,318 | 1,108 | 1,273 | 1,249 | 1,473 | 1,289 | 1,483 |
| 5–10 .. | 1,186 | 1,208 | 1,244 | 1,397 | 1,146 | 1,258 | 1,347 | 1,427 | 1,276 | 1,343 | 1,413 | 1,409 |
| 10–15 .. | 1,046 | 1,026 | 1,054 | 981 | 1,055 | 966 | 1,156 | 1,042 | 1,071 | 928 | 1,091 | 930 |
| 15–20 .. | 851 | 943 | 798 | 806 | 916 | 899 | 847 | 843 | 877 | 868 | 900 | 891 |
| 20–40 .. | 3,855 | 3,518 | 3,942 | 3,557 | 3,790 | 3,456 | 3,516 | 3,318 | 3,533 | 3,301 | 3,523 | 3,318 |
| 40–60 .. | 1,504 | 1,458 | 1,605 | 1,577 | 1,582 | 1,597 | 1,635 | 1,605 | 1,597 | 1,547 | 1,431 | 1,481 |
| 60 and over .. | 289 | 366 | 379 | 496 | 3,831 | 506 | 391 | 492 | 397 | 540 | 353 | 488 |
| **Sind.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 1,385 | 1,692 | 1,122 | 1,363 | 1,345 | 1,585 | 1,483 | 1,635 | 1,573 | 1,816 | 1,492 | 1,690 |
| 5 10 .. | 1,312 | 1,306 | 1,573 | 1,631 | 1,414 | 1,422 | 1,395 | 1,469 | 1,573 | 1,543 | 1,630 | 1,531 |
| 10–15 .. | 1,133 | 1,018 | 1,118 | 907 | 1,073 | 866 | 1,121 | 932 | 962 | 753 | 1,024 | 804 |
| 15–20 .. | 867 | 863 | 717 | 654 | 782 | 705 | 768 | 717 | 682 | 603 | 713 | 655 |
| 20–40 .. | 3,555 | 3,469 | 3,505 | 3,473 | 3,421 | 3,454 | 3,266 | 3,191 | 3,216 | 3,228 | 3,079 | 3,142 |
| 40–60 .. | 1,436 | 1,322 | 1,539 | 1,488 | 1,560 | 1,504 | 1,548 | 1,567 | 1,488 | 1,477 | 1,575 | 1,569 |
| 60 and over .. | 312 | 330 | 426 | 484 | 405 | 464 | 419 | 489 | 506 | 580 | 487 | 609 |
| **States.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 1,505 | 1,647 | 1,278 | 1,397 | 1,471 | 1,569 | 1,171 | 1,258 | 1,477 | 1,607 | 1,199 | 1,297 |
| 5–10 .. | 1,425 | 1,371 | 1,620 | 1,599 | 1,342 | 1,312 | 1,460 | 1,457 | 1,477 | 1,415 | 1,499 | 1,455 |
| 10–15 .. | 1,284 | 1,174 | 1,288 | 1,112 | 1,108 | 938 | 1,399 | 1,180 | 1,081 | 890 | 1,407 | 1,185 |
| 15–20 .. | 874 | 872 | 726 | 652 | 830 | 746 | 866 | 761 | 795 | 714 | 876 | 824 |
| 20–40 .. | 2,985 | 3,060 | 2,974 | 3,073 | 3,139 | 3,285 | 3,135 | 3,260 | 3,163 | 3,259 | 3,295 | 3,325 |
| 40–60 .. | 1,536 | 1,459 | 1,644 | 1,623 | 1,686 | 1,641 | 1,602 | 1,607 | 1,603 | 1,572 | 1,419 | 1,498 |
| 60 and over .. | 373 | 399 | 470 | 544 | 424 | 509 | 267 | 477 | 404 | 543 | 305 | 416 |

**Note.**—Figures for age-groups 1–0, 1–2, 2–3, 3–4 and 4–5 and for quinary age-periods from 20 to 40, 40 to 60, 60 to 65, 65 to 70 and 70 and over not being separately available for the Western India States Agency for 1921, 1911 and 1901, the figures for the Presidency proper could not be adjusted for these age-groups.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Age distribution of 10,000 of each sex in each main religion (1881 to 1931.)*

| Age and Religion. | 1931 | | 1921 | | 1911 | | 1901 | | 1891 | | 1881 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **Hindu.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—5 .. | 1,447 | 1,585 | 1,194 | 1,334 | 1,372 | 1,493 | 1,140 | 1,230 | 1,445 | 1,584 | 1,212 | 1,316 |
| 5—10 .. | 1,329 | 1,308 | 1,474 | 1,519 | 1,253 | 1,263 | 1,436 | 1,442 | 1,400 | 1,372 | 1,449 | 1,418 |
| 10—15 .. | 1,206 | 1,134 | 1,243 | 1,087 | 1,116 | 959 | 1,343 | 1,150 | 1,076 | 894 | 1,301 | 1,094 |
| 15—20 .. | 872 | 915 | 747 | 703 | 846 | 802 | 831 | 783 | 810 | 772 | 829 | 787 |
| 20—40 .. | 3,260 | 3,208 | 3,264 | 3,221 | 3,333 | 3,338 | 3,258 | 3,288 | 3,263 | 3,276 | 3,315 | 3,326 |
| 40—60 .. | 1,530 | 1,460 | 1,627 | 1,612 | 1,656 | 1,633 | 1,614 | 1,622 | 1,595 | 1,567 | 1,504 | 1,558 |
| 60 and over .. | 356 | 390 | 451 | 534 | 424 | 512 | 378 | 485 | 411 | 535 | 372 | 484 |
| Unspecified .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 17 |
| **Muslim.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—5 .. | 1,369 | 1,640 | 1,126 | 1,336 | 1,331 | 1,528 | 1,382 | 1,489 | 1,497 | 1,685 | 1,317 | 1,448 |
| 5—10 .. | 1,298 | 1,301 | 1,500 | 1,552 | 1,374 | 1,384 | 1,370 | 1,436 | 1,486 | 1,439 | 1,490 | 1,418 |
| 10—15 .. | 1,131 | 1,050 | 1,142 | 972 | 1,084 | 897 | 1,196 | 1,021 | 983 | 785 | 1,090 | 895 |
| 15—20 .. | 861 | 881 | 724 | 673 | 780 | 724 | 786 | 724 | 710 | 659 | 717 | 678 |
| 20—40 .. | 3,532 | 3,409 | 3,439 | 3,402 | 3,352 | 3,408 | 3,230 | 3,240 | 3,228 | 3,296 | 3,079 | 3,161 |
| 40—60 .. | 1,468 | 1,354 | 1,506 | 1,537 | 1,626 | 1,550 | 1,592 | 1,577 | 1,577 | 1,542 | 1,530 | 1,542 |
| 60 and over .. | 341 | 365 | 473 | 528 | 453 | 509 | 444 | 513 | 519 | 594 | 453 | 562 |
| Unspecified .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 324 | 296 |
| **Jain** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—5 .. | 1,199 | 1,525 | 955 | 1,184 | 1,025 | 1,265 | 973 | 1,137 | 1,074 | 1,314 | 1,004 | 1,205 |
| 5—10 .. | 1,151 | 1,233 | 1,147 | 1,333 | 1,014 | 1,178 | 1,137 | 1,249 | 1,070 | 1,211 | 1,102 | 1,211 |
| 10—15 .. | 1,123 | 1,106 | 1,199 | 1,101 | 1,172 | 1,014 | 1,230 | 1,125 | 1,111 | 956 | 1,249 | 1,085 |
| 15—20 .. | 973 | 933 | 904 | 815 | 979 | 823 | 908 | 793 | 945 | 795 | 904 | 768 |
| 20—40 .. | 3,429 | 3,134 | 3,592 | 3,221 | 3,610 | 3,322 | 3,479 | 3,281 | 3,526 | 3,273 | 3,558 | 3,342 |
| 40—60 .. | 1,708 | 1,586 | 1,735 | 1,721 | 1,750 | 1,794 | 1,829 | 1,809 | 1,798 | 1,785 | 1,765 | 1,800 |
| 60 and over .. | 417 | 483 | 468 | 625 | 450 | 604 | 444 | 606 | 476 | 666 | 418 | 589 |
| **Christian.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—5 .. | 1,192 | 1,458 | 952 | 1,233 | 988 | 1,350 | 879 | 1,169 | 924 | 1,407 | 1,014 | 1,439 |
| 5—10 .. | 1,094 | 1,256 | 1,109 | 1,379 | 909 | 1,203 | 1,177 | 1,491 | 929 | 1,314 | 1,045 | 1,395 |
| 10—15 .. | 1,035 | 1,172 | 1,011 | 1,133 | 924 | 1,072 | 1,170 | 1,352 | 899 | 1,060 | 912 | 1,037 |
| 15—20 .. | 1,003 | 1,047 | 872 | 815 | 925 | 1,011 | 866 | 901 | 897 | 916 | 886 | 901 |
| 20—40 .. | 3,888 | 3,441 | 4,145 | 3,576 | 4,423 | 3,574 | 4,048 | 3,272 | 4,444 | 3,441 | 4,374 | 3,553 |
| 40—60 .. | 1,516 | 1,345 | 1,581 | 1,477 | 1,513 | 1,415 | 1,545 | 1,461 | 1,608 | 1,451 | 1,485 | 1,324 |
| 60 and over .. | 259 | 279 | 330 | 387 | 318 | 375 | 307 | 346 | 299 | 411 | 284 | 351 |
| Unspecified .. | 13 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Tribal.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—5 .. | 1,695 | 1,781 | 1,524 | 1,697 | 1,892 | 2,038 | Figures not available. | | 1,767 | 1,989 | 1,521 | 1,698 |
| 5—10 .. | 1,478 | 1,429 | 2,007 | 1,981 | 1,532 | 1,449 | | | 1,794 | 1,742 | 1,767 | 1,680 |
| 10—15 .. | 1,296 | 1,223 | 1,360 | 1,157 | 942 | 800 | | | 1,118 | 889 | 1,209 | 1,006 |
| 15—20 .. | 820 | 842 | 654 | 661 | 691 | 737 | | | 695 | 687 | 713 | 745 |
| 20—40 .. | 2,702 | 2,657 | 2,737 | 2,901 | 3,232 | 3,410 | | | 3,070 | 3,171 | 3,130 | 3,208 |
| 40—60 .. | 1,275 | 1,259 | 1,424 | 1,281 | 1,454 | 1,276 | | | 1,260 | 1,295 | 1,202 | 1,196 |
| 60 and over .. | 221 | 269 | 294 | 322 | 257 | 290 | | | 296 | 317 | 237 | 277 |
| Unspecified .. | 513 | 540 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | 221 | 190 |
| **Zoroastrian.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—5 .. | 789 | 836 | 755 | 775 | 853 | 859 | 900 | 969 | 1,104 | 1,118 | 1,352 | 1,308 |
| 5—10 .. | 911 | 911 | 919 | 929 | 970 | 993 | 1,066 | 1,121 | 1,192 | 1,195 | 1,194 | 1,177 |
| 10—15 .. | 956 | 938 | 994 | 942 | 1,001 | 999 | 1,184 | 1,139 | 1,211 | 1,060 | 1,291 | 1,128 |
| 15—20 .. | 916 | 925 | 881 | 910 | 973 | 1,009 | 1,060 | 1,052 | 1,008 | 996 | 1,002 | 977 |
| 20—40 .. | 3,428 | 3,491 | 3,486 | 3,604 | 3,562 | 3,537 | 3,402 | 3,283 | 3,134 | 2,984 | 3,005 | 2,985 |
| 40—60 .. | 2,312 | 2,187 | 2,271 | 2,113 | 2,036 | 1,917 | 1,819 | 1,790 | 1,768 | 1,875 | 1,664 | 1,773 |
| 60 and over .. | 688 | 712 | 694 | 727 | 605 | 686 | 569 | 646 | 583 | 772 | 492 | 652 |

**Note.**—The figures of Zoroastrians, Christians and Tribals on which the calculations are based include the figures for the Western India States Agency for the years 1921, 1911 and 1901. The figures of 1911 include Aden also. These figures could not be separated from the several age-groups for these units.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in certain castes* (vide *Imperial Table VIII*).

| Caste. | District where examined. | Males—Number per mille aged | | | | | | Females—Number per mille aged | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0–6 | 7–13 | 14–16 | 17–23 | 24–43 | 44 and over. | 0–6 | 7–13 | 14–16 | 17–23 | 24–43 | 44 and over. |
| **HINDU.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **A—Professional Classes and Traders—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brahman—Audich. | Gujarat .. .. | 131 | 151 | 74 | 121 | 304 | 219 | 138 | 153 | 80 | 141 | 289 | 199 |
| Brahman—Chitpavan. | Poona, Satara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri .. .. | 214 | 146 | 76 | 138 | 248 | 178 | 184 | 167 | 66 | 124 | 273 | 186 |
| Brahman—Deshastha | Ahmednagar, Khandesh-East, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar .. | 178 | 160 | 67 | 127 | 276 | 192 | 197 | 163 | 66 | 132 | 266 | 176 |
| Brahman—Gaud Saraswat. | Belgaum, Ratnagiri and Kanara .. .. | 193 | 185 | 71 | 110 | 241 | 200 | 185 | 176 | 63 | 118 | 273 | 185 |
| Kayasth Prabhu.. | Thana, Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District | 166 | 168 | 80 | 132 | 338 | 116 | 203 | 175 | 92 | 162 | 246 | 122 |
| Lohano .. | Sind Districts .. .. | 159 | 160 | 103 | 132 | 344 | 102 | 192 | 143 | 67 | 151 | 288 | 159 |
| **B—Artisan Classes—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Darji, Shimpi .. | Khandesh-East, Poona, Satara and Dharwar .. | 201 | 169 | 71 | 122 | 283 | 154 | 210 | 163 | 65 | 144 | 275 | 143 |
| Dhobi, Parit, Agasa, Madival. | Khandesh-East, Satara, Poona and Kanara .. | 196 | 180 | 62 | 121 | 287 | 154 | 192 | 167 | 75 | 131 | 286 | 149 |
| Ghanchi .. | Ahmedabad, Surat .. | 145 | 178 | 72 | 125 | 322 | 158 | 157 | 169 | 65 | 126 | 315 | 168 |
| Hajam, Nhavi, Nadig. | Poona, Kaira and Ratnagiri. | 184 | 186 | 69 | 118 | 279 | 164 | 187 | 149 | 62 | 134 | 294 | 174 |
| Koshti .. | Nasik, Poona, Satara and Sholapur .. .. | 189 | 170 | 64 | 116 | 295 | 166 | 200 | 176 | 63 | 154 | 265 | 142 |
| Kumbhar .. | Satara, Ratnagiri .. | 209 | 187 | 58 | 92 | 265 | 189 | 196 | 162 | 56 | 112 | 294 | 180 |
| Sali .. | Ahmednagar, Satara and Poona .. .. | 194 | 165 | 60 | 135 | 305 | 141 | 207 | 167 | 61 | 143 | 290 | 132 |
| Sonar, Soni and Daivadna Brahman. | Khandesh-East and Ratnagiri .. .. | 207 | 198 | 67 | 119 | 256 | 153 | 194 | 172 | 63 | 129 | 275 | 167 |
| Sutar .. | Poona and Ratnagiri .. | 200 | 191 | 66 | 109 | 270 | 164 | 201 | 178 | 57 | 127 | 285 | 152 |
| Teli .. | Khandesh-East and Ratnagiri .. .. | 205 | 193 | 70 | 106 | 267 | 159 | 209 | 166 | 60 | 124 | 280 | 161 |
| **C—Open-air Labouring and Cultivating Classes—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agri .. | Thana and Kolab .. | 220 | 181 | 58 | 106 | 292 | 143 | 223 | 156 | 52 | 135 | 302 | 132 |
| Bedar or Berad .. | Belgaum and Dharwar .. | 202 | 187 | 70 | 104 | 304 | 133 | 204 | 178 | 60 | 119 | 296 | 143 |
| Bharwad .. | Ahmedabad and Kaira .. | 172 | 158 | 94 | 129 | 252 | 195 | 188 | 168 | 79 | 157 | 259 | 149 |
| Dhangar .. | Poona and Satara .. | 191 | 183 | 65 | 100 | 292 | 169 | 201 | 168 | 61 | 120 | 287 | 163 |
| Halwaki, Vakkal.. | Kanara .. .. | 141 | 157 | 74 | 114 | 356 | 158 | 178 | 145 | 53 | 127 | 342 | 155 |
| Kanbi of Gujarat.. | Ahmedabad, Broach and Kaira .. .. | 136 | 156 | 75 | 140 | 275 | 718 | 156 | 153 | 74 | 139 | 280 | 198 |
| Kurub .. | Bijapur .. .. | 192 | 170 | 72 | 111 | 298 | 157 | 195 | 173 | 59 | 121 | 301 | 151 |
| Lamani, Vanjari .. | Bijapur .. .. | 259 | 205 | 70 | 82 | 261 | 123 | 285 | 193 | 56 | 106 | 257 | 103 |
| Maratha .. | Bombay City .. .. | 93 | 87 | 55 | 150 | 538 | 77 | 135 | 103 | 54 | 226 | 391 | 91 |
| Maratha including Kunbi. | Satara and Ratnagiri .. | 234 | 201 | 55 | 80 | 242 | 188 | 192 | 147 | 94 | 107 | 301 | 159 |
| Mali .. | Poona .. .. | 211 | 177 | 62 | 101 | 280 | 160 | 210 | 164 | 69 | 126 | 283 | 148 |
| Waddar .. | Bijapur and Dharwar .. | 211 | 187 | 70 | 99 | 296 | 132 | 222 | 178 | 65 | 124 | 286 | 125 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—*contd.*

| Caste. | District where examined. | Males—Number per mille aged | | | | | | Females—Number per mille aged | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0–6. | 7–13. | 14–16. | 17–23. | 24–43. | 44 and over. | 0–6. | 7–13. | 14–16. | 17–23. | 24–43. | 44 and over. |
| **D—Sectarian Caste of Mixed Occupations—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lingayat .. | Dharwar .. .. | 177 | 161 | 72 | 116 | 315 | 159 | 182 | 169 | 73 | 122 | 287 | 167 |
| **E—Forest Tribes—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhil .. | Khandesh East and West .. | 218 | 180 | 64 | 122 | 280 | 136 | 257 | 167 | 82 | 131 | 248 | 115 |
| Chodhra .. | Surat .. .. | 201 | 184 | 61 | 105 | 274 | 175 | 214 | 175 | 61 | 122 | 273 | 154 |
| Dhodia .. | Surat .. .. | 224 | 198 | 59 | 97 | 278 | 144 | 235 | 180 | 59 | 113 | 298 | 124 |
| Dubla .. | Surat .. .. | 214 | 190 | 53 | 94 | 285 | 164 | 224 | 175 | 47 | 120 | 285 | 149 |
| Katkari .. | Thana .. .. | 216 | 174 | 45 | 95 | 334 | 136 | 252 | 151 | 44 | 134 | 323 | 96 |
| Waghri .. | Ahmedabad .. .. | 192 | 174 | 74 | 120 | 274 | 166 | 198 | 159 | 96 | 147 | 275 | 125 |
| Varli .. | Thana .. .. | 245 | 175 | 53 | 98 | 294 | 135 | 236 | 194 | 60 | 122 | 257 | 131 |
| **F—Criminal Tribes—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhampta, Takari . | Poona, Satara .. .. | 208 | 195 | 78 | 91 | 227 | 201 | 261 | 173 | 95 | 134 | 178 | 159 |
| **G—Depressed Classes—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhangi .. | Gujarat Districts .. | 197 | 199 | 79 | 118 | 265 | 142 | 210 | 183 | 71 | 136 | 259 | 141 |
| Chambhar .. | Ahmednagar, Khandesh East and West, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Sholapur .. .. | 216 | 180 | 61 | 100 | 280 | 163 | 227 | 169 | 60 | 125 | 277 | 142 |
| Dhed or Mahar .. | Gujarat .. .. | 177 | 171 | 67 | 114 | 274 | 197 | 178 | 162 | 75 | 141 | 281 | 163 |
| Madig .. | Karnatak .. .. | 196 | 180 | 68 | 103 | 309 | 144 | 196 | 161 | 57 | 122 | 319 | 145 |
| Mahar .. | Ahmednagar, Khandesh East and West, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Sholapur .. .. | 212 | 187 | 66 | 108 | 277 | 150 | 213 | 166 | 70 | 130 | 275 | 146 |
| Mang .. | Ahmednagar, Khandesh East and West, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Sholapur .. .. | 210 | 183 | 55 | 115 | 280 | 157 | 221 | 169 | 76 | 127 | 275 | 132 |
| **JAIN.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jain Digambar .. | Belgaum and Dharwar .. | 173 | 175 | 67 | 114 | 292 | 179 | 188 | 185 | 62 | 116 | 272 | 177 |
| Jain Digambar .. | Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona .. .. | 169 | 126 | 72 | 138 | 320 | 175 | 179 | 158 | 91 | 147 | 287 | 138 |
| Jain Swetambar .. | Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat .. .. | 151 | 142 | 74 | 153 | 310 | 170 | 175 | 147 | 82 | 79 | 345 | 172 |
| Jain Swetambar .. | Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona .. .. | 153 | 163 | 75 | 131 | 292 | 186 | 184 | 166 | 61 | 141 | 282 | 166 |
| **MUSLIM.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baloch .. | Larkana and Nawabshah .. | 198 | 196 | 57 | 98 | 331 | 120 | 240 | 135 | 49 | 143 | 293 | 140 |
| Bohra Shia .. | Bombay City and Gujarat .. | 141 | 154 | 68 | 140 | 290 | 207 | 142 | 160 | 103 | 168 | 266 | 161 |
| Bohra Sunni .. | Broach and Surat .. | 197 | 182 | 67 | 128 | 251 | 175 | 208 | 174 | 56 | 137 | 258 | 167 |
| Chandio .. | Sind .. .. | 172 | 163 | 59 | 109 | 362 | 135 | 214 | 147 | 60 | 129 | 327 | 123 |
| Mihar Bahar .. | Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Karachi .. .. | 178 | 162 | 59 | 101 | 371 | 129 | 208 | 138 | 68 | 132 | 330 | 124 |
| Sammo .. | Hyderabad and Sukkur .. | 139 | 140 | 50 | 118 | 397 | 156 | 163 | 145 | 55 | 136 | 361 | 140 |
| **ZOROASTRIAN** .. | British Districts .. | 102 | 125 | 61 | 132 | 320 | 260 | 102 | 130 | 61 | 132 | 328 | 247 |
| **CHRISTIAN** .. | British Districts .. | 151 | 143 | 63 | 143 | 358 | 142 | 184 | 161 | 69 | 146 | 311 | 129 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

*Proportion of children under 14 and of persons over 43 to those aged 14–43 in certain castes; also of married females aged 14–43 per 100 females (castes and districts same as in Subsidiary Table III).*

| Caste. | Proportion of children both sexes, per 100. | | Proportion of persons over 43 per 100 aged 14–43. | | Number of married females aged 14–43 per 100 females of all ages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons aged 14–43. | Married females aged 14–43. | Males. | Females. | |
| **HINDU.** | | | | | |
| **A—Professional Classes and Traders—** | | | | | |
| Brahman—Audich .. .. | 57 | 155 | 44 | 34 | 39 |
| Brahman—Chitpavan .. .. | 77 | 236 | 39 | 40 | 31 |
| Brahman—Deshastha .. .. | 75 | 212 | 41 | 38 | 35 |
| Brahman—Gaud Saraswat .. .. | 84 | 224 | 47 | 41 | 33 |
| Kayasth Prabhu .. .. .. | 67 | 236 | 21 | 24 | 32 |
| Lohano .. .. .. | 53 | 163 | 18 | 30 | 40 |
| **B—Artisan Classes—** | | | | | |
| Darji, Shimpi .. .. .. | 77 | 184 | 32 | 30 | 41 |
| Dhobi, Parit, Agasa, etc. .. .. | 76 | 193 | 33 | 30 | 38 |
| Ghanchi (Gujarat) .. .. | 63 | 160 | 26 | 33 | 44 |
| Hajam, Nhavi, Nadig .. .. | 74 | 179 | 44 | 36 | 39 |
| Koshti .. .. .. | 77 | 191 | 35 | 29 | 39 |
| Kumbhar .. .. .. | 85 | 191 | 46 | 39 | 39 |
| Sali .. .. .. | 73 | 182 | 28 | 27 | 43 |
| Sonar, Soni, etc. .. .. .. | 85 | 203 | 35 | 36 | 38 |
| Sutar .. .. .. | 84 | 205 | 37 | 32 | 38 |
| Teli (Khandesh-East, Ratnagiri) .. | 85 | 193 | 36 | 35 | 40 |
| **C—Open-Air Labouring and Cultivating Classes—** | | | | | |
| Agri .. .. .. | 83 | 185 | 31 | 27 | 43 |
| Bedar or Berad .. .. .. | 81 | 212 | 28 | 30 | 37 |
| Bharwad (Ahmedabad, Kaira) .. | 71 | 170 | 41 | 30 | 43 |
| Dhangar (Poona, Satara) .. .. | 80 | 194 | 34 | 35 | 39 |
| Halwaki, Vakkal .. .. .. | 58 | 164 | 29 | 30 | 39 |
| Kanbi of Gujarat .. .. .. | 61 | 163 | 44 | 40 | 40 |
| Kurub .. .. .. | 76 | 190 | 33 | 31 | 39 |
| Lamani, Vanjari .. .. .. | 113 | 270 | 30 | 25 | 36 |
| Maratha (Bombay City) .. .. | 28 | 99 | 10 | 13 | 56 |
| Maratha including Kunbi (Satara and Ratnagiri) .. .. .. | 98 | 178 | 50 | 32 | 40 |
| Mali .. .. .. | 82 | 195 | 35 | 31 | 39 |
| Waddar .. .. .. | 85 | 212 | 28 | 26 | 38 |
| **D—Sectarian Caste of Mixed Occupation—** | | | | | |
| Lingayat .. .. .. | 70 | 203 | 31 | 35 | 35 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—*contd.*

| Caste. | Proportion of children both sexes, per 100. | | Proportion of persons over 43 per 100 aged 14–43. | | Number of married females aged 14–43 per 100 females of all ages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons aged 14–43. | Married females aged 14–43. | Males. | Females. | |
| **E—Forest Tribes—** | | | | | |
| Bhil .. .. .. | 89 | 218 | 29 | 25 | 38 |
| Chodhra .. .. .. | 87 | 221 | 40 | 34 | 36 |
| Dhodia .. .. .. | 93 | 220 | 33 | 27 | 38 |
| Dubla .. .. .. | 94 | 163 | 38 | 33 | 41 |
| Katkari .. .. .. | 81 | 182 | 29 | 19 | 45 |
| Waghri .. .. .. | 74 | 185 | 35 | 24 | 42 |
| Varli .. .. .. | 96 | 228 | 34 | 30 | 37 |
| **F—Criminal Tribes—** | | | | | |
| Bhampta, Takari .. .. .. | 104 | 265 | 51 | 39 | 31 |
| **G—Depressed Classes—** | | | | | |
| Bhangi .. .. .. | 85 | 199 | 31 | 30 | 40 |
| Chambhar .. .. .. | 88 | 198 | 37 | 31 | 40 |
| Dhed or Mahar (Gujrat) .. .. | 72 | 158 | 43 | 33 | 43 |
| Madig (Karnatak) .. .. | 75 | 224 | 30 | 29 | 32 |
| Mahar (Deccan) .. .. .. | 84 | 192 | 33 | 31 | 40 |
| Mang (Deccan) .. .. .. | 84 | 188 | 35 | 28 | 42 |
| **JAIN.** | | | | | |
| Jain Digambar (Belgaum, Dharwar) .. | 78 | 203 | 38 | 39 | 37 |
| Jain Digambar (Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona) .. .. .. | 60 | 165 | 33 | 26 | 41 |
| Jain Swetambar (Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat) .. .. .. | 58 | 171 | 32 | 34 | 37 |
| Jain Swetambar (Ahmednagar, Nasik and Poona) .. .. .. | 68 | 199 | 37 | 34 | 37 |
| **MUSLIM.** | | | | | |
| Baloch .. .. .. | 79 | 231 | 25 | 29 | 40 |
| Bohra Shia .. .. .. | 58 | 178 | 42 | 30 | 37 |
| Bohra Sunni .. .. .. | 85 | 207 | 39 | 37 | 31 |
| Chandio .. .. .. | 67 | 193 | 25 | 24 | 41 |
| Miharbahar .. .. .. | 65 | 169 | 24 | 23 | 43 |
| Sammo .. .. .. | 52 | 159 | 28 | 25 | 43 |
| **ZOROASTRIAN** .. .. .. | **44** | **185** | **51** | **47** | **26** |
| **CHRISTIAN** .. .. .. | **58** | **196** | **25** | **25** | **36** |

*Note.*—For districts where these castes have been examined *see* Subsidiary Table III.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

*Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15–40; also of married females aged 15–40 per 100 females.*

| Unit. | Children under 10 both sexes. | Persons over 60. | Married females (15–40). |
|---|---|---|---|
| Presidency .. .. .. .. .. | 67·0 | 9·0 | 35·0 |
| British Districts .. .. .. .. .. | 66·0 | 9·0 | 33·5 |
| States .. .. .. .. .. .. | 76·0 | 10·0 | 33·0 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V-A.

*Proportion of children under 10 and of persons aged over 60 to those aged 15–40 and of married females aged 15–40 per 100 females in certain religions.*

| Natural Division | Proportion of children under 10 to those aged 15–40. | | | | Proportion of persons aged 60 and over to those aged 15–40. | | | | Proportion of married females aged 15–40 per 100 males. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hindu. | | Muslim. | | Hindu. | | Muslim. | | Hindu. | | Muslim. | |
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1931 | 1921 | 1931 | 1921 | 1931 | 1921 | 1931 | 1921 | 1931 | 1921 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **British Districts** .. | **67** | **68** | **63** | **66** | **9** | **12** | **8** | **12** | **36** | **33** | **37** | **34** |
| Gujarat .. .. | 66 | 72 | 61 | 67 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 12 | 37 | 33 | 36 | 34 |
| Deccan .. .. | 71 | 73 | 72 | 72 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 15 | 34 | 31 | 33 | 31 |
| Konkan .. .. | 59 | 55 | 40 | 39 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 8 | 37 | 35 | 39 | 38 |
| Sind .. .. | 63 | 64 | 66 | 69 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 36 | 34 | 37 | 34 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

*Variation in population at certain age periods.*

| Unit. | Period. | Variation per cent. in population (increase +, decrease—). | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All ages. | 0—10. | 10—15. | 15—40. | 40—60. | 60 and over. |
| Presidency .. .. | 1881–1891 .. | + 15·8 | + 22·3 | — 3·5 | + 14·3 | + 19·2 | + 28·7 |
| | 1891–1901 .. | — 3·5 | — 12·3 | + 21·2 | — 3·0 | — 1·2 | — 12·6 |
| | 1901–1911 .. | + 6·3 | + 8·4 | — 10·5 | + 8·7 | + 7·5 | + 12·8 |
| | 1911–1921 .. | — 1·5 | + 0·1 | + 9·8 | — 5·4 | — 2·8 | + 3·5 |
| | 1921–1931 .. | + 13·4 | + 16·1 | + 13·8 | + 18·4 | + 4·5 | — 14·5 |
| British Districts .. .. | 1881–1891 .. | + 14·6 | + 20·1 | — 2·6 | + 13·9 | + 16·6 | + 23·6 |
| | 1891–1901 .. | — 1·8 | — 10·5 | + 22·3 | — 1·4 | + 0·8 | — 10·8 |
| | 1901–1911 .. | + 6·0 | + 7·3 | — 9·6 | + 9·0 | + 6·7 | + 11·5 |
| | 1911–1921 .. | — 1·7 | — 0·6 | + 8·5 | — 5·0 | — 2·8 | + 2·7 |
| | 1921–1931 .. | + 13·0 | + 16·1 | + 12·9 | + 17·9 | + 4·2 | — 15·1 |
| States .. .. .. | 1881–1891 .. | + 21·5 | + 33·2 | — 7·6 | + 15·8 | + 32·4 | + 59·7 |
| | 1891–1901 .. | — 11·4 | — 20·7 | + 15·9 | — 10·4 | — 10·4 | — 21·0 |
| | 1901–1911 .. | + 7·4 | + 0·5 | + 14·3 | — 14·8 | + 7·1 | + 19·4 |
| | 1911–1921 .. | — 0·5 | + 3·1 | + 16·8 | — 7·6 | — 2·3 | + 7·5 |
| | 1921–1931 .. | + 15·3 | + 16·5 | + 18·2 | + 21·2 | + 6·0 | — 11·8 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

*Reported birth-rate per mille by sex and natural divisions.*

| Districts and Natural Divisions. | 1921 | | 1922 | | 1923 | | 1924 | | 1925 | | 1926 | | 1927 | | 1928 | | 1929 | | 1930 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| **British Districts** .. .. | **32** | **33** | **32** | **32** | **35** | **36** | **35** | **36** | **34** | **35** | **36** | **37** | **36** | **38** | **38** | **38** | **38** | **39** | **37** | **38** |
| **North West Dry Area (Sind)** .. | **22** | **23** | **20** | **21** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **22** | **21** | **20** | **24** | **24** | **23** | **23** | **25** | **25** | **24** | **25** | **21** | **21** |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 20 | 21 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 18 | 18 |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 21 | 26 | 18 | 21 | 22 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 23 | 27 | 26 | 30 | 26 | 31 | 27 | 32 | 28 | 33 | 27 | 33 |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 25 | 25 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 19 | 24 | 22 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 16 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 23 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 22 | 21 | 26 | 24 | 21 | 19 | 26 | 25 | 22 | 21 | 28 | 26 | 27 | 25 | 23 | 22 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 27 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 24 | 23 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 18 | 17 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 22 | 23 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 28 | 26 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 28 | 25 | 26 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | 23 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 21 | 19 | 26 | 27 | 30 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 18 | 17 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. .. | **36** | **37** | **35** | **35** | **37** | **37** | **41** | **41** | **40** | **40** | **40** | **41** | **40** | **41** | **39** | **40** | **40** | **41** | **40** | **39** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 35 | 37 | 32 | 33 | 36 | 38 | 38 | 41 | 37 | 39 | 39 | 41 | 37 | 39 | 36 | 38 | 39 | 42 | 39 | 41 |
| Broach .. .. .. | 43 | 42 | 40 | 41 | 43 | 45 | 48 | 49 | 45 | 45 | 49 | 49 | 47 | 48 | 46 | 47 | 46 | 45 | 47 | 46 |
| Kaira .. .. .. | 34 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 35 | 36 | 38 | 39 | 37 | 37 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 36 | 37 | 33 | 34 | 36 | 36 | 41 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 41 | 45 | 45 | 42 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 41 |
| Surat .. .. .. | 38 | 36 | 40 | 36 | 35 | 32 | 44 | 42 | 41 | 38 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 40 | 44 | 41 | 41 | 39 | 39 | 36 |
| **Deccan** .. .. .. | **37** | **36** | **37** | **36** | **43** | **42** | **41** | **40** | **41** | **40** | **43** | **42** | **44** | **43** | **46** | **45** | **45** | **45** | **46** | **45** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 36 | 34 | 37 | 36 | 51 | 49 | 47 | 45 | 47 | 45 | 49 | 48 | 50 | 49 | 56 | 54 | 56 | 54 | 53 | 52 |
| Khandesh, East .. .. | 42 | 42 | 39 | 38 | 53 | 51 | 46 | 45 | 50 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 48 | 47 | 53 | 51 | 50 | 48 | 51 | 48 |
| Khandesh, West .. .. | 40 | 39 | 37 | 36 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 44 | 49 | 47 | 49 | 46 | 50 | 49 | 52 | 50 | 52 | 50 | 54 | 52 |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 37 | 36 | 38 | 37 | 46 | 44 | 45 | 43 | 45 | 44 | 45 | 44 | 48 | 48 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 48 | 51 | 49 |
| Poona .. .. .. | 31 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 35 | 33 | 33 | 32 | 34 | 33 | 34 | 33 | 36 | 35 | 38 | 37 | 38 | 37 | 39 | 38 |
| Satara .. .. .. | 37 | 35 | 39 | 36 | 40 | 38 | 41 | 38 | 39 | 37 | 43 | 41 | 44 | 41 | 46 | 44 | 45 | 42 | 42 | 40 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | 35 | 35 | 37 | 37 | 43 | 43 | 39 | 40 | 42 | 41 | 45 | 46 | 45 | 45 | 47 | 48 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 46 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. | 38 | 38 | 39 | 38 | 41 | 41 | 44 | 41 | 38 | 37 | 43 | 43 | 41 | 42 | 41 | 41 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 43 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. | 38 | 37 | 36 | 36 | 41 | 41 | 37 | 37 | 38 | 38 | 43 | 44 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. | 36 | 36 | 38 | 37 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 37 | 37 | 40 | 40 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 41 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **27** | **29** | **29** | **32** | **29** | **32** | **30** | **33** | **27** | **30** | **30** | **33** | **29** | **31** | **31** | **34** | **31** | **34** | **30** | **33** |
| Bombay City .. .. | 13 | 23 | 13 | 25 | 14 | 25 | 15 | 26 | 13 | 24 | 13 | 25 | 14 | 26 | 16 | 29 | 16 | 29 | 17 | 30 |
| Bombay Suburban .. .. | 14 | 18 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 20 | 16 | 20 | 16 | 20 | 17 | 22 | 17 | 21 | 19 | 24 | 19 | 23 | 20 | 26 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | 39 | 36 | 38 | 35 | 40 | 37 | 40 | 37 | 38 | 36 | 42 | 40 | 43 | 40 | 44 | 41 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 40 |
| Kanara .. .. .. | 33 | 32 | 37 | 35 | 37 | 35 | 39 | 38 | 31 | 30 | 35 | 33 | 36 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 37 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| Thana .. .. .. | 30 | 29 | 33 | 32 | 30 | 31 | 34 | 34 | 30 | 29 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. | 39 | 31 | 43 | 34 | 43 | 34 | 44 | 35 | 40 | 31 | 45 | 36 | 37 | 30 | 43 | 34 | 44 | 34 | 39 | 30 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

*Reported death-rate per mille by sex and natural divisions.*

| Districts and Natural Divisions. | 1921 | | 1922 | | 1923 | | 1924 | | 1925 | | 1926 | | 1927 | | 1928 | | 1929 | | 1930 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| **British Districts** .. .. | **26** | **26** | **24** | **23** | **26** | **26** | **27** | **28** | **23** | **24** | **28** | **29** | **25** | **26** | **27** | **28** | **30** | **32** | **29** | **30** |
| **North West Dry Area (Sind)** .. | **16** | **16** | **12** | **12** | **13** | **13** | **17** | **18** | **21** | **17** | **19** | **20** | **16** | **16** | **17** | **17** | **25** | **28** | **18** | **18** |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 15 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 14 | 14 |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 20 | 22 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 21 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 23 | 19 | 20 | 18 | 20 | 26 | 28 | 19 | 20 |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 16 | 16 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 11 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 19 | 19 | 35 | 37 | 19 | 19 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 12 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 17 | 19 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 20 | 22 | 15 | 15 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 16 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 22 | 19 | 20 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 34 | 40 | 24 | 23 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. | 13 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 24 | 26 | 20 | 20 | 17 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 31 | 20 | 21 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. .. | **26** | **26** | **24** | **24** | **27** | **28** | **27** | **27** | **25** | **25** | **35** | **37** | **27** | **28** | **29** | **30** | **31** | **31** | **32** | **33** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 31 | 33 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 30 | 26 | 27 | 35 | 38 | 29 | 32 | 30 | 32 | 34 | 36 | 32 | 27 |
| Broach .. .. .. | 26 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 32 | 33 | 30 | 32 | 29 | 30 | 40 | 44 | 27 | 29 | 33 | 35 | 32 | 33 | 39 | 41 |
| Kaira .. .. .. | 26 | 27 | 22 | 22 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 23 | 25 | 34 | 36 | 26 | 29 | 26 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 31 | 31 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 20 | 20 | 16 | 15 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 29 | 32 | 21 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 30 | 32 |
| Surat .. .. .. | 24 | 22 | 27 | 25 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 25 | 35 | 35 | 27 | 26 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 31 | 30 |
| **Deccan** .. .. .. | **28** | **26** | **27** | **26** | **30** | **30** | **31** | **31** | **25** | **25** | **31** | **31** | **30** | **29** | **31** | **31** | **34** | **35** | **34** | **34** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 36 | 34 | 30 | 27 | 31 | 29 | 32 | 29 | 24 | 23 | 32 | 29 | 30 | 29 | 36 | 34 | 36 | 34 | 36 | 33 |
| Khandesh, East .. .. | 35 | 33 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 38 | 39 | 28 | 29 | 37 | 27 | 29 | 29 | 32 | 32 | 36 | 36 | 40 | 41 |
| Khandesh, West .. .. | 25 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 25 | 29 | 30 | 23 | 23 | 30 | 29 | 34 | 35 | 40 | 41 |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 32 | 29 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 32 | 30 | 24 | 23 | 33 | 33 | 29 | 28 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 38 | 35 | 35 |
| Poona .. .. .. | 30 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 30 | 29 | 31 | 30 | 23 | 22 | 29 | 27 | 28 | 27 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 32 | 31 |
| Satara .. .. .. | 24 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 31 | 31 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 31 | 36 | 37 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 34 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | 33 | 31 | 28 | 27 | 36 | 37 | 33 | 33 | 29 | 27 | 30 | 30 | 35 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 38 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. | 21 | 21 | 26 | 26 | 28 | 29 | 26 | 27 | 22 | 23 | 29 | 28 | 33 | 33 | 27 | 28 | 34 | 35 | 29 | 30 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. | 23 | 22 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 32 | 32 | 24 | 23 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 32 | 35 | 32 | 34 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. | 21 | 21 | 25 | 26 | 35 | 37 | 33 | 34 | 30 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 33 | 36 | 27 | 29 |
| **Konkan** .. .. .. | **31** | **31** | **26** | **26** | **26** | **26** | **26** | **28** | **24** | **26** | **24** | **26** | **23** | **24** | **24** | **26** | **24** | **26** | **24** | **27** |
| Bombay City .. .. | 39 | 57 | 27 | 40 | 28 | 41 | 28 | 43 | 23 | 35 | 23 | 36 | 20 | 31 | 19 | 31 | 19 | 30 | 19 | 31 |
| Bombay Suburban .. .. | 21 | 22 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 23 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 20 | 17 | 22 | 18 | 21 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | 29 | 23 | 27 | 25 | 26 | 24 | 28 | 27 | 23 | 25 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 23 | 28 | 25 | 29 | 26 | 31 | 30 |
| Kanara .. .. .. | 29 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 30 | 27 | 27 |
| Thana .. .. .. | 26 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 25 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 20 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. | 26 | 21 | 23 | 19 | 23 | 19 | 26 | 21 | 24 | 21 | 25 | 21 | 26 | 22 | 26 | 23 | 26 | 23 | 27 | 24 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IX.

*Reported death-rate by sex and age in decade (1921–1930) per mille living at the same age according to the Census of 1921.*

| Years. | Under 1 year. | | 1 year and under 5. | | 5 and under 10. | | 10 and under 15. | | 15 and under 20. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1921 .. | 209·76 | 180·29 | 48·56 | 45·52 | 8·78 | 9·30 | 6·43 | 7·46 | 10·26 | 12·55 |
| 1922 .. | 198·96 | 169·05 | 45·58 | 43·48 | 7·55 | 8·06 | 5·96 | 7·09 | 8·11 | 10·88 |
| 1923 .. | 206·26 | 175·55 | 51·73 | 48·83 | 9·53 | 10·55 | 7·90 | 10·02 | 9·89 | 13·69 |
| 1924 .. | 245·48 | 211·84 | 59·96 | 56·90 | 9·08 | 9·85 | 6·63 | 8·16 | 8·76 | 12·65 |
| 1925 .. | 202·28 | 175·09 | 50·41 | 47·80 | 7·40 | 8·00 | 5·91 | 7·39 | 8·24 | 11·75 |
| 1926 .. | 261·29 | 223·26 | 67·95 | 64·89 | 8·42 | 8·96 | 5·72 | 7·41 | 8·11 | 12·46 |
| 1927 .. | 214·40 | 185·32 | 58·12 | 56·04 | 8·77 | 9·26 | 6·34 | 7·61 | 8·40 | 12·05 |
| 1928 .. | 249·39 | 213·08 | 60·20 | 57·74 | 8·55 | 9·45 | 5·94 | 7·85 | 8·66 | 13·41 |
| 1929 .. | 260·47 | 225·47 | 74·65 | 72·18 | 10·42 | 11·63 | 6·82 | 9·17 | 9·57 | 14·76 |
| 1930 .. | 252·47 | 217·93 | 69·55 | 66·79 | 10·37 | 11·08 | 6·31 | 7·91 | 9·06 | 13·63 |
| Average for the decade 1921 to 1930 .. | 230·08 | 197·69 | 58·67 | 56·02 | 8·89 | 9·61 | 6·40 | 8·01 | 8·91 | 12·78 |

| Years. | 20 and under 30. | | 30 and under 40. | | 40 and under 50. | | 50 and under 60. | | 60 and upwards. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1921 .. | 13·25 | 14·39 | 15·27 | 15·65 | 22·48 | 16·93 | 36·30 | 27·52 | 83·35 | 78·16 |
| 1922 .. | 10·55 | 12·02 | 13·47 | 14·09 | 19·57 | 14·89 | 31·56 | 23·57 | 78·45 | 74·14 |
| 1923 .. | 11·67 | 13·99 | 14·49 | 15·57 | 20·81 | 16·89 | 32·55 | 25·96 | 79·11 | 75·07 |
| 1924 .. | 10·71 | 13·44 | 13·57 | 15·70 | 20·37 | 15·94 | 33·58 | 25·55 | 89·46 | 84·79 |
| 1925 .. | 9·61 | 11·82 | 12·37 | 13·00 | 18·01 | 14·24 | 29·84 | 23·22 | 76·69 | 72·43 |
| 1926 .. | 9·44 | 13·12 | 12·45 | 14·45 | 19·57 | 15·60 | 32·92 | 26·12 | 95·76 | 92·40 |
| 1927 .. | 9·64 | 12·50 | 12·63 | 13·80 | 19·00 | 15·14 | 31·38 | 24·47 | 85·53 | 79·47 |
| 1928 .. | 9·54 | 13·10 | 12·57 | 14·00 | 19·42 | 15·54 | 33·09 | 26·10 | 88·89 | 84·91 |
| 1929 .. | 10·46 | 14·51 | 13·26 | 15·25 | 21·00 | 16·97 | 35·22 | 28·65 | 97·19 | 92·07 |
| 1930 .. | 9·78 | 13·88 | 12·97 | 15·17 | 21·20 | 17·13 | 35·13 | 27·63 | 99·69 | 93·57 |
| Average for the decade 1921 to 1930 .. | 10·47 | 13·28 | 13·31 | 14·67 | 20·14 | 15·93 | 33·16 | 25·88 | 87·41 | 82·70 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE X.

*Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of each sex.*

| District. | 1921 | | 1922 | | 1923 | | 1924 | | 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **FEVERS.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **British Districts** .. .. | **451·1** | **456·9** | **435·7** | **439·0** | **434·5** | **395·1** | **404·4** | **406·0** | **402·8** | **407·7** |
| **Deccan** .. .. | **440·5** | **436·9** | **423·8** | **419·8** | **349·5** | **341·4** | **353·0** | **362·4** | **361·9** | **367·7** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 426·5 | 424·0 | 377·3 | 355·2 | 235·3 | 229·0 | 220·9 | 211·8 | 222·1 | 223·4 |
| Khandesh, East .. .. | 489·4 | 502·1 | 511·6 | 527·2 | 424·1 | 435·4 | 410·3 | 425·5 | 417·8 | 447·6 |
| Khandesh, West .. .. | 460·0 | 493·5 | 520·4 | 552·3 | 470·1 | 497·0 | 412·9 | 455·3 | 444·3 | 472·5 |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 474·3 | 470·9 | 479·3 | 480·6 | 420·1 | 423·2 | 363·1 | 384·8 | 399·7 | 418·3 |
| Poona .. .. .. | 439·9 | 409·3 | 412·5 | 376·4 | 331·6 | 310·0 | 375·4 | 360·9 | 364·8 | 357·7 |
| Satara .. .. .. | 560·0 | 544·7 | 542·5 | 527·9 | 336·5 | 298·2 | 288·5 | 354·1 | 372·3 | 348·5 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 504·6 | 495·9 | 476·0 | 495·5 | 388·4 | 386·4 | 419·0 | 415·8 | 416·2 | 423·3 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 287·5 | 275·7 | 278·8 | 254·5 | 225·8 | 203·6 | 256·7 | 241·4 | 253·2 | 243·9 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 404·4 | 417·5 | 387·5 | 395·1 | 420·0 | 427·2 | 385·5 | 384·4 | 384·3 | 389·6 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 291·3 | 288·8 | 281·9 | 288·5 | 312·3 | 306·0 | 362·9 | 357·5 | 335·9 | 342·3 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **380·6** | **418·7** | **383·5** | **409·7** | **353·9** | **378·0** | **330·6** | **355·5** | **319·1** | **345·4** |
| Bombay City .. .. | 135·6 | 119·0 | 119·7 | 102·0 | 103·6 | 98·4 | 104·6 | 95·7 | 109·0 | 111·9 |
| Bombay Suburban .. | 568·0 | 573·0 | 556·6 | 576·4 | 501·3 | 497·9 | 507·1 | 512·0 | 462·3 | 467·0 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 653·9 | 668·9 | 636·3 | 658·5 | 611·8 | 612·8 | 544·0 | 570·8 | 488·5 | 524·3 |
| Kanara .. .. | 407·5 | 457·6 | 392·2 | 416·4 | 375·5 | 399·4 | 349·3 | 385·6 | 377·1 | 384·7 |
| Thana .. .. | 730·7 | 751·8 | 702·8 | 716·9 | 682·3 | 694·5 | 612·3 | 627·7 | 535·0 | 566·7 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 460·8 | 535·0 | 407·0 | 444·1 | 349·0 | 367·4 | 328·9 | 355·4 | 318·7 | 344·1 |
| **CHOLERA.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **British Districts** .. .. | **6·9** | **7·3** | **6·1** | **6·1** | **18·7** | **18·5** | **15·3** | **15·8** | **0·2** | **0·09** |
| **Deccan** .. .. .. | **10·8** | **11·6** | **11·6** | **11·2** | **33·8** | **32·8** | **27·2** | **27·9** | **0·2** | **0·08** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 4·7 | 5·0 | .. | .. | 91·5 | 94·9 | 17·4 | 18·4 | 0·1 | 0·1 |
| Khandesh, East .. .. | 31·9 | 33·9 | 0·13 | .. | 5·8 | 5·9 | 46·5 | 51·4 | .. | .. |
| Khandesh, West .. .. | 23·1 | 26·7 | .. | .. | 9·9 | 12·9 | 10·2 | 10·2 | 0·2 | 0·3 |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 6·2 | 6·3 | .. | .. | 30·2 | 35·05 | 22·5 | 27·0 | 0·3 | 0·4 |
| Poona .. .. .. | 3·3 | 4·3 | 0·4 | 0·2 | 73·0 | 69·9 | 5·1 | 5·3 | 0·4 | 0·09 |
| Satara .. .. .. | 2·4 | 2·4 | 0·2 | .. | 44·8 | 39·7 | 13·4 | 15·4 | 0·4 | .. |
| Sholapur .. .. | 21·5 | 23·3 | 1·3 | 0·3 | 54·0 | 49·8 | 25·2 | 22·1 | 0·3 | .. |
| Belgaum .. .. | 2·9 | 1·9 | 16·3 | 15·07 | 2·5 | 1·2 | 10·7 | 8·9 | 0·2 | 0·09 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 0·7 | 0·8 | 61·9 | 62·1 | 22·4 | 24·3 | 54·4 | 50·7 | 0·1 | .. |
| Dharwar .. .. | 2·5 | 1·9 | 39·7 | 35·4 | 6·0 | 6·1 | 49·1 | 46·7 | .. | .. |
| **PLAGUE.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **British Districts** .. .. | **9·2** | **9·5** | **18·4** | **18·7** | **64·2** | **72·1** | **16·1** | **18·8** | **26·4** | **29·9** |
| **Deccan** .. .. .. | **12·9** | **16·2** | **26·1** | **29·3** | **109·3** | **124·2** | **25·0** | **30·5** | **49·4** | **56·3** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 0·1 | 0·4 | 0·5 | 1·1 | 2·9 | 3·1 | 8·0 | 10·7 | 9·2 | 8·3 |
| Khandesh, East .. .. | 20·1 | 27·7 | 26·0 | 30·1 | 124·7 | 137·6 | 48·8 | 53·3 | 81·4 | 85·5 |
| Khandesh, West .. .. | 4·4 | 3·2 | .. | .. | 3·4 | 3·2 | 1·8 | 2·9 | 2·1 | 1·8 |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 10·2 | 8·9 | 1·3 | 1·5 | 1·5 | 1·4 | .. | 0·2 | 0·1 | 0·1 |
| Poona .. .. .. | 0·6 | 0·1 | 43·1 | 49·2 | 71·0 | 78·4 | 3·9 | 4·0 | 0·3 | 0·3 |
| Satara .. .. .. | 30·4 | 39·0 | 14·3 | 15·9 | 213·2 | 253·4 | 65·3 | 86·6 | 117·1 | 143·8 |
| Sholapur .. .. | .. | .. | 17·8 | 20·0 | 102·1 | 115·1 | 38·4 | 39·1 | 31·7 | 31·1 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 8·5 | 11·5 | 57·9 | 59·0 | 205·0 | 221·4 | 34·6 | 41·7 | 27·2 | 31·6 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 0·4 | 0·5 | 0·4 | 0·6 | 14·4 | 19·0 | 12·7 | 19·2 | 31·5 | 42·3 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 51·4 | 62·4 | 76·7 | 83·5 | 208·4 | 220·0 | 19·2 | 24·6 | 117·3 | 125·1 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **11·2** | **6·1** | **13·2** | **8·7** | **27·5** | **18·4** | **13·6** | **11·2** | **8·7** | **7·8** |
| Bombay City .. .. | 13·1 | 9·2 | 22·0 | 10·4 | 44·2 | 23·7 | 13·6 | 7·0 | 7·0 | 3·6 |
| Bombay Suburban .. .. | 26·6 | 30·5 | 30·3 | 37·6 | 50·7 | 51·5 | 6·1 | 2·5 | 2·8 | 0·9 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 3·9 | 3·7 | 0·5 | 0·9 | 8·9 | 4·9 | 8·5 | 6·4 | 4·1 | 2·1 |
| Kanara .. .. | 1·4 | 1·8 | 7·1 | 5·5 | 24·6 | 23·9 | 3·9 | 4·8 | 5·9 | 7·0 |
| Thana .. .. | 9·6 | 8·2 | 20·2 | 19·6 | 24·9 | 25·5 | 13·2 | 11·0 | 10·0 | 10·7 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 0·1 | .. | 0·9 | 1·9 | 7·7 | 7·6 | 22·0 | 22·9 | 14·6 | 14·5 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—*contd.*

| District. | 1926 | | 1927 | | 1928 | | 1929 | | 1930 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| **FEVERS.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **British Districts** .. .. | **403·9** | **409·3** | **374·8** | **382·4** | **392·3** | **397·1** | **418·1** | **424·5** | **395·7** | **393·3** |
| **Deccan** .. .. | **363·5** | **370·5** | **330·4** | **338·6** | **363·3** | **366·2** | **378·8** | **381·7** | **356·6** | **363·0** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 201·9 | 212·5 | 273·3 | 207·9 | 233·3 | 223·2 | 245·2 | 251·0 | 224·2 | 225·1 |
| Khandesh, East .. .. | 439·7 | 464·9 | 440·9 | 467·4 | 479·9 | 519·6 | 476·0 | 502·0 | 443·3 | 469·2 |
| Khandesh, West .. .. | 429·9 | 468·7 | 411·8 | 453·6 | 419·8 | 453·4 | 431·7 | 460·5 | 401·6 | 431·8 |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 441·5 | 447·7 | 398·3 | 424·3 | 397·4 | 412·9 | 412·5 | 417·4 | 399·2 | 408·7 |
| Poona .. .. .. | 366·9 | 359·2 | 362·7 | 345·6 | 370·7 | 352·2 | 407·2 | 392·5 | 380·3 | 365·2 |
| Satara .. .. .. | 371·9 | 356·0 | 352·2 | 335·3 | 316·7 | 287·6 | 381·0 | 367·6 | 365·4 | 353·4 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 364·3 | 360·9 | 326·5 | 323·1 | 380·8 | 382·0 | 396·2 | 394·9 | 363·5 | 375·6 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 274·3 | 269·9 | 199·4 | 205·9 | 298·2 | 287·9 | 285·2 | 271 9 | 247·3 | 271·2 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 394·5 | 405·8 | 332·1 | 353·5 | 400·8 | 435·5 | 429·6 | 448·2 | 378·3 | 354 0 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 321·5 | 327·6 | 292·1 | 313·9 | 337·5 | 332·0 | 316·8 | 307·0 | 300·9 | 307·7 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **281·0** | **303·8** | **262·1** | **293·0** | **265·1** | **297·1** | **267·3** | **297·5** | **262·8** | **293·2** |
| Bombay City .. .. | 97·9 | 101·5 | 87·4 | 94·8 | 78·0 | 85·0 | 82·0 | 93·0 | 81·2 | 89·9 |
| Bombay Suburban .. .. | 314·1 | 294·1 | 193·7 | 234·8 | 202·3 | 216·8 | 180·2 | 180·2 | 179·2 | 182·8 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | 428·0 | 452·9 | 346·6 | 386·2 | 330·2 | 380·5 | 328·6 | 363·0 | 131·9 | 379·7 |
| Kanara .. .. .. | 329·6 | 346·4 | 343·7 | 390·2 | 337·5 | 377·2 | 363·3 | 388·8 | 330·6 | 357·3 |
| Thana .. .. .. | 460·5 | 479·9 | 430·7 | 444·1 | 400·3 | 434·5 | 382·3 | 409·0 | 356·9 | 384·6 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 293·9 | 390·3 | 286·4 | 306·6 | 312·0 | 325·3 | 312·1 | 336·4 | 328·7 | 341·9 |
| **CHOLERA.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **British Districts** .. .. | **0·1** | **0·1** | **53·8** | **52·3** | **12·8** | **13·6** | **16·1** | **14·9** | **26·3** | **27·2** |
| **Deccan** .. .. .. | **0·2** | **0·2** | **98·4** | **94·2** | **22·6** | **23·6** | **8·2** | **9·0** | **47·7** | **48·1** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 0·08 | 0·2 | 35·9 | 40·3 | 32·6 | 37·9 | 1·4 | 1·0 | 34·7 | 39·8 |
| Khandesh, East .. .. | 0·8 | 0·9 | 39·9 | 43·3 | 22·3 | 24·4 | 46·2 | 51·4 | 33·0 | 39·6 |
| Khandesh, West .. .. | .. | 0·1 | 7·4 | 8·5 | 17·6 | 17·9 | 13·0 | 12·7 | 36·0 | 36·6 |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 0·3 | 0·07 | 12·1 | 12·9 | 23·7 | 26·3 | 11·6 | 15·0 | 40·0 | 48·9 |
| Poona .. .. .. | 0·1 | 0·07 | 42·1 | 46·4 | 31·6 | 32·5 | 0·07 | .. | 43·8 | 43·6 |
| Satara .. .. .. | 0·06 | 0·1 | 126·6 | 127·9 | 43·8 | 45·9 | 0·2 | 0·2 | 105·8 | 105·8 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 0·3 | 0·2 | 136·1 | 136·8 | 33·8 | 30·8 | 0·3 | .. | 88·1 | 80·1 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 0·08 | 0·08 | 250·6 | 227·9 | 3·4 | 3·0 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 21·9 | 20·7 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 0·09 | .. | 127·6 | 116·7 | 5·6 | 4·2 | 0·08 | 0·08 | 56·7 | 49·8 |
| Dharwar .. .. | .. | .. | 128·2 | 103·3 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 0·1 | 4·8 | 4·9 |
| **PLAGUE.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **British Districts** .. .. | **16·9** | **19·2** | **7·7** | **8·9** | **23·2** | **28·8** | **26·9** | **34·8** | **7·4** | **10·5** |
| **Deccan** .. .. .. | **32·1** | **36·4** | **11·5** | **14·2** | **39·2** | **49·0** | **51·1** | **64·1** | **12·2** | **17·1** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 1·9 | 3·0 | 1·2 | 2·0 | 0·3 | .. | .. | 0·8 | 0·5 | 0·5 |
| Khandesh, East .. .. | 32·8 | 33·1 | 0·1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Khandesh, West .. .. | 0·5 | 0·4 | .. | .. | 0·1 | .. | 0·3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 0·3 | .. | .. | .. | 25·8 | 27·8 | 46·6 | 49·3 | 1·4 | 0·8 |
| Poona .. .. .. | .. | 0·1 | .. | .. | 0·7 | 0·6 | 4·4 | 6·3 | 3·8 | 3·4 |
| Satara .. .. .. | 69·1 | 86·2 | 19·6 | 22·7 | 202·4 | 238·3 | 122·7 | 153·6 | 10·3 | 10·2 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 1·3 | 0·7 | 1·8 | 2·5 | 1·9 | 2·5 | 50·2 | 62·9 | 5·5 | 7·4 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 25·1 | 28·7 | 17·5 | 18·4 | 19·4 | 26·6 | 101·7 | 115·4 | 37·9 | 49·6 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 35·4 | 34·8 | 14·4 | 22·5 | 1·5 | 1·4 | 8·9 | 13·9 | 12·3 | 16·3 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 115·0 | 126·7 | 46·1 | 56·4 | 74·0 | 92·2 | 136·9 | 175·0 | 58·8 | 82·4 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **5·0** | **4·5** | **7·8** | **6·0** | **9·2** | **5·2** | **4·0** | **4·0** | **4·5** | **5·7** |
| Bombay City .. .. | 2·2 | 1·2 | 10·1 | 4·5 | 13·1 | 5·1 | 1·3 | 0·8 | 1·7 | 0·3 |
| Bombay Suburban .. | 12·3 | 8·9 | 13·5 | 10·9 | 13·8 | 3·1 | 0·6 | .. | 3·9 | 3·0 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 8·1 | 6·5 | 9·4 | 8·5 | 9·9 | 7·8 | 1·9 | 1·7 | .. | .. |
| Kanara .. .. | 10·6 | 12·4 | 22·9 | 25·0 | 14·1 | 12·3 | 10·6 | 13·1 | 10·8 | 15·0 |
| Thana .. .. .. | 5·6 | 5·7 | 1·7 | 0·6 | 8·4 | 5·1 | 7·7 | 7·0 | 9·0 | 7·9 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 2·8 | 2·0 | 0·3 | 0·1 | 1·6 | 1·3 | 2·6 | 3·2 | 5·3 | 9·1 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—*contd.*

| District. | 1921 | | 1922 | | 1923 | | 1924 | | 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **SMALL POX.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **British Districts** .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | **5·6** | **5·8** | **20·7** | **21·5** | **12·0** | **12·8** |
| **North West Dry Area (Sind)** .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | **20·6** | **24·3** |
| Hyderabad .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6·0 | 7·4 |
| Karachi .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22·4 | 21·3 |
| Larkana .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25·8 | 28·5 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13·7 | 13·3 |
| Sukkur .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32·0 | 40·3 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22·2 | 30·1 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13·5 | 18·4 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | **17·1** | **17·9** | **11·3** | **11·7** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30·2 | 33·8 | 13·5 | 14·1 |
| Broach .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10·0 | 8·6 | 31·7 | 31·1 |
| Kaira .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13·2 | 15·5 | 0·1 | 0·1 |
| Panch Mahals .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4·4 | 4·7 | 1·1 | 2·7 |
| Surat .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1·1 | 8·7 | 12·2 | 12·3 |
| **Deccan** .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | **6·3** | **6·7** | **20·8** | **22·3** | **6·8** | **8·0** |
| Ahmednagar .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1·7 | 2·2 | 7·0 | 8·0 | 3·1 | 3·1 |
| Khandesh, East .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8·4 | 7·5 | 41·0 | 40·1 | 9·3 | 11·3 |
| Khandesh, West .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20·3 | 32·5 | 82·7 | 93·7 | 2·7 | 3·4 |
| Nasik .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17·3 | 22·2 | 28·1 | 32·2 | 1·4 | 2·6 |
| Poona .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8·8 | 8·9 | 28·5 | 32·6 | 2·7 | 2·6 |
| Satara .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3·9 | 3·9 | 7·1 | 7·9 | 4·4 | 4·0 |
| Sholapur .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1·1 | 0·1 | 14·9 | 14·3 | 22·5 | 27·5 |
| Belgaum .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·1 | 1·3 | 2·0 | 10·6 | 12·9 |
| Bijapur .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·1 | 1·2 | 1·3 | 1·5 | 8·7 | 9·2 |
| Dharwar .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1·1 | 1·7 | 3·3 | 3·8 | 2·8 | 3·5 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | **8·6** | **8·1** | **27·8** | **26·4** | **18·8** | **18·9** |
| Bombay City .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13·3 | 11·1 | 33·8 | 29·7 | 18·9 | 16·5 |
| Bombay Suburban .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4·6 | 6·6 | 18·9 | 26·5 | 2·1 | 7·2 |
| Kolaba .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10·3 | 11·1 | 39·2 | 40·5 | 14·3 | 14·8 |
| Kanara .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6·8 | 0·2 | 1·5 | 2·4 | 30·8 | 27·7 |
| Thana .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·8 | 8·3 | 30·3 | 30·0 | 13·5 | 15·5 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4·3 | 4·9 | 22·5 | 22·0 | 20·8 | 22·6 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE X—*contd.*

| District. | 1926 | | 1927 | | 1928 | | 1929 | | 1930 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| **SMALL POX.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **British Districts** .. .. | **7·1** | **7·2** | **10·1** | **10·6** | **9·6** | **10·6** | **18·1** | **18·4** | **36·3** | **39·2** |
| **North West Dry Area—(Sind)** .. | **17·5** | **18·9** | ... | .. | .. | .. | **8·7** | **8·7** | .. | .. |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 9·0 | 12·0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 26·0 | 27·8 | .. | .. |
| Karachi .. .. | 31·7 | 29·6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5·6 | 6·0 | .. | .. |
| Larkana .. .. | 27·8 | 26·5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8·8 | 9·2 | .. | .. |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 18·9 | 23·7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6·1 | 4·9 | .. | .. |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 5·1 | 5·1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3·5 | 1·1 | .. | .. |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. | 15·9 | 20·9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0·8 | 0·6 | .. | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 4·5 | 5·7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | | |
| **Gujarat** .. .. | **8·7** | **9·8** | **10·2** | **11·7** | .. | .. | **12·3** | **13·2** | **50·7** | **54·6** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 2·7 | 3·0 | 1·4 | 0·5 | .. | .. | 17·7 | 20·0 | 50·4 | 57·7 |
| Broach .. .. .. | 1·3 | 2·3 | 3·5 | 6·7 | .. | .. | 2·2 | 1·0 | 73·0 | 76·2 |
| Kaira .. .. .. | 0·1 | 0·2 | .. | 0·4 | .. | .. | 9·6 | 1·1 | 36·6 | 40·4 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 7·3 | 7·2 | 3·0 | 2·0 | .. | .. | 7·4 | 7·6 | 37·1 | 32·4 |
| Surat .. .. | 31·0 | 33·9 | 41·2 | 47·9 | .. | .. | 14·2 | 14·3 | 61·4 | 64·3 |
| **Deccan** .. .. | **2·7** | **3·0** | **9·5** | **10·0** | **12·7** | **14·3** | **20·2** | **20·3** | **39·9** | **42·3** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 1·2 | 0·9 | 7·8 | 6·9 | 19·5 | 24·4 | 10·7 | 11·6 | 14·4 | 14·7 |
| Khandesh, East .. .. | 5·7 | 6·8 | 19·6 | 22·8 | 10·3 | 11·9 | 51·1 | 53·5 | 127·6 | 119·5 |
| Khandesh, West .. .. | 0·3 | 0·4 | 4·9 | 2·7 | 10·7 | 12·1 | 62·2 | 61·6 | 94·6 | 99·6 |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 3·8 | 3·6 | 18·8 | 20·6 | 28·1 | 32·4 | 25·0 | 26·3 | 23·8 | 28·1 |
| Poona .. .. .. | 2·4 | 2·5 | 20·1 | 21·1 | 6·4 | 6·9 | 20·3 | 21·2 | 42·1 | 44·5 |
| Satara .. .. .. | 1·6 | 1·2 | 8·5 | 8·6 | 8·3 | 8·2 | 4·8 | 4·0 | 13·0 | 14·4 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 1·7 | 3·0 | 2·5 | 1·5 | 16·6 | 16·3 | 4·4 | 4·1 | 8·9 | 11·0 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 5·0 | 4·5 | 7·4 | 9·1 | 12·5 | 17·0 | 6·9 | 6·5 | 13·2 | 14·0 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 2·7 | 3·5 | 0·9 | 0·9 | 2·1 | 2·3 | 6·0 | 6·0 | 14·3 | 16·0 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 0·7 | 1·1 | 0·7 | 1·2 | 10·9 | 11·5 | 13·2 | 12·3 | 9·9 | 11·3 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **10·3** | **9·2** | **13·5** | **13·3** | **12·6** | **11·4** | **25·1** | **24·4** | **29·7** | **31·2** |
| Bombay City .. .. | 15·6 | 14·4 | 30·3 | 31·2 | 22·3 | 21·5 | 41·6 | 44·3 | 58·1 | 64·0 |
| Bombay Suburban .. .. | 9·1 | 7·6 | 19·9 | 20·9 | 7·6 | 4·6 | 24·3 | 25·1 | 12·9 | 11·1 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 2·1 | 1·5 | 2·6 | 2·0 | 15·2 | 15·8 | 26·8 | 25·3 | 25·9 | 26·4 |
| Kanara .. .. | 16·6 | 13·0 | 1·3 | 0·8 | 5·7 | 7·5 | 1·7 | 2·0 | 12·9 | 12·6 |
| Thana .. .. .. | 4·4 | 5·7 | 5·0 | 5·0 | 5·3 | 3·9 | 26·2 | 28·9 | 27·3 | 32·2 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 9·1 | 8·7 | 10·3 | 12·0 | 9·3 | 7·6 | 16·2 | 14·4 | 12·0 | 13·8 |

# CHAPTER V—SEX.

## SECTION I—THE STATISTICS AND THEIR VALUE.

1. *The Statistical Material.*—The statistics discussed in the present chapter are found in Imperial Tables VII and VIII and in Subsidiary Tables I, II, III, IV, V and VI. In addition, certain other statistical material is available in the form of statements based on the vital statistics of the Presidency compiled by the public health authorities. Imperial Table VII has been referred to already in the chapter on Age and will be referred to again in the chapter on Civil Condition. For the present chapter its interest lies in the information which it gives about the number of males and females in the various age groups for the whole population, and for the chief religions. It gives also by districts and states the numbers of males and females in each age group. Imperial Table VIII is concerned primarily with civil condition but shows the numbers of males and females in the samplings of certain selected castes. Subsidiary Table I gives the general proportions of the sexes by natural divisions and districts. Subsidiary Table II shows the number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religion at each of the last three Censuses. Subsidiary Table III shows the number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religions and natural divisions. Subsidiary Table IV shows the number of females per 1,000 males for certain selected castes and tribes, the Census figures being for a sampling of these castes and tribes and not for the whole of them. Subsidiary Table V gives the actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1901–1910, 1911–1920, 1921–1930. Subsidiary Table VI gives the number of deaths of each sex at different ages. These Subsidiary Tables will be found printed at the end of this chapter. Various statements based on the published vital statistics of the Presidency are inserted throughout the chapter where they possess relevance for the discussion.

The following graphs and maps have been prepared to present statistical material used in this chapter :—

(*i*) Females per 1,000 males since 1881.

(*ii*) Females per 1,000 males in the Presidency as compared with other Provinces and States.

(*iii*) Number of females per 1,000 males at different age periods by religion, 1931.

(*iv*) Map showing sex proportions in the actual population in British districts and larger states.

(*v*) Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religion at the 1921 and 1931 Censuses—Hindu.

(*vi*) Number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religion at the 1921 and 1931 Censuses—Muslim.

(*vii*) Specific death-rates for males and females by age and natural divisions, 1931.

(*viii*) Birth-rate per mille of the total population for each sex by natural divisions for the decade 1921–1930.

2. *Instructions.*—No particular instructions were issued to enumerators as the differentiation of the sexes is one of the most obvious things in nature, requiring no description. It was ordered however that eunuchs and hermaphrodites should be enumerated as males.

3. *Accuracy and Value of the Statistics.*—There have been very long discussions on the accuracy of the sex statistics at previous Censuses. It is unnecessary to go over all the ground again. The general view is that the sex statistics, as far as the absolute numbers go, are as reasonably accurate as can be expected and that they are a nearly true picture of the sex composition of the population. There is not however complete unanimity on this point and many features of the sex statistics are difficult to explain on the view that the statistics are as accurate as they are usually claimed to be. Some of the difficulties which arise in this connection will be examined below, but it must be pointed out here that the sex statistics as they stand are puzzling and that no fully adequate explanation of some of the puzzles has yet been found. The chief problem

raised by the sex statistics is the explanation of the deficiency of females in India and the extent to which that deficiency is fully, or less than fully, shown by the Census figures. Various considerations seem to point to the conclusion that the deficiency of females in India, though an admitted and unquestionable biological fact, is not truly described by the Census figures; and some of the difficulties raised by the statistics may be due to the capricious way in which entries relating to females are treated not only in the Census but in the returns of births and deaths. While it is true to say that no general evidence of any kind can be given showing that there is any very great or very general tendency to omit females from the statistics, an examination of the figures from several points of view makes it more than probable that an unnoticed and capricious omission of females from the returns is a likely partial explanation of certain extraordinary features of the sex distribution. The vital statistics in India are notoriously unreliable. Yet it is to be expected that the vital statistics and the Census figures will in general support each other, following the general rule of error, as being within some more or less definitely predictable distance of the truth. As the truth must be held to be consistent with itself, the Census figures and the vital statistics, though each inaccurate in their own way, ought to move in the same direction of error and not capriciously towards each other. If they do not so move together then some great disturbance is at work and it must be one that is likely to produce fallacious conclusions. Despite the prevalent view that "the Western Europe proportions (of the sexes) should not necessarily be taken as standard (for India), that all external evidence was against the theory of wholesale omissions, that in any case there could not possibly have been enough omissions to turn the balance between defect and excess of females, and that the defect of females does not occur in the localities, communities and age periods in which it would be expected under the theory of omissions", I am not satisfied that the Indian position in respect of deficiency of females has been satisfactorily explained anywhere. While there may be serious omissions of females in certain age groups, it is however unlikely that they will affect very markedly the proportions of the sexes to each other in the Bombay Presidency returns. Some possible explanation of the numerical inferiority of females in the returns may also lie in the manner in which male and female sex ratios are compared with each other in the Census and in the vital statistics. This matter is discussed below but it requires much closer and more detailed examination than can be given to it in the present chapter. It is interesting to note that in the Punjab Census Report for 1921, which was the work of two officers, one, Mr. Middleton, believed that the Census figures for total population are subject to very little error, while the other, Mr. Jacob, thought that "there is good ground for doubting that the Census figures possess the extreme accuracy which is claimed for them." He added that as a district officer in Jullunder he had noted "the concealment of the existence of female children as a matter of continual report and observation." Personally I am inclined on general grounds to agree with Mr. Jacob's view. In a Mussulman land like Sind, which returns the greatest deficiency of females in the Presidency, it is well known that female children are thought very little of and in some cases the parents would be unwilling to admit that they possessed an abnormal number of daughters. But it is not so much the prejudice against female children that may vitiate the accuracy of the statistics in Sind and elsewhere as the utter indifference which characterises anything relating to female children. There would indeed be little cause for surprise if it were found by objective test (could that be devised for some local areas in a later Census) that large numbers of female children are not mentioned in birth returns, in Census returns, or in death returns. That is to say, it would not be extraordinary if in many areas girls were born, lived and died between the ages of 0 and 15 without the fact ever appearing on any kind of public record. If, however, a girl in such circumstances survives the age of 15 she becomes valuable as a bride and hence she is likely to figure in public returns for the first time. The age-groups are notoriously unreliable for the lower ages. Even a cursory glance at the comparative numbers of children in the age-groups from 0 to 15 is enough to show that there is something wrong with the figures and it is likely that the numbers of girls between the ages of 5 and 10 and between the ages of 10 and 15 are greatly understated. After 15 another set of influences begins to operate, because the girl

is then being married or being prepared for marriage and bargainings go on about her, which means that individually the girl now receives attention she did not have before. Very likely too the age of the girl will then tend to be overstated so as to make her out to be a more mature wife than if she were shown to be just reaching puberty. It must be clear on quite general grounds, and indeed it is a matter of ordinary observation, that these influences are powerful and they must have some effect on the Census figures and, later on, upon the vital statistics. Quite another cause of wrong enumeration of girls of early age occurs when the children of both sexes are dressed alike, as happens sometimes. Furthermore, there may be quite a strong tendency in certain places and with certain races and tribes to enumerate girls as boys. Enumerators in all areas, whatever instructions were, are not likely to have subjected to a minute corroborative examination the sex and age of every child. If all these influences operate together, as they may very well do, the disturbance to the normal distribution of the sexes in the age groups from 0 to 15 may be considerable and the result would be to understate the number of female children, especially in Mussulman lands. *A priori* therefore there exist strong reasons for thinking that the female population is somewhat underestimated, especially in the lower age groups, and this would unduly depress the sex ratio and lead to a belief that there are more females in deficit in India than is really the case. It is probable therefore (1) that there is a considerable concealment, mostly through sheer indifference, of female births and female deaths and female existence, (2) that the concealment works unequally in different age groups, which makes the exact location of the sources of error hard to find, (3) that after a certain age, though indifference is still at work, indifference works less powerfully, so that the figures for females are nearer the truth in middle and late life than they are in early life. As, however, the important thing in a growing population is the number of births as compared with the number of deaths, any great error in the enumeration of females in the earlier age groups is likely to lead to fallacious conclusions as to the general deficiency of women in the population. From a statement which is given later it will be observed that while 13·05 and 11·31 per cent. of the male population are aged between 1 and 5 and 5 and 10 respectively, the female figures corresponding are 12·61 and 10·67 per cent. This indicates a heavy female mortality in several of these age-groups. Physiologically, however, girls are not specially liable to any disease at these ages more than boys. If a girl baby succeeds in living beyond her first year; as she does much more easily than a boy baby, there is prima facie no reason for thinking that her chances of survival to fifteen years are any less than a boy's. But all the available evidence shows the contrary, although the unsatisfactory nature of the age statistics makes dogmatism difficult in respect of the early ages. In fact no definite conclusion of value is likely to be reached until some satisfactory objective test is carried out (1) to establish the correlation of the age and sex statistics in the age groups 0 to 1, 1 to 5, 5 to 10 and 10 to 15, (2) to make certain that female mortality in the 5 to 10 age-group is anything like as high as the Census figures make it appear, (3) to investigate whether the higher mortality of women in the age-groups from 20 to 40 more than makes up for the superiority which females evince as regards survival in the late age-groups. The age statistics and the sex statistics depend much upon each other. If the age statistics are inaccurate many of the most valuable conclusions that might be drawn from the sex statistics are rendered hopelessly speculative. It is alleged that conditions in the educated classes differ very much from conditions amongst the poorer classes and the primitive and hill peoples in respect of the treatment of girls from the age of five on till the age of puberty. But there is no evidence to show what the facts really are, and without some anthropological examination of typical castes, and a few test examinations of Census statistics in a representative number of villages in various parts of the Presidency, it is hard to see how any advance towards certainty can be achieved. The sex ratios per mille, as worked out in the Subsidiary Tables for districts and other units, have a very limited application for comparing the relative numbers of males and females in the population. It will be explained in paragraph 5 below that it is far safer to compare the male and female population by gross totals, percentage sex totals of the total population, crude birth and death-rates, and specific birth and death-rates than by the local sex ratios in particular units.

To calculate specific birth and death-rates for the whole Presidency by districts is too laborious a task to be taken up at this late stage of the Census. But in order that some real indication may be given of the trend of events I have had the specific death-rates compared for males and females for the whole Presidency, for the natural divisions and for Ratnagiri District only. If the specific birth-rates and specific death-rates for the two sexes are compared in this way with each other and the result is correlated with the figures obtained from the crude birth and death rates for the Presidency more light will be thrown on the problem of sex distribution than by means of the ratios in the Subsidiary Tables. By an examination of the results so arrived at it may be possible to account to some extent for the particular fact that relatively to males there is apparently a declining number of females in the Presidency, despite the predominance of females in the early age-groups and a death-rate very favourable to females in the highest age groups. It is thus quite obvious that for a proper understanding of the proportions of the sexes many factors have to be taken into account, namely the comparative number of boys and girls born over a number of years, the comparative number of boys and girls that die before the age of 15, the comparative mortality in the age groups for the whole life period, and the comparative proportions of the two sexes in the different age groups, not only relatively to the male and female population, but relatively also to the total population. Some attempt has been made to evaluate these various influences in section III of this Chapter.

## SECTION II—PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES.

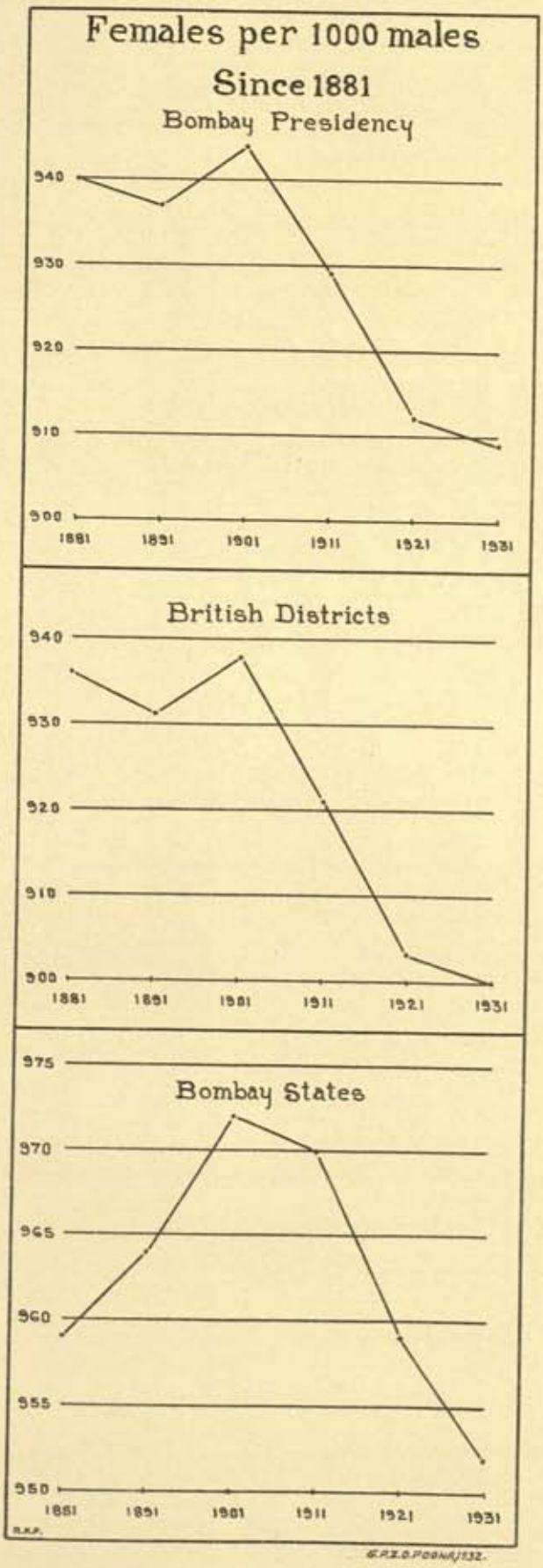
4. *Sex proportions generally.*—In the statement (No. 1) which follows the number of females per 1,000 males is shown for six Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 1.

*Females per 1,000 males.*

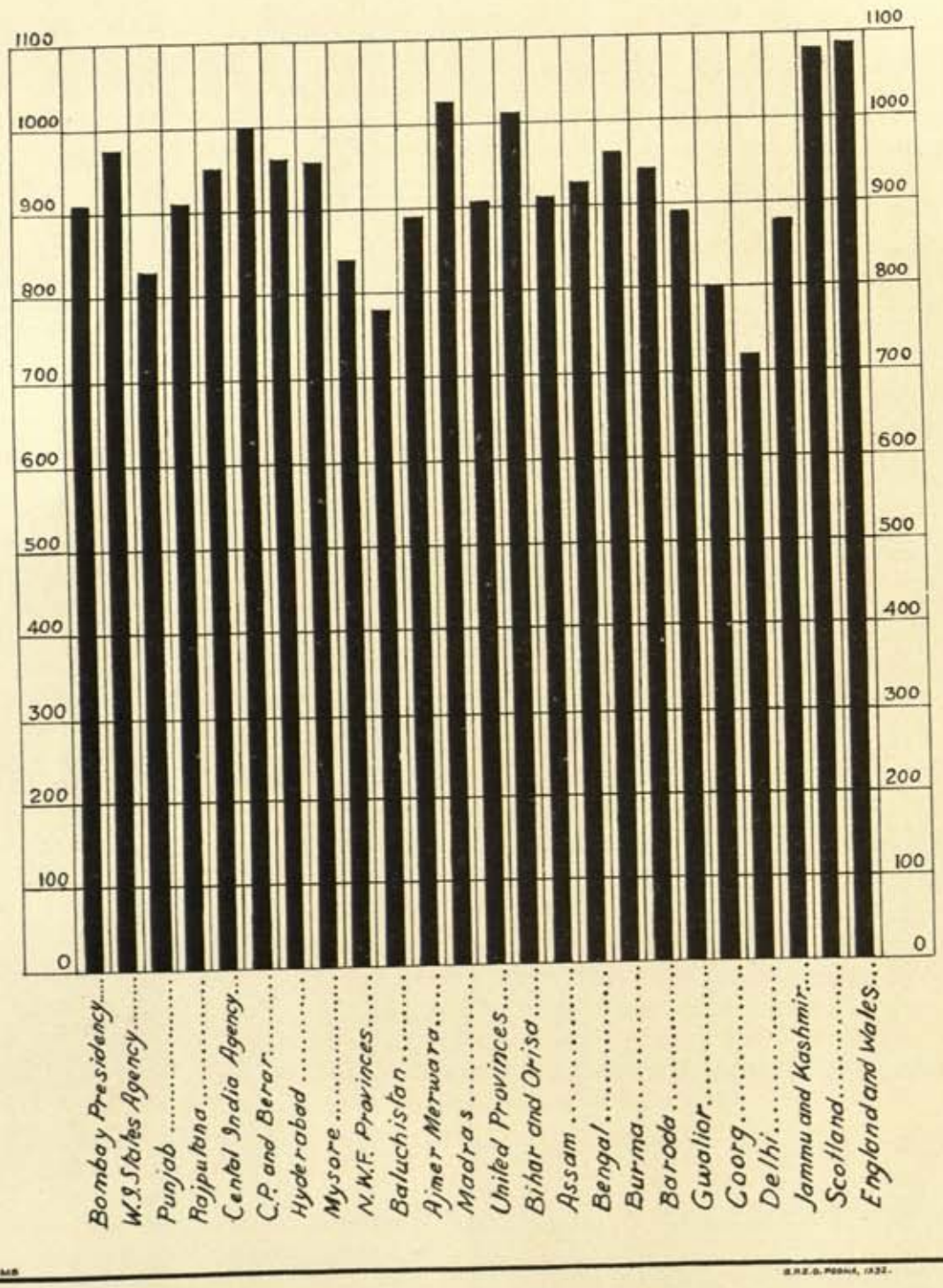
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Presidency .. .. .. | 909 | 912 | 929 | 944 | 937 | 940 |
| British Districts .. .. .. | 900 | 903 | 921 | 938 | 931 | 936 |
| Bombay States .. .. .. | 952 | 959 | 970 | 972 | 964 | 959 |

From this it will be seen that the number of females per 1,000 males has fallen in the decade from 912 to 909 for the whole Presidency and that the number has been falling ever since 1901 when it rose to 944. The British Districts show much lower figures for females than do the Bombay States. This is due chiefly to the influence which Sind, and to a lesser degree, the immigrant-fed cities of Bombay and Karachi exert upon the Presidency totals. In Sind the relative number of females has always been very much in defect of the number prevailing in the rest of the Presidency. In the statement given below (No. 2) the Bombay Presidency figures are compared with similar figures relating to England and Wales, Scotland, and Provinces and major States in India. In India it is found that females tend to predominate more in the south and in the hotter and damper regions and to be markedly deficient towards the north. Possibly there is some climatic factor which helps this result. Bombay Presidency would return figures more nearly resembling those of Central India, Hyderabad and Mysore if it did not include Sind and did not have a large immigrant population. Climate, however, as Mr. Sedgwick showed very clearly in the 1921 Census Report for this Presidency, is an influence of comparatively minor importance in determining the relative numbers of the sexes. There is little doubt that the main determinant is individual and racial character leading to fewer female births. Such racial characteristics occur with various degrees of variation and various localities of distribution over


Females per 1000 males
Since 1881
Bombay Presidency
940
930
920
910
900
1881
1891
1901
1911
1921
1931
British Districts
940
930
920
910
900
1881
1891
1901
1911
1921
1931
975
Bombay States
970
965
960
955
950
1881
1891
1901
1911
1921
1931
R.K.P.
G.P.S.O. POONA/132.

FEMALES PER 1000 MALES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

AS COMPARED TO OTHER PROVINCES AND STATES



the Indian continent. According as one racial type rather than another predominates in a locality so within certain limits will the sex distribution be likely to be.

STATEMENT No. 2.

*Proportion of females to 1,000 males in the Presidency compared with similar proportions in other Provinces and Major States.*

| Province. | Proportion of females to 1,000 males. |
|---|---|
| England and Wales (1921) | 1,087 |
| Scotland (1921) | 1,082 |
| **Bombay Presidency** | **909** |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 892 |
| Assam | 909 |
| Baluchistan | 778 |
| Bengal | 924 |
| Bihar and Orissa | 1,008 |
| Burma | 958 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 999·6 |
| Coorg | 803 |
| Delhi | 722 |
| Madras | 1,025 |
| North-West Frontier Province | 843 |
| Punjab | 831 |
| United Provinces | 904 |
| Baroda | 942 |
| Central India Agency | 948 |
| Gwalior | 887 |
| Hyderabad | 959 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 881 |
| Mysore | 955 |
| Rajputana Agency | 908 |
| Western India States Agency | 974 |

Subsidiary Table I shows the general proportions of the sexes per mille by natural divisions and districts. The Presidency figures are 524 males to 476 females and for British districts the figures are 526 males to 474 females. Sind with 439 females per 1,000 shows the greatest deficiency of females of all the natural divisions. In none of the Sind districts are there more than 444 females for 1,000 of the population. In Gujarat there are 475 females per 1,000 and Ahmedabad district shows the lowest figure (462) doubtless because of the Mussulman population being considerable there. The Deccan has 490 females per 1,000 and the figures by districts are remarkably uniform as there is not much disturbance from the presence there of a strong Mussulman element. Though the Konkan, excluding Bombay City, shows females in excess of males, 503 to 497, actually the only district which shows an excess is Ratnagiri which has 532 females to 468 males. In Kolaba the proportions of the sexes are approximately equal. In Bombay City conditions are quite exceptional as there is a very large immigrant population and immigrant populations of the Bombay city type are usually predominantly male. Incidentally, Bombay City is the reverse of the medal to Ratnagiri, which is a district whence the men emigrate in large numbers to Bombay in search of work, while the women are left behind. Both Bombay City and Ratnagiri district are therefore exceptional cases. The Bombay States and Agencies return practically the same figures as the Deccan, which is not remarkable since they are largely one, geographically and racially, with the Deccan. In the statement (No. 3) which follows the sex proportions are shown for six Censuses

by natural divisions. The main facts connected with changes in the proportions are discussed in paragraph 10 below.

STATEMENT No. 3.

*Proportion of each sex in every 1,000 of the population.*

| Region. | 1881 | | 1891 | | 1901 | | 1911 | | 1921 | | 1931 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies** .. | **515·4** | **484·6** | **516·2** | **483·1** | **532·5** | **467·5** | **518·3** | **481·7** | **522·1** | **477·9** | **523·8** | **476·2** |
| **British Districts** .. | **516·5** | **483·5** | **517·7** | **482·5** | **521·3** | **478·7** | **524·2** | **475·8** | **525·5** | **474·5** | **526·2** | **473·8** |
| North-West Dry Area (Sind) .. | 545·5 | 454·5 | 546·2 | 453·8 | 548·7 | 451·3 | 552·0 | 448·0 | 560·2 | 439·8 | 561·1 | 438·9 |
| Gujarat .. | 515·0 | 485·0 | 514·1 | 485·9 | 511·4 | 488·6 | 518·6 | 481·4 | 522·3 | 477·7 | 524·9 | 475·1 |
| Deccan .. | 505·0 | 495·0 | 506·5 | 493·5 | 502·9 | 497·1 | 504·9 | 495·1 | 508·4 | 491·6 | 509·7 | 490·3 |
| Konkan (excluding Bombay City) .. | 500·6 | 499·4 | 497·1 | 502·9 | 496·8 | 503·2 | 490·5 | 509·5 | 490·7 | 509·3 | 496·9 | 503·1 |
| Bombay City .. | 601·1 | 398·9 | 630·5 | 369·5 | 618·3 | 381·7 | 653·8 | 346·2 | 655·9 | 344·1 | 643·5 | 356·5 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** .. | 515·0 | 485·0 | 509·2 | 490·8 | 507·1 | 492·9 | 507·6 | 492·4 | 510·4 | 489·6 | 512·2 | 487·8 |

In the statement given below (No. 4) total births are shown by sexes and natural divisions for the decade 1921–1930. A discussion of matters connected with the birth-rate in relation to sex will be found in paragraph 10 below. The figures as they stand show merely the actual number of male and female births without relation to the comparative numbers of the male and female population. They are therefore of very limited value. They show that in British districts over the decade registered male births exceeded registered female births by over a quarter of a million. The figures of ratio given in the last line of the statement indicate little more than the extent to which the male enumerated population exceeded the female enumerated population. For any real comparison between male and female births it is necessary to calculate specific birthrates as has been done in paragraph 10 below.

STATEMENT No. 4.

*Total births by sexes and natural divisions, 1921–30.*

| Item. | British Districts. | North-West Dry Area (Sind). | Gujarat. | Deccan. | Konkan (excluding Bombay City). | Bombay City. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Male births .. .. | 3,576,691 | 411,316 | 600,212 | 1,901,707 | 551,110 | 112,346 |
| Female births .. .. | 3,301,288 | 326,450 | 554,157 | 1,796,574 | 517,456 | 106,651 |
| Total births .. .. | 6,877,979 | 737,766 | 1,154,369 | 3,698,281 | 1,068,566 | 218,997 |
| Excess (+) or deficiency (—) of male births against female births .. .. | +275,403 | + 84,866 | + 46,055 | +105,133 | + 33,654 | + 5,695 |
| Number of female births per 1,000 male births in the decade, 1921–1930 .. | 923 | 794 | 923 | 945 | 939 | 905 |

In the statement (No. 5) given below the extent to which the sex ratios have altered adversely to females is shown. The facts are discussed in paragraph 10 below.

STATEMENT No. 5.

*Departure of female sex ratio from position of equality with male sex ratio.*

| Region. | Average departure of the dividing line from the 500 line for every 1,000 persons at the five previous Censuses excess of males (+) of females (−). | Amount by which the dividing line has shifted adversely to females at this Census. | Ratio (b)/(a). |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | (a) | (b) | (c) |
| **Bombay Presidency (including Bombay States and Agencies)** .. | + 20·9 | 1·7 | 0·081 |
| **British Districts** .. .. .. .. .. | + 21·0 | 0·7 | 0·033 |
| North-West Dry Area (Sind) .. .. .. .. | + 50·5 | 0·9 | 0·018 |
| Gujarat .. .. .. .. .. .. | + 16·3 | 2·6 | 0·160 |
| Deccan .. .. .. .. .. .. | + 5·5 | 1·3 | 0·236 |
| Konkan (excluding Bombay City) .. .. .. .. | − 5·6 | 6·2 | 1·107 |
| Bombay City .. .. .. .. .. | +131·9 | 12·4 | 0·094 |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. .. .. .. | + 9·9 | 1·8 | 0·182 |

Subsidiary Table V shows the actual number of births reported for each sex for the decade 1921 to 1930 by districts and natural divisions. But it is of little more value than the statement given above. In order to make it valuable for purposes of comparison of areas it would be necessary to calculate the specific death-rates by districts and natural divisions. This has been

partially done now and the results are shown in the statement given below (No. 6) :—

STATEMENT No. 6.

*District Ratnagiri.*

| Age-group. | Crude death-rate. | | Specific death-rate. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 0—1 .. .. .. .. .. | 60·4 | 52·1 | 120·6 | 104·3 |
| 1—5 .. .. .. .. .. | 12·6 | 12·9 | 25·7 | 25·3 |
| 5—10 .. .. .. .. .. | 3·4 | 4·0 | 6·5 | 8·4 |
| 10—15 .. .. .. .. .. | 2·2 | 2·2 | 4·2 | 4·0 |
| 15—20 .. .. .. .. .. | 3·5 | 3·9 | 7·7 | 7·1 |
| 20—30 .. .. .. .. .. | 4·2 | 6·0 | 10·9 | 10·1 |
| 30—40 .. .. .. .. .. | 5·9 | 7·7 | 13·9 | 13·4 |
| 40—50 .. .. .. .. .. | 8·9 | 8·3 | 19·3 | 15·4 |
| 50—60 .. .. .. .. .. | 15·3 | 14·5 | 32·2 | 27·7 |
| 60 and over .. .. .. .. | 58·6 | 70·0 | 126·5 | 124·8 |
| **Total** .. | **10·1** | **10·3** | **22·8** | **21·4** |
| The following is given for comparison :— | | | | |
| **British Districts (Total)** .. .. .. | **13·4** | **12·6** | **25·4** | **26·5** |
| Gujarat do. .. .. .. | 15·8 | 14·9 | 30·2 | 31·4 |
| Deccan do. .. .. .. | 15·0 | 14·6 | 29·5 | 29·8 |
| Konkan do. .. .. .. | 12·0 | 11·5 | 22·5 | 24·7 |
| Sind do. .. .. .. | 8·5 | 6·6 | 15·1 | 15·1 |

This statement is useful for two purposes. (1) It shows the difference between the crude death-rate and the specific death-rate in the Ratnagiri District, (2) it shows, if compared with the death-rate calculated as in Subsidiary Table VI, (female deaths as proportion of male deaths calculated on total population) how the crude and the specific death-rates for females differ from the death-rates hitherto usually employed in Census and vital statistics. There is little doubt that for the purpose of estimating the true relation of the sex proportions to each other the specific death-rate affords the best method of explaining what the facts are. It would not however be wise to generalise from the specific death-rates in the Ratnagiri district as to what is happening in other districts in the Presidency because the Ratnagiri district is unique in showing an absolute superiority in the number of females. Those who are interested in pursuing this investigation further would therefore be well advised to take out specific death-rates for several representative districts of the Presidency before forming general conclusions as to the effect of comparative mortality in the various age-groups for the two sexes in the various local areas of the Presidency. The specific and the crude death-rates for the

Presidency (British districts) all ages, and for natural divisions have been worked out below as under.

STATEMENT No. 7.

*Death-rate per mille for the year 1930 of the total population of each sex according to the Census of 1931. (Specific death-rates.)*

| Age-group. | British Districts. | | Gujarat. | | Deccan. | | Konkan. | | Sind. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 0–1 .. | 224·2 | 190·2 | 289·0 | 265·0 | 234·9 | 198·9 | 224·9 | 190·8 | 105·1 | 91·9 |
| 1–5 .. | 47·6 | 47·3 | 65·6 | 63·3 | 59·0 | 58·7 | 34·7 | 35·1 | 19·5 | 18·4 |
| 5–10 .. | 10·3 | 11·5 | 10·9 | 12·3 | 12·7 | 13·3 | 8·0 | 10·0 | 6·0 | 6·3 |
| 10–15 .. | 5·8 | 6·7 | 5·4 | 6·5 | 6·9 | 7·8 | 5·0 | 5·7 | 4·2 | 4·5 |
| 15–20 .. | 6·8 | 9·3 | 7·0 | 8·5 | 7·2 | 10·8 | 6·7 | 8·6 | 5·7 | 6·6 |
| 20–30 .. | 8·3 | 11·8 | 9·7 | 13·5 | 8·5 | 12·0 | 8·2 | 11·9 | 6·7 | 9·1 |
| 30–40 .. | 12·0 | 14·2 | 13·4 | 15·4 | 12·0 | 13·9 | 11·9 | 15·4 | 10·9 | 12·5 |
| 40–50 .. | 19·4 | 16·6 | 21·0 | 18·2 | 18·8 | 16·0 | 21·0 | 18·0 | 17·5 | 14·5 |
| 50–60 .. | 34·9 | 27·7 | 39·7 | 30·9 | 33·1 | 27·5 | 39·5 | 30·6 | 29·9 | 20·5 |
| 60 and over .. | 113·8 | 113·4 | 125·8 | 124·1 | 114·8 | 116·6 | 137·3 | 135·1 | 76·6 | 65·7 |

STATEMENT No. 8.

*Ratio of deaths per mille by Age, Sex and Natural Divisions for the year 1930.*
*(Crude death-rates)*

| Age-group. | British Districts. | | Gujarat. | | Deccan. | | Konkan. | | Sind. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 0–1 .. | 252·5 | 217·9 | 287·8 | 269·7 | 296·1 | 245·2 | 259·7 | 224·8 | 104·0 | 91·3 |
| 1–5 .. | 69·6 | 66·9 | 82·1 | 77·4 | 87·1 | 82·6 | 50·3 | 48·9 | 31·9 | 30·1 |
| 5–10 .. | 10·3 | 11·0 | 10·0 | 11·3 | 13·2 | 13·5 | 8·2 | 9·3 | 5·9 | 6·0 |
| 10–15 .. | 6·3 | 7·9 | 5·7 | 7·3 | 7·4 | 9·2 | 5·3 | 6·5 | 5·0 | 5·9 |
| 15–20 .. | 9·1 | 13·6 | 9·0 | 12·0 | 10·2 | 16·6 | 7·6 | 10·9 | 8·2 | 10·0 |
| 20–30 .. | 9·8 | 13·9 | 11·2 | 15·2 | 10·6 | 14·9 | 8·6 | 13·0 | 8·6 | 11·3 |
| 30–40 .. | 13·0 | 15·2 | 13·5 | 15·3 | 13·4 | 15·2 | 12·5 | 16·0 | 12·3 | 13·8 |
| 40–50 .. | 21·2 | 17·1 | 22·0 | 17·9 | 21·2 | 16·9 | 21·5 | 18·1 | 20·0 | 15·4 |
| 50–60 .. | 35·1 | 27·6 | 37·7 | 28·3 | 34·3 | 27·9 | 38·2 | 30·5 | 31·2 | 21·1 |
| 60 and over .. | 99·7 | 93·6 | 114·0 | 97·6 | 102·5 | 98·7 | 112·4 | 107·8 | 66·2 | 51·6 |

5. *Sex Ratio at different Ages.*—Subsidiary Table III supplies the chief information on this. It gives the number of females per 1,000 males at different age-periods by religions and natural divisions. The chief interest centres round the difference in the sex ratios in the two adjoining age-groups 0 to 5 and 5 to 10. The figures for the Presidency by religion are as follows :—

| Age. | Number of females per 1,000 males. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hindu. | Muslim. | Jain. | Zoroastrian. | Christian. |
| 0–5 .. .. .. | 1,025 | 970 | 1,076 | 987 | 994 |
| 5–10 .. .. .. | 921 | 812 | 968 | 930 | 932 |

The fall in the female ratio is remarkable. The fact will be fully discussed in paragraph 9 in connection with the deficiency of females in India. Another point of importance is the improvement in the female ratio from the age of 60 and over. For this purpose the last age-group is compared with the second last as follows :—

| Age. | Hindu. | Muslim. | Jain. | Zoroastrian. | Christian. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 to 60 .. .. .. | 893 | 747 | 786 | 881 | 721 |
| 60 and over .. .. .. | 1,026 | 866 | 981 | 961 | 875 |

The lowness of the sex ratio amongst females in the Muslim community is worthy of note.

As regards local distribution of the sex ratio it will be noted that the female ratio is higher than the male in the 0 to 5 age-group in all divisions except Sind, where it is as high as 995, which shows that the deficiency of girls in the early stages is not very great. It is probably therefore what happens after that accounts for the very great deficiency of women in Sind. The figures for all natural divisions present the same general features. The female ratio is usually most unfavourable in the 40 to 60 years age-group, This is probably due partly to a heavy mortality of women soon after the age of child-bearing has passed, and is doubtless partly the result of the married woman in India, in almost every community, having too hard a life, bearing too many children and not having enough care taken of her when she is required to labour with her hands as well as nurse and maintain children and to do the household cooking. Even the Zoroastrians, who are more careful in all their domestic and social arrangements than any other community, show the same very heavy mortality of married women once the period of maternity has been passed. There is therefore here a means by which the deficiency of females in India can be remedied. More care needs to be taken of married women, especially at the end of their child-bearing period. An inspection of Imperial Table VIII will show for selected castes how heavy the mortality is amongst married women over 43. In this respect widows offer a complete contrast and the most plausible explanation of this is that a widow has had less arduous marital demands made on her and has had much less hard work to do. As the greater part of the female population between the ages of 18 and 43 is married, the effect of only a slight improvement in female mortality during married years would be a considerable lessening of the deficiency of females generally. The evidence of the Census and the vital statistics on this point is not however entirely satisfactory because no detailed figures are available for the death-rates amongst unmarried, married and widowed women between the various ages vital for a study of the present question. The Census shows the numbers of women unmarried, married and widowed enumerated in various age-groups. The vital statistics show the female death-rate for various ages. The specific death-rates for males and females between the ages of 40 and 50 work out at 19·4 per mille for males and 16·6 per mille for females. Thus the specific death-rates are not themselves absolutely unfavourable to females between these ages. The question should however be viewed from another angle, namely the comparative survival value amongst females of married women in the 40 to 50 years age-groups. In the statement (No. 9), which is given below and which has been prepared from Imperial Table VII for the total population, all religions, the extent to which the number of persons surviving in the 40 to 45 years age-group compares with the number of persons surviving in the 35 to 40 years age-group is demonstrated for males generally and for unmarried, married and widowed females.

STATEMENT No. 9.

(000's)

| Age-group. | Total Population. | | | Males (all). | | | Females Unmarried | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Decrease. | Per-centage. | Number. | Decrease. | Per-centage. | Number. | Decrease. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 . | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 35–40 .. | 1,692 | —292 | —17·3 | 932 | —168 | —16·8 | 11 | —3 |
| 40–45 .. | 1,400 | | | 764 | | | 8 | |

| Age-group. | Females Unmarried. | Females Married. | | | Females Widowed. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Percentage. | Number. | Decrease. | Percentage. | Number. | Increase. | Percentage. |
| 1 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 35–40 .. | —27·3 . | 534 | —142 | —26·6 | 215 | +21 | +9·8 |
| 40–45 .. | | 392 | | | 236 | | |

From this it appears that the number of males in the second of the two groups has fallen by 16·8 per cent. and the number of married females by 26·6 per cent. For the Presidency as a whole, however, it will be noticed that the number of unmarried women in the second group has fallen more than the number of married women of like age. The number of widows on the other hand has gone up in the second group by 9·8 per cent. It is desirable therefore to examine the statistics for selected communities given in Imperial Table VIII to see if more light can be thrown on the matter of the mortality of married women at the ages immediately after child-bearing normally ceases. The following statement (No. 10) has therefore been prepared. It shows the comparative numbers of unmarried, married and widowed women for the age-groups 24 to 43, and 44 years and over. A few castes have been chosen at random but with a sufficient number of observations to make statistical conclusions in respect of them not too unreliable.

STATEMENT No. 10.

(00's)

| Caste. | Females Unmarried. | | Females Married. | | Females Widowed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Decrease in absolute number. | Percentage. | Decrease in absolute number. | Percentage. | Increase in absolute number. | Percentage. |
| Maratha (Deccan) .. | — 3 | — 27·5 | — 380 | — 76·8 | + 10 | + 62·5 |
| Lingayat .. .. | — 5 | — 50·5 | — 288 | — 81·1 | + 8 | + 50·0 |
| Lohano (Sind) .. .. | — 10 | — 90·9 | — 327 | — 65·9 | + 6 | + 54·5 |
| Mahar .. .. | — 7 | — 43·75 | — 483 | — 76·2 | + 13 | + 50·0 |
| Christian .. .. | — 30 | — 78·9 | — 266 | — 77·3 | + 41 | + 77·4 |
| Baluch .. .. | — 6 | — 85·7 | — 111 | — 68·9 | + 16 | + 61·5 |
| Zoroastrian .. .. | — 24 | — 66·6 | — 43 | — 79·6 | + 34 . | + 377·7 |

In the case of the unmarried women of the Marathas, Sind Lohanas, and Baluch the gross figures are probably too small to give reliable results, and they have

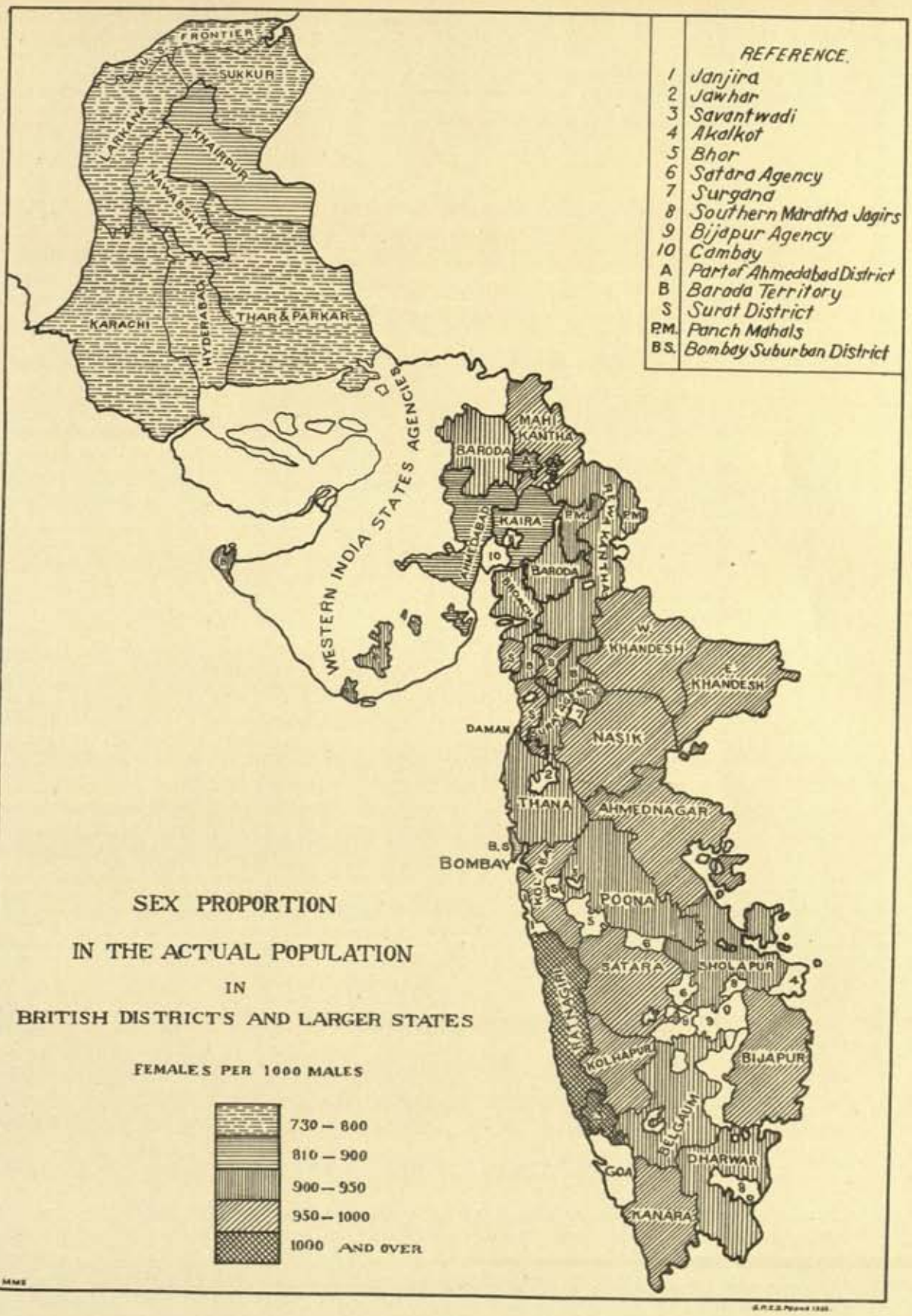
probably resulted in distortion very favourable to unmarried women in the case of the Marathas and unfavourable to unmarried women in the case of the Sind Lohanas and the Baluch. In the case of the other four castes the decline in the number of married women is on the whole higher than in the number of unmarried. If representative figures could be got for the Marathas, they would probably show a result somewhat similar to that of the Lingayats or the Mahars, where the discrimination against the survival of married women is clear. In the Christian community there is very little difference. It is however when the married women are compared with the widowed women that the difference in survival value becomes most marked. The figures need, of course closer examination by sociologists before their full implication can be realised. But they certainly seem strongly to suggest that the mortality amongst married women after the child-bearing age is over, is high and that widows are not subject to anything like the same mortality at similar ages.

6. *Sex Proportions in different Regions.*—In the statement (No. 11) shown below the sex proportions are given for all districts and states in the Presidency. The only points worthy of note are the low figures for Sind, the high proportions of females in Ratnagiri, Janjira, Bhor, Sawantwadi, Wadi Jaghir and Sachin. In most of these cases the cause is probably the emigration of males in search of work elsewhere. The Cities and large towns in general show a smaller proportion of females as cities and large towns are greatly recruited from outside males in respect of labour supply. The proportion of females is lowest in Bombay, which is what would be expected. The very low figures of Sukkur, though it is a Sind town, are perhaps partly accounted for by the influx of male labour consequent upon the construction of the Lloyd Barrage.

STATEMENT No. 11.

*Proportion of females to 1,000 males in all the Units in the Presidency (Census, 1931).*

| District or State. | Proportion of females to 1,000 males. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. .. .. | 893 | |
| Broach .. .. .. .. .. .. | 911 | |
| Kaira .. .. .. .. .. .. | 877 | |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. .. .. .. | 921 | |
| Surat .. .. .. .. .. .. | 992 | |
| Thana .. .. .. .. .. .. | 943 | |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. .. .. .. | 972 | |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. .. .. .. | 968 | |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. .. .. .. | 970 | |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. .. .. | 965 | |
| Poona .. .. .. .. .. .. | 946 | |
| Satara .. .. .. .. .. .. | 992 | |
| Sholapur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 935 | |
| Bombay Suburban District .. .. .. .. .. | 739 | |
| Belgaum .. .. .. .. .. .. | 949 | |
| Bijapur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 973 | |
| Dharwar .. .. .. .. .. .. | 949 | |
| Kanara .. .. .. .. .. .. | 952 | |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. .. .. | 996 | |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,138 | |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. .. .. | 783 | |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. .. .. | 758 | |
| Larkana .. .. .. .. .. .. | 799 | |


REFERENCE.
1 Janjira
2 Jawhar
3 Savantwadi
4 Akalkot
5 Bhor
6 Satara Agency
7 Surgana
8 Southern Maratha Jagirs
9 Bijapur Agency
10 Cambay
A Part of Ahmedabad District
B Baroda Territory
S Surat District
P.M. Panch Mahals
B.S. Bombay Suburban District
FRONTIER
SUKKUR
LARKANA
KHAIRPUR
NAWABSHAH
HYDERABAD
KARACHI
THAR & PARKAR
WESTERN INDIA STATES AGENCIES
MAHI KANTHA
BARODA
KAIRA
AHMEDABAD
BROACH
W. KHANDESH
E. KHANDESH
DAMAN
NASIK
THANA
AHMEDNAGAR
BOMBAY
POONA
SATARA
SHOLAPUR
KOLHAPUR
BIJAPUR
BELGAUM
DHARWAR
GOA
KANARA
SEX PROPORTION
IN THE ACTUAL POPULATION
IN
BRITISH DISTRICTS AND LARGER STATES
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
730 — 800
810 — 900
900 — 950
950 — 1000
1000 AND OVER

STATEMENT No. 11—*contd.*

| District or State. | Proportion of females to 1,000 males. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. .. .. .. | 780 | |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 786 | |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. .. .. .. | 787 | |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. .. .. .. | 787 | |
| Cambay .. .. .. .. .. .. | 863 | |
| Mahikantha Agency .. .. .. .. .. | 967 | |
| I—Idar .. .. .. .. .. .. | 991 | |
| II—Rest of the Agency .. .. .. .. .. .. | 943 | |
| Rewakantha Agency .. .. .. .. .. .. | 934 | |
| (i) Rajpipla .. .. .. .. .. .. | 936 | |
| (ii) Chota-Udepur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 926 | |
| (iii) Deogad-Baria .. .. .. .. .. .. | 956 | |
| (iv) Lunavada .. .. .. .. .. .. | 933 | |
| (v) Balasinor .. .. .. .. .. .. | 918 | |
| (vi) Santh .. .. .. .. .. .. | 951 | |
| (vii) Sankhed-Mewas .. .. .. .. .. .. | 930 | |
| (viii) Rest of the Agency .. .. .. .. .. .. | 904 | |
| Jawhar .. .. .. .. .. .. | 941 | |
| Janjira .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,102 | |
| Bhor .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,019 | |
| Aundh .. .. .. .. .. .. | 929 | |
| Phaltan .. .. .. .. .. .. | 992 | |
| Akalkot .. .. .. .. .. .. | 925 | |
| Sawantwadi .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,078 | |
| Kolhapur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 952 | |
| Kurundwad (Senior) .. .. .. .. .. .. | 979 | |
| Kurundwad (Junior) .. .. .. .. .. .. | 982 | |
| Miraj (Senior) .. .. .. .. .. .. | 950 | |
| Miraj (Junior) .. .. .. .. .. .. | 957 | |
| Jamkhandi .. .. .. .. .. .. | 971 | |
| Mudhol .. .. .. .. .. .. | 991 | |
| Ramdurg .. .. .. .. .. .. | 985 | |
| Sangli .. .. .. .. .. .. | 958 | |
| Wadi-Jaghir .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,002 | |
| Jath .. .. .. .. .. .. | 949 | |
| Bansda .. .. .. .. .. .. | 914 | Surat Agency 930. |
| Dharampur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 933 | |
| Sachin .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,090 | |
| Dangs .. .. .. .. .. .. | 847 | |
| Khairpur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 817 | |
| Surgana .. .. .. .. .. .. | 851 | |
| Savanur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 944 | |
| **Cities and Towns over 50,000.** | | |
| Bombay .. .. .. .. .. .. | 554 | |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. .. .. | 719 | Enumerated. |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. .. .. | 857 | Estimated. |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. .. .. | 708 | |
| Poona .. .. .. .. .. .. | 877 | |
| Sholapur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 881 | |
| Hubli .. .. .. .. .. .. | 896 | |
| Surat .. .. .. .. .. .. | 868 | |
| Hyderabad (Sind) .. .. .. .. .. .. | 800 | |
| Shikarpur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 852 | |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 601 | |
| Kolhapur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 844 | |

7. *Sex by Religion.*—Sex by religion has been partly discussed already in paragraph 5 above. The statistics in Subsidiary Table II however require some examination. The following shows succinctly what the facts are as regards the two main religions :—

*Females per 1,000 males (1901–1931).*

| Religion. | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hindu .. .. .. | 966 | 954 | 939 | 937 |
| Muslim .. .. .. | 865 | 846 | 817 | 809 |

As regards the critical ages for girl life (0–5) and (5–10) the facts are as follows :—

| Religion. | Age-group. | Females per 1,000 males, ages 0–5 and 5–10. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
| Hindu .. .. | 0 to 5 .. | 1,042 | 1,038 | 1,049 | 1,025 |
| | 5 to 10 .. | 971 | 961 | 960 | 921 |
| Muslim .. .. | 0 to 5 .. | 933 | 972 | 977 | 970 |
| | 5 to 10 .. | 907 | 852 | 860 | 812 |

The exact significance of this female deficiency and how it may be explained is discussed in detail in the next section.

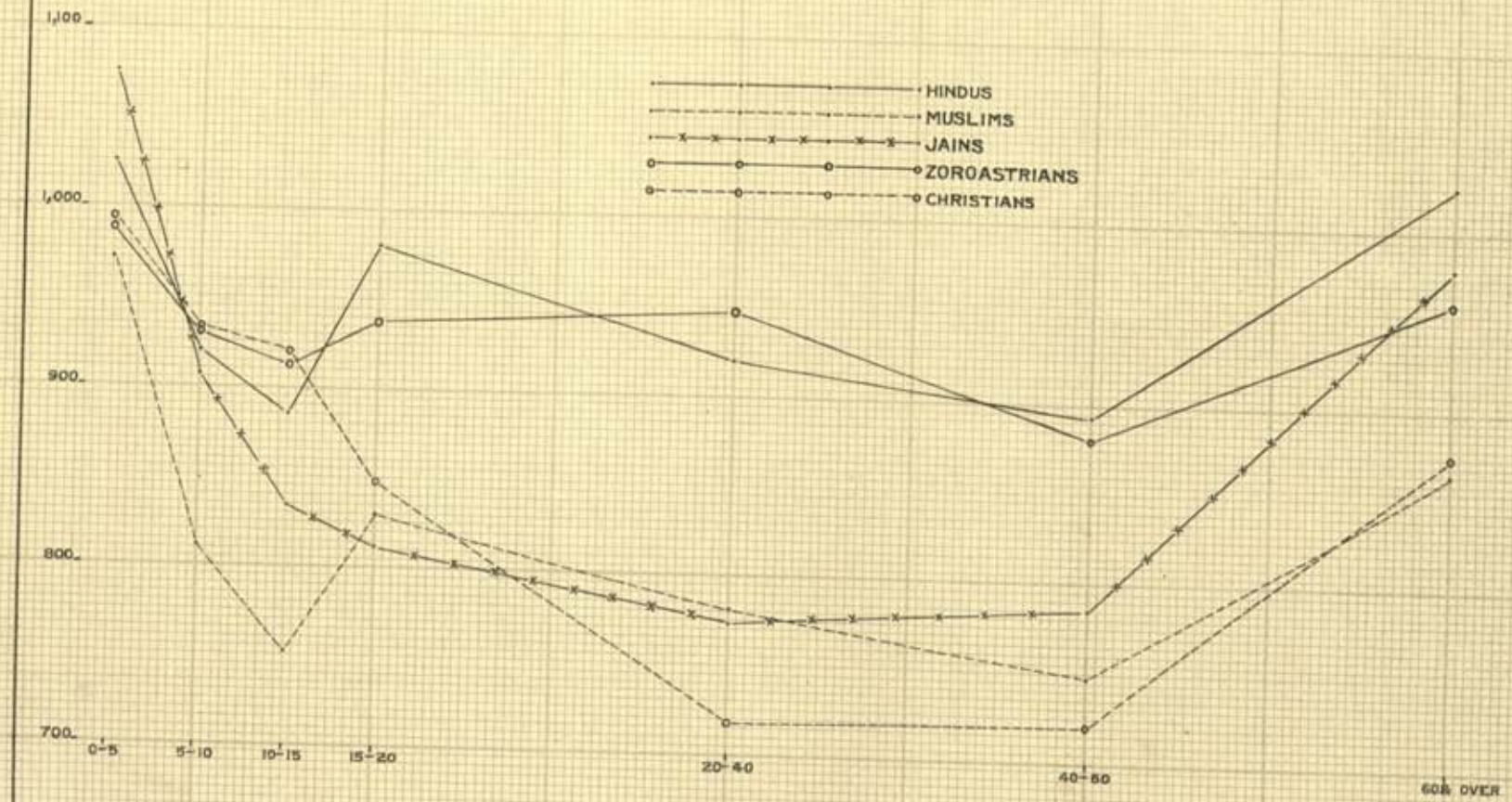
The Muslim figures for Sind are as under :—

*Females per 1,000 males, Muslims in Sind.*

| Age-groups. | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 to 5 .. .. .. | 888 | 945 | 936 | 941 |
| 5 to 10 .. .. .. | 869 | 798 | 792 | 894 |

In the 1921 Census Report for Bombay Mr. Sedgwick has discussed very fully the comparative influence on the proportion of the sexes, of racial character, climate and social customs (which he considered as influences of permanent character) and of migration, famine and diseases with sex selection. He showed fairly satisfactorily that the main permanent factor in producing and maintaining inequality of the sexes is the racial factor, though this is liable to permanent modification by (1) geographical or climatic conditions, and (2) social customs and temporary modification by some minor causes (Bombay Census Report, 1921, pp. 103–108). There can be little doubt that the main cause of the difference between the Sind figures for Muslims and the general Presidency figures is a difference of racial characteristics. Whether this can be modified much is open to question. But there is no doubt that social customs in Sind are not conducive to female predominance and that a great improvement in the female ratio would occur if much preventible waste of female life were stopped.

# NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS BY RELIGIONS 1931.

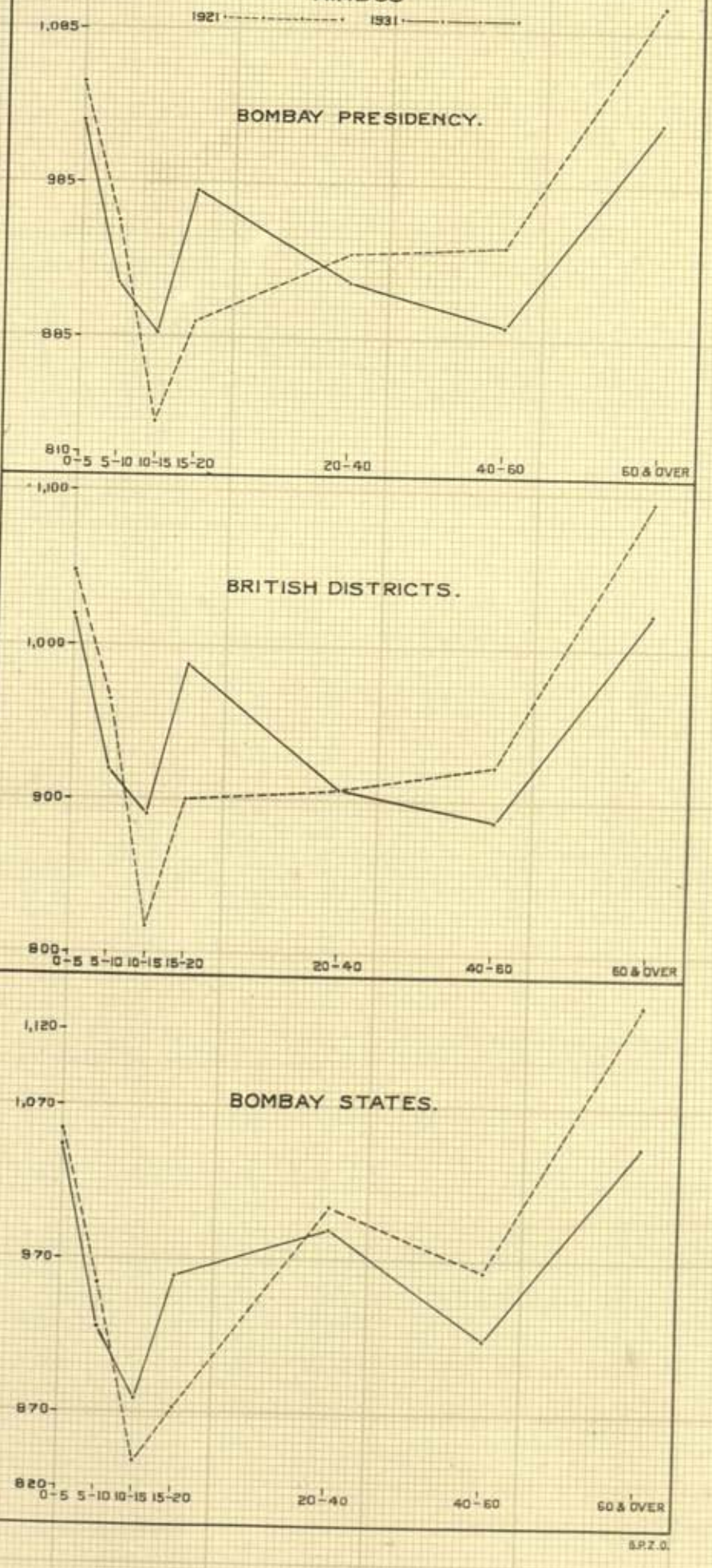



NOTE:- THE GRAPH SHOWS THE CONFUSION IN THE AGE PERIODS BETWEEN 5 AND 20.

S.P.Z.O. Poona, 1932.

# NUMBER OF FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS BY RELIGIONS AT 1921 & 1931 CENSUSES

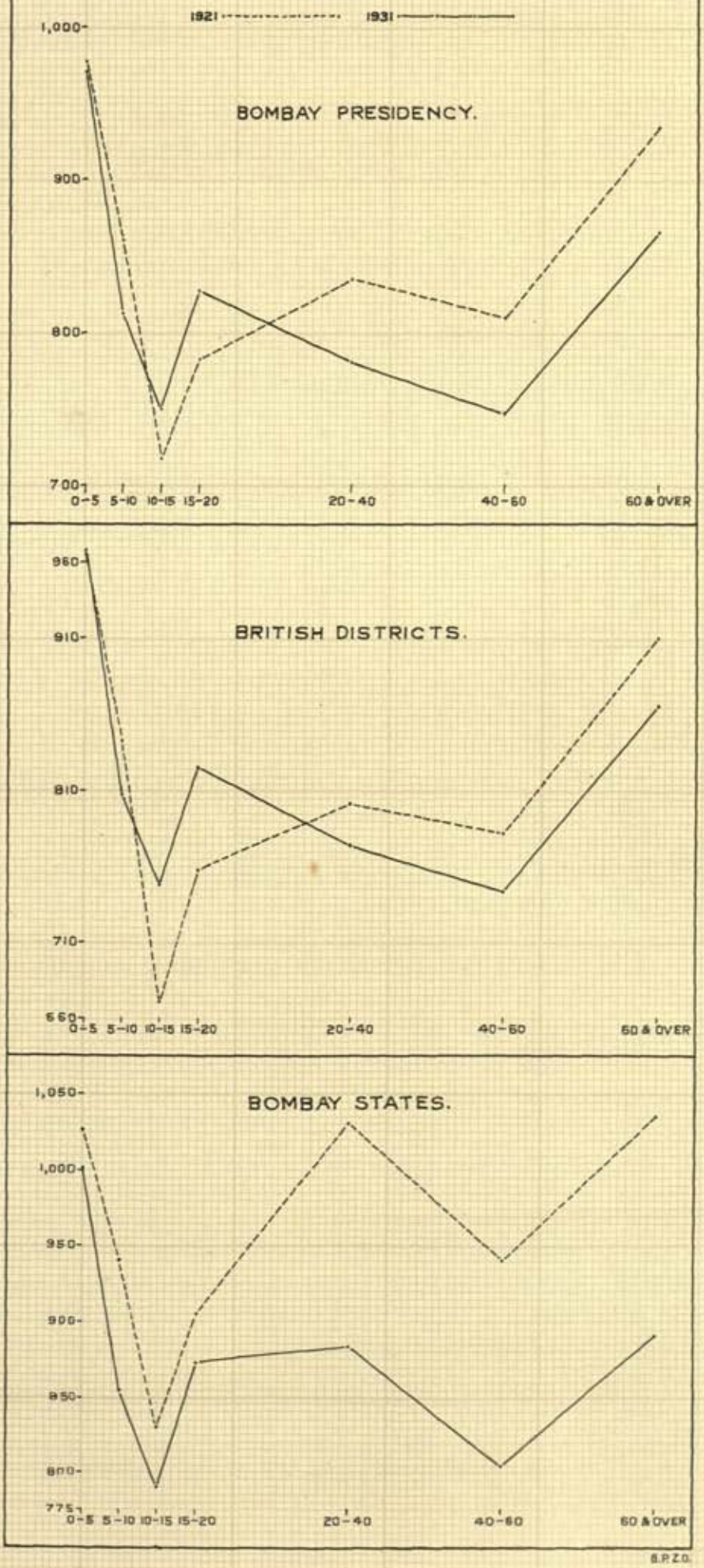
## HINDUS




S.P.I.O.

# NUMBER OF FEMALES PER THOUSAND MALES AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS BY RELIGIONS AT 1921 & 1931 CENSUSES

## MUSLIM




S.P.Z.O.

8. *Sex by Race.*—Subsidiary Table IV shows the number of females per 1,000 males in certain selected castes and tribes. The castes and tribes showing the highest number of females are :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Maratha and Kunbi—Satara and Ratnagiri .. .. .. | 1,145 |
| Mahar—(seven Deccan districts) .. .. .. .. | 1,039 |
| Kumbhar—Satara and Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. | 1,034 |
| Madig—Karnatak districts .. .. .. .. | 1,031 |
| Dhed or Mahar—Gujarat districts .. .. .. | 1,027 |
| Teli—Khandesh (East), Ratnagiri.. .. .. .. | 1,022 |
| Bhampta, Takari—Poona, Satara .. .. .. | 1,019 |
| Mali—Poona .. .. .. .. .. | 1,008 |
| Brahman (Gaud Saraswat)—Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Kanara .. | 1,006 |
| Mang—(seven Deccan districts) .. .. .. .. | 1,002 |
| Hajam, Nhavi, Nadig—Poona, Kaira, Ratnagiri .. .. | 1,000 |

It is very difficult drawing any kind of inference from this list. The high female ratio may arise from a number of different causes. It may be due to male emigration, to the females being longer-lived than the males, to the birth of a large number of female children though these may not live to maturity, or to real racial differences. In order to know what the facts really are we must examine the sex composition of the population through the age-groups, and study the racial history and the social usages of particular communities. Imperial Table VIII, if examined along with Subsidiary Table IV, may disclose some important facts. A casual glance at Imperial Table VIII shows that the castes differ greatly in the proportions of males and females in the various age-groups under unmarried, married and widowed, and it would be unwise to generalise without close study of the individual caste figures. This is a task that may be left to interested enquirers. Among castes showing a low female index are Sind Lohanas 865, Ghanchis (Ahmedabad and Surat) 861, Gujarat Kanbis (Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach) 840, Kyasth Prabhus (Thana, Bombay Suburban district) 863, Shia Bohras (Bombay City, Gujarat districts) 819, Swetamber Jains (Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona) 929. The Marathas in Bombay City show only 563, but the sample is of course abnormal ; as the men are largely immigrants who have left their females behind. The same may be partly true of the Shia Bohras. The Christian figure is very low, 803. The Zoroastrian figure is 932. These various castes and communities cover a very wide range of race, occupation and social practice and without detailed examination the crude comparison conveys very little meaning. In the table (statement No. 12) which is given below it will be seen to what extent the female ratio has remained constant or has fluctuated since 1891. The only way in which this table can be used safely is for one caste at a time over the five Censuses. It is not safe to compare directly one caste with another from this table, except only in so far as they show rises or falls in the female ratio over the forty years.

STATEMENT No. 12.

*Females per 1,000 males in certain castes (1891–1931).*

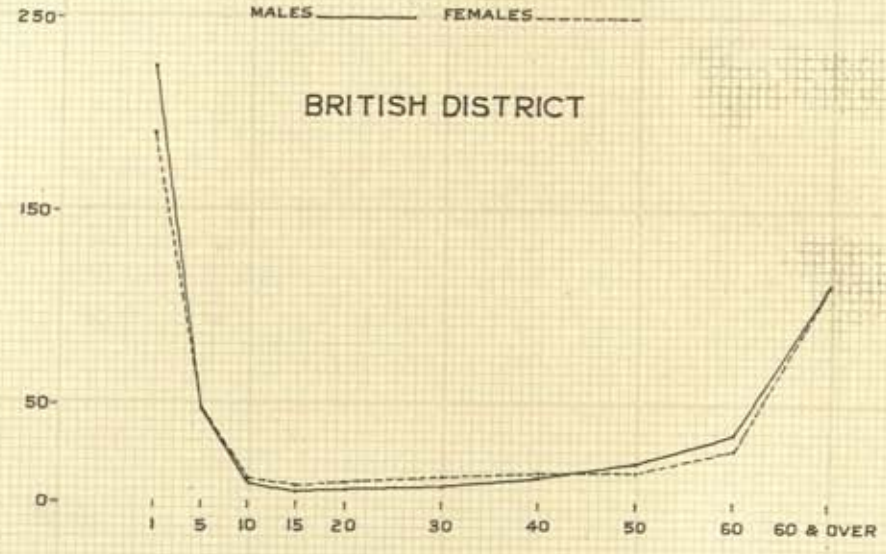
| Caste. | Regions where chiefly found. | 1931. | 1921. | 1911. | 1901. | 1891. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A—Normal ratio above 101—** | | | | | | |
| Mang and Madig .. .. | Deccan .. .. .. .. .. | 102 | 103 | 102 | 103 | 102 |
| **B—Normal ratio, 101–100—** | | | | | | |
| Berad .. .. .. | Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar .. .. .. | 100 | 102 | 100 | 100 | 102 |
| Mahar, Holiya and Dhed .. | Whole Presidency .. .. .. .. | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 99 |
| Naikada .. .. .. | Forest country in South East Gujarat .. .. | 99·5 | 100 | 102 | 101 | 100 |
| | Gujarat Districts, Mahikantha and Rewakantha Agencies, Bijapur .. .. .. .. | | | | | |
| Dhodia .. .. .. | Gujarat—Forest country .. .. .. | 99 | 99 | 100 | 100 | 101 |
| Katkari .. .. .. | Ghat forests, East of Bombay, Thana and Kolaba .. | 95 | 96 | 101 | 103 | 99 |
| **C—Normal ratio, 99–98—** | | | | | | |
| Dhangar .. .. .. | Deccan Plateau—Central Division, excluding Bombay Suburban District .. .. .. .. | 96 | 96 | 100 | 98 | 101 |
| Agri .. .. .. | North and Central Konkan Coast (Thana and Kolaba) .. | 98 | 101 | 98 | 95 | 99 |
| Chodhra .. .. .. | Forest Country in South East Gujarat (Surat) .. .. | 97 | 94 | 98 | 100 | 99 |
| Varli .. .. .. | Ghat forest and Konkan forest (Thana) .. .. | 98·6 | 98 | 98 | 98 | 97 |
| **D—Normal ratio, 97–96—** | | | | | | |
| Kurub .. .. .. | Karnatak Plateau—Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar .. | 95 | 95 | 97 | 97 | 99 |
| Dubla and Talavia .. .. | Surat and Broach .. .. .. .. | 99 | 97 | 96 | 97 | 97 |
| Maratha .. .. .. | Deccan and Konkan, including Bombay City .. | 94 | 94 | 96 | 98 | 96 |
| **E—Normal ratio, 95–94—** | | | | | | |
| Bhoi .. .. .. | Presidency .. .. .. .. .. | 95 | 95 | 94 | 96 | 95 |
| Brahman (Audich) .. .. | Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Surat, Cambay, Mahikantha and Revakantha Agencies .. .. .. .. | 90·5 | 94·4 | 98 | 101 | .. |
| Kayasth Prabhu* .. .. | Bombay City .. .. .. .. .. | 81 | 90 | 95 | 96 | 96* |
| Brahman Chitpawan .. .. | Central Division, Bombay City and Konkan .. | 91 | 92 | 93 | 95 | 94 |
| Vanjari .. .. .. | Khandesh (East and West), Ahmednagar and Nasik .. | 98 | 99 | 93 | 95 | 94 |
| **F—Normal ratio, 93–92—** | | | | | | |
| Brahman (Deshastha) .. .. | Deccan and Konkan .. .. .. .. | 89 | 90 | 93 | 92 | 94 |
| **G—Normal ratio, 91–90–89—** | | | | | | |
| Bharwad .. .. .. | Gujarat Districts .. .. .. .. | 89 | 92 | 88 | 87 | 91 |
| Brahman (Havik) .. .. | Kanara .. .. .. .. .. | 92 | 91 | 92 | 89 | 92 |
| Vaghri .. .. .. | North Gujarat, Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira and Panch-Mahals .. .. .. .. .. | 88 | 86 | 87 | 92 | 91 |
| **H—Normal ratio, 88–87–86–85—** | | | | | | |
| Brahman (Nagar) .. .. | North Gujarat, Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira and Panch-Mahals .. .. .. .. .. | 90 | 86 | 92 | 87 | 87 |
| Lohana .. .. .. | Sind .. .. .. .. .. | 86 | 85 | 87 | 88 | 86 |
| Corresponding ratios of the whole population of the Presidency .. | | 91 | 91 | 93 | 94 | 94 |

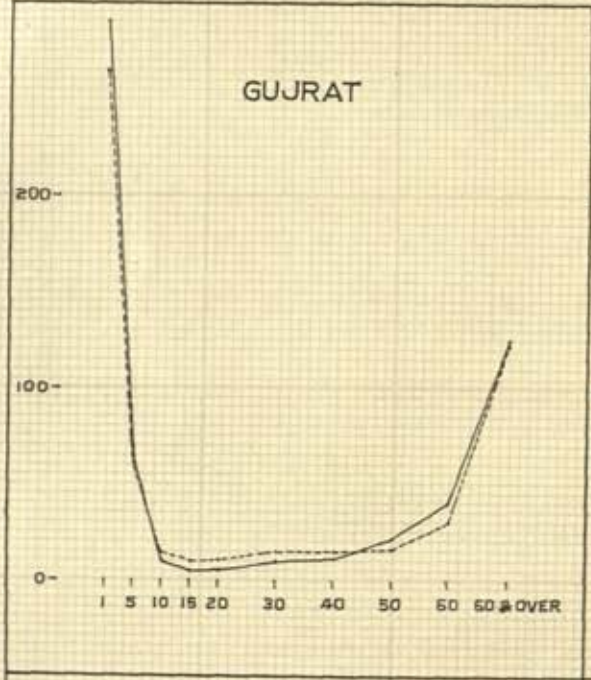
* Enumeration defective (1931).

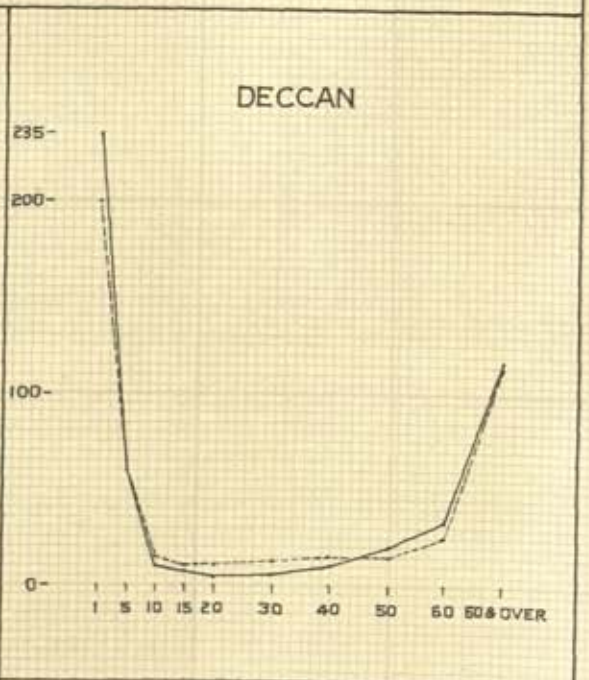
## SECTION III—THE VITAL STATISTICS.

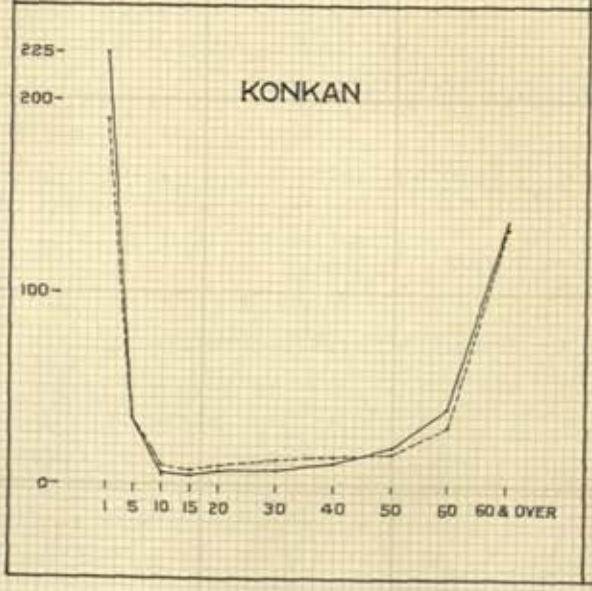
9. *The relation of the vital statistics to the Census with special reference to the deficiency of females.*—The statistics provided by the subsidiary tables in this chapter fall into two main classes (*a*) those dealing with the proportions of the sexes relatively to each other in the total population and in particular units, (*b*) those relating to the comparative numbers of births and deaths amongst males and females respectively. As regards (*a*) the ratios shown in Subsidiary Tables I to IV may be fairly compared with each other. All that these ratios mean is that in a particular unit there are so many males and so many females and that these numbers have been related by proportion of one in terms of the other reduced to 1,000. But in comparing

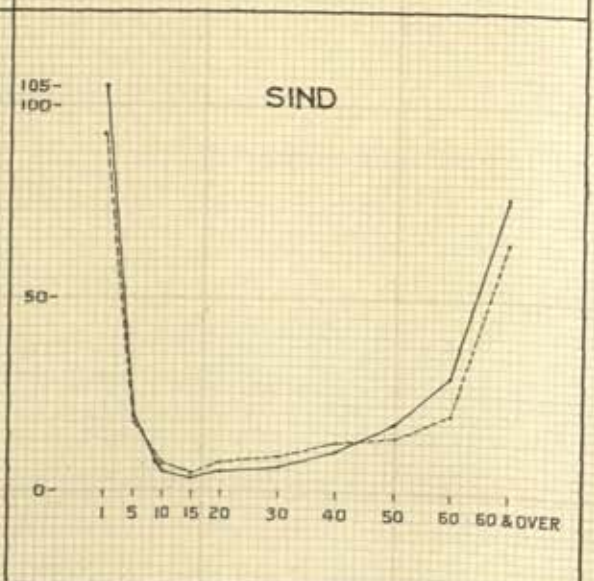
# SPECIFIC DEATHRATES FOR MALES AND FEMALES BY AGES AND NATURAL DIVISIONS.




G.P.Z.O.

birth-rates and death-rates by such a method, that is by comparison of local ratio with local ratio, a fallacy will result because similar things are not being compared with each other. The number of deaths per mille of the population in Ratnagiri district, for instance, was over the decade 190·3 for males and 178·7 for females relatively to the total population. In that way (i. e. by the crude-death-rate) male births and deaths in Ratnagiri district can be fairly compared with each other. Or a fair ratio may be calculated for male births and deaths on the male population, and for female births and deaths on the female population. This method will give a male birth rate of 41·81 and a death-rate of 25·14 compared with a female birth-rate of 32·15 and a death-rate of 21·41. This is also a fair comparison but it yields a different result from the other. The crude comparison of female births and deaths with male births and deaths tells us merely relatively to each other how many of each there are. This is a matter of comparatively little importance. We do not want very much to know that in a particular population so many males were born and died and so many females were born and died. What we want to know is how many these births and deaths were relatively to the numbers of males and females. The danger of comparing local ratios as in Subsidiary Table I with each other becomes apparent if the specific instance of Ratnagiri district is taken. According to this Subsidiary Table there were 1,020 female deaths to 1,000 male deaths in the district. But it would be entirely wrong to infer from this that Ratnagiri is a more dangerous district for females to live in than for males. It is not. There are more females in Ratnagiri district than males and on the whole they live longer and the only reason why the females return 1,020 deaths per 1,000 male deaths in that district is that the females outnumber the males there, largely because so many of the men are working for a living outside the district. Actually, to take this illustration further, the death-rate among females in Ratnagiri district is 21·4 per mille of the female population, which gives an entirely different picture indeed and a truer one. So it is not wise to compare district with district for births and deaths on any other basis than by birth-rates and death-rates proportional to the male and female population respectively or by both relatively to the total population.

By adopting either of these courses we shall obtain true information, so far as the statistics permit of it in themselves, on the effect of the birth and death rates on the male and female population and from that we may reach a conclusion as to what influences are at work prejudicially to males and females respectively. In this discussion I have refrained from comparing the male and female birth and death rates with each other when these are based on the unweighted population of each district as I consider that no useful purpose is served by such a comparison. When we examine the composition of any population at any particular time (and the Census is, as it were, only a snapshot of a moment) we find that the composition depends on a large number of influences acting together. The chief of these are the number of persons born in a locality and alive there, the number of persons who have come to reside in the locality, the number of persons who, born in the locality, have died there, and the number of persons who have left the locality. The birth and death rates are a generalisation based on the number of persons who have been born in the locality, and the number of persons who have died in the locality, *over a period of time*. If statistics were accurate for births and deaths, and if all immigration and emigration could be accounted for, there would be complete harmony between the Census figures averaged over several Censuses and the population as worked out from the birth and death returns. But there is no such harmony and it will be shown below to what extent the Census figures and the birth and death statistics cannot be reconciled with each other. But the main point is that the inferences from the Census enumerations and the results obtained from the vital statistics should not contradict each other. If they do, there is something far wrong with one or other of them, or with both. Thus a practical question is whether with a birth-rate of 35 per mille for males in the Bombay Presidency and a birth rate of 36 for females, the population should show the increase it has shown over the decade and whether there should be as many males and as few females in the population as the Census showed there were in February 1931. Immigration into the Bombay Presidency has been calculated at 1,231,817 over the decade and emigration, while not known, cannot have been more than 50 per cent. of this, probably much less. This would give a population of 25,655,656 ; 13,304,096

males and 12,276,512 females, as against 13,761,507 males and 12,510,277 females actually enumerated. The point under discussion is whether the deficiency of females is satisfactorily accounted for by any of the evidence available. If it is not, there can be only speculation as to what the real proportion of males to females in the population is. In 1921 the population of the Bombay Presidency (British Districts) was 19,291,719 ; 10,138,575 males and 9,153,144 females. In 1931 the population was 21,803,388 ; 11,472,884 males and 10,330,504 females. The increase in the total population was 13·4 per cent. The increase in the male population was 7·7 per cent. and in the female population 7·8 per cent. The vital statistics show 3,576,691 male births for the decade 1921–30 or 35·2 per mille and 3,301,288 female births or 36·1 per mille of the 1921 male and female population respectively. These births would affect in 1931 the age-groups 0 to 10, which contain 27·8 per cent. of the total population, the number of males in these age-groups being 27 per cent. of the male population and the number of females in the same groups being 28·7 per cent. of the female population. It ought therefore to follow from this that the female population has increased relatively to the male in these groups. But whether this relative increase in females proceeds further cannot be decided without an examination of the portion of the population beyond the age of 10 in 1931. The Census statistics show that, relatively to males, the number of females in the total population is decreasing. If this is so then the explanation must lie in a higher decline of females in the ages above 10 years, by migration or by death. The death-rates must therefore be examined. The number of male deaths over the decade was 2,673,678 or a 26·3 per cent. decrease of the male population of 1921. The number of female deaths was 2,475,056 or a 26·1 per cent. decrease of the female population of 1921. There is therefore nothing in these death-rate figures to suggest that the female population has been declining relatively to the male in the decade. But this must be checked against the comparative mortality in the age-groups. We are meanwhile faced with a dilemma. The Census figures show that there has been a progressive decline in the relative number of females to males between 1921 and 1931, while both the crude birth and death rates, taken as they have been taken above, suggest just the opposite, that females have not only increased relatively faster than males but that fewer of them have died relatively to males. If then we are to accept the Census figures as they stand and also believe that the vital statistics, though not absolutely correct, are probably correct in showing tendencies, it would appear that the relative decrease in female, in the total population must be due partly at least to immigration into the Presidency resulting in a much larger number of males entering the Presidency than females or to unevenness in the death-rates over important age-groups of females. In respect of immigration it must be remembered that male immigrants are usually selected lives belonging to a period of life when male mortality is relatively low, which might still further put the balance against the female ratio. But such a phenomenon also suggests that the relative decline of females in the native-born population is not so abrupt a feature of that population of the Presidency but is due partly at least to extraneous influences working unevenly in particular localities. Thus, apart from these influences, we should expect to find a low female ratio in places like Bombay, Karachi, and those parts of Sind where there is a considerable amount of immigration. This the figures do actually show. The great stream of immigration which affects part of the Deccan is mostly temporary and would have little effect on the male and female ratios. It seems therefore that the whole position requires re-examination in the light of these facts and that females in general may not be nearly so deficient amongst the home-born population as has been believed. This is probably true. In not many parts of the Presidency is a deficiency of brides really acute. This phenomenon occurs mostly in Sind where immigration and a real deficiency of females in the Mussulman population operate together, and in parts of Gujarat where, in certain castes and communities, there is a deficiency of females for racial reasons which may be associated with the practice of infanticide that used to prevail and may have resulted in the survival of females who are likely to produce a preponderance of male offspring. The deficiency of females must however be further examined in

respect of the number of deaths in the sexes over different age-periods. It is best for this purpose to arrange the age-groups as shown below :—

| Age-periods and Groups. | Male deaths. | Female deaths. | Excess or deficit of female deaths. | Total male deaths. | Total male population, 1921. | Total female deaths. | Total female population, 1921. | Male death rate. | Female death rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **Group 1.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0—1 .. | 660,647 | 559,470 | | | | | | | |
| 1—5 .. | 519,327 | 518,161 | | | | | | | |
| 5—10 .. | 130,434 | 132,651 | −100,869 | 1,388,799 | 3,865,091 | 1,287,930 | 3,557,427 | 35·9 | 36·2 |
| 10—15 .. | 78,391 | 77,648 | | | | | | | |
| **Group 2.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15—20 .. | 66,992 | 83,197 | | | | | | | |
| II 20—30 .. | 186,479 | 219,949 | +28,102 | 471,915 | 4,175,521 | 500,017 | 3,656,632 | 11·3 | 13·7 |
| 30—40 .. | 218,543 | 196,880 | | | | | | | |
| **Group 3.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 40—50 .. | 296,483 | 143,655 | | | | | | | |
| III 50—60 .. | 204,213 | 143,960 | −124,974 | 810,358 | 2,097,963 | 685,384 | 1,939,273 | 38·6 | 35·6 |
| 60 and over .. | 399,662 | 397,769 | | | | | | | |

For a full understanding of the important conclusions that may be drawn from the above table certain facts must be borne in mind : *firstly* the proportions of the sexes found in each of the Groups 1, 2, and 3 in relation to the total male and female population respectively : the proportions are :—In Group 1 there is 39·3 per cent. of the male population and 40·2 of the female population : in Group 2 there is 41·9 per cent of the male population and 41·5 per cent. of the female : in Group 3 there is 18·8 per cent. of the male population and 18·3 per cent. of the female. *Secondly*, in Group 2, where the female death-rate is highest not only absolutely but relatively to the male death-rate, the figures are not quite fair to females as Group 2 is recruited considerably from selected male lives, while the corresponding female group is not so recruited : this is due to the selective effect of immigration of males in the prime of life : *Thirdly* the slightly unfavourable female death-rate in Group 1 is explained by the increase in female mortality after the fifth year.

In the statement given below remarkable corroboration of this fact is afforded. The explanation of the increase in female mortality, relative to male, between the ages of 5 and 15, when girls might be expected to be as healthy and as robust as boys, has been given in the Census of India (India) Report for 1911, page 218, and the reasons may be accepted as sound. They may be briefly quoted here as follows : "The neglect of female infants is of two kinds. There is the deliberate neglect with the object of causing death which is practically infanticide in a more cruel form : and there is the half unconscious neglect, partly due to habit and partly to the parents' greater solicitude for their sons. The boys are better clad and when ill are more carefully tended. They are allowed to eat their fill before anything is given to the girls. In poor families when there is not enough for all, it is invariably the girls who suffer. In this way, even where there is no deliberate intention of hastening a girl's death, she is at a great disadvantage as compared with her brothers in the struggle for life." In this Presidency with its large population of primitive and depressed tribes who live a hand-to-mouth existence it is likely that the ill-treatment of girls in the first ten years of their lives is largely responsible for the great unnatural loss of female lives before the age of puberty. In the better educated classes these influences are probably not nearly so pronounced. It seems likely therefore that apart from racial and physiological

causes the explanation of the abnormal deficiency of females in India is due primarily to the ill-treatment of girls up to the age of fifteen in the poorer classes. The real biological deficiency of females is itself partly racial in character and partly the result of evil social customs aided by the legacy left from infanticide in the past. These influences together are nearly sufficient to account for the phenomenon. But the Census figures are probably more unfavourable to females than they would otherwise be because the male ratio is helped by the immigration of selected male lives, and there is without doubt a more careless enumeration of females than of males for reasons that are partly psychological in character and because the disturbance in the age-groups from 10 to 15 and from 15 to 20 probably affects females more prejudicially than males. What the exact effect of the disturbance in these age-groups is cannot be gauged but the age-returns are almost certainly most unsatisfactory in respect of those classes in the community who treat their girls with the greatest indifference. But, on the whole, there is no reason to think that the Census figures fail to give a fairly accurate picture of the condition of things. One remedy for the deficiency of females is clear: the girl-children in the 5 to 15 years class ought to be given a better chance of survival, and mortality in the 15 to 20 years class would be much lessened if sexual intercourse did not commence so early after child-marriage. If these two influences could be set in operation there would be a very great improvement in the female ratio within the course of a single decade, though it would take a whole generation for the full improvement to be realised. Another remedy for deficiency of females has been pointed out in paragraph 8 above. The following statement shows the manner in which the mortality amongst females operates from the 5 to 10 years age-group onwards, and proves that the ill-treatment of girls is ubiquitous.

STATEMENT No. 13.

*Statement showing comparison of the male and female population (00's omitted) in certain age-groups (females in excess of + less than — and equal to = males)*

| District. | Age-group. 0-1. | | Females + or = or — | District. | Age-group. 1-5. | | Females + or = or — |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | | | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 126 | 127 | + | Ahmedabad .. .. | 492 | 500 | + |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 71 | 74 | + | Broach .. .. | 180 | 186 | + |
| Surat .. .. | 100 | 102 | + | Panch Mahals .. .. | 293 | 303 | + |
| Thana .. .. .. | 114 | 117 | + | Surat .. .. | 401 | 412 | + |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 173 | 179 | + | Thana .. .. | 445 | 469 | + |
| Khandesh East .. .. | 224 | 226 | + | Ahmednagar .. .. | 598 | 634 | + |
| Khandesh West .. .. | 145 | 149 | + | Khandesh East .. .. | 722 | 733 | + |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 178 | 183 | + | Khandesh West .. .. | 506 | 522 | + |
| Poona .. .. .. | 187 | 188 | + | Nasik .. .. .. | 638 | 669 | + |
| Satara .. .. .. | 182 | 186 | + | Poona .. .. .. | 676 | 716 | + |
| Belgaum .. .. .. | 159 | 163 | + | Satara .. .. .. | 698 | 719 | + |
| Bijapur .. .. .. | 128 | 130 | + | Sholapur .. .. .. | 533 | 535 | + |
| Dharwar .. .. .. | 166 | 170 | + | Belgaum .. .. .. | 644 | 648 | + |
| Kanara .. .. .. | 59 | 60 | + | Bijapur .. .. .. | 500 | 507 | + |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | 88 | 89 | + | Dharwar .. .. .. | 630 | 645 | + |
| Rewakantha Agency .. | 139 | 143 | + | Kanara .. .. .. | 225 | 228 | + |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | 157 | 157 | = | Kolaba .. .. .. | 417 | 429 | + |
| Bombay Suburban .. .. | 20 | 20 | = | Ratnagiri .. .. .. | 811 | 851 | + |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. | 171 | 171 | = | Mahikantha .. .. | 308 | 328 | + |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 40 | 40 | = | Rewakantha Agency .. | 591 | 618 | + |
| Mahikantha Agency .. | 71 | 71 | = | Kolhapur .. .. | 557 | 601 | + |
| Kolhapur .. .. .. | 146 | 146 | = | Bombay Suburban .. .. | 88 | 88 | = |
| Broach .. .. .. | 54 | 53 | — | Kaira .. .. .. | 402 | 383 | — |
| Kaira .. .. .. | 114 | 110 | — | Hyderabad .. .. | 419 | 402 | — |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 87 | 86 | — | Karachi .. .. .. | 407 | 402 | — |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 88 | 87 | — | Larkana .. .. .. | 426 | 405 | — |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 88 | 82 | — | Nawabshah .. .. | 334 | 315 | — |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 71 | 68 | — | Sukkur .. .. .. | 392 | 379 | — |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 96 | 89 | — | Thar and Parkar .. .. | 304 | 285 | — |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. | 69 | 68 | — | Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | 203 | 189 | — |

STATEMENT No. 13—*contd.*

| District. | Age-Group 5–10. | | Females + or = or − | Age-Group 10–15. | | Females + or = or − | Ratio of females per 1,000 males |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. | | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. | 616 | 539 | − | 592 | 492 | − | 893 |
| Broach .. .. .. .. | 222 | 208 | − | 206 | 183 | − | 911 |
| Kaira .. .. .. .. | 527 | 440 | − | 508 | 406 | − | 877 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. .. | 351 | 324 | − | 322 | 284 | − | 921 |
| Surat .. .. .. .. | 476 | 447 | − | 430 | 393 | − | 992 |
| Thana .. .. .. .. | 580 | 528 | − | 487 | 426 | − | 943 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. .. | 645 | 611 | − | 561 | 526 | − | 972 |
| Khandesh East] .. .. .. .. | 826 | 774 | − | 748 | 699 | − | 968 |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. .. | 568 | 526 | − | 499 | 465 | − | 970 |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. | 691 | 647 | − | 601 | 556 | − | 965 |
| Poona .. .. .. .. | 752 | 712 | − | 682 | 618 | − | 946 |
| Satara .. .. .. .. | 821 | 772 | − | 733 | 668 | − | 992 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. .. | 586 | 553 | − | 529 | 489 | − | 935 |
| Bombay Suburban .. .. .. | 98 | 88 | − | 93 | 88 | − | 739 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. .. | 750 | 729 | − | 697 | 641 | − | 949 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. .. | 576 | 566 | − | 530 | 500 | − | 973 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. .. | 725 | 709 | − | 678 | 631 | − | 949 |
| Kanara .. .. .. .. | 268 | 250 | − | 254 | 227 | − | 952 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. | 438 | 402 | − | 370 | 333 | − | 996 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. | 945 | 877 | − | 815 | 745 | − | 1,138 |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. | 485 | 379 | − | 429 | 305 | − | 783 |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. | 453 | 368 | − | 398 | 291 | − | 758 |
| Larkana .. .. .. .. | 512 | 390 | − | 430 | 294 | − | 799 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. .. | 334 | 315 | − | 379 | 287 | − | 780 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. | 442 | 354 | − | 371 | 266 | − | 786 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. | 355 | 281 | − | 328 | 237 | − | 787 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. | 235 | 169 | − | 191 | 121 | − | 787 |
| Mahikantha Agency .. .. .. | 388 | 359 | − | 367 | 319 | − | 967 |
| Rewakantha Agency .. .. .. | 695 | 636 | − | 619 | 537 | − | 924 |
| Kolhapur .. .. .. .. | 681 | 614 | − | 627 | 537 | − | 952 |

From this statement it will be seen how Sind differs from the rest of the Presidency in the 0 to 1 and 1 to 5 age-groups. It will be seen also how, apart from Sind, an index favourable to females in the first two age-groups changes to an unfavourable index from five years onwards. The real reason for the failure of the female population to show a relative improvement on the male population could hardly be more clearly demonstrated. The Census figures are in this respect corroborated by the birth and death statistics and the facts may be said to be completely proved. Two further important questions connected with the deficiency of females require some discussion (1) how is it that the female ratio is still falling relatively to the male ratio despite the improvement in the female position in the lower age-groups ? (2) to what extent does a favourable female index, as shown in the 1921 Census figures for particular areas, persist in the 1931 Census for the groups to which the index belongs ten years later ? Whether as regards (1) there is an absolute contradiction or not, cannot be decided without a statistical examination of the data on mathematical lines. It is not impossible that the female ratio should continue to fall despite a distinct improvement in the female ratio in the lower age groups. The reason is, *first*, that the female supremacy in the lower age-groups may not be maintained but may be discounted for entirely by the time the higher age-groups are reached. This the statistics seem to show definitely to be the case. *Second*, that the improvement in the female ratio may be more than offset by the subsequent deterioration ; and the specific death-rates indicate that the female supremacy does not last beyond the age of five and does not revive again till after the age of forty. The life of the female population is in fact rather like a fire that starts off with a great blaze, is quenched to a dull glow and finishes in a smouldering old age. The life of the male population is like a fire that starts modestly, burns with a bright flame for most of the time and dies quickly without smouldering. *Third*, that the influence of migration, with an excess of males in the prime of life may more than offset any advantages won by females in the later age-groups. *Fourth*, if the population commences by having a large surplus of males, it may require a much more than proportionate improvement of the sex ratio for females to establish much improvement in the female sex

ratio for the whole Presidency. This more than proportionate improvement has not taken place. The features of the present Census are the extent to which females outnumber males in the lowest age-groups everywhere except in Sind and how they lose their superiority in numbers in the age-group 5 to 10. The second point may now be examined, to what extent the initial supremacy (a supremacy, by the way, that is due not to more females being born than males but to the vastly higher mortality amongst male infants up to twelve months old than amongst female infants of like age), is lost by the fifth year. The 1921 Census figures showed only 8 districts where the number of females exceeded the number of males in the first, and 13 where it exceeded the number of males in the second age-group. I have therefore taken out these groups at this Census. That is, infants from 0 to 1 and from 1 to 5 in 1921 have been watched in the 10 to 15 age-group in this Census. The following tables show the results for some selected districts offering a chance of comparison. It will be interesting to follow out in the 1941 Census similarly the result of the present female supremacy in the 0 to 1, and 1 to 5 age-groups. If this female supremacy can be retained a great step will have been taken towards lessening the deficiency of females in the population.

The following statement (No. 14) has been prepared to show the difference between the 1921 and the 1931 Census in respect of the number of districts showing female excess in age-groups 0 to 1 and 1 to 5.

STATEMENT No. 14.

(Females per 1000 males.)

| District's showing higher female ratio than males for certain age-groups | 1921 | | 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Age-group 0-1 | Age-group 1-5 | Age-group. 0-10 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. | 1,008 | 1,014 | 776 |
| Thana .. .. .. .. | 1,020 | 1,091 | 875 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. .. | 1,030 | 1,062 | 833 |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. .. | 1,011 | 1,076 | 934 |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. | 1,029 | 1,050 | 824 |
| Poona .. .. .. .. | 1,007 | 1,060 | 820 |
| Satara .. .. .. .. | 1,002 | 1,073 | 912 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. .. | 1,022 | 1,024 | 899 |

It is notable that while in 1921 only 8 districts showed an excess of females in the 0 to 1 age-group and 13 districts showed a similar excess in the 1 to 5 age-group, in 1931 the corresponding figures are 17 districts (and 2 districts showing an equality between the numbers of the sexes) in the first age-group and 18 districts in the second age-group. In both Censuses all the Sind districts have shown a deficiency of females. If the excess of females in these age-groups in the 1921 Census be followed up in the 1931 Census into the 10 to 15 years age-group, it will be found that in every case the female supremacy has been lost and the statistics prove clearly that in the great mortality of girls above the age of five lies one of the most powerful influences making for the deficiency of females in the total population. It suggests also one of the chief reasons why the female ratio continues to fall in a rising population.

STATEMENT No. 15.

| Number of districts showing | 1931 | | 1921 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Age-group. | | Age-group. | |
| | 0-1 | 1-5 | 0-1 | 1-5 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Excess of females .. .. .. | 17 | 18 | 8 | 13 |
| Equality of sexes .. .. .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |

10. *Summary of Conclusions.*—Of the argument on the relation of the Census figures and the vital statistics in respect of the deficiency of females in the Bombay Presidency, it is useful to summarise the conclusions which follow from the above discussion, namely,

(1) Faulty enumeration is likely to affect females more than males and to be greater in the lower age-groups. It is doubtful however whether omission of females from the Census returns can be sufficiently numerous seriously to disturb the Census conclusions as to the deficiency of females in the Presidency. But the omissions and the uncertainty about age in the lowest age-groups may quite conceivably be sufficient to vitiate to some extent the mortality rates in the 5 to 10 years age-group.

(2) The deficiency of females in the Bombay Presidency can be traced very clearly to several influences :

(*a*) Fewer females are actually born than males ; this is a biological fact, though the male superiority in number of births disappears within the first twelve months of birth.

(*b*) The death-rate amongst females is higher than amongst males in the 5 to 10 years age-group ; this is due to the neglect of female children. There is no reliable evidence showing whether the tendency to neglect female children is more powerful in certain communities and castes than in others, but prima facie is it probable that neglect of female children varies to some extent with economic circumstances.

(*c*) A study of the specific death-rates shows that after the age of 5 only in the 40 and over age-groups is the female death-rate lower than the male. 65·8 per cent. of the female population aged between 5 and 40 so that the heavy death-rate affects the larger proportion of the female population.

(*d*) The death-rate of married women is heavy in the years immediately following the end of the child-bearing period, the specific death-rate rising from 14·2 to 16·6 between the 30–40 and the 40–50 age-groups. Some evidence that widows do not suffer from the same mortality as married women appears to be afforded by Imperial Table VIII where the relative numbers of married women and widows are compared for the 23–43 and the over 44 years age-groups. The phenomenon appears to be spread universally over all classes of the population. It has of course to be pointed out that male mortality between 40 and 50 is relatively higher than female, the specific death-rate varying from 12·04 to 19·4.

(*e*) Bombay is a province that gains by immigration. It is likely therefore, that this will favour a higher male ratio since immigrant males are usually selected lives, and there is not an equally large immigration of selected female lives.

(3) The vital statistics and the Census figures corroborate each other in most important particulars and especially in respect of (2) (*b*) and (2) (*c*) above.

(4) The great predominance of girl babies disappears after the fifth year of life.

(5) The deficiency of females will be diminished considerably if better care is taken of girls aged from 5 to 15 and of married women particularly in the later stages of the child-bearing period.

(6) The falling female ratio for the Presidency is due to the fact that the mortality amongst women aged between 5 and 40 more than off-sets the female superiority in the age-groups 1 to 5 years, and over 60 years.

Speaking generally, it is fair to say that the population of the Bombay Presidency appears to be stabilised biologically and sociologically on a basis of a little more than nine women to ten men. The way in which this result is attained is explained by the considerations enumerated above. The changes in the female ratio over fifty years have usually been unfavourable to females but the range of variation is probably not likely to fall beyond a certain minimum, which will be reached when the female sex ratio falls so low as to make it impossible for the stabilised sex-distribution to continue. If the stabilisation were likely to be endangered by the sex ratio for females falling below the minimum necessary to maintain the population in this state of stabilisation, the balance would, in the compensation of natural processes observable in population, probably swing

back a little in favour of females. It is not quite clear what the lowest point is at which the female sex ratio can stand and still retain the present stabilisation, but it appears that it has not yet reached its minimum. It follows naturally in a population relatively over-stocked with males that a more than proportionate increase in the female population is needed to counteract male increase. Hitherto the influences at work checking the number of females who reach maturity and old age have been more than sufficient to prevent the female sex-ratio advancing advantageously to the male. In this lies part of the explanation of the apparently contradictory fact that in 1931, despite a large surplus of females in all parts of the Presidency, except Sind, in the age-group 0 to 5, the female ratio to total population continues to fall. The statement (No. 16) which follows shows the actual figures of male increase over female in the birth and death statistics over three decades separately:—

STATEMENT No. 16.

*Actual excess of males over females at the last three Censuses compared with vital statistics.*
*(British Registration Districts.)*

| Item | 1901–1910 | 1911–1920 | 1921–1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Male Deaths | 3,303,504 | 3,690,767 | 2,673,678 |
| Male Births | 3,206,853 | 3,479,453 | 3,576,691 |
| Difference (males) | — 96,651 | — 211,314 | + 903,013 |
| Female Deaths | 3,092,826 | 3,532,542 | 2,475,056 |
| Female Births | 2,970,679 | 3,218,540 | 3,301,288 |
| Difference (females) | — 122,147 | — 314,002 | + 826,232 |
| Net balance in favour of:— | Births in deficit. | Births in deficit. | Births in excess. |
| Males | 25,496 | 102,688 | 76,681 |
| Females | .... | .... | .... |

Excess of males over females at each Census since:—1901

| | |
|---|---|
| 1901 | .. |
| 1911 | 590,635 |
| 1921 | 803,353 |
| 1931 | 985,431 |
| | 1,142,380 |

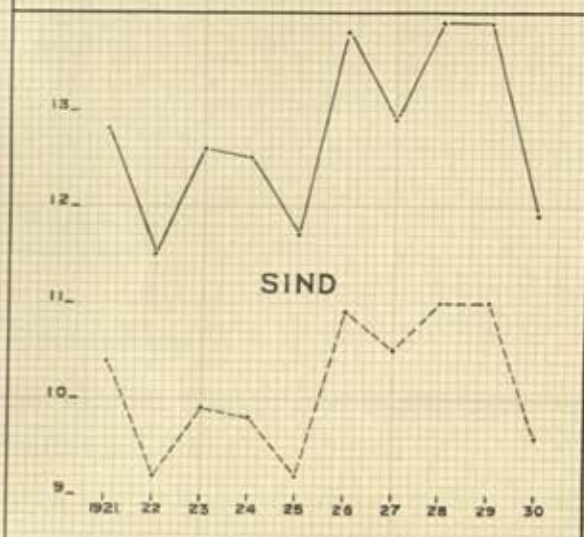
| Changes in the excess of males in favour of:— | 1901–1910 | 1911–20 | 1921–1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males (i.e. increase in excess of males) | 212,718 | 182,078 | 156,949 |
| Females (i.e. decrease in excess of males) | .... | .... | .... |

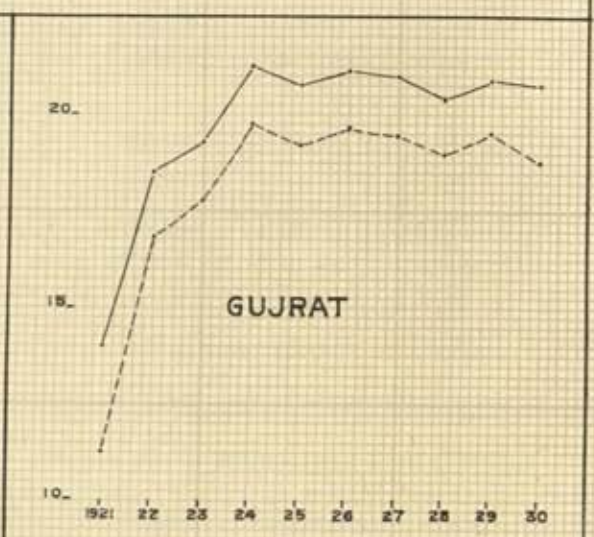
The corresponding sex ratios for the Presidency (British Districts) are:—(Females per 1,000 males.)

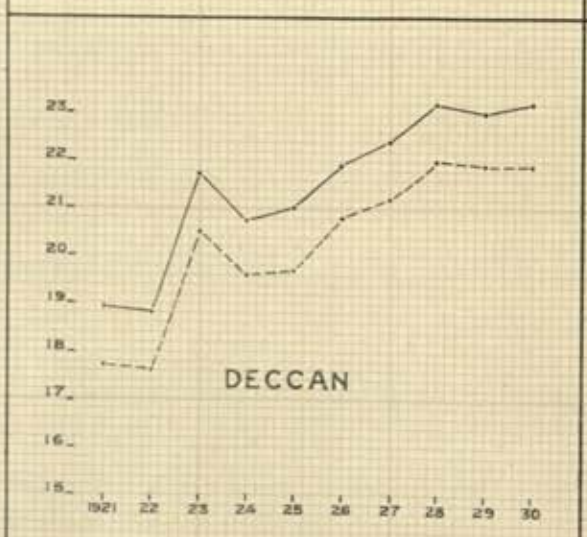
| | |
|---|---|
| 1901 | 938 |
| 1911 | 921 |
| 1921 | 903 |
| 1931 | 900 |

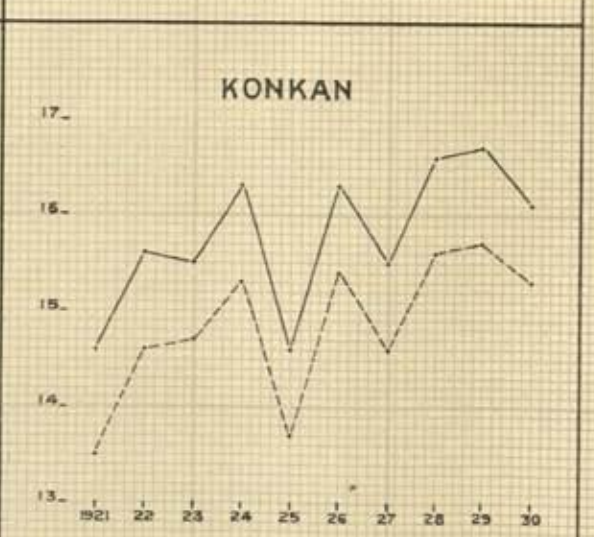
# BIRTHRATE PER MILLE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION FOR EACH SEX BY NATURAL DIVISIONS FOR THE DECADE 1921-1930




G.P.Z.O. Poona, 1932.

## SECTION 11—VITAL STATISTICS AND POPULATION CHANGES.

### *Past Decade—Whole Presidency.*

11. *Vital Statistics and Population Changes.*—The following statement (No. 17) shows how the result obtained from the vital statistics compares over the decade with the population as enumerated at the Censuses of 1921 and 1931. There is a difference of 431,296 to be accounted for : that is to say, there were 431,296 persons more enumerated in 1931 than there ought to have been on the vital statistics alone. If the vital statistics were correct this would represent the gain to the Presidency by immigration during the decade. There is reason to think however that the gain by immigration is much more than this and it is quite certain that the births and deaths recorded are fewer than the births and deaths that occurred. In Sind the vital statistics are very inaccurate for both births and deaths. In the Presidency proper the vital statistics are much nearer the truth. Probably the death statistics are more accurate than the birth statistics but there is no means of knowing how far either of them are from the truth. In Gujarat there were 555,284 males and 61,395 females enumerated fewer than there ought to have been according to the vital statistics alone. As there was no emigration from Gujarat likely seriously to affect the figures the *minus* number returned for Gujarat must be due to a failure of enumeration on account of the non-co-operation movement and does not represent any permanent loss. Statement 18 below throws further light on this point.

STATEMENT No. 17.

*Comparison of vital statistics with population changes by sex and natural divisions (1921-1930).*

| Item | Males. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British Districts. | North-West Dry Area (Sind). | Gujarat. | Deccan. | Konkan (excluding Bombay City.) | Bombay City. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| (1) Deaths .. .. | 2,673,678 | 310,148 | 437,885 | 1,358,004 | 378,060 | 189,581 |
| (2) Births .. .. | 3,576,691 | 411,316 | 600,212 | 1,901,707 | 551,110 | 112,346 |
| (3) Net gain (+) or loss (−) by difference between births and deaths according to vital statistics .. | + 903,013 | + 101,168 | + 162,327 | + 543,703 | + 173,050 | — 77,235 |
| (4) Population, 1921 (actual) .. | 10,138,575 | 1,837,265 | 1,545,376 | 4,497,092 | 1,487,510 | 771,332 |
| (5) After adding or subtracting net gain or loss (as above) .. .. | 11,041,588 | 1,938,433 | 1,707,703 | 5,040,795 | 1,660,560 | 694,097 |
| (6) Population, 1931 (actual) .. | 11,472,884 | 2,180,954 | 1,652,419 | 5,219,969 | 1,672,161 | 747,381 |
| (7) Difference to be accounted by migration or by incomplete registration of vital statistics or both .. | + 431,296 | + 242,521 | — 55,284 | + 179,174 | + 11,601 | + 53,284 |
| (8) Net balance of difference in favour of— | | | | | | |
| Males .. .. | 80,168 | 52,971 | .... | 6,221 | .... | 554 |
| Females .. .. | .... | .... | 6,111 | .... | 15,419 | .... |

STATEMENT No. 17—*contd.*

| Item. | Females. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British District. | North-West Dry Area (Sind). | Gujarat. | Deccan. | Konkan (excluding Bombay City). | Bombay City. |
| 1 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| (1) Deaths .. .. | 2,475,056 | 251,996 | 410,662 | 1,296,603 | 364,726 | 151,069 |
| (2) Births .. .. | 3,301,288 | 326,450 | 554,157 | 1,796,574 | 517,456 | 106,651 |
| (3) Net gain (+) or loss (−) by difference between births and deaths according to vital statistics .. | + 826,232 | + 74,454 | + 143,495 | + 499,971 | + 152,730 | − 44,418 |
| (4) Population, 1921 (actual) .. | 9,153,144 | 1,442,112 | 1,413,473 | 4,348,818 | 1,544,159 | 404,582 |
| (5) After adding or subtracting net gain or loss (as above) | 9,979,376 | 1,516,566 | 1,556,968 | 4,848,789 | 1,696,889 | 360,164 |
| (6) Population, 1931 (actual) .. | 10,330,504 | 1,706,116 | 1,495,573 | 5,021,742 | 1,693,071 | 414,002 |
| (7) Difference to be accounted for by migration or by incomplete registration of vital statistics or both .. | + 351,128 | + 189,550 | − 61,395 | + 172,953 | − 3,818 | +53,838 |
| (8) Net balance of difference in favour of— | | see columns 2 to 7. | | | | |
| Males .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Females .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |

The excess in favour of 6,111 females shown for Gujarat over the decade is probably illusory. On the other hand the excess of 15,419 shown for the Konkan probably represents an actual fact, which is corroborated by the high female index for Ratnagiri district, a great source of emigration for males. But the actual figure itself is of course not reliable. The difference of 3,818 females in the Konkan female enumerated population is perhaps due partly to a failure of enumeration caused by non-co-operation. The statement ought to provide some data for checking the accuracy of the birth and death figures for the Presidency as if these show rates differing greatly from those known to be likely some measure of the inaccuracy of the birth and death statistics for males and females is available. I have not however tried to work this out and until more reliable figures of emigration and immigration can be ascertained the measure of check on the birth and death rates can be only partial. The public health authorities will probably be interested in undertaking research on these lines.

The following statement (No. 18) shows the number of Hijratis from British Gujarat to Baroda for temporary periods only in furtherance of the civil disobedience movement.

STATEMENT No. 18.

*Hijratis to Baroda by birth-place.*

| Name of Taluka. | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Baroda State** .. .. .. .. .. | **26,755** | **14,424** | **12,331** |
| **Baroda Division** .. .. .. .. .. | **15,609** | **8,830** | **6,779** |
| Bhadran .. .. .. .. .. | 5,032 | 2,805 | 2,227 |
| Padra .. .. .. .. .. | 1,367 | 764 | 603 |
| Petlad .. .. .. .. .. | 9,025 | 5,169 | 3,856 |
| Vaghodia .. .. .. .. .. | 185 | 92 | 93 |
| **Mehsana Division** .. .. .. .. .. | **958** | **482** | **476** |
| Dehgam .. .. .. .. .. | 58 | 31 | 27 |
| Kalol .. .. .. .. .. | 900 | 451 | 449 |
| **Navsari Division** .. .. .. .. .. | **10,188** | **5,112** | **5,076** |
| Kamrej .. .. .. .. .. | 1,434 | 680 | 754 |
| Mahuva .. .. .. .. .. | 4,023 | 2,012 | 2,011 |
| Mangrol .. .. .. .. .. | 45 | 22 | 23 |
| Navsari .. .. .. .. .. | 1,182 | 588 | 594 |
| Palsana .. .. .. .. .. | 1,485 | 769 | 716 |
| Vyara .. .. .. .. .. | 2,019 | 1,041 | 978 |

In two statements, No. 4, already given, and No. 19, which follows, the total births and deaths, respectively are shown by sexes and natural divisions for the decade. The figures given in the last line of the statements require to be correlated with the specific birth and death rates if a truer idea of the situation is to be formed.

STATEMENT No. 19.

*Total deaths by sexes in natural divisions (British Districts) and comparison with the sex composition of the population.*

| Item | British Districts. | North-West Dry Area (Sind). | Gujarat. | Deccan. | Konkan (excluding Bombay City). | Bombay City. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Male deaths .. .. | 2,673,678 | 310,148 | 437,885 | 1,358,004 | 378,060 | 189,581 |
| Female deaths .. .. | 2,475,056 | 251,996 | 410,662 | 1,296,603 | 364,726 | 151,069 |
| Excess (+) or deficiency (—) of male against female deaths .. | + 198,622 | + 58,152 | + 27,223 | + 61,401 | + 13,334 | + 38,512 |
| Number of females per 1,000 males in the population, 1921 .. | 903 | 785 | 915 | 967 | 1,038 | 525 |
| Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths in the decade 1921—1930 .. .. | 926 | 813 | 938 | 955 | 965 | 797 |

In statement No. 20 below the ratio of female births and death per 1000 male births and deaths in the decade 1921 to 1930, as shown in statements No. 4 and No. 19 in this chapter, is compared with the birth and death rates per mille of the total population of both sexes for the same period,

STATEMENT No. 20.

| Year. | Birth rate | Death rate |
|---|---|---|
| | per mille of total population (both sexes) | |
| 1921 .. .. .. | 32·59 | 26·00 |
| 1922 .. .. .. | 32·39 | 23·61 |
| 1923 .. .. .. | 35·58 | 25·89 |
| 1924 .. .. .. | 35·60 | 27·63 |
| 1925 .. .. .. | 34·66 | 23·66 |
| 1926 .. .. .. | 37·05 | 28·55 |
| 1927 .. .. .. | 38·27 | 26·26 |
| 1928 .. .. .. | 38·17 | 27·28 |
| 1929 .. .. .. | 36·85 | 25·72 |
| 1930 .. .. .. | 37·41 | 29·53 |

(British Districts) 1921-1930.

| | |
|---|---|
| Female births per 1000 male births (1921-1930) .. | 923 (Statement No. 4.) |
| Female deaths per 1000 male deaths (1921-1930) . | 926 (Statement No. 20.) |

12. *Past Decade—Changes by Districts.*—In the statement (No. 21) which follows the ratio of females to males is given by districts, with changes at this Census, and in comparison with the vital statistics. It is important to note that the figures in this statement can be compared only horizontally with each other for identical units. They cannot safely be compared vertically for different units. The reason is that the births and deaths are calculated on the population of the unit, which offers in each case a different number as the basis of the ratio, 1,000 male births or deaths, as the case may be.

STATEMENT No. 21.

*Ratio of females to males by districts, with changes at this Census and a comparison with vital statistics.*

| District. | Number of females per 1,000 males. | | Increase or decrease in decade | Number of reported births and deaths of females per 1,000 births and deaths of males in decade. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1931 | | Births. | Deaths. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Bombay City .. .. .. .. | 525 | 554 | +29 | 949 | 797 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. | 871 | 893 | +22 | 932 | 919 |
| Broach .. .. .. .. | 938 | 911 | —27 | 950 | 990 |
| Kaira .. .. .. .. | 872 | 877 | + 5 | 888 | 911 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. .. | 940 | 921 | —19 | 940 | 947 |
| Surat .. .. .. .. | 1,000 | 992 | — 8 | 940 | 964 |
| Kanara .. .. .. .. | 968 | 952 | —16 | 944 | 961 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. | 1,012 | 996 | —16 | 946 | 953 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. | 1,198 | 1,138 | —60 | 939 | 1,020 |
| Thana .. .. .. .. | 948 | 943 | — 5 | 933 | 920 |
| Bombay Suburban .. .. .. .. | 729 | 739 | +10 | 911 | 838 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. .. | 978 | 972 | — 6 | 944 | 910 |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. .. | 971 | 968 | — 3 | 937 | 963 |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. .. | 975 | 970 | — 5 | 852 | 966 |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. | 963 | 965 | + 2 | 933 | 931 |
| Poona .. .. .. .. | 952 | 946 | — 6 | 918 | 917 |
| Satara .. .. .. .. | 1,007 | 992 | —15 | 947 | 976 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. .. | 938 | 935 | — 3 | 941 | 944 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. .. | 957 | 949 | — 8 | 955 | 982 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. .. | 964 | 973 | + 9 | 963 | 961 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. .. | 960 | 949 | —11 | 962 | 991 |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. | 778 | 783 | + 5 | 786 | 771 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. .. | 790 | 780 | —10 | 738 | 798 |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. | 737 | 758 | +21 | 874 | 803 |
| Larkana .. .. .. .. | 806 | 799 | — 7 | 771 | 823 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. | 808 | 786 | —22 | 794 | 863 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. .. | 793 | 787 | — 6 | 801 | 787 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. | 793 | 787 | — 6 | 747 | 847 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

*General proportions of the Sexes per mille by Natural Divisions and Districts.*

| Districts and Natural Divisions. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies** .. .. .. | **524** | **476** |
| **British Districts** .. .. .. .. .. .. | **526** | **474** |
| **North-West Dry Area (Sind)** .. .. .. .. .. .. | **561** | **439** |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. .. .. | 561 | 439 |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. .. .. | 569 | 431 |
| Larkana .. .. .. .. .. .. | 556 | 444 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. .. .. .. | 562 | 438 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 560 | 440 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. .. .. .. | 560 | 440 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. .. .. .. | 560 | 440 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. .. .. .. .. | **525** | **475** |
| Ahmedábad .. .. .. .. .. .. | 538 | 462 |
| Broach .. .. .. .. .. .. | 523 | 477 |
| Kaira .. .. .. .. .. .. | 533 | 467 |
| Panch-Mahals .. .. .. .. .. .. | 521 | 479 |
| Surat .. .. .. .. .. .. | 502 | 498 |
| **Deccan** .. .. .. .. .. .. | **510** | **490** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. .. .. .. | 507 | 493 |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. .. .. .. | 508 | 492 |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. .. .. .. | 508 | 492 |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. .. .. | 509 | 491 |
| Poona .. .. .. .. .. .. | 514 | 486 |
| Satara .. .. .. .. .. .. | 502 | 498 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 517 | 483 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. .. .. .. | 513 | 487 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 507 | 493 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. .. .. .. | 513 | 487 |
| **Konkan (excluding Bombay City)** .. .. .. .. .. | **497** | **503** |
| Bombay Suburban .. .. .. .. .. .. | 575 | 425 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. .. .. | 501 | 499 |
| Kanara .. .. .. .. .. .. | 512 | 488 |
| Thana .. .. .. .. .. .. | 515 | 485 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. .. .. | 468 | 532 |
| **Bombay States and Agency** .. .. .. .. .. .. | **512** | **488** |
| **Bombay City** .. .. .. .. .. .. | **643** | **357** |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Number of Females per 1,000 Males at different age-periods by religions at each of the last three Censuses—British Districts.*

| Age-group. | 1931 | | 1921 | | 1911 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hindu. | Muslim. | Hindu. | Muslim. | Hindu. | Muslim. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 0–5 .. .. | 1,020 | 967 | 1,048 | 966 | 1,038 | 970 |
| 5–10 .. .. | 920 | 807 | 966 | 843 | 960 | 848 |
| 10–20 .. .. | 931 | 781 | 848 | 716 | 857 | 729 |
| 20–40 .. .. | 907 | 723 | 908 | 800 | 961 | 845 |
| 40–60 .. .. | 887 | 742 | 923 | 781 | 979 | 800 |
| 60 and over .. .. | 1,023 | 864 | 1,096 | 909 | 1,019 | 945 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Number of Females per 1,000 Males at different age-periods by religions and Natural Divisions, 1931.*

| Age-group and Religion. | Bombay Presidency including States and Agencies. | British Districts. | North-West Dry Area (Sind). | Gujarat. | Deccan. | Konkan. | Bombay States and Agencies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Hindu** | | | | | | | |
| All ages .. | 937 | 931 | 792 | 904 | 967 | 902 | 962 |
| 0–5 .. | 1,025 | 1,020 | 995 | 1,004 | 1,027 | 1,021 | 1,043 |
| 5–10 .. | 921 | 920 | 845 | 888 | 950 | 891 | 924 |
| 10–15 .. | 887 | 889 | 776 | 847 | 926 | 859 | 879 |
| 15–20 .. | 981 | 987 | 774 | 903 | 1,033 | 1,009 | 959 |
| 20–40 .. | 921 | 907 | 724 | 902 | 967 | 841 | 990 |
| 40–60 .. | 893 | 887 | 728 | 875 | 910 | 882 | 918 |
| 60 and over .. | 1,026 | 1,023 | 913 | 951 | 1,012 | 1,139 | 1,040 |
| Age not returned .. | 301 | 241 | 1,004 | 243 | .. | .. | 693 |
| **Muslim** | | | | | | | |
| All ages .. | 809 | 804 | 781 | 876 | 924 | 690 | 873 |
| 0–5 .. | 970 | 967 | 941 | 1,000 | 1,044 | 975 | 1,001 |
| 5–10 .. | 812 | 807 | 894 | 894 | 950 | 847 | 854 |
| 10–15 .. | 751 | 748 | 676 | 863 | 920 | 809 | 789 |
| 15–20 .. | 828 | 824 | 784 | 902 | 958 | 763 | 873 |
| 20–40 .. | 781 | 773 | 782 | 842 | 878 | 563 | 882 |
| 40–60 .. | 747 | 742 | 719 | 821 | 844 | 654 | 803 |
| 60 and over .. | 866 | 864 | 812 | 925 | 981 | 923 | 890 |
| Age not returned .. | 235 | 222 | 222 | 2,000 | .. | .. | 250 |
| **Jain** | | | | | | | |
| All ages .. | 847 | 823 | 807 | 927 | 867 | 453 | 904 |
| 0–5 .. | 1,076 | 1,018 | 1,146 | 1,048 | 1,009 | 1,027 | 1,202 |
| 5–10 .. | 908 | 916 | 955 | 915 | 952 | 653 | 890 |
| 10–15 .. | 834 | 851 | 758 | 877 | 904 | 482 | 799 |
| 15–20 .. | 812 | 788 | 828 | 910 | 852 | 400 | 873 |
| 20–40 .. | 773 | 739 | 714 | 913 | 798 | 365 | 867 |
| 40–60 .. | 786 | 763 | 674 | 900 | 787 | 349 | 836 |
| 60 and over .. | 981 | 990 | 800 | 1,066 | 983 | 835 | 963 |
| Age not returned .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Zoroastrian** | | | | | | | |
| All ages .. | 931 | 932 | 893 | 1,109 | 886 | 903 | 837 |
| 0–5 .. | 987 | 991 | 1,096 | 1,060 | 1,021 | 962 | 859 |
| 5–10 .. | 930 | 928 | 802 | 1,028 | 885 | 918 | 1,052 |
| 10–15 .. | 913 | 910 | 797 | 999 | 820 | 908 | 1,143 |
| 15–20 .. | 939 | 938 | 881 | 1,074 | 915 | 915 | 1,069 |
| 20–40 .. | 948 | 950 | 937 | 1,254 | 945 | 906 | 790 |
| 40–60 .. | 881 | 884 | 828 | 1,073 | 824 | 856 | 670 |
| 60 and over .. | 961 | 965 | 972 | 1,088 | 729 | 956 | 689 |
| Age not returned .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Christian** | | | | | | | |
| All ages .. | 813 | 803 | 589 | 910 | 906 | 751 | 1,011 |
| 0–5 .. | 994 | 988 | 960 | 997 | 1,004 | 978 | 1,089 |
| 5–10 .. | 932 | 935 | 884 | 931 | 956 | 929 | 883 |
| 10–15 .. | 920 | 927 | 840 | 896 | 985 | 909 | 823 |
| 15–20 .. | 848 | 844 | 870 | 867 | 963 | 808 | 929 |
| 20–40 .. | 719 | 708 | 459 | 928 | 823 | 647 | 1,159 |
| 40–60 .. | 721 | 708 | 506 | 824 | 852 | 646 | 1,036 |
| 60 and over .. | 875 | 870 | 690 | 839 | 966 | 841 | 966 |
| Age not returned .. | 153 | 153 | .. | .. | .. | 159 | .. |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

*Number of Females per 1,000 Males for certain selected Castes and Tribes.*

| Caste. | District for which examined. | Females per 1,000 males. |
|---|---|---|
| **HINDU.** | | |
| Agri | Thana, Kolaba | 984 |
| Bedar or Berad | Belgaum, Dharwar | 995 |
| Bhampta, Takari | Poona, Satara | 1,019 |
| Bhangi | Gujarat Districts | 969 |
| Bharwad | Ahmedabad, Kaira | 889 |
| Brahman Audich | Gujarat Districts | 911 |
| Brahman Deshastha | Ahmednagar, Khandesh East, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar | 894 |
| Brahman Chitpawan or Konkanasth | Poona, Satara, Kolaba, Ratnagiri | 951 |
| Brahman Gaud Saraswat | Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Kanara | 1,006 |
| Bhil | Khandesh East, Khandesh West | 981 |
| Chambhar | Ahmednagar, Khandesh East, Khandesh West, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur | 983 |
| Chodhra | Surat | 974 |
| Darji, Shimpi, Sal, Mirai | Khandesh East, Poona, Satara, Dharwar | 976 |
| Dhangar | Poona, Satara | 974 |
| Dhed or Mahar | Gujarat Districts | 1,027 |
| Dhobi, Parit, Agasa, Madival | Khandesh East, Satara, Poona, Kanara | 980 |
| Dhodia | Surat | 995 |
| Dubla | Surat | 987 |
| Ghanchi | Ahmedabad, Surat | 861 |
| Hajam, Nhavi, Nadig | Poona, Kaira, Ratnagiri | 1,000 |
| Halvakki, Vakkal | Kanara | 920 |
| Maratha (including Kunbi) | Satara, Ratnagiri (Kunbi) (Maratha Kunbi) | 1,145 |
| Kanbi of Gujarat | Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach | 840 |
| Katkari | Thana | 941 |
| Kayasth Prabhu | Thana, Bombay City, Bombay Suburban District | 863 |
| Koshti | Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur | 956 |
| Kumbhar | Satara, Ratnagiri | 1,034 |
| Kurub | Bijapur | 967 |
| Lamani, Vanjari | Bijapur, Dharwar | 946 |
| Lingayat | Dharwar | 955 |
| Lohano (including Amil) | All Sind Districts | 865 |
| Maratha | Bombay City | 563 |
| Madig | Karnatak Districts | 1,031 |
| Mahar | Ahmednagar, Khandesh East, Khandesh West, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur | 1,039 |
| Mali | Poona | 1,008 |
| Mang | Ahmednagar, Khandesh East, Khandesh West, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur | 1,002 |
| Sali | Ahmednagar, Satara, Poona | 890 |
| Sonar, Soni, Dalvadnya Brahman | Khandesh East, Ratnagiri | 996 |
| Sutar | Poona, Ratnagiri | 983 |
| Teli | Khandesh East, Ratnagiri | 1,022 |
| Vaddar | Bijapur, Dharwar | 969 |
| Vaghri | Ahmedabad | 873 |
| Varli | Thana | 986 |
| **MUSLIM.** | | |
| Baluch | Larkana, Nawabshah | 714 |
| Bohra (Shia) | Bombay City, Gujarat Districts | 819 |
| Bohra (Sunni) | Surat, Broach | 941 |
| Chandio | All Sind Districts | 789 |
| Mihar Bahar | Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Karachi | 902 |
| Sammo | Hyderabad, Sukkur | 753 |
| **JAIN.** | | |
| Jain (Digambar) | Belgaum, Dharwar | 926 |
| Jain (Digambar) | Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona | 880 |
| Jain (Swetambar) | Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat | 920 |
| Jain (Swetambar) | Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona | 829 |
| **CHRISTIAN** | British Districts | 803 |
| **ZOROASTRIAN** | British Districts | 932 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

*Actual number of births and deaths reported for each sex during the decades 1901–1910, 1911–1920 (total figure for the two decades) and for the decade 1921–1930 (with details by districts and natural divisions).*

| Districts and Natural Divisions and the decade. | Births. | | Deaths. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1901–1910 .. .. .. .. | 3,206,853 | 2,970,679 | 3,303,504 | 3,092,826 |
| 1911–1920 .. .. .. .. | 3,479,453 | 3,218,540 | 3,690,767 | 3,532,542 |
| 1921–1930 .. .. .. .. | 3,576,691 | 3,301,288 | 2,673,678 | 2,475,056 |
| **North West Dry Area (Sind)** .. .. .. | **411,316** | **326,450** | **310,148** | **251,996** |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. .. | 56,884 | 44,809 | 47,988 | 37,009 |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. .. | 75,260 | 65,811 | 59,329 | 47,636 |
| Larkana .. .. .. .. .. | 72,232 | 55,693 | 57,196 | 47,083 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. .. .. | 55,607 | 41,044 | 35,347 | 28,211 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. .. | 72,111 | 57,240 | 54,399 | 46,924 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. .. | 49,428 | 39,585 | 36,735 | 28,902 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. .. | 29,794 | 22,268 | 19,154 | 16,231 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. .. .. .. | **600,212** | **554,157** | **437,885** | **410,662** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. | 175,492 | 161,509 | 143,546 | 131,932 |
| Broach .. .. .. .. .. | 72,010 | 68,366 | 50,099 | 49,585 |
| Kaira .. .. .. .. .. | 139,880 | 124,214 | 104,734 | 95,371 |
| Panch-Mahals .. .. .. .. | 76,640 | 72,055 | 43,294 | 41,011 |
| Surat .. .. .. .. .. | 136,190 | 128,013 | 96,212 | 92,763 |
| **Deccan** .. .. .. .. .. | **1,901,707** | **1,796,574** | **1,358,004** | **1,296,603** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. .. | 178,760 | 168,681 | 119,648 | 108,938 |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. .. | 262,196 | 245,760 | 180,741 | 174,070 |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. .. | 152,643 | 145,279 | 92,363 | 89,185 |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. .. | 193,388 | 180,505 | 133,917 | 124,631 |
| Poona .. .. .. .. .. | 181,003 | 166,246 | 148,974 | 136,581 |
| Satara .. .. .. .. .. | 212,921 | 201,741 | 153,084 | 149,394 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. .. .. | 163,076 | 153,477 | 127,786 | 120,642 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. .. .. | 197,875 | 188,956 | 133,262 | 130,808 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. .. .. | 161,564 | 155,506 | 112,789 | 108,349 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. .. .. | 198,281 | 190,423 | 155,440 | 154,005 |
| **Konkan** .. .. .. .. .. | **663,456** | **624,107** | **567,641** | **515,795** |
| Bombay City .. .. .. .. | 112,346 | 106,651 | 189,581 | 151,069 |
| Bombay Suburban .. .. .. .. | 15,121 | 13,781 | 15,191 | 12,728 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. .. | 114,718 | 108,542 | 77,034 | 73,400 |
| Kanara .. .. .. .. .. | 72,503 | 68,450 | 60,468 | 58,124 |
| Thana .. .. .. .. .. | 129,127 | 120,463 | 93,297 | 85,804 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. .. | 219,641 | 206,220 | 132,070 | 134,670 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

*Number of deaths of each sex at different ages.*

| Age. | 1921 | | 1922 | | 1923 | | 1924 | | 1925 | | 1926 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 0–1 .. | 60,231 | 51,023 | 57,130 | 47,841 | 59,228 | 49,684 | 70,489 | 59,950 | 58,083 | 49,551 | 75,021 | 63,192 |
| 1–5 .. | 42,986 | 42,102 | 40,342 | 40,214 | 45,788 | 45,165 | 53,070 | 52,631 | 44,618 | 44,226 | 65,144 | 60,035 |
| 5–10 .. | 12,892 | 12,831 | 11,086 | 11,128 | 13,997 | 14,552 | 13,347 | 13,596 | 10,765 | 11,032 | 12,368 | 12,365 |
| 10–15 .. | 7,867 | 7,231 | 7,298 | 6,873 | 9,674 | 9,718 | 8,115 | 7,912 | 7,231 | 7,167 | 7,099 | 7,188 |
| 15–20 .. | 7,704 | 8,169 | 6,090 | 7,080 | 7,432 | 8,907 | 6,578 | 8,239 | 6,192 | 7,645 | 6,095 | 8,109 |
| 20–30 .. | 23,604 | 23,836 | 18,808 | 19,918 | 20,788 | 23,181 | 19,084 | 22,261 | 17,125 | 19,578 | 16,817 | 21,729 |
| 30–40 .. | 25,081 | 21,116 | 22,117 | 19,016 | 23,801 | 21,009 | 22,289 | 20,182 | 20,320 | 17,541 | 20,448 | 19,495 |
| 40–50 .. | 23,044 | 15,271 | 20,056 | 13,434 | 21,328 | 15,236 | 20,880 | 14,381 | 18,464 | 12,842 | 20,061 | 14,070 |
| 50–60 .. | 22,346 | 15,311 | 19,508 | 13,113 | 20,037 | 14,442 | 20,673 | 14,214 | 18,369 | 12,915 | 20,271 | 14,530 |
| 60 and over .. | 38,110 | 37,595 | 35,868 | 35,661 | 36,171 | 36,106 | 40,901 | 40,784 | 35,064 | 34,835 | 43,786 | 44,441 |

| Age. | 1927 | | 1928 | | 1929 | | 1930 | | Total. | | Average number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 0–1 .. | 61,564 | 52,445 | 71,611 | 60,302 | 74,793 | 63,809 | 72,497 | 61,673 | 660,847 | 559,470 | 846·9 |
| 1–5 .. | 51,447 | 51,835 | 53,289 | 53,416 | 66,077 | 66,762 | 61,566 | 61,775 | 519,327 | 518,161 | 997·8 |
| 5–10 .. | 12,881 | 12,792 | 12,561 | 13,040 | 15,306 | 16,047 | 15,231 | 15,268 | 130,434 | 132,651 | 1,017·0 |
| 10–15 .. | 7,756 | 7,377 | 7,276 | 7,615 | 8,347 | 8,896 | 7,728 | 5,671 | 78,391 | 77,648 | 990·5 |
| 15–20 .. | 6,312 | 7,842 | 6,505 | 8,729 | 7,187 | 9,604 | 6,807 | 8,873 | 66,902 | 83,197 | 1,243·5 |
| 20–30 .. | 17,177 | 20,705 | 16,995 | 21,701 | 18,639 | 24,039 | 17,433 | 22,992 | 186,470 | 219,940 | 1,179·5 |
| 30–40 .. | 20,745 | 18,614 | 20,652 | 18,888 | 21,782 | 20,571 | 21,308 | 20,448 | 218,543 | 196,880 | 900·9 |
| 40–50 .. | 19,474 | 13,661 | 19,908 | 14,021 | 21,523 | 15,309 | 21,745 | 15,430 | 206,483 | 143,655 | 695·7 |
| 50–60 .. | 19,322 | 13,613 | 20,372 | 14,529 | 21,685 | 15,946 | 21,630 | 15,356 | 204,213 | 143,960 | 705·0 |
| 60 and over .. | 39,106 | 38,223 | 40,643 | 40,841 | 44,439 | 44,285 | 45,574 | 44,998 | 399,662 | 397,769 | 995·3 |

# CHAPTER VI—CIVIL CONDITION.

## Section I—The Statistics and their Value.

1. *The Statistical Material.*—The statistics discussed in the present chapter are contained in Imperial Tables VII and VIII already described in connection with Age and Sex. For the present purpose these tables are employed to differentiate the population primarily into the three great categories of unmarried, married and widowed. There are in addition five Subsidiary Tables, numbered I, II, III, IV and V. Subsidiary Table I shows the distribution of the population by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex, religion and main age period for the last five Censuses. Subsidiary Table II shows the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages by religion and natural divisions. Subsidiary Table III gives the distribution by main age periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion. Subsidiary Table IV shows the proportion of the sexes by civil condition at certain ages for religions and natural divisions. Subsidiary Table V gives the distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for certain selected castes, which are examined not over the whole field but in local samplings only. The sampling is however usually extensive enough to enable conclusions to be reached as to conditions in the castes as a whole. In addition to these statistics of direct relevance the present chapter contains two further statements relating to the fertility of marriage which were obtained as the result of a special enquiry in a large number of typical cases in which information was voluntarily given. Statement I shows the fertility by religion of certain representative families for 1931. Statement II shows the fertility of selected Indian women at various stages of married life. The statistical material discussed in the present chapter covers therefore a wide field of special interest to sociologists. It is necessary to point out at this stage that the three chapters, on Age, Sex and Civil Condition must be read together if a true picture is to be obtained of the composition of the population regarded from this point of view. There will be no examination of marriage customs as this has been done more than adequately already in previous Census reports. Comment will be confined to conclusions that may fairly be drawn directly from the statistical material set forth.

The following maps and diagrams have been prepared to present the statistical material :—

(*i*) Distribution of 1,000 of each sex in each main religion by civil condition, Bombay Presidency.

(*ii*) Diagram showing the proportion per mille who are married at each age period.

(*iii*) The number (000's omitted) of unmarried, married and widowed by quinquennial age-periods for the whole Presidency (all religions).

(*iv*) Distribution of each sex in each main religion by (*a*) four age periods, (*b*) civil condition, Bombay Presidency.

(*v*) Proportion of married females aged 0–10 (child marriage) and 10–15 (early marriage) to 1,000 total married females.

(*vi*) Map showing proportion per mille of married aged 0–10 per 1,000 persons of that age.

(*vii*) Widowed per 1,000 females in each quinquennial age period in the Presidency.

(*viii*) Diagram showing the number per 1,000 aged 15–40 who are widowed, by religion.

2. *Instructions.*—The instructions on the cover of the enumeration book were :—

" Enter each person, whether, infant, child or grown-up as either married, unmarried or widowed. Divorced persons, who have not remarried, should be entered as widowed."

The following were the supplementary instructions in the Code :—

"*Column 6.*—A woman who has never been married must be shown in column 6 as unmarried even though she be a prostitute or concubine, but persons who are recognised by custom as married are to be entered as such, even though they have not gone through the proper ceremony, e.g. widows who have taken a second husband by the rite variously known as *pàt, gandharwa, nikah,* etc. or persons living together whose religion or social tenets enjoin or allow cohabitation without preliminary formalities. Divorced persons should be entered as widowed."

3. *Value of the Statistics.*—Civil condition means in fact marital condition. It does not mean the status of the individual under the civil law. Nor does it include social or economic status except indirectly in so far as these are dependent upon marital condition. In India with its rigid social customs marital condition may to a very considerable extent affect social and economic status. For instance, the prevalence of early marriages definitely removes to a considerable extent from the economic field a large proportion of the female population in a manner that does not happen in the countries of Western Europe or the United States of America. The differences between the marital condition of India and that of Western Europe suggests to the sociologist and the economist many means of evaluating fundamental conceptions of civilisation. Then, the position of widows and the very large number of widows under the social conditions, observed in their most extreme form in the Hindu population, are matters in which marital condition is very closely bound up with the welfare and constitution of Indian society. The extent to which the statistics of civil condition are reliable has been very thoroughly discussed in previous Census reports. Numerous sources of inaccuracy exist but there is no reason to think that these are in the mass sufficiently numerous and powerful to vitiate the general truth of the returns. The view expressed in the Census of India, 1921, Volume I, page 151, may be taken as exactly describing the situation. "There is, therefore, in the return of civil condition little scope for ambiguity or inaccuracy. A few single women who are living in unregulated relations with men may have returned themselves as married and a few widows may have concealed their unpopular status by giving some other return ; but on the whole the statistics may be taken as an accurate and complete classification of the population in the three prescribed classes of civil condition. It must be borne in mind however that the statistics of the married in India cannot be used without close analysis. Owing to the custom of infant and child marriage among Hindus and Jains the figures contain a large number of unions that are little more than irrevocable betrothals. A Hindu girl-wife, as a rule, returns after the wedding ceremony to her parents' house and lives there till she reaches puberty, when another ceremony is performed and she goes to her husband and enters upon the real duties of wifehood. At the younger ages therefore the wives are not wives at all for practical purposes though their future lives are committed ; and from the eugenic point of view what is objectionable is not infant marriage itself but the extremely early age at which effective union takes place, girls becoming mothers before they are fit for the condition of motherhood, with serious consequences both to themselves and to the children whom they produce." These evils have received very wide publicity in the last half dozen years, more particularly as the result of the publications of Miss Katharine Mayo and the enactment of the Sarda Act. A Census Report cannot go into the merits of such a controversy, which has been waged sometimes with quite unnecessary bitterness. The Census has no means of finding out what the real facts are on the crucial point, namely the age of the woman when consummation of marriage takes place. But there can be little doubt that where the general practice is to marry girls before the age of puberty or immediately after puberty is reached, consummation of marriage takes place at an age that would be condemned by most eugenists. In the present chapter the statistics will be cited showing the number of marriages of girls before the age of puberty, the number of young widows and the number of children born and surviving at various stages of marriage. From a perusal of these, general tendencies can be studied. The enormous waste of infant and child life in India

has already been pointed out in a previous chapter. The rise in the female death rate immediately after the marriage age and the heavy mortality amongst married women just after the child-bearing ages have been passed are also subjects that should be considered along with the conclusions that may fairly be drawn from the statistics examined in the present chapter. In the chapter on Sex various influences making for the general deficiency of females in India were set forth. The present chapter will suggest one more influence, namely, the number of widows who from an early age are, by social custom mostly confined to the Hindu community, debarred from remarriage. The effect of this is of course to diminish greatly the effective strength of the population capable of producing children, and almost certainly to confirm the existing known tendency for males to predominate.

## SECTION II—CIVIL CONDITION.

4. *General Features.*—The following statement (No. 1) shows the number of persons unmarried, married and widowed respectively in Bombay Presidency in the 1931 Census and compares that Census with the 1921 Census :—

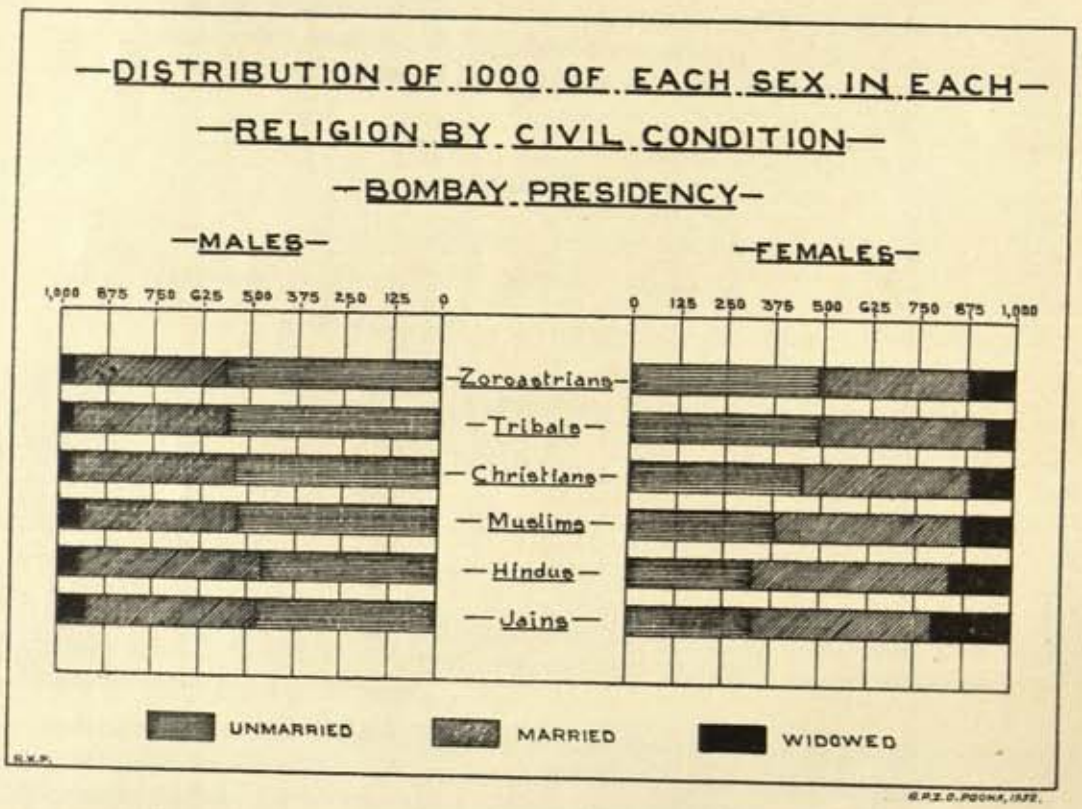
STATEMENT No. 1.

| Category | 1931 | Percentage | 1921 | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unmarried .. .. | 10,760,926 | 41 | 9,528,650 | 41 |
| Married .. .. | 12,831,539 | 49 | 10,778,864 | 47 |
| Widowed .. .. | 2,671,057 | 10 | 2,852,064 | 12 |

The chief features of marital condition in India as compared with Western Europe are (1) the universality of marriage, (2) the early age of marriage, and (3) the large proportion of widows.

The universality of marriage is shown by the fact that of the population aged 15 and over, 14,090,709 or 89 per cent. are returned as either married or widowed, 82 per cent. of the male population of these ages and 96 per cent. of the female population of these ages. Of the population aged up to 15 years, 13 per cent. is married, 6·8 per cent. of the males, and 20·1 per cent. of the females. It has been previously pointed out in former Census reports that the universality of marriage in India is the normal thing and that it is Western Europe which is exceptional. As regards the early age of marriage the figures show that 150,225 males and 421,985 females were returned as married up to the age of 10, equal to 3·9 per cent. and 11·6 per cent. of the male and female population of these ages respectively. The percentage which those married up the age of 20, namely 9,945,945, bore to the total number of persons married or returned as widowed after the age of 20, is as high as 89. Early marriage is examined in greater detail in paragraph 9 below. As regards the high proportion of widows, the figures show that the total number of widows is 1,943,203 of the female population for all ages, and this is equivalent to 15·5 per cent. of the total female population and to 26 per cent. of the female population aged 15 and over. The corresponding figures for widowers are 727,951, being 5·3 per cent. of the total male population and 8·7 per cent. of the male population aged 15 and over.

In considering the question as a whole as regards marriage, the chief matters of importance are the proportions of the married and unmarried (*a*) in the 0 to 5 years age-group, (*b*) in the 5 to 15 years age-group, more especially in respect of females, (*c*) in the age-groups from 15 to 40 years. The statement (No. 2)


—DISTRIBUTION OF 1000 OF EACH SEX IN EACH—
—RELIGION BY CIVIL CONDITION—
—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
—MALES—
—FEMALES—
1,000 875 750 625 500 375 250 125 0
0 125 250 375 500 625 750 875 1,000
—Zoroastrians—
—Tribals—
—Christians—
—Muslims—
—Hindus—
—Jains—
UNMARRIED
MARRIED
WIDOWED

below gives this information succinctly for the main religions in the Bombay Presidency :—

STATEMENT No. 2.

*Married population (in thousands).*

| Age-group. | Total. | Per cent. | Hindu. | | Muslim. | | Jain. | | Zoroastrian. | | Christian. | | Tribal. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 0—5 .. | 95 | 2·4 | 83 | 2·7 | 10 | 1·4 | 1 | 2·6 | .. | .. | 1 | 2·3 | .. | .. |
| 5—15 .. | 1,282 | 19·8 | 1,135 | 22·2 | 126 | 10·9 | 11 | 16·6 | .. | .. | 8 | 10·8 | 3 | 4·8 |
| 15—40 .. | 8,539 | 77·8 | 6,773 | 79·9 | 1,505 | 71·7 | 89 | 72·1 | 17 | 45·0 | 98 | 62·8 | 43 | 80·8 |

*Females married (in thousands).*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5—15 .. | 947 | 31·3 | 844 | 34·8 | 88 | 17·2 | 9 | 29·1 | .. | .. | 5 | 14 | 1 | 5 |

Marriage and literacy are compared below (Statement No. 3) for the chief religions. As explained in the chapter on literacy, there are many influences other than early marriage affecting the standard of literacy :—

STATEMENT No. 3.

| Age-group. | Hindu. | | Muslim. | | Jain. | | Zoroastrian. | | Christian. | | Tribal. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Married per mille. | Literate per mille. | Married per mille. | Literate per mille. | Married per mille. | Literate per mille. | Married per mille. | Literate per mille. | Married per mille. | Literate per mille. | Married per mille. | Literate per mille. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 5—15 .. | 222 | 59 | 109 | 42 | 165 | 202 | 13 | 530 | 110 | 236 | 54 | 4 |
| 15—40 .. | 799 | 114 | 717 | 88 | 729 | 357 | 443 | 852 | 626 | 417 | 787 | 6 |
| 40 and over .. | 593 | | 618 | | 523 | | 671 | | 669 | | 723 | |

The most homogeneous groups in respect of both marriage and literacy are the Jain and the Zoroastrian. We should therefore find in them, more clearly than elsewhere, any correlation that may exist between marriage and literacy. The Hindu group is a very mixed one, and the Muslim and the Christian groups virtually consist of two categories, in the case of the former the illiterate cultivating class mostly found in Sind and the better educated trading class mostly found in the Presidency. The Christian group consists of the educated Christian class with late marriage and high literacy and the Indian Christian class mostly recruited from backward and depressed races with Hindu traditions and with corresponding marriage customs, and a standard of literacy that is low. The Tribals are hardly touched yet by literacy in any form, so that comparison between the standard of literacy among them and the number of married persons is almost impossible to invest with any sense of reality.

As regards the age of marriage the following statement (No. 4) compares the condition of things in 1931 with that in 1921 :—

STATEMENT No. 4.

*Statement showing the number and proportion of persons married at different ages.*

| Age-group. | Number married. | | | | Males per mille married. | | Females per mille married. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | | 1921 | | | | | |
| | (000's omitted) | Per mille. | (000's omitted) | Per mille. | 1931 | 1921 | 1931 | 1921 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 0—5 .. | 95 | 24 | 49 | 17 | 16 | 9 | 32 | 25 |
| 5—15 .. | 1,282 | 198 | 1,044 | 170 | 97 | 73 | 313 | 282 |
| 15—20 .. | 1,508 | 644 | 938 | 562 | 439 | 331 | 880 | 855 |
| 20—40 .. | 7,051 | 815 | 5,951 | 783 | 789 | 751 | 497 | 819 |
| Over 40 .. | 2,915 | 509 | 2,797 | 575 | 778 | 751 | 397 | 386 |

The following statement (No. 5) will be interesting as depicting the distribution of the population of Zoroastrians, Jains and Tribals by civil condition at particular ages for six Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 5.

| Year. | Zoroastrian (15–45) per mille. | | | Jain (10–40) per mille. | | | Tribal (10–40) per mille. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1931 .. .. | 559 | 414 | 27 | 305 | 623 | 72 | 384 | 590 | 26 |
| 1921 .. .. | 472 | 488 | 40 | 318 | 589 | 93 | 363 | 591 | 46 |
| 1911 .. .. | 480 | 474 | 46 | 289 | 613 | 98 | 239 | 735 | 26 |
| 1901 .. .. | 444 | 501 | 55 | 268 | 647 | 85 | Not available. | | |
| 1891 .. .. | 322 | 628 | 50 | 261 | 674 | 65 | 328 | 640 | 32 |
| 1881 .. .. | 161 | 759 | 80 | 254 | 671 | 75 | 328 | 639 | 33 |

The above statement suggests :—

(*i*) That the variation in the ratio of unmarried Tribals has not been great for the last two Censuses.

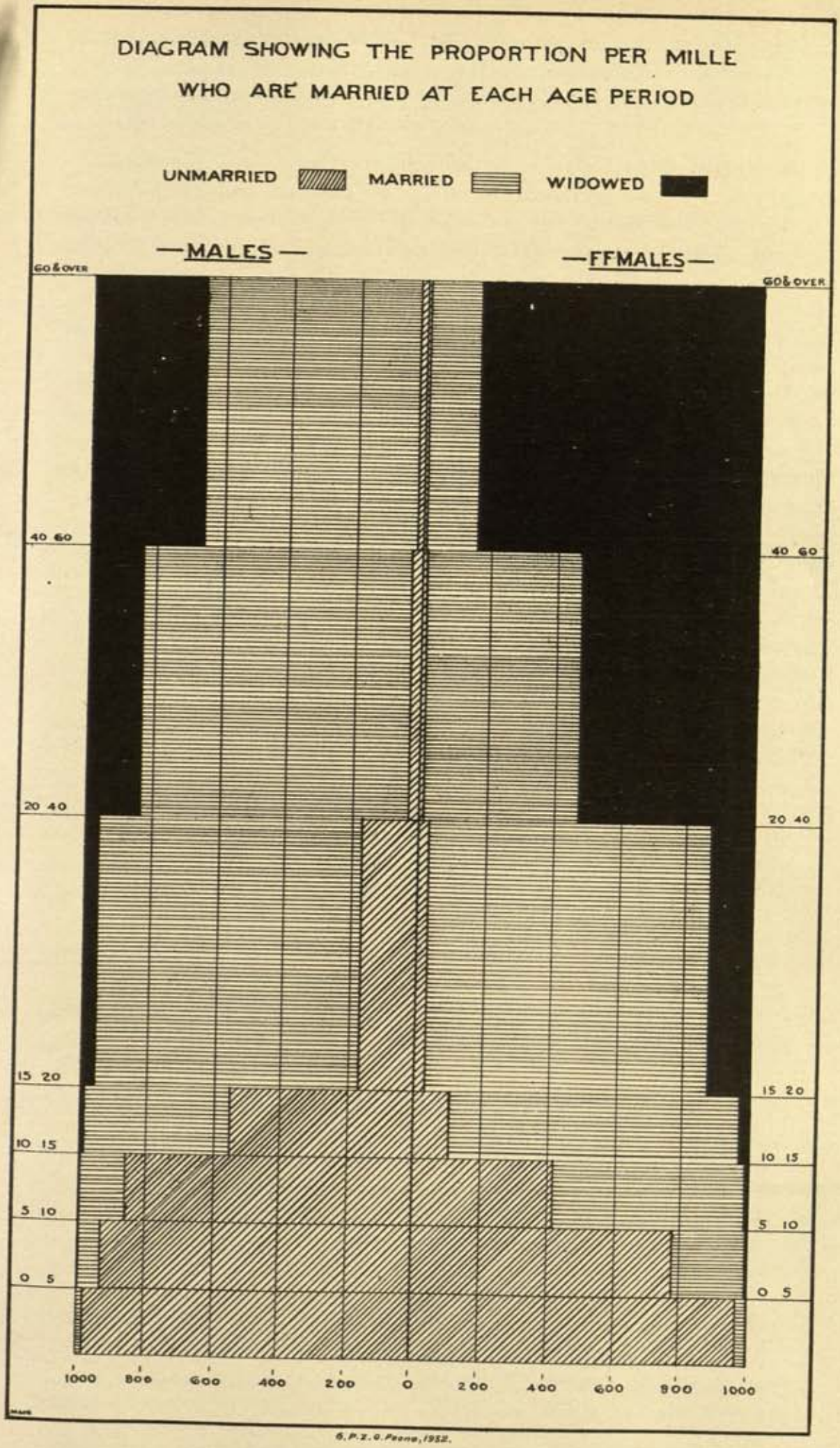
(*ii*) That the ratio of unmarried Jains has risen generally since 1881 till 1921 and then fallen a little.

(*iii*) That the Zoroastrians' ratio of unmarried persons continues to rise at every Census till 1931.

(*iv*) That the proportion of married Jains and Tribals exceeds the figure of unmarried and widowed together. But the Zoroastrians show fewer married persons than unmarried and widowed together.

5. *Civil Condition by Religion.*—The statistics are set out most directly in Imperial Table VII and in Subsidiary Table III. These tables give the figures for

# DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PROPORTION PER MILLE WHO ARE MARRIED AT EACH AGE PERIOD




G.P.I.C. Poona, 1932.

all the age-groups. It is advisable in the present discussion to confine remarks to a few of the age periods only, and to take the unmarried, the married and the widowed category separately for each main religion. Thus the facts may be presented briefly in the manner shown below.

Subsidiary Table III gives the distribution by main age periods of the 10,000 unmarried, married and widowed in the five main religions and all religions together. This statement shows that Jains have 497 females per 10,000 married under 5 years of age, Hindus have 360, Christians 294, Muslims 166 and Zoroastrians 36. In the 5 to 10 years age-group Hindus have 2,498 females married, Jains 1,925, Christians 1,085, Muslims 985, and Zoroastrians 67. Between the ages of 10 and 15 Hindus have 4,613 females married, Jains 3,998, Muslims 2,637, Christians 1,756 and Zoroastrians 185. Thus it will appear that Jains have the highest number of infant girls married and that both Hindus and Jains have very high figures for marriages of girls under the age of 15. There is no very great number of marriages of Muslim girls till the 10 to 15 years age-group is reached. It is not till the 15 to 20 years age-group is reached that Zoroastrians show more than one girl in ten married. In that age-group the figure for married Zoroastrian females is 1,726 per 10,000 females. From the age of 15 onwards more than half the population of the Presidency is married and widowed. The highest proportion of married persons is found for the Presidency as a whole and for all religions in the 40 to 60 age-group for males (8,094 per 10,000) and in the 15 to 20 age-group for females (8,604 per 10,000). In the case of the Zoroastrians it is noticeable that the proportions of married, both males and females, are highest in the 40 to 60 years age-group, the figures being 8,050 married males per 10,000 and 6,142 married females per 10,000. The statement shows clearly that the Zoroastrians not only marry much later than any of the others but that longevity in marriage is more pronounced for both males and females. The differences in the proportions of males and females in the last age-group in respect of civil condition are considerable in the various religions. Of 10,000 males aged 60 and over, 866 Zoroastrians are unmarried, 496 Christians, 331 Jains and 297 Muslims as against only 186 Hindus. Of widows aged 60 years and over there are 8,954 per 10,000 amongst Jains, 8,434 amongst Hindus, 8,037 amongst Muslims, 7,605 amongst Christians and 6,368 amongst Zoroastrians. In every religion the majority of males in the 60 and over age-group are married, and the majority of females are widows. The disproportion between the number of married men and widowers in the last age-group is least in the case of the Jains, who have 5,487 married males as against 4,172 widowers.

STATEMENT No. 6.

| Age-group. | Unmarried per mille. | | | | | Married per mille. | | | | | Widowed per mille. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 0—5 .. .. | 972 | 975 | 968 | 983 | 968 | 27 | 24 | 31 | 16 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 5—15 .. .. | 773 | 797 | 764 | 788 | 796 | 222 | 193 | 228 | 199 | 199 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 13 | 5 |
| 15—40 .. .. | 128 | 139 | 137 | 133 | 142 | 798 | 765 | 786 | 766 | 795 | 74 | 96 | 77 | 101 | 63 |
| Over 40 .. .. | 18 | 23 | 22 | 24 | 23 | 593 | 569 | 582 | 575 | 617 | 389 | 408 | 396 | 401 | 360 |

The distribution of every 1,000 females according to civil condition by religion for the whole Presidency is as follows :—

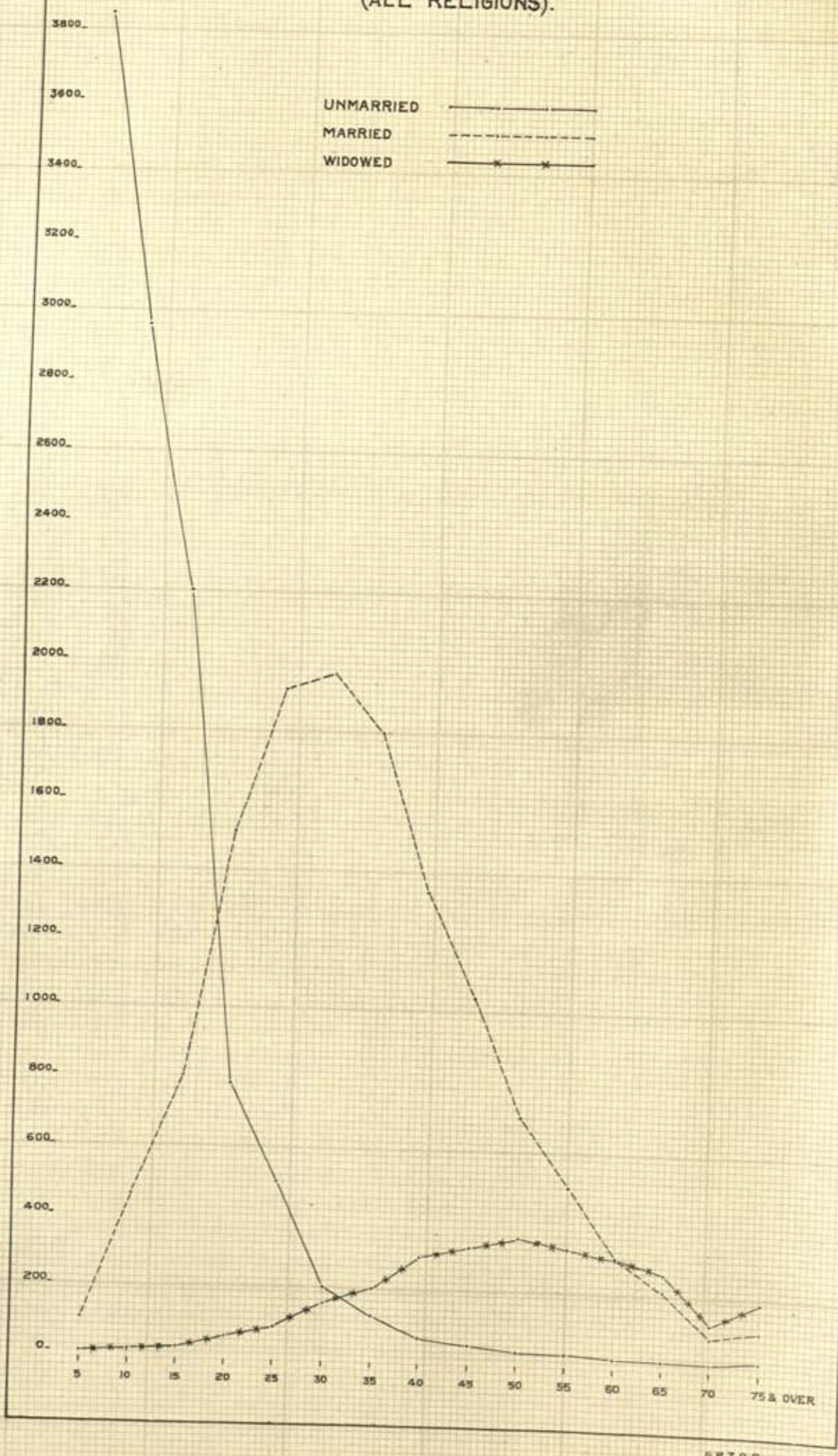
STATEMENT No. 7.

| Religion. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| All religions .. .. .. .. .. | 339 | 506 | 155 |
| Hindu .. .. .. .. .. .. | 326 | 513 | 161 |
| Muslim .. .. .. .. .. .. | 384 | 483 | 133 |
| Jain .. .. .. .. .. .. | 323 | 473 | 204 |
| Christian .. .. .. .. .. .. | 406 | 440 | 114 |
| Tribal .. .. .. .. .. .. | 487 | 433 | 80 |

This shows that Hindus have the highest number of females married and, except Jains, the lowest number of females unmarried. The Jains have fewer unmarried, fewer married females and more widows than the general figures. The longevity of Jain widows has been commented upon in former Censuses. The proportion of unmarried females is almost the same in the Hindu and Jain religions but the difference arises in the disparate proportions of married females and widows, on account of the high proportion of widows amongst Jains. The tribal races show a very high proportion of unmarried females and a very small proportion of widows.

6. *Civil Condition by Locality.*—The distribution of civil condition by locality is of small intrinsic importance, although in view of recent legislation designed to check the evil of excessively early marriages it may have some administrative value. In actual fact what determines civil condition in a locality is the extent to which peoples and races with different social and marriage customs reside in it. In an area like the Bombay Presidency where homogeneous localities of this kind are rarely found figures for civil condition by natural divisions and even for districts are likely to approach arithmetical averages obtained from the combined returns of different kinds of figures. Thus the Parsis and the Tribals have very individual characteristics in respect of civil condition and where these are found in compact bodies we may expect to see the figures for the local area being considerably influenced. This might be expected in areas like Bombay City and Bombay Suburban district in respect of Parsis, and for parts of the Khandesh, Thana, and Surat districts in respect of forest and hill tribes. In Sind the civil condition figures of the Hindu population approximate more to the Muslim figures than do Hindu figures elsewhere. Whether this is due to the Hindu social organisation following in Sind, perhaps partly unconsciously, the practice of the Muslim social organisation cannot be said with any certainty. It is just as likely to be the result of intrinsic differences in this respect between the Sind Hindus and the Hindus of the rest of the Presidency. For a full explanation of the phenomenon it would be necessary to know to what extent the practices of the Hindus in Sind agree with the practices of the races

# THE NUMBER (000' OMITTED) OF UNMARRIED, MARRIED AND WIDOWED BY QUINQUENIAL AGE. PERIODS FOR THE WHOLE PRESIDENCY. (ALL RELIGIONS).




S.P.Z.O. Poznań, 1932.

in the neighbourhood of Sind with which they are known to be connected. The question must therefore in the present state of our knowledge remain an open one. But the publication of the Punjab report will enable those interested in the subject to compare the Hindus figures of civil condition in Sind with the figures prevailing in parts of the lower Punjab which are closely allied with Hindu Sind culturally and socially. In Subsidiary Table II the number of the unmarried, the married and the widowed are given by four main religions for various age-groups for natural divisions. Imperial Table VII, Part II, gives the figures of civil condition by districts and states separately. For a full understanding of the figures thus arranged it is necessary to study the racial and religious character of the various local areas.

In the following résumé of part of Subsidiary Table II the chief points of importance are brought out :—

STATEMENT No. 8.

| Age-group. | Males per mille. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British Districts. | | | Gujarat. | | | Deccan. | | | Konkan. | | | Sind. | | |
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 0—5 .. .. | 984 | 15 | 1 | 962 | 31 | 2 | 983 | 15 | 2 | 993 | 7 | .. | 995 | 5 | .. |
| 5—10 .. .. | 933 | 65 | 2 | 845 | 151 | 4 | 977 | 71 | 2 | 978 | 22 | .. | 968 | 31 | 1 |
| 10—15 .. .. | 866 | 131 | 3 | 741 | 252 | 7 | 849 | 147 | 4 | 945 | 54 | 1 | 924 | 74 | 2 |
| 20—40 .. .. | 170 | 786 | 44 | 137 | 808 | 55 | 120 | 837 | 43 | 186 | 790 | 24 | 280 | 656 | 64 |
| 60 and over .. .. | 22 | 642 | 336 | 31 | 592 | 377 | 14 | 652 | 334 | 17 | 706 | 277 | 42 | 584 | 374 |

| Age-group. | Females per mille. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British Districts. | | | Gujarat. | | | Deccan. | | | Konkan. | | | Sind. | | |
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| 0—5 .. .. | 968 | 29 | 3 | 936 | 62 | 2 | 961 | 38 | 1 | 990 | 10 | .. | 992 | 8 | .. |
| 5—10 .. .. | 774 | 227 | 5 | 718 | 279 | 3 | 704 | 289 | 7 | 880 | 117 | 3 | 915 | 83 | 2 |
| 10—15 .. .. | 567 | 423 | 10 | 535 | 457 | 8 | 477 | 510 | 13 | 693 | 300 | 7 | 744 | 252 | 4 |
| 20—40 .. .. | 27 | 843 | 130 | 17 | 885 | 98 | 22 | 830 | 148 | 37 | 833 | 130 | 34 | 861 | 105 |
| 60 and over .. .. | 8 | 155 | 837 | 4 | 195 | 801 | 10 | 141 | 849 | 8 | 133 | 859 | 11 | 197 | 792 |

It will be seen from the above that amongst males the proportion married under the age of 5 is highest (31 per mille) in Gujarat and lowest (5 per mille) in Sind. The same is true of females married under 5 : Gujarat shows 62 per mille and Sind 8 per mille. In the 5 to 10 years age-group for males Gujarat shows the

highest figure 151 and Sind the lowest 31 : for females the Deccan shows the highest figure 289, Gujarat being 279, and Sind again returns the lowest 83. In the 10 to 15 years age-group the figures are as follows : for males, Gujarat 252, Deccan 147, Sind 74 and Konkan 54 : for females, Deccan 510, Gujarat 457, Konkan 300 and Sind 252. It will thus be apparent that the areas where early marriage is most prevalent are the Deccan and Gujarat ; Sind is where early marriage is least prevalent. It will be noted that Gujarat after showing the highest figures of marriages in the earliest age-group drops second to the Deccan. Possibly the influence of early and infant marriage amongst Jains puts the Gujarat figures at the top for the ages under 5. As regards the ratios of the unmarried aged 60 and over it will be noted that in Sind 42 per mille of the male population of these ages is unmarried as against only 11 per mille of the female population. The number of widows aged from 20 to 40 is highest in the Deccan, 148 per mille, and lowest in Gujarat, 98 per mille. In the last age-group, 60 years and over, the lowest number of widowers is found in the Konkan, 277 per mille, and the highest number of widows is found there, 859 per mille. These figures should be compared with the figures for sex discussed in the chapter on Sex in this report. Statistics showing local distribution of civil condition in some of the districts will be found below in a later part of the present chapter.

7. *Civil Condition by Main Age Periods.*—The following statement (No. 9) shows the number of unmarried, married and widowed for the main age-groups for the whole Presidency all religions :—

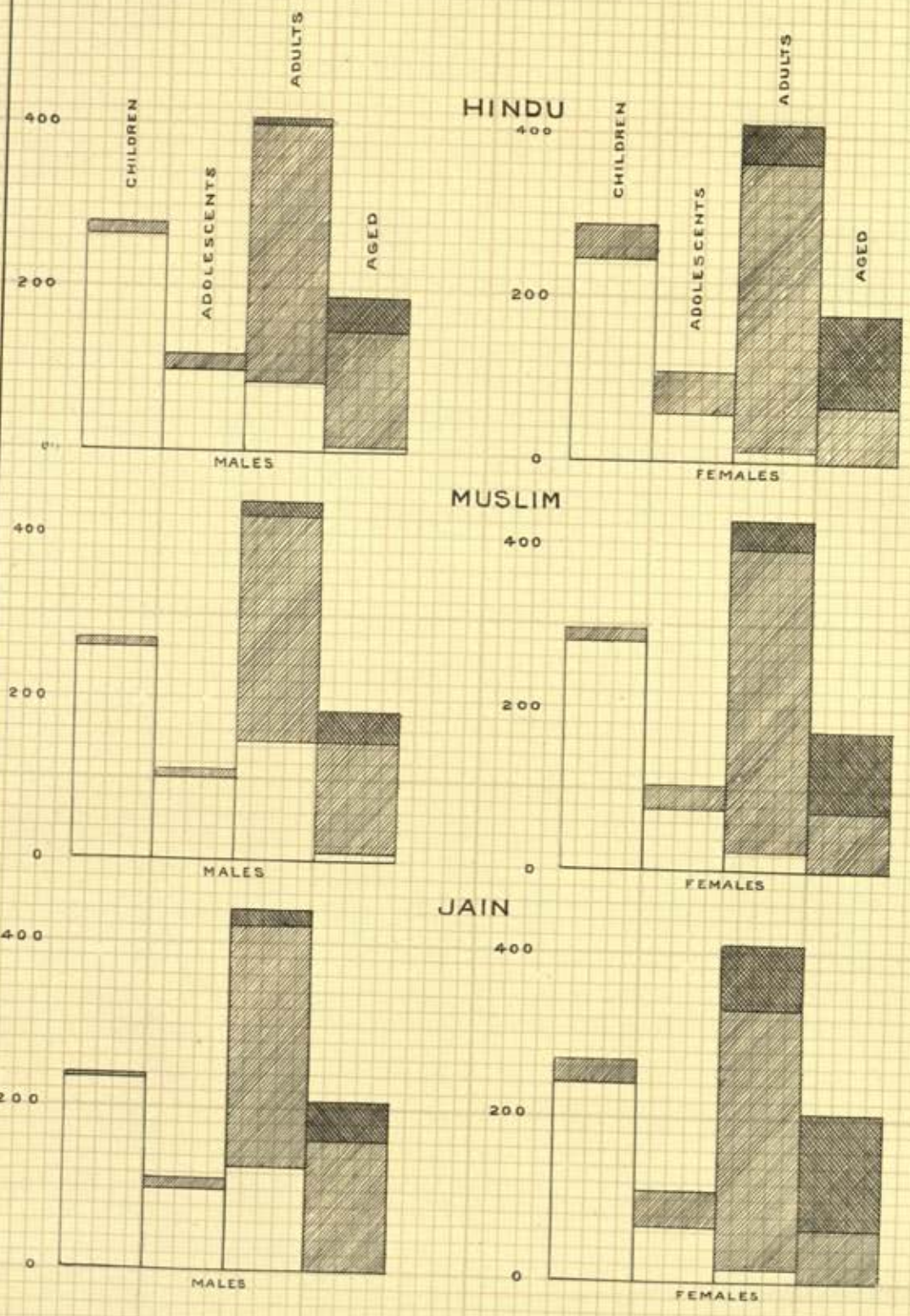
STATEMENT No. 9.

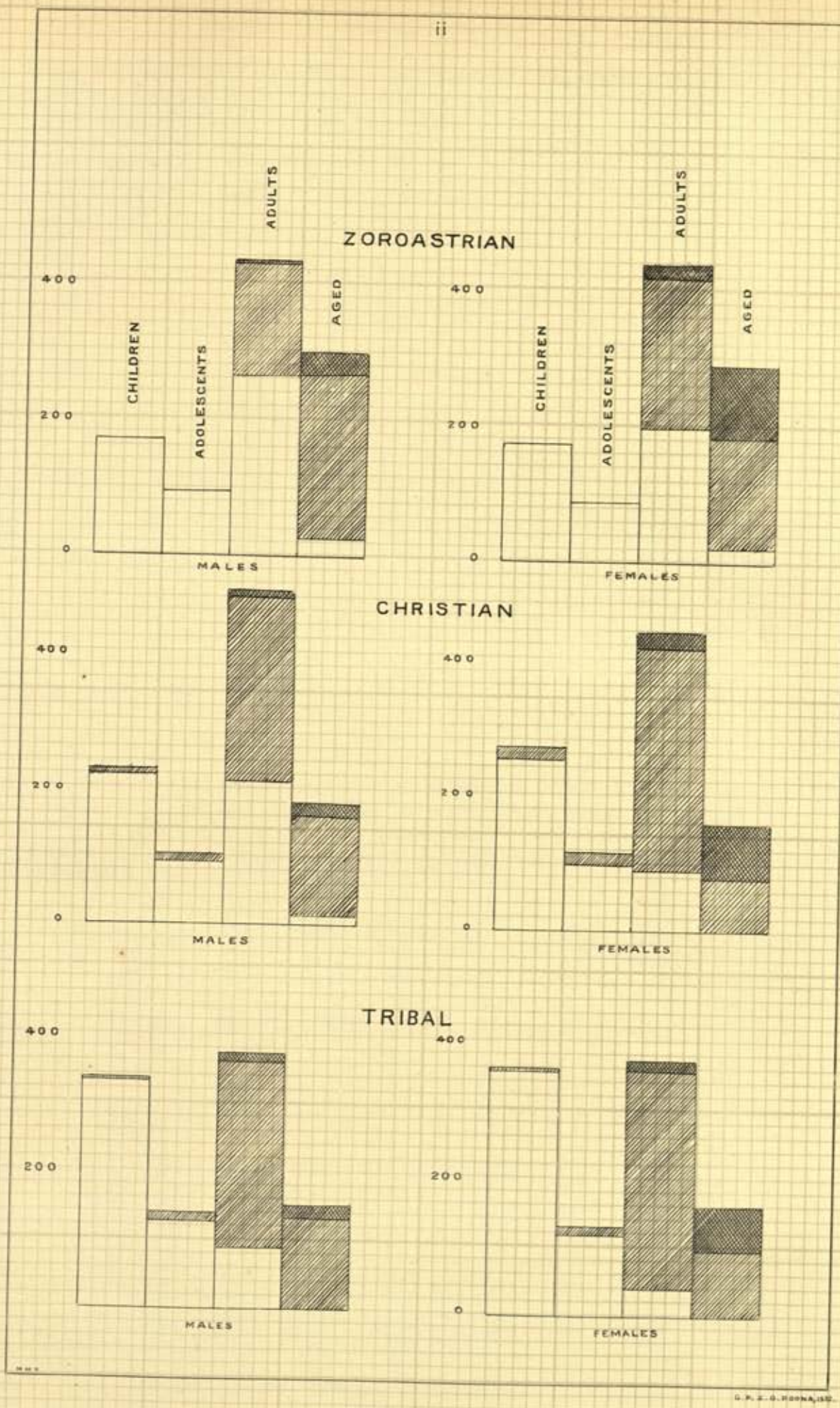
(000's)

| Age-group. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0–5 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3,852 | 95 | 3 |
| 5–10 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,956 | 477 | 11 |
| 10–15 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2,201 | 805 | 20 |
| 15–20 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 783 | 1,508 | 50 |
| 20–25 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 496 | 1,915 | 85 |
| 25–30 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 198 | 1,971 | 153 |
| 30–35 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 117 | 1,802 | 205 |
| 35–40 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 58 | 1,343 | 290 |
| 40–45 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 39 | 1,045 | 317 |
| 45–50 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 22 | 696 | 353 |
| 50–55 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 16 | 497 | 323 |
| 55–60 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9 | 290 | 293 |
| 60–65 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7 | 209 | 260 |
| 65–70 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 83 | 125 |
| 70 and over .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | 95 | 182 |

The figures above are self-explanatory and the smoothness of the curves is shown by the graph on the opposite page.

# DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN EACH MAIN RELIGION BY (1) FOUR AGE PERIODS AND (a) CIVIL CONDITION. BOMBAY PRESIDENCY






G. P. S. O. POONA, 150.

In the statement below (No. 10) the distribution of 100 persons in each age-group will be seen according as they are unmarried, married or widowed, for the whole Presidency, British Districts and Bombay States :—

STATEMENT No. 10.

| Age-group. | Presidency. | | | British Districts. | | | States. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0—1 .. .. | 99·1 | 0·8 | 0·1 | 99·1 | 0·8 | 0·1 | 99·0 | 0·9 | 0·1 |
| 1—2 .. .. | 98·6 | 1·2 | 0·2 | 98·6 | 1·3 | 0·1 | 98·3 | 1·6 | 0·1 |
| 2—3 .. .. | 98·1 | 1·8 | 0·1 | 98·1 | 1·8 | 0·1 | 97·7 | 2·2 | 0·1 |
| 3—4 .. .. | 96·7 | 3·2 | 0·1 | 96·8 | 3·1 | 0·1 | 96·2 | 3·7 | 0·1 |
| 4—5 .. .. | 95·1 | 4·7 | 0·2 | 95·3 | 4·5 | 0·2 | 93·9 | 5·8 | 0·3 |
| 0—5 Total .. | 97·5 | 2·4 | 0·1 | 97·6 | 2·3 | 0·1 | 97·0 | 2·9 | 0·1 |
| 5—10 .. .. | 85·8 | 13·9 | 0·3 | 85·8 | 13·8 | 0·4 | 85·9 | 13·7 | 0·4 |
| 10—15 .. .. | 72·8 | 26·6 | 0·6 | 72·8 | 26·6 | 0·6 | 72·9 | 26·4 | 0·7 |
| 15—20 .. .. | 33·5 | 64·4 | 2·1 | 33·7 | 64·2 | 2·1 | 32·3 | 65·3 | 2·4 |
| 20—25 .. .. | 19·9 | 76·7 | 3·4 | 20·3 | 76·4 | 3·3 | 17·6 | 78·7 | 3·7 |
| 25—30 .. .. | 8·4 | 84·9 | 6·7 | 8·8 | 84·7 | 6·5 | 6·5 | 86·4 | 7·1 |
| 30—35 .. .. | 5·5 | 84·8 | 9·7 | 5·8 | 84·7 | 9·5 | 4·2 | 85·5 | 10·3 |
| 35—40 .. .. | 3·4 | 79·4 | 17·2 | 3·5 | 79·4 | 17·1 | 2·8 | 79·6 | 17·6 |
| 40—45 .. .. | 2·8 | 74·6 | 22·6 | 2·9 | 74·5 | 22·6 | 2·3 | 75·1 | 22·6 |
| 45—50 .. .. | 2·1 | 65·0 | 32·9 | 2·1 | 64·8 | 33·1 | 1·9 | 66·0 | 32·1 |
| 50—55 .. .. | 1·9 | 59·5 | 38·6 | 1·8 | 59·4 | 38·8 | 1·8 | 60·6 | 37·6 |
| 55—60 .. .. | 1·5 | 48·9 | 49·6 | 1·5 | 48·9 | 49·6 | 1·5 | 49·1 | 49·4 |
| 60—65 .. .. | 1·6 | 43·9 | 54·5 | 1·5 | 43·9 | 54·6 | 1·5 | 44·1 | 54·4 |
| 65—70 .. .. | 1·4 | 39·2 | 59·4 | 1·4 | 39·3 | 59·3 | 1·5 | 38·2 | 60·3 |
| 70 and over .. .. | 1·7 | 33·7 | 64·6 | 1·7 | 33·8 | 64·5 | 1·7 | 33·2 | 65·1 |
| Age not returned but civil condition is known. | 68·5 | 17·6 | 13·9 | 70·7 | 13·9 | 15·4 | 56·1 | 38·3 | 5·6 |
| Total .. | 40·9 | 48·9 | 10·2 | 40·8 | 49·1 | 10·1 | 42·0 | 47·7 | 10·3 |

It will be noted that the percentage of those married under the age of 5 is slightly higher in the Bombay States than it is in British districts. In the statement given below (No. 11) the percentage distribution by age of every 100 married males and married females is shown by each main religion for the Bombay Presidency :—

STATEMENT No. 11.

| Age-group. | Males. | | | | | Females. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hindu. | Muslim. | Jain. | Zoro-astrian. | Christian. | Hindu. | Muslim. | Jain. | Zoro-astrian. | Christian. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 0—5 .. | 0·5 | 0·4 | 0·3 | 0·1 | 0·5 | 1·1 | 0·6 | 1·6 | 0·1 | 0·9 |
| 5—10 .. | 0·2 | 1·2 | 0·9 | 0·2 | 1·6 | 6·4 | 2·7 | 5·0 | 0·2 | 3·1 |
| 10—15 .. | 3·6 | 2·2 | 1·9 | 0·4 | 2·4 | 10·1 | 5·7 | 9·4 | 0·5 | 4·7 |
| 15—20 .. | 8·6 | 6·4 | 7·6 | 1·4 | 5·5 | 15·8 | 14·6 | 17·1 | 4·1 | 13·0 |
| 20—25 .. | 12·5 | 11·2 | 12·0 | 2·9 | 9·2 | 17·5 | 18·9 | 18·6 | 8·0 | 17·8 |
| 25—30 .. | 16·3 | 16·3 | 15·4 | 9·0 | 15·5 | 14·1 | 17·8 | 14·8 | 15·4 | 17·6 |
| 30—35 .. | 15·8 | 16·5 | 15·8 | 12·3 | 17·0 | 12·3 | 14·5 | 12·1 | 16·5 | 15·4 |
| 35—40 .. | 12·1 | 13·6 | 13·0 | 15·2 | 14·7 | 8·2 | 9·5 | 8·1 | 14·6 | 10·4 |
| 40—45 .. | 9·8 | 10·8 | 10·6 | 14·8 | 12·1 | 6·1 | 6·8 | 6·0 | 13·0 | 7·7 |
| 45—50 .. | 7·1 | 7·6 | 7·8 | 12·8 | 8·0 | 3·5 | 3·8 | 3·3 | 9·5 | 4·1 |
| 50—55 .. | 5·3 | 5·4 | 5·8 | 11·2 | 5·9 | 2·3 | 2·5 | 2·1 | 7·6 | 2·8 |
| 55—60 .. | 3·4 | 3·4 | 3·8 | 7·4 | 3·4 | 1·5 | 1·2 | 0·9 | 4·6 | 1·3 |
| 60—65 .. | 2·5 | 2·6 | 2·7 | 6·0 | 2·3 | 0·7 | 0·8 | 0·6 | 3·3 | 0·8 |
| 65—70 .. | 1·1 | 1·0 | 1·2 | 3·1 | 0·9 | 0·2 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 1·4 | 0·2 |
| 70 and over .. | 1·2 | 1·4 | 1·2 | 3·2 | 1·0 | 0·2 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 1·2 | 0·2 |

## SECTION III—SPECIAL QUESTIONS.

8. *Early Marriage.*—This important subject falls into three main sections : (*a*) child marriage, (*b*) early marriage, (*c*) proportion of married persons in the early age-groups. Child marriage may be taken as marriage under the age of 10 years, and early marriage as marriage between the ages of 10 and 15. Although marriage

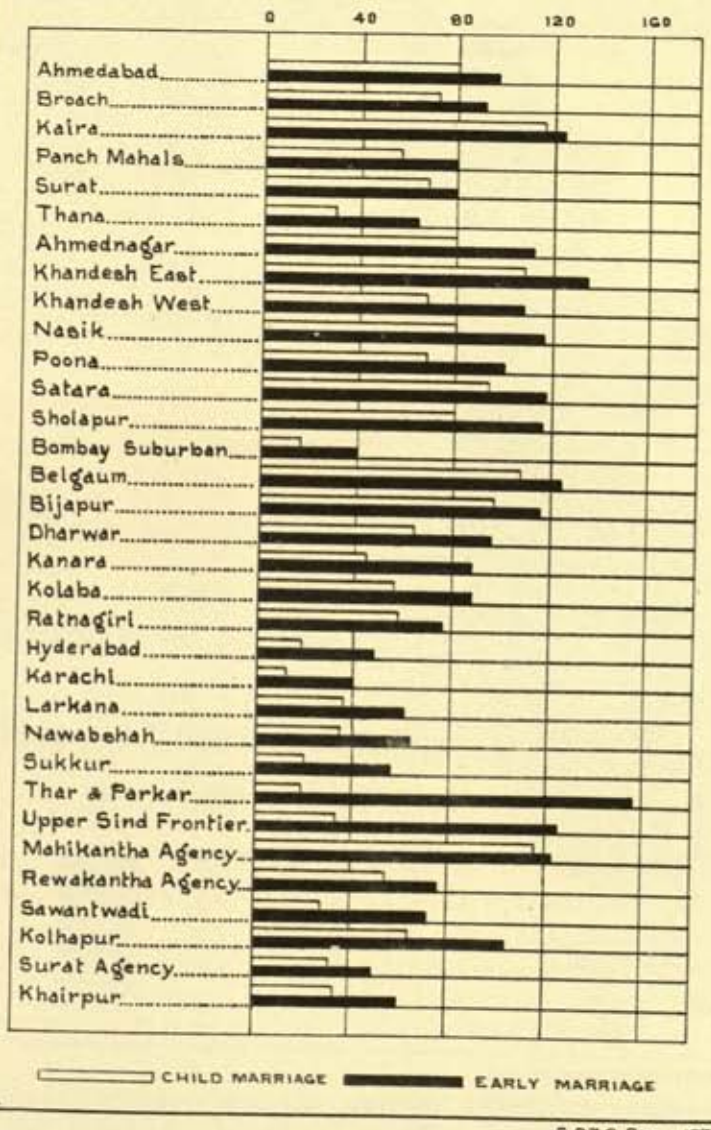
under 20 would be regarded as early marriage in Western European countries the earlier age at which females reach puberty in India must be allowed for in considering early marriage in India. The evil effects on Indian girls of premature child-bearing, that is child-bearing just after the age of puberty is reached, have been mentioned already and the subject has been discussed so much in current literature that it is unnecessary to make further reference to it here. The statistics of the 1931 Census may be left to tell their own tale of the extent to which child marriage and early marriage are prevalent in Bombay Presidency to-day. It is for eugenists to consider the physical and physiological effects of the practice. The figures show clearly the incidence of child marriage and early marriage on Hindus and Muslims. The incidence varies from district to district. Various influences which might be studied in relation to early marriage are (1) the effect of education on child marriage, (2) the effect of the paucity of girls upon the marriage of adult males, (3) the effect of English education on the marriage of adult males, (4) the effect of social legislation on the age of marriage, (5) the correlation between enforced widowhood (which operates over a large part of the Hindu community by virtue of the ban on the remarriage of widows) and early marriage. It is impossible within the scope of a Census report to discuss these different influences and estimate their importance. But in paragraph 14 of the present chapter some examination has been made of the effect of the Sarda Act, a piece of social legislation of the kind mentioned in (4) above. Amongst Zoroastrians child marriage is non-existent. But the Zoroastrians form so small a proportion of the total population that the absence of child marriage amongst them has little effect on the total figures of the Presidency. The proportions of child marriage in the Presidency are not very different from the proportions of child and early marriage found in the Hindu and Muslim communities. The areas in which the incidence of this kind of marriage is more than 100 per mille of the populations are :—

STATEMENT No. 12.

| Unit. | All religions. | Hindu. | Muslim. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kaira .. .. .. .. .. | 117 | 119 | 68 |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. .. .. | 109 | 116 | 110 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. .. .. | 108 | 113 | 49 |
| Cambay .. .. .. .. .. | 114 | 125 | 45 |
| Mahikantha .. .. .. .. .. | 115 | 117 | 110 |
| Akalkot .. .. .. .. .. | 105 | 110 | 59 |
| Jath .. .. .. .. .. | 111 | 114 | 73 |

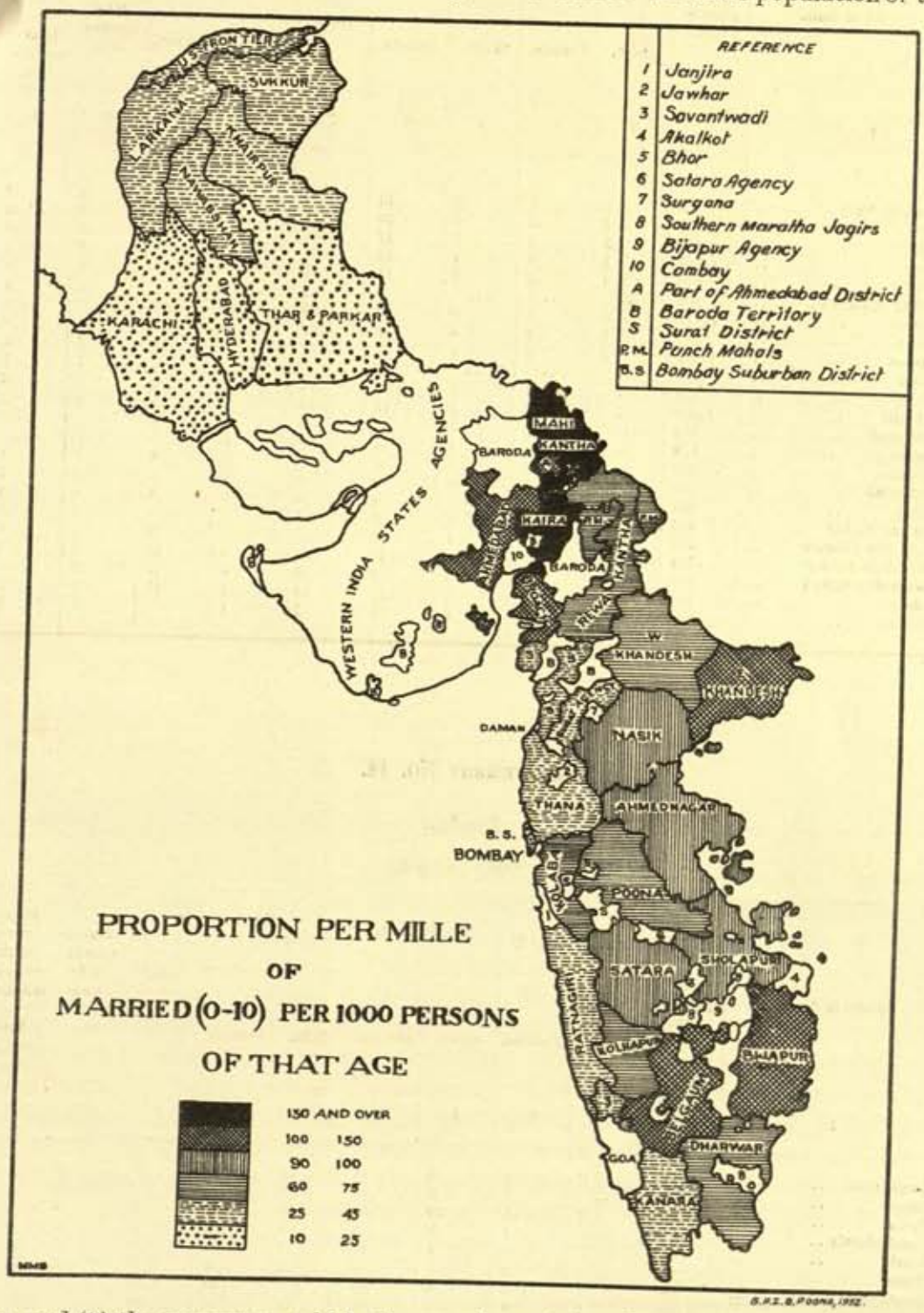
This statement demonstrates that the proportion of child and early marriage tends to follow the Hindu figures and not the Muslim figures. The extent of early marriage amongst Hindus depends largely upon the particular constitution of the Hindu society of different localities. Thus in Sind early marriages amongst Hindus are comparatively few and in consonance with the condition prevailing in the Muslim community of Sind where child marriage is very rare and early marriage not very common. Amongst the Hindu population the advanced classes tend to have lower figures for early marriage than the rest. In Kaira where the population is 90 per cent. Hindu, the advanced classes form only 8·5 per cent. of the population whereas the Kunbis, amongst whom early marriage is very prevalent, are a very important portion of the population. In East Khandesh only 8 per cent. of the Hindu population is advanced. In Belgaum, where the Hindu population is 86 per cent. of the whole, the advanced classes account for only 5·8 per cent. of it. The Marathas, Kunbis and Kolis of Khandesh, the Bedars, Mangs and the Digambar Jains of the Karnatak and especially of Belgaum are important elements in the population and their practice of child and early marriage greatly affects the incidence of child and early marriage in these areas. The constitution of the population between urban and rural elements affects also the amount of child and early marriage, which is known to be less prevalent in urban than in rural areas. Census figures cannot, however, be taken out to prove this precisely.

# PROPORTION OF MARRIED FEMALES UNDER 0-10 (CHILD MARRIAGE) AND 10-15 (EARLY MARRIAGE) TO 1000 TOTAL MARRIED FEMALES




B.P.Z.O. Poona, 1932.

The three statements (Nos. 13, 14 and 15) which follow show for local areas of the Presidency the absolute figures in thousands of (1) infant marriage for males and females, (2) child marriage for males and females, (3) the total number of males and females married under the age of 10, (4) the percentage which these married males and females under the age of 10 bear to the total population of the




area, and (5) the percentage which the number of females married under the age of 10 bears to the total population. The three statements are for all religions. Hindus only, and Muslims only.

STATEMENT No. 13.

*All Religions.*

(000's omitted.)

| District or State. | Total population. | A Married under 5. | | B Married 5—10. | | C Total. | A+B | | Percentage of C to total population. | Percentage of married females in A+B to total population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Ahmedabad .. | 924 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 31 | 12 | 19 | 3 | 2 |
| Broach .. | 334 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| Kaira .. | 742 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 19 | 38 | 14 | 24 | 5 | 3 |
| Panch Mahals .. | 455 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Surat .. | 694 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 21 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 2 |
| Thana .. | 837 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Ahmednagar .. | 988 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 19 | 26 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 2 |
| Khandesh East .. | 1,296 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 33 | 51 | 13 | 38 | 4 | 3 |

STATEMENT No. 13—*contd.*

| District or State. | Total population. | A Married under 5. | | B Married 5—10. | | C Total. | A+B | | Percentage of C to total population. | Percentage of married females in A+B to total population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | Males. | Females. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Khandesh West .. | 772 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 18 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 2 |
| Nasik .. .. | 1,000 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 19 | 27 | 6 | 21 | 3 | 2 |
| Poona .. .. | 1,170 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 24 | 5 | 19 | 2 | 2 |
| Satara .. .. | 1,180 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 23 | 31 | 4 | 27 | 3 | 3 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 878 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 24 | 7 | 17 | 3 | 2 |
| Bombay Suburban .. | 180 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 1,077 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 23 | 26 | 8 | 28 | 3 | 2 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 869 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 17 | 27 | 6 | 21 | 3 | 2 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 1,103 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 21 | 6 | 15 | 2 | 1 |
| Kanara .. .. | 418 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 629 | .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 1,303 | .. | 1 | 1 | 11 | 13 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 663 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Karachi .. .. | 650 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Larkana .. .. | 694 | .. | 1 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 497 | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 624 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Thar and Parkar .. | 468 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 292 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Mahikantha Agency .. | 518 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 24 | 8 | 16 | 5 | 3 |
| Rewakantha Agency .. | 888 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 18 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 1 |
| Kolhapur .. | 957 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 18 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 2 |
| Khairpur .. .. | 227 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

## STATEMENT No. 14.

### *Hindus.*

(000's omitted.)

| District or State. | Total population. | A Married under 5. | | Married 5—10. | | C Total A+B. | | Total C | Percentage of C to total population. | Percentage of married females in A and B to total population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 778 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 18 | 28 | 3 | 2 |
| Broach .. .. | 245 | .. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 2 |
| Kaira .. .. | 633 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 17 | 12 | 21 | 33 | 5 | 3 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 298 | .. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Surat .. .. | 613 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 3 | 2 |
| Thana .. .. | 761 | .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 886 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 5 | 20 | 25 | 3 | 2 |
| Khandesh East .. | 1,066 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 32 | 13 | 36 | 49 | 5 | 3 |
| Khandesh West .. | 717 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 2 | 2 |
| Nasik .. .. | 926 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 5 | 20 | 25 | 3 | 2 |
| Poona .. .. | 1,078 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 5 | 19 | 24 | 2 | 2 |
| Satara .. .. | 1,117 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 22 | 4 | 26 | 30 | 3 | 2 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 793 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 7 | 16 | 23 | 3 | 2 |
| Bombay Suburban .. | 122 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Belgaum .. .. | 928 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 21 | 7 | 26 | 33 | 3 | 3 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 759 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 16 | 5 | 20 | 25 | 3 | 3 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 925 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 14 | 17 | 2 | 2 |
| Kanara .. .. | 368 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 593 | .. | 1 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 2 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 1,206 | .. | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 1 | 1 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 199 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Karachi .. .. | 162 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Larkana .. .. | 113 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 116 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 177 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Thar and Parkar .. | 219 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mahikantha Agency .. | 478 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 5 | 3 |
| Rewakantha Agency .. | 844 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 2 | 1 |
| Kolhapur .. .. | 867 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 13 | 16 | 2 | 2 |
| Khairpur .. .. | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

STATEMENT No. 15.

*Muslim.*

(000's omitted.)

| District or State. | Total population. | A Married under 5 | | B Married under 5—10. | | Total A+B. | | Total C. | Percentage of "C" to to total population. | Percentage of married females in A and B to total population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 116 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Broach .. .. | 81 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Kaira .. .. | 74 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 35 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| Surat .. .. | 59 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Thana .. .. | 38 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 51 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Khandesh East .. .. | 127 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Khandesh West .. .. | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nasik .. .. | 56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Poona .. .. | 55 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Satara .. .. | 43 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sholapur .. .. | 72 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Bombay Suburban .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Belgaum .. .. | 93 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 105 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 158 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Kanara .. .. | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kolaba .. .. | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 87 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 461 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Karachi .. .. | 466 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Larkana .. .. | 578 | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 378 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 440 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Thar and Parkar .. | 246 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 262 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Mahikantha Agency .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rewakantha Agency .. | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kolhapur .. .. | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Khairpur .. .. | 187 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

The statements are self explanatory. But it may help the reader if an instance is taken from them to show how the statement is to be read. Thus in Statement 13 above in the case of the East Khandesh district with a total population of 1,206 thousand persons, 51 thousand of these are males and females married under the age of 10 : 13 thousand boys under ten and 38 thousand girls under ten being married. The number of children married under the age of ten is 4 per cent. of the total population of the district, and the number of girls married under ten is 3 per cent. of the population of the district. Thus out of every 25 persons in the district one is a child married under the age of ten and out of every 33 persons in the district one is a girl married under the age of ten. Of these children (there are 51 thousand of them) 6 thousand are children married under the age of 5, and of these, 5 thousand are girls married under the age of 5. It will be seen from statement 13 above that there is practically no early marriage in Sind, and absolutely no child marriage. It will also be noted how infant marriage is prevalent to a greater extent amongst those Muslims who live in Hindu areas than amongst the Muslims of Sind. This would tend to show that to some extent the Muslims in Hindu areas follow the social practice of the Hindus, and suggests that possibly the influence of the Muslims in Sind may have some effect in keeping the figure of early marriage amongst Sind Hindus low. A study of the various caste tables published with the Census Report will enable those who are interested to investigate in greater detail the reasons for the high incidence of child and early marriage in some localities and its low incidence in others. The tables to which in this connection attention may be principally drawn are Imperial Tables VII, VIII and the Subsidiary Tables at the end of this chapter.

The statement which follows shows the proportion of married females under 10 per mille of the total population of total married females in the Bombay Presidency :—

| Religion. | Number. |
|---|---|
| All religions .. .. .. .. .. | 67 |
| Hindu .. .. .. .. .. | 75 |
| Muslim .. .. .. .. .. | 32 |
| Jain .. .. .. .. .. | 66 |
| Christian .. .. .. .. .. | 41 |
| Tribal .. .. .. .. .. | 14 |

The high figure of child marriages amongst Christians is due to the fact that the majority of low-caste converts to Christianity do not change their marriage customs when they change their religion. Indeed, figures for the native Christians in respect of early marriage would not differ greatly from those in that section of the Hindu community from which the converts are drawn. The total figure of early female marriage for the Presidency is distressingly high. 67 out of every 1,000 married females are girls under the age of ten. Paragraph 9 will make clear the classes in the social organisation which are most responsible for this state of affairs.

In the following statement (No. 16) the incidence of child marriage is shown for all religions, and in the Hindu and the Muslim communities, and child widowhood in the Hindu community only.

STATEMENT No. 16.

| District or State. | Proportion of married females under 10 to 1,000 total married females. | | | Proportion of widowed females under 10 to 1,000 married females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All Religions. | Hindu. | Muslim. | Hindu widows. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. | 81 | 88 | 41 | 8 |
| Broach .. .. .. .. | 72 | 71 | 75 | 4 |
| Kaira .. .. .. .. | 117 | 119 | 68 | 10 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. .. | 57 | 63 | 128 | 4 |
| Surat .. .. .. .. | 68 | 73 | 27 | 5 |
| Thana .. .. .. .. | 30 | 31 | 22 | 3 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. .. | 80 | 84 | 45 | 5 |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. .. | 109 | 116 | 39 | 6 |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. .. | 68 | 71 | 35 | 4 |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. | 81 | 84 | 35 | 5 |
| Poona .. .. .. .. | 67 | 70 | 29 | 4 |
| Satara .. .. .. .. | 94 | 95 | 67 | 7 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. .. | 80 | 81 | 77 | 5 |
| Bombay Suburban .. .. .. .. | 16 | 18 | 13 | 3 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. .. | 108 | 113 | 49 | 11 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. .. | 97 | 102 | 62 | 9 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. .. | 64 | 69 | 33 | 6 |
| Kanara .. .. .. .. | 43 | 47 | 18 | 3 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. | 57 | 60 | 18 | 4 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. | 37 | 38 | 34 | 2 |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. | 18 | 27 | 14 | 1 |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. | 12 | 13 | 11 | 1 |
| Larkana .. .. .. .. | 36 | 43 | 34 | 1 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. .. | 35 | 35 | 35 | 3 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. | 21 | 32 | 68 | 3 |

STATEMENT No. 16—*contd.*

| District or State. | Proportion of married females under 10 to 1,000 married females. | | | Proportion of widowed females under 10 to 1,000 married females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All Religions. | Hindu. | Muslim. | Hindu widows. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. .. | 18 | 20 | 16 | 2 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. .. | 34 | 39 | 30 | 2 |
| Cambay .. .. .. .. | 114 | 125 | 45 | 9 |
| Mahikantha Agency .. .. .. .. | 115 | 117 | 110 | 7 |
| Rewakantha Agency .. .. .. .. | 54 | 55 | 31 | 5 |
| Jawhar .. .. .. .. | 34 | 31 | 30 | 4 |
| Janjira .. .. .. .. | 35 | 40 | 12 | 3 |
| Bhor .. .. .. .. | 92 | 92 | 39 | 7 |
| Aundh .. .. .. .. | 93 | 95 | 65 | 9 |
| Phaltan .. .. .. .. | 60 | 61 | 47 | 5 |
| Akalkot .. .. .. .. | 105 | 110 | 59 | 10 |
| Sawantwadi .. .. .. .. | 29 | 31 | .... | 2 |
| Kolhapur .. .. .. .. | 65 | 65 | 35 | 7 |
| S. M. C. States .. .. .. .. | 97 | 101 | 49 | 11 |
| Jath .. .. .. .. | 111 | 114 | 73 | 11 |
| Surat Agency .. .. .. .. | 32 | 34 | 25 | 3 |
| Khairpur .. .. .. .. | 33 | 46 | 29 | 6 |
| Surgana .. .. .. .. | 40 | 40 | .... | 5 |
| Savanur .. .. .. .. | 48 | 63 | 15 | 4 |

In Panch Mahals district the incidence amongst Hindus of child marriage is only 63, against the Mussulman incidence of 128. In Mahikantha the Muslim incidence is 110 against a Hindu incidence of 117. It is therefore safe to conclude that the Muslims of Panch Mahals follow the customs of the Hindus of Mahikantha and not the customs of the Hindus of Panch Mahals. In order that the position may be more clearly realised the populations of the two districts by religion are compared with each other.

| Unit. | Total. | Hindu. | Muslim. | Child marriage incidence. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Hindu. | Muslim. |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. .. | 454,526 | 297,761 | 35,486 | 63 | 128 |
| Mahikantha .. .. .. .. | 518,164 | 478,084 | 21,669 | 117 | 110 |

In Jath State, where the Hindu index of child marriage is high, 114, the Muslim index is also high, namely 73. This would seem to establish some sort of correlation between marriage customs similar to that observed above. The population of the state is thus analysed.

| Unit. | Total. | Hindu. | Muslim. | Child marriage incidence. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Hindu. | Muslim. |
| Jath State .. .. .. .. | 91,099 | 84,928 | 5,823 | 114 | 73 |

In no other cases except those of Broach (75) and Sholapur (77) does the Muslim index for child marriage exceed 70. In the former the Muslim index is higher than the Hindu although the Muslims number only 80,502 as against 245,054 Hindus. In the latter the Muslim index of 77 is slightly lower than the Hindu index of 81. In the district there are 793,434 Hindus as against only 72,483 Muslims. Different causes are probably at work in these two cases. In Broach the explanation must lie in local customs peculiar to the Muslims of that area. The Sunni Bohras of Broach are much given to infant and child marriage. In Sholapur the Muslim minority is probably influenced by the customs of the vast Hindu majority. The number of child widows is important in the Hindu community on account of the restrictions which that community imposes on the remarriage of widows. It is only natural that where early marriage is common early widowhood should also be common. The effect of prohibitions against widow remarriage is therefore to reduce considerably the reproducing power of the Hindu community. In Belgaum the incidence of child widows is the highest, namely 11 widows under the age of ten per mille of widows. In the Southern Maratha States and in Jath the incidence is also 11. In Kaira it is 10 and in Cambay and Bijapur it is 9 per mille. In every one of these areas the incidence of child marriage is high. The exact significance of these high figures cannot be known unless the composition of the Hindu population in the areas is analysed. The reason for this is that practice about widow remarriage is not uniform in the Hindu community. There are in fact four divisions of the community in this respect (1) castes high in the Hindu scale in which remarriage of widows is absolutely forbidden, like Audicch, Deshastha, Chitpawan and Gaud Saraswat Brahman; Khadatya, Modh, Shrimali Vani; Kadwa and Leva Kanbi; (2) castes in the middle of the Hindu scale in which remarriage of widows is allowed either under certain restrictions or is allowed in some sections and disallowed in others, like Sutar, Darji, Dhobi, Koshti, Sali, Kumbhar, Teli, Ghanchi and Mali; (3) castes low in the Hindu scale in which the remarriage of widows is allowed either with or without restrictions, like Dhed, Mahar, Mang, Madig and Bhangi, (4) castes or tribes in which Brahmanic influence is virtually nil, like Bhil, Dhodia, Dubla, Katkari, Naikda, Vaghri and Varli. As there is no thorough-going analysis of the Hindu population by districts on these lines, it is impossible to say off-hand to what extent the prevalence of child widowhood in particular areas acts as a brake upon the growth of the population. That it does so is certain. But the extent to which it does so depends upon the strength of the particular castes in the various localities where child widowhood is considerable. In Kaira the Kanbis fall into the first class who forbid widow remarriage. Kaira is an area where early marriage is common, and child widowhood considerable. It is also an area in which there is a great deficiency of females. Whatever the main cause of the deficiency of females in Kaira may be, it has been partly attributed to infanticide in the past. There seems little doubt that the continuance of the deficiency is aided by the custom prohibiting widow remarriage amongst a numerous section of the Kaira population.

9. *Early Marriage by Caste.*—The statistics, relating to Civil Condition by caste are found in Imperial Table VIII and in Subsidiary Table V. It will be useful to compare together four typical categories specified in the preceding section in their attitude towards widow remarriage. Typical examples of these four categories are therefore taken as under (1) Deshastha Brahmans, (2) Koshtis, (3) Dheds or Mahars of Gujarat, (4) Bhils. In the following table therefore these

four castes are compared in respect of civil condition for all ages and for the age groups 0 to 6, 7 to 13, and 14 to 16.

STATEMENT No. 17.

| Age-group. | Males (married per mille of males). | | | | Females (married per mille of females). | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Deshastha. | Koshti. | Dhed or Mahar. | Bhil. | Deshastha. | Koshti. | Dhed or Mahar. | Bhil. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| All ages .. | 391 | 504 | 587 | 486 | 417 | 501 | 630 | 464 |
| 0–6 .. | 8 | 8 | 79 | 7 | 9 | 30 | 152 | 9 |
| 7–13 .. | 21 | 99 | 331 | 42 | 94 | 416 | 569 | 154 |
| 14–16 .. | 69 | 308 | 582 | 228 | 675 | 897 | 815 | 576 |

No very clear principles emerge from the above statement. The educated Deshastha Brahmans show low figures in the lowest and comparatively low figures in the second group for marriages of both males and females. But the Bhils show almost equally low figures for the lowest group and higher figures for the second group. In the case of the Koshtis child marriage is not very prevalent but the number of females married by 13 is high and more than four times the number of boys married at the same age. Amongst the Dheds and Mahars of Gujarat child marriage is pronounced and early marriage is very prevalent, especially in the case of females where 569 girls aged between 7 and 13 are married per mille.

A re-examination of Subsidiary Table V from a different point of view yields more striking results. This shows that amongst the following castes child marriage is very common. The figures are as under for marriages of males and females between 0 to 6.

| Area. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Bhangi (Gujarat) .. .. .. .. .. .. | 103 | 161 |
| Bharwad (Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts) .. .. .. .. | 139 | 159 |
| Ghanchi (Ahmedabad and Surat Districts) .. .. .. .. | 80 | 130 |
| Kanbi (Gujarat) .. .. .. .. .. .. | 93 | 162 |
| Bohra (Sunni) (Surat and Broach Districts) .. .. .. .. | 62 | 116 |
| Mahar, Dhed (Gujarat) .. .. .. .. .. | 79 | 152 |

In the following castes early marriage is very prevalent. The figures show the number of males and females per mille married between the ages of 7 and 13.

| Area. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Bharwad (Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts) .. .. .. .. | 482 | 644 |
| Bhangi (Gujarat) .. .. .. .. .. .. | 375 | 586 |
| Dubla (Surat District) .. .. .. .. .. | 411 | 575 |
| Ghanchi (Ahmedabad and Surat Districts) .. .. .. .. | 411 | 575 |
| Mahar, Dhed (Gujarat) .. .. .. .. .. | 331 | 569 |
| Chambhar (Central Division) .. .. .. .. .. | 169 | 529 |
| Dhangar (Poona and Satara Districts) .. .. .. .. | 96 | 476 |
| Kanbi (Gujarat) .. .. .. .. .. .. | 238 | 494 |
| Teli (Khandesh East and Ratnagiri Districts) .. .. .. .. | 157 | 488 |
| Mahar (Deccan) .. .. .. .. .. .. | 142 | 467 |
| Kurub (Bijapur District) .. .. .. .. .. | 145 | 466 |
| Sali (Ahmednagar, Satara and Poona Districts) .. .. .. | 94 | 455 |

The primitive and tribal peoples do not show uniformity in the matter of child and early marriage. The Dublas are high up in the list given below. The following statement (No. 18) shows the attitude of other primitive and tribal peoples towards child and early marriage.

STATEMENT No. 18.

*(Married 0 to 6 and 7 to 13.)*

| Tribe. | Males. | | Females. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0–6 | 7–13 | 0–6 | 7–13 |
| Bhil .. .. .. .. .. | 7 | 42 | 9 | 154 |
| Dhodia .. .. .. .. .. | 14 | 34 | 13 | 60 |
| Katkari .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | 37 | 30 | 155 |
| Vaghri .. .. .. .. .. | 30 | 74 | 83 | 172 |
| Varli .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 27 | 5 | 61 |

It is plain therefore that social reformers who consider early marriage an evil must analyse in this respect the caste composition of Hindu society. The practice of child marriage and of early marriage depends very much on caste custom. The problem is localised in its very worst form in particular sections of society only and the best way of dealing with it would appear to be by addressing attempts at amelioration first to those sections of Hindu society which are most prejudicially affected by it. None of the Sind castes examined show the evil in any acute form. But early marriage is prevalent amongst the Digambar Jains of Belgaum and Dharwar districts, where 423 girls out of every 1,000 between the ages of 7 and 13 are married. The figures for Christians in British districts are 26 males and 43 females married under 6 years of age, and 84 males and 137 females married between 7 and 13. The figures for Zoroastrians are very low. Only 8 males and 3 females per mille are married under 6 and only 8 males and 10 females are married per mille between 7 and 13 years of age.

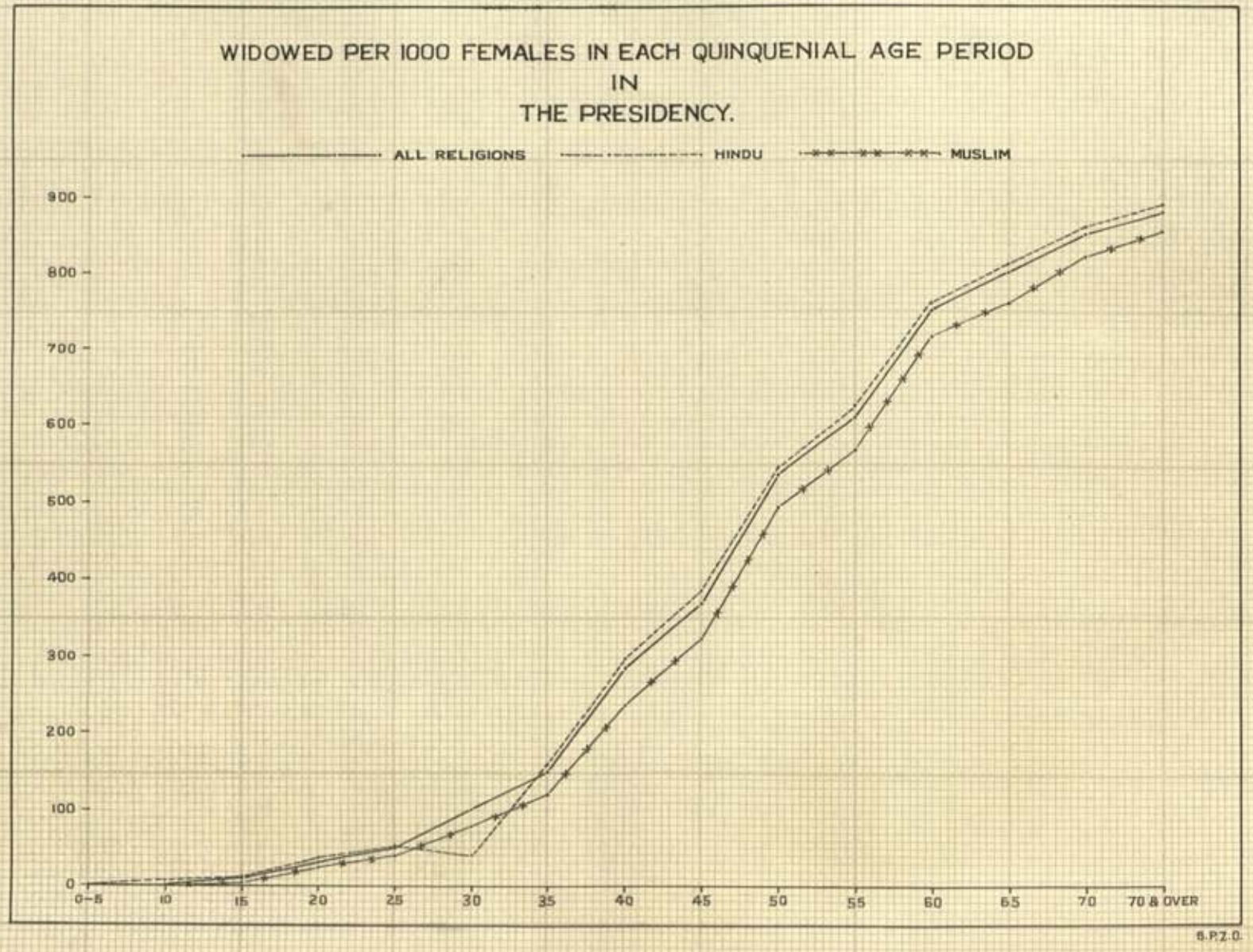
10. *The Widowed Population.*—For the purposes of the Census "widowed" means widowers and widows and divorced persons, in fact all persons who have been married at some time or other in their life. The number of widowed in the 1931 Census for Bombay Presidency was 2,671,154 persons out of a total population of 26,271,784 or 10·1 per cent. Of these 727,951 were males, equal to 5·3 per cent. of the male population and 1,948,203 were females, equal to 15·5 per cent. of the female population. The great excess of widows over widowers is remarkable. In the married class there are more men than women, and there are still more men than women in the unmarried class. But taking the population as a whole while the males exceed the females by 1,251,230, this superiority is due to greater numbers of unmarried and married men, as there are 1,220,252 more widows than widowers. It thus appears that a woman has a better chance of survival as a widow than in any other condition.

The following statement (No. 19) shows the number of widowed in thousands throughout the age-groups for the whole Presidency.

STATEMENT No. 19.

| Sex. | 0–5 | 5–10 | 10–15 | 15–20 | 20–25 | 25–30 | 30–35 | 35–40 | 40–45 | 45–50 | 50–55 | 55–60 | 60–65 | 65–70 | 70 and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Total .. | 3 | 11 | 20 | 50 | 85 | 153 | 205 | 290 | 317 | 353 | 323 | 293 | 260 | 125 | 182 |
| Males .. | 1 | 3 | 6 | 15 | 26 | 46 | 59 | 75 | 80 | 90 | 85 | 78 | 69 | 37 | 58 |
| Females .. | 2 | 8 | 14 | 35 | 59 | 107 | 146 | 215 | 237 | 263 | 238 | 215 | 191 | 88 | 124 |

It will be seen from the above that the highest number of widowed for both sexes is in the 45 to 50 years group. This is true for all religions except Zoroastrian where the highest number of widowed is in the 50 to 55 years age-group. The


WIDOWED PER 1000 FEMALES IN EACH QUINQUENIAL AGE PERIOD
IN
THE PRESIDENCY.
ALL RELIGIONS
HINDU
MUSLIM
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
0-5
10
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
60
65
70
70 & OVER
S.P.Z.O.

following statement (No. 20) shows the proportion, per mille of the male and female population within the age-group, of the number of widowed persons male and female :—

STATEMENT No. 20.

*Age-group 45 to 50 (highest number of widowed).*

| Religion. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| All religions .. .. .. .. .. | 84 | 247 |
| Hindu .. .. .. .. .. | 82 | 260 |
| Muslim .. .. .. .. .. | 96 | 206 |
| Jain .. .. .. .. .. | 116 | 272 |
| Christian .. .. .. .. .. | 51 | 189 |
| Tribal .. .. .. .. .. | 51 | 166 |
| Other religions .. .. .. .. .. | 90 | 143 |

*Age-group 50–55 (Zoroastrians only) (highest number of widowed).*

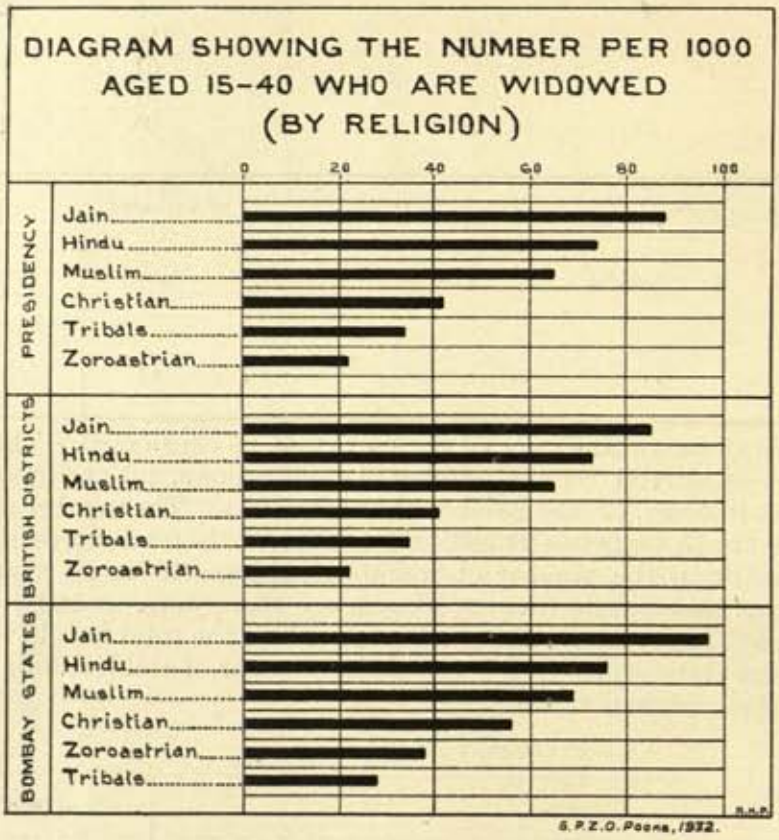
| Religion. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Zoroastrian .. .. .. .. .. | 71 | 231 |

The number of widows in the population may now be considered. There are three main points of interest (1) the number of child widows, (2) the number of widows of child bearing age, (3) the number of aged widows. The number of child widows aged from 0 to 15 years was 24,308, or 4 per cent. of the total married female population. In addition the number of widows aged from 15 to 20 years was 35,310. This means that in the Bombay Presidency there were, in 1931, 59,618 widows under the age of 20, equivalent to 0·5 per cent. of the total female population. The following statement (No. 21) shows the number of child widows under 10 per mille of total widowed females :—

STATEMENT No. 21.

| Religion. | Number. |
|---|---|
| All religions .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 |
| Hindu .. .. .. .. .. .. | 6 |
| Muslim .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Jain .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 |
| Christian .. .. .. .. .. .. | 6 |
| Tribal .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 |

In the statement given below (No. 22) the proportion which Hindu widowed females bear to the number of Hindu females in each age-group per mille can be seen at a glance. From this statement the proportion of child widows, of widows in the child-bearing periods and of aged widows can be known immediately. The high proportion of widows in the Satara district for all the age-groups from 10 years upwards is remarkable. The figures for the Kanara district show a high proportion of widows in the 10 to 15 and 15 to 20 years age-groups and then, surprisingly, a fall in the proportion for the 20 to 30 years age-group. Possibly faulty enumeration is at work. The great difference in the proportions in the 30 to 40 and the 40 to 50 years age-groups is worthy of note. Thus for British districts as a whole, of every 1,000 females aged between 30 and 40 only 223 are widows. But out of every 1,000 females aged between 40 and 50, 463 are widows. This seems to confirm the view already expressed that there is a very heavy mortality among married women just after the child-bearing age is passed. Districts which show a high proportion of girl widows are Belgaum, Satara, Bijapur, Dharwar, Sholapur, Kanara, Kaira and Poona. The phenomenon is of course associated with early marriage amongst castes numerously represented in those districts. Early widowhood (10 to 15 years) is also common in Ahmednagar and East Khandesh, and is considerable in Ahmedabad, Nasik, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts.




STATEMENT No. 22.

*Hindu Population only.*

| District. | Total. | 0–10 | 10–15 | 15–20 | 20–30 | 30–40 | 40–50 | 50–60 | 60 and over |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **British Districts** .. | **163** | **3** | **11** | **33** | **75** | **223** | **463** | **690** | **847** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 145 | 4 | 9 | 20 | 51 | 195 | 443 | 683 | 849 |
| Broach .. .. | 137 | 2 | 7 | 18 | 40 | 151 | 372 | 619 | 828 |
| Kaira .. .. | 153 | 6 | 11 | 24 | 53 | 186 | 398 | 627 | 814 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 97 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 33 | 117 | 298 | 533 | 738 |
| Surat .. .. | 123 | 2 | 7 | 22 | 46 | 129 | 308 | 527 | 758 |
| Thana .. .. | 129 | 1 | 5 | 20 | 47 | 172 | 430 | 680 | 849 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 158 | 3 | 10 | 24 | 61 | 202 | 444 | 687 | 853 |
| Khandesh East .. .. | 142 | 3 | 10 | 22 | 54 | 186 | 423 | 644 | 803 |
| Khandesh West .. .. | 112 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 45 | 159 | 369 | 598 | 756 |
| Nasik .. .. | 141 | 2 | 9 | 19 | 47 | 184 | 447 | 649 | 856 |
| Poona .. .. | 172 | 3 | 11 | 36 | 83 | 238 | 479 | 699 | 851 |
| Satara .. .. | 213 | 5 | 20 | 62 | 127 | 303 | 536 | 740 | 883 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 175 | 3 | 14 | 40 | 95 | 255 | 486 | 709 | 858 |
| Bombay Suburban .. | 131 | 1 | 5 | 26 | 56 | 188 | 479 | 708 | 853 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 183 | 7 | 21 | 49 | 88 | 244 | 496 | 725 | 854 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 193 | 6 | 17 | 45 | 94 | 270 | 532 | 736 | 853 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 204 | 4 | 15 | 50 | 120 | 321 | 577 | 765 | 879 |
| Kanara .. .. | 236 | 2 | 13 | 69 | 17 | 385 | 608 | 783 | 903 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 159 | 2 | 9 | 25 | 63 | 203 | 464 | 724 | 888 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 197 | 2 | 9 | 43 | 103 | 249 | 467 | 473 | 872 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 140 | 0·4 | 5 | 25 | 73 | 228 | 471 | 682 | 842 |
| Karachi .. .. | 138 | 0·5 | 3 | 22 | 63 | 218 | 495 | 738 | 876 |
| Larkana .. .. | 142 | 0·7 | 3 | 24 | 68 | 211 | 471 | 687 | 820 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 139 | 1 | 6 | 25 | 75 | 25 | 485 | 688 | 832 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 146 | 2 | 5 | 26 | 72 | 220 | 470 | 681 | 851 |
| Thar and Parkar .. | 153 | 0·8 | 5 | 33 | 87 | 258 | 506 | 707 | 878 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 138 | 1 | 3 | 24 | 59 | 192 | 461 | 667 | 861 |
| **Bombay City** .. .. | **113** | **1** | **3** | **16** | **40** | **158** | **485** | **736** | **813** |

The number of widows of child bearing age (15 to 40 years) was returned in the 1931 Census at 483,040 or 9·3 per cent. of the female population of child-bearing age. It cannot be said exactly to what extent the restrictions on the remarriage of widows operate to check the growth of the population. As has been pointed out already the restrictions on remarriage work very irregularly through Hindu society. Outside Hindu society they hardly operate at all anywhere. It would however probably not be unreasonable to suppose that at least one-third of this number of widows, say 161,000 women of child-bearing age, cease to be potential bearers of children owing to the working of Hindu social custom. Statisticians may desire to calculate to what extent the natural increase of the population is checked by the removal of 161,000 women from the ranks of potential child-bearers. The statistics of fertility of Indian women discussed in the next paragraph would afford some material for estimating the possible increase in population over a period of years if these 161,000 women were not debarred from remarriage. The number of aged widows (60 years and over) was returned in the 1931 Census as 403,276 or 3·2 per cent. of the total female population.

11. *Statistics of Fertility of Women in Marriage.*—The fertility of women in marriage may suitably be considered in the present chapter though it also bears some relevance to the chapter on Sex. It is however closely connected with the various questions relating to marriage and the number of married females in the various age-groups and I propose to examine the statistics of the special enquiry into fertility in the present chapter. The statistics have been referred to already and the two special tables containing them will be found at the end of this chapter. It is necessary to offer a brief explanation of the scope of the enquiry. The statistics do not supply information relating to all married women but only in respect of a sampling of typical cases in which the details were freely and voluntarily given. The information has been obtained in respect of 142,734 women of all classes. Nearly 100,000 schedules were however cancelled because the information given was incomplete. In the statistics the word "family" means one married woman. The two tables are headed Fertility Tables I and II respectively. Fertility Table I shows the fertility of selected Indian women at various stages of married life. The time periods shown at the top of the table refer to the periods of time for which the woman has been living with her husband. Fertility Table II shows fertility, by religion, in certain representative families. It will be noted that no special figures are available in respect of Sind. The Tables deal with information relating to Gujarat, the Deccan, and the Konkan only. The facts as set forth may be considered from two points of view (1) to what extent marriages are fertile and how fertility is correlated with the length of time a marriage lasts through the child-bearing period, (2) how different classes in the community compare with each other in respect of (*a*) number of children born and (*b*) the number of children that survive. Throughout the discussion the considerations urged in the chapters on Age and Sex are to be borne in mind.

12. *The Fertility of Marriages and the Correlation between the duration of Marriage and the number of Children.*—The facts are set forth in Fertility Table I. It will be seen that 10,369 families have been examined for Gujarat, 22,104 for the Deccan, and 6,743 for the Konkan. Most of the families examined belong to the Hindu community and these have been arranged into four classes, namely advanced, intermediate, backward, and depressed. In respect of families other than Hindu possibly only in the case of Muslims have a sufficient number of instances been taken to enable statistical conclusions of value to be drawn. The sampling in the case of Jains, Christians and Zoroastrians is probably too limited to be worth very much. The figures in the case of these communities are therefore put forward without comment.

The following statement (No. 23) shows the results in respect of Hindus generally for Gujarat, the Deccan and Konkan :—

STATEMENT No. 23.

| Unit. | Under 10 years. | 10 years. | 11–19 years. | 20–31 years. | 32 years. | 33 and over. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Gujarat .. .. .. | 2·13 | 3·4 | 4·36 | 4·98 | 5·29 | 5·63 |
| Deccan .. .. .. | 2·0 | 3·4 | 4·2 | 5·75 | 6·3 | 6·22 |
| Konkan .. .. .. | 1·78 | 2·9 | 3·91 | 5·37 | 5·83 | 6·11 |

This table seems to show that in Gujarat a larger proportion of the children are born in the earlier stages of marriage than is the case in the Deccan and Konkan. The absolute fertility of marriage appears to be higher in the Deccan and Konkan than in Gujarat. The absolute fertility is highest in the Deccan for marriages lasting 10 years and over.

The figures for Muslims are as under :—

STATEMENT No. 24.

| Unit. | Under 10 years. | 10 years. | 11–19 years. | 20–31 years. | 32 years. | 33 and over. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Gujarat .. .. .. | 2·24 | 4·81 | 4·52 | 4·8 | 6·7 | 6·04 |
| Deccan .. .. .. | 1·98 | 3·4 | 4·27 | 5·95 | 6·56 | 5·73 |
| Konkan .. .. .. | 1·88 | 2·6 | 3·94 | 5·20 | 4·0 | 6·21 |

The small number of Muslim families examined in the Konkan may affect the value of the comparison considerably. It would appear that in Gujarat the Muslims are more prolific than the Hindus and less prolific than the Hindus in the Deccan. The high fertility of Muslim marriages in the first ten years in Gujarat is noticeable. In the Deccan and Konkan the general course of fertility among Muslims appears to follow the general course of fertility amongst Hindus in these areas, that is, there is a considerable rise in fertility in the later stages of marriage as compared with the earlier. The absolute fertility for both Muslims and Hindus over the whole married period must be considered high. The net fertility, which will be seen from the following paragraph to be much lower than the absolute fertility, affords some idea of the extent to which mortality in children limits the effectiveness of marriage and keeps the natural population in check.

## (a) *Absolute Fertility.*

13. *Fertility of Marriage in different Classes in respect of the number of Children born and the number of Children who survive.*—The following statement (No. 25) shows the absolute fertility among advanced, intermediate, backward and depressed Hindus for Gujarat, the Deccan and Konkan :—

STATEMENT No. 25.

*A—Hindu advanced.*

| Unit. | Under 10 years. | 10 years. | 11–19 years. | 20–31 years. | 32 years. | 33 and over. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Gujarat .. .. .. | 2·03 | 3·39 | 4·63 | 5·36 | 6·14 | 5·98 |
| Deccan .. .. .. | 2·05 | 3·8 | 4·27 | 5·75 | 5·98 | 6·47 |
| Konkan .. .. .. | 1·9 | 3·31 | 4·29 | 6·17 | 6·48 | 6·78 |

*B—Hindu intermediate.*

| Unit. | Under 10 years. | 10 years. | 11–19 years. | 20–31 years. | 32 years. | 33 and over. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Gujarat .. .. .. | 2·23 | 2·86 | 4·18 | 4·93 | 4·89 | 5·62 |
| Deccan .. .. .. | 1·94 | 3·16 | 4·19 | 5·75 | 5·9 | 6·34 |
| Konkan .. .. .. | 1·74 | 2·74 | 3·76 | 5·12 | 5·63 | 5·77 |

*C—Hindu backward.*

| Unit. | Under 10 years. | 10 years. | 11–19 years. | 20–31 years. | 32 years. | 33 and over. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Gujarat .. .. .. | 1·98 | 3·77 | 4·41 | 5·07 | 5·47 | 5·49 |
| Deccan .. .. .. | 2·09 | 3·22 | 4·16 | 5·75 | 6·74 | 6·14 |
| Konkan .. .. .. | 1·73 | 2·92 | 3·8 | 5·10 | 6·42 | 5·94 |

*D—Hindu depressed.*

| Unit. | Under 10 years. | 10 years. | 11–19 years. | 20–31 years. | 32 years. | 33 and over. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Gujarat .. .. .. | 2·22 | 3·61 | 4·24 | 4·47 | 4·47 | 5·09 |
| Deccan .. .. .. | 2·09 | 3·22 | 4·16 | 5·75 | 6·74 | 6·14 |
| Konkan .. .. .. | 1·6 | 2·88 | 3·81 | 5·22 | 5·69 | 5·86 |

These figures would seem to disprove the view often urged that the poorer stocks are breeding more rapidly than the better stocks. It will be noticed that the fertility of the backward and the depressed classes is lower over a long period of marriage than the fertility of the advanced and the intermediate classes. The cause is perhaps economic and social, economic because a hard life makes child-bearing more difficult, and social because the worse-off sections of the community may have on the whole a shorter married life. The question however deserves closer examination by sociologists. The advanced classes are more prolific in the Konkan than elsewhere. In Gujarat the backward and depressed classes return the lowest figures for fertility. The Deccan is the area in which fertility is highest for all classes, except the advanced. The low fertility in the Konkan for intermediate, backward and depressed classes is worthy of note. The Hindu intermediate classes seem to show a comparatively low fertility for the first ten years of marriage.

*(b) Net fertility.*

The statistics are set out in Fertility Table II. The number of Hindu families examined was 39,000 in Gujarat, 66,829 in the Deccan, and 21,206 in the Konkan. The object of the figures is to show what percentage of the children born survive.

The following statement (No. 26) shows the result for the four classes of the Hindu community.

STATEMENT No. 26.

*Children surviving per mille born.*

| Unit. | Advanced. | Inter-mediate. | Backward. | Depressed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gujarat .. .. .. .. | 709·38 | 747·13 | 753·12 | 727·27 |
| Deccan .. .. .. .. | 664·52 | 671·6 | 684·52 | 664·05 |
| Konkan .. .. .. .. | 768·82 | 804·33 | 749·11 | 747·32 |

The figures of infant mortality given in a previous chapter of this report will help to explain the low survival value everywhere. It is clear that there is much less mortality amongst children in the Konkan than elsewhere, possibly because the Konkan has a less exacting climate and one less troubled by scarcity and drought than the Deccan and Gujarat. The Deccan, which is the most prolific area, is the area where life is least secure for children. It will be seen that only in the Konkan have the advanced classes a high survival-value for children. In Gujarat and the Deccan the backward classes manage to preserve their children better than the others : in the Konkan the intermediate class has the highest figures for surviving children. It is thus apparent that it is not the absolute fertility of the backward classes that keeps their numbers up but the greater vitality of their children. In Gujarat the survival value of the advanced classes is lowest of all, despite the fact that they are the best-off economically. The phenomenon must therefore be due to poor physique or harmful practices amongst the advanced classes of Gujarat. In the Deccan the advanced classes and the depressed classes have the lowest survival value for their children. In that area the operative causes lowering the survival value of advanced class children are probably the same as in Gujarat. The influences affecting the depressed classes are probably mostly economic, namely poverty and the hard life which poverty entails. In the following statement Hindus generally are compared with Muslims in respect of net fertility.

STATEMENT No. 27.

| Religion. | Gujarat. | Deccan. | Konkan. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hindu .. .. .. .. .. | 738·33 | 670·08 | 778·85 |
| Muslim .. .. .. .. .. | 697·45 | 692·51 | 758·09 |

The superiority of the Konkan as an area for children is again apparent. The Muslims return definitely lower figures for net fertility than the Hindus. Their figures for absolute fertility are lower than those for Hindus in both Gujarat and the Konkan but slightly higher in the Deccan. It is fair therefore to conclude that the mortality amongst children in the Presidency proper as a whole is greater amongst Muslims than amongst Hindus. Fertility Table II gives information also in respect of the number of families in which the wife was married below 13 to 14, from 15 to 19, from 20 to 29 and from 30 upwards. Those who are interested in pursuing the fertility enquiry further may like to trace some correlation between the age of marriage of the mother and the survival-value of the children. But the number of instances is probably too small to permit of valuable statistical conclusions.

14. *The Sarda Act.*—The Act called the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1928, but more commonly known as the Sarda Act represents a legislative attempt to deal with the problem of child and early marriage. It is social legislation applied in a field where there are many difficulties in carrying it out. The chief provisions of that Act are :—

(1) to make "child marriage," that is, marriage of a male under 18 years of age or of a female under 14 years of age, a penal offence punishable with simple imprisonment or with fine or both :

(2) cognizance of the offence of "child marriage" can be taken only upon complaint made within one year of the solemnisation of the marriage :

(3) the court has power to require the complainant to execute a bond for a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 as security for the payment of any compensation which the complainant may be directed to pay : and if such security is not paid within a reasonable time the complaint may be dismissed.

As far as the Census is concerned the chief point of interest is to what extent, if any, the numbers of young married persons have been affected by the passing into law of the Sarda Act on April 1st, 1930. It will be noticed that the Act had been in operation for less than twelve months when the 1931 Census was carried through. In order that some information on the effect of the Act upon the number of young married persons might be obtained for the classification of the Census figures, I consulted the Collectors of eleven representative districts of the Bombay Presidency. The districts concerned were Ahmednagar, Poona, Surat, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Khandesh East, Khandesh West, Kanara, Ratnagiri, Nawabshah and Thar Parkar. These districts were selected because in these there are considerable sections of the population addicted to the practice of infant and child marriage. The general consensus of opinion is that the immediate result of the knowledge that an Act would be passed prohibiting child marriage was the celebration, before it was given effect to, of a very large number of child marriages which would otherwise have been performed later. The Census figures in Imperial Table VII may therefore be taken as influenced to some extent by the Act. The number of children shown as married in the age-groups up to 15 is probably in excess of what would have been the case had the Act not been put in the statute book. It is however impossible to give any estimate of the extent to which the number of child marriages was increased on this account. It is desirable to examine the effect of the Act in other ways. In consulting the Collectors of the districts above referred to, I therefore asked for information on the following points :—

(i) What was the immediate effect in your district of the knowledge that such an Act was being passed and what was the effect after the Act was passed ?

(ii) How many prosecutions were launched under the Act and with what result ?

(iii) Is there any evidence showing the continuing effect of the Act on the number of marriages and have you any personal views regarding what these effects are likely to be ?

The divergence of view on the above points was striking. The general opinion on point (i) is that the knowledge the Act was to be passed temporarily increased the number of child marriages and that after the Act was passed the number of child marriages has probably decreased to some extent owing to the obstacles (more negative than positive) which the Act throws in the way of celebrating child marriages. On point (ii) the number of prosecutions reported everywhere was practically nil. In the Poona district, out of five prosecutions lodged one was time-barred, three were dismissed and one ended in acquittal for want of sufficient evidence. In Ahmedabad out of three prosecutions lodged, one was dismissed and two ended in conviction. On point (iii) opinion is so varied that no general statement can do justice to the variety of views put forward. But as child marriage is a matter of great public interest, the following extracts from Collectors' letters will be found valuable.

*Extract from the letter No. C.N.S. 2 dated 9th August 1932 from the Collector of Ratnagiri.*

"There was no movement protesting against the Act when it was on the anvil of the Legislature nor was there any sign of indignation or commotion among the public of this district after the Bill was passed into an Act. No prosecutions under this Act have so far been launched. The effect of the Act is noticeable in cases of backward communities where the custom of child marriage was prevalent. As a general result of the Act, the number of child marriages has decreased. The Act, being a sort of social legislation, will result in improving the general condition of society."

*Extract from the letter No. nil dated 12th August 1932 from the Collector of Surat.*

"Just before the Act was passed and came into operation the immediate effect of knowledge that such an Act was being passed was an abnormal rush of marriages, especially of children below the prescribed age, to avoid the application of the Act in likely cases. After the Act was passed and after it came into operation there was no marked effect.

No prosecutions were launched under the Act in the Surat district.

The Act does serve to some extent as a preventive of early marriages and is in operation against the wishes of the majority of people who resent state interference in matters which are private and by some regarded as religious.

The law will either be a dead letter or will dwindle down to a belief that young children can be married by those who are prepared to pay a fine."

*Extract from the letter No. 0/5733 dated 12th August 1932 from the Collector of Kanara.*

"When the Bill was being read in the Legislative Assembly and after the Bill was passed but before the date from which the Act came into operation, it is understood that the religiously inclined parents or guardians performed child marriages which would otherwise have been performed within the course of the following year—after the date of the Act coming into force. It is believed that such marriages did take place, though the tendency of the parents or guardians to perform such marriages was checked considerably.

There were no prosecutions under the Act up to date.

It can be said that in the first year of the Act the custom of performing child marriages was checked to a considerable extent. The only piece of evidence of the continuing effect of the Act which publicly comes to the notice of an observer is the increase in the number of unmarried girls (between 10 to 14 years) belonging to higher classes going to primary and secondary schools. The Act seems to be creating the desired results."

*Extracts from the letter No. C.N.S. 5 dated 23rd August 1932 from the Collector of West Khandesh.*

"As regards the immediate effect in this district of the knowledge that some legislation to prevent early marriages was contemplated, the people, particularly the Gujars and Marathas, made a great rush to celebrate the marriages of young children. It is reported that in some cases even sucking infants were made to go through the ceremony. It has been estimated that in the Western Division of this district alone nearly 4,000 marriages were gone through in anticipation of the impending legislation. The Bhils and other depressed class people were not aware of the steps leading to the Sarda Act, and when the Act itself became known, as an accomplished fact, people generally were rather taken aback for a time and for about a year or so there were very few marriages in contravention of the Act. Later on, however, a change set in mainly as a result of the fact that Mahomedans in Upper India contravened the Act and were not dealt with under it.

No prosecutions have so far been launched under the Act in this district.

As far as I can see, the Act is at present completely futile from the point of view of stopping child marriages among those classes in which they actually take place. Among the advanced and educated classes, age of marriage is steadily rising and marriages among them now take place at an age much above the minimum prescribed by the Act. These classes, therefore, do not need any such legislation.

As regards my personal views in the matter, on the whole, I think it is good that the Act still remains on the Statute Book. It is plain that it cannot be actually enforced without risking very grave unpopularity and even the prospect of a certain amount of disorder."

*Extract from the letter No. P.O.L. 3393 dated 24th August 1932 from the Collector of Kaira.*

" The knowledge that an Act for the restraint of child marriages was being passed brought in its wake a number of child marriages among those communities which are not yet sufficiently educated or enlightened—which marriages would have taken place after a year or two but for the enactment.

The enlightened communities did not much require the legislation, as child marriage has already become abortive as far as these are concerned and the custom of early marriages has practically disappeared.

The orthodox section of the public considered the enactment as an encroachment upon the personal rights of the people.

The immediate effect after the Act was passed was that child marriages received a strong check. It cannot, however, be said that no child marriages have been celebrated after the enactment as there is no record from which the information can be available. In fact, several such marriages have taken place. As prosecutions under the Act are subject to complaints by individuals, persons intending to celebrate child marriages had nothing to make them desist from doing so, unless there was some person seeking an opportunity to bring them to book. There is no social institution in this district, as at Ahmedabad, which would undertake to launch prosecutions. In the circumstances, there is little to check intending persons from celebrating child marriages.

Three complaints have only recently been received under the Child Marriage Restraint Act and they are yet *sub judice.*

The existence of the law on the Statute Book has little continuing effect. As I have already stated above, the enactment would bear its desired effect of restraining child marriages only if some social institutions come into existence in all parts of the district, with sufficient funds at their command to undertake a campaign against the custom of child marriages."

*Extract from the letter No. 3330-G dated the 22nd/24th August 1932 from the Collector of Nawabshah.*

" The immediate effect, preliminary to the Sarda Act coming into force, was that numerous marriages of children of tender age, specially among the uneducated classes of both Hindu and Muhammadan communities, were celebrated. The after-effect of the Act has however been that nobody has openly transgressed its provisions. The public in general have acquiesced in the law.

No prosecutions have been launched under this Act in any court of this district.

The continuing effect of the Act on liberal minded persons has been wholesome, but as the time is passing the provisions of the Act are losing their hold on the illiterate masses and stray cases of early marriage are taking place in spite of the Act. The provision of the Act requiring a deposit of Rs. 100 from the complainant is supposed to be a hindrance to persons intending to put the law into motion against the persons who infringe the law."

*Extract from the letter No. P.O.L. 1347 dated 30th August 1932 from the Collector of Poona.*

" The knowledge of the impending Sarda Act precipitated many child marriages from the orthodox and illiterate class to escape liability under it. Since the date the Act came into force such marriages have been fewer, although a few do still occur quietly.

There were in all five prosecutions lodged in this district until now. One was time-barred, three were dismissed and one ended in acquittal of the accused for want of sufficient evidence.

There was at first keen and bitter resentment at the interference with age-long custom but this is wearing off and a more reasonable attitude has resulted from the discreet application of the Act in this district.

I consider the Act will be of progressively increasing effect even with our present discreet method of dealing with the matter. And I do not think that it will be very long before public opinion will support us in administering the law with reasonable vigour."

*Extract from the letter No. M.A.G. XIII-449 dated 31st August 1932 from the Collector of Ahmedabad.*

"The immediate effect of the probable passing of the Child Marriage Restraint Bill was that a considerable number of child marriages were performed among low and backward communities. Some advanced class persons of orthodox views also performed such marriages. After the Act came into force there was a considerable decrease in the number of child marriages.

Since the Act came into force only three complaints have been lodged in my Court; of these one was dismissed for want of evidence and the remaining two ended in convictions.

Large sections of the community continue to perform child marriages and prosecutions are not lodged unless there is disagreement between the parties or an uplift organization takes action. The Act as it stands at present is educative and acts as a check on the more advanced classes. The growth of public opinion in this matter is extremely slow but the existence of the Act strengthens the hands of social workers and substantial improvements will continue to be made."

*Extract from the letter No. 4620-R dated the 15th September 1932 from the Collector of Thar and Parkar.*

"The immediate effect of the knowledge that the Sarda Act was being passed was that quite a large number of marriages of persons of prohibited ages were hurriedly rushed through, but after it was passed the people became used to it and took everything more philosophically. The intelligentsia generally held the Act to be a measure of paramount social improvement. It was only the conservative and the illiterate narrow-minded section of the population (which was in a majority) who denounce it as an Act of unceremonious encroachment on the social and religious liberty of the individual. However the agitation they created when the Bill was on the anvil has died out now and in course of time there is bound to be a greater revulsion of feeling in favour of the Act.

Since the passing of the Act, no prosecution has been launched in this district.

The number of marriages within the prohibited age-limits has very considerably decreased and is on the wane, though it cannot be affirmed that they are entirely extinct yet."

*Extract from letter No. C.N.S. 10 dated 10th September 1932 from the Collector of East Khandesh.*

"The immediate effect of the knowledge that the Sarda Act was to be passed was to expedite the marriage of children whose marriage would be prohibited under the provisions of the Act in the case of such Hindu families as did not hold advanced social views.

There have been no prosecutions under the Act.

There is no evidence available to show the exact decrease of marriages of persons of illegal age.

My own view is that there has been a big decrease in such marriages and that the Act has been of great social advantage.

Prior to the Act there was a wide movement among Hindus to postpone the age of marriage, and this Act has enormously strengthened the hands of the reformers.

The fact that a number of persons can still evade the Act is largely due to the complicated restrictions which hedge round prosecutions under the Act.

I think that the Act will become more and more effective because it is in accord with the advance of thought on the subject.

But any improvement in the technical details of the prosecution arrangements will greatly improve its efficiency."

Students who are interested in the social questions raised by child marriage will find considerable material in the Census statistics discussed in the present chapter. They are advised to peruse Imperial Tables VII and VIII with care after considering the points which have been examined in paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 above. It may be said generally of the Sarda Act that as a piece of social legislation it is everywhere ahead of public opinion in Bombay Presidency. It makes child marriage more difficult to effect than before, although the number of prosecutions under the Act has been negligible up to the present time. With the spread of literacy and general enlightenment now proceeding apace in India the Act is likely therefore to become most efficient as time goes on in accomplishing the objects for which it was placed upon the statute book. In future Census reports it will be interesting to watch the number of early marriages reported. The present Census is too near the date of the establishment of the Act to make definite conclusions on its present and continuing effect very valuable.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

*Distribution of Civil Condition af each Sex, Religion and main age-period at each of the last 5 Censuses.*

| Religion and Age. | 1931 | | 1921 | | 1911 | | 1901 | | 1891 | | 1881 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **UNMARRIED.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **All Religions.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 983 | 967 | 990 | 974 | 985 | 967 | 990 | 981 | 990 | 973 | 978 | 910 |
| 5–10 .. | 932 | 776 | 967 | 854 | 961 | 829 | 969 | 872 | 962 | 814 | | |
| 10–15 .. | 864 | 421 | 871 | 486 | 856 | 435 | 854 | 482 | 836 | 405 | 836 | 421 |
| 15–20 .. | 549 | 109 | 653 | 126 | 633 | 112 | 625 | 147 | 582 | 94 | 563 | 88 |
| 20–40 .. | 166 | 26 | 183 | 31 | 178 | 25 | 170 | 28 | 157 | 19 | 154 | 18 |
| 40–60 .. | 31 | 11 | 39 | 17 | 38 | 14 | 45 | 17 | 36 | 11 | 41 | 10 |
| 60 and over .. | 21 | 9 | 31 | 15 | 30 | 11 | 38 | 15 | 28 | 8 | 34 | 8 |
| **Hindu.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 982 | 963 | 988 | 970 | 983 | 962 | 989 | 979 | 989 | 968 | 974 | 890 |
| 5–10 .. | 925 | 744 | 963 | 831 | 953 | 795 | 985 | 854 | 955 | 781 | | |
| 10–15 .. | 849 | 528 | 853 | 426 | 834 | 360 | 847 | 430 | 813 | 339 | 763 | 340 |
| 15–20 .. | 509 | 84 | 612 | 86 | 592 | 73 | 596 | 106 | 539 | 69 | 514 | 52 |
| 20–40 .. | 135 | 21 | 148 | 26 | 144 | 21 | 135 | 22 | 125 | 17 | 124 | 16 |
| 40–60 .. | 25 | 10 | 32 | 15 | 32 | 14 | 35 | 14 | 29 | 11 | 33 | 10 |
| 60 and over .. | 19 | 8 | 27 | 14 | 26 | 11 | 30 | 13 | 23 | 70 | 27 | 7 |
| **Muslim.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 989 | 993 | 995 | 991 | 995 | 991 | 996 | 992 | 996 | 991 | 991 | 971 |
| 5–10 .. | 959 | 899 | 984 | 953 | 985 | 953 | 983 | 952 | 986 | 946 | | |
| 10–15 .. | 917 | 731 | 938 | 741 | 937 | 733 | 878 | 712 | 931 | 708 | 925 | 686 |
| 15–20 .. | 676 | 175 | 794 | 260 | 787 | 248 | 726 | 312 | 766 | 204 | 739 | 188 |
| 20–40 .. | 257 | 34 | 289 | 39 | 287 | 34 | 287 | 51 | 277 | 25 | 269 | 25 |
| 40–60 .. | 50 | 11 | 61 | 19 | 59 | 15 | 84 | 32 | 63 | 12 | 68 | 12 |
| 60 and over .. | 30 | 9 | 47 | 22 | 44 | 14 | 67 | 26 | 45 | 12 | 54 | 12 |
| **Jain.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 986 | 949 | 988 | 966 | 980 | 961 | 988 | 970 | 990 | 962 | 982 | 866 |
| 5–10 .. | 962 | 801 | 979 | 843 | 974 | 820 | 971 | 807 | 964 | 758 | | |
| 10–15 .. | 921 | 587 | 925 | 545 | 900 | 439 | 871 | 565 | 845 | 383 | 820 | 337 |
| 15–20 .. | 636 | 95 | 724 | 71 | 667 | 45 | 609 | 42 | 596 | 22 | 563 | 18 |
| 20–40 .. | 206 | 13 | 225 | 17 | 213 | 10 | 185 | 9 | 203 | 5 | 199 | 4 |
| 40–60 .. | 52 | 6 | 63 | 8 | 64 | 6 | 60 | 4 | 60 | 4 | 64 | 3 |
| 60 and over .. | 33 | 10 | 38 | 6 | 44 | 5 | 54 | 5 | 41 | 1 | 47 | 1 |
| **Zoroastrian.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 995 | 996 | 998 | 996 | 996 | 995 | 997 | 995 | 996 | 997 | 995 | 985 |
| 5–10 .. | 991 | 993 | 995 | 989 | 988 | 988 | 994 | 990 | 993 | 988 | | |
| 10–15 .. | 984 | 991 | 986 | 979 | 981 | 970 | 979 | 949 | 977 | 914 | 925 | 794 |
| 15–20 .. | 939 | 821 | 960 | 847 | 959 | 951 | 923 | 786 | 887 | 610 | 674 | 272 |
| 20–40 .. | 525 | 354 | 533 | 326 | 539 | 320 | 460 | 275 | 337 | 127 | 169 | 34 |
| 40–60 .. | 125 | 97 | 115 | 72 | 83 | 43 | 44 | 77 | 28 | 5 | 16 | 2 |
| 60 and over .. | 86 | 35 | 40 | 21 | 25 | 14 | 25 | 51 | 19 | 4 | 12 | 1 |
| **Christian.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 982 | 969 | 986 | 972 | 967 | 962 | 990 | 981 | 997 | 994 | 997 | 995 |
| 5–10 .. | 931 | 887 | 952 | 886 | 958 | 903 | 972 | 896 | 992 | 985 | | |
| 10–15 .. | 895 | 819 | 903 | 811 | 897 | 804 | 914 | 743 | 979 | 865 | 973 | 846 |
| 15–20 .. | 754 | 441 | 838 | 491 | 828 | 478 | 805 | 365 | 873 | 380 | 830 | 292 |
| 20–40 .. | 348 | 129 | 406 | 116 | 449 | 109 | 431 | 91 | 494 | 81 | 393 | 55 |
| 40–60 .. | 69 | 44 | 72 | 52 | 68 | 48 | 69 | 36 | 62 | 29 | 77 | 15 |
| 60 and over .. | 50 | 39 | 49 | 40 | 50 | 25 | 58 | 27 | 34 | 13 | 112 | 8 |
| **MARRIED.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **All Religions.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 16 | 32 | 9 | 25 | 14 | 32 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 26 | 21 | 87 |
| 5–10 .. | 66 | 219 | 31 | 138 | 37 | 166 | 29 | 121 | 37 | 183 | | |
| 10–15 .. | 133 | 569 | 123 | 487 | 138 | 545 | 136 | 486 | 159 | 581 | 155 | 553 |
| 15–20 .. | 439 | 860 | 331 | 829 | 354 | 850 | 352 | 794 | 407 | 879 | 419 | 868 |
| 20–40 .. | 789 | 844 | 750 | 819 | 776 | 842 | 767 | 815 | 806 | 868 | 796 | 827 |
| 40–60 .. | 809 | 461 | 787 | 464 | 816 | 469 | 806 | 465 | 839 | 492 | 820 | 461 |
| 60 and over .. | 642 | 156 | 624 | 148 | 641 | 137 | 645 | 142 | 668 | 136 | 662 | 150 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—*contd.*

| Religion and Age. | 1931 | | 1921 | | 1911 | | 1901 | | 1891 | | 1881 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **MARRIED—contd.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Hindu.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 17 | 36 | 11 | 29 | 16 | 37 | 11 | 20 | 11 | 31 | 25 | 107 |
| 5–10 .. | 73 | 250 | 35 | 160 | 45 | 199 | 32 | 138 | 43 | 215 | | |
| 10–15 .. | 147 | 461 | 140 | 542 | 160 | 618 | 142 | 534 | 181 | 645 | 224 | 629 |
| 15–20 .. | 479 | 883 | 370 | 864 | 394 | 885 | 378 | 831 | 449 | 902 | 466 | 898 |
| 20–40 .. | 823 | 842 | 786 | 815 | 811 | 837 | 800 | 812 | 839 | 865 | 824 | 822 |
| 40–60 .. | 816 | 450 | 794 | 451 | 821 | 452 | 814 | 446 | 846 | 480 | 825 | 444 |
| 60 and over .. | 645 | 148 | 625 | 136 | 641 | 125 | 647 | 124 | 669 | 123 | 666 | 138 |
| **Muslim.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 11 | 16 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 28 |
| 5–10 .. | 40 | 99 | 15 | 44 | 14 | 46 | 16 | 45 | 14 | 53 | | |
| 10–15 .. | 81 | 264 | 59 | 251 | 61 | 260 | 119 | 275 | 67 | 287 | 72 | 304 |
| 15–20 .. | 311 | 801 | 194 | 713 | 206 | 730 | 263 | 653 | 227 | 777 | 252 | 784 |
| 20–40 .. | 687 | 863 | 635 | 848 | 661 | 866 | 659 | 836 | 681 | 883 | 683 | 854 |
| 40–60 .. | 783 | 510 | 760 | 524 | 795 | 537 | 777 | 551 | 807 | 546 | 794 | 515 |
| 60 and over .. | 624 | 107 | 617 | 203 | 641 | 182 | 637 | 220 | 666 | 190 | 648 | 191 |
| **Jain.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 13 | 50 | 10 | 31 | 11 | 37 | 12 | 29 | 10 | 37 | 17 | 130 |
| 5–10 .. | 36 | 192 | 18 | 145 | 21 | 173 | 26 | 182 | 35 | 238 | | |
| 10–15 .. | 76 | 400 | 69 | 427 | 91 | 530 | 121 | 403 | 148 | 601 | 172 | 634 |
| 15–20 .. | 352 | 865 | 260 | 877 | 314 | 897 | 370 | 903 | 393 | 940 | 431 | 947 |
| 20–40 .. | 742 | 809 | 699 | 768 | 715 | 763 | 749 | 804 | 754 | 839 | 749 | 813 |
| 40–60 .. | 740 | 369 | 705 | 372 | 714 | 370 | 762 | 423 | 789 | 450 | 777 | 417 |
| 60 and over .. | 550 | 95 | 519 | 106 | 538 | 85 | 530 | 170 | 612 | 105 | 611 | 116 |
| **Zoroastrians.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 15 |
| 5–10 .. | 9 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 12 | | |
| 10–15 .. | 16 | 19 | 13 | 19 | 18 | 27 | 20 | 49 | 22 | 85 | 74 | 204 |
| 15–20 .. | 60 | 173 | 38 | 148 | 40 | 142 | 76 | 205 | 112 | 381 | 321 | 712 |
| 20–40 .. | 462 | 603 | 448 | 622 | 444 | 618 | 510 | 647 | 641 | 807 | 800 | 867 |
| 40–60 .. | 805 | 614 | 804 | 829 | 824 | 614 | 849 | 549 | 891 | 635 | 885 | 607 |
| 60 and over .. | 595 | 328 | 698 | 285 | 699 | 243 | 676 | 200 | 732 | 229 | 699 | 238 |
| **Christian.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 16 | 29 | 13 | 26 | 12 | 37 | 10 | 17 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| 5–10 .. | 65 | 109 | 45 | 107 | 39 | 103 | 25 | 92 | 8 | 15 | | |
| 10–15 .. | 100 | 176 | 89 | 178 | 96 | 188 | 79 | 200 | 21 | 133 | 26 | 150 |
| 15–20 .. | 238 | 546 | 154 | 492 | 162 | 509 | 183 | 546 | 125 | 611 | 165 | 681 |
| 20–40 .. | 630 | 782 | 565 | 783 | 529 | 788 | 536 | 784 | 488 | 812 | 578 | 814 |
| 40–60 .. | 842 | 517 | 830 | 516 | 834 | 484 | 821 | 478 | 845 | 494 | 810 | 489 |
| 60 and over .. | 702 | 201 | 691 | 197 | 687 | 159 | 655 | 145 | 689 | 135 | 608 | 161 |
| **WIDOWED.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **All Religions.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 5–10 .. | 2 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | | |
| 10–15 .. | 3 | 10 | 6 | 27 | 6 | 20 | 10 | 32 | 5 | 14 | 9 | 26 |
| 15–20 .. | 12 | 31 | 16 | 45 | 13 | 38 | 23 | 59 | 11 | 27 | 18 | 44 |
| 20–40 .. | 45 | 130 | 67 | 150 | 46 | 133 | 63 | 157 | 37 | 113 | 50 | 155 |
| 40–60 .. | 160 | 528 | 174 | 519 | 146 | 517 | 149 | 518 | 125 | 497 | 139 | 529 |
| 60 and over .. | 337 | 835 | 345 | 837 | 329 | 852 | 317 | 843 | 304 | 856 | 304 | 842 |
| **Hindu.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 5–10 .. | 2 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 4 | | |
| 10–15 .. | 4 | 11 | 7 | 32 | 6 | 22 | 11 | 36 | 6 | 16 | 13 | 31 |
| 15–20 .. | 12 | 33 | 18 | 50 | 14 | 42 | 26 | 63 | 12 | 29 | 20 | 50 |
| 20–40 .. | 42 | 137 | 65 | 159 | 45 | 142 | 65 | 166 | 36 | 118 | 52 | 162 |
| 40–60 .. | 159 | 540 | 174 | 534 | 147 | 534 | 151 | 540 | 125 | 509 | 142 | 546 |
| 60 and over .. | 336 | 844 | 348 | 850 | 333 | 864 | 323 | 863 | 308 | 807 | 307 | 855 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—*concld.*

| Religion and Age. | 1931 | | 1921 | | 1911 | | 1901 | | 1891 | | 1881 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **WIDOWED—contd.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Muslim.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 5–10 .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 10–15 .. | 2 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 13 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 10 |
| 15–20 .. | 13 | 24 | 12 | 27 | 7 | 22 | 11 | 35 | 7 | 19 | 9 | 28 |
| 20–40 .. | 56 | 103 | 76 | 113 | 52 | 100 | 54 | 113 | 42 | 92 | 48 | 121 |
| 40–60 .. | 167 | 479 | 179 | 457 | 146 | 448 | 139 | 417 | 130 | 442 | 138 | 473 |
| 60 and over .. | 146 | 804 | 336 | 775 | 315 | 804 | 296 | 754 | 289 | 298 | 298 | 797 |
| **Jain.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 5–10 .. | 2 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | |
| 10–15 .. | 3 | 13 | 6 | 28 | 9 | 31 | 8 | 32 | 7 | 16 | 8 | 29 |
| 15–20 .. | 12 | 40 | 16 | 52 | 19 | 58 | 21 | 55 | 11 | 38 | 6 | 35 |
| 20–40 .. | 52 | 178 | 76 | 215 | 72 | 227 | 65 | 187 | 43 | 156 | 52 | 183 |
| 40–60 .. | 208 | 625 | 232 | 620 | 222 | 624 | 178 | 573 | 151 | 546 | 159 | 580 |
| 60 and over .. | 417 | 895 | 443 | 888 | 418 | 910 | 416 | 825 | 347 | 894 | 342 | 883 |
| **Zoroastrian.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5–10 .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | | |
| 10–15 .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 15–20 .. | 1 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 16 |
| 20–40 .. | 15 | 43 | 19 | 52 | 17 | 62 | 30 | 78 | 22 | 66 | 31 | 99 |
| 40–60 .. | 70 | 289 | 81 | 299 | 93 | 343 | 107 | 374 | 81 | 360 | 90 | 391 |
| 60 and over .. | 319 | 637 | 262 | 694 | 276 | 743 | 299 | 749 | 249 | 757 | 289 | 761 |
| **Christian.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5–10 .. | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 12 | .. | .. | | |
| 10–15 .. | 5 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 57 | .. | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 15–20 .. | 8 | 13 | 8 | 17 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 89 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 27 |
| 20–40 .. | 22 | 89 | 29 | 101 | 22 | 103 | 33 | 125 | 18 | 107 | 29 | 131 |
| 40–60 .. | 89 | 439 | 98 | 432 | 98 | 468 | 110 | 486 | 93 | 477 | 113 | 496 |
| 60 and over .. | 248 | 760 | 260 | 763 | 263 | 816 | 287 | 828 | 277 | 852 | 280 | 831 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Distribution of 1,000 of each sex by religion and main age-periods and natural divisions—(British districts).*

| Age group and sex. | British Districts. | | | Gujarat. | | | Deccan. | | | Konkan. | | | Sind. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| **All Religions.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. Males .. | 984 | 15 | 1 | 962 | 36 | 2 | 983 | 15 | 2 | 993 | 7 | .. | 995 | 5 | .. |
| Females .. | 968 | 29 | 3 | 936 | 62 | 2 | 961 | 38 | 1 | 990 | 10 | .. | 992 | 8 | .. |
| 5–10 .. Males .. | 933 | 65 | 2 | 845 | 151 | 4 | 927 | 71 | 2 | 978 | 22 | .. | 968 | 31 | 1 |
| Females .. | 774 | 221 | 5 | 718 | 279 | 3 | 704 | 289 | 7 | 880 | 117 | 3 | 915 | 83 | 2 |
| 10–15 .. Males .. | 866 | 131 | 3 | 741 | 252 | 7 | 849 | 147 | 4 | 945 | 54 | 1 | 924 | 74 | 2 |
| Females .. | 567 | 423 | 10 | 535 | 457 | 8 | 477 | 510 | 13 | 693 | 300 | 7 | 744 | 252 | 4 |
| 15–20 .. Males .. | 552 | 436 | 12 | 412 | 571 | 17 | 496 | 493 | 11 | 661 | 335 | 4 | 683 | 301 | 16 |
| Females .. | 110 | 860 | 30 | 105 | 875 | 20 | 72 | 892 | 36 | 153 | 817 | 30 | 175 | 800 | 25 |
| 20–40 .. Males .. | 170 | 786 | 44 | 137 | 808 | 55 | 120 | 837 | 43 | 186 | 790 | 24 | 280 | 656 | 64 |
| Females .. | 27 | 843 | 130 | 17 | 885 | 98 | 22 | 830 | 148 | 37 | 833 | 130 | 34 | 861 | 105 |
| 40–60 .. Males .. | 33 | 809 | 158 | 44 | 771 | 185 | 18 | 822 | 160 | 30 | 858 | 112 | 61 | 754 | 185 |
| Females .. | 11 | 457 | 532 | 5 | 537 | 458 | 12 | 422 | 566 | 12 | 434 | 554 | 11 | 522 | 467 |
| 60 and over Males .. | 22 | 642 | 336 | 31 | 592 | 377 | 14 | 652 | 334 | 17 | 706 | 277 | 42 | 584 | 374 |
| Females .. | 8 | 155 | 837 | 4 | 195 | 801 | 10 | 141 | 849 | 8 | 133 | 859 | 11 | 197 | 792 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—*contd.*

| Age group and sex. | British Districts. | | | Gujarat. | | | Deccan. | | | Konkan. | | | Sind. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| **Hindu.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. Males .. | 983 | 16 | 1 | 961 | 36 | 3 | 983 | 16 | 1 | 993 | 7 | .. | 995 | 5 | .. |
| Females .. | 964 | 35 | 1 | 933 | 65 | 2 | 960 | 39 | 1 | 989 | 10 | 1 | 994 | 6 | .. |
| 5–10 .. Males .. | 924 | 74 | 2 | 832 | 164 | 4 | 916 | 82 | 2 | 977 | 22 | 1 | 968 | 31 | 1 |
| Females .. | 738 | 256 | 6 | 687 | 308 | 5 | 685 | 308 | 7 | 869 | 128 | 3 | 911 | 87 | 2 |
| 10–15 .. Males .. | 848 | 148 | 4 | 718 | 275 | 7 | 841 | 155 | 4 | 943 | 56 | 1 | 921 | 77 | 2 |
| Females .. | 518 | 471 | 11 | 491 | 501 | 8 | 452 | 534 | 14 | 665 | 327 | 8 | 732 | 264 | 4 |
| 15–20 .. Males .. | 507 | 481 | 12 | 376 | 607 | 17 | 475 | 513 | 12 | 639 | 356 | 5 | 644 | 336 | 20 |
| Females .. | 82 | 886 | 32 | 76 | 903 | 21 | 63 | 901 | 36 | 115 | 853 | 32 | 150 | 824 | 26 |
| 20–40 .. Males .. | 136 | 823 | 41 | 122 | 822 | 56 | 110 | 847 | 43 | 161 | 814 | 25 | 256 | 683 | 61 |
| Females .. | 21 | 839 | 140 | 11 | 890 | 99 | 22 | 825 | 153 | 26 | 837 | 137 | 25 | 838 | 137 |
| 40–60 .. Males .. | 26 | 816 | 158 | 43 | 767 | 190 | 17 | 822 | 161 | 23 | 860 | 117 | 69 | 736 | 195 |
| Females .. | 9 | 442 | 549 | 4 | 538 | 458 | 11 | 422 | 567 | 6 | 645 | 349 | 7 | 436 | 557 |
| 60 and over .. Males .. | 18 | 646 | 336 | 32 | 585 | 383 | 13 | 652 | 335 | 14 | 702 | 284 | 61 | 528 | 411 |
| Females .. | 8 | 145 | 847 | 3 | 196 | 801 | 9 | 142 | 849 | 6 | 124 | 870 | 8 | 138 | 854 |
| **Muslim.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. Males .. | 989 | 11 | .. | 951 | 47 | 2 | 981 | 18 | 1 | 992 | 8 | .. | 995 | 5 | .. |
| Females .. | 983 | 16 | 1 | 939 | 58 | 3 | 971 | 28 | 1 | 990 | 10 | .. | 991 | 9 | .. |
| 5–10 .. Males .. | 959 | 40 | 1 | 884 | 112 | 4 | 951 | 48 | 1 | 974 | 25 | 1 | 968 | 31 | 1 |
| Females .. | 901 | 97 | 2 | 815 | 182 | 3 | 879 | 118 | 3 | 936 | 62 | 2 | 916 | 83 | 1 |
| 10–15 .. Males .. | 917 | 80 | 3 | 826 | 169 | 5 | 922 | 76 | 2 | 947 | 52 | 1 | 925 | 73 | 2 |
| Females .. | 734 | 261 | 5 | 767 | 328 | 5 | 697 | 295 | 8 | 819 | 175 | 6 | 747 | 249 | 4 |
| 15–20 .. Males .. | 679 | 309 | 12 | 551 | 435 | 14 | 657 | 333 | 10 | 707 | 288 | 5 | 697 | 288 | 15 |
| Females .. | 177 | 799 | 24 | 172 | 808 | 20 | 131 | 841 | 28 | 248 | 732 | 20 | 182 | 794 | 24 |
| 20–40 .. Males .. | 259 | 685 | 56 | 203 | 744 | 53 | 187 | 769 | 44 | 237 | 739 | 24 | 287 | 647 | 66 |
| Females .. | 34 | 863 | 103 | 29 | 870 | 101 | 26 | 837 | 137 | 43 | 853 | 104 | 36 | 870 | 94 |
| 40–60 .. Males .. | 50 | 783 | 167 | 49 | 777 | 174 | 23 | 830 | 147 | 45 | 861 | 94 | 58 | 759 | 183 |
| Females .. | 11 | 513 | 476 | 8 | 510 | 482 | 11 | 421 | 568 | 6 | 449 | 545 | 12 | 550 | 438 |
| 60 and over .. Males .. | 30 | 625 | 345 | 26 | 619 | 355 | 14 | 671 | 315 | 19 | 736 | 245 | 36 | 599 | 365 |
| Females .. | 9 | 188 | 803 | 6 | 175 | 819 | 7 | 137 | 856 | 3 | 146 | 851 | 11 | 215 | 774 |
| **Jain.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. Males .. | 983 | 16 | 1 | 978 | 19 | 3 | 984 | 15 | 1 | 985 | 14 | 1 | 1,000 | .. | .. |
| Females .. | 966 | 33 | 1 | 977 | 21 | 2 | 961 | 38 | 1 | 984 | 16 | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. |
| 5–10 .. Males .. | 958 | 40 | 2 | 963 | 35 | 2 | 953 | 45 | 2 | 983 | 17 | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. |
| Females .. | 820 | 174 | 6 | 939 | 58 | 3 | 777 | 215 | 8 | 910 | 86 | 4 | 1,000 | .. | .. |
| 10–15 .. Males .. | 918 | 79 | 3 | 930 | 68 | 2 | 911 | 85 | 4 | 940 | 58 | 2 | 970 | 30 | .. |
| Females .. | 624 | 365 | 11 | 795 | 197 | 8 | 562 | 425 | 13 | 742 | 250 | 8 | 860 | 140 | .. |
| 15–20 .. Males .. | 635 | 354 | 11 | 645 | 343 | 12 | 613 | 374 | 13 | 706 | 289 | 5 | 703 | 281 | 16 |
| Females .. | 92 | 869 | 39 | 163 | 807 | 30 | 60 | 896 | 44 | 166 | 803 | 31 | 189 | 792 | 19 |
| 20–40 .. Males .. | 210 | 740 | 50 | 224 | 718 | 58 | 202 | 743 | 55 | 225 | 754 | 21 | 235 | 702 | 63 |
| Females .. | 14 | 812 | 174 | 12 | 809 | 179 | 11 | 805 | 184 | 30 | 876 | 94 | 50 | 791 | 159 |
| 40–60 .. Males .. | 57 | 735 | 208 | 77 | 711 | 212 | 51 | 727 | 222 | 59 | 863 | 78 | 35 | 870 | 95 |
| Females .. | 6 | 365 | 629 | 4 | 373 | 623 | 6 | 357 | 637 | 6 | 436 | 558 | .. | 333 | 667 |
| 60 and over .. Males .. | 39 | 552 | 409 | 48 | 518 | 434 | 37 | 554 | 409 | 34 | 645 | 321 | 100 | 500 | 400 |
| Females .. | 4 | 91 | 905 | 4 | 78 | 918 | 4 | 95 | 901 | .. | 96 | 904 | .. | .. | 1,000 |
| **Zoroastrian.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. Males .. | 995 | 5 | .. | 994 | 6 | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. | 995 | 5 | .. | 994 | 6 | .. |
| Females .. | 996 | 4 | .. | 996 | 4 | .. | 990 | 10 | .. | 997 | 3 | .. | 1,000 | .. | .. |
| 5–10 .. Males .. | 992 | 8 | .. | 993 | 7 | .. | 975 | 25 | .. | 994 | 6 | .. | 981 | 19 | .. |
| Females .. | 992 | 7 | 1 | 984 | 15 | 1 | 987 | 13 | .. | 996 | 4 | .. | 994 | 6 | .. |
| 10–15 .. Males .. | 984 | 16 | .. | 989 | 11 | .. | 972 | 28 | .. | 986 | 14 | .. | 976 | 24 | .. |
| Females .. | 981 | 18 | 1 | 974 | 26 | .. | 972 | 28 | .. | 984 | 15 | 1 | 982 | 18 | .. |
| 15–20 .. Males .. | 939 | 60 | 1 | 933 | 65 | 2 | 940 | 54 | 6 | 942 | 58 | .. | 911 | 89 | .. |
| Females .. | 823 | 171 | 6 | 825 | 172 | 3 | 765 | 219 | 16 | 826 | 168 | 6 | 872 | 128 | .. |
| 20–40 .. Males .. | 527 | 460 | 13 | 493 | 488 | 19 | 581 | 397 | 22 | 521 | 468 | 11 | 506 | 481 | 13 |
| Females .. | 355 | 602 | 43 | 361 | 589 | 50 | 366 | 590 | 44 | 355 | 605 | 40 | 328 | 610 | 62 |
| 40–60 .. Males .. | 126 | 804 | 70 | 98 | 813 | 89 | 153 | 783 | 64 | 153 | 783 | 64 | 117 | 813 | 70 |
| Females .. | 98 | 614 | 288 | 69 | 620 | 311 | 108 | 637 | 255 | 104 | 609 | 287 | 90 | 640 | 270 |
| 60 and over .. Males .. | 61 | 719 | 220 | 40 | 685 | 275 | 39 | 749 | 212 | 69 | 731 | 200 | 56 | 623 | 321 |
| Females .. | 35 | 330 | 635 | 19 | 192 | 699 | 16 | 414 | 570 | 43 | 344 | 613 | 29 | 223 | 748 |
| **Christian.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. Males .. | 982 | 16 | 2 | 923 | 67 | 10 | 988 | 12 | .. | 996 | 4 | .. | 999 | 1 | .. |
| Females .. | 968 | 30 | 2 | 837 | 152 | 11 | 991 | 9 | .. | 994 | 6 | .. | 995 | 4 | 1 |
| 5–10 .. Males .. | 930 | 66 | 4 | 684 | 296 | 20 | 964 | 34 | 2 | 988 | 12 | .. | 984 | 16 | .. |
| Females .. | 887 | 109 | 4 | 535 | 449 | 16 | 913 | 85 | 2 | 982 | 17 | 1 | 981 | 19 | .. |
| 10–15 .. Males .. | 897 | 98 | 5 | 578 | 398 | 24 | 937 | 60 | 3 | 975 | 24 | 1 | 973 | 27 | .. |
| Females .. | 820 | 175 | 5 | 478 | 504 | 18 | 812 | 185 | 3 | 929 | 69 | 2 | 964 | 34 | 2 |
| 15–20 .. Males .. | 758 | 234 | 8 | 427 | 533 | 40 | 766 | 229 | 5 | 817 | 180 | 3 | 927 | 73 | .. |
| Females .. | 445 | 542 | 13 | 271 | 710 | 19 | 421 | 565 | 14 | 490 | 498 | 12 | 649 | 351 | .. |
| 20–40 .. Males .. | 352 | 626 | 22 | 195 | 744 | 61 | 343 | 639 | 18 | 358 | 615 | 17 | 576 | 407 | 17 |
| Females .. | 132 | 779 | 89 | 55 | 869 | 76 | 129 | 781 | 90 | 147 | 759 | 94 | 205 | 748 | 47 |
| 40–60 .. Males .. | 71 | 840 | 89 | 90 | 737 | 153 | 47 | 875 | 78 | 71 | 849 | 80 | 123 | 785 | 92 |
| Females .. | 46 | 517 | 437 | 12 | 554 | 434 | 59 | 497 | 444 | 43 | 509 | 448 | 112 | 632 | 256 |
| 60 and over .. Males .. | 51 | 698 | 251 | 67 | 576 | 357 | 43 | 743 | 214 | 47 | 709 | 244 | 93 | 619 | 288 |
| Females .. | 40 | 201 | 759 | 2 | 221 | 777 | 57 | 187 | 756 | 30 | 198 | 772 | 141 | 282 | 577 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Distribution by main age periods and civil condition of 10,000 of each sex and religion.*

| Age and Sex. | All Religions. | | | Hindu. | | | Muslim. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 0–5 .. Males .. | 9,835 | 158 | 7 | 9,822 | 171 | 7 | 9,885 | 111 | 4 |
| Females .. | 9,667 | 323 | 10 | 9,629 | 360 | 11 | 9,828 | 166 | 6 |
| 5–10 .. Males .. | 9,324 | 658 | 18 | 9,249 | 731 | 20 | 9,587 | 400 | 13 |
| Females .. | 7,758 | 2,192 | 50 | 7,446 | 2,498 | 56 | 8,993 | 985 | 22 |
| 10–15 .. Males .. | 8,641 | 1,325 | 34 | 8,491 | 1,472 | 37 | 9,168 | 806 | 26 |
| Females .. | 4,212 | 5,687 | 101 | 5,275 | 4,613 | 112 | 7,308 | 2,637 | 55 |
| 15–20 .. Males .. | 5,487 | 4,392 | 121 | 5,091 | 4,788 | 121 | 6,758 | 3,114 | 128 |
| Females .. | 1,086 | 8,604 | 310 | 842 | 8,830 | 328 | 1,750 | 8,006 | 244 |
| 20–40 .. Males .. | 1,660 | 7,893 | 447 | 1,351 | 8,225 | 424 | 2,568 | 6,868 | 564 |
| Females .. | 263 | 8,436 | 1,301 | 211 | 8,415 | 1,374 | 344 | 8,621 | 1,035 |
| 40–60 .. Males .. | 313 | 8,094 | 1,593 | 254 | 8,159 | 1,587 | 495 | 7,831 | 1,674 |
| Females .. | 111 | 4,612 | 5,277 | 101 | 4,495 | 5,404 | 111 | 5,102 | 4,787 |
| 60 and over .. Males .. | 214 | 6,415 | 3,371 | 186 | 6,452 | 3,362 | 297 | 6,246 | 3,457 |
| Females .. | 90 | 1,561 | 8,349 | 83 | 1,483 | 8,434 | 95 | 1,868 | 8,037 |

| Age and Sex. | Jain. | | | Zoroastrian. | | | Christian. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 0–5 .. Males .. | 9,857 | 132 | 11 | 9,951 | 49 | .. | 9,821 | 163 | 16 |
| Females .. | 9,488 | 497 | 15 | 9,964 | 36 | .. | 9,687 | 294 | 19 |
| 5–10 .. Males .. | 9,625 | 359 | 16 | 9,913 | 87 | .. | 9,311 | 649 | 40 |
| Females .. | 8,005 | 1,925 | 70 | 9,928 | 67 | 5 | 8,878 | 1,085 | 37 |
| 10–15 .. Males .. | 9,214 | 756 | 30 | 9,844 | 156 | .. | 8,954 | 998 | 48 |
| Females .. | 5,874 | 3,998 | 128 | 9,810 | 185 | 5 | 8,190 | 1,756 | 54 |
| 15–20 .. Males .. | 6,363 | 3,514 | 123 | 9,387 | 604 | 9 | 7,538 | 2,382 | 80 |
| Females .. | 950 | 8,650 | 400 | 8,217 | 1,726 | 57 | 4,407 | 5,459 | 134 |
| 20–40 .. Males .. | 2,061 | 7,421 | 518 | 5,252 | 4,620 | 128 | 3,476 | 6,304 | 220 |
| Females .. | 129 | 8,092 | 1,779 | 3,536 | 6,032 | 432 | 1,286 | 7,820 | 894 |
| 40–60 .. Males .. | 519 | 7,401 | 2,080 | 1,246 | 8,050 | 704 | 689 | 8,424 | 878 |
| Females .. | 57 | 3,696 | 6,247 | 966 | 6,142 | 2,892 | 443 | 5,169 | 4,388 |
| 60 and over .. Males .. | 331 | 5,497 | 4,172 | 866 | 5,945 | 3,189 | 496 | 7,024 | 2,480 |
| Females .. | 99 | 947 | 8,954 | 350 | 3,282 | 6,368 | 389 | 2,006 | 7,605 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

*Proportion of females per 1,000 males by civil condition at certain ages for Religions and Natural Divisions.*

| Age and Natural Division. | All Religions. | | | Hindu. | | | Muslim. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **BRITISH DISTRICTS.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. .. | 993 | 2,029 | 1,580 | 1,001 | 2,130 | 1,621 | 961 | 1,487 | 1,456 |
| 5–10 .. .. | 745 | 3,015 | 2,335 | 735 | 3,191 | 2,558 | 758 | 1,974 | 1,364 |
| 10–15 .. .. | 564 | 2,759 | 2,495 | 543 | 2,813 | 2,719 | 598 | 2,442 | 1,554 |
| 15–20 .. .. | 189 | 1,866 | 2,421 | 159 | 1,817 | 2,697 | 215 | 2,128 | 1,568 |
| 20–40 .. .. | 137 | 935 | 2,541 | 139 | 910 | 3,012 | 103 | 973 | 1,410 |
| 40–60 .. .. | 282 | 482 | 2,867 | 325 | 480 | 3,083 | 163 | 485 | 2,119 |
| 60 and over .. | 390 | 239 | 2,457 | 433 | 230 | 2,579 | 267 | 260 | 2,001 |
| **GUJARAT.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. .. | 979 | 1,728 | 964 | 974 | 1,802 | 901 | 988 | 1,242 | 1,155 |
| 5–10 .. .. | 759 | 1,642 | 969 | 734 | 1,668 | 996 | 823 | 1,451 | 878 |
| 10–15 .. .. | 616 | 1,549 | 1,031 | 571 | 1,543 | 1,052 | 696 | 1,673 | 1,000 |
| 15–20 .. .. | 231 | 1,390 | 1,074 | 182 | 1,346 | 1,069 | 282 | 1,676 | 1,305 |
| 20–40 .. .. | 109 | 984 | 1,584 | 83 | 977 | 1,577 | 119 | 985 | 1,585 |
| 40–60 .. .. | 95 | 609 | 2,163 | 74 | 613 | 2,111 | 134 | 539 | 2,269 |
| 60 and over .. | 117 | 317 | 2,040 | 89 | 318 | 1,980 | 217 | 261 | 2,136 |
| **DECCAN.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. .. | 1,004 | 2,370 | 2,323 | 1,002 | 2,457 | 2,399 | 1,033 | 1,589 | 1,941 |
| 5–10 .. .. | 721 | 3,877 | 3,255 | 704 | 3,970 | 3,308 | 878 | 2,345 | 2,691 |
| 10–15 .. .. | 520 | 3,215 | 3,223 | 498 | 3,190 | 3,224 | 696 | 3,599 | 3,557 |
| 15–20 .. .. | 149 | 1,853 | 3,089 | 137 | 1,813 | 3,115 | 165 | 2,421 | 2,753 |
| 20–40 .. .. | 178 | 948 | 3,322 | 184 | 916 | 3,371 | 121 | 956 | 2,752 |
| 40–60 .. .. | 576 | 463 | 3,195 | 607 | 467 | 3,205 | 403 | 428 | 3,257 |
| 60 and over .. | 677 | 218 | 2,565 | 708 | 220 | 2,564 | 525 | 201 | 2,662 |
| **KONKAN.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. .. | 1,012 | 1,411 | 2,559 | 1,017 | 1,483 | 2,660 | 973 | 1,208 | 1,400 |
| 5–10 .. .. | 799 | 4,781 | 5,243 | 792 | 5,154 | 5,655 | 813 | 2,123 | 2,800 |
| 10–15 .. .. | 627 | 4,737 | 7,346 | 606 | 5,002 | 7,769 | 700 | 2,748 | 4,714 |
| 15–20 .. .. | 223 | 2,357 | 6,356 | 182 | 2,415 | 6,943 | 267 | 1,942 | 3,185 |
| 20–40 .. .. | 157 | 837 | 4,238 | 133 | 866 | 4,555 | 103 | 650 | 2,817 |
| 40–60 .. .. | 346 | 424 | 4,182 | 354 | 436 | 4,264 | 97 | 340 | 3,796 |
| 60 and over .. | 492 | 208 | 3,919 | 521 | 201 | 3,487 | 171 | 184 | 3,199 |
| **SIND.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. .. | 952 | 1,513 | 1,387 | 994 | 1,054 | 1,174 | 937 | 1,669 | 1,487 |
| 5–10 .. .. | 735 | 2,121 | 1,117 | 795 | 2,387 | 1,377 | 714 | 2,029 | 1,051 |
| 10–15 .. .. | 567 | 2,408 | 1,225 | 616 | 2,678 | 1,565 | 547 | 2,311 | 1,131 |
| 15–20 .. .. | 200 | 2,069 | 1,205 | 183 | 1,897 | 1,041 | 205 | 2,160 | 1,288 |
| 20–40 .. .. | 93 | 1,003 | 1,237 | 71 | 889 | 1,627 | 95 | 1,051 | 1,107 |
| 40–60 .. .. | 133 | 498 | 1,816 | 79 | 431 | 2,081 | 149 | 521 | 1,726 |
| 60 and over .. | 218 | 282 | 1,761 | 124 | 239 | 1,896 | 251 | 291 | 1,723 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—*contd.*

| Age and Natural Division. | Jain. | | | Zoroastrian. | | | Christian. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. | Unmarried. | Married. | Widowed. |
| 1 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| **BRITISH DISTRICTS.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. .. | 1,001 | 2,141 | 1,118 | 992 | 722 | .. | 974 | 1,795 | 1,176 |
| 5–10 .. .. | 783 | 3,944 | 2,017 | 929 | 771 | .. | 892 | 1,258 | 910 |
| 10–15 .. .. | 578 | 3,961 | 2,975 | 907 | 1,058 | .. | 847 | 1,659 | 978 |
| 15–20 .. .. | 107 | 1,937 | 2,718 | 821 | 2,685 | 5,750 | 496 | 1,957 | 1,348 |
| 20–40 .. .. | 47 | 811 | 2,597 | 640 | 1,243 | 3,215 | 265 | 878 | 2,874 |
| 40–60 .. .. | 77 | 379 | 2,309 | 685 | 675 | 3,656 | 456 | 436 | 3,464 |
| 60 and over .. | 105 | 167 | 2,246 | 565 | 444 | 2,787 | 684 | 250 | 2,627 |
| **GUJARAT.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. .. | 1,046 | 1,174 | 857 | 1,062 | 750 | .. | 904 | 2,270 | 1,030 |
| 5–10 .. .. | 891 | 1,529 | 1,500 | 1,018 | 2,200 | .. | 728 | 1,416 | 726 |
| 10–15 .. .. | 750 | 2,530 | 3,600 | 984 | 2,375 | .. | 741 | 1,135 | 681 |
| 15–20 .. .. | 230 | 2,142 | 2,250 | 950 | 2,833 | 2,000 | 551 | 1,155 | 407 |
| 20–40 .. .. | 48 | 1,030 | 2,832 | 918 | 1,514 | 3,286 | 261 | 1,085 | 1,152 |
| 40–60 .. .. | 42 | 122 | 2,646 | 757 | 819 | 3,747 | 112 | 602 | 2,343 |
| 60 and over .. | 79 | 161 | 2,253 | 500 | 455 | 2,774 | 28 | 321 | 1,826 |
| **DECCAN.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. .. | 985 | 2,561 | 1,444 | 1,010 | .. | .. | 1,007 | 735 | 2,000 |
| 5–10 .. .. | 774 | 4,516 | 3,050 | 897 | 444 | .. | 905 | 2,403 | 917 |
| 10–15 .. .. | 558 | 4,503 | 3,000 | 820 | 818 | .. | 853 | 3,038 | 1,286 |
| 15–20 .. .. | 84 | 2,044 | 2,889 | 745 | 3,737 | 2,500 | 529 | 2,377 | 2,655 |
| 20–40 .. .. | 45 | 865 | 2,645 | 593 | 1,406 | 1,913 | 309 | 1,006 | 4,040 |
| 40–60 .. .. | 103 | 386 | 2,507 | 583 | 670 | 3,289 | 1,061 | 484 | 4,877 |
| 60 and over .. | 122 | 173 | 2,238 | 300 | 403 | 1,963 | 1,273 | 244 | 3,416 |
| **KONKAN.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. .. | 1,026 | 1,143 | .. | 964 | 538 | .. | 976 | 1,397 | .. |
| 5–10 .. .. | 605 | 3,250 | .. | 1,140 | 647 | .. | 924 | 1,376 | 2,500 |
| 10–15 .. .. | 386 | 2,128 | 1,667 | 906 | 933 | .. | 865 | 2,604 | 5,000 |
| 15–20 .. .. | 94 | 1,110 | 9,444 | 800 | 2,657 | 16,000 | 485 | 2,234 | 3,333 |
| 20–40 .. .. | 50 | 424 | 1,618 | 607 | 1,191 | 3,343 | 266 | 786 | 3,533 |
| 40–60 .. .. | 35 | 183 | 2,596 | 687 | 648 | 3,686 | 388 | 388 | 3,632 |
| 60 and over .. | .. | 124 | 2,355 | 396 | 451 | 2,936 | 540 | 235 | 2,662 |
| **SIND.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–5 .. .. | 1,146 | .. | .. | 1,103 | .. | .. | 956 | 3,000 | .. |
| 5–10 .. .. | 955 | .. | .. | 813 | 250 | .. | 881 | 1,083 | .. |
| 10–15 .. .. | 672 | 3,500 | .. | 802 | 600 | .. | 832 | 1,053 | .. |
| 15–20 .. .. | 222 | 2,334 | .. | 843 | 1,267 | .. | 399 | 2,757 | .. |
| 20–40 .. .. | 150 | 804 | 1,813 | 606 | 1,190 | 2,250 | 163 | 846 | 1,303 |
| 40–60 .. .. | .. | 136 | 2,500 | 638 | 651 | 3,214 | 461 | 408 | 1,471 |
| 60 and over .. | .. | .. | 2,000 | 500 | 348 | 2,265 | 1,048 | 314 | 1,385 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

*The distribution by civil condition of 1,000 of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.*

| Caste. | District for which examined. | Age group. | Unmarried. | | Married. | | Widowed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **HINDU.** | | | | | | | | |
| Agri .. .. | Thana, Kolaba .. | **All ages** .. | **486** | **363** | **476** | **512** | **38** | **125** |
| | | 0-6 .. | 994 | 992 | 6 | 8 | .. | .. |
| | | 7-13 .. | 958 | 796 | 36 | 202 | 6 | 2 |
| | | 14-16 .. | 770 | 110 | 191 | 879 | 19 | 11 |
| | | 17-23 .. | 325 | 66 | 667 | 876 | 8 | 58 |
| | | 24-43 .. | 41 | 6 | 923 | 869 | 36 | 125 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 13 | 2 | 821 | 398 | 166 | 600 |
| Bedar or Berad .. | Belgaum, Dharwar .. | **All ages** .. | **475** | **339** | **462** | **485** | **63** | **176** |
| | | 0-6 .. | 974 | 902 | 24 | 96 | 2 | 2 |
| | | 7-13 .. | 880 | 620 | 110 | 363 | 10 | 17 |
| | | 14-16 .. | 713 | 177 | 273 | 790 | 14 | 33 |
| | | 17-23 .. | 381 | 59 | 577 | 888 | 42 | 53 |
| | | 24-43 .. | 66 | 63 | 861 | 718 | 73 | 219 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 31 | 58 | 720 | 250 | 249 | 692 |
| Bhampta Takari .. | Poona, Satara .. | **All ages** .. | **500** | **408** | **422** | **458** | **78** | **134** |
| | | 0-6 .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 7-13 .. | 933 | 667 | 67 | 333 | .. | .. |
| | | 14-16 .. | 833 | 267 | 167 | 737 | .. | .. |
| | | 17-23 .. | 143 | 48 | 857 | 904 | .. | 48 |
| | | 24-43 .. | 46 | .. | 828 | 629 | 86 | 321 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 65 | .. | 645 | 560 | 290 | 440 |
| Bhangi .. | Gujarat Districts .. | **All ages** .. | **367** | **273** | **572** | **607** | **61** | **120** |
| | | 0-6 .. | 893 | 836 | 103 | 161 | 4 | 3 |
| | | 7-13 .. | 608 | 403 | 375 | 586 | 17 | 11 |
| | | 14-16 .. | 385 | 196 | 585 | 788 | 30 | 16 |
| | | 17-23 .. | 177 | 41 | 743 | 923 | 80 | 36 |
| | | 24-43 .. | 52 | 15 | 879 | 846 | 69 | 139 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 41 | 9 | 774 | 462 | 185 | 529 |
| Bharwad .. | Ahmedabad, Kaira .. | **All ages** .. | **295** | **232** | **610** | **645** | **95** | **123** |
| | | 0-6 .. | 852 | 824 | 139 | 159 | 9 | 17 |
| | | 7-13 .. | 502 | 340 | 482 | 644 | 16 | 16 |
| | | 14-16 .. | 327 | 118 | 650 | 840 | 23 | 42 |
| | | 17-23 .. | 144 | 26 | 810 | 933 | 46 | 41 |
| | | 24-43 .. | 51 | 16 | 845 | 842 | 104 | 142 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 36 | 20 | 673 | 512 | 291 | 468 |
| Brahman Audich .. | Gujarat Districts .. | **All ages** .. | **414** | **275** | **491** | **509** | **95** | **216** |
| | | 0-6 .. | 945 | 938 | 50 | 54 | 5 | 8 |
| | | 7-13 .. | 901 | 697 | 92 | 277 | 7 | 26 |
| | | 14-16 .. | 632 | 207 | 358 | 739 | 30 | 54 |
| | | 17-23 .. | 437 | 67 | 529 | 832 | 34 | 101 |
| | | 24-43 .. | 128 | 31 | 790 | 729 | 82 | 240 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 77 | 24 | 643 | 359 | 280 | 617 |
| Brahman Deshastha | Ahmednagar, Khandesh-East, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar. | **All ages** .. | **533** | **370** | **391** | **417** | **76** | **213** |
| | | 0-6 .. | 992 | 991 | 8 | 9 | .. | .. |
| | | 7-13 .. | 979 | 903 | 21 | 94 | .. | 3 |
| | | 14-16 .. | 927 | 305 | 69 | 675 | 4 | 20 |
| | | 17-23 .. | 689 | 37 | 302 | 890 | 9 | 73 |
| | | 24-43 .. | 148 | 9 | 795 | 699 | 57 | 292 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 50 | 4 | 645 | 293 | 305 | 703 |
| Brahman Chitpawan or Konkanastha. | Poona, Satara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. | **All ages** .. | **584** | **417** | **357** | **373** | **59** | **210** |
| | | 0-6 .. | 992 | 995 | 8 | 4 | .. | 1 |
| | | 7-13 .. | 976 | 973 | 19 | 25 | 5 | 2 |
| | | 14-16 .. | 901 | 617 | 88 | 373 | 11 | 10 |
| | | 17-23 .. | 803 | 108 | 190 | 822 | 7 | 70 |
| | | 24-43 .. | 172 | 59 | 784 | 671 | 44 | 270 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 41 | 5 | 702 | 317 | 257 | 678 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*contd.*

| Caste. | District for which examined. | Age group. | Unmarried. | | Married. | | Widowed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Brahman Gaud Saraswat. | Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Kanara. | **All ages** .. | **578** | **403** | **369** | **390** | **53** | **207** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 994 | 994 | 6 | 6 | .. | .. |
| | | 7—13 .. | 991 | 973 | 9 | 26 | .. | 1 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 977 | 576 | 23 | 416 | .. | 8 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 819 | 74 | 177 | 862 | 4 | 64 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 150 | 10 | 812 | 733 | 38 | 257 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 32 | 5 | 749 | 302 | 219 | 693 |
| Bhil .. | Khandesh East, Khandesh West. | **All ages** .. | **486** | **446** | **486** | **464** | **28** | **90** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 993 | 991 | 7 | 9 | .. | .. |
| | | 7—13 .. | 958 | 844 | 42 | 154 | .. | 2 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 768 | 413 | 228 | 576 | 4 | 11 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 264 | 81 | 724 | 898 | 12 | 21 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 27 | 17 | 936 | 875 | 37 | 108 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 61 | 6 | 825 | 478 | 114 | 516 |
| Chambhar .. | Ahmednagar, Khandesh East, Khandesh West, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur. | **All ages** .. | **433** | **309** | **526** | **562** | **41** | **129** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 987 | 944 | 13 | 55 | .. | 1 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 828 | 462 | 169 | 529 | 3 | 9 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 540 | 93 | 449 | 885 | 11 | 22 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 220 | 39 | 765 | 931 | 15 | 30 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 38 | 20 | 923 | 845 | 39 | 135 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 30 | 3 | 802 | 399 | 168 | 598 |
| Chodhra .. | Surat .. .. | **All ages** .. | **503** | **458** | **435** | **455** | **62** | **87** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 987 | 986 | 13 | 14 | .. | .. |
| | | 7—13 .. | 975 | 973 | 25 | 27 | .. | .. |
| | | 14—16 .. | 923 | 732 | 71 | 261 | 6 | 7 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 476 | 182 | 494 | 785 | 30 | 33 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 56 | 29 | 876 | 894 | 68 | 77 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 18 | 7 | 750 | 595 | 232 | 398 |
| Darji, Shimpi, Sal, Miral. | Khandesh East, Poona, Satara and Dharwar. | **All ages** .. | **454** | **320** | **492** | **510** | **54** | **170** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 988 | 970 | 12 | 29 | .. | 1 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 931 | 643 | 68 | 352 | 1 | 5 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 667 | 96 | 330 | 888 | 3 | 16 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 269 | 17 | 710 | 944 | 21 | 39 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 52 | 12 | 890 | 779 | 58 | 209 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 20 | 3 | 756 | 266 | 224 | 731 |
| Dhangar .. | Poona, Satara .. | **All ages** .. | **445** | **277** | **503** | **535** | **52** | **188** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 986 | 922 | 13 | 76 | 1 | 2 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 901 | 491 | 96 | 496 | 3 | 13 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 649 | 85 | 330 | 882 | 21 | 33 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 324 | 19 | 638 | 901 | 38 | 80 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 50 | 6 | 209 | 784 | 48 | 210 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 13 | 4 | 794 | 300 | 193 | 696 |
| Dhed or Mahar .. | Gujarat Districts .. | **All ages** .. | **336** | **237** | **587** | **630** | **77** | **133** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 918 | 842 | 79 | 152 | 3 | 6 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 669 | 416 | 331 | 569 | 10 | 15 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 388 | 148 | 582 | 815 | 30 | 37 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 172 | 29 | 782 | 935 | 46 | 36 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 36 | 15 | 872 | 842 | 92 | 143 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 16 | 6 | 769 | 496 | 215 | 498 |
| Dhobi, Parit, Agasa, Madiwal. | Khandesh East, Satara, Poona and Kanara. | **All ages** .. | **474** | **319** | **472** | **501** | **54** | **180** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 990 | 960 | 9 | 40 | 1 | .. |
| | | 7—13 .. | 905 | 587 | 94 | 406 | 1 | 7 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 687 | 257 | 312 | 717 | 1 | 26 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 375 | 99 | 614 | 855 | 11 | 46 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 84 | 14 | 865 | 764 | 51 | 222 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 38 | 2 | 719 | 277 | 243 | 721 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*contd.*

| Caste. | District for which examined. | Age group. | Unmarried. | | Married. | | Widowed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Dhodia .. | Surat .. .. | **All ages** .. | **511** | **446** | **442** | **464** | **47** | **90** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 986 | 986 | 14 | 13 | .. | 1 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 965 | 939 | 34 | 60 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 826 | 564 | 171 | 427 | 3 | 9 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 402 | 106 | 573 | 870 | 25 | 24 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 38 | 13 | 910 | 876 | 52 | 111 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 10 | 8 | 783 | 563 | 207 | 429 |
| Dubla .. | Surat .. .. | **All ages** .. | **456** | **398** | **495** | **520** | **49** | **82** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 983 | 982 | 17 | 18 | .. | .. |
| | | 7—13 .. | 587 | 421 | 411 | 575 | 2 | 4 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 705 | 371 | 287 | 615 | 8 | 14 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 238 | 51 | 740 | 931 | 22 | 18 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 27 | 10 | 925 | 925 | 48 | 65 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 5 | 5 | 797 | 591 | 198 | 404 |
| Ghanchi .. | Ahmedabad, Surat .. | **All ages** .. | **320** | **230** | **624** | **626** | **56** | **144** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 919 | 867 | 80 | 130 | 1 | 3 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 587 | 421 | 411 | 575 | 2 | 4 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 323 | 119 | 672 | 843 | 5 | 38 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 334 | 63 | 653 | 906 | 13 | 31 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 49 | 14 | 894 | 853 | 57 | 133 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 9 | 8 | 766 | 422 | 225 | 570 |
| Hajam, Nhavi, Nadig. | Poona, Kaira, Ratnagiri . | **All ages** .. | **463** | **311** | **472** | **507** | **65** | **182** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 986 | 962 | 14 | 37 | .. | 1 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 906 | 630 | 90 | 356 | 4 | 14 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 696 | 89 | 294 | 883 | 10 | 28 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 372 | 101 | 608 | 837 | 20 | 62 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 69 | 33 | 854 | 772 | 77 | 195 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 13 | 47 | 745 | 309 | 242 | 644 |
| Halvakhi Vakkal .. | Kanara .. .. | **All ages** .. | **506** | **298** | **436** | **464** | **58** | **238** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 988 | 983 | 11 | 17 | 1 | .. |
| | | 7—13 .. | 983 | 769 | 17 | 226 | .. | 5 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 823 | 146 | 176 | 818 | 1 | 36 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 691 | 16 | 303 | 906 | 6 | 78 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 189 | 5 | 749 | 690 | 62 | 305 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 27 | 4 | 748 | 217 | 225 | 779 |
| Maratha (including Kunbi). | Satara, Ratnagiri (Kunbi) (Maratha, Kunbi). | **All ages** .. | **531** | **355** | **429** | **494** | **40** | **151** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 996 | 989 | 4 | 8 | .. | 3 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 980 | 787 | 19 | 208 | 1 | 5 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 847 | 460 | 150 | 529 | 3 | 11 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 467 | 23 | 526 | 937 | 7 | 40 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 79 | 7 | 892 | 844 | 29 | 149 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 13 | 4 | 819 | 370 | 168 | 626 |
| Kunbi of Gujarat .. | Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach. | **All ages** .. | **373** | **234** | **523** | **580** | **104** | **186** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 898 | 828 | 93 | 162 | 9 | 10 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 749 | 486 | 238 | 494 | 13 | 20 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 501 | 182 | 471 | 760 | 28 | 58 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 298 | 46 | 663 | 891 | 39 | 63 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 147 | 23 | 751 | 792 | 102 | 185 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 66 | 22 | 637 | 389 | 297 | 589 |
| Katkari .. | Thana .. .. | **All ages** .. | **464** | **389** | **507** | **524** | **29** | **87** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 990 | 968 | 10 | 30 | .. | 2 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 963 | 844 | 37 | 155 | .. | 1 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 823 | 269 | 170 | 724 | 7 | 7 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 358 | 30 | 624 | 937 | 18 | 33 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 31 | 7 | 934 | 897 | 35 | 96 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 14 | 7 | 872 | 465 | 114 | 528 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*contd.*

| Caste. | District for which examined. | Age group. | Unmarried. | | Married. | | Widowed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Kayesth Prabhu .. | Thana, Bombay City, Bombay Suburban District. | **All ages ..** | **563** | **500** | **403** | **383** | **34** | **117** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 996 | 977 | 4 | 17 | .. | 6 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 965 | 962 | 34 | 32 | 1 | 6 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 849 | 786 | 147 | 201 | 4 | 13 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 823 | 298 | 169 | 675 | 8 | 27 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 169 | 40 | 803 | 799 | 28 | 161 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 22 | 24 | 784 | 410 | 194 | 566 |
| Koshti .. | Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur. | **All ages ..** | **435** | **322** | **504** | **521** | **61** | **157** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 992 | 968 | 8 | 30 | .. | 2 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 899 | 577 | 99 | 416 | 2 | 7 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 689 | 73 | 308 | 897 | 3 | 30 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 285 | 125 | 694 | 823 | 21 | 52 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 49 | 10 | 885 | 799 | 66 | 191 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 19 | 2 | 750 | 330 | 231 | 668 |
| Kumbhar .. | Satara and Ratnagiri .. | **All ages ..** | **485** | **304** | **461** | **512** | **54** | **184** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 992 | 985 | 8 | 14 | .. | 1 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 955 | 619 | 45 | 370 | .. | 11 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 773 | 69 | 223 | 909 | 4 | 22 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 415 | 40 | 553 | 905 | 32 | 55 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 60 | 6 | 896 | 797 | 44 | 197 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 10 | 3 | 785 | 350 | 205 | 647 |
| Kurub .. | Bijapur .. .. | **All ages ..** | **424** | **279** | **511** | **532** | **65** | **189** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 974 | 899 | 24 | 99 | 2 | 2 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 847 | 518 | 145 | 466 | 8 | 16 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 581 | 111 | 402 | 854 | 17 | 35 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 365 | 37 | 598 | 903 | 37 | 60 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 33 | 7 | 891 | 763 | 76 | 230 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 9 | 6 | 765 | 284 | 226 | 710 |
| Lamani, Vanjari .. | Bijapur and Dharwar .. | **All ages ..** | **591** | **491** | **379** | **413** | **30** | **96** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 986 | 986 | 14 | 14 | .. | .. |
| | | 7—13 .. | 970 | 941 | 29 | 58 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 847 | 355 | 149 | 638 | 4 | 7 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 565 | 37 | 428 | 949 | 7 | 14 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 100 | 15 | 870 | 864 | 30 | 121 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 47 | 7 | 785 | 388 | 168 | 605 |
| Lingayat .. | Dharwar .. .. | **All ages ..** | **484** | **326** | **431** | **438** | **85** | **236** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 984 | 959 | 15 | 39 | 1 | 2 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 944 | 702 | 53 | 284 | 3 | 14 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 826 | 260 | 168 | 689 | 6 | 51 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 539 | 48 | 435 | 851 | 26 | 101 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 104 | 19 | 810 | 673 | 86 | 308 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 21 | 15 | 641 | 217 | 338 | 768 |
| Lohano (Including Amil). | All Sind Districts .. | **All ages ..** | **527** | **379** | **405** | **488** | **68** | **133** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 997 | 998 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | | 7—13 .. | 961 | 935 | 39 | 64 | .. | 1 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 820 | 559 | 175 | 436 | 5 | 5 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 559 | 72 | 382 | 909 | 59 | 19 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 150 | 17 | 772 | 808 | 78 | 175 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 56 | 4 | 622 | 499 | 322 | 497 |
| Maratha .. | Bombay City .. | **All ages ..** | **338** | **281** | **638** | **604** | **24** | **115** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 992 | 989 | 8 | 11 | .. | .. |
| | | 7—13 .. | 938 | 874 | 62 | 122 | .. | 4 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 701 | 367 | 296 | 618 | 3 | 15 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 480 | 100 | 509 | 878 | 11 | 22 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 88 | 27 | 891 | 842 | 21 | 131 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 73 | 45 | 783 | 320 | 144 | 635 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*contd.*

| Caste. | District for which examined. | Age group. | Unmarried. | | Married. | | Widowed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Madig .. | Karnatak Districts .. | **All ages** .. | **495** | **414** | **437** | **444** | **68** | **142** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 980 | 913 | 19 | 86 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 894 | 587 | 101 | 402 | 5 | 11 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 725 | 292 | 261 | 671 | 14 | 37 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 457 | 219 | 511 | 729 | 32 | 52 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 122 | 215 | 800 | 608 | 78 | 177 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 60 | 194 | 675 | 285 | 265 | 521 |
| Mahar .. | Ahmednagar, Khandesh East, Khandesh West, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur. | **All ages** .. | **440** | **313** | **523** | **540** | **37** | **147** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 978 | 937 | 22 | 59 | .. | 2 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 956 | 521 | 142 | 467 | 2 | 12 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 535 | 121 | 454 | 837 | 11 | 42 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 220 | 75 | 761 | 889 | 19 | 36 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 31 | 20 | 932 | 811 | 37 | 169 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 27 | 22 | 816 | 357 | 157 | 621 |
| Mali .. .. | Poona .. .. | **All ages** .. | **464** | **337** | **489** | **509** | **47** | **154** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 992 | 980 | 8 | 19 | .. | 1 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 939 | 595 | 60 | 399 | 1 | 6 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 718 | 222 | 279 | 759 | 3 | 19 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 325 | 106 | 655 | 858 | 20 | 36 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 30 | 13 | 920 | 803 | 50 | 184 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 10 | 4 | 799 | 351 | 191 | 645 |
| Mang .. .. | Ahmednagar, Khandesh East, Khandesh West, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur. | **All ages** .. | **443** | **323** | **521** | **550** | **36** | **127** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 988 | 963 | 12 | 36 | .. | 1 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 900 | 551 | 99 | 441 | 1 | 8 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 614 | 67 | 379 | 915 | 7 | 18 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 224 | 40 | 764 | 920 | 12 | 40 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 28 | 16 | 937 | 837 | 35 | 147 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 19 | 12 | 828 | 392 | 153 | 596 |
| Sali .. .. | Ahmednagar, Satara and Poona. | **All Ages** .. | **431** | **300** | **520** | **548** | **49** | **152** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 994 | 975 | 6 | 25 | .. | .. |
| | | 7—13 .. | 905 | 539 | 94 | 455 | 1 | 6 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 630 | 51 | 363 | 927 | 7 | 22 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 266 | 14 | 714 | 955 | 20 | 31 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 41 | 10 | 901 | 800 | 58 | 190 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 16 | 2 | 784 | 313 | 200 | 685 |
| Sonar, Soni, Daivadnya Brahman. | Khandesh East, Ratnagiri. | **All ages** .. | **488** | **310** | **469** | **502** | **43** | **188** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 990 | 956 | 10 | 44 | .. | .. |
| | | 7—13 .. | 904 | 605 | 96 | 391 | .. | 4 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 630 | 169 | 369 | 808 | 1 | 23 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 357 | 55 | 627 | 899 | 16 | 46 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 62 | 5 | 892 | 780 | 46 | 215 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 19 | 6 | 788 | 274 | 193 | 720 |
| Sutar .. | Poona, Ratnagiri .. | **All ages** .. | **518** | **364** | **442** | **470** | **40** | **166** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 999 | 999 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | | 7—13 .. | 954 | 769 | 46 | 225 | .. | 6 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 839 | 175 | 159 | 794 | 2 | 31 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 531 | 66 | 460 | 878 | 9 | 56 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 72 | 31 | 892 | 193 | 36 | 776 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 16 | 8 | 805 | 327 | 179 | 665 |
| Teli .. | Khandesh East, Ratnagiri. | **All ages** .. | **442** | **297** | **516** | **544** | **42** | **159** |
| | | 0—6 .. | 982 | 940 | 17 | 59 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 7—13 .. | 840 | 505 | 157 | 488 | 3 | 7 |
| | | 14—16 .. | 548 | 115 | 448 | 865 | 4 | 20 |
| | | 17—23 .. | 279 | 37 | 710 | 933 | 11 | 30 |
| | | 24—43 .. | 38 | 14 | 917 | 817 | 45 | 169 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 7 | 2 | 816 | 340 | 177 | 658 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*contd.*

| Caste. | District for which examined. | Age group. | Unmarried. | | Married. | | Widowed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Vaddar .. | Bijapur, Dharwar .. | **All ages** .. | **517** | **384** | **431** | **455** | **52** | **161** |
| | | 0–6 .. | 981 | 972 | 17 | 26 | 2 | 2 |
| | | 7–13 .. | 931 | 804 | 66 | 191 | 3 | 5 |
| | | 14–16 .. | 806 | 245 | 188 | 732 | 6 | 23 |
| | | 17–23 .. | 496 | 36 | 487 | 919 | 17 | 45 |
| | | 24–43 .. | 77 | 13 | 867 | 782 | 55 | 205 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 18 | 9 | 737 | 237 | 245 | 754 |
| Vaghri .. | Ahmedabad .. .. | **All ages** .. | **444** | **373** | **494** | **523** | **62** | **104** |
| | | 0–6 .. | 965 | 912 | 30 | 63 | 5 | 5 |
| | | 7–13 .. | 915 | 813 | 74 | 172 | 11 | 15 |
| | | 14–16 .. | 563 | 276 | 384 | 659 | 53 | 65 |
| | | 17–23 .. | 330 | 80 | 621 | 848 | 49 | 72 |
| | | 24–43 .. | 49 | 44 | 886 | 835 | 65 | 121 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 30 | 95 | 782 | 496 | 188 | 409 |
| Varli .. .. | Thana .. .. | **All ages** .. | **535** | **462** | **438** | **453** | **27** | **85** |
| | | 0–6 .. | 997 | 994 | 3 | 5 | .. | 1 |
| | | 7–13 .. | 972 | 938 | 27 | 61 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 14–16 .. | 878 | 430 | 120 | 563 | 2 | 7 |
| | | 17–23 .. | 486 | 118 | 494 | 860 | 20 | 22 |
| | | 24–43 .. | 80 | 19 | 893 | 917 | 27 | 64 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 24 | 7 | 854 | 498 | 122 | 495 |
| **MUSLIM.** | | | | | | | | |
| Baloch .. | Larkana, Nawabshah .. | **All ages** .. | **587** | **404** | **356** | **489** | **57** | **107** |
| | | 0–6 .. | 998 | 994 | 2 | 6 | .. | .. |
| | | 7–13 .. | 981 | 916 | 18 | 83 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 14–16 .. | 872 | 370 | 122 | 622 | 6 | 8 |
| | | 17–23 .. | 623 | 90 | 357 | 888 | 20 | 22 |
| | | 24–43 .. | 230 | 35 | 693 | 829 | 77 | 136 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 80 | 11 | 675 | 540 | 245 | 449 |
| Bohra (Shia) .. | Bombay City, Gujarat Districts. | **All ages** .. | **456** | **389** | **478** | **497** | **66** | **114** |
| | | 0–6 .. | 988 | 953 | 17 | 47 | .. | .. |
| | | 7–13 .. | 935 | 851 | 63 | 134 | 2 | 15 |
| | | 14–16 .. | 682 | 542 | 313 | 402 | 5 | 56 |
| | | 17–23 .. | 541 | 222 | 435 | 704 | 24 | 74 |
| | | 24–43 .. | 87 | 69 | 836 | 801 | 77 | 130 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 128 | 33 | 683 | 601 | 189 | 366 |
| Bohra (Suni) .. | Surat, Broach .. | **All ages** .. | **462** | **355** | **480** | **526** | **58** | **119** |
| | | 0–6 .. | 937 | 882 | 62 | 116 | 1 | 2 |
| | | 7–13 .. | 818 | 732 | 177 | 263 | 5 | 5 |
| | | 14–16 .. | 650 | 480 | 342 | 502 | 8 | 118 |
| | | 17–23 .. | 412 | 94 | 571 | 889 | 17 | 17 |
| | | 24–43 .. | 102 | 14 | 840 | 888 | 58 | 98 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 36 | 7 | 737 | 459 | 227 | 534 |
| Chandio .. | All Sind Districts .. | **All ages** .. | **558** | **405** | **369** | **465** | **73** | **130** |
| | | 0–6 .. | 997 | 993 | 3 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | | 7–13 .. | 922 | 922 | 76 | 76 | 2 | 2 |
| | | 14–16 .. | 876 | 475 | 116 | 516 | 8 | 9 |
| | | 17–23 .. | 670 | 128 | 305 | 842 | 25 | 30 |
| | | 24–43 .. | 258 | 30 | 648 | 815 | 94 | 155 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 65 | 20 | 671 | 373 | 264 | 607 |
| Mihar Bahar .. | Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Karachi. | **All ages** .. | **546** | **384** | **389** | **494** | **65** | **122** |
| | | 0–6 .. | 997 | 994 | 3 | 6 | .. | .. |
| | | 7–13 .. | 974 | 910 | 25 | 89 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 14–16 .. | 861 | 368 | 132 | 625 | 7 | 7 |
| | | 17–23 .. | 608 | 109 | 370 | 867 | 22 | 24 |
| | | 24–43 .. | 244 | 31 | 678 | 824 | 78 | 145 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 65 | 17 | 678 | 416 | 257 | 567 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*concld.*

| Caste. | District for which examined. | Age group. | Unmarried. | | Married. | | Widowed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Sammo .. | Hyderabad, Sukkur .. | All ages .. | 533 | 360 | 385 | 492 | 82 | 148 |
| | | 0–6 .. | 1,000 | 986 | .. | 11 | .. | 3 |
| | | 7–13 .. | 968 | 896 | 30 | 102 | 2 | 2 |
| | | 14–16 .. | 905 | 526 | 91 | 441 | 4 | 33 |
| | | 17–23 .. | 697 | 156 | 282 | 814 | 21 | 30 |
| | | 24–43 .. | 300 | 43 | 615 | 812 | 85 | 145 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 75 | 27 | 632 | 343 | 293 | 630 |
| JAIN. | | | | | | | | |
| Jain (Digambar) .. | Belgaum, Dharwar .. | All ages .. | 455 | 291 | 469 | 502 | 76 | 207 |
| | | 0–6 .. | 985 | 928 | 14 | 69 | 1 | 3 |
| | | 7–13 .. | 930 | 567 | 67 | 423 | 3 | 10 |
| | | 14–16 .. | 770 | 103 | 222 | 863 | 8 | 34 |
| | | 17–23 .. | 411 | 24 | 570 | 925 | 19 | 51 |
| | | 24–43 .. | 69 | 8 | 853 | 765 | 78 | 227 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 15 | 2 | 706 | 236 | 279 | 762 |
| Jain (Digambar) .. | Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona | All ages .. | 462 | 348 | 449 | 479 | 89 | 173 |
| | | 0–6 .. | 989 | 1,000 | 11 | .. | .. | .. |
| | | 7–13 .. | 881 | 819 | 119 | 181 | .. | .. |
| | | 14–16 .. | 786 | 262 | 214 | 732 | .. | 6 |
| | | 17–23 .. | 392 | 47 | 598 | 902 | 10 | 51 |
| | | 24–43 .. | 192 | 20 | 724 | 729 | 84 | 251 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 67 | 19 | 589 | 307 | 344 | 674 |
| Jain (Swetambar) .. | Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat | All ages .. | 427 | 358 | 473 | 460 | 100 | 182 |
| | | 0–6 .. | 949 | 974 | 51 | 25 | .. | 1 |
| | | 7–13 .. | 830 | 852 | 163 | 141 | 7 | 7 |
| | | 14–16 .. | 587 | 350 | 374 | 551 | 39 | 99 |
| | | 17–23 .. | 429 | 217 | 534 | 643 | 37 | 140 |
| | | 24–43 .. | 131 | 27 | 741 | 805 | 128 | 168 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 94 | 42 | 605 | 357 | 301 | 601 |
| Jain (Swetambar) .. | Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona | All ages .. | 512 | 367 | 394 | 430 | 94 | 203 |
| | | 0–6 .. | 983 | 996 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| | | 7–13 .. | 967 | 903 | 32 | 94 | 1 | 3 |
| | | 14–16 .. | 810 | 238 | 174 | 753 | 16 | 9 |
| | | 17–23 .. | 550 | 66 | 426 | 872 | 24 | 62 |
| | | 24–43 .. | 185 | 30 | 726 | 708 | 89 | 262 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 88 | 6 | 573 | 274 | 339 | 720 |
| Christian .. | British Districts .. | All ages .. | 521 | 441 | 446 | 449 | 33 | 110 |
| | | 0–6 .. | 973 | 952 | 26 | 43 | 1 | 5 |
| | | 7–13 .. | 910 | 853 | 84 | 137 | 6 | 10 |
| | | 14–16 .. | 822 | 699 | 173 | 291 | 5 | 10 |
| | | 17–23 .. | 669 | 318 | 320 | 667 | 11 | 15 |
| | | 24–43 .. | 241 | 88 | 730 | 791 | 29 | 121 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 76 | 46 | 784 | 432 | 140 | 552 |
| Zoroastrian .. | British Districts .. | All ages .. | 540 | 492 | 424 | 384 | 36 | 124 |
| | | 0–6 .. | 989 | 996 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| | | 7–13 .. | 992 | 990 | 8 | 10 | .. | .. |
| | | 14–16 .. | 974 | 963 | 25 | 35 | 1 | 2 |
| | | 17–23 .. | 849 | 761 | 150 | 234 | 1 | 5 |
| | | 24–43 .. | 373 | 256 | 610 | 684 | 17 | 60 |
| | | 44 and over .. | 94 | 75 | 789 | 506 | 117 | 419 |

# CHAPTER VII—INFIRMITIES.

## Section I—The Statistics and their Value.

1. *Imperial Table and Subsidiary Tables.*—The statistical material discussed in the present chapter is found in Imperial Table IX and Subsidiary Tables I, II and III given at the end of the chapter. The infirmities with which the Census deals are four :—Insanity, Deafmutism, Blindness and Leprosy. Imperial Table IX gives the distribution by age, in nineteen age groups, of the population suffering according to the Census returns from the four infirmities mentioned. It also gives the distribution of the population so afflicted according to districts. Subsidiary Table I gives the number afflicted per 100,000 of the population at each of the last five Censuses. Subsidiary Table II gives the distribution of the infirm by age per 100,000 of each sex for five Censuses. Subsidiary Table III gives the number afflicted per 1,000 persons of each age period and the number of females afflicted per 1,000 males. The table showing the distribution of infirmities by selected castes, tribes and races (see page 174 of the Bombay Presidency Census Report, 1921) has not been compiled at this Census for reasons of economy. The table is especially valuable for the investigation of certain features of the distribution of deafmutes and lepers in the Bombay Presidency. It is to be hoped that at the next Census a special effort will be made to explain some of these features by examining the distribution of the four infirmities amongst certain castes living in particular areas.

*Diagrams.*—The following diagrams have been prepared to present the statistical material used in the present chapter :—

(i) Diagram showing proportions per 100,000 of population suffering from each infirmity, 1891-1931.

(ii) Diagram showing the number of each infirmity per 100,000 persons at each age period.

(iii) Distribution of infirmities per 100,000 of the population by districts.

2. *Instructions.*—The instructions on the cover of the enumeration book were " If any person be blind of both eyes or insane or suffering from corrosive leprosy, or deaf and dumb, enter the name of the infirmity in this column (column 18). Do not enter those who are blind of one eye only, or who are suffering from white leprosy only". As in 1921, all deaf-mutes were recorded irrespective of the age at which the infirmity originated. During the slip copying entries which did not fully comply with the instructions as for instance, " blind in one eye ", " funny in the head " were rejected. A person suffering from two or more infirmities has been shown separately under each infirmity. The figures in columns 2 and 4 of both parts of Imperial Table IX therefore represent the number of cases and not the number of persons. This was contrary to the instructions but the number of cases of persons suffering from two or more infirmities thus shown under more than one column was so small that the value of the statistics has not been affected. In 1911 persons suffering from two infirmities were classified with reference to the more important one.

3. *How far the Census figures are unreliable.*—It is generally admitted that the Census figures as they stand cannot be numerically accurate, that is to say, they do not state the exact number of persons afflicted by the infirmities enumerated. In the 1921 Census report for this Presidency there is a long discussion as to the utility of collecting such figures especially in respect of insanity, where diagnosis is important and the Census enumerators are certainly not skilled in such diagnosis, even supposing that the persons enumerated or their relatives are willing to describe symptoms. At the Statistical Conference held in London in 1920 it was definitely recommended that enquiry as to infirmities should cease to be included in the Schedules of the Indian Census. It was however asserted, as against the view that the statistics were valueless, that the figures are of interest and value because the errors are fairly constant from Census to Census and the ratio of variation affords some guide to the growth or decline of a disease. In addition it was urged that the statistics give some clue to the territorial and racial distribution of the infirmities. That is the position of affairs at the present Census. The figures of infirmities, inaccurate as they are known to be, have been retained because valuable lessons can be drawn from them if certain allowances are made.

As the matter is of some importance a recapitulation of the chief sources of inaccuracy is not out of place. The chief causes of inaccuracy in the statistics

compiled in this chapter are two (1) psychological, (2) mechanical. The former deal with the unwillingness of persons to give correct information on certain diseases or to be careless in their observation of them. The latter are connected with the difficulties of enumeration, as for instance the impossibility of the enumerator obtaining the full facts unless there is co-operation, the difficulty of diagnosing certain infirmities, and the trouble in keeping track of afflicted persons many of whom are, by reason of their infirmities, wanderers. There is however no doubt that the psychological obstacles are more formidable than the mechanical ones and a puzzling influence is introduced by the capricious way in which these influences work. For instance there will be hardly any difficulty in getting full information about the number of blind persons of certain ages. It is not so easy getting correct figures about the numbers of children who are blind. It is easy getting information about the numbers of obviously insane but very difficult getting accurate knowledge of the number whose insanity can be fairly easily concealed. As regards deafmutism the psychological influences work most capriciously, it being practically certain that the number of child deafmutes is understated, partly because the parents do not want to disclose the information, partly because they may not be sure it is not a case of retarded developement and partly because they are simply careless and indifferent. In respect of leprosy there is of course much concealment for obvious reasons and it seems certain that concealment is much greater in the case of women lepers than in the case of men lepers. All these influences acting together capriciously for different diseases, different age periods, and different classes in the community, it might well be asked whether sufficient accuracy remains to make it worth while collecting the statistics. All the inaccuracy may be admitted and yet results of value may still be obtained. This I shall now endeavour to explain.

4. *How far the Census figures are reliable.*—Mr. Sedgwick remarked in 1921 "our figures, whatever they are that we get, are not without some kind of continuity. They may be incorrect but they are not haphazard, or guided by blind chance. To a considerable extent they represent Census by Census, the same or, to be more precise, corresponding facts and they are therefore capable of statistical treatment". This I believe to be absolutely true. There is however one point that needs emphasising. Mere correspondence may mean nothing more than the continuation of the same kind of errors without enabling the statistical student to get any nearer the truth of the subject matter dealt with. Personally I think that there is no good reason for taking so pessimistic a view. It is true that the same kind of errors of misinformation and wrong enumeration persist from Census to Census. What is needed is some gauge of the gap between the statistics and the subject matter. This gap is to be judged by evaluating as far as possible the sources of error. As people become better educated and appreciate more the value of precise enumeration the gap will narrow and as Census methods improve, greater accuracy may be expected in a mere mechanical sense. It is often said that a Census enumerator cannot possibly tell when a person is properly called insane. He certainly cannot do it in the strict medical sense. But there is no reason whatever for thinking that he does not reach a fair average standard of accuracy within measureable distance of the truth, if we could exactly measure that distance. An enumerator does not need to know the medical test of insanity. It is enough for Census purposes if he learns, as he often does and must from the neighbours, that "so and so is mad" and that the neighbours treat him as mad. If such a person is enumerated in consequence as insane, the result may not satisfy alienists, but the enumeration is not likely to be very inaccurate. It is in fact in just this manner that the Census figures, inaccurate as they are in themselves, become really valuable. A perusal of the tables attached to this chapter will show that certain conclusions can be drawn the general accuracy of which there is no reason to doubt, for instance, that insanity and leprosy are more prevalent in certain areas than others, that blindness and deafmutism show similar features in age and local distribution from Census to Census. It would be pushing scepticism to absurd lengths to believe that the phenomena thus continually appearing in the statistics do not actually correspond in some regular manner with the facts under observation. In short the Census statistics of infirmities are without doubt a true guide to tendencies acting over a period of years. Some of the figures for particular ages for blindness and deafmutism are almost certainly reasonably accurate as they stand. It should be possible in course of time by a study of these to decide to what extent the inaccuracies can be allowed for and corrected.

5. *Some specific instances.*—I shall give here a few instances of the manner in which the infirmity statistics can be used with safety, in respect of (*a*) deaf-mutism in children, (*b*) centres of leprosy, (*c*) local distribution and age distribution of blindness, (*d*) infirmity statistics in the case of women. As regards (*a*) the extraordinary feature of the figures is the disparity between the number afflicted in the first age group (0 to 5 years) and the number afflicted in the second age group (5 to 10 years). This feature has persisted at every Census since 1891 for both sexes. Therefore we have here either a definite physical fact which, if true, is connected with the nature of the infirmity and the way in which it attacks children or else we have a consistent error permanently distorting the statistics to a calculable extent: or both the influences are at work together. Obviously, therefore, it is a case for detailed examination of particular communities and localities in order to subject the phenomenon to scientific analysis. It would be unwise to assert that in 1931 there were in the Bombay Presidency 910 children deaf-mutes under the age of five and 2,320 children deaf-mutes between the ages of five and ten. But it would not be unwise to assert that probably there are more children deaf and dumb between the ages of five and ten, than there are up to the age of five, or that, if there is nothing in the nature of the disease itself to warrant this difference in the number afflicted in the different age groups, there is systematic understatement, for reasons which are still obscure, of the number of infants who are deaf and dumb. Now as regards (*b*), the existence of definite centres where the incidence of leprosy is high, it cannot be fortuitous that the Central Division, and more particularly the districts of East Khandesh, Satara and Sholapur continue to show the largest number of lepers, while Sind is by comparison practically exempt. A scientific examination of the localities shown by the Census as particularly affected would assuredly throw light on the causes of this strange phenomenon. Thus the Census figures for leprosy in those localities are definitely valuable. As regards (*c*) the distribution of blindness by locality and age, the Census figures are remarkably consistent showing that certain areas always return higher blindness figures than others and that as the age of the persons increases so does the incidence of blindness. The first is probably associated with certain definite causes which can be verified independently of the Census and the second is consistent with the well known fact that eyes fail with old age. When the leprosy figures are compared with the blindness figures in this respect the difference is apparent and there again the conclusion is that the Census figures are in definite correspondence with the truth, but what the exact amount of the correspondence is, is not known. As regards (*d*) the Census figures are consistent Census after Census in showing that the number of women afflicted, with all diseases but blindness, is smaller than the number of men. There is no reason to think that this is not in accordance with facts, although there are good reasons for thinking that the numbers of women afflicted with insanity, deaf mutism and leprosy are consistently understated, and that the gap is consequence between male and female incidence is not so great as the Census figures show. It will thus be obvious that if the Census statistics of infirmities are used in the right way, which is not by treating them as individual and numerical statements of fact, they will yield results of the utmost social and scientific interest.

## SECTION II—INFIRMITIES REGARDED GENERALLY.

6. *Presidency totals.*—The following statement shows the total number of the infirm population as recorded at the 1931 Census for the Presidency as a whole, for British Districts and for the Bombay States and Agencies :—

STATEMENT No. 1.

| — | Total | Insane | Deafmute | Blind | Leper |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. | 90,969 | 12,631 | 20,534 | 47,070 | 10,734 |
| British Districts .. .. .. | 78,423 | 10,897 | 17,361 | 41,080 | 9,085 |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. .. | 12,546 | 1,734 | 3,173 | 5,990 | 1,649 |

This shows that the recorded cases of blindness are more numerous than the recorded cases of all the other three infirmities together. While this is probably in

accordance with the fact that blindness is more common than any of the others, it does not show the true relationship of it with the other infirmities in respect of numbers as the figures of insanity and leprosy are certainly understated, and the figures of deafmutism probably understated. The figures, as they stand, work out at the following percentages of the total population of the Presidency : insanity ·05, deafmuteness ·08, blindness ·18, and leprosy ·04.

In the statement which follows there is shown the actual number of cases recorded for the whole Presidency, for British Districts and for the Bombay States and Agencies under each of the four infirmities, for males and females, at the six Censuses from 1881.

STATEMENT No. 2.

INFIRMITIES :—*Actual number recorded under each infirmity 1881-1931 (whole of the Presidency).*

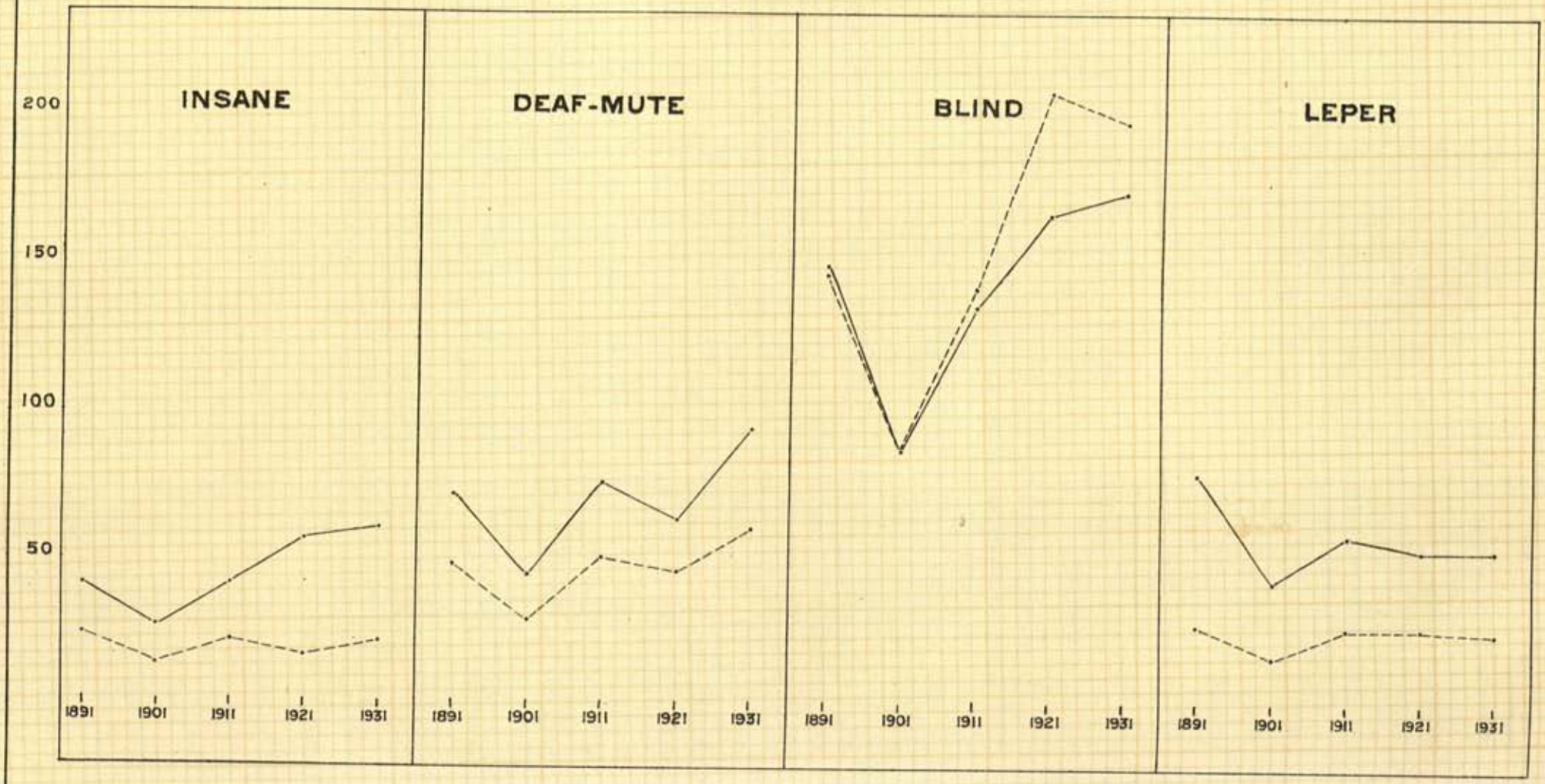
| Unit | 1931 | | | 1921 | | | 1911 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| **INSANE.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total Presidency** .. | **12,631** | **8,147** | **4,484** | **9,892** | **6,467** | **3,425** | **7,091** | **4,691** | **2,400** |
| British Districts .. | 10,897 | 7,056 | 3,841 | 8,849 | 5,792 | 3,057 | 6,265 | 4,169 | 2,096 |
| States .. .. | 1,734 | 1,091 | 643 | 1,043 | 675 | 368 | 826 | 522 | 304 |
| **DEAF-MUTE.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total Presidency** .. | **20,534** | **12,816** | **7,718** | **12,417** | **7,509** | **4,908** | **14,857** | **9,168** | **5,689** |
| British Districts .. | 17,361 | 10,971 | 6,390 | 10,702 | 6,475 | 4,227 | 12,663 | 7,834 | 4,829 |
| States .. .. | 3,173 | 1,845 | 1,328 | 1,715 | 1,034 | 681 | 2,194 | 1,334 | 860 |
| **BLIND.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total Presidency** .. | **47,070** | **22,969** | **24,101** | **39,308** | **19,035** | **20,273** | **30,849** | **15,657** | **15,192** |
| British Districts .. | 41,080 | 20,074 | 21,006 | 35,007 | 16,925 | 18,082 | 27,213 | 13,884 | 13,329 |
| States .. .. | 5,990 | 2,895 | 3,075 | 4,301 | 2,110 | 2,191 | 3,636 | 1,773 | 1,863 |
| **LEPER.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total Presidency** .. | **10,734** | **7,508** | **3,226** | **9,266** | **6,483** | **2,783** | **10,117** | **7,221** | **2,896** |
| British Districts .. | 9,085 | 6,347 | 2,738 | 7,961 | 5,534 | 2,427 | 8,606 | 6,100 | 2,506 |
| States .. .. | 1,649 | 1,161 | 488 | 1,305 | 949 | 356 | 1,511 | 1,121 | 390 |

| Unit | 1901 | | | 1891 | | | 1881 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| **INSANE.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total Presidency** .. | **4,359** | **2,899** | **1,460** | **7,325** | **4,760** | **2,565** | **8,721** | **5,711** | **3,010** |
| British Districts .. | 3,889 | 2,616 | 1,273 | 6,286 | 4,123 | 2,163 | 7,754 | 5,137 | 2,617 |
| States .. .. | 470 | 283 | 187 | 1,039 | 637 | 402 | 967 | 574 | 393 |
| **DEAF-MUTE.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total Presidency** .. | **8,145** | **4,959** | **3,186** | **13,948** | **8,557** | **5,391** | **13,987** | **8,385** | **5,602** |
| British Districts .. | 6,980 | 4,263 | 2,717 | 11,608 | 7,140 | 4,468 | 11,857 | 7,151 | 4,706 |
| States .. .. | 1,165 | 696 | 469 | 2,340 | 1,417 | 923 | 2,130 | 1,234 | 896 |
| **BLIND.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total Presidency** .. | **18,110** | **9,402** | **8,708** | **32,464** | **16,966** | **15,498** | **49,604** | **23,047** | **26,557** |
| British Districts .. | 16,275 | 8,391 | 7,884 | 28,054 | 14,617 | 13,437 | 43,755 | 20,355 | 23,400 |
| States .. .. | 1,835 | 1,011 | 824 | 4,410 | 2,349 | 2,061 | 5,849 | 2,692 | 3,157 |
| **LEPER.** | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total Presidency** .. | **6,713** | **4,847** | **1,866** | **12,233** | **9,232** | **3,001** | **11,769** | **8,690** | **3,079** |
| British Districts .. | 5,717 | 4,116 | 1,601 | 10,186 | 7,683 | 2,503 | 10,095 | 7,425 | 2,670 |
| States .. .. | 996 | 731 | 265 | 2,047 | 1,549 | 498 | 1,674 | 1,265 | 409 |

# DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PROPORTIONS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION SUFFERING FROM EACH INFIRMITY 1891—1931

MALES:-

FEMALES:-



If the 1881 Census figures for each infirmity be taken as 100 the above statement yields the following results :—

STATEMENT No. 3.

| Category. | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Insane .. .. .. | 145 | 113 | 81 | 50 | 84 | 100 |
| Deafmute .. .. .. | 147 | 89 | 106 | 58 | 100 | 100 |
| Blind .. .. .. | 95 | 79 | 62 | 37 | 65 | 100 |
| Leper .. .. .. | 91 | 79 | 86 | 57 | 104 | 100 |

The figures for insanes and deafmutes show a considerable rise over all previous figures. The figures of blind and lepers this Census show an increase over the 1921 figures, but very little change over the 1881 figures. In comparing the various Census figures together it is desirable that 1901 should be omitted altogether as the facts recorded then were quite exceptional. But even omitting the 1901 figures it is difficult to make much of the insanity and deafmute returns. The insanity figures were 84 in 1891, 81 in 1911, rose to 113 in 1921 and have now risen to 145 in 1931. The deafmute figures show similar violent fluctuations 106 in 1911, 89 in 1921 and 147 in 1931. Even in regard to blindness the figures are puzzling, for they show a fall to 65 in 1891, a further fall to 62 in 1911, a rise to 79 in 1921 and a further rise to 95 in 1931. Compared with the other infirmities leprosy is comparatively steady, apart from the fall to 79 in 1911. These figures in general would show that there has been an increase this Census of all infirmities over 1921 and particularly of insanity and deafmutism. But it would not be wise to draw from them any conclusion that these infirmities are making undue headway. It is just as likely that enumeration has been more efficient. In any case the figures are themselves so erratic that drawing any kind of conclusion from them is unwise. No specific reason can with any certainty be assigned for their erratic character. The total figures of infirmities are in fact the weakest of the statistics compiled under this chapter.

In the statement given below the number of females afflicted per 100 males is shown for five Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 4.

*Number of females per 100 males under each infirmity in the Presidency excluding Western India States Agency.*

| Category. | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Insane .. .. .. | 55 | 53 | 51 | 50 | 54 | 53 |
| Deafmute .. .. .. | 60 | 65 | 62 | 64 | 63 | 67 |
| Blind .. .. .. | 105 | 107 | 97 | 93 | 91 | 115 |
| Leper .. .. .. | 43 | 43 | 40 | 38 | 33 | 35 |

There is greater consistency in this statement than in statement No. 3 above. The consistency may be partly due to the concealment of infirmities by women, which is more a feature of them than of men. If so the consistency of the figures is a consistency which continues to hide the real nature of the facts. There is however no reason for thinking that any special causes have been at work in the last ten years to alter the relative incidence of infirmities as between males and females.

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G.P.S.O. POONA, 1932.

In the statement which is given below the same phenomenon is portrayed by administrative divisions.

STATEMENT No. 5.

*Number of females per 100 males in each infirmity by administrative divisions.*

| Division. | Insane. | Deafmute. | Blind. | Leper. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay City .. .. .. .. | 57 | 35 | 51 | 52 |
| Northern Division .. .. .. .. | 58 | 68 | 109 | 48 |
| Central Division .. .. .. .. | 57 | 65 | 119 | 40 |
| Southern Division .. .. .. .. | 52 | 68 | 95 | 51 |
| Sind .. .. .. .. | 49 | 42 | 83 | 41 |
| States .. .. .. .. | 59 | 72 | 107 | 42 |

If the total infirmity figures be examined now according to age groups more valuable results are obtainable, not only as throwing light upon the reliability of the figures but also as pointing clearly to incidence of the infirmities by age, a physical fact of some importance.

STATEMENT No. 6.

*Infirm by age-groups for British Districts.*

(00's omitted.)

| Age-group. | Total infirm. | Insane. | Deafmute. | Blind. | Leper. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0—1 .. .. .. | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... |
| 1—2 .. .. .. | 2 | .... | .... | 2 | .... |
| 2—3 .. .. .. | 4 | .... | 1 | 2 | .... |
| 3—4 .. .. .. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .... |
| 4—5 .. .. .. | 8 | 1 | 4 | 4 | .... |
| **Total 0—5 .. .. ..** | **21** | **2** | **8** | **11** | .... |
| 5—10 .. .. .. | 43 | 7 | 20 | 15 | 1 |
| 10—15 .. .. .. | 49 | 10 | 21 | 16 | 3 |
| 15—20 .. .. .. | 49 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 5 |
| 20—25 .. .. .. | 54 | 13 | 17 | 18 | 7 |
| 25—30 .. .. .. | 57 | 13 | 16 | 19 | 10 |
| 30—35 .. .. .. | 58 | 13 | 14 | 19 | 11 |
| 35—40 .. .. .. | 58 | 11 | 12 | 23 | 12 |
| 40—45 .. .. .. | 55 | 9 | 10 | 24 | 12 |
| 45—50 .. .. .. | 57 | 7 | 9 | 31 | 10 |
| 50—55 .. .. .. | 53 | 5 | 7 | 33 | 8 |
| 55—60 .. .. .. | 57 | 3 | 7 | 43 | 5 |
| 60—65 .. .. .. | 56 | 2 | 6 | 44 | 4 |
| 65—70 .. .. .. | 38 | 1 | 3 | 31 | 2 |
| 70 and over .. .. .. | 79 | 2 | 7 | 68 | 2 |

This statement shows firstly, for all infirmities together, the comparative importance at each age group of each infirmity in producing the total result. Thus of the high figure in the last age group (79) it is seen that the cause is the high proportion of cases of blindness accounting for 68 out of 79. The statement shows secondly, for the total figure of infirmities, how between age groups 20–25 and 50–65, that is between ages 20 and 65 the figures remain relatively constant, 54, 57, 58, 58, 55, 57, 53, 57 and 56, though the proportions of the separate infirmities making up these totals differ according to the nature of the infirmities and their

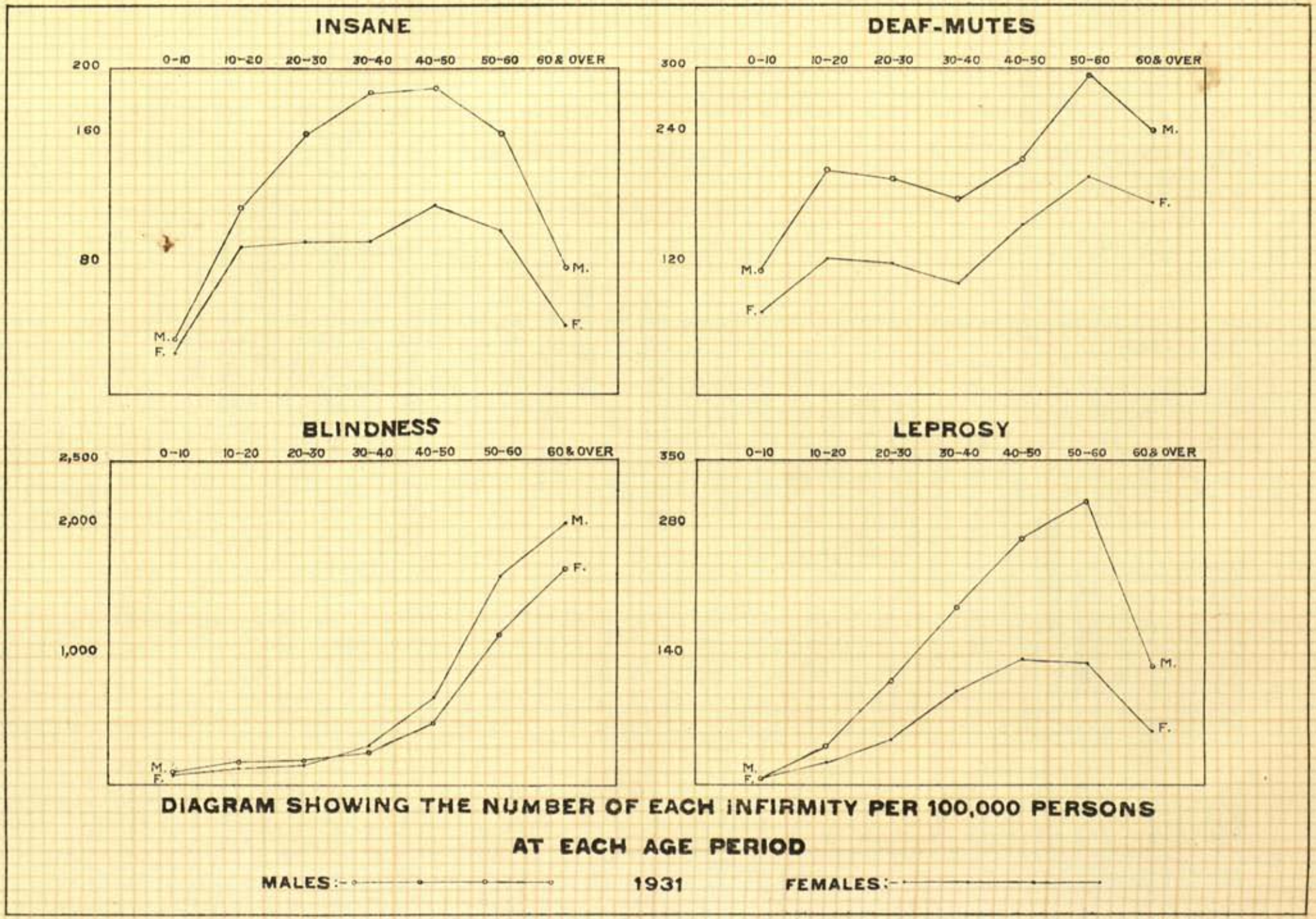


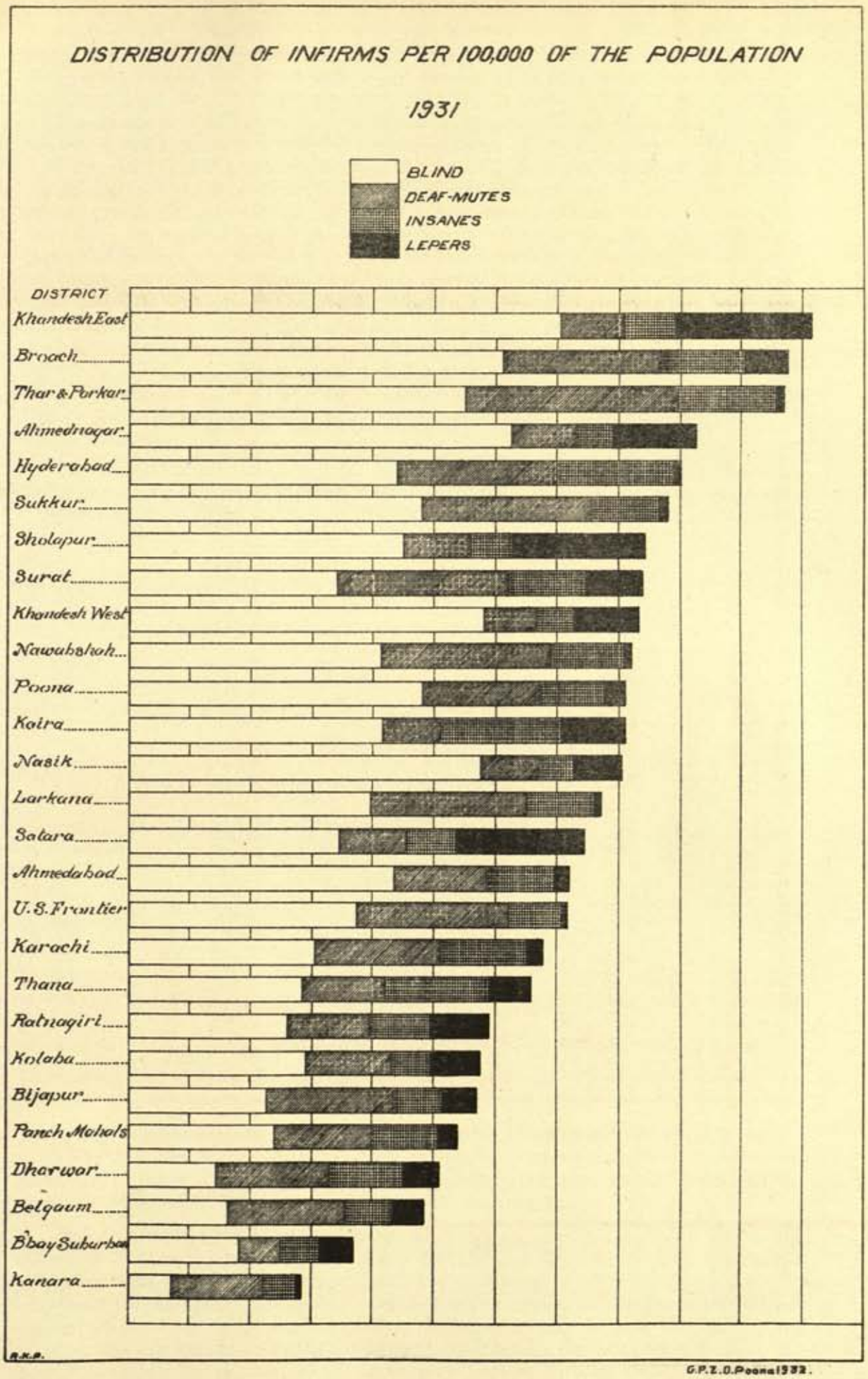

**DIAGRAM SHOWING THE NUMBER OF EACH INFIRMITY PER 100,000 PERSONS AT EACH AGE PERIOD**

MALES:- ——— 1931 FEMALES:- - - - -

G.P.Z.O. Poona, 1932.

# DISTRIBUTION OF INFIRMS PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION

## 1931




G.P.T.O. Poona 1932.

physical effects. Thus as the age rises the numbers of insanes, deafmutes and lepers fall but the blind increase : from which it may be inferred that the insanes, the deafmutes and the lepers tend to die earlier while blindness has no apparent effect on longevity. A third important fact which emerges from a study of the statement above is the extent to which the recorded statistics of infirmities in the case of children under five years of age are meagre. Only in the case of blindness is there any regular progression of instances. It is impossible that the figures for children under five as given in the Census statistics can be accurate, there being so many reasons, especially in India, for concealment. From this the interesting inference can be drawn that the Census figures of infirmities, though useless at certain of the age periods, may be quite reliable at others, as for instance as regard the number of old blind people, or the falling off in the number of lepers and insanes after a certain age has been reached. From this point of view Imperial Table IX well repays detailed study the value of which could be greatly increased if special medical and scientific investigation could be made into the incidence of infirmities at certain ages and in certain localities and amongst certain classes of the population. This point is of interest more particularly in respect of deafmutism and leprosy and will be dealt with in some detail in the discussion of these infirmities in the next section.

In the statement which is given below, Bombay Presidency and the Western India States Agency are compared with other parts of India in respect of the incidence of the four infirmities per 100,000 of the population, total and as between males and females.

STATEMENT No. 7.

*Infirm per 100,000 in other Provinces as compared with Bombay Presidency.*

| Province or State. | Insane. | | | Deaf-Mute. | | | Blind. | | | Leper. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1. Bombay .. .. .. | 48 | 59 | 36 | 78 | 93 | 62 | 179 | 167 | 193 | 41 | 55 | 26 |
| 2. Western India States Agency .. .. | 45 | 59 | 31 | 91 | 101 | 80 | 395 | 309 | 484 | 4 | 5 | 2 |
| 3. Burma .. .. .. .. | 88 | 99 | 77 | 116 | 122 | 110 | 189 | 170 | 209 | 76 | 102 | 49 |
| 4. Delhi .. .. .. .. | 14 | 16 | 11 | 23 | 18 | 16 | 103 | 93 | 118 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| 5. Punjab .. .. .. .. | 29 | 36 | 21 | 69 | 79 | 56 | 245 | 239 | 252 | 10 | 13 | 6 |
| 6. Baroda .. .. .. .. | .. | 65 | 47 | .. | 55 | 48 | .. | 246 | 417 | .. | 31 | 15 |
| 7. United Provinces .. .. .. | .. | 29 | 16 | .. | 62 | 42 | .. | 260 | 330 | .. | 47 | 11 |
| 8. North West Frontier Province .. .. | 31 | 41 | 18 | 66 | 82 | 47 | 102 | 103 | 100 | 10 | 12 | 8 |
| 9. Ajmer-Merwara .. .. .. | 39 | 49 | 27 | 73 | 88 | 56 | 386 | 327 | 452 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| 10. Madras .. .. .. .. | 33 | 39 | 27 | 71 | 81 | 62 | 111 | 105 | 116 | 71 | 107 | 35 |
| 11. Gwalior .. .. .. .. | 13 | 16 | 10 | 34 | 40 | 34 | 182 | 130 | 241 | 12 | 15 | 9 |
| 12. Mysore .. .. .. .. | 27 | 31 | 23 | 60 | 67 | 53 | 100 | 106 | 94 | 11 | 16 | 6 |
| 13. Rajputana .. .. .. | 23 | 29 | 16 | 28 | 32 | 23 | 282 | 234 | 334 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| 14. Travancore .. .. .. | 41 | 45 | 36 | 57 | 69 | 44 | 63 | 71 | 55 | 55 | 79 | 30 |
| 15. Baluchistan .. .. .. | 48 | 60 | 33 | 67 | 81 | 49 | 195 | 201 | 187 | 6 | 8 | 3 |
| 16. Central Provinces and Berar .. .. | 28 | 35 | 21 | 78 | 92 | 63 | 261 | 210 | 303 | 70 | 88 | 51 |
| 17. Hyderabad (Deccan) .. .. | 15 | 18 | 12 | 26 | 30 | 22 | 87 | 88 | 85 | 26 | 36 | 16 |

These comparative figures have only a partial value as obviously there is no certainty that the enumeration has been conducted with equal efficiency in all of them and in some of the smaller units the number of samples may be too small to give any sufficiently large statistical basis for comparison.

Subsidiary Table II is the chief means of comparing the incidence of the infirmities on the two sexes at different age periods. The chief conclusions that may be drawn from it are (1) the excess incidence on males of all infirmities except blindness, (2) the heavy incidence of blindness on females after the age of 40, (3) the comparatively low incidence of insanity, deafmutism and leprosy on females at all ages, the sole exception being leprosy amongst female children up to the age of 10. The reason for this exception as regards leprosy in female children is not explained and it is certain that in general the incidence of infirmities, except blindness, is almost universally understated in the case of females. Subsidiary Table III shows how of 10,000 cases of each sex the infirmities are distributed over

the different age groups. This table demonstrates that in the case of insanes the largest number for males, 1,284, is in the 25 to 30 years group : for females 1,304 in the 15 to 20 years age group. In the case of deafmutes the highest figure for males, 1,234, is in the 10 to 15 years age group : and for females, 1,164, in the 5 to 10 years age group, though there are 1,074 females in the over 60 years group as compared with only 881 in the corresponding male age group, thus indicating that deafmuteness is compatible with longevity and that women live longer than men. In the case of the blind the largest number of males and females alike is in the 60-years-and-over age group, the figures being 3,255 and 3,743 respectively. This phenomenon again indicates that blindness has no effect on longevity and that women live longer than men. As regards lepers the largest number of males is in the 30 to 35 years age group (1,368) ; and the largest number of females (1,362) is in the 35 to 40 years age group. The sudden drop in the numbers of both sexes after 55 shows that lepers as a class tend to die earlier than deafmutes and the blind. In this respect there is some similarity between insanity and leprosy : insanes tend to be short-lived like lepers : the decline setting in even earlier than in the case of lepers, namely after the age of 40 in the case of men, after 35 in the case of women. There is little doubt that the Census statistics set forth in Subsidiary Table III indicate tendencies which are related closely to the truth, however inaccurate the actual number of cases in each age group may be.

## SECTION III—INFIRMITIES SEPARATELY CONSIDERED.

### A—*Insanity.*

7. *In general.*—The figures in respect of insanity are more unsatisfactory than those in respect of the other three infirmities. Insanity is an affliction which has many forms and only the most obvious and generally reputed cases are likely to be recorded in the Census statistics. The psychological and mechanical obstacles to correct enumeration in respect of insanity are especially great. In these circumstances it is nearly impossible to expect much from the mere number of recorded insanes at the Census. In 1921 Mr. Sedgwick found that after arranging insanes and deafmutes combined according to the areas of incidence it was difficult to get any order out of the list. This is perhaps to be expected. Until more is known of racial and other purely physical factors influencing the incidence of insanity on certain sections of the population or in certain areas inhabited by communities known to have a high incidence of insanity, it is almost worthless trying to draw inferences from the local distribution of insanity. The insanity figures are disturbed for particular districts according to the asylum accommodation provided. But this is a purely fortuitous circumstance, though it is sufficient to destroy the reality of comparison between districts in respect of the incidence of insanity.

8. *Insanity by locality.*—The following statement arranges the British districts and some States in order according to the incidence of insanity. The statement shows to what extent the figures are disturbed by the provision of accommodation for lunatics. The asylums draw their inmates from a wide area not confined to the immediate locality. The only value this statement has is in showing the differences in the number of recorded cases as between different districts. It may be assumed that in some way this is in correspondence with the actual facts.

STATEMENT NO. 8.

*Insanes per 100,000 (both sexes) 1931.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Poona | 97 | Dharwar | 60 |
| Hyderabad | 93 | Nawabshah | 58 |
| Cambay | 90 | Ahmedabad | 57 |
| Thana | 86 | Sukkur | 55 |
| Thar and Parkar | 79 | Panch Mahals | 54 |
| Karachi | 69 | Larkana | 53 |
| Broach | 68 | Kaira | 53 |
| Khairpur | 66 | Ratnagiri | 49 |
| Surat | 63 | Upper Sind Frontier | 45 |

STATEMENT No. 8—*contd.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| East Khandesh | 42 | Sholapur | 33 |
| Belgaum | 39 | Bombay Suburban | 32 |
| Satara | 39 | Surat Agency | 32 |
| S. M. C. States | 39 | Savantvadi | 31 |
| Bijapur | 39 | Ahmednagar | 30 |
| Mahikantha Agency | 38 | West Khandesh | 30 |
| Kolhapur | 37 | Nasik | 28 |
| Revakantha Agency | 35 | Kanara | 28 |
| Kolaba | 33 | Bhor | 16 |

*Accommodation for Lunatics in 1921 and 1931.*

| Asylum. | Accommodation. | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | 1921 |
| Poona | 572 | 523 |
| Hyderabad | 159 | 300 |
| Thana | 318 | 272 |
| Ratnagiri | 176 | 183 |
| Dharwar | 171 | 156 |
| Ahmedabad | 128 | 167 |

9. *Insanity by Age.*—The chief information is found in Subsidiary Tables II and III. The statistics show that out of every 100,000 persons in the Bombay Presidency (British Districts) there are 61 male insanes and 37 female insanes. In the case of males the insanity incidence tends to increase up to the age of 45 after which it falls very gradually to the age 55. In the case of females the incidence is highest between the ages of 45 and 50, and then begins to fall somewhat rapidly. In the case of both males and females the statistics show a very rapid rise in the incidence of insanity between the ages of 5 and 20. The distribution of insanes over the age groups per 10,000 insanes, as given in Subsidiary Table III, shows on the whole wonderful continuity over forty years. The years showing most insanity for both males and females are from 15 to 40. At this Census, as compared with 1921, seven of the thirteen age groups for males show decreases, and three of these are among the groups showing high incidence. In the case of females eight of the thirteen age groups show increases this Census over the 1921 figures and four of these increases are in the groups of high incidence. Whether this means a relative increase in insanity amongst females or merely better enumeration cannot be stated with certainty.

10. *Insanity by sex.*—Some of the characteristics of the Census figures relating to this have already been dealt with above. Subsidiary Table I gives the distribution of insanes per 100,000 of the total population by Districts and Natural Divisions. The chief feature is the low incidence of insanity returned for females as compared with males. This corresponds probably with insanity being actually less common in the case of females than in the case of males. But there is no doubt whatever that the figures for females are greatly understated. Subsidiary Table II yields the rather surprising fact that the incidence of insanity relatively as between males and females is highest in respect of females in the age group from 0 years to 5, where the figure is 821 females to 1,000 males. The subsequent fall in the ratio for all later age groups of females means perhaps that very little care is taken of insane girl babies, who die earlier than insane boy babies.

## B—*Deaf Mutism.*

11. *In general.*—Deafmutism is of two kinds (*a*) the congenital deafness which arises from some original malformation of the ear and which is always accompanied by dumbness, (b) deaf-dumbness attributable to post-natal causes. Aetiologically inheritance is a potent cause of deafmutism and the inter-marriage of deafmutes and consanguineous marriages are mainly responsible for its production. The principal causes of non-congenital deafness are those which produce some inflammatory affection of the middle ear. The most prolific causes are scarlet fever, and in a less degree meningitis, measles, fevers, catarrhs, abscesses, small pox and erysipelas. (See Everyman's Encylopædia, Volume 4, page 704.) It may be taken as certain that both kinds of deafmutism are well established in India. Not only is there much inbreeding in certain sections of the community but the dangers to child life from endemic and zymotic disease are very great. Measles is exceedingly common. The Census figures by themselves are not very satisfactory. There is reason to believe that they are numerically less inaccurate than the insanity figures. But no proper understanding of the Census figures can be obtained without local investigation and study of particular causes, both of which remedies are outside the scope of the Census. If however hereafter any sort of local investigation could be carried out for particular localities and communities where the Census figures reveal unusual incidence, the value of the Census statistics would be greatly enhanced. The important question of course is knowing to what extent the deafmutism prevalent in this Presidency is due to congenital influences and to what extent it is due to post-natal causes. The Census figures seem to suggest from the small number of children under five years of age recorded as deafmutes, and the rapid rise in incidence after 5 years, that post-natal causes are immensely the more important. But this conclusion, though probable, is not safe because of the tendency to conceal the infirmities of children and, in the case of this particular infirmity, the difficulty of knowing whether the infirmity may not be a case of retarded development which will be made good later. In the 1921 Census for this Presidency Mr. Sedgwick tried to discover a correlation between deafmutism and insanity. But the result was not strikingly successful: nor do I consider it worth making again owing to the unsatisfactoriness of the insanity figures numerically and our ignorance as to the effect of post-natal causes in increasing the deafmute population of the Presidency. I shall therefore confine myself to considering the Presidency figures by locality, age and sex. The statistics are found in the same tables as those already referred to in the treatment of the insanity figures.

12. *Deafmutism by locality, age and sex.*—The following statement shows concisely the local distribution of deafmutism by administrative divisions.

STATEMENT NO. 9.

*Local Distribution of deafmutism by administrative divisions.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Bombay Presidency* .. .. .. .. | 20,534 |
| *British Districts* .. .. .. .. | 17,361 |
| Bombay City .. .. .. .. | 264 |
| Northern Division .. .. .. .. | 3,752 |
| Central Division .. .. .. .. | 3,643 |
| Southern Division .. .. .. .. | 4,594 |
| Sind .. .. .. .. | 5,108 |
| *Bombay States and Agencies* .. .. .. .. | 3,173 |
| Mahikantha Agency .. .. .. .. | 389 |
| Rewakantha Agency .. .. .. .. | 496 |

The following statement gives the distribution of deaf-mutes by districts :—

STATEMENT No. 10.

*Deaf-mutes in British Districts in 1931.*

(00's omitted.)

| District. | Deaf-mutes. |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7 |
| Broach .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4 |
| Kaira .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. .. .. | 4 |
| Surat .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 |
| Thana .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. .. .. | 6 |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 |
| Poona .. .. .. .. .. .. | 6 |
| Satara .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 |
| Kanara .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9 |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9 |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7 |
| Larkana .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. .. .. | 8 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. .. .. | 4 |
| Idar State .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Kolhapur State .. .. .. .. .. | 6 |
| Sangli State .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Khairpur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 |

From these statements much can be learnt of the peculiarities of the distribution of this infirmity. The largest number of deaf-mutes is in Sind. Of the districts in the Presidency returning more than 600 deaf-mutes each, there are 13 in all, of which 6 are in Sind. Apart from Sind the distribution shows considerable concentration. The districts with the largest number of deafmutes are Belgaum, Dharwar, Surat, Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Satara, Kaira and Ahmedabad. These fall into two distinct zones, a southern zone comprising Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Satara and Ratnagiri and a Gujarat zone consisting of Surat, Kaira and Ahmedabad. Clearly only local investigation of villages, families and cases will explain the reason for the apparent concentration of the infirmity. The incidence of infirmities by selected communities, tribes and castes has not been carried out this Census. In 1911 it was noted that the largest proportionate number of deaf-mutes was found in the Sindhi Bohra community, which showed 177 deaf-mutes per 100,000 of the caste. A perusal of the Imperial Table XII-A recorded at the 1921 Census showed that Sheikhs in the districts of Khandesh East, Bijapur, Dharwar and Ratnagiri districts returned 208 deaf-mutes out of 263,689 ; Lohanas in Sind 224 out of 426, 697 ; Baluchis in Sind 403 out of 562,394 ; Samons in Sind 254 out of 421,583 ; Mahars 471 out of 792,524 ; and Lingayats 649 out of 861,601. It is clear that a fruitful field for investigation lies in local and caste investigation of deaf-mutism. In 1931 the highest local incidence of deaf-mutism for males was in

Thar and Parkar District (209 per 100,000) and for females in Broach District (121 per 100,000) though the Thar and Parkar District proved a good second with 119 per 100,000. The Sind figures as compared with the Bombay Presidency figures are interesting. In Sind there are 164 male deaf-mutes and 88 female deaf-mutes per 100,000 of the population as compared with only 95 and 61 for the Presidency as a whole. As regards the incidence of deaf-mutism on the age groups for males and females a striking phenomenon is the manner in which the incidence tends to be highest at the top and bottom ends of the range. Thus the incidence is comparatively high for males between the ages of 10 and 25, drops between the ages of 25 and 45 and again rises after 45. In the case of females the intermediate break is not so pronounced but is still evident. The periods of high incidence in the case of females are between the ages of 5 and 30 and then from age 45 onwards. This phenomenon is not easy to explain except on the assumption that there is a fairly heavy mortality of deaf-mutes in the middle stages of life and that after the period of danger has passed deaf-mutes continue to experience a normal expectation of life. The highest proportions of females to males in respect of deaf-mutism are found in the age group 0 to 5 years (747 females to 1,000 males) and in the over 60 years group (704 females to 1,000 males). This would seem to show that there is a heavy mortality in female children deaf-mutes, and that female deaf-mutes who survive tend to live longer than male deaf-mutes. The first is similar to the conditions prevailing in respect of insanity but the second is quite dissimilar. The age distribution of 10,000 of each sex (Subsidiary Table III) seems to show the same results. There are more female deaf-mute children than male deaf-mute children per 10,000 but more females live to a longer age despite a heavier female mortality in some of the earlier stages.

### C—*Blindness.*

13. *In general.*—The figures for blindness are almost certainly more accurate than those for the other three infirmities. There is reason to think that they approach within some consistent distance of the truth and are not very far from it. Blindness is not an infirmity which carries with it any kind of stigma and hence there is little hesitation in reporting it. The number of blind persons recorded at the 1931 Census was 47,070, more than the number of all the other infirmities together. The incidence of blindness on the population of the Presidency in 1931 was 179 per 100,000. In the 1921 Census Mr. Sedgwick endeavoured to correlate the amount of blindness with the strength of the light and glare. The results were not entirely satisfactory as one or two localities returned figures which could not be fully explained on the criteria adopted. I believe that the incidence of blindness can be explained more satisfactorily in another way. Blindness in many cases is congenital but results in a much greater degree from disease, accident and old age. Blindness is due to two main influences (*a*) climatic character, due to dust, glare and heat which cause irritation of the delicate parts of the eye and (*b*) dirty and insanitary habits usually operating from infancy. In Bombay Presidency both influences are potent. There are very large areas where heat, dust and glare are a continual strain to the eye, and there are also too many persons who neglect to follow the ordinary rules ensuring cleanliness in respect of the eyes of themselves and of their children. These two influences are always at work but in different degrees in different localities and amongst different strata of the population. In parts of Sind the dust and glare for most of the year cause much eye disease. In places where the primitive tribes, the criminal tribes, and the depressed classes are numerous it will generally be found that eye disease is common also. An examination of the various local areas of the Presidency to discover the potency of the two causes of blindness explained above would do much to clear away misconceptions as to the reason why certain districts return much higher blindness figures than others. Such influences as small-pox and cataract are almost certainly unimportant however high their gross figures for blindness may be. In 1911 it was remarked "Cataract and errors of refraction are diseases of old age and are probably responsible for a large percentage of the 12,612 (including Western India States Agency) persons of 60 and over who are returned as blind. In all probability among these are included a large number whose vision is dim and who are not really blind". These remarks are true of the 1931 Census also if "glaucoma" be substituted for "errors of refraction".

14. *Blindness by locality, age and sex.*—The following statement shows the distribution of blindness by main divisions for the Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT No. 11.

*Local Distribution of blind by Administrative Divisions, etc.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Presidency .. | 47,070 | Southern Division .. | 5,390 |
| British Districts .. .. | 41,080 | Sind .. .. | 8,123 |
| Bombay City .. .. | 581 | Bombay States and Agencies.. | 5,990 |
| Northern Division .. | 8,048 | Mahikantha Agency .. | 1,074 |
| Central Division .. .. | 18,938 | Rewakantha Agency .. | 999 |

It will be seen that the greatest number of blind are in the Central Division, the incidence being ·26 per cent. of the population there. In Sind, however, where the number of the blind is one-third that of the number of the blind in the Central Division the incidence is ·21 per cent. of the total population of Sind.

In the statement given below the incidence of blindness by districts is shown :—

STATEMENT No. 12.

*Distribution of blind persons in British Districts and some States.*

(00's omitted.)

| District. | Blind. | District. | Blind. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 20 | Dharwar .. .. | 8 |
| Broach .. .. | 10 | Kanara .. .. | 1 |
| Kaira .. .. | 18 | Kolaba .. .. | 9 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 5 | Ratnagiri .. .. | 17 |
| Surat .. .. | 16 | Hyderabad .. .. | 14 |
| Thana .. .. | 12 | Karachi .. .. | 10 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 31 | Larkana .. .. | 14 |
| Khandesh East .. .. | 42 | Nawabshah .. .. | 10 |
| Khandesh West .. .. | 22 | Sukkur .. .. | 15 |
| Nasik .. .. | 29 | Thar and Parkar .. .. | 13 |
| Poona .. .. | 24 | Upper Sind Frontier .. | 5 |
| Satara .. .. | 20 | Idar State .. .. | 5 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 20 | Kolhapur State .. .. | 10 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. | 2 | Sangli State .. .. | 3 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 9 | Khairpur .. .. | 4 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 10 | | |

It will be seen from the above that there are eight districts with a blind population of 2,000 or more and that seven of these are in the Central Division, the highest incidence being in East Khandesh (42 hundred) where there is a large Bhil population. Nasik and Ahmednagar have also a largish number and in both these districts the number of the population who are not very cleanly in their habits is considerable. All the Sind districts show large numbers of blind ranging from 15 hundred in Sukkur to 10 hundred in Karachi and Nawabshah. In all the districts, but one, of the Presidency where the number of blind may be considered high, the glare is powerful and several of them are subject at times to bad dust storms. The one exception is Ratnagiri, which returns 17 hundred blind out of a total infirm population of 39 hundred. Whether the glare from the sea can explain the amount of blindness in Ratnagiri district is more than doubtful because other districts have an equally bad sea glare and a large portion of the Ratnagiri population does not live within sight of the sea. The reason for the amount of blindness in the Ratnagiri district is in fact obscure. But the preponderance of women and the number of old women may help to explain the phenomenon. If the incidence of blindness be considered with reference to each 100,000 of the population it will be seen that East Khandesh, Broach, Ratnagiri and Thar and Parkar return the highest figures. The incidence of blindness by divisions is highest in the Central Division, 257 per 100,000 : it is 209 in Sind : 202 in the Northern Division and 100 in the Southern Division. In the statement given below the incidence of blindness is compared for 1931, 1921 and 1911 and similar comparison is made in respect of the other three infirmities.

STATEMENT No. 13.

INFIRMITIES.—*The number of persons afflicted per 100,000 of total population (British Districts).*

| District. | 1931 | | | | 1921 | | | | 1911 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Insane. | Deaf-mute. | Blind. | Leper. | Insane. | Deaf-mute. | Blind. | Leper. | Insane. | Deaf-mute. | Blind. | Leper. |
| **British Districts, total** .. .. .. | **50** | **79** | **188** | **42** | **46** | **55** | **181** | **41** | **32** | **65** | **139** | **44** |
| Bombay City .. .. .. | 18 | 23 | 51 | 28 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 62 | 23 | 19 | 44 | 52 |
| **Northern Division** .. .. .. | **64** | **94** | **202** | **27** | **55** | **54** | **204** | **23** | **41** | **69** | **160** | **27** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. | 57 | 74 | 217 | 13 | 64 | 36 | 22 | 5 | 48 | 65 | 208 | 9 |
| Broach .. .. .. | 68 | 127 | 305 | 38 | 55 | 50 | 361 | 23 | 31 | 62 | 246 | 26 |
| Kaira .. .. .. .. | 53 | 96 | 239 | 17 | 36 | 35 | 205 | 12 | 25 | 56 | 150 | 10 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. | 54 | 80 | 119 | 17 | 49 | 32 | 143 | 7 | 32 | 68 | 99 | 12 |
| Surat .. .. .. .. | 63 | 149 | 167 | 41 | 61 | 70 | 247 | 48 | 50 | 88 | 191 | 49 |
| Thana .. .. .. .. | 86 | 66 | 143 | 33 | 62 | 94 | 121 | 39 | 47 | 72 | 96 | 47* |
| **Central Division** .. .. .. | **44** | **49** | **257** | **77** | **43** | **50** | **222** | **76** | **18** | **46** | **152** | **80** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. | 30 | 53 | 313 | 67 | 29 | 19 | 296 | 76 | 17 | 49 | 190 | 66 |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. | 42 | 49 | 353 | 113 | 28 | 38 | 266 | 102 | 14 | 40 | 188 | 122 |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. | 30 | 42 | 289 | 55 | 24 | 18 | 258 | 57 | 12 | 40 | 160 | 58 |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. | 28 | 48 | 287 | 39 | 21 | 43 | 252 | 42 | 15 | 51 | 175 | 40 |
| Poona .. .. .. .. | 97 | 48 | 207 | 53 | 128 | 72 | 191 | 46 | 26 | 44 | 123 | 63 |
| Satara .. .. .. .. | 39 | 56 | 172 | 106 | 33 | 76 | 160 | 113 | 19 | 46 | 110 | 107 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. .. | 33 | 54 | 226 | 108 | 28 | 81 | 194 | 95 | 19 | 50 | 128 | 91 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. .. | 32 | 33 | 91 | 28 | 14 | 5 | 57 | 19 | Included in Thana Dt. | | | |
| **Southern Division** .. .. .. | **44** | **85** | **100** | **32** | **38** | **75** | **116** | **31** | **25** | **66** | **70** | **36** |
| Belgaum .. .. .. .. | 39 | 96 | 82 | 25 | 31 | 63 | 89 | 22 | 23 | 74 | 65 | 28 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. .. | 39 | 106 | 112 | 28 | 39 | 102 | 171 | 26 | 19 | 54 | 68 | 20 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. .. | 60 | 94 | 72 | 30 | 52 | 64 | 105 | 15 | 35 | 65 | 68 | 16 |
| Kanara .. .. .. .. | 28 | 74 | 36 | 4 | 39 | 76 | 85 | 5 | 25 | 80 | 49 | 4 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. | 33 | 69 | 145 | 40 | 23 | 86 | 128 | 54 | 16 | 78 | 101 | 73 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. | 49 | 68 | 131 | 47 | 42 | 74 | 117 | 55 | 28 | 64 | 72 | 64 |
| **Sind** .. .. .. .. | **66** | **131** | **209** | **6** | **66** | **57** | **223** | **5** | **61** | **106** | **218** | **8** |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. | 93 | 131 | 219 | 6 | 85 | 83 | 204 | 3 | 72 | 113 | 207 | 5† |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. | 69 | 103 | 152 | 13 | 53 | 27 | 146 | 8 | 59 | 91 | 136 | 11 |
| Larkana .. .. .. .. | 53 | 127 | 198 | 6 | 65 | 38 | 241 | 7 | 68 | 123 | 265 | 6 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. | 58 | 139 | 207 | 6 | 61 | 92 | 251 | 6 | Included in Hyderabad Dt. | | | |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. | 55 | 138 | 239 | 7 | 73 | 44 | 313 | 6 | 57 | 118 | 327 | 7 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. | 79 | 173 | 275 | 7 | 66 | 72 | 213 | 4 | 44 | 74 | 139 | 2 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. | 45 | 122 | 188 | 4 | 60 | 55 | 268 | 9 | 48 | 96 | 214 | 5 |

* Includes Bombay Suburban District. † Includes Nawabshah figures.

As regards the incidence of blindness as between the two sexes, the facts are given by districts in Subsidiary Table I per 100,000 of the total population. In the Presidency proper Gujarat returns the highest figures with 199 males and 237 females blind per 100,000. In Sind the figures are 201 males and 216 females. In the Deccan there are 192 males and 227 females blind per 100,000 of the population whereas in the Konkan the figures are only 93 and 108.

As regards the incidence of blindness at various ages for males and females attention is invited to Subsidiary Tables II and III. The chief feature of the figures is the manner in which the number of the blind rises progressively for each age group from infancy to old age. The preponderance of females blind in the last two age groups, that is above the age of 55, is very marked. Another point of interest is the higher incidence of blindness in women than in men from the age of 40 onwards. In this respect the blindness figures differ from those of all the other infirmities. Out of every 10,000 blind males 940 are aged between 55 and 60 and 3,255 are aged 60 and over. In the case of females the corresponding figures are 1,136 and 3,743.

## D—*Leprosy.*

15. *In general.*—The chief features about leprosy in the Bombay Presidency are the extent to which it is localised and the extent to which it continues to remain so. It has been remarked above that the leprosy figures are almost certainly understated and that the understatement is greater in the case of females than of males. These facts vitiate deductions based on the mere numbers of lepers recorded. In the 1921 Census it was stated " It must be a fact that there is a region of highest incidence in Satara, that the incidence lessens in intensity as we move outwards from the central core, that it increases again locally in East Khandesh and diminishes almost to zero in Sind and Kanara". The figures of 1931 tend to corroborate this judgment of 1921.

16. *Distribution by locality, age and sex.*—The total number of lepers recorded in the Census was 10,734 of whom 9,085 were recorded in British Districts. The following statement shows the distribution of these lepers by districts, which show a leper population of 100 or over.

STATEMENT No. 14.

*Lepers in British Districts etc. in 1931.*

(00's omitted.)

| District. | Lepers. |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Broach .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Kaira .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Surat .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| Thana .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7 |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. .. .. | 14 |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. .. .. | 4 |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4 |
| Poona .. .. .. .. .. .. | 6 |
| Satara .. .. .. .. .. .. | 13 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 9 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. .. .. | 6 |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Kolhapur State .. .. .. .. .. | 6 |
| Sangli State .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |

It will be seen that the lepers in Bombay Presidency are concentrated in a few districts, three districts, East Khandesh, Satara and Sholapur showing by far the highest figures. In the statement which is given here for the Deccan and Sind it would appear that leprosy in Sind has been stationary since 1891 and that in the Deccan it has been stationary since 1911 after showing then a considerable decline from 1891, and 1881 still more.

STATEMENT No. 15.

*Number of lepers per 100,000 persons (Deccan and Sind) 1881-1931 (omitting 1901).*

| Year. | Deccan. | Sind. |
|---|---|---|
| 1881 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 83 | 11 |
| 1891 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 76 | 7 |
| 1911 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 62 | 6 |
| 1921 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 59 | 6 |
| 1931 .. .. .. .. .. | 63 | 7 |

As the local distribution of lepers is a notable phenomenon, the following statement is interesting.

STATEMENT No. 16.

*Distribution of lepers in the talukas of the districts of East Khandesh, Satara, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona and Ratnagiri.*

| District. 1 | Taluka. 2 | Number of Lepers. 3 |
|---|---|---|
| | Per 100,000 of population .. | 113 |
| | **Total ..** | **1,362** |
| | Jamner .. .. | 202 |
| | Yaval .. .. | 178 |
| | Bhusawal .. .. | 138 |
| | Raver .. .. | 118 |
| | Chopda .. .. | 116 |
| East Khandesh .. .. .. | Erandol .. .. | 109 |
| | Jalgaon .. .. | 102 |
| | Pachora .. .. | 92 |
| | Edlabad .. .. | 91 |
| | Parola .. .. | 67 |
| | Amalner .. .. | 57 |
| | Chalisgaon .. .. | 50 |
| | Bhadgaon .. .. | 42 |
| | Per 100,000 of population .. | 106 |
| | **Total ..** | **1,246** |
| | Satara .. .. | 201 |
| | Karad .. .. | 179 |
| | Patan .. .. | 162 |
| | Walva .. .. | 138 |
| Satara .. .. .. | Tasgaon .. .. | 108 |
| | Shirala .. .. | 89 |
| | Koregaon .. .. | 74 |
| | Wai .. .. | 69 |
| | Javli .. .. | 69 |
| | Khatav .. .. | 67 |
| | Khanapur .. .. | 67 |
| | Man .. .. | 23 |

STATEMENT No. 16—*contd.*

| District. 1 | Taluka. 2 | Number of Lepers. 3 |
|---|---|---|
| | Per 100,000 of population .. | 108 |
| | **Total ..** | **939** |
| | Barsi .. .. | 515 |
| | Sholapur .. .. | 171 |
| Sholapur .. .. | Madha .. .. .. | 89 |
| | Karmala .. .. | 65 |
| | Pandharpur .. .. | 43 |
| | Sangola .. .. | 28 |
| | Malsiras .. .. | 28 |
| | Per 100,000 of population .. | 67 |
| | **Total ..** | **661** |
| | Jamkhed .. .. | 101 |
| | Ahmednagar .. .. | 91 |
| | Sheogaon .. .. | 72 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | Pathardi .. .. | 65 |
| | Parner .. .. | 58 |
| | Akola .. .. | 49 |
| | Shrigonda .. .. | 46 |
| | Karjat .. .. | 41 |
| | Rahuri .. .. | 39 |
| | Kopergaon .. .. | 38 |
| | Newasa .. .. | 31 |
| | Sangamner .. .. | 30 |
| | Per 100,000 of population .. | 53 |
| | **Total ..** | **616** |
| | Haveli .. .. | 165 |
| | Khed .. .. | 83 |
| | Junnar .. .. | 79 |
| | Sirur .. .. | 50 |
| | Purandhar .. .. | 48 |
| Poona .. .. | Bhimthadi .. .. | 37 |
| | Mawal .. .. | 37 |
| | Ambegaon .. .. | 30 |
| | Indapur .. .. | 29 |
| | Poona .. .. | 28 |
| | Dhond .. .. | 21 |
| | Mulshi .. .. | 9 |
| | Per 100,000 of population .. | 47 |
| | **Total ..** | **614** |
| | Sangameshwar .. .. | 149 |
| | Ratnagiri .. .. | 127 |
| | Rajapur .. .. | 102 |
| | Vengurla .. .. | 68 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | Chiplun .. .. | 58 |
| | Dapoli .. .. | 34 |
| | Guhagur .. .. | 24 |
| | Deogad .. .. | 23 |
| | Khed .. .. | 21 |
| | Malwan .. .. | 6 |
| | Mandangad .. .. | 2 |

This shows the detailed distribution of lepers in the talukas of the districts of East Khandesh, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona and Ratnagiri. At the problem is thus largely a localised one it is certain that detailed investigation in some of the talukas returning the highest figures of leprosy would be very useful. Unfortunately there has been no time to do this and the non-compilation, for reasons of economy, of the Imperial Table showing the distribution of leprosy by selected castes renders very meagre any information from which a conclusion of value might be drawn. At the next Census it may be hoped that some sort of local enquiry in respect of leprosy in the East Khandesh and Satara Districts will be undertaken. It is probable that leprosy will be found to be most prevalent amongst certain tribes and in certain villages. In 1921, 232 lepers were recorded amongst the Bhils of East and West Khandesh, 658 amongst the Mahars of the Central Division, Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts, and 2,789 amongst the Marathas and Kunbis of the same areas. In the Satara district it appears that leprosy is greater in the western half of the district than in the eastern, whereas in East Khandesh the lepers are more dispersed. The following statement shows the number of lepers distributed by districts and compares 1931 with three previous Censuses.

STATEMENT No. 17.

*Lepers per 100,000 persons since 1891.*

| Districts. | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Leper. | Leper. | Leper. | Leper. | Leper. |
| **British Districts** | 42 | 41 | 44 | 31 | 54 |
| Bombay City | 28 | 62 | 52 | 51 | 45 |
| **Northern Division** | 27 | 23 | 27 | 12 | 29 |
| Ahmedabad | 13 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 10 |
| Broach | 38 | 23 | 25 | 11 | 23 |
| Kaira | 17 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 14 |
| Panch Mahals | 17 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 23 |
| Surat | 41 | 48 | 49 | 19 | 37 |
| Thana | 33 | 39 | 47 | 14 | 61 |
| **Central Division** | 77 | 76 | 80 | 54 | 96 |
| Ahmednagar | 67 | 75 | 66 | 61 | 78 |
| Khandesh East | 113 | 102 | 122 | 60 | 116 |
| Khandesh West | 55 | 57 | 58 | | |
| Nasik | 39 | 42 | 40 | 32 | 50 |
| Poona | 53 | 46 | 63 | 56 | 101 |
| Satara | 106 | 113 | 106 | 61 | 122 |
| Sholapur | 108 | 95 | 90 | 50 | 81 |
| Bombay Suburban District | 28 | 19 | Included | in Thana Dt. | |
| **Southern Division** | 32 | 31 | 36 | 31 | 50 |
| Belgaum | 25 | 22 | 28 | 24 | 33 |
| Bijapur | 28 | 25 | 20 | 27 | 42 |
| Dharwar | 30 | 14 | 16 | 14 | 20 |
| Kanara | 4 | 5 | 4 | 24 | 4 |
| Kolaba | 40 | 54 | 73 | 66 | 9 |
| Ratnagiri | 47 | 55 | 64 | 49 | 98 |
| **Sind** | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| Hyderabad | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 |
| Karachi | 13 | 6 | | | |
| Larkana | | 8 | 10 | 5 | 10 |
| Nawabshah | 66 | 7 | 6 | | |
| Sukkur | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Thar and Parkar | 7 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 4 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 9 |

The incidence of leprosy in the worst affected districts is as under :—

STATEMENT No. 18.

| | Per 100,000 of the population. |
|---|---|
| Khandesh East .. .. .. | .. 113 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | .. 108 |
| Satara .. .. .. | .. 106 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. | .. 67 |
| Poona .. .. .. | .. 53 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. | .. 47 |
| Surat .. .. .. | .. 41 |
| Broach .. .. .. | .. 38 |

As regards the distribution of lepers as between the sexes per 100,000 of the total population, Subsidiary Table II shows that in the Bombay Presidency (British Districts) there are 55 male lepers and 26 female lepers. For Sind the figures are 8 and 4 respectively ; for Gujarat 28 and 16 ; for the Deccan 69 and 37 ; for the Konkan 42 and 25. In the Bombay States and Agencies the figures are 50 and 21. East Khandesh shows the highest district figures with 155 male lepers and 71 female lepers per 100,000 of the population. As regards the distribution of leprosy over the age-groups for males and females, Subsidiary Table II shows that most male lepers are in the 50 to 60 years groups and most females in the 45 to 55 years groups. The number of lepers aged sixty years or over is however fairly high. The proportion of female to male lepers is highest in the two youngest age-groups, 0 to 10 years, and remains fairly constant from 15 years onwards. As regards the comparative number of lepers in the various age-groups per 10,000 lepers, Subsidiary Table III shows that the highest number of male lepers (1,368 out of 10,000) is in the 35 to 40 years age-group but that there is an almost equally high number in all the groups from 25 years to 50 years after which there is a sudden drop. Exactly the same is true of female lepers. Most of them (1,362 out of 10,000) are in the 35 to 40 years age-group, but there is an almost equally high number in all the groups from 25 to 50 years but after 55 there is a sudden fall. The advantage in longevity which females hold over males is not apparently true of lepers, the statistics showing a great male longevity.

17. *Leper Asylums and provision for lepers and lunatics.*—The following information regarding Leper Asylums has been supplied by the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay. Statements 19 and 20 below show the actual working of the various Leper and Lunatic Asylums in the Presidency.

" Acts III of 1898 and XXII of 1920 provide for the segregation and medical treatment of lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings.

There are 14 Leper Asylums in the Presidency, as noted in the margin, which provide for the accommodation of about 1,565 lepers. A number of the Asylums are maintained by the Mission to Lepers with contributions from local bodies. The Kagrapeth Leper Asylum at Ahmedabad is maintained entirely by Government. The Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, is maintained entirely by the Bombay Municipal Corporation except that the maintenance charges of lepers from areas outside Bombay City detained in the Asylum are paid by Government. The Sir D. M. Petit Asylum, Ratnagiri, which was formerly maintained by Government, has been handed over to the District Local Board, Ratnagiri, subject to certain conditions. The Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, and the Asylums at Ratnagiri, Pui and Poladpur (Kolaba), Ahmedabad, Poona, Nasik, Sholapur and Belgaum have been appointed Leper Asylums for the purposes of segregating lepers from certain specified areas to which the Lepers Act has been made applicable. The capitation rate paid by Government to the Missions for the maintenance of statutory lepers at the Leper Asylums at Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Belgaum (Hindalge), is Rs. 10 for an adult leper and Rs. 5 for a child leper. The capitation rate for the maintenance of non-statutory lepers at the Leper Asylums at Pui, Poladpur,

1. Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga.
2. E. F. Albless Leper Home, Trombay, Thana.
3. Sir D. M. Petit Leper Asylum, Ratnagiri.
4. Leper Asylum, Vengurla.
5. Leper Asylum, Pui.
6. Leper Asylum, Poladpur.
7. Leper Asylum, Kondhwa (Poona).
8. Leper Asylum, Nasik.
9. Leper Asylum, Sholapur.
10. Leper Asylum, Belgaum.
11. Leper Asylum, Miraj.
12. Leper Asylum, Ahmedabad.
13. Parvatibai Leper Infirmary, Surat.
14. Hiranand Leper Asylum, Karachi.

Nasik, Belgaum, Poona and Sholapur is Rs. 5 per adult leper and Rs. 2-8-0 for a child leper. The Leper Asylums are in charge of Superintendents and are open to inspection by officers of Government. Broadly, the policy of Government with regard to Leper Asylums is to collaborate with the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council), Bombay Presidency Branch, in the establishment of outdoor clinics in the places most heavily infected and in propaganda work and in aiding the Mission to Lepers or others to establish a sufficient number of Leper Asylums so that the Lepers Act can be applied to the whole Presidency. At present it has been applied only to certain areas in the districts mentioned below, in addition to Bombay City, as the accommodation provided for lepers in asylums is insufficient :—

Ahmedabad District.
Kaira District.
Broach District.
Surat District.
Bombay Suburban District.
Thana District.
Poona District.
Nasik District.
Khandesh East District.
Sholapur District.
Ratnagiri District.
Belgaum District.
Dharwar District.
Bijapur District."

STATEMENT No. 19.

*Leper Asylums in the Bombay Presidency.*

| Leper Asylum. | Number treated. | | Accommodation available. | | Average daily number treated. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1930 | 1921 | 1930 | 1921 | 1930 | |
| Acworth L. A., Matunga, Bombay .. .. | 512 | 680 | 364 | 364 | 286·6 | 313·6 | The following asylums have been newly opened and hence the details are not available, viz. :— Leper Asylum, Venguria, Leper Asylum, Miraj, Parvatibai Asylum, Surat. |
| Edalji F. Albless L. A., Trombay, Thana .. | 35 | 25 | 62 | 62 | 24·8 | 19·0 | |
| Leper Asylum, Pui, Kolaba .. | 88 | 46 | 80 | 50 | 57·8 | 29·6 | |
| ,, ,, Poladpur, Kolaba .. | 129 | 168 | 168 | 112 | 111·7 | 124·0 | |
| Sir D. M. Petit L. A., Ratnagiri .. | 58 | 69 | 100 | 100 | 45·0 | 54·0 | |
| Khondwa Budruk L. A., Poona .. | 1,015 | 113 | 200 | 150 | 84·6 | 87·0 | |
| Leper Asylum, Nasik .. | 10 | 304 | 4 | 100 | 0·6 | 96·8 | |
| ,, ,, Sholapur .. | 58 | 73 | 85 | 70 | 40·1 | 47·0 | |
| ,, ,, Belgaum .. | 40 | 50 | 29 | 29 | .. | 33·6 | |
| Kasrapeth L. A., Ahmedabad .. | 144 | 119 | 110 | 110 | 90·7 | 81·4 | |
| Hiranand L. A., Mangopir—Karachi .. | 66 | 112 | 25 | 60 | 20·7 | 57·1 | |
| Total .. | 2,155 | 1,759 | 1,227 | 1,207 | .. | .. | |

STATEMENT No. 20.

*Lunatic Asylums in the Bombay Presidency.*

| Asylum. | Number of persons admitted in | Number of persons treated in | | Daily average number in | | Accommodation provided in | | Maximum number confined on any one night. | | Percentage maintained by home born inmates to those admitted in |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1930 | 1921 | 1930 | 1921 | 1930 | 1921 | 1930 | 1921 | 1930 | 1930 |
| Thana .. | 230 | 460 | 556 | 282·8 | 355·4 | 272 | 318 | 303 | 376 | 6·0 |
| Ratnagiri .. | 30 | 226 | 228 | 188·1 | 191·9 | 183 | 176 | 195 | 203 | 90·0 |
| Yeravda (Poona)— | | | | | | | | | | |
| European .. | 352 | 80 | 203 | 55·5 | 167·9 | 523 | 572 | 62 | 813 | 39·5 |
| Indian .. | | 560 | 843 | 441·8 | 582·0 | | | 453 | | |
| Dharwar .. | 62 | 201 | 242 | 155·7 | 189·0 | 156 | 171 | 172 | 200 | 11·0 |
| Ahmedabad .. | 57 | 250 | 251 | 197·3 | 192·4 | 167 | 128 | 208 | 202 | 58·0 |
| Hyderabad .. | 61 | 161 | 237 | 115·0 | 178·6 | 300 | 159 | 124 | 188 | 31·0 |
| Total .. | 792 | 1,938 | 2,560 | 1,436·2 | 1,857·2 | 1,601 | 1,524 | 1,517 | 1,982 | .. |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. I.

*Infirm per 100,000 of the total population.*

| District and Natural Division. | INSANE. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALES. | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | |
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
| **British Districts** .. .. | **61** | **57** | **41** | **27** | **42** | **37** | **32** | **22** | **14** | **24** |
| **North-West Dry Area (Sind)** .. | **78** | **81** | **74** | **42** | **103** | **49** | **49** | **44** | **28** | **64** |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | 119 | 106 | 93 | 48 | 111 | 57 | 58 | 46 | 26 | 60 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. | 63 | 73 | | | | 49 | 38 | | | |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 78 | 72 | 70 | 37 | 93 | 59 | 42 | 44 | 39 | 61 |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 61 | 73 | 76 | 39 | 105 | 41 | 54 | 51 | 26 | 72 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 62 | 88 | 66 | | | 44 | 52 | 45 | | |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. | 94 | 79 | 53 | 58 | 106 | 56 | 48 | 32 | 30 | 64 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | 53 | 66 | 54 | 24 | 73 | 34 | 58 | 39 | 11 | 52 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. .. | **69** | **69** | **51** | **24** | **46** | **45** | **35** | **26** | **12** | **27** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. | 74 | 88 | 68 | 34 | 56 | 36 | 36 | 26 | 11 | 29 |
| Broach .. .. .. | 50 | 66 | 41 | 24 | 44 | 84 | 40 | 19 | 13 | 34 |
| Kaira .. .. .. | 65 | 46 | 32 | 10 | 33 | 38 | 23 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 67 | 57 | 37 | 12 | 38 | 37 | 38 | 26 | 13 | 29 |
| Surat .. .. .. | 78 | 77 | 61 | 32 | 53 | 47 | 44 | 39 | 18 | 31 |
| **Deccan** .. .. .. | **53** | **53** | **26** | **21** | **21** | **30** | **31** | **13** | **9** | **10** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. | 36 | 35 | 21 | 16 | 18 | 22 | 23 | 13 | 9 | 9 |
| Khandesh East .. .. | 51 | 32 | 18 | 13 | 21 | 29 | 24 | 10 | 6 | 11 |
| Khandesh West .. .. | 38 | 31 | 13 | | | 22 | 17 | 11 | | |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 34 | 25 | 17 | 8 | 19 | 20 | 17 | 12 | 3 | 9 |
| Poona .. .. .. | 119 | 147 | 37 | 33 | 36 | 73 | 105 | 15 | 13 | 17 |
| Satara .. .. .. | 50 | 43 | 26 | 16 | 19 | 26 | 20 | 13 | 7 | 10 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | 39 | 35 | 25 | 13 | 17 | 25 | 19 | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. | 49 | 40 | 29 | 19 | 14 | 27 | 21 | 16 | 9 | 8 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. | 46 | 49 | 24 | 28 | 13 | 30 | 29 | 14 | 12 | 8 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. | 81 | 71 | 45 | 41 | 40 | 36 | 30 | 22 | 19 | 20 |
| **Konkan** .. .. .. | **51** | **38** | **36** | **30** | **39** | **33** | **24** | **21** | **16** | **24** |
| Bombay City .. .. .. | 18 | 7 | 24 | 56 | 57 | 18 | 7 | 22 | 37 | 33 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. | 33 | 11 | 63 | 13 | 25 | 26 | 18 | 30 | 11 | 28 |
| Thana .. .. .. | 104 | 82 | | | | 64 | 39 | | | |
| Kanara .. .. .. | 33 | 48 | 33 | 32 | 31 | 21 | 29 | 21 | 17 | 21 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | 36 | 29 | 17 | 18 | 32 | 28 | 17 | 15 | 14 | 16 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. | 70 | 58 | 39 | 29 | 44 | 30 | 27 | 19 | 11 | 22 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** .. | **47** | **34** | **26** | **15** | **30** | **29** | **19** | **15** | **10** | **19** |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. I—*contd.*

| District and Natural Division. | DEAF-MUTE. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALES. | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | |
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
| **British Districts** .. .. | **95** | **64** | **77** | **45** | **73** | **61** | **46** | **51** | **30** | **49** |
| **North-West Dry Area (Sind)** .. | **164** | **67** | **129** | **61** | **128** | **88** | **43** | **76** | **40** | **76** |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | 167 | 100 | 143 | 51 | 136 | 82 | 60 | 75 | 29 | 69 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. | 177 | 107 | | | | 85 | 64 | | | |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 124 | 34 | 113 | 87 | 124 | 75 | 17 | 62 | 51 | 78 |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 172 | 45 | 154 | 54 | 132 | 71 | 29 | 85 | 40 | 86 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 162 | 40 | 140 | | | 104 | 35 | 90 | | |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. | 209 | 78 | 81 | 69 | 98 | 119 | 63 | 63 | 43 | 57 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | 140 | 65 | 112 | 49 | 131 | 95 | 43 | 73 | 52 | 83 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. .. | **115** | **84** | **80** | **36** | **73** | **86** | **35** | **55** | **23** | **52** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. | 76 | 42 | 71 | 31 | 68 | 69 | 28 | 58 | 16 | 56 |
| Broach .. .. .. | 129 | 56 | 72 | 37 | 87 | 121 | 40 | 48 | 20 | 42 |
| Kaira .. .. .. | 112 | 45 | 68 | 32 | 60 | 76 | 23 | 41 | 26 | 42 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 103 | 44 | 78 | 30 | 70 | 52 | 19 | 55 | 16 | 48 |
| Surat .. .. .. | 174 | 81 | 107 | 30 | 92 | 122 | 59 | 67 | 34 | 67 |
| **Deccan** .. .. .. | **71** | **67** | **60** | **41** | **56** | **48** | **48** | **42** | **29** | **38** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. | 62 | 26 | 59 | 44 | 50 | 42 | 12 | 39 | 32 | 38 |
| Khandesh East .. .. | 56 | 41 | 50 | 30 | 56 | 40 | 33 | 30 | 23 | 32 |
| Khandesh West .. .. | 50 | 26 | 51 | | | 30 | 10 | 29 | | |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 57 | 51 | 50 | 36 | 47 | 38 | 35 | 44 | 25 | 37 |
| Poona .. .. .. | 58 | 79 | 52 | 30 | 52 | 35 | 62 | 37 | 20 | 32 |
| Satara .. .. .. | 67 | 95 | 55 | 34 | 47 | 43 | 54 | 38 | 21 | 30 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | 60 | 93 | 54 | 34 | 56 | 45 | 68 | 46 | 26 | 40 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. | 110 | 69 | 88 | 45 | 62 | 79 | 57 | 58 | 24 | 46 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. | 127 | 113 | 62 | 67 | 48 | 83 | 88 | 46 | 42 | 32 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. | 112 | 71 | 72 | 61 | 95 | 74 | 52 | 54 | 47 | 67 |
| **Konkan** .. .. .. | **61** | **61** | **63** | **42** | **69** | **46** | **53** | **51** | **30** | **54** |
| Bombay City .. .. .. | 26 | 5 | 20 | 27 | 40 | 16 | 3 | 15 | 21 | 33 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. | 34 | 3 | 79 | 40 | 78 | 26 | 6 | 64 | 24 | 68 |
| Thana .. .. .. | 76 | 107 | | | | 54 | 78 | | | |
| Kanara .. .. .. | 85 | 89 | 93 | 68 | 93 | 54 | 61 | 67 | 45 | 68 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | 78 | 99 | 82 | 39 | 76 | 57 | 72 | 53 | 34 | 58 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. | 81 | 89 | 76 | 51 | 78 | 56 | 62 | 54 | 30 | 50 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** .. | **80** | **52** | **67** | **37** | **67** | **60** | **35** | **44** | **26** | **45** |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. I—*contd.*

| District and Natural Division. | BLIND. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALES. | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | |
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
| **British Districts** .. .. | **175** | **167** | **136** | **88** | **150** | **203** | **208** | **142** | **88** | **148** |
| **North-West Dry Area (Sind)** .. | **201** | **215** | **213** | **97** | **209** | **216** | **233** | **222** | **83** | **221** |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | 207 | 193 | 215 | 72 | 196 | 214 | 213 | 193 | 56 | 202 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. | 233 | 221 | | | | 214 | 209 | | | |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 168 | 153 | 142 | 85 | 159 | 164 | 136 | 127 | 87 | 142 |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 205 | 221 | 250 | 133 | 272 | 217 | 259 | 281 | 109 | 290 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 275 | 305 | 311 | | | 263 | 307 | 340 | | |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. | 246 | 287 | 133 | 93 | 94 | 324 | 235 | 142 | 65 | 117 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | 201 | 244 | 191 | 87 | 308 | 245 | 296 | 237 | 108 | 381 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. .. | **199** | **186** | **156** | **80** | **148** | **237** | **267** | **205** | **109** | **193** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. | 176 | 178 | 174 | 83 | 193 | 278 | 266 | 241 | 123 | 255 |
| Broach .. .. .. | 304 | 269 | 206 | 105 | 162 | 316 | 439 | 283 | 148 | 222 |
| Kaira .. .. .. | 215 | 170 | 135 | 66 | 144 | 259 | 233 | 167 | 79 | 159 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 96 | 115 | 86 | 42 | 78 | 380 | 169 | 112 | 64 | 97 |
| Surat .. .. .. | 227 | 211 | 170 | 94 | 146 | 253 | 278 | 210 | 127 | 178 |
| **Deccan** .. .. .. | **192** | **179** | **127** | **102** | **154** | **227** | **206** | **124** | **100** | **132** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. | 278 | 259 | 182 | 151 | 197 | 334 | 332 | 196 | 195 | 187 |
| Khandesh East .. .. | 311 | 237 | 187 | 141 | 28 | 395 | 294 | 186 | 139 | 208 |
| Khandesh West .. .. | 237 | 227 | 155 | | | 363 | 289 | 165 | | |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 243 | 214 | 170 | 92 | 155 | 329 | 289 | 178 | 96 | 144 |
| Poona .. .. .. | 186 | 175 | 126 | 105 | 171 | 234 | 203 | 120 | 92 | 151 |
| Satara .. .. .. | 172 | 163 | 117 | 86 | 165 | 163 | 148 | 102 | 69 | 129 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | 218 | 222 | 123 | 84 | 155 | 244 | 195 | 129 | 105 | 129 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. | 85 | 96 | 69 | 67 | 90 | 82 | 86 | 61 | 56 | 66 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. | 130 | 166 | 70 | 93 | 70 | 111 | 173 | 66 | 85 | 62 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. | 84 | 108 | 78 | 87 | 137 | 64 | 95 | 55 | 64 | 88 |
| **Konkan** .. .. .. | **93** | **89** | **72** | **53** | **94** | **108** | **109** | **74** | **48** | **94** |
| Bombay City .. .. | 55 | 63 | 51 | 58 | 110 | 49 | 52 | 38 | 69 | 122 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. | 78 | 46 | 87 | 45 | 102 | 76 | 69 | 105 | 44 | 123 |
| Thana .. .. .. | 138 | 105 | | | | 159 | 133 | | | |
| Kanara .. .. .. | 43 | 78 | 54 | 53 | 60 | 28 | 92 | 45 | 34 | 59 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | 65 | 111 | 96 | 62 | 107 | 172 | 115 | 104 | 75 | 110 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. | 138 | 118 | 80 | 52 | 81 | 124 | 115 | 66 | 31 | 66 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** .. | **126** | **106** | **89** | **55** | **112** | **141** | **115** | **94** | **46** | **102** |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. I—*concld.*

| District and Natural Division. | LEPER. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALES. | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | |
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
| **British Districts** .. .. | 55 | 55 | 60 | 43 | 79 | 26 | 27 | 27 | 18 | 28 |
| **North-West Dry Area (Sind)** .. | 8 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | 8 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. | 8 | 8 | | | | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 19 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 12 |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 8 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 6 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 8 | 6 | 5 | | | 6 | 4 | 8 | | |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. | 7 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 3 | .. | 3 | 2 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | 7 | 13 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. .. | 28 | 40 | 30 | 14 | 28 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 11 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. | 17 | 5 | 13 | 10 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 |
| Broach .. .. .. | 38 | 26 | 35 | 11 | 28 | 44 | 21 | 15 | 11 | 17 |
| Kaira .. .. .. | 20 | 18 | 16 | 9 | 23 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 25 | 11 | 20 | 11 | 34 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| Surat .. .. .. | 67 | 65 | 69 | 26 | 50 | 26 | 29 | 28 | 11 | 25 |
| **Deccan** .. .. .. | 69 | 81 | 88 | 64 | 117 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 23 | 32 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. | 93 | 103 | 91 | 87 | 123 | 38 | 48 | 41 | 35 | 32 |
| Khandesh East .. .. | 155 | 135 | 174 | 84 | 178 | 71 | 67 | 69 | 34 | 52 |
| Khandesh West .. .. | 70 | 79 | 85 | | | 41 | 35 | 31 | | |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 50 | 52 | 50 | 45 | 72 | 27 | 33 | 29 | 11 | 27 |
| Poona .. .. .. | 74 | 60 | 90 | 82 | 152 | 30 | 30 | 35 | 29 | 48 |
| Satara .. .. .. | 154 | 162 | 159 | 96 | 193 | 53 | 59 | 53 | 27 | 49 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | 160 | 135 | 130 | 73 | 127 | 54 | 53 | 48 | 27 | 32 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. | 33 | 33 | 41 | 33 | 56 | 16 | 11 | 15 | 14 | 11 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. | 43 | 37 | 27 | 40 | 46 | 17 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 16 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. | 39 | 24 | 25 | 23 | 46 | 22 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| **Konkan** .. .. .. | 42 | 52 | 66 | 50 | 85 | 25 | 35 | 26 | 25 | 43 |
| Bombay City .. .. | 30 | 66 | 55 | 56 | 45 | 27 | 54 | 45 | 41 | 44 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. | 44 | 26 | 59 | 21 | 78 | 4 | 9 | 34 | 7 | 44 |
| Thana .. .. .. | 63 | 50 | | | | 25 | 28 | | | |
| Kanara .. .. .. | 4 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. | 3 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | 22 | 62 | 87 | 76 | 117 | 19 | 34 | 58 | 54 | 65 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. | 70 | 79 | 97 | 77 | 156 | 27 | 34 | 35 | 23 | 48 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** .. | 50 | 48 | 56 | 39 | 73 | 21 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 24 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. II.

*Infirm per 100,000 and female infirm per 1,000 males at certain age periods.*

| Age-group. | Number afflicted per 100,000. | | | | | | | | Number of females afflicted per 1,000 males. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Insane. | | Deaf-Mute. | | Blind. | | Leper. | | Insane. | Deaf-Mute. | Blind. | Leper. |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | | | | |
| **British Districts.** | **61** | **37** | **95** | **61** | **175** | **203** | **55** | **26** | **544** | **582** | **1,046** | **431** |
| 0—5 .. | 6 | 5 | 28 | 20 | 39 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 821 | 747 | 726 | 791 |
| 5—10 .. | 28 | 21 | 85 | 56 | 59 | 45 | 5 | 5 | 631 | 572 | 688 | 797 |
| 10—15 .. | 45 | 37 | 102 | 64 | 70 | 57 | 11 | 9 | 783 | 543 | 702 | 651 |
| 15—20 .. | 70 | 53 | 106 | 59 | 97 | 69 | 33 | 17 | 706 | 524 | 665 | 491 |
| 20—25 .. | 75 | 48 | 103 | 58 | 96 | 73 | 45 | 20 | 621 | 544 | 726 | 433 |
| 25—30 .. | 85 | 45 | 97 | 61 | 96 | 94 | 65 | 30 | 457 | 551 | 858 | 415 |
| 30—35 .. | 90 | 45 | 83 | 32 | 105 | 113 | 81 | 41 | 404 | 555 | 871 | 412 |
| 35—40 .. | 96 | 49 | 98 | 69 | 147 | 179 | 110 | 60 | 398 | 551 | 953 | 429 |
| 40—45 .. | 99 | 56 | 101 | 68 | 183 | 239 | 126 | 66 | 461 | 568 | 1,062 | 426 |
| 45—50 .. | 89 | 61 | 115 | 87 | 291 | 431 | 141 | 71 | 572 | 632 | 1,235 | 410 |
| 50—55 .. | 89 | 54 | 133 | 86 | 407 | 569 | 153 | 68 | 545 | 572 | 1,241 | 391 |
| 55—60 .. | 72 | 46 | 160 | 114 | 754 | 1,037 | 152 | 62 | 592 | 653 | 1,265 | 373 |
| 60 and over | 77 | 41 | 244 | 176 | 1,634 | 2,016 | 131 | 56 | 516 | 704 | 1,203 | 415 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE No. III.

*Age distribution of 10,000 infirm.*

| Age-group. | INSANE. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALES. | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | |
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
| 0—5 .. | 152 | 185 | 113 | 229 | 249 | 229 | 232 | 172 | 306 | 268 |
| 5—10 .. | 598 | 649 | 690 | 558 | 857 | 734 | 608 | 668 | 691 | 840 |
| 10—15 .. | 851 | 810 | 884 | 1,002 | 1,041 | 1,106 | 952 | 1,106 | 1,053 | 1,182 |
| 15—20 .. | 1,005 | 848 | 990 | 960 | 1,102 | 1,304 | 1,079 | 1,178 | 1,233 | 1,436 |
| 20—25 .. | 1,123 | 1,012 | 1,246 | 1,051 | 1,177 | 1,281 | 1,194 | 1,259 | 1,194 | 1,371 |
| 25—30 .. | 1,284 | 1,352 | 1,313 | 1,242 | 1,155 | 1,081 | 999 | 978 | 950 | 1,067 |
| 30—35 .. | 1,265 | 1,423 | 1,356 | 1,063 | 1,157 | 937 | 1,227 | 1,063 | 896 | 1,011 |
| 35—40 .. | 1,080 | 1,143 | 997 | 1,005 | 869 | 792 | 749 | 744 | 707 | 642 |
| 40—45 .. | 897 | 931 | 860 | 906 | 923 | 760 | 896 | 958 | 1,021 | 757 |
| 45—50 .. | 607 | 566 | 458 | 654 | 443 | 637 | 530 | 539 | 456 | 346 |
| 50—55 .. | 452 | 502 | 549 | 512 | 472 | 453 | 612 | 610 | 550 | 388 |
| 55—60 .. | 254 | 181 | 194 | 245 | 199 | 275 | 245 | 186 | 244 | 180 |
| 60 and over .. | 432 | 398 | 350 | 573 | 356 | 411 | 677 | 539 | 699 | 512 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. III—*contd.*

| Age-group. | DEAF-MUTE. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALES. | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | |
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
| 0—5 .. | 404 | 286 | 380 | 408 | 489 | 518 | 447 | 457 | 431 | 572 |
| 5—10 .. | 1,153 | 1,463 | 1,282 | 1,398 | 1,557 | 1,164 | 1,479 | 1,360 | 1,465 | 1,672 |
| 10—15 .. | 1,234 | 1,467 | 1,427 | 1,598 | 1,460 | 1,144 | 1,292 | 1,214 | 1,542 | 1,274 |
| 15—20 .. | 968 | 919 | 1,072 | 1,185 | 1,104 | 872 | 797 | 980 | 1,064 | 1,037 |
| 20—25 .. | 995 | 971 | 1,081 | 1,030 | 950 | 931 | 863 | 1,003 | 997 | 894 |
| 25—30 .. | 921 | 1,070 | 1,034 | 1,053 | 999 | 871 | 904 | 1,027 | 858 | 945 |
| 30—35 .. | 842 | 931 | 950 | 877 | 832 | 803 | 972 | 920 | 909 | 807 |
| 35—40 .. | 704 | 670 | 629 | 591 | 557 | 667 | 622 | 597 | 526 | 458 |
| 40—45 .. | 589 | 556 | 634 | 497 | 613 | 574 | 677 | 676 | 585 | 679 |
| 45—50 .. | 501 | 423 | 389 | 319 | 357 | 545 | 414 | 337 | 331 | 333 |
| 50—55 .. | 435 | 431 | 420 | 396 | 404 | 427 | 490 | 482 | 493 | 442 |
| 55—60 .. | 366 | 212 | 173 | 169 | 172 | 410 | 206 | 186 | 155 | 170 |
| 60 and over .. | 888 | 601 | 529 | 479 | 506 | 1,074 | 837 | 761 | 644 | 717 |

| Age-group. | BLIND. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALES. | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | |
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
| 0—5 .. | 310 | 251 | 404 | 313 | 412 | 215 | 189 | 289 | 241 | 340 |
| 5—10 .. | 437 | 571 | 573 | 601 | 582 | 288 | 336 | 370 | 469 | 431 |
| 10—15 .. | 462 | 604 | 584 | 745 | 564 | 310 | 309 | 369 | 516 | 424 |
| 15—20 .. | 482 | 392 | 508 | 582 | 518 | 307 | 265 | 387 | 436 | 412 |
| 20—25 .. | 512 | 456 | 551 | 620 | 624 | 356 | 326 | 421 | 474 | 511 |
| 25—30 .. | 497 | 511 | 576 | 702 | 688 | 408 | 399 | 479 | 593 | 562 |
| 30—35 .. | 518 | 592 | 629 | 735 | 719 | 431 | 552 | 583 | 714 | 653 |
| 35—40 .. | 578 | 516 | 561 | 669 | 571 | 527 | 482 | 504 | 641 | 534 |
| 40—45 .. | 584 | 688 | 742 | 796 | 781 | 592 | 745 | 850 | 874 | 833 |
| 45—50 .. | 695 | 516 | 569 | 616 | 526 | 820 | 574 | 530 | 614 | 493 |
| 50—55 .. | 730 | 965 | 897 | 896 | 839 | 867 | 1,102 | 1,057 | 997 | 958 |
| 55—60 .. | 940 | 515 | 464 | 524 | 450 | 1,136 | 548 | 481 | 505 | 466 |
| 60 and over .. | 3,255 | 3,423 | 2,942 | 2,201 | 2,726 | 3,743 | 4,173 | 3,680 | 2,926 | 3,383 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. III—*concld.*

| Age-group. | LEPER. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MALES. | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | |
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
| 0—5 .. | 38 | 27 | 30 | 29 | 29 | 70 | 62 | 64 | 56 | 36 |
| 5—10 .. | 124 | 97 | 46 | 95 | 55 | 230 | 156 | 115 | 169 | 136 |
| 10—15 .. | 239 | 289 | 226 | 301 | 264 | 361 | 396 | 451 | 487 | 439 |
| 15—20 .. | 526 | 415 | 451 | 503 | 428 | 599 | 470 | 527 | 625 | 727 |
| 20—25 .. | 752 | 560 | 708 | 598 | 670 | 756 | 676 | 882 | 812 | 879 |
| 25—30 .. | 1,060 | 1,013 | 933 | 1,064 | 986 | 1,023 | 1,018 | 962 | 987 | 1,091 |
| 30—35 .. | 1,256 | 1,259 | 1,159 | 1,387 | 1,361 | 1,202 | 1,405 | 1,365 | 1,312 | 1,346 |
| 35—40 .. | 1,368 | 1,272 | 1,323 | 1,297 | 1,275 | 1,362 | 1,104 | 1,237 | 1,062 | 1,115 |
| 40—45 .. | 1,274 | 1,469 | 1,567 | 1,460 | 1,510 | 1,260 | 1,540 | 1,388 | 1,668 | 1,298 |
| 45—50 .. | 1,070 | 1,033 | 1,052 | 1,011 | 1,026 | 1,037 | 915 | 810 | 743 | 767 |
| 50—55 .. | 870 | 1,096 | 1,090 | 1,052 | 1,082 | 789 | 1,002 | 958 | 937 | 967 |
| 55—60 .. | 599 | 513 | 423 | 486 | 493 | 519 | 374 | 419 | 343 | 308 |
| 60 and over .. | 824 | 957 | 992 | 717 | 821 | 792 | 882 | 822 | 899 | 891 |

## CHAPTER VIII—OCCUPATION.

### SECTION I—THE STATISTICS AND THEIR VALUE.

1. *The Statistical Material.*—The Census statistics relating to occupation are very voluminous, because they deal with an employed population of 10,841,527, distributed in a vast variety of ways amongst 195 different groups of occupation. The statistics in fact cover the whole economic field of employment in the community. Supplemented as they are by reports on industries, labour and housing conditions and allied matters of social importance, the figures discussed in the present chapter constitute a mass of information from which it is possible here only to select the chief features of paramount interest and to point out, for those who are interested in pursuing sociological and economic enquiry further, the manner in which the statistical material has been arranged for the Census and in the present discussion. The manner of treatment which I shall follow is to divide the subject into four parts dealing respectively with (I) The Statistics and their Value, (II) The Occupational Distribution of the Population of Bombay Presidency, (III) Occupation by main orders and groups and (IV) Special Questions connected with Occupation. For all detailed enquiry into the figures, readers must go to the statistics themselves. These are published partly in the volume of Tables (in respect of the absolute totals compiled in the Imperial Tables X and XI, which run to 160 pages of figures), and partly in the present volume at the end of this chapter in respect of the Subsidiary Tables which will be described below. The statistics thus fall into two main classes (1) the Imperial Tables; (2) The Subsidiary Tables. The chief Imperial Table concerned is Imperial Table X which is in two parts. Part I gives a general summary showing occupation separately (1) for the Presidency, (2) for British districts and (3) for States, by groups, orders, sub-classes and classes. Part II gives similar information for each of the Census units, of which there are seventy-three. There are in addition two Imperial Tables XI-A and XI-B which deal with specific features of the occupational distribution. Imperial Table XI-A shows the traditional occupations of selected castes. It shows also how far there has been a deviation from the traditional occupation. This tabulation is important in India where the caste system retains amazing strength and where the distribution of occupations still follows lines which would have had some parallel in Western Europe in the Middle Ages and prior to the Industrial Revolution, but have now very little counterpart in Western Europe. Imperial Table XI-B is the obverse of Imperial Table XI-A in that it shows the present distribution of workers amongst the same castes in various groups of occupation. These two tables must therefore be read together. The Subsidiary Tables are numbered, I, II, III, IV, V and VI. Subsidiary Table I is divided into two parts numbered I (*a*) and I (*b*). I(*a*) shows the general distribution of occupation between earners (principal occupation), and working dependents. I(*b*) shows the general distribution of subsidiary earners. Subsidiary Table II is also divided into two parts numbered II (*a*) and II (*b*). II (*a*) shows the distribution of earners (principal occupation) and working dependents by sub-classes in natural divisions and districts. II (*b*) shows similar figures for subsidiary earners. Subsidiary Table III shows the distribution of female occupations. Subsidiary Table IV gives comparative figures for 1921 and 1931 in respect of selected occupations. Subsidiary Table V deals with the occupations of selected castes. Subsidiary Table VI shows the numbers of persons employed in (*a*) Railways (*b*) Posts and Telegraphs and (*c*) Irrigation. As a measure of economy certain proposed Imperial Tables were abolished. These were the tables numbered originally as (1) Imperial Table XII which dealt with the subsidiary occupation of agriculturists, actual workers only, (2) Imperial Table XIII which was meant to show, for certain mixed occupations, the number of persons who returned each occupation as (*a*) their principal (*b*) their subsidiary means of livelihood, (3) Imperial Table XIII which was to deal with organised industry and (4) Imperial Table XVI which would have shown the distribution by religion of persons in different occupations. Imperial Table XVII (original numbering), now renumbered Imperial Table XII, has also been abandoned because the data obtained, dealing with unemployment amongst educated persons, were found to be so scanty

and inadequate that no statistical conclusions of value could be drawn from them. The data obtained, however, have been given in the present chapter at the end of the Subsidiary Tables and the subject of unemployment of educated persons has been discussed in paragraph 43 below.

*Diagrams.*

The following diagrams have been prepared to present the statistical material compiled for this chapter :—

(*i*) Diagram showing the general distribution of the working population by occupation.
(*ii*) Distribution of occupation by natural divisions.
(*iii*) Proportion of principal earners to working dependents.
(*iv*) Proportion of female to male workers per mille in each district and larger States and Agencies.
(*v*) Variation in the number of factories since 1921 in British districts, Bombay City and Ahmedabad districts.

2. *Instructions.*—It is important that the difference be clearly realised between the 1931 Census and the 1921 Census in respect of instructions relating to occupation. To ensure this the chief instructions issued at the two Censuses are set out *in extenso :*

In 1931 " Four columns were allotted in the general schedule to occupations, viz. :—

*Column* 9—Worker or dependent.
*Column* 10—Principal occupation of actual workers.
*Column* 11—Subsidiary occupation of actual workers.
*Column* 12—To show the particular industry in which any of the above workers was employed.

as against three columns of the last (1921) Census schedule, viz. :—

*Column* 9—Principal occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers.
*Column* 10.—Subsidiary occupation.
*Column* 11.—For dependents the occupation of the worker by whom supported."

*Instructions issued at the 1921 Census on the cover of the enumeration book.*

*Column* 9—(*Principal occupation of actual workers*).—" Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on house rent, pension, etc. Enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as ' service ' or ' writing ' or ' labour '. For example, for factory labour, you should not only mention that it is in a factory but also say what kind of a factory. In the case of field labour distinguish ordinary labour and indentured labour (this term for the purposes of the Census being used as indicating all those labourers who are either permanent life servants or are serving in lieu of repayment of a debt whether on written bond or not) and in the case of agriculturists distinguish receivers of profits of Inam villages, rent-receiving landlords, cultivating owners, cultivating tenants, cultivators in Inam villages and the other classes shown in separate instructions issued to you." If a person makes the articles he sells he should be entered as ' maker and seller ' of them. Women and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income must be entered in column 9, under that occupation and not in column 11. Column 9 will be blank for.....dependents."

*Column* 10—(*Subsidiary occupation of actual workers*).—" Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus if a person lives principally on his earnings as boatman, but partly also by fishing, the word ' boatman ' will be entered in column 9 and ' fisherman ' in column 10. If an actual worker has no additional occupation, the column will be left blank. This column will also be blank for dependents ".

*Column* 11—(*Means of subsistence of dependents*).—For children and women and old or infirm persons who do not work, either personally or by means of servants, enter the principal occupation of the person who supports them. This column will be blank for actual workers.

It is not necessary to quote supplementary instructions issued in the code of 1921. These are more or less identical with those issued in the present Code.

The following instructions were printed on the cover of this Census General Schedule in 1931 :

*Column* 9—(*Worker or dependent*).—" Enter ' earner ' or ' dependent '. A woman who does house work is dependent, so is a son who works in the fields but does not earn separate wages. A cultivator cultivating as a principal occupation is an earner."

*Column* 10—(*Principal occupation af actual workers*).—" Enter the principal means of livelihood of all persons who actually do work or carry on business, whether personally or by means of servants, or who live on house-rent, pension, etc. : enter the exact occupation and avoid vague terms such as ' service ' or ' working ' or ' labour '. Replies such as are given to a magistrate in court are not enough. For example, in the case of labour, say whether in the fields, or in a coal mine, or jute factory, or cotton mill or lac factory or earth-work. In the case of agriculture distinguish between persons who do not cultivate personally, who cultivate their own land, who cultivate rented land, who are hired labourers. If a person makes the article he sells, he should be entered as ' maker and seller ' of them. Women and children who work at any occupation which helps to augment the family income must be entered in column 9 and in column 11."

*Column* 11—(*Subsidiary occupation of actual workers*).—" Enter here any occupation which actual workers pursue at any time of the year in addition to their principal occupation. Thus if a person lives principally by his earnings as a boatman, but partly also by fishing, the word ' boatman ' will be entered in column 10 and ' fisherman ' in column 11. If an actual worker has no additional occupation a cross (×) will be put. Dependents who help to support the family by subsidiary work, e.g. a woman who helps in the fields as well as doing house-work, will be shown in this column."

*Column* 12—(*Industry in which employed*).—" Only those persons are to be entered in the column for Industry who are employed by other persons or by a company or firm and paid wages for the work they do and who work in company with others similarly paid. The name of the industry, such as biscuit-making, coal-mining, etc., should be given. For individual workers not employed by others put a ×."

The following were the supplementary instructions printed in the Code :—

" *Columns* (9, 10, 11 *and* 12).—The entry of occupation in columns 9 to 12 of the Schedule is another matter requiring special care.

*Column* 13 (9).—Only those women and children will be shown as earners who help to augment the family income by permanent and regular work for which a return is obtained in cash or in kind. A woman who looks after her house and cooks the food is not an earner but a dependent. But a woman who habitually collects and sells firewood or cowdung is thereby adding to the family income, and should be shown as an earner. A woman who regularly assists her husband in his work (e.g. the wife of a potter who fetches the clay from which he makes his pots), as an all-time assistant, is an earner but one who merely renders a little occasional help is not. A boy who sometimes looks after his father's cattle is a dependent, but one who is a regular cowherd and earns pay as such in cash or in kind should be recorded as such in column 10. It may be assumed, as a rough and ready rule that boys and girls over the age of 10 who actually do field labour or tend cattle are adding to the income of their family and should, therefore, be entered in column 10 or 11 according to whether they earn pay or not. Boys, in a school or college, should be entered as dependents. Dependents who assist in the work of the family and contribute to its support without actually earning wages should be shown as dependents in column 9 and under subsidiary occupation in column 11. Thus a woman who keeps house for her husband is a dependent and entered as such in column 9, but has the subsidiary occupation, column 11, of house-keeping. Similarly weaving is often an important subsidiary occupation for women dependents in some places and should be entered in column 11, where it may, or may not, have to take the place of house-keeping. Only the most important subsidiary occupation should be given. Prisoners in jail who are likely to be released before 26th February 1931, should not be entered. In column 11 of the Schedule, prisoners should be classed as convicts, rigorous imprisonment

or simple imprisonment as the case may be or civil prisoners. Their previous occupation should not be shown and they should be shown in column 9 as dependents.

*Column* 14 (10).—Domestic servants must be entered as cook, bhisti, etc., in column 10 and not in column 9 as dependents. Persons temporarily out of employ should be shown as following their previous occupation.

Stress must be laid on the importance of avoiding vague words like 'labour' or 'service' or 'shopkeeping'. The Enumerator must enter the exact kind of labour or service, and the nature of the goods sold. In the case of service it is necessary, not merely to distinguish Government service, Indian State service, Railway service, Municipal service, Village service, service in a shop or office, and domestic service, etc., but also to show the exact occupation followed e.g. in the case of Government service, whether Collector, or Army Officer, or Civil Court clerk, or Police or Excise Inspector, etc. In the case of clerks the occupation of their employer must be shown, e.g. lawyer's clerk. Persons living on an income derived from agriculture must be distinguished as owners (i.e., non-cultivating), cultivating owners, cultivating tenants (whether the rent is paid in kind or in cash) or agricultural labourers. Where a person cultivates part of his land and sublets part, he should be shown in column 10 as a cultivator and in column 11 as a landlord but if he gets the greater part of his income from land which he cultivates himself, then he should be shown as cultivating owner in column 10. Gardeners and growers of special products, such as pan, etc., must be clearly described as pan grower, etc. Persons whose income is derived from the rent of houses or land in towns should be distinguished from those who derive it from agricultural land.

Wherever large gangs of coolies are employed on earth-work of any kind, special instructions should be given to the Census staff to enter not only the word 'earth-work' but also the nature of the undertaking (railway, road and canal, etc.) in connection with which it is being done.

*Column* 15 (11).—Where a man has two occupations, the principal one is that on which he relies mainly for his support and from which he gets the major part of his income. A subsidiary occupation should be entered if followed at any time of the year. Only one subsidiary occupation (the most important one) should be entered in column 11.

*Note.*—In cases where a person with private means follows some occupation, the occupation should be entered in column 10 and the source of this private income in column 11. It should also be explained to the enumerating staff that replies such as are given to a Magistrate in Court by a witness asked his profession are not enough.

At this Census principal occupation of 'earners' was shown in column 9 and that of the dependents, if any, in column 11. An entry 'dependent' in column 9 and an entry in column 11 of some specified occupation showed occupation of working dependent. An entry in column 10 showing principal business followed by an entry in column 11 showed subsidiary occupation of the principal earner. An entry as dependent in column 9 with no entries in columns 10 and 11 signified non-working dependent. At the last Census column 9 showed the occupation of actual earners as their principal means of livelihood. Column 10 was for showing the subsidiary occupation of actual workers. The working dependents were virtually shown as workers with actual earners. Column 11 was intended for showing the means of livelihood of persons on whom the dependents—non-working dependents as they are now called—depended for their livelihood. There was no means of knowing the particular occupation or occupations to which 1931 non-working dependents looked for their maintenance.

The figure of non-working dependents is therefore the difference between the total population and principal workers with working dependents of a unit."

From a perusal of the above it will be obvious that the 1931 Census possesses distinctive features which make it difficult to institute thorough direct comparison with previous results. Changes had been made in the Census classification of occupations at previous Censuses, for which the reader may be referred to the Census of India 1921, Volume I, page 237. The innovation at the present Census is that now only workers are shown for each occupation and workers are taken as consisting of three great classes (*a*) principal earners, (*b*) working dependents, (c) subsidiary earners. The enumeration of non-working dependents for each group of occupations has been dispensed with altogether. In the Census of India 1921, Volume I, page 240, it is stated :—

"It is undoubtedly desirable to know how many workers and how many non-workers there are in the population. Whether this information is so valuable when taken out into the details of particular occupations is more doubtful. It is obvious that in all professions appropriated specially to men the workers will be supporting a normal number of non-workers, i.e. women and children of their families, while in professions ordinarily open to women, e.g. grinding of grain, or to boys, e.g. cow-herding, the workers will be supporting few except themselves. It is of real interest to distinguish the part played by women and children in organized industries and this information can be obtained in a more direct way on our special schedules: but exact figures of dependents in general occupations are probably of not much value and the difficulties of drawing a clear distinction between the nature of a worker and a dependent are very great."

This may be admitted. But it is not certain that the difficulties of distinguishing between an earner and a working dependent are not equally formidable, as has been found in the present Census. The fact however remains that as a result of the instructions issued at this Census it is no longer possible to take any particular occupation and say offhand how many in it are workers and how many are dependents. Such information is undoubtedly invaluable for all special enquiries, as I found myself this year (1932) in respect of the marine fishing industry which I investigated for the Government of Bombay. In fact I was considerably handicapped in my investigations because of the impossibility of making any direct comparison in this respect between conditions prevailing in 1921 and 1931 in the marine fisheries of Bombay Presidency. I shall make further reference to this subject in paragraph 41 below when I deal with special enquiries into industrial occupations in the Bombay Presidency during the past decade. It is desirable however to point out here some of the results which have followed from the alteration in Census instructions at the present Census. At this Census persons occupying a subordinate position in the family, like the wife, or the sons of the principal earner, who play a minor role in supporting the family and who may contribute to its support without actually earning wages, have been shown as working dependents. They are dependents in respect of their reliance on the principal earner but they are subsidiary earners in respect of the extra work they do to help the family, and as such are classified as working dependents and not as dependents. There is thus plenty of room for mistakes in enumeration. At this Census the figures of subsidiary occupation show that subsidiary earners are only 6·3 per cent. of the number of principal earners. There is no means of making any satisfactory comparison between these figures and those of previous Censuses. In 1921 Mr. Sedgwick regarded the figures based on column 10 of the General Schedule as very unreliable. He considered that the filling up of the column had deteriorated rapidly since 1901. He stated:

"The reason why it is badly filled up is that it is impossible to check it. Every individual listed in the Schedule must have an entry either as a worker or as a dependent. But no supervisor examining the schedules can definitely prove that a blank in the column for Subsidiary Occupation is incorrect unless he goes over the ground again and himself questions each and every individual. This, which amounts to the re-doing of the enumerator's work, no supervisor will ever attempt." (Bombay Census Report, 1921, page 212.) The Bombay Presidency figures for subsidiary earners, in number 6·3 per cent of principal earners, may be compared with the Baroda figures of 6·9: Mysore figures of 10·4: Gwalior figures of 11·7: Ajmer figures of 11·8: and Travancore figures of 33·4. The Bombay figures cannot be regarded as fully satisfactory. They show, however, some improvement over 1921 and possess some value if the difficulties accompanying their compilation are estimated and allowed for. It is not possible to say with any exactitude how far enumerators have distinguished between actual and habitual occupations. It depends very much on the thoroughness of the enumerator, and especially so in cases where the traditional occupation is losing ground and where it is often very difficult to decide on the facts when these are complicated by problems involving subsidiary occupations and by puzzles about workers and dependents. "Habitual occupation" has been generally understood to mean "customary" or "hereditary" occupation. Subsidiary Tables IV and V, the substance of which is discussed later in this chapter, afford evidence by which it is possible to estimate to some extent the accuracy of the enumeration.

3. *The Scheme of Classification.*—The system of classification at present in force dates from 1911 when the Bertillon scheme was adapted to Indian conditions. In 1911 that scheme embraced 169 groups. In 1921 the number of groups was raised to 191 to allow for changing conditions bringing new occupations into existence. At this Census the general frame-work remains the same as in 1921. It is as follows :—

| *Class.* | *Sub-Class.* |
|---|---|
| A. Production of raw materials .. | I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation.<br>II—Exploitation of Minerals. |
| B. Preparation and supply of material substances. | III—Industry.<br>IV—Transport.<br>V—Trade. |
| C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts. | VI—Public Force.<br>VII—Public Administration.<br>VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts. |
| D. Miscellaneous .. .. | IX—Persons living on their Income.<br>X—Domestic Service.<br>XI—Insufficiently described occupations.<br>XII—Unproductive. |

The sub-classes are now divided into 55 orders and the orders are sub-divided into 195 groups. The merit of the system is that it enables international comparisons of occupation to be carried out. Its defect is that it does not apply in all its details very easily to some of the peculiar features of occupation in India. It was however decided in 1920 that the adoption of a uniform scheme of occupational classification for the Empire would have involved elaborate revision of the scheme in force in India since 1911 and that it was undesirable to break the continuity of the occupational statistics compiled in respect of India. The view was taken that the Indian scheme in its general outline, with the much greater simplification which experience showed to be necessary, sufficiently resembled the system recommended at the Statistical Conference held in London in January 1920 to enable general comparison to be made in the larger categories of the figures.

4. *Changes made in the occupational scheme.*—The following statement (No. 1) shows the changes made in the occupational scheme at the present Census as compared with the Census in 1921 :—

STATEMENT No. 1.

*Changes made in the occupational classification of the 1921 Census.*

| 1921 | 1931 |
|---|---|
| *Group* 3—Agents, Managers of landed estates, clerks, rent collectors etc. | Sub-divided into Groups 2, 3 and 4. |
| *Group* 7—Fruit, flower, vegetable, betelvine, pepper, spices, areca nut, etc., growers. | Groups 9–16. |
| *Group* 26—Cotton spinning .. .. .. | Combined in Group 43. |
| *Group* 27—Cotton sizing and weaving .. .. | |
| *Group* 31—Wool carding and spinning .. .. | Combined in Group 46. |
| *Group* 32—Weaving of woollen blankets .. .. | |
| *Group* 33—Weaving of woollen carpets .. .. | |
| *Group* 34—Silk spinners .. .. .. | Combined in Group 47. |
| *Group* 35—Silk weavers .. .. .. | |
| *Group* 52—Makers of glass and crystal wares .. | Combined in Group 65. |
| *Group* 53—Makers of glass bangles, glass beads, and necklaces and glass ear studs, etc. | |
| *Group* 54—Makers of porcelain and crockery .. | |
| *Group* 75—Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja. | Group 78, Group 79, Group 80 — Separate group assigned to each of these three. |
| *Group* 66—Bakers and biscuit makers .. .. | Combined in Group 81. |
| *Group* 69—Fish curers .. .. .. | |
| *Group* 70—Butter, cheese and ghee makers .. | |

| 1921 | 1931 |
|---|---|
| *Group* 79—Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc. .. .. .. | Combined in Group 87. |
| *Group* 82—Other industries connected with the toilet. (tattooers, shampooers, bath houses, etc.) | |
| *Group* 85—Lime burners, cement workers .. .. | Combined in Group 90. |
| *Group* 86—Excavators, earth workers and well sinkers. | |
| *Group* 87—Stone cutters and dressers .. .. | |
| *Group* 88—Brick-layers and masons .. .. | |
| *Group* 89—Builders, painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc. (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials) .. | |
| *Group* 94—Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc. .. | Combined in Group 95. |
| *Group* 95—Book-binders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc. .. .. .. | |
| *Group* 99—Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other materials than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads. | Combined in Group 99. |
| *Group* 102—Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc. .. .. .. | Combined in Group 100. |
| *Group* 103—Sweepers, scavengers .. .. | |
| *Group* 105—Persons (other than labourers) employed in harbours and docks including pilots. | Combined in Group 103. |
| *Group* 108—Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of harbours and docks, streams, rivers and canals (including construction) .. .. | |
| *Group* 106—Labourers in harbour works and dockyards. | Combined in Group 104. |
| *Group* 109—Labourers employed on the construction and maintenance of harbours, docks, streams, rivers and canals .. .. | |
| *Group* 125—Trade in wood .. .. .. | Divided into four separate groups.<br>*Group* 119—Trade in wood (not firewood).<br>*Group* 120—Trade in barks.<br>*Group* 121—Trade in bamboos.<br>*Group* 122—Trade in thatches and other forest produce. |
| *Group* 132—Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments .. .. | Combined in Group 130. |
| *Group* 134—Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses .. .. .. | |
| *Group* 131—Fish dealers | Combined in Group 134. |
| *Group* 135—Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers .. .. | |
| *Group* 137—Dealers in tobacco, opium, and ganja .. | Divided into three groups.<br>*Group* 135—Dealers in tobacco.<br>*Group* 136—Dealers in opium.<br>*Group* 137—Dealers in ganja. |
| *Group* 181—Cooks, water carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants | Combined in Group 187. |
| *Group* 182—Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc. | |

Persons employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment etc. in Group 101, Order 18, are now classified in Group 183 and order 49.

Saddle-cloth makers in Group 40 of the last Census have been transferred to embroideries in Group 50 of this Census and saddle-cloth sellers transferred to Group 117.

Witches and wizards have been transferred from Group 189 (*b*) Sub-Class XII—unproductive to Sub-Class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts, Group 181.

Group 128 of this Census is a new group for hawkers of drink and food-stuffs.

There is no separate group for indentured labourers—Groups 4 and 5 (*b*).

These changes have gone to increase the number of groups from 191 in 1921 to 195 in 1931.

In 1911 and in 1921 there was conducted in addition to the ordinary general Census a special Census of industrial establishments. In the 1931 the Census of Industrial Establishments was abandoned for reasons of economy and Imperial Table XIV, in which the results would have been tabulated, was scrapped. As a result the statistics relating to industry are confined to the information obtained and compiled in respect of industry in Imperial Table X under the Sub-Class Industry and Supply of Material Substances. This sub-class comprises thirteen orders as follows : textiles, hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom, wood, metals, ceramics, chemical products properly so-called and analogous, food industries, industries of dress and the toilet, furniture industries, building industries, construction of means of transport, production and transmission of physical force, and miscellaneous and undefined industries. These thirteen orders are sub-divided into fifty-four groups. It will thus be seen that the ordinary Census provides very extensive information in respect of industry. But Subsidiary Table VI giving the number of persons employed in railways, posts and telegraphs and irrigation is the only detailed Census Table relating to the internal organisation of industry. The publications of the Department of Industries and the reports of the Inspector of Factories however go some way towards making good the Census deficiency. It is not easy to establish any satisfactory correlation between the ordinary Census statistics of industry and those of the Department of Industries and of the Inspector of Factories. The reason is that the Census does not take full account of the difference between seasonal and other factories. A comparison however of all the statistics with each other is valuable. In paragraphs 37 to 42 below various aspects of industry are discussed in relation to the Census industrial statistics and other statistical material available.

5. *The Accuracy and Value of the Statistics.*—How far the occupational statistics of the Census are accurate and valuable is not an easy question to answer. In the Census of India, 1921, Volume I, page 236, it is stated :—

" In point of interest and importance the statistics of occupations are perhaps the most valuable of all those obtained at a periodical Census. At the same time they are undoubtedly the most difficult to collect with accuracy and to compile with precision."

The general truth of this may be accepted though it is arguable that the age statistics are the most important and reach the least satisfactory standard of accuracy. The difficulties in the way of accuracy in the occupational statistics are indeed formidable. In this respect the following questions arise. Firstly, to what extent do they represent the normal functional distribution of the population ? Secondly, what are the main sources of error, and can the extent of these various sources be estimated and discounted ? As regards (1) the chief criticism against the Census is that it does not take proper account of seasonal movements, but records the occupational distribution at one given moment in time. To some extent this deficiency of the Census can be remedied by a study of reports published from time to time in respect of industrial operations. It can also be checked against the conclusions of economists and sociologists working in limited fields. As regards the bigger of the organised industries, there is little doubt that the Census statistics are capable of close corroboration, so that the extent to which they may depart from the truth can be fairly well ascertained. It is in respect of the large numbers of small concerns employing varying numbers of persons for varying periods in the year that the Census figures permit no easy check. The difficulty is increased by the fact that many of these concerns escape supervision and the majority of persons who work in them have alternative employment. It is just in respect of alternative employment that the Census finds the greatest of the occupational problems. As regards the second question, namely " what are the main sources of error and how far can they be estimated and allowed for ? " the main sources of error are found to lie in the difficulties of judgment, enumeration and classification experienced in the case of (*a*) principal and subsidiary occupations, including alternative work of the kind mentioned above, (*b*) principal earners and working dependents, (*c*) vagueness and inaccuracy in the actual returns, due to lack of knowledge of what the facts really are, or to insufficient description of the occupation so that classification at a later stage becomes difficult or impossible. As regards (*a*) the predominant

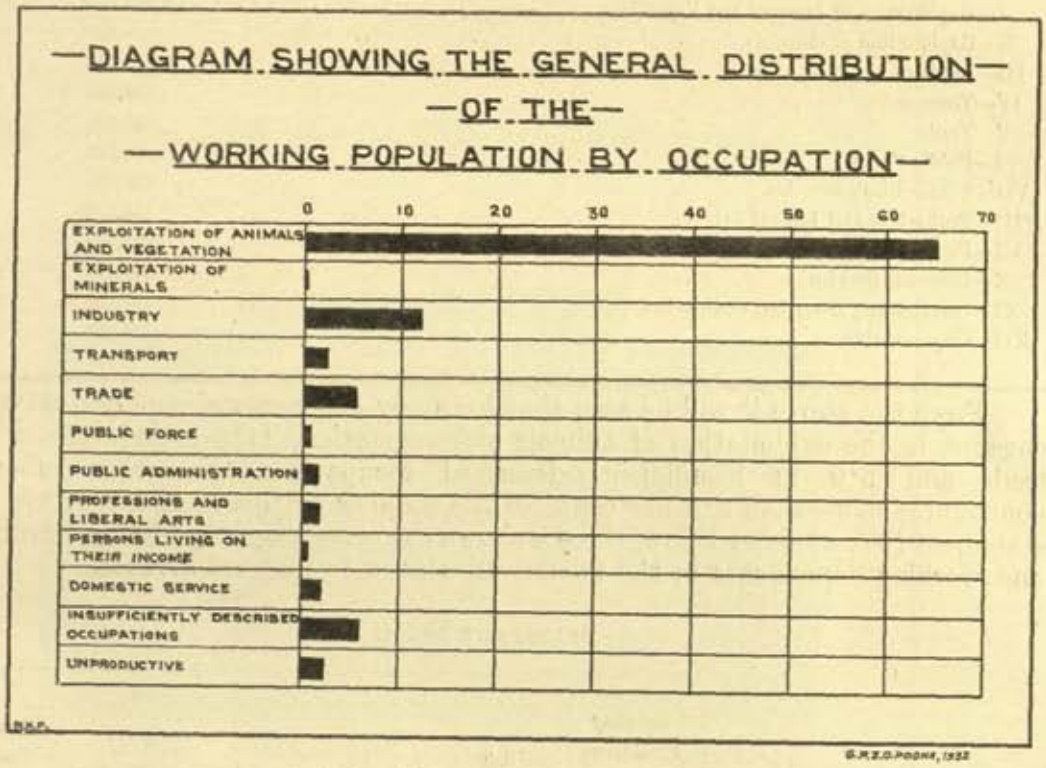
occupation of agriculture affords the clearest examples of the difficulties at (*a*) since it is combined in many different ways with several occupations, some of which are comparatively easy to check, such as cattle breeding or dairy farming, and others which are very difficult to check, like field labour, carting and fishing, which may be carried on only occasionally and spasmodically. As regards (*b*), there is really no royal road to clearness of definition since the distinction between a principal earner and a working dependent may range from the most obvious disparity to cases where it is merely a matter of opinion how an entry should be made. The instructions which have been reproduced in section 2 above have made sufficiently clear the difficulty of laying down absolute standards in this matter. It necessarily follows in such circumstances that enumeration must be to a certain extent capricious. The only way of knowing how far it is capricious is by watching the results carefully from Census to Census to see whether a general uniformity ensues. If such uniformity does ensue, it is practically certain that the Census statistics are accurate to the extent that they represent as much accuracy as may be reasonably expected. It will be found that from this point of view the main occupational distribution of the population and its division into workers and non-workers follow certain well-defined lines. It would be absurdly sceptical to believe that the general results are very far from the truth. What seems probable is that the main occupations tend to be over-emphasised at the expense of the less important ones, and the extent of subsidiary occupation tends to be understated. But there is no way of proving this except by detailed examination in localised fields, a matter that is outside the general scope of the Census. In India there exist a very large number of mixed or dual occupations, particularly in the village economy, and at the Census one or other will be enumerated, but not both. Apart from the energy of the enumerator no means exist of deciding which is the principal one. In 1921 Mr. Sedgwick mentioned as examples of persons in such dual occupations sheep breeders and blanket weavers, shop-keepers and money-lenders, fishermen and boatmen, cattle breeders and milkmen, field labourers and mill-hands. There are many others which will occur to every one familiar with the Indian countryside, where occupation is often not so specialised that a man earns his living by doing only one thing during the twelve months of the year. This is inevitable in a country that is largely agricultural and is generally poor, which has a large population living from hand to mouth and is blessed or cursed with climatic conditions over large areas such that a difference in the amount of rainfall can change, for a season, the whole occupational features of the locality. As regards (*c*), inherent vagueness in description or knowledge of occupation followed, it will be noticed that in the Bertillon classification scheme there is one whole sub-class in the order "miscellaneous" which provides for insufficiently-described occupations. The extent to which this sub-class is numerously represented may be taken as a rough guide of the influence of vagueness in the use of terms, or in the actual nature of occupations themselves. At this Census the proportion of persons who have been returned under this heading is 58 per mille for British Districts as compared with 73 per mille in 1921. It would therefore appear that at this Census there has been an improvement in accuracy. This improvement is due probably to greater precision in the use of vague terms, and to more careful enquiry into occupations the exact nature of which eludes easy classification.

It will be more than clear that no fully satisfactory answer can be given to the question of how far the Census occupational figures are accurate. The general figures for main occupations are probably not very far from the truth. As regards subsidiary occupations there is probably much less accuracy. As between principal earners and working dependents, the latter have probably been greatly under estimated and possibly more in some occupations than in others. The inaccuracy is in this respect probably smaller in the less well-off sections of the community than in the better-off sections where there is not so much need for subsidiary income. But there is no means of proving this to be so. Of the individual figures in Imperial Table X the only glaring case of patent inaccuracy is in group 17, "forest officers, rangers and guards", where under actual workers, principal occupation, 3,229 males and 12,474 females have been enumerated. The figures come mostly (12,069) from the Thana district and it seems certain that there has been a bad error in classification. Most likely the females enumerated are gatherers of forest

produce and belong to the primitive and hill tribes common in the district. With the above reservations and explanations the occupational statistics may be accepted for what they are worth, a general picture of reasonable accuracy.

## SECTION II—THE OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

6. *Occupational Distribution ; General.*—The general occupational distribution may be considered from two points of view, (*a*) the number of workers and non-workers in the population, (*b*) the number of workers in the principal occupations followed. The statement (No. 2) below shows in succinct form the number in thousands of workers and non-workers in the Bombay Presidency and in the main divisions.




STATEMENT No. 2.

| Unit | Earners. | | Working dependents. | | Non-working dependents. | | Subsidiary occupations. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Bombay Presidency .. | 6,963 | 1,718 | 621 | 989 | 6,175 | 9,803 | 448 | 102 |
| British Districts .. .. | 5,877 | 1,465 | 458 | 683 | 5,136 | 8,182 | 359 | 85 |
| Bombay City .. .. | 511 | 53 | 1 | 2 | 236 | 359 | .. | .. |
| Northern Division .. .. | 986 | 256 | 195 | 318 | 902 | 1,328 | 47 | 6 |
| Central Division .. .. | 1,907 | 653 | 104 | 173 | 1,754 | 2,782 | 125 | 30 |
| Southern Division .. .. | 1,280 | 445 | 103 | 103 | 1,314 | 2,153 | 142 | 44 |
| Sind .. .. | 1,197 | 59 | 54 | 86 | 930 | 1,561 | 45 | 4 |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. | 1,086 | 253 | 163 | 307 | 1,039 | 1,621 | 89 | 17 |

The following statement (No. 3) shows the number of persons engaged in all sub-classes as principal earners and as working dependents, and the percentage to total earners and working dependents which is born by the number employed in each sub-class :—

STATEMENT No. 3.

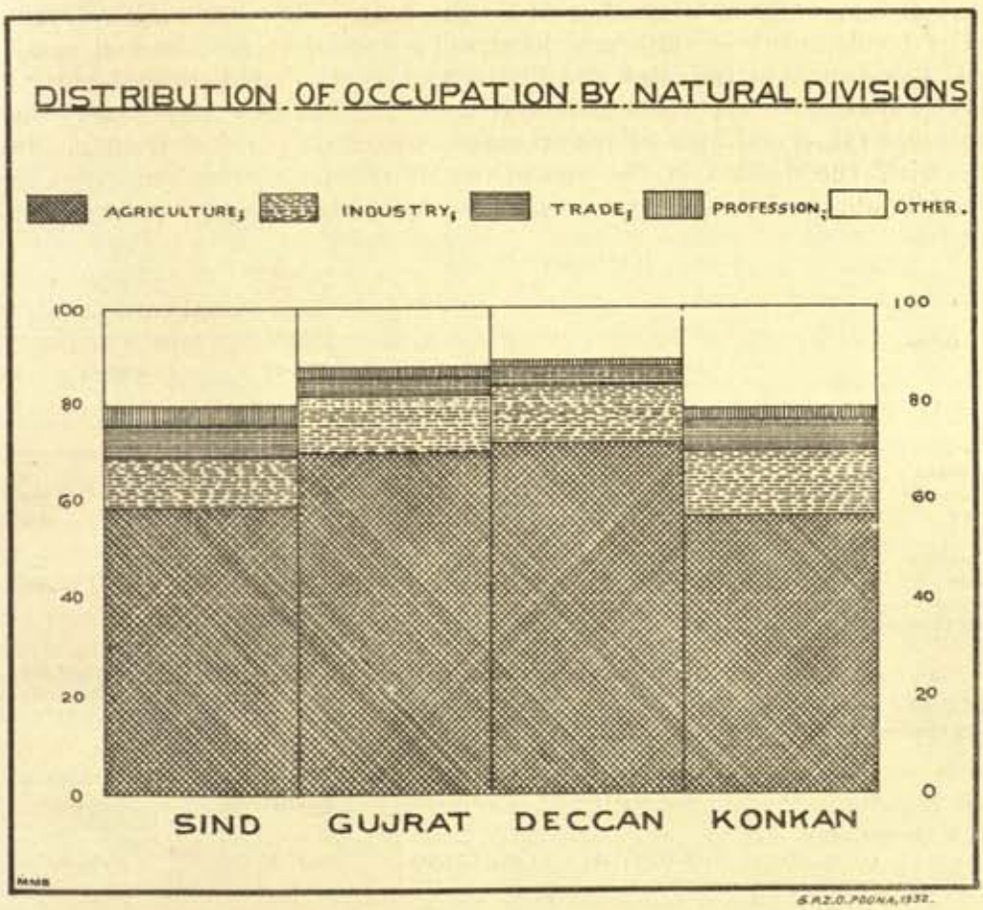
| Sub-Class. | Principal earners and working dependents. | Percentage to total earners and working dependents. |
|---|---|---|
| **Total all Classes ..** | **8,482,404** | **100** |
| I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation .. .. .. | 5,591,033 | 65·9 |
| II—Exploitation of minerals .. .. .. .. .. | 9,650 | 0·1 |
| III—Industry .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,011,583 | 11·9 |
| IV—Transport .. .. .. .. .. .. | 194,502 | 2·3 |
| V—Trade .. .. .. .. .. .. | 454,386 | 5·3 |
| VI—Public Force .. .. .. .. .. .. | 60,916 | 0·7 |
| VII—Public Administration .. .. .. .. .. | 132,079 | 1·6 |
| VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts .. .. .. .. .. | 144,878 | 1·7 |
| IX—Persons living on their Income .. .. .. .. | 22,946 | 0·3 |
| X—Domestic Service .. .. .. .. .. | 179,994 | 2·1 |
| XI—Insufficiently described occupations .. .. .. .. | 495,003 | 5·9 |
| XII—Unproductive .. .. .. .. .. .. | 185,434 | 2·2 |

From the above it will be seen that for every 100 persons employed 65·9 are engaged in the exploitation of animals and vegetation, 11·9 in industry, 5·3 in trade and 5·9 in insufficiently-described occupations. No other sub-class contributes more than 2·3 per cent. of the number of those employed. In the statement (No. 4) given below there is shown the percentage distribution of earners and working dependents in the twelve sub-classes by natural divisions.

STATEMENT No. 4.

| Sub-Class. | Bombay Presidency including States and Agencies. | British Districts. | Sind. | Gujarat. | Deccan. | Konkan. | Bombay States and Agencies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **All Classes ..** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **100** |
| I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation. | 68 | 66 | 59 | 70 | 72 | 57 | 77 |
| II—Exploitation of Minerals .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| III—Industry .. .. | 11 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 8 |
| IV—Transport .. .. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| V—Trade .. .. | 5 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 3 |
| VI—Public Force .. .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| VII—Public Administration .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| IX—Persons living on their Income. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| X—Domestic Service .. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| XI—Insufficiently described occupations. | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 6 |
| XII—Unproductive .. .. | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

It will be seen that the percentage in sub-class I is highest in the Bombay States and Agencies and lowest in Sind. The percentage in sub-class III (Industry) is highest in the Konkan and lowest in the Bombay States and Agencies. The percentage in sub-class V (Trade) is highest in Sind and the Konkan and lowest in the Bombay States and Agencies. The percentage in sub-class XII (unproductive occupations) is highest in Sind. The reason for the high figure in Sind is apparently the large number of males enumerated under order 54 (beggars, vagrants, prostitutes) 12,175 out of 57,884 for the whole Presidency. In the statement given below (No. 5) the distribution of the employed population amongst the various sub-classes is compared for 1921 and 1931 and the gross figures of those employed in each sub-class are shown for 1931.




STATEMENT No. 5.

| Sub-Class. | Strength of earners and workjng dependents, 1931. | Proportion of earners and working dependents to total earners and working dependents per mille in 1931. | Proportion of persons supported in each sub-class per mille of total such persons in 1921. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Total all Classes ..** | **8,482,404** | **1,000** | **1,000** |
| I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation .. | 5,591,033 | 659 | 626 |
| II—Exploitation of Minerals .. .. .. | 9,650 | 1 | 1 |
| III—Industry .. .. .. .. | 1,011,583 | 119 | 128 |
| IV—Transport .. .. .. .. | 194,502 | 23 | 23 |
| V—Trade .. .. .. .. | 454,386 | 54 | 68 |
| VI—Public Force .. .. .. .. | 60,916 | 7 | 9 |
| VII—Public Administration .. .. .. | 132,079 | 16 | 14 |
| VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts .. .. | 144,878 | 17 | 16 |
| IX—Persons living on their Income .. .. | 22,946 | 3 | 3 |
| X—Domestic Service .. .. .. | 179,994 | 21 | 20 |
| XI—Insufficiently described occupations .. .. | 495,003 | 58 | 73 |
| XII—Unproductive .. .. .. | 185,434 | 22 | 19 |

From this it will be observed that the Census figures show a decline at this Census in the proportion of the population employed in Industry, Trade, Public Force and Insufficiently Described Occupations and an increase of the population employed in the Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation, Public Administration, the Professions of the Liberal Arts, Domestic Service and Unproductive Occupations. There has been no change in the proportion of the population employed in the Exploitation of Minerals, in Transport and Living on Income. The fall in the proportion of employed in Insufficiently Described Occupations is due to more efficient Census methods. The increase in the proportion of employed in the Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation has probably been partly at the expense of Industry and Trade. The decline in the case of Public Force has been offset by the increase in the case of Public Administration. The latter may be due partly to the great development of education which the past decade has witnessed and partly to the development of state and local self-government activities in many directions. The decline in Industry and Trade is to be attributed, at least partly, to the world-wide depression which had been operating for some time before the 1931 Census was taken and also to unsettlement caused by political trouble. In connection with the decline in the proportion of the population employed in Industry and Trade the following statement (No. 6) is interesting.

STATEMENT No. 6.

| Items. | Bombay. | | Karachi. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921-22 | 1930-31 | 1921-22 | 1930-31 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **Vessels entered (Steam)—** | | | | |
| From foreign countries .. No. | 784 | 630 | 411 | 309 |
| From coast ports .. No. | 2,181 | 2,262 | 443 | 632 |
| **Sailings—** | | | | |
| From foreign countries .. No. | 200 | 105 | 309 | 275 |
| From coast ports .. No. | 55,138 | 30,104 | 1,457 | 1,560 |
| **Exports—** | | | | |
| (Merchandise and Treasure—Private Trade)— | | | | |
| Foreign .. Rs. | 1,00,70,66,004 | 58,49,76,617 | 15,36,11,357 | 18,18,48,801 |
| Coasting .. Rs. | 32,71,87,558 | 26,13,31,843 | 5,54,40,483 | 4,96,52,225 |
| **Imports—** | | | | |
| (Merchandise and Treasure—Private Trade)— | | | | |
| Foreign .. Rs. | 1,26,60,81,517 | 74,84,65,057 | 26,38,31,651 | 19,86,65,012 |
| Coasting .. Rs. | 38,31,41,473 | 21,69,47,622 | 11,59,02,002 | 10,47,30,177 |
| Total value of exports and imports .. .. Rs. | 2,98,34,76,552 | 1,81,17,20,644 | 58,87,85,853 | 53,48,96,215 |

| Items. | Bedi Port in Kathiawar. | | Bhavnagar Port in Kathiawar. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921-22 | 1930-31 | 1921-22 | 1930-31 | 1921-22 | 1930-31 |
| 1 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Vessels entered (Steam)—** | | | | | | |
| From foreign countries .. No. | 2 | 73 | 1 | 59 | 1,198 | 1,071 |
| From coast ports .. No. | 48 | 55 | 87 | 81 | 2,759 | 3,030 |
| **Sailings—** | | | | | | |
| From foreign countries .. No. | 2 | 73 | 1 | 58 | 512 | 511 |
| From coast ports .. No. | 48 | 55 | 87 | 81 | 56,730 | 31,800 |
| **Exports—** | | | | | | |
| (Merchandise and Treasure—Private Trade)— | | | | | | |
| Foreign .. Rs. | 83,775 | 37,88,456 | 2,45,47,459 | 22,41,286 | 1,18,53,08,595 | 77,28,55,160 |
| Coasting .. Rs. | 22,88,453 | 33,42,312 | | 73,77,963 | 38,55,16,854 | 32,17,03,848 |
| **Imports—** | | | | | | |
| (Merchandise and Treasure—Private Trade)— | | | | | | |
| Foreign .. Rs. | 3,61,137 | 1,82,80,066 | 1,13,78,336 | 1,70,22,794 | 1,54,16,52,641 | 98,24,32,929 |
| Coasting .. Rs. | 80,67,710 | 58,91,080 | | 69,76,440 | 50,71,11,185 | 33,45,45,319 |
| Total value of exports and imports .. .. Rs. | 1,14,01,075 | 3,13,01,914 | 3,59,25,795 | 3,36,18,483 | 3,61,95,89,275 | 2,41,15,37,256 |

From this it will be seen that the total decline in 1930–31 as compared with 1921–22 is shared by every item, vessels entered, vessels sailing, both foreign and coastal, exports and imports, both foreign and coastal. It will be noted however that

the decline has not been shared by the two Kathiawar ports of Bedi and Bhavnagar, which show most striking increases. It would appear therefore that there has been some diversion of trade, chiefly from Bombay. It would be interesting therefore to compare the figures of employment in the Western India States Agency in Industry and Trade over the decade with the corresponding figures for the Bombay Presidency. The following statement (No. 7) gives this information :—

STATEMENT No. 7.

| Area | Industry per mille employed | | Trade per mille employed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1931 | 1921 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. | 46·3 | 54·2 | 21·3 | 28·5 |
| Western India States Agency .. .. | 53·0 | 59·0 | 30·7 | 29·2 |

These figures support the view that the trade of the Western India States Agency has not been affected adversely like the trade of the Bombay Presidency, though the industry of both the Agency and the Presidency shows declines from 1921. The inference seems to be that the ports of Bedi Bunder and Bhavnagar with their increased shipping traffic are the influences responsible for the rise in the trade of the Agency at a time when Bombay Presidency shows a decline and at a time when industry in both areas is relatively poorer in 1931 than it was in 1921. This inference merely confirms what is the general opinion of those persons in the Bombay Presidency who are in the best position to form conclusions on this matter.

7. *The Predominance of Agriculture.*—The number of persons employed in agriculture forms the majority of Sub-class 1—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation. In the succeeding paragraph the varied nature of agricultural occupations will be described. For the present I am dealing with agriculture as a whole in comparison with other occupations. The number of persons employed in Sub-class I is 7,330,171 as principals, working dependents and subsidiary workers out of a total employed population of 10,841,527. Of this number 6,856,389 are employed in ordinary cultivation, and 18,921 more are employed in the cultivation of special crops, fruit etc. Thus the total population employed as principals, working dependents and subsidiary workers in cultivation is 6,975,310, equal to 63 per cent. of the employed population and 27 per cent. of the total population of all ages in the Presidency. In Subsidiary Table IV details are given of earners and working dependents in selected occupations in British territory and that table shows that the number so employed in pasture and agriculture in 1931 was 5,797,221 as compared with 5,408,904 in 1921. The following statement (No. 8) shows succinctly the predominance of pasture and agriculture as compared with other chief forms of occupation :—

STATEMENT No. 8.

*British Districts.*

| Sub-class or occupation. | 1931. | 1921. | Increase (+) or Decrease (−). | Increase or Decrease per cent. | Per mille of employed population in 1931. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pasture and agriculture .. .. | 5,797,221 | 5,408,904 | +338,317 | 7 | 683 |
| Exploitation of Minerals .. .. | 12,983 | 7,499 | + 5,484 | 73·1 | 1 |
| Industry .. .. .. | 1,063,890 | 1,118,076 | − 54,186 | 5 | 119 |
| Transport .. .. .. | 206,313 | 202,492 | + 3,821 | 2 | 23 |
| Trade .. .. .. | 486,955 | 597,910 | −110,955 | 19 | 54 |
| Public Force .. .. .. | 63,742 | 81,531 | − 17,789 | 28 | 7 |
| Public Administration .. .. | 146,566 | 127,286 | + 19,280 | 15 | 16 |
| Professions and Liberal Arts .. .. | 152,607 | 136,376 | + 16,231 | 12 | 17 |
| Persons Living on their Income .. | 25,397 | 23,928 | + 1,469 | 6 | 3 |
| Domestic Service .. .. .. | 188,721 | 172,322 | + 16,399 | 10 | 21 |
| Insufficiently Described Occupations .. | 512,850 | 634,425 | −121,575 | 19 | 58 |
| Unproductive .. .. .. | 191,472 | 164,385 | + 27,087 | 16 | 22 |

The chief interest in these figures is that they show that pasture and agriculture employ 683 out of every 1,000 employed persons and that there has been a 7 per cent. increase in the number of persons employed in pasture and agriculture in the last ten years. Industry on the other hand which employs 119 persons out of 1,000 shows a decrease of 5 per cent. in the number employed. Trade which employs 54 persons out of every 1,000 shows a decrease of 19 per cent. The increases in Public Administration, Professions and Liberal Arts and Domestic Service, while individually impressive, are numerically of minor importance and do not discount the increasingly predominant part played by pasture and agriculture in the economic and occupational organisation of the Presidency. A period of slump and bad trade evidently tends to emphasise the importance of the chief source of employment.

8. *The Nature of Agricultural Occupation.*—The term "agriculture" is vague. Various attempts have been made in previous Censuses to define and classify the many forms which the occupation of cultivation may assume. Mr. Sedgwick in the 1921 Bombay Census Report discussed the question pretty thoroughly in sections 608 to 611, to which the reader may be referred. Mr. Sedgwick classified cultivators into four classes, landlords, cultivating owners, cultivating tenants, and cultivators unspecified, as far as the Presidency proper was concerned. In respect of Sind he made a two-fold division, rent receivers and cultivators on the one hand, and agricultural labourers on the other. He also discussed the difference between the hauis of Sind and the halis of the Presidency proper, mostly found in the Surat District. The categories which have been adopted in the present Census are shown in Imperial Table X, Part I. They are as follows: non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind; estate agents and managers of owners; estate agents and managers of Government; rent collectors, clerks; tenant cultivators; agricultural labourers; cultivators of jhum, taungya and shifting areas. These are all included in Sub-Order I (*a*). In addition cultivation is divided, in Sub-Order I (*b*), into cultivation of cinchona, cocoanut, coffee, pan-vine, rubber, tea and market gardening, flower and fruit growing. The number of persons engaged in these various branches of cultivation as principal earners, working dependents and as subsidiary workers was found in 1931 to be as under:—

| Cultivation. | Number of persons. | Per-centage. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind | 247,645 | 3·6 |
| 2. Estate agents and managers of owners | 16,110 | 0·2 |
| 3. Estate agents and managers of Government | 1,853 | 0·03 |
| 4. Rent collectors, clerks etc. | 3,941 | 0·06 |
| 5. Cultivating owners | 1,212,352 | 17·6 |
| 6. Tenant cultivators | 1,636,402 | 23·8 |
| 7. Agricultural labourers | 3,737,847 | 54·4 |
| 8. Cultivators of jhum, taungya and shifting areas | 239 | 0·003 |
| 9. Cinchona cultivation | 77 | 0·007 |
| 10. Cocoanut cultivation | 256 | |
| 11. Coffee cultivation | 11 | |
| 12. Pan-vine cultivation | 110 | |
| 13. Tea, rubber growers | 35 | |
| 14. Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers | 18,414 | 0·3 |

The above classification cannot be said to be logically ideal. It is based on two different principles, that of income from cultivation and that of forms of cultivation. But it is difficult to devise any system that covers all the ground and is logically satisfactory. From a Census point of view the important categories are those at numbers 1, 5, 6 and 7. Discussions in previous Census Reports have had reference chiefly to the individuals in categories 5, 6 and 7. No finality can be said to have been achieved on the manner of allocating

individuals amongst these three categories. It is usually a matter of local knowledge to decide what exactly is the status of the individual cultivator, especially in areas where there is any lack of uniformity in tenure and cultivating conditions. It cannot be said whether the Sind haris have been properly enumerated in their categories. There are two main systems of cultivation by haris in Sind (1) by share of the produce, called "batai," and (2) on cash rent. These two systems vary, in details from place to place. It must therefore be left to the enumerator's judgment to decide how the hari is to be classified in any particular locality. Generally speaking, haris who cultivate customarily on "batai," are "inferior holders" within the meaning of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, and are in effect cultivating owners, while haris cultivating on cash rent are usually tenant cultivators in respect of the cultivation on cash rent. But there are many distinctions which will change the status from that of cultivating owner to that of cultivating tenant, and from cultivating tenant to agricultural labourer. It is unlikely that the enumerators can have decided these difficult questions satisfactorily, since no authoritative official classification of haris has ever been made. The figures relating to categories 5, 6 and 7, so far as they refer to Sind, must therefore be treated with considerable caution. The statement given above, however, taken as a whole shows where the agricultural system prevailing in this Presidency finds its most numerous following. There is little doubt that the majority of workers on the land are labourers, and that tenant cultivators are probably the next most numerous class. As only 50,834 cultivating owners (male) have been returned for Sind as against 540,008 tenant cultivators (male) it seems likely that nearly all haris have been returned in the second class. The actual figures in Imperial Table X should be regarded in this respect with some suspicion. It seems likely that the number of cultivating owners has been considerably understated. But it is obviously impossible for a Census to decide questions of classification that involve a considerable study of land tenures.

9. *Comparative Importance of Agricultural, Industrial and Mercantile Occupations.*—In the two paragraphs immediately preceding the present one the predominance of agriculture in the economic organisation of the Bombay Presidency has been exhibited, and the variety of ways in which it affords a livelihood has been explained. But it is desirable to examine the point a little further, as the predominating importance of agriculture is a matter of very vital concern to the state. It is especially necessary that, at a time when great political changes are in prospect, the exact numerical significance of the important forms of occupation should be understood. In other chapters of this report various aspects of this subject have been dwelt upon, as for instance the differences between the rural and the urban population, and the standard of literacy that prevails in the towns as compared with the villages, and in the trading community as contrasted with the agricultural community. Taking the numbers of principal earners and working dependents only and considering the comparative importance numerically of the various sub-classes we find that the following order of precedence emerges :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Exploitation of animals and vegetation (of this Agriculture is 93·8 per cent.) .. | 65·9 |
| Industry .. .. .. .. .. .. | 11·9 |
| Insufficiently described (for details, see below) .. .. .. | 5·9 |
| Trade .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5·3 |
| Transport .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2·3 |
| Unproductive .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2·2 |
| Domestic service .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2·1 |
| Professions and liberal arts .. .. .. .. .. | 1·7 |
| Public administration .. .. .. .. .. | 1·6 |
| Public force .. .. .. .. .. .. | 0·7 |
| Persons living on their income .. .. .. .. .. | 0·3 |
| Exploitation of minerals .. .. .. .. .. | 0·1 |

If the total number of employed be considered, that is, principal earners, working dependents and subsidiary earners, the list reads as follows:—

| | Per cent. |
|---|---|
| Exploitation of animals and vegetation | 65·8 |
| Industry | 11·9 |
| Insufficiently described occupations | 5·8 |
| Trade | 5·5 |
| Transport | 2·3 |
| Domestic service | 2·1 |
| Unproductive | 2·1 |
| Professions and liberal arts | 1·7 |
| Public administration | 1·6 |
| Public force | 0·7 |
| Persons living on their income | 0·3 |
| Exploitation of minerals | 0·2 |

It will thus be seen that there are between six and seven persons employed in agriculture for every one employed in industry and there are approximately thirteen persons employed in agriculture for every one employed in trade. When it is remembered that of the persons employed in industry the majority are employed in unorganised industry as artizans or as workers in small establishments, mostly of the cottage type, and that many of these at some time or other engage in agriculture, and that many persons engaged in trade in the smaller towns and villages have also agricultural interests, it will be realised how vastly important agriculture is in the social and economic organisation of Bombay Presidency. An attempt has been made in the following statement to make this point clear.

| Grade of occupation. | Number of persons. | Proportion per mille to total earners and working dependents. |
|---|---|---|
| Agrestic labourers | 3,598,079 | 350 |
| Agriculturists with a stake in the land | 2,948,453 | 286 |
| Industrial workers, etc. | 1,610,886 | 156 |
| General and other low-grade labour | 993,471 | 97 |
| Traders | 530,895 | 52 |
| Fixed wage earners | 496,680 | 48 |
| Professions and people living on their income | 102,086 | 10 |
| Exploitation of mines and minerals | 10,383 | 1 |

The various categories enumerated are explained as under: agriculturists with a stake in the land comprise Groups, 1, 5, 6, 8 and order 1 (*b*). Agrestic labourers comprise groups 7. Exploitation of minerals comprises Sub-class II. Industrial workers, including transport and exploitation of animals, etc., comprise Sub-class III excluding group 100; Sub-class IV, excluding groups 103, 105, 112, 113:

Sub-order 1 (*d*), 1 (*e*) and order 2. Fixed wage earners comprise groups 2, 3, 4, 17, 103, 105, 112, 114, 183, 189 : Sub-classes VI and VII, and order 48. Traders comprise Sub-class V and group 188. Professional workers and persons living on their own income comprise groups 163, 165, 166 : orders 46, 47 and 49 and Sub-class IX. General and other low-grade labour comprises groups 18, 19, 20, 100, 164 : Sub-class X, groups 190, 191 and Sub-class XII.

Thus agrestic labourers and agriculturists with a stake in the land constitute 636 per mille of the employed population of principal earners and working dependents, as against 156 industrial workers, and 52 traders. The vast proportion of the employed population engaged in labour, agricultural, general and low-grade, is also striking, namely 447 per mille, or a little under half the employed population of principal earners and working dependents. This latter fact will probably impress those economists who endeavour to estimate the national dividend and will suggest the general poverty of the Indian population as a whole. The wages of labour are, compared with other sections of the employed field, comparatively easy to calculate and average, and are nowhere likely on the average to exceed much over Rs. 16 to 18 per month per person, and most wages would be below this higher figure. (See Bombay *Labour Gazette*—Mofussil Labour and Wages, 1931-32, pages 276-282, Vol. XII, No. 4, 1933.)

10. *Industry.*—This is the second most fertile source of employment in the economic organisation of the Bombay Presidency. In the third and fourth sections of this chapter a detailed examination has been made of industry and of some of its problems. For the present I am concerned only with the subject generally. It has been pointed out already that industry employs about one person in nine of the employed population, and the number employed in industry is between a sixth and a seventh of the number employed in agriculture. The actual figures of employment as shown in Imperial Table X are (total) 1,217,409, comprised of 881,806 male and 166,928 female principal earners ; 40,494 male and 59,723 female working dependents ; and 58,428 male and 10,030 female subsidiary workers. Of the total employed, namely 1,217,409, no fewer than 459,452 are employed in textiles and 225,785 in industries of dress and the toilet, which employ boot and shoe-makers, tailors, dress-makers, embroiderers, washers and cleaners, barbers and others. The number per mille of principal earners and working dependents has fallen from 128 in 1921 to 119 in 1931.

11. *Trade.*—Fuller examination of the trade occupational statistics will be held in section III of this chapter. Trade as an occupation is a bad third to agriculture and industry. Of the employed population of principal workers and dependents trade employs 5·3 per cent. as against 65·9 engaged in the exploitation of animals and vegetation and 11·9 in industry. Thus industry employs two persons to every one engaged in trade. The actual figures of employment in trade for the Presidency are (workers all kinds), 559,554, of which 425,757 are male and 56,942 are female principal earners ; 17,075 are male and 17,976 are female working dependents ; and 35,541 are male and 6,265 are female subsidiary workers. In 1921 trade employed, in respect of principal earners and working dependents, 68 per mille of the population. In 1931 it employed only 53 per mille. The reason for the decline is the bad economic conditions everywhere and trouble caused by political commotion. The fall in shipping and in imports and exports in the Presidency, excluding Kathiawar, has been commented upon already. Of the chief individual occupations contributing to the total figures of trade employment are trade in textiles 21,201 ; hotels, cafés, restaurants and suppliers of cooked food, 36,563 ; " other trade in food-stuffs " 173,361 ; trade in fuel 22,090 ; general store-keepers and shop-keepers " otherwise unspecified " 173,400.

12. *Local Distribution of Agriculture.*—As agriculture employs 26·2 per cent. of the total population and is the predominant occupation, the only areas where it is not paramount is in the cities and towns. The following statement (No. 9) prepared from Imperial Table X, Part II, shows the distribution of agriculture and the percentage employed in it to the total population of the chief districts and divisions of the Presidency.

STATEMENT No. 9.

| District or State. | Number employed as principal earners and working dependents (in 000's.) | Percentage of total population. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **Bombay Presidency** | **6,550** | **25·0** |
| **British Districts** | **5,230** | **23·9** |
| **Northern Division** | **1,190** | **30·0** |
| **Central Division** | **1,920** | **26·0** |
| **Southern Division** | **1,357** | **25·1** |
| **Sind** | **758** | **19·5** |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** | **1,337** | **29·9** |
| Ahmedabad | 166 | 17·9 |
| Broach | 112 | 33·5 |
| Kaira | 221 | 29·9 |
| Panch Mahals | 205 | 45·1 |
| Surat | 207 | 30·0 |
| Thana | 279 | 33·4 |
| Ahmednagar | 292 | 29·5 |
| Khandesh East | 338 | 28·1 |
| Khandesh West | 214 | 27·6 |
| Nasik | 278 | 27·8 |
| Poona | 259 | 22·1 |
| Satara | 313 | 26·5 |
| Sholapur | 214 | 24·4 |
| Bombay Suburban district | 12 | 6·7 |
| Belgaum | 221 | 20·5 |
| Bijapur | 200 | 23·1 |
| Dharwar | 220 | 20·0 |
| Kanara | 77 | 18·5 |
| Kolaba | 218 | 33·1 |
| Ratnagiri | 420 | 32·2 |
| Hyderabad | 135 | 20·3 |
| Karachi | 68 | 10·4 |
| Larkana | 157 | 22·6 |
| Nawabshah | 129 | 26·1 |
| Sukkur | 99 | 15·9 |
| Thar and Parkar | 103 | 22·1 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 67 | 23·0 |
| Mahikantha Agency | 175 | 33·7 |
| Rewakantha Agency | 335 | 37·7 |
| Kolhapur | 247 | 25·8 |
| Khairpur | 52 | 22·7 |

These figures are not very easy to explain. The low ratio for the Bombay Suburban district is of course what would be expected but it is certainly surprising that Panch Mahals district should show a higher ratio than Kaira or the Sind districts and that Ratnagiri, which depends so much on remittances from outside for its maintenance, should show a ratio as high as 32·2. The explanation of these anomalies must lie in the comparative numbers of the urban and rural population in the various districts and perhaps, in the case of Ratnagiri, in the extent to which agriculture is followed by the population that remains in the district. Ratnagiri district with its barren and rocky soil and its great area of hillside does not impress the traveller as a locality likely to show a high ratio of agriculturists. The explanation of Ratnagiri's figures must lie in the khoti system of tenure, by which multitudes of persons are interested in minute pieces of land : in fact to such an extent has the process gone that the land, unable to support the population born in the district, has to receive help as a means of providing a livelihood from the cotton mills of Bombay and from public services in the Konkan. The low ratio for Sukkur district must be due to the big urban population in the towns of Sukkur, Shikarpur and

Rohri. The urban population of Ahmedabad has plainly depressed the ratio of agriculturists in Ahmedabad district. A similar influence is apparent in the case of Karachi district where Karachi City contributes a large urban population. The low ratio for Kanara is to be expected. Kanara is not a district where agriculture is so important as in most districts in the Presidency. A great part of the surface of Kanara is covered by forest and jungle scrub.

13. *Local Distribution of Industry.*—In the present paragraph I am dealing with the local distribution of industry generally. In paragraphs 37, 38, 39 below I shall deal with the distribution of different kinds of industry in connection with the comparative figures for organised industry and cottage industry, and in the discussion on industrialisation as contrasted with urbanisation. The statement (No. 10) given below is intended to show merely how far the population engaged in industry of any kind is distributed throughout the districts and chief natural divisions of the Presidency. The statement is to be compared with the similar statements for agriculture and for trade in paragraphs 12 and 14 respectively :—

STATEMENT No. 10.

| Unit. 1 | Number of workers and working dependents in thousands. 2 | Percentage of the total population. 3 |
|---|---|---|
| **Bombay Presidency** | 1,149 | 4·4 |
| **British Districts** | 1,012 | 4·6 |
| **Bombay City** | 176 | 15·2 |
| **Northern Division** | 193 | 4·9 |
| **Central Division** | 330 | 4·5 |
| **Southern Division** | 177 | 3·3 |
| **Sind** | 135 | 3·5 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** | 137 | 3·0 |
| Ahmedabad | 92 | 9·9 |
| Broach | 11 | 3·2 |
| Kaira | 26 | 3·5 |
| Panch Mahals | 10 | 2·1 |
| Surat | 30 | 4·3 |
| Thana | 25 | 3·0 |
| Ahmednagar | 41 | 4·1 |
| Khandesh (East) | 54 | 4·5 |
| Khandesh (West) | 23 | 2·9 |
| Nasik | 41 | 4·1 |
| Poona | 44 | 3·8 |
| Satara | 37 | 3·1 |
| Sholapur | 73 | 8·3 |
| Bombay Suburban District | 18 | 9·8 |
| Belgaum | 36 | 3·3 |
| Bijapur | 39 | 4·5 |
| Dharwar | 56 | 5·0 |
| Kanara | 11 | 2·5 |
| Kolaba | 10 | 1·5 |
| Ratnagiri | 26 | 2·0 |
| Hyderabad | 21 | 3·2 |
| Karachi | 25 | 3·9 |
| Larkana | 15 | 2·2 |
| Nawabshah | 12 | 2·5 |
| Sukkur | 38 | 6·2 |
| Thar and Parkar | 16 | 3·5 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 6 | 2·0 |
| Mahikantha Agency | 22 | 4·2 |
| Rewakantha Agency | 13 | 1·5 |
| Kolhapur | 24 | 2·5 |
| Khairpur | 5 | 2·4 |

The figures show the comparatively unimportant part industry plays in the economic life. Bombay City, Bombay Suburban district, Ahmedabad and Sholapur alone emerge from a general level of low ratios. The figure for the Dharwar district shows the influence of Hubli town. Panch-Mahals, Ratnagiri, Upper Sind Frontier and Kolaba districts and the Rewakantha Agency show the lowest figures for industrial occupation. This is pretty much what one would expect.

14. *Local Distribution of Trade.*—Trade is treated in this paragraph in the same way as agriculture and industry have been treated in the two preceding paragraphs. The following statement (No. 11) shows the distribution of trade by districts and important administrative divisions.

STATEMENT No. 11.

| Unit | Number of workers and working dependents in thousands | Percentage of the total population |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **Bombay Presidency** .. .. .. .. .. | 518 | 2·0 |
| **British Districts** .. .. .. .. .. | 454 | 2·0 |
| **Bombay City** .. .. .. .. .. | 87 | 7·5 |
| **Northern Division** .. .. .. .. .. | 64 | 1·6 |
| **Central Division** .. .. .. .. .. | 119 | 1·6 |
| **Southern Division** .. .. .. .. .. | 84 | 1·5 |
| **Sind** .. .. .. .. .. | 101 | 2·6 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** .. .. .. .. .. | 63 | 1·4 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. .. | 19 | 2·1 |
| Broach .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | 1·6 |
| Kaira .. .. .. .. .. | 11 | 1·5 |
| PanchMahals .. .. .. .. .. | 6 | 1·3 |
| Surat .. .. .. .. .. | 12 | 1·7 |
| Thana .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | 1·2 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. .. .. | 13 | 1·3 |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. .. .. | 21 | 1·7 |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. .. .. | 13 | 1·7 |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. .. | 18 | 1·8 |
| Poona .. .. .. .. .. | 22 | 1·9 |
| Satara .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | 0·8 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. .. .. | 14 | 1·6 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. .. .. .. .. | 8 | 4·5 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. .. .. | 16 | 1·5 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. .. .. | 15 | 1·7 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. .. .. | 27 | 2·4 |
| Kanara .. .. .. .. .. | 6 | 1·5 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. .. | 7 | 1·1 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. .. | 12 | 0·9 |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. .. | 8 | 1·2 |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. .. | 20 | 3·1 |
| Larkana .. .. .. .. .. | 21 | 3·0 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. .. .. | 11 | 2·2 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. .. | 26 | 4·2 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. .. .. | 8 | 1·7 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. .. .. | 7 | 2·3 |
| Mahikantha Agency .. .. .. .. .. | 12 | 2·3 |
| Rewakantha Agency .. .. .. .. .. | 7 | 0·8 |
| Kolhapur .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | 1·1 |
| Khairpur .. .. .. .. .. | 6 | 2·7 |

These figures should be compared with the similar statement for industry. Trade is seen generally to follow industry. Bombay City and Bombay Suburban

district show the highest ratios, as would be expected. The influence of Shikarpur town is obvious in the Sukkur district ratio, and of Karachi City in the Karachi district ratio. The higher ratio for Ahmedabad district than for any other of the Gujarat districts shows the influence of Ahmedabad. Ratnagiri and Satara districts and the Rewakantha Agency show very low ratios.

15. *Workers and Dependents.*—The difficulties connected with this differentiation have already been discussed in Part I of the present chapter. This paragraph deals with principal earners and working dependents only. The number of non-working dependents by groups is not known in the present Census. The total figure for non-working dependents in the whole population has however been shown in Imperial Table X, Part I. But there is no method of apportioning this figure, 15,977,735, over the 195 groups to which the occupational Census extends. The total figures, however, possess some interest and are given here.

| Unit | Total population | Workers (all sorts) | Non-workers | Percentage of non-workers to workers |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. | 26,271,784 | 10,841,527 | 15,977,735 | 148·0 |
| British Territory .. .. .. | 21,803,388 | 8,926,463 | 13,317,868 | 149·0 |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. .. | 4,468,396 | 1,915,014 | 2,659,867 | 139·0 |

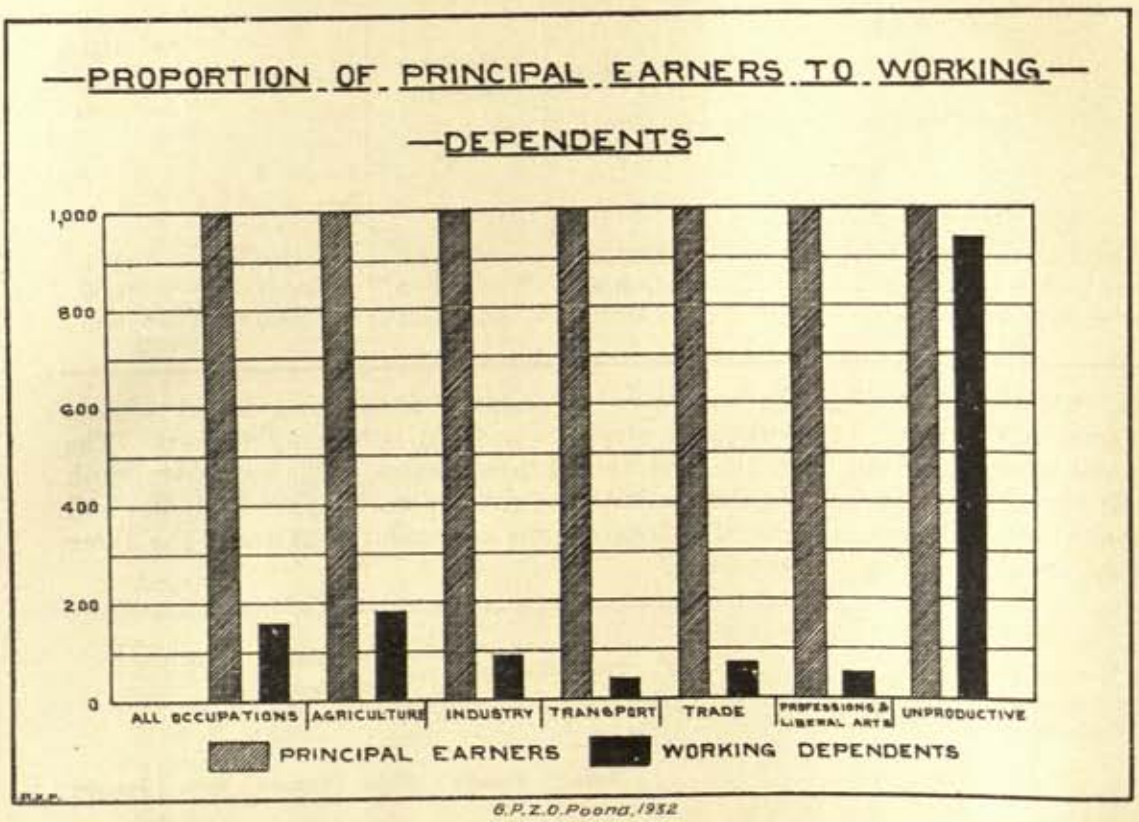
The 1931 Census divides the employed population into three great classes (1) principal earners, (2) working dependents and (3) subsidiary earners. The present paragraph deals with the first two of these classes. The next paragraph deals with the third class. The Census statistics give separate figures for males and females under all three classes. The total figures of employment under the three classes are shown below in thousands.

| Unit | Principal earners | | Working dependents | | Subsidiary workers | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. | 6,963 | 1,718 | 621 | 989 | 448 | 102 |
| British Territory .. .. .. | 5,877 | 1,465 | 458 | 683 | 359 | 85 |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. .. .. | 1,086 | 253 | 163 | 307 | 89 | 17 |

The statistics in Subsidiary Table I, Part (*a*), should be studied for the comparative numbers of principal earners and working dependents. This Subsidiary Table shows the number of working dependents per 10,000 of the total population for the most important occupational groups, and the percentage of working dependents recorded in cities and urban industrial areas on the one hand and in rural areas on the other. It will be seen therefrom that for all occupations together the number of earners and of working dependents per 10,000 of the population is 3,917. Of this total 8·6 per cent. are in cities and urban industrial areas, and 91·4 per cent. in rural areas. Pasture and Agriculture shows 2,660 earners and working dependents per 10,000 of the population and of the total 99·5 per cent. are in rural areas. In Industry on the other hand, of the earners and working dependents, who are only 713 per 10,000 of the population, 27·5 per cent. of the number are in cities and urban industrial areas and 72·5 per cent. are in rural areas. In Trade, which contributes 197 earners and working dependents per 10,000 of the population, 25·3 per cent. of the total are in cities and urban industrial areas and 74·7 per cent.

in rural areas. " Textiles ", which is the most important single source of industrial occupation, providing work for 170 per 10,000 of the population, has 41·9 per cent. of the employed persons in cities and urban industrial areas and 58·1 per cent. in rural areas. The high rural area figures indicate the extent to which the manufacture of cloth persists as a widely dispersed cottage industry.

In the statement (No. 12) which follows the proportion of working dependents to principal earners is given for all the twelve sub-classes.




STATEMENT No. 12.

*British Districts.*

| Sub-class and Occupation | Total earners showing occupation as principal | Total working dependents | Proportion of working dependents to 1,000 earners |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **All Occupations** .. | **7,341,652** | **1,140,752** | **155** |
| I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation .. .. | 4,750,001 | 841,032 | 177 |
| II—Exploitation of Minerals .. .. .. | 9,136 | 514 | 56 |
| III—Industry .. .. .. .. | 930,854 | 80,729 | 87 |
| IV—Transport .. .. .. .. | 187,561 | 6,941 | 37 |
| V—Trade .. .. .. .. | 425,535 | 28,851 | 68 |
| VI—Public Force .. .. .. .. | 60,344 | 572 | 9 |
| VII—Public Administration .. .. .. | 128,112 | 3,967 | 31 |
| VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts .. .. .. | 138,099 | 6,779 | 49 |
| IX—Persons living on their Income .. .. .. | 21,380 | 1,566 | 73 |
| X—Domestic Service .. .. .. .. | 148,903 | 31,091 | 209 |
| XI—Insufficiently described Occupations .. .. | 446,288 | 48,715 | 109 |
| XII—Unproductive .. .. .. .. | 95,439 | 89,995 | 943 |

As might be expected, the principals in unproductive occupations need considerable assistance from dependents. This accounts for the high proportion of working dependents to principals, 943 per mille. In domestic service the proportion of working dependents is also naturally high, since domestic service is often a joint occupation for members of a family. In the statement (No. 13) given below the proportions of earners and working dependents are shown in selected industries for British districts and a comparison is made, so far as the altered Census classification permits it, between 1921 and 1931.

STATEMENT No. 13.

*British Districts.*

| Order | Name of selected industries | Proportion of earners and working dependents per mille of the total earners and working dependents in 1931 | Proportion of actual workers per mille of the total actual workers in 1921 | Actual number of earners and working dependents in 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **All Industries ..** | **119** | **128** | **1,011,583** |
| 5 | Textiles .. .. .. .. | 47 | 51 | 402,408 |
| 6 | Hides and Skins, etc. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 3 | 17,846 |
| 7 | Wood .. .. .. .. | 12 | 14 | 101,025 |
| 8 | Metals .. .. .. .. | 5 | 6 | 38,462 |
| 9 | Ceramics .. .. .. .. | 7 | 7 | 55,425 |
| 10 | Chemical Products .. .. .. .. | 3 | 2 | 22,655 |
| 11 | Food Industries .. .. .. .. | 4 | 7 | 36,024 |
| 12 | Dress and Toilet .. .. .. .. | 22 | 19 | 184,119 |
| 13 | Furniture Industry .. .. .. .. | 1 | .. | 4,638 |
| 14 | Building Industry .. .. .. .. | 7 | 10 | 62,743 |
| 17 | Miscellaneous and Undefined Industries .. .. .. | 9 | 9 | 80,245 |

The distribution of workers (earners and working dependents) and non-working dependents per mille respectively and the distribution over the main age-groups is compared for 1931 and 1921.

| | *1931* | *1921* |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Age periods, 15 to 50 (working period) .. .. | 512 | 500 |
| (2) Workers (both sexes) .. .. .. | 392 | 446 |
| (3) Age periods, 0 to 15 (non-working period) .. | 488 | 500 |
| (4) Non-working dependents .. .. .. | 608 | 554 |

*Note.*—In the above statement nos. 1 and 3, and nos. 2 and 4 total 1000.

This statement shows that in 1921 the population was evenly distributed over the two main age divisions whereas in 1931 there is a larger proportion of the population in the working period of life. Despite this, however, the proportion of persons working in the working period has fallen and the proportion of non-working dependents has risen. How far differences in Census classification have produced this result is not clear. It is likely that the number of non-workers has risen because of the increase in population over the decade, the number of persons in the earlier

age-groups being proportionately larger. The statement (No. 14) which follows shows the distribution of workers and non-working dependents per mille in 1921 and 1931.

STATEMENT No. 14.

*Distribution of 1,000 persons between workers and dependents, 1931 and 1921.*

*Bombay Presidency.*

| Census of | Workers. | | Non-working dependents. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1931 .. .. .. .. .. | 289 | 103 | 608 |
| 1921 .. .. .. .. .. | 315 | 131 | 554 |

Subsidiary Table II (*a*) gives the distribution per mille of principal earners, working dependents and non-working dependents by districts and main units and also shows the local distribution of 1,000 earners over the twelve sub-classes. It is impossible to comment here upon more than a few of the numerous facts shown by this table.

First, as regards the numbers per mille of the three classes principal earners, working dependents and non-working dependents, the facts may be shown briefly as under :—

| Unit. | Principal earners. | Working dependents. | Non-working dependents. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. .. .. .. | 331 | 61 | 608 |
| British Districts .. .. .. .. .. .. | 337 | 52 | 611 |
| Sind .. .. .. .. .. .. | 323 | 36 | 641 |
| Gujarat .. .. .. .. .. .. | 285 | 148 | 567 |
| Deccan .. .. .. .. .. .. | 330 | 38 | 632 |
| Konkan .. .. .. .. .. .. | 401 | 31 | 568 |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. .. .. .. .. | 300 | 105 | 595 |

It is probably reasonable to believe that where the proportion of principal earners is large and the proportion of working dependents is small the occupation followed by the principal is easily sufficient to maintain the family in the standard of comfort to which it is accustomed. From this point of view Sind and the Konkan appear to be best off. In Sind the proportion of principals, though comparatively not high, supports, with only 36 per mille of working dependents, a non-working dependent population of 641 per mille. In the Konkan the proportion of principals is comparatively high and there is a small proportion of working dependents. The standard of life is maintained through a much smaller proportion of non-working dependents than in Sind. Gujarat on the other hand, with a small proportion of principals, requires the assistance of 148 working dependents per mille to support a proportion of non-working dependents practically identical with the Konkan. In the States and Agencies the proportion of working dependents is high also and though the proportion of non-working dependents is comparatively low the proportion of principals is also low, indicating that either people are fairly well-off by the sharing of labour, or they are content with a lower general standard, since it is unlikely that the earnings of working dependents approach in remuneration the earnings of principals. The latter is probably the true

explanation. The full implications of Subsidiary Table II (*a*) in this respect however require further examination by sociologists as the facts may be capable of several explanations.

Second, as regards the local distribution of 1,000 earners over the twelve sub-classes the following brief summary of some striking facts may be useful :—

| Unit. | Sub-Class | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I | III | IV | V | XI | XII |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. .. | 266 | 44 | 8 | 20 | 23 | 8 |
| British Districts .. .. .. .. | 257 | 46 | 9 | 21 | 23 | 9 |
| Sind .. .. .. .. | 213 | 35 | 13 | 26 | 24 | 22 |
| Gujarat .. .. .. .. | 302 | 53 | 8 | 17 | 26 | 5 |
| Deccan .. .. .. .. | 264 | 43 | 4 | 16 | 15 | 6 |
| Konkan .. .. .. .. | 245 | 59 | 17 | 29 | 38 | 4 |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. .. .. | 313 | 31 | 2 | 14 | 23 | 5 |

It will be noted that exploitation of animals and vegetation is most marked in Gujarat and the States and Agencies, industry in the Konkan and Gujarat, transport in the Konkan and Sind (due probably to railway works), and trade in the Konkan and Gujarat. Insufficiently described occupations are most common in the Konkan where Bombay City and Bombay Suburban district have each returned high figures, probably caused by faulty enumeration. Unproductive occupations are most common in Sind where the high figure is contributed to chiefly by the districts of Nawabshah (59 per mille), Hyderabad (36), Karachi (20) and Larkana (20). It is not clear why these districts should show so high an incidence of unproductive occupation. The Konkan figures in all sub-classes except I are greatly affected by Bombay City and its suburbs.

16. *Subsidiary Occupations.*—The difficulties in connection with a Census of subsidiary occupations have been discussed in Section I of this chapter. The view has there been taken that the number of persons employed in employment subsidiary to a principal employment has probably been under-estimated. The main occupation which has suffered in this respect is agriculture, which is very often combined with a vast variety of other occupations ranging, amongst many others, over such diverse activities as fishing, weaving, carting and money-lending.

The figure for subsidiary occupation in the Presidency is 448,455 males and 102,141 females, a total of 550,594, or 5·1 per cent. of the total employed population. The statistics that more particularly cover subsidiary occupations are those in Subsidiary Tables I (*b*) and II (*b*). Some remarks will be offered here on these two tables.

The number of subsidiary earners per 10,000 of the total population is 210 for all occupations. In pasture and agriculture the number is 127, in cultivation alone 117, industry 27, and in the textiles alone 5 : in trade generally the number is 6 : in the professions and liberal arts it is 4 : in domestic service 4 and in unproductive occupations it is 3. As regards the distribution of subsidiary occupation between cities and urban industrial areas on the one hand and rural areas on the other, the percentage is 1·3 in cities and urban areas and 98·7 in rural areas of the numbers returning subsidiary occupations. The only occupation which shows a fair degree of urbanisation is the growing of special crops. This is doubtless due to market gardening and the growing of vegetables for consumption in large centres of population. As regards the local distribution of subsidiary

occupations the following statement shows the chief features of interest. The only sub-classes showing any appreciable amount of subsidiary occupation are I, III and V :—

| Unit. | Total population of earners having subsidiary occupation per mille. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | I | III | V |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. .. .. | 20 | 13 | 3 | 1 |
| British Districts .. .. .. .. .. | 20 | 13 | 2 | 2 |
| Sind .. .. .. .. .. .. | 12 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Gujarat .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Deccan .. .. .. .. .. .. | 22 | 14 | 3 | 2 |
| Konkan .. .. .. .. .. .. | 30 | 19 | 4 | 2 |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. .. .. .. | 24 | 13 | 3 | 2 |

## SECTION III—OCCUPATION BY MAIN ORDERS AND GROUPS.

17. *Pasture and Agriculture.*—The total number of workers (all kinds) engaged in these was 7,248,396, of which 6,856,389 were engaged in ordinary cultivation; 18,921 in the cultivation of special crops; 52,762 in forestry; 320,166 in stock raising; 138 in the raising of small animals and insects (birds, bees, silkworms and lac); and 81,775 in fishing and pearling, and hunting. Hunting itself accounts for only 1,941. The chief items under agriculture have been examined in a previous paragraph. The Census shows 28,422 wood cutters and charcoal burners. These are widely dispersed but found most numerously in Thana, East and West Khandesh, Nasik and Kolaba districts and in the Bhor State. There are 246,421 cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers. These are widely dispersed but are found most numerously in Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Karachi and Thar and Parkar districts. The number of herdsmen, shepherds, etc. is 66,935. These are widely dispersed but are found most numerously in Khandesh West, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar districts. Fishermen have been subjected to a special enquiry made under the orders of the Government of Bombay. The main facts elicited therein in respect of the marine fishing community have been set out in paragraph 41 below. Pearling is of no account in Bombay Presidency. The number of principal earners and working dependents engaged in pasture and agriculture, fishing and hunting are compared, as far as change in Census methods will allow, for 1921 and 1931 as under :—

| | *1921* | *1931* | Percentage increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pasture and Agriculture .. .. | 5,408,904 | 5,797,221 | 7·2 |
| Fishing and Hunting .. .. | 57,800 | 77,746 | 34·5 |

These percentages may be compared with the percentage increase in the general population of 13·4.

18. *Mines and Minerals.*—Apart from the production of salt, saltpetre and other saline substances, mines and minerals give little employment in the Presidency. The figure for total workers, all kinds, in 1931 is 13,822. Of these 10,275 are engaged in the production of saline substances, mostly salt; 1,651 are engaged in producing building materials, and 1,341 in manganese mining. Salt manufacture is concentrated chiefly within

30 miles of Bombay in the Thana and Kolaba districts. But there is a big Government factory at Kharaghoda on the edge of the Runn of Cutch, and there is some salt production in the Surat, Ratnagiri and Kanara districts, and in Sind, mostly near Karachi. It appears that the number of salt workers has been understated, possibly because they have been returned as agriculturists; as they very often are for part of the year. Manganese mining is, as enumerated, confined to the Panch Mahals district. There is no record of manganese workers in the Kanara and Belgaum districts. This must be due to faulty enumeration. Compared with 1921 the figures for principal earners and working dependents are 7,499 in 1921 and 12,983 in 1931.

19. *Textiles, Cotton.*—This is the most important industrial group. It is important both from the point of view of organised industry and from the point of view of cottage industry. In the next paragraph some aspects of this sub-division of cotton textiles are discussed. The total number of workers, all kinds, shown as employed in cotton textiles in 1931 is 459,452. Of these 315,284 were enumerated under cotton spinning, sizing and weaving, and 69,010 under cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing. Part of the population employed in cotton spinning, sizing and weaving is engaged in factory production: part in small scale production in their own homes. The exact number employed in these two ways cannot be stated with absolute certainty. But there are 203 cotton mills in the Presidency employing about 232,000 male principal earners and working dependents. To this total Bombay City contributes 118,000: Ahmedabad 70,000 and the remaining 44,000 are distributed over several areas, of which Sholapur, Viramgam, Surat, Broach and Jalgaon are the chief. Of these Sholapur is the most important. The number of cottage workers in cotton textiles may be computed to be about 165,000 males and working dependents. This means that the industry is at present divided between large scale manufacture and cottage manufacture in the proportions of 13 and 7. The large scale manufacture is essentially an occupation of the cities and large towns. The cottage manufacture is widespread and is prevalent in most parts of the Presidency in the smaller towns. In a few cases, like Malegaon and Bhiwandi, the weaving population is an important element in the town's population. The industrial side of cotton textiles has been discussed in the fourth section of this chapter. No direct comparison is possible between 1921 and 1931 in respect of cotton textiles alone. But the following shows the numbers of principal workers and working dependents for textiles as a whole:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 440,998 |
| 1931 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 411,753 |

Trade depression and, possibly, difference in Census classification account for the decline.

20. *Textiles other than cotton.*—The only ones important in Bombay Presidency are rope, twine, string and other fibres, which are shown as employing 35,742 workers of all kinds, and wool-carding and spinning which are shown as employing 21,165. Silk spinning and weaving, dyeing, bleaching, printing and preparation of textiles are shown as employing fewer than 7,000 persons each, and lace, crepe and embroideries employ fewer than 5,000 persons. The rope, twine and string manufacture is mostly in the Central Division in the districts of Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Sholapur.

Wool-carding and spinning is best represented in Belgaum and Dharwar districts. But there is a little in Kaira, Ahmedabad, Nasik and Poona. Silk spinning and weaving is mostly in Surat, Nasik, Poona and Sholapur. Lace and embroidery is best represented in Bombay City and Karachi district. Calico printing raises the figure of Group 49 in Ahmedabad, Karachi and Hyderabad districts.

21. *Hides, Skins, etc.*—This industry employs 23,645 workers of all kinds. Most of these are returned as working in leather. The other groups in the order are (1) furriers and bristle brush makers, etc. and (2) workers in bone, ivory, horn and shell. But there are only a few hundred workers in either of them. The districts showing considerable numbers of leather workers are Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Satara, Bijapur, Karachi and the Mahikantha Agency.

Practically all the furriers, feather workers and bristle brush makers are in Bombay City. The 1931 figures compare very unfavourably with the 1921 figures. How far this is due to differences in enumeration it is difficult to say. It is noted from the 1921 Census Report that confusion is likely as between workers in hides and skins, shoe, boot and sandal makers, traders in skins, leather and furs and saddlers and harness makers. It is possible that some confusion accounts for the great decline in earners and working dependents from 28,891 in 1921 to 19,141 in 1931 in British districts.

22. *Wood.*—Wood-workers of all kinds have been returned at 135,845. Of these 92,493 are carpenters, turners, and joiners, and 36,054 are basket makers and miscellaneous wood-workers. Sawyers number 7,298. The distribution of wood-workers is very dispersed, each unit contributing to the total. The comparative figures for 1921 and 1931 for earners and working dependents are 119,481 in 1921 : and 110,279 in 1931. The decrease may be due chiefly to difference in the method of enumeration.

23. *Metals.*—This industry employs 46,878 workers of all kinds. The most important group is that of blacksmiths, etc., who number 30,431 and are widely dispersed. Workers in brass, copper and bell-metal number 8,281. The Dharwar district shows the highest figures for them. The comparative figures for 1921 and 1931 for earners and working dependents are 48,656 in 1921 and 40,753 in 1931 in the British districts. The decrease must be largely due to difference in the method of enumeration.

24. *Ceramics.*—The number of workers employed in ceramics is 73,689 (all kinds). Of these potters and earthenware makers number 61,335 and brick and tile makers 10,918. Both of these occupations are pre-eminently cottage industries and widely dispersed. The comparative figures for 1921 and 1931 (earners and working dependents) are 60,796 and 58,876 respectively for British districts only.

25. *Chemical Products properly so-called and analogous.*—These employed 28,559 workers of all kinds. Of these 20,528 were engaged in the manufacture and refining of vegetable oils, a calling that is widely dispersed. The districts showing high figures are Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and Satara. 5,160 workers are employed in the manufacture of matches, fireworks and other explosives and 2,276 of them are in the Bombay Suburban district. The 1931 Census shows a large increase over the 1921 figures, the numbers being 17,956 in 1921 as against 25,266 in 1931 in British districts. Though the match industry has grown considerably in the last ten years it cannot account for the whole of this increase.

26. *Food Industries.*—These employ 42,709 workers of all kinds. The workers are spread over a number of groups with considerable dispersion. The most numerous group is butchers, with 12,210 workers. But other well-represented groups are sweetmeat and condiment makers (7,396), rice pounders, huskers and flour grinders (6,483), and tobacco manufacturers, who must be mostly bidi makers (5,228). There are considerable numbers of grainparchers and toddy-drawers also. The comparative figures for 1921 and 1931, earners and working dependents, are 58,817 in 1921 and 39,413 in 1931 in British districts. The serious decline is probably largely due to differences in Census method. But depression of trade may be partly responsible.

27. *Other Industries.*—Important industries which may be mentioned under this head are Dress and the Toilet (225,785) ; building industries (74,178) ; and miscellaneous and undefined industries (95,384) to which the main contributors are makers of jewellery and ornaments (47,974) ; miscellaneous and undefined, e.g. toy-making, taxidermy etc. (11,269) ; and scavenging (28,322). To the important order of Industries of Dress and the Toilet the chief contributors are boot, shoe and sandal makers (62,461) ; tailors, milliners etc. (65,447) ; washers and cleaners (37,725) ; and barbers, hair-dressers etc., (55,241). The 1931 Census shows a striking increase in the number of persons employed in industries of dress and the toilet. The figures are (earners and working dependents) 168,567 in 1921 and 196,330 in 1931 in British districts.

It is a little difficult to understand why the figures in this order should show an increase when the figures in the food industries show a decline, since both are pre-eminently connected with the style of living. The difference in Census classification may be partly responsible for the anomaly. The following statement shows the comparative number employed in 1921 and 1931 (earners and working dependents) in the chief orders worthy of remark:—

| | British Districts | |
|---|---|---|
| | *1921* | *1931* |
| Furniture industries .. .. .. | 1,684 | 5,086 |
| Building industries .. .. .. | 89,164 | 67,135 |
| Construction of means of transport .. | 1,300 | 1,961 |
| Production and transmission of physical force .. | 3,279 | 4,064 |
| Miscellaneous and undefined industries .. | 78,487 | 83,833 |

The fall in the building industries is undoubtedly due to trade depression. But it is difficult to account for the great increase in the furniture industries. Possibly enumeration is at fault. Most of the cabinet makers etc., are in Bombay City. Industries of the dress and toilet are generally dispersed. But construction of the means of transport and the production and transmission of physical force are localised, the former mostly in Bombay City, Poona and Dharwar districts (Hubli in Dharwar), and the latter in Bombay City, Bombay Suburban and Kolaba districts (in connection with hydro-electric power supply), Poona, Sholapur, Karachi and Hyderabad towns.

28. *Transport.*—Transport employs 219,176 workers of all kinds. The chief items in this total are transport by water (64,868); transport by road (71,637); transport by rail (73,780); post office, telegraphs, and telephones (8,846). Transport by air is utterly insignificant, employing only 45 workers of all kinds. In transport by water the two chief items are ship-owners, boat-owners, boatmen etc. (36,072); and labourers employed on harbours, docks, rivers and canals (20,452). In transport by road the most numerous groups are owners, managers and employees etc. connected with mechanically-driven vehicles (12,692); owners, managers and employees connected with other vehicles (22,234); pack animal and bullock owners and drivers (18,437). In transport by rail the items are railway employees of all kinds, other than coolies (48,045); and labourers, coolies and porters 25,735. It is very difficult making comparison with the transport figures given in the Bombay 1921 Census Report. There appears to be much confusion in enumeration under the transport heads. *Prima facie* one would expect the number of persons employed in connection with mechanically-propelled vehicles to have risen, and the number employed in connection with other vehicles to have fallen in the last ten years. The number of owners and drivers of pack animals and bullock carts might be expected to have fallen. As regards railways, post office, telegraphs, and telephones recent economy and retrenchment must have been responsible for a considerable fall in the number employed. The Census statistics are generally in accord with these expectations, despite difficulty due to change in Census classification. The following makes a comparison between the 1921 and the 1931 Census.

| | British Districts | |
|---|---|---|
| | *1921* | *1931* |
| Transport .. .. .. | 202,492 | 206,313 |
| Transport by air .. .. .. | 156 | 45 |
| Transport by water .. .. .. | 55,529 | 62,207 |
| Transport by road .. .. .. | 48,163 | 63,769 |
| Transport by rail .. .. .. | 85,994 | 71,982 |
| Post Office, etc. .. .. .. | 12,650 | 8,310 |

29. *Trade.*—Trade employs 559,554 workers of all kinds. The chief items contributing to this total are banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance (25,861); brokerage, commission and export (10,672); trade in textiles (21,201); hotels, cafés and restaurants (36,563); and other trade in food-stuffs (173,361); trade in fuel (22,090); trade, other sorts (210,720); to which the

main contributors are general storekeepers and shopkeepers, otherwise unspecified (173,400) and dealers in rags, stable refuse, etc. (22,389). The chief contributors to other trade in food-stuffs are grain and pulse dealers (25,982); dealers in sweetmeats, sugar and spices (31,188); and dealers in other food-stuffs (75,723). In the second part of this chapter the distribution of trade has been discussed, and no further remarks are necessary here. The comparative figures for 1921 and 1931, earners and working dependents, are given below in statement No. 15 for trade.

STATEMENT No. 15.

*Trade—Earners and working dependents.*

*British Districts.*

| Class, Sub-Class and Order | 1931 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| B—Sub-Class V—Trade .. .. .. .. .. | 486,955 | 597,910 |
| Order 23—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance .. .. | 20,837 | 26,303 |
| Order 24—Brokerage, commission and export .. .. .. | 10,464 | 24,384 |
| Order 25—Trade in textiles .. .. .. .. .. | 18,780 | 41,804 |
| Order 26—Trade in skins, leather and furs .. .. .. .. | 7,125 | 6,219 |
| Order 27—Trade in wood .. .. .. .. .. | 5,585 | 6,591 |
| Order 28—Trade in metals .. .. .. .. .. | 1,582 | 3,619 |
| Order 29—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles .. .. .. | 1,201 | 1,681 |
| Order 30—Trade in chemical products .. .. .. .. | 2,115 | 1,365 |
| Order 31—Hotels, cafés, restaurants etc. .. .. .. .. | 33,842 | 24,456 |
| Order 32—Other trade in food-stuffs .. .. .. .. | 155,796 | 244,033 |
| Order 33—Trade in clothing and toilet articles .. .. .. | 8,666 | 12,469 |
| Order 34—Trade in furniture .. .. .. .. .. | 2,296 | 3,693 |
| Order 35—Trade in building materials .. .. .. .. | 198 | 2,771 |
| Order 36—Trade in means of transport .. .. .. .. | 10,171 | 25,841 |
| Order 37—Trade in fuel .. .. .. .. .. | 19,450 | 35,227 |
| Order 38—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences. | 15,718 | 19,367 |
| Order 39—Trade, other sorts .. .. .. .. .. | 173,129 | 118,087 |

The general decline, which has not been shared by hotels, cafés and restaurants is due to general depression. The rise in hotels, cafés and restaurants has not been repeated in the case of other trade in food-stuffs. The discrepancy is puzzling. Possibly enumeration and classification are at fault and the great rise this Census in "trade, other sorts," is probably an evidence of the same thing.

30. *Public Administration and the Liberal Arts.*—These employ 415,910 workers of all kinds. The three contributors are public force (68,969), public administration (171,877) and professions and liberal arts (175,064). To the public force the army contributes 19,573 workers, the police 34,210 and village watchmen 13,062. In public administration there are 78,490 employed by the State, 38,869 by municipal and local bodies, and 48,131 are village officials and servants other than watchmen. In the professions and liberal arts 66,408 have been enumerated under the head of Religion, of whom 40,526 have been returned as monks, nuns and religious mendicants. Law contributes 9,571 workers of all kinds, of whom lawyers, qazis, law agents and mukhtiars numbered 6,370. Medicine contributes 20,118. Of these 9,347 have been returned as registered medical practitioners, including oculists. Unregistered healers number 3,466 and midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc., are returned at 6,543. Instruction contributes 46,340, of whom 42,473 are returned as professors and teachers of all kinds. Letters, arts and sciences contribute 32,627 workers of all kinds. The most numerous group is musicians, actors and dancers (16,728). The intellectual and scientific arts are poorly represented. Architects, engineers,

surveyors and employees are returned at only 2,129; authors, editors, journalists and photographers at 1,459; artists, sculptors and image makers at 2,311; and scientists at only 317. There is a numerous group (5,273) employed in connection with places of public entertainment, race courses, societies and clubs. The comparative figures for 1921 and 1931 are given below in statement No. 16.

STATEMENT No. 16.

*British Districts.*

| Class, Sub-Class and Order | 1931 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| **Class C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts** | **362,915** | **345,193** |
| **Sub-Class VI—Public Force** | **63,742** | **81,531** |
| Order 40—Army | 19,334 | 35,541 |
| Order 41—Navy | 1,322 | 47 |
| Order 42—Air Force | 796 | 75 |
| Order 43—Police | 42,290 | 45,868 |
| **Sub-Class VII—Public Administration** | **146,566** | **127,286** |
| Order 44—Public Administration | 146,566 | 127,286 |
| **Sub-Class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts** | **152,607** | **136,376** |
| Order 45—Religion | 56,295 | 52,421 |
| Order 46—Law | 8,340 | 7,116 |
| Order 47—Medicine | 18,451 | 14,340 |
| Order 48—Instruction | 42,179 | 35,883 |
| Order 49—Letters, arts and sciences | 27,342 | 26,616 |

The fall in the army is due to retrenchment and removal of troops after the Great War. The rise in public administration is due mostly to classification of municipal employees in Bombay City. The rise in medicine and education is symptomatic of the trend of events during the decade.

31. *Persons living on their Income.*—The Census figures for rentiers make a poor showing. This is probably because the class in India living on income from investments is really small. The rentier class in India derives its income chiefly from land, and in a minor degree from house property. Most rentiers therefore have been enumerated under cultivation in the Census. The number of persons returned as living on their incomes at this Census is 30,216, all kinds. The comparative figures for 1921 and 1931 (earners and working dependents) are 23,928 and 25,397 respectively for British districts.

32. *Domestic Service.*—This employs 218,807 workers of all kinds. In this total 9,071 have been returned as private motor-drivers and cleaners. The comparative figures for 1921 and 1931 (earners and working dependents) are 172,322 and 188,721 for British districts.

33. *Insufficiently described Occupations.*—The unsatisfactory nature of this category has been commented upon at previous Censuses. The numbers in this group represent a failure of Census classification and enumeration. At this Census there appears to have been an improvement as compared with 1921. The number of workers of all kinds returned in 1931 is 623,051. The chief items contributing to this large total are cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and other employees in unspecified offices, ware-houses and shops (124,336) and labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified (475,750). Of the first group 50,016 male earners are returned from Bombay City, and fairly large numbers from East Khandesh, Nasik, Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar districts and from Kolhapur and Sangli States. Of the second group, "labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified", 54,568 male earners are returned from Bombay City and high figures from East Khandesh, Poona, Dharwar,

Hyderabad, Karachi and Sukkur districts. But almost every unit shows a considerable number of these labourers and workmen. The comparative figures for 1921 and 1931 in insufficiently described occupations (earners and working dependents) are 634,425 and 512,850 respectively in British districts. The decrease is at least partly due to better enumeration and classification.

34. *Unproductive Occupations.*—The number of persons (all kinds) obtaining a livelihood from unproductive occupations in the 1931 Census is 213,411. The items contributing to this total are inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses (20,815); beggars, vagrants and prostitutes (99,531); other unclassified non-productive industries (93,065). Beggars and vagrants are returned at 87,760 and procurers and prostitutes at 11,771. There is nothing very remarkable about the distribution of beggars and vagrants except the high number returned in Sind. It is possible that this is due to the system of enumeration. But the matter is not certain. Karachi and Hyderabad districts return between them more than 6,000 male earners. Bombay City shows 3,835 male earners and 2,329 female earners. Ahmedabad district returns the high figure of 4,845 male earners. As regards procurers and prostitutes, Bombay City returns 1,136 female earners and Bijapur district 1,559 female earners. The number of prostitutes is certainly understated everywhere and there must be a great deal of prostitution as a subsidiary occupation which has not come on to the Census Schedules at all. The comparative figures for 1921 and 1931 earners and working dependents are 164,385 and 191,472 respectively in British districts. But enumeration in this group is too unreliable to make these comparative figures of much value.

## SECTION IV—QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH OCCUPATION.

35. *Occupation by Caste.*—The present chapter is concerned with caste merely as a determinant of the source of livelihood and not with caste as a social system or a racial discriminant. It seems likely that the rigidity of caste as a social system is greater than its rigidity as a determinant of livelihood. In the middle ages in Europe, and throughout the world before the days of the industrial revolution, a man's environment almost solely determined the kind of work he would perform for a livelihood. It was characteristic of those times for son to follow father in some traditional occupation and for certain quarters of the towns to be given up to the practice of particular occupations. Relics of the system still prevail to-day even in London. In India the system has been so far only slightly challenged by organised labour, but its universality is being gradually broken down everywhere as the inhabitants of India realise more and more the economic unity of India with the rest of the world. The Census provides no exhaustive examination of caste as a source of livelihood. It cannot therefore be said with accuracy to what extent castes still retain their traditional forms of occupation and to what extent they do not. The Census does however provide in Imperial Tables XI-A and XI-B and in Subsidiary Table V some material on which a judgment of partial value can be formed. The statistics so compiled deal with certain castes or sections of the population only. Any conclusions to be drawn therefore from them cannot with absolute safety be applied to conditions prevailing generally. It is well known that certain castes have already emancipated themselves from their traditional methods of earning a living. Only a small section of Brahmans are probably now employed in religious occupation. A great proportion of the Ghanchis of Gujarat no longer press oil. There are numerous other instances which will occur to the reader. The reason for the change in the method of earning a livelihood in such cases is the altering economic and social organisation which makes priests not so important as they used to be and renders crude vegetable oil unpopular when better mineral oil is available without pressing. Two questions that may be asked in connection with caste occupation are (1) to what extent do castemen follow their traditional occupation? (2) where the rigidity of caste occupation is breaking down, to what employment is resort being had? Only incomplete answers can be given to these two questions. This is due to the small number of occupations examined in Imperial Table XI. Most of the occupations are those characteristic of the rural economy of Hindu village life, such as weavers, potters, blacksmiths, shoemakers, carpenters, goldsmiths, washermen and the like. In addition to these the occupations of Europeans,

Anglo-Indians and Zoroastrians have been compiled. Imperial Table XI-A shows the absolute figures and Subsidiary Table V gives the proportions of the employed castemen following traditional and other occupations. The Subsidiary Table is more suitable for discussion here. The following statement (No. 17) shows the extent to which caste still rules occupation in selected cases:—

STATEMENT No. 17.

| Caste. | Traditional Occupation. | Number of male workers following their traditional occupation per mille of the total male earners and working dependents. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Sutar .. .. .. .. | Carpenters .. .. .. .. | 776 |
| Lohar .. .. .. .. | Blacksmiths .. .. .. | 731 |
| Soni or Sonar .. .. .. | Goldsmiths .. .. .. .. | 718 |
| Panchal .. .. .. .. | Workers in Gold .. .. .. | 686 |
| Hajam .. .. .. .. | Barbers .. .. .. .. | 678 |
| Vaddar or Od .. .. .. | Earth-workers .. .. .. | 649 |
| Darji .. .. .. .. | Tailors .. .. .. .. | 638 |
| Kumbhar .. .. .. .. | Potters .. .. .. .. | 625 |
| Koshti .. .. .. .. | Weavers .. .. .. .. | 601 |
| Bhangi .. .. .. .. | Scavengers .. .. .. .. | 572 |
| Chambhar, Mochi .. .. .. | Shoe-makers .. .. .. .. | 547 |
| Dhobi .. .. .. .. | Washermen .. .. .. .. | 546 |
| Vanjari .. .. .. .. | Carriers .. .. .. .. | 390 |
| Mang .. .. .. .. | Village servants and tanners .. .. | 378 |
| Teli .. .. .. .. | Oil pressers .. .. .. .. | 305 |
| Mirbahar .. .. .. .. | Indus Boatmen .. .. .. | 291 |
| Bharwad, Dhangar, Kurub .. .. | Shepherds and wool weavers .. .. | 281 |
| Mahar .. .. .. .. | Village servants .. .. .. | 179 |
| Ramoshi .. .. .. .. | Watchmen .. .. .. .. | 175 |

It will be seen that the castes which are most persistent in retaining their traditional occupation are Sutars, Lohars, and Sonars, who have each more than seven males, out of every ten earners and working dependents, following the traditional occupation. Castes which show a tendency to desert the traditional occupation are Ramoshis, Mahars, Bharwads and Mirbahars. But in the case of all these, except Mahars, it is doubtful how far the alleged traditional occupation has within the last century been quite typical of them. Ramoshis have long been cultivators and it seems unlikely that there could ever have been enough employment as village watchmen for the number of Ramoshis existing, at least within the past few generations. In regard to Mahars, the service rendered was less specialised and the small number of Mahars now shown as following the traditional occupation may be due either to village service being no longer sufficiently attractive to them or to its being quite inadequate to provide them all with employment. Probably both influences are at work together. It is interesting to note that the castes which show the greatest tendency to preserve the traditional occupation are those castes in the village rural economy which show a definitely skilled artizanship; while the castes that show a tendency to leave the traditional occupation are those that perform general service of a more or less menial character. In respect of women, it is noticed that they tend to be more conservative than men in following the traditional occupation. In nearly every instance, except of work which women do not perform ordinarily, like that of barbers, goldsmiths, and carpenters, the proportion of women following the traditional occupation is higher than the proportion of men. This is what would be expected. Apart from their more

conservative nature women tend to be more stay-at-home than men are, and this is an influence favouring retention of the traditional occupation. As regards the second question, namely, where the rigidity of the caste system is breaking down, to what employment is resort being had, Subsidiary Table V gives some information. Ramoshis, who show only 175 males per mille following the traditional occupation, show 690 males engaged in the exploitation of animals and vegetation : 16 engaged in industry : 10 in transport : 5 in the public force : 7 in public administration : 2 in the professions and liberal arts : 9 in domestic service : 68 in insufficiently described occupations and 8 in unproductive occupations. In the case of the Mahars, where only 179 out of every 1,000 male earners and working dependents follow the traditional occupation, 566 are engaged in the exploitation of animals and vegetation : 75 in industry : 37 in transport : 7 in trade : 14 in public administration : 22 in domestic service : 60 in insufficiently described occupations : and 28 in unproductive occupations. At the other end of the scale the Sutars, who show 776 per mille engaged in the traditional occupation, have 153 engaged in the exploitation of animals and vegetation : 28 in industry : 7 in domestic service : and 14 in insufficiently described occupations. In no other main branch of occupation does the proportion of Sutars rise above 3 per mille. The Zoroastrians are shown in Subsidiary Table V as traders by traditional occupation. But only 155 males per mille of earners are returned as such. The occupational distribution is very widespread. Thus there are 79 per mille in the exploitation of animals and vegetation : 19 in the exploitation of minerals : 29 in industry : 183 in transport : 21 in the public force : 96 in public administration : 68 in the professions and liberal arts : 53 living on private income : 93 in domestic service : and 98 in insufficiently described occupations.

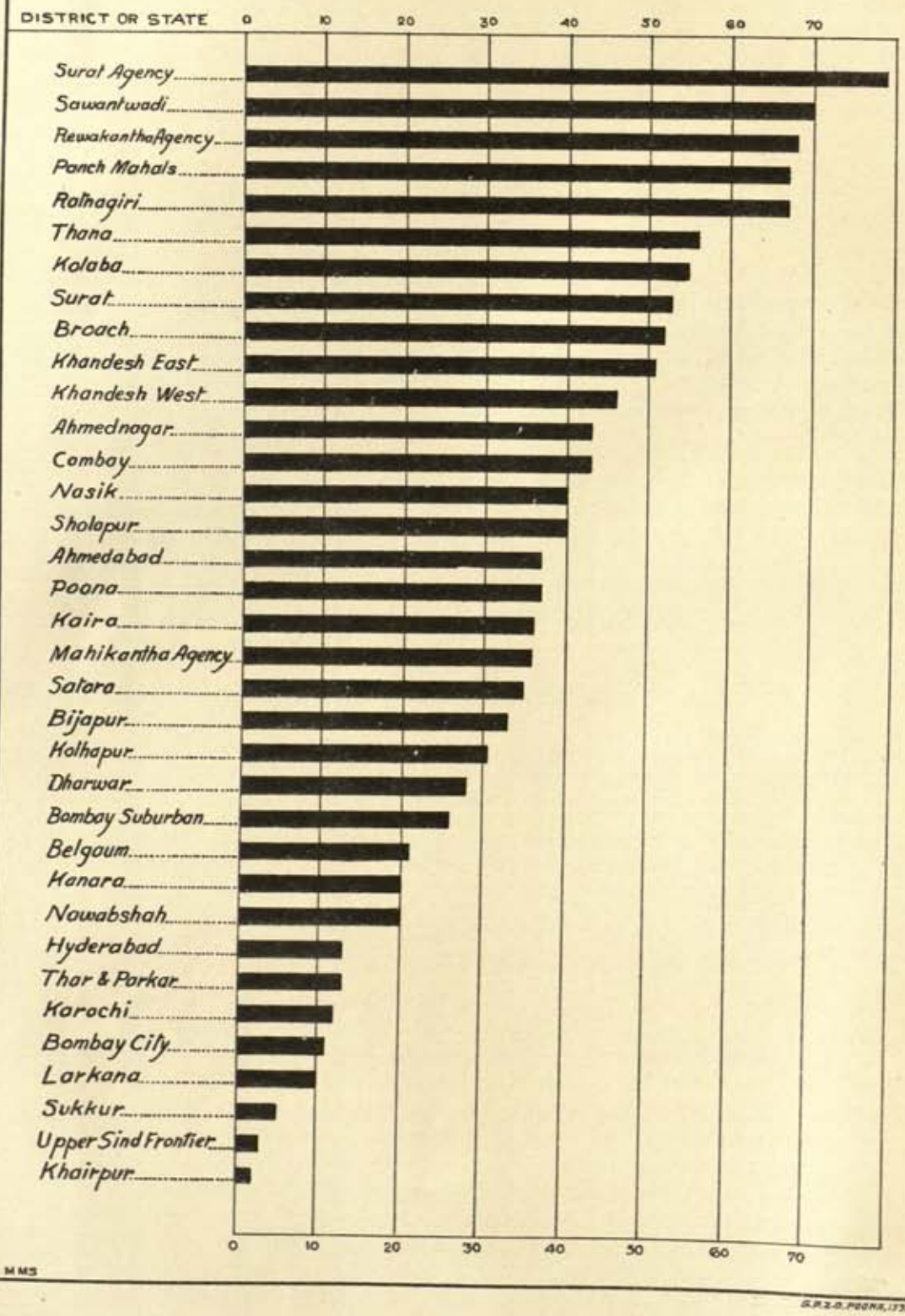
36. *Occupations of Women.*—The total number of women returned as employed in the 1931 Census is 2,809,020, equal to 22·5 per cent. of the female population of all ages, and 44·4 per cent. of the female population aged between 15 and 50 years. The items in the total are females, principal occupation 1,717,643 : females, working dependents, 989,236 : females, subsidiary workers, 102,141. The following table shows the proportions of male and female workers of all kinds in the twelve sub-classes :—

STATEMENT NO. 18.

| Sub-class. | (000's) Male workers (all kinds) including subsidiary earners. | (000's) Female workers (all kinds) including subsidiary earners. | Percentage of female workers to male workers (all kinds). |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| I .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5,247 | 2,083 | 40·0 |
| II .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | 4 | 40·0 |
| III .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 981 | 237 | 24·2 |
| IV .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 204 | 15 | 7·4 |
| V .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 478 | 81 | 17·0 |
| VI .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 67 | 2 | 3·0 |
| VII .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 161 | 11 | 7·0 |
| VIII .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 155 | 20 | 12·9 |
| IX .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 27 | 3 | 11·0 |
| X .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 148 | 71 | 48·0 |
| XI .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 449 | 174 | 38·8 |
| XII .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 106 | 107 | 100·9 |

Agriculture, industry, trade, domestic service and general labour (unspecified occupations) are the chief employers of women's labour. Agriculture is easily the highest in the list of employing occupations. The extent to which women do agricultural work in Gujarat must be the chief single contributory item in the total. In industry, cotton textiles are the main source of women's employment.

# PROPORTION OF FEMALE TO MALE WORKERS PER MILLE IN EACH DISTRICT AND LARGER STATE AND AGENCY 1931.




G.P.S.O. POONA, 1932

In trade, petty trading, such as dealing in fuel and selling fish is a women's occupation. The high ratio of women to men in domestic service is readily intelligible and the figure for female employment in unproductive occupations relatively to men's employment is also natural. Female beggars and prostitutes are far from uncommon.

Subsidiary Table III gives some information about the occupation of females in selected classes and groups. In the following cases the proportion of female earners and working dependents to male earners and working dependents is notably high. The absolute figures are given in thousands in order that the comparative value of the samplings may be understood.

STATEMENT No. 19.

| Occupation | Ratio of females per mille of males. | Number of males in thousands. | Number of females in thousands. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Traders in bamboos and canes | 4,631 | 1 | 3 |
| Other unclassified non-productive industries | 4,363 | 17 | 74 |
| Procurers and prostitutes | 2,823 | 3 | 8 |
| Midwives, etc. | 2,051 | 2 | 4 |
| Rice pounders, etc. | 1,641 | 2 | 3 |
| Traders in fuel | 1,097 | 9 | 10 |
| Traders in wood | 1,068 | 3 | 3 |
| Wool carders | 1,000 | 10 | 10 |
| Production and transmission of physical force | 981 | 2 | 2 |
| Basket makers, etc. | 945 | 17 | 16 |
| Silk spinners and weavers etc. | 932 | 3 | 3 |
| Grain parchers | 890 | 2 | 2 |

The following statement (No. 20) has been prepared to show the proportion of female earners and working dependents per 100 male earners and working dependents by districts and major states :—

STATEMENT No. 20.

*Proportion of Females per 100 Males (Earners and Working Dependents by districts and major states).*

| District or State. | Proportion of females per 100 males. |
|---|---|
| **Bombay Presidency** | **36** |
| **British Districts** | **34** |
| Bombay City | 11 |
| **Northern Division** | **49** |
| Ahmedabad | 37 |
| Broach | 52 |
| Kaira | 36 |
| Panch-Mahals | 67 |
| Surat | 53 |
| Thana | 56 |
| **Central Division** | **41** |
| Ahmednagar | 43 |
| Khandesh East | 51 |
| Khandesh West | 46 |
| Nasik | 40 |
| Poona | 37 |
| Satara | 35 |
| Sholapur | 40 |
| Bombay Suburban District | 26 |

STATEMENT No. 20—*contd.*

| District or State. | Proportion of females per 100 males. |
|---|---|
| **Southern Division** .. .. .. .. .. | **40** |
| Belgaum .. .. .. .. .. | 23 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. .. .. | 33 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. .. .. | 28 |
| Kanara .. .. .. .. .. | 22 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. .. | 55 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. .. | 67 |
| **Sind** .. .. .. .. .. | **12** |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. .. | 13 |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. .. | 12 |
| Larkana .. .. .. .. .. | 10 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. .. .. | 22 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. .. | 5 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. .. .. | 13 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** .. .. .. .. | **45** |
| Cambay .. .. .. .. .. | 43 |
| Mahikantha Agency .. .. .. .. | 36 |
| Rewakantha Agency .. .. .. .. | 68 |
| Sawantwadi .. .. .. .. .. | 70 |
| Kolhapur .. .. .. .. .. | 31 |
| Surat Agency .. .. .. .. .. | 79 |
| Khairpur .. .. .. .. .. | 2 |

The variations in these figures are not very satisfactory. It is not easy to account for the violence of the differences. The Sind figures are very low. The figure in the Sukkur district and the Upper Sind Frontier cannot be correct. It is true that women's work is less important in Sind than elsewhere in the Presidency but the figures are out of all proportion to what the facts must be. Considerable omissions of women's work are certain to have occurred in enumeration everywhere. The low figure for female labour in Bombay City compared with British districts corresponds to an actual fact. The high ratios of female work in Panch Mahals, Rewa Kantha, and Sawantwadi are also probably in some accord with the truth. The absolute figures should however be regarded with some suspicion and should be used merely for showing tendencies and not individual incidence.

37. *Large Scale Industry, Cottage Industry and Artizanship.*—The number of persons employed in industry of all kinds is 1,217,409, equal to 46·3 per mille of the population. It is possible to classify industry in several ways, the usual classification being between large scale organised industry and unorganised industry. Another classification is between power-using concerns and non-power concerns. A third classification is according to the Factory Acts in respect of the number of persons employed. These various classifications may to some extent cut across each other. For distinguishing between industries for the purpose of the present paragraph the first classification is the best, namely, that between organised large scale, and unorganised industry. There is no clear-cut statistical tabulation exactly describing the position, in this way, of industry in Bombay Presidency. The distinction which I seek here to draw is between modern large scale factories run on a capitalistic basis, and cottage industry run usually through entrepreneurs who buy up the materials produced in a number of very small establishments, mostly private houses, and lend money to the small home worker as an advance to enable him to buy the raw material before it is made up into the finished article. This entrepreneur system used to prevail generally in Europe before, by the industrial revolution, it was driven out by large scale production in power factories financed through share capital. It is important to know exactly how far organised industry and cottage industry flourish in Bombay Presidency. Of the various types of industry which the Census enumerates three main kinds may be distinguished, organised industry in factories, cottage industry in small private establishments,

and ordinary artizanship, like that of the carpenter and the blacksmith. The first type of industry is confined to a very few places in the Presidency and most of it is concentrated in power textile manufacture in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. The second type exists chiefly in the small country town or large village, and is again most commonly represented by textile manufacture. The third type is widespread wherever the social unit is of sufficient size to make the existence of a certain number of skilled artisans necessary, that is, it exists wherever there are villages. A perusal of the groups under the sub-class Industry shows it to consist of the following ; textiles, of which there are nine occupational groups ; hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom, in which there are three groups ; wood with three groups ; metals, with six groups ; ceramics, with three groups ; chemical products properly so called and analogous, with five groups ; food industries, with twelve groups ; industries of dress and the toilet, with six groups ; furniture industries, with two groups ; building industries, construction of means of transport, with three groups ; production and transmission of physical force ; and miscellaneous and undefined industries, with six groups. In only a very few of these groups is large scale modern industry prevalent, and these are almost entirely in the textile group of cotton spinning, sizing and weaving. No other industry can really be said to be established on a large scale basis in the Presidency. Largish power concerns are however working in the metal group, the chemical product groups, and the groups connected with the construction of means of transport and the production and transmission of physical power. It will thus be obvious that despite the comparatively large number of industrial workers in the Presidency, only a small proportion of them work in large scale organised industry. Cottage industry flourishes mostly in the textile group, including cotton spinning and weaving, silk spinning and weaving and embroidery. A vast number of industrial workers are however employed chiefly as artizans or craftsmen and there are some in small concerns, which may or may not use power, but which cannot fairly be said to be run on large scale lines. These last in the aggregate employ a considerable number of workers. But it is not incorrect to state that, as a whole, except in textiles, the industries of the Presidency have not definitely reached the factory stage. There is almost as much cottage industry as large scale factory industry. Artizanship is also very important. In the following table, which is admittedly tentative, since there has been no detailed separation of workers according as they are engaged in large scale industry, cottage industry and artizanship, an attempt has been made to show the comparative strength of the three main kinds of industry.

*Workers (all kinds) in Industries.*

| | Power Industry. | | Cottage. | Artizans. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Large scale factory. 1 | Small concerns. 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Textiles—215,000 .. | | 79,452 | 165,000 | 212,349 |
| Others—175,000 .. | | 90,000 | 190,000 | |
| Total—390,000 .. | | 169,452 | | |
| Total .. | 559,452 | | 355,000 | 212,349 |

The figures given above yield the interesting result that power industry employs 559,452 persons, of whom 390,000 are employed in large scale factories and 169,452 in small concerns ; cottage industry employs 355,000 persons ; and artizanship employs 212,349 persons. Relatively to the total employed population 5·4 per cent. are in power industry, 3·4 per cent. in cottage industry, and 2·1 per cent. in artizanship. The above figures are admittedly only an estimate. In order that the basis on which they have been compiled may be understood, and so made more useful in economic and sociological enquiry, the method of compiling is explained here. Under large scale factories have been enumerated persons employed in textile power factories and other large factories ; under small concerns have been enumerated persons returned under groups 42 (in part), 57, 58, 62, 66, 67, 69, 71 (in part), 74

(in part), 77, 78, 79, 80, 82 (in part), 91, 92, 93, 94, 95 and 97 in Imperial Table X. Under cottage industry have been enumerated persons returned in groups 43 to 50 (in part), 51 (in part), 52, 53, 96, 98 and 99 in Imperial Table X. Under artizans have been enumerated persons returned in groups 51, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60 (in part), 61, 63, 64, 65, 68, 70, 71 (in part), 72, 73, 74 (in part), 75, 76, 81, 82 (in part), 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 100 in Imperial Table X. The figures as finally arrived at convey a picture of the basis on which the industries of the Presidency are established and will probably be useful for many administrative and public purposes. No such analysis of the industrially employed population of the Presidency has ever been carried out before and the lack of such an analysis has always been apparent in books on economics dealing with industrial conditions in the Presidency. It is obvious that industrial conditions differ considerably in the various kinds of industry and the analysis will help in focussing attention on the extent of various problems concerned with the improvement of industrial conditions.

38. *Industrial Census.*—Column 12 in the General Schedule provided for information regarding the number of persons employed in organized industries. But Imperial Table XIV (original number) was given up as a measure of economy. Elaborate industrial statistics of each establishment, such as were compiled in Imperial Table XXII of the 1921 Census, are not therefore available. The following statement (No. 21) however gives total figures for 1921 and 1931 in respect of certain industries.

STATEMENT NO. 21.

| Occupation | 1931 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| Textiles .. .. .. .. .. | 402,408 | 440,998 |
| Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom .. | 17,846 | 28,891 |
| Wood industries .. .. .. .. | 101,025 | 119,481 |
| Metals .. .. .. .. .. | 38,462 | 48,656 |
| Ceramics .. .. .. .. .. | 55,425 | 60,796 |
| Chemical products .. .. .. .. | 22,655 | 17,956 |
| Food industries .. .. .. .. | 36,024 | 58,817 |
| Dress and toilet .. .. .. .. | 184,119 | 168,567 |
| Furniture .. .. .. .. .. | 4,638 | 1,684 |
| Building .. .. .. .. .. | 62,743 | 89,164 |
| Construction of means of transport .. .. .. | 1,948 | 1,300 |
| Production and transmission of physical force .. .. | 4,045 | 3,279 |
| Miscellaneous and undefined industries .. .. | 80,245 | 78,487 |
| Total .. | 1,011,583 | 1,118,076 |

The decrease this Census under most heads may be attributed to trade depression. But some of the differences may be partly accounted for by different methods of tabulating dependents at the two Censuses.

The following statement has been prepared to show the details of the factories working in 1931 and the average number of persons daily employed. These statistics have been obtained from the official reports of the Inspector of Factories. It will be seen that the statement makes a distinction between all-year and seasonal factories. This is an important distinction, of which in the ordinary way the Census can take little cognizance. Seasonal factories consist almost entirely of cotton gins. The only other seasonal factories which have been enumerated are 2 rice mills (in Nasik District), 36 gul factories (in Ahmednagar District), 2 bone mills (in Thana District) and 4 *bhusa* presses in Sind. The total number of factories of all kinds is 1,541, employing 362,619 persons; and the seasonal factories number 747 of these and employ a daily average of 42,098 persons. In addition to these there must be a considerable number of concerns too small to have been classified under the Factory Act. These must be all seasonal factories. The persons employed in seasonal factories are recruited from the two great categories of cultivation and general labour and this industry is subsidiary employment. Of the 42,098 persons employed in seasonal factories 40,033 are employed in cotton gins and presses (*vide* statement No. 22 attached).

## STATEMENT No. 22.

*Statement showing details of each kind of factory working in 1931 and average daily number employed.*

| Kind of factory. | Bombay City. | Ahmedabad. | Broach. | Kaira. | Panch Mahals. | Surat. | Thana. | Bombay Suburban District. | Khandesh East. | Khandesh West. | Nasik. | Poona. | Satara. | Sholapur. | Ahmednagar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Government and Local Fund Factories No. | 21 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | 3 | .. | 9 | 10 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Persons employed .. | 12,119 | 106 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 560 | 291 | 932 | .. | 1,664 | 5,379 | .. | 263 | 13 |
| Breweries and Distilleries No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 180 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dock yards No. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 1,357 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering (General) No. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed . | 1,379 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 139 | .. | .. | .. |
| Electrical and Transforming stations No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed , | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 181 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gas-works No. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mints No. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 460 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ordnance Factories No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,412 | .. | .. | .. |
| Printing presses No. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 733 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 614 | 371 | .. | .. | .. |
| Railway workshops No. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 2 | 3 | .. | 5 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 7,557 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 379 | 291 | 932 | .. | 840 | 391 | .. | 263 | .. |
| Saw-Mills No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Stone dressing No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Telegraphs No. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 251 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Water pumping stores No. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | .. | 56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 | .. | .. | .. |
| Miscellaneous No. | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Persons employed .. | 352 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Textiles No. | 85 | 97 | 4 | 1 | .. | 10 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 11 | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 126,966 | 74,303 | 2,861 | 1,839 | .. | 1,029 | 447 | 4,945 | 5,666 | 1,562 | .. | 862 | 23 | 19,237 | .. |
| Cotton spinning and weaving and other factories No. | 77 | 89 | 4 | 1 | .. | 9 | .. | 4 | 5 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 11 | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 124,963 | 73,566 | 2,861 | 1,839 | .. | 1,015 | .. | 4,903 | 5,666 | 1,562 | .. | 862 | 23 | 19,237 | .. |
| Hosiery No. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 163 | 642 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Silk Mills No. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 1,180 | 71 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Woollen Mills No. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 540 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 447 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Miscellaneous No. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 114 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering No. | 88 | 8 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | .. | 4 | 6 | 1 | 3 | .. |
| Average persons employed .. | 13,099 | 645 | .. | 11 | 1,080 | 159 | 37 | 723 | 50 | .. | 134 | 403 | 51 | 305 | .. |
| Minerals and Metals (Foundries) No. | 8 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 371 | 333 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. |
| Chemicals, Dyes, etc. No. | 47 | 10 | .. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 5,925 | 722 | .. | 141 | 96 | 139 | 333 | 4,233 | 613 | 354 | 31 | .. | .. | 80 | .. |

STATEMENT No. 22—*contd.*

| Kind of factory. | Bombay City. | Ahmedabad. | Broach. | Kaira. | Panch Mahals. | Surat. | Thana. | Bombay Suburban District. | Khandesh East. | Khandesh West. | Nasik. | Poona. | Satara. | Sholapur. | Ahmednagar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Bone and Manures No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chemicals No. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 147 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 87 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dying and Bleaching No. | 25 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 4,259 | 459 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 150 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 | .. |
| Gas-works No. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 389 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Matches No. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | .. | 95 | .. | 81 | .. | 72 | 333 | 3,996 | 120 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Oil-Mills No. | 9 | 3 | .. | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 9 | 10 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 481 | 143 | .. | 60 | 96 | 67 | .. | .. | 493 | 354 | 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Paints No. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 51 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Soap No. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 185 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Miscellaneous No. | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 413 | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco Industries No. | 33 | 5 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | *1 |
| Average persons employed .. | 1,750 | 180 | .. | 90 | 27 | .. | .. | 171 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 330 |
| Paper and Printing No. | 55 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 4,713 | 275 | .. | .. | .. | 118 | 78 | 186 | .. | .. | .. | 1,339 | .. | .. | .. |
| Wood, Stone and Glass Industries No. | 18 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 1,019 | 95 | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | 491 | .. | .. | .. | 191 | .. | 76 | .. |
| Glass-works No. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 91 | 65 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 491 | .. | .. | .. | 191 | .. | .. | .. |
| Skin and Hide Factories No. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Persons employed .. | 172 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 |
| Leather and Shoes No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 |
| Tanneries No. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 172 | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Miscellaneous No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Miscellaneous Factories No. | 25 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | 887 | 32 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Seasonal Factories No. | .. | 56 | 42 | 16 | 7 | 33 | 2 | .. | 129 | 64 | 20 | 6 | .. | 29 | 59 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | 2,862 | 4,013 | 982 | 368 | 2,562 | 265 | .. | 8,266 | 5,095 | 1,365 | 275 | .. | 1,448 | 1,586 |
| Rice-Mills No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gul-Factories No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 781 |
| Bone-Mills No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 265 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cotton Gins Press No. | .. | 56 | 42 | 16 | 7 | 33 | .. | .. | 129 | 64 | 18 | 6 | .. | 29 | 23 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | 2,862 | 4,013 | 982 | 368 | 2,562 | .. | .. | 8,266 | 5,095 | 1,325 | 275 | .. | 1,448 | 805 |
| Miscellaneous Wool presses No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bhusa presses No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | | | Total | number | of Fa | ctories | of all ki | nds. | | | | | |
| Number of Factories.. | 381 | 201 | 46 | 23 | 14 | 52 | 10 | 30 | 149 | 75 | 34 | 41 | 2 | 47 | 62 |
| Number of persons employed (average daily number) .. | 167,024 | 79,583 | 6,874 | 3,063 | 1,571 | 4,028 | 1,720 | 11,082 | 15,527 | 7,011 | 3,194 | 8,464 | 74 | 21,409 | 1,976 |

*Sugar.

STATEMENT No. 22—*contd.*

| Kind of factory. | Belgaum. | Bijapur. | Dharwar. | Kolaba. | Kanara. | Ratnagiri. | Hyderabad. | Karachi. | Dadu. | Sukkur. | Thar and Parkar. | Nawabshah. | Upper Sind Frontier. | Larkana. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21A | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| Government and Local Fund Factories No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 6 | 2 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 122 | .. | 21 | 611 | 48 | 2,293 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24,422 |
| Breweries and Distilleries No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 205 |
| Dock yards No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,357 |
| Engineering (General) No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 496 | .. | 239 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,253 |
| Electrical and Transforming stations No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 181 |
| Gas-work No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| Mints No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 460 |
| Ordnance Factories No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,412 |
| Printing presses No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 98 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,816 |
| Railway workshops No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 23 | 1,944 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,637 |
| Saw-Mills No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 122 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 152 |
| Stone dressing No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110 |
| Telegraphs No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 251 |
| Water pumping stores No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 143 |
| Miscellaneous No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 415 |
| Textiles No. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 228 |
| Persons employed .. | 3,063 | .. | 2,682 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 245,508 |
| Cotton spinning and weaving and other factories No. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 209 |
| Persons employed .. | 3,063 | .. | 2,682 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 242,171 |
| Hosiery No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 847 |
| Silk Mills No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,251 |
| Woollen Mills No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 987 |
| Miscellaneous No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 152 |
| Engineering No. | .. | .. | 4 | 3 | .. | 2 | 1 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 143 |
| Average persons employed .. | .. | .. | 3,702 | 140 | .. | 42 | 45 | 1,593 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22,219 |
| Minerals and Metals (Foundries) No. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 728 |
| Chemicals, Dyes, etc. No. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 110 |
| Persons employed .. | 90 | 35 | 117 | 33 | .. | .. | 192 | 586 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13,720 |

STATEMENT No. 22—*concld.*

| Kind of factory. | Belgaum. | Bijapur. | Dharwar. | Kolaba. | Kanara. | Ratnagiri. | Hyderabad. | Karachi. | Dadu. | Sukkur. | Thar and Parkar. | Nawabshah. | Upper Sind Frontier. | Larkana. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 21A | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| Bone and Manures No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 192 | 552 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 744 |
| Chemicals No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 234 |
| Dying and Bleaching No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,948 |
| Gas-works No. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | 37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 426 |
| Matches No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,697 |
| Oil-Mills No. | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 |
| Persons employed .. | 90 | 35 | 80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,964 |
| Paints No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 |
| Soap No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 185 |
| Miscellaneous No. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 471 |
| Food, Drink and Tobacco Industries No. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 63 |
| Average persons employed .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 596 | .. | 270 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,431 |
| Paper and Printing No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 233 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,942 |
| Wood, Stone and Glass Industries No. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 |
| Persons employed .. | 18 | .. | .. | 155 | 12 | .. | 40 | 187 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,305 |
| Glass-works No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 838 |
| Skin and Hide Factories No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 285 |
| Leather and Shoes No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 |
| Tanneries No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 202 |
| Miscellaneous No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 |
| Miscellaneous Factories No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 961 |
| Seasonal Factories No. | 30 | 47 | 85 | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 3 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 18 | 5 | 41 | 747 |
| Persons employed .. | 1,352 | 2,198 | 3,505 | .. | .. | .. | 1,351 | 72 | 109 | 228 | 1,519 | 2,121 | 89 | 467 | 42,098 |
| Rice-Mills No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | 15 | 9 | .. | .. | 4 | 41 | 77 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 86 | .. | 109 | 129 | .. | .. | 60 | 467 | 891 |
| Gul-Factories No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 781 |
| Bone-Mills No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Persons employed .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 265 |
| Cotton Gins Press No. | 30 | 47 | 85 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 3 | .. | .. | 12 | 18 | .. | .. | 628 |
| Persons employed .. | 1,352 | 2,198 | 3,505 | .. | .. | .. | 1,265 | 72 | .. | .. | 1,519 | 2,121 | .. | .. | 40,033 |
| Miscellaneous Wool presses No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 |
| Bhusa presses No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 99 | .. | .. | 29 | .. | 128 |
| **Total number of Factories of all kinds.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Factories .. | 35 | 48 | 96 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 20 | 48 | 17 | 23 | 12 | 18 | 5 | 41 | 1,541 |
| Number of persons employed (average daily number) .. | 4,531 | 2,233 | 10,006 | 328 | 134 | 429 | 1,649 | 3,923 | 187 | 2,820 | 1,519 | 2,121 | 89 | 467 | 362,619 |

Large scale industrialisation can be gauged partly by the number of all-year factories established in a locality. In this respect Bombay City is pre-eminent. It has 381 perennial factories and no seasonal factories. Ahmedabad district has 201 factories, of which 56 are seasonal. Bombay Suburban district has 30 factories, all perennial. Sholapur district has 47 factories of which 29 are seasonal. Of the 149 and 75 factories in East and West Khandesh districts 129 and 64 respectively are seasonal. Industrialisation in large scale industry is therefore very localised in Bombay Presidency. Though Dharwar district has 96 factories, all are seasonal except 11, and most of the perennial factories must be centred in Hubli. The statement (No. 23) given below shows at a glance the comparative numbers of all-year and seasonal factories in the districts of the Presidency.

STATEMENT No. 23.

*Factories employing more than 10 persons in the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1931.*

| District. | Perennial Factories. | Seasonal Factories. |
|---|---|---|
| Town and Island of Bombay .. .. .. .. | 381 | .. |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. .. | 145 | 56 |
| Broach .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4 | 42 |
| Kaira .. .. .. .. .. .. | 7 | 16 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. .. .. | 7 | 7 |
| Surat .. .. .. .. .. .. | 19 | 33 |
| Thana .. .. .. .. .. .. | 8 | 2 |
| Bombay Suburban district .. .. .. .. | 30 | .. |
| East Khandesh .. .. .. .. .. | 20 | 129 |
| West Khandesh .. .. .. .. .. | 11 | 64 |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. .. .. | 14 | 20 |
| Poona .. .. .. .. .. .. | 35 | 6 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 18 | 29 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. .. .. | 3 | 59 |
| Satara .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | .. |
| Belgaum .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | 30 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1 | 47 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. .. .. .. | 11 | 85 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | .. |
| Kanara .. .. .. .. .. .. | 4 | .. |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | .. |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. .. | 4 | 16 |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. .. .. | 45 | 3 |
| Larkana .. .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 41 |
| Dadu .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | 15 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. .. .. .. | 11 | 12 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 12 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 18 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. .. .. | .. | 5 |
| Total .. | 794 | 747 |

39. *Industrialisation and Urbanisation.*—From what has been said in previous paragraphs it will be clear that in Bombay Presidency industrialisation and urbanisation do not coincide very fully. The nature of the urbanisation in the Presidency has been explained in Chapter II of this report. The industrial town is not typical of towns in the Presidency. The commonest town is the trade depôt, which deals mostly in agricultural produce of one sort or another and necessarily attracts thereby a certain amount of small scale industry. It combines this with a good deal of artizanship, and in certain places with some cottage industry, as in Malegaon, Bhiwandi and Surat. Large scale industry is confined in any real sense to Bombay City, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, with some extensions in Hubli and Viramgam. In all these cases textiles are the material of the large scale industry. The small scale industrial character of the towns of the Presidency is, otherwise, what is to be expected in an area like the Bombay

Presidency where pasture and agriculture employ 68·3 per cent. of the total employed population.

40. *Economic conditions and movement of Labour.*—This is a matter to which only brief reference need be made in a Census Report. During the decade a vast amount of enquiry into this subject has been conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay. Reference should be made to various publications which have from time to time been issued therefrom and to the monthly "Labour Gazette." Housing conditions are more properly matters for discussion in the report on the cities and the subject receives some treatment therein. In the foreword by Sir Stanley Reed to Professor Burnett Hurst's book on Labour and Housing in Bombay (1926) it is remarked :

"Two other evils spring from the migratory habits of the Indian workman. One is that higher wages are not always, nor even generally, reflected in the betterment of the recipient ; they are too often lost in increased absenteeism, even now reckoned as high as 20 per cent. The other is the existence of a large parasite class preying on the worker. Heavy toll is taken of his wages by the money-lender, the jobber or labour supplier, the foreman and the liquor seller, with more recently the 'bucket-shop' keeper. At almost every stage the wage-earner is mulcted of some fraction of his wage. This leads to the conclusion that the immediate problem of Indian industry is not so much the raising of wages, for there are many signs that industry cannot bear higher charges, as the extraction of higher service for the wages paid, and securing to the worker a better return for the wages which he is supposed to receive."

Some idea of the manner in which the population is housed is obtainable from Imperial Table I of which the following statement gives a brief summary :—

| Unit. | Population. | | Occupied Houses. | | Persons per house. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. | 5,509,348 | 20,838,171 | 977,212 | 4,232,909 | 6 | 5 |
| British Districts .. .. | 4,901,885 | 16,977,238 | 852,038 | 3,464,999 | 6 | 5 |
| Northern Division .. .. | 889,582 | 3,170,770 | 240,487 | 688,674 | 4 | 5 |
| Central Division .. .. | 1,423,747 | 5,948,890 | 288,617 | 1,206,216 | 5 | 5 |
| Southern Division .. .. | 727,866 | 4,669,815 | 141,532 | 973,502 | 5 | 5 |
| Sind .. .. | 699,307 | 3,187,763 | 148,472 | 596,607 | 5 | 5 |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. | 607,463 | 3,860,933 | 125,174 | 767,910 | 5 | 5 |

This statement has relevance to the present section only in so far as it is possible to allocate the urban and rural population among industrial and other workers. The Census has not carried out any detailed compilation on these lines. But the general statistics are given here in order that interested students may be able to employ them in special studies. "Overcrowding" is a matter not of the number of persons per occupied house but of the number of persons per occupied room. The Census has not classified the population according to occupied rooms.

41. *Special enquiries into Industrial and other Occupations.*—During the decade three special enquiries into occupations have been conducted by the orders of the Government of Bombay. These are an enquiry into the Tanning Industry conducted by Mr. V. R. Gaitonde, B.A., B.Sc. (Hons.) and published in 1930 ; an enquiry into Art-Crafts conducted by Mr. G. P. Fernandes and published in 1932 ; and a survey of the Marine Fisheries of the Bombay Presidency conducted

by H. T. Sorley, M.A., I.C.S., the writer of the present chapter, and published in 1933. It seems desirable to notice some of the chief conclusions reached in these special occupational studies.

### (a) THE TANNING INDUSTRY.

At the last Census the following information was separately taken out :—

| | Establishments employing more than 10 men. |
|---|---|
| Bombay City .. .. .. .. .. | 19 |
| Thana .. .. .. .. .. | 5 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Poona .. .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Karachi .. .. .. .. .. | 5 |
| Rajpipla .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Southern Maratha Country States .. .. .. | 1 |
| | 36 |

The inquiry made into the village tanning industry in 1930 shows that in Bombay City and in the Suburban district there are 33 tanneries. The report gives the following information of tanneries in other places :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Karachi .. .. | .. Ten tanneries, of which 3 are more important. |
| Hyderabad .. .. | .. One big tannery. |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. | .. One small scale tannery. |
| Larkana .. .. | .. One small scale tannery. |
| Sukkur .. .. | .. Three tanneries. |
| Nawabshah .. .. | .. One tannery |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | .. One tannery. |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | .. Three tanneries. |
| Kaira .. .. | .. One centre at Nadiad. |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | .. Six small tanneries. |
| Broach .. .. | .. One tannery. |
| Surat .. .. | .. One large tannery. |
| Thana .. .. | .. One tannery. |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | .. One big tannery. |
| East Khandesh .. .. | .. One big tannery. |
| West Khandesh .. .. | .. One big tannery. |
| Nasik .. .. | .. Two tanneries. |
| Poona .. .. | .. Two centres. |
| Satara .. .. | .. One tannery. |
| Sholapur .. .. | .. One tannery. |
| Belgaum .. .. | .. One tannery. |
| Bijapur .. .. | .. Three tanneries. |
| Dharwar .. .. | .. One tannery. |
| Kanara .. .. | .. One tannery. |

There are in organised industry, in all, 79 tanneries. Besides these in the larger villages there is a cottage industry of tanning.

Mr. Gaitonde who made the inquiry estimated that 15 lakhs hides, 3 lakhs sheep skins and 40 lakhs goat skins, of the aggregate value of Rs. two crores, are produced annually. In 1927–28 raw hides and skins of the value of Rs. 81 lakhs were exported from Bombay and Rs. 147 lakhs from Karachi. So far as Karachi is concerned, the bulk of the hides come from the Punjab and the United Provinces. In the same year half-tanned hides and skins of the value of Rs. 108 lakhs were exported from Bombay and Rs. 10·75 lakhs from Karachi. Castes such as Chambhar, Mochi, Mochigar, Sochi, Kalal, Khatik, Mahar, Holiya, Dhed, Dhor, Mang and Madig though not recognised as tanners do generally leather work. Their number recorded at this Census was 1,884,130.

### (*b*) ART-CRAFTS ; HAND-LOOM INDUSTRY.

#### (*i*) *Distribution.*

The chief importance of this report from the point of view of the Census is in relation to the hand-loom weaving industry. The report throws considerable light upon its magnitude, dispersion and value. It proves clearly the established position of hand-loom weaving as the principal cottage industry in the Presidency and it ought to be possible for enquirers hereafter to correlate the Census figures with the figures in the report. This cannot be done however without more detailed study than it is possible to give the subject here. The following statement will afford interesting material by which the Census figures can be supplemented.

About 523,231 persons from the Hindu and Mahomedan communities in this Presidency, including States, depend on this weaving industry for their means of subsistence.

There are 990 places where 2, to 5,000 or more, hand-looms are working.

The following statement shows the approximate number of hand-looms working at different centres in the Presidency, excluding Sind and the States :—

| Number of looms. | Number of centres. |
|---|---|
| 1 to 4 | 293 |
| 5 to 10 | 245 |
| 11 to 19 | 166 |
| 20 to 50 | 156 |
| 51 to 100 | 56 |
| 101 to 500 | 42 |
| 501 to 1,000 | 18 |
| 1,001 to 5,000 | 15 |
| | 991 |

One sari is turned out a day ordinarily on a fly-shuttle and the weaver gets a bare living wage of eight annas. But recently the wages have fallen to nearly 60 per cent. of what they were some years ago.

#### (*ii*) *Economic condition of the Hand-loom Weavers.*

The following extract taken from the report on the hand-loom weaving industry in the Bombay Presidency by Mr. S. V. Telang will show the economic condition of hand-loom weavers.

" The large population of hand-loom weavers in this Presidency can well be classified in three important categories according to the economic status and financial position of the weavers as well as their probable means of purchasing the yarn and facilities in marketing their goods.

(1) Nearly 5 per cent. of the weavers combine the role of the producer with that of the middleman. They are dealers in yarn and hand-made cloth and themselves maintain 10 to 50 looms or more. They purchase yarn in large quantities and are always good stockists of hand-made fabrics and can rightly be called independent karkhandars.

(2) The weavers in class (2) are not so well off in their industrial resources as those mentioned in class (1) and their financial position is not quite so good. They are poor indeed but have still the good luck to be able to spare small sums of money to purchase yarn and silk according to their requirements and possess their own looms to work on. These comprise nearly 20 per cent. of the hand-weaving population.

(3) The weavers in class (3) are, from a financial point of view, in a most depressed condition continuing their work with difficulty and contracting debts from leading yarn and cloth merchants in order to furnish themselves with the preliminary and other requirements of the industry. Occasionally they weave for merchants at the quarters provided by them and pledge their looms and property, if any. Thus they can earn bare living wages till their debt is paid off. These are estimated to be 75 per cent. of the weaving population."

" Out of the total population of hand-loom weavers, it is clear that three-fourths are debtors either to merchants or hand-loom karkhandars who supply these weavers with yarn and silk on credit at high rates and exact in return the finished articles of the looms at great profit." A statement showing important weaving centres in the Presidency is given below.

*Number of hand-looms working at the important weaving centres in the Presidency and daily outturn produced.*

| District. | Weaving Centre. | Number of hand-looms working. | Kind of cloth produced. | Daily production in value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | | | | Rs. |
| Ahmednagar .. | Sangamner .. | 2,000 | Cotton and silk bordered saris .. | 6,000 |
| Do. .. | Bhingar .. | 900 | Do. .. | 4,000 |
| Do. .. | Pathardi .. | 650 | Do. .. | 2,800 |
| Do. .. | Ahmednagar .. | About 3,000 | Do. .. | 7,000 |
| Nasik .. | Yeola .. | 3,000 | Pitambar, silk saris inter-woven with gold and silver thread. | 10,000 |
| Do. .. | Nagda .. | 402 | Silk bordered saris .. .. .. | 700 |
| Do. .. | Malegaon .. | 4,000 | Cotton bordered and mercerised yarn bordered saris. | 10,000 |
| Khandesh West .. | Dhulia .. | 1,600 | Cotton bordered saris .. .. | 1,800 |
| Khandesh East .. | Nasirabad .. | 700 | Cotton and silk bordered saris .. .. | 1,500 |
| Do. .. | Erandol .. | 545 | Do. .. .. | 1,000 |
| Do. .. | Dharangaon .. | 2,200 | Do. .. .. | 2,500 |
| Do. .. | Parola .. | 1,700 | Do. .. .. | 2,400 |
| Poona .. | Poona .. | 800 | Khadi, durries, shalus, khans, saris, kinkhab and woollen blankets. | 5,000 |
| Satara .. | Mhaswad .. | 200 | Khadi, cotton bordered saris and woollen blankets. | 375 |
| Do. .. | Wai .. | 67 | Cotton and silk bordered saris .. .. | 300 |
| Sholapur .. | Sholapur .. | 6,200 | Khadi, cotton and silk bordered saris .. | 10,000 |
| Do. .. | Karkamb .. | 500 | Do. .. | 800 |
| Do. .. | Valsang .. | 650 | Do. .. | 2,000 |
| Surat .. | Surat .. | 5,500 | Kinkhab, fine silk-cloth inter-woven with gold thread, silk saris and pitambars. | 15,000 |
| Do. .. | Nadiad .. | 70 | Khadi, lungis, dhotis, towels, silk coatings and shirtings. | 200 |
| Do. .. | Bulsar .. | 318 | Khadi, silk cloth, and cotton saris .. | 800 |
| Broach .. | Broach .. | 440 | Cotton bordered saris and sujnis .. | 1,000 |
| Ahmedabad .. | Ahmedabad .. | 760 | Kinkhabs, fine silk cloth inter-woven with gold thread, silk saris and pitambars. | 3,500 |
| Do. .. | Dholka .. | 710 | Silk bordered and pure silk saris .. | 7,500 |
| Bijapur .. | Bagalkot .. | 350 | Khans, saris and fine dhotis .. .. | 350 |
| Do. .. | Kamatgi .. | 800 | Cotton mercerised bordered khan .. | 5,000 |
| Do. .. | Ilkal .. | 3,025 | Silk saris with elaborate designs .. | 1,700 |
| Do. .. | Guledgud .. | 3,500 | Cotton and silk khans and phetas .. | 10,000 |
| Do. .. | Kerur .. | 1,100 | Do. .. | 1,500 |
| Dharwar .. | Gadag .. | 3,250 | Silk bordered saris and pure silk saris and khans. | 1,250 |
| Do. .. | Gajendragad .. | 2,050 | Silk bordered saris and khans .. .. | 1,500 |
| Do. .. | Hebsur .. | 262 | Gudars, coarse cloths and durries .. | 500 |
| Do. .. | Ranibennur .. | 2,060 | Khans and cotton bordered saris .. | 1,250 |
| Do. .. | Hubli .. | 3,512 | Khans, pure silk saris, dhotis, scarves and pitambars. | 2,000 |
| Belgaum .. | Belgaum .. | 275 | Saris, khans and dhotis .. .. | 800 |
| Do. .. | Bailhongal .. | 406 | Dhotis, cotton and silk bordered saris .. | 800 |
| Do. .. | Pachhapur .. | 208 | Plain cotton bordered saris and dhotis .. | 500 |
| Do. .. | Gokak .. | 725 | Cotton and silk figured saris .. .. | 1,000 |
| Ratnagiri .. | Kankavli .. | 125 | Cotton and silk bordered saris .. | 300 |
| Do. .. | Kharepatan .. | 35 | Do. .. | 300 |
| Thana .. | Bhivandi .. | 2,000 | Cotton and silk bordered saris and khans .. | 5,000 |

### (c) MARINE FISHERIES.

The value and importance of the marine fisheries in the Bombay Presidency may be estimated in the following way.

#### (1) *Value of the Industry.*

The total number of working marine fishermen may be taken as 36,000 (this is based upon the 1931 Census) after making allowances for the exclusion of fresh water fishermen. The estimated total catch of fish for the whole Presidency is 55,025 tons and the catch is distributed between different areas as under :—

| | Total estimated quantity. Tons. |
|---|---|
| Sind .. .. .. .. .. | 5,030 |
| Gogho-Kolak .. .. .. .. .. | 3,960 |
| Kalai-Arnalla .. .. .. .. .. | 6,020 |
| Arnalla-Revdanda .. .. .. .. .. | 13,975 |
| Bankot-Redi .. .. .. .. .. | 18,265 |
| Majali-Bhatkal .. .. .. .. .. | 7,775 |
| Total .. | 55,025 |

The average value per ton of fish caught for the whole Presidency has been estimated on the basis at Rs. 5·45 per maund, i.e. equivalent to Rs. 146 per ton. This value is a mean between Rs. 8 per ton in the Bombay supply area and Rs. 3-8-0 per maund in Kanara, after making allowances for the average price prevailing and the total quantities of fish caught in the six chief areas of the Presidency given above.

The annual catch per fisherman is estimated at 1·55 tons and is much inferior to the Madras figure for the Malabar coast in 1926, which gives 7 tons per fisherman. The value, however, per ton in the Bombay Presidency, viz. 5·45 per maund, is much greater than the Madras value, namely Rs. 1-5-4 per maund. The total value of the catch for the Presidency has been estimated at Rs. 80,30,000. This figure of Rs. 80,30,000 represents the value of the fish on landing and does not make any allowance for the subsequent profits of distribution and of appropriation due to alteration in the nature of the raw material. These profits are all, of course, considerable but cannot be estimated. The following statement provides the figures of the value of imports and exports of certain fish-products into and out of the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) :—

| | Five years' average. 1926–1931. Lakhs of rupees. |
|---|---|
| **Foreign Trade—** | |
| Imports (Foreign produce) Bombay Presidency .. .. .. | 3·72 |
| Exports (Foreign produce) .. .. .. .. | 4·48 |
| (Indian produce) .. .. .. .. | 20·82 |
| Total .. | 25·30 |
| **Coastal Trade—** | |
| Imports (Indian produce) .. .. .. .. | 20·84 |
| Exports (Indian produce) .. .. .. .. | 22·68 |

#### (2) *Size of the Industry.*

As regards changes in the size of the industry it is difficult to form any completely satisfactory conclusions. The chief factors which determine the size are as follows :—

(*i*) The number of persons engaged in the industry at different times,
(*ii*) The total quantity and the value of the fish caught,
(*iii*) The number of boats and the amount of capital invested in the industry,
(*iv*) Development of subsidiary and auxiliary industries and the changes in export and import trade.

The Census figures of the Bombay Presidency show the following variations in the percentages of the fishing population to the total population of the Presidency. These figures include the fresh water fishermen :—

| Year. | Percentage of the population. |
|---|---|
| 1901 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 0·59 |
| 1911 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 0·85 |
| 1921 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 0·68 |
| 1931 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 0·66 |

(3) *Earnings and economic position of fishermen.*

(*a*) *Workers and dependents.*—According to the Census of 1931, the total male workers (fishing and pearling in British districts) number 50,624. The population of female workers, including principals and working dependents, amounts to 17,376 which is made up as under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Female workers— | |
| Principals .. .. .. .. | 12,305 |
| Working dependents .. .. .. .. | 5,071 |

There is no enumeration of non-working dependents in the 1931 Census. The proportion of male workers to total fishing population in 1921 was however 34·4 per cent. On this basis, the total fishing population in 1931 may be estimated to be 147,162. The totals may therefore be assumed fairly accurately to be as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total male earners .. .. .. .. | 50,624 |
| Total female earners .. .. .. .. | 17,376 |
| Total non-working dependents .. .. .. | 79,162 |

(*b*) *Earnings of male and female workers.*—The ratio of male workers to the total fishing population based on the Census of 1921 is 1 to 2·9. This gives the average number of persons in a fisherman's family as 3·9. The percentage of female earners to the total fishing population based on the Census of 1921 is 10·7. The earnings of women, which are largely the profits of retail trade, need to be added to fishermen's earnings if a true account of the economic position of fishermen is to be arrived at. Fishermen's earnings (1931) were estimated as under :—

| Area. | Average income per fisherman per annum. |
|---|---|
| | Rs. |
| Sind .. .. .. .. .. | 315 |
| Gogho-Kolak .. .. .. .. .. | 167·4 |
| Kalai-Arnalla .. .. .. .. .. | 310·6 |
| Arnalla-Revdanda .. .. .. .. .. | 317·5 |
| Bankot-Redi .. .. .. .. .. | 201·6 |
| Majali-Bhatkal .. .. .. .. .. | 133·24 |

There are several extra earnings in addition to women's earnings in the retail trade, such as, occasional cooly work at the docks, hamalage, serving on country craft, hiring of boats for coastal shipping, keeping of poultry, earnings from fish curing and from cocoanut palms and gardens. The extra earnings of fishermen vary in different areas. In Sind, fishermen are mostly wholetime and so are many in the Bombay supply area. But elsewhere, especially in the Konkan and Kanara, there are subsidiary earnings from other sources as specified. In Sind the women, as might be expected in a Muslim community, do not add much to the family earnings and there retail trade is carried on by means of separate traders, although sometimes the fishermen themselves trade the fish. In Bombay and in some other centres where distribution is carried on, on a large and regular scale, for specialised markets fish-traders are important, but apart from these exceptions the whole of the retail trade is usually in the hands of the fishing community itself. The gains from retail trading are almost impossible to calculate but in effect they add considerably to the value of the product as caught by the fishermen whose earnings have been calculated for this enquiry on fair wholesale prices on the beach. The average ratio of men to women workers is 3·2 to 1, except in Sind, where the ratio is 8·3 to 1.

42. *Industrial Unemployment and the Labour Supply.*—This subject has been discussed in the report of the Royal Commission on Labour, to which the attention of students may be invited. The following extracts from pages 31, 32, 33 and 34 of the Commission's Report will be found interesting:—

"Two factors have hitherto operated to protect industrial workers against the danger of long-periods of idleness. In the first place the rate of turn-over involves the creation almost every month of a large number of vacancies so that ordinarily, the worker who is out of a job need not long remain unemployed. This constant turn-over does not of course increase the total amount of employment. It only attracts a large number of new workers. The second factor, viz. the steady growth of factory industry, is of much greater importance from the point of view of the worker. There is no doubt that the record of perennial factories generally and of most industries has been one of almost continuous expansion.

In spite of this unemployment has existed among certain classes of workers for some time especially among Seamen and Dockworkers. It is necessary to have a certain reserve of workers but the number of idle at any time in recent years in India has far exceeded this requirement. There have also been periods when depression has forced certain of the factory industries to reduce output and thereby restrict the wage-earning opportunities of workers. Sometimes there have been reductions in the number of employed with consequent unemployment; in other cases the resort to short time has led to periods of under-employment for large numbers.

In Bombay City there has been a serious contraction of employment in the cotton mills as is indicated by the following figures for recent years of the average daily number of persons employed.

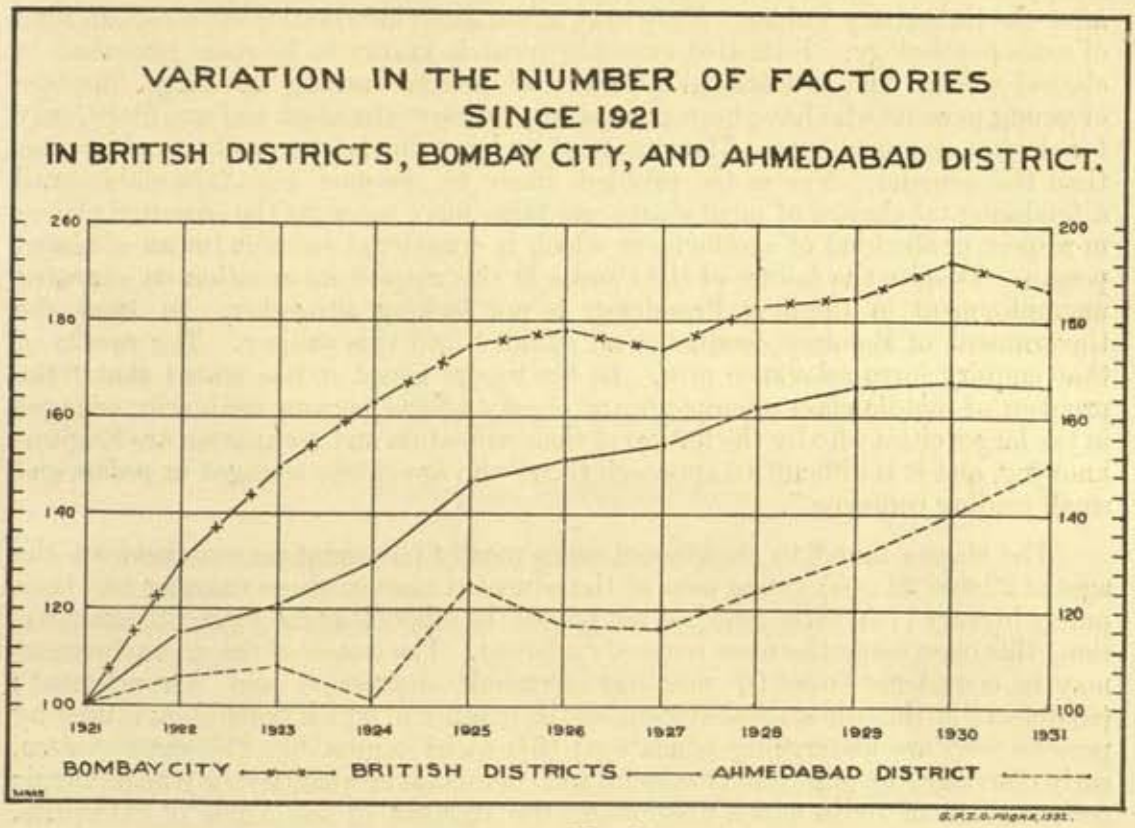
| Year. | Average daily number of persons employed. |
|---|---|
| 1924 .. .. .. .. .. | 144,547 |
| 1925 .. .. .. .. .. | 146,244 |
| 1926 .. .. .. .. .. | 148,254 |
| 1927 .. .. .. .. .. | 145,005 |
| 1928 .. .. .. .. .. | 118,617 |
| 1929 .. .. .. .. .. | 118,368 |

The principal cause of the large fall in 1928 is said to be the serious strike in that year but even without this there would have been a measurable decline in employment. The chief reason for unemployment is the institution in a group of mills of more efficient methods involving the employment of fewer operatives. Since 1928 and 1929, general economic depression and political turmoil have combined to prevent an improvement in the position.

*Prospect for the future.*—The fullest insurance against unemployment would be provided by the growth of Indian industries and in the absence of convulsions from non-economic, and especially political causes, there is every reason to anticipate such growth. If on the other hand progress of the industry is checked or in part destroyed by internal commotion, no economic scheme can protect the workers from sharing in the suffering involved."

The Census does not deal directly with employment and, as will be explained below, the attempt to ascertain the amount of unemployment among certain sections of the educated class has not met with any success. Unemployment in the Bombay Presidency must be considered in connection with the fact that the vast majority of the population are agriculturists who are not directly concerned in industrial unemployment. As far as unemployment in agricultural occupations goes, it would seem to depend in present conditions mostly on failure of the crops through drought or other natural causes. In the past decade agricultural unemployment cannot be said to have been a serious matter in Bombay Presidency. Famine seems to have been permanently removed unless crops fail simultaneously over the greater portion of the Presidency, which seems an unlikely contingency. Unemployment therefore at present is confined practically to occupations and industries other than agriculture, and it is possible to distinguish unemployment affecting manual workers and unemployment affecting intellectual workers. There is very

little unemployment at present amongst manual workers apart from that noted in the report of the Royal Commission on Labour. As the prospects for the development of industries in general are good there seems little likelihood that in the immediate future industrial unemployment will be due to anything but minor temporary causes and maladjustments. There is in India to-day nothing corresponding to the chronic industrial unemployment affecting all the highly industrialised countries of the world and necessitating such measures of relief as State unemployment insurance, contributory or non-contributory. The following statement, showing the number of factories working for each year in the past decade, indicates the trend of industrial development in the Bombay Presidency. Even though for the moment conditions may not be as good as they might be in the chief industry of cotton textiles the generally healthy character of the industrial situation cannot be mistaken.




STATEMENT No. 24

*Statement showing number of factories (employing more than ten persons) to which the Factory Act has been applied. (There are a few Factories without power but their number is negligible.)*

| 1 | 1931 | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 | 1927 | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Town and Island of Bombay .. .. | 381 | 393 | 378 | 374 | 356 | 362 | 357 | 330 | 304 | 265 | 204 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. | 201 | 188 | 176 | 166 | 156 | 157 | 168 | 136 | 145 | 142 | 134 |
| Broach .. .. .. | 46 | 45 | 47 | 52 | 54 | 56 | 47 | 44 | 46 | 47 | 47 |
| Kaira .. .. .. | 23 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 20 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 12 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 5 |
| Surat .. .. .. | 52 | 51 | 47 | 52 | 52 | 54 | 57 | 50 | 42 | 46 | 45 |
| Thana .. .. .. | 10 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. .. | 30 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 20 | 14 | 3 |
| Khandesh, East .. .. .. | 149 | 161 | 171 | 166 | 166 | 166 | 150 | 142 | 137 | 145 | 143 |
| Khandesh, West .. .. .. | 75 | 77 | 77 | 74 | 77 | 74 | 72 | 66 | 68 | 69 | 67 |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 34 | 26 | 33 | 29 | 25 | 24 | 18 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Poona .. .. .. | 41 | 41 | 40 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 33 | 29 | 20 | 15 | 14 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | 47 | 42 | 46 | 46 | 40 | 36 | 33 | 30 | 28 | 28 | 30 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. | 62 | 60 | 67 | 57 | 46 | 33 | 28 | 25 | 19 | 14 | 14 |
| Satara .. .. .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. | 35 | 36 | 35 | 38 | 35 | 31 | 30 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 25 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. | 48 | 47 | 46 | 59 | 33 | 31 | 37 | 24 | 19 | 31 | 31 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. | 96 | 110 | 109 | 108 | 109 | 93 | 81 | 67 | 56 | 71 | 72 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Kanara .. .. .. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 4 | .. | .. |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | 20 | 19 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 12 |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 48 | 53 | 49 | 52 | 51 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 45 | 31 | 21 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 23 | 21 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 6 |
| Thar Parkar .. .. .. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 8 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. | 18 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 18 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 15 | 15 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | 5 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | .. |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 41 | 53 | 55 | 50 | 44 | 41 | 44 | 39 | 41 | 34 | .. |
| Dadu .. .. .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total .. | 1,541 | 1,550 | 1,543 | 1,498 | 1,426 | 1,398 | 1,358 | 1,211 | 1,120 | 1,062 | 926 |

As regards unemployment amongst the educated classes, the situation is not so satisfactory, though the exact extent of the unemployment has hitherto defied any satisfactory statistical treatment. As the subject is important it is dealt with separately in the succeeding paragraph.

43. *Middle Class Unemployment.*—In the present Census, Imperial Table XII (*i*) and XII (*ii*) were devised for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of educated unemployment, by class, namely amongst Brahmans, Depressed Hindus, Other Hindus, Muslims, Anglo-Indians and All Other Classes, and by the degrees of some academic institution. But these tables failed of their purpose because of the complete lack of public response to the questionnaire. The total number of schedules returned was so small that they could not be taken as representing the facts. In Bombay City alone 20,000 forms were issued and not one was returned. As a consequence the statistics were scrapped. The figures actually returned are printed at the end of this chapter after the Subsidiary Tables. They may afford some information on a certain kind of mass psychology. Educated unemployment is known to be most prevalent in clerical work. The educational system is at present turning out large numbers of young persons who have been trained in a literary education and are fitted only for clerical appointments. The supply of such persons is admittedly much greater than the demand. Nor is the problem likely to become less formidable until a fundamental change of mental attitude takes place amongst the educated classes in respect of the kind of employment which is considered suitable for an educated person. Despite the failure of the Census in this respect information on educated unemployment in Bombay Presidency is not lacking altogether. In 1926 the Government of Bombay conducted an enquiry into this subject. The results of that enquiry have relevance now. In the report issued it was stated that " the problem of middle class unemployment chiefly affects persons ordinarily engaged in the larger cities who by the nature of their education and occupation are English-knowing, and it is difficult to approach those who are chiefly engaged in *pedhis* and small trading concerns ".

The classes found to be affected were mostly (*i*) young persons between the ages of 27 and 32 ; (*ii*) young men of the educated classes whose training had been purely literary ; (*iii*) those who had not passed the school leaving certificate examination, this class being the most seriously affected. The causes of the unemployment may be considered to be (*i*) post-war economic depression and retrenchment ; (*ii*) defects in the educational system, or the manner in which the system is used by persons who are undergoing education ; (*iii*) social causes, like the caste system, early marriage, the joint family system, and communal inequalities; (*iv*) the economic conservatism of India which discourages the starting of new kinds of enterprise. The following statement shows the important features of educated unemployment as revealed by the official enquiry in 1926. The number of schedules accepted for tabulation was only 1,852 out of over 20,000 circulated in the Presidency. Statistically, therefore, the sampling is not very thorough and this must be borne in mind in considering the facts set forth, below.

" In all 20,446 schedules were circulated in the Presidency out of which 2,575 were received back duly completed. Out of these only 1,852 were accepted for tabulation ; the others were rejected being defective in particulars. Only schedules returned by persons unemployed during November 1926 were tabulated."

Out of 1,852, 1,840 were for males, 99·35 per cent., 12 for females, 0·65 per cent.

Of the total number of unemployed persons, 59·56 had held previous employment.

40·44 per cent. had never been employed.

Their ages were

80·24 per cent. below 32.

65·98 per cent. below 27.

30·13 per cent. below 22.

The unemployment is restricted mainly to younger people.

The statement below shows the civil condition of the unemployed and the reported duration of unemployment.

*Civil Condition.*

| Unmarried. Per cent. | Married. Per cent. | Widowed. Per cent. |
|---|---|---|
| 53·89 | 42·60 | 3·19 |
| 0·32 | Civil condition not specified. | |

*Duration of Unemployment.*

In 615 cases or 35·49 per cent. less than 6 months.
,, 529 cases or 30·52 per cent. over 6 months but not over one year.
,, 312 cases or 18·0 per cent. over one year but not over 2 years.
,, 277 cases or 15·99 per cent. over 2 years.

1,733

In 119 cases the duration of unemployment was not specified. The statements below show the religion and educational qualifications of the unemployed.

*Religion.*

69·22 Hindus.
5·35 Muslims.
10·20 Parsis.
13·01 Christians.
1·84 Jews.
0·38 (religion not specified).

*Educational Qualifications.*

| | Per cent. |
|---|---|
| Learnt up to matriculation examination but not passed .. .. .. .. | 47·68 |
| Matriculation passed or an equivalent examination passed .. .. .. .. | 13·60 |
| Under-graduates .. .. .. | 4·59 |
| Graduates .. .. .. .. | 7·02 |
| Those who knew typing .. .. .. | 5·78 |
| Those who knew shorthand .. .. | 1·73 |
| Other miscellaneous qualifications, technical or otherwise .. .. .. .. | 19·6 |

The statement below shows the previous employment of the unemployed.

58·57 per cent. earned a salary of Rs. 80 or below.
32·91 per cent. earned a salary of over Rs. 80 and below 175.
7·43 per cent. earned a salary over Rs. 175.
1·09 per cent. (salary earned not specified).

50 per cent. of the unemployed did not possess minimum educational qualifications. Their low earning capacity was therefore not surprising.

The unemployed persons were maintained during the period of unemployment in the following ways :—

49·46 per cent. were supported by their relatives,
8·15 per cent. maintained themselves on previous savings,
7·67 per cent. by casual work,
4·91 per cent. by income from real property.

The cases in which unemployed persons had to depend upon vicarious charity were comparatively few.

In the 1931 Census about 131,500 forms to elicit facts of middle-class unemployment were issued from the office of the Provincial Superintendent of Census. Out of these 20,000 were issued in Bombay alone. Not a single form was returned from Bombay. Only 967 schedules were tabulated for the Presidency and only 95 for the Western India States Agency. The results have been tabulated in Imperial Table XII (*i*) and (*ii*) and are printed at the end of this chapter. The figures possess no statistical value, but are useful as illustrating the inutility of a Census enquiry with which the public refuses to co-operate.

TABLE XII (*i*).

*Educated Unemployment (i) by Class—Bombay Presidency including Bombay States.*

| Class. | Total unemployed. | Aged 20–24. | | Aged 25–29. | | Aged 30–34. | | Aged 35–39. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Unemployed for less than 1 year. | Unemployed for one year or more. | Unemployed for less than 1 year. | Unemployed for one year or more. | Unemployed for less than 1 year. | Unemployed for one year or more. | Unemployed for less than 1 year. | Unemployed for one year or more. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Brahmans .. .. | 476 | 55 | 215 | 11 | 114 | 3 | 51 | 2 | 25 |
| Depressed Hindus .. | 4 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Hindus .. .. | 389 | 41 | 184 | 15 | 90 | 2 | 31 | 1 | 16 |
| Muslims .. .. | 47 | 7 | 17 | 4 | 13 | .. | 5 | .. | 1 |
| Anglo-Indians .. .. | 7 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| All other classes .. | 44 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 11 | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Total .. | 967 | 109 | 439 | 35 | 239 | 6 | 91 | 5 | 43 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Total of English knowing unemployed under 20 years .. .. .. .. .. | 74 |
| Total of English knowing unemployed over 40 years .. .. .. .. .. | 52 |
| Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were soldiers .. .. .. .. | 8 |
| Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were cultivators .. .. .. | 412 |
| Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were artisans .. .. .. .. | 26 |
| Total number of educated unemployed whose fathers were menials or servants .. .. .. | 81 |
| Total number of educated unemployed passed Matric or S.L.C., who though not totally unemployed failed to obtain employment with which they are satisfied .. .. .. .. | 117 |

TABLE XII (*ii*).

*Educated Unemployment (ii) by Degrees—Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies.*

| Degree. | Total unemployed. | Aged 20–24. | Aged 25–29. | Aged 30–34. | Aged 35–39. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| British Degrees .. .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Continental Degrees .. .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| American Degrees .. .. .. | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| Other foreign Degrees .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Indian Degrees .. .. .. | 448 | 264 | 129 | 36 | 19 |
| Medical .. .. .. | 4 | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Legal .. .. .. | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | .... |
| Agricultural .. .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Commerce .. .. .. | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| M.A. .. .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| M.Sc. .. .. .. | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| B.A. .. .. .. | 30 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 4 |
| B.Sc. .. .. .. | 5 | 4 | 1 | .... | .... |
| B.Eng. or L.C.E. .. .. .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 |
| B.T. or L.T. .. .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Sch. L.C. or Matric .. .. | 402 | 247 | 111 | 32 | 12 |
| Total .. | 449 | 264 | 130 | 36 | 19 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I (*a*)—*Earners (Principal Occupation) and working dependents.*

| Class, Sub-class and Order. | Number per 10,000 of total population. | Percentage recorded | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | In Cities and urban industrial areas. | In rural areas. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Non-working dependents | 6,082 | 8·6 | 91·4 |
| All occupations | 3,917 | 8·8 | 91·2 |
| Occupation not returned | 1 | .... | .... |
| [Earners (principal occupation) and working dependents.] | | | |
| **A. Production of Raw Materials** | **2,664** | **0·5** | **99·5** |
| **I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation** | **2,660** | **0·5** | **99·5** |
| 1. Pasture and Agriculture | 2,632 | 0·4 | 99·6 |
| (a) Cultivation | 2,493 | 0·3 | 99·7 |
| (b) Special crops | 7 | 28·4 | 71·6 |
| (c) Forestry | 17 | 1·4 | 98·6 |
| (d) Stock raising | 115 | 1·8 | 98·2 |
| (e) Raising of insects etc. | .... | 48·1 | 51·9 |
| 2. Fishing and hunting | 28 | 4·9 | 95·1 |
| **II—Exploitation of Minerals** | **4** | **14·5** | **85·5** |
| 3. Metallic minerals | .... | 8·9 | 91·1 |
| 4. Non-metallic minerals | 4 | 15·3 | 84·7 |
| **B. Preparation and supply of Material Substances** | **713** | **27·5** | **72·5** |
| **III—Industry** | **438** | **26·9** | **73·1** |
| 5. Textiles | 170 | 41·9 | 58·1 |
| 6. Hides, skins and hard material from the animal kingdom | 8 | 21·5 | 78·5 |
| 7. Wood | 46 | 11·5 | 88·5 |
| 8. Metals | 17 | 17·4 | 82·6 |
| 9. Ceramics | 26 | 4·3 | 95·7 |
| 10. Chemical products, properly so called and analogous | 10 | 11·3 | 88·7 |
| 11. Food industries | 15 | 18·3 | 81·7 |
| 12. Industries of dress and the toilet | 80 | 19·8 | 80·2 |
| 13. Furniture Industries | 2 | 33·5 | 66·5 |
| 14. Building Industries | 26 | 13·7 | 86·3 |
| 15. Construction of means of transport | 1 | 55·9 | 44·1 |
| 16. Production and transmission of physical force | 2 | 33·4 | 66·6 |
| 17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries | 35 | 28·2 | 71·8 |
| **IV—Transport** | **78** | **36·9** | **63·1** |
| 18. Transport by air | .... | 100·0 | .... |
| 19. Transport by water | 24 | 46·8 | 53·2 |
| 20. Transport by road | 23 | 32·2 | 67·8 |
| 21. Transport by rail | 28 | 25·4 | 74·6 |
| 22. Post office, telegraph and telephone services | 3 | 37·1 | 62·9 |
| **V—Trade** | **197** | **25·3** | **74·7** |
| 23. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance | 8 | 35·4 | 64·6 |
| 24. Brokerage, commission and export | 4 | 0·6 | 99·4 |
| 25. Trade in textiles | 8 | 18·9 | 81·1 |
| 26. Trade in skins, leather and furs | 3 | 12·5 | 87·5 |
| 27. Trade in wood | 2 | 10·3 | 89·7 |
| 28. Trade in metals | 1 | 45·4 | 54·6 |
| 29. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles | .... | 43·9 | 56·1 |
| 30. Trade in chemical products | 1 | 39·5 | 60·5 |
| 31. Hotels, cafés, restaurants etc. | 13 | 45·5 | 54·5 |
| 32. Other trade in food stuffs | 61 | 15·4 | 84·6 |
| 33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles | 3 | 32·5 | 67·5 |
| 34. Trade in furniture | 1 | 32·6 | 67·4 |
| 35. Trade in building materials | .... | 24·7 | 75·3 |
| 36. Trade in means of transport | 3 | 23·4 | 76·6 |
| 37. Trade in fuel | 7 | 6·2 | 73·8 |
| 38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences. | 6 | 15·3 | 84·7 |
| 39. Trade, other sorts | 76 | 30·1 | 69·9 |
| **C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts** | **146** | **27·8** | **72·2** |
| **VI—Public Force** | **24** | **36·7** | **63·3** |
| 40. Army | 6 | 71·8 | 28·2 |
| 41. Navy | 1 | 50·8 | 49·2 |
| 42. Air force | .... | 92·5 | 7·5 |
| 43. Police | 17 | 19·9 | 80·1 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I (*a*)—*Earners (Principal Occupation) and working dependents*—contd.

| Class, Sub-class and Order. | Number per 10,000 of total population. | Percentage recorded | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | In Cities and urban industrial areas. | In rural areas. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **VII—Public Administration** | **59** | **30·2** | **69·8** |
| 44. Public Administration | 59 | 30·2 | 69·8 |
| **VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts** | **63** | **22·0** | **78·0** |
| 45. Religion | 23 | 10·5 | 89·5 |
| 46. Law | 3 | 42·7 | 57·3 |
| 47. Medicine | 7 | 36·2 | 63·8 |
| 48. Instruction | 18 | 7·6 | 92·4 |
| 49. Letters, arts and sciences | 12 | 35·1 | 64·9 |
| **D. Miscellaneous** | **394** | **24·5** | **75·5** |
| **IX—Persons living on their Income** | **10** | **22·9** | **77·1** |
| 50. Persons living principally on their income | 10 | 22·9 | 77·1 |
| **X—Domestic Service** | **79** | **26·3** | **73·7** |
| 51. Domestic service | 79 | 26·3 | 73·7 |
| **XI—Insufficiently described Occupation** | **227** | **29·3** | **70·7** |
| 52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation | 227 | 29·3 | 70·7 |
| **XII—Unproductive** | **78** | **8·8** | **91·2** |
| 53. Inmates of jails, Asylums, and Alms-houses | 8 | 5·6 | 94·4 |
| 54. Beggar, vagrants, prostitutes | 36 | 11·6 | 88·4 |
| 55. Other unclassified non-productive industries | 34 | 6·6 | 93·4 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I (*b*)—*Earners (Subsidiary Occupation).*

| Class, Sub-class and Order. | Number per 10,000 of total population. | Percentage recorded | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | In Cities and urban industrial areas. | In rural areas. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| All occupations (Earners, subsidiary occupation and working dependents.) | 210 | 1·3 | 98·7 |
| **A. Production of Raw Materials** | **131** | **0·8** | **99·2** |
| **I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation** | **130** | **0·8** | **99·2** |
| 1. Pasture and Agriculture | 127 | 0·8 | 99·2 |
| (a) Cultivation | 117 | 0·8 | 99·2 |
| (b) Special crops | 1 | 19·7 | 80·3 |
| (c) Forestry | 3 | .... | 100·0 |
| (d) Stock raising | 6 | 0·5 | 99·5 |
| 2. Fishing and hunting etc. | 3 | 0·3 | 99·7 |
| **II—Exploitation of Minerals** | **1** | **0·2** | **99·8** |
| 4. Non-metallic minerals | 1 | 0·2 | 99·8 |
| **B. Preparation and supply of Material Substances** | **48** | **2·2** | **97·8** |
| **III—Industry** | **27** | **2·0** | **98·0** |
| 5. Textiles | 5 | 1·7 | 98·3 |
| 6. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom | 1 | 5·9 | 94·1 |
| 7. Wood | 5 | 0·6 | 99·4 |
| 8. Metals | 1 | 0·8 | 99·2 |
| 9. Ceramics | 2 | 0·8 | 99·2 |
| 10. Chemical products, properly so called and analogous | 1 | 3·7 | 96·3 |
| 11. Food industries | 2 | 4·3 | 95·7 |
| 12. Industries of dress and the toilet | 6 | 2·9 | 97·1 |
| 14. Building Industries | 2 | 1·2 | 98·8 |
| 17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries | 2 | 2·3 | 97·7 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I (*b*)—*contd.*

| Class, Sub-class and Order. | Number per 10,000 of total population. | Percentage recorded | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | In Cities and urban industrial areas. | In rural areas. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **IV—Transport** | **5** | **2·3** | **97·7** |
| 19. Transport by water | 1 | 8·9 | 91·1 |
| 20. Transport by road | 4 | 0·1 | 99·9 |
| **V—Trade** | **16** | **2·5** | **97·5** |
| 23. Banks, establishments of credit, change and insurance | 2 | 3·7 | 96·3 |
| 25. Trade in textiles | 1 | 1·3 | 98·7 |
| 31. Hotels, cafés, restaurants etc. | 1 | 0·8 | 99·2 |
| 32. Other trade in food stuffs | 5 | 1·0 | 99·0 |
| 36. Trade in means of transport | 1 | 3·5 | 96·5 |
| 37. Trade in fuel | 1 | 2·0 | 98·0 |
| 38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters, and the arts and the sciences. | 1 | 1·2 | 98·8 |
| 39. Trade, other sorts | 4 | 3·7 | 96·3 |
| **C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts** | **12** | **1·0** | **99·0** |
| **VI—Public Force** | **1** | **0·2** | **99·8** |
| 43. Police | 1 | 0·2 | 99·8 |
| **VII—Public Administration** | **7** | **0·2** | **99·8** |
| 44. Public administration | 7 | 0·2 | 99·8 |
| **VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts** | **4** | **2·6** | **97·4** |
| 45. Religion | 2 | 0·6 | 99·4 |
| 48. Instruction | 1 | 6·3 | 93·7 |
| 49. Letters, arts and sciences | 1 | 1·4 | 98·6 |
| **D. Miscellaneous** | **19** | **2·1** | **97·9** |
| **IX—Persons living on their Income** | **2** | **5·3** | **94·7** |
| 50. Persons living principally on their income | 2 | 5·3 | 94·7 |
| **X—Domestic Service** | **4** | **2·0** | **98·0** |
| 51. Domestic service | 4 | 2·0 | 98·0 |
| **XI—Insufficiently described Occupation** | **10** | **2·0** | **98·0** |
| 52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation | 10 | 2·0 | 98·0 |
| **XII—Unproductive** | **3** | **0·6** | **99·4** |
| 54. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes | 2 | 0·3 | 99·7 |
| 55. Other unclassified non-productive industries | 1 | 1·3 | 98·7 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (*a*)—*Earners (Principal Occupation) and working dependents.*

| Unit. | Total 1,000. | | | Number per mille of the total population occupied as earners (principal occupation and working dependents). | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-working dependents. | Working dependents. | Principal earners. | Sub-class I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation. | Sub-class II—Exploitation of minerals. | Sub-class III—Industry. | Sub-class IV—Transport. | Sub-class V—Trade. | Sub-class VI—Public force. | Sub-class VII—Public administration. | Sub-class VIII—Professions and liberal arts. | Sub-class IX—Persons living on their income. | Sub-class X—Domestic service. | Sub-class XI—Insufficiently described occupations. | Sub-class XII—Unproductive. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| **Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies.** | **608** | **61** | **331** | **266** | .. | **44** | **8** | **20** | **3** | **5** | **6** | **1** | **8** | **23** | **8** |
| **British Districts** .. | **611** | **52** | **337** | **257** | .. | **46** | **9** | **21** | **3** | **6** | **6** | **1** | **8** | **23** | **9** |
| **North West Dry Area (Sind)** | **641** | **36** | **323** | **213** | .. | **35** | **13** | **26** | **3** | | **9** | .. | **10** | **24** | **22** |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 640 | 45 | 315 | 215 | .. | 32 | 14 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 13 | 25 | 36 |
| Karachi .. .. | 680 | 36 | 284 | 129 | .. | 39 | 25 | 31 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 38 | 20 |
| Larkana .. .. | 649 | 36 | 315 | 238 | .. | 22 | 6 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 9 | .. | 7 | 16 | 20 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 573 | 68 | 359 | 278 | .. | 25 | 12 | 21 | 1 | 3 | 4 | .. | 9 | 15 | 59 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 626 | 23 | 351 | 176 | .. | 17 | 62 | 42 | 4 | 5 | 16 | .. | 15 | 32 | 5 |
| Thar Parkar .. .. | 647 | 25 | 328 | 254 | .. | 35 | 8 | 17 | 1 | 2 | 5 | .. | 6 | 22 | 3 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 671 | 9 | 320 | 242 | .. | 20 | 7 | 23 | 2 | 2 | 8 | .. | 10 | 14 | 1 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (*a*)—*contd.*

| Unit. | Total 1,000 | | | Number per mille of the total population occupied as earners (principal occupation and working dependents). | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Non-working dependents. | Working dependents. | Principal earners. | Sub-class I—Exploitation of animals and vegetation. | Sub-class II—Exploitation of minerals. | Sub-class III—Industry. | Sub-class IV—Transport. | Sub-class V—Trade. | Sub-class VI—Public force. | Sub-class VII—Public administration. | Sub-class VIII—Professions and liberal arts. | Sub-class IX—Persons living on their income. | Sub-class X—Domestic service. | Sub-class XI—Insufficiently described occupations. | Sub-class XII—Unproductive. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. | **567** | **148** | **285** | **302** | **1** | **53** | **8** | **17** | **2** | **4** | **7** | **3** | **5** | **26** | **5** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 619 | 98 | 283 | 192 | 1 | 99 | 12 | 21 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 22 | 9 |
| Broach .. .. | 535 | 155 | 310 | 340 | .. | 32 | 7 | 16 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 40 | 3 |
| Kaira .. .. | 591 | 132 | 277 | 307 | 1 | 36 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 22 | 4 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 466 | 253 | 281 | 461 | 2 | 21 | 6 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 15 | 2 |
| Surat .. .. | 556 | 159 | 285 | 320 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 2 | 41 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 2 |
| **Deccan** .. .. | **632** | **38** | **330** | **264** | .. | **43** | **4** | **16** | **3** | **6** | **5** | **1** | **5** | **15** | **6** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 597 | 38 | 365 | 312 | .. | 41 | 2 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 6 |
| Khandesh East .. | 596 | 45 | 359 | 293 | .. | 45 | 6 | 17 | 1 | 6 | 5 | .. | 3 | 22 | 6 |
| Khandesh West .. | 626 | 38 | 336 | 289 | .. | 29 | 2 | 17 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 4 |
| Nasik .. .. | 607 | 37 | 356 | 295 | .. | 41 | 7 | 18 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 5 |
| Poona .. .. | 634 | 28 | 338 | 234 | .. | 37 | 6 | 19 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 17 | 12 |
| Satara .. .. | 658 | 34 | 308 | 276 | .. | 32 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 4 | .. | 2 | 7 | 5 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 587 | 51 | 362 | 264 | .. | 84 | 5 | 16 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 9 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 690 | 37 | 273 | 222 | .. | 33 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 4 | .. | 2 | 19 | 7 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 653 | 44 | 303 | 247 | .. | 45 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 4 | 4 | .. | 1 | 19 | 7 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 659 | 37 | 304 | 215 | .. | 50 | 5 | 24 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 27 | 5 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **568** | **31** | **401** | **245** | **1** | **59** | **17** | **29** | **3** | **10** | **8** | **1** | **17** | **38** | **4** |
| Bombay City .. .. | 513 | 3 | 484 | 9 | 1 | 152 | 44 | 75 | 8 | 28 | 17 | 2 | 35 | 109 | 7 |
| Bombay Suburban district. | 565 | 17 | 418 | 93 | 4 | 98 | 28 | 45 | 5 | 16 | 11 | 3 | 50 | 74 | 8 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 560 | 26 | 414 | 374 | 1 | 16 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 2 |
| Kanara .. .. | 706 | 40 | 254 | 205 | .. | 25 | 11 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 5 |
| Thana .. .. | 529 | 58 | 413 | 374 | 4 | 30 | 9 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 10 | 18 | 5 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 601 | 41 | 358 | 345 | .. | 20 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies.** | **595** | **105** | **300** | **313** | .. | **31** | **2** | **14** | **1** | **5** | **4** | **1** | **6** | **23** | **5** |
| **North West Dry Area (Sind)** .. | **660** | **16** | **324** | **251** | .. | **24** | **3** | **27** | **1** | **2** | **8** | .. | **12** | **11** | **1** |
| Khairpur .. .. | 660 | 16 | 324 | 251 | .. | 24 | 3 | 27 | 1 | 2 | 8 | .. | 12 | 11 | 1 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. | **533** | **214** | **253** | **379** | .. | **25** | **3** | **13** | **2** | **5** | **3** | .. | **4** | **29** | **4** |
| Cambay .. .. | 540 | 146 | 314 | 283 | .. | 71 | 10 | 23 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 37 | 3 |
| Mahikantha Agency .. | 527 | 146 | 327 | 350 | .. | 42 | 2 | 24 | 2 | 5 | 4 | .. | 7 | 30 | 7 |
| Rewakantha Agency .. | 556 | 232 | 212 | 385 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | .. | 1 | 22 | 2 |
| Surat Agency .. .. | 453 | 336 | 211 | 463 | .. | 10 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | .. | 4 | 48 | .. |
| **Deccan** .. .. | **641** | **40** | **319** | **259** | .. | **37** | **1** | **14** | **1** | **5** | **5** | **1** | **8** | **22** | **6** |
| Bhor .. .. | 550 | 53 | 397 | 377 | .. | 26 | 6 | 16 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Aundh .. .. | 666 | 62 | 272 | 240 | .. | 44 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 3 | .. | 3 | 5 | 23 |
| Phaltan .. .. | 515 | 20 | 465 | 386 | .. | 56 | .. | 10 | 1 | 8 | 3 | .. | 6 | .. | 15 |
| Akalkot .. .. | 619 | 39 | 342 | 294 | .. | 41 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 12 | 7 | .. | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Kolhapur .. .. | 648 | 40 | 312 | 268 | .. | 25 | 1 | 11 | .. | 4 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 23 | 5 |
| Kurundwad (Senior) .. | 646 | 32 | 322 | 255 | .. | 22 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 27 | 4 |
| Kurundwad (Junior) .. | 622 | 33 | 345 | 219 | .. | 81 | 1 | 19 | .. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 31 | 7 |
| Miraj (Senior) .. | 636 | 49 | 315 | 220 | .. | 51 | 2 | 26 | 1 | 9 | 7 | .. | 5 | 39 | 4 |
| Miraj (Junior) .. | 625 | 36 | 339 | 299 | .. | 26 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 12 | 9 | 4 |
| Jamkhandi .. .. | 650 | 27 | 323 | 196 | .. | 75 | .. | 24 | .. | 6 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 31 | 4 |
| Mudhoi .. .. | 540 | 66 | 394 | 285 | .. | 77 | .. | 20 | 1 | 3 | 11 | .. | 26 | 27 | 10 |
| Ramdurg .. .. | 606 | 41 | 353 | 189 | .. | 120 | 1 | 22 | .. | 3 | 7 | .. | 16 | 28 | 8 |
| Sangli .. .. | 717 | 38 | 245 | 160 | .. | 47 | 1 | 19 | .. | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 37 | 5 |
| Wadijhagir .. .. | 761 | 5 | 234 | 141 | .. | 31 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | 28 | 5 | 22 |
| Jath .. .. | 692 | 36 | 272 | 247 | .. | 21 | .. | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 19 | 7 |
| Surgana .. .. | 399 | 17 | 584 | 553 | .. | 6 | .. | 10 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | 24 | 4 | .. |
| Savanur .. .. | 670 | 9 | 321 | 229 | .. | 37 | 2 | 28 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 4 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **578** | **34** | **388** | **352** | .. | **22** | **7** | **11** | **1** | **6** | **5** | **2** | **5** | **9** | **2** |
| Jawhar .. .. | 578 | 48 | 374 | 385 | .. | 4 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | .. | 5 | 5 | .. |
| Janjira .. .. | 641 | 24 | 335 | 256 | .. | 28 | 11 | 15 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 17 | 2 |
| Sawantwadi .. .. | 551 | 35 | 414 | 386 | .. | 25 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II (*b*)—*Distribution by Sub-Classes in Natural Divisions and Districts—Earners (subsidiary occupation).*

| District or Natural Division. | Total. | Number per mille of total population of earners having a subsidiary occupation in | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sub-class I. | Sub-class II. | Sub-class III. | Sub-class IV. | Sub-class V. | Sub-class VI. | Sub-class VII. | Sub-class VIII. | Sub-class IX. | Sub-class X. | Sub-class XI. | Sub-class XII. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| **Bombay Presidency including Bombay States and Agencies.** | 20 | 13 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| **British Districts** .. | 20 | 13 | .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| **North West Dry Area (Sind)** | 12 | 10 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Hyderabad .. | 7 | 5 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Karachi .. .. | 12 | 8 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Larkana .. .. | 7 | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nawabshah .. | 10 | 8 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sukkur .. .. | 6 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Thar and Parkar .. | 46 | 42 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Gujarat** .. .. | 10 | 5 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Ahmedabad .. | 5 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Broach .. .. | 15 | 8 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Kaira .. .. | 13 | 7 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Panch Mahals .. | 9 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Surat .. .. | 10 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| **Deccan** .. .. | 22 | 14 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Ahmednagar .. | 25 | 17 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Khandesh East .. | 23 | 13 | .. | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Khandesh West .. | 11 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Nasik .. .. | 18 | 10 | .. | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Poona .. .. | 20 | 10 | .. | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Satara .. .. | 22 | 13 | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Sholapur .. .. | 25 | 16 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 31 | 24 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bijapur .. .. | 24 | 19 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Dharwar .. .. | 19 | 14 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| **Konkan** .. .. | 30 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Bombay City .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bombay Suburban district. | 18 | 13 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | .. |
| Kolaba .. .. | 54 | 33 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 4 | .. |
| Kanara .. .. | 60 | 48 | .. | 4 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Thana .. .. | 25 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 39 | 25 | .. | 6 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| **Bombay States and Agencies.** | 24 | 13 | .. | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. |
| **North West Dry Area (Sind).** | 17 | 13 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Khairpur .. .. | 17 | 13 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| **Gujarat** .. .. | 12 | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Cambay .. .. | 16 | 10 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Mahikantha Agency .. | 12 | 5 | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Rewakantha Agency .. | 8 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Surat Agency .. | 23 | 12 | .. | 6 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| **Deccan** .. .. | 32 | 16 | .. | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Bhor .. .. | 59 | 38 | .. | 8 | 1 | 7 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Aundh .. .. | 30 | 22 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Phaltan .. .. | 31 | 21 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Akalkot .. .. | 24 | 16 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Kolhapur .. .. | 23 | 12 | .. | 4 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Kurundwad (Senior) .. | 28 | 6 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 12 | .. |
| Kurundwad (Junior) .. | 31 | 9 | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Miraj (Senior) .. | 24 | 7 | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | 4 | .. |
| Miraj (Junior) .. | 26 | 9 | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Jamkhandi .. | 60 | 43 | .. | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | 3 | 1 |
| Mudhol .. .. | 65 | 40 | .. | 10 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| Ramdurg .. .. | 36 | 18 | .. | 5 | 1 | 5 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. |
| Sangli .. .. | 29 | 11 | .. | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | .. | 3 | 1 |
| Wadijhagir .. | 17 | 9 | .. | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Jath .. .. | 30 | 26 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Surgana .. .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Savanur .. .. | 14 | 11 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | 39 | 19 | .. | 7 | 3 | 4 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Jawhar .. .. | 26 | 15 | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| Janjira .. .. | 37 | 22 | .. | 2 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | .. |
| Sawantwadi .. | 41 | 18 | .. | 10 | 3 | 4 | .. | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—*Selected Occupations of Females.*

| Group No. | Occupation. | Principal earners and working dependents. | | Proportion of females to 1,000 males. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | |
| | **Total—All Classes** .. | **7,584,054** | **2,706,879** | **357** |
| | **Class A. Production of Raw Materials** .. .. .. .. | **4,978,773** | **2,022,291** | **406** |
| | **Sub-Class I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation** .. .. | **4,972,029** | **2,016,652** | **406** |
| | **Order 1. Pasture and Agriculture** .. .. .. .. | **4,917,708** | **1,997,842** | **406** |
| | **Sub order 1 (a). Cultivation** .. .. .. .. | **4,620,899** | **1,929,287** | **418** |
| 1 | Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind .. .. | 173,623 | 36,564 | 211 |
| 2 | Estate agents and managers of owners .. .. .. | 11,303 | 3,939 | 348 |
| 5 | Cultivating owners .. .. .. .. .. | 1,032,316 | 137,802 | 133 |
| 6 | Tenant cultivators .. .. .. .. .. | 1,369,485 | 181,244 | 132 |
| 7 | Agricultural labourers .. .. .. .. .. | 2,030,664 | 1,567,415 | 771 |
| | **Sub order 1 (b). Cultivation of special crops, fruit, etc., (planters, managers, clerks and labourers).** | **13,367** | **3,816** | **285** |
| 16 | Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers .. .. .. | 13,922 | 3,776 | 292 |
| | **Sub order 1 (c). Forestry** .. .. .. .. .. | **19,836** | **25,053** | **1,263** |
| 18 | Wood cutters and charcoal burners .. .. .. .. | 14,549 | 7,028 | 483 |
| 19 | Collectors of forest produce .. .. .. .. | 1,825 | 3,038 | 1,665 |
| | **Sub order 1 (d). Stock raising** .. .. .. .. | **263,454** | **39,680** | **151** |
| 21 | Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers .. .. .. | 205,025 | 28,657 | 140 |
| 23 | Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals .. .. | 52,312 | 10,676 | 204 |
| | **Order 2. Fishing and hunting** .. .. .. .. | **54,321** | **18,810** | **346** |
| | **Sub-class II—Exploitation of Minerals** .. .. .. | **6,744** | **3,639** | **540** |
| | **Order 4. Non-metallic minerals** .. .. .. .. | **5,549** | **3,553** | **640** |
| 40 | Salt, salt-petre and other saline substances .. .. .. | 4,275 | 3,138 | 734 |
| | **Class B. Preparation and supply of material substances** .. .. | **1,555,894** | **315,638** | **203** |
| | **Sub-class III—Industry** .. .. .. .. .. | **922,300** | **226,651** | **246** |
| | **Order 5. Textiles** .. .. .. .. .. | **335,504** | **111,834** | **333** |
| 42 | Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing .. .. .. | 60,135 | 9,561 | 159 |
| 43 | Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving .. .. .. | 234,357 | 75,470 | 322 |
| 45 | Rope, twine, string and other fibres .. .. .. .. | 21,213 | 11,184 | 527 |
| 46 | Wool carding, spinning and weaving .. .. .. | 9,996 | 9,994 | 1,000 |
| 47 | Silk spinning and weaving .. .. .. .. | 3,231 | 3,012 | 932 |
| | **Order 6. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom** | **17,765** | **4,181** | **235** |
| 51 | Working in leather .. .. .. .. .. | 17,033 | 3,967 | 233 |
| | **Order 7. Wood** .. .. .. .. .. | **102,995** | **19,026** | **185** |
| 55 | Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. .. .. .. .. | 81,865 | 2,680 | 33 |
| 56 | Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials. | 16,555 | 15,643 | 945 |
| | **Order 8. Metals** .. .. .. .. .. | **41,059** | **2,842** | **69** |
| 59 | Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements .. .. | 26,094 | 1,916 | 73 |
| | **Order 9. Ceramics** .. .. .. .. .. | **51,320** | **17,215** | **335** |
| 63 | Potters and makers of earthen-ware .. .. .. .. | 40,898 | 15,676 | 383 |
| | **Order 10. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous** .. .. | **18,471** | **7,274** | **394** |
| 68 | Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils .. .. .. | 12,799 | 4,058 | 317 |
| | **Order 11. Food Industries** .. .. .. .. .. | **28,520** | **9,819** | **344** |
| 71 | Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders .. .. .. | 2,048 | 3,361 | 1,641 |
| 72 | Grain parchers, etc. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,740 | 1,548 | 890 |
| 73 | Butchers .. .. .. .. .. | 9,153 | 2,287 | 250 |
| | **Order 12. Industries of dress and the toilet** .. .. .. | **180,573** | **29,437** | **163** |
| 82 | Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers .. .. .. .. | 51,616 | 5,640 | 109 |
| 83 | Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners .. .. .. | 50,475 | 11,995 | 238 |
| 85 | Washing and cleaning .. .. .. .. .. | 26,200 | 9,525 | 364 |
| | **Order 13. Furniture industries** .. .. .. .. | **2,957** | **1,719** | **581** |
| | **Order 14. Building Industries** .. .. .. .. | **61,336** | **9,828** | **160** |
| 90 | Lime burners, cement workers; Excavators and well sinkers; Stone-cutters and dressers; Brick layers and masons; Builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc. | 61,336 | 9,828 | 160 |
| | **Order 15. Construction of means of transport** .. .. .. | **1,839** | **172** | **94** |
| | **Order 16. Production and transmission of physical force** .. .. | **2,074** | **2,035** | **981** |
| | **Order 17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries** .. .. .. | **77,887** | **13,269** | **170** |
| 100 | Scavenging .. .. .. .. .. | 18,575 | 9,397 | 506 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—*contd.*

| Group No. | Occupation. | Principal earners and working dependents. | | Proportion of females to 1,000 males. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | |
| | **Sub-class IV—Transport** | **190,764** | **14,071** | **74** |
| | **Order 18. Transport by air** | **39** | **6** | **154** |
| | **Order 19. Transport by water** | **56,984** | **5,095** | **89** |
| 104 | Labourers employed on harbours, docks, rivers and canals | 16,361 | 3,731 | 228 |
| | **Order 20. Transport by road** | **56,317** | **5,099** | **91** |
| | **Order 21. Transport by rail** | **69,245** | **3,503** | **51** |
| 113 | Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises. | 23,172 | 2,197 | 95 |
| | **Order 22. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services** | **8,179** | **368** | **45** |
| | **Sub-class V—Trade** | **442,830** | **74,918** | **169** |
| | **Order 23. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance** | **18,853** | **2,150** | **114** |
| 115 | Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money-exchangers and brokers and their employees. | 18,853 | 2,150 | 114 |
| | **Order 24. Brokerage commission and export** | **9,821** | **456** | **46** |
| | **Order 25. Trade in textiles** | **19,017** | **909** | **48** |
| | **Order 26. Trade in skins, leather and furs** | **6,261** | **636** | **102** |
| | **Order 27. Trade in wood** | **2,822** | **3,014** | **1,068** |
| 121 | Trade in bamboos and canes | 544 | 2,519 | 4,631 |
| | **Order 28. Trade in metals** | **1,670** | **65** | **39** |
| | **Order 29. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles** | **789** | **387** | **492** |
| | **Order 30. Trade in chemical products** | **1,928** | **383** | **199** |
| | **Order 31. Hotels, café's, restaurants, etc.** | **31,592** | **3,417** | **108** |
| | **Order 32. Other trade in food stuffs** | **128,895** | **30,561** | **237** |
| 129 | Grain and pulse dealers | 22,205 | 2,005 | 90 |
| 130 | Dealers in sweet-meats, sugar and spices | 26,125 | 4,036 | 154 |
| 131 | Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry | 10,365 | 3,098 | 299 |
| 133 | Dealers in fodder for animals | 4,922 | 3,974 | 807 |
| 134 | Dealers in other food stuffs | 55,194 | 13,579 | 246 |
| 135 | Dealers in tobacco | 8,151 | 3,573 | 438 |
| | **Order 33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles** | **7,367** | **840** | **114** |
| | **Order 34. Trade in furniture** | **2,110** | **256** | **116** |
| | **Order 35. Trade in building materials** | **180** | **14** | **78** |
| | **Order 36. Trade in means of transport** | **7,980** | **484** | **61** |
| | **Order 37. Trade in fuel** | **9,189** | **10,079** | **1,097** |
| 145 | Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. | 9,189 | 10,079 | 1,097 |
| | **Order 38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.** | **11,718** | **3,884** | **332** |
| 147 | Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc. | 6,476 | 3,157 | 487 |
| | **Order 39. Trade, other sorts** | **182,638** | **17,583** | **96** |
| 150 | General store-keepers, shop-keepers, otherwise unspecified | 153,041 | 12,806 | 84 |
| | **Class C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts** | **353,113** | **31,531** | **89** |
| | **Sub-class VI—Public Force** | **64,183** | **1,684** | **26** |
| | **Order 40. Army** | **18,775** | **627** | **33** |
| | **Order 41. Navy** | **1,324** | **4** | **3** |
| | **Order 42. Air force** | **771** | **25** | **32** |
| | **Order 43. Police** | **43,313** | **1,028** | **24** |
| | **Sub-class VII—Public Administration** | **143,925** | **10,220** | **71** |
| | **Order 44. Public Administration** | **143,925** | **10,220** | **71** |
| 161 | Municipal and other local (not village) service | 35,736 | 2,832 | 79 |
| 162 | Village officials and servants other than watchmen | 30,391 | 5,403 | 178 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—*concld.*

| Group No. | Occupation. | Principal earners and working dependents. | | Proportion of females to 1,000 males. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. | |
| | **Sub-class VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts** | **145,005** | **19,627** | **135** |
| | **Order 45. Religion** | **54,706** | **6,640** | **121** |
| 164 | Monks, nuns, religious mendicants | 33,643 | 4,194 | 125 |
| | **Order 46. Law** | **9,057** | **56** | **6** |
| | **Order 47. Medicine** | **14,149** | **5,181** | **366** |
| 172 | Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. | 2,091 | 4,288 | 2,051 |
| | **Order 48. Instruction** | **39,492** | **5,429** | **137** |
| 174 | Professors and teachers of all kinds | 35,914 | 5,176 | 144 |
| | **Order 49. Letters and Sciences** | **27,601** | **2,321** | **84** |
| | **Class D. Miscellaneous** | **696,274** | **339,417** | **487** |
| | **Sub-class IX—Persons living on their Income** | **22,498** | **2,908** | **129** |
| | **Order 50. Persons living principally on their income** | **22,498** | **2,908** | **129** |
| 185 | Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners. | 22,498 | 2,908 | 129 |
| | **Sub-class X—Domestic Service** | **143,518** | **64,249** | **448** |
| | **Order 51. Domestic service** | **143,518** | **64,249** | **448** |
| 187 | Other domestic service | 135,757 | 63,238 | 466 |
| | **Sub-class XI—Insufficiently described Occupations** | **430,236** | **166,856** | **388** |
| | **Order 52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation** | **430,236** | **166,856** | **388** |
| | **Sub-class XII—Unproductive** | **100,022** | **105,404** | **1,054** |
| | **Order 53. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses** | **19,348** | **1,284** | **66** |
| | **Order 54. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes** | **63,760** | **30,316** | **475** |
| 193 | Beggars and vagrants | 60,850 | 21,901 | 360 |
| 194 | Procurers and prostitutes | 2,910 | 8,415 | 2,823 |
| | **Order 55. Other unclassified non-productive industries** | **16,914** | **73,804** | **4,363** |
| 195 | Other unclassified non-productive industries | 16,914 | 73,804 | 4,363 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—*Selected Occupations.*

*British Districts.*

| Class, Sub-Class and Order. | 1931 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| **Total all Classes** | **8,926,463** | **8,732,934** |
| **A. Production of Raw Materials** | **5,887,950** | **5,474,203** |
| **I.—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation** | **5,874,967** | **5,466,704** |
| 1. Pasture and agriculture | 5,797,221 | 5,408,904 |
| 2. Fishing and hunting | 77,746 | 57,800 |
| **II.—Exploitation of Minerals** | **12,983** | **7,499** |
| **B. Preparation and Supply of Material Substances** | **1,757,158** | **1,918,478** |
| **III.—Industry** | **1,063,890** | **1,118,076** |
| 5. Textiles | 411,753 | 440,998 |
| 6. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom | 19,141 | 28,891 |
| 7. Wood | 110,279 | 119,481 |
| 8. Metals | 40,753 | 48,656 |
| 9. Ceramics | 58,876 | 60,796 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—*contd.*

| Class, Sub-Class and Order. | 1931 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| 10. Chemical products, properly so called and analogous | 25,266 | 17,956 |
| 11. Food industry | 39,413 | 58,817 |
| 12. Industries of dress and the toilet | 196,330 | 168,567 |
| 13. Furniture industries | 5,086 | 1,684 |
| 14. Building industries | 67,135 | 89,164 |
| 15. Construction of means of transport | 1,961 | 1,300 |
| 16. Production and transmission of physical force | 4,064 | 3,279 |
| 17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries | 83,833 | 78,487 |
| **IV.—Transport** | **206,313** | **202,492** |
| 18. Transport by air | 45 | 156 |
| 19. Transport by water | 62,207 | 55,529 |
| 20. Transport by road | 63,769 | 48,163 |
| 21. Transport by rail | 71,982 | 85,994 |
| 22. Post Office, telegraph and telephone services | 8,310 | 12,650 |
| **V.—Trade** | **486,955** | **597,910** |
| 23. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance | 20,837 | 26,303 |
| 24. Brokerage commission and export | 10,464 | 24,384 |
| 25. Trade in textiles | 18,780 | 41,804 |
| 26. Trade in skins, leather and furs | 7,125 | 6,219 |
| 27. Trade in wood | 5,585 | 6,591 |
| 28. Trade in metals | 1,582 | 3,619 |
| 29. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles | 1,201 | 1,681 |
| 30. Trade in chemical products | 2,115 | 1,365 |
| 31. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. | 33,842 | 24,456 |
| 32. Other trade in food stuffs | 155,796 | 244,033 |
| 33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles | 8,666 | 12,469 |
| 34. Trade in furniture | 2,296 | 3,693 |
| 35. Trade in building materials | 198 | 2,771 |
| 36. Trade in means of transport | 10,171 | 25,841 |
| 37. Trade in fuel | 19,450 | 35,227 |
| 38. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and arts and sciences. | 15,718 | 19,367 |
| 39. Trade, other sorts | 173,129 | 118,087 |
| **C. Public Administration and Liberal Arts** | **362,915** | **344,193** |
| **VI.—Public Force** | **63,742** | **81,531** |
| 40. Army | 19,324 | 35,541 |
| 41. Navy | 1,322 | 47 |
| 42. Air force | 796 | 75 |
| 43. Police | 42,290 | 45,868 |
| **VII.—Public Administration** | **146,566** | **127,286** |
| 44. Public Administration | 146,566 | 127,286 |
| **VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts** | **152,607** | **136,376** |
| 45. Religion | 56,295 | 52,421 |
| 46. Law | 8,340 | 7,116 |
| 47. Medicine | 18,451 | 14,340 |
| 48. Instruction | 42,179 | 35,883 |
| 49. Letters, arts and sciences | 27,342 | 26,616 |
| **D. Miscellaneous** | **918,440** | **995,060** |
| **IX.—Persons living on their Income** | **25,397** | **23,928** |
| **X.—Domestic Service** | **188,721** | **172,322** |
| **XI.—Insufficiently described Occupations** | **512,850** | **634,425** |
| **XII.—Unproductive** | **191,472** | **164,385** |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*Occupation of selected castes.* (*Traditional occupations.*)

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Traditional occupation. | Per mille of the total earners and working dependents | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons following traditional occupation. | | I—Exploitation of Animals & Vegetation. | | II—Exploitation of minerals. | | III—Industry. | | IV—Transport. | | V—Trade. | |
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Bhangi .. | Scavengers .. | 572 | 827 | 175 | 42 | 5 | 6 | 84 | 41 | 18 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| Bharwad, Dhangar, Kurub. | Shepherds and wool weavers. | 281 | 501 | 637 | 425 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 8 |
| Chambhar, Mochi .. | Shoe-makers .. | 547 | 502 | 262 | 304 | 6 | 4 | 100 | 82 | 18 | 11 | 17 | 9 |
| Darji .. | Tailors .. | 638 | 779 | 90 | 94 | .. | 1 | 55 | 33 | 7 | 1 | 140 | 29 |
| Dhobi .. | Washermen .. | 546 | 696 | 322 | 232 | 1 | .. | 40 | 14 | 11 | 1 | 18 | 6 |
| Hajam .. | Barbers .. | 678 | 443 | 253 | 448 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 3 |
| Koshti .. | Weavers .. | 601 | 766 | 209 | 78 | 2 | 2 | 56 | 80 | 9 | 1 | 44 | 12 |
| Kumbhar .. | Potters .. | 625 | 734 | 241 | 203 | 2 | 1 | 66 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 2 |
| Lohar .. | Blacksmiths .. | 731 | 636 | 126 | 250 | 1 | 1 | 82 | 18 | 8 | 2 | 13 | 6 |
| Mahar .. | Village servants .. | 179 | 333 | 566 | 495 | 4 | 3 | 75 | 45 | 37 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Mang .. | Village servants and Tanners. | 378 | 421 | 417 | 349 | 4 | 2 | 71 | 56 | 11 | 5 | 11 | 12 |
| Panchal .. | Workers in gold .. | 686 | 547 | 162 | 301 | 1 | .. | 103 | 38 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 18 |
| Ramoshi .. | Watchmen .. | 175 | 322 | 690 | 543 | 7 | 7 | 16 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Soni, Sonar .. | Goldsmiths .. | 718 | 551 | 157 | 299 | 3 | .. | 26 | 21 | 6 | 1 | 27 | 11 |
| Sutar .. | Carpenters .. | 776 | 467 | 153 | 424 | 3 | 2 | 28 | 16 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 4 |
| Teli .. | Oil pressers .. | 305 | 452 | 389 | 412 | 3 | 3 | 61 | 21 | 20 | 6 | 120 | 33 |
| Vaddar and Od .. | Earth workers .. | 649 | 626 | 200 | 179 | 10 | 5 | 34 | 22 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 11 |
| Vanjari .. | Carriers .. | 390 | 308 | 476 | 398 | 1 | 6 | 41 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 12 | 7 |
| Mihar Bihar .. | Indus Boatmen .. | 291 | 875 | 585 | 50 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 7 | 19 | 7 | 6 | 2 |
| Zoroastrian .. | Traders .. | 155 | 514 | 79 | 94 | 19 | 8 | 29 | 29 | 183 | 9 | 102 | 67 |

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Traditional occupation. | Per mille of the total earners and working dependents—*contd.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | VI.—Public Force. | | VII.—Public Administration. | | VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts. | | IX.—Persons living on their income. | | X.—Domestic service. | | XI.—Insufficiently described occupations. | | XII.—Unproductive. | |
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Bhangi | Scavengers .. | 10 | .. | 20 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 10 | 67 | 38 | 16 | 18 |
| Bharwad, Dhangar, Kurub. | Shepherds and wool weavers. | 1 | .. | 7 | .. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 29 | 36 | 6 | 5 |
| Chambhar, Mochi .. | Shoe-makers .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 26 | 44 | 9 | 23 |
| Darji .. | Tailors .. | 3 | .. | 11 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 17 | 18 | 22 | 30 | 3 | 5 |
| Dhobi .. | Washermen .. | 4 | 1 | 10 | .. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 16 | 25 | 28 | 6 | 4 |
| Hajam .. | Barbers .. | 1 | .. | 7 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 21 | 11 | 61 | 5 | 3 |
| Koshti .. | Weavers .. | 2 | .. | 10 | .. | 10 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 10 | 35 | 42 | 6 | 7 |
| Kumbhar .. | Potters .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 25 | 35 | 5 | 3 |
| Lohar .. | Blacksmiths .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 18 | 18 | 64 | 3 | 3 |
| Mahar .. | Village servants .. | 2 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 16 | 60 | 61 | 28 | 27 |
| Mang .. | Village servants and Tanners. | 4 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 1 | .. | 13 | 14 | 60 | 68 | 12 | 64 |
| Panchal .. | Workers in gold .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 29 | 8 | 44 | 5 | 9 |
| Ramoshi .. | Watchmen .. | 5 | .. | 7 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | 9 | 18 | 68 | 93 | 8 | 6 |
| Soni, Sonar .. | Goldsmiths .. | 3 | .. | 11 | .. | 12 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 48 | 17 | 47 | 6 | 8 |
| Sutar .. | Carpenters .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 26 | 14 | 47 | 2 | 7 |
| Teli .. | Oil pressers .. | 3 | 2 | 7 | .. | 5 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 29 | 15 | 42 | 40 | 13 | 8 |
| Vaddar and Od .. | Earth workers .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 16 | 72 | 126 | 8 | 5 |
| Vanjari .. | Carriers .. | 3 | .. | 19 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 22 | 30 | 20 | 33 |
| Mihar Bihar .. | Indus Boatmen .. | 2 | 1 | 5 | .. | 4 | 10 | 1 | .. | 15 | 21 | 48 | 20 | 4 | 6 |
| Zoroastrian .. | Traders .. | 21 | .. | 96 | 24 | 68 | 140 | 53 | 45 | 93 | 54 | 98 | 9 | 4 | 7 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—(a) *Statement showing the number of persons employed on 26th February 1931 in the Railway Department.*

| Serial No. | Total persons employed. | Total persons employed. | | Officers. | | Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem. | | Subordinates drawing less than Rs. 20 to Rs. 75 per mensem. | | Subordinates drawing less than Rs. 20 per mensem. | | Contractors | | Contractor's regular employees. | | Coolies. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Anglo-and Europeans Indians. | Indians. | Anglo-and Europeans Indians. | Indians. | Anglo-and Europeans Indians. | Indians. | Anglo-and Europeans Indians. | Indians. | Anglo-and Europeans Indians. | Indians. | Anglo-and Europeans Indians. | Indians. | Anglo-and Europeans Indians. | Indians. | Anglo-and Europeans Indians. | Indians. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| I | Great Indian Peninsula Railway .. | 1,667 | 46,893 | 125 | 40 | 632 | 310 | 910 | 17,127 | .. | 29,416 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| II | Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway .. | 400 | 35,180 | 80 | 23 | 282 | 5,307 | 36 | 16,876 | 2 | 10,666 | .. | 23 | .. | 306 | .. | 1,979 |
| III | Barsi Light Railway .. | 16 | 1,360 | 7 | 2 | 20 | 83 | 25 | 443 | 14 | 832 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| IV | Madras and Southern Maratha Country Railway .. | 268 | 10,349 | 15 | 2 | 155 | 455 | 90 | 4,099 | 8 | 4,685 | .. | 12 | .. | 41 | .. | 1,055 |
| V | North Western Railway .. | 323 | 20,435 | 19 | 13 | 216 | 1,100 | 75 | 8,973 | 12 | 8,623 | 1 | 48 | .. | 180 | .. | 1,498 |
| VI | Bhavanagar State Railway .. | 3 | 3,050 | 3 | 9 | .. | 71 | .. | 1,172 | .. | 1,593 | .. | 24 | .. | 181 | .. | .. |
| VII | Gondal State Railway .. | .. | 1,546 | .. | 8 | .. | 18 | .. | 572 | .. | 883 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | 46 |
| VIII | Junagad State Railway .. | 6 | 1,180 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 22 | .. | 400 | .. | 755 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| IX | Morvi State Railway .. | 1 | 527 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 177 | .. | 348 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| X | Jamnagar State Railway .. | 1 | 1,441 | 1 | 4 | .. | 28 | .. | 732 | .. | 610 | .. | 5 | .. | 22 | .. | 40 |
| XI | Jodhpur and Bikaner Railway .. | 1 | 1,617 | .. | 1 | 1 | 14 | .. | 261 | .. | 1,233 | .. | 1 | .. | 17 | .. | 90 |
| XII | H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway .. | 384 | 20,850 | 39 | 16 | 208 | 516 | 109 | 2,915 | 28 | 11,776 | .. | 29 | .. | 260 | .. | 5,338 |
| XIII | Cutch State Railway .. | .. | 263 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 39 | .. | 220 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| XIV | Matheran Light Railway .. | 1 | 117 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 31 | .. | 85 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Total .. | 3,121 | 144,798 | 292 | 122 | 1,518 | 7,930 | 1,246 | 53,817 | 64 | 71,725 | 1 | 151 | .. | 1,007 | .. | 10,046 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—(*b*) *Statement showing the number of persons employed on 26th February 1931 in the Post and Telegraphs Department.*

| Class of persons employed. | Divisional Engineer, Western Wireless Division, branch at Bombay, Poona and Karachi. | | | | Post Master General, Bombay Circle. | | | | Director of Post and Telegraphs, Sind and Baluchistan Circle. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Post. | | Telegraphs. | | Post. | | Telegraphs. | | Post. | | Telegraphs. | |
| | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **Total persons employed** .. .. | .. | .. | 25 | 31 | 33 | 15,089 | 368 | 1,873 | 2 | 1,821 | 92 | 612 |
| **I.—Post and Telegraphs** .. .. | .. | .. | 25 | 31 | 30 | 13,294 | 368 | 1,873 | 2 | 1,528 | 92 | 612 |
| 1. Supervising Officers (including probationary Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Telegraphs and all Officers of higher ranks .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 8 | 84 | 24 | 35 | 2 | 14 | 8 | 5 |
| 2. Post Masters (including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Post Masters) .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 803 | .. | .. | .. | 143 | .. | .. |
| 3. Signalling establishment including warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, military telegraphists and others .. .. | .. | .. | 21 | 7 | .. | .. | 332 | 301 | .. | .. | 78 | 65 |
| 4. Miscellaneous agents, school masters, station masters etc., etc. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,409 | .. | .. | .. | 237 | .. | .. |
| 5. Clerks of all kinds .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 19 | 2,891 | 12 | 417 | .. | 372 | 6 | 93 |
| 6. Postmen .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,409 | .. | .. | .. | 390 | .. | .. |
| 7. Skilled labour establishment including foremen instrument makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, sub-inspectors, linemen, lineriders, and other employees .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 569 | .. | 15 | .. | 299 |
| 8. Unskilled labour including line coolies, cable guards, battery-men, telegraph messengers, peons and other employees .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 1,643 | .. | 551 | .. | 202 | .. | 147 |
| 9. Road establishment of overseers, runners, clerks and booking agents, boatmen, syces, coachmen, bearers and others .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,055 | .. | .. | .. | 155 | .. | 3 |
| **II.—Railway Mail Service** .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1,088 | .. | .. | .. | 219 | .. | .. |
| 1. Supervising officers including Superintendents and Inspectors of Sorting .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| 2. Clerks of all kinds .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | .. | .. |
| 3. Sorters .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 592 | .. | .. | .. | 100 | .. | .. |
| 4. Mail guards, mail agents, van peons, porters, etc. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 439 | .. | .. | .. | 104 | .. | .. |
| **III.—Combined Offices** .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 707 | .. | .. | .. | 74 | .. | .. |
| 1. Signallers .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 150 | .. | .. | .. | 36 | .. | .. |
| 2. Messengers and other servants .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 557 | .. | .. | .. | 38 | .. | .. |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—(c) *Statement showing the number of persons employed on 26th February 1931 in the Irrigation Department.*

| Serial No. | Name of Office. | Total persons employed. | | Officers. | | Upper Subordinates. | | Lower Subordinates. | | Clerks. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1 | P. W. D. Secretariat, Irrigation Department, Bombay .. | 2 | 19 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| 2 | Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals .. .. | .. | 126 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 12 | .. | 53 |
| 3 | Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation, Poona .. | 1 | 26 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| 4 | Executive Engineer, Mutha Canals Division, Poona .. | 1 | 693 | 1 | 7 | .. | 3 | .. | 17 | .. | 131 |
| 5 | Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Development and Research Circle, Poona .. | 2 | 1,327 | 2 | 13 | .. | 8 | .. | 40 | .. | 191 |
| 6 | Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Department, Southern Circle, Belgaum .. .. | .. | 306 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 11 |
| 7 | Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar Division, Ahmednagar .. | 1 | 1,262 | 1 | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | 19 | .. | 129 |
| 8 | Lloyd Barrage Circle, Superintending Engineer, Sukkur .. .. | 35 | 7,901 | 12 | 15 | 6 | 25 | 1 | 39 | .. | 139 |
| 9 | Executive Engineer, Nasik Irrigation Division, Nasik .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 20 |
| 10 | Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad Division, Irrigation Department, Kaira District .. .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 11 | Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad Division, Irrigation Department, Ahmedabad District .. | .. | 92 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 26 |
| 12 | Chief Engineer in Sind, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, Karachi .. .. | 15 | 519 | 14 | 5 | .. | 9 | .. | 13 | 1 | 111 |
| 13 | Executive Engineer, Warah Division, Larkana .. .. | .. | 1,478 | .. | 5 | .. | 3 | .. | 12 | .. | 82 |
| 14 | Superintending Engineer, Eastern Sind Circle, Karachi .. | 11 | 20,702 | 3 | 13 | 8 | 14 | .. | 76 | .. | 139 |
| 15 | Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Department, Central Circle, Poona .. | .. | 285 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 |
| 16 | Superintendent, Western Sind Circle .. .. | 3 | 9,107 | 3 | 17 | .. | 25 | .. | 53 | .. | 86 |
| 17 | Malsiras Division .. .. | .. | 3,743 | .. | 6 | .. | 10 | .. | 26 | .. | 77 |
| 18 | Southern Sind Circle .. | 3 | 7,592 | 3 | 20 | .. | 12 | .. | 83 | .. | 83 |
| 19 | Northern Sind Circle .. | 4 | 8,642 | 4 | 20 | .. | 18 | .. | 79 | .. | 166 |
| 20 | Rohri Canal Circle .. .. | 5 | 12,332 | 2 | 23 | 1 | 31 | .. | 59 | .. | 87 |
| 21 | Minor Irrigation Works .. | .. | 92 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 8 | .. | 2 |
| | Total .. | 83 | 76,271 | 48 | 158 | 15 | 166 | 1 | 561 | 1 | 1,609 |

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI (*c*)—*contd.*

| Serial No. | Name of Office. | Peons and other servants. | | Coolies. | | Contractors. | | Contractors regularly employed. | | Coolies. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. | Europeans and Anglo-Indians. | Indians. |
| 1 | 2 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 1 | Public Works Department Secretariat, Irrigation Department, Bombay .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals .. | .. | 56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation, Poona .. | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | Executive Engineer, Mutha Canals Division, Poona .. | .. | 82 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 150 | .. | 298 |
| 5 | Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Development and Research Circle, Poona .. | .. | 286 | .. | 541 | .. | 11 | .. | .. | .. | 237 |
| 6 | Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Department, Southern Circle, Belgaum .. | .. | 31 | .. | 62 | .. | 19 | .. | 1 | .. | 165 |
| 7 | Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar Division, Ahmednagar .. | .. | 234 | .. | 792 | .. | 26 | .. | 4 | .. | 50 |
| 8 | Lloyd Barrage Circle, Superintending Engineer, Sukkur .. | .. | 188 | 12 | 3,465 | 1 | 47 | 3 | 48 | .. | 3,935 |
| 9 | Executive Engineer, Nasik Irrigation Division, Nasik .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad Division, Irrigation Department, Kaira District .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad Division, Irrigation Department, Ahmedabad District .. | .. | 4 | .. | 13 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 40 |
| 12 | Chief Engineer in Sind, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, Karachi .. | .. | 162 | .. | 212 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 |
| 13 | Executive Engineer, Warah Division, Larkana .. | .. | 41 | .. | 1,335 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14 | Superintending Engineer, Eastern Sind Circle, Karachi .. | .. | 468 | .. | 1,473 | .. | 133 | .. | 18,275 | .. | 111 |
| 15 | Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Department, Central Circle, Poona .. | .. | 103 | .. | 102 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 30 |
| 16 | Superintendent, Western Sind Circle .. | .. | 574 | .. | 2,568 | .. | 84 | .. | 240 | .. | 5,460 |
| 17 | Malsiras Division .. .. | .. | 88 | .. | 1,448 | .. | 33 | .. | 2,055 | .. | .. |
| 18 | Southern Sind Circle .. | .. | 464 | .. | 1,099 | .. | 96 | .. | 83 | .. | 5,652 |
| 19 | Northern Sind Circle .. | .. | 1,603 | .. | 3,436 | .. | 85 | .. | 207 | .. | 3,028 |
| 20 | Rohri Canal Circle .. .. | 2 | 498 | .. | 2,739 | .. | 169 | .. | 186 | .. | 8,545 |
| 21 | Minor Irrigation Works .. | .. | 15 | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 50 |
| | Total .. | 2 | 4,908 | 12 | 19,298 | 1 | 714 | 3 | 21,251 | .. | 27,606 |

# CHAPTER IX—LITERACY.

## SECTION I—THE STATISTICS AND THEIR VALUE.

1. *Statistical Material.*—The statistical material for the present chapter consists of Imperial Tables XIII and XIV and Subsidiary Tables I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII. Between them these tables cover the subject matter pretty fully. Imperial Table XIII gives for the Bombay Presidency, including the Bombay States and Agencies, the total, the literate and the illiterate, population for all religions and for each main religion arranged in five age-groups. The same table also shows the numbers of males and females in each group and also the number of persons, total, male and female literate in English. Imperial Table XIV shows total literacy for British Districts generally and literacy in English by selected castes, or tribes. Forty-three have been selected for Hindus and tribal peoples, six for Mussulmans and four for Jains. Total figures are given also for Christians and Zoroastrians. As regards the selected forty-three Hindu and tribal castes, the Mussulman castes and the Jain castes, it has to be remembered that the numbers shown under each caste or tribe are only samples and are not the total population under each in the Presidency. The selection has been carried out chiefly in areas where the bulk of the caste population is found. But it would be unwise to generalise from the sampling in Imperial Table XIV to the total caste figures without first verifying the proportion which the sample bears to the total population of the caste. While there is no reason of course to suppose that conditions as regards literacy will differ much over the caste as a whole from what is found in the sample, it would be fallacious to assume that what is true of the samples given in Imperial Table XIV is necessarily true of the whole. It may very well happen that literacy is distributed unevenly, especially in some of the castes where literacy is at present only a smattering. These remarks must be borne in mind while the diagram concerned is being examined. The Imperial Tables give the absolute figures. The Subsidiary Tables give the proportional figures of literacy per mille or other unit of the population or throw light upon the progress of literacy, and the development of educational institutions. Thus Subsidiary Table I shows literacy by age, sex and religion for five age-groups per mille, the number per mille aged five and over who are illiterate and the number per 10,000 aged five and over who are literate in English. Subsidiary Table II shows literacy per mille of the population for five age-groups by age, sex and locality by natural divisions. Subsidiary Table III shows literacy per mille of the population by religion, sex and locality. Subsidiary Table IV shows English literacy by age, sex and locality for four decades. Subsidiary Table V shows for the selected castes used in Imperial Table XIV the number per mille, male and female, who are literate and illiterate, and the number per 10,000, male and female, who are literate in English and compares in this respect the 1931 figures with the 1921 figures. The same remarks as to the legitimacy of conclusions based on the sampling applies to this table as to Imperial Table XIV. Subsidiary Table VI shows the progress of literacy since 1881. Subsidiary Table VII shows the proportion of literacy at certain ages, namely, 7 to 13 years, 14 to 16 years, 17 to 23 years, and 24 years and over. Subsidiary Table VIII shows for four Censuses the number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational Department.

### *Maps and Diagrams.*

The following maps and diagrams have been prepared to present the statistical material used in this chapter :—

(1) Diagram showing literacy by sex and natural division.
(2) Map showing literacy of males only by districts and larger States.
(3) Literates per mille by districts.
(4) Diagram showing the number of literates per mille by religion.
(5) Number of literate males in every 1,000 males in selected castes.

2. *Instructions.*—The test of literacy for Census purposes at this Census was ability to write a letter to a friend and read his reply. The instructions on the cover of the enumeration book ran " Enter against all persons who can both read and write a letter in any language the word " literate ". Against persons who cannot read and write such a letter this column should be blank." This Census

criterion has now been applied unequivocally since 1911. There is therefore some reason for thinking that the meaning of the instruction has been followed more or less uniformly and that the Census figures show a degree of consistency not possible where instructions to enumerators are being often changed. To what extent the instructions can be carried out accurately is of course a different matter altogether. As Mr. Sedgwick pointed out in 1921, leaving a column blank for illiterates is not very satisfactory as a blank column may mean one of two things, either that the instructions have been followed correctly or that they have been neglected. There is no means of knowing after enumeration which of the two may be correct.

3. *Accuracy and Value of the Statistics.*—The Census definition of literacy is not fully satisfactory. It must necessarily be left to the enumerator to decide whether the standard has been reached. There are many ways in which the work can be scamped quite apart from the difficulty of ever knowing for certain that a person can both read and write a letter. It is more than doubtful whether most of the children in the elementary schools up to the age of at least eight would really pass the Census test. Yet there is little doubt that nearly all such scholars have been entered as literate by Census standards. Since education is now in most parts of India, other than the backward areas where learning is still looked upon as unmanly (as it is amongst Baluchis and hill tribesmen) regarded as an accomplishment which raises the worth of any individual, it is probable that there is a tendency in all the Census returns to overestimate the extent of literacy. Thus the child who is just passing time at school, or the adult who has lost all memory of what he learnt in the fourth standard will both be considered as literate. The extent of this overestimation is probably considerable especially in respect of the unwillingness to admit the loss of elementary literacy. The Census figures may therefore almost everywhere be taken as showing a more rosy picture of literacy than the facts really warrant. The loss of literacy is a formidable problem. But there is no method of knowing how far it extends unless a special educational Census is taken for the purpose. Another difficulty in connection with the comparison of this Census with Censuses previous to 1911 was noted in the Punjab and Delhi Census Report of 1921, page 288, where it is stated " Except for verbal alterations these instructions are exactly the same as those given in 1911 and 1921. The definition adopted in the 1911 and 1921 Censuses demands a higher standard of literacy than did the instruction at the Censuses of 1881, 1891 and 1901. Comparison of the figures of literacy obtaining at any of the three previous Censuses will be misleading ". The chief influences affecting the accuracy of the Census figures of literacy may be summarised as follows :—

(1) The tendency on the part of the enumerators to adopt too lenient a standard of literacy : (2) the acceptance of school children as literate : (3) the concealment of loss of literacy : (4) the genuine difficulty of finding out whether a person can really read and write a letter. The cumulative effect of these sources of inaccuracy is probably considerably to overestimate the number of persons who are " literate " in the sense the word is used in the Census. Effective literacy, which would extend to the regular reading of books and newspapers, the writing of personal correspondence, and the keeping of simple accounts, is not dealt with in the Census. If it were, the proportion of literacy would fall enormously in all but half a dozen of the castes in the Presidency. Literacy in India must therefore be understood in quite a different way from literacy in European countries.

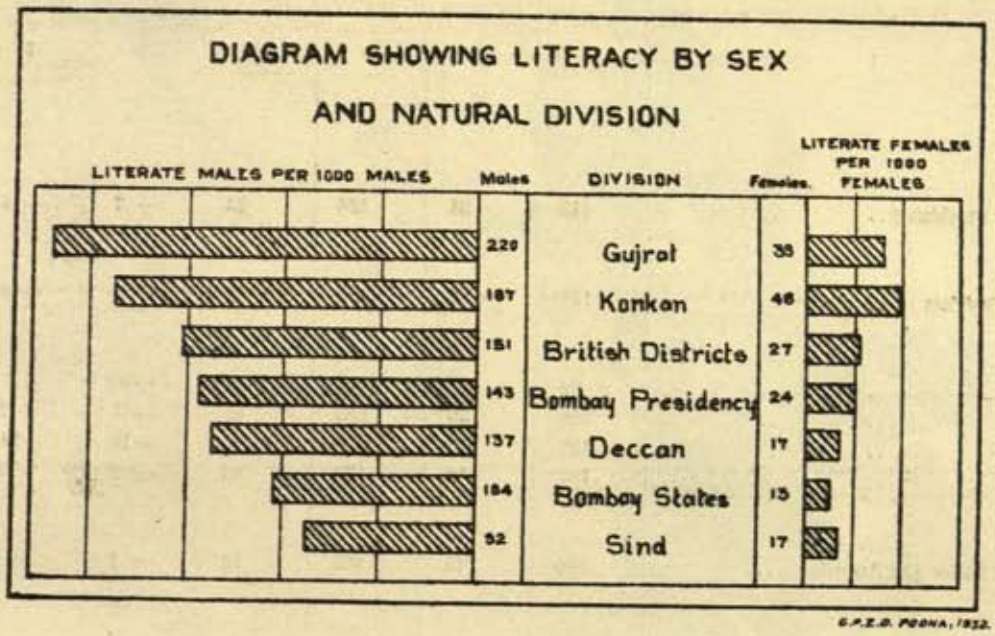
## SECTION II—GENERAL LITERACY.

4. *Extent of Literacy.*—The chief information is contained in Imperial Table XIII and Subsidiary Tables II, VII and VIII. The total population of the Bombay Presidency, including Bombay States and Agencies, is 26,271,784, of whom 2,269,459, or 8·6 per cent., have been returned as literate. Of these 1,968,062, or 14·3 per cent. of the male population, were males and 301,397, or 2·4 per cent. of the female population, were females. In 1921 the corresponding figures were :—

| Total population. | Literate. | Males. | Females. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23,159,538 | 1,877,180 | 1,628,126 | 249,054 | 8·1 |

The number of persons literate per mille of the population for all ages, five and over, for Bombay Presidency was 102: for British Districts only, it was 108: for Bombay States, it was 71. Of particular areas, Bombay City with 267 per mille, returned the highest figures for literacy: Gujarat showed a literacy of 156 per mille: the Konkan of 99: the Deccan of 92, and Sind of only 70 per mille. When the comparative figures of literacy per mille amongst males and females are considered for all ages over five, the results are seen as under.

| Unit. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. .. .. | 167 | 29 |
| British Districts .. .. .. .. .. | 176 | 31 |
| Bombay States .. .. .. .. .. | 122 | 15 |
| Bombay City .. .. .. .. .. | 314 | 173 |
| Gujarat .. .. .. .. .. | 254 | 46 |
| Konkan .. .. .. .. .. | 171 | 27 |
| Deccan .. .. .. .. .. | 161 | 20 |
| Sind .. .. .. .. .. | 106 | 21 |




Subsidiary Table VII shows the proportion of the population literate at certain ages. The salient features may be summarised as under, the figures being given to the nearest thousand.

| Age. | Total. | Literate. | Males. | Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 to 13 .. .. .. | 4,460 | 288 | 227 | 61 |
| 14 to 16 .. .. .. | 1,591 | 198 | 164 | 34 |
| 17 to 23 .. .. .. | 3,091 | 441 | 370 | 70 |
| 24 and over .. .. .. | 11,952 | 1,341 | 1,205 | 136 |

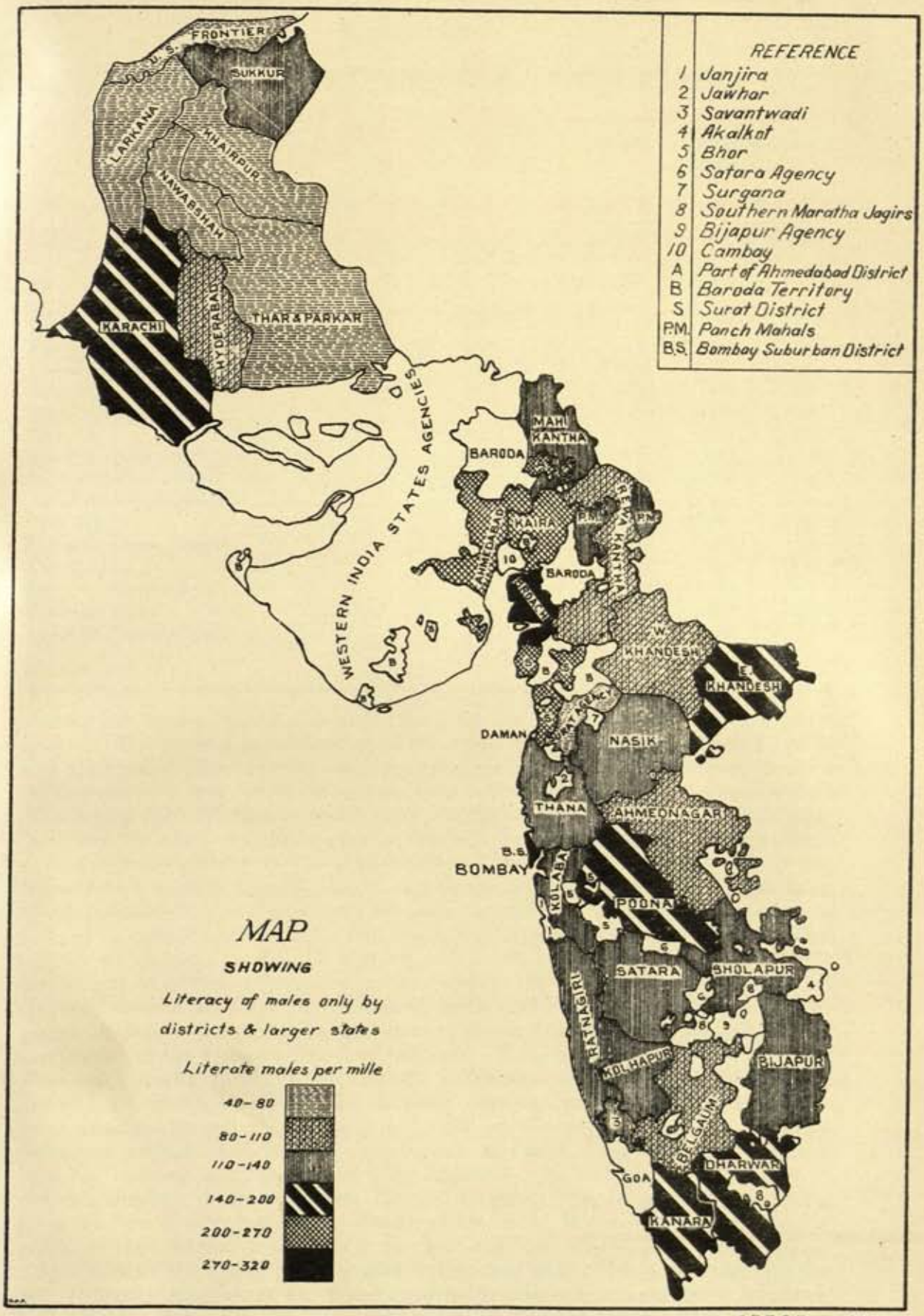
The number of scholars attending educational institutions is shown in Subsidiary Table VIII but the conclusions to be drawn from it can be studied more suitably in paragraph 14 below in the discussion of education.

In the statement (No. 1) given below the extent of literacy is compared for 1921 and 1931 for males and females.

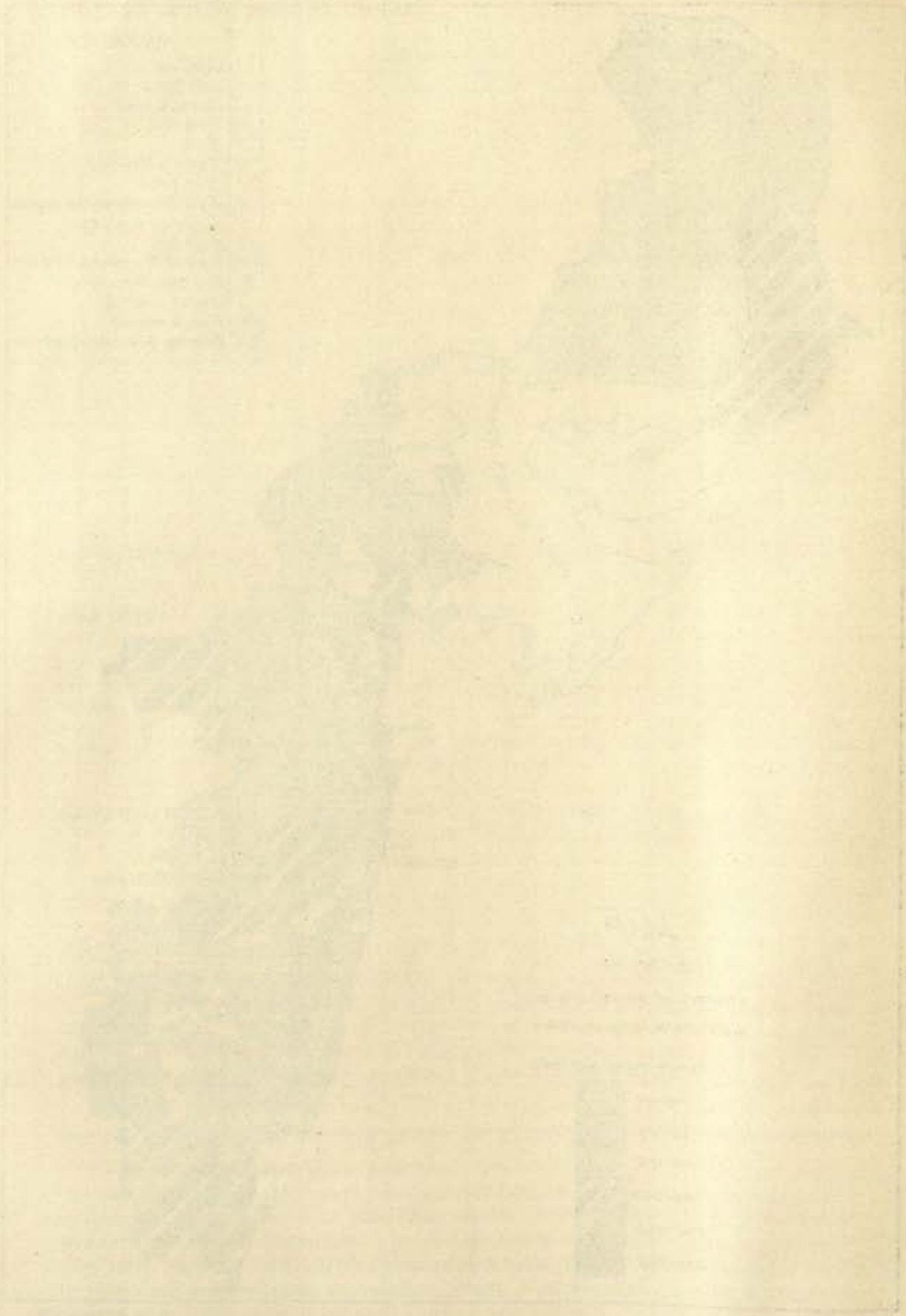
STATEMENT No. 1.

| Natural Divisions. | Literacy per mille. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | | 1921 | | 1921—1931 variation per cent. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **Bombay Presidency** .. .. .. | **143** | **24** | **134** | **23** | **+ 7** | **+ 4** |
| **British Districts** .. .. .. | **151** | **27** | **140** | **25** | **+ 8** | **+ 8** |
| Sind .. .. .. | 92 | 17 | 84 | 17 | +10 | .. |
| Gujarat .. .. .. | 220 | 39 | 223 | 42 | — 1 | — 7 |
| Deccan .. .. .. | 137 | 17 | 118 | 13 | +16 | +31 |
| Konkan .. .. .. | 187 | 48 | 172 | 43 | + 9 | +12 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** .. .. | **104** | **13** | **105** | **13** | **— 1** | .. |
| ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS. | | | | | | |
| **British Districts** .. .. .. | **151** | **27** | **140** | **25** | **+ 8** | **+ 8** |
| Northern Division .. .. .. | 201 | 36 | 196 | 36 | + 3 | .. |
| Central Division .. .. .. | 141 | 19 | 114 | 16 | +24 | +19 |
| Southern Division .. .. .. | 134 | 16 | 124 | 12 | + 8 | +33 |
| Sind .. .. .. | 92 | 17 | 84 | 17 | +10 | .. |
| Bombay City .. .. .. | 293 | 154 | 293 | 142 | .. | + 8 |

From the above it will be seen that, next to Bombay City, Gujarat returns the best figures for males and the Konkan for females. There has been considerable progress in male literacy in Sind but female literacy, which is very backward, remains practically stationary. In almost every case 1931 shows improvement over 1921, Gujarat being an exception which may possibly be accounted for partly by the civil disobedience movement, which was especially strong amongst the literate population like Jains and Vanis. The literacy of females in the Deccan still remains very low and a glance at Imperial Table XIV will suggest the reason, the preponderating population in the Deccan population of castes and tribes like Marathas returning a very low figure of female literacy. It is interesting to compare the literacy in cities with the literacy in the surrounding rural areas. In the statement (No. 2) which follows, the extent to which the cities excel the rural areas in literacy is very apparent. In this connection it may be pointed out how the comparatively high literacy of Poona City and Karachi City give to the figures




G.P.Z.O. Poona, 1932.



of Poona district and Karachi district a literacy index which these districts do not deserve.

STATEMENT No. 2.

*Comparison between literacy in cities and in the surrounding rural areas.*

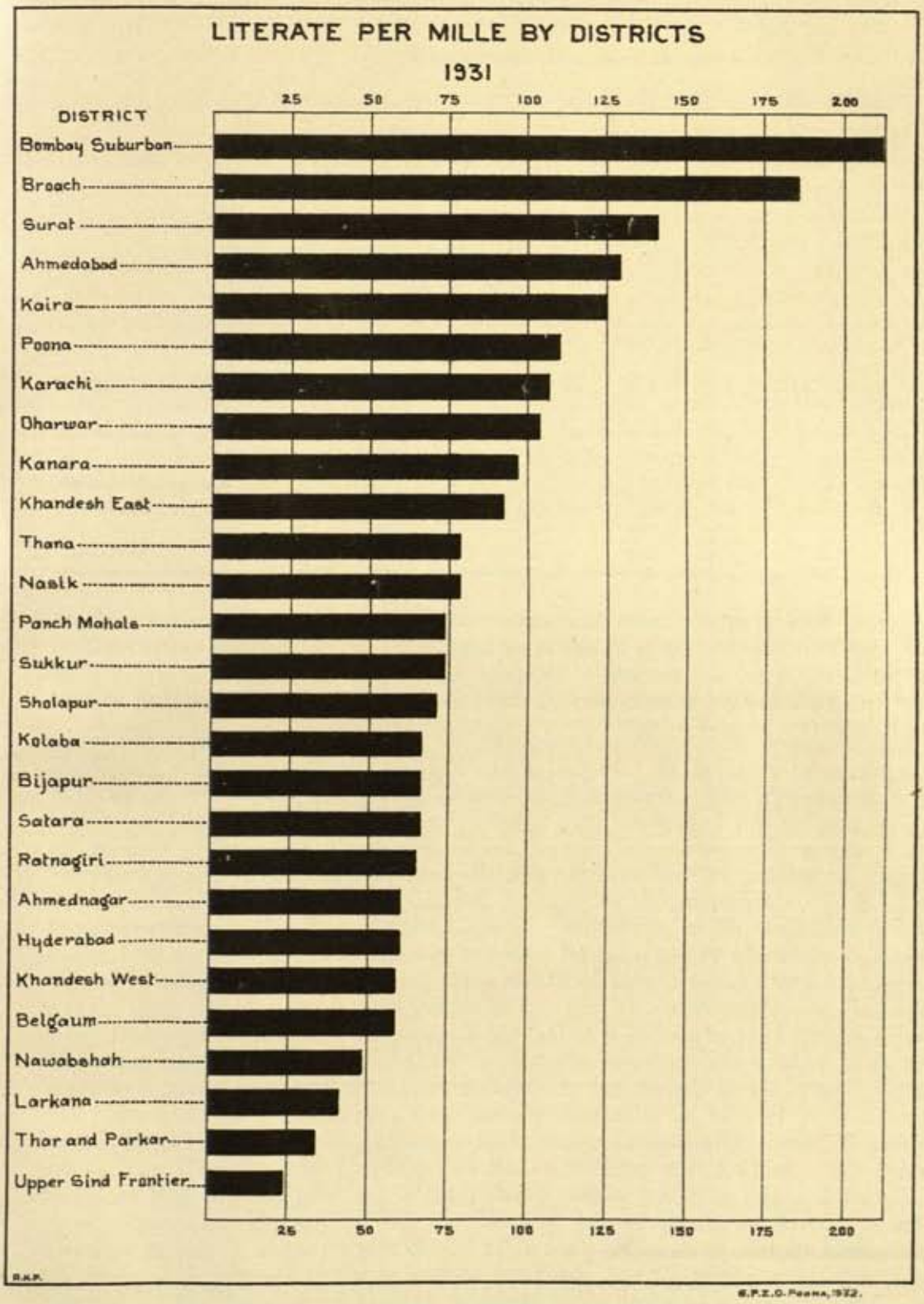
| Locality. | Number per mille (all ages) who are literate. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Ahmedabad City .. .. .. .. .. | 160 | 240 | 50 |
| Rest of the Ahmedabad district .. .. .. .. | 119 | 200 | 30 |
| Surat City .. .. .. .. .. | 326 | 459 | 171 |
| Rest of the Surat district .. .. .. .. .. | 139 | 236 | 44 |
| Poona City .. .. .. .. .. | 330 | 458 | 184 |
| Rest of the Poona district .. .. .. .. .. | 75 | 129 | 19 |
| Sholapur City .. .. .. .. .. | 157 | 255 | 48 |
| Rest of the Sholapur district .. .. .. .. .. | 56 | 102 | 8 |
| Hubli City .. .. .. .. .. | 190 | 305 | 60 |
| Rest of the Dharwar district .. .. .. .. .. | 97 | 168 | 23 |
| Karachi City .. .. .. .. .. | 230 | 309 | 120 |
| Rest of the Karachi district .. .. .. .. .. | 32 | 51 | 7 |
| Hyderabad Town .. .. .. .. .. | 211 | 269 | 137 |
| Rest of the Hyderabad district .. .. .. .. .. | 35 | 58 | 5 |

A map has been prepared showing literacy for males only, by districts and larger States. The general backwardness of Sind will be very evident. Both Karachi and Hyderabad districts return flattering figures because of the existence in them of Karachi City and Hyderabad town, both well-educated places. A comparison of this map with the figures of the caste distribution of literacy in Imperial Table XIV and the caste distribution of the districts given in Imperial Table XVII will explain the patchiness in the distribution of literacy. Generally speaking the literacy of a district depends almost entirely on the racial and caste composition of its population. In districts where large numbers of agricultural Mussulmans live, or in districts where tribes like Bhils, Katkaris, Lamanis and others almost devoid of literacy, reside, the literacy index will be low despite the fact that large numbers of the educated classes reside in the towns. The superiority of Gujarat, despite its large population of Kolis and other uneducated classes of people, is due to the predominance there of trading castes and communities who are literate in the ordinary course of business. The extent of literacy in Bombay Presidency shows therefore an extreme patchiness which is explicable almost entirely on these lines. In the diagram opposite page 290, the districts have been arranged in order of literacy per mille of the population. The Bombay Suburban district, with its large population of Parsis, Christians and educated Bombay business men, shows much the highest figures and after it come four of the five Gujarat districts, Panch Mahals dropping low because it contains a large number of tribal peoples. Poona and Karachi, if clearly observed, occupy positions they do not deserve. Of the four districts returning the worst figures all are in Sind, the Upper Sind Frontier being a bad last. This is explained by the mutely hostile attitude of the Baluchis towards ordinary, as apart from religious, instruction. It would appear from the diagram that the mode, which is a truer figure for the ratio of literacy than the arithmetic mean, is somewhere about the Nasik or Panch Mahals figure of literacy. From this it may be fairly argued that the standard of literacy in Bombay Presidency is not by any means high and that it is not likely to improve substantially till literacy makes more headway than it has yet shown any effective signs of doing amongst such peoples as the Marathas, the Bhils, the Kolis, the Mahars and the Mussulman cultivators of Sind.

5. *Progress of Literacy.*—The chief information is given in Subsidiary Tables IV and VI. The former deals with literacy in English for 1921 and 1931 by age-groups and administrative divisions, and is more suitably discussed in the section on literacy in English. The latter deals with literacy by districts for the last four Censuses. It is practicable however to compare conditions only since 1911 as since that time the category of literacy has been constant. With conditions prevailing before 1911 it is difficult to make any useful comparison as so much allowance has to be made, more or less arbitrarily, for a different standard of estimating literacy. I propose therefore to limit discussion to the figures of the last three Censuses only. Any students of the literacy problem desirous of pursuing researches further into the subject will find material in the Subsidiary Tables and in the published reports of previous Censuses. The number of literates in Bombay Presidency has risen from 1,544,880 in 1911 to 1,877,180 in 1921 and to 2,269,459 in 1931. The percentage increase in literacy has been 15·8 per cent. in 1911 as against a population increase of 6·4 per cent. : 21·5 per cent. in 1921 as against a population decrease of 1·7 per cent. : and 28·9 per cent. in 1931 as against a population increase of 13·4 per cent. These figures are highly satisfactory and show genuine progress. The corresponding figures for literacy in English are given in paragraph 9 below. The proportionate figures of literacy for the whole Presidency for males, all ages 10 and over, have risen from 150 per mille in 1911 to 175 per mille in 1921, to 186 per mille in 1931. For females the figures are 17 in 1911 : 29 in 1921 : and 31 in 1931. Thus to-day one male is literate out of every 7 of the male population and one female is literate out of every 42 of the female population. The disparity between male and female literacy is thus very striking. Good as has been the progress in literacy in the last twenty years the standard is still very low for a country that is contemplating the introduction of a modern democratic electoral franchise on an immense scale in the near future. The Census figures show clearly the immense amount of work that must still be done before anything like electoral competence can be attained. Outside Bombay City literacy is most advanced in Gujarat. It seems probable that the slight decline shown in Subsidiary Table VI for both males and females is unreal and due to the abstentions caused by the civil disobedience movement amongst the educated classes in Gujarat, particularly in the student class. How far Baroda, which is in point of literacy on the same general level as Gujarat, experienced this tendency is not known. But if Baroda did not suffer in the same way as British Gujarat, it is more than probable that the superiority of literacy in Baroda over British Gujarat, as revealed at this Census, is greatly exaggerated. The point is one which the educational authorities might examine separately hereafter. No very definite conclusion can be drawn from the Census figures which are given in a subsequent portion of this paragraph. The following statement (No. 3) shows the progress of literacy by age-groups and administrative divisions between 1921 and 1931.

STATEMENT No. 3.

| Division. | 5–10 | | 10–15 | | 15–20 | | 20 and over | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1931 | 1921 | 1931 | 1921 | 1931 | 1921 |
| **British Districts** .. | **67** | **51** | **112** | **138** | **144** | **123** | **677** | **688** |
| Northern Division .. | 75 | 66 | 120 | 157 | 140 | 125 | 665 | 652 |
| Central Division .. | 69 | 44 | 117 | 136 | 153 | 124 | 661 | 696 |
| Southern Division .. | 56 | 36 | 104 | 129 | 143 | 124 | 697 | 711 |
| Sind .. | 63 | 58 | 98 | 112 | 134 | 108 | 705 | 722 |


LITERATE PER MILLE BY DISTRICTS
1931
DISTRICT
25
50
75
100
125
150
175
200
Bombay Suburban
Broach
Surat
Ahmedabad
Kaira
Poona
Karachi
Dharwar
Kanara
Khandesh East
Thana
Nasik
Panch Mahals
Sukkur
Sholapur
Kolaba
Bijapur
Satara
Ratnagiri
Ahmednagar
Hyderabad
Khandesh West
Belgaum
Nawabshah
Larkana
Thar and Parkar
Upper Sind Frontier
R.K.P.
G.P.E.O. Poona, 1932.

In the statement (No. 4) given below progress in literacy, for what the figures are worth, is shown since 1891.

STATEMENT No. 4.

*Progress of literacy since 1891.*

| Unit. | Number per 1,000 (all ages) who are literate. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | | | | | Females. | | | | |
| | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Bombay Presidency. | 91 | 108 | 114 | 134 | 143 | 5 | 9 | 13 | 23 | 24 |
| British Districts .. | 102 | 113 | 121 | 140 | 155 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 25 | 27 |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. | 63 | 87 | 82 | 105 | 104 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 13 |

In drawing conclusions from the above statement (No. 4) the lack of uniformity in the Census category of literacy must be borne in mind and allowed for. It is in any case a fair conclusion that the progress in literacy has been continual and steady but the exactness of the individual figures cannot be vouched for.

In the 1921 Census Report Mr. Sedgwick made a very careful comparison of the conditions of literacy in British Gujarat and in Baroda. It is therefore unnecessary here to do more than call attention to that discussion. The statements which follow have been taken out in order to carry that discussion further and bring it up to date. The chief conclusion to be drawn from these statements is that Baroda appears to be outdistancing British Gujarat in the matter of literacy, though not quite to the extent shown, because of the unsatisfactoriness of the literacy returns in 1931 from British Gujarat. Moreover, as Mr. Sedgwick pointed out in 1921 : " It is desirable to ascertain how far compulsory education in Baroda results in enhanced literacy among these strata of Hindu society which otherwise remain uneducated. In Gujarat generally any boy of certain castes, as Brahman, Vani, Soni, etc., can secure education if his father is willing to send him to school. There are hardly any persons of those castes who require their small sons to help them in business. " Conditions are different in the middle strata which contain the Leva and Kadava Kanbis : and totally dissimilar in respect of the lowest strata which include Dheds, Bhangis and other untouchable castes, depressed castes like Waghris, and jungle tribes like Chodhras and Dublas. We should therefore look for real progress in compulsory education in so far as it results in greatly increased literacy in the middle and lowest strata of Hindu society. Absolute figures of literacy which do not allow for a diffusion of literacy throughout all strata of society are likely to lead to erroneous and illogical conclusions unless checked by the progress of literacy amongst those sections of society which are normally outside the pale of literacy. Unfortunately the Census figures do not permit of any direct comparison on these lines between British Gujarat and Baroda. At this Census the only castes which can be compared in British Gujarat and Baroda are Audich Brahmans and Ghanchis, who are high up in the literacy table, and Kanbis, who are half-way down the literacy scale. The statement below (No. 5) does however seem to indicate that compulsory education in Baroda is reaching a stratum of the Hindu population more effectively than the educational

methods in British Gujarat, since it will be seen that literacy amongst Kanbis is considerably higher in Baroda now than in British Gujarat. The Audich Brahmans and the Ghanchis are approximately on the same level.

STATEMENT No. 5.

*Comparison of literacy in Baroda and British Districts of Gujarat in respect of certain castes, 1931.*

| Gujarat. | | | Baroda. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caste. | For what district examined. | Number per 1,000 who are literate. | | Number per 1,000 who are literate. | |
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Brahman Audich .. .. .. | Gujarat Districts. | 744 | 267 | 745 | 229 |
| Ghanchi .. .. .. | Ahmedabad, Surat. | 670 | 110 | 688 | 112 |
| Kanbi of Gujarat .. .. .. | Ahmedabad, Broach. | 503 | 82 | 595 | 163 |

The three statements (Nos. 6 and 7), which follow, show the condition of literacy in British Gujarat and Baroda. Too much reliance should not be placed on the figures for the age-group 0 to 10 years, as statistics in that group are unlikely to be very reliable.

STATEMENT No. 6.

*Progress of literacy in Baroda and British Gujarat (1911–1931).*

| Area. | Number per mille who are literate. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911 | | 1921 | | 1931 | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **Baroda State .. .. ..** | **175** | **21** | **210** | **40** | **330** | **79** |
| **Gujarat** | | | | | | |
| British Districts .. .. .. | 201 | 26 | 223 | 42 | 220 | 39 |
| Mahikantha Agency .. .. | 90 | 5 | 100 | 9 | 113 | 13 |
| Rewakantha Agency .. .. | 73 | 6 | 80 | 13 | 87 | 12 |
| Western India States Agency .. .. | 159 | 18 | 165 | 30 | 173 | 36 |

STATEMENT No. 7.

*Comparison of literacy in Baroda with literacy in British Districts of Gujarat and Western India States Agency by age-groups (1921 and 1931).*

| Area. | | Number per mille who are literate in age-groups. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0–10 | | 10–15 | | 15–20 | | 20 and over | |
| | | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Baroda .. | 1921 .. | 43 | 20 | 280 | 99 | 354 | 105 | 265 | 34 |
| | 1931 .. | 157 | 75 | 301 | 132 | 470 | 147 | 354 | 55 |
| British Districts .. | 1921 .. | 49 | 18 | 264 | 83 | 342 | 94 | 299 | 39 |
| | 1931 .. | 57 | 17 | 197 | 59 | 311 | 73 | 293 | 41 |
| Western India States Agency .. | 1921 .. | 37 | 11 | 208 | 62 | 260 | 73 | 215 | 28 |
| | 1931 .. | 48 | 15 | 166 | 53 | 252 | 66 | 236 | 39 |

The following statement No. 8 shows literacy in certain areas adjoining Baroda territory (1931).

STATEMENT No. 8.

| District or State. | Literate per mille. |
|---|---|
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. .. .. | 74·0 |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. .. .. | 58·8 |
| Mahikantha Agency .. .. .. .. .. | 63·7 |
| Surat Agency .. .. .. .. .. | 42·0 |

In the statement (No. 9) which follows the progress of literacy from 1921 to 1931 is compared between British Districts and the Bombay States and Agencies. The figures are very much in favour of British Districts.

STATEMENT No. 9.

| Age-group and Area. | Literate per mille. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931. | | | 1921. | | |
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| **British Districts.** | | | | | | |
| 5–10 .. .. .. | 45 | 67 | 21 | 28 | 39 | 16 |
| 10–15 .. .. .. | 85 | 127 | 37 | 96 | 139 | 41 |
| 15–20 .. .. .. | 143 | 232 | 49 | 142 | 218 | 54 |
| 20 and over .. .. .. | 123 | 204 | 30 | 111 | 186 | 26 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies.** | | | | | | |
| 5–10 .. .. .. | 30 | 48 | 11 | 22 | 34 | 8 |
| 10–15 .. .. .. | 58 | 92 | 19 | 76 | 119 | 24 |
| 15–20 .. .. .. | 101 | 172 | 27 | 106 | 171 | 31 |
| 20 and over .. .. .. | 80 | 144 | 14 | 77 | 141 | 13 |

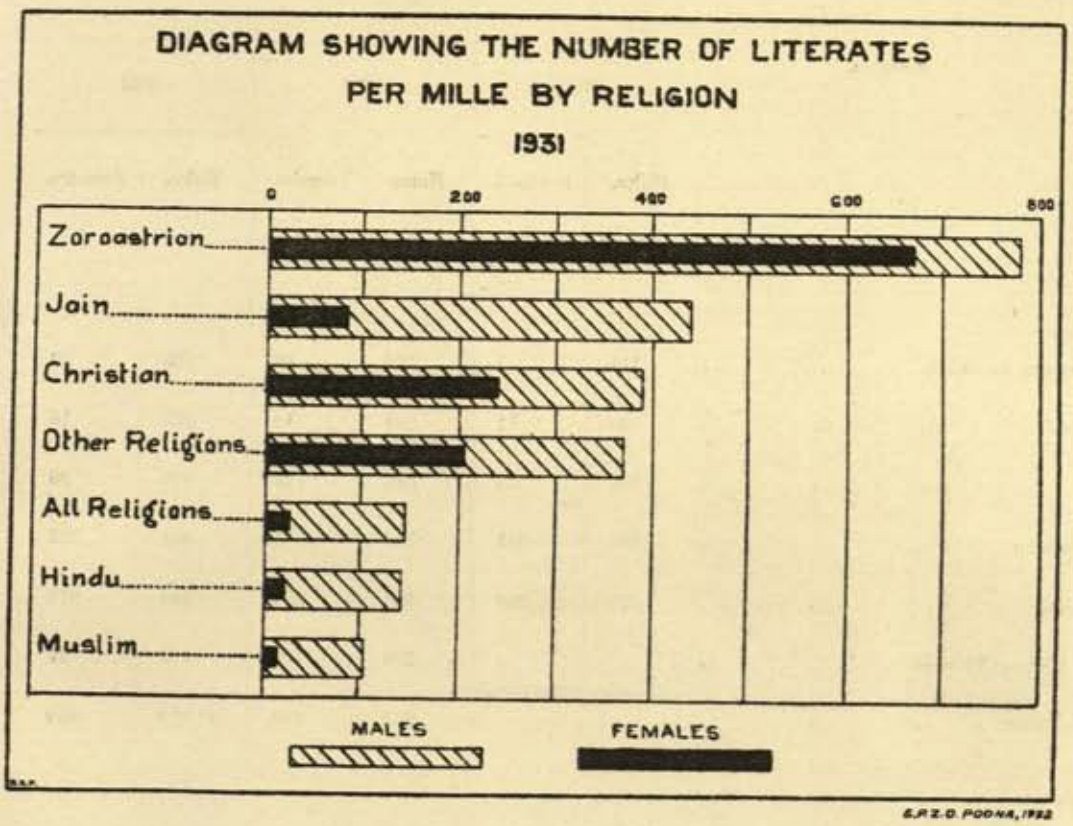
6. *Literacy amongst Females.*—Of 12,510,277 females enumerated in 1931 in Bombay Presidency, 301,397 were returned as literate. This is equivalent to one

in 42. In 1931 there were 24 out of every 1,000 females returned as literate as compared with 23 in 1921. This shows a little advance. The advance is shared by all natural and administrative divisions except Sind and Bombay States and Agencies, which return the same figures as in 1921, and Gujarat, where there is a very small decline probably accounted for by enumeration defects caused by the civil disobedience movement. The only community in which female literacy can be called satisfactory is the Zoroastrian, which returns the high figure of 671 per mille literate of the female population. The Christian community shows 245 females per mille literate. After that it is a big drop to 93 per mille females literate in the Jain community. The Hindu community, which is lowered of course by animists being included in it for Census purposes, shows only 22 females literate per mille and the Mussulmans are a bad last with 13 literate per mille. The superiority of the Zoroastrian and Christian communities in the matter of female literacy is fairly easily explained. The Zoroastrians are almost entirely a city-dwelling or a trading people and they have not amongst them the social practices and beliefs which retard female education. The Christian community in Bombay Presidency falls into two classes, the well educated city-dwelling class where literacy is high, and the Indian Christian community recruited mostly by conversion from the depressed and backward Hindu castes. The existence of the latter class depresses considerably the index of female literacy amongst Christians, who otherwise might show figures not much behind the Zoroastrians. It was noted in the Census of India Report, 1921, Vol. I, page 180 : " The spirit both of Brahmanism and of Islam is distinctly opposed to the education of the female sex : and there is little doubt that the women of India owe the growing facilities offered them for acquiring literacy to the influence on the male section of the community of foreign standards and ideals. That the education of women is unnecessary, unorthodox and dangerous is still the standpoint of a large section of Indian society. The scheme of life which orthodox tradition imposes on the women of India presents obstacles to education which, if not insuperable, are at least formidable." In Bombay Presidency it is being optimistic to expect that the education of women will, except in the larger urban areas, make much progress in the next decade ; but it is reasonable to expect that at least in these areas a few years will mean substantial advance. The Census figures do not discriminate between urban and rural areas in respect of literacy but it is perfectly obvious from a study of the communities returning the highest figures of female literacy that almost all of it must be in the larger towns. In the villages very little progress is being made nor can much be hoped for till female teachers are easier to obtain and girls will be kept longer in rural schools than they are at present. The 1931 Census figures of female literacy show some signs of encouragement and progress but not many.

7. *Literacy by Religion.*—This aspect of the subject is important since religion is one of the chief forms of social cleavage. An examination of literacy by religion reveals several noteworthy facts. The following shows the comparative literacy of the followers of various religions per mille :—

| Unit. | Hindu. | | Muslim. | | Jain. | | Zoroastrian. | | Christian. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Bombay Presidency .. | 166 | 23 | 121 | 16 | 494 | 94 | 842 | 727 | 444 | 277 |
| British Districts .. | 151 | 21 | 120 | 16 | 540 | 108 | 842 | 728 | 449 | 283 |
| Bombay City .. | 245 | 88 | 247 | 75 | 314 | 98 | 798 | 688 | 555 | 447 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 233 | 38 | 369 | 44 | 823 | 289 | 870 | 755 | 365 | 194 |
| Deccan .. .. | 149 | 16 | 199 | 18 | 475 | 49 | 790 | 652 | 436 | 309 |
| Konkan .. .. | 151 | 21 | 269 | 44 | 641 | 104 | 832 | 691 | 270 | 99 |
| Sind .. .. | 263 | 51 | 44 | 5 | 595 | 260 | 692 | 575 | 726 | 686 |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. .. | 114 | 13 | 138 | 316 | 383 | 68 | 814 | 654 | 301 | 150 |
| All Cities .. .. | 284 | 94 | 224 | 50 | 487 | 189 | 783 | 689 | 559 | 467 |

The above statement, which has been taken from Subsidiary Table III, establishes clearly four conclusions : (1) the high proportion of literacy amongst Zoroastrians and Christians for both males and females ; (2) the good literacy amongst male Jains ; (3) the low standard of literacy amongst Mussulmans in Sind as compared with Mussulmans elsewhere, due partly to the fact that in Sind Mussulmans are mostly cultivators and elsewhere mostly traders and artizans ; (4) the much greater literacy in the cities as compared with other units. Literacy amongst Hindus is very irregular, as Subsidiary Table III will show, in the district distribution. This is due entirely to the heterogeneous character of the Hindu population. It includes communities with high literacy and communities with low literacy within its ranks.




In the statement (No. 10) which follows literacy by religion per mille of the population is compared for 1921 and 1931.

STATEMENT No. 10.

| Area and Religion. | Number per mille who are literate (all ages). | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | | | 1921 | | |
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **British Districts.** | 89 | 151 | 22 | 81 | 138 | 19 |
| Hindu and Animistic .. .. | 304 | 478 | 93 | 257 | 543 | 123 |
| Jain .. .. .. | 63 | 104 | 13 | 54 | 88 | 12 |
| Muslim .. .. .. | 728 | 782 | 671 | 732 | 787 | 674 |
| Zoroastrian .. .. .. | 331 | 400 | 245 | 350 | 424 | 251 |
| Christian .. .. .. | | | | | | |
| **Bombay States and Agencies.** | | | | | | |
| Hindu and Animistic .. .. | 55 | 96 | 11 | Figures not available. | | |
| Jain .. .. .. | 203 | 335 | 57 | | | |
| Muslim .. .. .. | 69 | 118 | 13 | | | |
| Zoroastrian .. .. .. | 649 | 713 | 572 | | | |
| Christian .. .. .. | 191 | 257 | 126 | | | |

In the statement (No. 11) given below the progress of literacy by religion per mille is given for the main religions for three Censuses. This statement shows that there has been a considerable improvement in Mussulman literacy amongst males but that literacy amongst females is making small headway. The statement (No. 11) shows also clearly how inferior in literacy Indian Christians are to other Christians. The reason for the disparity has been explained above.

STATEMENT No. 11.

*Progress of different religions in literacy (Presidency) (1911–1931).*

| Religion. | Number per mille who are literate. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911 | | 1921 | | 1931 | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Hindu and Animistic .. .. | 114 | 5 | 138 | 19 | 165 | 23 |
| Muslim .. .. .. | 60 | 11 | 88 | 12 | 121 | 16 |
| Jain .. .. .. | 514 | 28 | 543 | 123 | 494 | 96 |
| Zoroastrian .. .. .. | 750 | 541 | 787 | 674 | 842 | 727 |
| Christian .. .. .. | 371 | 204 | 424 | 252 | 444 | 277 |
| (i) Indian Christian .. .. | Details not available. | | 306 | 169 | 172 | 97 |
| (ii) Others .. .. .. | | | 928 | 849 | 916 | 824 |

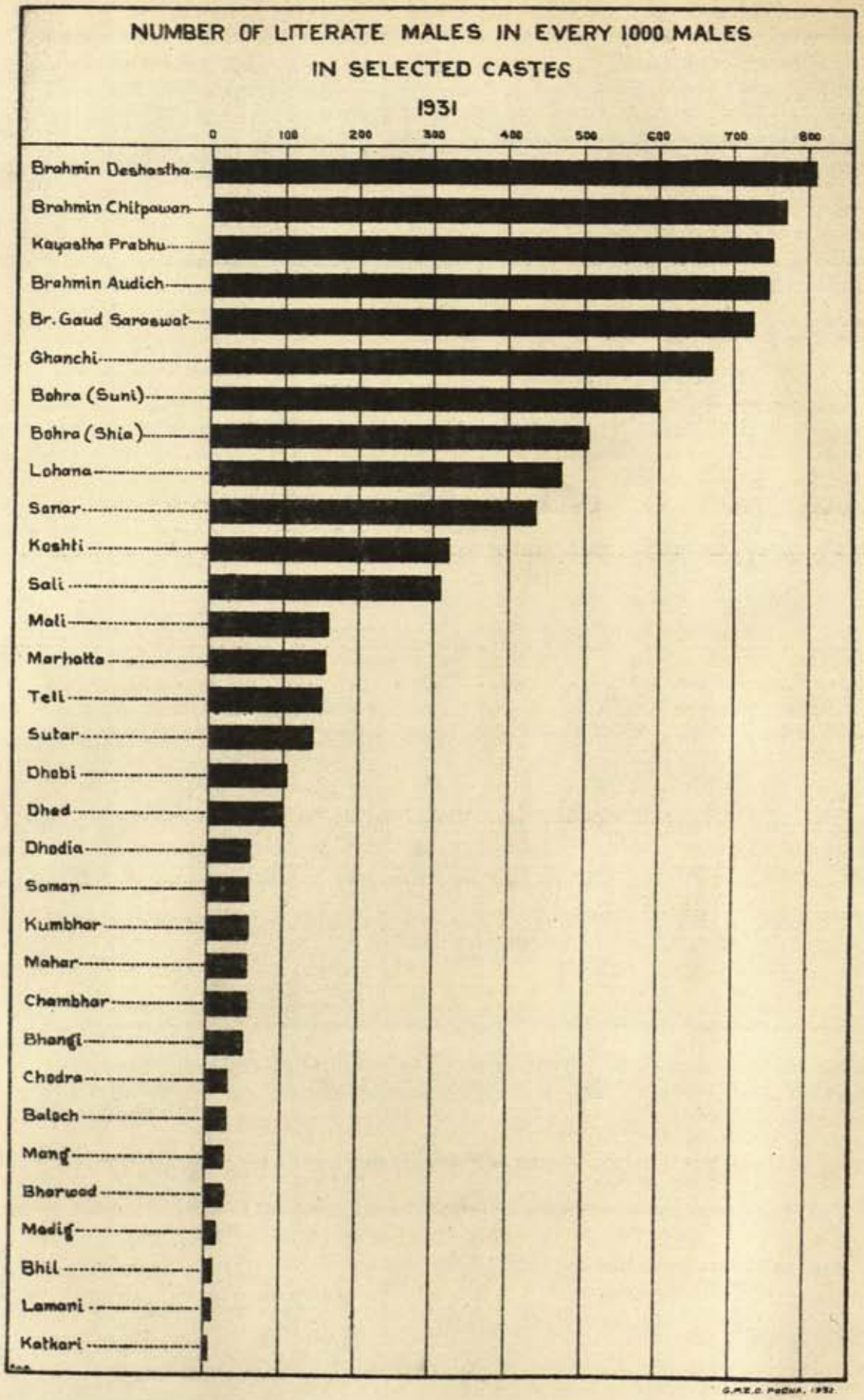
The disparity in the matter of Indian Christians and Europeans and Anglo-Indians who form the rest of the Christian population is made evident from statement No. 12 below.

STATEMENT No. 12.

*Literacy of Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans (whole Presidency) (1931).*

| Community. | Literate per mille of the total population of community. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| Indian Christians .. .. .. .. | 245 | 309 | 170 |
| Europeans and Anglo-Indians .. .. .. | 885 | 920 | 830 |
| Total Christians .. .. .. .. | 324 | 393 | 239 |

To some extent the figures of Mussulman education given by the Census may paint perhaps too gloomy a picture for Sind, where there are numerous private


NUMBER OF LITERATE MALES IN EVERY 1000 MALES
IN SELECTED CASTES
1931
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
Brahmin Deshastha
Brahmin Chitpawan
Kayastha Prabhu
Brahmin Audich
Br. Gaud Saraswat
Ghanchi
Bohra (Suni)
Bohra (Shia)
Lohana
Sonar
Koshti
Sali
Mali
Marhatta
Teli
Sutar
Dhobi
Dhed
Dhodia
Soman
Kumbhar
Mahar
Chambhar
Bhangi
Chodra
Baloch
Mang
Bharwad
Madig
Bhil
Lamani
Katkari

Mulla teachers who give instruction in the reading of the Koran and often have small classes of children attending the mosque and there obtaining some familiarity with written characters. The religion-directed nature of Mussulman education is nowhere better seen than in the Upper Sind Frontier where the Baluchi population will often send their children to the Mulla for obtaining some sort of smattering of elementary Arabic though they will not send their children to the local vernacular schools. In this religious instruction the girls participate as well as the boys: but in only rare cases does the Mulla teach the vernacular as well as the Koran. It is practically certain that in most of these cases the children would fail to pass the Census test of literacy and so they appear in the Census returns as illiterate. Clearly, however, some kind of system which could utilise the Mulla would be the best preliminary means of bringing literacy to rural areas of Sind, which present otherwise a disheartening field of labour for the educationalist.

8. *Literacy by Caste.*—A close study of the tables showing literacy by caste is the key to the problem of literacy in Bombay Presidency. At present literacy is very imperfectly diffused. Some communities are taking full advantage of facilities provided, others are taking a half-hearted interest in them, and other communities are practically untouched. In the diagram which illustrates this section the state of affairs is revealed at a glance. Everywhere the urban areas are in advance of the rural areas: and generally speaking the agricultural population, the labouring classes, the depressed classes, and the primitive tribes are extremely backward as regards literacy. On the other hand the trading classes everywhere show a fair standard of literacy, which continues to rise. In the diagram illustrating this section the extent of literacy per 1,000 males is shown for certain selected castes which are typical of the better-educated and the worse-educated sections of the community to which they belong. By this the lopsidedness of literacy in this Presidency is very clearly revealed. Of the five castes returning the highest figures of literacy, four are Brahman. One is Kayasth Prabhu mostly town-dwelling in Bombay and writer by profession. The Ghanchis of Ahmedabad and Surat, who come sixth in the list, are largely traders and the Bohras, and the Lohanas of Sind, who follow next in order, are also traders. After the Lohanas the standard of literacy commences to fall rapidly and the extent to which illiteracy prevails amongst the other castes shown can be judged best by looking up in Imperial Table XIV the absolute numbers of each of these castes. In fact, if the diagram were to show fully the unequal distribution of literacy it would have to weigh the castes according to their numerical importance in gross population. It would then be seen how the Brahmans and Kayasth Prabhus are a mere fraction of the population represented by the Marathas, the Bhils, the Mangs, the Mahars, and the primitive tribes who are practically entirely illiterate. The problem of education is thus seen clearly to be one of educating more and more of these peoples if the general standard of literacy is to be raised in the future. The Brahmans, Kayasth Prabhus, the Zoroastrians and the Christians can very well look after themselves. Subsidiary Table V gives the literacy per mille of the selected castes enumerated for particular areas in Imperial Table XIV. The figures for total literacy, male and female, are instructive. While the Kayasth Prabhus return 644 per mille, the Brahmans, Chitpawan 522, Deshastha 526, Audich 518, Gaud Saraswat 456, Bhils, who numbered 206,688 in the districts enumerated, return literacy of 5 per mille; Mangs, who numbered 114,795, 16 per mille; Mahars, who numbered 436,284, 6 per mille; Katkaris numbering 24,548 show a literacy of 1 per mille; Balochis, who numbered 124,376, 19 per mille; and Mirbahars in Sind numbering 68,237, 6 per mille. The standard of literacy amongst Lingayats numbering 307,826 is only 158 per mille. Christians show 390 per mille and Zoroastrians 794 per mille, which is nearly total literacy if allowance be made for the population below 7 years of age, which can hardly be called literate in any country. Notwithstanding many signs that literacy is inadequate, Subsidiary Table V shows clearly that there has been marked improvement in the ten years since 1921 in almost every caste, the very backward alone excepted. Perhaps from this may be drawn the conclusion that the great extension of educational facilities which this Presidency has witnessed in the last ten years has been to the advantage chiefly of those at the top and half-way down the literacy scale and has not yet affected greatly the vast mass of illiterates at the foot of the scale where the hardest work

has to be done. In the statement which follows (No. 13) male and female literacy is compared for three decades for certain castes :—

STATEMENT No. 13.

*Proportion of literacy of females to 100 males in certain castes.*

| Caste. | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Brahman Chitpawan .. .. .. .. | 42 | 30 | 14 |
| Brahman Audich .. .. .. .. | 32 | 26 | 16 |
| Brahman Gaud Saraswat .. .. .. | 27 | 26 | 19 |
| Brahman Deshastha .. .. .. .. | 22 | 17 | 6 |
| Lohana .. .. .. .. | 13 | 19 | 6 |
| Darji .. .. .. .. | 9 | 7 | 4 |
| Mali .. .. .. .. | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Maratha .. .. .. .. | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Sutar .. .. .. .. | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| Chambhar .. .. .. .. | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Bhangi .. .. .. .. | 5 | 9 | 2 |
| Dhodia .. .. .. .. | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Kumbhar .. .. .. .. | 3 | 3 | 5 |

## SECTION III—LITERACY IN ENGLISH.

9. *Extent of Literacy in English.*—With the great development of political institutions, in being and in prospect, and with the extension of newspaper reading with its up-to-dateness in which the vernacular languages are not so adaptable, literacy in English becomes an increasingly important matter. In the Bombay Presidency, including the States and Agencies, out of a total population of 26,271,784, the number of persons literate in English was returned in 1931 as 394,663 or 1·5 per cent. Of this number 335,658 were males and 59,005 were females, equal to 2·5 per cent. and 0·5 per cent. of the male and female population respectively. In the statement (No. 14) given below there is shown the number of persons per 10,000 of the population who are literate, by natural divisions.

STATEMENT No. 14.

*Statement showing the number per 10,000 who are literate in English by natural divisions for 1931.*

| Unit. | All ages. | | | 0–10 | | 10–15 | | 15–20 | | 20 and over. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Bombay Presidency .. | 151 | 244 | 47 | 23 | 11 | 125 | 49 | 423 | 92 | 359 | 60 |
| British Districts .. | 175 | 273 | 56 | 26 | 13 | 139 | 57 | 460 | 107 | 399 | 61 |
| Bombay City .. | 1,166 | 1,426 | 698 | 264 | 207 | 934 | 737 | 1,658 | 936 | 1,683 | 828 |
| Gujarat .. | 131 | 255 | 20 | 16 | 3 | 113 | 17 | 374 | 40 | 395 | 26 |
| Deccan .. | 106 | 182 | 27 | 18 | 7 | 107 | 32 | 373 | 57 | 258 | 31 |
| Konkan .. | 132 | 223 | 43 | 19 | 10 | 115 | 59 | 408 | 97 | 335 | 47 |
| Sind .. | 119 | 186 | 34 | 16 | 8 | 99 | 45 | 346 | 75 | 264 | 39 |
| States .. | 53 | 98 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 58 | 9 | 241 | 16 | 139 | 7 |

The proportion which, those who are literate in English bear to those who are literate is given below, per mille of the latter, by natural divisions.

STATEMENT No. 15.

*Proportion of those who are literate and literate in English.*

| Unit. | Literate in English per 1,000 of total literate. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. .. | 174 | 170 | 196 |
| British Districts .. .. .. .. | 185 | 181 | 211 |
| Northern Division .. .. .. .. | 101 | 107 | 61 |
| Central Division .. .. .. .. | 175 | 167 | 232 |
| Southern Division .. .. .. .. | 88 | 90 | 69 |
| Sind .. .. .. .. | 200 | 201 | 193 |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. .. .. | 89 | 94 | 46 |
| Bombay City .. .. .. .. | 480 | 487 | 453 |

The high figures for Sind are doubtless due to the extent to which English speakers in Sind are confined to Karachi and the larger towns and also to the fact that in Sind literacy itself is mostly a character of the town population, so that the two phenomena under observation here are both aspects of town life in Sind in particular areas. The higher figure for female English literacy in the Central Division than for male must be due partly to Poona City, which is a big educational centre for girls.

The statement (No. 16) below shows per 10,000 of the total population the number of persons literate in English in 1921 and 1931.

STATEMENT No. 16.

*Literacy in English by age-groups and administrative divisions (1921 and 1931).*

| Unit. | Number per 10,000 literate in English. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0–10 | | 10–15 | | 15–20 | | 20 and over | | All ages. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Bombay Presidency** .. .. | **23** | **11** | **125** | **48** | **423** | **92** | **359** | **60** | **244** | **47** |
| **British Districts** .. .. | **26** | **13** | **139** | **57** | **460** | **107** | **399** | **71** | **273** | **56** |
| Bombay City .. .. | 264 | 207 | 934 | 737 | 1,658 | 936 | 1,683 | 828 | 1,426 | 698 |
| Northern Division .. .. | 17 | 4 | 117 | 21 | 392 | 47 | 314 | 28 | 216 | 22 |
| Central Division .. .. | 23 | 11 | 139 | 56 | 474 | 96 | 338 | 53 | 236 | 45 |
| Southern Division .. .. | 11 | 3 | 65 | 14 | 239 | 25 | 177 | 12 | 121 | 11 |
| Sind .. .. | 16 | 8 | 99 | 45 | 346 | 75 | 264 | 39 | 186 | 34 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** .. .. | **7** | **1** | **58** | **9** | **241** | **16** | **139** | **7** | **98** | **6** |

STATEMENT No. 16—*contd.*

| Unit. | Number per 10,000 literate in English—*contd.* | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 0–10 | | 10–15 | | 15–20 | | 20 and over | | All ages | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| **Bombay Presidency** .. .. | **10** | **7** | **132** | **45** | **428** | **83** | **297** | **44** | **210** | **37** |
| **British Districts** .. .. .. | **12** | **9** | **142** | **53** | **455** | **95** | **330** | **52** | **234** | **43** |
| Bombay City .. .. .. | 151 | 125 | 830 | 581 | 1,408 | 700 | 1,330 | 549 | 1,177 | 488 |
| Northern Division .. .. | 4 | 2 | 181 | 26 | 511 | 51 | 247 | 20 | 193 | 17 |
| Central Division .. .. .. | 10 | 7 | 105 | 48 | 369 | 85 | 258 | 38 | 178 | 34 |
| Southern Division .. .. | 3 | 2 | 67 | 12 | 271 | 19 | 144 | 8 | 104 | 8 |
| Sind .. .. .. | 12 | 12 | 99 | 48 | 277 | 62 | 207 | 34 | 147 | 30 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** .. | **2** | .. | **82** | **8** | **286** | **17** | **115** | **6** | **90** | **5** |

These figures appear at first sight to show that English literacy has made no headway in the 10–15 and the 15–20 age-groups. But as the group for all ages shows a marked advance and as the Northern Division and the Bombay States and Agencies show a serious decline in the group stated, the explanation must lie in faulty enumeration in Gujarat and Kathiawar amongst the student population and educated classes. It seems probable that owing to the civil disobedience movement, which was strong amongst a portion of the population most literate in English, there may have been an underestimate of the number of English speakers in 1931. It will be noted that the Bombay States record a fall from 378 per mille in 1921 to 241 per mille in 1931 for persons aged from 15 to 20 literate in English. It seems probable that if the 1921 figures were anything like the truth, the 1931 figures must have been seriously affected by the civil disobedience movement, which was strong in parts of Kathiawar, especially amongst the student class. The whole question of this apparent fall in proportionate literacy requires closer investigation. In the statement which follows cities are compared with their adjacent rural areas in respect of literacy in English. The results are such as might have been expected. The disparity between Karachi City and Karachi district is very marked and the same is true of Hyderabad town and district. Both these places are big educational centres which more than emphasise the natural tendency for the English literates to be concentrated in small areas. These figures show that English literacy has not fallen relatively to the population, except in Ahmedabad City, which would

seem to support the idea that the civil disobedience movement has something to do with it.

STATEMENT No. 17.

*Literacy in English in cities compared with literacy in adjacent rural areas (1921–1931).*

| Locality. | Number per 10,000 (all ages) who are literate in English. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | | Males. | | Females. | |
| | 1921 | 1931 | 1921 | 1931 | 1921 | 1931 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Ahmedabad City .. .. | 394 | 330 | 629 | 518 | 85 | 70 |
| Rest of the Ahmedabad district .. | 45 | 65 | 83 | 113 | 4 | 12 |
| Surat City .. .. | 534 | 650 | 915 | 1,058 | 106 | 180 |
| Rest of the Surat district .. .. | 79 | 95 | 36 | 181 | 8 | 10 |
| Poona City .. .. | 957 | 1,197 | 1,659 | 1,941 | 187 | 350 |
| Rest of the Poona district .. .. | 154 | 167 | 231 | 246 | 73 | 85 |
| Sholapur City .. .. | 206 | 324 | 341 | 555 | 55 | 62 |
| Rest of the Sholapur district .. .. | 25 | 67 | 46 | 123 | 2 | 8 |
| Hubli City .. .. | 418 | 428 | 736 | 752 | 67 | 66 |
| Rest of the Dharwar district .. .. | 60 | 84 | 108 | 149 | 10 | 16 |
| Karachi City .. .. | 775 | 1,016 | 1,055 | 1,473 | 330 | 370 |
| Rest of the Karachi district .. .. | 28 | 33 | 48 | 53 | 2 | 7 |
| Hyderabad Town .. .. | 678 | 606 | 932 | 1,050 | 281 | 194 |
| Rest of the Hyderabad district. .. | 11 | 27 | 18 | 46 | 1 | 4 |

10. *Literacy in English amongst Females.*—Subsidiary Table I shows that the number of females per 10,000 aged 5 and over who were literate in English in 1931 was 56 as compared with 285 males. Amongst Hindus it was 18, amongst Mussalmans 9, amongst Jains 27, while amongst Christians it was 2,005 and amongst Zoroastrians it was 3,652. The statement given in the preceding section shows the progress of English literacy amongst females for six of the cities and for Hyderabad town. In every case except Ahmedabad City and Hyderabad town, where the civil disobedience movement was probably responsible for the apparent decline, there is substantial advance in literacy in English between 1921 and 1931. Very few of the Hindu and Mussalman castes show much literacy in English amongst females. The highest figures for the selected castes given in Imperial Table XIV (in hundreds of English literate females to total females) are returned by Kayasth Prabhus, who have 7 literate in English out of 60. The Chitpawan Brahmans have 14 out of 274 : the Deshasth Brahmans 14 out of 863. Sind Lohanas have 4 out of 1,724, and Marathas in Bombay City have 4 out of 908. Shia Bohras have 1 out of 131 and Swetamber Jains from Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat districts have 1 out of 117. In contrast to these figures come the Zoroastrians with 71 out of 386 and Christians with 242 out of 1,144.

11. *Literacy in English by Religion.*—Subsidiary Table I gives the main distribution by religion per mille of the literate population. The absolute figures are in Imperial Table XIII. For all ages, 5 and over, Hindu literates number 131 per mille, Mussulman literates 81, Jain 353, Zoroastrian 5,107, Christian 2,620, Tribal 5. Of religions which are not important in Bombay Presidency, Sikhs return 706 literate per mille, Buddhists 2,390, Jews 2,919 and other religions 3,567.

Progress in English literacy in British Districts by religion is shown in the statement (No. 18) given below.

STATEMENT No. 18.

*Progress of literacy in English since 1901 by religion (British Districts only).*

| Religion. | Number per mille who are literate in English. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | | 1911 | | 1921 | | 1931 | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **All Religions** .. .. | **13** | **2** | **17** | **3** | **23** | **4** | **27** | **6** |
| Hindu .. .. | 9 | .. | 13 | .. | 19 | 1 | 23 | 1 |
| Muslim .. .. | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | 8 | 1 | 12 | .. |
| Jain .. .. | 20 | .. | 33 | 1 | 54 | 3 | 67 | 3 |
| Zoroastrian .. .. | 407 | 100 | 507 | 175 | 539 | 247 | 602 | 340 |
| Christian | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Indian Christian .. | 277 | 138 | 142 | 62 | 154 | 78 | 172 | 97 |
| (ii) Others .. .. | .. | .. | 886 | 779 | 916 | 829 | 916 | 824 |

The statement practically shows continuous progress since 1911 for both males and females. The Mussalmans are the most backward and female literacy makes little headway amongst them.

12. *Literacy in English by Caste.*—Imperial Table XIII and Subsidiary Table V supply most of the information. These Tables deal only with samples of the population and of the particular castes selected. The same general features appear here as in the "literacy" statistics. The most advanced castes, the four Brahman castes, the Kayasth Prabhus, the Bohras, the Christians and the Zoroastrians return far the highest figures. The primitive tribes show little improvement. But there are some striking advances in castes half-way up the literacy scale like Ghanchis, whose English literacy index has risen from 152 per 10,000 in 1921 to 251 per 10,000 in 1931. Darjis, Shimpis, Sais and Merais show a rise from 121 to 235, Lohanas from 268 to 443, Malis from 18 to 201, Koshtis from 16 to 106, Salis from 77 to 198.

## SECTION IV—GENERAL.

13. *Comparison with other Provinces.*—The following statement (No. 19) compares literacy in Bombay Presidency with literacy in other provinces. A study of the various influences discussed in this chapter suggest perhaps the chief reason for divergence, quite apart from educational facilities offered, and that is the extent to which the population of an area is homogeneous or heterogeneous, and particularly the extent to which those portions of the population which will readily accept instruction are overborne in sheer numbers by those portions of population which resist it. Bombay Presidency contains a large number of primitive and depressed tribes who lower the general standard of literacy in a way

which does not show itself in geographical areas where there is less mixing of very dissimilar racial and social units.

STATEMENT No. 19.

*Literacy in other Provinces compared with Literacy in Bombay Presidency.*

| Province or State. | Literate per mille. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Bombay Presidency** .. .. .. .. | **102** | **167** | **29** |
| Ajmer-Merwara .. .. .. .. | 125 | 203 | 35 |
| Assam .. .. .. .. | 91 | 152 | 23 |
| Baluchistan .. .. .. .. | 48 | 76 | 11 |
| Bengal (British Districts) .. .. .. | 111 | 182 | 33 |
| Bihar and Orissa .. .. .. .. | 52 | 95 | 8 |
| Burma .. .. .. .. | 368 | 560 | 165 |
| Central Provinces and Berar .. .. .. | 60 | 110 | 11 |
| Coorg .. .. .. .. | 176 | 246 | 87 |
| Delhi .. .. .. .. | 163 | 226 | 72 |
| Madras .. .. .. .. | 108 | 188 | 30 |
| North-West Frontier Province .. .. .. | 49 | 80 | 12 |
| Punjab .. .. .. .. | 59 | 95 | 15 |
| United Provinces (British Districts) .. .. | 55 | 94 | 11 |
| Baroda .. .. .. .. | 209 | 331 | 79 |
| Cochin .. .. .. .. | 337 | 460 | 220 |
| Central India .. .. .. .. | 52 | 92 | 9 |
| Hyderabad State .. .. .. .. | 47 | 83 | 10 |
| Rajputana .. .. .. .. | 43 | 76 | 6 |
| Mysore .. .. .. .. | 106 | 174 | 33 |
| Gwalior .. .. .. .. | 47 | 78 | 11 |
| Western India States Agency .. .. .. | 125 | 204 | 43 |

14. *Literacy and Education.*—There is a correlation of some kind between literacy and education but the Census has no means of finding out exactly what it is. It is no part of the duty of a Census Officer to criticise educational policy. Nor does the Census afford any opportunity for doing so. The unsatisfactory nature of the Census definition of literacy has already been discussed. Any really satisfactory congruence between the Census figures of literacy between certain ages and the number of scholars attending educational institutions is practically impossible. An examination, however, of the growth in the number of educational institutions ought to throw considerable light upon the growth of literacy. The past decade in this Presidency has been marked by the introduction of a very comprehensive Primary Education Act, the granting of wide powers to local authorities, and a consequent striking increase in the number of primary schools. The following statement (No. 20) shows educational facilities and educational results from 1891 to 1921 for the whole Presidency including the Western India States Agency and for 1931 for British Districts only.

STATEMENT No. 20.

| Class of Institution. | 1931 | | 1921 | | 1911 | | 1901 | | 1891 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of | | Number of | | Number of | | Number of | | Number of | |
| | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. |
| **Total** .. | **17,212** | **1,287,246** | **19,552** | **1,224,888** | **16,128** | **865,971** | **12,085** | **630,681** | **11,963** | **619,740** |
| A. Arts Colleges .. | 16 | 7,196 | 15 | 5,609 | 11 | 3,258 | 9 | 1,826 | 9 | 1,289 |
| B. Professional Colleges .. | 11 | 2,786 | 7 | 2,480 | 4 | 1,200 | 5 | 1,011 | 4 | 566 |
| C. Secondary Schools .. | 654 | 118,129 | 666 | 98,966 | 529 | 71,364 | 474 | 47,173 | 397 | 41,445 |
| **D. Primary Schools** .. | **14,877** | **1,105,628** | **16,307** | **1,019,744** | **12,342** | **706,417** | **9,030** | **513,198** | **8,856** | **506,183** |
| (1) Government .. | 34 | 4,242 | 44 | 5,553 | 12 | 1,860 | 8 | 1,028 | 28 | 2,165 |
| (2) Local Board .. | 10,375 | 654,379 | 8,626 | 486,222 | 6,369 | 334,530 | 3,989 | 218,671 | 4,222 | 227,634 |
| (3) Municipal .. | 1,677 | 292,685 | 1,272 | 173,373 | 948 | 106,478 | 716 | 81,970 | 716 | 81,132 |
| (4) Aided .. | 2,611 | 147,617 | 2,907 | 132,388 | 2,166 | 99,576 | 1,902 | 85,169 | 1,834 | 74,874 |
| (5) Unaided .. | 180 | 6,705 | 127 | 6,838 | 162 | 7,848 | 93 | 5,547 | 66 | 2,580 |
| (6) Native States. .. | .. | .. | 3,331 | 215,370 | 2,685 | 153,125 | 2,322 | 120,813 | 1,990 | 117,798 |
| E. Training and other Special Schools .. | 418 | 19,260 | 234 | 14,074 | 73 | 5,262 | 52 | 3,746 | 44 | 2,851 |
| F. Private (unrecognised) institutions .. | 1,236 | 34,247 | 2,333 | 83,115 | 3,169 | 81,470 | 2,515 | 63,727 | 2,653 | 67,406 |

This statement may be compared with the statistics given in Subsidiary Table VII showing the proportion of Census literacy returned for certain ages. The statement (No. 21) which follows shows the progress of educational institutions made during the decennium ending March 31st, 1931 and the number of pupils attending them. The number of primary schools has risen from 12,622 in 1921 to 14,877 in 1931 and the number of scholars from 798,508 to 1,105,628 in the same period. Secondary schools have risen from 463 to 654 and the number of scholars from 77,607 to 118,129. It would be surprising in these circumstances if a great increase in literacy were not taking place. The Census figures show to some extent what this increase in literacy is. At the same time it must be pointed out that as the general population has itself increased in the decennium by 3,112,246 or 13·4 per cent., education, if it is to make headway against the mass of illiteracy, must increase in a still greater proportion. If it does not do so, literacy will decline relatively to the population.

## STATEMENT No. 21.

*Statement showing progress of educational institutions made during the decennium ending 31st March 1931 and the number of pupils attending them.*

| Category. | 1921-22 | | 1922-23 | | 1923-24 | | 1924-25 | | 1925-26 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Total** .. | **14,900** | **958,392** | **14,961** | **973,760** | **15,054** | **1,005,800** | **15,300** | **1,018,772** | **15,732** | **1,074,100** |
| (A) Arts Colleges .. | 10 | 4,829 | 12 | 5,114 | 12 | 5,896 | 14 | 7,092 | 14 | 7,428 |
| (B) Professional Colleges .. | 7 | 2,595 | 7 | 2,877 | 7 | 2,712 | 8 | 2,532 | 9 | 2,435 |
| (C) Secondary Schools | 463 | 77,607 | 449 | 78,524 | 497 | 84,111 | 478 | 88,103 | 496 | 93,569 |
| (D) Primary Schools | 12,622 | 798,508 | 12,402 | 806,440 | 12,578 | 835,221 | 12,892 | 855,131 | 13,448 | 913,168 |
| 1. Government .. | 46 | 5,730 | 37 | 5,309 | 43 | 5,865 | 36 | 5,175 | 39 | 5,545 |
| 2. District Local Board .. | 8,498 | 490,204 | 8,489 | 496,745 | 8,495 | 504,935 | 8,834 | 517,381 | 9,364 | 547,850 |
| 3. Municipality .. | 1,308 | 168,203 | 1,294 | 175,559 | 1,336 | 190,266 | 1,396 | 200,814 | 1,502 | 228,073 |
| 4. Aided .. | 2,690 | 128,720 | 2,481 | 123,116 | 2,608 | 129,163 | 2,508 | 125,607 | 2,417 | 125,901 |
| 5. Unaided .. | 80 | 5,651 | 101 | 5,711 | 96 | 4,992 | 118 | 6,154 | 126 | 5,799 |
| (E) Training and other special schools. | 207 | 13,338 | 399 | 18,697 | 418 | 19,111 | 422 | 20,058 | 404 | 20,461 |
| (F) Private (unrecognised) institutions .. | 1,591 | 61,515 | 1,692 | 62,108 | 1,542 | 58,749 | 1,486 | 45,856 | 1,361 | 37,039 |

| Category. | 1926-27 | | 1927-28 | | 1928-29 | | 1929-30 | | 1930-31 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. |
| 1 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| **Total** .. | **16,211** | **1,148,714** | **16,713** | **1,192,153** | **17,042** | **1,230,840** | **17,132** | **1,262,244** | **17,212** | **1,287,246** |
| (A) Arts Colleges .. | 15 | 7,027 | 15 | 7,085 | 15 | 7,193 | 15 | 8,015 | 16 | 7,196 |
| (B) Professional Colleges .. | 10 | 2,487 | 11 | 2,526 | 11 | 2,667 | 11 | 2,814 | 11 | 2,786 |
| (C) Secondary Schools | 529 | 100,294 | 570 | 108,578 | 587 | 113,933 | 620 | 119,165 | 654 | 118,129 |
| (D) Primary Schools | 13,835 | 984,426 | 14,373 | 1,021,078 | 14,606 | 1,050,104 | 14,819 | 1,078,894 | 14,877 | 1,105,628 |
| 1. Government .. | 34 | 4,832 | 31 | 4,052 | 32 | 3,886 | 33 | 4,091 | 34 | 4,242 |
| 2. District Local Board .. | 9,608 | 592,969 | 9,915 | 609,096 | 10,217 | 631,846 | 10,345 | 650,057 | 10,375 | 654,379 |
| 3. Municipality .. | 1,566 | 250,166 | 1,606 | 261,917 | 1,625 | 266,409 | 1,654 | 276,000 | 1,677 | 292,685 |
| 4. Aided .. | 2,528 | 131,252 | 2,591 | 136,082 | 2,502 | 138,624 | 2,571 | 140,902 | 2,611 | 147,617 |
| 5. Unaided .. | 99 | 5,507 | 230 | 9,931 | 230 | 9,339 | 216 | 7,844 | 180 | 6,705 |
| (E) Training and other special schools .. | 395 | 19,559 | 451 | 21,375 | 462 | 20,820 | 447 | 20,174 | 418 | 19,260 |
| (F) Private (unrecognised) institutions .. | 1,427 | 34,621 | 1,293 | 31,511 | 1,361 | 36,123 | 1,220 | 33,182 | 1,236 | 34,247 |

The statement which is given below (No. 22) shows the progress of education in the Bombay States for the years for which information is available.

STATEMENT No. 22.

*Progress of education in States.*

*Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Education Department.*

| Class of institution. | 1921–1922 | | 1922–1923 | | 1923–1924 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of | | Number of | | Number of | |
| | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. | Institutions. | Scholars. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| (A) Arts Colleges .. .. .. | 4 | 685 | 4 | 1,021 | 4 | 1,248 |
| (B) Professional Colleges .. .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| (C) Secondary Schools .. .. .. | 214 | 25,211 | 216 | 26,162 | 223 | 28,040 |
| (D) Primary Schools .. .. .. | 3,425 | 2,288,832 | 3,485 | 235,873 | 3,572 | 244,230 |
| 1. Government .. .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 2. Local Board .. .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 3. Municipal .. .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 4. Grant in aid .. .. .. | 150 | 9,420 | 176 | 10,771 | 196 | 11,865 |
| 5. Unaided .. .. .. | 23 | 1,730 | 16 | 1,286 | 16 | 1,394 |
| 6. Native States .. .. .. | 3,252 | 217,682 | 3,293 | 223,816 | 3,360 | 230,971 |
| (E) Training and other special Schools .. .. | 29 | 905 | 48 | 1,255 | 49 | 1,343 |
| (F) Private institutions .. .. .. | 865 | 38,252 | 870 | 39,739 | 964 | 47,037 |

The information is available for the first three years of the d cennium.

Only one or two important matters remain for discussion here. One is the extent of effective literacy. Very much money is now being spent on the opening up and the maintenance of primary schools. In rural areas where the primary schools are most needed too many of the scholars leave before or at the fourth vernacular standard and if they return to their traditional mode of living much of this education is inevitably lost. The fact is known to all district officers, who observe it every day in the course of their duties. How to stop this waste of educational effort is a grave problem to which no satisfactory solution has yet been found. It is true of course that a too literary education will not benefit agriculturists beyond a certain stage and unless boys of that class can retain a liking for reading and writing after they go back to the land, they will not retain much of what they learnt at school. At present too many children seek education merely in order to qualify themselves for something other than agriculture. The result is from the State's point of view very unsatisfactory as the process tends to overcrowd the clerical professions in a country that is already over-stocked with clerical recruits.

This leads to the second great problem connected with education and literacy. What is education for ? Is it to be regarded as a means of gaining employment or as an implement of general culture ? The two aims are of course never found absolutely divorced from each other. Even the universities of Europe are now as much training grounds for certain kinds of employment as they are centres of learning and culture. What was noted in 1921 of the United Provinces (U. P. Census Report 1921, page 114) is true of Bombay Presidency to-day. "Every district officer knows that boys who will leave these (primary) schools before they have learnt to read and write form a big proportion of the total attendance. The parents of such a boy never seriously intend that he should be educated. They send him to school and leave him there so long as he is in the 'preparatory' or even in the 'lower' classes, because this is a cheap way of keeping him occupied or out of mischief; because they are pressed to do so by the school master, or even by his superiors, who want to improve the look of the returns, or perhaps in case he shows a special aptitude for learning. They take him away as soon as the expense increases and he can make himself useful in field or at pasture.....He does not desire education for his children for its own sake but only as a means of obtaining employment. There is thus no motive for educating the boy who is destined for the plough." In the Census of India 1921, Vol. I, page 183, this comment was made on the view stated. "This attitude towards education is perhaps changing in the more advanced areas, but that it is widespread will be admitted by every student of rural mentality in India." These remarks have perfect relevance to-day in Bombay Presidency and nowhere can this apathetically utilitarian attitude towards elementary education be studied better than in the rural areas of Sind, which show very poor returns for literacy and give no clear signs of early improvement. In the Konkan, where education is much sought after amongst Christian communities, education is tending to drive the sons of agriculturists into clerical occupations that cannot absorb anything like the number who seek to enter them.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

*Literacy by Age, Sex and Religion.*

| Religion. | Number per mille who are literate. | | | | | | | | | | | Number per mille aged 5 and over who are illiterate. | | | Number per 10,000 aged 5 and over who are literate in English. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All ages 5 and over. | | | 5–10 | | 10–15 | | 15–20 | | 20 and over | | | | | | | |
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| **All Religions** | **102** | **167** | **29** | **63** | **19** | **121** | **34** | **222** | **46** | **193** | **27** | **898** | **833** | **971** | **177** | **285** | **56** |
| Hindu .. | 97 | 166 | 23 | 64 | 17 | 122 | 30 | 224 | 39 | 193 | 21 | 903 | 834 | 977 | 131 | 236 | 18 |
| Muslim .. | 75 | 121 | 16 | 43 | 12 | 83 | 21 | 157 | 26 | 142 | 14 | 925 | 879 | 984 | 81 | 137 | 9 |
| Jain .. | 315 | 494 | 96 | 212 | 79 | 367 | 128 | 595 | 157 | 561 | 82 | 685 | 506 | 904 | 353 | 619 | 27 |
| Zoroastrian | 787 | 842 | 727 | 448 | 407 | 646 | 610 | 889 | 814 | 923 | 778 | 213 | 158 | 273 | 5,107 | 6,454 | 3,652 |
| Christian .. | 370 | 444 | 277 | 205 | 161 | 327 | 257 | 520 | 368 | 499 | 292 | 630 | 556 | 723 | 2,620 | 3,105 | 2,005 |
| Sikh .. | 224 | 290 | 107 | 133 | 83 | 277 | 195 | 345 | 121 | 308 | 92 | 776 | 710 | 893 | 569 | 706 | 325 |
| Buddhist | 893 | 961 | 625 | 911 | 848 | 875 | 694 | 701 | 860 | 902 | 521 | 107 | 39 | 375 | 2,390 | 1,659 | 5,271 |
| Tribal .. | 5 | 10 | 5 | 5 | .. | 10 | .. | 15 | .. | 10 | .. | 995 | 990 | 999·5 | 5 | 8 | 1 |
| Jew .. | 426 | 484 | 363 | 207 | 178 | 248 | 291 | 510 | 413 | 592 | 421 | 574 | 516 | 637 | 2,919 | 4,053 | 1,685 |
| Others .. | 539 | 715 | 301 | 182 | 289 | 664 | 552 | 767 | 412 | 831 | 241 | 461 | 285 | 699 | 3,567 | 4,625 | 2,146 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Literacy by Age, Sex and Locality by natural divisions.*

| District and Natural Division. | Number per mille who are literate. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For all ages 5 and over | | | 5–10 | | 10–15 | | 15–20 | | 20 and over | |
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| **Bombay Presidency** .. | **102** | **167** | **29** | **63** | **19** | **121** | **34** | **222** | **46** | **193** | **27** |
| **British Districts** .. | **108** | **176** | **31** | **67** | **21** | **127** | **37** | **232** | **49** | **204** | **30** |
| Bombay City .. | 267 | 314 | 173 | 138 | 109 | 232 | 179 | 325 | 192 | 339 | 180 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. | **156** | **254** | **46** | **114** | **36** | **197** | **60** | **311** | **73** | **293** | **40** |
| Ahmedabad .. | 149 | 240 | 40 | 113 | 34 | 185 | 54 | 272 | 60 | 277 | 35 |
| Broach .. .. | 216 | 364 | 50 | 159 | 39 | 275 | 62 | 431 | 76 | 421 | 46 |
| Kaira .. .. | 143 | 232 | 40 | 109 | 35 | 190 | 59 | 297 | 68 | 263 | 32 |
| Panch Mahals .. | 88 | 145 | 24 | 62 | 18 | 108 | 32 | 186 | 43 | 175 | 21 |
| Surat .. .. | 194 | 315 | 71 | 140 | 50 | 252 | 87 | 422 | 116 | 361 | 66 |
| **Deccan** .. .. | **92** | **161** | **20** | **61** | **14** | **121** | **25** | **234** | **34** | **185** | **18** |
| Ahmednagar .. | 72 | 125 | 16 | 50 | 13 | 98 | 24 | 181 | 27 | 141 | 12 |
| Khandesh East .. | 109 | 201 | 13 | 76 | 10 | 155 | 17 | 285 | 20 | 231 | 11 |
| Khandesh West .. | 71 | 129 | 10 | 44 | 7 | 96 | 12 | 193 | 16 | 152 | 9 |
| Nasik .. .. | 95 | 164 | 21 | 69 | 17 | 129 | 29 | 234 | 35 | 187 | 18 |
| Poona .. .. | 130 | 205 | 48 | 88 | 36 | 161 | 62 | 303 | 79 | 226 | 43 |
| Satara .. .. | 77 | 139 | 14 | 65 | 12 | 130 | 21 | 241 | 26 | 146 | 12 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 85 | 148 | 17 | 62 | 11 | 114 | 21 | 220 | 31 | 166 | 15 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 70 | 123 | 14 | 38 | 9 | 78 | 16 | 170 | 25 | 150 | 12 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 77 | 141 | 10 | 47 | 8 | 96 | 14 | 190 | 18 | 167 | 8 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 122 | 208 | 30 | 61 | 18 | 133 | 34 | 271 | 50 | 250 | 29 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—*contd.*

| District and Natural Division. | Number per mille who are literate. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | For all ages 5 and over | | | 5–10 | | 10–15 | | 15–20 | | 20 and over | | |
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **99** | **171** | **27** | **57** | **18** | **113** | **35** | **223** | **47** | **198** | **24** | |
| Bombay Suburban district .. .. | 241 | 311 | 141 | 130 | 89 | 237 | 166 | 365 | 202 | 342 | 135 | |
| Kanara .. .. | 113 | 193 | 28 | 54 | 17 | 114 | 35 | 232 | 47 | 237 | 26 | |
| Kolaba .. .. | 81 | 140 | 21 | 49 | 15 | 100 | 30 | 193 | 38 | 165 | 18 | |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 77 | 150 | 15 | 51 | 11 | 106 | 22 | 218 | 29 | 183 | 12 | |
| Thana .. .. | 122 | 154 | 29 | 60 | 20 | 114 | 38 | 207 | 47 | 178 | 27 | |
| **Sind** .. .. | **70** | **106** | **21** | **40** | **14** | **72** | **26** | **138** | **33** | **126** | **19** | |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 70 | 101 | 29 | 44 | 21 | 70 | 38 | 131 | 45 | 116 | 27 | |
| Karachi .. .. | 126 | 175 | 58 | 66 | 38 | 113 | 65 | 229 | 85 | 203 | 57 | |
| Larkana .. .. | 48 | 78 | 8 | 30 | 6 | 58 | 11 | 104 | 12 | 91 | 7 | |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 55 | 89 | 11 | 38 | 9 | 68 | 17 | 111 | 17 | 103 | 9 | |
| Sukkur .. .. | 87 | 143 | 15 | 49 | 11 | 96 | 21 | 180 | 23 | 168 | 13 | |
| Thar and Parkar .. | 40 | 66 | 7 | 22 | 4 | 39 | 9 | 78 | 14 | 82 | 7 | |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 28 | 49 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 64 | 3 | 62 | 1 | |
| **Bombay States** .. | **71** | **122** | **15** | **48** | **11** | **92** | **19** | **172** | **27** | **144** | **14** | |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Literacy by Religion, Sex and Locality.*

| District and Natural Division. | Number per mille who are literate. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hindu. | | Muslim. | | Jain. | | Zoroastrian. | | Christian. | | Tribal. | | Other religions. | |
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| **Bombay Presidency** .. | **166** | **23** | **121** | **16** | **494** | **96** | **842** | **727** | **444** | **277** | **10** | **0·5** | **417** | **243** |
| **British Districts** .. | **151** | **21** | **120** | **16** | **540** | **108** | **842** | **728** | **449** | **283** | **10** | **0·5** | **422** | **249** |
| Bombay City .. | 245 | 88 | 247 | 75 | 314 | 98 | 798 | 688 | 555 | 447 | 1,000 | .. | 510 | 368 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. | **233** | **38** | **369** | **44** | **823** | **289** | **870** | **755** | **365** | **194** | **9** | **0·3** | **580** | **460** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 214 | 33 | 290 | 27 | 823 | 243 | 829 | 697 | 439 | 345 | .. | .. | 576 | 434 |
| Broach .. .. | 314 | 44 | 488 | 28 | 877 | 398 | 898 | 810 | 334 | 193 | 12 | 13 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Kaira .. .. | 220 | 36 | 262 | 23 | 804 | 278 | 930 | 862 | 332 | 134 | .. | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Panch Mahals .. | 152 | 23 | 424 | 61 | 812 | 343 | 911 | 846 | 364 | 277 | 9 | 0·3 | 284 | 59 |
| Surat .. .. | 281 | 49 | 486 | 109 | 816 | 367 | 869 | 749 | 561 | 397 | .. | .. | 628 | 714 |
| **Deccan** .. .. | **149** | **16** | **199** | **18** | **475** | **49** | **790** | **652** | **436** | **309** | **7** | **1** | **619** | **499** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 101 | 10 | 221 | 17 | 691 | 45 | 914 | 847 | 267 | 14 | 18 | .. | 569 | 350 |
| Khandesh East .. | 197 | 11 | 183 | 9 | 675 | 67 | 911 | 664 | 750 | 674 | 5 | .. | 558 | 344 |
| Khandesh West .. | 116 | 7 | 281 | 33 | 689 | 51 | 811 | 700 | 597 | 47 | 5 | 1 | 944 | 625 |
| Nasik .. .. | 145 | 16 | 289 | 32 | 759 | 73 | 898 | 813 | 754 | 608 | 6 | 4 | 721 | 628 |
| Poona .. .. | 183 | 39 | 322 | 51 | 765 | 130 | 692 | 545 | 519 | 405 | 71 | .. | 645 | 604 |
| Satara .. .. | 128 | 12 | 276 | 19 | 453 | 42 | 945 | 934 | 395 | 425 | .. | .. | 626 | 818 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 137 | 13 | 194 | 15 | 616 | 113 | 917 | 803 | 611 | 591 | .. | .. | 888 | 666 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 112 | 11 | 159 | 12 | 216 | 18 | 849 | 651 | 400 | 251 | 1,000 | .. | 978 | 1,000 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 141 | 9 | 124 | 8 | 560 | 50 | 826 | 800 | 334 | 276 | .. | .. | 333 | 250 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 211 | 29 | 159 | 16 | 359 | 45 | 857 | 821 | 536 | 395 | .. | .. | 212 | 26 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **151** | **21** | **269** | **44** | **641** | **104** | **832** | **691** | **270** | **99** | .. | .. | **464** | **278** |
| Thana .. .. | 135 | 25 | 341 | 81 | 853 | 130 | 765 | 599 | 200 | 2 | .. | .. | 777 | 622 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 128 | 18 | 280 | 50 | 782 | 78 | 893 | 752 | 345 | 150 | .. | .. | 330 | 196 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 143 | 14 | 222 | 22 | 370 | 15 | 947 | 571 | 205 | 32 | .. | .. | 846 | .. |
| Bombay Suburban .. | 274 | 95 | 290 | 70 | 678 | 337 | 873 | 795 | 390 | 239 | .. | .. | 580 | 341 |
| Kanara .. .. | 188 | 24 | 251 | 53 | 224 | 37 | 857 | 1,000 | 195 | 159 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Sind** .. .. | **263** | **51** | **44** | **5** | **595** | **260** | **692** | **575** | **726** | **686** | **264** | **123** | **302** | **115** |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 225 | 81 | 48 | 5 | 147 | 86 | 952 | 625 | 672 | 584 | .. | .. | 275 | 127 |
| Karachi .. .. | 388 | 130 | 69 | 13 | 698 | 254 | 676 | 568 | 730 | 692 | 306 | 140 | 412 | 267 |
| Larkana .. .. | 311 | 32 | 32 | 3 | .. | .. | 650 | 1,000 | 605 | 586 | .. | .. | 253 | 37 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 268 | 35 | 34 | 3 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 357 | 367 | .. | .. | 275 | 43 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 358 | 34 | 54 | 4 | 1,000 | 923 | 923 | 761 | 871 | 786 | .. | .. | 265 | 57 |
| Thar and Parkar .. | 91 | 9 | 40 | 4 | 796 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 264 | 382 | .. | .. | 283 | 95 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 259 | 9 | 23 | .. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 750 | 1,000 | .. | .. | 307 | 38 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** .. .. | **114** | **13** | **138** | **16** | **383** | **68** | **814** | **654** | **301** | **150** | **8** | **0·4** | **282** | **112** |
| All Cities .. .. | 284 | 94 | 224 | 50 | 487 | 189 | 783 | 689 | 559 | 467 | 24 | .. | 532 | 291 |

**Note.**—City figures are inclusive of 0–5 ages.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

*English Literacy by Age, Sex and Locality (four decades).*
*(Persons per 10,000 who are literate in English.)*

| Unit. | 1931 All Ages. Total. | 1931 All Ages. Males. | 1931 All Ages. Females. | 1931 0-10 Males. | 1931 0-10 Females. | 1931 10-15 Males. | 1931 10-15 Females. | 1931 15-20 Males. | 1931 15-20 Females. | 1931 20 and over Males. | 1931 20 and over Females. | 1921 All ages. Total. | 1921 All ages. Males. | 1921 All ages. Females. | 1921 0-10 Males. | 1921 0-10 Females. | 1921 10-15 Males. | 1921 10-15 Females. | 1921 15-20 Males. | 1921 15-20 Females. | 1921 20 and over. Males. | 1921 20 and over. Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| **Bombay Presidency** | **151** | **244** | **47** | **23** | **11** | **125** | **48** | **423** | **92** | **359** | **60** | **127** | **210** | **37** | **10** | **7** | **132** | **45** | **428** | **83** | **297** | **44** |
| **British Districts** .. | **175** | **273** | **56** | **26** | **13** | **139** | **57** | **460** | **107** | **399** | **71** | **143** | **234** | **43** | **12** | **9** | **142** | **53** | **455** | **95** | **330** | **52** |
| Bombay City .. | 1,166 | 1,426 | 698 | 264 | 207 | 934 | 737 | 1,658 | 936 | 1,683 | 828 | 940 | 1,177 | 488 | 151 | 125 | 830 | 581 | 1,408 | 700 | 1,330 | 549 |
| Gujarat .. | 131 | 255 | 20 | 16 | 3 | 113 | 17 | 374 | 40 | 395 | 26 | 114 | 203 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 202 | 26 | 559 | 47 | 252 | 17 |
| Deccan .. | 106 | 182 | 27 | 18 | 7 | 107 | 32 | 373 | 57 | 258 | 31 | 81 | 141 | 20 | 6 | 4 | 84 | 25 | 313 | 49 | 202 | 23 |
| Konkan .. | 132 | 223 | 43 | 19 | 10 | 115 | 59 | 408 | 97 | 335 | 47 | 69 | 130 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 75 | 16 | 300 | 31 | 188 | 13 |
| Sind .. | 119 | 186 | 34 | 16 | 8 | 99 | 45 | 346 | 75 | 264 | 39 | 96 | 147 | 30 | 12 | 12 | 99 | 48 | 277 | 62 | 207 | 34 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** . | **53** | **98** | **6** | **7** | **1** | **58** | **9** | **241** | **16** | **139** | **7** | **42** | **90** | **5** | **2** | .. | **82** | **8** | **286** | **17** | **115** | **6** |

| Unit. | 1911 All ages. Total. | 1911 All ages. Males. | 1911 All ages. Females. | 1911 0-10 Males. | 1911 0-10 Females. | 1911 10-15 Males. | 1911 10-15 Females. | 1911 15-20 Males. | 1911 15-20 Females. | 1911 20 and over Males. | 1911 20 and over Females. | 1901 All ages Total. | 1901 All ages Males. | 1901 All ages Females. | 1901 0-10 Males. | 1901 0-10 Females. | 1901 10-15 Males. | 1901 10-15 Females. | 1901 15-20 Males. | 1901 15-20 Females. | 1901 20 and over. Males. | 1901 20 and over. Females. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 |
| **Bombay Presidency** | **89** | **150** | **24** | **8** | **6** | **102** | **32** | **274** | **49** | **210** | **28** | **68** | **116** | **17** | **9** | **6** | **79** | **21** | **224** | **37** | **161** | **18** |
| **British District**.. | **102** | **169** | **28** | **9** | **7** | **115** | **38** | **302** | **57** | **237** | **33** | **77** | **130** | **20** | **10** | **7** | **89** | **26** | **248** | **44** | **181** | **22** |
| Bombay City .. | 826 | 1,052 | 400 | 172 | 13 | 963 | 571 | 1,246 | 556 | 1,163 | 432 | 697 | 931 | 317 | 155 | 119 | 733 | 414 | 1,254 | 510 | 1,052 | 232 |
| Gujarat .. | 79 | 144 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 156 | 17 | 311 | 24 | 185 | 9 | 69 | 131 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 140 | 4 | 335 | 16 | 141 | 5 |
| Deccan .. | 57 | 100 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 52 | 18 | 190 | 29 | 143 | 16 | 46 | 82 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 42 | 14 | 154 | 21 | 121 | 11 |
| Konkan .. | 51 | 84 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 61 | 25 | 151 | 31 | 110 | 13 | 54 | 98 | 18 | 7 | 3 | 85 | 25 | 204 | 22 | 133 | 10 |
| Sind .. | 65 | 103 | 17 | 5 | 6 | 85 | 23 | 205 | 33 | 132 | 20 | 38 | 61 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 51 | 13 | 95 | 25 | 88 | 10 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** . | 26 | 49 | 2 | .. | .. | 35 | 2 | 131 | 4 | 65 | 2 | 21 | 41 | 1 | 1 | .. | 31 | 1 | 107 | 2 | 52 | 1 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

*Literacy by selected castes 1931-1921.*

| Caste. | 1931 | | | | | | | | | 1921 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number per 1,000. | | | | | | Number per 10,000 literate in English. | | | Number per 1,000. | | | | | | Number per 10,000 literate in English. | | |
| | Literate. | | | Illiterate. | | | | | | Literate. | | | Illiterate. | | | | | |
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| **Hindu and Tribal** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agri .. .. | 51 | 98 | 3 | 949 | 902 | 997 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 22 | 41 | 3 | 978 | 959 | 997 | 5 | 9 | .. |
| Bedar or Berad .. | 20 | 37 | 2 | 980 | 963 | 998 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 24 | 2 | 987 | 976 | 998 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Bhampta, Takari .. .. | 38 | 74 | .. | 962 | 926 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 27 | .. | 988 | 973 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bhangi .. .. | 27 | 50 | 3 | 983 | 950 | 997 | .. | 1 | .. | 16 | 28 | 3 | 984 | 972 | 997 | 2 | 3 | .. |
| Bharwad .. .. | 15 | 25 | 2 | 985 | 975 | 998 | 2 | 3 | .. | 6 | 10 | 1 | 994 | 990 | 999 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Bhil .. .. | 5 | 10 | .. | 995 | 990 | 1,000 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | 998 | 996 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. |
| Brahman Audich .. .. | 518 | 728 | 267 | 482 | 272 | 733 | 891 | 1,627 | 77 | 473 | 700 | 210 | 527 | 300 | 790 | 734 | 1,335 | 43 |
| Brahman Deshasth .. | 526 | 809 | 202 | 474 | 191 | 798 | 1,442 | 2,557 | 165 | 403 | 662 | 121 | 597 | 338 | 879 | 833 | 1,545 | 58 |
| Brahman Chitapawan, or Kokanasth .. | 552 | 770 | 331 | 448 | 230 | 669 | 1,833 | 3,136 | 511 | 409 | 633 | 186 | 591 | 367 | 814 | 1,183 | 2,242 | 130 |
| Brahman Gaud Saraswat .. | 456 | 727 | 190 | 544 | 273 | 810 | 938 | 1,760 | 127 | 350 | 568 | 143 | 650 | 432 | 857 | 633 | 1,218 | 75 |
| Chambhar .. .. | 29 | 54 | 3 | 971 | 946 | 997 | 16 | 29 | 2 | 11 | 22 | 1 | 989 | 978 | 999 | 4 | 7 | .. |
| Chodhra .. .. | 17 | 31 | 3 | 983 | 969 | 997 | 1 | 2 | .. | 14 | 25 | 2 | 986 | 975 | 998 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Darji, Shimpi, Sal and Meral .. | 296 | 534 | 49 | 704 | 466 | 951 | 235 | 429 | 34 | 212 | 393 | 29 | 788 | 607 | 971 | 121 | 238 | 2 |
| Dhangar .. .. | 27 | 50 | 3 | 973 | 950 | 997 | 5 | 9 | .. | 12 | 23 | 1 | 988 | 977 | 999 | 2 | 4 | .. |
| Dhed or Mahar .. .. | 53 | 99 | 8 | 947 | 901 | 992 | 5 | 8 | .. | 35 | 65 | 6 | 965 | 935 | 994 | 5 | 10 | .. |
| Dhobi, Parit, Agasa or Madiwal | 57 | 102 | 11 | 943 | 898 | 989 | 36 | 69 | 3 | 29 | 56 | 2 | 971 | 944 | 998 | 8 | 16 | .. |
| Dhodia .. .. | 31 | 59 | 3 | 969 | 941 | 997 | 2 | 4 | .. | 16 | 31 | 1 | 984 | 969 | 999 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Dubla .. .. | 17 | 32 | 2 | 983 | 968 | 998 | .. | 1 | .. | 11 | 21 | 1 | 989 | 979 | 999 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Ghanchi .. .. | 413 | 671 | 110 | 587 | 329 | 890 | 251 | 463 | 2 | 351 | 599 | 82 | 649 | 401 | 918 | 152 | 292 | 1 |
| Hajam, Nhavi, Nadig .. | 120 | 220 | 20 | 880 | 780 | 980 | 60 | 119 | 2 | 73 | 138 | 9 | 927 | 862 | 991 | 19 | 37 | 1 |
| Halvaki Vakkal .. .. | 4 | 8 | .. | 996 | 992 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 8 | .. | 995 | 992 | 999 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Maratha (including Kunbi) .. | 6 | 12 | 1 | 994 | 988 | 999 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kanbi of Gujarat .. .. | 313 | 503 | 82 | 687 | 497 | 918 | 190 | 341 | 5 | 250 | 404 | 94 | 750 | 596 | 906 | 138 | 238 | 14 |
| Katkari .. .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 999 | 998 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | .. | 998 | 996 | 1,000 | 4 | 8 | .. |
| Kayasth Prabhu .. .. | 644 | 751 | 515 | 356 | 249 | 485 | 3,417 | 5,286 | 1,150 | 573 | 732 | 384 | 427 | 268 | 616 | 2,759 | 4,535 | 649 |
| Koshti .. .. | 175 | 323 | 18 | 825 | 677 | 982 | 106 | 180 | 28 | 110 | 205 | 9 | 890 | 795 | 991 | 16 | 29 | 1 |
| Kumbhar .. .. | 29 | 56 | 2 | 971 | 944 | 998 | 6 | 12 | .. | 11 | 21 | 1 | 989 | 979 | 999 | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| Kurub .. .. | 19 | 37 | 1 | 981 | 963 | 999 | 2 | 3 | .. | 15 | 29 | 1 | 985 | 971 | 999 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Lamani, Vanjari .. .. | 5 | 9 | .. | 995 | 991 | 1,000 | 3 | 6 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 999 | 998 | 1,000 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Lingayat .. .. | 158 | 293 | 20 | 842 | 707 | 980 | 70 | 136 | 1 | 126 | 231 | 15 | 874 | 769 | 985 | 36 | 69 | 1 |
| Lohana .. .. | 290 | 470 | 74 | 710 | 530 | 926 | 443 | 790 | 25 | 221 | 343 | 77 | 779 | 657 | 923 | 268 | 443 | 61 |
| Maratha .. .. | 115 | 156 | 32 | 887 | 844 | 968 | 285 | 413 | 47 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Madig .. .. | 7 | 12 | 1 | 993 | 988 | 999 | 3 | 7 | .. | 4 | 6 | 1 | 996 | 994 | 999 | .. | .. | .. |
| Mahar .. .. | 29 | 55 | 4 | 971 | 945 | 996 | 16 | 32 | 1 | 12 | 23 | 1 | 988 | 977 | 999 | 6 | 13 | 1 |
| Mali .. .. | 87 | 164 | 11 | 913 | 836 | 989 | 201 | 390 | 14 | 23 | 44 | 3 | 977 | 956 | 997 | 18 | 37 | .. |
| Mang .. .. | 16 | 27 | 4 | 984 | 973 | 996 | 11 | 22 | .. | 5 | 10 | 1 | 995 | 990 | 999 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Sali .. .. | 187 | 310 | 46 | 813 | 690 | 954 | 198 | 218 | 176 | 108 | 190 | 15 | 892 | 810 | 985 | 77 | 141 | 6 |
| Sonar, Soni and Daivadnya Brahman .. .. | 231 | 438 | 27 | 779 | 562 | 973 | 90 | 174 | 7 | 220 | 393 | 43 | 780 | 607 | 957 | 79 | 105 | 5 |
| Sutar .. .. | 75 | 141 | 7 | 925 | 859 | 993 | 14 | 25 | 3 | 40 | 78 | 4 | 960 | 922 | 996 | 16 | 31 | 2 |
| Teli .. .. | 75 | 148 | 3 | 925 | 852 | 997 | 20 | 41 | 1 | 38 | 75 | 2 | 962 | 925 | 998 | 6 | 13 | .. |
| Vaddar .. .. | 13 | 21 | 5 | 987 | 979 | 995 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 995 | 991 | 999 | .. | .. | .. |
| Vagri .. .. | 7 | 13 | 1 | 993 | 987 | 999 | 1 | 2 | .. | 5 | 8 | 1 | 995 | 992 | 999 | 3 | 6 | .. |
| Varli .. .. | 6 | 12 | 1 | 994 | 988 | 999 | 2 | 3 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. | 999 | 997 | 1,000 | 1 | 3 | .. |
| **Muslim** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Baloch .. .. | 19 | 28 | 4 | 981 | 972 | 996 | 11 | 18 | 1 | 11 | 17 | 3 | 989 | 983 | 997 | 5 | 8 | 1 |
| Bohra (Shia) .. .. | 345 | 503 | 152 | 655 | 497 | 848 | 649 | 1,113 | 83 | 367 | 569 | 147 | 633 | 431 | 853 | 446 | 834 | 27 |
| Bohra (Suni) .. .. | 324 | 598 | 3 | 676 | 402 | 997 | 305 | 577 | 12 | 227 | 436 | 21 | 773 | 564 | 979 | 62 | 122 | 3 |
| Chandio .. .. | 22 | 36 | 3 | 978 | 964 | 997 | 62 | 101 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Miharbihar .. .. | 6 | 11 | 1 | 994 | 989 | 999 | 18 | 25 | 10 | 8 | 14 | .. | 992 | 986 | 1,000 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sammo .. .. | 35 | 57 | 5 | 965 | 943 | 995 | 35 | 60 | .. | 14 | 24 | 1 | 986 | 976 | 999 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| **Christian** .. .. | 390 | 463 | 295 | 610 | 537 | 705 | 2,692 | 3,136 | 1,242 | 350 | 424 | 252 | 650 | 576 | 748 | 2,428 | 2,982 | 1,694 |
| **Zoroastrian** .. .. | 794 | 850 | 734 | 206 | 150 | 266 | 4,255 | 6,515 | 1,829 | 732 | 787 | 674 | 268 | 213 | 326 | 3,983 | 5,393 | 2,474 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

*Progress of Literacy since 1901. Number of persons per mille who are literate.*

| Area. | All ages 10 and over. | | | | | | | | 15-20 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | | | | Females. | | | | Males. | | | |
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **Bombay Presidency** .. .. | **186** | **175** | **150** | **122** | **31** | **29** | **17** | **9** | **222** | **210** | **163** | **136** |
| **British Districts** .. .. | **194** | **182** | **158** | **146** | **29** | **31** | **18** | **12** | **232** | **118** | **172** | **146** |
| Bombay City .. .. | 329 | 319 | 305 | 275 | 181 | 163 | 140 | 110 | 325 | 338 | 314 | 297 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. | **279** | **288** | **262** | **254** | **48** | **51** | **33** | **19** | **311** | **344** | **271** | **258** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 261 | 284 | 268 | 245 | 41 | 62 | 38 | 19 | 272 | 332 | 263 | 230 |
| Broach .. .. .. | 400 | 366 | 357 | 344 | 53 | 44 | 33 | 21 | 431 | 428 | 384 | 364 |
| Kaira .. .. .. | 255 | 247 | 215 | 217 | 41 | 37 | 22 | 10 | 297 | 310 | 222 | 224 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 163 | 157 | 125 | 134 | 26 | 21 | 11 | 9 | 186 | 183 | 127 | 132 |
| Surat .. .. .. | 350 | 372 | 327 | 318 | 75 | 70 | 45 | 30 | 422 | 448 | 363 | 361 |
| **Deccan** .. .. .. | **179** | **161** | **125** | **126** | **21** | **17** | **9** | **5** | **234** | **201** | **145** | **147** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 139 | 147 | 113 | 115 | 16 | 19 | 8 | 5 | 181 | 184 | 132 | 126 |
| East Khandesh .. .. | 225 | 173 | 128 | 120 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 285 | 209 | 143 | 131 |
| West Khandesh .. .. | 147 | 126 | 112 | | 10 | 10 | 5 | | 193 | 106 | 131 | |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 174 | 150 | 110 | 106 | 22 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 234 | 186 | 121 | 114 |
| Poona .. .. .. | 225 | 186 | 163 | 149 | 50 | 42 | 29 | 18 | 303 | 232 | 200 | 172 |
| Satara .. .. .. | 154 | 111 | 92 | 104 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 241 | 150 | 100 | 122 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | 164 | 123 | 114 | 111 | 18 | 12 | 6 | 4 | 220 | 158 | 134 | 136 |
| Belgaum .. .. .. | 140 | 140 | 115 | 128 | 14 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 170 | 198 | 119 | 150 |
| Bijapur .. .. .. | 158 | 160 | 120 | 118 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 190 | 208 | 142 | 153 |
| Dharwar .. .. .. | 233 | 227 | 288 | 170 | 33 | 21 | 10 | 6 | 271 | 276 | 205 | 209 |
| **Konkan** .. .. .. | **186** | **148** | **139** | **149** | **28** | **21** | **12** | **8** | **223** | **170** | **148** | **163** |
| Bombay Suburban District .. | 331 | 260 | .. | .. | 149 | 22 | .. | .. | 365 | 311 | .. | .. |
| Kanara .. .. .. | 216 | 216 | 200 | 186 | 30 | 29 | 20 | 14 | 232 | 230 | 207 | 209 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | 157 | 127 | 126 | 121 | 22 | 17 | 8 | 3 | 193 | 146 | 127 | 146 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. | 172 | 131 | 126 | 150 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 218 | 155 | 138 | 177 |
| Thana .. .. .. | 171 | 118 | 133 | 121 | 31 | 22 | 22 | 16 | 207 | 133 | 141 | 129 |
| **Sind** .. .. .. | **119** | **109** | **106** | **65** | **22** | **21** | **11** | **6** | **138** | **111** | **106** | **80** |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 112 | 102 | 95 | 72 | 31 | 37 | 13 | 3 | 131 | 112 | 101 | 75 |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 193 | 177 | 179 | 75 | 62 | 47 | 29 | 7 | 229 | 201 | 198 | 77 |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 87 | 81 | 96 | 69 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 104 | 81 | 87 | 116 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 98 | 101 | .. | .. | 11 | 13 | .. | .. | 111 | 116 | .. | .. |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 159 | 126 | 128 | .. | 15 | 14 | 10 | .. | 180 | 136 | 113 | .. |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. | 74 | 79 | 54 | 24 | 8 | 15 | 2 | .. | 78 | 82 | 45 | 32 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | 56 | 60 | 74 | 53 | 1 | 4 | 3 | .. | 64 | 64 | 76 | 50 |
| **States** .. .. .. | **138** | **140** | **111** | **114** | **48** | **16** | **7** | **13** | **127** | **71** | **117** | **137** |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—*contd.*

| Area. | 15-20—*contd.* | | | | 20 and over | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Females. | | | | Males. | | | | Female. | | | | |
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | |
| 1 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | |
| **Bombay Presidency** .. .. | **46** | **50** | **26** | **16** | **193** | **179** | **157** | **127** | **27** | **24** | **14** | **8** | |
| **British Districts** .. .. | **49** | **54** | **29** | **21** | **204** | **186** | **164** | **150** | **30** | **26** | **16** | **10** | |
| Bombay City .. .. | 192 | 202 | 102 | 138 | 339 | 320 | 305 | 275 | 180 | 154 | 130 | 100 | |
| **Gujarat** .. .. .. | **73** | **94** | **56** | **30** | **293** | **285** | **262** | **264** | **40** | **39** | **26** | **14** | |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. | 60 | 113 | 64 | 28 | 277 | 282 | 270 | 260 | 35 | 49 | 31 | 15 | |
| Broach .. .. .. | 76 | 86 | 53 | 33 | 421 | 375 | 357 | 354 | 46 | 32 | 27 | 17 | |
| Kaira .. .. .. | 68 | 76 | 45 | 18 | 263 | 239 | 213 | 223 | 32 | 25 | 16 | 7 | |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 43 | 40 | 23 | 11 | 175 | 159 | 128 | 142 | 21 | 15 | 8 | 8 | |
| Surat .. .. .. | 116 | 117 | 73 | 53 | 361 | 365 | 326 | 322 | 66 | 55 | 37 | 23 | |
| **Deccan** .. .. .. | **34** | **31** | **15** | **10** | **185** | **162** | **133** | **132** | **18** | **14** | **7** | **4** | |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 27 | 34 | 17 | 8 | 141 | 151 | 116 | 121 | 12 | 15 | 6 | 4 | |
| East Khandesh .. .. | 20 | 15 | 6 | 4 | 231 | 175 | 135 | 126 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 3 | |
| West Khandesh .. .. | 16 | 18 | 7 | | 152 | 132 | 116 | | 9 | 8 | 5 | | |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 35 | 29 | 13 | 6 | 187 | 155 | 116 | 111 | 18 | 14 | 6 | 4 | |
| Poona .. .. .. | 79 | 79 | 48 | 35 | 226 | 190 | 165 | 157 | 43 | 35 | 24 | 12 | |
| Satara .. .. .. | 26 | 20 | 7 | 5 | 146 | 112 | 99 | 110 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 3 | |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | 31 | 24 | 11 | 7 | 166 | 127 | 117 | 116 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 3 | |
| Belgaum .. .. .. | 25 | 31 | 11 | 8 | 150 | 143 | 126 | 133 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 3 | |
| Bijapur .. .. .. | 18 | 18 | 5 | 3 | 167 | 161 | 123 | 121 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 1 | |
| Dharwar .. .. .. | 50 | 40 | 16 | 11 | 250 | 236 | 199 | 177 | 29 | 17 | 8 | 5 | |
| **Konkan** .. .. .. | **47** | **37** | **19** | **4** | **198** | **154** | **148** | **145** | **24** | **17** | **10** | **6** | 1901, 1911 included in Thana. |
| Bombay Suburban District .. | 202 | 192 | .. | .. | 342 | 255 | .. | .. | 135 | 101 | .. | .. | |
| Kanara .. .. .. | 47 | 45 | 31 | 23 | 237 | 228 | 211 | 187 | 26 | 24 | 17 | 11 | |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | 38 | 30 | 12 | 6 | 165 | 131 | 134 | 120 | 18 | 13 | 7 | 3 | |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. | 29 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 183 | 139 | 136 | 155 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 3 | |
| Thana .. .. .. | 47 | 39 | 35 | 26 | 178 | 122 | 138 | 126 | 27 | 18 | 18 | 13 | Thana includes Bombay Suburban district in 1901 and 1911. |
| **Sind** .. .. .. | **33** | **44** | **15** | **16** | **126** | **114** | **114** | **66** | **19** | **18** | **10** | **5** | |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 45 | 64 | 17 | 6 | 116 | 105 | 98 | 76 | 27 | 32 | 12 | 12 | |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 85 | 72 | 39 | 16 | 203 | 184 | 190 | 83 | 57 | 41 | 27 | 6 | |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 38 | 87 | 104 | 64 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 8 | |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 17 | 18 | .. | .. | 103 | 102 | .. | .. | 9 | 11 | .. | .. | |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 23 | 19 | 15 | .. | 168 | 131 | 139 | .. | 13 | 13 | 8 | .. | |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. | 14 | 63 | 2 | .. | 82 | 84 | 61 | 25 | 7 | 9 | 12 | .. | Hyderabad in 1901 and 1911 includes part of Nawabshah. |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. | 3 | 6 | 3 | .. | 62 | 63 | 81 | 52 | 1 | 4 | 3 | .. | |
| **States** .. .. .. | **27** | **21** | **13** | **8** | **144** | **141** | **116** | **168** | **14** | **13** | **6** | **4** | |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

*Proportion of literacy at certain ages.*

| Age-group. | Total population. | | | Total literate. | | | Total literate in English. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 7–13 years .. | 4,459,958 | 2,392,040 | 2,067,918 | 288,402 | 227,332 | 61,070 | 21,688 | 15,114 | 6,574 |
| 14–16 years .. | 1,591,430 | 858,228 | 733,202 | 197,962 | 164,388 | 33,574 | 32,372 | 25,366 | 7,006 |
| 17–23 years .. | 3,091,492 | 1,546,344 | 1,545,148 | 440,532 | 370,036 | 70,496 | 90,360 | 76,394 | 13,966 |
| 24 years and over .. | 11,952,657 | 6,380,926 | 5,571,731 | 1,340,701 | 1,204,970 | 135,731 | 249,407 | 218,284 | 31,123 |
| Total .. | 21,095,537 | 11,177,538 | 9,917,999 | 2,267,597 | 1,966,726 | 300,871 | 393,827 | 335,158 | 58,669 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII.

*Educational facilities and educational results, 1891 to 1921, for the whole of the Presidency, including Western India States Agency, and 1931, for British Districts in the Presidency only.*

| Year. | Number of educational Institutions. | Number of scholars. | Number of Census literates. | Number of persons of school-going age. | Ratio of (d) to (a), i.e., persons per institution. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| 1891 .. | 11,963 | 619,740 | 1,376,411 | 8,504,495 | 712 | Whole Presidency including Western India States Agency. |
| 1901 .. | 12,085 | 630,681 | 1,618,795 | 8,890,244 | 736 | |
| 1911 .. | 16,128 | 865,971 | 1,852,758 | 8,354,567 | 518 | |
| 1921 .. | 19,552 | 1,224,888 | 2,226,256 | 9,060,142 | 469 | |
| 1931* .. | 17,212 | 1,287,246 | 2,003,385 | 7,247,512 | 421 | *For British Districts only. |

## CHAPTER X—LANGUAGE.

### SECTION I—THE STATISTICS AND THEIR VALUE.

1. *The Statistical Material.*—The statistics discussed in the present chapter are found in Imperial Table XV, Parts I and II, and in Subsidiary Tables I, II and III. Imperial Table XV, Part I, shows the population, by districts, of male and female speakers of the languages spoken in the Presidency. Part II of the same table indicates the extent to which bilingualism is characteristic of the population. Subsidiary Table I shows the distribution of the total population by mother tongue and the number per mille speaking each of the languages enumerated. Subsidiary Table II shows the distribution of the total population for each district by mother tongue and subsidiary languages and the proportions of speakers of each. Subsidiary Table III has been drawn up for Bhils and Bhili only and it compares the strength of the Bhil population with the number of speakers of Bhili, male and female, as recorded at the Census.

The linguistic map showing important languages spoken as mother tongue and main bilingualism is printed opposite.

2. *Instructions.*—The directions on the cover of the enumeration book were as follows :—

> "*Column 14* (*Language*).—Enter each person's mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf-mutes, the language of the mother should be entered.
>
> *Column 15* (*Subsidiary Language*).—Enter the language or languages habitually spoken by each person in addition to his mother tongue in daily or domestic life."

In the code the following supplementary instructions were added :—

> "*Column 14.*—In the case of both Hindi and Urdu speakers, 'Hindustani' is the proper entry for this column.
>
> *Column 15.*—The entry in column 14 should be that of a man's genuine mother tongue as first spoken from the cradle. In column 15 may be entered any other languages which are well known to, or commonly used by, the speakers."

3. *Value and Accuracy of the Census statistics of language.*—Very different views have been held on this point. On the whole there is no reason to think that the Census statistics are very far wrong, though individually of course the figures cannot be treated as absolutely accurate. Of the Linguistic Survey the Census figures form a valuable means of corroboration. There are many difficulties connected with the Census enumeration of languages. The chief of these are (1) the fact that there is often considerable doubt as to the exact nature of the language spoken in certain areas where mixed languages are prevalent, (2) psychological influences which vitiate the correctness of individual returns, as for instance where Muslims return Balochi or Persian, though they do not speak it but have only a smattering of either, or where they enter Urdu, which they may use only sparingly instead of the local vernacular in which most of their speaking is done. There is no doubt that in cases like these a good deal of caprice enters into the manner in which the forms are filled in and it is difficult to judge to what extent the forms can be really checked afterwards to correct faulty entries. Imperial Table XV, Part I, shows only the principal languages set out in the revised scheme of classification prepared by the Census Commissioner, for which a reference should be made to Subsidiary Table I. At the Census many languages are returned under local names, which may be names of dialects, sub-dialects, or degenerated forms of the main language. In the abstraction offices most of these descriptions have been referred to their main language in the scheme of classification. The following statement will give some idea of the extent of correction which, in the abstraction offices, has to be applied to the crude Census returns.

STATEMENT No. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Main Language .. .. | .. Languages absorbed into the main language. |
| Balochi .. .. | .. Makrani, Makrani (Kechi), Eastern Baluchi, Western Baluchi. |
| Bengali .. .. | .. Bangbhasha, Bagla, Bangla. |
| Bhili .. .. | .. Bhilawadi, Bhilori, Bhilati, Kaikdi, Nate, Rathvi, Ahiri, Ayari, Chodri, Deshawali, Dhanki, Dubli, Bhilni, Gavit, Pardhi, Charani, Pachadi, Dungri, Jangli, Mawchi, Baglani. |

# LINGUISTIC MAP

*of the*

*BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND THE WESTERN INDIA STATES AGENCY.*

Scale:—1 Inch = 24 Miles.

UPPER SIND FRONTIER
SUKKUR
LARKANA
KHAIRPUR
NAWABSHAH
KARACHI
HYDERABAD
THAR & PARKAR
CUTCH
BANASKANTHA AGENCY
PALANPUR
(RADHANPUR)
KAIRA
MAHIKANTHA AGENCY
REWAKANTHA AGENCY
PANCH MAHALS
DHRANGADHRA
MORVI
WANKANER
WADHWAN
LIMBDI
DHOL
RAJKOT
EASTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY
WESTERN KATHIAWAR AGENCY
AHMEDABAD
CAMBAY
BROACH
NAWANAGAR
PORBANDAR
GONDAL
PALITANA
BHAVANAGAR
JUNAGADH
SURAT & SACHIN
DHARAMPUR & DANGS
WEST KHANDESH
EAST KHANDESH

Reg. No. 2597. E. 32.—1785.

LEGEND.

- Kanarese
- Telegu
- Brahui
- Balochi
- Sindhi
- Kachhi
- Thareli
- Marathi
- Konkani
- W. Hindi
- Rajasthani
- Gujrati
- Bhili
- Khandeshi
- Siraiki
- Punjabi
- Others

Note:— 1 Sq: Inch = ½ Million Persons
1 Square = 1/20 of a Sq: Inch

JUNAGADH
JAFRABAD
SURAT & SACHIN
BARODA DHARAMPUR & DANGS
NASIK & SURGANA
THANA & JAWHAR
BOMBAY SUBURBAN
BOMBAY CITY
BOMBAY
KOLABA & JANJIRA
AHMEDNAGAR
POONA & BHOR
SHOLAPUR & AKALKOT
RATNAGIRI
SATARA JUNDH & PHALTAN
BIJAPUR & JATH
BELGAUM
SAVANTVADI
KOLHAPUR & S.M.C. STATES
DHARWAR & SAVANUR
NORTH KANARA
GOA
MYSORE
MADRAS
ARABIAN SEA
HYDERABAD

Heliozincographed at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta

STATEMENT NO 1.—*contd.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Gujarati .. .. .. | Surti, Kathewadi, Parsi, Gujarati, Kharwa, Ghisadi, Anawla, Bharuchi, Charotari, Memani, Nagari, Patidari, Bhatia. |
| Konkani .. .. .. | Goanese, Gomantaki, Firangi, Daldi, Nawait, Bardeskari, Malwani, Bhatkal, Dhangari, Kiristav. |
| Lahnda .. .. .. | Multani, Western Punjabi, Peshawari, Bhawalpuri, Chinhawari, Pishori, Derawal, Hindki, Hindko. |
| Western Hindi .. .. | Hindustani, Kanauji, Baghati, Bagheti, Braj, Musalmani, Urdu, Bundeli, Bangaru, Mathuri, Kirad. |
| Malyalam .. .. .. | Malyama, Malyanna, Adiya. |
| Marathi .. .. .. | Konkani not proper Konkani of Goa, Pooneri, Deshi Marathi, Balbandhu, Natakani, Vadval, Are or Arye, Tekari, Parbhi, Lonari, Chitpavni, Kunbau, Doharahu, Varhadi, Ghati, Koli, Kulwadi, Thakri. |
| Pashto .. .. .. | Afghani, Pathari, Kabali, Adraman. |
| Punjabi .. .. .. | Pahari, Dogra, Dongri, Rathi, Bhatiani, Malvi, Gurumukhi, Kumaiya, Kuman. |
| Rajasthani .. .. .. | Marwadi, Jaipuri, Hasoti, Mewti, Malvi, Lamani, Vanjari, Agarwal, Ajmeri, Bagri, Godwari, Bikaneri, Chansari, Mehesri, Rajputani, Gujari. |
| Tamil .. .. .. | Madrasi, Arvi, Dravidi, Tamir, Korva, Kaikadi, Kharvi, Malbari. |
| Telugu .. .. .. | Andhra, Salewari, Badaga, Telangi, Vadari, Odki, Kamathi, Kongadi. |
| Tulu .. .. .. | Tulwa, Tulvi, Ara-tulu, Arva. |
| Ahirani or Khandeshi .. .. | Rajwari, Rajbhari, Rangri. |
| Eastern Hindi .. .. | Pardeshi, Avadhi, Kooti, Baiswari. |

Though Kachchhi, Seraiki or Jatki, Thareli or Dhatki have been treated as separate languages in the Table they are dialects of Sindhi.

4. *The Linguistic Survey scheme of languages applied to Bombay Presidency.*—The classification of languages is shown in Subsidiary Table I. The extent to which particular languages are important in Bombay Presidency will be indicated in the second section of this Chapter.

5. *Differences in the statistics of language compiled in the Census and in the Linguistic Survey.*—The essential difference between the Census and the Linguistic Survey must be borne in mind. The Census is primarily a description by the population itself of the languages which it speaks. The limits within which erroneous description of this kind can be corrected by Census officers are strictly confined. It is of course chiefly in respect of certain parts only of the linguistic field that misdescription is serious, and it is perhaps possible here to estimate the extent of probable error. Outside these parts of the linguistic field the Census figures may be taken to be fairly accurate and ought to accord pretty well with the figures of the Linguistic Survey. It is in respect of the main language areas, and particularly the portions of these areas where the main languages are predominant, that the Census figures must be regarded as most reliable. In areas where there is a conflict of language or where the nature of the language or the dialect is open to some doubt the Census figures are of much less value. Properly used however the Census figures form an invaluable addition to the statistics of the Linguistic Survey. That Survey, unlike the Census, is a description of spoken languages which has been carried out by linguistic experts who have taken care to frame estimates of the number of speakers of philologically distinct languages on evidence that can be called reasonably scientific. Where the Census and the Linguistic Survey conflict seriously with each other in respect of the number of speakers of a language, assuming that there has not been at work any important influence like emigration and immigration, or the dying out of a language, the reason must be some mistake in the classification of a language as between the two sets of statistics, or a difference in enumeration due to dialects being taken as belonging to one language rather than another, or being classed as separate languages. Examples of these phenomena have been

given in the past. An instance of the first was given in the 1921 Census when it was found that Konkani as a name was applied to the language of Goa, and to a quite different language spoken by some Bhils in Khandesh. An instance of the second cause of difference between the Census and the Linguistic Survey is found in the treatment of Siraiki and Thareli, or Dhatki, as compared with Sindhi. The first is now regarded as a separate language but it has at some previous Censuses been enumerated as Sindhi. Actually it appears now, as used in the Census schedules, to cover at least two different languages : one is a sub-division of Lahnda spoken in the S. W. Punjab, and another is really a form of Sindhi. To what extent the Census enumeration has managed to separate out the two is not clear. An instance of the third cause of difference between the Census and the Linguistic Survey is the treatment of Ahirani which was formerly regarded as Marathi and so enumerated in the Census, but is now being treated as a separate language. There is however a great deal of confusion in practice on this point and the Census figures are not likely to agree with the Linguistic Survey figures. If these various sources of disagreement are examined by those competent to deal with them and allowances are made for necessary divergence, I think that a comparison between the Census figures and the Linguistic Survey will yield important results. For this reason I am not inclined to agree with the view of Mr. Sedgwick that the language column should be abandoned. It is perfectly obvious that unless the Linguistic Survey is brought regularly up to date its account of the number of speakers of each language must soon become incorrect. The Census provides one method of making periodical recounts and if some measure of agreement can be established between the two (and over most of the field of enquiry there will be small dispute) the advantages of continuing the language statistics in the Census will be obvious. Most of the main linguistic puzzles of the Bombay Presidency have been solved already. Those that remain are comparatively minor ones. The chief of these problems relate to (1) the languages of Sind and how each of them tails off into others and how each is related to others as spoken (2) the exact position of Ahirani as a spoken language, and to what extent the statistics are near the truth. On both these matters considerable enquiry is still needed but neither the Census nor the Linguistic Survey by itself alone is likely to provide a fully satisfactory explanation. It is quite obvious that until enumerators understand the instructions of the Linguistic Survey in respect of the Sind languages and Ahirani and apply them during enumeration, there is bound to be very considerable divergence between the Census and the Linguistic Survey in respect of the two chief linguistic problems still awaiting solution.

## SECTION II—THE LANGUAGES OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION BY POPULATION AND LOCALITY.

6. *General.*—There are four main languages spoken in the Presidency, namely Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Sindhi. The following statement shows the numbers of speakers (in thousands) of each of these languages in 1921 and 1931 and the percentage increase in population compared with the percentage increase in the number of speakers of each language :—

| Language. | 1921 | 1931 | Population increase per cent. | Language speakers increase per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marathi .. .. .. | 9,789 | 11,115 | 14·5 | 13·5 |
| Gujarati .. .. .. | 4,315 | 4,877 | 11·3 | 13·0 |
| Kanarese .. .. .. | 2,943 | 3,197 | 10·0 | 8·6 |
| Sindhi (including Kachchhi, Siraiki and Thareli) | 2,985 | 3,365 | 18·0 | 12·7 |

The heavy lag in Sindhi is probably fictitious and is due to the difficulties connected with the enumeration of the Sind languages. But it may be partly accounted for by an increase in the number of Punjabi and Brahui speakers in Sind. Otherwise the language returns accord very closely with the rise in the

population over the decade. In statement No. 2 which follows there will be seen the proportions of the population in the districts speaking the main languages prevalent in each.

STATEMENT No. 2.

*Proportions of Speakers of Main Languages to the Total Population.*

| Language. | District. | Total population in thousands. | Persons speaking main language in thousands. | Proportion per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gujarati .. .. | Ahmedabad .. .. | 924 | 820 | 88 |
| | Broach .. .. | 334 | 289 | 87 |
| | Kaira .. .. | 742 | 702 | 95 |
| | Panch Mahals .. .. | 455 | 434 | 95 |
| | Surat .. .. | 694 | 650 | 94 |
| Marathi .. .. | Thana .. .. | 837 | 726 | 87 |
| | Ahmednagar .. .. | 988 | 870 | 88 |
| | Khandesh East .. .. | 1,206 | 935 | 78 |
| | Khandesh West .. .. | 772 | 208 | 27 |
| | Nasik .. .. | 1,000 | 867 | 87 |
| | Poona .. .. | 1,170 | 1,035 | 88 |
| | Satara .. .. | 1,180 | 1,111 | 94 |
| | Sholapur .. .. | 878 | 685 | 78 |
| | Bombay Suburban District .. | 180 | 111 | 62 |
| | Kolaba .. .. | 629 | 599 | 95 |
| | Ratnagiri .. .. | 1,303 | 1,241 | 95 |
| Kanarese .. .. | Belgaum .. .. | 1,077 | 696 | 65 |
| | Bijapur .. .. | 869 | 712 | 82 |
| | Dharwar .. .. | 1,103 | 864 | 78 |
| | Kanara .. .. | 418 | 230 | 55 |
| Sindhi .. .. | Hyderabad .. .. | 663 | 495 | 75 |
| | Karachi .. .. | 650 | 398 | 61 |
| | Larkana .. .. | 694 | 538 | 78 |
| | Nawabshah .. .. | 497 | 349 | 70 |
| | Sukkur .. .. | 624 | 541 | 87 |
| | Thar and Parkar .. .. | 468 | 189 | 40 |
| | Upper Sind Frontier .. | 292 | 159 | 54 |

The reason for the low percentage of Marathi-speaking persons in the West Khandesh District is the number of Bhils there speaking Bhili. This point will be further dealt with in connection with Bhili in a later section. The low percentage of Sindhi speakers in the Thar Parkar District is accounted for by the fact that the Thar Parkar District is a mixed language area. The matter will be dealt with more fully below. The Bombay Suburban District and the Karachi District return low figures for the main language for identical reasons, namely the predominance in each of an urban population of very mixed origin talking a number of languages. The rural areas of these districts would not return anything like similar proportions for the main languages spoken. The linguistic heterogeneity of Karachi will be explained more fully later.

In the following statement (No. 3) the languages spoken in the Presidency are divided into five classes for purposes of comparison, namely, A—Indian Languages,

B—Asiatic Languages other than Indian, C—European Languages, D—English, E—Other European. The statement shows the actual number of speakers recorded at the 1931 Census.

STATEMENT No. 3.

| Unit. | Indian languages. A | Asiatic languages other than Indian. B | European languages. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Total. C | English. D | Other. E |
| **Bombay Presidency** .. .. .. | **26,172,477** | **33,651** | **62,957** | **52,250** | **10,747** |
| **British Districts** .. .. .. | **21,704,930** | **33,251** | **62,548** | **51,939** | **10,609** |
| Bombay City .. .. .. | 1,119,069 | 13,151 | 28,338 | 21,428 | 6,910 |
| Northern Division .. .. .. | 3,980,293 | 553 | 2,760 | 2,378 | 382 |
| Central Division .. .. .. | 7,344,791 | 6,887 | 20,405 | 17,908 | 2,497 |
| Southern Division .. .. .. | 5,393,036 | 1,813 | 2,563 | 1,789 | 774 |
| Sind .. .. .. | 3,867,741 | 10,847 | 8,482 | 8,436 | 46 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** .. .. | **4,467,547** | **400** | **489** | **311** | **138** |
| Mahikantha Agency .. .. .. | 518,142 | .... | 22 | 21 | 1 |
| Revakantha Agency .. .. .. | 887,892 | 72 | 122 | 14 | 108 |

The extent to which English is localised in Bombay City and the Central Division is very noticeable from the above tables. Bombay City and Sind between them account for 24 thousand of the 33 thousand speakers of Asiatic languages, other than Indian, in the Presidency. The very small number of speakers of any but Indian languages in the Northern and Southern Divisions is worthy of remark. In the Northern Division Gujarati is unquestionably supreme. In the Southern Division, Marathi and Kanarese have each areas of complete predominance.

There are in the Bombay Presidency nine languages spoken by more than a quarter of a million persons each, namely, Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi, Western Hindi, Bhili, Rajasthani, Balochi and Siraiki. The statement (No. 4) which is given below shows the numerical strength, to the nearest thousand, of each of these languages and the locality of the chief areas where the bulk of the speakers reside.

STATEMENT No. 4.

| Unit. | Marathi. | Gujarati. | Kanarese. | Sindhi. | Western Hindi. | Bhili. | Rajasthani. | Balochi. | Siraiki. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Presidency .. | 11,115 | 4,877 | 3,197 | 2,913 | 1,561 | 579 | 303 | 294 | 255 |
| British Districts .. | 9,336 | 3,424 | 2,598 | 2,707 | 1,394 | 372 | 293 | 288 | 243 |
| Bombay City .. | 553 | 242 | 83 | 15 | 197 | .. | 8 | .. | .. |
| Northern Division .. | 741 | 2,968 | 1 | 1 | 221 | 7 | 29 | .. | .. |
| Central Division .. | 2,953 | 120 | 87 | 11 | 496 | 355 | 86 | 1 | .. |
| Southern Division .. | 2,205 | 15 | 2,502 | .. | 408 | .. | 39 | .. | .. |
| Sind .. | 14 | 78 | .. | 2,668 | 73 | 9 | 131 | 287 | 243 |
| Bombay States and Agencies.. | 1,779 | 1,453 | 599 | 207 | 167 | 207 | 10 | 6 | 11 |
| Mahikantha Agency .. | .. | 459 | .. | .. | 4 | 49 | 5 | .. | .. |
| Rewakantha Agency .. | 1 | 857 | .. | .. | 8 | 21 | 1 | .. | .. |

In the statement (No. 5) which follows (prepared as a supplement to Subsidiary Table II) there is shown the number of persons per 10,000 of the population who speak each language as mother-tongue.

STATEMENT NO. 5.

| Language. | Persons per 10,000. |
|---|---|
| 1. Marathi | 4,231 |
| 2. Gujarati | 1,856 |
| 3. Kanarese | 1,217 |
| 4. Sindhi | 1,109 |
| 5. Western Hindi | 594 |
| 6. Bhili | 221 |
| 7. Rajasthani | 115 |
| 8. Balochi | 112 |
| 9. Siraiki or Jatki | 97 |
| 10. Ahirani or Khandeshi | 85 |
| 11. Konkani | 82 |
| 12. All other languages | 65 |
| 13. Telugu | 62 |
| 14. Kachchhi | 42 |
| 15. Thareli or Dhatki | 32 |
| 16. Brahui | 30 |
| 17. Punjabi | 30 |
| 18. English | 20 |

It will be seen from the above that Marathi is numerically the most prevalent spoken language in the Bombay Presidency. It is however local in its distribution as will be clear from the linguistic map attached at the end of the Chapter.

The languages of the Bombay Presidency may be arranged in a series according to the number of their speakers. On this principle it is possible to divide the languages into three groups as under :—

(A) Languages important numerically : namely Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese, Sindhi and Western Hindi : (each spoken by more than a million persons).

(B) Languages of minor numerical importance, namely Bhili, Rajasthani, Balochi, Siraiki or Jatki, Ahirani or Khandeshi, Konkani, Telugu, Kachchhi, Thareli or Dhatki, Brahui, Punjabi and English.

(C) Languages numerically unimportant, namely Tamil, Pashto, Tulu, Eastern Hindi, Malayalam, Persian, Arabic, Gipsy and Bengali.

The statement (No. 6) given below shows these languages arranged in order of numerical importance for three Censuses. The blanks in the case of several languages in 1911 are due to defects in enumeration. The Sindhi figure for 1911 includes Kachchhi, Siraiki and Thareli, which were afterwards separately enumerated.

STATEMENT NO. 6.

| Language. | Total population in thousands. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 |
| **A—Chief Languages—** | | | |
| Marathi | 11,115 | 9,789 | 10,739 |
| Gujarati | 4,877 | 4,315 | 4,156 |
| Kanarese | 3,197 | 2,943 | 3,012 |
| Sindhi | 2,913 | 2,590 | 3,890 |
| Western Hindi | 1,561 | 1,198 | 1,142 |

STATEMENT No. 6—*contd.*

| Language. | Total population in thousands. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 |
| **B—Minor Languages—** | | | |
| Bhili .. .. .. .. .. | 579 | 711 | 417 |
| Kachchhi .. .. .. .. .. | 112 | 96 | .... |
| Rajasthani .. .. .. .. .. | 303 | 200 | 203 |
| Balochi .. .. .. .. .. | 294 | 201 | 198 |
| Ahirani or Khandeshi .. .. .. .. | 222 | 200 | .... |
| Konkani .. .. .. .. .. | 214 | 185 | .... |
| Telegu .. .. .. .. .. | 163 | 153 | .... |
| Siraiki or Jatki .. .. .. .. .. | 255 | 164 | .... |
| Thareli or Dhatki .. .. .. .. .. | 85 | 135 | .... |
| Brahui .. .. .. .. .. | 80 | 45 | 28 |
| Punjabi .. .. .. .. .. | 80 | 45 | 211 |
| English .. .. .. .. .. | 52 | 55 | 48 |
| **C—Languages numerically unimportant—** | | | |
| Tamil .. .. .. .. .. | 26 | 29 | .... |
| Pashto .. .. .. .. .. | 23 | 14 | 13 |
| Eastern Hindi .. .. .. .. | 22 | 0·05 | .... |
| Malayalam .. .. .. .. .. | 12 | 2 | .... |
| Persian .. .. .. .. .. | 12 | 4 | 36 |
| Arabic .. .. .. .. .. | 5 | 4 | .... |
| Bengali .. .. .. .. .. | 4 | 4 | .... |
| Gipsy .. .. .. .. .. | 4 | 6 | 46 |
| Lahnda .. .. .. .. .. | .... | 6 | .... |

In the sections which follow the languages of the Presidency will be dealt with individually in accordance with the above scheme of arrangement.

## A—CHIEF LANGUAGES—PARAGRAPHS 7-11.

7. *Marathi.*—Marathi is spoken by 11,114,924 persons out of a total population of 26,271,784. Thus 2 persons out of nearly every 5 speak Marathi. The statement (No. 7) which follows gives the chief features of its distribution to the nearest thousand.

STATEMENT No. 7.

**Bombay Presidency (actual figures) .. 11,114,924**

| District or State. | No. of Marathi-speaking persons, in thousands. | District or State. | No. of Marathi-speaking persons, in thousands. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **British Districts .. ..** | **9,336** | **Central Division .. ..** | **5,823** |
| Bombay City .. .. | 553 | Ahmednagar .. .. | 870 |
| **Northern Division .. ..** | **741** | Khandesh (East) .. .. | 935 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 6 | Khandesh (West) .. .. | 208 |
| Broach .. .. | 1 | Nasik .. .. | 867 |
| Kaira .. .. | 1 | Poona .. .. | 1,035 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 1 | Satara .. .. | 1,111 |
| Surat .. .. | 6 | Sholapur .. .. | 685 |
| Thana .. .. | 726 | Bombay Suburban District .. | 111 |

STATEMENT No. 7—*contd.*

| District or State. | No. of Marathi-speaking persons, in thousands. |
|---|---|
| **Southern Division** | **2,205** |
| Belgaum | 268 |
| Bijapur | 27 |
| Dharwar | 42 |
| Kanara | 28 |
| Kolaba | 599 |
| Ratnagiri | 1,241 |
| **Sind** | **14** |
| Karachi | 13 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** | **1,779** |
| Rewakantha | 1 |
| Rajpipla | 1 |
| Jawhar | 56 |
| Janjira | 83 |
| Bhor | 139 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies**—contd. | |
| Aundh | 65 |
| Phaltan | 56 |
| Akalkot | 28 |
| Sawantwadi | 220 |
| Kolhapur | 764 |
| Kurundwad (Senior) | 22 |
| Kurundwad (Junior) | 18 |
| Miraj (Senior) | 56 |
| Miraj (Junior) | 21 |
| Jamkhandi | 15 |
| Mudhol | 3 |
| Ramdurg | 1 |
| Sangli | 136 |
| Jath | 48 |
| Bansda | 27 |
| Dangs | 1 |
| Surgana | 15 |
| Savanur | 1 |

8. *Gujarati.*—Gujarati is spoken by 4,876,737 persons out of a total population of 26,271,784.

Thus one person out of every 5 speaks Gujarati. The statement (No. 8) which follows gives the chief features of its distribution.

STATEMENT No. 8.

**Total** .. .. .. **4,876,737**

| District or State. | No. of Gujarati-speaking persons, in thousands. |
|---|---|
| **British Districts** | **3,424** |
| Bombay City | 242 |
| **Northern Division** | **2,968** |
| Ahmedabad | 820 |
| Broach | 289 |
| Kaira | 702 |
| Panch Mahals | 434 |
| Surat | 650 |
| Thana | 72 |
| **Central Division** | **120** |
| Ahmednagar | 4 |
| Khandesh (East) | 20 |
| Khandesh (West) | 42 |
| Nasik | 7 |
| Poona | 15 |
| Satara | 4 |
| Sholapur | 5 |
| Bombay Suburban District | 24 |
| **Southern Division** | **15** |
| Belgaum | 1 |
| Bijapur | 2 |
| Dharwar | 6 |
| Kolaba | 4 |
| Ratnagiri | 1 |
| **Sind** | **78** |
| Hyderabad | 18 |
| Karachi | 23 |
| Larkana | 1 |
| Nawabshah | 3 |
| Sukkur | 1 |
| Thar and Parkar | 33 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** | **1,453** |
| Cambay | 81 |
| **Mahikantha Agency** | **459** |
| (i) Idar | 216 |
| (ii) Rest of the Agency | 244 |
| **Rewakantha Agency** | **857** |
| (i) Rajpipla | 182 |
| (ii) Chota Udepur | 142 |
| (iii) Devgad Baria | 159 |
| (iv) Lunawada | 95 |
| (v) Balasinor | 52 |
| (vi) Santh | 83 |
| (vii) Sankheda Mewas | 58 |
| (viii) Rest of the Agency | 87 |
| Jawhar | 1 |
| Janjira | 1 |
| Aundh | 1 |
| Phaltan | 1 |
| Kolhapur | 2 |
| Sangli | 1 |
| Bansda | 21 |
| Dharampur | 4 |
| Sachin | 21 |
| Dangs | 1 |

9. *Kanarese.*—Kanarese is spoken by 3,197,417 persons out of a total population of 26,271,784. Thus one person out of every 8 speaks Kanarese. The statement No. 9, which follows, gives the chief features of its distribution :—

STATEMENT No. 9.

**Total .. .. .. 3,197,417**

| District or State. | No. of Kanarese-speaking persons, in thousands. | District or State. | No. of Kanarese-speaking persons, in thousands. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **British Districts .. ..** | **2,598** | **Southern Division**—contd. | |
| | | Bijapur .. .. | 712 |
| Bombay City .. .. | 8 | Dharwar .. .. | 864 |
| | | Kanara .. .. | 230 |
| **Northern Division .. ..** | **1** | Ratnagiri .. .. | 1 |
| | | **Bombay States and Agencies .. .. .** | **599** |
| **Central Division .. ..** | **87** | Aundh .. .. | 7 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 1 | Akalkot .. .. | 50 |
| Khandesh (East) .. .. | 1 | Kolhapur .. .. | 147 |
| Khandesh (West) .. .. | 1 | Kurundwad (Senior) .. | 18 |
| Nasik .. .. | 1 | Kurundwad (Junior) .. | 16 |
| Poona .. .. | 4 | Miraj (Senior) .. .. | 24 |
| Satara .. .. | 14 | Miraj (Junior) .. .. | 16 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 63 | Jamkhandi .. .. | 86 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. | 2 | Mudhol .. .. | 56 |
| | | Ramdurg .. .. | 32 |
| **Southern Division .. ..** | **2,502** | Sangli .. .. | 99 |
| | | Wadi Jhagir .. .. | 1 |
| | | Jath .. .. | 35 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 696 | Savanur .. .. | 12 |

10. *Sindhi.*—Sindhi is spoken by 2,913,338 persons out of a total population of 26,271,784. It is spoken in Sind by 2,874,593 persons out of a total population of 4,114,253. Thus in the Presidency as a whole one person out of every 9 speaks Sindhi. In Sind 2 persons out of every 3 speak Sindhi. The language is localised to an extent that is more complete than is the case of any other chief language. Geographical reasons account for this peculiarity as Sind is separated on every side from its neighbours by country that does not attract the average settler and renders intercourse difficult. Despite its homogeneity in this respect however Sind is itself a battle-ground of languages and the settlement of many of its linguistic problems is not in sight. The statement (No. 10), which follows, gives the chief features of the distribution of Sindhi :—

STATEMENT No. 10.

**Total .. .. .. 2,913,338**

| District or State. | No. of Sindhi-speaking persons, in thousands. | District or State. | No. of Sindhi-speaking persons, in thousands. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **British Districts .. ..** | **2,707** | **Sind .. .. .** | **2,668** |
| | | Hyderabad .. .. | 495 |
| Bombay City .. .. | 26 | Karachi .. .. | 398 |
| | | Larkana .. .. | 538 |
| **Northern Division .. ..** | **1** | Nawabshah .. .. | 349 |
| | | Sukkur .. .. | 541 |
| **Central Division .. ..** | **11** | Thar and Parkar .. .. | 189 |
| | | Upper Sind Frontier .. | 159 |
| Poona .. .. | 11 | **Bombay States and Agencies .. .** | **207** |
| | | Khairpur .. .. | 207 |

The presence of Sindhi speakers in Bombay City and Central Division is accounted for partly by the presence of Sindhi traders, some of whom, particularly the Bhaibunds of Hyderabad and the Hindus of Shikarpur, are well-known travellers far afield.

11. *Western Hindi.*—Western Hindi is spoken by 1,561,406 persons out of a total population of 26,271,784.

Thus one person out of every 17 speaks Western Hindi. The largeness of the number of the speakers of this language is somewhat surprising but a glance at the distribution list given below will show the essential difference between this language and the four chief languages described above. Western Hindi can hardly be called an indigenous language of the Presidency : nor is it localised in particular areas of predominance like Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Sindhi. It includes Hindustani, and Urdu, which to some extent serve the purposes of a *lingua franca* in certain parts of the Presidency where there is considerable coming and going amongst strangers. Again it is much spoken by Muslims as a second language in areas where the local vernacular is the main medium of speech. Western Hindi as defined in the Census is also the language of large numbers of the immigrants from outside the Presidency. As these are scattered over many localities according as the labour, which they come to seek, is available, the language shows a great deal of dispersion. The following statement No. 11 will make the facts clear :—

STATEMENT No. 11.

**Total .. .. .. 1,561,406**

| District or State. | No. of persons speaking Western Hindi, in thousands. | District or State. | No. of persons speaking Western Hindi, in thousands. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **British Districts .. ..** | **1,394** | **Sind**—contd. | |
| | | Nawabshah .. .. | 6 |
| Bombay City .. .. | 197 | Sukkur .. .. | 9 |
| | | Thar and Parkar .. .. | 3 |
| **Northern Division .. ..** | **221** | Upper Sind Frontier .. | 2 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 72 | **Bombay States and Agencies .. .** | **167** |
| Broach .. .. | 39 | | |
| Kaira .. .. | 36 | Cambay .. .. | 6 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 14 | | |
| Surat .. .. | 32 | **Mahikantha Agency .. ..** | **4** |
| Thana .. .. | 27 | | |
| | | **Rewakantha Agency .. ..** | **8** |
| **Central Division .. ..** | **496** | | |
| | | (i) Rajpipla .. .. | 2 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 53 | (ii) Chota Udepur .. .. | 1 |
| Khandesh (East) .. .. | 132 | (iii) Devgad Baria .. .. | 3 |
| Khandesh (West) .. .. | 42 | (iv) Lunavda .. .. | 1 |
| Nasik .. .. | 65 | (v) Sankheda Mewas .. | 1 |
| Poona .. .. | 69 | Janjira .. .. | 12 |
| Satara .. .. | 41 | Bhor .. .. | 1 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 75 | Aundh .. .. | 3 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. | 18 | Phaltan .. .. | 2 |
| | | Akalkot .. .. | 13 |
| **Southern Division .. ..** | **408** | Savantwadi .. .. | 5 |
| | | Kolhapur .. .. | 38 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 87 | Kurundwad (Senior) .. .. | 4 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 91 | Kurundwad (Junior) . .. | 5 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 136 | Miraj (Senior) .. .. | 11 |
| Kanara .. .. | 25 | Miraj (Junior) .. .. | 2 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 20 | Jamkhandi .. .. | 12 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 50 | Mudhol .. .. | 3 |
| | | Ramdurg .. .. | 2 |
| **Sind .. ..** | **73** | Sangli .. .. | 19 |
| | | Jath .. .. | 6 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 9 | Bansda .. .. | 1 |
| | | Dharampur .. .. | 1 |
| Karachi .. .. | 41 | Sachin .. .. | 7 |
| Larkana .. .. | 3 | Savanur .. .. | 1 |

B—MINOR LANGUAGES—PARAGRAPHS 12-23.

12. *Bhili.*—The difficulties connected with the Census enumeration of this language were fully described by Mr. Sedgwick in the Bombay 1921 Report. He remarked (page 157) " Enumerators who speak Marathi or Gujarati enter any Bhil

whose dialect they can understand as a Marathi speaker or a Gujarati speaker as the case may be. Some of the Bhil dialects are in practice (if not in linguistic origin) intermediate between Marathi and Gujarati. Thus in the Dangs it is always a matter of personal opinion which of the two languages should be the official language." According to the present Census the number of persons speaking Bhili is 579,328 out of a total population of 26,271,784, or one person out of every 47 speaks Bhili. The following statement (No. 12) shows the distribution of Bhili according to Imperial Table XV, Part I :—

STATEMENT No. 12.

**Total .. .. .. 579,328**

| Locality. | Number of Bhili-speaking persons, in thousands. | Locality. | Number of Bhili-speaking persons, in thousands. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **British Districts .. ..** | **372** | **Sind .. ..** | **9** |
| | | Hyderabad .. .. | 4 |
| **Northern Division .. ..** | **7** | Larkana .. .. | 1 |
| | | Nawabshah .. .. | 1 |
| Broach .. .. | 3 | Thar and Parkar .. .. | 3 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 1 | Upper Sind Frontier .. | 1 |
| Surat .. .. | 3 | **Bombay States and Agencies .. .. ..

language, or else they form part of wandering tribes that move from place to place either in search of general work or in the practice of some traditional occupation. It includes Marwadi, Jaipuri, Lamani, Ajmeri, Bikaneri and several other dialects or kinds of the language. The following statement (No. 13) shows its distribution in the Presidency :—

STATEMENT No. 13.

**Total .. .. .. 302,939**

| District or State. | No. of Rajasthani-speaking persons, in thousands. | District or State. | No. of Rajasthani-speaking persons, in thousands. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **British Districts** .. .. | **293** | **Southern Division** .. .. | **39** |
| Bombay City .. .. | 8 | Belgaum .. .. | 27 |
| | | Bijapur .. .. | 21 |
| **Northern Division** .. .. | **29** | Dharwar .. .. | 14 |
| | | Kanara .. .. | 1 |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 21 | Kolaba .. .. | 2 |
| Kaira .. .. | 2 | | |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 3 | **Sind** .. .. | **131** |
| Thana .. .. | 2 | | |
| | | Hyderabad .. .. | 23 |
| **Central Division** .. .. | **86** | Karachi .. .. | 8 |
| | | Larkana .. .. | 2 |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 19 | Nawabshah .. .. | 26 |
| Khandesh East .. .. | 31 | Sukkur .. .. | 10 |
| Khandesh West .. .. | 15 | Thar and Parkar .. .. | 60 |
| Nasik .. .. | 13 | Upper Sind Frontier .. | 2 |
| Poona .. .. | 1 | | |
| Satara .. .. | 1 | **Bombay States and Agencies** .. | **10** |
| Sholapur .. .. | 4 | | |
| Bombay Suburban District .. | 1 | Mahikantha Agency .. | 5 |
| | | Rewakantha Agency .. | 1 |
| | | Khairpur .. .. | 1 |

14. *Balochi.*—Balochi was spoken by 293,822 speakers in the 1931 Census, out of a total population of 26,271,784. Thus one person in every 89 speaks Balochi. Its distribution is very localised as the following statement (No. 14) will show :—

STATEMENT No. 14.

**Total .. .. .. .. 293,822**

| District or State. | No. of Balochi-speaking persons, in thousands. | District or State. | No. of Balochi-speaking persons, in thousands. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **British Districts** .. .. | **288** | **Sind**—contd. | |
| | | Karachi .. .. | 56 |
| **Central Division** .. .. | **1** | Larkana .. .. | 53 |
| | | Nawabshah .. .. | 78 |
| Khandesh West .. .. | 35 | Sukkur .. .. | 21 |
| | | Thar and Parkar .. .. | 22 |
| **Sind** .. .. | **287** | Upper Sind Frontier .. | 86 |
| | | **Bombay States and Agencies** .. | **6** |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 22 | Khairpur .. .. | 6 |

The large number of Balochi speakers in Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts is what is to be expected. The large number in Karachi District, 56,000, is probably explained by the multitude of Mekranis who come to Karachi City for work.

15. *Siraiki or Jatki.*—This language was shown as spoken by 254,683 persons out of a total population in the Presidency of 26,271,784 and in Sind of 4,114,253. Thus one person out of every 103 in the Presidency and one out of every 16 in Sind speaks this language. From a Census point of view the figures are not very satisfactory as there is considerable confusion over the nomenclature of the language and the manner in which it is understood by all except scientific linguists. It does in

actual practice mean two different things, one a Lahnda dialect of Punjabi spoken in the West of the Central Punjab specially Multan, and the other a form of Sindhi which is not Lahnda. The following statement (No. 15) shows the distribution of the language :—

STATEMENT No. 15.

**Total .. .. .. 254,683**

| District or State. | Number of Siraiki or Jatki-speaking persons in thousands. | District or State. | Number of Siraiki or Jatki-speaking persons in thousands. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **British Districts** .. | **243** | **Sind**—contd. | |
| **Sind** .. | **243** | Sukkur .. | 14 |
| | | Thar and Parkar .. | 19 |
| Hyderabad .. | 56 | Upper Sind Frontier .. | 17 |
| Karachi .. | 10 | **Bombay States and Agencies** .. | **11** |
| Larkana .. | 63 | | |
| Nawabshah .. | 64 | Khairpur .. .. | 11 |

Though the word means the language of the "Sir" or north it will be seen that as many as 56,000 speakers of it are shown to be in the Hyderabad District. It is possible of course that many of these may be descendants of Jats who came from the south Western Punjab in the days of the Kalhoras and later, but the point needs further examination. There are many Jats in the Hyderabad District. One of their main occupations is rearing and looking after camels. In the 1921 Census Mr. Sedgwick remarked that "until enumerators become grammarians the figures of Lahnda speakers can only be guessed. They will be comprised of the following (1) all speakers of dialect names, such as Multani, definitely assignable to Lahnda and nothing else; (2) a proportion, probably the larger proportion of speakers of Siraiki and Jatki; and (3) a considerable number of the figures recorded under Punjabi."

Enumerators were just as unable to distinguish between Lahnda, Siraiki and Jatki, and Punjabi in 1931 as they were in 1921. It is in such circumstances as these that there is little hope of agreement between Census figures and the linguistic survey statistics.

16. *Ahirani or Khandeshi.*—Of this language Mr. Sedgwick remarked in 1921 "Ahirani or Khandeshi is a conspicuous example of a language in which the considered opinion of the Director of the Linguistic Survey is never supported by the Census figures. Ahirani is a composite language with a basic structure of old Gujarati and an admixture of Marathi words. Ahirani, side by side with Bhili, occupies a position between Gujarati and Rajasthani in the Central Group of the Inner Sub-branch of the same main Branch, Sub-family and Family." The linguistic survey estimated the number of Ahirani speakers as 1,253,066. The 1931 Census returned only 222,168 speakers of the language. Mr. Sedgwick in 1921 considered as a result of the enquiries that he made that the general opinion in Khandesh was that it was talked only by old fashioned people in villages and towns and was everywhere giving way to standard Marathi. The Census figures for 1921 and 1931 are compared below. It would appear from the violence of the fluctuations in the numbers shown for West Khandesh and East Khandesh, where most of the speakers reside, that there have been many faults of enumeration arising out of the difficulty enumerators find in deciding or recognising what the language is. The area where it is spoken is clearly a battle ground of languages where the want of skill of the enumerators in the scientific identification of mixed languages is certain to lead to capricious results. The following statement (No. 16) shows the distribution of this language as compared with the distribution at the 1921 Census.

STATEMENT No. 16.

| | *1931* | *1921* |
|---|---|---|
| **Total .. .. ..** | **222,168** | **200,267** |

| District or State. | Number of Ahirani or Khandeshi-speaking persons in thousands. | | District or State. | Number of Ahirani or Khandeshi-speaking persons in thousands. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1931.* | *1921.* | | *1931.* | *1921.* |
| | | | **Central Division** .. | **222** | **200** |
| **British Districts** .. | **222** | **200** | Khandesh East .. | 30 | 53 |
| | | | Khandesh West .. | 192 | 146 |

17. *Konkani.*—Konkani is properly the language spoken in Goa and in parts of the Western littoral. It is considered by scholars to be derived, not from Marathi, but separately and earlier from another Prakrit. It varies with the kind of speaker. High class Goanese speak it with Portuguese words, Kanara Mussulmans with Urdu and Arabic words, and Chitpawan Brahmans with Sanskrit words. The language is not to be confused, as was the case formerly, with a Bhil dialect spoken by Koknas in Navsari (Baroda), Surat, Surgana, Nasik and Khandesh, according to Sir George Grierson's Index. The following statement shows the number and distribution of speakers of Konkani. The number of Konkani speakers is equivalent to one speaker of the language out of every 123 persons in the Presidency. The following statement (No. 17) shows the distribution of this language :—

STATEMENT No. 17.

**Total .. .. .. 214,193**

| Locality. | Number of Konkani-speaking persons in thousands. | Locality. | Number of Konkani-speaking persons in thousands. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **British Districts .. .. 205** | | **Southern Division .. .. 149** | |
| Bombay City .. 41 | | Belgaum .. .. 5 | |
| **Northern Division .. 4** | | Bijapur .. .. 1 | |
| | | Dharwar .. .. 4 | |
| Thana .. 4 | | Kanara .. .. 130 | |
| **Central Division .. 7** | | Kolaba .. .. 1 | |
| | | Ratnagiri .. .. 8 | |
| Nasik .. 1 | | **Sind .. .. 4** | |
| Poona .. 2 | | Karachi .. .. 4 | |
| Bombay Suburban District. 4 | | **Bombay States and Agencies .. 9** | |
| | | Janjira .. .. 2 | |
| | | Sawantwadi .. .. 5 | |
| | | Kolhapur .. .. 1 | |

18. *Telugu.*—This language was returned as spoken by 162,776 persons in the Presidency, equal to one Telugu speaker out of every 161 persons in the Presidency. It is a language spoken by immigrants from Madras Presidency and Hyderabad State and the largest aggregations of its speakers are found in Sholapur and Dharwar Districts. The following statement (No. 18) shows its distribution :—

STATEMENT No. 18.

**Total .. .. .. 162,776**

| District or State. | Number of Telugu-speaking persons in thousands. | District or State. | Number of Telugu-speaking persons in thousands. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **British Districts .. 150** | | **Central Division**—contd. | |
| | | Sholapur .. 41 | |
| Bombay City .. 17 | | Bombay Suburban .. 2 | |
| **Northern Division .. 2** | | **Southern Division .. .. 55** | |
| | | Belgaum .. .. 13 | |
| Ahmedabad .. 1 | | Bijapur .. .. 13 | |
| Thana .. 1 | | Dharwar .. .. 26 | |
| | | Kanara .. .. 2 | |
| **Central Division .. 76** | | **Bombay States and Agencies .. 13** | |
| | | Akalkot .. .. 1 | |
| Ahmednagar .. 16 | | Kolhapur .. .. 4 | |
| Khandesh East .. 4 | | Miraj (Senior) .. .. 1 | |
| Khandesh West .. 2 | | Jamkhandi .. .. 1 | |
| Nasik .. 4 | | Mudhol .. .. 1 | |
| Poona .. 6 | | Sangli .. .. 2 | |
| Satara .. 1 | | Jath .. .. 1 | |

19. *Kachchhi.*—Kachchhi is regarded linguistically as a dialect of Sindhi but it is enumerated as a separate language in the Census. For this procedure there is clear authority as Kachchhi is recognised in Sind as distinct from Sindhi and has an area of its own. The number of speakers of Kachchhi in 1931 was 111,665 persons out of a total population of 26,271,784 or one person in 235 speaks Kachchhi. The statement (No. 19) below shows the chief features of its distribution :—

STATEMENT No. 19.

**Total .. .. .. 111,665**

| District or State. | Number of Kachchhi-speaking persons in thousands. | District or State. | Number of Kachchhi speaking persons in thousands. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **British Districts .. 110** | | **Southern Division .. .. 1** | |
| **Northern Division .. 3** | | **Sind .. .. 104** | |
| Kaira .. .. 1 | | Hyderabad .. .. 19 | |
| Thana .. .. 1 | | Karachi .. .. 14 | |
| **Central Division .. .. 3** | | Nawabshah .. .. 5 | |
| Khandesh East .. 1 | | Thar and Parkar .. 65 | |
| Bombay Suburban District 1 | | **Bombay States and Agencies .. 1** | |
| | | Mahikantha Agency .. 1 | |
| | | (i) Idar .. .. 1 | |

20. *Thareli or Dhatki.*—This is regarded linguistically as a dialect of Sindhi but is enumerated as a separate language in the Census in the same way and for the same reason as Kachchhi. The following statement (No. 20) shows the number of speakers and the distribution of the language. The number of speakers (84,743) is equivalent to one speaker in every 310 of the population of the Presidency, and one out of every 46 in Sind :—

STATEMENT No. 20.

**Total .. .. .. 84,743**

| Locality. | Number of persons speaking Thareli or Dhatki in thousands. | Locality. | Number of persons speaking Thareli or Dhatki in thousands. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **British Districts .. 85** | | **Sind**—contd. | |
| **Sind .. 85** | | Karachi .. 11 | |
| Hyderabad .. 12 | | Nawabshah .. 3 | |
| | | Thar and Parkar .. 59 | |

21. *Brahui.*—Brahui is spoken by 79,561 persons equal to one in every 330 persons in the Presidency and one in every 52 persons in Sind. The majority of Brahui speakers are found naturally in Larkana and the Upper Sind Frontier Districts. But Karachi, which also marches with the land of the Brahuis, draws a considerable number. The following statement (No. 21) shows the localised distribution of this language and the 1921 figures are set beside the 1931 figures for comparison :—

STATEMENT No. 21.

| | *1931* | *1921* |
|---|---|---|
| **Total .. .. .. 79,561** | | **44,641** |

| District or State. | Number of Brahui-speaking persons in thousands compared with those recorded in 1921. | | District or State. | Number of Brahui-speaking persons in thousands compared with those recorded in 1921. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1931* | *1921* | | *1931* | *1921* |
| **British Districts .. 80** | | **45** | **Sind**—contd. | | |
| **Sind .. 79** | | **45** | Nawabshah .. | 5 | 3 |
| Karachi .. | 18 | 5 | Sukkur .. | 4 | 3 |
| Larkana .. | 27 | 17 | Thar and Parkar .. | 4 | 1 |
| | | | Upper Sind Frontier | 21 | 15 |

22. *Punjabi.*—Punjabi is spoken by 79,958 persons in the Presidency, equivalent to one in every 329 persons in the Presidency, and one in every 51 persons in Sind. 72 of the 80 thousand Punjabis are in Sind and 28 thousand of them are in Karachi. Most of the 12 thousand shown in the Thar Parkar district are probably settlers under irrigational schemes. Many of the Punjabi speakers are Sikhs who are engaged in various handicrafts and workshops as they are excellent mechanics and carpenters. Many of the Punjabi speakers are Punjabi Mussalmans engaged in private service and possibly the presence of a Punjabi regiment in Karachi has helped to swell the figures. Its distribution is shown in the following statement No. 22 :—

STATEMENT No. 22.

**Total .. .. .. 79,958**

| District or State. | Number of Punjabi-speaking persons in thousands. | District or State. | Number of Punjabi-speaking persons in thousands. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **British Districts .. .. 79** | | **Sind .. .. 72** | |
| Bombay City .. 3 | | Hyderabad .. .. 4 | |
| | | Karachi .. .. 28 | |
| **Northern Division .. 1** | | Larkana .. .. 4 | |
| | | Nawabshah .. .. 6 | |
| Ahmedabad .. 1 | | Sukkur .. .. 16 | |
| | | Thar and Parkar .. .. 12 | |
| **Central Division .. 2** | | Upper Sind Frontier .. 2 | |
| Ahmednagar .. 1 | | **Bombay States and Agencies .. 1** | |
| Nasik .. 1 | | Khairpur .. .. 1 | |

23. *English.*—The number of persons returned as speaking English was 52,250, or one out of every 503 persons in the population on the Presidency. In statement No. 3 the distribution of the English speakers is shown for the chief major units of the population. The small number of English speakers in the Northern and Southern Divisions has been pointed out already. In the Chapter on Literacy there is an examination of the extent to which the Presidency is literate in English.

## C—UNIMPORTANT LANGUAGES.

24. *Numerically unimportant languages.*—The languages which fall into this class are Tamil, Malayalam, Persian, Pashto, Tulu, Bengali, Eastern Hindi, Gipsy and Arabic.

The following statement (No. 23) shows the number of speakers of each and the distribution of the languages in the Presidency :—

STATEMENT No. 23.

| Language. | Number of speakers in the Presidency. | Distribution in thousands. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bombay City. | Northern Division. | Central Division. | Southern Division. | Sind. | Bombay States and Agencies. |
| 1. Tamil .. .. | 26,042 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 10 | .. | 1 |
| 2. Pashto .. .. | 23,351 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 17 | .. | .. |
| 3. Tulu .. .. | 22,417 | 1 | .. | 21 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 4. Eastern Hindi .. | 22,049 | 3 | .. | 17 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| 5. Persian .. .. | 11,806 | 7 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. |
| 6. Malayalam .. .. | 11,723 | 3 | .. | 8 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 7. Arabic .. .. | 5,363 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 8. Bengali .. .. | 4,315 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| 9. Gipsy .. .. | 3,656 | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |

## SECTION III—PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH LANGUAGE.

25. *Bilingualism.*—An attempt has been made in the present Census to deal with bilingualism. Bilingualism is a marked feature of India and arises from a number of causes of which the admixture of races and the need for backward people to learn another language in their dealings with advanced people are perhaps the most important. In addition the poverty of communications in many parts has led to the existence of dialects which have peculiarities that make them difficult for outsiders to understand without some degree of bilingualism. The Census statistics are found in Imperial Table XV, Part II, and in Subsidiary Table II. The first of these tables is very complicated and unwieldy. It is clearly impossible in the short space which can be given to a discussion of bilingualism in a Census Report to do more than refer to the main features which the Imperial Table displays. Those who are interested in the subject will therefore be advised to study the second part of Imperial Table XV with care. The remarks which are made here are general and do not deal with the features of bilingualism as shown in the various districts according to the statistics now collected. Subsidiary Table II puts the facts of bilingualism as gathered at this Census in a different way. It is open to criticism on the ground that the unit of population on which it is based, namely 10,000 of the population speaking any language as a mother tongue, is too large for any but the most widely spoken languages. Thus when this large unit is applied to the various district figures it gives an erroneous idea of the number of speakers of the languages in the districts as a result. For instance the number of Brahui speakers in the whole Presidency is only 79,561 and most of these are in three districts only—Karachi, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier. In no other district are there even 5,000 Brahui speakers. Yet Subsidiary Table II works out the figures for Brahui for districts on the basis of a population of 10,000 speakers in each of them. The table must therefore be continually checked with Imperial Table XV, Part I, unless very misleading conclusions are to be drawn from it. In the present discussion there is little need to do more than thus refer to Subsidiary Table II. Most of the important facts are to be gained from Imperial Table XV itself. The figures in the last column of Subsidiary Table II are very open to doubt. There is practically no means of checking their accuracy. That they come within some distance of the truth may be admitted. But how far, it is impossible to say. It will however be noticed that areas that are admittedly polyglot like Karachi, and Bombay Suburban District, do actually return the highest proportions of persons speaking two or more languages, while areas like Ratnagiri and Satara districts, which are linguistically homogeneous, return a low figure for the number of bilingual speakers. No reliance should however be placed on the absolute figures shown in the last column of Subsidiary Table II.

The complexity of Imperial Table XV, Part II, is resolved by the following general summary, statement No. 24, which presents features of some interest:—

STATEMENT NO. 24.

| Mother tongue. | Number of persons speaking mother tongue in thousands. | Total persons speaking subsidiary languages. | Number speaking subsidiary languages in thousands. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Marathi. | Western Hindi. | Gujarati. | English. | Kanarese. | Telugu. | Balochi. | Sindhi. | Thareli. | Kachchhi. | Siraiki. | Pashto. | Punjabi. | Bhili. | Ahirani. | Konkani. | Rajasthani. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Kanarese .. | 3,197 | 177 | 131 | 28 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brahui .. | 80 | 29 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Balochi .. | 294 | 178 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 177 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Siraiki .. | 255 | 167 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 166 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sindhi .. | 2,913 | 53 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 9 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Thareli or Dhatki .. | 85 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kachchhi .. | 112 | 28 | 1 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Punjabi .. | 80 | 22 | 1 | 11 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rajasthani .. | 303 | 134 | 45 | 5 | 9 | .. | 30 | .. | .. | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ahirani .. | 222 | 14 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bhili .. | 579 | 81 | 53 | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Telugu .. | 163 | 94 | 44 | 3 | .. | .. | 46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Konkani .. | 214 | 81 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Marathi .. | 11,115 | 244 | .. | 29 | 25 | 16 | 144 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 3 | .. |
| Gujarati .. | 4,877 | 152 | 48 | 57 | .. | 19 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Western Hindi .. | 1,561 | 600 | 274 | .. | 111 | 3 | 258 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | .. |

The above statement has omitted English as the number of persons who return English as their mother tongue and who speak other languages is a matter of comparatively little importance. A reference to the Table itself will show what the number is and how it is distributed by locality.

From a study of the above statement it will be seen that it is possible to arrange bilingualism into several classes, namely (1) bilingualism in the main languages, (2) bilingualism in the languages spoken by immigrants, settlers and wanderers in the Presidency, (3) Bilingualism between languages which have a close connection through social intercourse and geographical proximity, (4) Bilingualism between a main language and its chief dialects separately recorded as languages in the Census, (5) Bilingualism in the language of a primitive race who must learn another language besides their own if they are to enter into wider social relations with the community generally. Examples will now be given of each of these classes. Under (1) are found the four principal indigenous languages of the Presidency. Kanarese shows amongst its speakers a percentage of 5·5 who are bilingual. This is not surprising when the confusion of languages round Kanara and the extent to which Kanara is visited by or has been made a home of by outsiders are borne in mind. Gujarati shows 3·1 per cent. of bilingualism, which is in accord with its geographical situation, its history, which is very broken, and the commercial habits of a large part of the Gujarati population. Marathi shows only 2·2 per cent. of bilingualism. There are several areas where only Marathi is talked and great resistance is offered to any other language. The same is truer even of Sindhi which shows only 1·1 per cent. of bilingualism. This is partly due to the self-contained nature of Sind and the homogeneity of a large portion of its agricultural population. The backwardness of education may also have some influence on the result. In the second class of bilingualism conspicuous examples are Telugu with 57·7 per cent. of bilingualism, Rajasthani with 44·2 per cent. and Western Hindi with 35·8. This is again in accordance with expectation. These languages are spoken by strangers or by persons who wander from place to place, or else they are a sort of lingua franca used to establish communication with strangers. The statement given above will show the nature of the bilingualism of these three languages. Thus Telugu is combined chiefly with Marathi and Kanarese, and very slightly with Hindi. Rajasthani is combined with Marathi, Sindhi and Kanarese, and to a smaller extent with Hindi and Gujarati. Western Hindi is combined with Marathi and Kanarese and Konkani with a smaller amount of Gujarati, and to a very trivial extent with Sindhi, English and Ahirani. Telugu is spoken mostly in the Sholapur and the Dharwar districts by persons who must come across from the Telugu speaking portions of Madras Presidency and the Hyderabad State. As the locality affected is an area in constant flux through migration, bilingualism follows as a natural result, part of it being in Marathi and part of it in Kanarese. The third kind of bilingualism which prevails in Bombay Presidency is exemplified in the interrelations of Brahui and Balochi. 36·1 per cent. of the Brahui speakers in the Presidency are bilingual, 27 of the 29 thousand being bilingual in Sindhi. 50·4 of the Balochi speakers are bilingual, and all but one thousand of them are bilingual in Sindhi.

The fourth kind of bilingualism is exemplified most clearly in the relationship between Sindhi and Siraiki, Thareli and Kachchhi. The figures for bilingualism in these last three languages are 65·5, 25, and 23·5 per cent. In Siraiki out of 167 thousand bilingual speakers 166 thousand are bilingual in Sindhi. In the case of Thareli out of 20 thousand bilingual speakers, 19 thousand are bilingual in Sindhi. In Kachchhi the bilingualism is more varied because Cutch is itself a halfway house between Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana. Of 28 thousand bilingual speakers of Kachchhi, 22 thousand speak Sindhi, three thousand Gujarati, two thousand Hindi and one thousand Marathi. The fifth type of bilingualism found in Bombay Presidency is best exemplified by Bhili. This language shows 14 per cent. of bilingual speakers. Of the 81 thousand bilingual speakers, 53 thousand are bilingual in Marathi, 24 thousand in Gujarati, three thousand in Sindhi and one thousand in Ahirani. Imperial Table XV, Part II, is a mine of information on the detailed local distribution of bilingualism but it is not possible to deal with it further here. The Imperial Table itself and Subsidiary Table II both show bilingualism for males and females separately. The sex distribution of bilingualism is a matter of very little moment. The statistics make clear the extent to which males are much more bilingual than females. This fact is well

known though it is likely that the discrepancy is not as great as the Census figures suggest because of the greater unreliability of the figures in respect of females.

26. *Predominant and mixed language areas.*—A study of the distribution of the languages of the Presidency reveals that it is possible to divide the areas of distribution into three classes (1) areas in which one dominating language is supreme, (2) areas in which there is one chief language and there is also one other language either equally important or less important, (3) areas in which there is one chief language along with an admixture of several other languages. The first class is found in an area of language homogeneity : the second class is found in areas where two languages are struggling against each other equally or unequally : the third class is found in genuinely polyglot areas where the main language is spoken by a much smaller number and sometimes by an actual minority of the population. Examples of each of these classes will now be given. Persons interested in pursuing enquiry further on these lines must consult the statistical material described above.

(1) Examples of areas where one language is supreme are the following :—

STATEMENT No. 25.

| District. | Language. | Percentage speaking |
|---|---|---|
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. | Marathi .. .. | 95 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | | 95 |
| Satara .. .. .. | | 94 |
| Kaira .. .. .. | Gujarati .. .. | 95 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. | | 95 |
| Surat .. .. .. | | 94 |

(2) An example of an area where there is one chief language and another important language battling with it is :—

*Sangli.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Marathi .. .. | 53 per cent. |
| Kanarese .. .. | 38 per cent. |

(3) Examples of areas where there are one chief language and an admixture of other languages are the following :—

STATEMENT No. 26.

| District. | Language. | Percentage of the total population. |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. | Marathi .. .. | 88 |
| | Western Hindi .. .. | 11 |
| | Bhili .. .. | |
| | Rajasthani .. .. | |
| | Telugu .. .. | |
| Poona .. .. .. | Marathi .. .. | 88 |
| | Western Hindi .. .. | 6 |
| | Sindhi .. .. | 5 |
| | Gujarati .. .. | |
| | Telugu .. .. | |
| | Tulu .. .. | |
| | English .. .. | |
| West Khandesh .. .. | Marathi .. .. | 27 |
| | Bhili .. .. | 34 |
| | Ahirani .. .. | 25 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. | Sindhi proper .. .. | 40 |
| | Thareli, Kachchhi and Siraiki .. | 31 |
| | Rajasthani .. .. | 13 |
| | Gujarati .. .. | 7 |

27. *Linguistic Boundaries.*—The discussion on bilingualism in the previous paragraph throws some light on linguistic boundaries. But for a complete understanding of the question it would be necessary to study the district figures in detail for areas in which languages are known to be competing with each other. These areas occur in most parts of the Presidency except in the localities where the four chief languages Marathi, Gujarati, Kanarese and Sindhi are unquestionably supreme. But there are areas in which Sindhi and Gujarati clash with each other, Gujarati clashes with Marathi, and Marathi with Kanarese. Another form of linguistic boundary arises within the area of a main language itself where the language is competing with dialects. The best instance of this is in Sind where Siraiki, Thareli and Kachchhi are competing with Sindhi. But a similar case arises where Ahirani and Marathi are competing with each other in Khandesh. Of the many languages enumerated in the Census of Bombay Presidency only a few offer any challenge to the established languages. Languages like Telugu, Western Hindi, and Rajasthani offer no real challenge to the indigenous languages anywhere. If such languages increase it is chiefly merely because there has been an increase in the number of immigrants entering the province. On the other hand Balochi and Brahui might offer a challenge to Sindhi because the speakers of these two languages are likely to settle permanently in Sind and to receive continual fresh recruitment of their numbers from Baluchistan and Kelat. But nevertheless the dice are loaded against them because Sindhi is the established local vernacular and education takes place in it. With progress therefore the language in which education is given is likely to win in the struggle. The comparative figures of Sindhi, Baluchi and Brahui are given for the last three Censuses :—

| Language | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | Percentage increase or decrease | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1911-21 | 1921-31 |
| Sindhi (including the dialects) .. | 3,102,743 | 2,984,676 | 3,364,429 | — 3·8 | +12·7 |
| Balochi .. | 198,173 | 201,445 | 293,822 | + 1·7 | +45·9 |
| Brahui .. | 28,930 | 44,641 | 79,561 | +54·3 | +78·2 |

28. *Displacement of Dravidian and minor languages by Aryan languages*—The only Dravidian languages deserving mention in this connection are Brahui, which has been discussed above, and Kanarese. Kanarese shows no signs of yielding before Aryan languages. The comparative figures for the last three Censuses for Marathi and Kanarese are as follows :—

| Language | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | Percentage increase or decrease | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1911-21 | 1921-31 |
| Kanarese .. .. | 3,011,805 | 2,942,518 | 3,197,417 | —2·3 | + 8·7 |
| Marathi .. .. | 10,739,497 | 9,789,414 | 11,114,924 | —8·8 | +13·5 |

Kanarese is a main language well established racially, culturally, socially, and geographically and there is no likelihood of its failing to keep its place. Of minor languages in some danger of eventual extinction are Ahirani, and, when the Bhils become better educated, Bhili. Of these Ahirani is in the weaker position. The Census figures in respect of it are however so unreliable that it is useless making comparison over the last three Censuses. The Bhili of Khandesh is in a strong position to resist attack at present. But the Bhili outside Khandesh is not and will sooner or later tend to disappear. In Gujarat and Sind, the majority of the

Bhils already speak Gujarati and Sindhi, and the process is likely to increase in momentum as education expands.

29. *Influence of education on language.*—The Census is concerned not with the literary effects of education on language but with cruder material changes in the number of speakers. From a Census point of view the most important effect of education on language must be through its use as a medium of instruction amongst the aboriginal and hill tribes, the criminal tribes and the depressed classes. The extent of education amongst these classes of the community is discussed in Chapter XV of the Annual Reports of the Education Department. In the Report for 1930-31 the following figures are given showing the number of pupils attending educational instructions per mille of the population of each class.

| | *1929-30* | *1930-31* |
|---|---|---|
| Intermediate Classes .. .. .. .. | 55 | 56 |
| Depressed Classes .. .. .. .. | 43 | 43 |
| Aboriginal and Hill Tribes .. .. .. .. | 21 | 18 |
| Other Backward Classes .. .. .. .. | 38 | 37 |

The corresponding figures for Brahmins, other advanced Hindus and Muslims for 1930-31 were 209, 187 and 117 respectively. In the Chapter on Literacy in the present Census Report it has been pointed out how in order to improve the literacy figures a very great spread of education is essential amongst the classes shown in the statement above. The effect of any such general attempt to spread literacy would undoubtedly be to help Marathi, Gujarati and Kanarese to prevail over minor languages. But the process has not yet gone far enough to make very much impression. The comparative figures for Bhili are given for the last three Censuses :—

| *1911* | *1921* | *1931* |
|---|---|---|
| 416,729 | 710,737 | 579,328 |

On page 116 of the 1930-31 Report of the Education Department it is stated :

" The total number of pupils of the aboriginal and hill tribes undergoing instruction shows a large decrease, the numbers falling by 3,061 or 12·5 per cent. to 21,408. Whatever the cause for this setback the unfortunate fact has to be recorded that the number of schools specially reserved for aboriginal and hill tribes has fallen from 197 to 187 and the number of children on the rolls from 6,288 to 5,634. Parental indifference combined with the geographical isolation of these tribes renders rapid progress in education difficult. They consist mostly of Mahadeo Kolis, Katkaris, Thakars and Bhils who live in out of the way places in the hills and in the heart of the jungle and it is with great difficulty that parents are induced to send their children to school."

It will thus be apparent that the minor languages spoken by these people are not likely to be seriously challenged soon by the assault of the standard vernaculars used as the medium of instruction in the primary schools.

30. *Literary activity in the vernaculars.*—The number of books and newspapers published in a language is a clear sign of its vitality provided it has reached the stage of being capable of literary expression. Languages like Bhili are not of course to be judged by literary standards. But amongst written languages the number of persons who read published writings is important. In a book recently published (" Asiatic Asia ") by S. K. Datta, attention is called on page 99 to the literary revival that the last generation or so has witnessed in Bengali, Tamil,

Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi. The following statement (No. 27) shows the number of papers published in Bombay Presidency in the various languages and the amount of their circulation.

STATEMENT NO. 27.

*Newspapers published.*

| Language in which published. | Circulation. | Tri-monthly. | Monthly. | Fortnightly. | Weekly. | Bi-weekly. | Daily. | At intervals. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| English | 52,650 to 53,100 | .. | 1 | 1 | 9 | .. | 6 | .. | 17 |
| Anglo-Gujarati | 59,550 to 59,750 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 1 | 2 | .. | 16 |
| English Hindi | 2,000 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| English, Marathi and Gujarati | 900 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| English, Marathi and Hindi | 3,000 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| English, Marathi and Kanarese | 500 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Anglo-Marathi | 6,400 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Anglo-Portuguese | 900 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| English, Portuguese and Konkani | 2,200 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Gujarati | 114,250 | .. | 1 | .. | 45 | 1 | 13 | .. | 60 |
| Gujarati and Hindi | 2,000 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Hindi | 12,250 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. | 4 |
| Kanarese | 14,680 to 14,780 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 9 | .. | 24 |
| Konkanim | 1,300 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Marathi | 135,840 to 136,040 | .. | .. | 11 | 53 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 81 |
| Anglo-Sindhi | 6,281 to 6,481 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | 2 | .. | 8 |
| Sindhi | 21,888 to 21,988 | .. | .. | 4 | 24 | 1 | 6 | .. | 35 |
| Urdu Sindhi | 400 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Urdu | 4,950 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | 10 |
| Total | 441,139 to 442,239 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 183 | 5 | 60 | 1 | 270 |

No one who has seen the manner in which evening papers are now bought up in the streets of Bombay as soon as the late editions appear can doubt that there is a great new newspaper-reading public coming into being and that what is now happening in Bombay will gradually extend to the larger towns and thence more slowly to the smaller centres of population. All this results partly from the great spread of education and itself reacts upon the illiteracy which at present shuts the vast majority of the population out from the direct perusal of news. There may thus be expected to be in the future a great growth of the newspaper-reading habit, and a corresponding standardising of the vernaculars, which will tend still further to strengthen them against the challenge of any minor and any unwritten language.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

*Distribution of total population by mother tongue according to Census.*

| Family, Sub-family, Branch, and Sub-branch. | Group and Sub-group. | Language. | Total number of speakers in thousands. | | Number per mille of the population, 1931. | Where chiefly spoken. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1921 | 1931 | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| AUSTRIC FAMILY | | | | Not tabulated. | | |
| TIBETO CHINESE FAMILY | | | | | | |
| ASSAM BURMESE BRANCH | Burma Group. | | | | | |
| | | Burmese .. | 1 | .. | .. | |
| DRAVIDIAN FAMILY .. | Dravida Group. | | | | | |
| | | Tamil .. | 29 | 26 | 1·0 | Bombay City, Belgaum, Bijapur and Bombay Suburban, Dharwar. |
| | | Malayalam | 2 | 12 | 0·5 | Bombay City, Khandesh East, Poona. |
| | | Kanarese .. | 2,943 | 3,197 | 122·0 | Bombay City, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, Kolhapur, and S. M. C. States, Jath and Savanur. |
| | | Tulu .. | 1 | 22 | 0·9 | Poona, Satara. |
| | Intermediate Group. | | | | | |
| | | Kolami .. | .. | 1 | 0·03 | |
| | Andhra Language. | | | | | |
| | | Telugu .. | 153 | 163 | 6·0 | Bombay City, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar. |
| | North Western Language. | Brahui .. | 45 | 80 | 3·2 | Sind. |
| INDO EUROPEAN FAMILY | | | | | | |
| ARYAN SUB-FAMILY | | | | | | |
| ERANIAN BRANCH .. | Eastern Group. | | | | | |
| | | Pashto .. | 14 | 23 | 0·9 | Sind and Bombay City. |
| | | Balochi .. | 201 | 294 | 11·0 | Sind. |
| | | Persian .. | 4 | 12 | 0·5 | Bombay City and Karachi. |
| INDO ARYAN BRANCH | | | | | | |
| SANSKRIT SUB-BRANCH .. | Sanskrit. | | | | | |
| | | Sanskrit .. | .. | 0·3 | 0·01 | |
| OTHER SUB-BRANCH .. | North Western Group. | | | | | |
| | | Lahnda or Western Punjabi. | 6 | .. | .. | |
| | | Kachchhi .. | 96 | 112 | 4·0 | Sind. |
| | | Siraiki or Jatki. | 164 | 255 | 10·0 | Sind and Khairpur. |
| | | Thareli or Dhatki. | 135 | 85 | 3·0 | Sind. |
| | | Sindhi .. | 2,590 | 2,913 | 111·0 | Sind, Khairpur, Bombay City and Poona. |
| | Southern Group. | | | | | |
| | | Marathi .. | 9,789 | 11,115 | 423·0 | Bombay City, Thana, Central and Southern Divisions, Hyderabad, Larkana, Kolhapur, S. M. C. States, Janjira, Bhor, Aundh, Phaltan, Akalkot, Sawantwadi, Jath, Bansda and Surgana. |
| | | Konkani .. | 185 | 214 | 8·0 | Bombay City, Thana, Bombay Suburban, Kanara, Ratnagiri, Sawantwadi. |
| | Eastern Group. | | | | | |
| | | Bihari .. | .. | 1 | 0·04 | |
| | | Bengali .. | 4 | 4 | 0·16 | Karachi, Bombay City. |
| | | Assamese .. | .. | 0·3 | 0·01 | |
| MEDIATE SUB-BRANCH .. | Mediate Group. | | | | | |
| | | Eastern Hindi. | 0·5 | 22 | 0·9 | Khandesh East, Bombay Suburban, Bombay City, and Ahmednagar. |

Note.—Owing to the great disparity in the gross figures proportions in column 6 cannot be worked out very accurately to one point of decimals.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—*contd.*

| Family, Sub-family, Branch, and Sub-branch. | Group and Sub-group. | Language. | Total number of speakers in thousands. | | Number per mille of the population, 1931. | Where chiefly spoken. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1921 | 1931 | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| INNER SUB-BRANCH .. | Central Group. | | | | | |
| | | Western Hindi. | 1,198 | 1,561 | 59·0 | British Districts, Mahikantha and Rewakantha Agencies, Bhor, Kolhapur, S. M. C. States, Jath, Savanur. |
| | | Rajasthani | 200 | 303 | 11·0 | Bombay City, Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad, Khandesh East and West, Nasik, Bijapur, Dharwar and Sind. |
| | | Gujarati .. | 4,315 | 4,877 | 186·0 | Northern, Central Division, Dharwar, Kolaba, Sind, Cambay, Mahikantha and Rewakantha Agencies, Bansda and Sachin. |
| | | Bhili .. | 711 | 579 | 22·0 | Khandesh East and West, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Mahikantha, Rewakantha Agencies, Dharampur, Dangs. |
| | | Khandeshi | 200 | 222 | 8·0 | |
| | | Punjabi .. | 45 | 80 | 3·0 | Sind, Bombay City. |
| | Pahari Group. | | | | | |
| | | Nalpali .. | .. | 2 | 0·08 | |
| | | Pahari (unspecified). | .. | 5 | 0·2 | |
| UNCLASSED LANGUAGES | | | | | | |
| | | Gipsy Languages. | 6 | 4 | 0·16 | Central Division, Bijapur and Dharwar. |
| LANGUAGE NOT RETURNED | | | 3 | .. | .. | |
| INDO EUROPEAN FAMILY | | | | | | |
| ARYAN FAMILY | | | | | | |
| OUTER SUB-BRANCH .. | Southern Group .. | Singhalese | .. | 0·3 | 0·01 | |
| TIBETO CHINESE FAMILY | | | | | | |
| TAI CHINESE SUB-FAMILY | | | | | | |
| CHINESE BRANCH .. | Chinese Group. | | | | | |
| | | Chinese .. | .. | 1·5 | 0·06 | |
| SEMITIC FAMILY | | | | | | |
| | | Arabic .. | 4 | 5 | 0·2 | Bombay City, Karach Poona. |
| | | Hebrew .. | .. | 0·4 | 0·02 | |
| HAMITIC FAMILY | | | | | | |
| | Ethiopic Group. | | | | | |
| | | Somali .. | .. | 0·1 | .. | |
| MANGOLIAN FAMILY | | | | | | |
| | Ural—Altaic Group | | | | | |
| | | Turkish .. | .. | 7 | 0·3 | |
| | Japanese Group. | | | | | |
| | | Japanese .. | .. | 2·8 | 0·1 | |
| MALAYO POLYNESIAN FAMILY | | | | | | |
| | Malayan Group. | | | | | |
| | | Javanese .. | .. | 0·3 | 0·01 | |
| INDO EUROPEAN FAMILY | | | | | | |
| | Greek Group. | | | | | |
| | | Greek .. | .. | 0·1 | .. | |
| | Romance Group .. | | | | | |
| | | Italian .. | .. | 0·1 | .. | |
| | | French .. | .. | 1·3 | 0·05 | |
| | | Spanish .. | .. | 0·4 | 0·01 | |
| | | Portuguese | .. | 7 | 0·3 | |
| | Balto Slavonic Group. | | | | | |
| | | Russian .. | .. | 0·07 | .. | |
| | Teutonic Group .. | | | | | |
| | | English .. | 55 | 52 | 2·08 | Bombay City, Thana, Poona, Karachi. |
| | | Dutch .. | .. | 0·5 | 0·02 | |
| | | Swedish .. | .. | 0·08 | .. | |
| | | German .. | .. | 1·0 | 0·04 | |
| ALL OTHER LANGUAGES AND LANGUAGES NOT RETURNED | | | 0·3 | 2·6 | 0·1 | |

SUBSIDIARY

*Distribution by language of the*

| District or State. | As mother tongue only. | As Subsidiary to Mother tongue— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Marathi. | Western Hindi. | Gujarati. | Konkani. | Telegu. | Balochi. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Mother tongue—Kanarese.** | | | | | | | |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. | 9,446 | 415 | 86 | 1 | 47 | 3 | .... |
| British Districts .. .. .. | 9,583 | 298 | 54 | 1 | 58 | 4 | .... |
| Bombay City .. .. .. | 7,317 | 910 | 1,360 | 49 | 35 | 16 | .... |
| Poona .. .. .. | 7,068 | 2,468 | 148 | 316 | .. | .... | .... |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | 7,837 | 1,895 | 98 | 25 | .. | 144 | .... |
| Belgaum .. .. .. | 9,513 | 456 | 31 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Bijapur .. .. .. | 9,838 | 102 | 60 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Dharwar .. .. .. | 9,857 | 77 | 66 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Kanara .. .. .. | 9,225 | 123 | .. | .. | 652 | .... | .... |
| Kolhapur .. .. .. | 8,190 | 1,806 | 4 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Southern Maratha Country States .. .. | 8,901 | 711 | 388 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Savanur .. .. .. | 9,736 | 34 | 230 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| **Mother tongue—Brahui.** | | | | | | | |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. | 6,343 | .. | 298 | .. | .. | .... | 18 |
| British Districts .. .. .. | 6,346 | .. | 298 | .. | .. | .... | 18 |
| Sind .. .. .. | 6,345 | .. | 298 | .. | .. | .... | 18 |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | 3,407 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 8,592 | .. | 183 | .. | .. | .... | 5 |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 5,887 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .... | 37 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. | 4,797 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 4,485 | .. | 4,689 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. | 9,213 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. | 5,290 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .... | 16 |
| **Mother tongue—Balochi.** | | | | | | | |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. | 3,958 | .. | 17 | 3 | .. | .... | .... |
| British Districts .. .. .. | 4,013 | .. | 17 | 2 | .. | .... | .... |
| Sindh .. .. .. | 4,002 | .. | 15 | 1 | .. | .... | .... |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | 1,963 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 8,142 | .. | 58 | 5 | .. | .... | .... |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 2,839 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. | 4,244 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 3,676 | .. | 45 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. | 3,763 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. | 2,599 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Bombay States .. .. .. | 1,358 | .. | 38 | 43 | .. | .... | .... |
| Khairpur .. .. .. | 1,245 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| **Mother tongue—Siraiki or Jatki.** | | | | | | | |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. | 3,449 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .... | 16 |
| British Districts .. .. .. | 3,498 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .... | 17 |
| Sind .. .. .. | 3,498 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .... | 17 |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | 2,611 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 4,839 | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .... | 24 |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 3,369 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | 45 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. | 4,089 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | 1 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 1,786 | .. | 53 | .. | .. | .... | 46 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. | 3,645 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | 1 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. | 5,167 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .... | 11 |
| Bombay States .. .. .. | 2,408 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | 2 |
| Khairpur .. .. .. | 2,408 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | 2 |
| **Mother tongue—Sindhi.** | | | | | | | |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. | 9,818 | 4 | 45 | 22 | .. | .... | 25 |
| British Districts .. .. .. | 9,823 | 5 | 49 | 23 | .. | .... | 24 |
| Bombay City .. .. .. | 1,033 | 6,836 | 411 | 1,555 | .. | .... | .... |
| Poona .. .. .. | 9,945 | 5 | 17 | 11 | .. | .... | .... |
| Sind .. .. .. | 9,855 | .. | 38 | 7 | .. | .... | 24 |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | 9,866 | .. | 14 | 6 | .. | .... | 17 |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 9,710 | 173 | 11 | 40 | .. | .... | 6 |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 9,847 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .... | 61 |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. | 9,938 | .. | 6 | 4 | .. | .... | 12 |
| Sukkur .. .. .. | 9,864 | .. | 36 | 6 | .. | .... | 7 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. | 9,886 | .. | 10 | 27 | .. | .... | 28 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. .. .. | 9,951 | .. | 5 | 2 | .. | .... | 13 |
| Bombay States .. .. .. | 9,749 | .. | 10 | 2 | .. | .... | 40 |
| Khairpur .. .. .. | 9,753 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .... | 40 |

TABLE II.

*population of each district.*

| Number per 10,000 of the mother tongue. | | | | | | | | | Persons speaking two or more languages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sindhi. | Thareli or Dhatki. | Kachchhi. | Pashto. | Siraiki or Jatki. | Punjabi. | Kanarese. | Ahirani. | English. | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 7 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 313 | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 63 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| 3,334 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 |
| 3,332 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 |
| 3,334 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 55 |
| 6,351 | 242 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 141 |
| 1,220 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 90 |
| 4,063 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 |
| 5,203 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 826 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 252 |
| 787 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 4,682 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 |
| 6,012 | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 5,958 | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 5,973 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 8,030 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 1,794 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| 7,152 | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 5,749 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 6,195 | .. | .. | 2 | 82 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 |
| 6,234 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 7,400 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 8,559 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 8,753 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 6,508 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 5 |
| 6,457 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 6 |
| 6,457 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 | 6 |
| 7,388 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 5,114 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 18 |
| 6,586 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 5,910 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 81 |
| 7,709 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 406 | .... |
| 6,354 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 4,821 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 7,590 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 7,590 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 47 | 8 | .. | .. | 31 | 27 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 36 | 9 | .. | .. | 31 | 28 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 165 | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 37 | 9 | .. | .. | 30 | 28 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 6 | .. | .. | 50 | 39 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 2 | .. | .. | 39 | 6 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 77 | 2 | .. | .. | 9 | 14 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 2 | .. | .. | 16 | 20 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 30 | .. | .. | 46 | 26 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 26 | 1 | .. | .. | 22 | 29 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 2 | .. | .. | 8 | 70 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 185 | 1 | .. | .. | 13 | 9 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | 181 | 1 | .. | .. | 15 | 9 |

SUBSIDIARY

| District or State. | As mother tongue only. | As Subsidiary to Mother tongue— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Marathi. | Western Hindi. | Gujarati. | Konkani. | Telegu. | Balochi. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Mother tongue—Thareli or Dhatki.** | | | | | | | |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. | 7,692 | .. | 10 | 34 | .. | .... | .... |
| British Districts .. .. .. | 7,692 | .. | 10 | 34 | .. | .... | .... |
| Sind .. .. .. | 7,692 | .. | 10 | 34 | .. | .... | .... |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | 2,193 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 9,778 | .. | 25 | 169 | .. | .... | .... |
| Larkana .. .. .. | 5,455 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. | 8,941 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. | 8,303 | .. | 9 | 17 | .. | .... | .... |
| **Mother tongue—Kachchhi.** | | | | | | | |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. | 7,498 | 54 | 200 | 288 | 6 | .... | .... |
| British Districts .. .. .. | 7,508 | 53 | 195 | 262 | 6 | .... | .... |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. | 7,844 | 1,827 | 132 | 188 | .. | .... | .... |
| Bombay Suburban District .. .. | 8,641 | 243 | 603 | 513 | .. | .... | .... |
| Sind .. .. .. | 7,535 | 4 | 166 | 190 | .. | .... | .... |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | 3,279 | .. | 5 | 15 | .. | .... | .... |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 4,119 | 27 | 1,000 | 1,066 | .. | .... | .... |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. | 4,287 | .. | 9 | 18 | .. | .... | .... |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. | 9,791 | .. | 38 | 62 | .. | .... | .... |
| **Mother tongue—Marathi.** | | | | | | | |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. | 9,781 | .. | 26 | 23 | 3 | 12 | .... |
| British Districts .. .. .. | 9,794 | .. | 29 | 13 | 3 | 12 | .... |
| Gujarat .. .. .. | 3,937 | .. | 1,219 | 4,711 | 16 | 1 | .... |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. | 3,180 | .. | 2,523 | 4,237 | 29 | 12 | .... |
| Broach .. .. .. | 5,047 | .. | 22 | 4,603 | .. | .... | .... |
| Surat .. .. .. | 3,887 | .. | 376 | 5,616 | 10 | .... | .... |
| Deccan .. .. .. | 9,763 | .. | 19 | 1 | .. | 4 | .... |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. | 9,995 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. | 9,824 | .. | 25 | 3 | .. | .... | .... |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. | 9,421 | .. | 5 | 9 | .. | 2 | .... |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 9,987 | .. | 9 | 2 | .. | .... | .... |
| Poona .. .. .. | 9,945 | .. | 21 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Satara .. .. .. | 9,992 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | 9,758 | .. | 51 | 3 | .. | 31 | .... |
| Belgaum .. .. .. | 8,613 | .. | 59 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Bijapur .. .. .. | 1,912 | .. | 24 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Dharwar .. .. .. | 2,588 | .. | 86 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Konkan .. .. .. | 9,884 | .. | 37 | 12 | 10 | .... | .... |
| Bombay City .. .. .. | 9,622 | .. | 203 | 27 | .. | .... | .... |
| Bombay Suburban District .. .. | 9,749 | .. | 9 | 43 | 28 | .... | .... |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | 9,998 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .... | .... |
| Kanara .. .. .. | 6,072 | .. | .. | .. | 995 | .... | .... |
| Thana .. .. .. | 9,963 | .. | 7 | 26 | .. | .... | .... |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. | 9,996 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .... | .... |
| Sind .. .. .. | 8,219 | .. | 1,466 | 87 | .. | .... | .... |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 8,211 | .. | 1,503 | 90 | .. | .... | .... |
| Bombay States .. .. .. | 9,714 | .. | 12 | 75 | 1 | 1 | .... |
| Gujarath States .. .. .. | 5,624 | .. | 4 | 4,366 | .. | .... | .... |
| Rewakantha Agency .. .. .. | 8,189 | .. | 66 | 1,671 | .. | .... | .... |
| Bansda .. .. .. | 5,416 | .. | .. | 4,584 | .. | .... | .... |
| Dharampur .. .. .. | 5,382 | .. | .. | 4,618 | .. | .... | .... |
| Deccan States .. .. .. | 9,740 | .. | 15 | 1 | .. | 2 | .... |
| Jawhar .. .. .. | 9,999 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .... | .... |
| Bhor .. .. .. | 9,980 | .. | .. | 13 | .. | 7 | .... |
| Aundh .. .. .. | 9,941 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Phaltan .. .. .. | 9,996 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .... |
| Akalkot .. .. .. | 8,452 | .. | 24 | 2 | .. | 1 | .... |
| Kolhapur .. .. .. | 9,886 | .. | 8 | .. | 104 | 2 | .... |
| Southern Maratha Country States .. .. | 9,271 | .. | 51 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Jath .. .. .. | 9,269 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Konkan States .. .. .. | 9,995 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .... | .... |
| Janjira .. .. .. | 9,983 | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .... | .... |
| **Mother tongue—Konkani.** | | | | | | | |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. | 6,236 | 628 | 289 | 23 | .. | .... | .... |
| British Districts .. .. .. | 6,207 | 527 | 300 | 24 | .. | .... | .... |
| Bombay City .. .. .. | 6,535 | 514 | 762 | 90 | .. | .... | .... |
| Thana .. .. .. | 3,904 | 322 | 4,816 | 20 | .. | .... | .... |
| Poona .. .. .. | 8,035 | 857 | 708 | .. | .. | .... | .... |

TABLE II—*contd.*

| Number per 10,000 of the mother tongue. | | | | | | | | | Persons speaking two or more languages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sindhi. | Thareli or Dhatki. | Kachchhi. | Pashto. | Siraiki or Jatki. | Punjabi. | Kanarese. | Ahirani. | English. | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 2,264 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| 2,264 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| 2,264 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| 7,807 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 |
| 4,545 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 1,056 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 1,671 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| 1,941 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 198 |
| 1,963 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 198 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 188 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 387 |
| 2,092 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 184 |
| 6,700 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 |
| 3,695 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 93 | 1,036 |
| 5,686 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| 109 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 130 | 21 | 14 | 50 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 117 | 25 | 17 | 6 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | 108 | 69 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 24 | 61 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 328 | 109 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | 106 | 82 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 167 | 38 | 8 | 7 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 124 | 13 | 10 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 551 | .. | 14 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 | 10 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 157 | .. | .. | 26 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,328 | .. | .. | 1 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,064 | .. | .. | 10 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,326 | .. | .. | 33 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | 32 | 2 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 147 | 24 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 171 | 29 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,933 | .. | .. | 31 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 228 | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 196 | 1 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 197 | .. | .. | 1 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74 | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 242 | .. | .. | 1 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 59 | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,521 | .. | .. | 6 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 678 | .. | .. | 3 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 730 | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,332 | .. | 472 | 159 |
| ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,450 | .. | 492 | 164 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | 2,076 | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | 924 | 562 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 395 | 126 |

| District or State. | As mother tongue only. | As Subsidiary to Mother tongue— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Marathi. | Western Hindi. | Gujarati. | Konkani. | Telegu. | Baluchi. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Mother tongue—Konkani—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| Bombay Suburban District | 6,126 | 2,417 | 66 | 19 | .. | .... | .... |
| Belgaum | 6,449 | 2,976 | 156 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Dharwar | 4,047 | 275 | 586 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Kanara | 6,294 | 145 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Kolaba | 4,040 | 5,806 | 46 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Ratnagiri | 5,926 | 4,062 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Karachi | 7,469 | 2 | 1,509 | 5 | .. | .... | .... |
| Bombay States | 6,902 | 3,004 | 44 | 14 | .. | .... | .... |
| Janjira | 8,265 | 1,586 | 149 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Sawantwadi | 6,455 | 3,539 | 4 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| **Mother tongue—Western Hindi.** | | | | | | | |
| Bombay Presidency | 5,777 | 1,754 | .. | 710 | 44 | .... | .... |
| British Districts | 5,824 | 1,721 | .. | 721 | 43 | .... | .... |
| Gujarat | 5,141 | 9 | .. | 4,839 | .. | .... | .... |
| Ahmedabad | 6,710 | 11 | .. | 3,273 | .. | .... | .... |
| Broach | 3,944 | 3 | .. | 6,051 | .. | .... | .... |
| Kaira | 4,169 | 1 | .. | 5,819 | .. | .... | .... |
| Panch Mahals | 6,538 | 4 | .. | 3,410 | .. | .... | .... |
| Surat | 3,515 | 19 | .. | 6,446 | .. | .... | .... |
| Deccan | 4,901 | 2,304 | .. | 7 | .. | .... | .... |
| Ahmednagar | 2,995 | 6,991 | .. | 3 | .. | .... | .... |
| Khandesh East | 7,955 | 2,019 | .. | 9 | .. | .... | .... |
| Khandesh West | 9,189 | 523 | .. | 51 | .. | .... | .... |
| Nasik | 7,158 | 2,827 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Poona | 6,881 | 3,091 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Satara | 3,407 | 6,583 | .. | 6 | .. | .... | .... |
| Sholapur | 3,879 | 5,476 | .. | 26 | .. | .... | .... |
| Belgaum | 4,313 | 763 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Bijapur | 1,399 | 21 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Dharwar | 2,990 | 115 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Konkan | 7,631 | 1,708 | .. | 171 | 180 | .... | .... |
| Bombay City | 9,411 | 217 | .. | 263 | 2 | .... | .... |
| Bombay Suburban District | 9,067 | 499 | .. | 71 | .. | .... | .... |
| Kolaba | 4,555 | 5,436 | .. | 6 | .. | .... | .... |
| Kanara | 5,139 | 171 | .. | .. | 1,598 | .... | .... |
| Thana | 7,346 | 2,357 | .. | 159 | 131 | .... | .... |
| Ratnagiri | 2,666 | 6,988 | .. | 1 | 343 | .... | .... |
| Sind | 9,303 | .. | .. | 73 | .. | .... | .... |
| Hyderabad | 8,987 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .... | .... |
| Karachi | 9,637 | .. | .. | 126 | .. | .... | .... |
| Larkana | 8,267 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .... | .... |
| Nawabshah | 9,019 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .... | .... |
| Sukkur | 9,077 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Thar and Parkar | 8,653 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .... | .... |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 8,074 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Bombay States | 5,383 | 2,032 | .. | 620 | 52 | .... | .... |
| Cambay | 4,920 | .. | .. | 5,074 | 2 | .... | .... |
| Mahikantha Agency | 5,687 | .. | .. | 4,941 | .. | .... | .... |
| Rewakantha Agency | 5,314 | 7 | .. | 4,662 | .. | .... | .... |
| Janjira | 7,567 | 1,686 | .. | 29 | 718 | .... | .... |
| Aundh | 3,616 | 4,596 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Phaltan | 919 | 9,081 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Akalkot | 6,808 | 727 | .. | 4 | .. | .... | .... |
| Sawantwadi | 9,341 | 659 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Kolhapur | 5,379 | 3,531 | .. | 31 | .. | .... | .... |
| Southern Maratha Country States | 4,669 | 2,004 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Jath | 3,126 | 2,971 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Dharampur | 1,957 | .. | .. | 8,043 | .. | .... | .... |
| Savanur | 6,182 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| **Mother tongue—Punjabi.** | | | | | | | |
| Bombay Presidency | 7,230 | 68 | 1,397 | 43 | .. | .... | .... |
| British Districts | 7,283 | 69 | 1,400 | 39 | .. | .... | .... |
| Sind | 7,422 | .. | 1,238 | 36 | .. | .... | .... |
| Hyderabad | 6,927 | .. | 1,299 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Karachi | 7,251 | .. | 2,286 | 90 | .. | .... | .... |
| Larkana | 5,377 | .. | 701 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Nawabshah | 7,537 | .. | 510 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Sukkur | 7,692 | .. | 684 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Thar and Parkar | 8,677 | .. | 170 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 5,225 | .. | 435 | .. | .. | .... | .... |

TABLE II—*contd.*

| Number per 10,000 of the mother tongue. | | | | | | | | | Persons speaking two or more languages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sindhi. | Thareli or Dhatki. | Kachchhi. | Pashto. | Siraiki or Jatki. | Punjabi. | Kanarese. | Ahirani. | English. | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | 1,349 | 767 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 419 | .. | .. | 289 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5,092 | .. | .. | 716 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,651 | .. | .. | 139 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 108 | 124 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 11 | 12 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,015 | 944 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 36 | .. | .. | 34 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 106 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 4 |
| 29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,656 | 8 | 22 | 60 |
| 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,627 | 8 | 25 | 56 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 6 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | 1 |
| 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 1 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | 27 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 18 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,768 | 15 | 5 | 56 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 8 | 8 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 14 | 2 | 8 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 237 | .. | 32 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 6 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 27 | 27 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | 6 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 616 | .. | 3 | 177 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,924 | .. | .. | 127 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,580 | .. | .. | 21 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,895 | .. | .. | 90 |
| 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 231 | .. | 76 | 87 |
| 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 96 | .... |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 356 | 234 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,092 | .. | .. | 376 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 5 | 99 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 280 |
| 583 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 43 |
| 894 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 112 | 48 |
| 237 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 |
| 1,650 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 79 | 12 |
| 927 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 17 |
| 821 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 101 | 54 |
| 1,196 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 148 | 65 |
| 1,911 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 1 |
| 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,903 | .. | 2 | 89 |
| 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .... |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | .... |
| 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 7 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,782 | .. | 6 | .... |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,461 | .. | .. | 130 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,059 | .. | .. | 48 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,336 | .. | .. | 14 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,903 | .. | .. | 202 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,815 | .. | .. | 2 |
| 1,132 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 115 | 95 |
| 1,080 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 114 | 97 |
| 1,187 | .. | .. | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | 100 | 97 |
| 1,592 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | .. | 170 | 172 |
| 268 | .. | 5 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 94 | 115 |
| 3,594 | .. | .. | .. | 186 | .. | .. | .. | 142 | 178 |
| 1,857 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96 | 96 |
| 1,464 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 152 | 60 |
| 1,123 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 28 | 60 |
| 4,312 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | 89 |

SUBSIDIARY

| District or State. | As mother tongue only. | As Subsidiary to Mother tongue— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Marathi. | Western Hindi. | Gujarati. | Konkani. | Telegu. | Balochi. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Mother tongue—Gujarati.** | | | | Rajasthani. | Bhili. | | |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. | 9,688 | 98 | 118 | 2 | 13 | .... | .... |
| British Districts .. .. .. | 9,603 | 123 | 155 | 3 | 3 | .... | .... |
| Bombay City .. .. .. | 8,653 | 124 | 668 | 1 | .. | .... | .... |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. | 9,884 | 7 | 101 | 3 | .. | .... | .... |
| Broach .. .. .. | 9,764 | 12 | 206 | .. | 14 | .... | .... |
| Kaira .. .. .. | 9,953 | .. | 33 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. | 9,820 | 2 | 165 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Surat .. .. .. | 9,852 | 18 | 98 | 9 | 7 | .... | .... |
| Thana .. .. .. | 9,444 | 535 | 12 | 1 | .. | .... | .... |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. | 3,450 | 6,273 | 144 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. | 5,311 | 4,588 | 80 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. | 9,487 | 456 | 17 | 4 | 35 | .... | .... |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 5,384 | 4,310 | 126 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Poona .. .. .. | 5,483 | 3,659 | 508 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Satara .. .. .. | 955 | 8,325 | 151 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | 2,262 | 6,594 | 212 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Bombay Suburban District .. .. | 9,270 | 418 | 43 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Dharwar .. .. .. | 9,254 | 230 | 516 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Kolaba .. .. .. | 6,810 | 3,126 | 37 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | 5,131 | 1 | 151 | 5 | .. | .... | .... |
| Karachi .. .. .. | 5,856 | 316 | 1,971 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Nawabshah .. .. .. | 4,913 | 10 | 48 | 5,029 | .. | .... | .... |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. | 8,481 | .. | 6 | 13 | 6 | .... | .... |
| Bombay States .. .. .. | 9,888 | 39 | 28 | .. | 38 | .... | .... |
| Mahikantha Agency .. .. .. | 9,986 | .. | 10 | 1 | .. | .... | .... |
| Rewakantha Agency .. .. .. | 9,898 | .. | 37 | 2 | .. | .... | .... |
| Kolhapur .. .. .. | 4,586 | 4,607 | 17 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Bansda .. .. .. | 8,870 | 1,115 | 8 | 7 | .. | .... | .... |
| Cambay .. .. .. | 9,934 | 1 | 47 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| **Mother tongue—Bhili.** | | | | | | | |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. | 8,607 | 917 | 4 | 411 | .. | .... | .... |
| British Districts .. .. .. | 8,316 | 1,427 | 6 | 159 | .. | .... | .... |
| Broach .. .. .. | 655 | .. | .. | 9,345 | .. | .... | .... |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. | 1,845 | 8 | 16 | 8,131 | .. | .... | .... |
| Surat .. .. .. | 2,709 | .. | .. | 7,291 | .. | .... | .... |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. | 1,842 | 8,158 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. | 6,269 | 3,578 | 40 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. | 9,868 | 105 | 2 | 2 | .. | .... | .... |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 4,300 | 5,700 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Hyderabad .. .. .. | 8,870 | .. | 122 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. .. | 5,465 | .. | 31 | 11 | .. | .... | .... |
| Bombay States .. .. .. | 9,130 | 1 | .. | 864 | .. | .... | .... |
| Mahikantha Agency .. .. .. | 9,906 | .. | .. | 94 | .. | .... | .... |
| Rewakantha Agency .. .. .. | 7,709 | 4 | .. | 2,287 | .. | .... | .... |
| Dharampur .. .. .. | 8,795 | .. | .. | 1,205 | .. | .... | .... |
| Dangs .. .. .. | 9,998 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .... | .... |
| **Mother tongue—Ahirani or Khandeshi.** | | | | | Bhili. | | |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. | 9,357 | 609 | 3 | 3 | 28 | .... | .... |
| British Districts .. .. .. | 9,357 | 609 | 3 | 3 | 28 | .... | .... |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. | 8,303 | 1,673 | 3 | 13 | 8 | .... | .... |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. | 9,519 | 447 | 2 | 1 | 31 | .... | .... |
| **Mother tongue—Rajasthani.** | | | | | | | |
| Bombay Presidency .. .. .. | 5,578 | 1,473 | 170 | 299 | .. | .... | .... |
| British Districts .. .. .. | 5,542 | 1,490 | 173 | 286 | .. | .... | .... |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. | 7,208 | 4 | 529 | 2,259 | .. | .... | .... |
| Kaira .. .. .. | 5,354 | .. | 30 | 4,616 | .. | .... | .... |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. | 6,727 | .. | 361 | 2,912 | .. | .... | .... |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. | 2,054 | 7,938 | 7 | 1 | .. | .... | .... |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. | 5,687 | 4,225 | 78 | 10 | .. | .... | .... |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. | 8,858 | 707 | 388 | 47 | .. | .... | .... |
| Nasik .. .. .. | 3,641 | 6,336 | 20 | 3 | .. | .... | .... |
| Poona .. .. .. | 7,109 | 2,798 | 23 | 70 | .. | .... | .... |
| Satara .. .. .. | 2,428 | 7,566 | .. | 6 | .. | .... | .... |
| Sholapur .. .. .. | 3,386 | 5,587 | 65 | 205 | .. | .... | .... |
| Belgaum .. .. .. | 1,066 | 316 | 46 | .. | .. | .... | .... |

TABLE II—*contd.*

| Number per 10,000 of the mother tongue. | | | | | | | | | Persons speaking two or more languages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sindhi. | Thareli or Dhatki. | Kachchhi. | Pashto. | Siraiki or Jatki. | Punjabi. | Kanarese. | Ahirani. | English. | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| .... | .. | 40 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 39 | 5 |
| .... | .. | 57 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 54 | 7 |
| .... | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 545 | .... |
| .... | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .... |
| .... | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 6 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 133 | 62 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 21 | 35 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 29 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 180 | 84 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 349 | 210 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 569 | 161 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 896 | .. | 36 | 349 |
| .... | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 266 | 103 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 86 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 64 |
| .... | .. | 4,692 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 25 |
| .... | .. | 1,559 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 298 | 322 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | 1,483 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 25 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 3 | 1 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 62 | 1 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 790 | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 1 |
| 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | 4 |
| 65 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | .. | 6 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 113 | .. | 40 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | 3 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 1,008 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 4,493 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| 1,463 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,006 | .. | .. | 38 |
| 1,478 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,020 | .. | .. | 39 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 32 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 49 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 93 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 260 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 757 | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,572 | .. | .. | 178 |

SUBSIDIARY

| District or State. | As mother tongue only. | As Subsidiary to Mother tongue— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Marathi. | Western Hindi. | Gujarati. | Konkani. | Telegu. | Balochi. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Mother tongue—Rajasthani—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| Bijapur | 2,150 | 94 | 14 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Dharwar | 1,353 | 10 | 118 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Bombay Suburban District | 7,475 | 1,476 | 848 | 201 | .. | .... | .... |
| Kolaba | 4,454 | 5,546 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Thana | 6,393 | 2,471 | 28 | 1,108 | .. | .... | .... |
| Bombay City | 8,012 | 218 | 1,074 | 691 | .. | .... | .... |
| Hyderabad | 5,955 | .. | 121 | 4 | .. | .... | .... |
| Karachi | 8,121 | .. | 1,247 | 40 | .. | .... | .... |
| Larkana | 5,962 | .. | 560 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Nawabshah | 5,349 | .. | 32 | 2 | .. | .... | .... |
| Sukkur | 4,448 | .. | 162 | 73 | .. | .... | .... |
| Thar and Parkar | 7,586 | .. | 35 | 11 | .. | .... | .... |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 2,087 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Bombay States | 6,660 | 972 | 89 | 706 | .. | .... | .... |
| Mahikantha Agency | 8,909 | .. | 6 | 995 | .. | .... | .... |
| **Mother tongue—Telegu.** | | | | | | | |
| Bombay Presidency | 4,232 | 2,704 | 187 | 13 | .. | .. | |
| British Districts | 4,305 | 2,668 | 190 | 14 | .. | .... | |
| Bombay City | 8,233 | 1,317 | 305 | 9 | .. | .... | |
| Thana | 8,202 | 1,303 | 300 | 14 | .. | .... | |
| Ahmednagar | 4,361 | 5,638 | 1 | .. | .. | .... | |
| Khandesh East | 5,135 | 4,506 | 357 | .. | .. | .... | |
| Khandesh West | 7,973 | 2,000 | 13 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Nasik | 4,497 | 5,206 | 178 | 66 | .. | .... | .... |
| Poona | 1,423 | 7,392 | 1,019 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Sholapur | 4,611 | 4,454 | 273 | 27 | .. | .... | .... |
| Belgaum | 5,757 | 527 | 39 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Bijapur | 1,014 | 47 | 2 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Dharwar | 1,609 | 25 | 132 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Kanara | 3,124 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Southern Maratha Country States | 2,962 | 2,844 | 61 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Kolhapur | 4,179 | 4,121 | 13 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| **Mother tongue—English.** | | | | | | | |
| Bombay Presidency | 7,522 | 313 | 1,963 | 117 | 85 | .... | .... |
| British Districts | 7,518 | 311 | 1,971 | 115 | 85 | .... | .... |
| Bombay City | 6,592 | 134 | 3,115 | 64 | 95 | .... | .... |
| Ahmedabad | 8,234 | 32 | 482 | 1,252 | .. | .... | .... |
| Surat | 6,677 | .. | 2,658 | 601 | 64 | .... | .... |
| Thana | 5,926 | 1,364 | 2,701 | 9 | .. | .... | .... |
| Ahmednagar | 9,412 | 272 | 316 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Khandesh East | 4,254 | 193 | 5,553 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Nasik | 9,119 | 272 | 600 | .. | 9 | .... | .... |
| Poona | 9,222 | 86 | 692 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Bombay Suburban District | 7,693 | 1,828 | 39 | .. | 440 | .... | .... |
| Belgaum | 9,313 | 183 | 504 | .. | .. | .... | .... |
| Dharwar | 7,866 | 77 | 2,057 | .. | .. | .... | .. |
| Karachi | 7,921 | 45 | 1,616 | 400 | 18 | .... | .. |
| Sukkur | 7,560 | 16 | 2,344 | 64 | 16 | .... | .. |
| Bombay States | 8,167 | 643 | 611 | 515 | 64 | .... | .. |

TABLE II—*concld.*

| Number per 10,000 of the mother tongue. | | | | | | | | | Persons speaking two or more languages. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sindhi. | Thareli or Dhatki. | Kachchhi. | Pashto. | Siraiki or Jatki. | Punjabi. | Kanarese. | Ahirani. | English. | |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,742 | .. | .. | 19 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,519 | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 180 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 577 |
| 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .... |
| 3,920 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 |
| 592 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 298 |
| 3,478 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 187 |
| 4,617 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| 5,317 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 58 |
| 2,314 | 54 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| 7,904 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| 1,009 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 564 | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,851 | .. | 13 | 132 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,800 | .. | 14 | 83 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 39 | .. | 97 | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 104 | .. | 77 | 146 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 143 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | .. | .. | 28 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 61 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 159 | .. | 7 | 289 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 635 | .. | .. | 48 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,677 | .. | .. | 400 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,937 | .. | .. | 27 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,234 | .. | .. | 72 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,853 | .. | .. | 10 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,133 | .. | .. | 887 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,687 | .. | .. | 625 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 64 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 164 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 |
| .... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .... |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

*Comparison of Tribe and Language Table.*

(Bhil Tribe and Bhili Language).

| District. | Strength of Bhil Tribe. | | Number of persons speaking Bhili language. | | Number speaking Bhili language and some other language. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Broach .. .. | 23,402 | 22,912 | 1,401 | 1,820 | 1,272 | 1,738 | The rest have returned their language as Gujarati. |
| Panch Mahals .. | 1,728 | 1,617 | 614 | 611 | 500 | 499 | Do. do. |
| Surat .. .. | 2,192 | 2,184 | 1,285 | 1,255 | 1,219 | 633 | Do. do. |
| Ahmednagar .. | 10,982 | 14,363 | 9,561 | 9,406 | 7,783 | 7,690 | |
| Khandesh East .. | 22,829 | 22,467 | 17,482 | 16,627 | 6,941 | 5,784 | The rest have returned their language as Ahirani or Khandeshi. |
| Khandesh West .. | 134,130* | 131,478* | 132,062 | 130,738 | 1,916 | 1,542 | *These figures include figures of Tribals and Hindu Mavchi Bhils. |
| Nasik .. .. | 35,358 | 35,130 | 19,104 | 18,983 | 11,124 | 10,584 | The rest have returned their language as Marathi. |
| Hyderabad .. | 6,325 | 1,005 | 2,109 | 1,669 | 173 | 254 | The rest have returned their language as Sindhi. |
| Thar and Parkar .. | 26,708 | 21,891 | 1,460 | 1,162 | 719 | 470 | The rest have returned their language as Thareli or Dhatki. |
| Mahikantha Agency .. | 25,039 | 24,198 | 24,961 | 23,689 | 216 | 243 | |
| Rewakantha Agency .. | 117,102 | 112,620 | 11,142 | 9,700 | 3,855 | 919 | The rest have returned their language as Gujarati. |
| Dharampur .. | 47,953† | 45,097† | 53,552 | 51,535 | 8,496 | 4,168 | †These figures include figures of (i) Dhodia, (ii) Konkna, (iii) Naikda, (iv) Varli. The difference cannot be accounted for. Either language returns or caste returns must be wrong. |
| Dangs .. .. | 9,409‡ | 8,460‡ | 17,012 | 15,338 | 5 | .. | ‡These figures include population of (i) Tribals, (ii) Varli and (iii) Mavchi Bhils. The difference cannot be accounted for. Either language returns or caste returns must be wrong. |

# Map

SHOWING THE POPULATION BY RELIGION
in the
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND
THE WESTERN INDIA STATES AGENCY.

Scale:—1 Inch = 24 Miles.

Reg. No. 2597. E. 32.

LEGEND

Tribal
Depressed
Other Hindus
Moslems
Christians
Jains
Zoroastrians
Others

Scale:- 1 Square Inch = 5,00,000 persons.
1 Square = $\frac{1}{50}$ of a Square Inch.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN
BOMBAY CITY
THANA & JAWHAR
KOLABA & JANJIRA
DHARWAR & SAVANUR
N. KANARA
GOA
BANSDA, DHARAMPUR & THE D'NGS
NASIK & SURGANA
AHMADNAGAR
POONA & BHOR
RATNAGIRI
SATARA, PHALTAN & AUNDH
KOLHAPUR & S.M.C. STATES
SHOLAPUR & AKALKOT
BIJAPUR & JATH
SAVANTVADI
BELGAUM
MYSORE
MADRAS
HYDERABAD
BARODA
ARABIAN SEA
INDIA

LITHOGRAPHED AT THE SURVEY OF INDIA OFFICES, CALCUTTA

# CHAPTER XI—RELIGION.

## SECTION I—THE STATISTICAL MATERIAL AND ITS VALUE.

1. *The Statistics.*—The figures under discussion in this Chapter are those compiled in Imperial Table XVI. In addition, the six Subsidiary Tables named below have been prepared and these are printed at the end of this Chapter :—

(*i*) Statement showing the distribution in 1931 of the population in the Bombay Presidency, by religion and Natural Divisions.

(*ii*) Distribution of the population in British Districts by main religions.

(*iii*) Variation of the population in British Districts by main religions and Natural Divisions.

(*iv*) Variation of the Christian population of the Bombay Presidency by Natural Divisions.

(*v*) Distribution of the population of the Bombay Presidency in urban and rural areas by Religions and Natural Divisions.

(*vi*) Chart showing the distribution by main religions in British Districts per 10,000 of the population.

2. *Instructions.*—The directions issued to the Enumerators were as follows :—

(*a*) Column 4 of the General Schedule was headed " Religion and Sect " the vernacular translation being " Dharma and Panth ".

(*b*) On the cover of the Enumeration Book the following instructions were printed :—

" Enter here the religion which each person returns, as Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Jain, Christian, Parsi and the sect where necessary. In the case of aboriginal tribes who are not Hindu, Buddhist, Christian, etc., the name of the tribe should be entered in this column. Sect is in all cases required for Christians "

and in Chapter V Part (*c*) of the Code the following supplementary instructions were issued :—

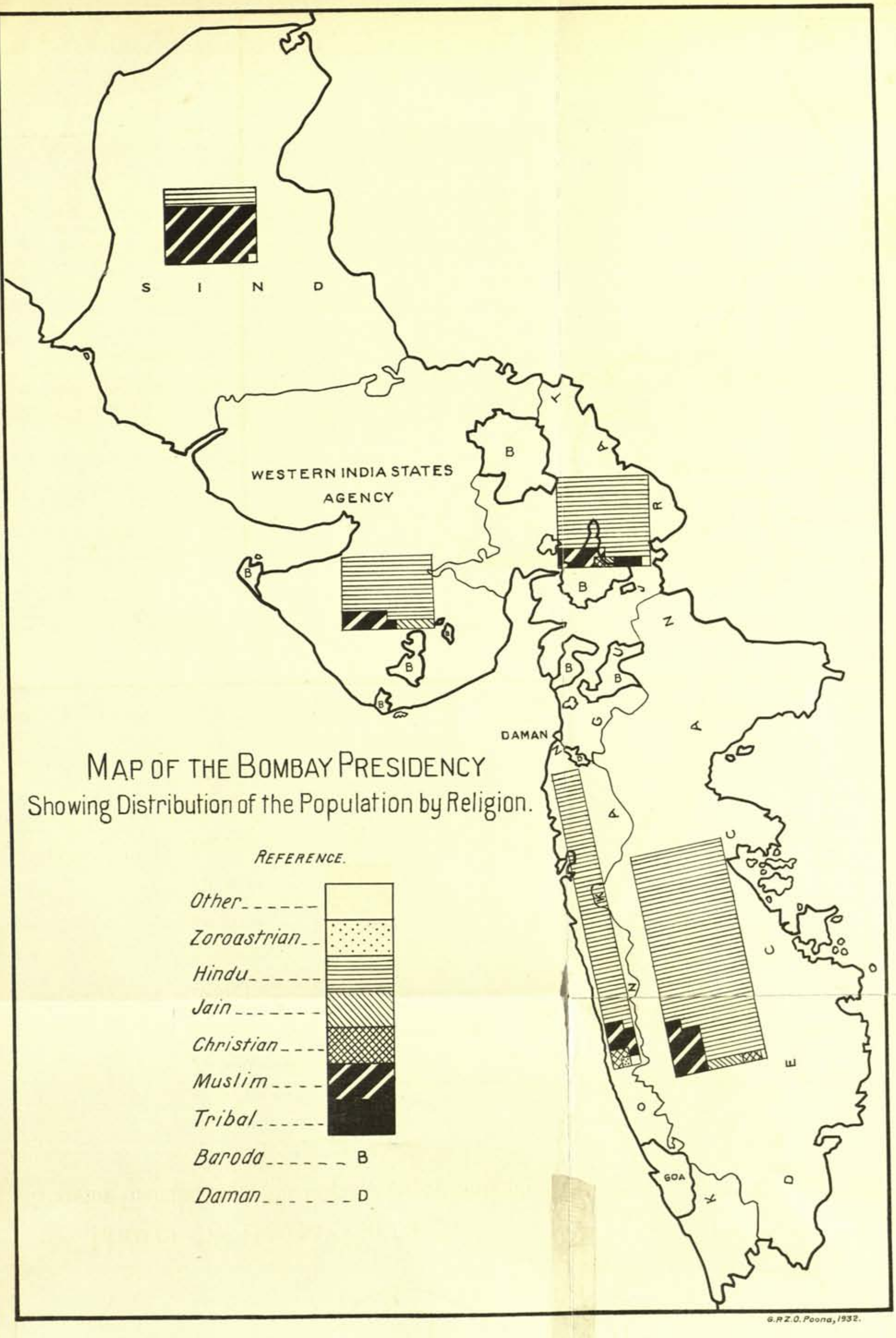
" Lingayats are to be entered as Hindus, Jains should be entered as Jains, and not as Hindus, even though they regard themselves as such. Similarly Sikhs should be entered as Sikhs and not as Hindus. If any person returns his religion as Nanakshahi or Nanakpanthi you should ascertain whether he is a Sikh or a Hindu and enter whichever is the case. Bhils and other jungle tribes should be entered as Hindus if they worship at the ordinary Hindu temples and are accepted as Hindus by the villagers, but if they differ from the form of worship practised by the Hindus who live in the nearest village then their religion should be shown as Tribal. Some are, also, Muhammadan. In such cases you should enter the name of the caste in column 4 as well as in column 8. In the case of Muhammadans you should ascertain and specify whether Sunni or Shia, and also the name of the sect, if any. In the case of Jains you should distinguish two sects, Digambar and Swetambar in every case, but if a person states that he belongs to a sub-sect of either of these two main divisions both the main and sub-sect division should be recorded."

" In the case of Christians you should enter the sect. Instructions as regards Christian sects will be issued by districts and you should consult your Supervisor when necessary. Besides the main religion some persons will return themselves as belonging to special beliefs such as Theosophists, or Atheists, or even having no religion at all. You should accept the statement made by them."

The directions to Abstraction Offices were as under :—

" If column 4 is blank, it may be filled in with reference to the caste of the person concerned, the religion of other persons on the same page, etc. In the case of Indian Christians, if the sect is not shown, it should be assumed to be that of the Mission at work in the district of enumeration. But if the caste entry shows ' Goanese ' the sect should be entered as ' Roman Catholic '." Ultimately it was decided that Christians should be sorted into only four divisions, viz. Syrians, Romo-Syrians, Roman Catholics, and Others.

3. *Defects and Difficulties.*—The instructions issued on this occasion followed closely the directions given in 1921 and they appear to have been ignored by the




# Map of the Bombay Presidency

## Showing Distribution of the Population by Religion.

*Reference.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Other* | |
| *Zoroastrian* | |
| *Hindu* | |
| *Jain* | |
| *Christian* | |
| *Muslim* | |
| *Tribal* | |
| *Baroda* | B |
| *Daman* | D |

G.P.Z.O. Poona, 1932.

average enumerator to almost the same degree as in 1921 ;—that is to say the General Schedules presented the same general defects, viz. :

(*a*) That sectarian differences were but casually noted and not infrequently neglected.

(*b*) That little care was taken to differentiate between Hindu and Tribal.

It is curious that enumerators should exhibit the same indifference again and again and I am led to the conclusion that the negligence displayed in the filling up of entries in column 4 of the General Schedule is due less to contumacy than to the sheer inability to perceive the necessity for precision. Also a fair percentage of the public feel that to demand the particular sect to which an individual belongs is mere fussiness and where pressure in this particular direction tends to demonstrate the ignorance, on the part of the individual, of the specific form of worship which he claims, the enquiry is apt to be resented. A Hindu or Muhammadan or Indian Christian will state readily that he belongs to one or other of these religions but only time and patient questioning can elicit the particular denomination to which he belongs, and our system of volunteer labour does not lend itself to meticulous investigation.

## SECTION II—RELIGIOUS DISTRIBUTION.

4. *Main census results.*—A reference to Table XVI will show that

(*a*) The total population of British Districts is .. 21,803,388

(*b*) The total population of Bombay States and Agencies. 4,468,396

The distribution by religion of this mass of persons is as under :—

*Distribution of the population by Religion.*

| Religion. | British Districts. | | Bombay States and Agencies. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population. | Proportion per 1,000. | Population. | Proportion per 1,000. |
| Hindu .. .. .. .. | 16,618,157 | 762 | 3,921,062 | 878 |
| Muslim .. .. .. .. | 4,414,059 | 202 | 414,931 | 93 |
| Christian .. .. .. .. | 314,797 | 14 | 16,006 | 3 |
| Jain .. .. .. .. | 199,814 | 9 | 87,353 | 20 |
| Tribal .. .. .. .. | 129,135 | 6 | 25,903 | 5 |
| Zoroastrian .. .. .. .. | 89,199 | 4 | 1,468 | |
| Sikh .. .. .. .. | 20,883 | | 714 | |
| Jew .. .. .. .. | 13,588 | | 929 | 1 |
| Buddhist .. .. .. .. | 2,101 | 3 | 4 | |
| Others .. .. .. .. | 1,655 | | 26 | |

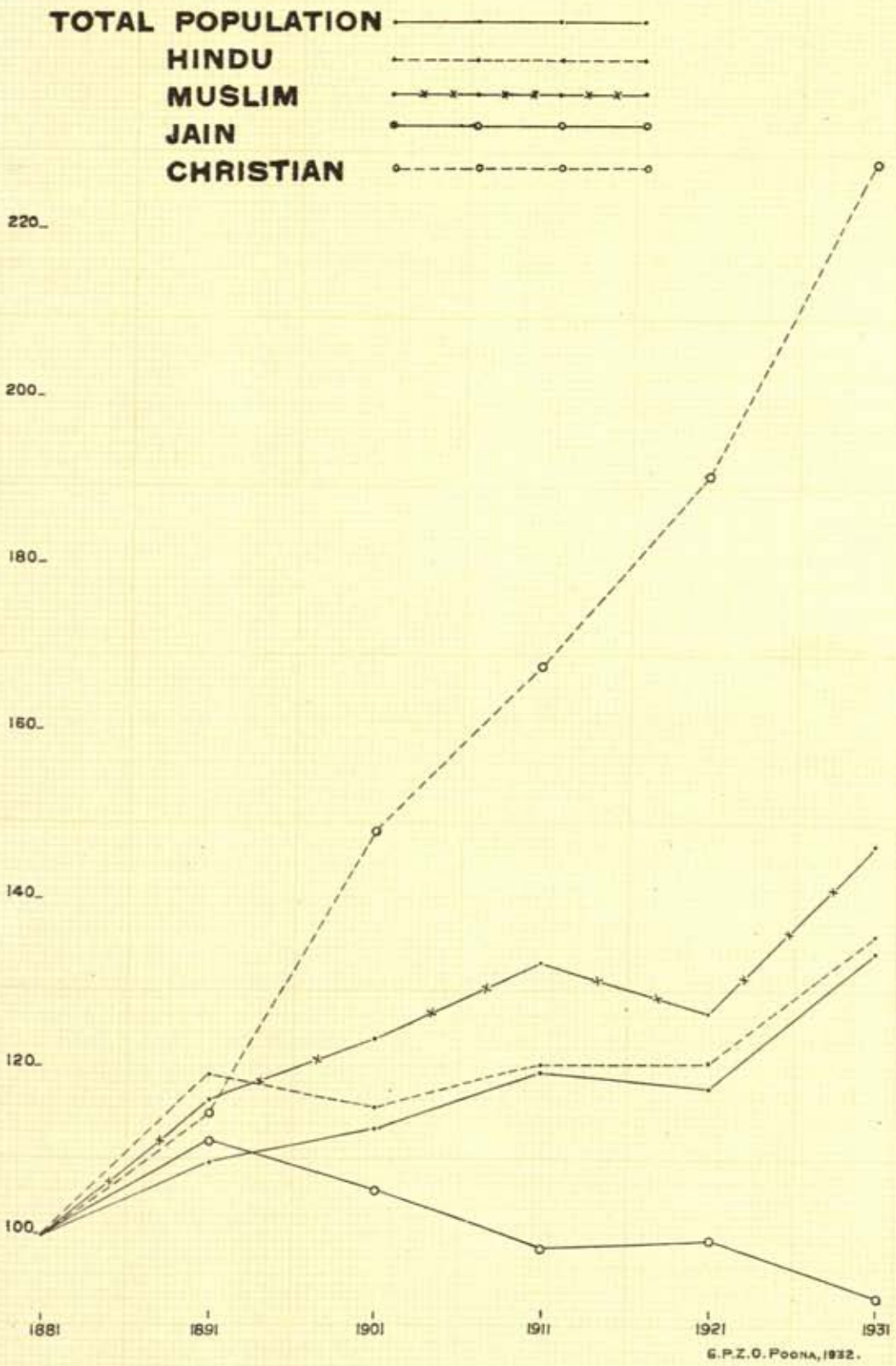
Subsidiary Table I supplies the distribution of the population by religion by Natural Divisions.

5. *Classification by religion.*—On this occasion, attempts were made to impress upon all Census Officers and particularly upon the enumerators, that the answers of each individual in respect of the enquiry in column IV of the Schedule, were to be recorded as far as possible in the terminology employed by the person enumerated, the initiative of the enumerator being restricted to securing an intelligible reply. On the whole, with one important exception, viz.: Tribals, these instructions appear to have been followed and therefore, the figures in Table XVI generally represent the description of the persons concerned rather than the judgment of the enumerators.

It will be seen that the total population is grouped under the following ten heads :—

(1) Hindu, (2) Muslim, (3) Jain, (4) Zoroastrian, (5) Christian, (6) Tribal, (7) Sikh, (8) Jew, (9) Buddhist and (10) Others.

# VARIATION IN THE POPULATION BY MAIN RELIGIONS TAKING THE FIGURE FOR 1881 FOR EACH RELIGION AS 100




G.P.Z.O. Poona, 1932.

6. *Influences affecting the figures for Hindus and Muslims.*—It will be appropriate here to refer to two factors which have possibly exerted some influence on the figures given above. The denial, by the high caste Hindu, of a reasonable social status to his less fortunate coreligionists has inspired some of the dejected Hindu castes to seek an amelioration of social conditions within the bosom of Islam. The movement is of comparatively recent growth and there is no reason to suppose that it has attained important or even substantial dimensions. Its continuation and further expansion will not improbably be influenced by the extent to which Hinduism reacts to this revolt. Indications are not lacking that some leaders of Hindu society are becoming conscious of the consequence of the too great rigidity which it is alleged exists in the Hindu caste system, but the liberalising party appears to be actuated more by social and political considerations than by religious motives and it is not easy to anticipate the degree of success which will attend these efforts at reform. A similar avenue of escape from unsupportable conditions is offered to the " untouchable " Hindu by Christianity, and possibly this religion extends an even warmer welcome to its fold and since at present its missionary institutions are well organised, there is, and has been for some time, a steady accretion to the figures for this religion. In both cases the gains on this account have been secured at the expense of Hinduism, but on the other hand any losses which do occur from these two causes are probably counterbalanced by gains from the ranks of Animists. Again both Hinduism and, in a lesser extent, Islam, suffer a certain drain caused by the existence of a number of sects whose religious principles derive from the precepts of both religions. The chief of these " borderland sects " are mentioned below :—

| Name of Sect. | Main Habitat. |
|---|---|
| 1. Matia | Surat District |
| 2. Momna | Cutch State |
| 3. Sheikh | Broach District |
| 4. Molesalam | Throughout Gujarat |
| 5. Sanghar | Kathiawar and Cutch |
| 6. Sanjogi | Upper Sind |
| 7. Kabirpanthi | Sind |
| 8. Dadupanthi | Lower Sind |

Owing to a necessity for economy, separate figures for these sects have not been compiled and it is not possible therefore to specify their numbers in each case. Detailed descriptions of these sects have been given in previous reports and it is not proposed, therefore, to cover the ground once again, but generally speaking it may be said that the origin in each case is a Puritan movement, initiated by a single individual, whose personal merit and mode of life attracted a following. While some possess a comparatively clear-cut doctrine, particularly those which are most influenced by Islam, others lay emphasis on the necessity of purity in social conduct and deviate from Hinduism mainly in the degree in which they advocate adherence to a more rigid code of ethics and in the indifference they display to mere ritual and ceremonial. Their total numbers are insignificant and there is little doubt that they are decreasing, but it would be dangerous to predict their early extinction in a country whose religious systems have a strong philosophical background and where man's natural tendency to reverence is not yet seriously attacked by mass education and the consequences that this involves. The suitability of our present system of presentation of statistics by religion has recently been subjected to criticism. It is alleged that whatever value this basis of classification may have had in the past, the propriety of a continuance of this method of presentation is open to doubt in view of the facts that in so far as customs of demographic importance are concerned, e.g. early marriage, seclusion of women, the treatment of children, etc., the divisions of real significance are not vertical sections of society by difference of religion, but horizontal divisions into strata differentiated from one another by social and economic conditions.

It must be admitted that social conduct and economic conditions do influence the figures of population but the justification for the system now attacked, may be summarized as follows :—

(*a*) The overwhelming bulk of the population of India consists of Hindus or rather of persons whose religious practices derive from Hinduism as defined in the Vedas and modified by the Puranas.

(*b*) Generally speaking, at least so far as this Presidency is concerned, the prevalent standard of social conduct among those who admit allegiance to the Hindu religion, using the term in its broadest sense, is influenced less by physical environment than by generally accepted principles, which, though altered by time, modified by local conditions, and subjected to the pressure of ideas and forces imported from beyond India, have not altered substantially in essentials for several hundreds of years.

(*c*) To ignore the abovementioned features would be to misrepresent the situation. If they are admitted, then there is no alternative but to use religion as the main basis for the classification of the population.

I have confined myself above to Hinduism but the position is very little different in regard to Islam, the second largest group in the country. Throughout the Presidency, the remarriage of Hindu widows is neither approved by large elements in the community nor is it practised universally, while in Islam there is no such bar. The provision of a marriage dowry is a heavy and unavoidable burden on the Hindu parent. A cash inducement forms no part of a marriage contract between members of the Muslim faith. A Muhammadan can seek a woman of any caste or creed and take her to wife without any hindrance save unwillingness on the part of the woman to embrace Islam. A Hindu who attempts to break his caste traditions is confronted with obstacles which are almost insuperable and which are apt to deter even the most independent-minded individual. In every part of this Presidency, the Hindu female performs all the household tasks and in addition contributes regularly to the family income, either by assisting the male in his particular occupation or by hiring her services wherever and whenever possible. More than the Hindu husband, the Muhammadan husband renders his wife assistance in running the home, while it is definitely unusual to see Muslim women working for hire in the fields, or in mill or factory. It does occur that the loss of the bread-winner will drive the women of the family to maintain themselves by service, but ordinarily a situation would be sought in the household of fellow-Muslims or in some trade which does not require appearance in public, while Hindu women engage in any occupation which their physical powers permit. A Hindu widow has no claim to anything but bare maintenance from her deceased husband's estate, whereas Muhammadan law gives the widow an exclusive and definite share in whatever property the husband possesses at death. The average Hindu girl is married at least two to three years earlier than is usual among Muslims and, in the case of males, few Muhammadans enter the state of matrimony until they can set up and support a separate establishment, whereas most Hindu males are married long before they have acquired independence. Almost all these instances of diversity in social conduct are undoubtedly due to religion. They could easily be multiplied, but they are sufficient to display the great disparity which exists between the religious practices of these two great communities, who live side by side throughout India, and to demonstrate that the social conduct of these communities must operate differently in regard to fertility, to outlook on life, to the economic status of the family, and to the average expectation of life.

It is true that the influence of western ideas is perceptible among a handful of the more affluent and most highly-educated members of both communities and it is not unlikely that the forces now at work will increase in pressure, but at present the percentage of the population affected is negligible.

7. "*Others.*"—This group consists of 1681 persons, the details being given on the fly-leaf of Imperial Table XVI.

The orders on this occasion were that the following returns should be included under the heading Indefinite beliefs :—

1. Agnostic
2. Deist
3. Materialistic
4. Sceptic
5. Atheist
6. Free Thinker
7. Positivist
8. Theist
9. Christian Scientist (or Church of Christ Scientist)
10. Rationalist
11. Theosophist.

Though the percentage increase in the number forming this group has risen from 25 in 1921 to 129 in 1931, the fact has no special significance. It is possibly indicative of little more than the extent to which modern thought tolerates freedom of expression and views with composure departure from the current standard of social conduct. Some explanation is due for the inclusion of Kabirpanthis and Dadupanthis amongst " Others ", as in recent times the practice has been to include them with Hindus. But since the persons returning these descriptions were distinctly given the option of describing themselves as Hindus and rejected the invitation, it seemed not inappropriate to record their action. Further, the followers of both Kabir and Dadu deny the practice of idolatry and reject the caste supremacy of the Brahmins, both of which are primary characteristics of orthodox Hinduism, and finally both Kabirpanthis and Dadupanthis resort to circumcision, a process which is not favoured by Hindus.

8. *" Tribal " peoples.*—The term itself or rather the method of application, is a novelty in the Census literature of India, but it is no more than a mere substitute for the word " Animist " formerly employed. The total number returned under this category is 155,038 and it may be stated forthwith that this figure is grossly understated and relatively represents a greater margin of inaccuracy than any other figure in the Imperial Tables. The reasons for this unfortunate circumstance have been described at length in every Census report since the inception of the series. Each Superintendent in turn since 1881 has been confronted with the same problem, has suffered the same degree of perplexity and has met with an almost equal degree of failure in his endeavours to ascertain, with some measure of precision, the number of persons whose forms of worship are rudimentary, consisting mainly of vague conceptions and superstitions and lacking in doctrinal distinctiveness, and variously described as Animism or Animatism. To define the term " Animist ", in a manner which could be understood readily by the enumerator in order to enable him to record entries in the appropriate cases, has always been one of the main difficulties. The actual instructions issued in 1931 are given below :—

" In the case of Aboriginal Tribes who are not Hindu, Buddhist, Christian, etc., the name of the Tribe should be entered in this column ", i.e. (in column IV of the General Schedule).

" Bhils and other jungle tribes should be entered as Hindus if they worship at the ordinary Hindu Temples and are accepted as Hindus by the villagers, but if they differ from the form of worship practised by the Hindus who live in the nearest village, then their religion should be shown as Tribal."

The intention was to simplify the difficulty of recording the religion of totally illiterate individuals, who were incapable of describing their own form of worship, by requiring from the enumerator the simple decision whether a man was a member of any of the recognised religions, or otherwise, in which case the name of the Tribe was to be entered. In spite of the simplicity of the decision demanded, the entries in the General Schedule establish that the instructions were often not understood or were ignored. The reasons for misapprehension are clear. It is one of the commonest of Census errors to confuse tribe or caste names with sect. The average Hindu, if asked to specify the sect to which he adheres, will invariably quote the caste to which he belongs. The average Hindu enumerator is conscious of the existence of other religions and also that the Hindu community is composed of a large number of tribes with which he is not acquainted. Therefore, whenever an individual disclaims membership of any recognised religion, the tendency is to enter " Hindu " without further enquiry, more particularly if the individual

in question is undoubtedly a member of a tribe long established in the locality. The process of thought is something as follows: "This land is called Hindustan and is the country of the Hindus, and all who live in it must be Hindus unless they definitely claim another recognised religion." This attitude pervades all grades of Hindu society and I have been questioned on this basis, as to the propriety of the instructions issued, by many Hindus, including Government officers who possessed the qualification of B.A. and who held the rank of Mamlatdar. Though they submitted to the orders given, there is little doubt that these orders were not passed on in their entirety and with the clarity necessary to impress them upon all enumerators. There is also the element of race-consciousness. Sir Alfred Lyall has pointed out that "Hinduism is not exclusively a religious denomination—but denotes also a country and to a certain extent a race ....., when a man tells me he is a Hindu, I know that he means all three things taken together, religion, parentage and country". It is this feeling pulsing within the bosom of the average enumerator which inspires him to record the Bhil, the Katkari, the Thakur and other aboriginal tribes as Hindus, in spite of all injunctions to the contrary. The most unsatisfactory feature of the problem is the extreme difficulty which confronts an attempt to estimate the degree of inaccuracy which results. It is certain that the vast bulk of the Bhils, Katkaris and Thakurs in this Presidency are not Hindus. It cannot also be denied that Bhils and Thakurs, living in isolated groups in Hindu villages, are gradually yielding to the influence of association and conforming to the rites of Hindu worship as practised locally. But in the absence of adequate data, it is impossible to compute the number of persons who have abandoned their primitive beliefs and adopted Hinduism in their place. My personal view is that the process of assimilation is very slow, much slower than is commonly believed to be the case even in areas where individual members of the Aboriginal Tribes have descended into the plains and are brought into contact with all the influences of village life. This statement is almost directly in opposition to the views expressed by my predecessor in office in 1921, *vide* pages 66 and 67 of the 1921 Bombay Report, Vol. VIII, Part I. Mr. Sedgwick's main contention is that the boundary between Hinduism and Animism is so indistinct that it is not worth while indicating the fact of divergence. My appreciation of the actual position is, though it is difficult to define Animism and to specify the percentage of the Aboriginal Tribes that does not conform to the major tenets of the Hindu faith, in fact, the vast bulk of these Tribes neither acknowledge the accepted Hindu gods, nor worship in Hindu temples, nor do their devotional practices correspond with those of the Hindu population in the immediate vicinity. It is correct that both set up images and worship these images. But this single instance of uniformity would seem insufficient to justify the conclusions reached by Mr. Sedgwick.

The statement below contains the figures of population of those classified as Animist from 1881 to 1921 and as Tribal in 1931.

*Animist and Tribal Population (1881–1931).*

| Year. | Bombay Presidency. | British Districts. | Bombay States. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1881 .. .. .. .. .. | 930,935 | 562,678 | 368,257 |
| 1891 .. .. .. .. .. | 292,023 | 213,618 | 78,405 |
| 1901 .. .. .. .. .. | 94,446 | 69,930 | 24,516 |
| 1911 .. .. .. .. .. | 318,643 | 170,353 | 148,290 |
| 1921 .. .. .. .. .. | 188,192 | 122,937 | 65,255 |
| 1931 .. .. .. .. .. | 155,038 | 129,135 | 25,903 |

The figures display such variation that at first sight it would appear that disintegrating influences are at work, that in India, as elsewhere, primitive beliefs are yielding ground, and that the process has been especially active in the area comprising the Bombay States and Agencies. Unfortunately, for the reasons given above, correct figures based on actual enumeration are not available. It is however possible to procure comparative figures of population of the tribes the bulk of whom are known to hold primitive beliefs and who are not Hindus. Recently the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to investigate the condition of the Depressed Classes and the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in the Presidency :—

This Committee has definitely classified the following communities as Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

1. Adwichincher Pardhi
2. Barda
3. Bavcha
4. Bhil
5. Chodhra
6. Dhanka
7. Dhodia
8. Dubla
9. Gamit or Gamta
10. Gond
11. Katkari or Kathodi
12. Kokna
13. Koli Mahadev
14. Mavchi
15. Nayak or Naikda
16. Phanse Pardhi
17. Patelia
18. Pomla
19. Rathawa
20. Thakur
21. Tadvi Bhil
22. Valvi
23. Varli
24. Vasava.

Of these the following are unquestionably Hindu by religion :—

(1) Bavcha, (2) Koli Mahadev, (3) Pomla, (4) Rathawa, (5) Patelia (a sub-caste of Waghri). The Tadvi Bhils of East Khandesh are Muslims.

The statement below gives the figures, for British Districts only, of the remaining 18 tribes.

| Name of Tribe. | Population. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Adwichincher, Phanse Pardhi and Pardi .. | 9,521 | 11,347 | 16,462 | 12,240 | 15,105 |
| *Bhil .. .. .. | 826,556 | 343,073 | 349,766 | 526,557 | 536,491 |
| Chodhra .. .. .. | 40,132 | 30,300 | 37,682 | 43,277 | 42,556 |
| Dubla and Talavia .. .. .. | 123,167 | 93,289 | 123,418 | 127,931 | 138,662 |
| Dhodia .. .. .. | 98,588 | 59,541 | .... | 74,895 | 92,806 |
| Gamit or Gumta .. .. .. | 10,404 | 7,126 | 8,855 | 8,629 | 9,463 |
| Gond .. .. .. | 856 | 629 | .... | .... | 562 |
| Katkari or Kathodi .. .. .. | 74,003 | 54,467 | .... | 66,494 | 76,421 |
| Kokna .. .. .. | 58,615 | .... | 19,960 | 68,126 | 16,335 |
| Nayak or Naikda .. .. .. | 65,863 | 28,007 | 26,875 | 45,285 | 57,247 |
| Thakur .. .. .. | 130,481 | 111,619 | 121,065 | 140,887 | 105,856 |
| Valvi .. .. .. | 28 | .... | .... | .... | 4,010 |
| Varli .. .. .. | 167,250 | 98,502 | 123,890 | 124,859 | 139,691 |
| Total .. | 1,605,464 | 837,900 | 827,973 | 1,239,180 | 1,235,205 |

*Bhil includes—Barda, Dhanka, Mavchi and Vasava.

It will be seen that with the exception of the Koknas and the Thakurs, the Tribal section of the Aboriginal Tribes has been steadily recovering from the famines of 1897-1899 in which they suffered staggering losses. The figure of 16,335 Koknas as against 68,126 in 1921 is obviously incorrect, the fall being due in all probability to the fact that they returned themselves as Marathas or Kunbis on this occasion. The decrease in the number of Thakurs also is possibly due to the section of the community which has taken definitely to agricultural pursuits being returned as Kunbis. In spite of the drain from such occurrences, it will be seen that the fall in the number of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes is from just over 1½ millions in 1891 to about 1¼ millions in 1931. Since approximately 90 per cent. of this population are undoubtedly non-Hindus, it is not unreasonable to maintain that the real figure of Tribals in British Districts is in the vicinity of one million as against 129,135, the figure returned. Figures are not forthcoming to enable similar calculations to be made for the area comprising the Bombay States and Agencies, which is particularly unfortunate, as in the Surat and Rewakantha Agencies the Aboriginal Tribes form a substantial percentage of the total population.

9. *Hindus.*—The population returned as Hindu in 1931 is 20,539,219 as against 18,168,494 in 1921 distributed as under :—

| Area | Year | | Variation |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1931 | |
| British Districts .. .. .. .. | 14,812,545 | 16,618,157 | + 12·2 per cent. |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. .. .. | 3,355,949 | 3,921,062 | + 16·8 per cent. |

A reference to the chart at the end of this chapter, showing the distribution per 10,000 of the total population by religion, will establish that out of every 10,000 persons in British Districts 7,621 are Hindus as against 7,678 in 1921, a decrease of 57.

Three distinct factors influence the numbers of Hindus which are returned at each Census :—

(1) The fluctuations in the figures for Tribals

(2) The variation in the numbers of Jains who return themselves as Hindus

(3) The varying preferences of the Nanakshahi population of Sind.

The first factor has already been discussed in the paragraph dealing with "Tribal". As regards the Jains the position appears to be that whereas the leaders of the Jain community are insistent that Jainism is distinct from Hinduism, the rank and file of the community display some indifference to a description of themselves as Hindus, the consequence of which is that incorrect classification does occur.

In Sind, which contains a large number of the followers of the Guru Nanak, the same individuals are returned at different Censuses under different denominations.

The actual Sikh population returned since 1881 is as under :—

| 1881 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 127,100 | 813 | 1,051 | 11,867 | 8,027 | 20,883 |

On this occasion the Hindu figures have also been affected by the boycott movement (*vide* Appendix E) as hostility to the Census was confined almost wholly to sections of this community.

Subsidiary Table VI supplies proportionate figures, by religion, per 10,000 of the population for each District. In Gujarat the explanation of the apparent losses in Broach and Kaira is political excitement and temporary migration. The fall in the Panch Mahals is accounted for by the abnormal rise in the Tribal population. In Surat the reverse process has taken place and those shown as Tribals in 1921 have been returned as Hindus on this occasion. In the Konkan, the decrease in Bombay City may be attributed to trade and industrial depression, and to the consequent departure from the City of a large number of millhands, dock labourers and the like, the bulk of whom are Hindus. In Kanara both Muslims and Christians appear to have gained at the expense of the Hindus. The drop in Thana is probably due to the transfer of Ambernath Taluka to the Bombay Suburban District and this cause, in conjunction with the rapid growth of its urban areas, accounts for the general increase in the Bombay Suburban District. In the Deccan the principal variations are in Khandesh East and West and Dharwar. No particular explanation is forthcoming for the loss in Khandesh East, but it is probably due to the fact that in 1921 a severe famine afflicted parts of the Deccan, particularly the Ahmednagar District, and it is not unlikely that part of the resulting exodus from the latter district found its way to East Khandesh. The rise in West Khandesh is undoubtedly due to the incorrect returns under Tribal. In Dharwar the proportion of Hindus per 10,000 of the total population of the District has declined since 1921 by no less than 68. It will however be noticed that this reduction is a consistent feature of the Census returns since 1881 when Hindus numbered 8,714 out of every 10,000. The explanation would appear to be that the Muhammadan is displacing the Hindu in this District, as the former has improved his position from 1,140 in 1881 to 1,437 in 1931. The Muslim gain during this period is 297 whereas the Hindu loss is 329. In Sind the Hindu is in the minority and the fluctuations in the figures are influenced partly by the rise and fall in the urban population and, as has been stated above, by the variation in the number of Jains and Sikhs who return themselves as Hindus. An inspection of Imperial Table XVI will reveal that the Hindu population is shown under three heads, Brahmanic, Arya and Brahmo. This method of division is unnecessary for this Presidency and has been retained mainly to facilitate the preparation of the All-India Tables.

10. *Jains.*—There are but two main divisions in the Jain religion, Swetamber and Digamber, but each is subdivided into smaller caste groups. As a measure of economy it was decided to ignore sub-sects and classify the community under its two major heads, all others being grouped together. So far as British Districts are concerned the Jain figures reached high water mark in 1891 and since then there has been a gradual decline which can scarcely be said to have been arrested in 1921. The drop in 1931 is due almost entirely to the boycott movement, and the probable figure for Jains in British Districts is at least 10,000 above the number returned. A reference to Subsidiary Table II will show that the fall in numbers is particularly pronounced in the northern districts of the Konkan and in Gujarat and it is in this area that the Civil Disobedience movement displayed the greatest vigour. The Jain is essentially a trader and the trading class generally are prone to attribute the prevailing commercial depression to the conduct of a malign and misguided Government. Further the principles of Jainism are opposed to physical molestation and it would be interesting to discover how far the retaliatory action of the authorities in their efforts to counter disobedience of the law has inspired the Jain to ally himself with the movement initiated by Mr. Gandhi. In the Bombay States and Agencies, the rise since 1921 in the Jain population is equivalent to 12·9 per cent., but this increase has possibly been influenced by temporary migration from British Districts in consequence of the Civil Disobedience movement which

prevailed at the time of the Census. The figures of population of British Districts and Bombay States are as follows:—

| Year. | Population. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | British Districts. | Bombay States. | Total for Presidency. |
| 1881 .. .. .. .. .. | 240,436 | 100,631 | 341,047 |
| 1901 .. .. .. .. .. | 227,530 | 98,106 | 325,636 |
| 1911 .. .. .. .. .. | 212,074 | 79,013 | 291,087 |
| 1921 .. .. .. .. .. | 214,401 | 77,331 | 291,732 |
| 1931 .. .. .. .. .. | 199,814 | 87,353 | 287,167 |

The causes of the comparatively stationary aspect of these figures during the last 30 years are:—

(*a*) The comparative dearth of women;
(*b*) The fact that in consequence of (*a*) above, the males marry at a later age than is usual among Eastern races.

The statement below contains the proportion of females to males for the last forty years.

*Proportion of Jain females to males per 1,000 of the population.*

| 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 876 | 841 | 821 | 847 |

In consequence of the difficulty which arises from this disproportion of males to females, dowries are high and brides both difficult to find and costly to secure and marriage, therefore, can only be undertaken when a potential bridegroom has gathered together the necessary funds. The improvement in the last decade is due primarily to the revolt of the younger generation, which has initiated the practice of seeking brides from outside the Presidency, generally from Northern India and Central India and even, in rare cases, from outside the Jain community. This in turn accounts for the fairly substantial number returned under the head "Others and Sects Unspecified", since the unorthodox were promptly discasted, and have been compelled in self-protection to band together. Though the group still claim the Jain religion, they have discarded their original sect names. Since the community as a whole are in affluent circumstances, and the general level of intelligence and literacy is high, it is not unlikely that the schism will end in the acceptance, by the seniors, of the innovations introduced by the juniors, more particularly as the alternative may quite possibly be a drift towards Hinduism and the total rejection of Jainism. The movement is in its infancy and clearer indications are necessary for the formation of definite conclusions.

11. *Muslims.*—The total Muslim population recorded is 4,828,990 as against 4,128,157 in 1921; distributed as under:—

| Area. | Year. | | Variation per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1931 | |
| British Districts .. .. .. .. | 3,775,098 | 4,414,059 | + 16·9 |
| Bombay States and Agencies .. .. .. | 353,063 | 414,931 | + 17·5 |

Muhammadans comprise almost exactly one-fifth of the total population in British Districts, the actual figures being 2,025 per 10,000 of the total population, as against 1,957 in 1921. Of the total number of Muslims 64·1 per cent. are in Sind. On this occasion attempts to secure figures by sect were confined to Shia and Sunni only, the result being that the figure for Shias is 205,256 as against 237,717 under the heading "Sunnis", the remainder, viz. Other and Sect Unspecified totalling 3,971,086. Of these however the vast majority must be Sunnis. Although the general instructions to enumerators were to the effect that sub-sects were to be recorded if demanded, the large number of "Unspecified" indicates, that members of minor sects, and perhaps the borderland sects also, were content to claim the Muslim faith without further qualification, and the repetition of this tendency in the area comprising the Bombay States and Agencies strengthens the impression that the Puritan element in Islam is diminishing and that in the comparatively near future, the two major sects of the Muslim faith, viz. Shias and Sunnis, will alone survive. Another explanation is however the indifference of the persons enumerated to do more than record their religion.

Subsidiary Table III contains the figures for each of the principal religions by Natural Divisions, from which it will be seen, that the Muhammadans have increased in Gujarat by 15·1 per cent., in the Konkan by 13·6 per cent., in the Deccan by 24·2 per cent. and in Sind by 17·6 per cent., the over-all increase being 16·9 per cent. The rise is substantial and universal, so much so that it affords some basis for the claim advanced by Islam that its numbers have recently been swelled by new adherents. That conversions have taken place is undeniable, but it is impossible to secure even approximately accurate figures. The ordinary test, viz. a cross-reference to the Caste Tables, cannot be applied in this case, as no former member of the Hindu Depressed Classes who has changed his religion will return a caste name which will infallibly advertise his action. A reference to the Chart giving the population of the various religions per 10,000 of the population will show that the Muhammadans have improved their position in almost every District in the Presidency, the exceptions being Kolaba and Ratnagiri in which the decreases are trifling. On the other hand the heavy increases in Bombay City, Broach and Ahmedabad are due at least in part to the fact that the relative strength of the Muhammadans has been improved by the refusal of the Hindu, as a consequence of the Civil Disobedience movement, to allow himself to be enumerated.

12. *Christians.*—The original instructions for the enumeration of Christians laid down that all the various Sects were to be recorded. Ultimately as a measure of economy, it was decided to compile the figures under four heads only, viz. Roman Catholics, Romo-Syrians, Other Syrians and Other Christians, a method of classification which is not suited to conditions in this Presidency, as the bulk of the Christian community either consist of Roman Catholics or are members of the Anglican, Presbyterian, and various Nonconformist Churches. Subsidiary Table IV gives the figures by Districts and by Natural Divisions for each of the decennial periods since 1881 and establishes that the rise has been uniform, the actual variations being as follows :—

| 1881–1891 | 1891–1901 | 1901–1911 | 1911–1921 | 1921–1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| + 14·8 per cent. | + 29 per cent. | + 6·7 per cent. | + 14·4 per cent. | + 19·8 per cent. |

Mr. Enthoven, writing in 1902, was of opinion that the great increase in the figure for 1901 was due to conversions, and the arguments which he put forward in support of his theory are impressive. It would be reasonable to suppose that digestive processes were at work in the following decade and that this circumstance accounts for the comparatively moderate advance between 1901 and 1911. In order, however, to estimate the influence of missionary enterprise on the figures, it is necessary to isolate the Indian Christians, since in the main they are converts and descendants of converts, from the other element, viz. the European and Allied Races and Anglo-Indian population, which is traditionally Christian.

The statement below gives, for British Districts, the variations in the Indian Christian population since 1911 and contrasts it with the rates of increase in the total population in the same area.

*Variation in the Indian Christian and Total Population in British Districts.*

| Item. | Population. | | | Variation per cent. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1911-21 | 1921-31 |
| Total population .. .. | 19,626,477 | 19,291,719 | 21,803,388 | —1·8 | +13 |
| Indian Christian Population .. .. | 191,438 | 220,675 | 274,087 | +15·2 | +24·2 |

The birthrate among Indian Christians is probably slightly below the standard prevailing in the Hindu and Muslim communities, as the whole weight of the Christian Church is opposed to early marriage. Therefore it is clear that some major factor is influencing the figures and, in the absence of other reasons, it is permissible to hold that conversions are responsible for the wide divergences in the respective rates of increase. It would however be unsafe to conclude that the differences referred to above are controlled wholly by the proselytising tendencies of the Christian Church, since a factor, which it is impossible accurately to estimate, also operates to influence the figures. I refer to the presence of a large number of Christian Portuguese subjects, otherwise known as Goanese, (who habitually migrate to British India in search of a living), who have been Christian for some generations, who spend the major portion of their working lives in British India, returning at intervals to their native land and generally retiring there. The Goanese population of British Districts in the Presidency in 1911 and 1921 was 30,623 and 30,869 respectively. On this occasion the figure has not been extracted but there is reason to believe that it has risen to 35,000 approximately. If, therefore, the Goanese element in the Indian Christian population is excluded, the increases in the Indian Christian figures are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1911-1921 .. .. .. | 18 per cent. |
| 1921-1931 .. .. .. | 25·9 per cent. |

While there is every reason to hold that the rise in the Indian Christian population is due to new adherents, no data are forthcoming to indicate the particular sects which secure these converts, since representatives of several missions are often found operating in the same districts, though as a matter of practical convenience and mutual toleration the representatives of a particular mission do not as a rule enter the same village in which another mission is already established. As regards the classes from which the new adherents are drawn, as a general statement it would be true to say that the appeals of the missionary have been successful among only the so-called Untouchable Hindu castes and to a very much smaller and almost negligible extent, among the Aboriginal and Hill tribes. In fact the outstanding features of Christian missionary enterprise in this Presidency are the complete failure to attract the "touchable" Hindu and Jain castes and the manifest inability of Christian missionaries to make the slightest impression on Islam. The reasons for this failure have been often discussed, and the subject is too controversial for the pages of a Census Report. But it may be permissible to observe in passing that the institution of caste, that great bulwark of Hinduism, is so closely interwoven with the entire social system that it is not likely, within any measurable distance of time, to surrender to any form of assault other than shock tactics. On the contrary it is not unlikely that in the very near future the rate of expansion hitherto maintained will diminish, as indications are not lacking that mainly as a result of economic

depression in Europe and among the Christian nations generally the intensity of missionary effort in this country is diminishing. In many cases recently established outposts have already been withdrawn. It is also not impossible that, with the gradual disappearance of the British element in the administration, the existing facilities for missionary enterprise, which incidentally are not many, will be curtailed not perhaps by law but in actual practice. Finally a new and unaccustomed burden has recently been imposed upon the Church of England community in India by the separation of the Indian Church from the parent body. It would seem inevitable that the European element in the Church of India, both among the clergy and the congregation, must dwindle in numbers and it remains to be seen how the Indian Christian Community will react to the necessity of supporting burdens hitherto not borne by them in any appreciable degree, if at all. Reference has been made to the section of Christians which is Non-Indian by birth and upbringing. The details of the races composing this section and their numerical strength are recorded in Imperial Table XIX.

The statement below gives the figures for this group of the community since 1891.

| Population. | Year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
| European and Allied Races .. | 28,473 | 27,783 | 30,192 | 31,619 | 24,604 |
| Anglo-Indians .. .. .. | 8,519 | 6,472 | 8,902 | 10,326 | 16,106 |
| Total .. | 36,992 | 34,225 | 39,094 | 41,945 | 40,710 |

It is certain that the return of 16,106 Anglo-Indians in 1931, equivalent to an increase of practically 56 per cent. within the last decade, is incorrect. The explanation is that for some years many Indian Christians and Goanese domiciled in British India are returning themselves under this designation. In fact it is more than likely that the total number of Anglo-Indians alive to-day is below the figure of 1911 and possibly not equal to the figure of 1901.

How far the number of Europeans returned represents the permanent European population is a matter for speculation. As the Census is invariably held in the cold season, at which period a certain number of tourists from Europe and elsewhere are always travelling throughout the country, it is not improbable that the total of Europeans and Allied Races is affected by this factor.

On page 73 of the General Report for 1921 (Volume VIII, Part I) a reference is made to the Christian Kolis of Bombay Island and it is there stated that "it is well-known that these Christian Kolis combine the worship of idols with the worship of the Christian Trinity, figures of Hindu godlings being kept behind the altar, and covered with a cloth when a priest comes to celebrate Mass". Dr. A. Goodier, late Archbishop of Bombay, is quoted as saying "though we call them Christians, one has to give a very broad definition in order to include them". Persistent enquiries have been made to obtain further information about this group of persons, but without great success. The remarks quoted appear to be applicable, not only to the Christian Kolis in the Island of Bombay, but also generally to the Christian Koli population of the talukas of Salsette and Bassein. When the Portuguese held the territory in the vicinity of Bombay, they parcelled out the countryside among certain of their countrymen thereby creating a group of estates. With the advent of the missionary into the country a great deal of mass conversion took place, not unaided by competition among the

owners of these estates, and in many villages every tenant in the village was baptized and given the surname of the owner of the village, e.g., Demonte, Pereira, Ferreira, etc. To the degree that the methods of conversion were rough and ready the mass of the converted, though formally Christians, retained to a large extent the religious beliefs previously accepted by them and there was a varying degree of actual change in their devotional practices. Many of them were fishermen and since it was auspicious to place the image of a certain god in the prow of a vessel while at sea, they continued to do so in spite of the fact that their new priests disapproved. Similarly they had been accustomed to utter certain invocations during the performance of certain actions and at certain times, for example, when climbing up cocoanut trees in order to knock down the fruit, when wading through an estuary which was flooded at high tide, when pulling in their nets and collecting their fishing pots. With the transfer of Bombay to the English and the pressure from the Maratha power in the north, this colony of Christians was deprived of the stimulus applied by the early missionaries by whom they had been converted and with the departure of control there was a setback. In fact it speaks volumes for the religious zeal and also the methods of the earlier Roman Catholic missionaries that Christianity was not extinguished and it was in all probability the mere presence of the English in the vicinity which preserved traces of Christianity. As the British power expanded and conditions became more settled, the Roman Catholic missionaries re-entered the field, and the intensive work of the last 60 to 80 years has done much to purge the Indian Christian population of Bassein of practices alien to the views of Roman Catholicism. But since the bulk of the population is seafaring, and they are required by their profession to be absent at all hours and often for days and nights together, the usual devices employed to prevent backsliding, viz. the requirement of attendance at Mass, regular visitation by the clergy, the creation of feast days and festivals, etc., are more difficult of employment and are less effective in result, and it is admitted by the priests that the Indian Christian population of Bassein and the coastal area around Bombay is more unorthodox than is desirable. There is no evidence that this community worships at Christian altars behind which are placed Hindu gods and I myself am of opinion that this is unlikely. But, as is stated above, some of the old Hindu and perhaps pre-Hindu superstitions have not yet been eradicated and invocations and sacrifices to Hindu deities, which are thought locally to have beneficial results, are still uttered and practised.

13. *Jews.*—The figures of this community at each Census since 1881 and their principal centres are given below :—

*Population and Distribution of Jews.*

| Area. | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British Districts in the Presidency .. | 7,952 | 9,639 | 9,869 | 11,334 | 11,571 | 13,588 |
| Bombay City .. .. .. | 3,321 | 5,021 | 5,357 | 5,597 | 7,548 | 8,621 |
| Karachi City .. .. .. | Not available. | 128 | 349 | 535 | 645 | 943 |
| Thana District .. .. .. | 892 | 460 | 314 | 509 | 308 | 378 |
| Kolaba District .. .. .. | 2,139 | 2,348 | 2,268 | 2,041 | 1,758 | 1,954 |
| Poona District .. .. .. | 619 | 930 | 801 | 897 | 621 | 830 |

The European element in the community is insignificant. A slightly larger number consists of Asiatic Jews, mainly traders from Baghdad. The bulk belongs to the Bene-Israel community which is domiciled in the country.

14. *Zoroastrians.*—The total number in the Presidency is 90,667, of whom 89,199 reside in British Districts. The corresponding figures at each previous Census since 1881 are given below :—

*Population of Zoroastrians since 1881 (British Districts.)*

| Population. | | | | | | Variation percentage. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1881 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1881 to 1891 | 1891 to 1901 | 1901 to 1911 | 1911 to 1921 | 1921 to 1931 |
| 72,065 | 73,945 | 75,681 | 80,596 | 82,696 | 89,199 | + 2·6 | + 2·3 | + 6·5 | + 2·6 | + 7·9 |

The increase within the last decade is the highest ever recorded and has possibly been influenced by the renewal of entry by Iranis from Persia into the country which was to some extent interrupted by the war. The distinction between the Parsis and this other group of Zoroastrians is small. Though individual members of this enterprising community are scattered throughout the Presidency, the bulk are concentrated in the areas specified below :—

*Distribution of Zoroastrians.*

| Area. | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay City .. .. .. | 48,597 | 47,458 | 46,231 | 50,931 | 52,234 | 57,765 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. .. | (included in Thana District figures) | | | | 2,445 | 3,815 |
| Poona District .. .. .. | 1,574 | 2,026 | 2,342 | 2,695 | 3,067 | 3,473 |
| Thana District .. .. .. | 3,315 | 3,920 | 5,238 | 5,105 | 3,439 | 3,020 |
| Broach District .. .. .. | 3,042 | 3,273 | 3,127 | 2,770 | 2,221 | 2,090 |
| Surat District .. .. .. | 12,593 | 12,757 | 12,516 | 11,783 | 11,057 | 10,547 |
| Ahmedabad District .. .. | 652 | 835 | 1,323 | 1,639 | 1,670 | 1,397 |
| Karachi District .. .. .. | 969 | 1,408 | 1,841 | 2,202 | 2,720 | 3,364 |

From time to time comments have been made indicating that the Parsi community has exhausted the mandate of nature and that by reason of a high standard of living, a disposition towards late and consanguineous marriages and the visible tendency, among the more affluent members of the community, to become wholly Europeanised and even to settle in Europe, the continued existence of the community is imperilled. It does appear that the exceptional vigour displayed by this community during the last 100 years is showing signs of abating, but it is improbable that the community is foredoomed to extinction, as the advent of fresh stock from Persia in increasing quantity, which will undoubtedly be absorbed into the older community, is likely both to fortify the latter and to assist the community as a whole to maintain its position, at least in regard to numbers.

## SECTION III—RELIGIOUS DISTRIBUTION IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS.

15. *Religious distribution in urban and rural areas.*—Subsidiary Table V exhibits the distribution of the population in urban and rural areas by main religions.

As regards rural areas, the figures for Tribals and Others are not worth discussion, as in the former case the figures are unreliable and in the case of

"Others" the number of persons concerned is insignificant. As regards the five principal religions the position is that variations have occurred as follows :—

| Religion. | Variation. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Rural Areas. 1921–1931 | Urban Areas. 1921–1931 |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Hindus .. .. .. .. .. | + 13·5 | + 7·2 |
| Muslims .. .. .. .. .. | + 15·5 | + 21·1 |
| Jains .. .. .. .. .. | + 8·9 | — 28·5 |
| Zoroastrains .. .. .. .. .. | + 0·7 | + 9·6 |
| Christians .. .. .. .. .. | + 19·2 | + 20·2 |

It will be seen

(*i*) that the ratio of increase within the last decade is greatest in the case of Christians, Muhammadans taking second place. In urban areas the reverse applies since Muslims take pride of place, Christians being second ;

(*ii*) that whereas both Islam and Christianity have recorded heavy gains in urban areas, the Hindu increase is relatively low ;

(*iii*) that the Jain urban population has fallen appreciably.

A single cause would appear to cover all these features, viz. the Civil Disobedience movement, which was confined almost exclusively to the Hindu and Jain communities. The refusal on the part of these groups of the public has operated not only to diminish the percentage of increases in their cases but to conceal the true gains in the case of all the other communities.

As regards the distribution of the main religions in rural and urban areas, the statement below is instructive since it discloses the percentages of the adherents of each of the main religions who live in the country and in the towns.

*Statement showing percentage distribution of population of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Zoroastrians between Town and Country in British Districts only.*

| Natural Divisions. | Total Hindus. | | Total Muslims. | | Total Christians. | | Total Zoroastrians. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Town. | Country. | Town. | Country. | Town. | Country. | Town. | Country. |
| | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| N. W. Dry Area .. | 37·3 | 62·7 | 10·3 | 89·7 | 96·3 | 3·7 | 98·9 | 1·1 |
| Gujarat .. | 19·1 | 80·9 | 53·9 | 46·1 | 25·4 | 74·6 | 68·9 | 31·1 |
| Deccan .. | 15·3 | 84·7 | 42·1 | 57·9 | 52·3 | 47·7 | 95·7 | 4·3 |
| Konkan .. | 28·3 | 71·7 | 64·9 | 35·1 | 68·5 | 31·5 | 94·5 | 5·5 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

*General distribution in 1931 of the population by Religion by natural divisions in British Districts and States.*

| | HINDU. | | | MUSLIM. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| **Bombay Presidency including Bombay States** .. .. | **20,539,219** | **10,606,033** | **9,933,186** | **4,828,990** | **2,669,033** | **2,159,957** |
| North-West Dry Area (Sind) .. | 1,055,119 | 586,993 | 468,126 | 3,017,377 | 1,693,918 | 1,323,459 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 4,161,644 | 2,169,384 | 1,992,260 | 436,272 | 232,386 | 203,886 |
| Deccan .. .. | 11,124,432 | 5,656,174 | 5,468,258 | 937,039 | 486,389 | 450,650 |
| Konkan .. .. | 4,198,024 | 2,193,482 | 2,004,542 | 438,302 | 256,340 | 181,962 |
| **British Territory** .. .. | **16,618,157** | **8,607,672** | **8,010,485** | **4,414,059** | **2,447,447** | **1,966,612** |
| North-West Dry Area (Sind) .. | 1,015,225 | 566,517 | 448,708 | 2,830,800 | 1,589,735 | 1,241,065 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 2,567,491 | 1,348,651 | 1,218,840 | 365,386 | 194,719 | 170,667 |
| Deccan .. .. | 9,194,951 | 4,673,142 | 4,521,809 | 801,136 | 416,411 | 384,725 |
| Konkan .. .. | 3,840,490 | 2,019,362 | 1,821,128 | 416,737 | 246,582 | 170,155 |
| **Bombay States** .. .. | **3,921,062** | **1,998,361** | **1,922,701** | **414,931** | **221,586** | **193,345** |
| North-West Dry Area (Sind) .. | 39,894 | 20,476 | 19,418 | 186,577 | 104,183 | 82,394 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 1,594,153 | 820,733 | 773,420 | 70,886 | 37,667 | 32,219 |
| Deccan .. .. | 1,929,481 | 983,032 | 946,449 | 135,903 | 69,978 | 65,925 |
| Konkan .. .. | 357,534 | 174,120 | 183,414 | 21,565 | 9,758 | 11,807 |

| | JAIN. | | | CHRISTIAN. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| **Bombay Presidency including Bombay States** .. .. | **287,167** | **155,510** | **131,657** | **330,803** | **182,508** | **148,295** |
| North-West Dry Area (Sind) .. | 1,144 | 633 | 511 | 15,152 | 9,534 | 5,618 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 56,119 | 28,891 | 27,228 | 45,947 | 24,097 | 21,850 |
| Deccan .. .. | 208,288 | 111,075 | 97,213 | 95,035 | 49,778 | 45,257 |
| Konkan .. .. | 21,616 | 14,911 | 6,705 | 174,669 | 99,099 | 75,570 |
| **British Territory** .. .. | **199,814** | **109,639** | **90,175** | **314,797** | **174,548** | **140,249** |
| North-West Dry Area (Sind) .. | 1,144 | 633 | 511 | 15,133 | 9,523 | 5,610 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 41,076 | 21,316 | 19,760 | 42,596 | 22,302 | 20,294 |
| Deccan .. .. | 156,240 | 72,990 | 83,250 | 88,492 | 46,428 | 42,064 |
| Konkan .. .. | 21,354 | 14,700 | 6,654 | 168,576 | 96,295 | 72,281 |
| **Bombay States** .. .. | **87,353** | **45,871** | **41,482** | **16,006** | **7,960** | **8,046** |
| North-West Dry Area (Sind) .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 11 | 8 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 15,043 | 7,575 | 7,468 | 3,351 | 1,795 | 1,556 |
| Deccan .. .. | 72,048 | 38,085 | 33,963 | 6,543 | 3,350 | 3,193 |
| Konkan .. .. | 262 | 211 | 51 | 6,093 | 2,804 | 3,289 |

| | ZOROASTRIAN. | | | TRIBALS. | | | OTHERS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| **Bombay Presidency including Bombay States** .. .. | **90,667** | **46,965** | **43,702** | **155,038** | **77,897** | **77,141** | **39,900** | **23,561** | **16,339** |
| North-West Dry Area (Sind) .. | 3,537 | 1,868 | 1,669 | 204 | 139 | 65 | 21,720 | 12,923 | 8,797 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 15,711 | 7,535 | 8,176 | 142,534 | 71,537 | 70,997 | 501 | 291 | 210 |
| Deccan .. .. | 6,479 | 3,442 | 3,037 | 12,094 | 6,099 | 5,995 | 2,675 | 1,659 | 1,016 |
| Konkan .. .. | 64,940 | 34,120 | 30,820 | 206 | 122 | 84 | 15,004 | 8,688 | 6,316 |
| **British Territory** .. .. | **89,199** | **46,166** | **43,033** | **129,135** | **64,721** | **64,414** | **38,227** | **22,691** | **15,536** |
| North-West Dry Area (Sind) .. | 3,537 | 1,868 | 1,669 | 204 | 139 | 65 | 21,027 | 12,539 | 8,488 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 14,359 | 6,807 | 7,562 | 116,654 | 58,378 | 58,276 | 430 | 246 | 184 |
| Deccan .. .. | 6,422 | 3,405 | 3,017 | 12,079 | 6,086 | 5,993 | 2,391 | 1,507 | 884 |
| Konkan .. .. | 64,881 | 34,086 | 30,795 | 198 | 118 | 80 | 14,379 | 8,399 | 5,980 |
| **Bombay States** .. .. | **1,468** | **799** | **669** | **25,903** | **13,176** | **12,727** | **1,673** | **870** | **803** |
| North-West Dry Area (Sind) .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 693 | 384 | 309 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 1,352 | 728 | 624 | 25,880 | 13,159 | 12,721 | 71 | 45 | 26 |
| Deccan .. .. | 57 | 37 | 20 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 284 | 152 | 132 |
| Konkan .. .. | 59 | 34 | 25 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 625 | 289 | 336 |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

*Statement showing the distribution of the population in British Districts by main religions.*

| District. | Religion. | | | | | | Total including others. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hindus. | Muslims. | Jains. | Christians. | Zoroastrians. | Tribals. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **British Districts** .. | **16,618,157** | **4,414,059** | **199,814** | **314,797** | **89,199** | **129,135** | **21,803,388** |
| **North-West Dry Area (Sind)** .. .. | **1,015,225** | **2,830,800** | **1,144** | **15,133** | **3,537** | **204** | **3,887,070** |
| Karachi .. .. | 162,111 | 465,785 | 629 | 13,152 | 3,364 | 172 | 650,240 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 198,684 | 460,920 | 187 | 771 | 31 | .. | 662,924 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 115,899 | 377,746 | 1 | 130 | 8 | .. | 496,612 |
| Larkana .. .. | 113,040 | 577,899 | 1 | 120 | 6 | 32 | 693,735 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 177,467 | 440,148 | 2 | 827 | 123 | .. | 623,779 |
| Thar and Parkar .. | 218,850 | 245,964 | 320 | 112 | 3 | .. | 468,040 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 29,174 | 262,338 | 4 | 21 | 2 | .. | 291,740 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. | **2,567,491** | **365,386** | **41,076** | **42,596** | **14,359** | **116,654** | **3,147,992** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 778,500 | 115,859 | 21,670 | 6,272 | 1,397 | 37 | 924,033 |
| Broach .. .. | 245,054 | 80,502 | 2,822 | 2,926 | 2,090 | 768 | 334,170 |
| Kaira .. .. | 633,241 | 74,482 | 6,007 | 27,088 | 75 | 748 | 741,650 |
| Panch-Mahals .. .. | 297,761 | 35,486 | 1,949 | 3,943 | 250 | 115,098 | 454,526 |
| Surat .. .. | 612,935 | 59,057 | 8,628 | 2,367 | 10,547 | 3 | 693,613 |
| **Deccan** .. .. | **9,194,951** | **801,136** | **136,240** | **88,492** | **6,422** | **12,079** | **10,241,711** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 886,152 | 50,622 | 15,061 | 35,458 | 145 | 668 | 988,206 |
| Khandesh-East .. .. | 1,065,641 | 127,102 | 9,621 | 2,240 | 360 | 972 | 1,206,035 |
| Khandesh-West .. .. | 716,796 | 39,604 | 4,879 | 1,634 | 181 | 8,672 | 771,794 |
| Nasik .. .. | 926,424 | 56,409 | 8,025 | 6,370 | 1,012 | 1,688 | 1,000,048 |
| Poona .. .. | 1,078,463 | 54,997 | 12,000 | 19,206 | 3,473 | 76 | 1,169,798 |
| Satara .. .. | 1,116,522 | 42,765 | 17,222 | 2,667 | 499 | .. | 1,179,712 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 793,434 | 72,483 | 7,887 | 3,360 | 330 | 1 | 877,520 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 927,723 | 93,224 | 47,660 | 7,887 | 149 | 2 | 1,076,701 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 759,231 | 105,499 | 3,169 | 1,261 | 48 | .. | 869,220 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 924,565 | 158,431 | 10,716 | 8,409 | 225 | .. | 1,102,677 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **3,840,490** | **416,737** | **21,354** | **168,576** | **64,881** | **198** | **4,526,615** |
| Bombay City .. | 789,861 | 209,246 | 12,424 | 80,728 | 57,765 | 2 | 1,161,383 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. | 121,783 | 21,361 | 1,637 | 30,274 | 3,815 | 52 | 179,524 |
| Thana .. .. | 761,306 | 37,741 | 2,428 | 31,522 | 3,020 | 144 | 836,625 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 592,657 | 31,006 | 1,628 | 1,227 | 242 | .. | 628,721 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 1,206,495 | 86,746 | 2,124 | 7,121 | 26 | .. | 1,302,527 |
| Kanara .. .. | 368,388 | 30,637 | 1,093 | 17,704 | 13 | .. | 417,835 |

## CHAPTER XI—RELIGION.

### Subsidiary Table No. III.

*Actual number and variation of the population by religions and natural divisions.*
*(British Districts only.)*

CHAPTER XI—

SUBSIDIARY

*Actual number and variation of the population by*

| — | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **Hindu.** | | | | | |
| Gujarat .. .. .. | 2,567,491 | 2,482,560 | 2,330,511 | 2,237,378 | 2,671,254 |
| Konkan .. .. .. | 3,840,490 | 3,596,406 | 3,354,457 | 3,288,852 | 3,253,104 |
| Deccan .. .. .. | 9,194,951 | 7,892,602 | 8,247,065 | 7,919,840 | 8,165,285 |
| North-West Dry Area (Sind) .. .. | 1,015,225 | 841,267 | 837,887 | 751,252 | 567,536 |
| **Total ..** | **16,618,157** | **14,812,835** | **14,769,920** | **14,197,322** | **14,657,179** |
| **Muslim.** | | | | | |
| Gujarat .. .. .. | 365,386 | 317,433 | 300,717 | 294,318 | 310,151 |
| Konkan .. .. .. | 416,737 | 366,768 | 364,235 | 333,470 | 327,000 |
| Deccan .. .. .. | 801,136 | 684,874 | 682,596 | 652,317 | 649,612 |
| North-West Dry Area (Sind) .. .. | 2,830,800 | 2,406,023 | 2,639,929 | 2,446,489 | 2,215,147 |
| **Total ..** | **4,414,059** | **3,775,098** | **3,987,477** | **3,726,594** | **3,501,910** |
| **Jain.** | | | | | |
| Gujarat .. .. .. | 41,076 | 57,098 | 56,924 | 62,974 | 65,661 |
| Konkan .. .. .. | 21,354 | 32,535 | 27,930 | 22,308 | 32,389 |
| Deccan .. .. .. | 136,240 | 123,234 | 125,781 | 141,327 | 141,463 |
| North-West Dry Area (Sind) .. .. | 1,144 | 1,534 | 1,349 | 921 | 923 |
| **Total ..** | **199,814** | **214,401** | **211,984** | **227,530** | **240,436** |
| **Christian.** | | | | | |
| Gujarat .. .. .. | 42,596 | 38,331 | 31,787 | 30,977 | 4,626 |
| Konkan .. .. .. | 168,576 | 141,890 | 125,912 | 110,324 | 109,273 |
| Deccan .. .. .. | 88,492 | 70,668 | 61,922 | 55,843 | 37,102 |
| North-West Dry Area (Sind) .. .. | 15,133 | 11,731 | 10,911 | 7,817 | 7,764 |
| **Total ..** | **314,797** | **262,620** | **230,532** | **204,961** | **158,765** |
| **Tribal.** | | | | | |
| Gujarat .. .. .. | 116,654 | 47,804 | 66,080 | 58,930 | 29,066 |
| Konkan .. .. .. | 198 | 52 | 80 | 3 | 6,979 |
| Deccan .. .. .. | 12,079 | 67,278 | 95,324 | 11,697 | 99,638 |
| North-West Dry Area (Sind) .. .. | 204 | 7,803 | 8,869 | .... | 77,935 |
| **Total ..** | **129,135** | **122,937** | **170,353** | **70,630** | **213,618** |

RELIGION.

TABLE No. III.

*religions and natural divisions.* (*British Districts only.*)

| 1881 | Variation—Increase (+) Decrease (−) | | | | | Net variation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 to 1931 | 1911 to 1921 | 1901 to 1911 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | 1881 to 1931 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 2,247,852 | + 84,931 | +152,049 | + 93,133 | −433,876 | + 423,402 | + 319,639 |
| 2,972,147 | + 244,084 | +241,949 | + 65,605 | + 35,748 | + 280,957 | + 868,343 |
| 6,783,504 | +1,302,349 | −354,463 | +327,225 | −245,445 | +1,381,781 | +2,411,447 |
| 305,079 | + 173,958 | + 3,380 | + 86,635 | +183,716 | + 262,457 | + 710,146 |
| **12,308,582** | **+1,805,322** | **+ 42,915** | **+572,598** | **−459,857** | **+2,348,597** | **+4,309,575** |
| 295,751 | + 47,953 | + 16,716 | + 6,399 | − 15,833 | + 14,400 | + 69,635 |
| 314,328 | + 49,969 | + 2,533 | + 30,765 | + 6,470 | + 12,672 | + 102,409 |
| 523,848 | + 116,262 | + 2,278 | + 30,279 | + 2,705 | + 125,764 | + 277,288 |
| 1,887,204 | + 424,777 | −233,906 | +193,440 | +231,342 | + 327,943 | + 943,596 |
| **3,021,131** | **+ 638,961** | **−212,379** | **+260,883** | **+224,684** | **+ 480,779** | **+1,392,928** |
| 65,378 | − 16,022 | + 174 | − 6,050 | − 2,687 | + 283 | − 24,302 |
| 24,267 | − 11,181 | + 4,605 | + 5,622 | − 10,081 | + 8,122 | − 2,913 |
| 125,388 | + 13,006 | − 2,547 | − 15,546 | − 136 | + 16,075 | + 10,852 |
| 1,191 | − 390 | + 185 | + 428 | − 2 | − 268 | − 47 |
| **216,224** | **− 14,587** | **+ 2,417** | **− 15,546** | **− 12,906** | **+ 24,212** | **− 16,410** |
| 3,349 | + 4,265 | + 6,544 | + 810 | + 26,351 | + 1,277 | + 39,247 |
| 99,961 | + 26,686 | + 15,987 | + 15,588 | + 1,051 | + 9,312 | + 68,615 |
| 28,925 | + 17,824 | + 8,746 | + 6,079 | + 18,741 | + 8,177 | + 59,567 |
| 6,082 | + 3,402 | + 820 | + 3,094 | + 53 | + 1,682 | + 9,051 |
| **138,317** | **+ 52,177** | **+ 32,088** | **+ 25,571** | **+ 46,196** | **+ 20,448** | **+ 176,480** |
| 228,590 | + 68,850 | − 18,276 | + 7,150 | + 29,864 | − 199,524 | − 111,936 |
| 13,078 | + 146 | − 28 | + 77 | − 6,976 | − 6,099 | − 12,880 |
| 234,970 | − 55,199 | − 28,046 | + 83,627 | − 87,941 | − 135,332 | − 222,891 |
| 86,040 | − 7,599 | − 1,066 | .... | .... | − 8,105 | − 85,836 |
| **562,678** | **+ 6,198** | **− 47,416** | **+ 99,723** | **−142,988** | **− 349,060** | **− 433,543** |

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. IV—CHRISTIANS—NUMBER AND VARIATIONS.

*(For British Districts and Bombay States.)*

| District and Natural Division. | ACTUAL NUMBER OF CHRISTIANS IN | | | | | | VARIATION PER CENT. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1921 to 1931 | 1911 to 1921 | 1901 to 1911 | 1891 to 1901 | 1881 to 1891 | 1881 to 1931 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **Bombay Presidency** .. | **330,803** | **275,692** | **241,678** | **214,581** | **165,335** | **144,228** | + 20 | + 14 | + 13 | + 30 | + 15 | + 129 |
| **British Districts** .. | **314,797** | **262,620** | **230,532** | **204,961** | **158,765** | **138,317** | + 20 | + 14 | + 12 | + 29 | + 15 | + 128 |
| **Gujarat** .. | **42,596** | **38,331** | **31,787** | **30,977** | **4,626** | **3,349** | + 11 | + 21 | + 3 | +570 | + 38 | + 1,172 |
| Ahmedabad .. | 6,272 | 5,056 | 4,056 | 3,450 | 1,592 | 1,528 | + 24 | + 25 | + 18 | +117 | + 4 | + 310 |
| Broach .. | 2,926 | 2,618 | 1,102 | 719 | 128 | 115 | + 12 | +138 | + 53 | +462 | + 11 | + 2,444 |
| Kaira .. | 27,088 | 25,589 | 23,592 | 25,210 | 2,252 | 1,041 | + 6 | + 8 | − 6 | +100 | + 119 | + 2,502 |
| Panch Mahals .. | 3,943 | 3,210 | 1,852 | 506 | 84 | +44 | + 23 | + 73 | +266 | +502 | + 91 | + 8,861 |
| Surat .. .. | 2,367 | 1,858 | 1,185 | 1,092 | 540 | +621 | + 27 | + 57 | + 9 | +162 | − 13 | + 281 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **168,576** | **141,890** | **125,912** | **110,324** | **109,273** | **99,961** | + 19 | + 13 | + 14 | + 1 | + 9 | + 69 |
| Kanara .. .. | 17,704 | 16,119 | 16,843 | 16,199 | 15,639 | 14,509 | + 10 | − 4 | + 4 | + 4 | + 8 | + 22 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 1,227 | 1,560 | 1,258 | 1,261 | 823 | 305 | − 21 | + 24 | .. | + 53 | + 170 | + 302 |
| Ratnagiri .. | 7,121 | 6,431 | 5,714 | 4,981 | 4,206 | 3,275 | + 11 | + 13 | + 15 | + 18 | + 28 | + 117 |
| Thana (including Bombay S. District). | 61,796 | 49,611 | 44,742 | 42,707 | 43,295 | 39,545 | + 25 | + 11 | + 5 | − 1 | + 10 | + 59 |
| Bombay City .. | 80,728 | 68,169 | 57,355 | 45,176 | 45,310 | 42,327 | + 18 | + 19 | + 27 | .. | + 7 | + 91 |
| **Deccan** .. | **88,492** | **70,668** | **61,922** | **55,843** | **3 7,102** | **28,925** | + 25 | + 14 | + 11 | + 51 | + 28 | + 206 |
| Ahmednagar .. | 35,458 | 23,402 | 24,936 | 20,864 | 6,333 | 4,821 | + 52 | − 6 | + 20 | +229 | + 31 | + 635 |
| Khandesh, East .. | 2,240 | 1,858 | 1,420 | *1,398 | *1,174 | *1,146 | + 21 | + 31 | +*47 | +*19 | + *2 | + 238 |
| Khandesh, West .. | 1,634 | 1,011 | *629 | | | | + 62 | + 61 | | | | |
| Nasik .. .. | 6,370 | 7,270 | 3,253 | 2,935 | 3,683 | 2,644 | − 12 | + 23 | + 11 | − 20 | + 39 | + 141 |
| Poona .. .. | 19,206 | 17,737 | 14,936 | 14,484 | 11,262 | 9,500 | + 8 | + 19 | + 3 | + 29 | + 19 | + 102 |
| Satara .. .. | 2,667 | 2,552 | 1,295 | 1,504 | 903 | 886 | + 5 | + 97 | − 14 | + 67 | + 2 | + 201 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 3,360 | 2,502 | 1,725 | 1,945 | 1,081 | 625 | + 34 | + 45 | − 11 | + 80 | + 73 | + 438 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 7,887 | 6,715 | 7,185 | 7,080 | 7,617 | 6,322 | + 17 | − 7 | + 1 | − 7 | + 20 | + 25 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 1,261 | 1,077 | 1,098 | 901 | 827 | 625 | + 17 | − 2 | + 22 | + 9 | + 32 | + 102 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 8,409 | 6,544 | 5,445 | 4,732 | 4,222 | 2,356 | + 28 | + 20 | + 15 | + 12 | + 79 | + 257 |
| **North West Dry Area (Sind)** .. .. | **15,133** | **11,731** | **10,911** | **7,817** | **7,764** | **6,082** | + 29 | + 8 | + 40 | + 1 | + 28 | + 149 |
| Karachi .. .. | 13,152 | 9,999 | 9,013 | 6,406 | 6,314 | 4,674 | + 32 | + 11 | + 39 | + 3 | + 35 | + 181 |
| Hyderabad .. | 771 | 1,054 | 1,130 | 747 | 778 | 428 | − 27 | − 3 | + 51 | − 4 | + 82 | + 111 |
| Nawabshah .. | 130 | 40 | | | | | +225 | | | | | |
| Larkana .. .. | 120 | 59 | 72 | 492 | 522 | 736 | +103 | − 18 | + 34 | − 6 | − 29 | + 29 |
| Sukkur .. .. | 827 | 481 | 585 | | | | + 72 | − 18 | | | | |
| Thar and Parkar .. | 112 | 83 | 80 | 30 | 21 | 14 | + 35 | + 4 | +167 | + 43 | + 50 | + 700 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 21 | 15 | 31 | 62 | 129 | 230 | + 40 | − 52 | − 50 | − 52 | − 44 | − 91 |
| **Bombay States and Agencies** .. | .. | **13,072** | **11,146** | **9,620** | **6,560** | **5,911** | + 22 | + 17 | + 16 | + 47 | + 11 | + 171 |
| **Gujarat** .. | **3,351** | **2,977** | **2,113** | **1,061** | **96** | **16** | + 13 | + 41 | + 99 | +1,005 | + 500 | + 20,844 |
| Cambay .. | 257 | 244 | 195 | 508 | 21 | 8 | + 5 | + 25 | − 62 | +2,319 | + 162 | + 3,113 |
| Mahikantha .. | 699 | 794 | 779 | 270 | 35 | 4 | + 12 | + 2 | +189 | +671 | + 775 | + 17,375 |
| Rewakantha .. | 2,064 | 1,692 | 1,081 | 267 | 36 | 2 | + 22 | + 57 | +305 | +642 | +1,700 | +103,100 |
| Surat Agency .. | 331 | 247 | 58 | 16 | 4 | 2 | + 34 | +326 | +263 | +300 | + 100 | + 16,450 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **6,093** | **5,507** | **5,843** | **5,405** | **4,616** | **4,322** | + 11 | − 6 | + 8 | + 17 | + 7 | + 41 |
| Jawhar .. .. | 2 | 17 | 23 | 3 | 7 | 62 | − 88 | − 26 | +667 | − 57 | − 89 | − 97 |
| Janjira .. .. | 23 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 47 | + 35 | +240 | +150 | − 83 | − 74 | − 51 |
| Sawantwadi .. | 6,068 | 5,473 | 5,815 | 5,400 | 4,597 | 4,213 | + 11 | − 6 | + 7 | + 18 | + 9 | + 44 |
| **Deccan** .. .. | **6,543** | **4,585** | **3,184** | **3,146** | **1,844** | **1,573** | + 43 | + 44 | + 1 | + 71 | + 17 | + 316 |
| Akalkot .. .. | 22 | 27 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | − 19 | 1,250 | − 67 | +200 | .. | + 1,000 |
| Bhor .. .. | 37 | 73 | 37 | 70 | 9 | .. | − 49 | + 97 | − 47 | +678 | .. | .. |
| Kolhapur .. | 4,759 | 3,293 | 2,405 | 2,517 | 1,413 | 1,253 | + 45 | + 37 | − 4 | + 78 | + 12 | + 280 |
| S. M. C. States .. | 1,697 | 1,175 | 707 | 542 | 403 | 304 | + 44 | + 66 | + 30 | + 34 | + 33 | + 458 |
| Surgana .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Savnur .. .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | − 67 | − 45 | .. | .. | .. |
| Satara Agency .. | 26 | 11 | 15 | .. | 1 | 14 | +136 | − 27 | .. | .. | − 93 | .. |
| Bijapur Agency .. | 2 | 4 | 12 | .. | 16 | .. | − 50 | − 67 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Sind** .. .. | **19** | **3** | **6** | **8** | **4** | .. | +533 | − 50 | − 25 | +100 | .. | .. |
| Khairpur .. | 19 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 4 | .. | +533 | − 50 | − 25 | +100 | .. | .. |

* Does not include Mewasa Estate for past Censuses.
Does not include Shingharo Taluka for past Censuses.
Includes Shingharo Taluka but does not include Dirgi Taluka for past Censuses.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE NO. V.

*Statement showing distribution of population by Religion in Urban and Rural Areas of the Natural Divisions.*

| Division. | POPULATION. | | HINDU. | | MUSLIM. | | JAIN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. |
| **Bombay Presidency with States ..** | **5,433,613** | **20,838,171** | **3,850,161** | **16,639,058** | **1,197,825** | **3,631,165** | **84,235** | **202,932** |
| Sind with States .. .. | 717,175 | 3,397,078 | 384,806 | 670,253 | 305,048 | 2,712,329 | 865 | 279 |
| Konkan with States .. | 1,588,634 | 3,324,127 | 1,108,623 | 3,089,401 | 274,738 | 163,564 | 14,960 | 6,656 |
| Deccan with States .. | 2,254,768 | 10,131,274 | 1,758,874 | 9,365,558 | 395,035 | 542,004 | 42,403 | 165,885 |
| Gujarat with States .. | 873,036 | 3,985,692 | 597,798 | 3,563,846 | 223,004 | 213,268 | 26,007 | 30,112 |
| **British Districts .. .. ..** | **4,826,150** | **16,977,238** | **3,366,803** | **13,251,354** | **1,098,800** | **3,315,259** | **64,327** | **135,487** |
| Sind .. .. .. | 690,307 | 3,187,763 | 378,694 | 636,531 | 293,401 | 2,537,399 | 865 | 279 |
| Konkan .. | 1,561,322 | 2,965,293 | 1,086,275 | 2,754,215 | 270,717 | 146,020 | 14,858 | 6,496 |
| Deccan .. .. | 1,831,767 | 8,409,944 | 1,410,202 | 7,784,749 | 337,755 | 463,381 | 28,738 | 107,502 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 733,754 | 2,414,238 | 491,632 | 2,075,859 | 196,927 | 168,459 | 19,866 | 21,210 |
| **Bombay States .. ..** | **607,463** | **3,860,933** | **483,358** | **3,437,704** | **99,025** | **315,906** | **19,908** | **67,445** |
| Sind (Khairpur) .. .. | 17,868 | 209,315 | 6,172 | 33,722 | 11,647 | 174,930 | .. | .. |
| Konkan (Jawhar, Janjira and Sawantwadi). | 27,312 | 358,834 | 22,348 | 335,186 | 4,021 | 17,544 | 102 | 160 |
| Deccan (Bhor, Aundh, Phaltan, Akalkot, Jath, Savanur, Surgana, Kolhapur and S. M. C. States). | 423,001 | 1,721,330 | 348,672 | 1,580,809 | 57,280 | 78,625 | 13,665 | 58,383 |
| Gujarat (Mahikantha, Revakantha, Surat Agencies and Cambay). | 139,282 | 1,571,454 | 106,166 | 1,487,987 | 26,077 | 44,809 | 6,141 | 8,902 |

| Division. | ZOROASTRIAN. | | CHRISTIAN. | | TRIBALS. | | OTHERS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. |
| **Bombay Presidency with States ..** | **81,231** | **9,436** | **191,684** | **139,119** | **5,162** | **149,876** | **23,315** | **16,585** |
| Sind with States .. .. | 3,497 | 40 | 14,376 | 576 | 135 | 69 | 8,188 | 13,532 |
| Konkan with States .. | 61,332 | 3,608 | 116,097 | 58,572 | 40 | 166 | 12,844 | 2,160 |
| Deccan with States .. | 6,186 | 293 | 49,650 | 45,385 | 699 | 11,395 | 1,921 | 754 |
| Gujarat with States .. | 10,216 | 5,495 | 11,361 | 34,586 | 4,288 | 138,246 | 362 | 139 |
| **British Districts .. .. ..** | **80,844** | **8,355** | **187,082** | **127,715** | **5,100** | **124,035** | **23,194** | **15,033** |
| Sind .. .. .. | 3,497 | 40 | 14,367 | 566 | 135 | 69 | 8,148 | 12,879 |
| Konkan .. .. | 61,312 | 3,369 | 115,342 | 53,234 | 40 | 158 | 12,778 | 1,601 |
| Deccan .. .. | 6,143 | 279 | 46,324 | 42,168 | 684 | 11,395 | 1,921 | 470 |
| Gujarat .. .. | 9,892 | 4,467 | 10,849 | 31,747 | 4,241 | 112,413 | 347 | 83 |
| **Bombay States ..** | **387** | **1,081** | **4,602** | **11,404** | **62** | **25,841** | **121** | **1,552** |
| Sind (Khairpur) .. .. | .. | .. | 9 | 10 | .. | .. | 40 | 653 |
| Konkan (Jawhar, Janjira and Sawantwadi). | 20 | 39 | 755 | 5,338 | .. | 8 | 66 | 559 |
| Deccan (Bhor, Aundh, Phaltan, Akalkot, Jath, Savanur, Surgana, Kolhapur and S. M. C. States). | 43 | 14 | 3,326 | 3,217 | 15 | .. | .. | 284 |
| Gujarat (Mahikantha, Revakantha, Surat Agencies and Cambay). | 324 | 1,028 | 512 | 2,839 | 47 | 25,833 | 15 | .. |

CHAPTER XI—

SUBSIDIARY

*Chart showing the distribution by main religions in*

| 1 | HINDU. | | | | | | MUSLIM. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **British Districts** .. .. | **7,621** | **7,678** | **7,526** | **7,668** | **7,773** | **7,480** | **2,025** | **1,957** | **2,032** | **2,013** | **1,857** | **1,836** |
| **Gujarat** .. .. | **8,124** | **7,389** | **8,314** | **8,278** | **8,622** | **7,866** | **1,161** | **945** | **1,072** | **1,088** | **1,001** | **1,035** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 8,425 | 8,408 | 8,374 | 8,364 | 8,557 | 8,519 | 1,254 | 1,115 | 1,111 | 1,095 | 981 | 980 |
| Broach .. .. | 7,333 | 7,383 | 6,292 | 6,715 | 7,187 | 6,816 | 2,409 | 2,274 | 2,223 | 2,173 | 2,087 | 2,057 |
| Kaira .. .. | 8,538 | 8,624 | 8,647 | 8,574 | 8,977 | 8,957 | 1,004 | 917 | 915 | 952 | 888 | 906 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. | 6,550 | 8,886 | 8,501 | 8,065 | 8,989 | 6,248 | 780 | 712 | 690 | 818 | 595 | 628 |
| Surat .. .. | 8,837 | 8,335 | 8,742 | 8,650 | 8,814 | 6,757 | 851 | 837 | 847 | 850 | 804 | 904 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | **8,482** | **8,547** | **8,201** | **8,619** | **8,587** | **8,535** | **920** | **872** | **891** | **874** | **863** | **902** |
| Bombay City .. .. | 6,801 | 7,123 | 6,780 | 6,554 | 6,611 | 6,503 | 1,801 | 1,570 | 1,833 | 2,007 | 1,889 | 2,052 |
| Kanara .. .. | 8,817 | 8,913 | 8,910 | 8,962 | 9,020 | 9,040 | 733 | 642 | 668 | 645 | 592 | 576 |
| Kolaba .. .. | 9,426 | 9,402 | 9,429 | 9,423 | 9,398 | 9,436 | 493 | 503 | 489 | 484 | 497 | 469 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 9,262 | 9,229 | 9,226 | 9,228 | 9,222 | 9,237 | 666 | 701 | 708 | 709 | 720 | 712 |
| Thana .. .. | 9,099 | 9,148 | 8,919 | 8,928 | 8,931 | 8,181 | 451 | 420 | 476 | 412 | 445 | 467 |
| **Bombay Suburban** .. | **6,784** | **7,267** | | | | | **1,189** | **944** | | | | |
| **Deccan** .. .. | **8,977** | **8,922** | **8,945** | **9,013** | **8,974** | **8,809** | **782** | .. | **740** | **734** | **714** | **680** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. | 8,967 | 8,982 | 9,052 | 9,031 | 9,210 | 9,107 | 512 | 516 | 507 | 522 | 529 | 527 |
| Khandesh, East .. .. | 8,836 | 8,888 | 8,717 | 8,982 | 8,551 | 7,744 | 1,054 | 999 | 961 | 835 | 760 | 743 |
| Khandesh, West .. .. | 9,287 | 8,386 | 8,166 | 513 | 502 | 539 | | | | | | |
| Nasik .. .. | 9,263 | 9,252 | 9,322 | 9,326 | 9,358 | 9,412 | 564 | 558 | 527 | 537 | 499 | 432 |
| Poona .. .. | 9,219 | 9,206 | 9,255 | 9,252 | 9,270 | 9,282 | 470 | 461 | 456 | 460 | 480 | 437 |
| Satara .. .. | 9,464 | 9,469 | 9,508 | 9,466 | 9,491 | 9,497 | 363 | 351 | 339 | 357 | 353 | 346 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 9,042 | 9,071 | 9,153 | 9,094 | 9,151 | 9,101 | 830 | 791 | 220 | 756 | 719 | 755 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 8,616 | 8,645 | 8,665 | 8,618 | 8,616 | 8,637 | 866 | 843 | 817 | 789 | 794 | 767 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 8,735 | 8,742 | 8,778 | 8,794 | 8,835 | 8,897 | 1,214 | 1,206 | 1,171 | 1,148 | 1,113 | 1,050 |
| Dharwar .. .. | 8,385 | 8,453 | 8,509 | 8,572 | 8,596 | 8,714 | 1,437 | 1,362 | 1,335 | 1,271 | 1,246 | 1,140 |
| **North West Dry Area (Sind)** .. | **2,612** | **2,565** | **2,385** | **2,340** | **1,976** | **1,264** | **7,283** | **7,337** | **7,514** | **7,619** | **7,714** | **7,818** |
| Karachi .. .. | 2,493 | 2,555 | 3,196 | 1,896 | 1,780 | 785 | 7,240 | 7,124 | 7,506 | 7,954 | 8,023 | 4,434 |
| Hyderabad .. .. | 2,997 | 2,794 | 2,372 | 2,494 | 2,022 | 1,181 | 6,953 | 7,181 | 7,532 | 7,529 | 7,761 | 7,878 |
| Nawabshah .. .. | 2,334 | 2,325 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,606 | 7,670 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Larkana .. .. | 1,630 | 1,625 | 1,539 | .. | .. | .. | 8,331 | 8,354 | 8,436 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sukkur .. .. | 2,845 | 2,904 | 2,703 | 2,149 | 1,998 | 1,094 | 7,056 | 7,023 | 7,225 | 7,837 | 7,959 | 8,022 |
| Thar and Parkar .. .. | 4,676 | 4,441 | 4,309 | 4,170 | 2,678 | 2,152 | 5,255 | 5,368 | 5,566 | 5,807 | 5,529 | 5,370 |
| Upper Sind Frontier .. | 1,000 | 991 | 1,007 | 981 | 1,066 | 791 | 8,992 | 8,988 | 8,972 | 9,011 | 8,903 | 8,792 |

## RELIGION.

### TABLE No. VI.

*British Districts per 10,000 of the population.*

| JAIN. | | | | | | CHRISTIAN. | | | | | | TRIBALS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1901 | 1891 | 1881 |
| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
| **92** | **111** | **108** | **123** | **128** | **131** | **145** | **136** | **117** | **116** | **84** | **84** | **59** | **64** | **87** | **38** | **113** | **342** |
| 127 | 170 | 203 | 233 | 212 | 229 | 135 | 114 | 113 | 151 | 15 | 11 | 375 | 142 | 237 | 218 | 94 | 799 |
| 234 | 398 | 433 | 474 | 430 | 449 | 67 | 57 | 49 | 43 | 17 | 18 | .. | 1 | 8 | .. | 2 | 237 |
| 84 | 106 | 99 | 112 | 104 | 115 | 88 | 85 | 36 | 24 | 4 | 4 | 23 | 79 | 1,266 | 818 | 521 | 914 |
| 81 | 89 | 95 | 118 | 106 | 119 | 365 | 359 | 341 | 312 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 43 | 48 | 45 | 65 | 55 | 73 | 87 | 86 | 57 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 2,532 | 261 | 696 | 1,016 | 354 | 3,047 |
| 124 | 152 | 150 | 185 | 176 | 190 | 34 | 11 | 18 | 17 | 8 | 10 | .. | 517 | 62 | 100 | .. | 1,932 |
| 47 | 78 | 68 | 58 | 85 | 69 | 372 | 337 | 307 | 289 | 288 | 287 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 37 |
| 107 | 203 | 209 | 182 | 307 | 222 | 695 | 579 | 585 | 582 | 552 | 547 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 26 | 27 | 29 | 34 | 35 | 40 | 423 | 401 | 391 | 378 | 350 | 344 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 26 | 29 | 24 | 28 | 25 | 33 | 19 | 28 | .. | 21 | 16 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. |
| 16 | 14 | 15 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 55 | 55 | 47 | 43 | 39 | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 29 | 21 | } 32 | 30 | 25 | 27 | { 377 | 352 | } 507 | 492 | 478 | 435 | { 2 | .. | } 1 | .. | 70 | 145 |
| **93** | **130** | | | | | { 1,689 | 1,488 | | | | | { 3 | .. | | | | |
| **133** | **139** | **136** | **160** | **155** | **165** | **86** | **80** | **66** | **64** | **41** | **37** | **11** | **77** | **103** | **13** | **109** | **305** |
| 151 | 178 | 162 | 194 | 182 | 206 | 359 | 320 | 253 | 249 | 71 | 64 | 7 | .. | 12 | .. | 3 | 91 |
| 80 | 81 | 90 | } 86 | 76 | 80 | { 18 | 17 | 13 | } 9 | 8 | 9 | { 8 | 9 | 212 | } 81 | 593 | 1,414 |
| 63 | 64 | 65 | | | | { 21 | 16 | 18 | | | | { 112 | 1,026 | 1,214 | | | |
| 80 | 90 | 87 | 93 | 93 | 97 | 63 | 87 | 35 | 36 | 44 | 34 | 16 | .. | 16 | .. | .. | .. |
| 102 | 116 | 109 | 108 | 116 | 121 | 164 | 176 | 139 | 145 | 105 | 105 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| 146 | 149 | 138 | 161 | 146 | 148 | 23 | 25 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 90 | 100 | 99 | 117 | 112 | 129 | 38 | 34 | 22 | 27 | 14 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 442 | 439 | 440 | 522 | 511 | 521 | 73 | 70 | 76 | 71 | 75 | 73 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 36 | 38 | 37 | 45 | 42 | 42 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 97 | 102 | 102 | 111 | 116 | 119 | 76 | 63 | 53 | 43 | 40 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 39 | 36 | 31 | 24 | 27 | 25 | 5 | 24 | 25 | .. | 271 | 356 |
| 10 | 21 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 202 | 184 | 173 | 107 | 112 | 53 | 3 | 6 | .. | .. | 54 | 35 |
| 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | 2 | 12 | 18 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 6 | .. | .. | 52 | .. | 209 | 364 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 28 | 51 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

## CHAPTER XII—RACE, TRIBE AND CASTE.

### Section I—The Statistics and Their Value.

1. *Statistical Material.*—The figures under discussion in this Chapter are compiled in Imperial Table XVII.

2. *Instructions.*—Column 8 in the General Schedule was headed "Race, Tribe or Caste." The directions on the cover of the enumeration book were as follows:—

> *Column 8 (Caste)*:—"For Indian enter caste as ordinarily understood, but for wide castes enter sub-caste also. The class titles, Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Sudra are usually insufficient by themselves. For other subjects of the Empire and for foreigners enter race as 'Anglo-Indian', 'Canadian', 'Goanese', 'Turkish'. For Indians such as some Christians who have neither caste nor tribe, enter 'Indian'."

These instructions were translated into the vernaculars literally. In Chapter V—Part C of the Census Code the following additional instructions were issued:—

> "*Column 8.*—Care must also be taken to see that the real caste is entered in column 8 of the Schedule, and not the name of a sub-caste only, or of an exogamous group or title, or a word merely indicating locality or occupation. Thus Bania is a functional term, including many different castes, such as Agarwal, Oswal, Mahesri etc.; words like Bengali, Hindustani, Madrasi and Nepali must be rigorously refused in the case of all Hindus. Sikh is not the name of a caste but a religion. Muslims are divided not only into racial groups such as Sheikh, Sayyid, Moghal, and Pathan but also into functional groups such as Jolaha, Momin, Tamboli etc."
>
> "In the case of the following you should enter the sub-caste name:—
>
> (1) *Brahmin.*—Ask what sort of Brahmin, as Deshastha, Nagar, Modh etc. As separate statistics are to be shown in the Imperial Table with regard to Kshatriya, and Kayasthas (Valmik) and for Amils in Sind, they should be distinctly shown accordingly.
>
> A section of Bhats which regards itself as of Brahmin origin and which intends to return its caste as Brahm-Bhatt Brahmin should be shown as Brahm-Bhatt as distinct from other sub-castes of Bhatt.
>
> (2) *Vani* (Bania).—Ask what sort of Vani. You should not accept the words Shravak and Meshri which are religious terms; but should get the caste name as Osval, Shrimali etc.
>
> (3) *Kanbi and Kunbi.*—You should in all cases ask what kind of Kanbi or Kunbi. In Gujarat and Khandesh all Kanbis and Kunbis will know the name of their sub-caste, and you should enter what they say. In the Deccan and Konkan many Kunbis will not answer the question, in which case you should put down Maratha Kunbi; and similarly all Marathi-speaking Kunbis except those from Khandesh should be shown by enumerators as Maratha Kunbi. Enumerators in South Belgaum and North Kanara should take care not to enter those whose caste is Kale Kunbi as Kare Vakkal. The two castes are distinct and should be shown under their true names whether the enumerator is using Marathi or Kanarese. Do not in any case enter simply Kunbi.
>
> (4) *Koli.*—In Gujarat and Khandesh it is not necessary to enter the sub-caste names as Khant, Bania etc. and in Bombay and other cities Kolis from Gujarat or Khandesh should be shown as Gujarat Koli or Khandesh Koli. All Kolis of the Konkan, Deccan and Ghats should be asked what kind of Koli, and the name recorded, as Son Koli, Mahadev Koli, Malhar Koli or Dhor Koli. Enumerators in Bombay and other cities should be careful about this.

For Muhammadans just as for Hindus, you should record them as Sheikh, Sayyad, Pathan, Pinjara, Bohra etc. The word Sindhi should on no account be accepted as a caste name, but all Muhammadans returning the word Sindhi should be asked what kind of Sindhi, and the name given by them recorded."

"You should be careful of caste names which are also the names of occupations. In such cases make sure that the man is really of that caste. For instance a man may call himself a Sutar, because he is a Sutar by occupation, whereas by caste he is a Panchal; or a Maratha doing mali's work may return himself as a Mali. You should not accept fanciful names, and if a person is clearly returning himself as a caste to which he does not belong you should explain to him what is wanted and if he still refuses to admit his true caste you should report the matter to your Supervisor."

## SECTION II—THE SYSTEM OF CLASSIFICATION.

3. *Main principle of division.*—It will be seen that distinct kinds of information were sought for different kinds of people. In the case of foreigners, that is to say non-Indians, the fact sought was the country of domicile. Indians were divided into two main groups, viz. Hindus and Non-Hindus.

In the case of Hindus, the caste and, where possible, the sub-caste of the individual was required. In the case of Non-Hindus, the intention was to ascertain if possible the racial or tribal group, failing which the sectarian divisions of the different religions were to be recorded.

The compilation of information on the lines described above, would not seem a task specially difficult of achievement, but in fact very few of the Imperial Tables exceed Table XVII both in size and in complexity and in the difficulties attendant on its preparation. The percentage of foreigners who are not British subjects to the total population is so trifling that it is not even possible to show it diagrammatically, and though exceptional difficulty can and did arise in the accurate recording of the race of certain foreigners, the total numbers involved are so small, that an elaborate investigation into the extent to which inaccuracies can occur and did occur, is unprofitable, more particularly as the source of the error in such cases is not the enumerator who has no means of checking a statement made, but the individual supplying the information.

4. *Enumeration difficulties.*—As regards non-Indians who are British subjects, enumeration is a comparatively uncomplicated affair and the principal errors occur through an over-polite enumerator obtaining information at second hand, in his desire not to disturb the residents of a household at an awkward hour. At this Census, a very senior Government official complained that the Census had apparently ignored him, as he had not been approached either on the night of the final count nor at any previous time. On enquiry being made the names of his household were discovered in the appropriate Enumeration Book, the solitary error being in the entry under column 8, where the officer and his wife were shown as "English" whereas the correct entry was "Scottish". On this particular occasion, the mistake was caused by hesitation on the part of the enumerator to disturb a busy official. This type of error is not uncommon but almost unavoidable under present conditions. Not infrequently Englishmen and Scotsmen and even Irishmen will record their race as British, with the result that the accurate compilation of figures for these varieties of Britons is impeded; but again the total numbers involved are small and therefore the value of the Tables is not seriously impaired by the known presence of such inaccuracies.

A somewhat different situation is created if correct information is not obtained in regard to that other section of the community in whose case also racial or tribal origin is primarily sought. I refer to the Non-Hindu element in the Indian population.

The varieties and numbers of this group are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (*i*) Muslims | .. .. .. | 4,828,990 |
| (*ii*) Jains | .. .. .. | 287,167 |
| (*iii*) Tribals | .. .. .. | 155,038 |
| (*iv*) Christians | .. .. .. | 289,939 |
| (*v*) Jews | .. .. .. | 14,517 |
| (*vi*) Zoroastrians | .. .. .. | 90,667 |
| (*vii*) Sikhs | .. .. .. | 21,597 |
| | Total .. | 5,687,915 |

The gross total of Muhammadans is appreciable even in proportion to the whole population, and it is therefore, necessary to examine with some care the precise degree of success which has been attained in the classification of the communities composing this group.

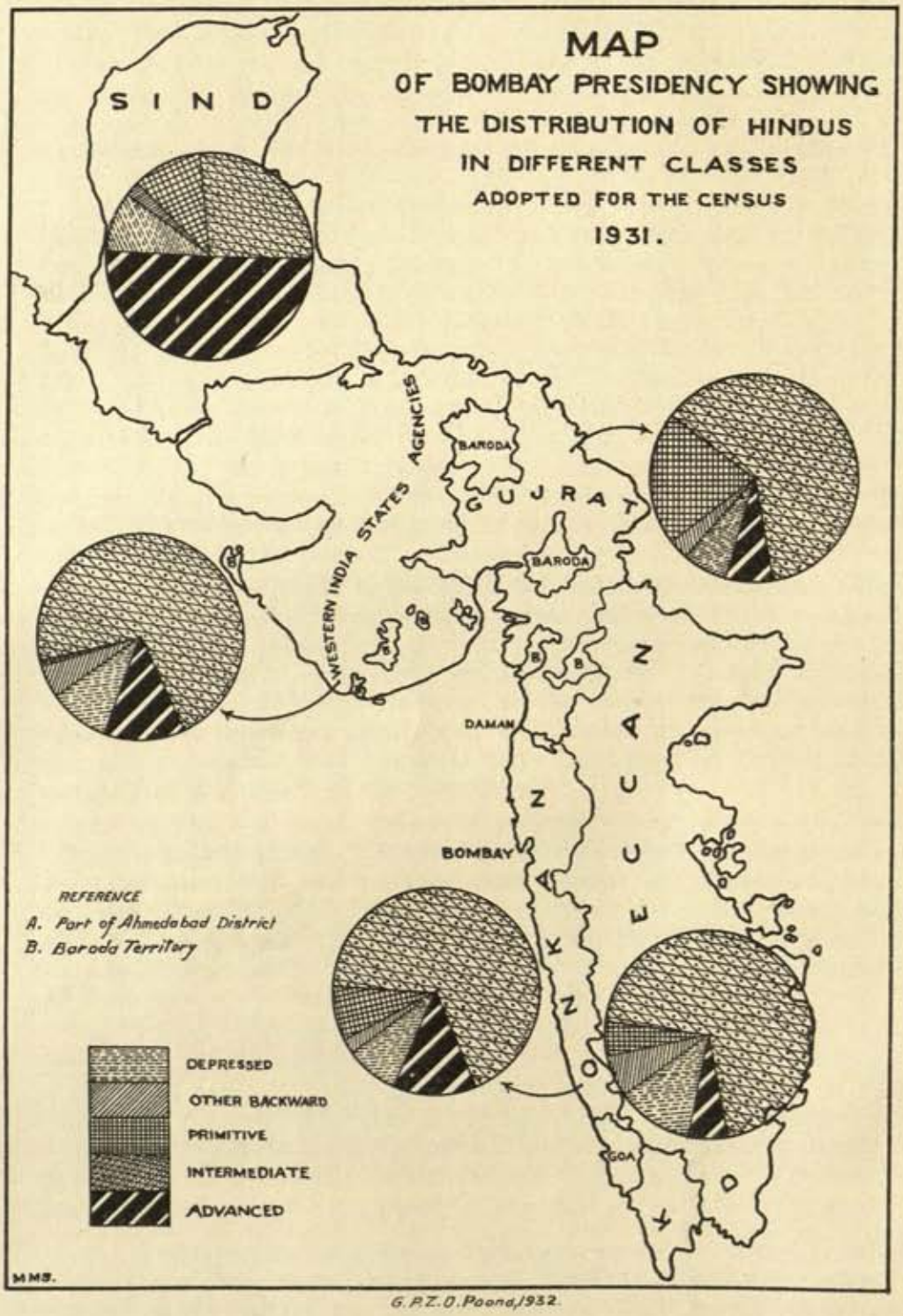
5. *Muslims.*—The racial origin of the Muslim community in this Presidency is obscure. A small percentage of the total number is composed of Arab, Baloch, Persian, Pathan and Mughal stock and these individuals, as a general rule, take pride in their descent and are careful to proclaim it, but the bulk of the Muslims are the descendants of converts, whose pride of race has been submerged in pride of religion and in their cases, the most searching enquiry will elicit no further information except that they adhere to one or other of the sectarian divisions of Islam. While it is true that such distinction exists and that they, on occasions, are the cause of some degree of tension, and even result in domestic dissensions, the Muhammadan in this Province does not as a rule, in his dealings with others, lay special stress on sectarian preferences. It will be seen from a reference to Table XVI that out of a grand total of 4,828,990 no less than 3,440,091 have failed to return their sect or race and are therefore shown under the heading "Others". But if the genealogy of the Muhammadan is generally untraceable and the emphasis which he lays on sect diminishing, the Balochi and Brahui elements in the community which are mostly located in Sind still retain a clear-cut tribal organisation. An attempt has been made to compile a list of these tribal divisions (*vide* Appendix F). It is not exhaustive but sufficiently representative to enable visualisation of the structure of these two communities and to indicate the vitality of the tribal system among that group of people whose original homes were in Asia, west and north of the Indus.

6. *Jains.*—In regard to the Jains and Indian Christians also religion is the only possible basis of classification, as members of these communities are undoubtedly the descendants of that composite group of people who either introduced Hinduism into India or accepted the principles of Hinduism after its introduction. Speaking generally, in the case of the Jain community clear indications of the racial affinities of this section are nowhere visible and any attempts to penetrate the veil do no more than establish their kinship with the various Hindu elements in the population.

7. *Siddhis.*—A small group of persons whose racial origin presents no difficulties are the Siddhis. In this Presidency a certain number are to be found in Sind, in Janjira State and scattered over Gujarat, but the largest compact group reside in Kanara District. Their presence in the latter area appears to be due to the importation into India of Abyssinian slaves by the Portuguese. The units in Janjira State and in Sind are the descendants of African slaves and soldiers who accompanied the Arab invaders. Further details will be found in Appendix A.

8. *Indian Christians.*—The situation is less obscure in the case of the Indian Christians, as the formation of this group is of comparatively recent occurrence and in almost all cases it would be feasible to attach to individual members of the community the caste label they would have borne, had they remained constant to Hinduism. Speaking in average terms it would be not untrue to state that at least 90 per cent. of the Indian Christians in this Presidency, are the descendants of the Sudra section of Hindus composed for the most part of pre-Aryan stock.

9. *Tribal peoples, Zoroastrians, Sikhs and Jews.*—The term "Tribal" has been coined to designate those Aboriginal and Hill Tribes which are scattered in small groups over the country, who in a large measure adhere to religious practices which prevailed in India prior to the introduction of Hinduism. It is undoubted that these tribes, in most cases, are of Dravidian ancestry but the strain contains so many mixtures that it would be unsafe to dogmatise in the case both of individuals and of tribes. The next largest group is the Zoroastrian and here for the first time we are on safe ground. This community is composed of two distinct elements, viz. (*a*) The Parsees who form the bulk and are the descendants of refugees from Persia who have been settled in this country for approximately 1,200 years and (*b*) The Iranis who are also emigrants from Persia but who have recently reached India. Any stock book of reference will supply additional information. As regards Sikhs, so far as this Presidency is concerned, the bulk are Lohanas from Sind who profess the principles of the Guru Nanak.




G.P.Z.O. Poona/1932.

The Jews are a composite community. The Bene Israel tribe, which forms the majority, have been domiciled in India for some generations, but though Asiatics they are not of Indian Extraction.

## SECTION III—THE CASTE SYSTEM.

10. *Caste division.*—The decision to utilise caste divisions for the presentation of data relating to the Hindu population is due not to suitability but to necessity. The range of caste ramifications is so vast and the difficulty of obtaining correct replies to enquiries concerning caste so great, that its selection as the basis for classification is due simply to the fact that it is the least unsuitable medium of enumeration. I do not propose to attempt either a definition of the term "caste" or a description of the difficulties that attend classification on the basis of caste. The subject has been treated by abler pens than mine, but I would refer readers of Census literature who are specially interested in the question to the brilliant Chapter on Caste and Tribe by Mr. R. E. Enthoven in Vol. IX Part I (Bombay) of the Census of India series, 1901. There is very little in that Chapter with which I am not in agreement, while the method of presentation of data, and its clarity of expression are beyond anything which I can hope to accomplish. Moreover the general composition of the picture drawn is as faithful in its resemblance to contemporaneous conditions as it was in 1901.

11. *Difficulty of caste division as index amongst Hindus.*—To place each unit of the Hindu community in his or her proper caste compartment under the correct sub-caste label is to-day a complete impossibility because—

(*a*) No really complete index of castes and sub-castes has yet been compiled :

(*b*) In too many cases, the individual questioned is either ignorant of his own caste or unwittingly gives a wholly misleading reply :

(*c*) It is unreasonable to expect, from the type of enumerator now employed, the degree of vigilance, the breadth of ethnical knowledge and the patience and persistence necessary to obtain really correct information.

It has long been realised that the extent of our existing difficulties would be diminished, if it were possible to prepare a really exhaustive caste index. Such a document cannot be prepared at an office table by the Provincial Superintendent simply because the necessary research work would take years. The most that can be done is to prepare supplements to the current Index by the addition of information which trickles in from Census to Census. It was the intention on this occasion to enlist the aid of the public in the preparation of the Caste Index, by the process of withholding from enumerators the authority to exercise their personal discretion in the recording of caste entries and by directing that replies to the enquiry in column 8 of the General Schedule, should be entered, as nearly as possible compatibly with intelligibility, in the terminology employed by the person enumerated. The underlying process of reasoning was as follows :—

If the caste system did in fact possess the sanction of the general Hindu public and was rooted in any deep desire of the people for its continuance, there would be little or no hesitation on the part of the individual to furnish replies to enquiries in this connection and since the individual questioned was to be permitted to select the particular compartment in which he desired to be included, it was expected that a careful analysis of the returns, would reveal :—

(*a*) The extent to which the caste system prevailed :

(*b*) The degree of rigidity and fluidity in the system :

(*c*) The actual numerical strength of the principal, if not of all, castes in the Presidency.

Unfortunately the necessity for economy, imposed by the general economic depression which prevails in India, led to a reduction of the funds available for Census purposes and as a result it was found impossible to subject the returns to the exhaustive examination which was originally intended. However, although considerations of finance have prevented any substantial addition to our previous knowledge of the working of social forces, the opportunity was taken to compile for the first time in Census history separate figures of population of each of the various Aboriginal and Hill Tribes in the Presidency and of each of the castes regarded as "untouchable" by the three higher grades in Hindu Society.

Since some of the former section do not adhere to the tenets of the Hindu faith they have been grouped in Table XVII under two heads, viz. :—

(*i*) Hindu Primitive,
(*ii*) Tribal.

As regards the so-called "untouchable" castes, these have been classified as Depressed.

Yet another innovation has been introduced into the Caste Table. Hitherto figures of population have been given for individual castes, selected at the discretion of the Provincial Superintendent by reason of the necessity to preserve continuity or on account of the numerical or social importance of the caste or in order to demonstrate functional or occupational peculiarities, but no attempt has been made so far to portray, in broad outline, the main divisions in Hindu Society created by literacy and economic status. While there is no essential connection between the cultural attainments of an individual and his financial standing, it is true almost universally that the average level of education of a social group is not unconnected with, if not dependent on, the general economic position of the group. This is particularly true of present day conditions since the first consequence of prosperity in a parent is the creation of a desire to educate his sons and therefore it is justifiable to hold that the connection between the average degree of affluence of a social group and the average level of literacy in that group, is very close. The Hindu community, therefore, has been separated into the following divisions and the arrangement of the figures of population in Imperial Table XVII is by these divisions :—

(*i*) Hindu—Advanced,
(*ii*) Hindu—Intermediate,
(*iii*) Hindu—Primitive,
(*iv*) Hindu—Other Backward,
(*v*) Hindu—Depressed.

The above order of division follows broadly the standard of comfort and culture attained by the groups, except possibly that the positions of the Primitive and Other Backward might be reversed.

12. *Influences affecting caste system.*—Of recent years, statements have not infrequently been made, even by responsible Indians, which indicate that the caste system is yielding to the pressure of industrialism, to the increase of commerce and to the play of modern economic forces generally. The fact of the expansion of the railway passenger returns is advanced in support of this theory, and the readiness shown by all sections of the public to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the steadily increasing number of train and motor services is regarded as substantial contributory evidence. It must be admitted at once that modern methods of locomotion do necessitate the congregation of all classes of the people in a restricted area and compel the close contact of individuals, whose caste prejudices, if allowed free play, would repudiate such contact, but it is a misconception of the actual situation, to hold that the consistent growth of the railway traffic is a potential solvent of the caste problem needing but time to complete the task. The facts appear to be, that the caste system was evolved originally, not as the result of a mistaken religious mandate, but from a praiseworthy attempt to organise a workable social system. Its principles were eminently practical and probably thoroughly equitable at the time of its introduction. The element of rigidity now perceptible and the harshness in the system which now meets with condemnation are the result of the operation of instincts inherent in human nature. Conceived in the first instance with a view to establish a *modus vivendi* suitable to the times, it was inevitable that each particular group in the organisation should strive to maintain and to add to its allotted rights and privileges and in the process of time, in India as elsewhere, equity gave place to polity and to him that had was given, and from him that had not, was taken away even that which he had.

But even these defects in working did not diminish the belief of the mass of the people in the general desirability of the system, mainly because of the general degree of protection afforded by the system to the individual members of each of the groups created by the system. In fact, the almost unceasing process of division of castes into sub-castes, is the direct result of the feeling that "United we

stand, divided we fall". The many stupidities in the system which are visible to outsiders, are due merely to the fact that in general the human mind is limited in conception and opportunist in character. The system was invented in order to cope with the perplexities created by the existence of special conditions, the chief of which were—

(*a*) The presence in a single enormous land of different groups of people possessing different standards of culture,

(*b*) The consequent inevitability of almost perpetual warfare.

The system has lasted through the ages partly because time and the astuteness of the ruling group have endowed it with religious sanction but chiefly because its practical benefits are very substantial and this condition of affairs exists to-day. The superficial restrictions of the system are being rapidly discarded. There are evident signs of a desire to remove some of the more obvious inequalities, but it is not yet apparent that the main principles of the caste system have become distasteful to the bulk of the people.

13. *Modern conditions.*—There are however indications that the continous movement in the direction of sub-caste divisions, which has been so conspicuous a feature of the Hindu social system for several hundreds of years, is losing impetus. It has been explained above that the separation of castes into sub-caste compartments arose in the first instance from the desire of a group of persons, who were isolated from the parent body, whether by the exigencies of war or the call of commerce or a spirit of adventure, to preserve their cultural associations and their political and social identity. In a country of vast distances, with singularly limited facilities for communication, this could be achieved only by the imposition on the community of fairly rigid rules of conduct, which were necessarily influenced by local conditions. In a greater or lesser space of time a sub-caste, with perhaps a separate designation, was formed. With the establishment of British rule in India, these conditions, which were peculiarly favourable to the formation of sub-castes, terminated and, with the introduction of a settled system of administration, the firm maintenance of law and order, the provision of cheap and easy means of communication, the increase in commerce, and the growth of industrialism, the paramount necessity for close union as a means of protection diminished. As a consequence it would be natural to expect a modification in the rules of social conduct.

14. *Effect of educational policy, marriage and interdining.*—Within the last few years the Government of Bombay have introduced a measure whose object was to stimulate the spread of primary education. The means employed included the grant of subsidies on a liberal scale to local bodies which undertook to open new schools which would admit all castes and creeds on a basis of absolute equality. Prior to this measure, it was the general practice to admit children of the Depressed Castes to village schools; but though allowed to enjoy the privilege of instruction, they were required to sit at a reasonable distance from the general body either outside the door or near the window of the school room or, if permitted to enter the school premises, they were granted sitting accommodation on the floor or, at the best, were segregated on separate benches. The novel requirement that caste distinctions were to be ignored within the area of the school room roused a storm of opposition and the educational authorities were compelled to relax the rule in some degree, or rather to refrain from its rigid observance. While the strongest opposition arose in Gujarat, the claim of the untouchable castes to sit side by side with their higher-caste school mates, was universally resented and almost generally contested, particularly in rural areas. In urban areas, the situation was met by the provision of separate schools for the Depressed Classes.

Two of the more prominent features of the caste system are :—

(*i*) the insistence on marriage within definitely prescribed limits, and

(*ii*) restrictions on the practice of interdining.

Though it is still infrequent, so much so as to cause widespread comment, it is not impossible among the more advanced castes, particularly Brahmans, for a youth of one sub-caste to ally himself with a girl of another sub-caste, and cases have been known in which the parties in one case belonged to the Maratha caste and in the other to a closely allied community, such as the Kunbi or Dhangar castes,

but even such unions are rare, and the number which took place in 1931 cannot have appreciably exceeded the number which occurred in 1921.

As regards interdining, considerably greater latitude is now permitted and it would be almost true to say that the younger generation observe no distinction in the matter of offering and accepting hospitality among members of the various sub-castes within a major caste, but, apart from the widely advertised actions of ardent social reformers, members of different major castes would not, except in very special cases, meet at a common dining table.

15. *Views on present condition of caste system.*—Undoubtedly there is evidence of a change in the angle of vision but if the caste system is shedding some of the more extreme restrictions which it imposed on the personal freedom of its adherents, under the pressure of necessity, their rejection under altered conditions by the present generation cannot safely be taken as a repudiation of the system or even of a general desire to alter it in essentials. Further, the power of excommunication which is still exercised freely by the general consent of caste members, is still a weapon of considerable flexibility and of great potency and one calculated to bring to heel the most recalcitrant and rebellious spirit. Another school of thought is of opinion that the very factors alluded to above, which have followed in the wake of the political domination of India by Great Britain, have operated in some definite degree to crystallize the caste system. While it is admitted that Britain has freely imported into India the prevailing theories of Western civilisation, placed it in contact with modern science and linked it with international markets, it is alleged that the supine recognition of the existing caste system, its acceptance for political purposes and its employment as a means of lubricating the administrative machinery, have instead of modifying the evils of the system, intensified them, since caste combinations once again though in an altered form represent strength. The fallacy of the criticism can be easily exposed and if it rises to the height of an accusation the challenge could readily be met, but meeting it would entail trespass into the region of politics beyond the limits of a Census Report. A fact which is noteworthy is the persistent demand, at each Census, from social groups who are dissatisfied with the classification accorded them in Census Reports and who request that the recorded designation be revised. A list of these has been compiled and is printed in Appendix C. The feature of interest is that the claim is always for a more dignified title, for admission to a higher caste or exclusion from a caste which is considered low in the social scale and is rarely based on any argument of obscurity or inaccuracy in the form of description adopted.

## SECTION IV—TRIBAL PEOPLES.

16. *Character of the statistics.*—The figures of population in Imperial Table XVII under the heading "Tribal" are unfortunately inaccurate, in the sense that the numbers shown do not represent the actual strength of this section of the general community. The causes of failure have been stated in the Chapter dealing with Religion where an attempt has also been made to estimate the real "Tribal" population. A few observations on the Bhil community and other special features of the "Tribes" as a whole are recorded in Appendix B.

17. *Custom and the law among "tribal" peoples.*—The question has recently been raised whether the application of ordinary law to "Tribal" areas has been found to conflict with the law or custom in vogue in those areas and in consequence to operate harshly upon the tribes inhabiting them. It is a somewhat difficult question to deal with, as so much depends upon the criteria applied. That the section of the community composing the groups described in Imperial Table XVII as Hindu Primitive and Tribal should benefit in theory by the introduction of a settled form of government modelled upon the ideas of Western civilisation, with all that this implies, would be difficult to deny. But to those who live in close contact with these people and particularly to those to whom are entrusted the duties of the administration of laws framed in the interests of the majority, and for a public, of whom the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes form an insignificant minority, the flow of benefits is not quite so conspicuous.

18. *The Forest laws.*—For example the reactions of the Forest laws on the Hill and Aboriginal Tribes have been considerable. Previous to the creation of the Forest Department, the Hill Tribes roamed the forest areas more or less at

will, were generally the sole purveyors of forest produce and destroyed forest growth as and where they chose. With the introduction of a system of afforestation, this liberty of action has naturally been much curtailed and the economic status of these tribes has suffered in consequence, particularly in all those cases where the tribes have refused to adapt themselves to altered circumstances, to leave their forest homes and to take to agriculture, which as a practical proposition is the sole remaining alternative. Prior to the easy import into India of petroleum in its many forms, enormous quantities of charcoal were required by the public and supplying this demand was the exclusive monoply of the forest tribes. This particular trade has dwindled considerably, owing partly to the needs of a sound system of afforestation and partly to a diminishing demand, to the evident detriment of the former monopolists. It is true that the Forest Department employ a fair number of the forest folk, but the actual net benefit derived by them from the existence of a systematised administration is probably a good deal less than the profits formerly obtained from the almost uncontrolled exploitation of forest areas. How far the physical chastisement of a single individual is justified in order to procure the moral uplifting of many is a question which has been debated since the time of Socrates, but it is poor consolation to a simple and illiterate member of the Hill and Aboriginal Tribes, whose solitary desire is to live and let live, to be incarcerated in prison for offences against the excise laws which to him mean no more or less than a monstrous denial of privileges enjoyed for centuries and deprivation of rights which he cannot conceive to be equitable from any point of view. Most if not all of these tribes have for centuries been accustomed to ensnare the wild animals of the forest, both bird and beast, for the purposes of food. Trapping is the sole means of existence of one or two of them, e.g. the Raj-Pardhi and the Phanse-Pardhi. The application of the game laws to these people is merely bewildering to them and is met by a sullen and furtive resistance which sooner or later drives them to crime. Sconer or later they are imprisoned and whereas they enter jail the sons of Esau, they emerge therefrom the sons of Ishmael. The persistence with which the animal world follows the working of such instincts as it has been endowed with has been noted and applauded by man throughout the ages. But the amount of degradation and misery caused among, and silently endured by, the members of these primitive tribes, who do no more than follow their instincts and the practices of their forefathers, who are entirely unable to appreciate or to comprehend the theory of the good of the greatest number, receives very little sympathy or recognition.

## SECTION V—THE DEPRESSED CASTES.

19. *Numbers of the depressed castes.*—The term 'Depressed' has been applied to all those castes within the Hindu social system which are treated as "untouchable." As the identification of these units so far as the Presidency proper is concerned is based on the recommendations of a Committee appointed specially for the purpose by the Government of Bombay there is every reason to believe that the list is exhaustive. It will be seen that this element in the population amounts to no fewer than 2,098,998 persons throughout the Presidency (of whom 1,750,424, equivalent to approximately 6·6 per cent. of the total recorded population, reside in British territory). The percentage it bears to the population in British Districts is 8 per cent.

The exact population of these castes has hitherto never been taken out separately either for the Presidency as a whole or for each district or state or Agency, with the result that their relation to the population as a whole has always been a matter of some uncertainty. The step now taken will enable the rise and fall in their numbers to be computed with exactness hereafter at each successive Census.

The position of these castes in the Hindu social system has been often and widely discussed. The denial to them of the right of entry into Hindu temples, the refusal of permission to draw water at the village well, the insistence that they should segregate themselves in quarters at a distance from the houses of the "touchable" castes, the rigid bar set up against any attempts by members of the depressed castes to emancipate themselves from the conditions referred to above have been generally condemned. The volume of disapproval has been so great

that it has to some extent tended to obscure the actual facts. It is, therefore, perhaps worth investigating the precise degree of disability to which these castes are subjected and which they are called upon to endure. In doing so I confine myself entirely to the conditions which prevail in the Bombay Presidency.

20. *The position of the depressed castes in the caste system.*—It has been stated above that the institution of caste divisions arose probably from the necessity for creating a practical political system during a disturbed period of history. The organisation appears originally to have been based on a conception which has modern sanction, viz.: the theory of the division of labour. Every form of human society demands the performance of tasks and functions of greater or lesser appeal to the common instincts and preferences of human nature, but since their performance is necessary, the authors of the caste system, who were undoubtedly foreign invaders, appear to have allotted the less agreeable duties to the indigenous races whom they had conquered. Instead of adopting the device of slavery, a practice widely employed in other parts of the world, a system not so very divergent was instituted. Influenced perhaps by convenience or by the natural aptitude of certain individuals, they imposed specific duties on specified groups of the subject population. Performance of the more menial and uncleanly tasks led eventually to a specialised mode of conduct and to rude methods of living and in the degree that these differed from the current codes of the more favoured classes, barriers were formed and social ostracism ensued. In course of time each functional group was given a niche in the social system and the boundaries were set. The Mahars and Mangs for instance performed essential village services such as sweeping the highways, removing the carcases of animals, acting as messengers, watchmen, letter carriers, etc. In return for these services a sufficient quantity of land was given them rent-free or on token tribute only, and in addition they were able to supplement their income by the receipt of donations in kind which were given them by each owner of land as a *quid pro quo* for personal service rendered, e.g. if a buffalo died the Mahars removed the body from the precincts of the village and received the hide or in lieu a fixed quantity of grain or sheaves of corn. Again at harvest time the village servants went the round of each threshing floor and collected the yearly contribution fixed by public opinion on the basis of the holding. Tanning operations were delegated to the Dhors and Khalpas, while the functions of the shoemaker and the cobbler were allotted to the Chambhar. The Kolghas, a very primitive tribe, are hereditary servants, labourers and wood-cutters. In these cases also maintenance was assured by payment from the villagers on rates fixed by the absence of outside competition.

21. *Economic influences.*—As regards the remuneration received it was not conceived on a generous scale, but it was sufficient for subsistence and even some degree of bodily comfort. The supreme advantage of the system was its security. Hardship existed from the fact that each was placed in a definite compartment from which there was no escape. The cruelty consisted not in physical oppression or bodily maltreatment but in its reactions on the mentality. As British administration extended and became more settled, the condition of these depressed castes altered. The need for their services in the village has diminished, with the result that it is no longer the concern of the whole village to ensure their maintenance. As their numbers have increased, their ancestral lands are no longer sufficient to support them. On the other hand the expansion of urban areas and the growth of industrialism have supplied new sources of employment. The boundaries within which they were formerly contained have in some cases been removed and in all cases widened and, while there is less individual security for all, considerable opportunities are open to almost all to strive against the handicap of birth, to live unfettered lives and to profit by the possession of superior intelligence or the exercise of special exertion. It might be supposed that the segregation imposed by the higher caste Hindus would have led the less fortunate members in the Hindu social system to band together in self-protection, but this is far from being the case. In fact the gradations among the "untouchable" community are as definite and as rigidly preserved as among the higher castes. Like the "touchable" community, the depressed classes similarly restrict intermarriage and interdining and some castes, who are themselves proscribed by the higher caste Hindus to the length of regarding others similarly situated as "untouchable." For instance the Mahars will not associate with the Mangs, while the Chambhars regard the Mahars as inferior to themselves.

## SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

*Strength of some of the more important castes in the Presidency and variations since 1911.*

| Castes and Districts Selected. | Actual Population. | | | Percentage of Variation. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1931 | 1921 | 1911 | 1921–1931 | 1911–1921 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **HINDUS.** | | | | | |
| 1. Agri (Bombay City, Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba) .. .. .. .. | 248,051 | 205,066 | 222,506 | +20·1 | − 7·8 |
| 2. Berad or Bedar (Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar) .. | 263,870 | 154,064 | 150,601 | +71·3 | + 2·2 |
| 3. Bhangi (British Districts) .. .. .. | 64,744 | 52,474 | 49,120 | +23·4 | + 6·8 |
| 4. Bharwad, Dhangar or Kurub (British Districts) .. | 679,515 | 583,577 | 627,157 | +16·4 | − 7 |
| 5. Bhoi (British Districts) .. .. .. | 56,289 | 51,452 | 51,206 | + 9·4 | + 0·5 |
| 6. Bhil (Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Khandesh East, Khandesh West, Nasik, Hyderabad Thar and Parkar, Mahikantha Agency, Rewakantha Agency, Bansda, Dharampur, Sachin, Dangs) .. .. .. | 639,220 | 719,213 | 552,775 | −11·1 | +30·1 |
| 7. Brahman Audich (Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Surat) .. .. .. .. | 26,391 | 38,851 | 35,461 | −32·1 | + 9·5 |
| 8. Brahman Chitpavan (Bombay City, Bombay Suburban, Thana, Khandesh East, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Kolaba and Ratnagiri) .. .. .. | 94,377 | 89,978 | 83,607 | + 4·9 | + 7·5 |
| 9. Brahman Deshasth (Bombay City, Bombay Suburban, Thana, Ahmednagar, Khandesh East, Khandesh West, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar) .. .. | 247,601 | 242,732 | 242,098 | +2 | + 0·3 |
| 10. Chambhar, Mochi, Mochigar and Sochi (British Districts) .. .. .. .. | 243,751 | 207,498 | 211,853 | +17·4 | − 2·1 |
| 11. Darji, Shimpi, Sai and Merai (British Districts) .. | 91,793 | 83,440 | 83,429 | +13·6 | 0·0 |
| 12. Dhobi, Parit, Agasa and Madiwal (British Districts) .. | 70,207 | 65,851 | 64,760 | + 6·6 | + 1·7 |
| 13. Dhodia (Surat, Thana) .. .. .. | 90,531 | 73,502 | 71,850 | +23·2 | + 2·3 |
| 14. Dubla and Talavia (Broach, Surat, Thana) .. | 133,508 | 123,629 | 122,025 | + 7·9 | + 1·3 |
| 15. Hajam, Nhavi, Nadig and Kelasi (British Districts) .. | 142,855 | 124,559 | 119,488 | +14·7 | + 4·2 |
| 16. Katkari (Thana, Kolaba) .. .. .. | 69,850 | 66,504 | 56,769 | + 5 | +17·1 |
| 17. Koli (all castes) (Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Panch-Mahals, Surat, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar) .. | 1,064,294 | 725,501 | 1,142,029 | +46·7 | −36·5 |
| 18. Kumbhar (British Districts) .. .. .. | 132,795 | 119,120 | 113,607 | +11·4 | + 4·9 |
| 19. Lingayat (Ahmednagar, Khandesh East, Nasik, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri) .. .. | 1,083,409 | 910,623 | 1,056,220 | +18·9 | −13·8 |
| 20. Lohana or Luvana (Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Hyderabad, Karachi, Nawabshah, Sukkur, Larkana, Thar and Parkar, Upper Sind Frontier) .. | 483,520 | 446,925 | 460,576 | + 8·2 | − 3 |
| 21. Lohar, Luhar and Kammar (British Districts) .. | 68,179 | 67,807 | 64,179 | + 0·6 | + 5·6 |
| 22. Mahar, Holiya or Dhed (British Districts) .. | 1,046,026 | 953,126 | 1,081,716 | + 9·7 | −11·9 |
| 23. Mang or Madig (British Districts) .. .. | 258,800 | 214,505 | 227,697 | +20·6 | − 5·8 |
| 24. Maratha and Kunbi (Bombay City, Bombay Suburban, Thana, Ahmednagar, Khandesh East, Khandesh West, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Kolaba, Ratnagiri) .. .. .. | 4,285,200 | 3,741,449 | 3,877,207 | +14·5 | − 3·5 |
| 25. Ramoshi (Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Sholapur) .. | 49,748 | 41,622 | 47,068 | +19·5 | −11·6 |
| 26. Soni Sonar, Aksali, Daivadnya Brahman (British Districts) .. .. .. .. | 157,305 | 138,298 | 131,639 | +13·7 | + 5 |
| 27. Sutar or Badig (British Districts) .. .. | 138,766 | 136,109 | 125,006 | + 2 | + 8·9 |
| 28. Teli (British Districts) .. .. .. | 114,261 | 113,857 | 110,890 | + 0·4 | + 2·7 |
| 29. Thakur (Bombay City, Thana, Ahmednagar, Khandesh East, Nasik, Poona, Kolaba) .. | 18,458 | 108,831 | 236,692 | −83·1 | −54 |
| 30. Vaddar or Od (British Districts) .. .. | 95,116 | 84,616 | 86,841 | +12·4 | − 2·6 |
| 31. Vaghri (Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira) .. .. | 48,792 | 43,976 | 39,160 | +10·9 | +12·2 |
| 32. Vani (British Districts) .. .. .. | 245,504 | 242,458 | 226,546 | + 1·2 | +7 |
| 33. Vanjari (Thana, Ahmednagar, Khandesh East, Khandesh West, Nasik, Sholapur, Poona) .. .. | 132,593 | 95,502 | 101,900 | +38·7 | − 6·3 |
| 34. Varli (Thana, Nasik) .. .. .. | 131,534 | 119,123 | 123,740 | +10·4 | − 3·8 |
| **MUSLIMS.** | | | | | |
| 35. Balochi (Hyderabad, Karachi, Nawabshah, Sukkur, Larkana, Thar and Parkar, Upper Sind Frontier) .. | 413,324 | 574,481 | 576,702 | −28·1 | − 0·4 |
| 36. Bohra (British Districts) .. .. .. | 110,124 | 108,150 | 92,082 | + 1·8 | +17·4 |
| 37. Brahui (Karachi, Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier) .. | 58,338 | 47,091 | 50,955 | +23·8 | − 7·6 |
| 38. Pathan (British Districts) .. .. .. | 126,008 | 121,687 | 108,753 | + 3·5 | +11·8 |
| **CHRISTIANS.** | | | | | |
| 39. European British subjects (British Districts) .. | 22,835 | 29,263 | 21,517 | −22 | +35·9 |
| 40. Other Europeans and allied races (British Districts) .. | 1,769 | 2,356 | 3,007 | −25·4 | −21·7 |
| 41. Anglo-Indians (British Districts) .. .. | 16,106 | 10,326 | 7,710 | +55·9 | +33·9 |
| 42. Indian Christians (British Districts) .. .. | 274,087 | 220,675 | 165,212 | +24·2 | +33·5 |

## THE SIDDHIS OF KANARA.

### Origin.

This community appear to have been imported into India by the Portuguese towards the end of the 17th century, presumably as slaves.

It is not clear what numbers of this community are still to be found in Indian Portuguese territory but they are now to be found in scattered groups in Kanara, Mysore.

### Religion.

It is curious in view of their origin that they show no strong tendency to retain the habits and practices of the African races and it is still more singular that they appear to have no desire to segregate themselves into compact groups, nor do they draw together under pressure and present an united front to the world. They may be divided into three groups.

(*a*) Those who practise Christianity
(*b*) Those who are converts to the Hindu religion
(*c*) Those who are adherents of Islam

The Christian group, as may be expected, are members of the Roman faith, but it is admitted by their own priests that they are a difficult people to handle and not zealous in their obedience to the tenets of their faith. Both men and women change their partners frequently, often both dispensing with and ignoring the marriage tie. Not frequently sanctification of a union is sought years after the couple have lived together as man and wife. Hindu and Muhammadan converts have identified themselves completely with the habits and practices of the religions which they have entered and Muhammadan Siddhis will cheerfully take sides with their coreligionists against either Hindu or Christian Siddhis. Similarly they appear to have lost all knowledge of their original mother tongue and speak exclusively the local vernacular dialect.

They are hardy, of robust appearance, and fearless in disposition. They are a long-lived race. They are not untruthful and apparently not particularly superstitious. Both sexes are addicted to alcohol. A percentage are strongly Negroid in feature possessing blunt noses, crinkled hair, thick lips and a black complexion, but the majority are of mixed descent and in some cases, are barely distinguishable from the castes among whom they live.

Formerly the whole clan were inclined to criminal practices but during the last 20 years they appear to have settled down to peaceful pursuits and the majority are engaged in agricultural labour generally in the capacity of tenant farmers. They are excellent shikaris and range the forests at will. They, however, are unable to settle in one place and constantly change the sites of their huts without apparent reason. They also frequently change their landlords after a period of 3–5 years, often merely for the sake of cultivating a new holding. Personal names show small trace of their African descent. Both the women and men are unchaste.

As a rule, regular marriages are contracted within the tribe and this may account for the general fact that families are usually small in number, the usual number of children per union being about two. So far as I was able to ascertain infant mortality is specially low among Siddhis but I must point out that this observation is based on too small a percentage of the total population to be of value.

Their numbers in the Kanara District are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ankola Taluka .. .. .. .. | 224 |
| Yellapur Taluka .. .. .. .. | 791 |
| Haliyall Taluka .. .. .. .. | 1,126 |
| Mundgod Peta .. .. .. .. | 103 |
| Supa Peta .. .. .. .. | 1 |

## NOTE ON THE ABORIGINAL AND HILL TRIBES FOUND IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A reference to paragraph 8 of the Chapter on Religion will show that the total number of these Tribes in the Bombay Presidency is 24 and that their probable strength to-day is in the vicinity of 1¼ millions. Of the total number of 24 Tribes the following 7 account for slightly more than one million of the total estimated population :—

| Name | Recorded population. |
|---|---|
| Bhil .. .. .. .. .. | *536,491 |
| Tadvi Bhil .. .. .. .. .. | 8,241 |
| Varli .. .. .. .. .. | 139,691 |
| Dubla and Talavia .. .. .. .. | 138,662 |
| Thakur .. .. .. .. .. | 105,856 |
| Dhodia .. .. .. .. .. | 92,806 |
| Katkari .. .. .. .. .. | 76,421 |
| | 1,098,168 |

### 2. Bhils.

This clan, which consists of a series of tribal groups, is by far the largest unit among the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes and is possibly the most interesting. For its early chronology, its present habitat and composition and its general social system, a reference is invited to the remarks made by Mr. R. E. Enthoven in his publication entitled "Tribes and Castes of Bombay". Considerable controversy has taken place over the vexed question whether Bhils should be regarded as Hindus or Animists. The Reverend Enoch Hedberg, a missionary who has spent many years among the Bhils of West Khandesh, is of opinion that they should be regarded as Hindus but the reasons advanced by him in support of this view are not particularly convincing. However, whether the bulk of this clan should rightly be regarded as Hindu by religion or not, it is less well known that a small group of Bhils scattered along the forest line on the southern slopes of the Satpudas, from Burhanpur to Chopda are Muhammadan by religion. During the reign of the Emperor Akbar, a number of villages was granted to local Bhil chiefs as service grants for keeping the hill roads through the Satpudas clear of robbers. The attention of the Emperor Aurangzeb was apparently directed to this irregular police force and it is not impossible that in some cases at least the continuance of their grants of land was purchased by the holders at the cost of a change of religion. Since then their descendants have continued to ensure safe conduct to travellers through the passes of the Satpudas and in many cases these grants of land have been confirmed by the British Government, who still call upon the holders to perform minor police duties. The Emperor Aurangzeb appears also to have stiffened the local levies by adding a certain number of north country Muhammadans and posting them at selected points. These individuals were compelled to procure their womenkind locally and the descendants of these Muslims and their Bhil wives and also the local converts are known in this Presidency as Tadvi Bhils. It is a curious fact that on the northern slopes of the Satpudas another group, also known locally as Tadvi Bhils exists, but these are one and all Hindu. Thus we have two distinct sets of persons both known by the same designation, but differing in religion, residing in areas almost parallel to each other, at a distance of barely 50 miles apart and separated only by a single mountain range. It is not clear whether the majority of the converts reverted to their former religious belief but such an explanation fits the circumstances and cannot be regarded as extravagant.

On this occasion the following questionnaire was issued and Collectors of Districts requested to obtain replies from officials of the Revenue Department in whose jurisdiction Bhils were found to be living in reasonable numbers.

### QUESTIONNAIRE.

I. In how many villages in your Taluka or State and Agency does the Bhil population exceed 50 ? If more convenient, specify the total number of villages in your Taluka or State and Agency and state the number of villages in which the Bhil population is below 50.

II. To what extent are the villages containing a substantial Bhil population (viz.: over 50) contiguous ? The object of the question is to discover whether the Bhil population is contained in a comparatively circumscribed area or scattered all over the Taluka.

III. In the cases of villages in which the Bhil population exceeds 50, please state the particular varieties of Bhil tribes which predominate in any village or group of villages ; for example are the majority Pavaras, or Dangchis, or Kotils, or Machis or Nirdhis or Tadvis, etc.?

* Bhil includes Barda, Dhanka, Mavchi and Vasava.

IV. Please state

(*a*) the average age at which marriages take place

(*b*) the average age at which marriages are consummated and actual married life begins.

V. To what extent do marriages occur between members of different tribes, e.g. will a Pavra Bhil marry a Dangchi or a Kotil or Barda or Mavchi and *vice versa* ?

Do different clans in a single tribe intermarry ?

VI. Is there any clear-cut division evident locally of the three following groups of Bhils, viz. :—

(*i*) Plains Bhil,

(*ii*) Hill and forest tribes,

(*iii*) Mixed tribes ?

and if so specify the extent to which the divisions exist and the degree of isolation which is maintained between one group and another or between different clans in a single group.

VII. Is there any tendency apparent for the Bhils in your area to depart from their former mode of living and take up new forms of occupation or callings ?

VIII. If the Bhil community in your area is regarded generally as possessing criminal tendencies, is the degree of criminality diminishing or increasing ?

IX. Is there any evidence to indicate that the social tendencies and habits of the Bhils have been affected or influenced by the march of civilisation, the spread of education, the higher prevailing standard of wages, etc. ?

X. Speaking generally, does the Bhil tend to herd together or does he mix freely with or live willingly amongst other communities, viz. : Muhammadans, Hindus, etc. ?

XI. It is generally alleged that the Bhil avoids regular labour and sustained effort ? Do you endorse this view ?

And have you perceived any alterations in the habits of the Bhil in this respect ?

XII. Nirdhis and Tadvi Bhils are the offspring of Muhammadans and Bhils. Do these two groups show any special characteristics favouring one or other side of their ancestry ?

XIII. What generally is the principal occupation of the Bhils in your area ? If subsidiary occupations are also followed, please specify, in as much detail as possible compatible with brevity.

XIV. The commonly-held view is that the marriage tie is held loosely by and readily broken by Bhils. Do you endorse this view ? If there is laxity in this respect, is there any special reason for it ?

XV. Is it your personal view that the Bhil as a race is improving his status economically or losing ground ? Give reasons for view held.

Space prevents the printing of all the replies received but a few have been selected for insertion in original.

*Report received from the Mamlatdar of Taloda, West Khandesh District.*

*Question No. I.*—" The Taloda Taluka consists of 133 villages of which 10 are uninhabited. Of the remaining there are 21 villages to the Eastern part of the Taluka where there is a non-Bhil population though in every village there is Bhil population as well. Thus throughout the Taluka all the villages have Bhil population exceeding 50 except in the case of small villages where the population is less than 50. Thus in short the whole Taluka is inhabited by Bhils.

*Question No. II.*—As mentioned in paragraph I above the Bhil population is scattered all over the Taluka.

*Question No. III.*—A majority of the villages is inhabited by ordinary Bhils and there are some who are called Dhankas. There are no Tadvi Bhils and the Pavras are to be found in the Akrani Mahal which is bordering on this Taluka and is above the ghats of Satpuda mountains.

*Question No. IV* (*a*).—Child marriage custom is not prevalent among the Bhils. They marry their daughters after attaining puberty, i.e. at the ages from 14 to 18 and their sons at the ages of 18 to 22.

*Question No. IV* (*b*).—In almost all the cases the marriage life begins soon after the marriage. The demand for a daughter is required to be made by the bridegroom's parents, who are required to pay a certain sum of money to the parents of the bride for the negotiations. In several cases where the bridegrooms' parents are not in a position to pay the stipulated amount a contract is made whereby the bridegroom is required to serve for a fixed period at the house of his father-in-law. In other cases where the father of the bridegroom is rich enough he pays the amount in cash and no service is then required to be performed.

*Question No. V.*—Generally speaking no such intermarriages are allowed by custom but in some cases such marriages take place for monetary or other considerations and no serious caste objection, such as excommunication, etc., is rigidly observed.

*Question No. VI.*—So far as this Taluka is concerned and so far as my limited knowledge goes there is no such clear-cut division in the three kinds of Bhils mentioned. But there have been improvements in the habits of living, clothes, etc., among the Bhils who reside in villages having Shahu population. Here unlike the Bhils near the hills they reside close together in houses facing each other, they wear good clothes, are given less to distillation and, having been deprived of their lands, they are turned into mere labourers. The women generally wear good saris and bodices while going to bazar, etc., and are not so much afraid of witches, etc.

The Bhils who reside near the hills and on the western side of the Taluka have their houses scattered in the gavthan and not facing each other except when they are owned by the same person. No woman would eat in the presence of another for fear of being haunted by women, witches, etc.

*Question No. VII.*—The Bhils in this Taluka are gradually giving up their former modes of living. They are now not afraid to leave their native places and go outside for their livelihood. They have now realised the benefits of education and are sending their boys freely to schools, nay, they have even engaged private tutors where Local Board schools are not available and all are paying their salaries by collecting private contributions. Some of them have now learnt carpentry. They have formed their own association viz.: "The Bhil Sevasangh" and the chieftain of Singpur, Meherban Veersing Bapu Padvi is the chairman of this Sangh. They hold their meetings often and decide caste disputes. These disputes are mostly regarding women either marrying another person again during the life-time of their husbands or those leaving their husbands' houses and going to reside with others as mistresses. The defaulting person is required to pay according to his capacity to the injured person a sum of money to meet the expenses of his first marriage. A part of this money is however spent by the assembled villagers to their common drink and remaining only is paid to the person injured. Such disputes are very common and are decided by the Sangh daily. There is a Bhil Boarding House at Taloda where Bhil boys (about 20) are given free boarding and lodging and free education partly at the cost of Government and partly at the cost of the Local Board. The boys have shown good progress in education and several have passed the Vernacular Final Examination and have become school masters. The Bhils have their own peculiar language (Bhilori) and Bhil teachers are preferred in Bhilora villages to outsiders as they can better interpret and teach the Bhil boys. Two Co-operative Credit Societies have been started for exclusive Bhil population and they are being managed satisfactorily by Bhil members. There is also an Agricultural Development Association at Taloda under the Chairmanship of Meherban Veersing Bapu Padvi, Chieftan of Singpur, and under his wide experience and guidance the Bhils have been experimenting improved method of agriculture and giving up their stereotyped form of cultivation.

The members of the Sevasangh have been preaching to their fellow-brethren against their drinking habits and to be free from the clutches of the sawkars but with very small success. Their drinking habit is so hereditary that they cannot leave it nor can they do without it. For every kind of ceremonial occasion, including birth and death, they want liquor. They are required to supply it to their caste brethren at the time of marriages and funerals. Thus when the heir of the deceased is too poor to spend money, the villagers would contribute the required amount among themselves, would first buy liquor and would drink it after the funeral ceremony is over. They want a drop of liquor to be sprinkled on the ground before they have to begin ploughing or sowing. Liquor is the only medicine which, according to them, is likely to cure many diseases. A few drops of liquor are necessarily required for being put in the mouth of a new-born child. Thus unless they become temperate in their drinking habits, they are not likely to be relieved from clutches of the sawkar who generally takes away all that is reaped from their fields and advances cash freely for payment of Land Revenue and gives them grain and cash from time to time as may be required for their maintenance and drink.

The Bhils are generally law-abiding and honest. They would not generally tell a lie but they generally confess their crimes even in extreme cases like murders for women, etc.

Many of the Bhils are still averse to leave their houses and so in slack seasons they remain idle in their villages.

*Question No. VIII.*—The Bhils on this part have no criminal tendencies in general and most of them have lands of their own given to them on restricted tenure which they cultivate for themselves. All of them are however addicted to drink and they do not consider illicit distillation a moral crime. They cannot do without it and when they have no money for it they go in for illicit distillation as mohora flowers are to be had in abundance in the locality.

*Question No. IX.*—See the remarks in detail under Question No. VII.

*Question No. X.*—The natural tendency of the Bhils is to herd together but now those living in villages having Shahu population mix with them freely whether they are Hindus or Muslims.

*Question No. XI.*—The view is generally correct. However, there are several exceptions now-a-days, where many Bhils are found doing hard work; but ordinarily no one would do any work during slack season, as already stated, beyond his bare subsistence and drink. He

would avoid growing bagayat crops, even if water can be had in abundance, as the land held by a Bhil is generally sufficient to maintain him and his family. Besides, several Bhils residing near forest villages can maintain themselves on forest fruits and roots for months together.

*Question No. XII.*—There are no such Bhils in Taloda Taluka and I cannot give any opinion on the point. The chieftain families of Raisingpur and Chikhali have become Muslim converts, but so far their habits and customs are like the other Bhils and have tendencies in some respects to Hinduism in that they have Hindu names and try to associate freely with other Hindu chieftains.

*Question No. XIII.*—The principal occupation of the Bhils is agriculture and agricultural labour. During slack season many do business in timber with their own carts and earn something by that.

*Question No. XIV.*—The Bhil as a race is, in my opinion, improving with the increased facilities of education. I have seen several educated Bhils who have taken to improved agriculture, have become either moderate in drink or total abstainers, have been giving caste dinners instead of drink in marriages and other ceremonies. They have given up killing of she-buffaloes during Divali festivals and taken to killing of goats and have adopted many improved modes of living."

*Report received from the Mamlatdar of Shirpur Taluka, West Khandesh District.*

"*Question No.* 1.—Total number of villages—

| | |
|---|---|
| Revenue .. .. .. .. .. | 118 |
| Forest .. .. .. .. .. | 16 |
| Villages having more than 50 Bhils .. .. .. | 82 |
| Villages having less than 50 Bhils .. .. .. | 28 |
| Villages uninhabited .. .. .. .. | 24 |

*Question No.* 2.—Such villages are contiguous and the Bhil population is confined more or less to the hill villages or to villages nearer to Satpura range.

*Question No.* 3.—The varieties to be noticed are—

Bhil proper (Goathi Bhil).
Pavras.
Noiras.
Naiks.
Kotils.

The Pavras predominate in Forest and other hill villages, whereas Gaothi Bhils predominate in the Plain villages.

*Question No.* 4.—Boys 18 to 21 and Girls 13 to 16.

Bhils seldom resort to child marriages. Among Pavras post-puberty marriage is almost a rule. Generally immediately after marriage.

*Question No.* 5.—Generally there are no inter-marriages between two sub-castes or tribes. A Pavra male may at times marry a girl from other tribes but a Pavra girl will not marry any one from any other tribe. There are no such clans here.

*Question No.* 6.—No.

*Question No.* 7.—The Hill tribes, such as Pavras, Noiras, Naiks and Kotils are conservative as regards their mode of living. Pavras and Noiras are, however, progressive as regards their occupation and have taken to more systematic agriculture etc.

*Question No.* 8.—The Bhils proper are regarded as having more criminal tendency ; but the degree of criminality is diminishing.

*Question No.* 9.—Yes : on account of the advent of civilisation and the efforts of Government to ameliorate the condition of the Bhil tribes by giving them lands for cultivation, there is a marked improvement in the tendencies of the Bhils of the various tribes especially the Pavras and the Noiras, who have got a tendency now-a-days to do regular field labour and follow other minor professions. The Plain Bhils show tendency to adopt new style of dress etc. They are also anxious to enter Government service* in the Police and Forest Departments.

*Question No.* 10.—They prefer to be aloof ; they do not like mixing with other communities.

*Question No.* 11.—Yes : But we are having a change for the better. The Bhils proper, the Naiks, and the Kotils are lazy and avoid regular work ; but the Pavras and the Noiras are more industrious.

Yes ; There is a slow but gradual change for the better, particularly with Pavras and Noiras.

*Question No.* 12.—Bhils of these two groups are not to be found in this Taluka.

*Question No.* 13.—(i) Agriculture.

*The Pavras and Noiras have got a tendency to save some money from their agricultural and other earnings and to have silver ornaments for their females. The ordinary (Gaothi) Bhil proper is now inclined to have decent dress and to secure lower ranks of Government service—Patilships and also Honorary Offices such as membership of a Taluka Local Board and like. But the Pavaras, though honest and progressive in their profession are more conservative as regards dress and other social tendencies.

*Subsidiary.*

(*i*) Sale of grass and fuel head loads.

(*ii*) Collection and sale of gum and other minor forest produce from forests.

(*iii*) Cultivation of melon beds etc.

(*iv*) Village service such as Jagalki.

(*v*) Private service for agricultural labour (saldar etc.).

*Question No.* 14.—Yes : Matrimonial bonds are not so rigid and can be easily broken as soon as the couple begins to disagree with each other. Cases of polygamy and polyandry are also not very rare. The reason is want of sufficient education and enlightenment.

*Question No.* 15.—Improving."

*Reply received from the Mamlatdar of Dohad, Panch Mahals Districts.*

"*Question No.* 1.—In the following villages the Bhil population is below 50 :—

1. Amli-ni-pani (there is no population in this village at present).
2. Chhayan.
3. Khodwa.
4. Ramdungra (A Forest village).

*Question No.* 2.—In this Taluka the Bhils live in their own fields except in a few villages noted below : In these villages too, only a small number lives in the village site. The rest i.e. the bulk of them, prefer to live in their own fields.

1. Garbada, 2. Boriala, 3. Bavka, 4. Chandla, 5. Katwara, 6. Tanda, 7. Jesawada, 8. Gangardi, 9. Chandawada, 10. Kharedi, 11. Chandwana.

*Question No.* 3.—There are no tribes such as those referred to in this questionnaire. There are the following classes of Bhils :—

1. Damore, 2. Bhabhore, 3. Bhuria, 4. Sangadia, 5. Sangodia, 6. Ninama, 7. Bilwar, 8. Baria, 9. Vahunia (or Vaoonia), 10. Dangi, 11. Mohania, 12. Kalara, 13. Parghi, 14. Meda, 15. Dehma, 16. Hathila, 17. Mavi, 18. Katara.

*Question No.* 4.—These are not tribes. The Bhils call them their castes. There is no distinctive custom among these various castes by which one can be distinguished from others. The Bhils think that all the Bhils of one caste are descended from a common ancestor and the relation of brothers and sisters exists between them. The castes do not intermarry among themselves, e.g., a Damore Bhil cannot marry a daughter of a Damore. Damore must take a wife from any other caste except that of his own.

*Question No.* 5—

(*a*) Female about 15.
Male about 18.

(*b*) Just after marriage.

*Question No.* 6.—No. There are no such groups among Bhils of this Taluka. As stated above the Bhils generally live in their own fields. No groups of Bhils can be formed in this Taluka by the locality of their residence.

As stated above Bhils can marry in a caste other than their own. For this reason Bhils of different castes mix freely with other castes. There is no isolation between caste and caste.

*Question No.* 7.—No. The Bhils are very conservative. There is no tendency among the Bhils of this Taluka to depart from their former mode of living and take up new forms of occupation or calling. The main occupation of the Bhils is agriculture and labour. They stick to these two forms of occupation. There is no Bhil in this Taluka who can be said to have taken up trade as his occupation. Some Bhils are found in Police and Military service. The proportion of these to the general Bhil population is negligible.

*Question No.* 8.—Yes. The degree of criminality, so far as the criminal cases launched against the Bhils go, show that it is increasing. This will be apparent from the following table :—

| Year. | Total number of criminal cases. |
|---|---|
| 1927 .. .. .. .. .. | 1,025 |
| 1928 .. .. .. .. .. | 1,190 |
| 1929 .. .. .. .. .. | 1,139 |
| 1930 .. .. .. .. .. | 1,244 |

There is a great tendency among the Bhils of this Taluka for illicit distillation of liquor. The total number of cases under the Abkari Act from 1927 to 1930 was as under :—

| Year. | Number of cases. |
|---|---|
| 1927 .. .. .. .. .. | 321 |
| 1928 .. .. .. .. .. | 322 |
| 1929 .. .. .. .. .. | 249 |
| 1930 .. .. .. .. .. | 352 |

*Question No.* 9.—No appreciable change has taken place in the social life and the habits of the Bhils by the march of civilization, spread of education and higher wages. The Bhils are very backward educationally. The standard of literacy among the Bhils is negligible. A literate Bhil is a rarity. Rarely a Bhil is met with who can sign his name. For want of literacy the advantages of the march of civilization are lost upon the Bhils generally. They fall easy prey to the contrivances of the shahukars and commit offences on trivial occasions. They are improvident and very easy-going. All this appears to be due to want of proper education.

*Question No.* 10.—A Bhil will not mix freely with Musalmans or Hindus. They have a tendency to herd together.

*Question No.* 11.—Yes. Generally speaking this is the case. So far as the Bhils of this Taluka are concerned no alteration in their former habits is perceived.

*Question No.* 12.—In this Taluka there are no Nirdhis or Tadvi Bhils. In this Taluka the Patel of the village is called a Tadvi specially when the Patelship, whether hereditary or otherwise, continues in the same family for a long time.

*Question No.* 13.—Agriculture is the principal occupation of the Bhils. There are practically no subsidiary industries among the Bhils of this Taluka. Very small percentage almost negligible makes ropes or baskets or rears goats and fowls. But the rearing of goats or fowls is not carried on on any regular or methodical basis.

*Question No.* 14.—Yes, and this is one of the main cause of the poverty of the Bhils. Among the Bhils the custom of giving " dapa " (money paid by the bridegroom to the parents or guardians of the bride for securing the girl in marriage) prevails. The amount of dapa ranges between 200 to 300 rupees. In cases where the whole amount is not available in cash the deficit is made up by giving one or two and sometimes more head of cattle. This dapa is a source of untold misery to the Bhil.

Unscrupulous parents after giving their daughter to one Bhil and receiving dapa from him give her to another Bhil on trivial pretext in order to get dapa. The aggrieved party then brings a complaint against the parents and the man who keeps his wife, under section 497 or 498, Indian Penal Code. On the day of hearing men of the party of the complainant and the accused attend the court. The complainant or the accused has to entertain these men. This sort of merry-making at the expense of the parties continues till the end of the case. Very often the parties compromise and generally the second husband has to compensate the former husband by refunding to him the amount paid by the former husband to the parents of the girl in the first instance. Offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code are very common among the Bhils of this Taluka. As the amount of dapa is very high looking to the tender sources of an average Bhil, youths having no money to pay as dapa resort to kidnapping or abducting girls. Avaricious parents allow their girls to grow up, in hope of getting better dapa and such grown-up girls elope with their poor lovers. Generally such elopements are condoned and the parties are married but sometimes the parents carry complaints to the Police and criminal proceedings are started against the abductors. The root of all these miseries is the " dapa " which can be made available with great difficulty by an average Bhil. I give below the number of cases tried in the Courts of this Taluka during the preceding four years, in connection with offences relating to marriage :—

| Year. | Offences under sections 497 and 498 of the Indian Penal Code. | Offences under sections 363 and 366 of the Indian Penal Code. | Offences under section 376 of the Indian Penal Code. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 .. .. .. | 57 | .. | .. |
| 1928 .. .. .. | 64 | 4 | 1 |
| 1929 .. .. .. | 96 | 5 | 2 |
| 1930 .. .. .. | 67 | 3 | 2 |

*Question No.* 15.—As a whole the Bhil is losing ground. By degrees the land of old tenure belonging to Bhils passes into the hands of shahukars and in case they have no land of restricted tenure they become tenants of the shahukars who often trouble them. In this Taluka the restricted tenure has proved a blessing to the Bhils. On account of their lazy habits the Bhils have to incur debts. Bigamy is common among Bhils. Two or three wives are common.

The consequence is large families with inadequate provision for their maintenance. The habit of drink is common among the Bhils and the custom of dapa has its own effect. All these causes combined have adversely affected the Bhils of this Taluka."

*Reply received from the President, Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, Panch Mahals District.*

"*Question No.* 1.—In this Sub-Division of the Panch Mahals there are two Talukas, Dohad and Jhalod. In Dohad Taluka the population including Bhils is 98,754 according to the Census of 1931. There are 122 villages (revenue) in this Taluka. The Taluka town contains Bhil population but it is very negligible. In this Taluka non-Bhils are about 25,000. Out of 122 villages only four villages contain Bhil population below 50.

In Jhalod Taluka there are 99 villages in all. Out of these one is deserted and in one Bhil population is below 50, so in 97 villages Bhil population is above 50.

This Taluka contains 58,407 souls according to the Census of 1931. About 7,000 non-Bhils. Only in Jhalod and Limbdi, two market-places, non-Bhils exceed 50. But even in these two towns, Bhils exceed 50 at each place.

*Question No.* 2.—These two Talukas are thus mainly populated by Bhils. Except the two market-places in Jhalod Taluka and the Municipal town of Dohad in Dohad Taluka, all the villages contain contiguous Bhil population, but one can hardly find Bhils living in ordinary villages with groups of houses. Huts of Bhils are scattered all over the village area within hearing distance of one another.

There are big or small villages which contain non-Bhils also; these generally live side by side.

*Question No.* 3.—On this part of the country the Bhils are of following class :—

1. Amaliar.
2. Ad.
3. Oghad.
4. Kalmi.
5. Katara.
6. Kalara.
7. Kalasuva.
8. Kimol.
9. Kisuri.
10. Kochara.
11. Kharadia.
12. Khadia.
13. Khadi.
14. Khant.
15. Ganawa.
16. Garasia.
17. Garwal.
18. Gamar.
19. Gohil.
20. Charopota.
21. Charel.
22. Chikia
23. Chopda.
24. Chuvan.
25. Damor.
26. Dangi.
27. Dindor.
28. Dodiar.
29. Tarwadia.
30. Taviad.
31. Dama.
32. Devdha.
33. Devalia.
34. Ninama.
35. Nisarta.
36. Palas.
37. Parmar.
38. Panda.
39. Pargi.
40. Parwar.
41. Pandor.
42. Barjod.
43. Bamania.
44. Bilwal
45. Budia.
46. Bhabhor.
47. Bhuria.
48. Bhedi.
49. Bhoi.
50. Bhoha.
51. Makawana.
52. Machhor.
53. Makod.
54. Maliwad.
55. Munia.
56. Meda.
57. Mohania.
58. Mandod.
59. Mori.
60. Rathod.
61. Ravat.
62. Roz.
63. Vasania.
64. Vasaiya.
65. Valwai.
66. Vakhla.
67. Vaghela.
68. Satana.
69. Singod.
70. Hathila.
71. Huvor.
72. Hukmi.
73. Helot.
74. Holanki.

*Question No.* 4.—Child marriage is very rare, girls about 15 years and boys about 16 are married. In cases of marriages which take place as mentioned above consummation takes place just after marriage.

*Question No.* 5.—In these two Talukas there is one tribe as much but there are several clans as mentioned in paragraph 3.

Different clans do intermarry but members of the one and the same clan never intermarry. Besides this a boy or a girl of a particular clan does not marry a girl or a boy of his or her or his or her father's as well as mother's maternal uncle, i.e. on the maternal side up to the second degree the boys or girls never intermarry.

There are some pairs of clans, the members of which do not intermarry, viz. :—

(*a*) Hathila and Parmar.
(*b*) Dangi and Katora.
(*c*) Ravat and Bhedi.
(*d*) Nisarta and Pargi.

*Question No.* 6.—There are no groups of Bhils as mentioned in the questionnaire. All Bhils belong to the plains and they live in the plains.

*Question No.* 7.—There is no such tendency but through economic pressure some of them do take up new forms of occupation but that too only while the pressure lasts. Some few go to Assam tea plantations but, when they return, they never go again. They used to go to the Shivrajpoor Manganese mines but at present these mines have been closed.

*Question No.* 8.—In these two Talukas the Bhils as a whole do not possess criminal tendency but the Bhils of particular villages do possess such tendency comparatively but it is decreasing gradually.

*Question No.* 9.—Yes. Now they use more clothes, copper and brass vessels, kerosene oil and lanterns too.

Bhil women not residing in the interior show tendency to give up heavy brass ornaments, which they put on the legs, arms, and forearms.

Some Bhils who have become " Bhagats ", i.e. those who have given up flesh, drink, etc., are so called, take bath every day. Some Bhils are now using water after attending nature's call. They are gradually giving up their dirty habits also. Use of liquor and flesh is slowly but steadily decreasing. Some villages have stopped using liquor at the time of death and marriage and other festivals and their example is being slowly imitated by others.

Education is slowly spreading. In bringing about these improvements the boarding schools and day schools conducted by Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad, for the last eight years play a very important part.

*Question No.* 10.—Bhils generally have a tendency to herd together, but living as they do in the jungles, their huts are always located apart and at a distance from one another. They never mix freely with other communities, especially with those higher in the scale of civilization.

*Question No.* 11.—Bhils' psychology is nomadic ; yet they have taken to agriculture and hence they do not like to be engaged in a work of a longer duration requiring sustained efforts. But now-a-days one finds here and there some Bhils adapting themselves to this kind of work also.

*Question No.* 12.—In this part of the country there is no such classification and the Bhils are not of this origin. There are Bhils called Tadvis but this appellation is given to those who are hereditary leaders in the villages. They are pure Bhils.

*Question No.* 13.—Chief occupation is agriculture. In order to supplement their income, they deal in forest produce, such as picking up " timoru " leaves, selling of grass, gum, lac, honey, khakhra leaves ; they are engaged in carting, rope making, stones in quarries, carpentry and other occasional labour.

*Question No.* 14.—Among Bhils marriage is a result of a contract. In some cases (not in all), it resembles one of the eight types of marriage mentioned in the Hindu Shastras, viz. " Asura ". The bride is always, so to say, taken away by the bridegroom, a peculiar word used is " Ghisi ". Hence the married couple live together till they like. There is a divorce at will requiring no ceremony, with the consequence that a bridegroom has to pay the old bridegroom the price of the girl paid by him to the girl's parents, etc. In this sense it is loose. It is not a sacramental marriage. There is no special reason as such. The reason is contained in the tradition or custom as mentioned above.

*Question No.* 15.—Bhils as such are getting poorer day by day ; increase in poverty is due to usury ranging from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent., tremendous increase in the amount of "dej", i.e. bride's price which the father of the girl demands from the bridegroom, habit of distilling illicit liquor and consequent payment of fine and criminal offences, bad harvests, want of necessary knowledge about right methods of agriculture, illiteracy, etc."

*Report received from the Mamlatdar of Malegaon Taluka, Nasik District.*

*Question No.* 1.—Villages having Bhils more than 50 .. .. 10
Those having less than 50 .. .. .. 143

*Question No.* 2.—Scattered.

*Question No.* 3.—Pavaras : Malis, Sonis, Ahers, Pimpalis and Bardes.

*Question No.* 4.—(*a*) Man 15 to 20, Woman 10 to 13.
(*b*) Man 16, Woman 14.

*Question No.* 5.—Intermarriages do occur but marriages do not take place between the same clans.

*Question No.* 6.—No clear-cut division.

*Question No.* 7.—There is change in the mode of living and those who have taken to agriculture, etc., in number are steadily increasing.

*Question No.* 8.—Criminal tendencies are diminishing.

*Question No.* 9—Civilization has not much appreciable effect upon them. Even primary education is not in vogue.

*Question No.* 10.—Bhils do not mix freely with other communities.

*Question No.* 11.—Yes ; there is not much improvement. As an agriculturist also Bhil is not good persistent worker.

*Question No.* 12.—Nirdhis and Tadvi Bhils are not found in this Taluka.

*Question No.* 13.—Agricultural labour, wood cutting, fishing, etc.

*Question No.* 14.—Yes ; no special reasons.

*Question No.* 15.—Bhils are not much improving economically. The general economic conditions are not very favourable even for industrious and hardworking agriculturists. Bhils are not used to hard and persistent work. They love shikar, independence and do not care for to-morrow.

### Missionary effort among the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.

The comparative helplessness of these tribes and their general attitude of aloofness from the rest of the population, has long attracted the attention of Christian Missionaries of all denominations and many efforts have been made to establish mission stations in suitable centres. Space forbids an attempt to describe the conduct of these Missions and to examine in detail the results achieved but generally it may be said that the degree of success obtained is disappointing. The justification for this statement is contained in the Table below :—

*Statement shoing the proportion of the Indian Christian population of selected Districts and Agencies containing Hindu Primitive and Tribal population.*

| District or Agency | Number of Missions operating in the District | Total population | Total Primitive and Tribal population | Total Depressed population | Indian Christian population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach .. .. .. .. | 3 | 334,170 | 64,231 | 27,789 | 2,894 |
| Panch Mahals .. .. .. .. | 1 | 454,526 | 143,865 | 18,251 | 3,799 |
| Revakantha Agency .. .. .. | .. | 888,086 | 315,067 | 32,203 | 2,062 |
| Mahikantha Agency .. .. .. | .. | 518,164 | 57,864 | 39,854 | 381 |
| Surat .. .. .. .. | 4 | 693,613 | 268,004 | 36,124 | 2,065 |
| Surat Agency .. .. .. .. | .. | 216,725 | 152,999 | 4,050 | 321 |
| Khandesh East .. .. .. .. | 10 | 1,206,035 | 56,639 | 130,870 | 1,492 |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. .. | .. | 771,794 | 281,062 | 49,679 | 1,569 |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. | .. | 1,000,048 | 137,940 | 120,178 | 4,416 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. | .. | 628,721 | 59,562 | 45,751 | 1,191 |

For a complete appreciation of the figures in the above Table, it should be borne in mind that the bulk of the Indian Christians belong to the depressed classes and are not drawn from the aboriginal and hill Tribes.

### Standard of Fertility among Primitives and Tribals.

Hitherto little or no information was forthcoming on the standard of fertility prevalent among these tribes but on this occasion an effort was made to procure this information. The difficulties inherent in such an attempt are considerable and the returns are possibly too few to permit of the formulation of definite conclusions but the statistics presented above are not without interest. The Presidency has been divided up into Natural Divisions and for the purposes of comparison, separate figures are given for (*a*) The Advanced Classes, (*b*) The Depressed Castes, (*c*) Primitives.

*Table showing the standard of Fertility prevailing among the different sections of the Indian community.*

| Caste | Number of families examined | Number of children born alive | Average of children per family | Number of children surviving | Proportion of surviving to 1,000 born | Number of families with wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 13-14 | 15-19 | 20-29 | 30 and over |
| 1. Sind (Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar)— | | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced .. | 146 | 638 | 4·3 | 444 | 696 | 47 | 91 | 8 | .. |
| Depressed .. | 282 | 788 | 2·8 | 590 | 749 | 58 | 137 | 78 | 9 |
| Primitives .. | 884 | 2,653 | 3 | 2,036 | 767 | 230 | 389 | 234 | 31 |

| Caste. | Number of families examined. | Number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving | Proportion of surviving to 1,000 born. | Number of families with wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 13-14 | 15-19 | 20-29 | 30 and over |
| 2. Gujarat (Ahmedabad and Surat)— | | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced .. | 2,435 | 9,694 | 4 | 7,507 | 774 | 725 | 1,517 | 187 | 6 |
| Depressed .. | 2,100 | 7,550 | 3·6 | 5,411 | 717 | 505 | 1,203 | 354 | 38 |
| Primitives .. | 1,485 | 5,815 | 3·9 | 4,369 | 751 | 289 | 831 | 341 | 24 |
| 3. Deccan, (Poona, Ahmednagar and West Khandesh)— | | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced .. | 4,663 | 19,852 | 4·2 | 13,373 | 674 | 2,849 | 1,696 | 107 | 11 |
| Depressed .. | 3,851 | 15,949 | 4·1 | 10,594 | 664 | 2,548 | 1,200 | 96 | 7 |
| Primitives .. | 2,123 | 9,118 | 4·3 | 5,964 | 654 | 1,428 | 689 | 6 | .. |
| 4. Konkan (Kolaba and Thana)— | | | | | | | | | |
| Advanced .. | 1,630 | 6,779 | 4·1 | 4,982 | 735 | 552 | 1,012 | 57 | 9 |
| Depressed .. | 1,174 | 3,811 | 3·2 | 2,637 | 692 | 401 | 655 | 101 | 17 |
| Primitives .. | 1,660 | 5,654 | 3·4 | 4,217 | 746 | 509 | 928 | 204 | 19 |

In considering the figures and particularly those in column 6 of the Table allowance should be made for the fact that while medical advice is available to many of the advanced and depressed Castes, the functionings of nature receive from science neither setback nor assistance among those who reside in the forests and in the hills of this country.

# APPENDIX C.

## CLAIMS TO NEW CASTE NOMENCLATURE.

1. The Secretary of the "*Jain Swetamber Terapanthi Sabha, Calcutta,*" asked that members of their sect be shown separately as a sub-sect and not merged with Swetamber Jains. It was decided that no sectarian sub-divisions of Jains should be recognized, but that if members of a sub-sect returned themselves as such in the General Schedules at the time of the enumeration, the number of the sub-sect should be mentioned in the body of the report. Actually, however, as a measure of economy, sub-sects have not been tabulated on this occasion.

2. As on the last occasion, the General Secretary of the "*Saini Kshatriya Mahasabha,*" for Rajputana and Sind, wrote asking that the members of that community, be entered as "Saini Rajputs" instead of Rajputs, Malis or Sainis or Saini Kshatriyas, as hitherto. This community is chiefly to be found in the Thar and Parkar District and on enquiry it was found that the Malis differ from Malis of the Deccan and Gujarath and in consequence there was no objection to allowing them to return themselves as "Saini Rajputs". Orders were, therefore, issued accordingly.

3. The President of the *Kulin Brahman Mahasabha Bharat, Jallunder City, Punjab,* requested that members of their community be described as Brahman by caste and Kulin as sub-caste, and be allowed to return themselves as "Kulin Brahmins". The Census Commissioner directed that they could be entered as Kulin Nais or Brahmin Nais and not as Kulin Brahmins.

4. The Secretary, *Konkani Marathi Sangh, Ratnagiri,* on behalf of the Gabits asked that the term Gabit be expunged from Census literature and asked that they be returned as Marathas and not shown as a sub-caste under Maratha. The Gabits are a distinct sub-caste and cannot be merged into the Marathas. However, general instructions were issued to all Census Officers that individuals enumerated should be returned in the terminology they themselves employed. Thus if the Gabits had returned themselves as simply "Marathas", they would have been shown as such. As a matter of fact several persons returned themselves as Gabits and they have been separately tabulated but the number of Gabits has fallen during 1931 Census indicating that several persons must have returned themselves as Marathas.

5. The Honorary Secretary, *Jamait al-Momin, Bombay,* requested that the community of Muslim weavers should be tabulated separately. A reference was also made to the Census Commissioner for India by the Honorary Secretary, the Jamait Momin, Calcutta, requesting him to substitute the word "Shaikh Momin" or "Momin" for "Jolahai". This request was granted. Momins have been separately shown in Imperial Table XVII.

6. The Beda Community in the Mysore State wanted to call themselves "Naiks". The matter having been referred to the Census Commissioner, he decided in consultation with the Madras Government that the Term "Naik" was not acceptable as a description of "Bedas".

7. As in the Census of 1921, a representation was received from the Secretary, *Kudaldeshkar Adya Brahmin Mandal,* asking that they should be separately classified as "Kudaldeshkar Adya Gaud Brahmans" and not included in Saraswats. The community was allowed to be returned as Kudaldeshkar Brahmins and not mixed with Saraswats. In Imperial Table XVII, however, they have not been separately shown but included in "other Brahmins".

8. The Secretary of the *Akhil Bharatvarshiya Panchal Brahmins, Ahmedabad,* wrote asking that his community be permitted to return themselves as Panch Brahmins by caste and blacksmith by occupation as distinguished from other blacksmiths. They were allowed to do so and Panchals have been separately tabulated.

9. The Udasi Sadhus urged that they should be treated as Hindus and not as Sikhs. They were informed that if they returned themselves as Hindus they would be included in Hindus.

10. A prominent leader of the Vishwa Brahmin community requested that his community might be tabulated separately from Panchals. This request was at first granted, but on account of economy the further classification of castes was curtailed and they have been shown under a common heading Panchals and Vishwa Brahmins.

11. A member of the Lingayat Burud community requested that the members of his caste should be shown separately from other Buruds. At first his request was granted, but owing to the cut in the Census budget, the original intention of compiling a complete list of castes had to be abandoned and all Buruds have been lumped together.

12. The Secretary, *Gujarath Kshatriya Samaj,* applied to the Local Government to issue orders to class the members of the Baria community among Kshatriyas or class them separately as Baria Rajputs. Inquiry was made from the Census Commissioner, Baroda State, and the Collectors in Gujarat Districts. It was ascertained they are Kolis and not Kshatriyas. Kshatriyas as such have not been separately tabulated. Barias as such could not be tabulated separately on account of retrenchment.

13. As in 1921, the Brahma Bhats claimed to be separated from other Bhats. They were allowed to return themselves as such but in Table XVII they were included in the intermediate class and are shown together under the common heading of Bhat or Barot or Brahma-Bhat. For want of funds further classification of sub-castes was not undertaken, though at first contemplated.

14. The President, *Nayaks' Conference*, held at Bhamaria in Baroda State on 19th May 1927, submitted copies of its resolutions to the Bombay Government, one of which was to the effect that Nayaks are Hindus and not Animists and they should be returned as such in the Census. On inquiry it was found that members of this caste follow the tenets of Hindu Religion. The Nayaks have, therefore, been included among Hindus under Primitive Tribes.

15. The President, *Valmiki Nayak Samaj, Hubli*, passed a resolution in 1928 and published its request in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part II, dated 1st December 1928 to the effect that the practice of addressing the people of the Valmiki community by various designations such as Valmikis, Tulwar, Valikar, Bedar, Naik was not desirable, and that Government should therefore issue orders requiring that the community be known by one name only, viz. Valmiki.

As according to general instructions it was not possible to fetter the right of any person in describing his caste, such a direction could not be issued.

In Imperial Table XVII all persons returning themselves as Berad or Bedar or Tulwar, or Valmiki or Naik Makkalu have been grouped together.

16. A representation was made to me by some persons describing themselves as Padhiar Rajputs of Anor, taluka Amod, district Broach, requesting that Members of the community should be shown as Padhiar Rajputs and not as Talpadas. They were allowed to return themselves as they liked but neither Talpadas nor Padhiar Rajputs have been separately tabulated.

17. The General Secretary to the *All-India Kurmi Kshatriya Association* from Dewas asked to be allowed to return themselves as " Kurmi Kshatriya " instead of as Kurmi Rajabansi or Kunbi or Reddi. They were allowed to do so but the numbers have not been separately tabulated.

18. The President of the *Twashta Kasar Samajonnati Parishad* requested that the members of his community should be shown as Twashta Kasar as distinguished from Bogas Kasars, Bangad Kasars, on the ground that these latter are separate castes. They had made a similar request in 1921. These persons have again been included in the general caste Kasar as it was not possible owing to the need of economy to tabulate, and ascertain separately, the number of this community.

19. A representation was made to Government by the President of the *Naik Maratha Mandal, Bombay*, for a change in the nomenclature of the caste Devali or Bhavin to Naik Maratha. On inquiry the change was found to be undesirable but under general orders Census officers were asked to record replies of individuals enumerated as far as possible in the terminology they themselves employed. They have not been separately tabulated.

20. The Collector of East Khandesh forwarded to me an application from *Beldars* in the Pachora Taluka who were desirous of being called *Kumavat Kshatriya*. They were informed that individuals will be enumerated in the terminology they themselves employ.

21. The President of the Public Meeting of the Lingayat community of Sholapur, forwarded copies of the resolutions passed at the meeting on 4th January 1931 and asked that Lingayats should be shown as Lingi Brahmins. A reference was also submitted to Government. Permission was granted. No one appears to have returned himself as a Lingi Brahmin.

22. The members of the *Swakul Salis* expressed a desire to be grouped separately and not merged with other Salis. No action has been taken on this request.

23. The President of the *Mantri Maheshwari Sabha* of Mirpurkhas sent me a telegram on 7th February 1931 requesting that the caste known as Kirar might be entered as Maheshwari. No action was taken on the telegram.

24. The Honorary Assistant Secretary, *Kuruhina Setti Sangh, Bangalore City*, requested that the members of his community should be entered as Kuruhina Settis instead of Bilimagga Devaru or Bilijadaru by which name they were hitherto being classified. He was informed that there was no objection to his request but this caste has not been separately tabulated under either name.

## ENQUIRY INTO FERTILITY OF MARRIAGE.

This time under special directions from the Census Commissioner for India, an attempt was made to collect information regarding Standards of Fertility prevalent among several communities. The difficulties inherent in such an attempt are considerable and the returns are possibly too few to permit of the formulation of definite conclusions but the statistics presented in the five tables will be found to be of interest to readers specially concerned in this subject.

The Presidency has been divided up into natural divisions and for the purpose of comparison separate figures are given for Hindus under :—(*a*) The Advanced classes, (*b*) Intermediate classes, (*c*) Backward classes including primitives and (*d*) Depressed classes.

## SEX TABLE I.

### Sex of First Born.

| Name of District or State. | Number of females first born. | Number of males first born. | Proportion of females first born to per 1,000 males first born. | Number of slips examined. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gujarat** .. .. .. .. | **17,694** | **23,647** | **748·26** | **43,295** |
| **British Districts** .. .. .. .. | **10,747** | **14,558** | **738·22** | **26,671** |
| Ahmedabad .. .. .. .. | 2,843 | 3,845 | 739·4 | 7,063 |
| Broach .. .. .. .. | 967 | 1,158 | 835·06 | 2,162 |
| Kaira .. .. .. .. | 3,280 | 4,841 | 681·77 | 8,603 |
| Panch-Mahals .. .. .. .. | 1,237 | 1,329 | 930·78 | 2,594 |
| Surat .. .. .. .. | 2,420 | 3,385 | 714·92 | 6,249 |
| **States in Gujarat** .. .. .. .. | **6,947** | **9,089** | **764·33** | **16,624** |
| Cambay .. .. .. .. | 567 | 878 | 645·79 | 1,452 |
| **Mahikantha Agency** .. .. .. .. | **611** | **761** | **802·89** | **1,392** |
| Mahikantha Agency excluding Idar States .. .. | 611 | 761 | 802·89 | 1,392 |
| **Surat Agency** .. .. .. .. | **469** | **547** | **857·4** | **1,264** |
| Dharampur .. .. .. .. | 163 | 197 | 827·41 | 502 |
| Sachin .. .. .. .. | 204 | 220 | 927·27 | 427 |
| Dangs .. .. .. .. | 102 | 130 | 784·62 | 335 |
| **Rewakantha Agency** .. .. .. .. | **5,300** | **6,903** | **767·78** | **12,516** |
| Rajpipla .. .. .. .. | 2,006 | 2,574 | 779·33 | 4,600 |
| Chota-Udepur .. .. .. .. | 593 | 648 | 915·12 | 1,277 |
| Deogad Baria .. .. .. .. | 1,345 | 1,685 | 798·22 | 3,293 |
| Rest of the Agency .. .. .. .. | 1,356 | 1,996 | 679·35 | 3,346 |
| **Deccan** .. .. .. .. | **32,143** | **38,148** | **842·59** | **74,928** |
| **British Districts** .. .. .. .. | **31,184** | **37,055** | **841·56** | **72,772** |
| Ahmednagar .. .. .. .. | 4,251 | 4,850 | 876·49 | 9,571 |
| Khandesh West .. .. .. .. | 2,902 | 3,647 | 795·72 | 6,860 |
| Nasik .. .. .. .. | 3,362 | 4,538 | 740·86 | 8,987 |
| Poona .. .. .. .. | 2,105 | 2,134 | 986·41 | 4,973 |
| Satara .. .. .. .. | 4,821 | 5,828 | 827·21 | 11,144 |
| Sholapur .. .. .. .. | 2,732 | 3,641 | 750·34 | 6,724 |
| Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar .. .. .. | 11,011 | 12,417 | 886·77 | 24,513 |

| Name of District or State. | Number of females first born. | Number of males first born. | Proportion of females first born to per 1,000 males first born. | Number of slips examined. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **States in Deccan** .. .. .. .. | **959** | **1,093** | **877·40** | **2,156** |
| Bhor .. .. .. .. | 137 | 177 | 774·01 | 324 |
| Aundh .. .. .. .. | 517 | 518 | 998·07 | 1,103 |
| Phaltan .. .. .. .. | 305 | 398 | 766·33 | 729 |
| **Konkan** .. .. .. .. | **10,539** | **12,631** | **834·38** | **24,511** |
| **British Districts** .. .. .. .. | **9,814** | **11,820** | **830·29** | **22,859** |
| Bombay Suburban District .. .. .. .. | 71 | 100 | 710·0 | 184 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. | 1,254 | 1,573 | 797·2 | 2,994 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. | 3,014 | 3,630 | 830·3 | 6,836 |
| Thana .. .. .. .. | 2,278 | 2,869 | 794·0 | 5,611 |
| Kanara .. .. .. .. | 3,197 | 3,648 | 876·37 | 7,234 |
| **States in Konkan** .. .. .. .. | **725** | **811** | **893·96** | **1,652** |
| Jawhar .. .. .. .. | 262 | 295 | 888·14 | 599 |
| Sawantwadi .. .. .. .. | 463 | 516 | 897·29 | 1,053 |

## SEX TABLE II.

### Size of Families by Caste or Religion of Family.

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of Children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13–14. | 15–19. | 20–29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Gujarat** .. | | **43,295** | **175,122** | **4·04** | **128,655** | **734·7** | **13,254** | **24,359** | **5,100** | **582** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **39,000** | **157,052** | **4·03** | **115,951** | **738·33** | **12,087** | **21,988** | **4,432** | **493** |
| | Advanced .. | 7,764 | 31,946 | 4·11 | 22,662 | 709·38 | 2,796 | 4,519 | 423 | 26 |
| | Intermediate .. | 17,507 | 70,043 | 4·0 | 52,331 | 747·13 | 5,486 | 9,714 | 2,093 | 214 |
| | Backward .. | 8,551 | 35,285 | 4·13 | 26,574 | 753·12 | 2,336 | 4,832 | 1,217 | 166 |
| | Depressed .. | 5,178 | 19,778 | 3·8 | 14,384 | 727·27 | 1,469 | 2,923 | 699 | 87 |
| | **Muslim** .. | **3,285** | **13,654** | **4·16** | **9,523** | **697·45** | **934** | **1,839** | **428** | **84** |
| | **Jain** .. | **242** | **1,096** | **4·5** | **817** | **745·44** | **89** | **139** | **13** | **1** |
| | **Christian** .. | **496** | **2,023** | **4·08** | **1,471** | **727·14** | **110** | **268** | **114** | **4** |
| | **Zoroastrian** .. | **270** | **1,293** | **4·8** | **889** | **687·55** | **34** | **123** | **113** | .. |
| | **Sikh** .. | **2** | **4** | **2·0** | **4** | **1000·0** | .. | **2** | .. | .. |
| **British Districts.** | | **26,671** | **108,207** | **4·06** | **79,410** | **733·87** | **7,588** | **15,135** | **3,538** | **410** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **23,460** | **94,305** | **4·02** | **69,641** | **738·54** | **6,791** | **13,360** | **2,978** | **331** |
| | Advanced .. | 5,443 | 22,218 | 4·08 | 16,242 | 731·03 | 1,814 | 3,300 | 314 | 15 |
| | Intermediate .. | 10,097 | 40,505 | 4·01 | 30,107 | 743·29 | 3,029 | 5,580 | 1,343 | 145 |
| | Backward .. | 4,012 | 16,635 | 4·15 | 12,399 | 745·36 | 981 | 2,177 | 758 | 96 |
| | Depressed .. | 3,908 | 14,947 | 3·82 | 10,893 | 728·78 | 967 | 2,303 | 563 | 75 |
| | **Muslim** .. | **2,280** | **9,745** | **4·27** | **6,777** | **695·43** | **586** | **1,291** | **329** | **74** |
| | **Jain** .. | **242** | **1,096** | **4·53** | **817** | **745·44** | **89** | **139** | **13** | **1** |
| | **Christian** .. | **419** | **1,768** | **4·22** | **1,286** | **727·38** | **88** | **222** | **105** | **4** |
| | **Zoroastrian** .. | **270** | **1,293** | **4·79** | **889** | **687·55** | **34** | **123** | **113** | .. |
| **Ahmedabad** .. | | **7,063** | **29,325** | **4·15** | **22,566** | **769·51** | **2,671** | **3,445** | **838** | **109** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **6,512** | **27,033** | **4·15** | **20,786** | **768·91** | **2,470** | **3,162** | **778** | **102** |
| | Advanced .. | 1,125 | 4,956 | 4·4 | 3,940 | 794·99 | 556 | 495 | 68 | 6 |
| | Brahmin .. | 524 | 2,035 | 3·88 | 1,730 | 850·12 | 281 | 212 | 29 | 2 |
| | Bania .. | 345 | 1,814 | 5·26 | 1,527 | 841·79 | 150 | 177 | 15 | 3 |
| | Lohana .. | 98 | 391 | 3·99 | 264 | 675·19 | 45 | 36 | 16 | 1 |
| | Sonar .. | 107 | 503 | 4·7 | 303 | 602·39 | 57 | 46 | 4 | .. |
| | Bhavsar-Kshatriya. | 51 | 213 | 4·18 | 116 | 544·6 | 23 | 24 | 4 | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 3,780 | 15,799 | 4·18 | 12,380 | 783·59 | 1,321 | 1,901 | 490 | 68 |
| | Kunbi .. | 971 | 4,115 | 4·24 | 3,727 | 905·71 | 373 | 487 | 95 | 16 |
| | Koli .. | 1,197 | 4,825 | 4·03 | 3,385 | 701·55 | 374 | 604 | 194 | 25 |
| | Rajput .. | 493 | 2,017 | 4·09 | 1,657 | 821·52 | 192 | 242 | 52 | 7 |
| | Lohar .. | 99 | 395 | 3·99 | 299 | 756·96 | 32 | 58 | 5 | 4 |
| | Sutar .. | 166 | 867 | 5·22 | 671 | 773·93 | 65 | 83 | 18 | .. |
| | Nhavi .. | 136 | 617 | 4·53 | 465 | 753·65 | 54 | 61 | 21 | .. |
| | Kumbhar .. | 184 | 787 | 4·27 | 597 | 758·58 | 57 | 103 | 21 | 3 |
| | Parit .. | 12 | 67 | 5·58 | 40 | 597·01 | 5 | 4 | 3 | .. |
| | Shimpi .. | 91 | 343 | 3·77 | 246 | 717·2 | 34 | 48 | 9 | .. |
| | Dhangar .. | 293 | 1,171 | 4·0 | 892 | 761·74 | 80 | 144 | 59 | 10 |
| | Khatri .. | 21 | 98 | 4·67 | 59 | 602·04 | 9 | 10 | 2 | .. |
| | Bhoi .. | 18 | 51 | 2·83 | 40 | 784·31 | 11 | 4 | 3 | .. |
| | Golla .. | 13 | 82 | 6·3 | 56 | 683·93 | 5 | 7 | .. | 1 |
| | Barot .. | 15 | 53 | 3·53 | 47 | 886·79 | 3 | 11 | 1 | .. |
| | Ravalia .. | 6 | 32 | 5·33 | 25 | 781·25 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| | Mali .. | 20 | 89 | 4·45 | 51 | 573·03 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| | Kachhia .. | 18 | 86 | 4·78 | 48 | 558·14 | 8 | 8 | 2 | .. |
| | Ghanchi .. | 16 | 70 | 4·37 | 49 | 700·0 | 6 | 9 | 1 | .. |
| | Kadala .. | 8 | 27 | 3·37 | 20 | 740·74 | 3 | 4 | 1 | .. |
| | Rest of Intermediate. | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 6 | 857·14 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13–14. | 15–19. | 20–29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Ahmedabad —contd.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Hindu—contd.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Backward .. | 531 | 2,199 | 4·14 | 1,560 | 709·41 | 209 | 240 | 74 | 8 |
| | Vaghri .. | 315 | 1,360 | 4·32 | 961 | 706·62 | 118 | 142 | 49 | 6 |
| | Bhil .. | 103 | 422 | 4·1 | 307 | 727·49 | 48 | 44 | 11 | .. |
| | Sathavara .. | 47 | 192 | 4·09 | 121 | 630·2 | 16 | 19 | 10 | 2 |
| | Bawa .. | 60 | 201 | 3·35 | 153 | 761·19 | 25 | 31 | 4 | .. |
| | Rest of Backward. | 6 | 24 | 4·0 | 18 | 750·0 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 1,076 | 4,079 | 3·79 | 2,906 | 712·43 | 384 | 526 | 146 | 20 |
| | Dhed .. | 661 | 2,591 | 3·92 | 1,698 | 655·35 | 238 | 317 | 89 | 17 |
| | Bhangi .. | 149 | 493 | 3·3 | 361 | 732·25 | 50 | 72 | 24 | 3 |
| | Chambhar .. | 266 | 995 | 3·74 | 847 | 851·26 | 96 | 137 | 33 | .. |
| | **Muslim** .. | **362** | **1,382** | **3·82** | **1,081** | **782·2** | **131** | **183** | **43** | **5** |
| | **Jain** .. | **163** | **790** | **4·85** | **615** | **778·48** | **66** | **88** | **8** | **1** |
| | **Christian** .. | **26** | **120** | **4·62** | **84** | **700·0** | **4** | **12** | **9** | **1** |
| **Broach** .. | | **2,162** | **8,808** | **4·07** | **6,231** | **707·43** | **730** | **1,145** | **241** | **46** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **1,718** | **6,677** | **3·89** | **4,844** | **725·48** | **619** | **869** | **193** | **37** |
| | Advanced .. | 284 | 1,131 | 3·98 | 767 | 678·16 | 106 | 168 | 8 | 2 |
| | Brahmin .. | 139 | 482 | 3·47 | 377 | 782·16 | 61 | 73 | 5 | .. |
| | Kayastha .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Bania .. | 113 | 517 | 4·57 | 308 | 595·75 | 35 | 75 | 2 | 1 |
| | Sonar .. | 28 | 108 | 3·86 | 67 | 620·37 | 9 | 17 | 1 | 1 |
| | Lohana .. | 3 | 24 | 8·0 | 15 | 625·0 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 757 | 2,866 | 3·79 | 1,881 | 656·32 | 316 | 351 | 78 | 12 |
| | Nhavi .. | 37 | 152 | 4·11 | 90 | 592·1 | 11 | 19 | 6 | 1 |
| | Koli .. | 249 | 848 | 3·4 | 545 | 642·69 | 97 | 112 | 36 | 4 |
| | Sutar .. | 7 | 26 | 3·71 | 19 | 730·77 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Ghanchi .. | 29 | 144 | 4·97 | 109 | 756·94 | 11 | 16 | 2 | .. |
| | Bharwad .. | 25 | 105 | 4·2 | 75 | 714·28 | 7 | 14 | 4 | .. |
| | Rajput .. | 100 | 449 | 4·49 | 298 | 663·69 | 42 | 53 | 5 | .. |
| | Golla .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Machhi .. | 17 | 83 | 4·88 | 52 | 626·5 | 7 | 10 | .. | .. |
| | Kumbhar .. | 20 | 93 | 4·65 | 50 | 537·63 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 1 |
| | Kachhia .. | 32 | 93 | 2·94 | 56 | 602·15 | 16 | 13 | 3 | .. |
| | Shimpi .. | 13 | 61 | 4·69 | 34 | 557·38 | 1 | 10 | 2 | .. |
| | Patidar .. | 210 | 763 | 3·63 | 522 | 684·14 | 105 | 82 | 17 | 6 |
| | Barot .. | 5 | 6 | 1·2 | 4 | 666·67 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Bhawasar .. | 1 | 6 | 6·0 | 1 | 166·67 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dhobi .. | 1 | 4 | 4·0 | 4 | 1000·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Kansara .. | 1 | 1 | 1·0 | 1 | 1000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Lohar .. | 5 | 12 | 2·4 | 8 | 666·67 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Maratha .. | 2 | 11 | 5·5 | 7 | 636·36 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Rest of Intermediate. | 2 | 9 | 4·5 | 6 | 666·67 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Backward .. | 287 | 1,446 | 5·04 | 1,238 | 856·15 | 86 | 139 | 51 | 11 |
| | Rawal .. | 9 | 19 | 2·11 | 15 | 789·47 | 5 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| | Bawa .. | 7 | 24 | 3·43 | 21 | 875·0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| | Waghri .. | 10 | 38 | 3·8 | 21 | 552·63 | 1 | 6 | 3 | .. |
| | Bhil .. | 258 | 1,350 | 5·23 | 1,169 | 865·93 | 78 | 124 | 46 | 10 |
| | Rest of Backward. | 3 | 15 | 5·0 | 12 | 800·0 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 390 | 1,234 | 3·16 | 958 | 776·34 | 111 | 211 | 56 | 12 |
| | Bhangi .. | 121 | 351 | 2·9 | 265 | 754·98 | 36 | 56 | 25 | 4 |
| | Dhed .. | 203 | 660 | 3·25 | 521 | 789·40 | 59 | 114 | 24 | 6 |
| | Khalpa .. | 58 | 178 | 3·07 | 139 | 780·9 | 15 | 34 | 7 | 2 |
| | Rest of Depressed. | 8 | 45 | 5·63 | 33 | 733·33 | 1 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | **Muslim** .. | **412** | **1,990** | **4·83** | **1,270** | **638·19** | **96** | **260** | **47** | **9** |
| | **Christian** .. | **10** | **61** | **6·1** | **47** | **770·49** | **3** | **6** | **1** | .. |
| | **Zoroastrian** .. | **22** | **80** | **3·64** | **70** | **875·0** | **12** | **10** | .. | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13-14. | 15-19. | 20-29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Kaira** .. | | **8,603** | **36,598** | **4·25** | **25,936** | **708·67** | **2,548** | **4,975** | **938** | **142** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **7,516** | **31,713** | **4·22** | **22,537** | **710·65** | **2,235** | **4,408** | **780** | **93** |
| | Advanced .. | 1,928 | 8,293 | 4·3 | 5,871 | 707·96 | 631 | 1,198 | 92 | 7 |
| | Brahmin .. | 1,121 | 4,793 | 4·28 | 3,775 | 787·61 | 350 | 718 | 46 | 7 |
| | Bania .. | 629 | 2,756 | 4·38 | 1,576 | 571·84 | 221 | 378 | 30 | .. |
| | Sonar .. | 101 | 438 | 4·34 | 311 | 710·05 | 38 | 57 | 6 | .. |
| | Brahma-Kshatriya. | 2 | 10 | 5·0 | 8 | 800·0 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Lohana .. | 75 | 296 | 3·95 | 201 | 679·05 | 22 | 43 | 10 | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 2,784 | 11,051 | 3·97 | 7,798 | 705·64 | 833 | 1,625 | 297 | 29 |
| | Kansara .. | 2 | 9 | 4·5 | 6 | 666·67 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Kalal .. | 2 | 6 | 3·0 | 4 | 666·67 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Mali .. | 18 | 49 | 2·72 | 30 | 612·24 | 6 | 11 | 1 | .. |
| | Ghanchi .. | 20 | 67 | 3·35 | 52 | 776·12 | 1 | 14 | 5 | .. |
| | Dhobi .. | 15 | 50 | 3·33 | 34 | 680·0 | 6 | 8 | 1 | .. |
| | Shimpi .. | 67 | 271 | 4·05 | 166 | 612·55 | 27 | 36 | 4 | .. |
| | Nhavi .. | 180 | 747 | 4·15 | 590 | 789·83 | 48 | 121 | 10 | 1 |
| | Koli .. | 85 | 266 | 3·13 | 196 | 736·84 | 29 | 54 | 1 | 1 |
| | Lohar .. | 83 | 348 | 4·43 | 236 | 678·16 | 24 | 55 | 4 | .. |
| | Bhoi .. | 119 | 479 | 4·03 | 310 | 647·18 | 33 | 74 | 11 | 1 |
| | Barot .. | 135 | 397 | 2·95 | 295 | 743·07 | 33 | 93 | 8 | 1 |
| | Kachhia .. | 60 | 590 | 9·83 | 504 | 854·24 | 39 | 11 | 8 | 2 |
| | Rabadi .. | 110 | 306 | 2·78 | 241 | 787·58 | 20 | 63 | 23 | 4 |
| | Golla .. | 54 | 206 | 3·81 | 131 | 635·92 | 20 | 32 | .. | .. |
| | Kumbhar .. | 141 | 540 | 3·83 | 368 | 681·48 | 25 | 92 | 22 | 2 |
| | Sutar .. | 155 | 583 | 3·76 | 387 | 663·81 | 47 | 84 | 25 | 1 |
| | Rajput .. | 295 | 1,095 | 3·71 | 771 | 704·11 | 89 | 176 | 26 | 4 |
| | Patidar .. | 1,231 | 5,003 | 4·06 | 3,444 | 688·39 | 381 | 690 | 148 | 12 |
| | Kadia .. | 12 | 39 | 3·25 | 33 | 846·15 | 5 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | Backward .. | 1,585 | 6,826 | 4·31 | 4,794 | 702·31 | 452 | 854 | 245 | 34 |
| | Vaghri .. | 167 | 540 | 3·23 | 400 | 740·74 | 45 | 92 | 24 | 6 |
| | Dubla .. | 1,274 | 5,790 | 4·54 | 4,033 | 696·55 | 369 | 683 | 198 | 24 |
| | Ravalia .. | 78 | 220 | 2·82 | 140 | 636·36 | 25 | 43 | 10 | .. |
| | Sadhu .. | 29 | 95 | 3·28 | 72 | 757·89 | 3 | 17 | 8 | 1 |
| | Bhil .. | 23 | 117 | 5·09 | 111 | 948·72 | 6 | 15 | 2 | 3 |
| | Mochi .. | 14 | 64 | 4·57 | 38 | 593·75 | 4 | 4 | 3 | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 1,219 | 5,543 | 4·55 | 4,074 | 734·98 | 319 | 731 | 146 | 23 |
| | Dhed .. | 652 | 3,160 | 4·89 | 2,478 | 784·18 | 161 | 401 | 82 | 8 |
| | Chambhar .. | 243 | 972 | 4·0 | 597 | 614·2 | 65 | 140 | 29 | 9 |
| | Bhangi .. | 324 | 1,411 | 4·35 | 999 | 708·01 | 93 | 190 | 35 | 6 |
| | **Muslim** .. | **792** | **3,640** | **4·6** | **2,479** | **681·05** | **233** | **406** | **106** | **47** |
| | **Christian** .. | **256** | **1,113** | **4·35** | **827** | **743·04** | **70** | **125** | **49** | **2** |
| | **Jain** .. | **39** | **132** | **3·38** | **93** | **704·54** | **10** | **26** | **3** | .. |
| **Panch-Mahals** .. | | **2,594** | **9,947** | **3·83** | **6,951** | **698·04** | **846** | **1,445** | **262** | **41** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **2,144** | **8,144** | **3·8** | **5,770** | **708·5** | **756** | **1,177** | **176** | **35** |
| | Advanced .. | 796 | 3,100 | 3·89 | 2,097 | 676·45 | 352 | 417 | 27 | .. |
| | Brahmin .. | 241 | 889 | 3·69 | 562 | 632·2 | 90 | 138 | 4 | .. |
| | Bania .. | 497 | 1,974 | 3·97 | 1,349 | 683·38 | 213 | 263 | 21 | .. |
| | Sonar .. | 49 | 208 | 4·24 | 165 | 793·27 | 38 | 9 | 2 | .. |
| | Lohana .. | 8 | 25 | 3·13 | 19 | 760·0 | 2 | 6 | .. | .. |
| | Brahma-Kshatriya. | 1 | 4 | 4·0 | 2 | 500·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 716 | 2,701 | 3·77 | 1,856 | 687·15 | 280 | 368 | 59 | 9 |
| | Sutar .. | 51 | 209 | 4·01 | 133 | 636·36 | 35 | 13 | 3 | .. |
| | Kachhia .. | 149 | 596 | 4·0 | 360 | 604·03 | 94 | 49 | 5 | 1 |
| | Koli .. | 152 | 616 | 4·05 | 465 | 754·87 | 46 | 86 | 18 | 2 |
| | Patidar .. | 84 | 343 | 4·08 | 238 | 693·88 | 25 | 52 | 6 | 1 |
| | Lohar .. | 42 | 156 | 3·71 | 104 | 666·67 | 15 | 23 | 4 | .. |
| | Bhoi .. | 20 | 55 | 2·75 | 52 | 945·45 | 3 | 12 | 2 | 3 |
| | Rajput .. | 30 | 115 | 3·83 | 87 | 756·52 | 10 | 18 | 2 | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13–14. | 15–19. | 20–29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Panch-Mahals—contd.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Hindu**—contd. | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Intermediate—*contd.*** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Shimpi .. | 16 | 49 | 3·06 | 42 | 857·14 | 9 | 6 | 1 | .. |
| | Nhavi .. | 45 | 170 | 3·78 | 106 | 623·53 | 14 | 25 | 5 | 1 |
| | Kumbhar .. | 22 | 64 | 2·9 | 40 | 625·0 | 5 | 16 | 1 | .. |
| | Golla .. | 7 | 16 | 2·29 | 13 | 812·5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | .. |
| | Barot .. | 7 | 3 | 0·43 | 3 | 1000·0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | .. |
| | Mali .. | 5 | 22 | 4·4 | 16 | 727·27 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Mahratta .. | 4 | 6 | 1·5 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Dhobi .. | 3 | 10 | 3·33 | 6 | 600·0 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Bharwad .. | 2 | 16 | 8·0 | 5 | 312·5 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Bhavsar .. | 2 | 7 | 3·5 | 5 | 714·29 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dabgar .. | 40 | 103 | 2·58 | 68 | 660·19 | 5 | 30 | 4 | 1 |
| | Rest of Intermediate. | 35 | 145 | 4·14 | 113 | 779·31 | 9 | 21 | 5 | .. |
| | Backward .. | 433 | 1,723 | 3·98 | 1,367 | 793·38 | 92 | 234 | 83 | 24 |
| | Bhil .. | 144 | 567 | 3·94 | 444 | 783·07 | 20 | 82 | 33 | 9 |
| | Nayak .. | 65 | 201 | 3·09 | 174 | 802·96 | 12 | 32 | 16 | 5 |
| | Dharal .. | 117 | 475 | 4·06 | 402 | 846·32 | 32 | 62 | 17 | 6 |
| | Vanjari .. | 5 | 18 | 3·6 | 15 | 833·33 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Koshti .. | 15 | 105 | 7·0 | 79 | 752·38 | 6 | 9 | .. | .. |
| | Bhaya .. | 3 | 11 | 3·67 | 9 | 818·18 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Vaghri .. | 6 | 21 | 3·5 | 14 | 666·67 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Rawal .. | 16 | 43 | 2·69 | 25 | 581·39 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 |
| | Sadhu .. | 15 | 51 | 3·4 | 30 | 588·24 | 4 | 9 | 2 | .. |
| | Rest of Backward. | 47 | 231 | 4·91 | 175 | 757·58 | 11 | 21 | 12 | 3 |
| | Depressed .. | 199 | 620 | 3·12 | 450 | 725·81 | 32 | 158 | 7 | 2 |
| | Dhed .. | 36 | 130 | 3·61 | 106 | 815·38 | 6 | 28 | 2 | .. |
| | Bhangi .. | 64 | 240 | 3·75 | 171 | 712·5 | 8 | 54 | 1 | 1 |
| | Chambhar .. | 37 | 136 | 3·68 | 97 | 713·24 | 1 | 34 | 1 | 1 |
| | Mang-Garudi. | 15 | 20 | 1·33 | 11 | 550·0 | 5 | 10 | .. | .. |
| | Chamdia .. | 30 | 51 | 1·7 | 39 | 764·7 | 5 | 22 | 3 | .. |
| | Rest of Depressed. | 17 | 43 | 2·53 | 26 | 604·65 | 7 | 10 | .. | .. |
| | **Muslim** .. | **310** | **1,265** | **4·03** | **836** | **660·87** | **68** | **194** | **43** | **5** |
| | **Jain** .. | **40** | **174** | **4·35** | **109** | **626·43** | **13** | **25** | **2** | .. |
| | **Christian** .. | **96** | **350** | **3·65** | **225** | **642·86** | **7** | **48** | **40** | **1** |
| | **Zoroastrian** .. | **4** | **14** | **3·5** | **11** | **785·71** | **2** | **1** | **1** | .. |
| **Surat** .. | | **6,249** | **23,529** | **3·77** | **17,726** | **753·37** | **793** | **4,125** | **1,259** | **72** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **5,570** | **20,738** | **3·72** | **15,704** | **757·26** | **711** | **3,744** | **1,051** | **64** |
| | Advanced .. | 1,310 | 4,738 | 3·62 | 3,567 | 752·85 | 169 | 1,022 | 119 | .. |
| | Brahmin .. | 847 | 3,165 | 3·74 | 2,374 | 750·08 | 110 | 661 | 76 | .. |
| | Bania .. | 307 | 1,050 | 3·42 | 799 | 760·95 | 38 | 242 | 27 | .. |
| | Soni .. | 108 | 381 | 3·53 | 290 | 761·15 | 13 | 83 | 12 | .. |
| | Kayastha .. | 44 | 130 | 2·95 | 96 | 738·46 | 6 | 34 | 4 | .. |
| | Lohana .. | 4 | 12 | 3·0 | 8 | 666·67 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 2,060 | 8,088 | 3·93 | 6,192 | 765·58 | 279 | 1,335 | 419 | 27 |
| | Lohar .. | 32 | 129 | 4·03 | 103 | 798·45 | 6 | 25 | 1 | .. |
| | Mahratta .. | 6 | 32 | 5·33 | 25 | 781·25 | 1 | 3 | 2 | .. |
| | Golla .. | 26 | 88 | 3·38 | 54 | 613·64 | 5 | 19 | 2 | .. |
| | Bharwad .. | 59 | 234 | 3·97 | 178 | 760·68 | .. | 30 | 28 | 1 |
| | Barot .. | 1 | 7 | 7·0 | 6 | 857·14 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Bhadbunja .. | 1 | 3 | 3·0 | 1 | 333·33 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Mali .. | 1 | 2 | 2·0 | 2 | 1000·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Khatri .. | 27 | 81 | 3·0 | 55 | 679·01 | 8 | 16 | 3 | .. |
| | Kachhia .. | 22 | 77 | 3·5 | 47 | 610·39 | 7 | 15 | .. | .. |
| | Bhandari .. | 21 | 78 | 3·71 | 53 | 679·49 | .. | 16 | 5 | .. |
| | Kharva .. | 61 | 380 | 6·23 | 253 | 665·79 | 11 | 39 | 8 | 3 |
| | Tamboli .. | 10 | 29 | 2·9 | 25 | 862·07 | 2 | 8 | .. | .. |
| | Ghanchi .. | 136 | 482 | 3·54 | 325 | 674·27 | 33 | 75 | 28 | .. |
| | Bhavsar .. | 10 | 43 | 4·3 | 32 | 744·19 | 2 | 7 | 1 | .. |
| | Kumbhar .. | 104 | 452 | 4·35 | 344 | 761·06 | 13 | 70 | 19 | 2 |
| | Dhobi .. | 6 | 30 | 5·0 | 19 | 633·33 | .. | 4 | 2 | .. |
| | Sutar .. | 107 | 402 | 3·76 | 399 | 992·54 | 26 | 65 | 13 | 3 |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13-14. | 15-19. | 20-29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Surat—contd.** | **Hindu—contd.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Intermediate—*contd.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kansara .. | 37 | 166 | 4·49 | 111 | 668·67 | 13 | 22 | 2 | .. |
| | Hajam .. | 50 | 159 | 3·18 | 129 | 811·32 | 6 | 37 | 7 | .. |
| | Machhi .. | 116 | 378 | 3·26 | 321 | 849·21 | 14 | 77 | 20 | 5 |
| | Rajput .. | 121 | 444 | 3·67 | 333 | 750·0 | 19 | 88 | 14 | .. |
| | Darji .. | 115 | 376 | 3·27 | 286 | 760·63 | 25 | 65 | 23 | 2 |
| | Kadia .. | 3 | 6 | 2· | 6 | 1,000·0 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Khavas .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Kanbi .. | 349 | 1,413 | 4·05 | 1,090 | 771·41 | 34 | 248 | 65 | 2 |
| | Koli .. | 631 | 2,572 | 4·08 | 1,978 | 769·05 | 53 | 397 | 172 | 9 |
| | Rest of Intermediate. | 7 | 25 | 3·57 | 17 | 680·0 | .. | 3 | 4 | .. |
| | Backward .. | 1,176 | 4,441 | 3·78 | 3,440 | 774·6 | 142 | 710 | 305 | 19 |
| | Konkna .. | 29 | 96 | 3·31 | 64 | 666·67 | 1 | 20 | 8 | .. |
| | Chodhra .. | 71 | 202 | 2·85 | 156 | 772·28 | 1 | 34 | 33 | 3 |
| | Bhavaya .. | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 6 | 857·14 | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Nayak .. | 105 | 403 | 3·84 | 342 | 848·64 | 9 | 66 | 26 | 4 |
| | Bava .. | 10 | 39 | 3·9 | 32 | 820·51 | 2 | 5 | 3 | .. |
| | Rawalia .. | 3 | 11 | 3·66 | 9 | 818·18 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| | Salat .. | 4 | 20 | 5·0 | 10 | 500·0 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. |
| | Nhavi .. | 1 | 1 | 1·0 | 1 | 1,000·0 | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Gondha .. | 2 | 11 | 5·5 | 8 | 727·27 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Gamit .. | 6 | 23 | 3·83 | 18 | 782·6 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Vaghri .. | 2 | 1 | 0·5 | 1 | 1,000·0 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Barodia .. | 1 | 8 | 8·0 | 4 | 500·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Mochi (Gujarati). | 5 | 18 | 3·6 | 12 | 666·67 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. |
| | Dubla .. | 449 | 1,670 | 3·72 | 1,227 | 734·73 | 57 | 262 | 120 | 10 |
| | Dhodia .. | 413 | 1,602 | 4·02 | 1,312 | 789·41 | 55 | 263 | 94 | 1 |
| | Rest of Backward. | 72 | 269 | 3·74 | 238 | 884·76 | 14 | 42 | 15 | 1 |
| | Depressed .. | 1,024 | 3,471 | 3·39 | 2,505 | 721·69 | 121 | 677 | 208 | 18 |
| | Dhed .. | 672 | 2,409 | 3·58 | 1,689 | 701·12 | 92 | 452 | 113 | 15 |
| | Mochi .. | 83 | 332 | 4·0 | 248 | 746·99 | 14 | 62 | 7 | .. |
| | Chambhar .. | 24 | 78 | 3·25 | 69 | 884·62 | .. | 20 | 4 | .. |
| | Khalpa .. | 88 | 267 | 3·03 | 206 | 771·54 | 5 | 65 | 17 | 1 |
| | Kolgha .. | 10 | 30 | 3·0 | 30 | 1,000·0 | 2 | 7 | 1 | .. |
| | Agre .. | 9 | 40 | 4·44 | 36 | 900·0 | .. | 6 | 3 | .. |
| | Mang-Garudi. | 13 | 55 | 4·23 | 29 | 527·27 | .. | 7 | 5 | 1 |
| | Bhangi .. | 100 | 182 | 1·82 | 133 | 730·77 | 6 | 45 | 48 | 1 |
| | Kapadi .. | 25 | 78 | 3·12 | 65 | 833·33 | 2 | 13 | 10 | .. |
| | **Muslim ..** | **404** | **1,468** | **3·63** | **1,111** | **756·81** | **58** | **248** | **90** | **8** |
| | **Christian ..** | **31** | **124** | **4·0** | **103** | **830·65** | **4** | **21** | **6** | .. |
| | **Zoroastrian ..** | **244** | **1,199** | **4·91** | **808** | **673·09** | **20** | **112** | **112** | .. |
| **States in Gujarat.** | | **16,624** | **66,915** | **4·02** | **49,245** | **735·93** | **5,666** | **9,224** | **1,562** | **172** |
| | **Hindu ..** | **15,540** | **62,747** | **4·04** | **46,310** | **738·04** | **5,296** | **8,628** | **1,454** | **162** |
| | Advanced .. | 2,321 | 9,728 | 4·19 | 6,420 | 659·95 | 982 | 1,219 | 109 | 11 |
| | Intermediate .. | 7,410 | 29,538 | 3·99 | 22,224 | 752·4 | 2,457 | 4,134 | 750 | 69 |
| | Backward .. | 4,539 | 18,650 | 4·11 | 14,175 | 760·05 | 1,355 | 2,655 | 459 | 70 |
| | Depressed .. | 1,270 | 4,831 | 3·8 | 3,491 | 722·66 | 502 | 620 | 136 | 12 |
| | **Muslim ..** | **1,005** | **3,909** | **3·89** | **2,746** | **702·48** | **348** | **548** | **99** | **10** |
| | **Christian ..** | **77** | **255** | **3·31** | **185** | **725·49** | **22** | **46** | **9** | .. |
| | **Sikh ..** | **2** | **4** | **2·0** | **4** | **1,000·0** | .. | **2** | .. | .. |
| **Cambay ..** | | **1,452** | **6,977** | **4·8** | **4,592** | **658·16** | **728** | **603** | **108** | **13** |
| | **Hindu ..** | **1,227** | **5,810** | **4·74** | **3,831** | **667·99** | **588** | **543** | **86** | **10** |
| | Advanced .. | 219 | 1,088 | 4·97 | 594 | 545·96 | 94 | 115 | 10 | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 780 | 3,717 | 4·76 | 2,569 | 691·15 | 389 | 331 | 50 | 10 |
| | Backward .. | 147 | 652 | 4·44 | 453 | 694·79 | 51 | 78 | 18 | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 81 | 353 | 4·36 | 265 | 750·71 | 54 | 19 | 8 | .. |
| | **Muslim ..** | **222** | **1,150** | **5·18** | **700** | **608·7** | **138** | **59** | **22** | **3** |
| | **Christian ..** | **3** | **17** | **5·67** | **11** | **647·06** | **2** | **1** | .. | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13-14. | 15-19. | 20-29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Mahikantha Agency.** | | **1,392** | **6,498** | **4·67** | **4,845** | **745·61** | **503** | **689** | **198** | **2** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **1,354** | **6,311** | **4·66** | **4,719** | **747·74** | **489** | **673** | **190** | **2** |
| | Advanced .. | 320 | 1,360 | 4·25 | 946 | 695·60 | 160 | 137 | 22 | 1 |
| | Intermediate .. | 802 | 4,009 | 5·0 | 3,113 | 776·5 | 234 | 433 | 135 | .. |
| | Backward .. | 35 | 185 | 5·29 | 143 | 772·97 | 9 | 19 | 7 | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 197 | 757 | 3·84 | 517 | 682·96 | 86 | 84 | 26 | 1 |
| | **Muslim** .. | **38** | **187** | **4·92** | **126** | **673·8** | **14** | **16** | **8** | .. |
| **Surat Agency** .. | | **1,264** | **5,214** | **4·14** | **3,728** | **714·99** | **268** | **851** | **134** | **11** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **1,068** | **4,549** | **4·26** | **3,245** | **713·33** | **235** | **703** | **119** | **11** |
| | Advanced .. | 258 | 1,159 | 4·49 | 813 | 701·47 | 51 | 190 | 17 | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 337 | 1,347 | 3·99 | 969 | 721·35 | 87 | 220 | 29 | 1 |
| | Backward .. | 434 | 1,841 | 4·24 | 1,328 | 726·78 | 92 | 263 | 69 | 10 |
| | Depressed .. | 39 | 202 | 5·2 | 135 | 668·32 | 5 | 30 | 4 | .. |
| | **Muslim** .. | **170** | **596** | **3·5** | **432** | **724·83** | **27** | **129** | **14** | .. |
| | **Christian** .. | **26** | **69** | **2·65** | **51** | **739·13** | **6** | **19** | **1** | .. |
| **Dharampur** .. | | **502** | **1,925** | **3·83** | **1,320** | **685·67** | **84** | **379** | **39** | .. |
| | **Hindu** .. | **371** | **1,480** | **3·99** | **1,010** | **682·43** | **62** | **278** | **31** | .. |
| | Advanced .. | 166 | 714 | 4·30 | 469 | 656·86 | 27 | 129 | 10 | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 111 | 480 | 4·32 | 337 | 702·08 | 25 | 79 | 7 | .. |
| | Backward .. | 94 | 286 | 3·04 | 204 | 713·29 | 10 | 70 | 14 | .. |
| | **Muslim** .. | **131** | **445** | **3·40** | **310** | **696·63** | **22** | **101** | **8** | .. |
| **Sachin** .. | | **427** | **1,810** | **4·24** | **1,324** | **731·49** | **102** | **277** | **47** | **1** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **385** | **1,646** | **4·28** | **1,197** | **727·22** | **97** | **247** | **40** | **1** |
| | Advanced .. | 92 | 445 | 4·84 | 344 | 773·03 | 24 | 61 | 7 | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 226 | 867 | 3·84 | 632 | 728·95 | 62 | 141 | 22 | 1 |
| | Backward .. | 28 | 132 | 4·71 | 86 | 651·52 | 6 | 15 | 7 | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 39 | 202 | 5·18 | 135 | 668·32 | 5 | 30 | 4 | .. |
| | **Muslim** .. | **39** | **151** | **3·87** | **122** | **807·95** | **5** | **28** | **6** | .. |
| | **Christian** .. | **3** | **13** | **4·33** | **5** | **384·62** | .. | **2** | **1** | .. |
| **Dangs** .. | | **335** | **1,479** | **4·41** | **1,084** | **732·93** | **82** | **195** | **48** | **10** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **312** | **1,423** | **4·56** | **1,038** | **729·44** | **76** | **178** | **48** | **10** |
| | Backward .. | 312 | 1,423 | 4·56 | 1,038 | 729·44 | 76 | 178 | 48 | 10 |
| | **Christian** .. | **23** | **56** | **2·43** | **46** | **821·43** | **6** | **17** | .. | .. |
| **Rewakantha Agency.** | | **12,516** | **48,226** | **3·85** | **36,080** | **748·14** | **4,167** | **7,081** | **1,122** | **146** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **11,891** | **46,077** | **3·87** | **34,465** | **747·99** | **3,984** | **6,709** | **1,059** | **139** |
| | Advanced .. | 1,524 | 6,121 | 4·02 | 4,067 | 664·43 | 677 | 777 | 60 | 10 |
| | Intermediate .. | 5,491 | 20,465 | 3·73 | 15,573 | 760·96 | 1,747 | 3,150 | 536 | 58 |
| | Backward .. | 3,923 | 15,972 | 4·07 | 12,251 | 767·03 | 1,203 | 2,295 | 365 | 60 |
| | Depressed .. | 953 | 3,519 | 3·69 | 2,574 | 731·46 | 357 | 487 | 98 | 11 |
| | **Muslim** .. | **575** | **1,976** | **3·44** | **1,488** | **753·04** | **169** | **344** | **55** | **7** |
| | **Christian** .. | **48** | **169** | **3·52** | **123** | **727·81** | **14** | **26** | **8** | .. |
| | **Sikh** .. | **2** | **4** | **2·0** | **4** | **1,000·0** | .. | **2** | .. | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13-14. | 15-19. | 20-29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Rajpipla** .. | | **4,600** | **18,250** | **3·97** | **13,459** | **737·48** | **1,485** | **2,787** | **281** | **47** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **4,304** | **17,275** | **4·01** | **12,710** | **735·75** | **1,416** | **2,588** | **255** | **45** |
| | Advanced .. | 581 | 2,370 | 4·08 | 1,624 | 685·23 | 190 | 351 | 32 | 8 |
| | Intermediate .. | 1,290 | 4,453 | 3·71 | 3,131 | 703·12 | 441 | 696 | 52 | 11 |
| | Backward .. | 2,035 | 8,576 | 4·21 | 6,606 | 770·29 | 586 | 1,279 | 144 | 26 |
| | Depressed .. | 488 | 1,876 | 3·84 | 1,349 | 719·09 | 199 | 262 | 27 | .. |
| | **Muslim** .. | **284** | **931** | **3·28** | **715** | **767·99** | **68** | **188** | **26** | **2** |
| | **Christian** .. | **10** | **40** | **4·0** | **30** | **750·0** | **1** | **9** | .. | .. |
| | **Sikh** .. | **2** | **4** | **2·0** | **4** | **1,000·0** | .. | **2** | .. | .. |
| **Chota-Udepur** .. | | **1,277** | **4,113** | **3·22** | **2,894** | **703·62** | **559** | **619** | **84** | **15** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **1,123** | **3,617** | **3·22** | **2,538** | **701·69** | **497** | **540** | **73** | **13** |
| | Advanced .. | 367 | 1,231 | 3·35 | 840 | 682·37 | 195 | 154 | 16 | 2 |
| | Intermediate .. | 567 | 1,776 | 3·13 | 1,283 | 722·41 | 227 | 295 | 41 | 4 |
| | Backward .. | 102 | 304 | 2·98 | 210 | 690·79 | 37 | 50 | 8 | 7 |
| | Depressed .. | 87 | 306 | 3·52 | 205 | 669·93 | 38 | 41 | 8 | .. |
| | **Muslim** .. | **151** | **483** | **3·19** | **344** | **712·22** | **62** | **77** | **10** | **2** |
| | **Christian** .. | **3** | **13** | **4·33** | **12** | **923·08** | .. | **2** | **1** | .. |
| **Deogad Baria** .. | | **3,293** | **13,528** | **4·11** | **10,209** | **754·66** | **996** | **1,815** | **440** | **42** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **3,258** | **13,365** | **4·10** | **10,101** | **755·78** | **981** | **1,803** | **435** | **39** |
| | Advanced .. | 431 | 1,921 | 4·46 | 1,116 | 580·95 | 244 | 184 | 3 | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 1,410 | 5,743 | 4·07 | 4,665 | 812·29 | 275 | 858 | 256 | 21 |
| | Backward .. | 1,336 | 5,378 | 4·03 | 4,072 | 757·16 | 437 | 720 | 163 | 16 |
| | Depressed .. | 81 | 323 | 3·99 | 248 | 767·8 | 25 | 41 | 13 | 2 |
| | **Muslim** | **35** | **163** | **4·66** | **108** | **662·58** | **15** | **12** | **5** | **3** |
| **Rest of the Agency.** | | **3,346** | **12,335** | **3·69** | **9,518** | **771·63** | **1,127** | **1,860** | **317** | **42** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **3,206** | **11,820** | **3·68** | **9,116** | **771·24** | **1,090** | **1,778** | **296** | **42** |
| | Advanced .. | 145 | 599 | 4·13 | 487 | 813·02 | 48 | 88 | 9 | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 2,314 | 8,493 | 3·67 | 6,494 | 764·63 | 804 | 1,301 | 187 | 22 |
| | Backward .. | 450 | 1,714 | 3·8 | 1,363 | 795·22 | 143 | 246 | 50 | 11 |
| | Depressed .. | 297 | 1,014 | 3·41 | 772 | 761·34 | 95 | 143 | 50 | 9 |
| | **Muslim** .. | **105** | **399** | **3·80** | **321** | **804·51** | **24** | **67** | **14** | .. |
| | **Christian** .. | **35** | **116** | **3·31** | **81** | **698·27** | **13** | **15** | **7** | .. |
| **Deccan** .. | | **74,928** | **303,397** | **4·05** | **203,630** | **671·17** | **41,050** | **30,360** | **3,221** | **297** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **65,945** | **267,707** | **4·06** | **178,951** | **668·46** | **36,681** | **26,314** | **2,694** | **256** |
| | Advanced .. | 21,599 | 87,424 | 4·05 | 57,970 | 663·09 | 11,324 | 9,184 | 998 | 93 |
| | Intermediate .. | 24,360 | 98,159 | 4·03 | 65,678 | 669·10 | 14,419 | 9,009 | 843 | 89 |
| | Backward .. | 9,291 | 38,315 | 4·12 | 26,221 | 684·35 | 4,948 | 3,894 | 417 | 32 |
| | Depressed .. | 10,668 | 43,750 | 4·10 | 29,032 | 663·59 | 5,978 | 4,217 | 432 | 41 |
| | Unspecified (Hindu). | 27 | 59 | 2·19 | 50 | 847·46 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 1 |
| | **Muslim** .. | **5,600** | **22,527** | **4·02** | **15,593** | **692·19** | **2,970** | **2,352** | **258** | **20** |
| | **Jain** .. | **1,190** | **4,972** | **4·18** | **3,399** | **683·63** | **650** | **497** | **40** | **3** |
| | **Christian** .. | **940** | **3,807** | **4·05** | **2,859** | **750·99** | **286** | **526** | **121** | **7** |
| | **Zoroastrian** .. | **31** | **123** | **3·97** | **106** | **861·79** | **6** | **12** | **12** | **1** |
| | **Sikh** .. | **1** | **3** | **3·00** | **3** | **1,000·00** | **1** | .. | .. | .. |
| | **Unclassified** .. | **1,221** | **4,258** | **3·49** | **2,719** | **638·56** | **458** | **659** | **96** | **10** |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13-14. | 15-19. | 20-29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **British Districts.** | | **72,772** | **294,291** | **4·04** | **197,560** | **671·31** | **39,671** | **29,641** | **3,171** | **289** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **63,840** | **258,875** | **4·06** | **173,056** | **668·49** | **35,328** | **25,619** | **2,645** | **248** |
| | Advanced .. | 21,016 | 84,785 | 4·03 | 56,248 | 663·42 | 10,932 | 8,997 | 995 | 92 |
| | Intermediate .. | 23,557 | 94,803 | 4·02 | 63,414 | 668·9 | 13,854 | 8,787 | 827 | 89 |
| | Backward .. | 9,081 | 37,484 | 4·13 | 25,634 | 683·87 | 4,832 | 3,805 | 413 | 31 |
| | Depressed .. | 10,159 | 41,744 | 4·11 | 27,710 | 663·8 | 5,698 | 4,020 | 406 | 35 |
| | Unspecified (Hindu). | 27 | 59 | 2·19 | 50 | 847·46 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 1 |
| | **Muslim** .. | **5,571** | **22,370** | **4·02** | **15,505** | **693·11** | **2,951** | **2,343** | **257** | **20** |
| | **Jain** | **1,168** | **4,855** | **4·16** | **3,312** | **682·18** | **643** | **482** | **40** | **3** |
| | **Christian** .. | **940** | **3,807** | **4·05** | **2,859** | **750·99** | **286** | **526** | **121** | **7** |
| | **Zoroastrian** .. | **31** | **123** | **3·97** | **106** | **861·79** | **6** | **12** | **12** | **1** |
| | **Sikh** .. | **1** | **3** | **3·0** | **3** | **1,000·0** | **1** | .. | .. | .. |
| | **Unclassified** .. | **1,221** | **4,358** | **3·49** | **2,719** | **638·56** | **456** | **659** | **96** | **10** |
| **Ahmednagar** .. | | **9,571** | **38,833** | **4·06** | **26,672** | **686·84** | **5,451** | **3,913** | **191** | **16** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **8,383** | **34,052** | **4·06** | **23,249** | **682·75** | **4,786** | **3,435** | **150** | **12** |
| | Advanced .. | 2,334 | 9,790 | 4·19 | 6,528 | 666·8 | 1,336 | 942 | 49 | 7 |
| | Brahmin .. | 1,446 | 6,223 | 4·3 | 4,125 | 662·86 | 809 | 598 | 35 | 4 |
| | Marwadi .. | 456 | 1,869 | 4·09 | 1,199 | 641·52 | 280 | 166 | 8 | 2 |
| | Prabhu .. | 6 | 28 | 4·67 | 22 | 785·71 | 3 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| | Jangam .. | 10 | 29 | 2·9 | 25 | 862·07 | 5 | 4 | 1 | .. |
| | Gujrathi .. | 63 | 238 | 3·78 | 173 | 726·89 | 33 | 29 | 1 | .. |
| | Vani .. | 138 | 530 | 3·84 | 363 | 684·9 | 80 | 55 | 2 | 1 |
| | Sonar .. | 212 | 866 | 4·09 | 615 | 710·16 | 123 | 88 | 1 | .. |
| | Vidur .. | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 6 | 857·14 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 2,533 | 9,838 | 3·88 | 6,670 | 677·98 | 1,548 | 968 | 17 | .. |
| | Mahratta .. | 1,650 | 6,093 | 3·69 | 4,294 | 704·74 | 1,004 | 629 | 17 | .. |
| | Mali .. | 123 | 562 | 4·57 | 359 | 638·79 | 88 | 35 | .. | .. |
| | Maharatta Kunbi. | 139 | 557 | 4·0 | 330 | 592·46 | 92 | 47 | .. | .. |
| | Kunbi .. | 64 | 264 | 4·13 | 188 | 712·12 | 40 | 24 | .. | .. |
| | Parit .. | 70 | 298 | 4·26 | 202 | 677·85 | 36 | 34 | .. | .. |
| | Nhavi .. | 50 | 180 | 3·6 | 123 | 683·33 | 30 | 20 | .. | .. |
| | Teli .. | 100 | 304 | 3·04 | 189 | 621·71 | 64 | 36 | .. | .. |
| | Dhangar .. | 73 | 337 | 4·62 | 240 | 712·17 | 38 | 35 | .. | .. |
| | Sutar .. | 66 | 257 | 3·89 | 150 | 583·66 | 30 | 36 | .. | .. |
| | Kumbhar .. | 39 | 145 | 3·72 | 102 | 703·45 | 23 | 16 | .. | .. |
| | Kasar .. | 17 | 95 | 5·59 | 62 | 652·63 | 9 | 8 | .. | .. |
| | Shimpi .. | 20 | 89 | 4·45 | 60 | 674·2 | 11 | 9 | .. | .. |
| | Gurav .. | 15 | 72 | 4·8 | 45 | 625·0 | 6 | 9 | .. | .. |
| | Gavli .. | 10 | 40 | 4·0 | 30 | 750·0 | 6 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Pardeshi .. | 10 | 30 | 3·0 | 14 | 466·67 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Nirvali . | 12 | 77 | 6·42 | 39 | 506·49 | 7 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Sali .. | 26 | 110 | 4·23 | 67 | 609·1 | 19 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | Lohar .. | 15 | 88 | 5·86 | 55 | 625·0 | 9 | 6 | .. | .. |
| | Koshti .. | 34 | 240 | 7·06 | 121 | 504·17 | 31 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Backward .. | 1,334 | 5,423 | 4·07 | 4,010 | 739·44 | 767 | 546 | 19 | 2 |
| | Koli .. | 230 | 987 | 4·29 | 799 | 809·52 | 106 | 119 | 5 | .. |
| | Thakur .. | 156 | 725 | 4·65 | 588 | 811·0 | 78 | 73 | 3 | .. |
| | Bhil .. | 240 | 1,022 | 4·27 | 778 | 761·25 | 176 | 63 | 1 | .. |
| | Vaddar .. | 106 | 409 | 3·86 | 316 | 772·62 | 45 | 57 | 8 | 2 |
| | Vanjari .. | 242 | 995 | 4·11 | 636 | 639·2 | 148 | 94 | .. | .. |
| | Manbhav .. | 3 | 22 | 7·33 | 19 | 863·64 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Davari .. | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 6 | 857·14 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Gondhali .. | 25 | 99 | 3·96 | 49 | 494·95 | 17 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Joshi .. | 6 | 33 | 5·5 | 26 | 787·88 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Burud .. | 13 | 56 | 4·3 | 38 | 678·57 | 10 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Gopal .. | 19 | 83 | 4·37 | 65 | 783·13 | 10 | 8 | 1 | .. |
| | Chitrakati .. | 4 | 10 | 2·5 | 8 | 800·0 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Lonari .. | 4 | 7 | 1·75 | 6 | 857·14 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Ghadsi dangat. | 5 | 24 | 4·8 | 18 | 750·0 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1,000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13-14. | 15-19. | 20-29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Ahmednagar —contd.** | **Hindu**—contd. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Backward —*contd.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bharadi .. | 6 | 24 | 4·0 | 12 | 500·0 | 1 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Vaidu .. | 3 | 4 | 1·33 | 3 | 750·0 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Takari .. | 10 | 23 | 2·3 | 15 | 652·17 | 6 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Kaikadi .. | 33 | 117 | 3·55 | 66 | 564·1 | 15 | 17 | 1 | .. |
| | Pardhi .. | 16 | 48 | 3·0 | 42 | 875·0 | 6 | 10 | .. | .. |
| | Kahar .. | 30 | 88 | 2·93 | 65 | 738·64 | 16 | 14 | .. | .. |
| | Gosavi .. | 19 | 67 | 3·53 | 33 | 492·54 | 10 | 9 | .. | .. |
| | Patharwat .. | 6 | 27 | 4·5 | 22 | 814·81 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Bhampta .. | 10 | 33 | 3·3 | 21 | 636·36 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Kolhati .. | 6 | 27 | 4·5 | 20 | 740·74 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Ghisadi .. | 13 | 51 | 3·92 | 33 | 647·06 | 11 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Beldar .. | 6 | 24 | 4·0 | 16 | 666·67 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Ramoshi .. | 120 | 411 | 3·43 | 310 | 754·26 | 75 | 45 | .. | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 2,182 | 9,001 | 4·13 | 6,041 | 671·15 | 1,135 | 979 | 65 | 3 |
| | Mahar .. | 1,088 | 4,501 | 4·14 | 2,935 | 652·08 | 613 | 431 | 42 | 2 |
| | Dhor .. | 62 | 270 | 4·35 | 180 | 666·67 | 36 | 25 | 1 | .. |
| | Chambhar .. | 332 | 1,248 | 3·76 | 826 | 661·86 | 161 | 159 | 11 | 1 |
| | Mang .. | 683 | 2,886 | 4·23 | 2,051 | 610·67 | 310 | 362 | 11 | .. |
| | Bhangi .. | 8 | 62 | 7·75 | 29 | 467·74 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Mang-garudi. | 6 | 27 | 4·5 | 15 | 555·56 | 6 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Kattai .. | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 5 | 714·29 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | **Muslim** .. | **746** | **2,922** | **3·92** | **2,091** | **715·6** | **445** | **272** | **26** | **3** |
| | **Jain** .. | **183** | **839** | **4·58** | **529** | **630·51** | **109** | **69** | **4** | **1** |
| | **Christian** .. | **259** | **1,020** | **3·94** | **803** | **787·25** | **111** | **137** | **11** | .. |
| **Khandesh West.** | | **6,880** | **29,566** | **4·3** | **19,364** | **654·94** | **4,980** | **1,825** | **51** | **4** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **6,393** | **27,703** | **4·33** | **18,114** | **653·86** | **4,631** | **1,707** | **51** | **4** |
| | Advanced .. | 1,591 | 6,885 | 4·33 | 4,881 | 708·93 | 952 | 584 | 51 | 4 |
| | Brahmin .. | 618 | 2,688 | 4·35 | 1,828 | 680·06 | 368 | 236 | 13 | 1 |
| | Gujar .. | 314 | 1,289 | 4·11 | 1,067 | 827·77 | 216 | 79 | 17 | 2 |
| | Sonar .. | 248 | 1,121 | 4·52 | 726 | 647·64 | 133 | 106 | 9 | .. |
| | Lohana .. | 5 | 16 | 3·2 | 14 | 875·0 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Vani .. | 272 | 1,279 | 4·7 | 888 | 694·29 | 142 | 122 | 7 | 1 |
| | Marwadi .. | 102 | 330 | 3·24 | 244 | 739·39 | 67 | 31 | 4 | .. |
| | Bhatia .. | 4 | 18 | 4·50 | 10 | 555·56 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Lingayat .. | 2 | 6 | 3·0 | 3 | 500·0 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Prabhu .. | 4 | 31 | 7·75 | 26 | 838·71 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Vidur .. | 1 | 6 | 6·0 | 4 | 666·67 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Bhat .. | 6 | 37 | 6·17 | 21 | 567·57 | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| | Gujarathi .. | 15 | 64 | 4·27 | 50 | 781·25 | 13 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 2,034 | 8,846 | 4·35 | 5,732 | 650·24 | 1,699 | 335 | .. | .. |
| | Kunbi .. | 416 | 1,831 | 4·4 | 1,262 | 689·24 | 372 | 44 | .. | .. |
| | Mahratta .. | 360 | 1,554 | 4·32 | 1,048 | 674·39 | 228 | 32 | .. | .. |
| | Mali .. | 145 | 639 | 4·4 | 408 | 638·5 | 133 | 12 | .. | .. |
| | Shimpi .. | 112 | 523 | 4·67 | 331 | 632·89 | 107 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Dhobi .. | 37 | 148 | 4·0 | 117 | 790·54 | 33 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Dhangar .. | 74 | 364 | 4·92 | 224 | 615·39 | 70 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Nhavi .. | 107 | 459 | 4·29 | 119 | 259·26 | 97 | 10 | .. | .. |
| | Teli .. | 117 | 467 | 3·99 | 305 | 537·92 | 79 | 38 | .. | .. |
| | Rajput .. | 216 | 888 | 4·11 | 607 | 683·56 | 188 | 28 | .. | .. |
| | Sutar .. | 100 | 439 | 4·39 | 283 | 644·6 | 75 | 25 | .. | .. |
| | Lohar .. | 78 | 307 | 3·94 | 214 | 697·07 | 54 | 24 | .. | .. |
| | Kasar .. | 18 | 85 | 4·72 | 58 | 682·35 | 13 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Kumbhar .. | 36 | 144 | 4·0 | 92 | 638·89 | 16 | 20 | .. | .. |
| | Bhoi .. | 60 | 273 | 4·55 | 190 | 695·97 | 35 | 25 | .. | .. |
| | Gavli .. | 18 | 79 | 4·39 | 60 | 759·49 | 11 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | Rangari .. | 31 | 132 | 4·9 | 103 | 677·63 | 15 | 16 | .. | .. |
| | Sali .. | 10 | 36 | 3·6 | 26 | 722·22 | 9 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Pardeshi .. | 32 | 141 | 4·41 | 85 | 602·84 | 18 | 14 | .. | .. |
| | Kalal .. | 8 | 41 | 5·13 | 27 | 658·54 | 5 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Khatri .. | 3 | 13 | 4·33 | 7 | 538·46 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Kathodi .. | 4 | 10 | 2·5 | 9 | 900·0 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Deccani .. | 17 | 68 | 4·0 | 46 | 676·47 | 13 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Jath .. | 2 | 11 | 5·5 | 5 | 454·55 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Gurav .. | 14 | 60 | 4·29 | 46 | 766·67 | 10 | 4 | .. | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1,000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13-14. | 15-19. | 20-29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Khandesh West—contd.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Hindu**—contd. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Intermediate—*contd.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bhavsar .. | 8 | 54 | 6·75 | 38 | 703·7 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Bari .. | 3 | 21 | 7·0 | 18 | 857·14 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Gavandi .. | 6 | 33 | 5·5 | 18 | 545·45 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Hargi .. | 1 | 4 | 4·0 | 4 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Kshatriya .. | 1 | 2 | 2·0 | 2 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Backward .. | 1,849 | 7,993 | 4·32 | 4,931 | 616·91 | 1,228 | 621 | .. | .. |
| | Bhil .. | 1,305 | 5,688 | 4·36 | 3,404 | 598·45 | 869 | 436 | .. | .. |
| | Konkani .. | 88 | 346 | 3·93 | 227 | 656·07 | 55 | 33 | .. | .. |
| | Dubla .. | 22 | 72 | 3·27 | 54 | 750·0 | 10 | 12 | .. | .. |
| | Koli .. | 177 | 803 | 4·54 | 557 | 693·65 | 129 | 48 | .. | .. |
| | Vanjari .. | 118 | 490 | 4·15 | 306 | 624·5 | 85 | 33 | .. | .. |
| | Vaddar .. | 11 | 55 | 5·0 | 38 | 690·9 | 5 | 6 | .. | .. |
| | Pardhi .. | 30 | 112 | 3·73 | 78 | 696·43 | 16 | 15 | .. | .. |
| | Gosavi .. | 23 | 94 | 4·09 | 68 | 723·4 | 14 | 9 | .. | .. |
| | Thakur .. | 10 | 42 | 4·2 | 26 | 619·05 | 8 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Manbhav .. | 6 | 31 | 5·17 | 24 | 774·19 | 1 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Burud .. | 16 | 71 | 4·44 | 37 | 521·13 | 9 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | Otari .. | 5 | 20 | 4·0 | 15 | 750·0 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Bharadi .. | 6 | 24 | 4·0 | 11 | 458·33 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Johari .. | 11 | 61 | 5·55 | 34 | 557·38 | 6 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Beldar .. | 7 | 31 | 4·43 | 19 | 612·9 | 4 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Khatik .. | 8 | 39 | 4·88 | 26 | 666·67 | 7 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Nayak .. | 6 | 14 | 2·33 | 7 | 500·0 | 5 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 919 | 3,979 | 4·33 | 2,550 | 640·86 | 752 | 167 | .. | .. |
| | Mahar .. | 599 | 2,572 | 4·29 | 1,580 | 614·3 | 495 | 104 | .. | .. |
| | Chambhar .. | 162 | 748 | 4·62 | 502 | 617·12 | 134 | 28 | .. | .. |
| | Mang .. | 86 | 377 | 4·38 | 272 | 721·49 | 67 | 19 | .. | .. |
| | Bhangi .. | 38 | 163 | 4·29 | 113 | 693·25 | 28 | 10 | .. | .. |
| | Holar .. | 2 | 6 | 3·0 | 6 | 1,000·0 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dhor .. | 3 | 16 | 5·33 | 8 | 500·0 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Mang-garudi. | 29 | 97 | 3·34 | 69 | 711·34 | 23 | 6 | .. | .. |
| | **Muslim** .. | **405** | **1,564** | **3·86** | **1,044** | **667·52** | **309** | **96** | .. | .. |
| | **Jain** .. | **28** | **140** | **5·0** | **86** | **614·29** | **20** | **8** | .. | .. |
| | **Christian** .. | **30** | **130** | **4·33** | **99** | **761·54** | **17** | **13** | .. | .. |
| | **Zoroastrian** .. | **4** | **29** | **7·25** | **21** | **724·14** | **3** | **1** | .. | .. |
| **Nasik** .. | | **8,987** | **34,813** | **3·88** | **22,501** | **646·34** | **4,622** | **3,908** | **451** | **6** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **8,412** | **32,476** | **3·86** | **20,913** | **643·95** | **4,360** | **3,626** | **421** | **5** |
| | Advanced .. | 2,434 | 10,053 | 4·13 | 6,358 | 632·45 | 1,205 | 1,077 | 150 | 2 |
| | Brahmin .. | 1,602 | 6,723 | 4·2 | 4,366 | 649·41 | 757 | 753 | 91 | 1 |
| | Prabhu .. | 46 | 238 | 5·17 | 149 | 626·05 | 18 | 24 | 4 | .. |
| | Sonar .. | 294 | 1,262 | 4·29 | 746 | 591·13 | 149 | 114 | 31 | .. |
| | Marwadi .. | 219 | 808 | 3·69 | 482 | 596·53 | 128 | 82 | 9 | .. |
| | Gujarathi .. | 96 | 371 | 3·86 | 225 | 606·47 | 46 | 44 | 6 | .. |
| | Vani .. | 141 | 523 | 3·7 | 309 | 590·82 | 88 | 48 | 4 | 1 |
| | Komti .. | 10 | 29 | 2·9 | 24 | 827·59 | 5 | 1 | 4 | .. |
| | Shenvi .. | 1 | 2 | 2·0 | 1 | 500·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Gujar .. | 9 | 42 | 4·67 | 23 | 547·62 | 6 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| | Telangi .. | 12 | 36 | 3·0 | 21 | 583·33 | 8 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Kannada .. | 2 | 10 | 5·0 | 5 | 500·0 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Panchal .. | 2 | 9 | 4·5 | 7 | 777·78 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 3,313 | 12,152 | 3·67 | 7,725 | 635·6 | 1,769 | 1,401 | 143 | .. |
| | Maharatta .. | 1,536 | 5,499 | 3·58 | 3,586 | 652·12 | 882 | 606 | 48 | .. |
| | Kunbi .. | 274 | 914 | 3·34 | 660 | 722·1 | 105 | 153 | 16 | .. |
| | Shimpi .. | 241 | 931 | 3·86 | 505 | 542·42 | 120 | 110 | 11 | .. |
| | Mali .. | 250 | 979 | 3·92 | 577 | 589·38 | 87 | 148 | 15 | .. |
| | Pardeshi .. | 69 | 231 | 3·3 | 166 | 718·61 | 37 | 28 | 4 | .. |
| | Teli .. | 198 | 668 | 3·37 | 423 | 633·34 | 120 | 65 | 13 | .. |
| | Sutar .. | 128 | 478 | 3·73 | 288 | 602·51 | 81 | 41 | 6 | .. |
| | Nhavi .. | 122 | 437 | 3·58 | 255 | 583·52 | 69 | 38 | 15 | .. |
| | Dhangar .. | 78 | 353 | 4·53 | 235 | 665·72 | 44 | 29 | 5 | .. |
| | Sali .. | 70 | 296 | 4·23 | 175 | 591·22 | 28 | 39 | 3 | .. |
| | Lohar .. | 44 | 152 | 3·45 | 100 | 723·68 | 28 | 13 | 3 | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1,000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13–14. | 15–19. | 20–29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Nasik—contd.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Hindu—contd.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Intermediate —*contd.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kumbhar .. | 46 | 180 | 3·91 | 128 | 711·11 | 28 | 16 | 2 | .. |
| | Gurav .. | 30 | 107 | 3·57 | 63 | 588·79 | 14 | 15 | 1 | .. |
| | Kshatriya .. | 35 | 147 | 4·2 | 89 | 605·44 | 18 | 16 | 1 | .. |
| | Gavli .. | 21 | 83 | 3·95 | 45 | 542·17 | 14 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | Kasar .. | 35 | 134 | 3·83 | 75 | 559·7 | 31 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Parit .. | 19 | 102 | 5·37 | 65 | 637·25 | 14 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Koshti .. | 33 | 128 | 3·88 | 72 | 562·5 | 8 | 25 | .. | .. |
| | Kalal .. | 31 | 146 | 4·7 | 91 | 623·29 | 10 | 21 | .. | .. |
| | Tambat .. | 13 | 58 | 4·46 | 40 | 689·66 | 6 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | Bhoi .. | 10 | 27 | 2·7 | 18 | 666·67 | 1 | 9 | .. | .. |
| | Rangari .. | 10 | 22 | 2·2 | 18 | 818·18 | 9 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Bhandari .. | 2 | 9 | 4·5 | 7 | 777·78 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Lonavi .. | 3 | 9 | 3·0 | 7 | 777·78 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Kharva .. | 4 | 13 | 3·25 | 12 | 923·08 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Nirali .. | 3 | 24 | 8·0 | 8 | 333·33 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Tamboli .. | 1 | 2 | 2·0 | 1 | 500·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Bhujari .. | 1 | 1 | 1·0 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Halwai .. | 1 | 4 | 4·0 | 1 | 250·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Manbhav .. | 1 | 2 | 2·0 | 2 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Kamathi .. | 4 | 16 | 4·0 | 13 | 812·5 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Backward .. | 1,399 | 5,319 | 3·8 | 3,619 | 680·04 | 669 | 661 | 67 | 2 |
| | Bhil .. | 624 | 2,479 | 3·97 | 1,638 | 660·75 | 338 | 261 | 25 | .. |
| | Koli .. | 429 | 1,442 | 3·36 | 1,084 | 751·73 | 194 | 215 | 20 | .. |
| | Vaghri .. | 107 | 445 | 4·16 | 277 | 622·47 | 50 | 56 | 1 | .. |
| | Varli .. | 52 | 199 | 3·83 | 147 | 738·69 | 13 | 33 | 4 | 2 |
| | Thakur .. | 29 | 109 | 3·76 | 79 | 724·77 | 11 | 15 | 3 | .. |
| | Gosavi .. | 26 | 117 | 4·5 | 75 | 641·02 | 13 | 10 | 3 | .. |
| | Konkani .. | 3 | 11 | 3·66 | 10 | 909·09 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Burud .. | 21 | 99 | 4·71 | 49 | 494·95 | 19 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Kaikadi .. | 28 | 104 | 3·71 | 52 | 500·0 | .. | 26 | 2 | .. |
| | Raval .. | 2 | 7 | 3·5 | 5 | 714·29 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| | Beldar .. | 11 | 29 | 2·64 | 22 | 758·62 | 1 | 10 | .. | .. |
| | Bharadi .. | 14 | 65 | 4·64 | 42 | 646·15 | 4 | 9 | 1 | .. |
| | Vaddari .. | 8 | 46 | 5·75 | 32 | 695·65 | 6 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| | Pangul .. | 2 | 6 | 3·0 | 5 | 833·33 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Natkar .. | 7 | 25 | 3·57 | 15 | 600·0 | .. | 5 | 2 | .. |
| | Kahar .. | 4 | 12 | 3·0 | 10 | 833·33 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Kamathi .. | 2 | 10 | 5·0 | 5 | 500·0 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Bedar .. | 2 | 12 | 6·0 | 8 | 666·67 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Pendhari .. | 4 | 20 | 5·0 | 13 | 650·0 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Potari .. | 2 | 2 | 1·0 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Pahadi .. | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 5 | 714·29 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Bhat .. | 1 | 6 | 6·0 | 5 | 833·33 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Gondhali .. | 3 | 10 | 3·33 | 6 | 600·0 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. |
| | Taru .. | 3 | 9 | 3·0 | 8 | 888·89 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Katkari .. | 1 | 4 | 4·0 | 3 | 750·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Patharwat .. | 2 | 10 | 5·0 | 4 | 400·0 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Kolhati .. | 3 | 10 | 3·33 | 6 | 600·0 | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| | Patni .. | 6 | 24 | 4·0 | 14 | 583·33 | 1 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 1,266 | 4,952 | 3·91 | 3,211 | 648·42 | 717 | 487 | 61 | 1 |
| | Mahar .. | 890 | 3,527 | 3·96 | 2,291 | 649·56 | 517 | 328 | 44 | .. |
| | Mang .. | 139 | 510 | 3·67 | 344 | 674·5 | 79 | 54 | 6 | 1 |
| | Chambhar .. | 224 | 866 | 3·87 | 547 | 631·64 | 115 | 100 | 9 | .. |
| | Mang-garudi. | 6 | 36 | 6·0 | 20 | 555·56 | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| | Bhangi .. | 7 | 13 | 1·85 | 9 | 692·3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| | **Muslim** .. | **371** | **1,553** | **4·19** | **1,061** | **683·19** | **155** | **211** | **5** | .. |
| | **Jain** .. | **107** | **434** | **4·06** | **281** | **647·5** | **77** | **27** | **3** | .. |
| | **Christian** .. | **97** | **350** | **3·6** | **246** | **702·86** | **30** | **44** | **22** | **1** |
| **Poona** .. | | **4,973** | **19,782** | **3·98** | **12,896** | **651·9** | **4,244** | **585** | **133** | **11** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **4,677** | **18,496** | **2·89** | **12,064** | **652·25** | **4,036** | **520** | **112** | **9** |
| | Advanced .. | 738 | 3,177 | 4·3 | 1,964 | 618·19 | 561 | 170 | 7 | .. |
| | Brahmin .. | 476 | 2,066 | 4·34 | 1,299 | 628·75 | 387 | 87 | 2 | .. |
| | Prabhu .. | 5 | 27 | 5·4 | 18 | 666·67 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| | Jangam .. | 4 | 10 | 2·5 | 8 | 800·0 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Bania .. | 1 | 4 | 4·0 | 3 | 750·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1,000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13–14. | 15–19. | 20–29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Poona—contd.** | **Hindu—contd.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Advanced—*contd.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | Vidur .. | 2 | 6 | 3·0 | 5 | 833·33 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Komti .. | 2 | 4 | 2·0 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Marwadi .. | 114 | 442 | 3·88 | 286 | 647·06 | 72 | 42 | .. | .. |
| | Sonar .. | 73 | 342 | 4·68 | 184 | 538·01 | 55 | 17 | 1 | .. |
| | Vani .. | 35 | 143 | 4·09 | 85 | 594·41 | 27 | 5 | 3 | .. |
| | Gujar .. | 26 | 133 | 5·11 | 76 | 571·43 | 12 | 14 | .. | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 2,562 | 10,098 | 3·94 | 6,442 | 637·99 | 2,226 | 273 | 58 | 5 |
| | Mahratta .. | 1,583 | 5,978 | 3·78 | 3,851 | 644·2 | 1,333 | 212 | 37 | 1 |
| | Mahratta Kunbi. | 43 | 198 | 4·6 | 149 | 752·53 | 39 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Kunbi .. | 4 | 13 | 3·25 | 7 | 538·46 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Mali .. | 346 | 1,506 | 4·35 | 907 | 602·26 | 311 | 28 | 6 | 1 |
| | Gurav .. | 33 | 135 | 4·09 | 75 | 555·56 | 29 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| | Bhoi .. | 9 | 48 | 5·33 | 31 | 645·83 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Lohar .. | 31 | 155 | 5·0 | 96 | 619·35 | 31 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Sutar .. | 55 | 215 | 3·91 | 130 | 604·65 | 54 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Nhavi .. | 55 | 218 | 3·96 | 137 | 628·44 | 52 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| | Teli .. | 85 | 346 | 4·07 | 232 | 670·52 | 79 | 4 | 2 | .. |
| | Kumbhar .. | 39 | 148 | 3·79 | 107 | 722·97 | 38 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Parit .. | 40 | 152 | 3·8 | 100 | 657·89 | 37 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Shimpi .. | 64 | 263 | 4·11 | 175 | 665·4 | 55 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| | Pardeshi .. | 23 | 97 | 4·22 | 66 | 680·41 | 23 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Koshti .. | 13 | 85 | 6·54 | 33 | 388·24 | 12 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Kamathi .. | 17 | 81 | 4·77 | 50 | 617·28 | 16 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Dhangar .. | 53 | 203 | 3·83 | 154 | 758·62 | 45 | 6 | 2 | .. |
| | Sangar .. | 28 | 83 | 2·96 | 46 | 554·22 | 21 | 5 | 2 | .. |
| | Rajput .. | 4 | 6 | 1·5 | 3 | 500·0 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Gavli .. | 5 | 25 | 5·0 | 14 | 560·0 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 |
| | Sali .. | 7 | 33 | 4·71 | 18 | 545·45 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Kasar .. | 14 | 69 | 4·93 | 33 | 478·26 | 13 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Tambat .. | 7 | 28 | 4·0 | 20 | 714·29 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Nirhali .. | 2 | 6 | 3·0 | 3 | 500·0 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Rangari .. | 1 | 5 | 5·0 | 5 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Kachhi .. | 1 | 2 | 2·0 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Backward .. | 627 | 2,252 | 3·59 | 1,655 | 734·9 | 588 | 23 | 16 | .. |
| | Koli .. | 343 | 1,169 | 3·4 | 927 | 792·99 | 322 | 12 | 9 | .. |
| | Ramoshi .. | 119 | 466 | 3·92 | 284 | 609·44 | 111 | 5 | 3 | .. |
| | Thakur .. | 52 | 202 | 3·88 | 170 | 841·58 | 51 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Bharadi .. | 10 | 43 | 4·3 | 30 | 697·67 | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Vaddar .. | 15 | 57 | 3·8 | 30 | 526·32 | 13 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| | Gondhali .. | 8 | 39 | 4·88 | 24 | 615·38 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Gosavi .. | 15 | 67 | 4·47 | 38 | 567·16 | 15 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Bhil .. | 5 | 37 | 7·4 | 29 | 783·78 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Ghadashi .. | 4 | 9 | 2·25 | 6 | 666·67 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Ghisadi .. | 2 | 18 | 9·0 | 9 | 500·0 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Burud .. | 4 | 12 | 3·0 | 7 | 583·33 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Lonari .. | 2 | 13 | 6·5 | 10 | 769·23 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Kaikadi .. | 1 | 3 | 3·0 | 2 | 666·67 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Vanjari .. | 1 | 4 | 4·0 | 2 | 500·0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | Raval .. | 1 | 5 | 5·0 | 3 | 600·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Vir .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Beldar .. | 1 | 2 | 2·0 | 2 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Katkari .. | 43 | 106 | 2·47 | 82 | 773·58 | 37 | 4 | 2 | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 750 | 2,969 | 3·96 | 2,003 | 674·64 | 661 | 54 | 31 | 4 |
| | Mahar .. | 503 | 1,873 | 3·72 | 1,280 | 683·39 | 434 | 43 | 23 | 3 |
| | Mang .. | 92 | 411 | 4·47 | 276 | 671·53 | 83 | 5 | 4 | .. |
| | Chambhar .. | 143 | 619 | 4·33 | 412 | 665·56 | 133 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| | Bhangi .. | 3 | 9 | 3·0 | 8 | 888·89 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Dhor .. | 7 | 47 | 6·71 | 18 | 382·98 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Holar .. | 2 | 10 | 5·0 | 9 | 900·0 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | **Muslim** .. | **189** | **826** | **4·37** | **516** | **624·7** | **144** | **40** | **4** | **1** |
| | **Christian** .. | **45** | **183** | **4·07** | **128** | **699·45** | **15** | **17** | **12** | **1** |
| | **Jain** .. | **57** | **247** | **4·33** | **162** | **655·87** | **49** | **6** | **2** | .. |
| | **Zoroastrian** .. | **5** | **30** | **6·0** | **26** | **866·67** | .. | **2** | **3** | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1,000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13-14. | 15-19. | 20-29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Satara** .. | | **11,144** | **46,151** | **4·15** | **31,072** | **673·56** | **5,456** | **5,233** | **414** | **41** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **10,294** | **42,606** | **4·14** | **28,504** | **669·01** | **5,059** | **4,835** | **361** | **39** |
| | Advanced .. | 2,255 | 9,667 | 4·29 | 6,501 | 672·49 | 1,171 | 1,014 | 62 | 8 |
| | Brahmin .. | 1,404 | 6,409 | 4·56 | 4,304 | 671·56 | 715 | 674 | 15 | .. |
| | Vani .. | 501 | 1,880 | 3·75 | 1,262 | 671·28 | 245 | 222 | 29 | 5 |
| | Jangam .. | 33 | 110 | 3·33 | 74 | 672·73 | 23 | 10 | .. | .. |
| | Marwadi .. | 12 | 53 | 4·42 | 39 | 735·85 | 6 | 5 | 1 | .. |
| | Gujar .. | 98 | 372 | 3·8 | 257 | 690·86 | 58 | 38 | 2 | .. |
| | Sonar .. | 194 | 783 | 4·04 | 522 | 666·67 | 119 | 57 | 15 | 3 |
| | Prabhu .. | 13 | 60 | 4·62 | 43 | 716·67 | 5 | 8 | .. | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 4,872 | 19,837 | 4·07 | 13,566 | 683·87 | 2,354 | 2,343 | 156 | 19 |
| | Mahratta .. | 3,047 | 12,309 | 4·04 | 8,571 | 696·32 | 1,427 | 1,535 | 77 | 8 |
| | Kunbi .. | 17 | 76 | 4·47 | 61 | 802·63 | 4 | 13 | .. | .. |
| | Dhangar .. | 268 | 1,088 | 4·06 | 792 | 727·94 | 122 | 137 | 8 | 1 |
| | Teli .. | 158 | 643 | 4·07 | 419 | 651·63 | 82 | 68 | 7 | 1 |
| | Koshti .. | 117 | 511 | 4·37 | 347 | 679·06 | 51 | 58 | 7 | 1 |
| | Sali .. | 24 | 77 | 3·21 | 64 | 831·17 | 16 | 7 | 1 | .. |
| | Sangar .. | 38 | 190 | 5·0 | 111 | 584·21 | 23 | 13 | 2 | .. |
| | Lohar .. | 100 | 371 | 3·71 | 243 | 654·99 | 56 | 37 | 6 | 1 |
| | Sutar .. | 123 | 529 | 4·3 | 331 | 625·71 | 66 | 52 | 5 | .. |
| | Kasar .. | 34 | 148 | 4·35 | 90 | 608·11 | 18 | 15 | 1 | .. |
| | Nhavi .. | 180 | 791 | 4·39 | 543 | 686·47 | 93 | 82 | 5 | .. |
| | Mali .. | 185 | 728 | 3·94 | 473 | 649·73 | 75 | 88 | 17 | 5 |
| | Shimpi .. | 160 | 731 | 4·57 | 463 | 633·38 | 97 | 60 | 3 | .. |
| | Kumbhar .. | 126 | 511 | 4·06 | 328 | 641·88 | 71 | 47 | 7 | 1 |
| | Parit .. | 97 | 385 | 3·97 | 251 | 651·95 | 47 | 47 | 2 | 1 |
| | Gurao .. | 122 | 416 | 3·41 | 268 | 644·23 | 64 | 51 | 7 | .. |
| | Lonari .. | 9 | 45 | 5·0 | 28 | 622·22 | 5 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Gavandi .. | 8 | 40 | 5·0 | 23 | 575·0 | 3 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Bhoi .. | 37 | 157 | 4·24 | 108 | 687·9 | 18 | 19 | .. | .. |
| | Rajput .. | 3 | 12 | 4·0 | 10 | 833·33 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Tamboli .. | 19 | 79 | 4·16 | 42 | 531·65 | 13 | 5 | 1 | .. |
| | Backward .. | 743 | 2,984 | 4·02 | 2,018 | 676·27 | 404 | 293 | 43 | 3 |
| | Koli .. | 95 | 349 | 3·67 | 248 | 710·6 | 41 | 52 | .. | .. |
| | Lamani .. | 26 | 111 | 4·28 | 83 | 747·75 | 11 | 9 | 6 | .. |
| | Burud .. | 38 | 164 | 4·32 | 99 | 603·66 | 30 | 8 | .. | .. |
| | Joshi .. | 8 | 40 | 5·0 | 23 | 575·0 | 5 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Thakur .. | 2 | 10 | 5·0 | 10 | 1,000·0 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Ghadshi .. | 18 | 67 | 3·72 | 41 | 611·94 | 14 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Gosavi .. | 14 | 38 | 2·71 | 29 | 763·16 | 9 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Davari .. | 8 | 24 | 3·0 | 16 | 666·67 | 4 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| | Gondhali .. | 9 | 41 | 4·56 | 26 | 634·15 | 6 | .. | 3 | .. |
| | Vanjari .. | 20 | 95 | 4·75 | 70 | 736·84 | 13 | 5 | 2 | .. |
| | Beldar .. | 16 | 50 | 3·13 | 43 | 860·0 | 12 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Vaddar .. | 92 | 407 | 4·42 | 260 | 638·82 | 54 | 33 | 4 | 1 |
| | Natkar .. | 4 | 21 | 5·25 | 13 | 619·05 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Vasudeo .. | 2 | 17 | 8·5 | 6 | 352·94 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Gurkha .. | 1 | 2 | 2·0 | 2 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Kalkadi .. | 46 | 183 | 3·98 | 131 | 715·85 | 31 | 14 | 1 | .. |
| | Raval .. | 1 | 8 | 8·0 | 3 | 375·0 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| | Uchalya .. | 3 | 4 | 1·33 | 2 | 500·0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| | Bhat .. | 25 | 70 | 2·8 | 53 | 757·14 | 14 | 8 | 3 | .. |
| | Ramoshi .. | 315 | 1,283 | 4·07 | 860 | 670·3 | 154 | 139 | 20 | 2 |
| | Depressed .. | 2,424 | 10,118 | 4·17 | 6,419 | 634·41 | 1,130 | 1,185 | 100 | 9 |
| | Holar .. | 40 | 166 | 4·15 | 111 | 668·67 | 16 | 22 | 2 | .. |
| | Dhor .. | 44 | 214 | 4·86 | 146 | 682·24 | 22 | 20 | 2 | .. |
| | Bhangi .. | 13 | 53 | 4·0 | 30 | 566·04 | 10 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| | Mang .. | 618 | 2,604 | 4·21 | 1,375 | 528·03 | 303 | 301 | 10 | 4 |
| | Chambhar .. | 413 | 1,742 | 4·22 | 1,129 | 648·11 | 220 | 182 | 9 | 2 |
| | Mahar .. | 1,296 | 5,339 | 4·12 | 3,628 | 679·53 | 559 | 658 | 76 | 3 |
| | **Muslim** .. | **596** | **2,483** | **4·17** | **1,789** | **720·5** | **296** | **268** | **32** | .. |
| | **Jain** .. | **222** | **931** | **4·19** | **678** | **728·25** | **95** | **121** | **5** | **1** |
| | **Christian** .. | **22** | **79** | **3·59** | **70** | **886·08** | **5** | **6** | **10** | **1** |
| | **Zoroastrian** .. | **10** | **32** | **3·2** | **31** | **968·75** | **1** | **3** | **6** | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13-14. | 15-19. | 20-29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Sholapur** .. | | **6,724** | **28,636** | **4·26** | **18,309** | **639·37** | **5,543** | **1,084** | **86** | **11** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **5,724** | **24,527** | **4·28** | **15,596** | **635·86** | **4,834** | **820** | **62** | **8** |
| | Advanced .. | 1,671 | 7,075 | 4·23 | 4,556 | 643·95 | 1,467 | 193 | 11 | .. |
| | Brahmin .. | 750 | 3,330 | 4·44 | 2,219 | 666·37 | 705 | 45 | .. | .. |
| | Vani .. | 640 | 2,572 | 4·02 | 1,583 | 615·47 | 525 | 105 | 10 | .. |
| | Sonar .. | 87 | 371 | 4·26 | 237 | 638·81 | 82 | 4 | 1 | .. |
| | Gujar .. | 80 | 320 | 4·0 | 214 | 668·75 | 60 | 20 | .. | .. |
| | Marwadi .. | 60 | 272 | 4·53 | 157 | 577·2 | 50 | 10 | .. | .. |
| | Nagar .. | 10 | 37 | 3·7 | 31 | 837·84 | 10 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Prabhu .. | 10 | 37 | 3·7 | 28 | 756·76 | 6 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Jangam .. | 20 | 76 | 3·8 | 42 | 552·63 | 18 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Komti .. | 14 | 60 | 4·29 | 45 | 750·0 | 11 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 2,838 | 12,214 | 4·3 | 7,683 | 629·03 | 2,413 | 391 | 30 | 4 |
| | Dhangar .. | 348 | 1,473 | 4·23 | 949 | 644·26 | 304 | 39 | 5 | .. |
| | Mali .. | 150 | 672 | 4·48 | 454 | 675·6 | 121 | 27 | 2 | .. |
| | Sali .. | 50 | 223 | 4·46 | 128 | 573·99 | 47 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Parit .. | 54 | 219 | 4·05 | 138 | 630·14 | 48 | 4 | 2 | .. |
| | Nirali .. | 19 | 91 | 4·79 | 47 | 516·48 | 17 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Gurav .. | 33 | 158 | 4·79 | 92 | 582·28 | 32 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Sangar .. | 35 | 142 | 4·06 | 61 | 429·58 | 34 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Lohar .. | 32 | 160 | 5·0 | 119 | 743·75 | 30 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| | Rajput .. | 50 | 186 | 3·72 | 117 | 629·3 | 47 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Kumbhar .. | 30 | 160 | 5·33 | 100 | 625·0 | 29 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Maratha .. | 1,160 | 5,078 | 4·38 | 3,300 | 649·86 | 992 | 152 | 14 | 2 |
| | Gavli .. | 54 | 241 | 4·46 | 136 | 564·32 | 49 | 4 | 1 | .. |
| | Kasar .. | 39 | 174 | 4·46 | 111 | 637·93 | 35 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Kunbi .. | 13 | 40 | 3·08 | 27 | 675·0 | 12 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Shimpi .. | 135 | 538 | 3·99 | 331 | 615·24 | 124 | 11 | .. | .. |
| | Sutar .. | 40 | 183 | 4·58 | 107 | 584·7 | 35 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Nhavi .. | 62 | 330 | 5·32 | 194 | 587·88 | 58 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Koshti .. | 79 | 365 | 4·62 | 211 | 578·08 | 69 | 9 | 1 | .. |
| | Teli .. | 49 | 207 | 4·22 | 128 | 618·36 | 44 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Tambat .. | 23 | 112 | 4·87 | 64 | 571·43 | 20 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Kshatriya .. | 75 | 258 | 3·44 | 187 | 724·8 | 65 | 8 | 2 | .. |
| | Rathod .. | 7 | 11 | 1·57 | 7 | 636·36 | 1 | 6 | .. | .. |
| | Padmasali .. | 301 | 1,193 | 3·96 | 675 | 565·8 | 200 | 97 | 3 | 1 |
| | Backward .. | 303 | 1,287 | 4·25 | 833 | 647·24 | 245 | 56 | 2 | .. |
| | Koli .. | 143 | 560 | 3·92 | 338 | 603·57 | 116 | 27 | .. | .. |
| | Vaddar .. | 70 | 331 | 4·73 | 195 | 589·12 | 56 | 12 | 2 | .. |
| | Kalkadi .. | 20 | 88 | 4·4 | 86 | 977·27 | 16 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Ramoshi .. | 30 | 131 | 4·37 | 86 | 655·65 | 24 | 6 | .. | .. |
| | Gosavi .. | 20 | 73 | 3·65 | 50 | 684·93 | 15 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Gondhali .. | 4 | 20 | 5·0 | 15 | 750·0 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Joshi .. | 4 | 18 | 4·5 | 13 | 722·22 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Patharwat .. | 7 | 44 | 6·29 | 35 | 795·45 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Lamani .. | 1 | 5 | 5·0 | 3 | 600·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Kolhati .. | 2 | 7 | 3·5 | 5 | 714·29 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Burud .. | 2 | 10 | 5·0 | 7 | 700·0 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 912 | 3,951 | 4·33 | 2,524 | 638·82 | 709 | 180 | 19 | 4 |
| | Mahar .. | 390 | 1,702 | 4·37 | 1,140 | 669·8 | 330 | 47 | 9 | 4 |
| | Mang-garudi. | 6 | 26 | 4·33 | 13 | 500·0 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Bhangi .. | 10 | 31 | 3·1 | 31 | 1,000·8 | 7 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Dhor .. | 117 | 444 | 3·79 | 273 | 614·86 | 89 | 23 | 5 | .. |
| | Chambhar .. | 149 | 578 | 3·88 | 373 | 645·33 | 118 | 29 | 2 | .. |
| | Mang .. | 220 | 1,065 | 4·84 | 629 | 590·61 | 150 | 68 | 2 | .. |
| | Holar .. | 20 | 105 | 5·25 | 65 | 619·05 | 11 | 8 | 1 | .. |
| | **Muslim** .. | **800** | **3,323** | **4·15** | **2,163** | **650·92** | **562** | **214** | **21** | **3** |
| | **Jain** .. | **120** | **511** | **4·26** | **339** | **663·4** | **105** | **15** | .. | .. |
| | **Christian** .. | **73** | **260** | **3·56** | **199** | **765·38** | **42** | **30** | **1** | .. |
| | **Zoroastrian** .. | **7** | **15** | **2·14** | **12** | **800·0** | .. | **5** | **2** | |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13–14. | 15–19. | 20–29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar.** | | **24,513** | **96,530** | **3·94** | **68,746** | **691·45** | **9,375** | **13,093** | **1,845** | **200** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **19,957** | **79,015** | **3·96** | **54,616** | **691·21** | **7,622** | **10,676** | **1,488** | **171** |
| | Advanced .. | 9,993 | 38,138 | 3·82 | 25,460 | 667·58 | 4,240 | 5,017 | 665 | 71 |
| | Lingayat .. | 6,725 | 24,396 | 3·63 | 15,407 | 631·54 | 2,656 | 3,498 | 529 | 42 |
| | Brahman .. | 2,609 | 11,043 | 4·23 | 8,013 | 725·62 | 1,317 | 1,188 | 81 | 23 |
| | Chalwadi .. | 82 | 314 | 3·83 | 219 | 697·45 | 27 | 39 | 14 | 2 |
| | Panchal .. | 442 | 1,733 | 3·92 | 1,355 | 781·88 | 184 | 219 | 39 | .. |
| | Marwadi .. | 11 | 24 | 2·18 | 18 | 750·0 | 9 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Prabhu .. | 2 | 14 | 7·0 | 12 | 857·14 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Narvankar .. | 1 | 4 | 4·0 | .. | .. | .. | ·1 | .. | .. |
| | Palival .. | 1 | 7 | 7·0 | 5 | 714·29 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Lohana .. | 1 | 10 | 10·0 | 8 | 800·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Gujar .. | 3 | 14 | 4·67 | 9 | 642·86 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Unclassified (Advanced). | 116 | 579 | 4·99 | 414 | 715·03 | 42 | 68 | 2 | 4 |
| | Intermediate .. | 5,405 | 21,818 | 4·04 | 15,576 | 713·91 | 1,845 | 3,076 | 423 | 61 |
| | Raddi .. | 142 | 535 | 3·77 | 415 | 775·7 | 49 | 79 | 10 | 4 |
| | Khatri .. | 290 | 1,086 | 3·74 | 780 | 718·23 | 90 | 163 | 34 | 3 |
| | Kammar .. | 52 | 231 | 4·44 | 148 | 640·69 | 18 | 26 | 8 | .. |
| | Hanbar .. | 31 | 125 | 4·03 | 94 | 752·0 | 12 | 11 | 4 | 4 |
| | Iligar .. | 19 | 55 | 2·89 | 45 | 818·18 | 10 | 7 | 2 | .. |
| | Barker .. | 11 | 31 | 2·82 | 30 | 967·74 | 3 | 7 | 1 | .. |
| | Patregar .. | 27 | 122 | 4·52 | 94 | 770·49 | 13 | 14 | .. | .. |
| | Nirali .. | 5 | 33 | 6·6 | 19 | 575·76 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| | Badig .. | 31 | 155 | 5·0 | 98 | 632·26 | 9 | 18 | 3 | 1 |
| | Kurub .. | 1,545 | 6,389 | 4·14 | 4,467 | 699·17 | 439 | 947 | 142 | 17 |
| | Padmasali .. | 64 | 275 | 4·3 | 158 | 574·8 | 28 | 31 | 4 | 1 |
| | Shimpi .. | 163 | 749 | 4·6 | 534 | 712·95 | 76 | 76 | 10 | 1 |
| | Sonar .. | 40 | 151 | 3·78 | 141 | 933·77 | 20 | 17 | 2 | 1 |
| | Kumbhar .. | 43 | 171 | 3·98 | 127 | 742·69 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 2 |
| | Sangar .. | 11 | 47 | 4·27 | 38 | 808·51 | 4 | 6 | 1 | .. |
| | Vaishya .. | 58 | 232 | 4·0 | 164 | 706·9 | 31 | 26 | 1 | .. |
| | Rajput .. | 64 | 228 | 3·56 | 149 | 653·5 | 28 | 32 | 4 | .. |
| | Dhobi .. | 36 | 165 | 4·58 | 111 | 672·73 | 14 | 21 | 1 | .. |
| | Devang .. | 195 | 765 | 3·92 | 556 | 726·8 | 91 | 87 | 14 | 3 |
| | Bhandari .. | 4 | 35 | 8·75 | 27 | 771·43 | .. | .. | 4 | .. |
| | Ambig .. | 89 | 363 | 4·08 | 253 | 696·97 | 33 | 49 | 7 | .. |
| | Shikligar .. | 16 | 74 | 4·63 | 45 | 608·1 | 6 | 10 | .. | .. |
| | Golla .. | 42 | 216 | 5·14 | 123 | 569·44 | 21 | 14 | 5 | 2 |
| | Uppar .. | 110 | 517 | 4·7 | 357 | 690·52 | 38 | 63 | 8 | 1 |
| | Rangari .. | 12 | 35 | 2·92 | 17 | 485·71 | 3 | 8 | 1 | .. |
| | Mahratta .. | 1,729 | 6,625 | 3·83 | 4,991 | 753·36 | 623 | 970 | 116 | 20 |
| | Kanchagar .. | 14 | 44 | 3·15 | 38 | 863·64 | 1 | 13 | .. | .. |
| | Bhoi .. | 12 | 55 | 4·58 | 30 | 545·45 | 1 | 7 | 4 | .. |
| | Hajam .. | 14 | 69 | 4·93 | 49 | 710·14 | 6 | 8 | .. | .. |
| | Ganig .. | 6 | 15 | 2·5 | 13 | 866·67 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Nadar .. | 1 | 3 | 3·0 | 3 | 1,000·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Dhangar .. | 6 | 26 | 4·33 | 18 | 692·3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | .. |
| | Halsar .. | 3 | 16 | 5·33 | 5 | 312·5 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Kabbaliger .. | 180 | 661 | 3·67 | 437 | 661·12 | 63 | 109 | 8 | .. |
| | Shiva-Yogi .. | 2 | 26 | 13·0 | 15 | 576·92 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Togatigaddar | 2 | 5 | 2·5 | 5 | 1,000·0 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Gavandi .. | 1 | 2 | 2·0 | 1 | 500·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Chatur .. | 4 | 10 | 2·5 | 8 | 800·0 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Kannadi .. | 3 | 19 | 6·33 | 7 | 368·42 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| | Madrasi .. | 5 | 33 | 6·6 | 14 | 424·24 | .. | 4 | 1 | .. |
| | Telgu .. | 16 | 94 | 5·88 | 48 | 510·64 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 1 |
| | Tilavi .. | 3 | 18 | 6·0 | 8 | 444·44 | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Gurav .. | 1 | 6 | 6·0 | 3 | 500·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Hutgar .. | 9 | 45 | 5·0 | 28 | 622·22 | 2 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | Kolhati .. | 1 | 9 | 9·0 | 4 | 444·44 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Unclassified (Intermediate). | 293 | 1,252 | 4·27 | 861 | 687·7 | 87 | 202 | 4 | .. |
| | Backward .. | 2,826 | 12,226 | 4·33 | 8,568 | 700·8 | 931 | 1,605 | 266 | 24 |
| | Lamani .. | 257 | 1,132 | 4·4 | 1,001 | 884·28 | 107 | 121 | 25 | 4 |
| | Matgar .. | 344 | 1,404 | 4·08 | 1,127 | 802·7 | 108 | 198 | 37 | 1 |
| | Medar .. | 60 | 267 | 4·45 | 171 | 640·45 | 20 | 34 | 6 | .. |
| | Korar .. | 165 | 668 | 4·05 | 477 | 714·07 | 42 | 104 | 18 | 1 |
| | Vaddar .. | 356 | 1,474 | 4·14 | 948 | 643·15 | 103 | 217 | 35 | 1 |
| | Doshagar .. | 9 | 27 | 3·0 | 18 | 666·67 | 5 | 3 | 1 | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13–14. | 15–19. | 20–29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar—contd.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Hindu**—contd. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Backward—*contd.* | | | | | | | | | |
| | Berad .. | 872 | 4,208 | 4·83 | 2,609 | 620·0 | 283 | 493 | 85 | 11 |
| | Kabber .. | 97 | 312 | 3·22 | 292 | 935·9 | 31 | 59 | 5 | 2 |
| | Dasar .. | 18 | 66 | 3·67 | 54 | 818·18 | 4 | 12 | 2 | .. |
| | Kalal .. | 21 | 105 | 5·0 | 73 | 695·24 | 9 | 11 | 1 | .. |
| | Dombari .. | 9 | 44 | 4·89 | 28 | 636·36 | 6 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Haran-shikari. | 35 | 129 | 3·6 | 101 | 782·95 | 4 | 19 | 11 | 1 |
| | Budabudi-kar. | 2 | 16 | 8·0 | 5 | 312·5 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Gondhali .. | 9 | 45 | 5·0 | 36 | 800·0 | 6 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| | Katabu .. | 4 | 16 | 4·0 | 16 | 1,000·0 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Kaikadi .. | 5 | 18 | 3·6 | 13 | 722·22 | 3 | .. | 2 | .. |
| | Kamathi .. | 4 | 29 | 7·25 | 18 | 620·69 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| | Koli .. | 35 | 150 | 4·29 | 104 | 693·33 | 14 | 17 | 3 | 1 |
| | Lonari .. | 39 | 139 | 3·56 | 34 | 244·6 | 31 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| | Advichinchar | 15 | 63 | 4·2 | 52 | 825·40 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| | Davari .. | 2 | 4 | 2·0 | 3 | 750·0 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Helav .. | 3 | 10 | 3·33 | 7 | 700·0 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Meenagar .. | 9 | 34 | 3·78 | 23 | 676·47 | 4 | 3 | 2 | .. |
| | Petrint .. | 1 | 6 | 6·0 | 5 | 833·33 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Bhat .. | 11 | 63 | 5·73 | 47 | 746·03 | 5 | 6 | .. | .. |
| | Padiar .. | 2 | 14 | 7·0 | 10 | 714·29 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| | Ramanuj .. | 2 | 7 | 3·5 | 7 | 1,000·0 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Ghantichor.. | 5 | 16 | 3·2 | 13 | 812·5 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Shalbar .. | 3 | 8 | 2·67 | 8 | 1,000·0 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Chitragar .. | 2 | 8 | 4·0 | 2 | 250·0 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Unclassified (Backward). | 430 | 1,744 | 4·06 | 1,266 | 725·92 | 131 | 279 | 19 | 1 |
| | Depressed .. | 1,706 | 6,774 | 3·97 | 4,962 | 732·51 | 594 | 968 | 130 | 14 |
| | Dhor .. | 53 | 187 | 3·53 | 144 | 770·05 | 25 | 18 | 8 | 2 |
| | Mahar .. | 1,277 | 4,770 | 3·74 | 3,447 | 722·64 | 505 | 676 | 85 | 11 |
| | Bhangi .. | 29 | 140 | 4·83 | 98 | 700·0 | 8 | 14 | 7 | .. |
| | Samagar .. | 186 | 923 | 4·96 | 789 | 854·82 | 15 | 151 | 19 | 1 |
| | Mang-garudi. | 1 | 2 | 2·0 | 2 | 1,000·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Dhed .. | 1 | 3 | 3·0 | 2 | 666·67 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Unclassified (Depressed). | 159 | 749 | 4·71 | 480 | 640·85 | 41 | 107 | 11 | .. |
| | Hindu Unclassified. | 27 | 59 | 2·18 | 50 | 847·46 | 12 | 10 | 4 | 1 |
| | **Muslim ..** | **2,464** | **9,699** | **3·94** | **6,841** | **705·33** | **1,040** | **1,242** | **169** | **13** |
| | **Jain ..** | **451** | **1,753** | **3·89** | **1,237** | **705·65** | **188** | **236** | **26** | **1** |
| | **Christian ..** | **414** | **1,785** | **4·31** | **1,314** | **736·13** | **66** | **279** | **65** | **4** |
| | **Zoroastrian ..** | **5** | **17** | **3·4** | **16** | **941·18** | **2** | **1** | **1** | **1** |
| | **Sikh ..** | **1** | **3** | **3·0** | **3** | **1,000·0** | **1** | .. | .. | .. |
| | **Unclassified ..** | **1,221** | **4,258** | **3·49** | **2,719** | **638·56** | **456** | **659** | **96** | **10** |
| **States in Deccan.** | | **2,156** | **9,106** | **4·22** | **6,070** | **666·59** | **1,379** | **719** | **50** | **8** |
| | **Hindu ..** | **2,105** | **8,832** | **4·20** | **5,895** | **667·46** | **1,353** | **695** | **49** | **8** |
| | Advanced .. | 583 | 2,639 | 4·53 | 1,722 | 652·62 | 392 | 187 | 3 | 1 |
| | Intermediate .. | 803 | 3,356 | 4·18 | 2,264 | 674·61 | 565 | 222 | 16 | .. |
| | Backward .. | 210 | 831 | 3·96 | 587 | 706·38 | 116 | 89 | 4 | 1 |
| | Depressed .. | 509 | 2,006 | 3·94 | 1,322 | 659·02 | 280 | 197 | 26 | 6 |
| | **Muslim ..** | **29** | **157** | **5·41** | **88** | **560·51** | **19** | **9** | **1** | .. |
| | **Jain ..** | **22** | **117** | **5·32** | **87** | **743·59** | **7** | **15** | .. | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13–14. | 15–19. | 20–29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Bhor** .. | | **324** | **1,597** | **4·93** | **977** | **611·77** | **259** | **61** | **3** | **1** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **308** | **1,498** | **4·86** | **921** | **614·82** | **243** | **61** | **3** | **1** |
| | Advanced .. | 140 | 668 | 4·77 | 415 | 621·26 | 98 | 42 | .. | .. |
| | Brahmin .. | 122 | 569 | 4·66 | 359 | 630·95 | 82 | 40 | .. | .. |
| | Prabhu .. | 2 | 16 | 8·0 | 8 | 500·0 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Lad .. | 1 | 2 | 2·0 | 2 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Marwadi .. | 1 | 1 | 1·0 | 1 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Sonar .. | 9 | 37 | 4·11 | 26 | 702·7 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Vani .. | 1 | 9 | 9·0 | 4 | 444·44 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Gujar .. | 4 | 34 | 8·50 | 15 | 441·18 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 139 | 688 | 4·95 | 419 | 609·01 | 124 | 13 | 2 | .. |
| | Mahratta .. | 51 | 201 | 3·94 | 131 | 651·74 | 45 | 6 | .. | .. |
| | Mahratta Kunbi. | 32 | 184 | 5·75 | 104 | 565·22 | 29 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Mali .. | 7 | 38 | 5·43 | 27 | 710·53 | 5 | .. | 2 | .. |
| | Shimpi .. | 9 | 36 | 4·0 | 18 | 500·0 | 9 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Teli .. | 8 | 50 | 6·25 | 33 | 660·0 | 8 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Parit .. | 2 | 10 | 5·0 | 7 | 700·0 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Kunbi .. | 4 | 14 | 3·5 | 10 | 714·29 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Bhoi .. | 7 | 41 | 5·86 | 30 | 731·71 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dhangar .. | 7 | 41 | 5·86 | 17 | 414·63 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Nhavi .. | 2 | 8 | 4·0 | 7 | 875·0 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Khatik .. | 3 | 20 | 6·67 | 14 | 700·0 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Kumbhar .. | 4 | 29 | 7·25 | 14 | 482·76 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Sutar .. | 1 | 3 | 3·0 | 3 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Pardeshi .. | 1 | 2 | 2·0 | 1 | 500·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Gurav .. | 1 | 11 | 11·0 | 3 | 272·73 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Backward .. | 9 | 43 | 4·78 | 26 | 604·65 | 7 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| | Ramoshi .. | 8 | 38 | 4·75 | 22 | 578·95 | 6 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| | Kaikadi .. | 1 | 5 | 5·0 | 4 | 800·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 20 | 99 | 4·95 | 61 | 616·16 | 14 | 6 | .. | .. |
| | Mahar .. | 15 | 67 | 4·46 | 40 | 597·01 | 9 | 6 | .. | .. |
| | Chambhar .. | 5 | 32 | 6·4 | 21 | 656·25 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| | **Muslim** .. | **16** | **99** | **6·19** | **56** | **565·66** | **16** | .. | .. | .. |
| **Oundh** .. | | **1,103** | **4,538** | **4·11** | **3,059** | **674·09** | **676** | **387** | **33** | **7** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **1,103** | **4,538** | **4·11** | **3,059** | **674·09** | **676** | **387** | **33** | **7** |
| | Advanced .. | 328 | 1,450 | 4·42 | 976 | 673·1 | 224 | 100 | 3 | 1 |
| | Brahmin .. | 285 | 1,248 | 4·38 | 844 | 676·28 | 200 | 83 | 2 | .. |
| | Vani-Lingayat. | 19 | 68 | 3·58 | 52 | 764·71 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| | Sonar .. | 14 | 80 | 5·71 | 48 | 600·0 | 7 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | Gujar .. | 7 | 36 | 5·14 | 23 | 638·89 | 4 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Marwadi .. | 2 | 15 | 7·5 | 7 | 466·67 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Jangam .. | 1 | 3 | 3·0 | 2 | 666·67 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 333 | 1,406 | 4·22 | 954 | 678·52 | 222 | 104 | 7 | .. |
| | Mahratta .. | 116 | 512 | 4·41 | 373 | 728·52 | 84 | 31 | 1 | .. |
| | Dhangar .. | 77 | 347 | 4·5 | 231 | 665·71 | 42 | 32 | 3 | .. |
| | Mali .. | 35 | 136 | 3·89 | 90 | 661·76 | 21 | 13 | 1 | .. |
| | Kunbi .. | 19 | 81 | 4·26 | 46 | 567·9 | 12 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | Sutar .. | 22 | 81 | 3·68 | 52 | 641·98 | 16 | 6 | .. | .. |
| | Sali .. | 16 | 72 | 4·5 | 49 | 680·56 | 9 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | Gurav .. | 9 | 31 | 4·44 | 19 | 612·9 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Kumbhar .. | 7 | 20 | 2·86 | 14 | 700·0 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Shimpi .. | 4 | 30 | 7·5 | 14 | 466·67 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Parit .. | 5 | 15 | 3·0 | 14 | 933·33 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| | Kasar .. | 4 | 10 | 2·5 | 5 | 500·0 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Nhavi .. | 5 | 24 | 4·8 | 9 | 375·0 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Teli .. | 3 | 12 | 4·0 | 9 | 750·0 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Lohar .. | 2 | 11 | 5·5 | 9 | 818·18 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Bhoi .. | 1 | 5 | 5·0 | 5 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Lamani .. | 8 | 19 | 2·38 | 15 | 789·47 | 7 | .. | 1 | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13–14. | 15–19. | 20–29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Oundh**—contd. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Hindu**—contd. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Backward .. | 117 | 451 | 3·85 | 315 | 698·45 | 61 | 56 | .. | .. |
| | Koli .. | 29 | 98 | 3·38 | 69 | 255·11 | 14 | 15 | .. | .. |
| | Vaddar .. | 27 | 107 | 3·96 | 80 | 747·66 | 16 | 11 | .. | .. |
| | Ramoshi .. | 19 | 69 | 3·63 | 48 | 695·65 | 9 | 10 | .. | .. |
| | Shikligar .. | 8 | 40 | 5·0 | 25 | 625·0 | 3 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Dombari .. | 9 | 36 | 4·0 | 21 | 583·33 | 7 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Burud .. | 7 | 26 | 3·71 | 20 | 769·23 | 1 | 6 | .. | .. |
| | Raval .. | 3 | 13 | 4·33 | 8 | 615·38 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Kaikadi .. | 6 | 28 | 4·67 | 18 | 642·86 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Ghisadi .. | 3 | 8 | 2·67 | 5 | 625·0 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Kolhatti .. | 4 | 22 | 5·5 | 17 | 772·73 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Bhat .. | 1 | 1 | 1·0 | 1 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Gosavi .. | 1 | 3 | 3·0 | 3 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 325 | 1,231 | 3·79 | 814 | 661·25 | 169 | 127 | 23 | 6 |
| | Bhangi .. | 2 | 16 | 8·0 | 9 | 562·5 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Chambhar .. | 20 | 77 | 3·85 | 53 | 688·31 | 11 | 9 | .. | .. |
| | Dhor .. | 17 | 58 | 3·41 | 32 | 551·72 | 10 | 6 | 1 | .. |
| | Holar .. | 42 | 185 | 4·4 | 102 | 551·35 | 27 | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| | Mang .. | 81 | 277 | 3·42 | 213 | 768·95 | 35 | 37 | 8 | 1 |
| | Mahar .. | 163 | 618 | 3·79 | 405 | 655·34 | 85 | 65 | 10 | 3 |
| **Phaltan** .. | | **729** | **2,971** | **4·08** | **2,034** | **684·62** | **444** | **271** | **14** | .. |
| | **Hindu** .. | **694** | **2,796** | **4·03** | **1,915** | **684·91** | **434** | **247** | **13** | .. |
| | Advanced .. | 115 | 521 | 4·53 | 331 | 635·32 | 70 | 45 | .. | .. |
| | Brahmin .. | 73 | 356 | 4·88 | 220 | 617·98 | 41 | 32 | .. | .. |
| | Sonar .. | 10 | 52 | 5·2 | 30 | 576·92 | 7 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Marwadi .. | 7 | 31 | 4·43 | 22 | 709·68 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Vani-Lingayat. | 16 | 50 | 3·13 | 36 | 720·0 | 11 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Gujar .. | 9 | 32 | 3·56 | 23 | 718·75 | 8 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 331 | 1,262 | 3·81 | 891 | 706·02 | 219 | 105 | 7 | .. |
| | Mahratta .. | 145 | 569 | 3·92 | 426 | 748·68 | 104 | 37 | 4 | .. |
| | Dhangar .. | 75 | 256 | 3·41 | 183 | 714·84 | 53 | 19 | 3 | .. |
| | Mali .. | 43 | 149 | 3·47 | 104 | 697·99 | 24 | 19 | .. | .. |
| | Nhavi .. | 16 | 74 | 4·63 | 38 | 513·51 | 5 | 11 | .. | .. |
| | Kumbhar .. | 14 | 72 | 5·14 | 48 | 666·67 | 7 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | Gurav .. | 8 | 19 | 2·38 | 12 | 631·58 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Sutar .. | 7 | 29 | 4·14 | 22 | 758·62 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Parit .. | 5 | 11 | 2·2 | 8 | 727·27 | 5 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Teli .. | 3 | 20 | 6·67 | 14 | 700·0 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Kasar .. | 4 | 9 | 2·25 | 5 | 555·56 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Koshti .. | 4 | 21 | 5·25 | 11 | 523·81 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Shimpi .. | 4 | 24 | 6·0 | 13 | 541·67 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Lohar .. | 3 | 9 | 3·0 | 7 | 777·78 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Backward .. | 84 | 337 | 4·01 | 246 | 729·97 | 48 | 33 | 3 | .. |
| | Ramoshi .. | 84 | 337 | 4·01 | 246 | 729·97 | 48 | 33 | 3 | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 164 | 676 | 4·12 | 447 | 661·24 | 97 | 64 | 3 | .. |
| | Chambhar .. | 16 | 76 | 4·75 | 42 | 552·63 | 9 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Holar .. | 9 | 35 | 3·89 | 30 | 857·14 | 4 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Mang .. | 14 | 76 | 5·43 | 50 | 657·89 | 7 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | Mahar .. | 125 | 489 | 3·91 | 325 | 664·62 | 77 | 47 | 3 | .. |
| | **Jain** .. | **22** | **117** | **5·32** | **87** | **743·59** | **7** | **15** | .. | .. |
| | **Muslim** .. | **13** | **58** | **4·46** | **32** | **551·72** | **3** | **9** | **1** | .. |
| **Konkan** .. | | **24,511** | **90,751** | **3·70** | **70,790** | **780·05** | **8,363** | **14,444** | **1,568** | **136** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **22,090** | **81,997** | **3·71** | **63,945** | **779·85** | **7,607** | **12,985** | **1,375** | **123** |
| | Advanced .. | 5,927 | 24,085 | 4·06 | 18,523 | 769·07 | 2,240 | 3,502 | 175 | 10 |
| | Intermediate .. | 10,078 | 36,226 | 3·59 | 29,166 | 805·11 | 3,475 | 5,923 | 633 | 47 |
| | Backward .. | 2,911 | 10,173 | 3·49 | 7,625 | 749·53 | 940 | 1,652 | 289 | 30 |
| | Depressed .. | 3,103 | 11,305 | 3·64 | 8,450 | 747·46 | 925 | 1,873 | 270 | 35 |
| | Unclassified (Hindu). | 71 | 208 | 2·90 | 181 | 870·19 | 27 | 35 | 8 | 1 |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13–14. | 15–19. | 20–29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Konkan**—contd. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Muslim** .. | **1,400** | **5,030** | **3·59** | **3,812** | **757·85** | **460** | **837** | **93** | **10** |
| | **Jain** .. | **95** | **318** | **3·35** | **240** | **754·72** | **38** | **51** | **6** | .. |
| | **Christian** .. | **644** | **2,421** | **3·76** | **2,012** | **831·06** | **176** | **419** | **49** | .. |
| | **Zoroastrian** .. | **72** | **348** | **4·83** | **275** | **790·23** | **14** | **36** | **22** | .. |
| | **Jew** .. | **7** | **41** | **5·86** | **28** | **682·93** | **2** | **4** | **1** | .. |
| | **Siddi** .. | **25** | **110** | **4·40** | **67** | **609·09** | **9** | **13** | **3** | .. |
| | **Sikh** .. | **2** | **6** | **3·00** | **6** | **1,000·00** | **1** | **1** | .. | .. |
| | **Unclassified** .. | **176** | **480** | **2·73** | **405** | **843·75** | **56** | **98** | **19** | **3** |
| **British Districts.** | | **22,859** | **84,816** | **3·71** | **66,201** | **780·52** | **7,940** | **13,382** | **1,408** | **129** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **20,629** | **76,654** | **3·71** | **59,816** | **780·34** | **7,227** | **12,040** | **1,245** | **117** |
| | Advanced .. | 5,610 | 22,808 | 4·07 | 17,548 | 769·38 | 2,174 | 3,276 | 150 | 10 |
| | Intermediate .. | 9,499 | 34,137 | 3·59 | 27,497 | 805·49 | 3,340 | 5,526 | 586 | 47 |
| | Backward .. | 2,514 | 8,738 | 3·48 | 6,566 | 751·43 | 810 | 1,428 | 251 | 25 |
| | Depressed .. | 3,006 | 10,971 | 3·65 | 8,205 | 747·88 | 903 | 1,810 | 258 | 35 |
| | **Muslim** .. | **1,336** | **4,782** | **3·58** | **3,638** | **760·77** | **446** | **798** | **82** | **10** |
| | **Jain** .. | **92** | **307** | **3·34** | **232** | **755·7** | **37** | **49** | **6** | .. |
| | **Christian** .. | **617** | **2,336** | **3·79** | **1,953** | **836·04** | **172** | **400** | **45** | .. |
| | **Zoroastrian** .. | **71** | **342** | **4·82** | **269** | **786·55** | **13** | **36** | **22** | .. |
| | **Jew** .. | **7** | **41** | **5·86** | **28** | **682·93** | **2** | **4** | **1** | .. |
| | **Sikh** .. | **2** | **6** | **3·0** | **6** | **1,000·0** | **1** | **1** | .. | .. |
| | **Siddi** .. | **25** | **110** | **4·4** | **67** | **609·09** | **9** | **13** | **3** | .. |
| | **Unclassified** .. | **80** | **238** | **2·98** | **192** | **806·72** | **33** | **41** | **4** | **2** |
| **Bombay Suburban.** | | **184** | **651** | **3·54** | **505** | **775·73** | **83** | **84** | **17** | .. |
| | **Hindu** .. | **130** | **438** | **3·37** | **318** | **726·03** | **70** | **54** | **6** | .. |
| | Advanced .. | 28 | 87 | 3·1 | 67 | 770·11 | 14 | 14 | .. | .. |
| | Brahmin .. | 10 | 33 | 3·3 | 25 | 757·58 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Vaishya-Vani. | 5 | 11 | 2·2 | 9 | 818·18 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Prabhu .. | 11 | 32 | 2·9 | 28 | 875·0 | 3 | 8 | .. | .. |
| | Naidu .. | 1 | 1 | 1·0 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Kshatriya (Somavanshi Pathare). | 1 | 10 | 10·0 | 5 | 500·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 67 | 228 | 3·4 | 156 | 684·21 | 42 | 24 | 1 | .. |
| | Mahratta .. | 40 | 128 | 3·2 | 95 | 742·19 | 29 | 10 | 1 | .. |
| | Sutar .. | 1 | 1 | 1·0 | 1 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Lohar .. | 2 | 2 | 1·0 | 2 | 1,000·0 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Kumbhar .. | 7 | 47 | 6·71 | 26 | 553·2 | 5 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Nhavi .. | 1 | 2 | 2·0 | 2 | 1,000·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Gurav .. | 3 | 2 | 0·67 | 2 | 1,000·0 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Bhandari .. | 4 | 9 | 2·25 | 6 | 666·67 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Dhangar .. | 1 | 3 | 3·0 | 3 | 1,000·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Kamathi .. | 2 | 11 | 5·5 | 7 | 636·36 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Telgu .. | 2 | 5 | 2·5 | 3 | 600·0 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Agarwala .. | 2 | 10 | 5·0 | 6 | 600·0 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Pardeshi .. | 1 | 7 | 7·0 | 3 | 428·57 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Kadia .. | 1 | 1 | 1·0 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13–14. | 15–19. | 20–29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Bombay Suburban—contd.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Hindu—contd.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Backward .. | 31 | 94 | 3·03 | 78 | 829·79 | 12 | 14 | 5 | .. |
| | Koli .. | 17 | 39 | 2·29 | 33 | 846·15 | 7 | 7 | 3 | .. |
| | Bhampta .. | 3 | 8 | 2·67 | 4 | 500·0 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Kalkadi .. | 1 | 2 | 2·0 | 1 | 500·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Phudigs .. | 1 | 7 | 7·0 | 6 | 857·14 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Bhat .. | 1 | 8 | 8·0 | 5 | 625·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Gond .. | 5 | 25 | 5·0 | 25 | 1,000·0 | .. | 3 | 2 | .. |
| | Gosavi .. | 1 | 1 | 1·0 | 1 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Pasti .. | 1 | 1 | 1·0 | 1 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Kathodi .. | 1 | 3 | 3·0 | 2 | 666·67 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 4 | 29 | 7·25 | 17 | 586·2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Mang-Garudi. | 4 | 29 | 7·25 | 17 | 586·2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | **Muslim** .. | **23** | **91** | **3·96** | **75** | **824·18** | **9** | **12** | **2** | .. |
| | **Christian** .. | **26** | **104** | **4·0** | **95** | **913·46** | **2** | **15** | **9** | .. |
| | **Zoroastrian** .. | **4** | **14** | **3·5** | **14** | **1,000·0** | **2** | **2** | .. | .. |
| | **Jew** .. | **1** | **4** | **4·0** | **3** | **750·0** | .. | **1** | .. | .. |
| **Kolaba** .. | | **2,994** | **11,274** | **3·77** | **8,394** | **744·54** | **1,108** | **1,701** | **166** | **19** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **2,872** | **10,789** | **3·76** | **8,031** | **744·37** | **1,063** | **1,632** | **159** | **18** |
| | Advanced .. | 700 | 3,157 | 4·51 | 2,314 | 732·97 | 283 | 388 | 26 | 3 |
| | Prabhu .. | 74 | 381 | 5·15 | 292 | 766·4 | 27 | 40 | 7 | .. |
| | Chaukalshi .. | 2 | 7 | 3·5 | 6 | 857·14 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Brahmin .. | 433 | 1,911 | 4·41 | 1,375 | 719·52 | 175 | 247 | 8 | 3 |
| | Sonar .. | 82 | 394 | 4·8 | 315 | 799·49 | 30 | 46 | 6 | .. |
| | Gujar .. | 59 | 292 | 4·95 | 195 | 667·8 | 32 | 26 | 1 | .. |
| | Vani .. | 41 | 154 | 3·76 | 119 | 772·73 | 14 | 23 | 4 | .. |
| | Marwadi .. | 6 | 15 | 2·5 | 10 | 666·67 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Lohana .. | 3 | 3 | 1·0 | 2 | 666·67 | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 1,239 | 4,493 | 3·63 | 3,453 | 768·53 | 464 | 704 | 66 | 5 |
| | Gavli .. | 13 | 62 | 4·76 | 43 | 693·55 | 10 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Dhangar .. | 14 | 46 | 3·29 | 29 | 630·43 | 9 | 4 | 1 | .. |
| | Rajput .. | 1 | 1 | 1·0 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Agre .. | 270 | 942 | 3·49 | 763 | 809·98 | 100 | 154 | 16 | .. |
| | Bhoi .. | 12 | 42 | 3·5 | 25 | 595·24 | 4 | 8 | .. | .. |
| | Parit .. | 15 | 46 | 3·06 | 35 | 760·87 | 3 | 12 | .. | .. |
| | Teli .. | 13 | 34 | 2·62 | 25 | 735·29 | .. | 12 | 1 | .. |
| | Sutar .. | 7 | 32 | 4·57 | 27 | 843·75 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Kumbhar .. | 30 | 103 | 3·43 | 73 | 708·74 | 12 | 13 | 4 | 1 |
| | Mahratta .. | 443 | 1,675 | 3·78 | 1,315 | 785·07 | 163 | 256 | 22 | 2 |
| | Gurav .. | 4 | 11 | 2·75 | 11 | 1,000·0 | 3 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Bhandari .. | 120 | 463 | 3·86 | 333 | 719·22 | 31 | 79 | 9 | 1 |
| | Shimpi .. | 35 | 137 | 3·91 | 97 | 708·03 | 14 | 21 | .. | .. |
| | Kasar .. | 36 | 172 | 4·78 | 119 | 691·86 | 12 | 23 | 1 | .. |
| | Koshti .. | 1 | 5 | 5·0 | 4 | 800·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Nhavi .. | 22 | 89 | 4·05 | 69 | 775·28 | 3 | 17 | 2 | .. |
| | Lohar .. | 1 | 3 | 3·0 | 3 | 1,000·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Sali .. | 3 | 19 | 6·33 | 15 | 789·47 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Mali .. | 199 | 611 | 3·07 | 467 | 764·32 | 93 | 96 | 9 | 1 |
| | Backward .. | 376 | 1,274 | 3·39 | 1,005 | 788·85 | 109 | 239 | 27 | 1 |
| | Beldar .. | 4 | 13 | 3·25 | 10 | 769·23 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Charan (Bhat). | 2 | 9 | 4·5 | 5 | 555·56 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Kalal .. | 5 | 33 | 6·6 | 25 | 757·58 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| | Gosavi .. | 10 | 29 | 2·9 | 27 | 931·03 | 6 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| | Burud .. | 7 | 23 | 3·29 | 18 | 782·6 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Vanjari .. | 12 | 40 | 3·33 | 27 | 675·0 | 9 | 2 | 1 | .. |
| | Koli .. | 96 | 302 | 3·15 | 239 | 791·37 | 39 | 53 | 4 | .. |
| | Thakur .. | 119 | 365 | 3·07 | 311 | 852·05 | 21 | 85 | 12 | 1 |
| | Katkari .. | 121 | 460 | 3·8 | 343 | 745·65 | 29 | 84 | 8 | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13–14. | 15–19. | 20–29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Kolaba—contd.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Hindu—contd.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Depressed .. | 557 | 1,865 | 3·35 | 1,259 | 675·07 | 207 | 301 | 40 | 9 |
| | Mang .. | 24 | 76 | 3·17 | 55 | 723·68 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 1 |
| | Bhangi .. | 5 | 19 | 3·8 | 15 | 789·47 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Chambhar .. | 132 | 445 | 3·37 | 302 | 678·65 | 37 | 81 | 13 | 1 |
| | Mahar .. | 396 | 1,325 | 3·25 | 887 | 669·43 | 164 | 202 | 23 | 7 |
| | **Muslim ..** | **106** | **414** | **3·91** | **306** | **739·13** | **38** | **61** | **6** | **1** |
| | **Jain ..** | **10** | **37** | **3·7** | **28** | **756·76** | **4** | **6** | **..** | **..** |
| | **Christian ..** | **2** | **9** | **4·5** | **9** | **1,000·0** | **2** | **..** | **..** | **..** |
| | **Jew ..** | **4** | **25** | **6·25** | **20** | **800·0** | **1** | **2** | **1** | **..** |
| **Ratnagiri ..** | | **6,836** | **28,334** | **4·14** | **22,867** | **807·05** | **1,741** | **4,599** | **472** | **24** |
| | **Hindu ..** | **6,366** | **26,545** | **4·17** | **21,443** | **807·8** | **1,626** | **4,290** | **430** | **20** |
| | Advanced .. | 1,663 | 7,415 | 4·46 | 5,696 | 768·17 | 482 | 1,125 | 56 | .. |
| | Brahmin .. | 1,184 | 5,468 | 4·62 | 4,152 | 759·33 | 355 | 789 | 40 | .. |
| | Prabhu .. | 20 | 92 | 4·6 | 79 | 858·7 | 5 | 15 | .. | .. |
| | Vani .. | 243 | 1,001 | 4·12 | 775 | 774·23 | 66 | 167 | 10 | .. |
| | Marwadi .. | 2 | 16 | 8·0 | 12 | 750·0 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| | Sonar .. | 164 | 662 | 4·04 | 532 | 803·63 | 40 | 121 | 3 | .. |
| | Gujar .. | 27 | 102 | 3·78 | 95 | 931·37 | 11 | 16 | 1 | .. |
| | Bhatia .. | 5 | 26 | 5·2 | 18 | 692·31 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Jangam .. | 18 | 48 | 2·67 | 33 | 687·5 | 4 | 13 | 1 | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 3,037 | 12,402 | 4·08 | 10,354 | 834·87 | 744 | 2,043 | 240 | 10 |
| | Kunbi .. | 1,052 | 4,201 | 3·99 | 3,612 | 859·8 | 254 | 696 | 95 | 7 |
| | Sutar .. | 110 | 446 | 4·05 | 370 | 829·6 | 34 | 70 | 6 | .. |
| | Nhavi .. | 68 | 283 | 4·16 | 235 | 830·39 | 20 | 47 | 1 | .. |
| | Kumbhar .. | 50 | 162 | 3·24 | 131 | 808·64 | 6 | 43 | 1 | .. |
| | Teli .. | 60 | 258 | 4·3 | 214 | 829·46 | 10 | 45 | 5 | .. |
| | Gurao .. | 38 | 176 | 4·63 | 143 | 812·5 | 8 | 29 | 1 | .. |
| | Dhangar .. | 44 | 148 | 3·36 | 127 | 858·10 | 7 | 33 | 4 | .. |
| | Gavali .. | 43 | 187 | 4·35 | 161 | 860·96 | 9 | 33 | 1 | .. |
| | Sali .. | 25 | 73 | 2·89 | 61 | 835·62 | 5 | 20 | 2 | .. |
| | Kasar .. | 13 | 77 | 5·92 | 58 | 753·25 | 3 | 10 | .. | .. |
| | Shimpi .. | 14 | 49 | 3·5 | 40 | 816·33 | 5 | 8 | 1 | .. |
| | Kharvi .. | 2 | 10 | 5·0 | 9 | 900·0 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Bhoi .. | 4 | 19 | 4·75 | 10 | 526·32 | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Lohar .. | 10 | 41 | 4·1 | 31 | 756·09 | .. | 10 | .. | .. |
| | Parit .. | 16 | 57 | 3·56 | 49 | 859·65 | 4 | 12 | .. | .. |
| | Jinger .. | 2 | 4 | 2·0 | 3 | 750·0 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Mahratta .. | 1,073 | 4,508 | 4·20 | 3,752 | 832·3 | 283 | 692 | 93 | 3 |
| | Bhandari .. | 413 | 1,703 | 4·12 | 1,348 | 791·54 | 96 | 287 | 30 | .. |
| | Backward .. | 158 | 671 | 4·24 | 525 | 782·42 | 40 | 108 | 10 | .. |
| | Koli .. | 134 | 572 | 4·27 | 464 | 811·19 | 28 | 97 | 9 | .. |
| | Gosavi .. | 12 | 49 | 4·08 | 41 | 836·73 | 5 | 6 | 1 | .. |
| | Burud .. | 12 | 50 | 4·17 | 20 | 400·0 | 7 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 1,508 | 6,057 | 4·02 | 4,868 | 803·7 | 360 | 1,014 | 124 | 10 |
| | Mahar .. | 1,263 | 4,961 | 3·93 | 4,001 | 806·49 | 300 | 848 | 105 | 10 |
| | Chambhar .. | 242 | 1,086 | 4·49 | 858 | 790·06 | 59 | 164 | 19 | .. |
| | Bhangi .. | 3 | 10 | 3·33 | 9 | 900·0 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | **Muslim ..** | **431** | **1,636** | **3·8** | **1,298** | **793·40** | **104** | **284** | **39** | **4** |
| | **Jain ..** | **14** | **56** | **4·0** | **42** | **750·0** | **5** | **8** | **1** | **..** |
| | **Christian ..** | **25** | **97** | **3·88** | **84** | **865·98** | **6** | **17** | **2** | **..** |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13–14. | 15–19. | 20–29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Thana** .. | | **5,611** | **19,281** | **3·44** | **14,573** | **755·82** | **1,740** | **3,332** | **475** | **64** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **4,921** | **16,879** | **3·43** | **12,684** | **751·41** | **1,515** | **2,920** | **423** | **63** |
| | Advanced .. | 930 | 3,622 | 3·89 | 2,668 | 736·61 | 269 | 624 | 31 | 6 |
| | Brahmin .. | 494 | 1,937 | 3·92 | 1,420 | 733·09 | 150 | 337 | 6 | 1 |
| | Vani .. | 155 | 569 | 3·67 | 415 | 729·35 | 45 | 99 | 8 | 3 |
| | Panchal .. | 5 | 14 | 2·8 | 11 | 785·71 | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 |
| | Prabhu .. | 152 | 635 | 4·18 | 482 | 759·06 | 28 | 109 | 15 | .. |
| | Marwadi .. | 16 | 37 | 2·31 | 21 | 567·57 | 9 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | Sonar .. | 33 | 121 | 3·67 | 90 | 743·8 | 10 | 23 | .. | .. |
| | Gujarathi .. | 1 | 4 | 4·0 | 3 | 750·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Lohana .. | 23 | 86 | 3·74 | 51 | 593·02 | 9 | 14 | .. | .. |
| | Panchkalshi . | 45 | 185 | 4·11 | 149 | 805·41 | 13 | 29 | 2 | 1 |
| | Chaukalshi .. | 6 | 34 | 5·67 | 26 | 764·71 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 1,787 | 5,843 | 3·27 | 4,567 | 781·62 | 553 | 1,063 | 144 | 27 |
| | Kunbi (Mahratta). | 436 | 1,361 | 3·12 | 1,079 | 792·79 | 165 | 231 | 33 | 7 |
| | Agri .. | 512 | 1,559 | 3·04 | 1,239 | 794·74 | 139 | 301 | 60 | 12 |
| | Mahratta .. | 421 | 1,261 | 3·0 | 991 | 785·88 | 136 | 257 | 26 | 2 |
| | Nhavi .. | 35 | 101 | 2·89 | 71 | 702·97 | 13 | 19 | 3 | .. |
| | Bhandari | 105 | 375 | 3·57 | 284 | 757·33 | 25 | 73 | 5 | 2 |
| | Shimpi .. | 25 | 120 | 4·8 | 90 | 750·0 | 6 | 17 | 2 | .. |
| | Teli .. | 20 | 105 | 5·25 | 72 | 685·71 | 2 | 16 | 2 | .. |
| | Gavli .. | 13 | 69 | 5·3 | 41 | 594·2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| | Kumbhar .. | 55 | 210 | 3·82 | 165 | 785·71 | 13 | 35 | 5 | 2 |
| | Dhangar .. | 1 | 9 | 9·0 | 8 | 888·89 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Mali .. | 32 | 134 | 4·19 | 118 | 880·6 | 10 | 22 | .. | .. |
| | Macchi .. | 31 | 134 | 4·32 | 106 | 791·04 | 8 | 21 | 2 | .. |
| | Rajput .. | 11 | 46 | 4·18 | 33 | 717·39 | 2 | 9 | .. | .. |
| | Gurav .. | 4 | 10 | 2·5 | 9 | 900·0 | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Lohar .. | 18 | 83 | 4·61 | 51 | 614·46 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| | Kasar .. | 12 | 44 | 3·67 | 33 | 750·0 | 8 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Sutar .. | 30 | 131 | 4·37 | 107 | 816·79 | 13 | 16 | 1 | .. |
| | Dhodia .. | 3 | 12 | 4·0 | 10 | 833·33 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Dhobi .. | 10 | 26 | 2·6 | 22 | 846·15 | 4 | 6 | .. | .. |
| | Bhansali .. | 13 | 53 | 4·08 | 38 | 716·98 | .. | 13 | .. | .. |
| | Backward .. | 1,587 | 5,468 | 3·45 | 4,071 | 744·51 | 499 | 879 | 187 | 22 |
| | Dubla .. | 89 | 338 | 3·8 | 269 | 795·86 | 18 | 61 | 10 | .. |
| | Dhobi .. | 83 | 292 | 3·52 | 238 | 815·07 | 11 | 52 | 20 | .. |
| | Gosavi .. | 2 | 2 | 1·0 | 2 | 1,000·0 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Vanjari .. | 28 | 102 | 3·64 | 78 | 764·71 | 7 | 20 | .. | 1 |
| | Weti .. | 10 | 33 | 3·3 | 27 | 818·18 | 2 | 7 | 1 | .. |
| | Burud .. | 4 | 6 | 1·5 | 5 | 833·33 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. |
| | Dahar .. | 5 | 23 | 4·6 | 13 | 565·22 | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 |
| | Phudgis .. | 3 | 9 | 3·0 | 6 | 666·67 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Mangela .. | 78 | 294 | 3·77 | 250 | 850·34 | 19 | 56 | 1 | 2 |
| | Koli .. | 525 | 1,775 | 3·38 | 1,271 | 716·06 | 148 | 313 | 56 | 8 |
| | Thakur .. | 163 | 541 | 3·32 | 392 | 724·58 | 57 | 87 | 16 | 3 |
| | Katkari .. | 149 | 514 | 3·45 | 386 | 750·97 | 39 | 97 | 13 | .. |
| | Varli .. | 411 | 1,369 | 3·33 | 1,007 | 735·57 | 186 | 149 | 69 | 7 |
| | Bari .. | 27 | 136 | 5·04 | 103 | 757·35 | 7 | 20 | .. | .. |
| | Golla .. | 4 | 18 | 4·5 | 14 | 777·78 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Bhavsar .. | 1 | 5 | 5·0 | 3 | 600·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Bharwad .. | 2 | 3 | 1·5 | 3 | 1,000·0 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Chabri .. | 3 | 8 | 2·67 | 4 | 500·0 | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 617 | 1,946 | 3·15 | 1,378 | 708·12 | 194 | 354 | 61 | 8 |
| | Chambhar .. | 127 | 369 | 2·91 | 272 | 737·13 | 35 | 72 | 20 | .. |
| | Bhangi .. | 21 | 66 | 3·14 | 43 | 651·52 | 11 | 7 | 3 | .. |
| | Mahar .. | 469 | 1,511 | 3·22 | 1,063 | 703·51 | 148 | 275 | 38 | 8 |
| | **Muslim** .. | **303** | **907** | **2·99** | **698** | **769·57** | **117** | **170** | **15** | **1** |
| | **Jain** .. | **39** | **121** | **3·1** | **85** | **702·48** | **16** | **20** | **3** | .. |
| | **Christian** .. | **277** | **1,028** | **3·71** | **840** | **817·12** | **79** | **186** | **12** | .. |
| | **Zoroastrian** .. | **67** | **328** | **4·9** | **255** | **777·44** | **11** | **34** | **22** | .. |
| | **Sikh** .. | **2** | **6** | **3·0** | **6** | **1,000·0** | **1** | **1** | .. | .. |
| | **Jew** .. | **2** | **12** | **6·0** | **5** | **416·67** | **1** | **1** | .. | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13-14. | 15-19. | 20-29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Kanara** .. | | **7,234** | **25,276** | **3·49** | **19,862** | **785·8** | **3,268** | **3,666** | **278** | **22** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **6,340** | **22,003** | **3·47** | **17,340** | **788·07** | **2,953** | **3,144** | **227** | **16** |
| | Advanced .. | 2,289 | 8,527 | 3·73 | 6,803 | 797·82 | 1,126 | 1,125 | 37 | 1 |
| | Lingayat .. | 148 | 532 | 3·59 | 413 | 776·32 | 74 | 69 | 4 | 1 |
| | Brahmin .. | 1,685 | 6,204 | 3·68 | 5,081 | 818·99 | 824 | 837 | 23 | .. |
| | Chalwadi .. | 9 | 40 | 4·44 | 30 | 750·0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | .. |
| | Panchal .. | 1 | 1 | 1·0 | 1 | 1,000·0 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Meshri .. | 4 | 15 | 3·75 | 13 | 866·67 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Narwankar .. | 71 | 194 | 2·73 | 152 | 783·51 | 33 | 36 | 2 | .. |
| | Vani .. | 11 | 21 | 1·91 | 14 | 666·67 | 4 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | Naidu .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Sonar .. | 359 | 1,520 | 4·23 | 1,099 | 723·03 | 184 | 171 | 4 | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 3,369 | 11,171 | 3·32 | 8,967 | 802·7 | 1,537 | 1,692 | 135 | 5 |
| | Kshatriya .. | 90 | 293 | 3·26 | 242 | 825·94 | 39 | 50 | 1 | .. |
| | Kammar .. | 3 | 6 | 2·0 | 4 | 666·67 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Hanbar .. | 3 | 2 | 0·67 | 2 | 1,000·0 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Badi .. | 6 | 17 | 2·83 | 15 | 882·35 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Kurub .. | 18 | 53 | 2·94 | 40 | 754·72 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| | Shimpi .. | 40 | 101 | 2·53 | 64 | 633·66 | 19 | 20 | 1 | .. |
| | Kumbhar .. | 17 | 55 | 3·24 | 40 | 727·27 | 9 | 7 | 1 | .. |
| | Vaishya .. | 122 | 396 | 3·25 | 336 | 848·48 | 62 | 60 | .. | .. |
| | Rajput .. | 3 | 8 | 2·67 | 7 | 875·0 | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Dhobi .. | 102 | 316 | 3·1 | 199 | 629·75 | 51 | 48 | 3 | .. |
| | Bhandari .. | 164 | 549 | 3·35 | 473 | 861·57 | 79 | 82 | 3 | .. |
| | Golla .. | 2 | 8 | 4·0 | 4 | 500·0 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Ugar .. | 12 | 37 | 3·08 | 23 | 621·62 | 3 | 9 | .. | .. |
| | Mahratta .. | 734 | 2,477 | 3·37 | 1,864 | 752·52 | 340 | 337 | 55 | 2 |
| | Karewakkal. | 124 | 357 | 2·88 | 304 | 851·54 | 53 | 69 | 2 | .. |
| | Komarpaik .. | 178 | 623 | 3·5 | 530 | 850·72 | 77 | 92 | 9 | .. |
| | Bhoi .. | 13 | 48 | 3·69 | 29 | 604·17 | 2 | 10 | 1 | .. |
| | Namdhari .. | 395 | 1,458 | 3·69 | 1,264 | 866·94 | 178 | 203 | 14 | .. |
| | Gudigar .. | 34 | 108 | 3·18 | 89 | 824·07 | 8 | 26 | .. | .. |
| | Halwakkigonda | 20 | 63 | 3·15 | 54 | 857·14 | 10 | 10 | .. | .. |
| | Halwakkiwakkal. | 203 | 622 | 3·06 | 561 | 901·93 | 91 | 108 | 3 | 1 |
| | Gam-wakkal. | 222 | 677 | 3·05 | 533 | 787·3 | 119 | 100 | 3 | .. |
| | Hajam .. | 29 | 109 | 3·76 | 89 | 816·51 | 12 | 17 | .. | .. |
| | Achari (Lohar). | 57 | 218 | 3·82 | 116 | 532·11 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 1 |
| | Matgavandi. | 8 | 28 | 3·5 | 27 | 964·29 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Kharvi .. | 64 | 199 | 3·11 | 165 | 829·15 | 25 | 39 | .. | .. |
| | Halepaik .. | 119 | 502 | 4·22 | 402 | 800·8 | 62 | 56 | 1 | .. |
| | Harkanta .. | 107 | 348 | 3·25 | 300 | 862·07 | 50 | 55 | 2 | .. |
| | Moger .. | 66 | 244 | 3·7 | 183 | 750·0 | 31 | 30 | 5 | .. |
| | Ganig .. | 100 | 314 | 3·14 | 257 | 818·47 | 46 | 54 | .. | .. |
| | Nadar .. | 130 | 345 | 2·65 | 282 | 817·39 | 57 | 68 | 5 | .. |
| | Ager .. | 49 | 141 | 2·88 | 120 | 851·06 | 23 | 26 | .. | .. |
| | Padti .. | 23 | 73 | 3·17 | 59 | 808·22 | 4 | 18 | 1 | .. |
| | Bant .. | 16 | 55 | 3·44 | 42 | 763·64 | 6 | 9 | 1 | .. |
| | Kanchagar .. | 3 | 23 | 7·67 | 15 | 652·17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| | Ghadi .. | 6 | 24 | 4·0 | 23 | 958·33 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Baregar .. | 2 | 9 | 4·5 | 7 | 777·8 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dhangar .. | 11 | 20 | 1·82 | 17 | 850·0 | 2 | 8 | 1 | .. |
| | Gangimakkalu. | 1 | 3 | 3·0 | 3 | 1,000·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Pagi .. | 7 | 20 | 2·86 | 14 | 700·0 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Sudir .. | 1 | 1 | 1·0 | 1 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Golak .. | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 7 | 1,000·0 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Sadar .. | 1 | 1 | 1·0 | 1 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Kalawant .. | 1 | 1 | 1·0 | 1 | 1,000·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Gongadigar .. | 1 | 6 | 6·0 | 2 | 333·33 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Aryan .. | 3 | 12 | 4·0 | 10 | 833·33 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| | Gadig .. | 4 | 21 | 5·25 | 18 | 857·14 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Mukri .. | 40 | 139 | 3·48 | 107 | 769·78 | 18 | 20 | 2 | .. |
| | Nagar .. | 1 | 2 | 2·0 | 1 | 500·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Gavandi .. | 2 | 2 | 1·0 | 2 | 1,000·0 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Gundigar .. | 1 | 5 | 5·0 | 5 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Ambar .. | 8 | 25 | 3·13 | 14 | 560·0 | 5 | 3 | .. | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13–14. | 15–19. | 20–29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Kanara—contd.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Hindu—contd.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Backward .. | 362 | 1,231 | 3·4 | 887 | 720·55 | 150 | 188 | 22 | 2 |
| | Lamani .. | 13 | 33 | 2·54 | 29 | 878·79 | 8 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Madari .. | 4 | 21 | 5·25 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Medar .. | 8 | 22 | 2·75 | 19 | 863·64 | 3 | 3 | .. | 2 |
| | Korgar .. | 22 | 86 | 3·9 | 57 | 662·79 | 14 | 8 | .. | .. |
| | Vaddar .. | 35 | 130 | 3·71 | 80 | 615·38 | 11 | 21 | 3 | .. |
| | Berad .. | 28 | 84 | 3·0 | 74 | 880·95 | 11 | 16 | 1 | .. |
| | Kabber .. | 10 | 43 | 4·3 | 33 | 767·44 | 2 | 2 | 6 | .. |
| | Dasara .. | 1 | 4 | 4·0 | 4 | 1,000·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Ambigar .. | 40 | 147 | 3·68 | 107 | 727·89 | 17 | 22 | 1 | .. |
| | Kalal .. | 1 | 9 | 9·0 | 4 | 444·44 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Jogar .. | 22 | 79 | 3·59 | 69 | 873·42 | 6 | 16 | .. | .. |
| | Devadig .. | 32 | 70 | 2·19 | 62 | 885·71 | 12 | 19 | 1 | .. |
| | Beldar .. | 2 | 9 | 4·5 | 7 | 777·78 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Gosavi .. | 3 | 6 | 2·0 | 4 | 666·67 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Bhil .. | 1 | 3 | 3·0 | 3 | 1,000·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Devadigar .. | 2 | 5 | 2·5 | 3 | 600·0 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Bakad .. | 37 | 144 | 3·89 | 107 | 743·06 | 14 | 13 | 10 | .. |
| | Devari .. | 1 | 5 | 5·0 | 5 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Haslar .. | 63 | 209 | 3·32 | 130 | 622·0 | 33 | 30 | .. | .. |
| | Chitragar .. | 1 | 2 | 2·0 | 2 | 1,000·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Devali .. | 10 | 28 | 2·8 | 22 | 785·71 | 3 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | Kaikadi .. | 1 | 4 | 4·0 | 2 | 500·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Selig .. | 2 | 4 | 2·0 | 4 | 1,000·0 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Mategar .. | 23 | 84 | 3·65 | 60 | 714·29 | 11 | 12 | .. | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 320 | 1,074 | 3·36 | 683 | 635·94 | 140 | 139 | 33 | 8 |
| | Mahar .. | 200 | 666 | 3·33 | 389 | 584·08 | 92 | 102 | 6 | .. |
| | Bale .. | 6 | 27 | 4·50 | 19 | 703·70 | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. |
| | Dhor .. | 21 | 72 | 3·43 | 4 | 555·56 | 10 | 5 | 6 | .. |
| | Samagar .. | 93 | 309 | 3·32 | 271 | 877·02 | 36 | 29 | 20 | 8 |
| | **Muslim** .. | **473** | **1,734** | **3·67** | **1,261** | **727·22** | **178** | **271** | **20** | **4** |
| | **Jain** .. | **29** | **93** | **3·20** | **77** | **827·96** | **12** | **15** | **2** | .. |
| | **Christian** .. | **287** | **1,098** | **3·83** | **925** | **842·44** | **83** | **182** | **22** | .. |
| | **Siddi** .. | **25** | **110** | **4·40** | **67** | **609·09** | **9** | **13** | **3** | .. |
| | **Unclassified** .. | **80** | **238** | **2·98** | **192** | **806·72** | **33** | **41** | **4** | **2** |
| **States in Konkan.** | | **1,652** | **5,935** | **3·59** | **4,589** | **773·21** | **423** | **1,062** | **160** | **7** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **1,461** | **5,343** | **3·66** | **4,129** | **772·79** | **380** | **945** | **130** | **6** |
| | Advanced .. | 317 | 1,277 | 4·03 | 975 | 763·51 | 66 | 226 | 25 | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 579 | 2,089 | 3·61 | 1,669 | 798·95 | 135 | 397 | 47 | .. |
| | Backward .. | 397 | 1,435 | 3·61 | 1,059 | 737·98 | 130 | 224 | 38 | 5 |
| | Depressed .. | 97 | 334 | 3·44 | 245 | 733·53 | 22 | 63 | 12 | .. |
| | Unclassified (Hindu). | 71 | 208 | 2·93 | 181 | 870·19 | 27 | 35 | 8 | 1 |
| | **Muslim** .. | **64** | **248** | **3·88** | **174** | **701·61** | **14** | **39** | **11** | .. |
| | **Jain** .. | **3** | **11** | **3·67** | **8** | **727·27** | **1** | **2** | .. | .. |
| | **Christian** .. | **27** | **85** | **3·15** | **59** | **694·12** | **4** | **19** | **4** | .. |
| | **Zoroastrian** .. | **1** | **6** | **6·00** | **6** | **1,000·00** | **1** | .. | .. | .. |
| | **Unclassified** .. | **96** | **242** | **2·52** | **213** | **880·17** | **23** | **57** | **15** | **1** |
| **Jawhar State** .. | | **599** | **2,212** | **3·69** | **1,595** | **721·06** | **190** | **360** | **44** | **5** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **577** | **2,102** | **3·64** | **1,523** | **724·55** | **184** | **345** | **43** | **5** |
| | Advanced .. | 35 | 139 | 3·97 | 94 | 676·26 | 5 | 29 | 1 | .. |
| | Sonar .. | 4 | 19 | 4·75 | 9 | 473·68 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Vani .. | 6 | 19 | 3·17 | 15 | 789·47 | 1 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Brahmin .. | 25 | 101 | 4·04 | 70 | 693·07 | 3 | 21 | 1 | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Religion and caste. | Number of families examined. | Total number of children born alive. | Average of children per family. | Number of children surviving. | Proportion of surviving to 1000 born. | Number of Families with Wife married at | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | From below 13–14. | 15–19. | 20–29. | 30 and over. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| **Jawhar State—contd.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **Hindu—contd.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | Intermediate .. | 124 | 451 | 3·64 | 323 | 716·19 | 43 | 75 | 6 | .. |
| | Mahratta .. | 76 | 284 | 3·74 | 202 | 711·27 | 28 | 42 | 6 | .. |
| | Kunbi .. | 14 | 68 | 4·14 | 44 | 647·06 | 5 | 9 | .. | .. |
| | Dhangar .. | 1 | 1 | 1·0 | 1 | 1,000·0 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Dhobi .. | 1 | 3 | 3·0 | 1 | 333·33 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Sali .. | 1 | 1 | 1·0 | 1 | 1,000·0 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Tambat .. | 2 | 9 | 4·5 | 3 | 333·33 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Kasar .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Nhavi .. | 2 | 16 | 8·0 | 12 | 750·0 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Sutar .. | 2 | 10 | 5·0 | 9 | 900·0 | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Lohar .. | 2 | 2 | 1·0 | 2 | 1,000·0 | 2 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Bhoi .. | 9 | 25 | 2·78 | 20 | 800·0 | 2 | 7 | .. | .. |
| | Shimpi .. | 6 | 14 | 2·33 | 9 | 642·86 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Teli .. | 7 | 18 | 2·57 | 19 | 678·57 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. |
| | Backward .. | 388 | 1,402 | 3·61 | 1,030 | 734·66 | 128 | 220 | 35 | 5 |
| | Koli .. | 81 | 259 | 3·2 | 196 | 756·76 | 24 | 50 | 6 | 1 |
| | Katkari .. | 38 | 136 | 3·58 | 114 | 838·24 | 15 | 16 | 6 | 1 |
| | Thakor .. | 62 | 204 | 3·29 | 158 | 774·51 | 15 | 37 | 8 | 2 |
| | Warli .. | 196 | 785 | 4·4 | 547 | 696·82 | 69 | 113 | 13 | 1 |
| | Mangela .. | 10 | 17 | 1·7 | 15 | 882·35 | 5 | 3 | 2 | .. |
| | Bhat .. | 1 | 1 | 1·0 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 30 | 110 | 3·67 | 76 | 690·91 | 8 | 21 | 1 | .. |
| | Bhangi .. | 3 | 21 | 7·0 | 17 | 809·52 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Chambhar .. | 10 | 48 | 4·8 | 27 | 562·5 | 2 | 8 | .. | .. |
| | Mahar .. | 17 | 41 | 2·41 | 32 | 780·49 | 4 | 12 | 1 | .. |
| | **Muslim** .. | **21** | **104** | **4·95** | **66** | **634·62** | **5** | **15** | **1** | .. |
| | **Zoroastrians** .. | **1** | **6** | **6·0** | **6** | **1,000·0** | **1** | .. | .. | .. |
| **Sawantwadi** .. | | **1,053** | **3,723** | **3·54** | **2,594** | **804·19** | **233** | **702** | **116** | **2** |
| | **Hindu** .. | **884** | **3,241** | **3·67** | **2,606** | **804·07** | **196** | **600** | **87** | **1** |
| | Advanced .. | 282 | 1,138 | 4·04 | 881 | 774·16 | 61 | 197 | 24 | .. |
| | Brahmin .. | 191 | 789 | 4·13 | 600 | 760·46 | 42 | 136 | 13 | .. |
| | Vaishya-Vani. | 81 | 305 | 3·77 | 250 | 819·67 | 18 | 54 | 9 | .. |
| | Sonar .. | 10 | 44 | 4·40 | 31 | 704·55 | 1 | 7 | 2 | .. |
| | Intermediate .. | 455 | 1,638 | 3·60 | 1,346 | 821·73 | 92 | 322 | 41 | .. |
| | Mahratta .. | 343 | 1,213 | 3·54 | 1,009 | 831·82 | 62 | 243 | 38 | .. |
| | Sutar .. | 14 | 48 | 3·43 | 41 | 854·17 | 4 | 9 | 1 | .. |
| | Bhandari .. | 51 | 206 | 4·04 | 168 | 815·50 | 14 | 37 | .. | .. |
| | Kumbhar .. | 4 | 11 | 2·75 | 8 | 727·27 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| | Devli .. | 4 | 16 | 4·00 | 12 | 750·00 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. |
| | Shimpi .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 4 | 800·00 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| | Teli .. | 7 | 26 | 3·71 | 25 | 961·54 | .. | 6 | 1 | .. |
| | Parit .. | 14 | 47 | 3·36 | 33 | 702·13 | 3 | 11 | .. | .. |
| | Hajam .. | 10 | 30 | 3·00 | 21 | 700·00 | 3 | 6 | 1 | .. |
| | Dhangar .. | 3 | 10 | 3·33 | 10 | 1,000·00 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Gavli .. | 4 | 26 | 6·50 | 15 | 576·92 | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| | Backward .. | 9 | 33 | 3·67 | 29 | 878·79 | 2 | 4 | 3 | .. |
| | Thakur .. | 8 | 31 | 3·88 | 27 | 870·97 | 2 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| | Khatik .. | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 2 | 1,000·00 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | Depressed .. | 67 | 224 | 3·34 | 169 | 754·46 | 14 | 42 | 11 | .. |
| | Chambhar .. | 21 | 89 | 4·24 | 75 | 842·70 | 5 | 13 | 3 | .. |
| | Mahar .. | 46 | 135 | 2·93 | 94 | 696·29 | 9 | 29 | 8 | .. |
| | Unclassified (Hindu). | 71 | 208 | 2·93 | 181 | 870·19 | 27 | 35 | 8 | 1 |
| | **Muslim** .. | **43** | **144** | **3·35** | **108** | **750·00** | **9** | **24** | **10** | .. |
| | **Jain** .. | **3** | **11** | **3·67** | **8** | **727·27** | **1** | **2** | .. | .. |
| | **Christian** .. | **27** | **85** | **3·15** | **59** | **694·12** | **4** | **19** | **4** | .. |
| | **Unclassified** .. | **96** | **242** | **2·52** | **213** | **880·17** | **23** | **57** | **15** | **1** |

## AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY CORRELATED WITH AGE OF WIFE AT MARRIAGE.

| Name of District or State. | Age of wife at marriage. | Number of families. | Number of children born alive. | Average observed. | Number of children surviving. | Average observed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. | | **43,295** | **175,122** | **4·04** | **128,655** | **29·7** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 13,254 | 54,043 | 4·08 | 39,086 | 2·95 |
| | 15—19 .. | 24,359 | 98,056 | 4·03 | 72,481 | 2·95 |
| | 20—29 .. | 5,100 | 20,980 | 4·11 | 15,527 | 3·04 |
| | 30 and over .. | 582 | 2,043 | 3·51 | 1,561 | 2·68 |
| **British Districts** .. .. | | **26,671** | **108,207** | **4·06** | **79,410** | **2·98** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 7,588 | 31,308 | 4·13 | 22,346 | 2·93 |
| | 15—19 .. | 15,135 | 60,965 | 4·03 | 45,433 | 3· |
| | 20—29 .. | 3,538 | 14,390 | 4·07 | 10,449 | 2·95 |
| | 30 and over .. | 410 | 1,544 | 3·77 | 1,182 | 2·88 |
| **Ahmedabad** .. .. | | **7,063** | **29,325** | **4·15** | **22,566** | **3·19** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 2,671 | 11,496 | 4·3 | 8,641 | 3·24 |
| | 15—19 .. | 3,445 | 13,921 | 4·04 | 10,913 | 3·17 |
| | 20—29 .. | 838 | 3,529 | 4·21 | 2,697 | 3·22 |
| | 30 and over .. | 109 | 379 | 3·48 | 315 | 2·89 |
| **Broach** .. .. | | **2,162** | **8,808** | **4·07** | **6,231** | **2·88** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 730 | 2,910 | 3·99 | 1,957 | 2·68 |
| | 15—19 .. | 1,145 | 4,712 | 4·12 | 3,424 | 3·0 |
| | 20—29 .. | 241 | 991 | 4·11 | 705 | 2·93 |
| | 30 and over .. | 46 | 195 | 4·24 | 145 | 3·15 |
| **Kaira** .. .. | | **8,603** | **36,598** | **4·26** | **25,936** | **3·01** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 2,548 | 10,625 | 4·17 | 7,302 | 2·87 |
| | 15—19 .. | 4,975 | 21,429 | 4·31 | 15,356 | 3·09 |
| | 20—29 .. | 938 | 3,903 | 4·17 | 2,792 | 2·98 |
| | 30 and over .. | 142 | 641 | 4·51 | 486 | 3·42 |
| **Panch Mahals** .. .. | | **2,594** | **9,947** | **3·83** | **6,951** | **2·68** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 846 | 3,322 | 3·93 | 2,290 | 2·7 |
| | 15—19 .. | 1,445 | 5,426 | 3·76 | 3,820 | 2·64 |
| | 20—29 .. | 262 | 1,040 | 3·97 | 724 | 2·76 |
| | 30 and over .. | 41 | 159 | 3·88 | 117 | 2·85 |
| **Surat** .. .. | | **6,249** | **23,529** | **3·77** | **17,726** | **2·84** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 793 | 2,955 | 3·73 | 2,156 | 2·72 |
| | 15—19 .. | 4,125 | 15,477 | 3·75 | 11,920 | 2·89 |
| | 20—29 .. | 1,259 | 4,927 | 3·91 | 3,531 | 2·8 |
| | 30 and over .. | 72 | 170 | 2·36 | 119 | 1·65 |
| **States in Gujarat** .. | | **16,624** | **66,915** | **4·03** | **49,245** | **2·96** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 5,666 | 22,735 | 4·01 | 16,740 | 2·98 |
| | 15—19 .. | 9,224 | 37,091 | 4·02 | 27,048 | 2·93 |
| | 20—29 .. | 1,562 | 6,590 | 4·22 | 5,078 | 3·25 |
| | 30 and over .. | 172 | 499 | 2·9 | 379 | 2·2 |

| Name of District or State. | Age of wife at marriage. | Number of families. | Number of children born alive. | Average observed. | Number of children surviving. | Average observed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **Cambay** .. .. | | **1,452** | **6,977** | **4·8** | **4,592** | **3·16** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 728 | 3,526 | 4·84 | 2,377 | 3·27 |
| | 15—19 .. | 603 | 2,754 | 4·57 | 1,802 | 2·99 |
| | 20—29 .. | 108 | 620 | 5·74 | 367 | 3·4 |
| | 30 and over .. | 13 | 77 | 5·92 | 46 | 3·54 |
| **Mahikantha Agency** .. | | **1,392** | **6,498** | **4·67** | **4,845** | **3·5** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 503 | 2,657 | 5·28 | 2,009 | 3·99 |
| | 15—19 .. | 689 | 2,963 | 4·3 | 2,140 | 3·1 |
| | 20—29 .. | 198 | 874 | 4·41 | 694 | 3·5 |
| | 30 and over .. | 2 | 4 | 2·0 | 2 | 1·0 |
| **Surat Agency** .. .. | | **1,264** | **5,214** | **4·13** | **3,728** | **2·95** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 268 | 1,031 | 3·85 | 785 | 2·93 |
| | 15—19 .. | 851 | 3,588 | 4·22 | 2,520 | 2·96 |
| | 20—29 .. | 134 | 578 | 4·31 | 407 | 3·04 |
| | 30 and over .. | 11 | 17 | 1·55 | 16 | 1·45 |
| **Dharampur** .. .. | | **502** | **1,925** | **3·83** | **1,320** | **2·63** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 84 | 317 | 3·77 | 231 | 2·75 |
| | 15—19 .. | 379 | 1,471 | 3·88 | 999 | 2·64 |
| | 20—29 .. | 39 | 137 | 3·5 | 90 | 2·3 |
| | 30 and over .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Sachin** .. .. | | **427** | **1,810** | **4·24** | **1,324** | **3·1** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 102 | 405 | 3·97 | 323 | 3·2 |
| | 15—19 .. | 277 | 1,197 | 4·32 | 860 | 3·1 |
| | 20—29 .. | 47 | 208 | 4·43 | 141 | 3·0 |
| | 30 and over .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Dangs** .. .. | | **335** | **1,479** | **4·41** | **1,084** | **3·24** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 82 | 309 | 3·77 | 231 | 2·82 |
| | 15—19 .. | 195 | 920 | 4·72 | 661 | 3·39 |
| | 20—29 .. | 48 | 233 | 4·85 | 176 | 3·67 |
| | 30 and over .. | 10 | 17 | 1·7 | 16 | 1·6 |
| **Rewakantha Agency** .. | | **12,516** | **48,226** | **3·85** | **36,080** | **2·88** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 4,167 | 15,521 | 3·72 | 11,569 | 2·78 |
| | 15—19 .. | 7,081 | 27,786 | 3·92 | 20,586 | 2·91 |
| | 20—29 .. | 1,122 | 4,518 | 4·03 | 3,610 | 3·22 |
| | 30 and over .. | 146 | 401 | 2·75 | 315 | 2·16 |
| **Rajpipla** .. .. | | **4,600** | **18,250** | **3·97** | **13,459** | **2·93** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 1,485 | 5,850 | 3·94 | 4,373 | 2·94 |
| | 15—19 .. | 2,787 | 11,012 | 3·95 | 8,029 | 2·88 |
| | 20—29 .. | 281 | 1,205 | 4·29 | 921 | 3·28 |
| | 30 and over .. | 47 | 183 | 3·89 | 136 | 2·89 |

| Name of District or State. | Age of wife at marriage. | Number of families. | Number of children born alive. | Average observed. | Number of children surviving. | Average observed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **Chota-Udepur** .. .. | | **1,277** | **4,113** | **3·22** | **2,894** | **2·27** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 559 | 1,828 | 3·27 | 1,269 | 2·27 |
| | 15—19 .. | 619 | 2,104 | 3·4 | 1,500 | 2·42 |
| | 20—29 .. | 84 | 170 | 2·02 | 115 | 1·37 |
| | 30 and over .. | 15 | 11 | 0·73 | 10 | 0·67 |
| **Deogad Baria** .. .. | | **3,293** | **13,528** | **4·11** | **10,209** | **3·1** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 996 | 3,968 | 3·98 | 2,674 | 2·68 |
| | 15—19 .. | 1,815 | 7,669 | 4·23 | 5,951 | 3·28 |
| | 20—29 .. | 440 | 1,788 | 4·06 | 1,501 | 3·41 |
| | 30 and over .. | 42 | 103 | 2·45 | 83 | 1·98 |
| **Rest of the Agency** .. | | **3,346** | **12,335** | **3·69** | **9,518** | **2·84** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 1,127 | 3,875 | 3·44 | 3,253 | 2·89 |
| | 15—19 .. | 1,860 | 7,001 | 3·76 | 5,106 | 2·75 |
| | 20—29 .. | 317 | 1,355 | 4·27 | 1,073 | 3·38 |
| | 30 and over .. | 42 | 104 | 2·48 | 86 | 2·05 |
| **Deccan** .. .. | | **74,928** | **303,397** | **4·05** | **203,630** | **2·72** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 41,050 | 161,212 | 3·93 | 106,849 | 2·60 |
| | 15—19 .. | 30,360 | 127,995 | 4·21 | 86,973 | 2·86 |
| | 20—29 .. | 3,221 | 13,037 | 4·05 | 9,139 | 2·84 |
| | 30 and over .. | 297 | 1,153 | 3·88 | 669 | 2·25 |
| **British Districts** .. .. | | **72,772** | **294,291** | **4·04** | **197,560** | **2·71** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 39,671 | 155,313 | 3·92 | 102,920 | 2·59 |
| | 15—19 .. | 29,641 | 124,944 | 4·22 | 84,951 | 2·87 |
| | 20—29 .. | 3,171 | 12,892 | 4·07 | 9,031 | 2·85 |
| | 30 and over .. | 289 | 1,142 | 3·95 | 658 | 2·28 |
| **Ahmednagar** .. .. | | **9,571** | **38,833** | **3·91** | **26,672** | **2·79** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 5,451 | 22,902 | 4·22 | 15,881 | 2·91 |
| | 15—19 .. | 3,913 | 15,008 | 3·84 | 10,207 | 2·6 |
| | 20—29 .. | 191 | 847 | 4·43 | 533 | 2·79 |
| | 30 and over .. | 16 | 76 | 4·75 | 51 | 3·19 |
| **Khandesh West** .. .. | | **6,860** | **29,566** | **4·3** | **19,364** | **2·82** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 4,980 | 18,796 | 3·77 | 12,343 | 2·48 |
| | 15—19 .. | 1,825 | 10,513 | 5·76 | 6,790 | 3·72 |
| | 20—29 .. | 51 | 237 | 4·65 | 217 | 4·25 |
| | 30 and over .. | 4 | 20 | 5· | 14 | 3·5 |
| **Nasik** .. .. | | **8,987** | **34,813** | **3·88** | **22,501** | **2·5** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 4,622 | 17,525 | 3·79 | 11,460 | 2·48 |
| | 15—19 .. | 3,908 | 15,420 | 3·95 | 9,923 | 2·54 |
| | 20—29 .. | 451 | 1,867 | 4·14 | 1,118 | 2·48 |
| | 30 and over .. | 6 | 1 | ·17 | .. | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Age of wife at marriage. | Number of families. | Number of children born alive. | Average observed. | Number of children surviving. | Average observed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **Poona** .. .. | | **4,973** | **19,782** | **3·98** | **12,896** | **2·59** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 4,244 | 17,105 | 4·03 | 11,118 | 2·62 |
| | 15—19 .. | 585 | 2,173 | 3·71 | 1,426 | 2·44 |
| | 20—29 .. | 133 | 485 | 3·65 | 338 | 2·54 |
| | 30 and over .. | 11 | 19 | 1·73 | 14 | 1·27 |
| **Satara** .. .. | | **11,144** | **46,131** | **4·15** | **31,072** | **2·79** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 5,456 | 22,046 | 4·04 | 14,400 | 2·64 |
| | 15—19 .. | 5,233 | 22,470 | 4·29 | 15,812 | 3·02 |
| | 20—29 .. | 414 | 1,535 | 3·71 | 808 | 1·95 |
| | 30 and over .. | 41 | 80 | 1·95 | 52 | 1·27 |
| **Sholapur** .. .. | | **6,724** | **28,636** | **4·26** | **18,309** | **2·72** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 5,543 | 23,415 | 4·22 | 15,074 | 2·72 |
| | 15—19 .. | 1,084 | 4,927 | 4·55 | 3,019 | 2·79 |
| | 20—29 .. | 86 | 277 | 3·22 | 207 | 2·4 |
| | 30 and over .. | 11 | 17 | 1·55 | 9 | 0·82 |
| **Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar** | | **24,513** | **96,530** | **3·94** | **66,746** | **2·72** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 9,375 | 33,524 | 3·58 | 22,644 | 2·42 |
| | 15—19 .. | 13,093 | 54,433 | 4·16 | 37,774 | 2·89 |
| | 20—29 .. | 1,845 | 7,644 | 4·14 | 5,810 | 3·15 |
| | 30 and over .. | 200 | 929 | 4·6 | 518 | 2·59 |
| **States in Deccan** .. .. | | **2,156** | **9,106** | **4·22** | **6,070** | **2·81** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 1,379 | 5,899 | 4·28 | 3,929 | 2·85 |
| | 15—19 .. | 719 | 3,051 | 4·24 | 2,022 | 2·81 |
| | 20—29 .. | 50 | 145 | 2·90 | 108 | 2·16 |
| | 30 and over .. | 8 | 11 | 1·38 | 11 | 1·38 |
| **Bhor** .. .. | | **324** | **1,597** | **4·93** | **977** | **3·02** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 259 | 1,295 | 5·0 | 801 | 3·09 |
| | 15—19 .. | 61 | 291 | 4·77 | 166 | 2·72 |
| | 20—29 .. | 3 | 8 | 2·67 | 7 | 2·33 |
| | 30 and over .. | 1 | 3 | 3·0 | 3 | 3·0 |
| **Aundh** .. .. | | **1,103** | **4,538** | **4·11** | **3,059** | **2·77** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 676 | 2,835 | 4·19 | 1,910 | 2·83 |
| | 15—19 .. | 387 | 1,614 | 4·17 | 1,082 | 2·8 |
| | 20—29 .. | 33 | 81 | 2·45 | 59 | 1·79 |
| | 30 and over .. | 7 | 8 | 1·14 | 8 | 1·14 |
| **Phaltan** .. .. | | **729** | **2,971** | **4·08** | **2,034** | **2·79** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 444 | 1,769 | 3·98 | 1,218 | 2·74 |
| | 15—19 .. | 271 | 1,146 | 4·23 | 774 | 2·86 |
| | 20—29 .. | 14 | 56 | 4·0 | 42 | 3·0 |
| | 30 and over .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Age of wife at marriage. | Number of families. | Number of children born alive. | Average observed. | Number of children surviving. | Average observed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | | **24,511** | **90,751** | **3·70** | **70,790** | **2·89** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 8,363 | 29,876 | 3·57 | 23,017 | 2·75 |
| | 15—19 .. | 14,444 | 54,989 | 3·81 | 43,361 | 3·00 |
| | 20—29 .. | 1,568 | 5,547 | 3·54 | 4,154 | 2·65 |
| | 30 and over .. | 136 | 339 | 2·45 | 258 | 1·90 |
| **British Districts** .. .. | | **22,859** | **84,816** | **3·71** | **66,201** | **2·9** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 7,940 | 28,447 | 3·58 | 21,922 | 2·76 |
| | 15—19 .. | 13,382 | 51,024 | 3·81 | 40,294 | 3·01 |
| | 20—29 .. | 1,408 | 5,023 | 3·57 | 3,743 | 2·66 |
| | 30 and over .. | 129 | 322 | 2·49 | 242 | 1·88 |
| **Bombay Suburban** .. | | **184** | **651** | **3·54** | **505** | **2·74** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 83 | 298 | 3·59 | 219 | 2·64 |
| | 15—19 .. | 84 | 269 | 3·2 | 215 | 2·56 |
| | 20—29 .. | 17 | 84 | 4·94 | 71 | 4·18 |
| | 30 and over .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Kolaba** .. .. | | **2,994** | **11,274** | **3·77** | **8,394** | **2·8** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 1,108 | 4,219 | 3·8 | 3,170 | 2·86 |
| | 15—19 .. | 1,701 | 6,437 | 3·78 | 4,768 | 2·8 |
| | 20—29 .. | 166 | 571 | 3·44 | 428 | 2·58 |
| | 30 and over .. | 19 | 47 | 2·47 | 28 | 1·47 |
| **Ratnagiri** .. .. | | **6,836** | **28,334** | **4·14** | **22,867** | **3·35** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 1,741 | 7,459 | 4·28 | 6,017 | 3·46 |
| | 15—19 .. | 4,599 | 18,743 | 4·08 | 15,162 | 3·3 |
| | 20—29 .. | 472 | 2,041 | 4·33 | 1,617 | 3·43 |
| | 30 and over .. | 24 | 91 | 3·79 | 71 | 2·96 |
| **Thana** .. .. | | **5,611** | **19,281** | **3·44** | **14,573** | **2·6** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 1,740 | 5,853 | 3·36 | 4,389 | 2·52 |
| | 15—19 .. | 3,332 | 11,803 | 3·54 | 9,000 | 2·7 |
| | 20—29 .. | 475 | 1,475 | 3·1 | 1,066 | 2·24 |
| | 30 and over .. | 64 | 150 | 2·34 | 118 | 1·84 |
| **Kanara** .. .. | | **7,234** | **25,276** | **3·49** | **19,862** | **2·75** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 3,268 | 10,618 | 3·25 | 8,127 | 2·49 |
| | 15—19 .. | 3,666 | 13,772 | 3·76 | 11,149 | 3·04 |
| | 20—29 .. | 278 | 852 | 3·06 | 561 | 2·0 |
| | 30 and over .. | 22 | 34 | 1·55 | 25 | 1·14 |
| **States in Konkan** .. .. | | **1,652** | **5,935** | **3·59** | **4,589** | **2·78** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 423 | 1,429 | 3·38 | 1,095 | 2·57 |
| | 15—19 .. | 1,062 | 3,965 | 3·73 | 3,067 | 2·89 |
| | 20—29 .. | 160 | 524 | 3·28 | 411 | 2·57 |
| | 30 and over .. | 7 | 17 | 2·43 | 16 | 0·94 |

| Name of District or State. | Age of wife at marriage. | Number of families. | Number of children born alive. | Average observed. | Number of children surviving. | Average observed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **Jawhar .. ..** | | **599** | **2,212** | **3·69** | **1,595** | **2·66** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 190 | 710 | 3·74 | 520 | 2·73 |
| | 15—19 .. | 360 | 1,354 | 3·76 | 969 | 2·69 |
| | 20—29 .. | 44 | 136 | 3·09 | 95 | 2·16 |
| | 30 and over .. | 5 | 12 | 2·40 | 11 | 2·20 |
| **Sawantwadi .. ..** | | **1,053** | **3,723** | **3·54** | **2,994** | **2·84** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 233 | 719 | 3·09 | 575 | 2·47 |
| | 15—19 .. | 702 | 2,611 | 3·72 | 2,098 | 2·99 |
| | 20—29 .. | 116 | 388 | 3·34 | 316 | 2·72 |
| | 30 and over .. | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 5 | 2·50 |

## Proportion of Fertile and Sterile marriage.

| Name of District or State. | Age of wife at marriage. | Duration of married life. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0—4 | | 5—9 | | 10—14 | | 15 and over. | |
| | | Fertile. | Sterile. | Fertile. | Sterile. | Fertile. | Sterile. | Fertile. | Sterile. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **Gujarat** .. .. | | **28,006** | **15,289** | **23,147** | **11,791** | **16,384** | **9,475** | **12,445** | **8,606** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 8,025 | 5,229 | 6,845 | 3,642 | 5,599 | 3,038 | 4,616 | 2,760 |
| | 15—19 .. | 16,232 | 8,127 | 13,538 | 6,510 | 8,695 | 5,207 | 6,592 | 4,596 |
| | 20—29 .. | 3,240 | 1,665 | 2,406 | 1,406 | 1,821 | 1,087 | 1,086 | 1,098 |
| | 30 and over. | 509 | 268 | 358 | 233 | 269 | 143 | 151 | 152 |
| **British Districts** .. | | **18,027** | **8,644** | **14,837** | **6,031** | **9,701** | **4,707** | **7,689** | **3,858** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 4,957 | 2,631 | 4,329 | 1,715 | 3,398 | 1,419 | 2,634 | 1,304 |
| | 15—19 .. | 10,422 | 4,713 | 8,679 | 3,231 | 4,928 | 2,544 | 4,234 | 1,870 |
| | 20—29 .. | 2,242 | 1,101 | 1,539 | 921 | 1,157 | 652 | 682 | 587 |
| | 30 and over. | 406 | 199 | 290 | 164 | 218 | 92 | 119 | 97 |
| **Ahmedabad** .. | | **4,515** | **2,548** | **3,433** | **2,007** | **2,698** | **1,750** | **1,635** | **1,425** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 1,734 | 937 | 1,338 | 776 | 1,015 | 598 | 665 | 457 |
| | 15—19 .. | 2,235 | 1,210 | 1,686 | 906 | 1,383 | 885 | 765 | 742 |
| | 20—29 .. | 485 | 353 | 360 | 288 | 268 | 237 | 176 | 192 |
| | 30 and over. | 61 | 48 | 49 | 37 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 34 |
| **Broach** .. .. | | **1,812** | **350** | **1,468** | **245** | **1,127** | **144** | **723** | **93** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 600 | 130 | 469 | 85 | 328 | 53 | 220 | 24 |
| | 15—19 .. | 983 | 162 | 829 | 120 | 682 | 86 | 484 | 57 |
| | 20—29 .. | 30 | 16 | 22 | 12 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| | 30 and over. | 199 | 42 | 148 | 28 | 102 | .. | 13 | 11 |
| **Kaira** .. .. | | **4,782** | **3,821** | **5,401** | **2,201** | **3,387** | **2,150** | **3,854** | **2,065** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 1,324 | 1,224 | 1,579 | 642 | 1,390 | 643 | 1,254 | 738 |
| | 15—19 .. | 2,811 | 2,164 | 3,266 | 1,214 | 1,380 | 1,232 | 2,190 | 970 |
| | 20—29 .. | 575 | 363 | 505 | 293 | 558 | 243 | 363 | 324 |
| | 30 and over. | 72 | 70 | 51 | 52 | 59 | 32 | 47 | 33 |
| **Panch Mahals** .. | | **2,212** | **382** | **1,970** | **206** | **1,702** | **206** | **1,346** | **136** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 758 | 88 | 670 | 57 | 572 | 57 | 471 | 37 |
| | 15—19 .. | 1,232 | 213 | 1,111 | 82 | 988 | 86 | 764 | 59 |
| | 20—29 .. | 195 | 67 | 169 | 45 | 132 | 47 | 106 | 33 |
| | 30 and over. | 27 | 14 | 20 | 22 | 10 | 16 | 5 | 8 |
| **Surat** .. .. | | **4,706** | **1,543** | **2,565** | **1,372** | **787** | **457** | **111** | **139** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 541 | 252 | 273 | 155 | 93 | 68 | 24 | 48 |
| | 15—19 .. | 3,161 | 964 | 1,787 | 909 | 495 | 255 | 31 | 43 |
| | 20—29 .. | 957 | 302 | 483 | 283 | 184 | 120 | 31 | 37 |
| | 30 and over. | 47 | 25 | 22 | 25 | 15 | 14 | 25 | 11 |
| **States in Gujrat** .. | | **9,979** | **6,645** | **8,310** | **5,760** | **6,683** | **4,768** | **4,776** | **4,748** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 3,068 | 2,598 | 2,516 | 1,927 | 2,201 | 1,619 | 1,982 | 1,456 |
| | 15—19 .. | 5,810 | 3,414 | 4,859 | 3,279 | 3,767 | 2,663 | 2,358 | 2,726 |
| | 20—29 .. | 998 | 564 | 867 | 485 | 664 | 435 | 404 | 511 |
| | 30 and over. | 103 | 69 | 68 | 69 | 51 | 51 | 32 | 55 |
| **Cambay** .. .. | | **697** | **755** | **744** | **501** | **569** | **414** | **744** | **273** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 230 | 498 | 298 | 313 | 355 | 254 | 382 | 122 |
| | 15—19 .. | 387 | 216 | 365 | 159 | 155 | 125 | 321 | 112 |
| | 20—29 .. | 74 | 34 | 75 | 23 | 55 | 29 | 38 | 34 |
| | 30 and over. | 6 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 |
| **Mahikantha Agency (excluding Idar)** .. | | **830** | **562** | **792** | **490** | **626** | **449** | **521** | **238** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 210 | 293 | 284 | 179 | 231 | 176 | 216 | 73 |
| | 15—19 .. | 477 | 212 | 386 | 253 | 291 | 225 | 220 | 128 |
| | 20—29 .. | 142 | 56 | 122 | 57 | 104 | 47 | 85 | 36 |
| | 30 and over. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| **Surat Agency** .. | | **723** | **541** | **634** | **492** | **444** | **368** | **221** | **255** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 153 | 115 | 134 | 102 | 86 | 70 | 37 | 46 |
| | 15—19 .. | 484 | 367 | 438 | 337 | 316 | 263 | 163 | 184 |
| | 20—29 .. | 78 | 56 | 56 | 49 | 39 | 32 | 19 | 24 |
| | 30 and over. | 8 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

| Name of District or State. | Age of wife at marriage. | Duration of married life. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0—4 | | 5—9 | | 10—14 | | 15 and over. | |
| | | Fertile. | Sterile. | Fertile. | Sterile. | Fertile. | Sterile. | Fertile. | Sterile. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **Dharampur** .. | | **296** | **206** | **256** | **186** | **196** | **146** | **93** | **109** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 49 | 35 | 42 | 31 | 28 | 21 | 11 | 16 |
| | 15—19 .. | 222 | 157 | 196 | 141 | 153 | 118 | 77 | 86 |
| | 20—29 .. | 25 | 14 | 18 | 14 | 15 | 7 | 5 | 7 |
| | 30 and over. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Sachin** .. .. | | **242** | **185** | **212** | **172** | **142** | **134** | **72** | **89** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 57 | 45 | 50 | 40 | 31 | 26 | 14 | 16 |
| | 15—19 .. | 156 | 121 | 142 | 114 | 101 | 94 | 52 | 65 |
| | 20—29 .. | 28 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 8 |
| | 30 and over. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Dangs** .. .. | | **185** | **150** | **166** | **134** | **106** | **88** | **56** | **57** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 47 | 35 | 42 | 31 | 27 | 23 | 12 | 14 |
| | 15—19 .. | 106 | 89 | 100 | 82 | 62 | 51 | 34 | 33 |
| | 20—29 .. | 25 | 23 | 19 | 17 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 9 |
| | 30 and over. | 7 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| **Rewakantha Agency.** | | **7,729** | **4,787** | **6,140** | **4,277** | **5,044** | **3,537** | **3,290** | **3,982** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 2,475 | 1,692 | 1,800 | 1,333 | 1,529 | 1,119 | 1,347 | 1,215 |
| | 15—19 .. | 4,462 | 2,619 | 3,670 | 2,530 | 3,005 | 2,050 | 1,654 | 2,592 |
| | 20—29 .. | 704 | 418 | 614 | 356 | 466 | 327 | 262 | 417 |
| | 30 and over. | 88 | 58 | 56 | 58 | 44 | 41 | 27 | 48 |
| **Rajpipla** .. .. | | **2,715** | **1,885** | **2,368** | **1,675** | **1,851** | **1,233** | **1,014** | **935** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 924 | 561 | 723 | 497 | 617 | 400 | 337 | 310 |
| | 15—19 .. | 1,597 | 1,190 | 1,492 | 1,074 | 1,125 | 748 | 622 | 546 |
| | 20—29 .. | 167 | 114 | 131 | 88 | 92 | 74 | 48 | 61 |
| | 30 and over. | 27 | 20 | 22 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| **Chota-Udepur** .. | | **729** | **548** | **564** | **469** | **443** | **338** | **304** | **301** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 321 | 238 | 256 | 203 | 195 | 145 | 128 | 128 |
| | 15—19 .. | 357 | 262 | 274 | 228 | 223 | 164 | 163 | 142 |
| | 20—29 .. | 46 | 38 | 32 | 33 | 22 | 27 | 13 | 30 |
| | 30 and over. | 5 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | .. | 1 |
| **Deogad Baria** .. | | **2,035** | **1,258** | **1,801** | **899** | **1,053** | **926** | **1,077** | **966** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 575 | 421 | 515 | 329 | 459 | 310 | 370 | 251 |
| | 15—19 .. | 1,157 | 658 | 993 | 440 | 395 | 475 | 565 | 543 |
| | 20—29 .. | 275 | 165 | 273 | 116 | 190 | 131 | 138 | 161 |
| | 30 and over. | 28 | 14 | 20 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 11 |
| **Rest of the Agency** .. | | **2,250** | **1,096** | **1,407** | **1,234** | **1,697** | **1,040** | **895** | **1,780** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 655 | 472 | 306 | 304 | 258 | 264 | 512 | 526 |
| | 15—19 .. | 1,351 | 509 | 911 | 788 | 1,262 | 663 | 304 | 1,071 |
| | 20—29 .. | 216 | 101 | 178 | 119 | 162 | 95 | 63 | 165 |
| | 30 and over. | 28 | 14 | 12 | 23 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 18 |
| **Deccan** .. .. | | **61,740** | **13,188** | **50,228** | **5,911** | **37,369** | **3,574** | **27,145** | **1,439** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 35,182 | 5,868 | 30,734 | 2,319 | 22,869 | 1,494 | 16,620 | 582 |
| | 15—19 .. | 24,005 | 6,355 | 17,799 | 3,137 | 13,283 | 1,872 | 9,661 | 801 |
| | 20—29 .. | 2,359 | 862 | 1,591 | 403 | 1,137 | 184 | 804 | 48 |
| | 30 and over. | 194 | 103 | 104 | 52 | 80 | 24 | 60 | 8 |
| **British Districts** .. | | **59,689** | **13,083** | **48,304** | **5,856** | **35,789** | **3,542** | **25,990** | **1,418** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 33,873 | 5,798 | 29,499 | 2,281 | 21,848 | 1,472 | 15,869 | 563 |
| | 15—19 .. | 23,310 | 6,331 | 17,145 | 3,121 | 12,730 | 1,863 | 9,272 | 799 |
| | 20—29 .. | 2,318 | 853 | 1,558 | 402 | 1,131 | 183 | 789 | 48 |
| | 30 and over. | 188 | 101 | 102 | 52 | 80 | 24 | 60 | 8 |
| **Ahmednagar** .. | | **9,101** | **470** | **8,447** | **204** | **6,759** | **130** | **4,736** | **82** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 5,183 | 268 | 4,812 | 122 | 3,859 | 75 | 2,705 | 44 |
| | 15—19 .. | 3,724 | 189 | 3,451 | 78 | 2,759 | 60 | 1,926 | 28 |
| | 20—29 .. | 180 | 11 | 176 | 4 | 137 | 5 | 100 | 8 |
| | 30 and over | 14 | 2 | 8 | .. | 4 | .. | 5 | 2 |

| Name of District or State. | Age of wife at marriage. | Duration of married life. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0—4 | | 5—9 | | 10—14 | | 15 and over. | |
| | | Fertile. | Sterile. | Fertile. | Sterile. | Fertile. | Sterile. | Fertile. | Sterile. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **Khandesh West** .. | | **6,548** | **312** | **6,179** | **185** | **5,097** | **112** | **3,595** | **77** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 4,758 | 222 | 4,484 | 129 | 3,703 | 83 | 2,594 | 54 |
| | 15—19 .. | 1,739 | 86 | 1,648 | 54 | 1,356 | 29 | 971 | 20 |
| | 20—29 .. | 48 | 3 | 45 | 2 | 38 | .. | 28 | 3 |
| | 30 and over. | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| **Nasik** .. .. | | **8,310** | **677** | **7,535** | **344** | **5,931** | **231** | **4,334** | **138** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 4,305 | 317 | 3,880 | 179 | 3,048 | 115 | 2,236 | 74 |
| | 15—19 .. | 3,588 | 320 | 3,276 | 149 | 2,586 | 97 | 1,882 | 58 |
| | 20—29 .. | 413 | 38 | 376 | 16 | 297 | 19 | 216 | 6 |
| | 30 and over. | 4 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Poona** .. .. | | **4,642** | **331** | **4,312** | **158** | **3,372** | **97** | **2,371** | **53** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 4,051 | 193 | 3,758 | 126 | 2,880 | 84 | 2,031 | 44 |
| | 15—19 .. | 462 | 123 | 435 | 28 | 399 | 11 | 276 | 8 |
| | 20—29 .. | 120 | 13 | 111 | 4 | 87 | 2 | 60 | 1 |
| | 30 and over. | 9 | 2 | 8 | .. | 6 | .. | 4 | .. |
| **Satara** .. .. | | **10,649** | **495** | **9,984** | **264** | **8,051** | **167** | **5,794** | **118** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 5,211 | 245 | 4,880 | 130 | 3,933 | 82 | 2,833 | 58 |
| | 15—19 .. | 5,009 | 224 | 4,702 | 114 | 3,775 | 78 | 2,719 | 54 |
| | 20—29 .. | 393 | 21 | 368 | 16 | 305 | 6 | 215 | 6 |
| | 30 and over. | 36 | 5 | 34 | 4 | 38 | 1 | 27 | .. |
| **Sholapur** .. | | **6,362** | **362** | **5,894** | **218** | **4,764** | **137** | **3,362** | **80** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 5,244 | 299 | 4,843 | 183 | 3,933 | 113 | 2,771 | 68 |
| | 15—19 .. | 1,025 | 59 | 968 | 33 | 766 | 22 | 541 | 12 |
| | 20—29 .. | 83 | 3 | 76 | 2 | 58 | 2 | 45 | .. |
| | 30 and over. | 10 | 1 | 7 | .. | 7 | .. | 5 | .. |
| **Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar** .. | | **14,077** | **10,436** | **5,953** | **4,483** | **1,815** | **2,668** | **1,798** | **870** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 5,121 | 4,254 | 2,842 | 1,412 | 492 | 920 | 699 | 221 |
| | 15—19 .. | 7,763 | 5,330 | 2,665 | 2,665 | 1,089 | 1,576 | 957 | 619 |
| | 20—29 .. | 1,081 | 764 | 406 | 358 | 209 | 149 | 125 | 24 |
| | 30 and over. | 112 | 88 | 40 | 48 | 25 | 23 | 17 | 6 |
| **States in Deccan** .. | | **2,051** | **105** | **1,924** | **55** | **1,580** | **32** | **1,155** | **21** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 1,309 | 70 | 1,235 | 38 | 1,021 | 22 | 751 | 19 |
| | 15—19 .. | 695 | 24 | 654 | 16 | 553 | 9 | 389 | 2 |
| | 20—29 .. | 41 | 9 | 33 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 15 | .. |
| | 30 and over. | 6 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Bhor** .. .. | | **314** | **10** | **292** | **6** | **237** | **4** | **179** | **4** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 252 | 7 | 238 | 5 | 192 | 3 | 147 | 4 |
| | 15—19 .. | 59 | 2 | 54 | 1 | 45 | 1 | 32 | .. |
| | 20—29 .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 30 and over. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Aundh** .. .. | | **1,035** | **68** | **962** | **30** | **765** | **16** | **554** | **9** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 627 | 49 | 588 | 21 | 477 | 12 | 342 | 9 |
| | 15—19 .. | 376 | 11 | 348 | 9 | 282 | 4 | 197 | .. |
| | 20—29 .. | 27 | 6 | 24 | .. | 6 | .. | 15 | .. |
| | 30 and over. | 5 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Phaltan** .. .. | | **702** | **27** | **670** | **19** | **578** | **12** | **422** | **8** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 430 | 14 | 409 | 12 | 352 | 7 | 262 | 6 |
| | 15—19 .. | 260 | 11 | 252 | 6 | 226 | 4 | 160 | 2 |
| | 20—29 .. | 12 | 2 | 9 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| | 30 and over. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Name of District or State. | Age of wife at marriage. | Duration of married life. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0—4 | | 5—9 | | 10—14 | | 15 and over. | |
| | | Fertile. | Sterile. | Fertile. | Sterile. | Fertile. | Sterile. | Fertile. | Sterile. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **Konkan** .. .. | | **18,923** | **5,588** | **16,203** | **3,641** | **13,551** | **1,529** | **9,294** | **250** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 5,693 | 2,670 | 4,995 | 1,926 | 4,300 | 1,010 | 3,290 | 86 |
| | 15—19 .. | 11,787 | 2,657 | 10,035 | 1,584 | 8,301 | 452 | 5,390 | 133 |
| | 20—29 .. | 1,342 | 226 | 1,085 | 117 | 875 | 60 | 574 | 29 |
| | 30 and over. | 101 | 35 | 88 | 14 | 75 | 7 | 40 | 2 |
| **British Districts** .. | | **17,366** | **5,493** | **15,374** | **3,599** | **13,067** | **1,501** | **8,983** | **238** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 5,289 | 2,651 | 4,765 | 1,914 | 4,151 | 1,004 | 3,190 | 85 |
| | 15—19 .. | 10,786 | 2,596 | 9,511 | 1,557 | 8,004 | 432 | 5,193 | 122 |
| | 20—29 .. | 1,194 | 214 | 1,014 | 114 | 838 | 58 | 561 | 29 |
| | 30 and over. | 97 | 32 | 84 | 14 | 74 | 7 | 39 | 2 |
| **Bombay Suburban District** .. | | **171** | **13** | **160** | **9** | **107** | **2** | **73** | **2** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 77 | 6 | 72 | 2 | 49 | .. | 32 | .. |
| | 15—19 .. | 79 | 5 | 74 | 7 | 54 | 2 | 41 | 2 |
| | 20—29 .. | 15 | 2 | 14 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| | 30 and over. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Kolaba** .. .. | | **2,827** | **167** | **2,663** | **94** | **2,027** | **55** | **1,369** | **37** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 1,053 | 55 | 990 | 33 | 752 | 18 | 505 | 12 |
| | 15—19 .. | 1,613 | 88 | 1,524 | 51 | 1,149 | 31 | 789 | 22 |
| | 20—29 .. | 148 | 18 | 134 | 6 | 112 | 4 | 67 | 3 |
| | 30 and over. | 13 | 6 | 15 | 4 | 14 | 2 | 8 | .. |
| **Ratnagiri** .. | | **6,646** | **190** | **6,306** | **109** | **5,333** | **76** | **3,943** | **35** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 1,695 | 46 | 1,605 | 28 | 1,358 | 21 | 1,011 | 12 |
| | 15—19 .. | 4,492 | 107 | 4,252 | 73 | 3,588 | 48 | 2,668 | 29 |
| | 20—29 .. | 441 | 31 | 431 | 8 | 371 | 6 | 264 | 5 |
| | 30 and over. | 18 | 6 | 18 | .. | 16 | 1 | .. | .. |
| **Thana** .. .. | | **5,147** | **464** | **4,752** | **221** | **3,680** | **122** | **2,428** | **77** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 1,600 | 140 | 1,477 | 68 | 1,139 | 35 | 752 | 21 |
| | 15—19 .. | 3,063 | 269 | 2,829 | 131 | 2,193 | 76 | 1,441 | 48 |
| | 20—29 .. | 430 | 45 | 398 | 18 | 308 | 10 | 205 | 8 |
| | 30 and over. | 54 | 10 | 48 | 3 | 40 | 1 | 30 | .. |
| **Kanara** .. .. | | **2,575** | **4,659** | **1,493** | **3,166** | **1,920** | **1,246** | **1,170** | **76** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 864 | 2,404 | 621 | 1,783 | 853 | 930 | 890 | 40 |
| | 15—19 .. | 1,539 | 2,127 | 832 | 1,295 | 1,020 | 275 | 254 | 21 |
| | 20—29 .. | 160 | 118 | 37 | 81 | 43 | 38 | 25 | 13 |
| | 30 and over. | 12 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| **States in Konkan** .. | | **1,557** | **95** | **829** | **42** | **484** | **28** | **311** | **12** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 404 | 19 | 239 | 12 | 149 | 6 | 100 | 1 |
| | 15—19 .. | 1,001 | 61 | 524 | 27 | 297 | 20 | 197 | 11 |
| | 20—29 .. | 148 | 12 | 71 | 3 | 37 | 2 | 13 | .. |
| | 30 and over. | 4 | 3 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| **Jawhar** .. .. | | **557** | **42** | **533** | **21** | **422** | **15** | **291** | **8** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 186 | 4 | 178 | 8 | 142 | 5 | 96 | 1 |
| | 15—19 .. | 333 | 27 | 320 | 12 | 252 | 10 | 185 | 7 |
| | 20—29 .. | 36 | 8 | 32 | 1 | 28 | .. | 10 | .. |
| | 30 and over. | 2 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Sawantwadi** .. | | **1,000** | **53** | **296** | **21** | **62** | **13** | **20** | **4** |
| | From below 13—14 .. | 218 | 15 | 52 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 4 | .. |
| | 15—19 .. | 668 | 34 | 204 | 15 | 45 | 10 | 12 | 4 |
| | 20—29 .. | 112 | 4 | 39 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 3 | .. |
| | 30 and over. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |

## APPENDIX D—*contd.*

### Sex Table V.

*Duration of marriage correlated with caste or religion of family.*

SEX

DURATION OF MARRIAGE CORRELATED

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Gujrat** | **10,369** | **22,091** | **2·13** | **2,867** | **9,761** | **3·40** | **13,881** |
| **Hindu** | **9,218** | **19,525** | **2·12** | **2,575** | **8,421** | **3·27** | **12,537** |
| Advanced | 2,197 | 4,459 | 2·03 | 512 | 1,735 | 3·39 | 2,368 |
| Intermediate | 3,922 | 8,753 | 2·23 | 1,131 | 3,238 | 2·86 | 5,572 |
| Backward | 1,822 | 3,476 | 1·98 | 534 | 2,011 | 3·77 | 2,957 |
| Depressed | 1,277 | 2,837 | 2·22 | 398 | 1,437 | 3·61 | 1,640 |
| **Muslim** | **860** | **1,915** | **2·24** | **196** | **943** | **4·81** | **1,048** |
| **Jain** | **64** | **115** | **1·80** | **22** | **83** | **3·77** | **67** |
| **Christian** | **152** | **395** | **2·60** | **59** | **255** | **4·32** | **159** |
| **Zoroastrian** | **73** | **137** | **1·88** | **15** | **59** | **3·93** | **70** |
| **Sikh** | **2** | **4** | **2·00** | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **British Districts** | **6,418** | **14,791** | **2·30** | **1,891** | **6,761** | **3·58** | **8,612** |
| **Hindu** | **5,533** | **12,664** | **2·29** | **1,671** | **5,627** | **3·37** | **7,608** |
| Advanced | 1,549 | 3,269 | 2·11 | 346 | 1,190 | 3·44 | 1,686 |
| Intermediate | 2,097 | 4,942 | 2·36 | 764 | 2,159 | 2·83 | 3,309 |
| Backward | 909 | 2,152 | 2·37 | 249 | 1,129 | 4·53 | 1,376 |
| Depressed | 978 | 2,301 | 2·35 | 312 | 1,149 | 3·68 | 1,237 |
| **Muslim** | **618** | **1,530** | **2·48** | **130** | **753** | **5·79** | **737** |
| **Jain** | **64** | **115** | **1·80** | **22** | **83** | **3·77** | **67** |
| **Christian** | **130** | **345** | **2·65** | **53** | **239** | **4·50** | **130** |
| **Zoroastrian** | **73** | **137** | **1·88** | **15** | **59** | **3·93** | **70** |
| **Ahmedabad** | **1,494** | **2,409** | **1·61** | **601** | **2,090** | **3·48** | **2,094** |
| **Hindu** | **1,309** | **2,081** | **1·58** | **570** | **1,874** | **3·29** | **1,920** |
| Advanced | 278 | 429 | 1·54 | 64 | 201 | 3·14 | 382 |
| Brahmin | 123 | 196 | 1·59 | 31 | 86 | 2·8 | 174 |
| Vani | 89 | 143 | 1·61 | 23 | 75 | 3·26 | 119 |
| Lohana | 29 | 35 | 1·21 | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | 31 |
| Sonar | 28 | 37 | 1·32 | 4 | 17 | 4·25 | 38 |
| Kshatri (Bhavsar) | 9 | 18 | 2·00 | 4 | 14 | 3·50 | 20 |
| Intermediate | 616 | 1,051 | 1·71 | 311 | 859 | 2·76 | 1,098 |
| Kunbi | 142 | 199 | 1·40 | 78 | 172 | 2·21 | 294 |
| Koli | 205 | 317 | 1·55 | 120 | 270 | 2·25 | 375 |
| Rajput | 91 | 184 | 2·02 | 50 | 78 | 1·56 | 108 |
| Lohar | 17 | 33 | 1·94 | 10 | 17 | 1·70 | 34 |
| Sutar | 29 | 54 | 1·86 | 13 | 62 | 4·77 | 46 |
| Hajam | 26 | 49 | 1·89 | 9 | 47 | 5·22 | 41 |
| Kumbhar | 22 | 45 | 2·05 | 11 | 97 | 8·89 | 46 |
| Dhobi | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Darji | 17 | 36 | 2·12 | 3 | 8 | 2·67 | 31 |
| Bharwad | 54 | 98 | 1·81 | 12 | 73 | 6·08 | 71 |
| Khatri | 3 | 11 | 3·67 | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | 8 |
| Bhoi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Golla | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Ghanchi | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | 7 |
| Barot | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Mali | 4 | 9 | 2·25 | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Ravalia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Kachhia | 3 | 9 | 3·00 | 2 | 18 | 9·00 | 4 |
| Kadia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Rest of Intermediate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Backward | 124 | 227 | 1·83 | 63 | 321 | 5·10 | 158 |
| Vaghri | 61 | 113 | 1·85 | 37 | 198 | 5·35 | 96 |
| Bhil | 30 | 52 | 1·73 | 14 | 65 | 4·64 | 27 |
| Sathavara | 7 | 15 | 2·14 | 4 | 21 | 5·25 | 17 |
| Bawa | 25 | 44 | 1·76 | 6 | 27 | 4·50 | 16 |
| Rest of Backward | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 2 | 10 | 5·00 | 2 |
| Depressed | 201 | 374 | 1·29 | 132 | 493 | 3·73 | 282 |
| Dhed | 161 | 178 | 1·11 | 65 | 237 | 3·65 | 189 |
| Chambhar | 82 | 101 | 1·23 | 17 | 75 | 4·41 | 85 |
| Bhangi | 48 | 95 | 1·98 | 50 | 181 | 3·62 | 8 |
| **Muslim** | **137** | **219** | **1·60** | **21** | **179** | **8·52** | **115** |
| **Christian** | **9** | **42** | **4·67** | **2** | **15** | **7·50** | **12** |
| **Jain** | **39** | **67** | **1·72** | **8** | **22** | **2·75** | **47** |

# TABLE V.

## WITH CASTE OR RELIGION OF FAMILY.

| 11—19. | | 20—31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| **60,453** | **4·36** | **12,316** | **61,347** | **4·98** | **818** | **4,325** | **5·29** | **3,044** | **17,145** | **5·63** |
| **54,228** | **4·33** | **11,160** | **55,591** | **4·98** | **721** | **3,698** | **5·13** | **2,789** | **15,589** | **5·59** |
| 10,960 | 4·63 | 2,091 | 11,211 | 5·36 | 90 | 553 | 6·14 | 506 | 3,028 | 5·98 |
| 23,273 | 4·18 | 5,217 | 25,729 | 4·93 | 413 | 2,019 | 4·89 | 1,252 | 7,031 | 5·62 |
| 13,043 | 4·41 | 2,396 | 12,133 | 5·07 | 152 | 831 | 5·47 | 690 | 3,791 | 5·49 |
| 6,952 | 4·24 | 1,456 | 6,518 | 4·47 | 66 | 295 | 4·47 | 341 | 1,739 | 5·09 |
| **4,739** | **4·52** | **915** | **4,400** | **4·80** | **77** | **516** | **6·70** | **189** | **1,141** | **6·04** |
| **419** | **6·25** | **72** | **375** | **5·20** | **8** | **43** | **5·38** | **9** | **61** | **6·78** |
| **663** | **4·17** | **104** | **599** | **5·76** | **5** | **25** | **5·00** | **17** | **86** | **5·06** |
| **404** | **5·77** | **65** | **382** | **5·88** | **7** | **43** | **6·14** | **40** | **268** | **6·7** |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **38,928** | **4·52** | **7,571** | **36,786** | **4·86** | **556** | **2,959** | **5·32** | **1,623** | **7,982** | **4·92** |
| **34,016** | **4·47** | **6,705** | **32,583** | **4·86** | **484** | **2,479** | **5·12** | **1,459** | **6,936** | **4·75** |
| 7,829 | 4·64 | 1,491 | 7,713 | 5·18 | 54 | 340 | 6·30 | 317 | 1,877 | 5·92 |
| 14,408 | 4·35 | 2,945 | 14,711 | 5·00 | 302 | 1,501 | 4·97 | 680 | 2,784 | 4·09 |
| 6,372 | 4·63 | 1,159 | 5,295 | 4·57 | 77 | 417 | 5·42 | 242 | 1,270 | 5·25 |
| 5,407 | 4·37 | 1,110 | 4,864 | 4·38 | 51 | 221 | 4·33 | 220 | 1,005 | 4·57 |
| **3,529** | **4·79** | **637** | **2,903** | **4·56** | **53** | **372** | **7·02** | **105** | **658** | **6·27** |
| **419** | **6·25** | **72** | **375** | **5·20** | **8** | **43** | **5·38** | **9** | **61** | **6·78** |
| **560** | **4·31** | **92** | **543** | **5·90** | **4** | **22** | **5·50** | **10** | **59** | **5·90** |
| **404** | **5·77** | **65** | **382** | **5·88** | **7** | **43** | **6·14** | **40** | **268** | **6·7** |
| **10,006** | **4·78** | **2,133** | **11,465** | **5·38** | **233** | **1,234** | **5·30** | **508** | **2,121** | **4·18** |
| **9,084** | **4·73** | **1,994** | **10,804** | **5·42** | **227** | **1,196** | **5·27** | **492** | **1,994** | **4·05** |
| 2,248 | 5·88 | 315 | 1,581 | 5·02 | 10 | 68 | 6·80 | 76 | 429 | 5·64 |
| 693 | 3·98 | 145 | 749 | 5·17 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 50 | 305 | 6·10 |
| 1,101 | 9·85 | 98 | 424 | 4·44 | 3 | 22 | 7·33 | 13 | 49 | 3·77 |
| 168 | 5·42 | 26 | 124 | 4·77 | 3 | 19 | 6·33 | 7 | 36 | 5·14 |
| 209 | 5·50 | 31 | 203 | 6·55 | 2 | 13 | 6·50 | 4 | 24 | 6·00 |
| 77 | 3·85 | 15 | 81 | 5·40 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | 2 | 15 | 7·50 |
| 4,936 | 4·50 | 1,223 | 6,863 | 5·61 | 194 | 990 | 5·10 | 338 | 1,100 | 3·25 |
| 1,471 | 5·00 | 325 | 1,881 | 5·80 | 40 | 192 | 4·80 | 92 | 200 | 2·17 |
| 1,547 | 4·13 | 306 | 2,003 | 6·55 | 67 | 317 | 4·73 | 124 | 371 | 2·99 |
| 584 | 5·41 | 187 | 991 | 5·30 | 25 | 72 | 2·88 | 32 | 108 | 3·38 |
| 176 | 5·18 | 25 | 112 | 4·48 | 6 | 42 | 7·00 | 7 | 15 | 2·14 |
| 203 | 4·41 | 52 | 363 | 6·98 | 11 | 98 | 8·91 | 15 | 87 | 5·80 |
| 196 | 4·78 | 48 | 211 | 4·40 | 5 | 49 | 9·80 | 7 | 65 | 9·29 |
| 136 | 2·96 | 69 | 312 | 4·52 | 15 | 108 | 7·20 | 21 | 89 | 4·24 |
| 25 | 8·33 | 8 | 40 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 117 | 3·77 | 32 | 130 | 4·06 | 2 | 17 | 8·50 | 6 | 35 | 5·83 |
| 304 | 4·28 | 110 | 523 | 4·75 | 19 | 82 | 4·32 | 27 | 91 | 3·37 |
| 27 | 3·38 | 5 | 32 | 6·40 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 19 | 9·50 |
| 13 | 1·86 | 9 | 31 | 3·44 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 |
| 17 | 8·50 | 9 | 55 | 6·11 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| 22 | 3·14 | 5 | 31 | 6·20 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 3·00 |
| 22 | 3·67 | 8 | 25 | 3·13 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 37 | 3·70 | 6 | 43 | 7·17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 7·00 | 5 | 25 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 18 | 4·50 | 7 | 35 | 5·00 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 |
| 11 | 5·50 | 6 | 16 | 2·67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 1·50 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 660 | 4·18 | 147 | 760 | 5·17 | 20 | 116 | 5·80 | 19 | 115 | 6·05 |
| 417 | 4·34 | 93 | 471 | 5·06 | 13 | 73 | 5·62 | 15 | 88 | 5·87 |
| 118 | 4·37 | 28 | 160 | 5·71 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 3 | 20 | 6·67 |
| 53 | 3·12 | 15 | 80 | 5·33 | 3 | 16 | 5·33 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 69 | 4·31 | 11 | 49 | 4·46 | 2 | 12 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 1·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,240 | 4·40 | 309 | 1,600 | 5·18 | 3 | 22 | 7·33 | 59 | 350 | 5·93 |
| 904 | 4·78 | 197 | 978 | 4·96 | 2 | 15 | 7·50 | 47 | 279 | 5·94 |
| 313 | 3·68 | 71 | 445 | 6·27 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 10 | 54 | 5·40 |
| 23 | 2·88 | 41 | 177 | 4·32 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 17 | 8·50 |
| **546** | **4·76** | **77** | **333** | **4·32** | **2** | **18** | **9·00** | **10** | **87** | **8·70** |
| **42** | **3·50** | **3** | **21** | **7·00** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **334** | **7·10** | **59** | **307** | **5·20** | **4** | **20** | **5·00** | **6** | **40** | **6·67** |

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Broach** | **308** | **1,238** | **4·02** | **94** | **491** | **5·22** | **761** |
| **Hindu** | **235** | **915** | **3·89** | **79** | **347** | **4·39** | **595** |
| Advanced | 43 | 187 | 4·35 | 16 | 66 | 4·13 | 97 |
| Brahmin | 19 | 47 | 2·47 | 5 | 8 | 1·60 | 47 |
| Kayastha | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Bania | 15 | 88 | 5·87 | 10 | 58 | 5·80 | 37 |
| Sonar | 8 | 48 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Lohana | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Intermediate | 109 | 386 | 3·54 | 35 | 99 | 2·83 | 260 |
| Nhavi | 9 | 20 | 2·22 | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Koli | 27 | 122 | 4·52 | 14 | 15 | 1·07 | 77 |
| Sutar | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 3 |
| Ghanchi | 4 | 28 | 7·00 | 2 | 15 | 7·50 | 8 |
| Bharwad | 8 | 25 | 3·13 | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Rajput | 14 | 52 | 3·71 | 5 | 27 | 5·40 | 37 |
| Golla | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Macchi | 3 | 12 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Kumbhar | 7 | 29 | 4·14 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 3 |
| Kachhia | 5 | 23 | 4·60 | 3 | 5 | 1·67 | 7 |
| Shimpi | 3 | 20 | 6·67 | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Patidar | 25 | 49 | 1·96 | 7 | 27 | 3·86 | 82 |
| Barot | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Bhavsar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Dhobi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kansara | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lohar | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 2 |
| Mahratta | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Rest of Intermediate | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Backward | 38 | 173 | 4·55 | 14 | 107 | 7·64 | 97 |
| Raval | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Bawa | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 3 |
| Vaghri | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 3 |
| Bhil | 35 | 170 | 4·86 | 11 | 98 | 8·91 | 87 |
| Rest of Backward | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Depressed | 45 | 169 | 3·76 | 14 | 75 | 5·36 | 141 |
| Dhed | 22 | 67 | 3·05 | 8 | 41 | 5·13 | 85 |
| Bhangi | 17 | 68 | 4·00 | 3 | 19 | 6·33 | 42 |
| Khalpa | 5 | 29 | 5·80 | 3 | 15 | 5·00 | 12 |
| Rest of Depressed | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| **Muslim** | **69** | **307** | **4·45** | **14** | **137** | **9·79** | **157** |
| **Zoroastrian** | **1** | **5** | **5·00** | **1** | **7** | **7·00** | **8** |
| **Christian** | **3** | **11** | **3·67** | .. | .. | .. | **1** |
| **Kaira** | **2,216** | **5,818** | **2·63** | **615** | **2,257** | **3·67** | **2,727** |
| **Hindu** | **1,953** | **5,041** | **2·58** | **531** | **1,848** | **3·48** | **2,401** |
| Advanced | 595 | 1,313 | 2·21 | 130 | 502 | 3·86 | 547 |
| Brahmin | 285 | 563 | 1·98 | 93 | 362 | 3·89 | 351 |
| Bania | 263 | 641 | 2·44 | 25 | 91 | 3·64 | 132 |
| Sonar | 27 | 64 | 2·37 | 7 | 27 | 3·86 | 36 |
| Brahma Kshatri | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Lohana | 20 | 45 | 2·25 | 5 | 22 | 4·40 | 27 |
| Intermediate | 745 | 1,969 | 2·64 | 237 | 613 | 2·59 | 873 |
| Kumbhar | 34 | 75 | 2·21 | 7 | 19 | 2·71 | 48 |
| Sutar | 37 | 101 | 2·73 | 15 | 59 | 3·93 | 53 |
| Rajput | 81 | 213 | 2·63 | 33 | 132 | 4·00 | 84 |
| Patidar | 319 | 957 | 3·00 | 107 | 128 | 1·20 | 388 |
| Kadia | 4 | 11 | 2·75 | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | 2 |
| Darji | 16 | 44 | 2·75 | 6 | 21 | 3·50 | 24 |
| Mali | 7 | 14 | 2·00 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 4 |
| Kansara | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ghanchi | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 4 |
| Dhobi | 4 | 11 | 2·75 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 4 |
| Lohar | 18 | 61 | 3·39 | 12 | 48 | 4·00 | 31 |
| Bhoi | 32 | 78 | 2·44 | 8 | 31 | 3·88 | 45 |
| Rabadi | 40 | 75 | 1·68 | 13 | 43 | 3·31 | 39 |
| Barot | 46 | 77 | 1·67 | 4 | 11 | 2·75 | 29 |
| Golla | 14 | 41 | 2·93 | 3 | 13 | 4·33 | 24 |
| Hajam | 52 | 111 | 2·13 | 10 | 37 | 3·70 | 54 |
| Kachhia | 7 | 26 | 3·71 | 2 | 17 | 8·50 | 21 |
| Koli | 30 | 65 | 2·17 | 10 | 37 | 3·70 | 27 |
| Kalal | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

| 11–19. | | 20–31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| **3,211** | **4·22** | **646** | **2,352** | **3·64** | **102** | **485** | **4·75** | **251** | **1,031** | **4·11** |
| **2,509** | **4·20** | **519** | **1,865** | **3·59** | **70** | **241** | **3·44** | **220** | **800** | **3·64** |
| 353 | 3·64 | 87 | 376 | 4·32 | 4 | 20 | 5·00 | 37 | 129 | 3·49 |
| 136 | 2·90 | 51 | 257 | 5·04 | 3 | 15 | 5·00 | 14 | 19 | 1·36 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 171 | 4·61 | 28 | 97 | 3·46 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 22 | 98 | 4·45 |
| 38 | 3·17 | 8 | 22 | 2·75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 12 | 12·00 |
| 1,211 | 4·66 | 226 | 789 | 3·49 | 32 | 109 | 3·41 | 95 | 272 | 2·86 |
| 78 | 7·09 | 15 | 50 | 3·33 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 |
| 387 | 5·03 | 94 | 280 | 2·98 | 8 | 10 | 1·25 | 29 | 34 | 1·17 |
| 11 | 3·67 | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 |
| 62 | 7·75 | 5 | 12 | 2·40 | 1 | 9 | 9·00 | 9 | 18 | 2·00 |
| 30 | 3·33 | 5 | 33 | 6·60 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 17 | 5·67 |
| 185 | 5·00 | 33 | 138 | 4·18 | 2 | 13 | 6·50 | 9 | 34 | 3·78 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 35 | 4·38 | 5 | 26 | 5·2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| 14 | 4·67 | 5 | 23 | 4·60 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 3 | 19 | 6·33 |
| 15 | 2·14 | 6 | 24 | 4·00 | 4 | 7 | 1·75 | 7 | 19 | 2·71 |
| 34 | 4·25 | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 333 | 4·06 | 53 | 187 | 3·53 | 12 | 59 | 4·92 | 31 | 108 | 3·48 |
| 3 | 1·50 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 3·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | 5·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 6·00 |
| 476 | 4·92 | 72 | 359 | 4·99 | 19 | 87 | 4·58 | 47 | 244 | 5·19 |
| 7 | 2·33 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 2 | 4 | 2·00 |
| 10 | 3·33 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 |
| 17 | 5·67 | 4 | 9 | 2·25 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 435 | 5·00 | 64 | 332 | 5·19 | 17 | 78 | 4·59 | 44 | 237 | 5·39 |
| 7 | 7·00 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 469 | 3·33 | 134 | 341 | 2·54 | 15 | 25 | 1·67 | 41 | 155 | 3·78 |
| 288 | 3·39 | 77 | 199 | 2·58 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 65 | 5·91 |
| 105 | 2·50 | 37 | 88 | 2·38 | 8 | 15 | 1·88 | 14 | 56 | 4·00 |
| 61 | 5·08 | 17 | 32 | 1·88 | 7 | 10 | 1·43 | 14 | 31 | 2·22 |
| 15 | 7·50 | 3 | 22 | 7·33 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 1·50 |
| **651** | **4·21** | **111** | **429** | **3·86** | **32** | **244** | **7·63** | **29** | **222** | **7·66** |
| **39** | **4·88** | **10** | **20** | **2·00** | .. | .. | .. | **2** | **9** | **4·50** |
| **12** | **12·00** | **6** | **38** | **6·33** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **13,142** | **4·82** | **2,569** | **12,724** | **4·95** | **64** | **313** | **4·89** | **412** | **2,344** | **5·69** |
| **11,571** | **4·82** | **2,205** | **10,861** | **4·93** | **56** | **276** | **4·93** | **370** | **2,116** | **5·72** |
| 2,597 | 4·75 | 561 | 3,185 | 5·68 | 15 | 103 | 6·87 | 80 | 593 | 7·41 |
| 1,666 | 4·73 | 319 | 1,687 | 5·29 | 11 | 74 | 6·73 | 62 | 441 | 7·11 |
| 645 | 4·89 | 193 | 1,244 | 6·45 | 3 | 23 | 7·67 | 13 | 112 | 8·62 |
| 167 | 4·64 | 29 | 163 | 5·62 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 17 | 8·50 |
| 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 115 | 4·26 | 20 | 91 | 4·55 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 23 | 7·67 |
| 4,033 | 4·62 | 771 | 3,579 | 4·64 | 20 | 81 | 4·05 | 138 | 776 | 5·62 |
| 240 | 5·00 | 45 | 180 | 4·00 | 3 | 11 | 3·67 | 4 | 15 | 3·75 |
| 255 | 4·81 | 39 | 121 | 3·10 | 3 | 10 | 3·33 | 8 | 37 | 4·63 |
| 370 | 4·40 | 87 | 338 | 3·89 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 9 | 37 | 4·11 |
| 1,787 | 4·61 | 347 | 1,795 | 5·17 | 7 | 29 | 4·14 | 63 | 307 | 4·47 |
| 7 | 3·50 | 4 | 17 | 4·25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 113 | 4·71 | 19 | 85 | 4·47 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 |
| 11 | 2·75 | 5 | 19 | 3·80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | 3·00 | 12 | 45 | 3·75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 | 3·75 | 5 | 19 | 3·80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 127 | 4·10 | 17 | 85 | 5·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 4 | 22 | 5·50 |
| 188 | 4·18 | 30 | 158 | 5·27 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 18 | 4·50 |
| 101 | 3·37 | 23 | 71 | 3·09 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 3 | 12 | 4·00 |
| 121 | 4·17 | 42 | 127 | 3·03 | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 61 | 4·36 |
| 94 | 3·92 | 9 | 41 | 4·56 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 17 | 4·25 |
| 278 | 5·15 | 56 | 287 | 5·13 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 7 | 29 | 4·14 |
| 207 | 9·86 | 13 | 129 | 9·92 | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 217 | 12·76 |
| 103 | 3·81 | 17 | 57 | 3·35 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Kaira**—contd. | | | | | | | |
| **Hindu**—contd. | | | | | | | |
| Backward | 304 | 860 | 2·83 | 87 | 410 | 4·71 | 576 |
| Dubla | 231 | 693 | 3·00 | 63 | 334 | 5·30 | 458 |
| Bhil | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Sadhu | 5 | 13 | 2·60 | 3 | 10 | 3·33 | 10 |
| Vaghri | 43 | 105 | 2·44 | 12 | 40 | 3·33 | 58 |
| Ravalia | 22 | 41 | 1·86 | 8 | 20 | 2·50 | 32 |
| Mochi | 3 | 8 | 2·67 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 8 |
| Depressed | 309 | 899 | 2·92 | 77 | 323 | 4·19 | 405 |
| Dhed | 164 | 493 | 3·01 | 37 | 174 | 4·70 | 226 |
| Bhangi | 86 | 256 | 2·98 | 25 | 93 | 3·72 | 95 |
| Chambhar | 59 | 150 | 2·54 | 15 | 56 | 3·73 | 84 |
| **Muslim** | **174** | **551** | **3·17** | **63** | **317** | **5·03** | **228** |
| **Jain** | **14** | **23** | **1·64** | **1** | **3** | **3·00** | **13** |
| **Christian** | **75** | **203** | **2·71** | **20** | **89** | **4·45** | **85** |
| **Panch Mahals** | **799** | **2,063** | **2·58** | **183** | **770** | **4·21** | **805** |
| **Hindu** | **649** | **1,757** | **2·71** | **130** | **538** | **4·14** | **680** |
| Advanced | 267 | 677 | 2·54 | 41 | 172 | 4·20 | 227 |
| Brahmin | 83 | 176 | 2·12 | 18 | 75 | 4·17 | 69 |
| Bania | 170 | 464 | 2·73 | 23 | 97 | 4·22 | 142 |
| Sonar | 9 | 26 | 2·89 | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Lohana | 5 | 11 | 2·20 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brahma Kshatri | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Intermediate | 203 | 670 | 3·30 | 39 | 163 | 4·18 | 246 |
| Sutar | 23 | 62 | 2·69 | 3 | 19 | 6·33 | 10 |
| Kachhia | 42 | 183 | 4·36 | 6 | 29 | 4·83 | 58 |
| Koli | 33 | 132 | 4·00 | 7 | 28 | 4·00 | 47 |
| Patidar | 16 | 67 | 4·19 | 6 | 27 | 4·50 | 32 |
| Lohar | 11 | 47 | 4·27 | 4 | 8 | 2·00 | 11 |
| Bhoi | 5 | 11 | 2·20 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 10 |
| Rajput | 8 | 23 | 2·88 | 4 | 19 | 4·75 | 12 |
| Darji | 5 | 9 | 1·80 | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | 5 |
| Nhavi | 14 | 46 | 3·29 | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| Kumbhar | 7 | 13 | 1·86 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 7 |
| Golla | 3 | 6 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Barot | 4 | 2 | 0·50 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Mali | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Mahratta | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Dhobi | .. | ... | .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 2 |
| Bharwad | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bhavsar | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dabgar | 15 | 15 | 1·00 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 13 |
| Rest of Intermediate | 12 | 43 | 3·58 | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | 13 |
| Backward | 114 | 292 | 2·56 | 31 | 142 | 4·58 | 143 |
| Bhil | 39 | 89 | 2·28 | 6 | 27 | 4·50 | 56 |
| Nayak | 21 | 43 | 2·05 | 4 | 9 | 2·25 | 21 |
| Dharal | 23 | 49 | 2·13 | 11 | 52 | 4·73 | 31 |
| Vanjari | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Koshti | 4 | 17 | 4·25 | 3 | 20 | 6·67 | 4 |
| Bhaya | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 2 |
| Vaghri | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Raval | 5 | 8 | 1·60 | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | 5 |
| Sadhu | 4 | 9 | 2·25 | 3 | 19 | 6·33 | 4 |
| Rest of Backward | 15 | 73 | 4·87 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 16 |
| Depressed | 65 | 118 | 1·82 | 19 | 61 | 3·22 | 64 |
| Dhed | 13 | 26 | 2·00 | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | 13 |
| Bhangi | 20 | 43 | 2·15 | 4 | 18 | 4·50 | 21 |
| Chambhar | 13 | 28 | 2·16 | 3 | 13 | 4·33 | 13 |
| Mang-Garudi | 5 | 6 | 1·20 | 2 | 3 | 1·50 | 4 |
| Chamadia | 9 | 9 | 1·00 | 5 | 11 | 2·20 | 8 |
| Rest of Depressed | 5 | 6 | 1·20 | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 5 |
| **Muslim** | **105** | **223** | **2·17** | **9** | **42** | **4·67** | **98** |
| **Jain** | **11** | **25** | **2·27** | **13** | **58** | **4·46** | **7** |
| **Christian** | **33** | **57** | **1·73** | **29** | **123** | **4·24** | **19** |
| **Zoroastrian** | **1** | **1** | **1·00** | **2** | **9** | **4·50** | **1** |

| 11-19. | | 20-31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 & over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 2,826 | 4·91 | 510 | 2,216 | 4·35 | 7 | 29 | 4·14 | 101 | 485 | 4·80 |
| 2,385 | 5·21 | 430 | 1,920 | 4·47 | 3 | 13 | 4·33 | 89 | 445 | 5·00 |
| 49 | 4·90 | 10 | 55 | 5·50 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 13 | 4·33 |
| 35 | 3·50 | 10 | 33 | 3·30 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 |
| 204 | 3·57 | 48 | 172 | 3·58 | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | 4 | 11 | 2·75 |
| 111 | 3·47 | 12 | 36 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 12 | 3·00 |
| 42 | 5·25 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 2,115 | 5·22 | 363 | 1,881 | 5·18 | 14 | 63 | 4·50 | 51 | 262 | 5·14 |
| 1,305 | 5·77 | 103 | 1,027 | 5·32 | 8 | 33 | 4·13 | 24 | 128 | 5·33 |
| 461 | 4·85 | 101 | 523 | 5·18 | 4 | 17 | 4·25 | 13 | 61 | 4·69 |
| 349 | 4·15 | 69 | 331 | 4·80 | 2 | 13 | 6·50 | 14 | 73 | 5·23 |
| **1,147** | **5·03** | **284** | **1,397** | **4·92** | **8** | **37** | **4·62** | **35** | **191** | **5·46** |
| **49** | **3·77** | **10** | **51** | **5·10** | .. | .. | .. | **1** | **6** | **6·00** |
| **375** | **4·41** | **70** | **415** | **5·93** | .. | .. | .. | **6** | **31** | **5·17** |
| **3,325** | **4·13** | **590** | **2,446** | **4·15** | **79** | **476** | **6·03** | **138** | **867** | **6·28** |
| **2,674** | **3·93** | **503** | **2,058** | **4·09** | **62** | **366** | **5·90** | **120** | **751** | **6·26** |
| 936 | 4·12 | 197 | 869 | 4·41 | 11 | 79 | 7·18 | 53 | 367 | 6·92 |
| 291 | 4·22 | 50 | 213 | 4·26 | 5 | 36 | 7·20 | 16 | 98 | 6·13 |
| 578 | 4·07 | 125 | 563 | 4·50 | 5 | 38 | 7·60 | 32 | 234 | 7·31 |
| 63 | 4·20 | 20 | 84 | 4·20 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 35 | 7·00 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 887 | 3·61 | 170 | 624 | 3·67 | 24 | 143 | 5·96 | 34 | 214 | 6·29 |
| 57 | 5·70 | 13 | 56 | 4·31 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| 199 | 3·43 | 26 | 83 | 3·19 | 5 | 29 | 5·80 | 12 | 73 | 6·08 |
| 189 | 4·02 | 50 | 170 | 3·40 | 4 | 28 | 7·00 | 11 | 69 | 6·27 |
| 110 | 3·44 | 23 | 91 | 3·96 | 4 | 29 | 7·25 | 3 | 19 | 6·33 |
| 47 | 4·27 | 13 | 44 | 3·38 | 3 | 10 | 3·33 | .. | .. | .. |
| 26 | 2·60 | 4 | 15 | 3·75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 42 | 3·50 | 4 | 19 | 4·75 | 2 | 12 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 17 | 3·40 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 2 | 7 | 3·50 |
| 58 | 3·63 | 11 | 38 | 3·45 | 2 | 13 | 6·50 | 2 | 15 | 7·50 |
| 15 | 2·14 | 5 | 19 | 3·80 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 7 | 2·33 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 0·33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 4·00 | 2 | 12 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 2·00 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 41 | 3·15 | 8 | 31 | 3·88 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 |
| 56 | 4·31 | 8 | 37 | 4·63 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 593 | 4·15 | 102 | 430 | 4·22 | 19 | 119 | 6·26 | 24 | 147 | 6·13 |
| 234 | 4·18 | 26 | 109 | 4·19 | 5 | 33 | 6·60 | 12 | 75 | 6·25 |
| 79 | 3·76 | 13 | 38 | 2·92 | 4 | 21 | 5·25 | 2 | 11 | 5·50 |
| 137 | 4·42 | 43 | 179 | 4·16 | 4 | 27 | 6·75 | 5 | 31 | 6·20 |
| 7 | 3·50 | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 29 | 7·25 | 2 | 21 | 10·50 | 1 | 9 | 9·00 | 1 | 9 | 9·00 |
| 7 | 3·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 3·50 | 2 | 12 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | 2·40 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 2 | 9 | 4·50 |
| 12 | 3·00 | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 |
| 69 | 4·31 | 11 | 59 | 5·36 | 3 | 19 | 6·33 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 258 | 4·03 | 34 | 135 | 3·97 | 8 | 25 | 3·30 | 9 | 23 | 2·56 |
| 65 | 5·00 | 8 | 30 | 3·75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 89 | 4·24 | 13 | 58 | 4·46 | 4 | 19 | 4·75 | 2 | 13 | 6·50 |
| 59 | 4·54 | 8 | 36 | 4·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 2·00 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 1·00 |
| 18 | 2·25 | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 2 | 3 | 1·50 | 3 | 3 | 1·00 |
| 19 | 3·80 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 |
| **528** | **5·39** | **76** | **325** | **4·28** | **9** | **65** | **7·22** | **13** | **82** | **6·31** |
| **36** | **5·14** | **3** | **17** | **5·67** | **4** | **23** | **5·75** | **2** | **15** | **7·50** |
| **83** | **4·37** | **8** | **46** | **5·75** | **4** | **22** | **5·50** | **3** | **19** | **6·33** |
| **4** | **4·00** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Surat** | **1,601** | **3,263** | **2·04** | **398** | **1,153** | **2·90** | **2,225** |
| **Hindu** | **1,387** | **2,870** | **2·07** | **361** | **1,020** | **2·83** | **2,012** |
| Advanced | 366 | 663 | 1·81 | 95 | 249 | 2·62 | 433 |
| Bania | 101 | 194 | 1·92 | 22 | 55 | 2·50 | 101 |
| Brahmin | 217 | 391 | 1·80 | 56 | 147 | 2·63 | 290 |
| Kayastha | 10 | 13 | 1·30 | 5 | 10 | 2·00 | 10 |
| Lohana | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 1 |
| Sonar | 37 | 65 | 1·76 | 11 | 31 | 2·82 | 31 |
| Intermediate | 424 | 866 | 2·04 | 142 | 425 | 2·99 | 832 |
| Barot | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bhadbunja | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bharwad | 9 | 14 | 1·56 | 7 | 20 | 2·86 | 22 |
| Bhavsar | 4 | 6 | 1·50 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Bhandari | 9 | 11 | 1·22 | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Darji | 37 | 50 | 1·35 | 12 | 32 | 2·67 | 37 |
| Dhobi | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Ghanchi | 35 | 57 | 1·63 | 9 | 35 | 3·89 | 62 |
| Golla | 12 | 14 | 1·17 | 5 | 18 | 3·60 | 5 |
| Hajam | 16 | 22 | 1·38 | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 16 |
| Kadia | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kanbi | 80 | 137 | 1·71 | 18 | 43 | 2·39 | 128 |
| Kansare | 15 | 38 | 2·53 | 4 | 17 | 4·25 | 9 |
| Kachhia | 13 | 21 | 1·62 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 5 |
| Khatri | 7 | 13 | 1·86 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 15 |
| Kharva | 4 | 7 | 1·75 | 5 | 27 | 5·40 | 8 |
| Khawas | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Koli | 59 | 271 | 4·59 | 40 | 107 | 2·68 | 323 |
| Kumbhar | 19 | 37 | 1·95 | 8 | 33 | 4·13 | 39 |
| Lohar | 10 | 16 | 1·60 | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | 11 |
| Macchi | 19 | 21 | 1·11 | 6 | 17 | 2·83 | 47 |
| Mali | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mahratta | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Rajput | 35 | 69 | 1·97 | 10 | 25 | 2·50 | 40 |
| Sutar | 33 | 51 | 1·55 | 8 | 23 | 2·88 | 43 |
| Tamboli | 3 | 3 | 1·00 | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 4 |
| Rest of Intermediate | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Backward | 329 | 600 | 1·82 | 54 | 149 | 2·76 | 402 |
| Barodia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bava | 2 | 3 | 1·50 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Bhavaya | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chodhra | 21 | 20 | 0·95 | 5 | 9 | 1·80 | 26 |
| Dhodia | 95 | 170 | 1·79 | 22 | 61 | 2·77 | 148 |
| Dubla | 143 | 277 | 1·94 | 19 | 52 | 2·74 | 161 |
| Gamit | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Gondh | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kenkna | 9 | 14 | 1·56 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 9 |
| Mochi-Gujrati | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 1 |
| Nhavi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Nayak | 24 | 54 | 2·25 | 6 | 19 | 3·17 | 36 |
| Rawalia | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Salat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Vaghri | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rest of Backward | 30 | 53 | 1·77 | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Depressed | 268 | 741 | 2·76 | 70 | 197 | 2·81 | 345 |
| Agre | 3 | 6 | 2·00 | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 2 |
| Bhangi | 26 | 35 | 1·35 | 15 | 15 | 1·00 | 31 |
| Chambhar | 8 | 18 | 2·25 | 2 | 11 | 5·50 | 6 |
| Dhed | 160 | 531 | 3·32 | 37 | 112 | 3·03 | 239 |
| Mang-Garudi | 4 | 13 | 3·25 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Kapadi | 13 | 20 | 1·54 | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Khalpa | 37 | 74 | 2·00 | 6 | 22 | 3·67 | 22 |
| Kolgha | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 12 | 4·00 | 5 |
| Mochi | 17 | 44 | 2·59 | 5 | 19 | 3·80 | 26 |
| **Muslim** | **133** | **230** | **1·73** | **23** | **78** | **3·39** | **139** |
| **Christian** | **10** | **32** | **3·20** | **2** | **12** | **6·00** | **13** |
| **Zoroastrian** | **71** | **131** | **1·85** | **12** | **43** | **3·58** | **61** |

| 11-19. | | 20-31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 & over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| **9,244** | **4·15** | **1,633** | **7,799** | **4·78** | **78** | **451** | **5·78** | **314** | **1,619** | **5·16** |
| 8,178 | 4·06 | 1,484 | 6,995 | 4·71 | 69 | 400 | 5·80 | 257 | 1,275 | 4·96 |
| 1,695 | 3·91 | 331 | 1,702 | 5·14 | 14 | 70 | 5·00 | 71 | 359 | 5·06 |
| 390 | 3·86 | 71 | 336 | 4·73 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 11 | 70 | 6·36 |
| 1,148 | 3·96 | 220 | 1,158 | 5·26 | 11 | 53 | 4·82 | 53 | 268 | 5·06 |
| 33 | 3·30 | 13 | 54 | 4·15 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 5 | 15 | 3·00 |
| 1 | 1·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 123 | 3·97 | 26 | 149 | 5·73 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 2 | 6 | 3·00 |
| 3,341 | 4·02 | 555 | 2,856 | 5·15 | 32 | 178 | 5·56 | 75 | 422 | 5·63 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 96 | 4·36 | 18 | 87 | 4·83 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 2 | 13 | 6·50 |
| 16 | 5·33 | 2 | 13 | 6·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| 37 | 6·17 | 4 | 18 | 4·50 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 |
| 131 | 3·54 | 20 | 110 | 5·50 | 3 | 23 | 7·67 | 6 | 30 | 5·00 |
| 10 | 5·00 | 3 | 20 | 6·67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 229 | 3·69 | 24 | 121 | 5·04 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 5 | 36 | 7·20 |
| 21 | 4·20 | 4 | 35 | 8·75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 57 | 3·56 | 14 | 67 | 4·79 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 694 | 5·42 | 105 | 438 | 4·17 | 6 | 36 | 6·00 | 12 | 65 | 5·42 |
| 48 | 5·33 | 6 | 44 | 7·33 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 19 | 6·33 |
| 24 | 4·80 | 3 | 28 | 9·33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 53 | 3·53 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 |
| 49 | 6·13 | 26 | 183 | 7·04 | 6 | 37 | 6·17 | 12 | 77 | 6·42 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,092 | 3·39 | 185 | 991 | 5·36 | 7 | 27 | 3·86 | 17 | 84 | 4·94 |
| 184 | 4·72 | 33 | 176 | 5·33 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 4 | 15 | 3·75 |
| 53 | 4·82 | 6 | 29 | 4·83 | 2 | 21 | 10·50 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 |
| 145 | 3·09 | 39 | 171 | 4·39 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 4 | 20 | 5·00 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 18 | 4·50 | 2 | 14 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 158 | 3·95 | 31 | 157 | 5·06 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 4 | 30 | 7·50 |
| 205 | 4·77 | 22 | 113 | 5·14 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| 14 | 3·50 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 2·00 | 3 | 15 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,817 | 4·52 | 328 | 1,530 | 4·66 | 12 | 66 | 5·50 | 51 | 279 | 5·47 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 | 5·00 | 4 | 20 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1·00 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 85 | 3·27 | 18 | 81 | 4·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 660 | 4·46 | 123 | 613 | 4·98 | 5 | 34 | 6·80 | 20 | 124 | 6·20 |
| 816 | 5·07 | 100 | 380 | 3·80 | 6 | 30 | 5·00 | 20 | 115 | 5·75 |
| 9 | 3·00 | 2 | 13 | 6·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 2 | 11 | 5·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 42 | 4·67 | 7 | 33 | 4·71 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 2 | 2 | 1·00 |
| 6 | 6·00 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 133 | 3·69 | 35 | 182 | 5·20 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 15 | 3·75 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 3·00 | 2 | 13 | 6·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 47 | 3·92 | 28 | 158 | 5·64 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 11 | 5·50 |
| 1,325 | 3·84 | 270 | 907 | 3·36 | 11 | 86 | 7·82 | 60 | 215 | 3·58 |
| 12 | 6·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 1 | 12 | 12·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 57 | 1·84 | 24 | 41 | 1·71 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 3 | 12 | 4·00 |
| 23 | 3·83 | 8 | 36 | 4·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 960 | 4·02 | 188 | 599 | 3·19 | 7 | 52 | 7·43 | 41 | 155 | 3·78 |
| 27 | 9·00 | 6 | 25 | 4·17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 44 | 4·00 | 1 | 14 | 14·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 87 | 3·95 | 17 | 59 | 3·47 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 15 | 2·50 |
| 17 | 3·40 | 2 | 11 | 5·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 98 | 3·77 | 23 | 118 | 8·17 | 2 | 20 | 10·00 | 10 | 33 | 3·30 |
| **657** | **4·73** | **89** | **419** | **4·71** | **2** | **8** | **4·00** | **18** | **76** | **4·22** |
| **48** | **3·69** | **5** | **23** | **4·60** | .. | .. | .. | **1** | **9** | **9·00** |
| **361** | **5·92** | **55** | **362** | **6·58** | **7** | **43** | **6·14** | **38** | **259** | **6·82** |

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **States in Gujarat** | **3,951** | **7,300** | **1·85** | **976** | **3,000** | **3·07** | **5,269** |
| **Hindu** | **3,685** | **6,861** | **1·86** | **904** | **2,794** | **3·09** | **4,929** |
| Advanced | 648 | 1,190 | 1·84 | 166 | 545 | 3·28 | 682 |
| Intermediate | 1,825 | 3,811 | 2·09 | 367 | 1,079 | 2·94 | 2,263 |
| Backward | 913 | 1,324 | 1·45 | 285 | 882 | 3·09 | 1,581 |
| Depressed | 299 | 536 | 1·79 | 86 | 288 | 3·35 | 403 |
| **Muslim** | **242** | **385** | **1·59** | **66** | **190** | **2·88** | **311** |
| **Christian** | **22** | **50** | **2·27** | **6** | **16** | **2·67** | **29** |
| **Sikh** | **2** | **4** | **2·00** | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Cambay** | **238** | **473** | **1·98** | **82** | **307** | **3·74** | **489** |
| **Hindu** | **205** | **405** | **1·98** | **69** | **255** | **3·70** | **420** |
| Advanced | 36 | 60 | 1·67 | 21 | 85 | 4·05 | 69 |
| Intermediate | 139 | 279 | 2·01 | 32 | 125 | 3·91 | 262 |
| Backward | 21 | 46 | 2·19 | 11 | 29 | 2·64 | 57 |
| Depressed | 9 | 20 | 2·22 | 5 | 16 | 3·20 | 32 |
| **Muslim** | **33** | **68** | **2·06** | **12** | **49** | **4·08** | **68** |
| **Christian** | .. | .. | .. | **1** | **3** | **3·00** | **1** |
| **Mahikantha Agency** | **258** | **371** | **1·44** | **54** | **232** | **4·30** | **444** |
| **Hindu** | **254** | **359** | **1·41** | **51** | **222** | **4·35** | **432** |
| Advanced | 57 | 120 | 2·11 | 13 | 56 | 4·31 | 101 |
| Intermediate | 165 | 190 | 1·15 | 31 | 136 | 4·39 | 249 |
| Backward | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 17 |
| Depressed | 31 | 47 | 1·52 | 6 | 26 | 4·33 | 65 |
| **Muslim** | **4** | **12** | **3·00** | **3** | **10** | **3·33** | **12** |
| **Surat Agency** | **295** | **471** | **1·60** | **115** | **273** | **2·37** | **432** |
| **Hindu** | **246** | **403** | **1·64** | **97** | **234** | **2·41** | **362** |
| Advanced | 56 | 98 | 1·75 | 25 | 64 | 2·56 | 86 |
| Intermediate | 86 | 142 | 1·65 | 33 | 70 | 2·12 | 119 |
| Backward | 95 | 139 | 1·46 | 35 | 85 | 2·43 | 143 |
| Depressed | 9 | 24 | 2·67 | 4 | 15 | 3·75 | 14 |
| **Muslim** | **41** | **57** | **1·39** | **14** | **30** | **2·14** | **60** |
| **Christian** | **8** | **11** | **1·38** | **4** | **9** | **2·25** | **10** |
| **Dharampur** | **116** | **174** | **1·50** | **51** | **110** | **2·16** | **164** |
| **Hindu** | **85** | **135** | **1·59** | **39** | **86** | **2·21** | **120** |
| Advanced | 39 | 67 | 1·72 | 17 | 44 | 2·59 | 57 |
| Intermediate | 27 | 45 | 1·67 | 15 | 31 | 2·07 | 32 |
| Backward | 19 | 23 | 1·21 | 7 | 11 | 1·57 | 31 |
| **Muslim** | **31** | **39** | **1·26** | **12** | **24** | **2·00** | **44** |
| **Sachin** | **103** | **187** | **1·82** | **35** | **91** | **2·60** | **158** |
| **Hindu** | **92** | **167** | **1·82** | **33** | **85** | **2·58** | **141** |
| Advanced | 17 | 31 | 1·82 | 8 | 20 | 2·50 | 29 |
| Intermediate | 59 | 97 | 1·64 | 18 | 39 | 2·17 | 87 |
| Backward | 7 | 15 | 2·14 | 3 | 11 | 3·67 | 11 |
| Depressed | 9 | 24 | 2·67 | 4 | 15 | 3·75 | 14 |
| **Muslim** | **10** | **18** | **1·80** | **2** | **6** | **3·00** | **16** |
| **Christian** | **1** | **2** | **2·00** | .. | .. | .. | **1** |
| **Dangs** | **75** | **110** | **1·45** | **29** | **72** | **2·48** | **110** |
| **Hindu** | **69** | **101** | **1·45** | **25** | **63** | **2·52** | **101** |
| Backward | 69 | 101 | 1·45 | 25 | 63 | 2·52 | 101 |
| **Christian** | **7** | **9** | **1·29** | **4** | **9** | **2·50** | **9** |

| 11–19. | | 20–31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| **21,525** | **4·08** | **4,745** | **26,561** | **5·18** | **262** | **1,366** | **5·21** | **1,421** | **9,163** | **6·45** |
| **20,212** | **4·10** | **4,455** | **23,008** | **5·16** | **237** | **1,219** | **5·14** | **1,330** | **8,653** | **6·51** |
| 3,131 | 4·59 | 600 | 3,498 | 5·83 | 36 | 213 | 5·92 | 189 | 1,151 | 6·09 |
| 8,865 | 3·92 | 2,272 | 11,018 | 4·85 | 111 | 518 | 4·67 | 572 | 4,247 | 7·43 |
| 6,671 | 4·22 | 1,237 | 6,838 | 5·53 | 75 | 414 | 5·52 | 448 | 2,521 | 5·63 |
| 1,545 | 3·83 | 346 | 1,654 | 4·78 | 15 | 74 | 4·93 | 121 | 734 | 6·07 |
| **1,210** | **3·89** | **278** | **1,497** | **5·39** | **24** | **144** | **6·00** | **84** | **483** | **5·75** |
| **103** | **3·55** | **12** | **56** | **4·67** | **1** | **3** | **3·00** | **7** | **27** | **3·86** |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **2,226** | **4·55** | **537** | **3,418** | **6·36** | **41** | **226** | **5·51** | **65** | **327** | **5·03** |
| **1,921** | **4·57** | **448** | **2,785** | **6·22** | **35** | **187** | **5·34** | **50** | **257** | **5·14** |
| 366 | 5·30 | 77 | 485 | 6·30 | 9 | 50 | 5·56 | 7 | 42 | 6·00 |
| 1,197 | 4·57 | 297 | 1,862 | 6·27 | 21 | 106 | 5·05 | 29 | 148 | 5·10 |
| 230 | 4·04 | 48 | 288 | 6·00 | 4 | 25 | 6·25 | 6 | 34 | 5·67 |
| 128 | 4·00 | 26 | 150 | 5·77 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 8 | 33 | 4·13 |
| **301** | **4·43** | **88** | **623** | **7·08** | **6** | **39** | **6·50** | **15** | **70** | **4·67** |
| **4** | **4·00** | **1** | **10** | **10·00** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **1,750** | **3·94** | **583** | **3,777** | **6·48** | **13** | **77** | **5·92** | **40** | **291** | **7·28** |
| **1,709** | **3·96** | **570** | **3,692** | **6·48** | **9** | **53** | **5·89** | **38** | **276** | **7·26** |
| 416 | 4·12 | 144 | 737 | 5·12 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 4 | 24 | 6·00 |
| 998 | 4·01 | 323 | 2,433 | 7·53 | 5 | 32 | 6·40 | 29 | 220 | 7·59 |
| 85 | 5·00 | 16 | 94 | 5·88 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 210 | 3·23 | 87 | 428 | 4·92 | 3 | 14 | 4·67 | 5 | 32 | 6·40 |
| **41** | **3·42** | **13** | **85** | **6·54** | **4** | **24** | **6·00** | **2** | **15** | **7·50** |
| **1,926** | **4·46** | **299** | **1,732** | **5·79** | **25** | **172** | **6·88** | **98** | **640** | **6·53** |
| **1,648** | **4·55** | **258** | **1,547** | **6·00** | **20** | **140** | **7·00** | **85** | **577** | **6·79** |
| 406 | 4·72 | 62 | 385 | 6·21 | 5 | 44 | 8·80 | 24 | 162 | 6·75 |
| 546 | 4·59 | 79 | 455 | 5·76 | 3 | 22 | 7·33 | 17 | 112 | 6·59 |
| 617 | 4·31 | 108 | 646 | 5·98 | 12 | 74 | 6·17 | 41 | 280 | 6·83 |
| 79 | 5·64 | 9 | 61 | 6·78 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 23 | 7·67 |
| **245** | **4·08** | **39** | **175** | **4·49** | **5** | **32** | **6·40** | **11** | **57** | **5·18** |
| **33** | **3·30** | **2** | **10** | **5·00** | .. | .. | .. | **2** | **6** | **3·00** |
| **712** | **4·34** | **120** | **636** | **5·30** | **12** | **63** | **5·25** | **39** | **230** | **5·90** |
| **531** | **4·45** | **88** | **501** | **5·69** | **8** | **38** | **4·75** | **31** | **189** | **6·10** |
| 257 | 4·51 | 39 | 244 | 6·26 | 2 | 15 | 7·50 | 12 | 87 | 7·25 |
| 175 | 5·46 | 28 | 168 | 6·00 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 8 | 54 | 6·75 |
| 99 | 3·19 | 21 | 89 | 4·24 | 5 | 16 | 3·20 | 11 | 48 | 4·36 |
| **181** | **4·11** | **32** | **135** | **4·22** | **4** | **25** | **6·25** | **8** | **41** | **5·13** |
| **727** | **4·60** | **95** | **560** | **5·89** | **7** | **58** | **8·29** | **29** | **187** | **6·45** |
| **658** | **4·67** | **87** | **514** | **5·91** | **6** | **51** | **8·50** | **26** | **171** | **6·58** |
| 149 | 5·14 | 23 | 141 | 6·13 | 3 | 29 | 9·67 | 12 | 75 | 6·25 |
| 371 | 4·26 | 51 | 287 | 5·63 | 2 | 15 | 7·50 | 9 | 58 | 6·44 |
| 59 | 5·36 | 4 | 25 | 6·25 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 2 | 15 | 7·50 |
| 79 | 5·64 | 9 | 61 | 6·78 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 23 | 7·67 |
| **64** | **4·00** | **7** | **40** | **5·71** | **1** | **7** | **7·00** | **3** | **16** | **5·33** |
| **5** | **5·00** | **1** | **6** | **6·00** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **487** | **4·43** | **84** | **536** | **6·38** | **6** | **51** | **8·50** | **30** | **223** | **7·43** |
| **459** | **4·54** | **83** | **532** | **6·41** | **6** | **51** | **8·50** | **28** | **217** | **7·75** |
| 459 | 4·54 | 83 | 532 | 6·41 | 6 | 51 | 8·50 | 28 | 217 | 7·75 |
| **28** | **3·11** | **1** | **4** | **4·00** | .. | .. | .. | **2** | **6** | **3·00** |

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Rewakantha Agency** | **3,160** | **5,985** | **1·89** | **725** | **2,188** | **3·02** | **3,904** |
| **Hindu** | **2,980** | **5,694** | **1·91** | **687** | **2,083** | **3·03** | **3,715** |
| Advanced | 499 | 912 | 1·83 | 107 | 340 | 3·18 | 426 |
| Intermediate | 1,435 | 3,200 | 2·23 | 271 | 748 | 2·76 | 1,633 |
| Backward | 796 | 1,137 | 1·43 | 238 | 764 | 3·21 | 1,364 |
| Depressed | 250 | 445 | 1·78 | 71 | 231 | 3·25 | 292 |
| **Muslim** | **164** | **248** | **1·51** | **37** | **101** | **2·73** | **171** |
| **Christian** | **14** | **39** | **2·79** | **1** | **4** | **4·00** | **18** |
| **Sikh** | **2** | **4** | **2·00** | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Rajpipla** | **1,059** | **1,545** | **1·46** | **317** | **1,038** | **3·27** | **1,595** |
| **Hindu** | **987** | **1,424** | **1·44** | **296** | **983** | **3·32** | **1,493** |
| Advanced | 199 | 315 | 1·58 | 48 | 159 | 3·31 | 149 |
| Intermediate | 252 | 367 | 1·46 | 79 | 219 | 2·77 | 462 |
| Backward | 397 | 513 | 1·29 | 135 | 488 | 3·61 | 717 |
| Depressed | 139 | 229 | 1·65 | 34 | 117 | 3·44 | 165 |
| **Muslim** | **65** | **108** | **1·67** | **21** | **55** | **2·62** | **99** |
| **Christian** | **5** | **9** | **1·80** | .. | .. | .. | **3** |
| **Sikh** | **2** | **4** | **2·00** | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Chota-Udepur** | **522** | **877** | **1·68** | **100** | **298** | **2·98** | **325** |
| **Hindu** | **450** | **805** | **1·79** | **91** | **267** | **2·93** | **283** |
| Advanced | 155 | 283 | 1·82 | 26 | 81 | 3·12 | 95 |
| Intermediate | 219 | 433 | 1·98 | 47 | 123 | 2·62 | 146 |
| Backward | 39 | 39 | 1·00 | 6 | 17 | 2·83 | 28 |
| Depressed | 37 | 50 | 1·35 | 12 | 46 | 3·83 | 14 |
| **Muslim** | **71** | **70** | **0·99** | **9** | **31** | **3·44** | **40** |
| **Christian** | **1** | **2** | **2·00** | .. | .. | .. | **2** |
| **Deogad Baria** | **675** | **954** | **1·41** | **205** | **528** | **2·58** | **1,158** |
| **Hindu** | **666** | **936** | **1·41** | **203** | **526** | **2·59** | **1,148** |
| Advanced | 117 | 197 | 1·68 | 26 | 77 | 2·96 | 149 |
| Intermediate | 237 | 315 | 1·33 | 88 | 221 | 2·51 | 480 |
| Backward | 297 | 408 | 1·34 | 82 | 216 | 2·63 | 489 |
| Depressed | 15 | 16 | 1·07 | 7 | 12 | 1·71 | 30 |
| **Muslim** | **9** | **18** | **2·00** | **2** | **2** | **1·00** | **10** |
| **Rest of the Agency** | **904** | **2,609** | **2·89** | **103** | **324** | **3·15** | **826** |
| **Hindu** | **877** | **2,529** | **2·87** | **97** | **307** | **3·16** | **791** |
| Advanced | 28 | 117 | 4·18 | 7 | 23 | 3·29 | 33 |
| Intermediate | 727 | 2,085 | 2·88 | 57 | 185 | 3·25 | 545 |
| Backward | 63 | 177 | 2·81 | 15 | 43 | 2·87 | 130 |
| Depressed | 59 | 150 | 2·54 | 18 | 56 | 3·11 | 83 |
| **Muslim** | **19** | **52** | **2·74** | **5** | **13** | **2·60** | **22** |
| **Christian** | **8** | **28** | **3·50** | **1** | **4** | **4·00** | **13** |
| **Deccan** | **21,809** | **43,880** | **2·01** | **5,550** | **18,983** | **3·42** | **23,583** |
| **Hindu** | **18,941** | **37,942** | **2·00** | **4,846** | **16,449** | **3·39** | **20,868** |
| Advanced | 6,677 | 13,704 | 2·06 | 1,737 | 6,631 | 3·76 | 6,557 |
| Intermediate | 6,947 | 13,512 | 1·95 | 1,771 | 5,626 | 3·18 | 7,722 |
| Backward | 2,442 | 5,101 | 2·09 | 640 | 2,061 | 3·22 | 3,073 |
| Depressed | 2,866 | 5,609 | 96 | 697 | 2,129 | 3·06 | 3,504 |
| Hindu Unspecified | 9 | 16 | 1·78 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 12 |
| **Muslim** | **1,733** | **3,441** | **1·99** | **409** | **1,391** | **3·40** | **1,686** |
| **Jain** | **370** | **851** | **2·30** | **117** | **379** | **3·24** | **356** |
| **Christian** | **328** | **709** | **2·16** | **73** | **277** | **3·79** | **240** |
| **Zoroastrian** | **7** | **12** | **1·71** | **2** | **6** | **3·00** | **12** |
| **Sikh** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | **1** |
| **Unclassified** | **430** | **925** | **2·15** | **103** | **481** | **4·67** | **420** |

| 11–19. | | 20–31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| **15,623** | **4·00** | **3,326** | **15,634** | **4·70** | **183** | **891** | **4·87** | **1,218** | **7,905** | **6·49** |
| **14,934** | **4·02** | **3,179** | **14,984** | **4·71** | **173** | **839** | **4·85** | **1,157** | **7,543** | **6·52** |
| 1,943 | 4·56 | 317 | 1,891 | 5·97 | 21 | 112 | 5·35 | 154 | 923 | 6·00 |
| 6,124 | 3·75 | 1,573 | 6,268 | 3·98 | 82 | 358 | 4·37 | 497 | 3,767 | 7·58 |
| 5,739 | 4·21 | 1,065 | 5,810 | 5·46 | 59 | 315 | 5·34 | 401 | 2,207 | 5·50 |
| 1,128 | 3·86 | 224 | 1,015 | 4·53 | 11 | 54 | 4·91 | 105 | 646 | 6·15 |
| **623** | **3·64** | **138** | **614** | **4·45** | **9** | **49** | **5·44** | **56** | **341** | **6·09** |
| **66** | **3·67** | **9** | **36** | **4·00** | **1** | **3** | **3·00** | **5** | **21** | **4·20** |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **6,792** | **4·26** | **1,185** | **6,417** | **5·42** | **72** | **396** | **5·50** | **372** | **2,062** | **5·54** |
| **6,441** | **4·31** | **1,112** | **6,117** | **5·50** | **69** | **379** | **5·49** | **347** | **1,931** | **5·56** |
| 765 | 5·13 | 135 | 879 | 6·51 | 9 | 47 | 5·22 | 41 | 205 | 5·00 |
| 1,786 | 3·87 | 327 | 1,659 | 5·07 | 19 | 107 | 5·63 | 61 | 315 | 5·16 |
| 3,189 | 4·45 | 544 | 3,001 | 5·52 | 35 | 186 | 5·31 | 207 | 1,199 | 5·79 |
| 701 | 4·25 | 106 | 578 | 5·45 | 6 | 39 | 6·50 | 38 | 212 | 5·58 |
| **333** | **3·36** | **71** | **287** | **4·04** | **3** | **17** | **5·67** | **25** | **131** | **5·24** |
| **18** | **6·00** | **2** | **13** | **6·50** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **1,223** | **3·76** | **255** | **1,250** | **4·90** | **14** | **93** | **6·64** | **61** | **372** | **6·10** |
| **1,049** | **3·71** | **230** | **1,081** | **4·70** | **12** | **75** | **6·25** | **57** | **340** | **5·96** |
| 350 | 3·68 | 65 | 358 | 5·50 | 4 | 25 | 6·25 | 22 | 134 | 6·09 |
| 561 | 3·84 | 126 | 499 | 3·96 | 5 | 29 | 5·80 | 24 | 131 | 5·46 |
| 80 | 2·86 | 22 | 123 | 5·59 | 2 | 16 | 8·00 | 5 | 29 | 5·80 |
| 58 | 4·14 | 17 | 101 | 5·94 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 6 | 46 | 7·67 |
| **163** | **4·08** | **25** | **169** | **6·76** | **2** | **18** | **9·00** | **4** | **32** | **8·00** |
| **11** | **5·50** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **5,031** | **4·34** | **946** | **5,218** | **5·51** | **44** | **262** | **5·95** | **265** | **1,535** | **5·78** |
| **4,972** | **4·33** | **934** | **5,145** | **5·51** | **43** | **255** | **5·93** | **264** | **1,531** | **5·80** |
| 693 | 4·65 | 90 | 546 | 6·06 | 3 | 17 | 5·67 | 46 | 391 | 8·50 |
| 2,157 | 4·49 | 467 | 2,321 | 4·97 | 23 | 142 | 6·17 | 115 | 587 | 5·10 |
| 1,995 | 4·08 | 354 | 2,151 | 6·07 | 17 | 96 | 5·65 | 97 | 512 | 5·28 |
| 127 | 4·23 | 23 | 127 | 5·52 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 41 | 6·83 |
| **59** | **5·90** | **12** | **73** | **6·08** | **1** | **7** | **7·00** | **1** | **4** | **4·00** |
| **2,577** | **3·12** | **940** | **2,749** | **2·92** | **53** | **140** | **2·64** | **520** | **3,936** | **7·57** |
| **2,472** | **3·13** | **903** | **2,641** | **2·92** | **49** | **130** | **2·65** | **489** | **3,741** | **7·65** |
| 135 | 4·09 | 27 | 108 | 4·00 | 5 | 23 | 4·60 | 45 | 193 | 4·29 |
| 1,620 | 2·97 | 653 | 1,789 | 2·74 | 35 | 80 | 2·29 | 297 | 2,734 | 9·20 |
| 475 | 3·62 | 145 | 535 | 3·69 | 5 | 17 | 3·40 | 92 | 467 | 5·07 |
| 242 | 2·92 | 78 | 209 | 2·68 | 4 | 10 | 2·50 | 55 | 347 | 6·30 |
| **68** | **3·09** | **30** | **85** | **2·83** | **3** | **7** | **2·33** | **26** | **174** | **6·69** |
| **37** | **2·85** | **7** | **23** | **3·29** | **1** | **3** | **3·00** | **5** | **21** | **4·20** |
| **99,291** | **4·21** | **18,156** | **104,482** | **5·75** | **1,012** | **6,283** | **6·21** | **4,818** | **30,478** | **6·33** |
| **87,986** | **4·22** | **16,112** | **92,513** | **5·74** | **926** | **5,681** | **6·13** | **4,252** | **27,136** | **6·38** |
| 28,007 | 4·27 | 5,013 | 28,817 | 5·75 | 401 | 2,391 | 5·96 | 1,214 | 7,874 | 6·49 |
| 32,421 | 4·20 | 5,961 | 34,314 | 5·76 | 290 | 1,715 | 5·91 | 1,669 | 10,571 | 6·33 |
| 12,786 | 4·16 | 2,444 | 14,054 | 5·75 | 106 | 714 | 6·74 | 586 | 3,599 | 6·14 |
| 14,743 | 4·21 | 2,689 | 15,316 | 5·70 | 129 | 861 | 6·67 | 783 | 5,092 | 6·50 |
| 29 | 2·42 | 5 | 12 | 2·40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **7,208** | **4·28** | **1,331** | **7,920** | **5·95** | **53** | **349** | **6·58** | **388** | **2,218** | **5·72** |
| **1,586** | **4·46** | **277** | **1,688** | **6·09** | **9** | **67** | **7·44** | **61** | **401** | **6·57** |
| **1,022** | **4·25** | **224** | **1,307** | **5·83** | **12** | **93** | **7·75** | **63** | **399** | **6·33** |
| **44** | **3·67** | **8** | **56** | **7·00** | **1** | **4** | **4·00** | **1** | **1** | **1·00** |
| **3** | **3·00** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **1,442** | **3·43** | **204** | **998** | **4·89** | **11** | **89** | **8·09** | **53** | **323** | **6·09** |

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children | Average number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **British Districts** | **21,265** | **42,926** | **2·02** | **5,415** | **18,598** | **3·43** | **22,892** |
| **Hindu** | **18,409** | **37,017** | **2·01** | **4,713** | **16,072** | **3·41** | **20,193** |
| Advanced | 6,493 | 13,349 | 2·06 | 1,699 | 6,503 | 3·83 | 6,395 |
| Intermediate | 6,772 | 13,189 | 1·95 | 1,720 | 5,473 | 3·18 | 7,418 |
| Backward | 2,402 | 5,031 | 2·09 | 622 | 2,012 | 3·23 | 3,005 |
| Depressed | 2,733 | 5,432 | 1·99 | 671 | 2,082 | 3·10 | 3,363 |
| Hindu Unclassified | 9 | 16 | 1·78 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 12 |
| **Muslim** | **1,725** | **3,421** | **1·98** | **409** | **1,391** | **3·40** | **1,677** |
| **Jain** | **366** | **842** | **2·30** | **115** | **371** | **3·23** | **349** |
| **Christian** | **328** | **709** | **2·12** | **73** | **277** | **3·79** | **240** |
| **Zoroastrian** | **7** | **12** | **1·71** | **2** | **6** | **3·00** | **12** |
| **Sikh** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | **1** |
| **Unclassified** | **430** | **925** | **2·15** | **103** | **481** | **4·67** | **420** |
| **Ahmednagar** | **2,682** | **4,871** | **1·82** | **509** | **1,538** | **3·02** | **3,169** |
| **Hindu** | **2,338** | **4,177** | **1·79** | **439** | **1,313** | **2·99** | **2,799** |
| Advanced | 701 | 1,182 | 1·69 | 140 | 425 | 3·04 | 746 |
| Brahmin | 434 | 754 | 1·74 | 87 | 273 | 3·13 | 455 |
| Marwadi | 135 | 199 | 1·47 | 27 | 86 | 3·19 | 132 |
| Prabhu | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Jangam | 4 | 8 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Gujrati | 27 | 38 | 1·41 | 3 | 6 | 2·00 | 21 |
| Vani | 46 | 85 | 1·85 | 8 | 29 | 2·50 | 49 |
| Sonar | 52 | 91 | 1·75 | 15 | 40 | 2·67 | 77 |
| Vidur | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Intermediate | 719 | 1,294 | 1·79 | 122 | 348 | 2·85 | 854 |
| Mahratta | 502 | 898 | 1·79 | 85 | 245 | 2·88 | 556 |
| Mali | 23 | 41 | 1·78 | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | 43 |
| Mahratta Kunbi | 44 | 84 | 1·91 | 8 | 21 | 2·63 | 42 |
| Kunbi | 14 | 24 | 1·71 | 4 | 6 | 1·50 | 19 |
| Parit | 25 | 48 | 1·92 | 4 | 12 | 3·00 | 16 |
| Nhavi | 11 | 23 | 2·09 | 3 | 8 | 2·67 | 19 |
| Teli | 27 | 42 | 1·56 | 4 | 11 | 2·75 | 40 |
| Dhangar | 14 | 29 | 2·07 | 4 | 12 | 3·00 | 22 |
| Sutar | 25 | 46 | 1·84 | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 19 |
| Kumbhar | 14 | 24 | 1·71 | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Kasar | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 10 |
| Shimpi | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Gurav | 3 | 4 | 1·33 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 3 |
| Gavli | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 4 |
| Pardeshi | 2 | 3 | 1·50 | 3 | 10 | 3·33 | 4 |
| Nirali | 3 | 6 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Sali | 6 | 7 | 1·17 | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Lohar | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Koshti | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Backward | 344 | 651 | 1·89 | 61 | 199 | 3·26 | 448 |
| Koli | 44 | 81 | 1·84 | 15 | 52 | 3·47 | 75 |
| Thakur | 25 | 43 | 1·72 | 5 | 16 | 3·20 | 44 |
| Bhil | 55 | 93 | 1·69 | 6 | 16 | 2·67 | 92 |
| Vaddar | 33 | 72 | 2·20 | 6 | 19 | 3·17 | 32 |
| Vanjari | 82 | 189 | 2·30 | 11 | 38 | 3·45 | 79 |
| Manbhav | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Davari | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. |
| Gondhali | 9 | 21 | 2·33 | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Joshi | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Burud | 3 | 6 | 2·00 | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 4 |
| Gopal | 2 | 3 | 1·50 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 4 |
| Chitrakathi | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Lonari | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Ghadshedangat | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bharadi | 2 | 3 | 1·50 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 2 |
| Valdu | 3 | 4 | 1·33 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Takari | 6 | 12 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Kalkadi | 12 | 17 | 1·42 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 11 |
| Pardhi | 5 | 7 | 1·50 | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Kahar | 10 | 12 | 1·20 | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 14 |
| Gosavi | 8 | 12 | 1·50 | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | 3 |
| Patharwat | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bhamta | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 6 |
| Kolhati | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Ghisadi | 3 | 9 | 3·00 | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | 4 |
| Beldar | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 3 |
| Ramoshi | 29 | 40 | 1·38 | 4 | 11 | 2·75 | 41 |

| 11-19. | | 20-31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| **96,446** | **4·21** | **17,573** | **100,939** | **5·74** | **988** | **6,114** | **6·19** | **4,639** | **29,268** | **6·39** |
| **85,226** | **4·22** | **15·544** | **89,074** | **5·73** | **902** | **5,512** | **6·11** | **4,079** | **25,974** | **6·37** |
| 27,240 | 4·26 | 4,876 | 27,897 | 5·72 | 302 | 2,309 | 5·89 | 1,161 | 7,487 | 6·45 |
| 31,221 | 4·21 | 5,753 | 33,068 | 5·75 | 283 | 1,676 | 5·92 | 1,611 | 10,176 | 6·32 |
| 12,536 | 4·17 | 2,382 | 13,708 | 5·76 | 103 | 694 | 6·74 | 567 | 3,503 | 6·18 |
| 14,200 | 4·22 | 2,528 | 14,389 | 5·69 | 124 | 833 | 6·72 | 740 | 4,808 | 6·50 |
| 29 | 2·42 | 5 | 12 | 2·40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **7,159** | **4·27** | **1,324** | **7,871** | **5·94** | **53** | **349** | **6·58** | **383** | **2,179** | **5·69** |
| **1,550** | **4·44** | **269** | **1,633** | **6·07** | **9** | **67** | **7·44** | **60** | **392** | **6·53** |
| **1,022** | **4·26** | **224** | **1,307** | **5·83** | **12** | **93** | **7·75** | **63** | **399** | **6·33** |
| **44** | **3·67** | **8** | **56** | **7·00** | **1** | **4** | **4·00** | **1** | **1** | **1·00** |
| **3** | **3·00** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **1,442** | **3·43** | **204** | **998** | **4·89** | **11** | **89** | **8·09** | **53** | **323** | **6·09** |
| **13,203** | **4·16** | **2,318** | **13,484** | **5·82** | **90** | **637** | **7·08** | **803** | **5,100** | **6·35** |
| **11,654** | **4·16** | **2,030** | **11,702** | **5·76** | **85** | **593** | **6·98** | **692** | **4,613** | **6·67** |
| 3,216 | 4·31 | 537 | 3,447 | 6·42 | 21 | 129 | 6·14 | 189 | 1,391 | 7·36 |
| 2,126 | 4·67 | 331 | 2,085 | 6·30 | 14 | 98 | 7·00 | 125 | 887 | 7·10 |
| 543 | 4·11 | 113 | 672 | 5·95 | 4 | 17 | 4·25 | 45 | 352 | 7·82 |
| 21 | 7·0 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 | 3·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 95 | 4·52 | 9 | 73 | 8·11 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 26 | 8·67 |
| 200 | 4·08 | 31 | 194 | 6·26 | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | 2 | 24 | 12·00 |
| 203 | 2·64 | 53 | 423 | 7·98 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 14 | 102 | 7·29 |
| 7 | 2·33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3,384 | 3·96 | 626 | 3,486 | 5·57 | 27 | 183 | 6·78 | 185 | 1,143 | 6·18 |
| 2,196 | 3·95 | 379 | 2,020 | 5·33 | 20 | 127 | 6·35 | 108 | 607 | 5·62 |
| 166 | 3·86 | 45 | 284 | 6·31 | 1 | 10 | 10·00 | 9 | 52 | 5·78 |
| 163 | 3·88 | 39 | 241 | 6·18 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 5 | 41 | 8·20 |
| 84 | 4·42 | 17 | 86 | 5·06 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 9 | 59 | 6·50 |
| 84 | 5·25 | 21 | 118 | 5·62 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 36 | 9·00 |
| 67 | 3·53 | 13 | 59 | 4·54 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 23 | 5·75 |
| 89 | 2·23 | 26 | 144 | 5·55 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 18 | 6·00 |
| 84 | 3·82 | 21 | 127 | 6·05 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 85 | 7·08 |
| 80 | 4·21 | 14 | 94 | 6·71 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 31 | 5·16 |
| 55 | 4·23 | 9 | 43 | 4·78 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 23 | 7·67 |
| 54 | 5·40 | 3 | 19 | 6·33 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 17 | 8·50 |
| 36 | 4·00 | 5 | 24 | 4·80 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 25 | 5·00 |
| 14 | 4·67 | 4 | 25 | 6·25 | 1 | 10 | 10·00 | 3 | 18 | 6·00 |
| 14 | 3·50 | 4 | 21 | 5·25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14 | 3·50 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 34 | 6·80 | 2 | 17 | 8·50 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 20 | 10·00 |
| 74 | 4·93 | 5 | 29 | 5·80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 22 | 4·40 | 5 | 36 | 5·20 | 1 | 9 | 9·00 | 3 | 20 | 6·67 |
| 54 | 5·40 | 13 | 96 | 7·38 | 2 | 15 | 7·50 | 7 | 68 | 9·71 |
| 1,803 | 4·02 | 357 | 1,978 | 5·54 | 19 | 134 | 7·05 | 105 | 658 | 6·27 |
| 325 | 4·33 | 78 | 425 | 5·45 | 2 | 15 | 7·50 | 16 | 89 | 5·56 |
| 163 | 3·70 | 56 | 318 | 5·68 | 5 | 39 | 7·80 | 21 | 146 | 6·95 |
| 400 | 4·35 | 59 | 329 | 3·59 | 4 | 28 | 7·00 | 24 | 156 | 6·50 |
| 127 | 3·97 | 24 | 126 | 5·25 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 10 | 60 | 6·00 |
| 345 | 4·37 | 56 | 332 | 5·93 | 3 | 28 | 9·33 | 11 | 63 | 5·73 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 21 | 10·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 46 | 4·60 | 6 | 32 | 5·33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14 | 3·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 15 | 15·00 |
| 18 | 4·50 | 4 | 26 | 6·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | 3·25 | 9 | 42 | 4·78 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 22 | 7·33 |
| 5 | 2·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1·00 |
| 2 | 2·00 | 2 | 13 | 6·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 7 | 3·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | 2·75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 28 | 2·55 | 6 | 44 | 7·33 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 26 | 8·67 |
| 21 | 3·00 | 3 | 16 | 5·33 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 |
| 55 | 3·93 | 4 | 15 | 3·75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 18 | 6·00 | 3 | 13 | 4·33 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 16 | 5·33 |
| 4 | 4·00 | 2 | 14 | 7·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 19 | 3·17 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 | 3·75 | 2 | 12 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 17 | 4·25 | 3 | 13 | 4·33 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 |
| 9 | 3·00 | 1 | 10 | 10·00 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 137 | 3·34 | 36 | 172 | 4·78 | 2 | 11 | 5·50 | 8 | 40 | 5·00 |

| Caste, or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Ahmednagar—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| **Hindu—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| Depressed .. .. .. .. | 574 | 1,050 | 1·83 | 116 | 341 | 2·94 | 751 |
| Mahar .. .. .. .. | 276 | 511 | 1·85 | 57 | 168 | 2·95 | 343 |
| Dhor .. .. .. .. | 10 | 20 | 2·00 | 6 | 15 | 2·50 | 28 |
| Chambhar .. .. .. .. | 114 | 199 | 1·75 | 16 | 40 | 2·50 | 101 |
| Mang .. .. .. .. | 166 | 308 | 1·86 | 37 | 118 | 3·19 | 277 |
| Bhangi .. .. .. .. | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Mang-garodi .. .. .. .. | 3 | 3 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Kattai .. .. .. .. | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Muslim .. .. .. ..** | **227** | **462** | **2·04** | **39** | **141** | **3·62** | **234** |
| **Jain .. .. .. ..** | **53** | **110** | **2·08** | **12** | **35** | **2·92** | **66** |
| **Christian .. .. .. ..** | **64** | **122** | **1·91** | **19** | **49** | **2·58** | **70** |
| **Khandesh West .. .. .. ..** | **1,672** | **3,082** | **1·84** | **307** | **921** | **3·00** | **2,645** |
| **Hindu .. .. .. ..** | **1,539** | **2,897** | **1·88** | **287** | **862** | **3·00** | **2,477** |
| Advanced .. .. .. .. | 429 | 832 | 1·94 | 72 | 217 | 3·01 | 642 |
| Brahmin .. .. .. .. | 173 | 311 | 1·80 | 22 | 66 | 3·00 | 264 |
| Gujar .. .. .. .. | 76 | 158 | 2·08 | 8 | 23 | 2·88 | 132 |
| Sonar .. .. .. .. | 65 | 137 | 2·11 | 19 | 63 | 3·32 | 97 |
| Lohana .. .. .. .. | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Vani .. .. .. .. | 74 | 150 | 2·03 | 14 | 41 | 2·93 | 95 |
| Marwadi .. .. .. .. | 29 | 50 | 1·72 | 8 | 16 | 2·00 | 44 |
| Bhatia .. .. .. .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Lingayat .. .. .. .. | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Prabhu .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vidur .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bhat .. .. .. .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Gujrati .. .. .. .. | 6 | 13 | 2·17 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | 4 |
| Intermediate .. .. .. .. | 471 | 865 | 1·84 | 96 | 284 | 2·96 | 804 |
| Kunbi .. .. .. .. | 99 | 180 | 1·82 | 13 | 34 | 2·62 | 189 |
| Mahratta .. .. .. .. | 87 | 167 | 1·92 | 16 | 54 | 3·38 | 117 |
| Mali .. .. .. .. | 38 | 75 | 1·97 | 7 | 17 | 2·43 | 53 |
| Shimpi .. .. .. .. | 21 | 43 | 2·50 | 5 | 19 | 3·80 | 52 |
| Dhobi .. .. .. .. | 6 | 11 | 1·83 | 3 | 9 | 3·00 | 18 |
| Dhangar .. .. .. .. | 10 | 19 | 1·90 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 32 |
| Nhavi .. .. .. .. | 25 | 34 | 1·36 | 9 | 36 | 4·00 | 41 |
| Teli .. .. .. .. | 27 | 47 | 1·74 | 12 | 30 | 2·50 | 44 |
| Rajput .. .. .. .. | 49 | 86 | 1·76 | 11 | 25 | 2·27 | 91 |
| Sutar .. .. .. .. | 24 | 46 | 1·92 | 7 | 20 | 2·86 | 35 |
| Lohar .. .. .. .. | 24 | 36 | 1·50 | 3 | 11 | 3·67 | 25 |
| Kasar .. .. .. .. | 4 | 5 | 1·25 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 8 |
| Kumbhar .. .. .. .. | 7 | 9 | 1·29 | 3 | 9 | 3·00 | 14 |
| Bhoi .. .. .. .. | 13 | 31 | 2·38 | .. | .. | .. | 28 |
| Gavli .. .. .. .. | 7 | 12 | 1·71 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Rangari .. .. .. .. | 9 | 26 | 2·89 | 4 | 12 | 3·00 | 7 |
| Sali .. .. .. .. | 5 | 4 | 0·80 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Pardeshi .. .. .. .. | 6 | 12 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Kalal .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Khatri .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Kshatriya .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Kathodi .. .. .. .. | 3 | 5 | 1·67 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Deccani .. .. .. .. | 2 | 3 | 1·50 | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Jat .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Gurav .. .. .. .. | 3 | 8 | 2·67 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Bhavsar .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Bari .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Gavandi .. .. .. .. | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Hargi .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. |
| Backward .. .. .. .. | 437 | 834 | 1·91 | 79 | 235 | 2·97 | 656 |
| Bhil .. .. .. .. | 302 | 578 | 1·91 | 51 | 144 | 2·82 | 462 |
| Konkni .. .. .. .. | 20 | 35 | 1·75 | 7 | 21 | 3·00 | 39 |
| Dubla .. .. .. .. | 6 | 10 | 1·67 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Koli .. .. .. .. | 34 | 70 | 2·06 | 6 | 19 | 3·17 | 68 |
| Vaddar .. .. .. .. | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 3 |
| Vanjari .. .. .. .. | 36 | 82 | 2·28 | 8 | 29 | 3·63 | 36 |
| Pardhi .. .. .. .. | 8 | 8 | 1·00 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 7 |
| Gosavi .. .. .. .. | 10 | 14 | 1·40 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 5 |
| Manbhav .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 3 |
| Burud .. .. .. .. | 5 | 9 | 1·80 | .. | .. | .. | 9 |
| Otari .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Bharadi .. .. .. .. | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Johari .. .. .. .. | 3 | 4 | 1·33 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |

| 11-19. | | 20-31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 3,251 | 4·33 | 510 | 2,791 | 5·47 | 18 | 147 | 8·17 | 213 | 1,421 | 6·67 |
| 1,435 | 4·18 | 285 | 1,525 | 5·35 | 9 | 71 | 7·89 | 118 | 791 | 6·70 |
| 120 | 4·29 | 16 | 104 | 6·50 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 11 | 5·50 |
| 446 | 4·42 | 78 | 419 | 5·37 | 4 | 38 | 9·50 | 19 | 106 | 5·58 |
| 1,246 | 4·50 | 127 | 696 | 5·48 | 4 | 26 | 6·50 | 72 | 492 | 6·82 |
| 1 | 1·00 | 4 | 47 | 11·75 | 1 | 12 | 12·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 21 | 10·50 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **966** | **4·13** | **162** | **1,024** | **6·32** | **2** | **10** | **5·00** | **82** | **319** | **3·89** |
| **316** | **4·79** | **44** | **310** | **7·05** | **1** | **11** | **11·00** | **7** | **57** | **8·14** |
| **267** | **3·81** | **82** | **448** | **5·46** | **2** | **23** | **11·50** | **22** | **111** | **5·05** |
| **11,381** | **4·30** | **1,771** | **11,042** | **6·23** | **79** | **504** | **6·38** | **386** | **2,636** | **6·83** |
| **10,700** | **4·32** | **1,651** | **10,282** | **6·23** | **76** | **481** | **6·33** | **363** | **2,481** | **6·83** |
| 2,886 | 4·50 | 353 | 2,302 | 6·52 | 10 | 54 | 5·40 | 85 | 594 | 6·99 |
| 1,229 | 4·66 | 125 | 847 | 6·78 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 33 | 228 | 6·91 |
| 540 | 4·09 | 73 | 422 | 5·49 | 4 | 18 | 4·50 | 21 | 128 | 6·10 |
| 447 | 4·61 | 55 | 380 | 6·91 | 2 | 14 | 7·00 | 10 | 80 | 8·00 |
| 3 | 3·00 | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 466 | 4·91 | 67 | 458 | 6·84 | 2 | 11 | 5·50 | 20 | 153 | 7·65 |
| 164 | 3·73 | 20 | 96 | 4·80 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 4·00 | 2 | 14 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 3 | 26 | 8·67 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 |
| 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 2·67 | 2 | 26 | 13·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 19 | 4·75 | 4 | 24 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3,446 | 4·29 | 521 | 3,260 | 6·26 | 27 | 166 | 6·15 | 115 | 825 | 7·17 |
| 824 | 4·36 | 90 | 597 | 6·63 | 4 | 31 | 7·75 | 21 | 165 | 7·86 |
| 497 | 4·25 | 110 | 635 | 5·77 | 5 | 26 | 5·20 | 25 | 175 | 7·00 |
| 226 | 4·26 | 39 | 243 | 6·23 | 1 | 13 | 13·00 | 7 | 65 | 9·29 |
| 218 | 4·19 | 29 | 207 | 7·14 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 4 | 30 | 7·50 |
| 65 | 3·61 | 10 | 63 | 6·30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 147 | 4·59 | 26 | 155 | 5·96 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 41 | 8·20 |
| 197 | 4·80 | 22 | 132 | 6·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 9 | 56 | 6·22 |
| 190 | 4·30 | 25 | 133 | 5·32 | 2 | 16 | 8·00 | 7 | 51 | 7·29 |
| 386 | 4·02 | 50 | 321 | 6·42 | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | 13 | 82 | 6·31 |
| 148 | 4·23 | 26 | 183 | 7·04 | 4 | 20 | 5·00 | 4 | 22 | 5·50 |
| 122 | 4·88 | 19 | 100 | 5·26 | 3 | 17 | 5·67 | 4 | 21 | 5·25 |
| 34 | 4·25 | 4 | 37 | 9·25 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 50 | 3·57 | 10 | 63 | 6·30 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 13 | 6·50 |
| 121 | 4·31 | 17 | 110 | 6·47 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 11 | 5·50 |
| 21 | 4·20 | 5 | 36 | 7·20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| 34 | 4·86 | 8 | 55 | 6·88 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 25 | 8·33 |
| 9 | 9·00 | 2 | 16 | 8·00 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 |
| 46 | 4·18 | 11 | 51 | 4·64 | 1 | 9 | 9·00 | 3 | 23 | 7·67 |
| 15 | 3·75 | 4 | 26 | 6·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 2·50 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 38 | 3·45 | 2 | 16 | 8·00 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 |
| 11 | 5·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | 2·60 | 5 | 30 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 9·00 |
| 22 | 5·50 | 2 | 15 | 7·50 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 17 | 8·50 |
| 9 | 9·00 | 2 | 12 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | 5·50 | 2 | 16 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2,771 | 4·22 | 538 | 3,303 | 6·14 | 29 | 190 | 6·55 | 110 | 660 | 6·00 |
| 1,955 | 4·23 | 385 | 2,390 | 6·21 | 21 | 134 | 6·31 | 84 | 487 | 5·80 |
| 170 | 4·36 | 22 | 120 | 5·45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | 2·40 | 10 | 46 | 4·60 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 |
| 273 | 4·01 | 55 | 345 | 6·27 | 5 | 32 | 6·40 | 9 | 64 | 7·11 |
| 16 | 5·33 | 3 | 20 | 6·67 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 12 | 6·00 |
| 149 | 4·14 | 32 | 191 | 5·97 | 2 | 10 | 5·00 | 4 | 29 | 7·25 |
| 25 | 3·57 | 10 | 52 | 5·20 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 25 | 6·25 |
| 29 | 5·80 | 6 | 39 | 6·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| 16 | 5·33 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 |
| 49 | 5·44 | 2 | 13 | 6·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 | 5·33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 |
| 1 | 1·00 | 3 | 21 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | 4·50 | 4 | 35 | 8·75 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 13 | 6·50 |

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Khandesh West—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| **Hindu—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| Backward—*contd.* | | | | | | | |
| Beldar | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Khatik | 3 | 6 | 2·00 | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 2 |
| Thakur | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 6 |
| Nayak | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Depressed | 202 | 366 | 1·81 | 40 | 126 | 3·15 | 375 |
| Mahar | 129 | 212 | 1·64 | 25 | 88 | 3·52 | 248 |
| Chambhar | 31 | 65 | 2·10 | 7 | 21 | 3·00 | 67 |
| Mang | 21 | 46 | 2·19 | 5 | 12 | 2·40 | 32 |
| Bhangi | 13 | 28 | 2·15 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 13 |
| Holar | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 1 |
| Dhor | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Mang-garudi | 7 | 11 | 1·57 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 12 |
| **Muslim** | **124** | **168** | **1·35** | **19** | **56** | **2·95** | **140** |
| **Jain** | **4** | **10** | **2·50** | **1** | **3** | **3·00** | **11** |
| **Christian** | **5** | **7** | **1·40** | .. | .. | .. | **16** |
| **Zoroastrian** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| **Nasik** | **2,926** | **5,061** | **1·73** | **437** | **1,291** | **2·95** | **2,733** |
| **Hindu** | **2,746** | **4,711** | **1·72** | **402** | **1,190** | **2·96** | **2,559** |
| Advanced | 834 | 1,513 | 1·81 | 114 | 366 | 3·21 | 718 |
| Brahmin | 539 | 972 | 1·80 | 81 | 276 | 3·41 | 465 |
| Prabhu | 11 | 18 | 1·64 | 4 | 14 | 3·50 | 17 |
| Sonar | 103 | 206 | 2·00 | 9 | 33 | 3·67 | 89 |
| Marwadi | 85 | 145 | 1·71 | 11 | 26 | 2·36 | 64 |
| Gujrathi | 26 | 40 | 1·54 | 6 | 11 | 1·83 | 26 |
| Vani | 55 | 102 | 1·85 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 45 |
| Komti | 3 | 4 | 1·33 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Shenvi | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. |
| Gujar | 2 | 3 | 1·50 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Telangi | 10 | 23 | 2·30 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Kannada | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Panchal | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 1 |
| Intermediate | 1,131 | 1,801 | 1·59 | 156 | 457 | 2·93 | 986 |
| Mahratta | 581 | 904 | 1·66 | 72 | 222 | 3·08 | 436 |
| Kunbi | 75 | 130 | 1·73 | 18 | 46 | 2·56 | 77 |
| Shimpi | 91 | 147 | 1·62 | 14 | 48 | 3·43 | 62 |
| Mali | 83 | 148 | 1·78 | 6 | 22 | 3·67 | 72 |
| Pardeshi | 17 | 32 | 1·88 | 5 | 13 | 2·60 | 22 |
| Teli | 62 | 92 | 1·48 | 11 | 35 | 3·18 | 66 |
| Sutar | 45 | 63 | 1·40 | 5 | 17 | 3·40 | 41 |
| Nhavi | 39 | 57 | 1·46 | 4 | 1 | 0·25 | 49 |
| Dhangar | 20 | 33 | 1·65 | 6 | 15 | 2·50 | 30 |
| Sali | 22 | 39 | 1·77 | 4 | 13 | 3·25 | 20 |
| Lohar | 10 | 16 | 1·60 | 3 | 6 | 2·00 | 14 |
| Kumbhar | 12 | 20 | 1·67 | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Gurav | 16 | 31 | 1·94 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Kshatriya | 7 | 12 | 1·71 | 1 | .. | .. | 11 |
| Gavli | 5 | 7 | 1·40 | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Kasar | 11 | 18 | 1·64 | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| Parit | 3 | 8 | 2·67 | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Koshti | 8 | 16 | 2·00 | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | 12 |
| Kalal | 7 | 8 | 1·14 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 3 |
| Tambat | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Bhoi | 4 | 2 | 0·50 | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | 2 |
| Rangari | 7 | 5 | 0·71 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Bhandari | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lonari | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 1 |
| Kharva | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Nirali | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Tamboli | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bhujari | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Halwai | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Manbhav | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. |
| Kamathi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Backward | 415 | 759 | 1·83 | 73 | 210 | 2·88 | 434 |
| Bhil | 176 | 341 | 1·94 | 32 | 103 | 3·22 | 207 |
| Koli | 141 | 234 | 1·66 | 23 | 56 | 2·43 | 118 |
| Vaghri | 21 | 39 | 1·86 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 43 |
| Varli | 20 | 39 | 1·95 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 7 |
| Thakur | 10 | 20 | 2·00 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 5 |
| Gosavi | 4 | 10 | 2·50 | 4 | 12 | 3·00 | 5 |
| Konkani | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

| 11—19. | | 20—31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 15 | 3·75 | 2 | 14 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | 6·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 14 | 14·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 | 3·50 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| 2 | 2·00 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,597 | 4·26 | 239 | 1,417 | 5·97 | 10 | 71 | 7·10 | 53 | 402 | 7·58 |
| 1,028 | 4·15 | 158 | 962 | 6·09 | 7 | 39 | 5·57 | 32 | 243 | 7·59 |
| 299 | 4·46 | 42 | 236 | 5·62 | 2 | 20 | 10·00 | 13 | 107 | 8·23 |
| 150 | 4·69 | 23 | 144 | 6·26 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 25 | 5·00 |
| 64 | 4·92 | 9 | 45 | 5·00 | 1 | 12 | 12·00 | 1 | 12 | 12·00 |
| 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 39 | 3·25 | 7 | 30 | 4·29 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 15 | 7·50 |
| **585** | **4·04** | **96** | **597** | **6·22** | **3** | **23** | **7·67** | **23** | **155** | **6·74** |
| **46** | **4·18** | **12** | **81** | **6·75** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **64** | **4·00** | **9** | **59** | **6·56** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **6** | **6·00** | **3** | **23** | **7·67** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **11,713** | **4·29** | **2,105** | **11,919** | **5·65** | **120** | **775** | **6·46** | **666** | **4,054** | **6·09** |
| **10,964** | **4·28** | **1,957** | **11,024** | **5·63** | **113** | **729** | **6·45** | **635** | **3,858** | **6·08** |
| 3,348 | 4·66 | 536 | 3,292 | 6·14 | 33 | 250 | 7·58 | 199 | 1,284 | 6·45 |
| 2,159 | 4·64 | 367 | 2,295 | 6·25 | 26 | 197 | 7·58 | 124 | 824 | 6·65 |
| 78 | 4·59 | 10 | 86 | 8·60 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 42 | 10·50 |
| 504 | 5·66 | 59 | 326 | 5·53 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 33 | 187 | 5·67 |
| 245 | 3·83 | 40 | 257 | 6·43 | 4 | 30 | 7·50 | 15 | 105 | 7·00 |
| 120 | 4·62 | 28 | 153 | 5·46 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 47 | 4·70 |
| 191 | 4·24 | 28 | 154 | 5·50 | 1 | 12 | 12·00 | 11 | 62 | 5·64 |
| 17 | 4·25 | 2 | 3 | 1·50 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 | 3·75 | 2 | 18 | 9·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 6·00 |
| 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 11 | 11·00 |
| 10 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 7.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4,110 | 4·17 | 753 | 4,112 | 5·46 | 40 | 235 | 5·88 | 247 | 1,437 | 5·82 |
| 1,809 | 4·15 | 334 | 1,919 | 5·75 | 13 | 82 | 6·31 | 100 | 563 | 5·63 |
| 267 | 3·47 | 82 | 346 | 4·22 | 3 | 9 | 3·00 | 19 | 116 | 6·11 |
| 284 | 4·58 | 50 | 296 | 5·92 | 3 | 6 | 2·00 | 21 | 150 | 7·14 |
| 329 | 4·57 | 55 | 275 | 5·00 | 9 | 46 | 5·11 | 25 | 159 | 6·36 |
| 90 | 4·09 | 18 | 73 | 4·06 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 23 | 3·29 |
| 252 | 3·82 | 42 | 215 | 5·12 | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | 15 | 67 | 4·47 |
| 191 | 4·66 | 30 | 167 | 5·57 | 2 | 13 | 6·50 | 5 | 27 | 5·40 |
| 201 | 4·10 | 19 | 122 | 6·42 | 2 | 18 | 9·00 | 9 | 36 | 4·00 |
| 149 | 4·67 | 17 | 114 | 6·71 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 42 | 8·40 |
| 106 | 5·30 | 18 | 86 | 4·78 | 1 | 10 | 10·00 | 5 | 42 | 8·40 |
| 32 | 2·29 | 12 | 61 | 5·08 | 2 | 23 | 11·50 | 3 | 16 | 5·33 |
| 53 | 3·79 | 14 | 87 | 6·21 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 20 | 3·33 |
| 26 | 5·20 | 6 | 27 | 4·50 | 2 | 10 | 5·00 | 1 | 13 | 13·00 |
| 26 | 2·36 | 9 | 54 | 6·00 | 1 | 11 | 11·00 | 6 | 44 | 7·33 |
| 43 | 3·91 | 3 | 16 | 5·33 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 17 | 8·50 |
| 63 | 3·94 | 6 | 37 | 6·17 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 16 | 8·00 |
| 37 | 6·17 | 8 | 51 | 6·38 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 3·00 |
| 51 | 4·25 | 6 | 31 | 5·17 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 26 | 5·20 |
| 13 | 4·33 | 14 | 76 | 5·43 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 46 | 7·67 |
| 33 | 5·50 | 2 | 13 | 6·50 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | 2·50 |
| 9 | 4·50 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 |
| 13 | 6·50 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 3·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 3·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 5·00 | 2 | 19 | 9·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,782 | 4·01 | 361 | 1,890 | 5·26 | 17 | 86 | 5·06 | 90 | 583 | 5·39 |
| 894 | 4·32 | 157 | 830 | 5·29 | 8 | 41 | 5·13 | 44 | 270 | 6·15 |
| 426 | 3·61 | 114 | 550 | 4·82 | 4 | 20 | 5·00 | 29 | 156 | 5·38 |
| 172 | 4·00 | 32 | 181 | 5·66 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 9 | 49 | 5·44 |
| 26 | 3·71 | 15 | 84 | 5·60 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 7 | 42 | 6·00 |
| 19 | 3·80 | 10 | 54 | 5·40 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 14 | 4·67 |
| 25 | 5·00 | 10 | 45 | 4·50 | 1 | 10 | 10·00 | 2 | 15 | 7·50 |
| 4 | 4·00 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Nasik—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| **Hindu—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| Backward—*contd.* | | | | | | | |
| Burud | 7 | 13 | 1·86 | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | 8 |
| Kalkadi | 10 | 18 | 1·80 | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Raval | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 1 |
| Beldar | 9 | 14 | 1·56 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bharadi | 4 | 11 | 2·75 | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | 5 |
| Vaddari | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Pangul | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Natkar | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 3 | 10 | 3·33 | 1 |
| Kahar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Kamathi | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bedar | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. |
| Pendhari | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Potari | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pahadi | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bhat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Gondhali | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 1 |
| Taru | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Katkari | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Patharwat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Kolhati | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Patni | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Depressed | 366 | 638 | 1·74 | 59 | 157 | 2·66 | 421 |
| Mahar | 250 | 439 | 1·76 | 33 | 83 | 2·52 | 303 |
| Mang | 46 | 79 | 1·72 | 11 | 31 | 2·82 | 41 |
| Chambhar | 66 | 117 | 1·77 | 15 | 43 | 2·87 | 75 |
| Mang-garudi | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bhangi | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| **Muslim** | **111** | **236** | **2·13** | **26** | **73** | **2·81** | **117** |
| **Jain** | **33** | **52** | **1·58** | **6** | **18** | **3·00** | **26** |
| **Christian** | **36** | **62** | **1·72** | **3** | **10** | **3·33** | **31** |
| **Poona** | **1,504** | **2,616** | **1·74** | **309** | **881** | **2·85** | **1,511** |
| **Hindu** | **1,413** | **2,459** | **1·74** | **288** | **822** | **2·85** | **1,435** |
| Advanced | 257 | 471 | 1·83 | 40 | 138 | 3·45 | 222 |
| Brahmin | 164 | 295 | 1·80 | 27 | 94 | 3·48 | 140 |
| Prabhu | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Jangam | 2 | 3 | 1·50 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Bania | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Vidur | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Komti | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Marwadi | 39 | 65 | 1·67 | 4 | 11 | 2·75 | 47 |
| Sonar | 24 | 52 | 2·17 | 6 | 22 | 3·67 | 18 |
| Vani | 15 | 31 | 2·07 | 3 | 11 | 3·67 | 4 |
| Gujar | 9 | 17 | 1·89 | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Intermediate | 767 | 1,307 | 1·70 | 163 | 469 | 2·88 | 751 |
| Mahratta | 487 | 800 | 1·64 | 92 | 263 | 2·86 | 477 |
| Mahratta Kunbi | 10 | 17 | 1·70 | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 9 |
| Kunbi | 3 | 5 | 1·67 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mali | 101 | 183 | 1·81 | 24 | 74 | 3·08 | 93 |
| Gurav | 8 | 19 | 2·38 | 3 | 3 | 1·00 | 12 |
| Bhoi | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 2 | 11 | 5·50 | 2 |
| Lohar | 5 | 4 | 0·80 | 3 | 12 | 4·00 | 9 |
| Sutar | 20 | 26 | 1·30 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 11 |
| Nhavi | 15 | 31 | 2·07 | 4 | 13 | 3·25 | 19 |
| Teli | 33 | 69 | 2·09 | 4 | 13 | 3·25 | 25 |
| Kumbhar | 10 | 19 | 1·90 | 6 | 16 | 2·67 | 11 |
| Parit | 10 | 13 | 1·30 | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | 19 |
| Shimpi | 20 | 35 | 1·75 | 4 | 16 | 4·00 | 20 |
| Pardeshi | 5 | 6 | 1·20 | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | 5 |
| Koshti | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | 3 |
| Kamathi | 4 | 9 | 2·25 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Dhangar | 11 | 22 | 2·00 | 7 | 11 | 1·57 | 13 |
| Sangar | 14 | 28 | 2·00 | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 5 |
| Rajput | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Gavli | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Sali | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Kasar | 3 | 4 | 1·33 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 5 |
| Tambat | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Nirali | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rangari | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kachhi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

| 11—19. | | 20—31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 51 | 6·38 | 3 | 23 | 7·67 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| 36 | 3·60 | 4 | 17 | 4·25 | 1 | 9 | 9·00 | 3 | 24 | 8·00 |
| 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 6·00 | 1 | 9 | 9·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 26 | 5·20 | 3 | 26 | 8·67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 19 | 6·33 | 3 | 21 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 |
| 6 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 6·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | 3·00 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | 4·00 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 3·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 3·00 | 2 | 14 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,724 | 4·10 | 307 | 1,721 | 5·61 | 23 | 158 | 6·87 | 90 | 554 | 6·16 |
| 1,237 | 4·08 | 217 | 1,232 | 5·68 | 16 | 104 | 6·50 | 71 | 432 | 6·08 |
| 158 | 3·85 | 31 | 193 | 6·23 | 3 | 15 | 5·00 | 7 | 34 | 4·86 |
| 326 | 4·33 | 53 | 263 | 4·96 | 4 | 39 | 9·75 | 11 | 78 | 7·09 |
| 1 | 1·00 | 3 | 22 | 7·33 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| 2 | 2·00 | 3 | 11 | 3·67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **511** | **4·37** | **94** | **582** | **6·19** | **5** | **36** | **7·20** | **18** | **115** | **6·39** |
| **114** | **4·38** | **31** | **174** | **5·61** | **1** | **8** | **8·00** | **10** | **68** | **6·80** |
| **124** | **4·00** | **23** | **139** | **6·04** | **1** | **2** | **2·00** | **3** | **13** | **4·33** |
| **6,296** | **4·17** | **1,316** | **7,798** | **5·93** | **46** | **291** | **6·33** | **287** | **1,900** | **6·62** |
| **5,923** | **4·13** | **1,233** | **7,270** | **5·90** | **45** | **284** | **6·31** | **263** | **1,738** | **6·61** |
| 1,027 | 4·63 | 172 | 1,215 | 7·06 | 6 | 40 | 6·67 | 41 | 286 | 6·98 |
| 660 | 4·71 | 117 | 836 | 7·15 | 4 | 24 | 6·00 | 24 | 157 | 6·54 |
| 3 | 3·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 16 | 16·00 |
| 7 | 3·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 1·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 201 | 4·28 | 20 | 137 | 6·85 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 28 | 7·00 |
| 94 | 5·22 | 18 | 131 | 7·28 | 2 | 16 | 8·00 | 5 | 27 | 5·40 |
| 11 | 2·75 | 10 | 67 | 6·70 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 23 | 7·67 |
| 46 | 5·75 | 5 | 35 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 35 | 8·75 |
| 3,075 | 4·09 | 697 | 4,054 | 5·82 | 27 | 160 | 5·93 | 157 | 1,033 | 6·58 |
| 1,902 | 3·99 | 407 | 2,275 | 5·59 | 17 | 93 | 5·47 | 103 | 645 | 6·26 |
| 42 | 4·67 | 18 | 110 | 6·11 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 2 | 17 | 8·50 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 431 | 4·63 | 101 | 637 | 6·31 | 5 | 34 | 6·80 | 22 | 147 | 6·68 |
| 49 | 4·08 | 10 | 64 | 6·40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | 5·50 | 3 | 21 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 |
| 45 | 5·00 | 11 | 82 | 7·45 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 12 | 4·00 |
| 43 | 3·91 | 16 | 90 | 5·63 | 2 | 15 | 7·50 | 5 | 38 | 7·60 |
| 70 | 3·68 | 16 | 95 | 5·94 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 9·00 |
| 119 | 4·76 | 22 | 138 | 6·27 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 46 | 4·18 | 11 | 63 | 5·73 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 |
| 79 | 4·16 | 6 | 31 | 5·17 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 2 | 18 | 9·00 |
| 88 | 4·40 | 18 | 105 | 5·83 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 19 | 9·50 |
| 19 | 3·80 | 10 | 59 | 5·90 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 6·00 |
| 13 | 4·33 | 5 | 39 | 7·80 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 22 | 11·00 |
| 12 | 6·00 | 11 | 60 | 5·45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 42 | 3·23 | 17 | 88 | 5·18 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 40 | 8·00 |
| 14 | 2·80 | 3 | 18 | 6·00 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 2 | 10 | 5·00 |
| 4 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | 3·00 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| 11 | 3·67 | 2 | 17 | 8·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2·00 |
| 20 | 4·00 | 5 | 30 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 15 | 15·00 |
| 4 | 2·00 | 2 | 13 | 6·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Poona—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| **Hindu—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| Backward | 222 | 409 | 1·84 | 30 | 82 | 2·73 | 218 |
| Koli | 128 | 245 | 1·91 | 14 | 36 | 2·57 | 124 |
| Ramoshi | 42 | 78 | 1·86 | 6 | 20 | 3·33 | 39 |
| Thakur | 15 | 27 | 1·80 | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 17 |
| Bharadi | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 2 |
| Vaddar | 6 | 11 | 1·83 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Gondhali | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Gosavi | 4 | 6 | 1·50 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 7 |
| Bhil | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Ghadshi | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Bhisadi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Burud | 3 | 5 | 1·67 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Lonari | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Kaikadi | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. |
| Vanjari | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Rawal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vir | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Beldar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Katkari | 20 | 25 | 1·25 | 4 | 10 | 2·50 | 13 |
| Depressed | 167 | 272 | 1·63 | 55 | 133 | 2·42 | 244 |
| Bhangi | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Chambhar | 40 | 75 | 1·88 | 8 | 18 | 2·25 | 37 |
| Dhor | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 2 |
| Mahar | 103 | 167 | 1·62 | 42 | 97 | 2·31 | 182 |
| Mang | 22 | 27 | 1·23 | 4 | 15 | 3·75 | 21 |
| Holar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| **Muslim** | **56** | **82** | **1·46** | **9** | **24** | **2·67** | **47** |
| **Jain** | **21** | **44** | **2·10** | **7** | **24** | **3·43** | **12** |
| **Christian** | **13** | **28** | **2·15** | **5** | **11** | **2·20** | **15** |
| **Zoroastrian** | **1** | **3** | **3·00** | .. | .. | .. | **2** |
| **Satara** | **2,924** | **5,138** | **1·76** | **762** | **2,336** | **3·07** | **3,658** |
| **Hindu** | **2,700** | **4,731** | **1·75** | **686** | **2,116** | **3·09** | **3,388** |
| Advanced | 656 | 1,146 | 1·75 | 175 | 582 | 3·33 | 741 |
| Brahmin | 399 | 732 | 1·83 | 107 | 361 | 3·37 | 452 |
| Vani | 147 | 225 | 1·53 | 33 | 99 | 3·00 | 188 |
| Jangam | 8 | 8 | 1·00 | 4 | 11 | 2·75 | 11 |
| Marwadi | 4 | 14 | 3·50 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 4 |
| Gujar | 35 | 61 | 1·74 | 10 | 39 | 3·90 | 24 |
| Sonar | 59 | 96 | 1·63 | 18 | 56 | 3·11 | 56 |
| Prabhu | 4 | 10 | 2·50 | 2 | 12 | 6·00 | 6 |
| Intermediate | 1,227 | 2,149 | 1·75 | 323 | 964 | 2·98 | 1,624 |
| Mahratta | 774 | 1,350 | 1·74 | 188 | 571 | 3·04 | 1,006 |
| Kunbi | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | 6 |
| Dhangar | 54 | 87 | 1·61 | 21 | 60 | 2·86 | 97 |
| Teli | 39 | 66 | 1·69 | 10 | 29 | 2·90 | 56 |
| Koshti | 33 | 68 | 2·06 | 11 | 47 | 4·27 | 26 |
| Sali | 5 | 6 | 1·20 | 4 | 17 | 4·25 | 12 |
| Sangar | 6 | 11 | 1·83 | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 13 |
| Lohar | 29 | 51 | 1·75 | 9 | 25 | 2·78 | 28 |
| Sutar | 28 | 53 | 1·89 | 7 | 26 | 3·71 | 47 |
| Kasar | 7 | 13 | 1·86 | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | 11 |
| Nhavi | 46 | 81 | 1·76 | 9 | 24 | 2·67 | 63 |
| Mali | 55 | 91 | 1·69 | 9 | 19 | 2·11 | 65 |
| Shimpi | 41 | 74 | 1·83 | 12 | 35 | 2·92 | 60 |
| Kumbhar | 34 | 65 | 1·91 | 7 | 15 | 2·14 | 35 |
| Parit | 26 | 48 | 1·85 | 12 | 35 | 2·92 | 23 |
| Gurav | 31 | 51 | 1·65 | 11 | 27 | 2·45 | 48 |
| Lonari | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Gavandi | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 2 |
| Bhoi | 8 | 14 | 1·75 | 3 | 5 | 1·67 | 13 |
| Rajput | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 1·50 | 1 |
| Ramboli | 6 | 8 | 1·33 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Backward | 188 | 331 | 1·76 | 38 | 121 | 3·18 | 266 |
| Koli | 26 | 45 | 1·73 | 4 | 7 | 1·75 | 33 |
| Lamani | 4 | 6 | 1·50 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 12 |
| Burud | 11 | 19 | 1·73 | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Joshi | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Thakur | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Ghadshi | 4 | 6 | 1·50 | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Gosavi | 6 | 9 | 1·50 | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Davari | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |

| 11–19. | | 20–31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 861 | 3·95 | 136 | 757 | 5·57 | 1 | 11 | 11·00 | 20 | 132 | 6·60 |
| 476 | 3·84 | 66 | 344 | 5·21 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 68 | 6·18 |
| 167 | 4·28 | 26 | 159 | 6·12 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 42 | 7·00 |
| 67 | 3·94 | 16 | 90 | 5·63 | 1 | 11 | 11·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | 5·50 | 4 | 19 | 4·75 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 11 | 3·67 | 6 | 35 | 5·83 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | 4·80 | 3 | 15 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 32 | 4·57 | 3 | 24 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 4·00 | 3 | 23 | 7·67 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| 6 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 5·00 | 1 | 13 | 13·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 5·00 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 44 | 3·38 | 6 | 27 | 4·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 960 | 3·93 | 228 | 1,244 | 5·46 | 11 | 73 | 6·64 | 45 | 287 | 6·38 |
| 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 158 | 4·27 | 46 | 298 | 6·48 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 11 | 63 | 5·73 |
| 9 | 4·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 34 | 11·33 |
| 715 | 3·80 | 149 | 736 | 4·94 | 4 | 26 | 6·50 | 23 | 132 | 5·74 |
| 71 | 3·38 | 32 | 203 | 6·34 | 5 | 37 | 7·40 | 8 | 58 | 7·25 |
| 3 | 3·00 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **237** | **5·04** | **56** | **346** | **6·18** | **1** | **7** | **7·00** | **20** | **130** | **6·50** |
| **66** | **5·50** | **15** | **98** | **6·53** | .. | .. | .. | **2** | **15** | **7·50** |
| **60** | **4·00** | **10** | **67** | **6·70** | .. | .. | .. | **2** | **17** | **8·50** |
| **10** | **5·00** | **2** | **17** | **8·50** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **15,656** | **4·28** | **2,871** | **17,027** | **5·93** | **126** | **871** | **6·91** | **803** | **5,103** | **6·35** |
| **14,504** | **4·28** | **2,653** | **15,637** | **5·89** | **116** | **797** | **6·87** | **751** | **4,821** | **6·42** |
| 3,434 | 4·63 | 479 | 3,124 | 6·52 | 46 | 336 | 7·30 | 158 | 1,045 | 6·61 |
| 2,257 | 4·94 | 304 | 2,105 | 6·92 | 36 | 272 | 7·56 | 106 | 682 | 6·43 |
| 756 | 4·02 | 98 | 571 | 5·83 | 4 | 21 | 5·25 | 31 | 208 | 6·71 |
| 39 | 3·55 | 10 | 52 | 5·20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 | 4·00 | 3 | 19 | 6·33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 111 | 4·63 | 19 | 106 | 5·58 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 9 | 49 | 5·44 |
| 225 | 4·02 | 44 | 263 | 5·98 | 5 | 37 | 7·40 | 12 | 106 | 8·83 |
| 30 | 5·00 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6,780 | 4·18 | 1,285 | 7,366 | 5·72 | 46 | 314 | 6·83 | 367 | 2,264 | 6·17 |
| 4,250 | 4·25 | 812 | 4,500 | 5·54 | 22 | 149 | 6·77 | 245 | 1,489 | 6·08 |
| 28 | 4·67 | 7 | 36 | 5·14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 378 | 3·90 | 68 | 383 | 5·63 | 6 | 48 | 8·00 | 22 | 132 | 6·00 |
| 251 | 4·48 | 39 | 215 | 5·51 | 4 | 23 | 5·75 | 10 | 59 | 5·90 |
| 111 | 4·27 | 41 | 238 | 5·80 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 47 | 7·83 |
| 39 | 3·25 | 3 | 15 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 59 | 4·54 | 14 | 110 | 7·86 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 1·50 |
| 102 | 3·64 | 26 | 138 | 5·31 | 2 | 14 | 7·00 | 6 | 41 | 6·83 |
| 225 | 4·79 | 34 | 188 | 5·53 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 6 | 35 | 5·83 |
| 37 | 3·36 | 9 | 58 | 6·44 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 32 | 6·40 |
| 274 | 4·35 | 53 | 352 | 6·64 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 60 | 6·67 |
| 250 | 3·85 | 43 | 287 | 6·66 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | 12 | 73 | 6·08 |
| 272 | 4·53 | 32 | 224 | 7·00 | 6 | 42 | 7·00 | 9 | 84 | 9·33 |
| 131 | 3·74 | 35 | 204 | 5·83 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | 14 | 88 | 6·29 |
| 96 | 4·17 | 27 | 157 | 5·81 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 8 | 44 | 5·50 |
| 157 | 3·27 | 25 | 144 | 5·76 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 37 | 5·29 |
| 31 | 4·43 | 1 | 12 | 12·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 3·50 | 2 | 17 | 8·50 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 54 | 4·15 | 9 | 53 | 5·89 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 31 | 7·75 |
| 9 | 9·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 19 | 3·80 | 5 | 35 | 7·00 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | 2 | 9 | 4·50 |
| 1,076 | 4·05 | 194 | 1,112 | 5·73 | 4 | 25 | 6·25 | 53 | 319 | 6·02 |
| 121 | 3·67 | 28 | 153 | 5·46 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 23 | 5·75 |
| 51 | 4·25 | 9 | 50 | 5·56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 48 | 3·43 | 9 | 70 | 7·78 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 27 | 6·75 |
| 14 | 4·67 | 2 | 15 | 7·50 | 1 | 9 | 9·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 | 3·57 | 5 | 31 | 6·20 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | 2·50 |
| 22 | 3·67 | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 2·00 | 4 | 12 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Satara—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| **Hindu—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| Backward—*contd.* | | | | | | | |
| Gondhali | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Vanjari | 4 | 8 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Beldar | 4 | 6 | 1·50 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 7 |
| Vaddar | 25 | 46 | 1·84 | 6 | 22 | 3·67 | 31 |
| Natkar | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 1 |
| Vasudeo | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Gurkha | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kalkadi | 14 | 23 | 1·64 | .. | .. | .. | 19 |
| Raval | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Uchaya | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bhat | 9 | 11 | 1·22 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 9 |
| Ramoshi | 74 | 138 | 1·86 | 24 | 81 | 3·38 | 106 |
| Depressed | 629 | 1,105 | 1·76 | 150 | 449 | 2·99 | 757 |
| Holar | 9 | 17 | 1·89 | 6 | 16 | 2·67 | 8 |
| Dhor | 9 | 18 | 2·00 | 2 | 7 | 3·5 | 16 |
| Bhangi | 4 | 3 | 0·75 | 1 | .. | .. | 6 |
| Mang | 161 | 248 | 1·54 | 34 | 105 | 3·09 | 189 |
| Chambhar | 109 | 204 | 1·87 | 27 | 74 | 2·74 | 136 |
| Mahar | 337 | 615 | 1·82 | 80 | 247 | 3·09 | 402 |
| **Muslim** | **159** | **284** | **1·79** | **57** | **162** | **2·84** | **181** |
| **Jain** | **56** | **108** | **1·93** | **14** | **42** | **3·00** | **78** |
| **Christian** | **8** | **14** | **1·75** | **4** | **13** | **3·25** | **6** |
| **Zoroastrian** | **1** | **1** | **1·00** | **1** | **3** | **3·00** | **5** |
| **Sholapur** | **1,818** | **3,231** | **1·78** | **352** | **1,046** | **2·72** | **2,271** |
| **Hindu** | **1,540** | **2,774** | **1·80** | **309** | **919** | **2·97** | **1,937** |
| Advanced | 499 | 858 | 1·72 | 75 | 254 | 3·39 | 545 |
| Brahmin | 231 | 405 | 1·75 | 36 | 144 | 4·00 | 235 |
| Vani | 193 | 309 | 1·60 | 29 | 79 | 2·72 | 214 |
| Sonar | 14 | 32 | 2·29 | 5 | 13 | 2·60 | 39 |
| Gujar | 31 | 65 | 2·10 | .. | .. | .. | 23 |
| Marwadi | 14 | 14 | 1·00 | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | 16 |
| Nagar | 3 | 6 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Prabhu | 4 | 10 | 2·50 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 2 |
| Jangam | 4 | 8 | 2·00 | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 8 |
| Komti | 5 | 9 | 1·80 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Intermediate | 728 | 1,299 | 1·78 | 163 | 470 | 2·88 | 951 |
| Dhangar | 94 | 163 | 1·73 | 10 | 27 | 2·70 | 114 |
| Mali | 33 | 55 | 1·64 | 9 | 25 | 2·78 | 46 |
| Sali | 13 | 23 | 1·77 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 17 |
| Parit | 9 | 14 | 1·56 | 4 | 10 | 2·50 | 23 |
| Nirali | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 7 |
| Gurav | 6 | 10 | 1·67 | 5 | 18 | 3·60 | 10 |
| Sangar | 10 | 15 | 1·50 | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | 8 |
| Lohar | 4 | 5 | 1·25 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 10 |
| Rajput | 11 | 17 | 1·55 | 3 | 4 | 1·33 | 17 |
| Kumbhar | 8 | 16 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Mahratta | 285 | 535 | 1·88 | 82 | 244 | 2·97 | 394 |
| Gavli | 15 | 28 | 1·87 | 3 | 4 | 1·33 | 14 |
| Kasar | 13 | 20 | 1·54 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 12 |
| Kunbi | 4 | 7 | 1·75 | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | 3 |
| Shimpi | 39 | 63 | 1·62 | 4 | 12 | 3·00 | 43 |
| Sutar | 7 | 12 | 1·71 | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 18 |
| Nhavi | 10 | 23 | 2·30 | 4 | 13 | 3·25 | 22 |
| Koshti | 24 | 47 | 1·96 | 8 | 25 | 3·13 | 21 |
| Teli | 9 | 13 | 1·44 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 21 |
| Tambat | 8 | 16 | 2·00 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 6 |
| Kshatriya | 18 | 34 | 1·88 | 4 | 7 | 1·75 | 41 |
| Rathod | 4 | 3 | 0·75 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. |
| Padmasali | 101 | 173 | 1·71 | 12 | 36 | 3·00 | 97 |
| Backward | 84 | 153 | 1·82 | 12 | 30 | 2·50 | 107 |
| Koli | 36 | 63 | 1·75 | 6 | 9 | 1·50 | 53 |
| Vaddar | 25 | 38 | 1·52 | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | 25 |
| Kalkadi | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Ramoshi | 7 | 22 | 3·14 | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | 9 |
| Gosavi | 9 | 14 | 1·56 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 3 |
| Gondhali | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Joshi | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Patharwat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Lamani | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kolhati | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Burud | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |

| 11–19. | | 20–31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 16 | 4·00 | 2 | 16 | 8·00 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 2 | 8 | 4·00 |
| 30 | 3·75 | 7 | 47 | 6·72 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| 23 | 3·29 | 2 | 12 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 7 | 3·50 |
| 139 | 4·48 | 23 | 143 | 6·22 | 1 | 14 | 14·00 | 6 | 43 | 7·17 |
| 6 | 6·00 | 1 | 10 | 10·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 14 | 14·00 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 74 | 3·89 | 11 | 71 | 6·45 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 15 | 7·50 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| 3 | 3·00 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 40 | 4·44 | 5 | 15 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2·00 |
| 447 | 4·21 | 83 | 459 | 5·53 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 27 | 157 | 5·81 |
| 3,214 | 4·25 | 695 | 4,035 | 5·81 | 20 | 122 | 6·10 | 173 | 1,193 | 6·90 |
| 32 | 4·00 | 12 | 70 | 5·83 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 4 | 26 | 6·50 |
| 77 | 4·81 | 14 | 92 | 6·57 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 20 | 6·67 |
| 33 | 5·50 | 2 | 17 | 8·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 809 | 4·28 | 184 | 1,096 | 5·96 | 5 | 37 | 7·40 | 45 | 309 | 6·87 |
| 574 | 4·22 | 110 | 657 | 5·97 | 6 | 38 | 6·33 | 25 | 195 | 7·80 |
| 1,689 | 4·20 | 373 | 2,103 | 5·64 | 8 | 42 | 5·25 | 96 | 643 | 6·70 |
| **788** | **4·35** | **155** | **999** | **6·44** | **7** | **58** | **8·29** | **37** | **192** | **5·19** |
| **324** | **4·16** | **58** | **358** | **6·17** | **2** | **13** | **6·50** | **14** | **86** | **6·14** |
| **28** | **4·67** | **2** | **17** | **8·50** | **1** | **3** | **3·00** | **1** | **4** | **4·00** |
| **12** | **2·40** | **3** | **16** | **5·33** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **9,615** | **4·23** | **1,760** | **11,172** | **6·35** | **64** | **425** | **6·64** | **459** | **3,147** | **6·85** |
| **8,245** | **4·26** | **1,498** | **9,578** | **6·39** | **51** | **350** | **6·86** | **389** | **2,661** | **6·84** |
| 2,358 | 4·33 | 429 | 2,800 | 6·53 | 18 | 123 | 6·83 | 105 | 682 | 6·50 |
| 1,099 | 4·68 | 182 | 1,237 | 6·80 | 12 | 83 | 6·93 | 54 | 362 | 6·70 |
| 870 | 4·07 | 167 | 1,068 | 6·40 | 2 | 14 | 7·00 | 35 | 232 | 6·63 |
| 163 | 4·18 | 25 | 135 | 5·40 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 28 | 7·00 |
| 87 | 3·78 | 21 | 146 | 6·95 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 4 | 16 | 4·00 |
| 65 | 4·06 | 23 | 151 | 6·57 | 1 | 10 | 10·00 | 4 | 24 | 6·00 |
| 14 | 3·50 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 2 | 10 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 3·00 | 2 | 10 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 33 | 4·13 | 3 | 16 | 5·33 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 13 | 4·33 |
| 21 | 5·25 | 5 | 30 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3,977 | 4·18 | 758 | 4,785 | 6·31 | 27 | 179 | 6·63 | 211 | 1,504 | 7·13 |
| 481 | 4·22 | 111 | 666 | 6·00 | 2 | 14 | 7·00 | 17 | 122 | 7·18 |
| 177 | 3·85 | 50 | 334 | 6·68 | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | 10 | 73 | 7·30 |
| 72 | 4·24 | 8 | 56 | 7·00 | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | 8 | 58 | 7·25 |
| 94 | 4·09 | 13 | 82 | 6·31 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 4 | 18 | 4·50 |
| 36 | 5·14 | 3 | 16 | 5·33 | 1 | 11 | 11·00 | 4 | 18 | 4·50 |
| 44 | 4·40 | 8 | 47 | 5·88 | 1 | 9 | 9·00 | 3 | 30 | 10·00 |
| 22 | 2·75 | 8 | 66 | 8·25 | 5 | 14 | 2·80 | 2 | 17 | 8·50 |
| 49 | 4·90 | 15 | 89 | 5·93 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 13 | 6·50 |
| 51 | 3·00 | 12 | 72 | 6·00 | 1 | 10 | 10·00 | 6 | 32 | 5·33 |
| 36 | 5·14 | 9 | 58 | 6·44 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 50 | 8·33 |
| 1,712 | 4·35 | 299 | 1,868 | 6·25 | 4 | 34 | 8·50 | 96 | 685 | 7·14 |
| 63 | 4·50 | 19 | 114 | 6·00 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | 2 | 24 | 12·00 |
| 46 | 3·83 | 12 | 93 | 7·75 | 1 | 11 | 11·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | 3·00 | 4 | 20 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 154 | 3·58 | 35 | 207 | 5·91 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 13 | 95 | 7·31 |
| 74 | 4·11 | 7 | 41 | 5·86 | 2 | 24 | 12·00 | 4 | 26 | 6·50 |
| 98 | 4·45 | 22 | 169 | 7·68 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 3 | 24 | 8·00 |
| 81 | 3·86 | 21 | 168 | 8·00 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 4 | 38 | 9·50 |
| 88 | 4·19 | 14 | 80 | 5·71 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 21 | 7·00 |
| 32 | 5·33 | 7 | 53 | 7·57 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 9·00 |
| 158 | 3·85 | 9 | 45 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 14 | 4·67 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 2·00 |
| 400 | 4·12 | 72 | 441 | 6·13 | 1 | 10 | 10·00 | 18 | 133 | 7·39 |
| 463 | 4·33 | 90 | 563 | 6·26 | 1 | 11 | 11·00 | 9 | 67 | 7·44 |
| 209 | 3·94 | 43 | 245 | 5·70 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 34 | 6·80 |
| 133 | 5·32 | 16 | 137 | 8·56 | 1 | 11 | 11·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 |
| 38 | 3·45 | 6 | 30 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 14 | 14·00 |
| 30 | 3·33 | 11 | 65 | 5·91 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 |
| 23 | 7·67 | 6 | 31 | 5·17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 5·00 | 1 | 13 | 13·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 9·00 |
| 10 | 5·00 | 5 | 34 | 6·80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Sholapur—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| **Hindu—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| Depressed .. .. .. .. | 229 | 464 | 2·03 | 59 | 165 | 2·80 | 334 |
| Bhangi .. .. .. .. | 2 | 3 | 1·50 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Mahar .. .. .. .. | 91 | 190 | 2·09 | 25 | 75 | 3·00 | 160 |
| Dhor .. .. .. .. | 35 | 65 | 1·86 | 7 | 18 | 2·57 | 42 |
| Chambhar .. .. .. .. | 45 | 98 | 2·18 | 9 | 16 | 1·78 | 52 |
| Mang .. .. .. .. | 52 | 98 | 1·88 | 17 | 46 | 2·71 | 65 |
| Holar .. .. .. .. | 3 | 10 | 3·33 | 1 | 10 | 10·00 | 8 |
| Mang-garudi .. .. .. .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| **Muslim .. .. .. ..** | **225** | **371** | **1·65** | **33** | **89** | **2·70** | **263** |
| **Jain .. .. .. ..** | **31** | **52** | **1·68** | **3** | **8** | **2·67** | **46** |
| **Christian .. .. .. ..** | **18** | **28** | **1·56** | **6** | **27** | **4·50** | **24** |
| **Zoroastrian .. .. .. ..** | **4** | **6** | **1·50** | **1** | **3** | **3·00** | **1** |
| **Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar .. .. ..** | **7,739** | **18,927** | **2·45** | **2,739** | **10,585** | **3·86** | **6,905** |
| **Hindu .. .. .. ..** | **6,133** | **15,268** | **2·49** | **2,302** | **8,850** | **3·84** | **5,598** |
| Advanced .. .. .. .. | 3,117 | 7,347 | 2·36 | 1,083 | 4,521 | 4·25 | 2,781 |
| Lingayat .. .. .. .. | 2,085 | 4,347 | 2·08 | 722 | 3,104 | 4·30 | 1,848 |
| Brahmin .. .. .. .. | 895 | 2,663 | 2·98 | 274 | 1,086 | 3·96 | 706 |
| Chalwadi .. .. .. .. | 23 | 51 | 2·22 | 11 | 34 | 3·09 | 26 |
| Panchal .. .. .. .. | 83 | 212 | 2·55 | 71 | 282 | 3·97 | 147 |
| Marwadi .. .. .. .. | 4 | 7 | 1·75 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 2 |
| Prabhu .. .. .. .. | 1 | 9 | 9·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. |
| Narwankar .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Palival .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Lohana .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gujar .. .. .. .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Unclassified (Advanced) .. .. | 23 | 55 | 2·20 | 3 | 9 | 3·00 | 48 |
| Intermediate .. .. .. | 1,729 | 4,474 | 2·59 | 697 | 2,481 | 3·56 | 1,448 |
| Raddi .. .. .. .. | 36 | 78 | 2·17 | 16 | 65 | 4·06 | 40 |
| Khatri .. .. .. .. | 77 | 138 | 1·79 | 34 | 119 | 3·50 | 88 |
| Kammar .. .. .. .. | 9 | 28 | 3·11 | 18 | 57 | 3·17 | 17 |
| Hanbar .. .. .. .. | 9 | 30 | 3·33 | 5 | 22 | 4·40 | 13 |
| Iliger .. .. .. .. | 4 | 6 | 1·50 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Barkar .. .. .. .. | 3 | 5 | 1·67 | 3 | 6 | 2·00 | .. |
| Patregar .. .. .. .. | 7 | 15 | 2·14 | 5 | 18 | 3·60 | 4 |
| Nirali .. .. .. .. | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Badig .. .. .. .. | 8 | 15 | 1·88 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 11 |
| Kurub .. .. .. .. | 396 | 1,015 | 2·56 | 174 | 588 | 3·38 | 473 |
| Padmasali .. .. .. .. | 22 | 38 | 1·73 | 9 | 33 | 3·67 | 17 |
| Shimpi .. .. .. .. | 54 | 131 | 2·43 | 25 | 93 | 3·72 | 52 |
| Sonar .. .. .. .. | 12 | 21 | 1·75 | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Kumbhar .. .. .. .. | 15 | 46 | 3·07 | 14 | 64 | 4·57 | 2 |
| Sangar .. .. .. .. | 3 | 10 | 3·33 | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Vaishya .. .. .. .. | 25 | 43 | 1·72 | 4 | 11 | 2·75 | 17 |
| Rajput .. .. .. .. | 20 | 59 | 2·95 | 16 | 56 | 3·50 | 22 |
| Dhobi .. .. .. .. | 12 | 44 | 3·67 | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | 8 |
| Devang .. .. .. .. | 54 | 100 | 1·85 | 20 | 60 | 3·00 | 59 |
| Bhandari .. .. .. .. | 4 | 35 | 8·75 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ambig .. .. .. .. | 16 | 32 | 2·00 | 5 | 19 | 3·80 | 29 |
| Shikaligar .. .. .. .. | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | 4 |
| Golla .. .. .. .. | 8 | 16 | 2·00 | 5 | 27 | 5·40 | 13 |
| Uppar .. .. .. .. | 26 | 61 | 2·19 | 16 | 58 | 3·63 | 32 |
| Rangari .. .. .. .. | 3 | 6 | 2·00 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 3 |
| Mahratta .. .. .. .. | 747 | 1,980 | 2·65 | 268 | 965 | 3·60 | 320 |
| Kunchagar .. .. .. .. | 5 | 13 | 2·60 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Bhoi .. .. .. .. | 4 | 19 | 4·75 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 2 |
| Hajam .. .. .. .. | 5 | 17 | 3·40 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Gangig .. .. .. .. | 3 | 8 | 2·67 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 2 |
| Nadar .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. |
| Dhangar .. .. .. .. | 3 | 4 | 1·33 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Halsar .. .. .. .. | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kabbaligar .. .. .. .. | 47 | 102 | 2·17 | 15 | 44 | 2·93 | 63 |
| Shiv Yogi .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Togatigaddar .. .. .. .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gavandi .. .. .. .. | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chatur .. .. .. .. | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 1 |
| Kannadi .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Madrasi .. .. .. .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Telgu .. .. .. .. | 6 | 10 | 1·67 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Tilavi .. .. .. .. | 2 | 11 | 5·50 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | .. |
| Gurav .. .. .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

| 11–19. | | 20–31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1,447 | 4·33 | 221 | 1,430 | 6·47 | 5 | 37 | 7·40 | 64 | 408 | 6·38 |
| 12 | 2·40 | 3 | 16 | 5·33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 692 | 4·33 | 83 | 535 | 6·45 | 4 | 30 | 7·50 | 27 | 180 | 6·67 |
| 153 | 3·64 | 23 | 154 | 6·70 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 54 | 8·40 |
| 215 | 4·13 | 36 | 207 | 5·75 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 42 | 6·00 |
| 327 | 5·03 | 66 | 463 | 7·02 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 19 | 124 | 6·53 |
| 34 | 4·25 | 7 | 43 | 6·14 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| 14 | 7·00 | 3 | 12 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **1,100** | **4·14** | **211** | **1,293** | **6·13** | **12** | **71** | **5·92** | **56** | **399** | **7·13** |
| **184** | **4·00** | **34** | **219** | **6·44** | .. | .. | .. | **6** | **48** | **8·00** |
| **84** | **3·50** | **17** | **82** | **4·82** | .. | .. | .. | **8** | **39** | **4·88** |
| **2** | **2·00** | .. | .. | .. | **1** | **4** | **4·00** | .. | .. | .. |
| **28,582** | **4·14** | **5,432** | **28,497** | **5·25** | **463** | **2,611** | **5·64** | **1,235** | **7,328** | **5·93** |
| **23,236** | **4·15** | **4,522** | **23,581** | **5·21** | **416** | **2,278** | **5·48** | **986** | **5,802** | **5·88** |
| 10,971 | 3·94 | 2,370 | 11,717 | 4·94 | 258 | 1,377 | 5·34 | 384 | 2,205 | 5·74 |
| 6,986 | 3·78 | 1,643 | 7,662 | 4·66 | 209 | 1,092 | 5·22 | 218 | 1,205 | 5·53 |
| 3,261 | 4·62 | 565 | 3,038 | 5·38 | 39 | 222 | 5·69 | 130 | 773 | 5·95 |
| 99 | 3·81 | 18 | 112 | 6·22 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 3 | 13 | 4·33 |
| 354 | 2·41 | 106 | 669 | 6·31 | 7 | 47 | 6·71 | 28 | 169 | 6·04 |
| 8 | 4·00 | 4 | 8 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | 5·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 241 | 5·02 | 33 | 218 | 6·61 | 2 | 11 | 5·50 | 5 | 45 | 9·00 |
| 6,449 | 4·45 | 1,113 | 6,005 | 5·40 | 89 | 439 | 4·93 | 329 | 1,970 | 5·99 |
| 159 | 3·98 | 35 | 148 | 4·23 | 4 | 16 | 4·00 | 11 | 69 | 6·27 |
| 416 | 4·73 | 62 | 260 | 4·19 | 5 | 30 | 6·00 | 24 | 123 | 5·13 |
| 114 | 6·71 | 6 | 30 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 1·00 |
| 56 | 4·31 | 3 | 11 | 3·67 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 6·00 |
| 18 | 3·60 | 8 | 27 | 3·38 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 2·00 |
| .. | .. | 4 | 12 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| 18 | 4·50 | 8 | 55 | 6·88 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 16 | 5·33 |
| .. | .. | 3 | 24 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 41 | 3·73 | 8 | 72 | 9·00 | 1 | 11 | 11·00 | 2 | 13 | 6·50 |
| 1,967 | 4·16 | 393 | 2,179 | 5·54 | 12 | 66 | 5·50 | 97 | 574 | 5·92 |
| 82 | 4·82 | 10 | 58 | 5·80 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 5 | 58 | 11·60 |
| 275 | 5·29 | 22 | 183 | 8·32 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 67 | 6·70 |
| 66 | 4·40 | 9 | 46 | 5·11 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 3 | 14 | 4·67 |
| 7 | 3·50 | 9 | 44 | 4·89 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 10 | 3·33 |
| 22 | 3·67 | 2 | 15 | 7·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 98 | 5·76 | 6 | 46 | 7·67 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 5 | 33 | 6·60 |
| 101 | 4·59 | 5 | 10 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2·00 |
| 21 | 2·63 | 10 | 59 | 5·90 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 33 | 8·25 |
| 232 | 3·93 | 41 | 227 | 5·54 | 10 | 62 | 6·20 | 11 | 84 | 7·64 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 70 | 2·41 | 29 | 149 | 5·14 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 93 | 9·30 |
| 10 | 2·50 | 7 | 44 | 6·29 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 |
| 74 | 5·69 | 9 | 50 | 5·56 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 49 | 7·00 |
| 142 | 4·44 | 25 | 178 | 7·12 | 3 | 16 | 5·33 | 8 | 62 | 7·75 |
| 16 | 5·33 | 3 | 6 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | 2·50 |
| 1,631 | 5·10 | 267 | 1,429 | 5·32 | 44 | 187 | 4·25 | 83 | 442 | 5·33 |
| 13 | 2·60 | 4 | 18 | 4·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | 5·50 | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 2 | 11 | 5·50 |
| 16 | 5·33 | 6 | 36 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 2 | 14 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 14 | 7·00 |
| 240 | 3·80 | 39 | 199 | 5·10 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 14 | 71 | 5·07 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 26 | 13·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | 5·00 | 1 | 9 | 9·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 5·00 | 3 | 24 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10 | 10·00 | 6 | 44 | 7·33 | 2 | 20 | 10·00 | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| **Hindu—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| Intermediate—*contd.* | | | | | | | |
| Hatgar | 4 | 19 | 4·75 | 2 | 11 | 5·50 | 3 |
| Kolhati | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Unspecified (Intermediate) | 70 | 284 | 4·06 | 32 | 125 | 3·91 | 114 |
| Backward | 712 | 1,894 | 2·66 | 329 | 1,135 | 3·45 | 876 |
| Lamani | 71 | 206 | 2·90 | 20 | 71 | 3·55 | 96 |
| Matgar | 83 | 220 | 2·65 | 60 | 240 | 4·00 | 114 |
| Medar | 9 | 17 | 1·89 | 5 | 14 | 2·80 | 26 |
| Korar | 49 | 104 | 2·12 | 15 | 48 | 3·20 | 45 |
| Vaddar | 103 | 235 | 2·28 | 20 | 68 | 3·40 | 115 |
| Doshgar | 5 | 8 | 1·60 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. |
| Berad | 180 | 450 | 2·50 | 135 | 492 | 3·66 | 222 |
| Kabber | 28 | 47 | 1·68 | 11 | 36 | 3·27 | 34 |
| Dasar | 7 | 11 | 1·57 | 3 | 8 | 2·67 | 4 |
| Kalal | 5 | 16 | 3·20 | 3 | 10 | 3·33 | 8 |
| Dombari | 2 | 15 | 7·50 | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | 1 |
| Haranshikari | 12 | 43 | 3·58 | 10 | 30 | 3·00 | 7 |
| Budabudikar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Gondhali | 3 | 10 | 3·33 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 3 |
| Katabu | 3 | 4 | 1·33 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kalkadi | 4 | 10 | 2·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kamathi | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | .. |
| Koli | 9 | 29 | 3·22 | 5 | 12 | 2·40 | 11 |
| Lonar | 23 | 73 | 3·17 | 4 | 12 | 3·00 | 9 |
| Advichinchar | 5 | 20 | 4·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 3 |
| Davari | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Helav | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bhat | 8 | 41 | 5·13 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 2 |
| Padiar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Meenagar | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Petrint | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Ramanuj | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Ghantichor | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 2 |
| Shalbar | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chitragar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Unspecified (Backward) | 95 | 320 | 3·37 | 28 | 60 | 2·14 | 167 |
| Depressed | 566 | 1,537 | 2·72 | 192 | 711 | 1·70 | 481 |
| Dhor | 24 | 63 | 2·63 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 7 |
| Mahar | 421 | 1,088 | 2·58 | 150 | 532 | 3·55 | 373 |
| Bhangi | 10 | 29 | 2·90 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 6 |
| Samagar | 62 | 230 | 3·71 | 23 | 117 | 5·09 | 48 |
| Mang-garud' | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Dhed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Unclassified (depressed) | 49 | 127 | 2·59 | 17 | 52 | 3·06 | 45 |
| Hindu Unspecified | 9 | 16 | 1·78 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 12 |
| **Muslim** | **823** | **1,818** | **2·21** | **226** | **846** | **3·74** | **695** |
| **Jain** | **168** | **466** | **2·77** | **72** | **241** | **3·35** | **110** |
| **Christian** | **184** | **448** | **2·43** | **36** | **167** | **4·64** | **78** |
| **Zoroastrian** | **1** | **2** | **2·00** | .. | .. | .. | **3** |
| **Sikh** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | **1** |
| **Unspecified** | **430** | **925** | **2·11** | **103** | **481** | **4·67** | **420** |
| **States in Deccan** | **544** | **954** | **1·75** | **135** | **385** | **2·85** | **691** |
| **Hindu** | **532** | **925** | **1·74** | **133** | **377** | **2·83** | **675** |
| Advanced | 184 | 355 | 1·89 | 38 | 128 | 3·37 | 162 |
| Intermediate | 175 | 323 | 1·85 | 51 | 153 | 3·00 | 304 |
| Backward | 40 | 70 | 1·75 | 18 | 49 | 2·72 | 68 |
| Depressed | 133 | 177 | 1·33 | 26 | 47 | 1·81 | 141 |
| **Muslim** | **8** | **20** | **2·50** | .. | .. | .. | **9** |
| **Jain** | **4** | **9** | **2·25** | **2** | **8** | **4·00** | **7** |
| **Bhor** | **80** | **168** | **2·10** | **15** | **53** | **3·53** | **107** |
| **Hindu** | **76** | **153** | **2·01** | **15** | **53** | **3·53** | **101** |
| Advanced | 47 | 97 | 2·06 | 10 | 37 | 3·70 | 33 |
| Brahmin | 42 | 89 | 2·12 | 8 | 30 | 3·75 | 28 |
| Prabhu | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lad | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. |
| Marwadi | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| 11–19. | | 20–31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 15 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 9·00 |
| 481 | 4·22 | 63 | 274 | 4·35 | 2 | 11 | 5·50 | 12 | 77 | 6·42 |
| 3,780 | 4·32 | 706 | 4,096 | 5·80 | 32 | 237 | 7·41 | 171 | 1,984 | 6·34 |
| 451 | 4·70 | 56 | 317 | 5·66 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 13 | 81 | 6·23 |
| 449 | 3·94 | 86 | 480 | 5·58 | 1 | 15 | 15·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 110 | 4·23 | 19 | 122 | 6·42 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 |
| 190 | 4·22 | 38 | 213 | 5·60 | 3 | 12 | 4·00 | 15 | 101 | 6·73 |
| 510 | 4·43 | 79 | 411 | 5 20 | 5 | 43 | 8·60 | 34 | 207 | 6·09 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 1,142 | 5·14 | 254 | 1,605 | 6·32 | 11 | 71 | 6·45 | 70 | 448 | 6·40 |
| 83 | 2·44 | 22 | 133 | 6·05 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 13 | 6·50 |
| 24 | 6·00 | 3 | 16 | 5·33 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 40 | 5·00 | 4 | 34 | 8·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 |
| 6 | 6·00 | 4 | 19 | 4·75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24 | 3·43 | 4 | 23 | 5·75 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 9 | 4·50 |
| 16 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | 4·33 | 1 | 11 | 11·00 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 12 | 12·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 20 | 10·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 55 | 5·00 | 9 | 46 | 5·11 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| 39 | 4·33 | 3 | 15 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | 4·33 | 4 | 13 | 3·25 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 17 | 8·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| .. | .. | 8 | 31 | 3·88 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 4·00 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | 4·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 566 | 3·45 | 108 | 589 | 5·45 | 6 | 44 | 7·33 | 26 | 165 | 6·35 |
| 2,007 | 4·17 | 328 | 1,751 | 5·34 | 37 | 225 | 6·08 | 102 | 543 | 5·32 |
| 27 | 3·86 | 10 | 69 | 6·90 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 10 | 20 | 2·00 |
| 1,464 | 3·93 | 244 | 1,183 | 4·85 | 26 | 152 | 5·85 | 63 | 351 | 5·57 |
| 28 | 4·67 | 9 | 52 | 5·78 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 26 | 8·67 |
| 260 | 5·42 | 26 | 151 | 5·81 | 8 | 52 | 6·50 | 19 | 113 | 5·95 |
| 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 223 | 4·96 | 39 | 296 | 7·59 | 2 | 18 | 9·00 | 7 | 33 | 4·71 |
| 29 | 2·42 | 5 | 12 | 2·40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **2,992** | **4·31** | **550** | **3,030** | **5·51** | **23** | **144** | **6·26** | **147** | **869** | **5·91** |
| **500** | **4·55** | **75** | **393** | **5·24** | **5** | **35** | **7·00** | **21** | **118** | **5·62** |
| **395** | **5·06** | **81** | **495** | **6·11** | **8** | **65** | **8·13** | **27** | **215** | **7·96** |
| **14** | **4·67** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | **1** | **1** | **1·00** |
| **3** | **3·00** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **1,442** | **3·43** | **204** | **998** | **4·89** | **11** | **89** | **8·09** | **53** | **323** | **6·09** |
| **2,845** | **4.12** | **583** | **3,543** | **6·08** | **24** | **169** | **7·04** | **179** | **1,210** | **6·76** |
| **2,760** | **4·09** | **568** | **3,439** | **6·05** | **24** | **169** | **7·04** | **173** | **1,162** | **6·72** |
| 767 | 4·73 | 137 | 920 | 6·72 | 9 | 82 | 9·11 | 53 | 387 | 7·30 |
| 1,209 | 3·95 | 208 | 1,246 | 5·99 | 7 | 39 | 5·57 | 58 | 395 | 6·81 |
| 250 | 3·68 | 62 | 346 | 5·58 | 3 | 20 | 6·67 | 19 | 96 | 5·05 |
| 543 | 3·85 | 161 | 927 | 5·76 | 5 | 28 | 5·60 | 43 | 284 | 6·60 |
| **49** | **5·44** | **7** | **49** | **7·00** | .. | .. | .. | **5** | **39** | **7·80** |
| **36** | **5·14** | **8** | **55** | **6·88** | .. | .. | .. | **1** | **9** | **9·00** |
| **508** | **4·75** | **96** | **671** | **6·99** | **3** | **21** | **7·00** | **23** | **176** | **7·65** |
| **471** | **4·66** | **93** | **646** | **6·95** | **3** | **21** | **7·00** | **20** | **154** | **7·70** |
| 165 | 5·00 | 35 | 248 | 7·09 | 3 | 21 | 7·00 | 12 | 100 | 8·33 |
| 138 | 4·93 | 29 | 202 | 6·97 | 3 | 21 | 7·00 | 11 | 89 | 8·09 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 16 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Caste or Religion of husband | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Bhor—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| **Hindu—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| Advanced—*contd.* | | | | | | | |
| Sonar | 3 | 5 | 1·67 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 4 |
| Vani | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Gujar | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Intermediate | 24 | 50 | 2·08 | 5 | 16 | 3·20 | 55 |
| Mahratta | 10 | 15 | 1·50 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 23 |
| Mahratta Kunbi | 6 | 14 | 2·33 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 10 |
| Kunbi | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Mali | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | 3 | 3·00 | 1 |
| Shimpi | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | | .. | .. | 3 |
| Teli | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Parit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bhoi | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 3 |
| Dhangar | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 4 |
| Nhavi | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Khatik | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Kumbhar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Sutar | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Pardeshi | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gurav | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Backward | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Ramoshi | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Kaikadi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Depressed | 3 | 2 | 0·67 | .. | .. | .. | 10 |
| Mahar | 3 | 2 | 0·67 | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Chambhar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| **Muslim** | 4 | 15 | 3·75 | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| **Oundh** | 326 | 549 | 1·68 | 68 | 204 | 3·00 | 333 |
| **Hindu** | 326 | 549 | 1·68 | 68 | 204 | 3·00 | 333 |
| Advanced | 107 | 204 | 1·91 | 19 | 62 | 3·26 | 95 |
| Sonar | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 3 | 12 | 4·00 | 3 |
| Brahmin | 98 | 185 | 1·89 | 14 | 42 | 3·00 | 82 |
| Vani—Lingayat | 5 | 9 | 1·80 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 5 |
| Gujar | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 3 |
| Marwadi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Jangam | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Intermediate | 89 | 161 | 1·81 | 21 | 72 | 3·43 | 116 |
| Mahratta | 29 | 58 | 2·00 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 43 |
| Dhangar | 19 | 34 | 1·79 | 8 | 27 | 3·38 | 22 |
| Mali | 9 | 15 | 1·67 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 12 |
| Kunbi | 6 | 10 | 1·67 | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Sutar | 8 | 17 | 2·13 | 3 | 11 | 3·67 | 7 |
| Sali | 5 | 8 | 1·6 | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | 4 |
| Gurav | 3 | 4 | 1·33 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Kumbhar | 3 | 5 | 1·67 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Shimpi | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. |
| Parit | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 2 |
| Kasar | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 1 |
| Nhavi | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | 2 |
| Teli | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Lohar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bhoi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lonari | 3 | 3 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Backward | 25 | 41 | 1·64 | 13 | 38 | 2·92 | 38 |
| Koli | 5 | 9 | 1·80 | 6 | 13 | 2·17 | 11 |
| Vaddar | 4 | 6 | 1·50 | 4 | 14 | 3·50 | 7 |
| Ramoshi | 6 | 10 | 1·67 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 8 |
| Shikaligar | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Dombari | 3 | 8 | 2·67 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Burud | 3 | 4 | 1·33 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. |
| Raval | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 1 |
| Kaikadi | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Ghisadi | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kolhati | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Bhat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gosavi | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| 11–19. | | 20–21. | | | 22 years. | | | 23 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 18 | 4·50 | 1 | 9 | 9·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | 9·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 3 | 21 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 11 | 11·00 |
| 249 | 4·53 | 47 | 319 | 6·79 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 54 | 6·75 |
| 88 | 3·83 | 15 | 89 | 5·93 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 7 | 3·50 |
| 55 | 5·50 | 12 | 92 | 7·67 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 19 | 6·33 |
| 13 | 4·33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 3·00 | 4 | 30 | 7·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | 4·00 | 4 | 17 | 4·25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 | 5·00 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 18 | 9·00 |
| 4 | 4·00 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | 4·00 | 3 | 24 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 23 | 5·75 | 2 | 16 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 7·00 | 3 | 22 | 7·33 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 11 | 11·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | 3·66 | 4 | 28 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 3·00 | 4 | 28 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 46 | 4·60 | 7 | 51 | 7·29 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 31 | 4·43 | 5 | 34 | 6·80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15 | 5·00 | 2 | 17 | 8·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **37** | **6·17** | **3** | **25** | **8·33** | .. | .. | .. | **3** | **22** | **7·33** |
| **1-400** | **4·20** | **277** | **1,714** | **6·19** | **12** | **93** | **7·75** | **87** | **578** | **6·64** |
| **1,400** | **4·20** | **277** | **1,714** | **6·19** | **12** | **93** | **7·75** | **87** | **578** | **6·64** |
| 440 | 4·63 | 73 | 464 | 6·36 | 6 | 61 | 10·17 | 28 | 219 | 7·82 |
| 13 | 4·33 | 5 | 48 | 9·60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 391 | 4·77 | 61 | 378 | 6·20 | 5 | 49 | 9·80 | 25 | 203 | 8·12 |
| 16 | 3·20 | 5 | 21 | 4·20 | 1 | 12 | 12·00 | 2 | 7 | 3·50 |
| 11 | 3·67 | 2 | 17 | 8·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 9·00 |
| 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 481 | 4·15 | 86 | 548 | 6·37 | 2 | 13 | 6·50 | 19 | 131 | 6·89 |
| 189 | 4·40 | 37 | 228 | 6·16 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 4 | 28 | 7·00 |
| 108 | 4·91 | 23 | 141 | 6·13 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 37 | 7·40 |
| 43 | 3·58 | 11 | 71 | 6·45 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 2·00 |
| 28 | 3·50 | 2 | 17 | 8·50 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 26 | 8·67 |
| 29 | 4·14 | 3 | 24 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 15 | 3·75 | 4 | 31 | 7·75 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 9·00 |
| 16 | 3·20 | 1 | 11 | 11·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 2·00 | 1 | 9 | 9·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 15 | 15·00 |
| 7 | 3·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 3·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 12 | 6·00 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 9·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 |
| 15 | 3·75 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 148 | 3·89 | 25 | 145 | 5·80 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 15 | 74 | 54·93 |
| 40 | 3·64 | 4 | 25 | 6·25 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 11 | 3·67 |
| 25 | 3·57 | 8 | 47 | 5·88 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 15 | 3·75 |
| 31 | 3·88 | 3 | 16 | 5·33 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 9·00 |
| 21 | 5·25 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 11 | 5·50 |
| 9 | 3·00 | 2 | 14 | 7·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 9·00 |
| 5 | 5·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | 4·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 18 | 6·00 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 4·00 | 2 | 14 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1·00 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Oundh—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| **Hindu—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| Depressed | 105 | 143 | 1·36 | 15 | 32 | 2·13 | 84 |
| Bhangi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chambhar | 7 | 13 | 1·86 | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Dhor | 7 | 11 | 1·57 | 2 | 3 | 1·50 | 4 |
| Holar | 9 | 12 | 1·33 | 3 | 10 | 3·33 | 10 |
| Mang | 28 | 38 | 1·36 | 3 | 6 | 2·00 | 24 |
| Mahar | 54 | 69 | 1·28 | 7 | 13 | 1·86 | 39 |
| **Phaltan** | 138 | 237 | 1·72 | 52 | 128 | 2·46 | 251 |
| **Hindu** | 130 | 223 | 1·72 | 50 | 120 | 2·40 | 241 |
| Advanced | 30 | 54 | 1·80 | 9 | 29 | 3·22 | 34 |
| Brahmin | 20 | 37 | 1·85 | 6 | 18 | 3·00 | 17 |
| Sonar | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 6 |
| Marwadi | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Lingayat Vani | 6 | 9 | 1·50 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Gujar | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 4 |
| Intermediate | 62 | 112 | 1·81 | 25 | 65 | 2·60 | 133 |
| Mahratta | 26 | 51 | 1·96 | 7 | 23 | 3·29 | 59 |
| Dhangar | 17 | 30 | 1·76 | 3 | 8 | 2·67 | 35 |
| Mali | 9 | 11 | 1·22 | 4 | 5 | 1·25 | 17 |
| Nhavi | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 5 |
| Kumbhar | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 3 |
| Gurav | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 3 | 9 | 3·00 | 3 |
| Sutar | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 4 |
| Parit | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Teli | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Kasar | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 1 |
| Koshti | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 2 |
| Shimpi | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Lohar | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. |
| Backward | 13 | 25 | 1·92 | 5 | 11 | 2·20 | 27 |
| Ramoshi | 13 | 25 | 1·92 | 5 | 11 | 2·20 | 27 |
| Depressed | 25 | 32 | 1·28 | 11 | 15 | 1·36 | 47 |
| Chambhar | 3 | 5 | 1·67 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Holar | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Mang | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Mahar | 20 | 22 | 1·10 | 11 | 15 | 1·36 | 38 |
| **Muslim** | 4 | 5 | 1·25 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| **Jain** | 4 | 9 | 2·25 | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | 7 |
| **Konkan** | 7,038 | 12,539 | 1·78 | 1,702 | 4,905 | 2·88 | 8,543 |
| **Hindu** | 6,335 | 11,221 | 1·77 | 1,526 | 4,411 | 2·89 | 7,667 |
| Advanced | 1,853 | 3,526 | 1·90 | 310 | 1,007 | 3·25 | 2,055 |
| Intermediate | 2,765 | 4,838 | 1·75 | 687 | 1,874 | 2·73 | 3,560 |
| Backward | 866 | 1,492 | 1·72 | 262 | 763 | 2·91 | 1,011 |
| Depressed | 835 | 1,340 | 1·60 | 262 | 751 | 2·87 | 1,001 |
| Unspecified (Hindu) | 16 | 25 | 1·56 | 5 | 16 | 3·20 | 40 |
| **Muslim** | 401 | 749 | 1·87 | 104 | 274 | 2·60 | 512 |
| **Jain** | 41 | 77 | 1·88 | 10 | 34 | 3·40 | 36 |
| **Christian** | 179 | 358 | 2·00 | 50 | 152 | 3·40 | 227 |
| **Zoroastrian** | 11 | 20 | 1·82 | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 24 |
| **Jew** | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 1 | 10 | 10·00 | 2 |
| **Sikh** | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| **Siddi** | 5 | 11 | 2·20 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 8 |
| **Unclassified** | 63 | 96 | 1·52 | 7 | 14 | 2·00 | 76 |

| 11–19. | | 20–31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 331 | 3·94 | 93 | 557 | 5·99 | 3 | 14 | 4·67 | 25 | 154 | 6·16 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 16 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 30 | 4·29 | 5 | 32 | 6·40 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2.00 |
| 15 | 3·75 | 2 | 14 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 15 | 7·50 |
| 33 | 3·30 | 13 | 92 | 7·08 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 38 | 5·43 |
| 88 | 3·67 | 20 | 107 | 5·35 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 5 | 32 | 6·40 |
| 165 | 4·23 | 51 | 296 | 5·80 | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | 10 | 67 | 6·70 |
| **937** | **3·73** | **210** | **1,158** | **5·51** | **9** | **55** | **6·11** | **69** | **456** | **6·61** |
| **889** | **3·69** | **198** | **1,079** | **5·45** | **9** | **55** | **6·11** | **66** | **430** | **6·52** |
| 162 | 4·76 | 29 | 208 | 7·17 | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 68 | 5·23 |
| 87 | 5·12 | 19 | 150 | 7·89 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 64 | 5·82 |
| 31 | 5·17 | 1 | 13 | 13·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 4·00 | 2 | 17 | 8·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1·00 |
| 22 | 4·40 | 5 | 19 | 3·80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14 | 3·50 | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 |
| 470 | 3·53 | 75 | 379 | 5·05 | 5 | 26 | 5·20 | 31 | 219 | 6·97 |
| 215 | 3·64 | 36 | 177 | 4·91 | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | 15 | 95 | 6·33 |
| 110 | 3·14 | 15 | 73 | 4·87 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 4 | 28 | 7·00 |
| 67 | 3·94 | 7 | 30 | 4·29 | 2 | 11 | 5·50 | 4 | 25 | 6·25 |
| 20 | 4·00 | 4 | 22 | 5·50 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 26 | 6·50 |
| 10 | 3·33 | 6 | 34 | 5·67 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 19 | 9·50 |
| 6 | 2·00 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | 3·25 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 |
| 5 | 2·50 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 12 | 12·00 |
| 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | 5·50 | 1 | 9 | 9·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 5·00 | 2 | 17 | 8·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 91 | 3·37 | 33 | 173 | 5·24 | 2 | 15 | 7·50 | 4 | 22 | 5·50 |
| 91 | 3·37 | 33 | 173 | 5·24 | 2 | 15 | 7·50 | 4 | 22 | 5·50 |
| 166 | 3·53 | 61 | 319 | 5·23 | 2 | 14 | 7·00 | 18 | 130 | 7·22 |
| 22 | 5·50 | 5 | 21 | 4·20 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 28 | 7·00 |
| 7 | 3·50 | 4 | 13 | 3·25 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| 12 | 4·00 | 9 | 47 | 5·22 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 17 | 8·50 |
| 125 | 3·29 | 43 | 238 | 5·54 | 2 | 14 | 7·00 | 11 | 75 | 6·82 |
| **12** | **4·00** | **4** | **24** | **6·00** | .. | .. | .. | **2** | **17** | **8·50** |
| **36** | **5·14** | **8** | **55** | **6·88** | .. | .. | .. | **1** | **9** | **9·00** |
| **33,347** | **3·90** | **5,556** | **29,803** | **5·36** | **239** | **1,399** | **5·85** | **1,433** | **8,758** | **6·11** |
| **29,953** | **3·91** | **5,042** | **27,162** | **5·39** | **217** | **1,289** | **5·94** | **1,303** | **7,961** | **6·11** |
| 8,808 | 4·29 | 1,259 | 7,728 | 6·14 | 48 | 315 | 6·56 | 402 | 2·701 | 6·72 |
| 13,375 | 3·76 | 2,388 | 12,224 | 5·12 | 108 | 607 | 5·62 | 570 | 3·308 | 5·80 |
| 3,843 | 3·80 | 627 | 3,202 | 5·12 | 24 | 154 | 6·42 | 121 | 719 | 5·94 |
| 3,814 | 3·81 | 759 | 3,962 | 5·22 | 36 | 205 | 5·69 | 210 | 1·233 | 5·87 |
| 113 | 2·83 | 9 | 46 | 5·11 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| **2,017** | **3·94** | **307** | **1,536** | **5·00** | **10** | **41** | **4·10** | **66** | **413** | **6·26** |
| **104** | **4·00** | **11** | **56** | **5·09** | .. | .. | .. | **7** | **47** | **6·71** |
| **389** | **3·92** | **143** | **761** | **5·32** | **7** | **32** | **4·57** | **38** | **229** | **6·03** |
| **98** | **4·08** | **26** | **161** | **6·19** | **4** | **32** | **8·00** | **4** | **30** | **7·50** |
| **11** | **5·50** | **1** | **4** | **4·00** | .. | .. | .. | **1** | **10** | **10·00** |
| **5** | **5·00** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **34** | **4·25** | **8** | **52** | **6·50** | .. | .. | .. | **3** | **10** | **3·33** |
| **236** | **3·11** | **18** | **71** | **3·94** | **1** | **5** | **5·00** | **11** | **58** | **5·28** |

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **British Districts** | 6,577 | 11,746 | 1·79 | 1,562 | 4,539 | 2·91 | 7,948 |
| **Hindu** | 5,948 | 10,545 | 1·77 | 1,400 | 4,081 | 2·92 | 7,136 |
| Advanced | 1,763 | 3,364 | 1·91 | 294 | 972 | 3·30 | 1,957 |
| Intermediate | 2,622 | 4,571 | 1·74 | 626 | 1,718 | 2·74 | 3,340 |
| Backward | 765 | 1,330 | 1·74 | 223 | 650 | 2·91 | 865 |
| Depressed | 798 | 1,280 | 1·60 | 257 | 741 | 2·88 | 974 |
| **Muslim** | 378 | 699 | 1·85 | 97 | 252 | 2·60 | 493 |
| **Jain** | 40 | 75 | 1·88 | 10 | 34 | 3·40 | 25 |
| **Christian** | 169 | 340 | 2·10 | 48 | 147 | 3·06 | 218 |
| **Zoroastrian** | 11 | 20 | 1·82 | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 24 |
| **Jew** | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 1 | 10 | 10·00 | 2 |
| **Sikh** | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| **Siddi** | 5 | 11 | 2·20 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 8 |
| **Unspecified** | 23 | 49 | 2·13 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 41 |
| **Bombay Suburban** | 76 | 124 | 1·63 | 14 | 47 | 3·36 | 53 |
| **Hindu** | 54 | 81 | 1·50 | 12 | 39 | 3·25 | 37 |
| Advanced | 17 | 27 | 1·53 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 4 |
| Brahmin | 4 | 6 | 1·50 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 2 |
| Vaishya Vani | 4 | 4 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Prabhu | 8 | 16 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Naidu | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kshatriya (Somvanshi Pathare) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Intermediate | 23 | 29 | 1·26 | 4 | 16 | 4·00 | 27 |
| Mahratta | 16 | 17 | 1·06 | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | 12 |
| Sutar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Lohar | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kumbhar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Nhavi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Gurav | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Bhandari | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Dhangar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Kamathi | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | .. |
| Telgu | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Agerwalla | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Pardeshi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kadia | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. |
| Backward | 13 | 24 | 1·85 | 7 | 22 | 3·14 | 6 |
| Koli | 9 | 15 | 1·67 | 5 | 14 | 2·80 | 2 |
| Bhamta | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kaikadi | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bhat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Phudiga | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gond | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 2 |
| Gosavi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Pasti | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kathodi | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. |
| Depressed | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mang-garudi | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Muslim** | 8 | 10 | 1·25 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 10 |
| **Christian** | 12 | 27 | 2·25 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 5 |
| **Zoroastrian** | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| **Jew** | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Kolaba** | 912 | 1,573 | 1·72 | 233 | 641 | 2·97 | 1,000 |
| **Hindu** | 878 | 1,513 | 1·72 | 234 | 617 | 2·75 | 968 |
| Advanced | 198 | 394 | 1·99 | 40 | 125 | 3·13 | 274 |
| Prabhu | 17 | 43 | 2·53 | 6 | 17 | 2·83 | 27 |
| Chaukalshi | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Brahmin | 133 | 261 | 1·96 | 17 | 60 | 3·53 | 176 |
| Sonar | 18 | 36 | 2·00 | 4 | 14 | 3·50 | 34 |
| Gujar | 10 | 19 | 1·90 | 6 | 16 | 2·67 | 21 |
| Vani | 13 | 24 | 1·85 | 6 | 17 | 2·83 | 14 |
| Marwadi | 3 | 5 | 1·67 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 1 |
| Lohana | 3 | 3 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| 11—19. | | 20—31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| **31,093** | **3·91** | **5,203** | **27,931** | **5·37** | **224** | **1,309** | **5·84** | **1,345** | **8,198** | **6·10** |
| **27,931** | **3·91** | **4,715** | **25,411** | **5·39** | **203** | **1,204** | **5·92** | **1,227** | **7,482** | **6·10** |
| 8,396 | 4·29 | 1,180 | 7,277 | 6·17 | 44 | 285 | 6·48 | 372 | 2,514 | 6·76 |
| 12,544 | 3·76 | 2,264 | 11,590 | 5·12 | 104 | 586 | 5·63 | 543 | 3,128 | 5·76 |
| 3,287 | 3·80 | 534 | 2,700 | 5·06 | 19 | 128 | 6·74 | 108 | 643 | 5·95 |
| 3,704 | 3·80 | 737 | 3,844 | 5·22 | 36 | 205 | 5·69 | 204 | 1,197 | 5·87 |
| **1,935** | **3·93** | **299** | **1,494** | **4·10** | **9** | **36** | **4·00** | **60** | **366** | **6·10** |
| **100** | **4·00** | **11** | **56** | **5·09** | .. | .. | .. | **6** | **42** | **7·00** |
| **863** | **3·96** | **138** | **732** | **5·30** | **7** | **32** | **4·57** | **37** | **222** | **6·00** |
| **98** | **4·08** | **25** | **155** | **6·20** | **4** | **32** | **8·00** | **4** | **30** | **7·50** |
| **11** | **5·50** | **1** | **4** | **4·00** | .. | .. | .. | **1** | **10** | **10·00** |
| **5** | **5·00** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **34** | **4·25** | **8** | **52** | **6·50** | .. | .. | .. | **3** | **10** | **3·33** |
| **116** | **2·83** | **6** | **27** | **4·50** | **1** | **5** | **5·00** | **7** | **36** | **5·14** |
| **218** | **4·11** | **33** | **211** | **6·39** | **3** | **21** | **7·00** | **5** | **30** | **6·00** |
| **140** | **3·78** | **22** | **145** | **6·59** | **1** | **10** | **10·00** | **4** | **23** | **5·75** |
| 20 | 5·00 | 6 | 39 | 6·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 3·50 | 3 | 19 | 6·30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 4·00 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | 9·00 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 94 | 3·48 | 10 | 69 | 6·90 | 1 | 10 | 10·00 | 2 | 10 | 5·00 |
| 39 | 3·25 | 8 | 49 | 6·13 | 1 | 10 | 10·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 |
| 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 34 | 5·67 | 1 | 13 | 13·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 2·67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 26 | 4·33 | 4 | 19 | 4·75 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 |
| 5 | 2·50 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 |
| 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 2 | 18 | 9·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 18 | 9·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| **49** | **4·90** | **4** | **26** | **6·50** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **25** | **5·00** | **6** | **34** | **5·67** | **1** | **9** | **9·00** | **1** | **7** | **7·00** |
| **4** | **4·00** | **1** | **6** | **6·00** | **1** | **2** | **2·00** | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **4,099** | **4·10** | **701** | **4,006** | **5·71** | **24** | **143** | **5·96** | **124** | **812** | **6·55** |
| **3,959** | **4·09** | **665** | **3,815** | **5·74** | **24** | **143** | **5·96** | **113** | **742** | **6·56** |
| 1,279 | 4·67 | 149 | 1,047 | 7·03 | 5 | 38 | 7·60 | 34 | 274 | 8·06 |
| 151 | 5·59 | 21 | 143 | 6·81 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 2 | 21 | 10·50 |
| 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 786 | 4·47 | 85 | 624 | 7·34 | 1 | 9 | 9·00 | 21 | 171 | 8·14 |
| 162 | 4·77 | 22 | 152 | 6·91 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 30 | 7·50 |
| 103 | 4·90 | 14 | 97 | 6·93 | 3 | 23 | 7·67 | 5 | 34 | 6·80 |
| 68 | 4·86 | 6 | 27 | 4·50 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 18 | 9·00 |
| 5 | 5·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Kolaba—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| **Hindu—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| Intermediate | 360 | 618 | 1·72 | 103 | 286 | 2·78 | 417 |
| Gavli | 5 | 18 | 3·60 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 7 |
| Dhangar | 7 | 11 | 1·57 | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Rajput | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Agri | 84 | 116 | 1·37 | 14 | 35 | 2·50 | 89 |
| Bhoi | 5 | 10 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Parit | 6 | 13 | 2·17 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 4 |
| Teli | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 4 |
| Sutar | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 2 |
| Kumbhar | 11 | 22 | 2·00 | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 6 |
| Mahratta | 113 | 223 | 1·98 | 39 | 111 | 2·85 | 168 |
| Gurav | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 2 |
| Bhandari | 35 | 65 | 1·86 | 16 | 46 | 2·88 | 27 |
| Shimpi | 14 | 22 | 1·57 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 14 |
| Kasar | 11 | 18 | 1·64 | 4 | 12 | 3·00 | 8 |
| Koshti | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. |
| Nhavi | 7 | 11 | 1·57 | 3 | 12 | 4·00 | 6 |
| Loohar | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. |
| Sali | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Mali | 57 | 81 | 1·42 | 16 | 35 | 2·19 | 69 |
| Backward | 124 | 202 | 1·63 | 33 | 87 | 2·64 | 121 |
| Beldar | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. |
| Charan (Bhat) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Kalal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Gosavi | 3 | 6 | 2·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 5 |
| Burud | 4 | 2 | 0·50 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | .. |
| Vanjari | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 7 |
| Koli | 36 | 50 | 1·39 | 13 | 38 | 2·92 | 29 |
| Thakur | 45 | 73 | 1·62 | 9 | 18 | 2·00 | 34 |
| Katkari | 32 | 64 | 2·00 | 7 | 18 | 2·57 | 43 |
| Depressed | 196 | 299 | 1·53 | 48 | 119 | 2·48 | 156 |
| Bhangi | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 1 |
| Chambhar | 33 | 37 | 1·12 | 12 | 23 | 1·92 | 36 |
| Mahar | 153 | 243 | 1·52 | 34 | 92 | 2·71 | 111 |
| Mang | 8 | 14 | 1·75 | 1 | .. | .. | 8 |
| **Muslim** | 29 | 52 | 1·79 | 7 | 16 | 2·29 | 27 |
| **Jain** | 5 | 8 | 1·60 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 2 |
| **Christian** | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 1 |
| **Jew** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| **Ratnagiri** | 1,429 | 2,542 | 1·78 | 414 | 1,180 | 2·85 | 2,303 |
| **Hindu** | 1,336 | 2,373 | 1·73 | 376 | 1,087 | 2·89 | 2,133 |
| Advanced | 431 | 767 | 1·78 | 84 | 283 | 3·37 | 531 |
| Brahmin | 293 | 512 | 1·75 | 56 | 186 | 3·32 | 373 |
| Prabhu | 7 | 13 | 1·86 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 6 |
| Vani | 71 | 135 | 1·90 | 13 | 44 | 3·38 | 79 |
| Marwadi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sonar | 45 | 84 | 1·87 | 10 | 36 | 3·60 | 56 |
| Gujar | 9 | 13 | 1·44 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 10 |
| Bhatia | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 2 |
| Jangam | 6 | 10 | 1·67 | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 5 |
| Intermediate | 584 | 1,027 | 1·76 | 174 | 479 | 2·75 | 1,029 |
| Mahratta | 200 | 342 | 1·71 | 53 | 135 | 2·54 | 356 |
| Bhandari | 89 | 151 | 1·70 | 20 | 54 | 2·70 | 135 |
| Kunbi | 201 | 368 | 1·83 | 64 | 182 | 2·84 | 366 |
| Sutar | 22 | 42 | 1·91 | 7 | 21 | 3·00 | 40 |
| Hajam | 13 | 24 | 1·85 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 26 |
| Kumbhar | 12 | 18 | 1·50 | 5 | 13 | 2·60 | 19 |
| Teli | 10 | 17 | 1·70 | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | 17 |
| Gurav | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 5 | 11 | 2·20 | 12 |
| Dhangar | 8 | 13 | 1·63 | 5 | 13 | 2·60 | 20 |
| Gavli | 6 | 10 | 1·67 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 12 |
| Sali | 13 | 23 | 1·77 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 7 |
| Kasar | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 5 |
| Darji | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | 4 | 12 | 3·00 | 4 |
| Kharvi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bhoi | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Lohar | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Dhobi | 4 | 8 | 2·00 | 3 | 11 | 3·67 | 2 |
| Jingar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |

| 11—19. | | 20—31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1,639 | 3·93 | 296 | 1,593 | 5·38 | 12 | 64 | 5·33 | 51 | 293 | 5·75 |
| 41 | 5·86 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 28 | 4·67 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 347 | 3·90 | 69 | 369 | 5·35 | 4 | 21 | 5·25 | 10 | 54 | 5·40 |
| 21 | 5·25 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | 2·50 |
| 14 | 3·50 | 3 | 15 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 12 | 3·00 | 5 | 12 | 2·40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | 5·50 | 3 | 17 | 5·67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 | 3·50 | 5 | 25 | 5·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 4 | 23 | 5·75 |
| 669 | 3·98 | 103 | 560 | 5·44 | 3 | 19 | 6·33 | 17 | 93 | 5·47 |
| 8 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 116 | 4·30 | 36 | 204 | 5·67 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 32 | 5·33 |
| 64 | 4·57 | 5 | 39 | 7·80 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| 32 | 4·00 | 9 | 75 | 8·33 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 35 | 8·75 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 33 | 5·50 | 6 | 33 | 5·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 2 | 10 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 9·00 |
| 221 | 3·29 | 48 | 221 | 4·60 | 4 | 19 | 4·75 | 5 | 34 | 6·80 |
| 468 | 3·87 | 90 | 478 | 5·31 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 7 | 34 | 4·86 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 6·00 |
| 9 | 4·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 2·00 | 4 | 31 | 7·75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14 | 2·80 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 2 | 15 | 7·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 25 | 3·57 | 2 | 12 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 118 | 4·07 | 17 | 92 | 5·41 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 |
| 128 | 3·76 | 27 | 125 | 4·63 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 3 | 16 | 5·33 |
| 172 | 4·00 | 37 | 198 | 5·35 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 8 | 4·00 |
| 573 | 3·67 | 130 | 697 | 5·36 | 6 | 36 | 6·00 | 21 | 141 | 6·71 |
| 5 | 5·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 118 | 3·28 | 37 | 184 | 4·97 | 3 | 10 | 3·33 | 11 | 73 | 6·64 |
| 429 | 3·86 | 87 | 481 | 5·53 | 3 | 26 | 8·67 | 8 | 54 | 6·75 |
| 21 | 2·63 | 5 | 27 | 5·40 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 14 | 7·00 |
| **113** | **4·19** | **33** | **173** | **5·24** | .. | .. | .. | **10** | **60** | **6·00** |
| **11** | **5·50** | **2** | **14** | **7·00** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **5** | **5·00** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **11** | **5·50** | **1** | **4** | **4·00** | .. | .. | .. | **1** | **10** | **10·00** |
| **9,241** | **4·01** | **1,972** | **10,865** | **5·51** | **109** | **654** | **6·00** | **609** | **3,852** | **6·33** |
| **8,613** | **4·03** | **1,840** | **10,182** | **5·53** | **105** | **637** | **6·07** | **576** | **3,653** | **6·34** |
| 2,337 | 4·40 | 433 | 2,745 | 6·34 | 19 | 144 | 7·58 | 165 | 1,139 | 6·90 |
| 1,649 | 4·42 | 324 | 2,114 | 6·52 | 15 | 113 | 7·53 | 123 | 894 | 7·27 |
| 44 | 7·33 | 3 | 18 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 13 | 4·33 |
| 348 | 4·41 | 58 | 327 | 5·64 | 3 | 28 | 9·33 | 19 | 119 | 6·26 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 16 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 227 | 4·05 | 37 | 227 | 6·14 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 15 | 85 | 5·67 |
| 39 | 3·90 | 4 | 22 | 5·50 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 24 | 8·00 |
| 8 | 4·00 | 2 | 15 | 7·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 22 | 4·40 | 3 | 6 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 2·00 |
| 3,970 | 3·86 | 928 | 4,903 | 5·38 | 59 | 335 | 5·68 | 263 | 1,598 | 6·08 |
| 1,410 | 3·96 | 335 | 1,844 | 5·50 | 23 | 138 | 6·00 | 106 | 639 | 6·03 |
| 529 | 3·93 | 115 | 646 | 5·62 | 12 | 56 | 4·67 | 42 | 267 | 6·36 |
| 1,384 | 3·78 | 320 | 1,686 | 5·27 | 20 | 111 | 5·55 | 81 | 470 | 5·80 |
| 137 | 3·43 | 32 | 176 | 5·50 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 8 | 65 | 8·13 |
| 99 | 3·81 | 17 | 88 | 5·18 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | 9 | 59 | 6·56 |
| 76 | 4·00 | 13 | 47 | 3·62 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| 69 | 4·06 | 27 | 147 | 5·44 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 17 | 4·25 |
| 55 | 4·58 | 17 | 91 | 5·35 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 18 | 6·00 |
| 77 | 3·85 | 11 | 45 | 4·09 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 37 | 3·08 | 20 | 108 | 5·40 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 28 | 7·00 |
| 24 | 3·43 | 4 | 22 | 5·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 26 | 5·20 | 2 | 11 | 5·50 | 2 | 17 | 8·50 | 2 | 17 | 8·50 |
| 12 | 3·00 | 2 | 12 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 9 | 4·50 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 10 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 3 | 18 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20 | 4·00 | 3 | 16 | 5·33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | 3·67 | 5 | 26 | 5·20 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1·00 |
| 4 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Ratnagiri—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| **Hindu—contd.** | | | | | | | |
| Backward | 33 | 70 | 2·12 | 15 | 44 | 2·93 | 37 |
| Koli | 29 | 60 | 2·07 | 13 | 39 | 3·00 | 30 |
| Gosavi | 3 | 8 | 2·67 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Burud | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 4 |
| Depressed | 288 | 509 | 1·77 | 103 | 281 | 2·73 | 536 |
| Mahar | 246 | 434 | 1·76 | 88 | 240 | 2·72 | 444 |
| Chambhar | 42 | 75 | 1·79 | 14 | 38 | 2·71 | 91 |
| Bhangi | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 1 |
| **Muslim** | **85** | **154** | **1·81** | **32** | **77** | **2·41** | **160** |
| **Jain** | **4** | **9** | **2·25** | **3** | **9** | **3·00** | **2** |
| **Christian** | **4** | **6** | **1·50** | **3** | **7** | **2·33** | **8** |
| **Thana** | **1,857** | **2,938** | **1·58** | **463** | **1,287** | **2·78** | **1,799** |
| **Hindu** | **1,637** | **2,574** | **1·58** | **401** | **1,121** | **2·80** | **1,571** |
| Advanced | 354 | 567 | 1·60 | 64 | 217 | 3·39 | 254 |
| Brahmin | 196 | 309 | 1·52 | 31 | 97 | 3·13 | 129 |
| Vani | 66 | 103 | 1·56 | 11 | 45 | 4·09 | 40 |
| Panchal | 4 | 6 | 1·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Prabhu | 52 | 90 | 1·73 | 15 | 50 | 3·33 | 43 |
| Marwadi | 7 | 5 | 0·71 | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Sonar | 13 | 23 | 1·77 | .. | .. | .. | 11 |
| Gujrathi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Lohana | 4 | 4 | 1·00 | 3 | 12 | 4·00 | 9 |
| Panchkalshi | 12 | 27 | 2·25 | 3 | 11 | 3·67 | 14 |
| Chaukalshi | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 1 |
| Intermediate | 587 | 920 | 1·57 | 156 | 411 | 2·63 | 568 |
| Kunbi | 145 | 227 | 1·57 | 39 | 110 | 2·82 | 136 |
| Agri | 164 | 271 | 1·65 | 40 | 99 | 2·48 | 163 |
| Mahratta | 165 | 228 | 1·38 | 38 | 91 | 2·39 | 130 |
| Nhavi | 9 | 11 | 1·22 | 4 | 12 | 3·00 | 16 |
| Bhandari | 33 | 48 | 1·45 | 10 | 27 | 2·70 | 33 |
| Shimpi | 6 | 13 | 2·17 | 1 | .. | .. | 10 |
| Teli | 5 | 13 | 2·60 | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | 6 |
| Gavli | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 4 |
| Kumbhar | 15 | 26 | 1·73 | 7 | 20 | 2·96 | 20 |
| Dhangar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Mali | 9 | 14 | 1·56 | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | 8 |
| Macchi | 5 | 11 | 2·20 | 1 | 3 | 3.00 | 7 |
| Rajput | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 8 |
| Gurav | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 1 |
| Lohar | 6 | 12 | 2·00 | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | 2 |
| Kasar | 3 | 2 | 0·67 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 7 |
| Sutar | 10 | 18 | 1·80 | 4 | 12 | 3·00 | 4 |
| Dhodia | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Parit | 3 | 5 | 1·67 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 3 |
| Bhansali | 4 | 9 | 2·25 | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Backward | 488 | 805 | 1·65 | 133 | 379 | 2·85 | 555 |
| Bari | 3 | 8 | 2·67 | 2 | 8 | 4·00 | 15 |
| Golla | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Bhavsar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bharwad | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. |
| Chabri | 2 | 1 | 0·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Dubla | 21 | 37 | 1·76 | 4 | 14 | 3·50 | 32 |
| Dhobi | 23 | 46 | 2·00 | 9 | 21 | 2·33 | 34 |
| Gosavi | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Vanjari | 13 | 26 | 2·00 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 9 |
| Weti | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | 3 | 10 | 3·33 | 2 |
| Burud | 3 | 3 | 1·00 | 1 | 3 | 3·0 | .. |
| Dahar | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Phudgia | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. |
| Mangela | 13 | 21 | 1·62 | 14 | 51 | 3·64 | 33 |
| Koli | 187 | 325 | 1·74 | 38 | 96 | 2·53 | 176 |
| Thakur | 51 | 90 | 1·76 | 11 | 28 | 2·55 | 55 |
| Katkari | 40 | 55 | 1·38 | 13 | 16 | 1·23 | 53 |
| Varli | 124 | 179 | 1·44 | 35 | 123 | 3·51 | 138 |

| 11–19. | | 20–31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 163 | 4·41 | 40 | 175 | 4·38 | 4 | 25 | 6·25 | 29 | 194 | 6·69 |
| 143 | 4·77 | 30 | 117 | 3·90 | 3 | 19 | 6·33 | 29 | 194 | 6·69 |
| 7 | 2·33 | 5 | 28 | 5·60 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | 3·25 | 5 | 30 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2,143 | 4·00 | 439 | 2,269 | 5·17 | 23 | 133 | 5·78 | 119 | 722 | 6·07 |
| 1,728 | 3·89 | 366 | 1,861 | 5·08 | 19 | 115 | 6·05 | 100 | 583 | 5·83 |
| 412 | 4·53 | 72 | 404 | 5·61 | 4 | 18 | 4·50 | 19 | 139 | 7·32 |
| 3 | 3·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **591** | **3·69** | **121** | **629** | **5·20** | **4** | **17** | **4·25** | **29** | **168** | **5·79** |
| **7** | **3·50** | **4** | **25** | **6·25** | .. | .. | .. | **1** | **6** | **6·00** |
| **30** | **3·75** | **7** | **29** | **4·14** | .. | .. | .. | **3** | **25** | **8·33** |
| **6,924** | **3·85** | **1,208** | **6,338** | **5·25** | **44** | **268** | **6·09** | **240** | **1,526** | **6·36** |
| **6,001** | **3·82** | **1,065** | **5,610** | **5·27** | **36** | **228** | **6·33** | **211** | **1,345** | **6·37** |
| 1,106 | 4·35 | 201 | 1,317 | 6·55 | 4 | 27 | 6·75 | 53 | 388 | 7·32 |
| 561 | 4·35 | 113 | 767 | 6·79 | 2 | 15 | 7·50 | 23 | 188 | 8·17 |
| 182 | 4·55 | 27 | 159 | 5·89 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 10 | 76 | 7·60 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 208 | 4·84 | 32 | 219 | 6·84 | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 68 | 6·80 |
| 12 | 2·00 | 3 | 20 | 6·67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 52 | 4·73 | 6 | 31 | 5·17 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 15 | 5·00 |
| 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 29 | 3·22 | 4 | 25 | 6·25 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 16 | 5·33 |
| 53 | 3·79 | 12 | 68 | 5·67 | 1 | 8 | 80·0 | 3 | 18 | 6·00 |
| 5 | 5·00 | 3 | 20 | 6·67 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 2,071 | 3·65 | 401 | 1,938 | 4·83 | 12 | 74 | 6·18 | 63 | 429 | 6·81 |
| 486 | 3·57 | 99 | 448 | 4·53 | 4 | 19 | 4·75 | 13 | 71 | 5·46 |
| 551 | 3·58 | 128 | 529 | 4·13 | 4 | 29 | 7·25 | 13 | 80 | 6·15 |
| 466 | 3·58 | 78 | 390 | 5·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 9 | 81 | 9·00 |
| 51 | 3·19 | 5 | 18 | 3·60 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 9·00 |
| 124 | 3·76 | 21 | 125 | 5·95 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 7 | 47 | 6·71 |
| 44 | 4·40 | 5 | 37 | 7·40 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 26 | 8·67 |
| 27 | 4·50 | 5 | 43 | 8·60 | 1 | 12 | 12·00 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 |
| 18 | 4·50 | 4 | 22 | 5·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 18 | 18·00 |
| 90 | 4·50 | 12 | 71 | 5·91 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 |
| 9 | 9·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 32 | 4·00 | 9 | 49 | 5·44 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 30 | 7·50 |
| 28 | 4·00 | 11 | 53 | 4·82 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 6 | 34 | 5·67 |
| 34 | 4·25 | 2 | 11 | 5·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | 6·50 | 8 | 54 | 6·75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 29 | 4·14 | 1 | 9 | 9·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 17 | 4·25 | 8 | 56 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 28 | 7·00 |
| 8 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 2·67 | 3 | 11 | 3·67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 32 | 4·57 | 2 | 12 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2,151 | 3·88 | 343 | 1,716 | 5·00 | 14 | 98 | 7·00 | 54 | 319 | 5·90 |
| 72 | 4·80 | 5 | 30 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 18 | 9·00 |
| 14 | 4·67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 118 | 3·69 | 26 | 132 | 5·08 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 37 | 6·17 |
| 126 | 3·71 | 13 | 75 | 5·77 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 3 | 17 | 5·67 |
| 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 34 | 3·78 | 5 | 39 | 7·80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8 | 4·00 | 2 | 10 | 5·00 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | 6·50 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 120 | 3·64 | 14 | 76 | 5·43 | 3 | 26 | 8·67 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 691 | 3·93 | 106 | 537 | 5·07 | 4 | 32 | 8·00 | 14 | 94 | 6·71 |
| 209 | 3·80 | 37 | 165 | 4·46 | 2 | 12 | 6·00 | 7 | 37 | 5·29 |
| 215 | 4·06 | 38 | 178 | 4·68 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 4 | 27 | 6·75 |
| 518 | 3·75 | 95 | 463 | 4·87 | 2 | 17 | 8·50 | 17 | 89 | 5·24 |

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Thana**—contd. | | | | | | | |
| **Hindu**—contd. | | | | | | | |
| Depressed | 208 | 282 | 1·36 | 48 | 114 | 2·38 | 194 |
| Chambhar | 40 | 42 | 1·05 | 13 | 25 | 1·92 | 38 |
| Bhangi | 9 | 6 | 0·67 | 4 | 13 | 3·25 | 3 |
| Mahar | 159 | 234 | 1·47 | 31 | 76 | 2·45 | 153 |
| **Muslim** | **113** | **169** | **1·50** | **27** | **59** | **2·19** | **95** |
| **Jain** | **18** | **32** | **1·78** | **5** | **18** | **3·60** | **12** |
| **Christian** | **77** | **142** | **1·84** | **26** | **72** | **2·77** | **97** |
| **Zoroastrian** | **10** | **18** | **1·80** | **3** | **7** | **2·33** | **23** |
| **Sikh** | **1** | **1** | **1·00** | .. | .. | .. | **1** |
| **Jew** | **1** | **2** | **2·00** | **1** | **10** | **10·00** | .. |
| **Kanara** | **2,303** | **4,569** | **1·98** | **438** | **1,384** | **3·16** | **2,793** |
| **Hindu** | **2,043** | **4,004** | **1·96** | **387** | **1,217** | **3·15** | **2,427** |
| Advanced | 763 | 1,609 | 2·11 | 105 | 346 | 3·30 | 894 |
| Brahmin | 591 | 1,214 | 2·05 | 72 | 223 | 3·10 | 628 |
| Lingayat | 41 | 72 | 1·76 | 12 | 45 | 3·75 | 58 |
| Panchal | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sonar | 96 | 261 | 2·72 | 20 | 76 | 3·80 | 164 |
| Meshri | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Narvankar | 24 | 45 | 1·88 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 39 |
| Vani | 6 | 8 | 1·33 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Naidu | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chalawadi | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Intermediate | 1,068 | 1,977 | 1·85 | 189 | 526 | 2·78 | 1,299 |
| Kshatriya | 31 | 55 | 1·77 | 8 | 25 | 3·13 | 31 |
| Kammar | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Hanbar | 3 | 2 | 0·67 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Badi | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | .. |
| Kurub | 8 | 11 | 1·38 | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Shimpi | 18 | 21 | 1·17 | 5 | 4 | 0·80 | 10 |
| Kumbhar | 6 | 17 | 2·83 | 5 | 24 | 4·80 | 4 |
| Vaishya | 46 | 91 | 1·98 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 50 |
| Rajput | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Dhobi | 28 | 46 | 1·64 | 3 | 10 | 3·33 | 42 |
| Bhandari | 55 | 99 | 1·80 | 5 | 10 | 2·00 | 70 |
| Golla | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Uppar | 4 | 9 | 2·25 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 3 |
| Mahratta | 248 | 512 | 2·06 | 25 | 67 | 2·68 | 309 |
| Karevakkal | 36 | 75 | 2·08 | 5 | 13 | 2·60 | 59 |
| Komarpaik | 50 | 103 | 2·06 | 10 | 24 | 2·40 | 88 |
| Bhoi | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | 3 | 11 | 3·67 | 7 |
| Namdhari | 110 | 211 | 1·92 | 25 | 79 | 3·16 | 158 |
| Gudigar | 12 | 20 | 1·67 | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | 12 |
| Halvakki Gonda | 5 | 3 | 0·60 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 6 |
| Halvakki Vakkal | 46 | 76 | 1·65 | 9 | 20 | 2·22 | 88 |
| Gam Vakkal | 76 | 112 | 1·47 | 24 | 61 | 2·54 | 71 |
| Hajam | 10 | 26 | 2·60 | .. | .. | .. | 14 |
| Achari (Lohar) | 17 | 35 | 2·06 | 5 | 30 | 6·00 | 14 |
| Mat-Gavandi | 3 | 5 | 1·67 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Kharvi | 17 | 34 | 2·00 | 6 | 18 | 3·00 | 28 |
| Halepaik | 49 | 102 | 2·08 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 31 |
| Harkanta | 31 | 61 | 1.97 | 11 | 31 | 2·82 | 30 |
| Moger | 15 | 25 | 1·67 | 6 | 16 | 2·67 | 21 |
| Ganig | 33 | 47 | 1·42 | 5 | 13 | 2·60 | 35 |
| Nadar | 43 | 58 | 1·35 | 7 | 14 | 2·00 | 38 |
| Ager | 13 | 24 | 1·85 | 7 | 12 | 1·71 | 18 |
| Padti | 9 | 17 | 1·89 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 7 |
| Bant | 5 | 8 | 1·60 | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | 5 |
| Kanchagar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Ghadi | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Baregar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Dhangar | 5 | 8 | 1·60 | .. | .. | .. | 6 |
| Gangimakkalu | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Pagi | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Sudir | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| 11–19. | | 20–31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 673 | 3·47 | 120 | 639 | 5·33 | 6 | 29 | 4·83 | 41 | 209 | 5·10 |
| 117 | 3·08 | 27 | 143 | 5·30 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 8 | 41 | 5·13 |
| 11 | 3·67 | 4 | 28 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| 545 | 3·56 | 89 | 468 | 5·26 | 5 | 28 | 5·60 | 32 | 160 | 5·00 |
| **394** | **4·15** | **60** | **255** | **4·25** | **2** | **2** | **1·00** | **6** | **28** | **4·67** |
| **44** | **3·67** | **2** | **7** | **3·50** | .. | .. | .. | **2** | **20** | **10·00** |
| **386** | **3·98** | **57** | **317** | **5·56** | **3** | **8** | **2·67** | **17** | **103** | **6·06** |
| **94** | **4·09** | **24** | **149** | **6·21** | **3** | **30** | **10·00** | **4** | **30** | **7·50** |
| 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **10,611** | **3·80** | **1,289** | **6,511** | **5·05** | **44** | **223** | **5·07** | **367** | **1,978** | **5·39** |
| **9,218** | **3·80** | **1,123** | **5,659** | **5·04** | **37** | **186** | **5·03** | **323** | **1,719** | **5·32** |
| 3,654 | 4·09 | 391 | 2,129 | 5·44 | 16 | 76 | 4·75 | 120 | 713 | 5·94 |
| 2,591 | 4·13 | 290 | 1,575 | 5·43 | 14 | 63 | 4·50 | 90 | 538 | 5·98 |
| 229 | 3·95 | 33 | 176 | 5·33 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 10 | 2·50 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 706 | 4·30 | 59 | 342 | 5·80 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 19 | 128 | 6·74 |
| 8 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 111 | 2·85 | 6 | 30 | 5·00 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 7 | 3·50 | 3 | 6 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 37 | 5·29 |
| 4,770 | 3·67 | 629 | 2,997 | 4·76 | 20 | 103 | 5·15 | 164 | 798 | 4·87 |
| 104 | 3·35 | 19 | 102 | 5·37 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 5 | 2·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1·00 |
| 23 | 3·83 | 4 | 19 | 4·75 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 34 | 3·40 | 4 | 21 | 5·25 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 21 | 7·00 |
| 10 | 2·50 | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 158 | 3·16 | 22 | 125 | 5·68 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 2 | 13 | 6·50 |
| 6 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 152 | 3·62 | 16 | 78 | 4·88 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 12 | 26 | 2·17 |
| 245 | 3·50 | 27 | 159 | 5·89 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 6 | 31 | 5·17 |
| 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 |
| 11 | 3·67 | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 9·00 |
| 1,130 | 3·66 | 115 | 612 | 5·32 | 3 | 14 | 4·67 | 34 | 142 | 4·18 |
| 171 | 2·90 | 17 | 61 | 3·59 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 37 | 5·29 |
| 348 | 3·95 | 21 | 109 | 5·19 | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | 7 | 30 | 4·29 |
| 33 | 4·71 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 591 | 3·74 | 80 | 443 | 5·54 | 2 | 20 | 10·00 | 20 | 114 | 5·70 |
| 38 | 3·17 | 6 | 33 | 5·50 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 13 | 6·50 |
| 24 | 4·00 | 8 | 34 | 4·25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 310 | 3·52 | 49 | 167 | 3·41 | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 49 | 4·45 |
| 277 | 3·90 | 39 | 167 | 4·28 | 4 | 18 | 4·50 | 8 | 42 | 5·25 |
| 53 | 3·79 | 5 | 30 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 56 | 4·00 | 9 | 42 | 4·67 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 55 | 4·58 |
| 14 | 4·67 | 2 | 9 | 4·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 80 | 2·86 | 11 | 55 | 5·00 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 |
| 216 | 6·97 | 32 | 155 | 4·84 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 4 | 21 | 5·25 |
| 115 | 3·83 | 29 | 108 | 3·72 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | 5 | 28 | 5·60 |
| 88 | 4·19 | 15 | 80 | 5·33 | 2 | 11 | 5·50 | 7 | 24 | 3·43 |
| 136 | 3·89 | 22 | 87 | 3·95 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 4 | 29 | 7·25 |
| 111 | 2·92 | 36 | 127 | 3·53 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 35 | 5·83 |
| 60 | 3·33 | 11 | 45 | 4·09 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 28 | 4·00 | 5 | 22 | 4·40 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 2·00 |
| 16 | 3·20 | 3 | 18 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 6·00 |
| 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 19 | 9·50 |
| 14 | 4·67 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9 | 4·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | 2·75 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Averag Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Kanara**—contd. | | | | | | | |
| **Hindu**—contd. | | | | | | | |
| Intermediate—*contd.* | | | | | | | |
| Golak | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Sadar | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kalavant | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gongadikar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Aryan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Gadig | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Mukri | 13 | 23 | 1·77 | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 9 |
| Nagar | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gavandi | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gundigar | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ambar | 2 | 3 | 1·50 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 5 |
| Backward | 107 | 229 | 2·14 | 35 | 118 | 3·37 | 146 |
| Lamani | 4 | 6 | 1·50 | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Madari | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Medar | 3 | 5 | 1·67 | 4 | 15 | 3·75 | 1 |
| Korgar | 6 | 16 | 2·67 | 11 | 48 | 4·36 | 4 |
| Vaddar | 11 | 23 | 2·09 | .. | .. | .. | 16 |
| Berad | 6 | 10 | 1·67 | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 13 |
| Kabber | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 4 |
| Dasara | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Ambigar | 9 | 28 | 3·11 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 21 |
| Kalal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Joger | 6 | 16 | 2·67 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 9 |
| Devadig | 14 | 35 | 2·50 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 12 |
| Beldar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Gosavi | 2 | 3 | 1·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bhil | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Devadigar | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bakad | 10 | 22 | 2·20 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 18 |
| Davari | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Haslar | 19 | 32 | 1·68 | 5 | 6 | 1·20 | 23 |
| Chitragar | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Devali | 4 | 7 | 1·75 | 5 | 20 | 4·00 | 1 |
| Kalkadi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Selig | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Matgar | 6 | 12 | 2·00 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 8 |
| Depressed | 105 | 189 | 1·80 | 58 | 227 | 3·91 | 88 |
| Dhor | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 15 |
| Mahar | 64 | 124 | 1·94 | 53 | 214 | 4·04 | 39 |
| Bale | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Sangar | 39 | 60 | 1·54 | 4 | 10 | 2·50 | 32 |
| **Muslim** | **143** | **314** | **2·20** | **30** | **94** | **3·13** | **201** |
| **Jain** | **13** | **26** | **2·00** | **1** | **3** | **3·00** | **9** |
| **Christian** | **76** | **165** | **2·17** | **17** | **62** | **3·65** | **107** |
| **Siddi** | **5** | **11** | **2·20** | **1** | **3** | **3·00** | **8** |
| **Unclassified** | **23** | **49** | **2·13** | **2** | **5** | **2·50** | **41** |
| **States in Konkan** | **461** | **793** | **1·72** | **140** | **366** | **2·61** | **595** |
| **Hindu** | **387** | **676** | **1·74** | **126** | **330** | **2·62** | **531** |
| Advanced | 90 | 162 | 1·80 | 16 | 35 | 2·19 | 98 |
| Intermediate | 143 | 267 | 1·87 | 61 | 156 | 2·56 | 220 |
| Backward | 101 | 162 | 1·60 | 39 | 113 | 2·90 | 146 |
| Depressed | 37 | 60 | 1·62 | 5 | 10 | 2·00 | 27 |
| Unclassified (Hindu) | 16 | 25 | 1·56 | 5 | 16 | 3·20 | 40 |
| **Muslim** | **23** | **50** | **2·17** | **7** | **22** | **3·14** | **19** |
| **Jain** | **1** | **2** | **2·00** | .. | .. | .. | **1** |
| **Christian** | **10** | **18** | **1·80** | **2** | **5** | **2·50** | **9** |
| **Zoroastrian** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Unspecified** | **40** | **47** | **1·18** | **5** | **9** | **1·80** | **35** |

| 11–19. | | 20–31. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 6·00 |
| 8 | 4·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11 | 5·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 28 | 3·11 | 13 | 62 | 4·77 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 20 | 6·67 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 19 | 3·80 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 479 | 3·28 | 57 | 312 | 5·47 | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 93 | 5·47 |
| 16 | 2·29 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 |
| 5 | 5·00 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 16 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 6·00 |
| 51 | 3·18 | 7 | 55 | 7·86 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1·00 |
| 39 | 3·00 | 6 | 23 | 3·83 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 6·00 |
| 20 | 5·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 72 | 3·43 | 7 | 35 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 8 | 4·00 |
| .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 9·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 33 | 3·67 | 6 | 27 | 4·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 0·42 | 4 | 25 | 6·25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 6·00 |
| 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 75 | 4·17 | 6 | 36 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 6·00 |
| 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 85 | 3·70 | 10 | 52 | 5·20 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 34 | 5·67 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 30 | 3·75 | 7 | 33 | 4·71 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 315 | 3·58 | 46 | 221 | 4·80 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 22 | 115 | 5·23 |
| 49 | 3·27 | 3 | 9 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 11 | 5·50 |
| 124 | 3·18 | 26 | 114 | 4·38 | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 90 | 5·00 |
| 10 | 5·00 | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 132 | 4·13 | 16 | 93 | 5·81 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| **788** | **3·92** | **81** | **411** | **5·07** | **3** | **17** | **5·67** | **15** | **110** | **7·33** |
| **38** | **4·22** | **3** | **10** | **3·33** | .. | .. | .. | **3** | **16** | **5·33** |
| **417** | **3·90** | **68** | **352** | **5·18** | **3** | **15** | **5·00** | **16** | **87** | **5·44** |
| **34** | **4·25** | **8** | **52** | **6·50** | .. | .. | .. | **3** | **10** | **3·33** |
| **116** | **2·83** | **6** | **27** | **4·50** | **1** | **5** | **5·00** | **7** | **36** | **5·14** |
| **2,254** | **3·79** | **353** | **1,872** | **5·27** | **15** | **90** | **6·00** | **88** | **560** | **6·36** |
| **2,022** | **3·81** | **327** | **1,751** | **5·36** | **14** | **85** | **6·07** | **76** | **479** | **6·30** |
| 412 | 4·20 | 79 | 451 | 5·71 | 4 | 30 | 7·50 | 30 | 187 | 6·23 |
| 831 | 3·78 | 124 | 634 | 5·11 | 4 | 21 | 5·25 | 27 | 180 | 6·67 |
| 556 | 3·81 | 93 | 502 | 5·40 | 5 | 26 | 5·20 | 13 | 76 | 5·85 |
| 110 | 4·07 | 22 | 118 | 5·36 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 36 | 6·00 |
| 113 | 2·83 | 9 | 46 | 5·11 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| **82** | **4·32** | **8** | **42** | **5·25** | **1** | **5** | **5·00** | **6** | **47** | **7·83** |
| **4** | **4·00** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | **1** | **5** | **5·00** |
| **26** | **2·89** | **5** | **29** | **5·80** | .. | .. | .. | **1** | **7** | **7·00** |
| .. | .. | **1** | **6** | **6·00** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **120** | **3·43** | **12** | **44** | **3·67** | .. | .. | .. | **4** | **22** | **5·50** |

| Caste or Religion of husband. | Under 10 years. | | | 10 years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **Jawhar** | 166 | 275 | 1·66 | 51 | 141 | 2·86 | 197 |
| **Hindu** | 158 | 350 | 1·58 | 51 | 141 | 2·86 | 192 |
| Advanced | 14 | 17 | 1·21 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 6 |
| Sonar | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vani | 2 | 3 | 1·50 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 1 |
| Brahmin | 11 | 13 | 1·18 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Intermediate | 36 | 61 | 1·69 | 10 | 22 | 2·20 | 40 |
| Mahratta | 26 | 53 | 2·05 | 4 | 9 | 2·25 | 26 |
| Kunbi | 2 | 1 | 0·50 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Dhangar | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Parit | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sali | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Tambat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Kasar | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nhavi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sutar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Lohar | 2 | 2 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bhoi | 3 | 3 | 1·00 | 3 | 8 | 2·67 | 1 |
| Shimpi | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 4 |
| Teli | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | 2 |
| Backward | 98 | 159 | 1·62 | 38 | 112 | 3·21 | 142 |
| Koli | 22 | 32 | 1·45 | 7 | 19 | 2·71 | 31 |
| Katkari | 9 | 15 | 1·67 | 4 | 16 | 4·00 | 16 |
| Thakur | 18 | 36 | 2·00 | 6 | 15 | 2·50 | 24 |
| Mangela | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 1·50 | 1 |
| Varli | 48 | 75 | 1·56 | 19 | 59 | 3·11 | 70 |
| Bhat | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Depressed | 10 | 13 | 1·30 | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | 4 |
| Bhangi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chambhar | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Mahar | 9 | 11 | 1·22 | 2 | 4 | 2·00 | 2 |
| **Muslim** | 8 | 25 | 3·13 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| **Zoroastrian** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **Sawantwadi** | 295 | 518 | 1·76 | 89 | 225 | 2·53 | 398 |
| **Hindu** | 229 | 426 | 1·86 | 75 | 189 | 2·52 | 339 |
| Advanced | 76 | 145 | 1·91 | 15 | 32 | 2·13 | 92 |
| Brahmin | 51 | 91 | 1·79 | 7 | 7 | 1·00 | 60 |
| Vaishya Vani | 22 | 48 | 2·18 | 6 | 18 | 3·00 | 29 |
| Sonar | 3 | 6 | 2·00 | 2 | 7 | 3·50 | 3 |
| Intermediate | 107 | 206 | 1·93 | 51 | 134 | 2·63 | 180 |
| Mahratta | 80 | 160 | 2·00 | 39 | 98 | 2·51 | 138 |
| Sutar | 4 | 8 | 2·00 | 2 | 6 | 3·00 | 6 |
| Bhandari | 12 | 21 | 1·75 | 5 | 18 | 3·60 | 17 |
| Kumbhar | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Shimpi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Teli | 2 | 3 | 1·50 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Parit | 4 | 5 | 1·25 | 3 | 7 | 2·33 | 4 |
| Devli | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Hajam | 3 | 5 | 1·67 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | 4 |
| Dhangar | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | 1 |
| Gavli | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Backward | 3 | 3 | 1·00 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 4 |
| Khatik | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Thakur | 2 | 1 | 0·50 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 4 |
| Depressed | 27 | 47 | 1·74 | 3 | 6 | 2·00 | 23 |
| Mahar | 21 | 36 | 1·71 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | 17 |
| Chambhar | 6 | 11 | 1·83 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 6 |
| Hindu Unclassified | 16 | 25 | 1·56 | 5 | 16 | 3·20 | 40 |
| **Muslim** | 15 | 25 | 1·67 | 7 | 22 | 3·14 | 14 |
| **Jain** | 1 | 2 | 2·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| **Christian** | 10 | 18 | 1·80 | 2 | 5 | 2·50 | 9 |
| **Unspecified** | 40 | 47 | 1·18 | 5 | 9 | 1·80 | 35 |

| 11–19. | | 20–21. | | | 32 years. | | | 33 and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. | Number of families. | Number of children. | Average Number of children. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| **755** | **3·91** | **150** | **817** | ***5·45** | **5** | **26** | **5·20** | **30** | **198** | **6·60** |
| **727** | **3·79** | **143** | **779** | **5·45** | **5** | **26** | **5·20** | **28** | **179** | **6·39** |
| 18 | 3·00 | 10 | 67 | 6·70 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 34 | 8·50 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 10 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| 1 | 1·00 | 2 | 12 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 17 | 3·40 | 6 | 45 | 7·50 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 26 | 8·67 |
| 155 | 3·88 | 30 | 159 | 5·30 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 54 | 6·75 |
| 102 | 3·92 | 16 | 95 | 5·94 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 25 | 6·25 |
| 25 | 5·00 | 6 | 22 | 3·67 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 5·00 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 11 | 11·00 |
| 4 | 4·00 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 2·00 | 2 | 12 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | 3·00 | 1 | 1 | 1·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 2·50 | 2 | 14 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 5·00 |
| 535 | 3·77 | 92 | 494 | 5·37 | 5 | 26 | 5·20 | 13 | 76 | 5·85 |
| 107 | 3·45 | 17 | 77 | 4·53 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | 3 | 20 | 6·67 |
| 53 | 3·31 | 8 | 48 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 4·00 |
| 90 | 3·75 | 13 | 60 | 4·62 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3·00 |
| 1 | 1·00 | 5 | 8 | 1·60 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 5 | 2·50 |
| 284 | 4·06 | 49 | 301 | 6·14 | 4 | 22 | 5·50 | 6 | 44 | 7·33 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 19 | 4·75 | 11 | 59 | 5·36 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 15 | 5·00 |
| .. | .. | 2 | 13 | 6·50 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| 10 | 5·50 | 5 | 29 | 5·80 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 7 | 3·50 |
| 9 | 4·50 | 4 | 17 | 4·25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **28** | **5·60** | **6** | **32** | **5·33** | .. | .. | .. | **2** | **19** | **9·50** |
| .. | .. | **1** | **6** | **6·00** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **1,499** | **3·77** | **203** | **1,055** | **5·20** | **10** | **64** | **6·40** | **58** | **362** | **6·24** |
| **1,295** | **3·82** | **184** | **972** | **5·28** | **9** | **59** | **6·56** | **48** | **300** | **6·25** |
| 394 | 4·28 | 69 | 384 | 5·57 | 4 | 30 | 7·50 | 26 | 153 | 5·88 |
| 260 | 4·33 | 50 | 284 | 5·68 | 3 | 23 | 7·67 | 20 | 124 | 6·20 |
| 120 | 4·14 | 18 | 93 | 5·17 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | 5 | 19 | 3·80 |
| 14 | 4·67 | 1 | 7 | 7·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| 676 | 3·72 | 94 | 475 | 5·05 | 4 | 21 | 5·25 | 19 | 126 | 6·63 |
| 515 | 3·73 | 71 | 354 | 4·99 | 3 | 15 | 5·00 | 12 | 71 | 5·84 |
| 20 | 3·33 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | 1 | 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 69 | 4·06 | 12 | 60 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 38 | 7·60 |
| 5 | 2·50 | 1 | 4 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | 4·33 | 1 | 3 | 3·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 7 | 7·00 |
| 15 | 3·75 | 2 | 10 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10 | 10·00 |
| 16 | 4·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12 | 3·00 | 2 | 10 | 5·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 4 | 26 | 6·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 | 5·25 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21 | 5·25 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 91 | 3·95 | 11 | 59 | 5·36 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 21 | 7·00 |
| 61 | 3·59 | 6 | 29 | 4·83 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8 | 8·00 |
| 30 | 5·00 | 5 | 30 | 6·00 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 13 | 6·50 |
| 113 | 2·83 | 9 | 40 | 5·11 | 1 | 8 | 8·00 | .. | .. | .. |
| **54** | **3·86** | **2** | **10** | **5·00** | **1** | **5** | **5·00** | **4** | **28** | **7·00** |
| **4** | **4·00** | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | **1** | **5** | **5·00** |
| **26** | **2·89** | **5** | **29** | **5·80** | .. | .. | .. | **1** | **7** | **7·00** |
| **120** | **3·43** | **12** | **44** | **3·67** | .. | .. | .. | **4** | **22** | **5·50** |

# APPENDIX E

## NOTE ON THE EFFECT OF THE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT ON CENSUS OPERATIONS

The Civil Disobedience Movement led by Mr. M. K. Gandhi overlapped the Census of 1921 as well as that of 1931 and in both cases the peak of the activities promoted by this movement, coincided more or less with the conduct of Census Operations. In 1921 Mr. Gandhi gave expression to the view that the Census was a work of national importance and he recommended that no hindrance should be offered to Census Operations. On this occasion however the Census operations were boycotted. It is the purpose of this note to indicate—

(*a*) The area over which the boycott was applied.

(*b*) The methods adopted to give effect to the decision.

(*c*) The extent to which it was successful.

2. As regards 1 (*a*) above, no interference is reported to have been attempted in any of the Indian States in the Presidency. In the British territory interference was confined to certain rural areas in Gujarat and to the Cities of Ahmedabad, Viramgaon, Broach, Surat, certain wards in Bombay City, and the Suburbs of Vile Parle, and Ghatkopar-Kirol.

3. As regards 1 (*b*) above the methods of interference with Census operations were as follows :—

(*i*) Propaganda by means of press articles and leaflets, speeches and posters, intimating the Congress ban and recommending non-co-operation with Census officials.

(*ii*) Refusal on the part of Congress adherents to supply information for entry in the Schedules.

(*iii*) Interference with the duties of Enumerators and other Census officials.

(*iv*) Obliteration of house numbers painted on houses for the purpose of identification.

4. As regards 1 (*c*) above a reference is invited to the Introductory Chapter, for a general description of the extent to which success was achieved. The opposition in rural areas, except a small section of Gujarat was inconsiderable, and apart from causing some inconvenience, and requiring in some cases a trifling duplication of effort, no real difficulty whatever was experienced by Enumerators in securing the information wanted. As regards urban areas, these may be divided into three classes, viz. :—

(*a*) Towns not exceeding 10,000 in population.

(*b*) Towns exceeding 10,000 in population, but not District Headquarter Towns.

(*c*) District Headquarter Towns and the seven Cities of the Presidency.

5. Into the smaller towns viz. those with a population below 10,000, the boycott movement rarely penetrated, the bulk being wholly unaffected. In the few cases where an attempt to organise opposition was made the effort was feeble and entirely unsuccessful.

6. The population of urban areas grouped in class (*b*) above, consists mainly of agriculturists and shop-keepers dealing in agricultural produce. The strictly industrial section is small and chiefly engaged in the manufacture of products in demand within the town itself and in the neighbouring country-side. There is less individual wealth than in the big cities, and still less extreme indigence. Few people can afford to neglect their ordinary avocations, and few have so little to lose that they can disregard entirely the present for the future. Unlike the peasant, who is almost unconscious of the existence and necessity of administrative machinery, and the resident of the large city, who is apt to forget its existence altogether, the inhabitants of these small towns are in almost daily contact with the minor Government officials, and are therefore able more easily to realize the existence of the administration, to witness its working and to estimate both its weight and its worth. Since the population is limited in numbers, newspapers do not possess the same facilities to attract and to hold the public as in the larger cities and as the average citizen has a more comfortable home, he does not live to the same extent in the tea-shops and in the streets and is therefore less prone to succumb to mob oratory and to attend by way of relaxation meetings organized at short notice.

The net result of these conditions is to produce a class of inhabitants, less prone to be attracted by the promises of political orators than is to be found in the big cities, with the result that though in some places attempts were made to hamper Census operations the net result of the opposition shown was inconsiderable and all the evidence available indicates clearly that in very few instances indeed did the Enumerators find it impracticable to procure the necessary information and in those cases the personal intervention of the higher Census officials was almost invariably successful.

7. In the Cities and District Headquarter Towns, the position was different. By reason of their size and their central situation they possessed a more or less efficient Congress organisation, and contain a substantial number of the members of those communities who in particular engage in professional and commercial activities and it is from these groups that the

strongest adherents of the Congress are drawn. As a general proposition it may be safely stated that the Muhammadans nowhere joined in the boycott; in fact throughout the Presidency, the leaders of this community rendered freely any assistance which was asked of them. Members of the Christian community and of that large group of persons, generally referred to as the Intermediate and Backward and Depressed Classes, who form the majority of the Hindu community, also rejected the invitation to non-co-operate with the Census officials. Here and there, the employees of a Mill or Factory owner or merchant who was an active supporter of the Congress, hesitated to imperil their daily bread by disregarding the commands of their employers, but generally speaking, it was easy for the employee to ignore the instructions given him or to disregard the persuasion proffered, while it was extremely difficult for the employer to check the actions of his servants and even this form of pressure was singularly unfruitful, except in the towns of Ahmedabad, Surat and Broach and to a much smaller extent in the Municipal areas of Ghatkoper-Kirol and Vile-Parle in the Bombay Suburban District.

The communities mainly responsible for interference with the Census work were the Brahmans, Vanis and Jains and in Gujarat, the Patidars.

8. Any attempt to calculate precisely, the number of individuals who escaped the count on the night of the Census, as a consequence of deliberate evasion on their part, is now impossible. It is however practicable (*a*) to form an idea of the extent to which the published figures must be regarded as vitiated by the existence of the known fact that a certain section of the public avoided enumeration and (*b*) to compute, with a very fair degree of accuracy, the probabilities of the case, in the various areas in which the population was specially hostile and where serious resistance was offered. I now proceed to deal with both (*a*) and (*b*) above *seriatim*.

9. The population of British Districts obtained by enumeration at each Census since 1881 is given below :—

| Year. | Population. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| 1881 .. .. | 16,480,063 | 8,511,197 | 7,968,866 |
| 1891 .. .. | 18,860,527 | 9,764,984 | 9,095,543 |
| 1901 .. .. | 18,530,315 | 9,560,475 | 8,969,840 |
| 1911 .. .. | 19,650,101 | 10,226,727 | 9,423,374 |
| 1921 .. .. | 19,291,719 | 10,138,575 | 9,153,144 |
| 1931 .. .. | 21,803,388 | 11,472,884 | 10,330,504 |

It will be seen that the greatest increase previous to 1931 was in 1891, when the population rose by 2,380,464. The increase in 1931 is 2,511,669. The fact that within the last fifty years the increase during the last decennium is the greatest on record tends to indicate that the process of enumeration was much less seriously affected by the Civil Disobedience movement than might have been anticipated.

10. The statement below shows the rise in the figures of population of British Districts in which the Civil Disobedience movement was strong, and of the Western India States Agency, which was more or less free from this movement :—

| Year. | British Districts. | | Western India States Agency. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons enumerated. | Percentage increase during decennium. | Persons enumerated. | Percentage increase during decennium. |
| 1931 .. .. .. | 21,803,388 | + 13·0 | 3,999,250 | + 12·9 |

It will be seen that the proportionate increase in British territory is a trifle greater than in the States of Western India.

11. It has been stated in the introduction to the Report and in the preceding paragraphs, that the boycott movement was in the main confined to Gujarat. The statement below presents the percentage variation in the population enumerated by Natural Divisions, and contrasts the position in the British Districts which were subjected to the influence of the Civil Disobedience movement, with the position in the Bombay States and Agencies which were entirely free from the movement.

*Statement showing the percentage increase or decrease by Natural Divisions.*

| Division. | British Districts. | | Bombay States and Agencies. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | District. | Variation, 1921–31. | District | Variation, 1921–31. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Deccan .. | Ahmednagar. | | Akalkot. | |
| | Khandesh East. | | Bhor. | |
| | Khandesh West. | | Aundh. | |
| | Nasik. | | Phaltan. | |
| | Poona. | | Surgana. | |
| | Satara. | Per cent. | Jath. | Per cent. |
| | Sholapur. | +15·7 | Savanur. | +14·3 |
| | Belgaum. | | Kolhapur. | |
| | Bijapur. | | Other S. M. C. | |
| | Dharwar. | | States. | |
| Gujarat .. | Ahmedabad. | | Rewa Kantha Agency. | |
| | Broach. | Per cent. | Mahi Kantha Agency. | Per cent. |
| | Kaira. | + 6·3 | Cambay. | +20·1 |
| | Panch Mahals. | | Surat Agency. | |
| | Surat. | | | |
| Konkan .. | Bombay Suburban District. | | Jawhar. | |
| | | | Janjira. | |
| | | | Sawantwadi. | |
| | Thana. | Per cent. | | Per cent. |
| | Kolaba. | + 7·5 | | +12·3 |
| | Ratnagiri. | | | |
| | Kanara. | | | |
| | Bombay City. | | | |
| Sind .. | Hyderabad. | | | |
| | Karachi. | Per cent. | | Per cent. |
| | Larkana. | +18·5 | Khairpur. | +17·6 |
| | Nawabshah. | | | |
| | Sukkur. | | | |
| | Thar and Parkar. | | | |
| | Upper Sind Frontier. | | | |

The figures show clearly that in Sind and in the Deccan, similar increases took place both in the area affected by the boycott and in that in which it was not effective.

In the Konkan the divergence is considerable, but if Bombay City is excluded, the position is at once altered as will be evidenced by the following details :—

*Increase or decrease in Konkan Districts.*

| District | Variation Per cent. |
|---|---|
| Bombay City .. .. .. .. | — 1·2 |
| Thana .. .. .. .. | + 10·4 |
| Kolaba .. .. .. .. | + 11·7 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. .. .. | + 12·8 |
| Bombay Suburban District .. .. .. | + 15·9 |

It is in Gujarat alone that the rate of increase recorded in British Districts is in no way comparable with the rise in the neighbouring State territory.

12. The statement below contains the figures of population as recorded by actual enumeration for both rural and urban areas in the five Gujarat Districts and shows the variations in each case in these areas as compared with the 1921 figures :—

| | Urban Population. | | | Rural Population. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District. | 1921 | 1931 | Variation. | 1921 | 1931 | Variation. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | | Per cent. | | | Per cent. |
| Ahmedabad .. .. | 365,301 | 323,833 | − 11·3 | 525,610 | 600,200 | + 14·2 |
| Broach .. .. | 70,096 | 68,880 | − 1·7 | 237,649 | 265,290 | + 11·6 |
| Kaira .. .. | 116,534 | 125,620 | + 7·8 | 594,448 | 616,030 | + 3·6 |
| Panch Mahals .. | 54,758 | 72,818 | + 33·0 | 320,102 | 381,708 | + 19·2 |
| Surat .. .. | 158,977 | 142,603 | − 10·3 | 515,374 | 551,010 | + 6·9 |

In the case of the Panch Mahals, the figures testify to the truth of the statement made in paragraph 7 above to the effect that even in urban areas the results achieved by the boycott movement varied enormously. From a general survey of the statement it would seem, that in Gujarat, the success obtained by the movement may be summarized as follows :—

(*a*) Rural areas in the Kaira and Surat Districts.

(*b*) Urban areas in the Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat Districts.

But this view also requires qualification in consequence of a factor which has operated to influence the figures but which cannot be ascribed to failure to enumerate as a result of the boycott of Census Operations. I refer to the migration from British territory into Baroda State which took place as a result of the Civil Disobedience Movement generally and the no tax campaign in particular.

13. As there was definite information that a substantial number of persons had migrated from the districts of Kaira and Surat into Baroda territory, the Census Commissioner of the State was requested to co-operate in an effort to ascertain the extent of this migration. It is due entirely to the goodwill of the State authorities and to the courtesy shown by the Census Commissioner of Baroda State, that it is possible to publish the following statements which have been compiled by the Baroda State Census Office :—

STATEMENT NO. I.

*Political Immigrants by Birth-place.*

| Name of Talukas. | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons. | Males. | Females. |
| BARODA STATE .. .. .. .. | 26,755 | 14,424 | 12,331 |
| BARODA DIVISION .. .. .. .. | 15,609 | 8,830 | 6,779 |
| Bhadran .. .. .. .. | 5,032 | 2,805 | 2,227 |
| Padra .. .. .. .. | 1,367 | 764 | 603 |
| Petlad .. .. .. .. | 9,025 | 5,169 | 3,856 |
| Vaghodia .. .. .. .. | 185 | 92 | 93 |
| MEHSANA DIVISION .. .. .. .. | 958 | 482 | 476 |
| Dehgam .. .. .. .. | 58 | 31 | 27 |
| Kalol .. .. .. .. | 900 | 451 | 449 |
| NAVSARI DIVISION .. .. .. .. | 10,188 | 5,112 | 5,076 |
| Kamrej .. .. .. .. | 1,434 | 680 | 754 |
| Mahuva .. .. .. .. | 4,023 | 2,012 | 2,011 |
| Mangrol .. .. .. .. | 45 | 22 | 23 |
| Navsari .. .. .. .. | 1,182 | 588 | 594 |
| Palsana .. .. .. .. | 1,485 | 769 | 716 |
| Vyara .. .. .. .. | 2,019 | 1,041 | 978 |

STATEMENT No. II.

*Political Immigrants—Hijratis (By Caste).*

| Name of Caste | Baroda State | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Total** .. .. .. .. | **26,755** | **14,424** | **12,331** |
| *Hindu—* | | | |
| 1 Arya .. .. .. .. | 1 | .... | 1 |
| 2 Baria .. .. .. .. | 645 | 370 | 275 |
| 3 Bajania .. .. .. .. | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 4 Bhangi .. .. .. .. | 13 | 5 | 8 |
| 5 Bharwad .. .. .. .. | 19 | 15 | 4 |
| 6 Bhavsar .. .. .. .. | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| 7 Bhoi .. .. .. .. | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| 8 Brahmin .. .. .. .. | 660 | 357 | 303 |
| 9 Darji .. .. .. .. | 67 | 31 | 36 |
| 10 Dharala .. .. .. .. | 166 | 101 | 65 |
| 11 Dhed .. .. .. .. | 13 | 9 | 4 |
| 12 Garoda .. .. .. .. | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 13 Ghanchi .. .. .. .. | 56 | 25 | 31 |
| 14 Gola .. .. .. .. | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| 15 Gossi .. .. .. .. | 21 | 9 | 12 |
| 16 Khalpa .. .. .. .. | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| 17 Koli .. .. .. .. | 997 | 499 | 498 |
| 18 Kumbhar .. .. .. .. | 61 | 31 | 30 |
| 19 Luhana .. .. .. .. | 13 | 5 | 8 |
| 20 Luhar .. .. .. .. | 53 | 26 | 27 |
| 21 Mali .. .. .. .. | 2 | 2 | .... |
| 22 Maratha .. .. .. .. | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| 23 Machhi .. .. .. .. | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 24 Mochi .. .. .. .. | 52 | 27 | 25 |
| 25 Patanvadia .. .. .. .. | 46 | 30 | 16 |
| 26 Patidar Kadwa .. .. .. .. | 153 | 80 | 73 |
| 27 Patidar Lewa .. .. .. .. | 17,284 | 9,576 | 7,708 |
| 28 Patidar Matia .. .. .. .. | 2,920 | 1,269 | 1,651 |
| 29 Patidar Uda .. .. .. .. | 395 | 198 | 197 |
| 30 Rajput .. .. .. .. | 892 | 522 | 370 |
| 31 Ravalia .. .. .. .. | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| 32 Sadhu .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | .... |
| 33 Sonar .. .. .. .. | 20 | 6 | 14 |
| 34 Soni .. .. .. .. | 67 | 32 | 35 |
| 35 Sutar .. .. .. .. | 116 | 67 | 49 |
| 36 Talabada .. .. .. .. | 111 | 70 | 41 |
| 37 Vaghari .. .. .. .. | 17 | 8 | 9 |
| 38 Vadi .. .. .. .. | 2 | 2 | .... |
| 39 Valand .. .. .. .. | 139 | 71 | 68 |
| 40 Vania .. .. .. .. | 194 | 110 | 84 |
| *Muslim—* | | | |
| 41 Malek .. .. .. .. | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 42 Memon .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | .... |
| 43 Molesalam .. .. .. .. | 20 | 12 | 8 |
| 44 Vohra .. .. .. .. | 16 | 12 | 4 |
| *Forest Tribes* .. .. .. .. | 1,464 | 806 | 658 |
| 1 Bhil .. .. .. .. | 16 | 7 | 9 |
| 2 Chodhra .. .. .. .. | 460 | 253 | 207 |
| 3 Dhodia .. .. .. .. | 361 | 191 | 170 |
| 4 Dubla .. .. .. .. | 374 | 227 | 147 |
| 5 Gamit .. .. .. .. | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 6 Gamtada .. .. .. .. | 2 | 2 | .... |
| 7 Kokna .. .. .. .. | 1 | 1 | .... |
| 8 Kotwalia .. .. .. .. | 1 | .... | 1 |
| 9 Nayakda .. .. .. .. | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| 10 Talavia .. .. .. .. | 170 | 86 | 84 |
| 11 Vasava .. .. .. .. | 65 | 30 | 35 |

STATEMENT No. III.

*Political Immigrants—Hijratis by villages in British India from which they migrated to Baroda territory.*

| Name of Mahal | Serial No. | Name of British villages | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| **Baroda State** | | | **26,755** | **14,424** | **12,331** |
| | | *Kaira District.* | | | |
| I—Bhadran Mahal .. | | .... | 5,032 | 2,805 | 2,227 |
| | 1 | Ankiav .. .. | 373 | 136 | 237 |
| | 2 | Ambav .. .. | 58 | 47 | 11 |
| | 3 | Bodal .. .. | 506 | 298 | 208 |
| | 4 | Bochasan .. .. | 221 | 107 | 114 |
| | 5 | Davol .. .. | 368 | 200 | 168 |
| | 6 | Dabhasi .. .. | 181 | 104 | 62 |
| | 7 | Jantral .. .. | 99 | 61 | 38 |
| | 8 | Khanpur .. .. | 173 | 102 | 71 |
| | 9 | Mujkuva .. .. | 414 | 233 | 181 |
| | 10 | Ras .. .. | 469 | 293 | 176 |
| | 11 | Saijpur .. .. | 446 | 269 | 177 |
| | 12 | Vadadala .. .. | 372 | 203 | 169 |
| | 13 | Virsad .. .. | 155 | 89 | 66 |
| | 14 | Unspecified villages .. | 1,197 | 663 | 534 |
| II—Petlad Mahal .. .. | .. | .... | 9,025 | 5,169 | 3,856 |
| | 15 | Akhdol .. .. | 257 | 155 | 102 |
| | 16 | Amod .. .. | 160 | 96 | 64 |
| | 17 | Aslali .. .. | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 18 | Ashi .. .. | 378 | 214 | 164 |
| | 19 | Bochasan .. .. | 411 | 264 | 147 |
| | 20 | Boriavi .. .. | 137 | 67 | 70 |
| | 21 | Danteli .. .. | 131 | 81 | 50 |
| | 22 | Davolpura .. .. | 103 | 81 | 22 |
| | 23 | Dethali .. .. | 333 | 182 | 151 |
| | 24 | Devataj .. .. | 220 | 118 | 102 |
| | 25 | Dhundhakuwa .. .. | 536 | 446 | 90 |
| | 26 | Gana .. .. | 353 | 290 | 63 |
| | 27 | Golel .. .. | 477 | 355 | 122 |
| | 28 | Isnav .. .. | 436 | 218 | 218 |
| | 29 | Jitodia .. .. | 55 | 22 | 33 |
| | 30 | Karamsad .. .. | 1 | 1 | .... |
| | 31 | Keriavi .. .. | 52 | 50 | 2 |
| | 32 | Khadana .. .. | 137 | 72 | 65 |
| | 33 | Limbasi .. .. | 80 | 43 | 37 |
| | 34 | Mahudha .. .. | 1 | 1 | .... |
| | 35 | Megawa .. .. | 1 | 1 | .... |
| | 36 | Mitral .. .. | 140 | 68 | 72 |
| | 37 | Nandesar .. .. | 203 | 137 | 66 |
| | 38 | Navli .. .. | 44 | 29 | 15 |
| | 39 | Piplav .. .. | 935 | 429 | 506 |
| | 40 | Porada .. .. | 664 | 499 | 165 |
| | 41 | Ras .. .. | 3 | 3 | .... |
| | 42 | Sandesar .. .. | 331 | 213 | 118 |
| | 43 | Santokpur .. .. | 233 | 117 | 116 |
| | 44 | Sunav .. .. | 796 | 465 | 331 |
| | 45 | Tanja .. .. | 86 | 40 | 46 |
| | 46 | Vadala .. .. | 54 | 1 | 53 |
| | 47 | Vadtal .. .. | 9 | 7 | 2 |
| | 48 | Vaskhelia .. .. | 7 | 7 | .... |
| | 49 | Vera .. .. | 277 | 167 | 110 |
| | 50 | Virol .. .. | 270 | 140 | 130 |
| | 51 | Villages unspecified .. | 67 | 39 | 28 |

STATEMENT No. III—*contd.*

| Name of Mahal | Serial No. | Name of British villages | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| III—Padra Mahal .. .. | .. | .... | 1,367 | 764 | 603 |
| | | *Broach District.* | | | |
| | 52 | Ankhi .. .. | 17 | 3 | 14 |
| | 53 | Gajera .. .. | 438 | 217 | 221 |
| | 54 | Kareli .. .. | 540 | 316 | 224 |
| | 55 | Nobar .. .. | 19 | 9 | 10 |
| | 56 | Piludara .. .. | 317 | 198 | 119 |
| | 57 | Kuber .. .. | 36 | 21 | 15 |
| IV—Vaghodia .. .. | .. | .... | 185 | 92 | 93 |
| | | *Panch Mahals District.* | | | |
| | 58 | Dankheda .. .. | 185 | 92 | 93 |
| I—Dehgam Mahal .. | .. | .... | 58 | 31 | 27 |
| | | *Ahmedabad District.* | | | |
| | 59 | Vehlal .. .. | 58 | 31 | 27 |
| II—Kalol Mahal .. .. | .. | .... | 900 | 451 | 449 |
| | 60 | Bhadaj .. .. | 96 | 51 | 45 |
| | 61 | Por .. .. .. | 401 | 198 | 203 |
| | 62 | Siraj .. .. .. | 311 | 155 | 156 |
| | 63 | Tarapore .. .. | 92 | 47 | 45 |
| I—Kamrej Mahal .. | .. | .... | 1,434 | 680 | 754 |
| | | *Surat District.* | | | |
| | 64 | Akota .. .. | 104 | 47 | 57 |
| | 65 | Abrama .. .. | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 66 | Babala .. .. | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 67 | Bamni .. .. | 40 | 17 | 23 |
| | 68 | Bardoli .. .. | 1 | 1 | .... |
| | 69 | Bhamaicha .. .. | 99 | 52 | 47 |
| | 70 | Bharampor .. .. | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| | 71 | Farod .. .. | 100 | 47 | 53 |
| | 72 | Gawacha .. .. | 9 | .... | 9 |
| | 73 | Gothan .. .. | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| | 74 | Haripura .. .. | 10 | 7 | 3 |
| | 75 | Kantali .. .. | 65 | 33 | 32 |
| | 76 | Khoj .. .. | 188 | 93 | 95 |
| | 77 | Manglaria .. .. | 2 | 2 | .... |
| | 78 | Mangroli .. .. | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | 79 | Manekpur .. .. | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| | 80 | Mori .. .. | 65 | 38 | 27 |
| | 81 | Mota .. .. | 19 | 10 | 9 |
| | 82 | Nani Farod .. .. | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| | 83 | Nasura Rajpur .. .. | 7 | .... | 7 |
| | 84 | Odha .. .. | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| | 85 | Orgām .. .. | 14 | 6 | 8 |
| | 86 | Pardi .. .. | 127 | 62 | 65 |
| | 87 | Rajpura .. .. | 7 | 7 | .... |
| | 88 | Ramthan .. .. | 16 | 9 | 7 |
| | 89 | Rani Rajpur .. .. | 2 | .... | 2 |
| | 90 | Rayam .. .. | 70 | 26 | 44 |
| | 91 | Ruva .. .. | 76 | 35 | 41 |
| | 92 | Sankri .. .. | 42 | 15 | 27 |

STATEMENT No. III—*contd.*

| Name of Mahal | Serial No. | Name of British villages | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 93 | Singod .. .. | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| | 94 | Sayadala .. .. | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | 95 | Timberva .. .. | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| | 96 | Umra .. .. | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | 97 | Vachhi .. .. | 2 | 2 | .... |
| | 98 | Vaghechha .. .. | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | 99 | Varad .. .. | 301 | 136 | 165 |
| | 100 | Vegi .. .. | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| | 101 | Unspecified villages .. | 1 | .... | 1 |
| II—Mahuva Mahal .. | .. | .... | 4,023 | 2,012 | 2,011 |
| | 102 | Algadh .. .. | 259 | 152 | 107 |
| | 103 | Adhyapor .. .. | 46 | 24 | 22 |
| | 104 | Ambheti .. .. | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| | 105 | Allu .. .. | 52 | 25 | 27 |
| | 106 | Ambada .. .. | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| | 107 | Achhagam .. .. | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | 108 | Afwa .. .. | 100 | 48 | 52 |
| | 109 | Asgam .. .. | 1 | 1 | .... |
| | 110 | Bamni .. .. | 6 | 1 | 5 |
| | 111 | Bavala .. .. | 136 | 70 | 66 |
| | 112 | Butwad .. .. | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | 113 | Chhitra .. .. | 60 | 36 | 24 |
| | 114 | Dabharai .. .. | 19 | 15 | 4 |
| | 115 | Devwad .. .. | 210 | 98 | 112 |
| | 116 | Goji .. .. | 139 | 71 | 68 |
| | 117 | Jamania .. .. | 140 | 77 | 63 |
| | 118 | Jodhpur .. .. | 3 | .... | 3 |
| | 119 | Kadod .. .. | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| | 120 | Kani .. .. | 46 | 21 | 25 |
| | 121 | Kharad .. .. | 32 | 20 | 12 |
| | 122 | Khadsupa .. .. | 15 | 6 | 9 |
| | 123 | Khoj .. .. | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | 124 | Manekpur .. .. | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| | 125 | Mordevi .. .. | 29 | 15 | 14 |
| | 126 | Munsad .. .. | 21 | 10 | 11 |
| | 127 | Navatalav .. .. | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| | 128 | Nagdhara .. .. | 53 | 25 | 28 |
| | 129 | Ninata .. .. | 16 | 6 | 10 |
| | 130 | Nijara .. .. | 325 | 166 | 159 |
| | 131 | Nogam .. .. | 39 | 13 | 26 |
| | 132 | Pardi .. .. | 57 | 55 | 2 |
| | 133 | Parani .. .. | 73 | .... | 73 |
| | 134 | Ratharadia .. .. | 154 | 79 | 75 |
| | 135 | Punhi .. .. | 69 | 38 | 31 |
| | 136 | Pratapgadh .. .. | 1 | 1 | .... |
| | 137 | Rajava .. .. | 4 | .... | 4 |
| | 138 | Sarbhan .. .. | 159 | 144 | 15 |
| | 139 | Sarpore .. .. | 12 | 5 | 7 |
| | 140 | Sateru .. .. | 141 | 59 | 82 |
| | 141 | Sikera .. .. | 375 | 161 | 214 |
| | 142 | Sisodara .. .. | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| | 143 | Sejwad .. .. | 6 | 6 | .... |
| | 144 | Supa .. .. | 200 | 105 | 95 |
| | 145 | Surat .. .. | 9 | .... | 9 |
| | 146 | Tarbhon .. .. | 133 | 12 | 121 |
| | 147 | Tarasadi .. .. | 4 | 1 | 3 |

STATEMENT No. III—*contd.*

| Name of Mahal | Serial No. | Name of British villages | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 148 | Ugati .. .. | 30 | 14 | 16 |
| | 149 | Vadola .. .. | 269 | 155 | 51 |
| | 150 | Varad .. .. | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| | 151 | Vaghecha .. .. | 99 | 50 | 49 |
| | 152 | Venkaner .. .. | 415 | 197 | 218 |
| | 153 | Valod .. .. | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| III—Mangrol Mahal .. | .. | .... | 45 | 22 | 23 |
| | 154 | Baripura .. .. | 12 | 5 | 7 |
| | 155 | Kanyasi .. .. | 15 | 11 | 4 |
| | 156 | Singod .. .. | 13 | 4 | 9 |
| | 157 | Varad .. .. | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| IV—Navsari Mahal .. | .. | .... | 1,182 | 588 | 594 |
| | 158 | Ambheti .. .. | 242 | 109 | 133 |
| | 159 | Astagam .. .. | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | 160 | Babala .. .. | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 161 | Badoli .. .. | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| | 162 | Bardoli .. .. | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| | 163 | Bhuwasan .. .. | 16 | 6 | 10 |
| | 164 | Broach .. .. | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | 165 | Jalalpore .. .. | 45 | 24 | 21 |
| | 166 | Chas .. .. | 1 | 1 | .... |
| | 167 | Karadi .. .. | 40 | 18 | 22 |
| | 168 | Khadsupa .. .. | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 169 | Lakhanpur .. .. | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| | 170 | Matwad .. .. | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| | 171 | Malekpur .. .. | 11 | 8 | 3 |
| | 172 | Mogari .. .. | 1 | 1 | .... |
| | 173 | Munsad .. .. | 9 | 3 | 6 |
| | 174 | Ninat .. .. | 1 | 1 | .... |
| | 175 | Nogam .. .. | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| | 176 | Pardi .. .. | 35 | 14 | 21 |
| | 177 | Pethan .. .. | 2 | 2 | .... |
| | 178 | Puni .. .. | 45 | 20 | 25 |
| | 179 | Sarbhan .. .. | 4 | .... | 4 |
| | 180 | Satem .. .. | 11 | 6 | 5 |
| | 181 | Sisodara .. .. | 501 | 272 | 229 |
| | 182 | Siyod .. .. | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| | 183 | Supa .. .. | 23 | 7 | 16 |
| | 184 | Surat .. .. | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | 185 | Tarbhan .. .. | 16 | 6 | 10 |
| | 186 | Tarsadi .. .. | 83 | 42 | 41 |
| | 187 | Vadoli .. .. | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| | 188 | Vaghecha .. .. | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| | 189 | Vada .. .. | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| | 190 | Unspecified villages .. | 16 | 7 | 9 |
| V—Palsana Mahal .. .. | .. | .... | 1,485 | 769 | 716 |
| | 191 | Amalsad .. .. | 295 | 142 | 153 |
| | 192 | Afwa .. .. | 71 | 41 | 30 |
| | 193 | Akota .. .. | 36 | 28 | 8 |
| | 194 | Babala .. .. | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| | 195 | Butwad .. .. | 2 | 2 | .... |
| | 196 | Falod .. .. | 79 | 40 | 39 |
| | 197 | Goji .. .. | 1 | 1 | .... |
| | 198 | Isrol .. .. | 49 | 25 | 24 |

STATEMENT No. III—*concld.*

| Name of Mahal | Serial No. | Name of British villages | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | 199 | Kantali .. .. | 1 | 1 | .... |
| | 200 | Khojpardi .. .. | 20 | 18 | 2 |
| | 201 | Khoj .. .. | 5 | .... | 5 |
| | 202 | Malekpur .. .. | 86 | 15 | 71 |
| | 203 | Mangloria .. .. | 4 | 4 | .... |
| | 204 | Manekpur .. .. | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | 205 | Mori .. .. | 4 | 4 | .... |
| | 206 | Mota .. .. | 47 | 24 | 23 |
| | 207 | Ninat .. .. | 52 | 35 | 17 |
| | 208 | Nani Palsad .. .. | 42 | 19 | 23 |
| | 209 | Orgam .. .. | 14 | 4 | 10 |
| | 210 | Pathardi .. .. | 2 | 2 | .... |
| | 211 | Pardi .. .. | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| | 212 | Puni .. .. | 3 | .... | 3 |
| | 213 | Rajpara .. .. | 1 | .... | 1 |
| | 214 | Rani Rajpara .. .. | 112 | 59 | 53 |
| | 215 | Rayam .. .. | 35 | .... | 35 |
| | 216 | Rayamata .. .. | 24 | 24 | .... |
| | 217 | Sarbhan .. .. | 11 | 5 | 6 |
| | 218 | Samthan .. .. | 2 | 2 | .... |
| | 219 | Sankri .. .. | 52 | 24 | 28 |
| | 220 | Sejwad .. .. | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | 221 | Timberva .. .. | 98 | 53 | 45 |
| | 222 | Varad .. .. | 200 | 102 | 98 |
| | 223 | Unspecified villages .. | 115 | 83 | 32 |
| IV—Vyara Mahal .. | .. | .... | 2,019 | 1,041 | 978 |
| | 224 | Afwa .. .. | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | 225 | Akota .. .. | 30 | 17 | 13 |
| | 226 | Bamani .. .. | 196 | 89 | 107 |
| | 227 | Bajipura .. .. | 251 | 140 | 111 |
| | 228 | Buhari .. .. | 2 | .... | 2 |
| | 229 | Degam .. .. | 144 | 78 | 66 |
| | 230 | Hatpura .. .. | 76 | 6 | 70 |
| | 231 | Hatwara .. .. | 95 | 95 | .... |
| | 232 | Havtaha .. .. | 18 | .... | 18 |
| | 233 | Jamania .. .. | 171 | 105 | 66 |
| | 234 | Karachaka .. .. | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| | 235 | Kalkui .. .. | 13 | 9 | 4 |
| | 236 | Ker .. .. | 5 | 5 | .... |
| | 237 | Lingod .. .. | 59 | 59 | .... |
| | 238 | Mangaloria .. .. | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| | 239 | Madhi .. .. | 20 | 10 | 10 |
| | 240 | Manekpur .. .. | 45 | 29 | 16 |
| | 241 | Nalura .. .. | 35 | 20 | 15 |
| | 242 | Orgam .. .. | 81 | 39 | 42 |
| | 243 | Rajpura .. .. | 122 | 55 | 67 |
| | 244 | Rani Rajpara .. .. | 2 | .... | 2 |
| | 245 | Samthan .. .. | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | 246 | Samidala .. .. | 28 | 28 | .... |
| | 247 | Sejwar .. .. | 2 | .... | 2 |
| | 248 | Singod .. .. | 61 | .... | 61 |
| | 249 | Savadala .. .. | 85 | 27 | 58 |
| | 250 | Thamania .. .. | 22 | .... | 22 |
| | 251 | Tankali .. .. | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| | 252 | Titwa .. .. | 2 | 2 | .... |
| | 253 | Vedchhi .. .. | 160 | 79 | 81 |
| | 254 | Unspecified villages .. | 271 | 136 | 135 |

From paragraphs 5 and 6 of Part I-A, Volume XIX, of the Baroda Census Report, 1931, it will be seen that the total number of migrants from British territory is estimated at 26,755 persons. While it cannot definitely be said that none of the emigrants belonged to urban areas in British districts, there is no doubt whatever that the great majority of them, at least 98 per cent., were residents of rural areas. I understand that almost all, if not all, of these emigrants, have already returned to their original homes. If, therefore, the numbers lost temporarily are added to the rural section of the enumerated population of the districts from which they came, it will be seen that the true increases in the rural population of Kaira and Surat districts, the two most affected, are not 3·6 per cent. and 6·9 per cent. respectively but 5·8 per cent. and 9·1 per cent. respectively. It is necessary also to direct attention to another factor, viz. that the density figures per square mile in these districts are the highest in the Presidency (*vide* Imperial Table XX). Whereas the figure for all British Districts is 176, the figures for Kaira and Surat districts are 453 and 420 respectively. It is clear, therefore, that the normal rate of increase in these two districts must be lower than in other areas, where the pressure of the population on the soil is appreciably less.

14. The variations in the rural population of the Kaira and Surat districts since 1891 are given below :—

| District | Rural Population | | | | | Variation | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1891 to 1901 | 1901 to 1911 | 1911 to 1921 | 1921 to 1931 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | | | | | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Kaira .. | 7,49,217 | 5,84,259 | 5,83,718 | 5,94,448 | 6,16,030 | −20·6 | − 0·1 | + 1·8 | + 3·6 |
| Surat .. | 4,94,125 | 4,71,864 | 5,05,115 | 5,15,374 | 5,31,010 | − 4·5 | + 7 | + 2 | + 6·9 |

It will be seen that increases of 5·8 per cent. and 8·8 per cent. in the Districts of Kaira and Surat respectively are definitely in keeping with the previous histories of these areas and the probabilities of the case and therefore, if it is accepted that in order to measure the extent of the success of the boycott movement it is justifiable to take into consideration the results produced on the figures, by the political migration referred to above, it becomes clearer that the responsibility for the disparity apparent in the statement in paragraph 12 above must be placed on the urban population of these districts rather than on the rural population.

The primary facts as regards the urban areas of these Districts are repeated below :—

| 1921 | | | | 1931 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Population | Rural Population | Urban Population | Number of towns | Total population | Rural population | Urban population | Number of towns |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | *Surat District* | | | | |
| 674,351 | 515,374 | 158,977 | 5 | 693,613 | 551,010 | 142,603 | 5 |
| | | | *Kaira District* | | | | |
| 710,982 | 594,448 | 116,534 | 10 | 741,650 | 616,030 | 125,620 | 10 |

It happens that there has been no increase or decrease in the number of towns in both these Districts since 1911 and therefore it is not necessary to make any adjustments on this

account. The following statement shows the variation in the urban population of these districts since 1911 :—

| District | Urban Population | | | Variation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1911-1921 | 1921-1931 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | | | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Kaira .. .. | 108,026 | 116,534 | 125,620 | + 7·9 | + 7·8 |
| Surat .. .. | 148,994 | 158,977 | 142,603 | + 6·7 | −10·3 |

Taking into account the fact that there are no reasons to suppose that any special forces have been at work in these Districts which would be likely to cause any important fluctuation in the population, the position appears to be that the enumerated urban population in the Kaira District is not seriously above or below what might be expected, but that in the Surat District, while the expectation would be an urban population in the vicinity of 158,977 + 7 % = 170,105 the recorded figure is 142,603, i.e. an unaccountable difference of about 27,500 persons.

15. In the Ahmedabad District decreases have occurred in only two towns, viz. Viramgam and Ahmedabad City.

I have endeavoured to make all possible enquiries regarding the validity of the figures returned and have personally consulted the local officers concerned. It would seem that with the exceptions of Viramgam and Ahmedabad City, the results obtained do actually represent local conditions and that the increases recorded reflect correctly the growth in the population.

As regards Viramgam, the facts appear to be that the population on the night of the Census was in the neighbourhood of 27,000 and that approximately 8,000 persons avoided enumeration. These facts are, I believe, accepted by the local Municipal authorities and while these estimates cannot be regarded as exact, there is little doubt but that they are very near the truth.

16. To form a reasonably accurate estimate of the extent to which the boycott was effective in Ahmedabad City presents special difficulties as in this case, immigration is a predominating factor. It is certain that the city has increased in population, but whether the rate of expansion between 1921 and 1931 has equalled or exceeded the progress made during the previous decennium is difficult to determine. The birth and death figures obtained from the Municipal records declare that the excess of births over deaths during the intercensal period is only 1,153. This figure appears to be unduly low.

During the period 1911-1921, the population of this City increased by no less than 56,775 persons. There is a difference in opinion locally as to whether this rate of increase has been maintained during the period 1921-1931 ; some persons well qualified to judge holding that the increase during the decade 1921-1931 has been slightly greater than in the previous decennium while others, equally well informed, consider that the contrary is the case, but all are agreed that the margin of difference is small.

On the basis that the expansion of the City during 1921-1931 has approximated to that which took place during 1911-1921, the population would be in the vicinity of 270,775 + 56,000 = 326,775, equivalent to an increase of 20·6 per cent. which is substantial in view of the facts :—

(1) That industrial depression due to a falling purchasing power was already making itself felt in India as elsewhere.

(2) That the Civil Disobedience movement with its inevitable repercussions on trade, had been in existence for several months prior to the 26th February 1931.

(3) That in Gujarat in particular political excitement operated to divert attention from both commerce and industry.

I should however state that towards the close of 1931, the Municipality decided to take a Census of the City by its own agency and, in pursuance of this object, a process of house numbering has been resorted to and while doing so, an attempt was made to number the people. The President of the Municipality informed me on the 28th February 1932, that on the basis of the rough count taken, the population of the City in round numbers is 336,000, equivalent to an increase of 24 per cent. over and above the figure returned in 1921.

17. While it cannot be maintained that so considerable an increase is impossible, it is relevant to point out that instances of such rapid growth are infrequent and that the probabilities of the case suggest a more moderate estimate, which personally I would place in the neighbourhood of 15 per cent. On this basis the population of Ahmedabad City would be 27,755 + 15 per cent.= 311,391 or 310,000 in round figures and it is this figure which under instructions from the Census Commissioner for all India, has been used for the purposes of Imperial Tables I, II, III and IV.

18. The boycott movement was confined to the Hindu and Jain element in the City. So far as the Muhammadan community was concerned, it was wholly ineffective.

*The statement below contains the figures of population of these three communities for the period 1901–1931.*

| Community. | Population. | | | | Variation Percentage. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1901-1911 | 1911-1921 | 1921-1931 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Hindus .. | 126,659 | 149,963 | 196,306 | 161,703 | +18·4 | + 30·9 | — 17·7 |
| Jains .. | 15,421 | 16,086 | 17,282 | 4,796 | + 4·3 | + 7·3 | — 72·3 |
| Muhammadans .. | 37,383 | 44,705 | 53,204 | 62,883 | +19·3 | + 19 | + 18·2 |

It will be seen that the Muhammadan population has registered an increase only slightly below that of 1921, while in the cases of both the Hindu and Jain communities, amongst whom the boycott movement was effective, the fall is heavy. It will also be noted that the drop in the Jain figure is spectacular, the reason being that this community is in the main engaged in commerce and is probably 100 per cent. literate. Unfortunately it is not possible to draw conclusions from a comparison of Muhammadan and Hindu-Jain figures, as although these three communities live side by side, their respective activities, their general economic status, their standard of fertility, and their social codes, differ so appreciably, that it would be unsafe to assert that the growth of these communities has proceeded on parallel lines.

19. The position therefore in the Ahmedabad District would appear to be—

(*a*) That the boycott was effective only in the towns of Viramgam and Ahmedabad.

(*b*) That in Viramgam the number of persons who evaded enumeration was about 8,000.

(*c*) That in the Ahmedabad City the number of persons who escaped the count was between 75,000 and 80,000.

20. Conditions in Broach City were not dissimilar from those prevailing in Ahmedabad but as the town is a very much smaller one and the congestion not so great, the conduct of Census operations was easier. Although the drop in the population is no less than 8,372, the fall cannot be ascribed solely to the success of boycott operations, as during the month of February 1931, all the three mills in the city were not working, one being closed with effect from 6th July 1930 and the other two from 16th December 1930 and the exodus of hands employed together with their dependents is estimated to amount to not less than 6,000 persons. In fact the then Collector of Broach was of opinion that the figure returned for Broach City is correct and that few if any persons actually escaped enumeration.

21. The municipal authorities of Ghatkoper-Kirol and Vile-Parle in the Bombay Suburban District also refused to co-operate in the conduct of the Census Operations and in these cases also the work of enumeration was entrusted to the Collector.

In common with other urban areas in this District considerable building activity has been in progress in these two areas.

22. It must be pointed out, that the 1921 population of Ghatkoper was swelled by the presence of large camps of labourers who came to reside in the municipal area, in consequence of building operations then current and that the 1921 figures did not represent the permanent population of the town. Again Ghatkoper is a residential centre for Gujarati business men, many of whom, owing to trade stagnation in Bombay, had left for their native places and were absent from their villas on the 26th February 1931. The Collector, Bombay Suburban District, is of opinion that the numbers of persons who escaped enumeration in the municipal areas of Vile-Parle and Ghatkoper-Kirol are respectively about 300 and 1,200 only.

23. As regards Bombay City the causes of the decline in its population on this occasion have been discussed in the volume relating to the Town and Island of Bombay. It will suffice here to mention that the Executive Health Officer has estimated that the number of persons who escaped enumeration in consequence of the boycott movement is about 10,000, equivalent to ·9 per cent. of the number of persons actually enumerated.

24. It will be seen that the facts appear to be that the unenumerated population of the British Districts in the Presidency including Sind, in round numbers is as under :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad City .. .. .. .. | 80,000 |
| Viramgam Town .. .. .. .. | 8,000 |
| Surat District .. .. .. .. | 28,000 |
| Rest of Gujarat .. .. .. .. | 7,500 |
| Bombay City .. .. .. .. | 10,000 |
| Urban Areas in Bombay Suburban District.. .. | 1,500 |
| Elsewhere in the Presidency .. .. .. | 10,000 |
| | 145,000 |

Even if the figure is put at 150,000, and it is highly improbable that this figure has been exceeded, the failure to enumerate amounts to ·7 per cent. of the number actually enumerated.

# CASTE INDEXES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

## PART I—NOTE ON THE INDEX OF HINDU AND MUSLIM CASTES IN THE PRESIDENCY AND ON THE INDEX OF MUSLIM TRIBES IN SIND.

### SECTION I—KNOWLEDGE OF TRIBES AND CASTES.

Some explanation is necessary of the caste and tribe indexes which follow. There has been considerable work done already on the tribes and castes of the Bombay Presidency and the most tangible evidence is, of course, seen in "Tribes and Castes in Bombay" by R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S. (Bombay 1920). That work is strong on the sociological side but less satisfactory on the purely anthropological and scientific side. The reason is that from an anthropological point of view much work still remains to be done by trained scientists. As regards the Muslim "castes" or "tribes" (in the Presidency the Muslim divisions are neither castes nor tribes, and both words are really unsuitable), Mr. Enthoven's volumes are much less satisfactory than they are on Hindu castes. A full and satisfactory account of the Muslims of the Presidency has still to be written. As regards the Muslim tribes in Sind nothing whatever worth the name of scientific and logically conducted enquiry has yet been published. The treatment of the Sind Muslims in the Gazetteer of the Province of Sind, compiled by E. H. Aitken (Karachi 1907) is very superficial, inaccurate, and inadequate. But up to the present time no better published account has existed. In respect of the Sind Muslim tribes nothing has been done in the Bombay Presidency at all comparable with what has been done for the peoples of Baluchistan and the Punjab. The earlier Gazetteer of Sind by A. W. Hughes does nothing to supply the deficiencies in knowledge. It is in every way a thoroughly unsatisfactory piece of work.

### SECTION 2—THE CASTE AND TRIBE INDEXES, THEIR MEANING AND PURPOSE.

It is necessary now to explain what exactly the caste and tribe indexes printed in this appendix are, how they have been compiled and what purpose they are meant to fulfil. The form of the indexes was the idea of Mr. Dracup who, when I took over from him charge of the office of Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay Presidency, at the end of May 1932, handed me the rough draft lists of castes and tribes on which I have subsequently worked. These lists of caste and tribe names were obtained by Mr. Dracup in the course of his Census touring and in consultation with various district officers throughout the Presidency. Mr. Dracup had however very little personal experience of Sind (he had not, as far as I am aware, ever served there) and he asked for my special attention in respect of the Sind tribe names. It is therefore perhaps fortunate that a considerable amount of my own service has been in Sind, which, in a sense, I know very well from having served there at various times in the districts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. But I had the great good fortune to reside with Mr. S. H. Covernton, I.C.S., at Ahmednagar during the monsoon of 1932 when he put at my complete disposal an immense amount of carefully collected information on the Sind tribes and he has helped me throughout with advice. For most of the information now published for the first time in respect of the Sind tribes, Mr. Covernton is responsible. He has perhaps a better knowledge of this difficult subject than any one else to-day and in the course of many years' service in Sind he has taken the pains and trouble to find out for himself, by careful personal enquiry, facts that would otherwise probably never have come to light. My own part has been confined to supplementing this information and adding here and there information I have myself managed to obtain while serving in Sind, to correcting the Sindhi orthography of the tribe names, and to arranging generally the form of the index. As regards the Hindu tribes, or castes, in Sind the position is not so satisfactory. These have been incorporated in the general index for the Presidency but the treatment has not been nearly so full as it might have been. The index does however represent an improvement. But in the time at my disposal I found it impossible to work up the Hindu caste names in the manner followed in respect of the Sind Muslim tribe names. I hope that some day Mr. Covernton will be able to publish for the benefit of future enquirers some of the conclusions to which he has been led. My own Sind experience of the Hindu castes has not been sufficiently scientific to enable me to do very much to the existing index. In the Language Chapter of the Main Census Report for the Bombay Presidency, I have sought to make clear the extent to which Sind is a mixed language area. It is in fact a most complicated area both linguistically and racially and some of the most difficult problems centre round the history of Hindus in the province. In a later section of this note I have endeavoured to indicate some of the methods by which the subject can be approached by future enquirers. More than that I have not been able to do. It is quite certain however that no one will ever write anything really valuable on the Sind Hindus who has not himself personal experience of Sind, a scientific and practical knowledge of the Sindhi language and a training as a scholar and anthropologist. In the meantime all that can be done is to point out a few of the landmarks and this the indexes now published do achieve. At present there are only two standard and reliable works on Sind, the Sindhi grammar of Trumpp, and the curious but accurate volumes of Burton, books that are all more than half a century old now. On a foundation of these the

sociologists and anthropologists of the future will have to build. To that foundation the indexes now published may perhaps add a few unpretentions but necessary stones. The one classic of the Sindhi language, the " Shah jo Risalo " of Shah Abdul Latif, is not very useful for sociological workers as it is concerned more with mystical thought and folk stories than with describing the people of Sind at the time when it was composed, namely towards the middle of the eighteenth century. But the poems which form the " Risalo " will yield valuable results to the right type of enquirer and their existence must not be forgotten by those who wish to understand the history, traditions and composition of the peoples in Sind.

### Section 3—Preparation of Indexes and Defects.

The indexes in their original form were drawn up and sent out to Collectors for remarks, each Collector being given four copies and asked to send them to selected talukas. In actual practice the main checking of the caste names of the localities where castes are found and of any special remarks made was done by the Mamlatdars and Mukhtiarkars to whom copies had been sent by Collectors. The results were not very satisfactory. Very little additional information was gained in this way and many of the alterations made were of doubtful value. In one or two cases however valuable assistance was rendered, but in these cases the real reason was that some individual Collectors took a personal interest in checking the entries that they knew and in adding others that had been omitted. It is quite certain however that the limit of usefulness has been reached by this method of enquiry. What is needed for the future is local enquiries in definite areas. But this is a matter which the Census itself cannot possibly take up. It was out of the question to trace caste and tribe names off the Census Schedules. To have done so would have been a colossal task for which staff was not available. There are indeed various statistical tables, both Imperial and Subsidiary, dealing in different ways with selected castes. But there has been no attempt to enumerate every caste or tribe name appearing in the Census Schedules. The indexes as they stand are therefore incomplete. They cannot be called in any way exhaustive, but there is no reason to think that many important castes or tribes have been omitted in the Presidency proper list or in the Sind Muslim list. There must be numerous castes and tribes, of small individual importance numerically, which have escaped enumeration. But it may be hoped that the number of these will diminish as private individuals supply information from time to time. The indexes are at least a basis for all future work. The chief feature of the Hindu caste index is that it separates out four classes of Hindus which were recognised for Census purposes, and thus, possibly for the first time as far as this Presidency is concerned, it offers a comprehensive view of units on the various social levels of the Hindu community. It is of course likely that in particular instances the classification may differ from classifications adopted by the Government of Bombay for special purposes, as for instance, recruitment to Government service or levels of education for educational grants. There is room for considerable divergence of this kind without the general value of the caste classification being affected in any way. The distribution of Hindu castes in the various classes is largely as Mr. Dracup fixed it. It is generally sound and needs little, if any, alteration. As regards the classification of Muslim tribes, the method of classification is explained in a later section of this note.

### Section 4—Use of the Indexes.

It is desirable to say a few words on the manner in which the indexes should be understood and used The indexes stand for nothing more than they claim to stand for. They are practical, but not strictly scientific, classifications of as many castes and tribes as could within the means and time at my disposal be identified and set into the scheme. No ethnological or anthropological theories are being set forth dogmatically. No evidence has been collected for any such purpose. Any remarks of ethnological and anthropological character which appear now and again in the form of remarks are put forward tentatively for what they may be worth so that their correctness or incorrectness may be submitted to test by those who, by knowledge and training, are capable of forming true opinions on the complicated and difficult questions with which they deal. From this point of view it is just as important to know what is wrong as to know what is right. The elimination of error is a scientific process and the function of these caste indexes will have been more than fulfilled if they provide an opportunity to correct mistakes and increase knowledge. They have been prepared with this sole object and must not be regarded as a scientific exposition of *known* and *fully verified* facts. To obtain true knowledge of the tribes and castes of this Presidency is the work of several lifetimes. I am content if I can show the way towards more accurate knowledge in time to come. The caste indexes should in all cases be used along with the Census statistics themselves and with the commentary in the Census reports. To use them in any other way is to invite fallacious thinking and to risk unjustifiable conclusions. In almost every case local enquiry and research by scholars are needed and learned societies in the Presidency have much with which to occupy their attention in arranging for this local enquiry and research.

SECTION 5—MR. COVERNTON'S NOTES.

Mention has been made already of Mr. Covernton's invaluable notes on the Sind castes and tribes. I hope Mr. Covernton will some day have the leisure to write up his notes for the benefit of scholars. Without his help I could never have tackled the problem of the Sind Muslim tribes in the way I have done. The index gives over seven hundred names of Muslim tribes. But Mr. Covernton, though his enquiries did not cover by any means the whole of Sind, has found over nine hundred identifiable tribes. It was impossible for me to put them all into the scheme of an index already fixed before I took over charge of the Census Operations, nor had I in very many cases the knowledge necessary to fill in blanks and supplement rough notes. The index therefore fails to reach the standard of knowledge set by Mr. Covernton's notes. But there is no help for it. The Census could not reasonably have been prolonged merely for the purpose of making the caste indexes more complete. In a few cases special notes have been written on particular tribes. For these notes I am almost wholly indebted to Mr. Covernton on whose notes they are based and who has approved of most of them in the form in which they now appear.

SECTION 6—DIFFICULTIES CONNECTED WITH CLASSIFICATION OF SIND MUSLIM TRIBES.

As regards the Sind Muslim tribe names many formidable difficulties exist. These difficulties are chiefly (1) *orthographical*, concerned with correct spelling, a most important matter where spelling differences may or may not be vital and when there is often hopeless confusion in the aspirated consonants, one of the chief features of the Sindhi language; (2) the *nomenclature of tribes*, sub-tribes, sects, clans, " nukhs " and " paros " : in the index many of these have been confused, partly because confusion is inherent in the tribal system in Sind, where it exhibits all forms of disintegration, and partly because not enough is known about the sub-divisions of tribes ; " paros " of main tribes often take names from others, and sometimes form almost the nucleus of another tribe. This type of difficulty is very great in respect of some of the Baluch tribes which show signs of losing their tribal formation, and also in respect of the miscellaneous crowd of peoples who accompanied the Baluchis in some servile or subordinate capacity ; (3) *religious discrimination :* it is often very difficult to say in the case of Sind whether tribes *ostensibly* Hindu or Muslim are *exclusively* so. In many cases in the Muslim tribe index there appear the names of tribes that are normally Hindu. But it is probable that in many of these cases there are Muslims of the same name, Sind exhibiting the peculiar phenomenon of the tribe name remaining unaltered though the religion has been changed. Any one familiar with the " Shah jo Risalo " will understand how this is typical of the Sind population. In this respect the tribal index must be regarded as treading on difficult and dangerous ground. In some cases remarks have been made against some tribes that they are both Hindu and Muslim but the question is one for the investigation of sociologists ; (4) *confusion in respect of the* " pukka " *Sindhi tribes*, called generally " Sammat ", is inextricable. There are probably hundreds of Sindhi tribes ending in the suffix " poto " (that is, " putra " or " son ") which have not yet been traced and are omitted from the index. For a proper understanding of the complexity of " Sammat " tribe names nothing can be more helpful than an examination of place names in Sind. The ordinance survey large-scale maps will reveal a multitude of tribe names which have not yet appeared in any list. It is not uncommon in Sind to find places named after tribes which are no longer in existence e.g., Badin is believed to be a name of this kind, and, *vice versa*, to find tribes that are named after places. Nothing but scientific research can clear up such problems. The influence of the Baluchis has been great on the nomenclature of many tribes that are non-Baluch in origin and character, but it is often difficult to discover what has actually happened in respect of them. Both as regards Sind place names, and as regards the effects of the Baluchi penetration of Sind much research by competent scholars is needed before the true facts will reveal themselves.

SECTION 7—THE CLASSIFICATION OF SIND MUSLIM TRIBES.

The classification of Sind tribe names which I have followed is that adopted by Mr. Covernton. The tribes have been divided into ten main classes, namely, I—Baluch Tribes, II—Pathan Tribes, III—Brahui Tribes, IV—Servile Tribes of Baluchis and tribes of Jats or Serai Jats, that is, camelmen who talk mostly Sindhi and were probably in many cases attached to Baluch tribes. Many of these have obviously come from the South-West Punjab, doubtless with the Baluchis, and some are said to be themselves Baluchis. V—Tribes from the South-West Punjab, or " Serai", other than Baluchis or dependents of Baluchis, and other than purely occupational tribes. VI—Sindhi Tribes of Sammo, Jat, or Rajput origin, that is tribes that have always lived in "Sind," namely the Lower Indus valley or in the Western desert on the borders of Sind. These may be said to be the " pukka Sindhis " forming by far the largest proportion of the population of the province. Their language is Sindhi, described by Trumpp as a " a pure Sanskritic language more free from foreign elements than any other of the North Indian vernaculars " and " much more closely related to the old Prakrit than the Marathi,

Hindi, Punjabi or Bengali of our days " ; VII—Occupational Tribes, including religious orders. VIII—Tribes professing an origin from Arabia or Central Asia, other than those already mentioned. IX—Miscellaneous Sindhi tribes known to be neither Sammo, nor Jat nor Rajput, and also all Sindhi tribes which cannot be traced at all. X—Tribes which have migrated to Sind from Cutch, Gujarat, Marwar, Rajputana, Malwa and other parts of India. Many of these are aboriginal, or low caste, or pre-Aryan. Column 2 of the Tribe index shows the tentative classification of the tribes in these ten classes. Where a question mark appears it means that the origin of the tribe has not been traced or that the tribal name has not been definitely identified with anything known. Misspelling may of course be partly responsible for this phenomenon. The classification is not ideal. It will be seen that the classes may and do cut across each other. But the classification does at least make a scientific attempt to face the great complexity of tribal divisions in Sind and to assign their proper importance to racial characters where these can be definitely traced. In no other classificatory system that I have seen has this problem ever been faced so successfully. Another point about the index is that Column 3 (locality) is *not exhaustive*. The information in that column represents merely the local distribution of the tribes as reported now. There is no doubt that further local enquiries would lead to a great accession of knowledge about tribal distribution. As much only has been done now as the evidence available warranted. In each case the areas shown are districts, and the entry means merely that the tribe has been found " somewhere in the district ". There has been no reporting by talukas, or " tapos ", though some of the tribes are known to be highly localised.

### Section 8—Methods suggested for further study.

In conclusion I wish to suggest for the future a method of dealing with Sind tribe names in scientific fashion. The Sind tribe names are an epitome of the confused history of Sind and Sind history must be studied for a complete explanation of them. From this point of view I think that the Sind tribes can be divided for ethnological and anthropological examination as follows :—

I. " Pukka " Sindhi Tribes, of Sammat, Jat or Rajput origin.

II. Others (*a*) Baluchis, Brahuis and Pathans.

(*b*) " Serais."

(*c*) Other miscellaneous entrants —

(*i*) Muslim.

(*ii*) Hindu.

Sind history reveals several clearly defined periods :—

(1) early, up to the Arab conquest ;

(2) from the Arab conquest to the Muslim invasion of upper India ;

(3) the middle ages, from the Muslim invasion of upper India till the fall of the Sammo power ;

(4) the middle ages, from the fall of the Sammo power to the establishment of the Moghul empire ;

(5) the modern period, from the establishment of the Moghul empire till the British occupation of Sind ;

(6) the modern period, from the British occupation till the present day.

Each of these periods has distinct characteristics which can be traced more or less clearly in the demographic character of the Sind population. Muslim entrants into Sind can be classed under the following categories :—

(*a*) connected with the hierachy of Islam ;

(*b*) connected with the governing power, as rulers, soldiers, attendants, usurpers ;

(*c*) traders ;

(*d*) agriculturists, shepherds and nomadic pastorals.

The Hindu entrants can be classed as under :—

(*a*) agricultural tribes ;

(*b*) trading tribes ;

(*c*) labouring tribes ;

(d) wandering tribes.

I consider that if the caste index, as now drawn up, is read thus in connection with Sind history and with the characteristics of the various sections composing the Sind population science will go a long way towards defining a problem that has hitherto defied any clear solution.

## CASTE INDEXES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

PART II—INDEX OF HINDU CASTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND AND TRIBES AND RACES OF MUSLIMS IN THE PRESIDENCY PROPER (EXCEPT SIND).

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Hindu Advanced.** | | | |
| **A** | | | |
| 1 Aksali (Agsali) Pattar .. | | Goldsmiths and silversmiths. | Kanarese term for Sonar. |
| Amil .. .. | Sind .. | Government servants, traders, landlords, professions. | The Amils are part of the Lohano tribe and derive their names from their having been "officers and officials" under the ruling houses of Sind prior to British rule. |
| Arora .. .. | Sind (districts not specified). | Traders .. | They are immigrants from the Punjab and probably allied to the Lohano. |
| **B** | | | |
| Bhabra .. .. | Sind .. | Traders .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| Bhansali Vegu.. .. | Kathiawar, Cutch, Bombay City, Broach and Sind especially Karachi District. | Do. | |
| Bhatia (Main) .. | Bombay City, Cutch, Gujarat, Khandesh, Thana, Kathiawar and Sind. | Do. .. | They are scattered in small numbers in all the trade centres of the Presidency. There are a number of "nukhs", i.e., the exogamous divisions of the caste among them (*vide* Enthoven's "Tribes and Castes of Bombay", Vol. I, p. 137). For Sind Bhatias *see* separate note and list of nukhs. |
| Sub-Castes— | | | |
| (i) Rai Gajiria. | | | |
| (ii) Rai Haria. | | | |
| (iii) Rai Sabat. | | | |
| (iv) Rai Panj Loria. | | | |
| (v) Rai Ramaija. | | | |
| (vi) Rai Padamsen. | | | |
| (vii) Rai Ded. | | | |
| (viii) Rai Surya. | | | |
| (ix) Rai Paleja. | | | |
| (x) Rai Deta. | | | |
| (xi) Rai Gokul Gandhi. | | | |
| (xii) Rai Jaba. | | | |
| (xiii) Rai Nai Gandhi. | | | |
| (xiv) Rai Media. | | | |
| (xv) Rai Chichiria. | | | |
| (xvi) Rai Babal. | | | |
| (xvii) Rai Nechal. | | | |
| (xviii) Rai Gagala. | | | |
| (xix) Rai Sura. | | | |
| (xx) Rai Nagira. | | | |
| (xxi) Rai Saraki. | | | |
| (xxii) Rai Soni. | | | |
| (xxiii) Rai Sohila. | | | |
| (xxiv) Rai Jiya. | | | |
| (xxv) Rai Mogia. | | | |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported : where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Advanced**—contd. | | | |
| | **B**—contd. | | | |
| | Sub-Castes—*contd.* | | | |
| | (xxvi) Rai Gaga. | | | |
| | (xxvii) Rai Rikha. | | | |
| | (xxviii) Rai Jedan. | | | |
| | (xxix) Rai Kodia. | | | |
| | (xxx) Rai Koa. | | | |
| | (xxxi) Rai Wadhan. | | | |
| | (xxxii) Rai Jiva. | | | |
| | (xxxiii) Rai Vitra. | | | |
| | (xxxiv) Rai Dhaga. | | | |
| | (xxxv) Rai Kandias. | | | |
| | (xxxvi) Rai Rariya. | | | |
| | (xxxvii) Rai Kajarias. | | | |
| | (xxxviii) Rai Sejula. | | | |
| | (xxxix) Rai Jabala. | | | |
| | (xl) Rai Milan. | | | |
| | (xli) Rai Dhabas. | | | |
| | (xlii) Rai Jiwan. | | | |
| | (xliii) Rai Jagita. | | | |
| | (xliv) Rai Khabera. | | | |
| | (xlv) Rai Thola. | | | |
| | (xlvi) Rai Sodia. | | | |
| | (xlvii) Rai Bora. | | | |
| | (xlviii) Rai Muccha. | | | |
| | (xlix) Rai Tambal. | | | |
| | Brahmabhatta .. | Gujarat .. | Zamindars, writers .. | A sub-division of Bhats. There are 10 sub-divisions of this caste. They are :— (1) Devluk, (2) Harmani, (3) Kashiani, (4) Indrani, (5) Kundanpuria, (6) Messava, (7) Parvattani, (8) Rana, (9) Rao, (10) Sodani. |
| | Brahmakshatri .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, Nasik. | Writers, artisans, some follow the profession of law, medicine and Government service. | |
| | Sub-divisions— | | | |
| | (i) Brahmakshatri proper. | | | |
| | (ii) Chudagar. | | | |
| | (iii) Dakhani. | | | |
| | (iv) Dasa. | | | |
| | (v) Natravala. | | | |
| | (vi) Panchal. | | | |
| | Brahman-Abhir .. | Khandesh, Sholapur, Bijapur, Sukkur. | Cultivators. | |
| 10 | Brahman-Aditi Sahsre .. | West Khandesh, Kaira. | Priests and writers. | |
| | Brahman-Agarval .. | Khandesh, Cutch, Kathiawar, Kaira. | Do. | |

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Hindu Advanced**—contd. | | | |
| **B**—contd. | | | |
| Brahman-Agarsindhval .. | Gujarat .. | Priests and writers. | |
| Brahman-Anavala .. Bhatela. Mastan. | Gujarat, West Khandesh, Thana, Sukkur. | Writers, cultivators, landlords, pleaders, doctors, etc. | |
| Brahman-Arvatvakkalu .. | Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum. | Priests and writers. | |
| Brahman-Asthamangala .. | .... | .... | *See* Brahman-Shrigod. |
| Brahman-Audich .. | Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar, Thana, West Khandesh. | Priests and writers .. | There are 29 sub-divisions of this (*vide* Enthoven Vol. I, p. 218). |
| Brahman-Bhaida .. | .... | .... | *See* Brahman-Tapodhan. |
| Brahman-Bhargav .. | Broach, Surat, Kaira. | Priests and writers .. | Some also follow the profession of law and medicine. |
| Brahman-Bhatelia .. | .... | .... | *See* Brahman-Anavala. |
| 20 Brahman-Bhojak Maga .. | Kathiawar, Cutch, Ahmedabad, Broach, Thar and Parkar. | Priests and writers. | |
| Brahman-Bhuknia .. | Kathiawar .. | Do. | |
| Brahman-Borsada .. | Broach, Kaira .. | Cultivators. | |
| Brahman-Chanchhari .. | Thar and Parkar .. | Priests and writers. | |
| Brahman-Chandrekhi .. | West Khandesh .. | Do. | |
| Brahman-Chaun .. | Kathiawar .. | Do. | |
| Brahman-Chitpavan or Konkanasth. | Deccan, Konkan, Surat. | Priests, writers, landholders, pleaders, doctors, engineers, bankers, Government servants, etc. | In Deccan and Surat they are immigrants from the Konkan. They are either Apastambhas or Rigvedis and belong to the Smart sect. |
| Brahman-Chorisa (Chovisa). | Broach, Surat, Revakantha. | Priests and writers. | |
| Brahman-Dadhich (Dadhichi) or Dahema (Dayama). | Broach, Kaira, Khandesh, Ahmednagar. | Priests, writers, cultivators, moneylenders. | |
| Brahman-Daivadnya .. | .... | .... | *See* Sonar. |
| 30 Brahman-Dareda Kayatia or Karatia. | Gujarat, Bijapur .. | Priests, writers, cultivators, moneylenders. | A caste of degraded Brahmans. They take their name from Kaltu or Kayatu, the 11th day funeral ceremony, which they alone conduct. |
| Brahman-Deshasth .. | Deccan, Konkan, Southern Maratha Country. | Priests, writers, landholders, bankers, lawyers, doctors, engineers, Government servants, etc. | "Deshasth" means people of the "Desh" or country, or may generally be taken to mean a resident of the plain or upland Deccan, as distinguished from the hilly tracts of the seaboard Konkan. Two main divisions among them are (1) Rigvedi, (2) Yejurvedi. In Konkan they are immigrants. |

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Hindu Advanced**—contd. | | | |
| **B**—contd. | | | |
| Brahman-Deshaval or Disaval. | Surat, Ahmedabad, Poona. | Priests and writers .. | They derive their name from the town of Deesa, near Palanpur, and are priests to Deshaval Vanias. |
| Brahman-Devarukha .. | Konkan, Poona, Satara. | Cultivators, some are engaged in trade and Government service. | They take their name from Devrukh, a place in Sangameshwar Taluka in Ratnagiri District. In Poona and Satara they are immigrants. |
| Brahman-Garud .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch, Poona. | Priests and writers. | |
| Brahman-Gaud Saraswat, Shenvi. | Deccan, Konkan .. | Priests, writers, landlords, merchants, bankers, Government servants, pleaders, doctors, engineers, etc. | Also known as "Saraswat"; for their descent and endogamous divisions, *vide* Enthoven Vol. I, p. 249. |
| Brahman-Gayaval .. | Ahmedabad, Bijapur. | Priests and writers .. | They are an offshoot from the mendicant Brahmans of Gaya. Immigrants. |
| Brahman-Girnara .. | Broach, Cutch, Kathiawar. | Priests, beggars, traders, moneylenders, cooks and cultivators. | It is said that they were settled at Girnar by Krishna. They have the monopoly of the office of priests to pilgrims visiting Girnar and Somnath Patan. |
| Brahman-Godmalvi .. | .... | .... | *See* Brahman-Shrigod. |
| Brahman-Golak or Govardhan. | Deccan, Konkan .. | Cultivators, moneylenders, traders and also priests to lower castes. | They are degraded Brahmans. They are said to be descended from a widow and a Chitpavan Brahman. |
| 40 Brahman-Gomtival .. | Gujarat .. | Priests, beggars. | |
| Brahman-Gugali .. | Ahmedabad, Cutch, Kathiawar, Broach. | Priests and writers. | |
| Brahman-Halo .. | .... | .... | *See* Brahman-Samvedi. |
| Brahman-Harsolia .. | Gujarat .. | Priests and writers .. | They act as priests to Harsola Vanias. |
| Brahman-Havik .. | Kanara, Belgaum .. | Priests, writers and cultivators. | |
| Brahman-Jai .. | Ahmednagar .. | Do. | |
| Brahman-Jaina .. | West Khandesh .. | Do. | |
| Brahman-Jambu or Jambuvant. | Broach .. | Priests and astrologers. | Named after the town of Jambusar in Broach District. They claim descent from Yajnavalkya. |
| Brahman-Jangida .. | Bombay and Poona Cities. | Artisans .. | An artisan caste of North India. Immigrants. |
| Brahman-Javal or Kot .. | Konkan .. | Water carriers and cultivators. | |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Advanced**—contd. | | | |
| | **B**—contd. | | | |
| 50 | Brahman-Jhalora .. | Gujarat .. | Priests and writers .. | Act as priests to Jhalora Vanias. |
| | Brahman-Joshi (Joishi) .. | Deccan, Ratnagiri, Kaira. | Priests, writers and astrologers. | Also known as Karnatakas. |
| | Brahman-Kandola .. | Kathiawar, West Khandesh. | Priests and cooks. | |
| | Brahman-Kanoja or Kanyakubja. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, Deccan, Thana. | Priests and traders. | Immigrants from Upper India. |
| | Brahman-Kanva Pratham-shakhi. | Deccan .. | Priests and writers. | |
| | Brahman-Kapil (Kapol) .. | Broach, Kaira .. | Cultivators .. | They claim descent from "Kapil-Rishi". |
| | Brahman-Karhada .. | Deccan, Konkan .. | Priests, writers, land-holders, pleaders, bankers, doctors, engineers, Government servants, etc. | The name, it is said, is derived from the town of Karad, in Satara District, the sacred junction of Koyana and Krishna. They claim to be Rigvedi Deshasthas of Smart sect. |
| | Brahman-Karyakulya .. | West Khandesh .. | Landlords and writers. | |
| | Brahman-Kast .. | Deccan .. | Cultivators, traders, Government servants. | They trace their origin from Kattyayani, the son of Yajnavalya, by his wife Kattya and call themselves Kattyayani Shakhi-Brahmans. |
| | Brahman-Kattyani | .... | .... | The same as "Kast". |
| 60 | Brahman-Kayatia, Karatia. | .... | .... | *See* Brahman-Dareda. |
| | Brahman-Khadayata .. | Gujarat .. | Priests and writers .. | They serve as family priests to Khadayat Vanias. |
| | Brahman-Khedaval .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar. | Cultivators and money-lenders. | |
| | Brahman-Khot .. | .... | .... | *See* Brahman-Javal. |
| | Brahman-Kiriagar .. | Thar and Parkar .. | Priests and beggars. | |
| | Brahman-Kirvant or Kramavant. | Konkan | Cultivators, money-lenders and priests. | |
| | Brahman-Konkanastha .. | .... | .... | *See* Brahman-Chitpavan. |
| | Brahman-Madhyandin .. | Bijapur, East Khandesh. | Priests, cultivators, money-lenders and writers. | |
| | Brahman-Maga .. | .... | .... | *See* Brahman-Bhojak. |
| | Brahman-Maitrayani .. | Northern Deccan .. | Priests, landholders and money-lenders. | |
| 70 | Brahman-Mastan .. | .... | .... | *See* Brahman-Anavala. |
| | Brahman-Mevada .. | Gujarat .. | Beggars, priests and cultivators. | They take their name from Mewar in Rajputana. |
| | Brahman-Modh .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch. | Priests and cultivators. | |
| | Brahman-Motala .. | Surat, Broach, Kaira. | Priests, Government servants. | |
| | Brahman-Nagar .. | Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar, Sholapur. | Priests and writers .. | For descent, endogamous divisions, *vide* Enthoven Vol. I, p. 235. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Advanced**—contd. | | | |
| | **B**—contd. | | | |
| | Brahman-Nandora (Nandodra). | Gujarat .. | Priests and beggars. | |
| | Brahman-Nandvana .. | Cutch, Kathiawar .. | Traders and cultivators. | |
| | Brahman-Napal .. | Kaira .. | Cultivators .. | They claim to be Audich-Brahmans. |
| | Brahman-Nardik .. | Cambay .. | Priests and beggars. | |
| | Brahman-Odhecha .. | Thar and Parkar .. | Religious mendicants. | |
| 80 | Brahman-Osval .. | Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Nasik, Poona. | Priests, writers, traders. | There are also Jains so-called. |
| | Brahman-Palival (Palewal). | Ahmedabad, Kathiawar, Cutch. | Traders. | |
| | Brahman-Palshe (Palshikar). | Thana, Kolaba .. | Priests, physicians, astrologers and Government servants. | Belong to Madhyandin Shakha of Yajurvedi Brahman. |
| | Brahman-Parasar or Parajia or Ahir-Gor. | Cutch and Kathiawar. | Priests. | |
| | Brahman-Pardeshi .. | Thana, Kolaba, West Khandesh, Poona. | Servants and traders. | Immigrants from Upper India. |
| | Brahman-Pathali .. | .... | .... | *See* Brahman-Sthanik. |
| | Brahman-Pokarna (Pushkarna). | Sind, Kathiawar, Cutch, Broach. | Cultivators, confectioners, contractors, domestic servants. | They take their name from Pokar, or Pushkar lake near Ajmer. |
| | Brahman-Porval (Porvad). | Belgaum .. | Priests and traders.. | They are also Jains. |
| | Brahman-Prathamashakhi. | .... | .... | *See* Brahman-Kanva. |
| | Brahman-Pundval .. | Bombay City .. | Priests and writers. | |
| 90 | Brahman-Pushkarna .. | .... | .... | *See* Brahman-Pokarna. |
| | Brahman-Rajgur .. | Thar and Parkar .. | Priests and writers. | |
| | Brahman-Rajval (Ranval). | Cutch .. | Do. | |
| | Brahman-Ranwat .. | Gujarat .. | Do. | |
| | Brahman-Ravala .. | Cutch, Panch-Mahals, Broach. | Bards, beggars, priests. | Also a sub-division of Brahman-Mevada. |
| | Brahman-Rayakaval .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar. | Cultivators, beggars. | |
| | Brahman-Rodhval (Rotval). | Ahmedabad and Kaira. | Do. | |
| | Brahman-Sachora .. | Cutch, Kathiawar, Palanpur. | Do. .. | They are divided into Visa and Dasa. |
| | Brahman-Sahavashi .. | Bijapur .. | .... | One of the Deshastha Brahmans. |
| | Brahman-Sajodra .. | Broach .. | Cultivators. | |
| 100 | Brahman-Samvedi Halo .. | Thana .. | Do. | |
| | Brahman-Sanath .. | Larkana .. | Priests and writers. | |
| | Sanavala. | | | |
| | Sanodia. | | | |
| | Sanothia. | | | |
| | Brahman-Sanodhra .. | Cutch .. | Do. .. | |
| | Brahman-Sarasvat .. | Kathiawar, Cutch, Sind, Konkan. | Priests, writers, landholders, pleaders, doctors, etc. | For details, *vide* Enthoven Vol. I, p. 238. Should not be confused with Gaud-Sarasvat. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Advanced**—contd. | | | |
| | **B**—contd. | | | |
| | Brahman-Sarvia .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar.. | Priests and writers. | |
| | Brahman-Sarvare .. | Khandesh .. | Cultivators and water carriers. | |
| | Brahman-Setlan .. | Thar and Parkar .. | Priests. | |
| | Brahman-Sevak .. | Northern Deccan, Thar and Parkar. | Priests and writers. | |
| | Brahman-Shenvi .. | .... | .... | *See* Brahman Gaud-Sarasvat. |
| | Brahman-Shiva .. | .... | .... | *See* Brahman-Sthanik. |
| 110 | Brahman-Shrigaud .. Godmalvi. Ashtamangal. | Gujarat, West Khandesh. | Priests, doctors, pleaders, etc. | They belong to one of the five classes of Gaud Brahmans of Rajputana; they have ten sub-divisions. |
| | Brahman-Shrimali .. | Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Sukkur, Thar and Parkar. | Priests. | |
| | Brahman-Shriwati .. | West Khandesh .. | Priests and cultivators. | |
| | Brahman-Sindhwal .. | Kathiawar .. | Priests. | |
| | Brahman-Sompura .. | Do. .. | Priests and beggars.. | They are said to derive their name from Somnath in South Kathiawar. The descendants of the priests of the temple of Somnath. |
| | Brahman-Sorathia .. | Do. .. | Water carriers. | |
| | Brahman-Sthanik .. Pathali. Shiva. | Kanara .. | Priests, writers and cultivators. | |
| | Brahman-Surmali .. | Sukkur .. | Priests and writers. | |
| | Brahman-Tapodhan .. Bhaidas. | Gujarat .. | Husbandmen, labourers, temple-ministrants. | They are ministrants in Mahadev, Mata and Jain temples. They are held to be degraded. |
| | Brahman-Tirgul .. Tirguli. Trigul. Trigarth. Tigad. | Deccan .. | Betel-vine growers, priests, writers, pleaders, etc. | They are the followers of Yajurveda and belong to Taitirya Shakha, following Apastambha Sutra. They immigrated to Maharashtra about 300 years ago, from Tailangana and Southern Kanara. As they were new-comers, the native Brahmans, out of hatred, in order to maintain their superiority, circulated false notions about their origin, see Enthoven. They have now been acknowledged to be in no way inferior to other Brahmans. They are Krishna Yajurvedi Deshasth Brahmans of the Apastambha Sutra. |
| 120 | Brahman-Trivedi .. | Khandesh .. | Priests, writers and landholders. | |

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Hindu Advanced**—contd. | | | |
| **B**—concld. | | | |
| Brahman-Udambara .. | Kaira and Panch-Mahals. | Priests, beggars and cultivators. | They take their name from the sage Udambara. |
| Brahman-Uneval .. | Kathiawar, Broach.. | Cultivators & beggars. | |
| Brahman-Vadadra .. | Kaira, Broach .. | Cultivators, money-lenders and beggars. | |
| Brahman-Valam .. | Gujarat & Kathiawar. | Cultivators, beggars. | |
| Brahman-Vayad .. | Ahmedabad, Broach. | Priests and writers. | |
| Brahman-Vedant .. | Cutch .. | Priests and cultivators. | |
| Brahman-Vidur .. | Deccan .. | Cultivators and traders. | They are degraded Brahmans. Said to be the progeny of a Brahman male from a non-Brahman female. |
| Brahman-Vishva .. | .... | .... | *See* Panchal. |
| Brahman-Vyas .. | Gujarat .. | Priests and writers. | |
| 130 Brahman-Yajnikva .. | Do. .. | Do. | |
| **G** | | | |
| Gujar .. | Deccan, Konkan .. | Traders, money-lenders. | Also a sub-caste of various castes and a term applied to all Gujaratis in Deccan and Konkan. |
| **K** | | | |
| Kayastha, Kayat .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch, Bijapur, Sholapur. | Writers, pleaders, doctors, landlords, etc. | |
| Kayastha Prabhu .. | Deccan, Konkan .. | Do. .. | A synonym for Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu; for details of which *see* Enthoven Vol. III, p. 235. |
| Komti or Vaishya .. | Southern Deccan .. | Traders, cultivators. | |
| **L** | | | |
| Lohana (Lavana) or Luwana. | Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar, Sind, Thana. | Bankers, merchants, grain-dealers, shop-keepers. | *See* special note on Sind Lohano. |
| **M** | | | |
| Mudliar, Vellala .. | Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar. | Writers, Government servants. | Immigrants from Madras and belong to the Vellalas, the great cultivating caste of the Tamil country. |
| **N** | | | |
| Naidu .. | Poona, Belgaum .. | Writers, Government servants. | Immigrants from Madras. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported : where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Advanced**—contd. | | | |
| | **P** | | | |
| | Panchal .. | Deccan, Panch-Mahals, Broach. | Copper and brass-smiths, goldsmiths, silversmiths, carpenters and stone dressers. | They are also known as Vaisha Brahmans or Acharis. They are immigrants in Panch-Mahals and Broach. |
| | Panchkalshi, Somvanshi Kshatriya. | Thana, Kolaba, Bombay City. | Carpenters and artisans. | |
| 140 | Patane Prabhu or Pathare Prabhu. | Bombay City, Thana, Poona. | Writers, pleaders, doctors, Government servants. | For details, *vide* Enthoven Vol. III, p. 249. |
| | Pille .. | Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Poona. | Writers, Government servants. | Immigrants from Madras. It is a title of the Vellalas. |
| | **S** | | | |
| | Sahata .. | Sind (districts unspecified). | Traders and landlords. | They are both Hindus and Muslims. |
| | Somavanshi Arya Khatriya. | Deccan .. | Silk and cotton weavers. | It is a synonym for Khatri. |
| | Sonar, Soni | The whole Presidency. | Gold and silversmiths. | This includes Daivadnya and Vishva Brahmans. For endogamous divisions, *vide* Enthoven Vol. III, pp. 339 and 344. |
| | **V** | | | |
| | Vani or Vania—Agarwal.. | Gujarat, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Thana, Kolaba. | Traders and money-lenders. | Some of them are Jains. Immigrants from Rajputana. |
| | Vani-Agrya .. | Broach .. | Do. | |
| | Vani-Bagaria (Bagada) .. | Broach and Palanpur. | Traders. | |
| | Vani-Baj .. | Broach, Rewakantha, West Khandesh. | Do. | |
| | Vani-Bandekar .. | Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara. | Do. | |
| 150 | Vani-Bhavkule .. | Kanara .. | Do. | |
| | Vani-Chhebroda .. | Poona .. | Do. | |
| | Vani-Dasara .. | Ahmedabad, West Khandesh. | Do. | |
| | Vani-Daspuri .. | West Khandesh .. | Do. | |
| | Vani-Deshaval (Disaval) .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar. | Do. | |
| | Vani-Dindu (Didu) .. | Surat .. | Do. .. | They are an offshoot of the Meshri Vanias of Marwar. They have two divisions—Didus and Nagharis. |
| | Vani or Vania-Govalal (Goyalval). | Kathiawar .. | Do. | |
| | Vani-Gurjar (Gujar) .. | Gujarat, Deccan, Thana. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Harsola (Harsora). | Gujarat .. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Jeval (Jaival). | Bombay City .. | Do. | |
| 160 | Vani Vania-Jharola (Jharora). | Gujarat, Kathiawar. | Do. | |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Advanced**—contd. | | | |
| | **V**—contd. | | | |
| | Vani Vania-Kapol (Kopola). | Bombay City, Kathiawar, Ahmedabad, Broach. | Traders. | |
| | Vani Vania-Karad .. | Cutch .. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Katrival (Kadharval). | Ahmedabad .. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Kathar .. | Khandesh, Nasik .. | Do. .. | In Khandesh they are immigrants. |
| | Vani Vania-Khadayata .. | Gujarat, Khandesh .. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Khandeval .. | Broach, Palanpur .. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Kudala .. | Ratnagiri, Kolhapur. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Kulum .. | Ahmednagar .. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Lad .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, Ahmednagar. | Do. | |
| 170 | Vani Vania-Ladsakka .. | Gujarat, Nasik .. | Do. .. | Also known as Ladsikke. |
| | Vani Vania-Mad .. | North Deccan .. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Medora (Medera). | Poona .. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Mesri .. | Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Broach, Ahmedabad. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Mevada .. | Gujarat .. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Modh .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, Bombay City, West Khandesh. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Modia .. | Panch-Mahals, Cutch, Kathiawar. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Nagar .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Nagori (Nagri). Naghori. .. | Kathiawar, Ahmedabad, Kaira. | Do. | |
| | Vania Vani-Nandora or Nandodra. | Surat, Broach .. | Do. | |
| 180 | Vani Vania-Narsipura .. | Gujarat, Sind .. | Do. .. | Also Jains. |
| | Vani Vania-Narvekar .. | Belgaum .. | Do. .. | Do. |
| | Vani Vania-Nema (Nima). | Panch-Mahals .. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Osval .. | All over the Presidency. | Do. .. | They are also Jains. |
| | Vani Vania-Paleval (Palival). | Ratnagiri .. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Patane .. | Bombay City, Ahmednagar. | Traders and cultivators. | |
| | Vani Vania-Pednekar .. | Kanara .. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Porval (Porvad). | Gujarat, West Khandesh. | Traders. | |
| | Vani Vania-Purshkarval .. | Palanpur .. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Sangameshwari. | Ratnagiri .. | Do. | |
| 190 | Vani Vania-Sarvaiya .. | Kathiawar, Broach .. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Shravagi .. | Ahmednagar .. | Do. .. | They are also Jains. |
| | Vani Vania-Shrimali .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, West Khandesh. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Sorathia .. | Kathiawar .. | Do. | |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Advanced**—concld. | | | |
| | **V**—concld. | | | |
| | Vani Vania-Ummad (Humad) (Humbad). | South Gujarat .. | Traders. | |
| | Vani Vania-Vayada .. | Gujarat .. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Visalad .. | Khandesh and Broach. | Do. | |
| | Vani Vania-Yerola .. | Gujarat .. | Do. | |
| | **Hindu Intermediate.** | | | |
| | **A** | | | |
| | Agasa, Madival .. | Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Kanara. | Washermen .. | It is the Kanarese equivalent of Dhobi or Parit; they are in two divisions (i) Hindus, (ii) Lingayats. |
| | Agri .. .. | Konkan, Khandesh and Surat. | Salt makers and husbandmen. | Also a sub-division of Koli. |
| | Ahir .. .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, Deccan, Thana and Sind. | Cowherds, husbandmen, carpenters, goldsmiths. | Also a sub-division of Shimpi, Gavali. |
| | Alitkar, Saltankar .. | Deccan .. | Tanners, traders. | |
| | Alkari .. .. | Khandesh .. | Cultivators and labourers. | |
| | Ambi (Ambig), Gangimakkalu or Kabbaligar. | Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara. | Ferrymen and fishermen. | A sub-caste of Lingayats. |
| | Arer .. .. | .... .. | .... .. | *See* Maratha. |
| | Atari (Atar) .. .. | Deccan .. | Perfumers .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. They are of two kinds (i) Gandigar, (ii) Bukkitgar. |
| | Atte Vakkal .. | Kanara .. | Husbandmen. | |
| | **B** | | | |
| 10 | Babria .. .. | Kathiawar .. | Landlords. | |
| | Bad-Gujar .. .. | West Khandesh .. | Money-lenders, landlords, cultivators. | A synonym for Londhari. |
| | Badhai .. .. | Deccan .. | Carpenters .. | Immigrants from Nizam's Dominions and also from Central Provinces. |
| | Badig .. .. | Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Kanara. | Do. .. | Kanarese term for Sutar. |
| | Bajir .. .. | Sind (unspecified) .. | Do. .. | Both Hindus and Mahomedans. |
| | Bakad (Bakat) .. | Kanara .. | Do. | |
| | Bangar .. .. | Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar. | Dyers and weavers.. | They are immigrants. |
| | Bandhara .. .. | Gujarat .. | Dyers. | |
| | Bari .. .. | Khandesh, Thana .. | Betel-leaf growers. | |
| | Bhadbhunja, Bhadbhunjavala or Bhujari. | Gujarat, Poona, Ahmednagar, Nasik. | Grain parchers. | |
| 20 | Bhandari or Bhavaguna .. | Konkan, Surat, Broach, Sholapur, Bombay City, Sawantwadi State. | Palm juice drawers and distillers, husbandmen, labourers, traders, contractors, masons, carpenters, tailors, etc. | |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Intermediate**—contd. | | | |
| | **B**—contd. | | | |
| | Bharvad-Gadaria .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar. | Shepherds, wool weavers, or farmers. | |
| | Bhavasar or Chippa .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch, Nasik, Sholapur. | Dyers, calico-printers, confectioners, tailors, washermen, brass-ware sellers. | There are two divisions (1) Gujarat Bhavasars and (2) Maratha Bhavasars. |
| | Bhoi .. .. | The whole Presidency. | Fishermen, boatmen, palanquin bearers. | |
| | Bogar or Kasar .. | Do. .. | Bangle makers and sellers of brass and copper pots. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Bunnia Bania, Vani .. | Do. .. | Traders and money-lenders. | (*See* Vani). |
| | Burero or Buriro .. | Nawabshah, Hyderabad. | Cultivators. | |
| | **C** | | | |
| | Chahvan or Chavhan .. | Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad. | Cultivators and labourers. | |
| | Chaukalshi, Wadaval .. | Thana, Kolaba .. | Cultivators. | |
| | Chhetri .. | .... | .... | *See* Khetri. |
| 30 | Chira .. .. | Karachi, Nawabshah, Hyderabad. | Carpenters and wood cutters. | |
| | Chuhag .. .. | Karachi, Larkana .. | Merchants. | |
| | Chunar .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Gavandi. |
| | **D** | | | |
| | Dabgar .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar.. | Parchment makers, drum makers and tanners. | |
| | Dalwani .. .. | Hyderabad .. | Cultivators and Government servants. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Darji, Merai or Sai .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, Cutch, Bijapur. | Tailors. | |
| | Devang .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Koshti. |
| | Dhangar .. .. | Deccan, Konkan .. | Shepherds and wool weavers. | For endogamous divisions and other details please *see* Enthoven Vol. I, p. 313. |
| | Dhavad .. .. | Satara, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar. | Blacksmiths, agriculturists, labourers. | |
| | Dhobi .. .. | All over the Presidency. | Washermen .. | Both Hindus and Muslims, also a synonym for Parit. |
| 40 | Dharala .. .. | Panch-Mahals and Kaira. | Cultivators .. | A sub-caste of Kolis. In Kaira the term "Dharala" seems to be synonymous with "Koli" and means "a man with a dharia" (bill hook) referring probably to days when the Kolis went about so armed. |
| | Patelia<br>Bamnia<br>Damor<br>Khant<br>Maliwad } sub-divisions. | | | *See* Koli. |

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Hindu Intermediate**—contd. | | | |
| **D**—contd. | | | |
| Dodo .. .. | Khairpur, Sukkur .. | Traders. | |
| **F** | | | |
| Fulari .. .. | Sholapur and Ahmednagar. | Cultivators. | |
| **G** | | | |
| Gabit .. .. | Ratnagiri, Kanara .. | Fishermen, sailors. | |
| Gadaria .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Bharvad. |
| Gam Vakkal .. .. | Kanara, Bijapur .. | Husbandmen. | |
| Gamnaik. | | | |
| Gamgauda. | | | |
| Gan .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Kalavant. |
| Gandharia .. .. | Kathiawar .. | Tile turners. | |
| Gangimakkalu .. | .... | .... | *See* Ambi (Ambig). |
| Ganig .. .. | Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara. | Oil pressers and sellers. | It is a sub-division of Lingayats. |
| 50 Garasia, Girasia .. | Gujarat .. | Landlords and cultivators. | Both Hindus and Muslims. |
| Gari .. .. | Panch-Mahals, Rewakantha. | Cultivators. | |
| Gauda .. .. | Kanara, Ratnagiri, Sawantwadi. | Do. .. | An officiating patil or the headman of the village is also termed Gauda; so it appears that it is a title rather than a caste. For kinds of Gaudas *see* Gazetteer, Ratnagiri District. |
| Gavandi-Chunar .. | Deccan, Konkan .. | Masons .. | Both Hindus and Muslims. |
| Gavli .. .. | Do. .. | Milkmen. | |
| Ghadi .. .. | Kanara, Ratnagiri .. | Soothsayers, cultivators. | |
| Ghanchi .. .. | Gujarat .. | Oil pressers and traders. | Hindus as well as Muslims. An occupational caste name. |
| Ghainjo .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Hajam. |
| Gola or Rana .. | Gujarat, West Khandesh. | Rice pounders, money-lenders, traders. | In West Khandesh they are immigrants from Gujarat. |
| Gongadikar .. .. | Dharwar, Kanara, Bijapur. | Cultivators, blanket (kambli) makers. | |
| 60 Gudigar .. .. | Kanara, Bijapur .. | Sandalwood carvers. | |
| Gurav .. .. | Deccan, Konkan .. | Temple ministrants, musicians, flower-suppliers. | There are five sub-divisions of the caste—(1) Shaiva, (2) Kadu, (3) Hugar, (4) Jain, (5) Konkani. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Intermediate**—contd. | | | |
| | **H** | | | |
| | Habbu .. .. | Kanara .. | Cultivators. | |
| | Hajam, Bhatia, Limbarchia, Ghainjo, Rat, Valand. | All over the Presidency. | Barbers. | |
| | Halepaik, Namdharpaik (Namdhari). | Kanara .. | Toddy drawers and cultivators. | |
| | Hallir .. .. | Do. .. | Musicians. | |
| | Halvakki Vakkal .. | Do. .. | Husbandmen and labourers. | "Vakkal" is a Kanarese equivalent of Marathi Kunbi or a cultivator, so it appears to be an occupational term and not strictly a caste. |
| | Hanbar .. .. | Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar. | Cultivators, field labourers and graziers. | The word "Hanbar" means the possessor of cattle with upright horns, so it appears to be an occupational term. |
| | Harida .. .. | Khandesh .. | Cattle breeders and labourers. | |
| | Harkantra .. .. | Kanara .. | Fishermen and sailors. | |
| 70 | Hati .. .. | Kathiawar .. | Cultivators and field labourers. | |
| | Hatkar, Hatgar .. | .... | .... | *See* Koshti. |
| | Himaiti .. .. | Karachi and Hyderabad. | Cultivators. | |
| | Hinduja .. .. | Sind Districts .. | Traders. | |
| | Hingoro .. .. | Karachi, Nawabshah, Larkana. | Do. | |
| | **I** | | | |
| | Illiger, Shindigar or Sheregar. | Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Kanara. | Distillers. | |
| | **J** | | | |
| | Jad .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Koshti. |
| | Jagi .. .. | Cutch, Broach, Hyderabad. | Temple ministrants. | |
| | Jajri .. .. | Sind Districts .. | Zamindars, cultivators. | |
| | Jangam .. .. | Deccan, Ratnagiri, Thana. | Priests, traders, silk-thread makers. | A sub-division of Lingayats who are priests. |
| 80 | Janwari .. .. | Nawabshah, Hyderabad. | Cultivators. | |
| | Jat .. .. | North Deccan, Bombay City, Khairpur, Ahmedabad, Thar and Parkar and Sind generally. | Cultivators: in Sind often camel breeders. | They claim Rajput origin. |
| | Jeer .. .. | Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar. | Temple ministrants.. | The same as Gurav. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported : where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Intermediate**—contd. | | | |
| | J—concld. | | | |
| | Jesar .. .. | Nawabshah, Larkana, Thar and Parkar. | Traders. | |
| | Jessa .. .. | Thar and Parkar .. | Cultivators. | |
| | Jiandani .. .. | Thar and Parkar, Larkana. | Do. .. | Jiandanis are Baloch : but there may be a few Hindus so calling themselves. |
| | Jingar, Dalsingar, Digwan or Karanjkar. | Deccan, Ratnagiri, Panch-Mahals. | Saddlers and general artisans. | Jingar (Zingar) is apparently an occupational term. |
| | K | | | |
| | Kabbiligar, Kabber .. | Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur. | Fishermen, boatmen, palanquin bearers. | A sub-division of Lingayats. The same as Ambi. |
| | Kachari .. .. | Ahmednagar, Nasik. | Glass bangle makers. | Also known as Kanchar. |
| | Kachhi .. .. | Poona, Belgaum, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Broach, Hyderabad. | Fruit sellers .. | Hindus as well as Muslims; Muslim Kachhis are traders. |
| 90 | Kachhia .. .. | Gujarat .. | Growers and sellers of vegetables. | |
| | Kadia .. .. | Gujarat, Banas-Kantha, Khandesh-West. | Masons. | |
| | Kakar .. .. | Nawabshah .. | Traders .. | Both Hindus and Muslims. |
| | Kalal or Kalan .. | All over the province. | Liquor sellers, meat sellers, distillers, leather workers, tanners. | Do. |
| | Kalavant, Gan .. | Southern Konkan, Belgaum, Poona. | Singers and dancers.. | The females of this caste are known as Kalavants, and males as Gans. Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Kamar .. .. | Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Kanara. | Blacksmiths .. | A Kanarese term for Lohar. |
| | Kamathi or Telugu .. | Bombay City, Deccan, Thana and Sind. | Masons, labourers, writers, traders, etc. | |
| | Kamali or Kamlia .. | Thana .. | Cultivators and palm juice drawers. | |
| | Kanada, Hatkar, Talwar .. | North Deccan .. | Herdsmen, cultivators, landlords. | |
| | Kanbi .. .. | Gujarat .. | Cultivators .. | They differ from Deccan or Konkan Kunbis. They are Gujars by origin while the Deccan or Konkan Kunbis are Marathas by origin. |
| 100 | Kanchagar .. .. | Khandesh, Belgaum, Kanara. | Brass and coppersmiths, metal casters. | |
| | Kanaji .. | Khandesh-East .. | Cultivators. | |
| | Kansara .. | Gujarat .. | Brass and coppersmiths. | |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported : where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Intermediate**—contd. | | | |
| | **K**—contd. | | | |
| | Kare Vakkal .. | Kanara .. | Husbandmen. | |
| | Karia .. | Nawabshah, Hyderabad. | Blacksmiths .. | Both Hindus and Muslims. |
| | Kasai, Kasbi or Khatik .. | All over the Presidency. | Butchers, farmers .. | Do. (an occupational term). |
| | Kasar .. | .... | .... | *See* Bogar Tambat. |
| | Katara .. | Sukkur, Lunawada State. | Traders. | |
| | Katari .. | Poona, Satara, Sholapur. | Turners, wood cutters. | |
| | Katpal .. | Upper Sind Frontier. | Traders. | |
| 110 | Kathi, Kathia .. | Kathiawar, Larkana. | Cultivators, landholders. | In Larkana they are immigrants. |
| | Kelasi, Napik .. | Kanara, Belgaum .. | Barbers. | |
| | Kerra .. | Upper Sind Frontier. | Traders. | |
| | Khalas .. | Broach, Hyderabad .. | Tile turners. | |
| | Kharadi or Sanghadia .. | Kathiawar, Khandesh-East, Panch-Mahals, Ahmedabad. | Wood cutters, makers of wooden furniture and toys. | |
| | Kharak .. | Ahmedabad, Kathiawar. | Cultivators. | |
| | Kharva, Kharvi .. | All coast districts .. | Fishermen, sailors, rope makers. | |
| | Khatri .. | .... | .... | *See* Kshatri or Khitri. |
| | Khetri .. | Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar. | Cultivators. | |
| | Khitri .. | Sind Districts .. | Traders, dyers. | |
| 120 | Khumbhatti .. | Kaira .. | Traders. | |
| | Kirad .. | Poona .. | Petty traders. | |
| | Koli-Ambagar<br>„ Kabbalegar<br>„ Talwar .. | Belgaum, Bijapur, Poona. | Cultivators, labourers, fishermen. | |
| | Koli-Gujarati<br>„ Pajane<br>„ Ahir .. | Khandesh .. | Do. | |
| | Koli-Baria<br>„ Deshi<br>„ Dharala<br>„ Khant<br>„ Pagi<br>„ Palia<br>„ Patelia<br>„ Patanvadia<br>„ Talpada<br>„ Thakarda .. | Gujarat and Kathiawar. | Cultivators, labourers and fishermen. | *See* also Dharala above. |
| | Koli-Panbhari<br>„ Raj<br>„ Son .. | Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Thana, Kolaba. | Do. | |
| | Komarpaik .. | Kanara .. | Husbandmen and cartdrivers. | |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported : where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Intermediate**—contd. | | | |
| | **K**—concld. | | | |
| | Koshti— Hatkar, Jad, Devang, Vinkar .. .. | Deccan, Thana, Ratnagiri. | Weavers. | |
| | Kot (Kotte) Vakkal .. | Kanara .. | Husbandmen. | |
| | Kshatri (Khatri) .. | Bombay City, Gujarat. | Weavers, calendrers and dyers. | |
| 130 | Kuda Vakkal Kudav .. | Sholapur, Dharwar, Bijapur. | Husbandmen. | |
| | Kumbhar .. | The whole Presidency. | Potters .. | Hindus as well as Muslims (an occupational name). |
| | Kunbi-Agri .. | Thana, Poona .. | Agriculturists and salt makers. | |
| | Kunbi-Ahir .. | Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Nasik. | Agriculturists. | |
| | Kunbi-Chokkar .. | Thana .. | Do. | |
| | Kunbi-Demale .. | Belgaum, Kanara .. | Do. | |
| | Kunbi-Ghatole .. | Khandesh .. | Do. | |
| | Kunbi-Jire .. | Khandesh, Nasik .. | Do. | |
| | Kunbi-Kadva .. | Khandesh-West .. | Do. | |
| | Kunbi-Kakapuri .. | Do. .. | Do. | |
| 140 | Kunbi-Kanadi .. | Nasik .. | Agriculturists and milk-sellers. | |
| | Kunbi-Konkani .. | Konkan, Deccan .. | Agriculturists and labourers. | In Deccan they are immigrants from Konkan. |
| | Kunbi-Leva .. | Khandesh, Nasik .. | Agriculturists. | |
| | Kunbi-Loni .. | Khandesh .. | Do. | |
| | Kunbi-Malhar .. | Thana .. | Do. | |
| | Kunbi-Maratha .. | Deccan and Konkan . | Agriculturists and labourers. | |
| | Kunbi-Suryavanshi .. | Thana .. | Do. | |
| | Kunbi-Somavanshi .. | Do. .. | Do. | |
| | Kunbi-Tilola (Tilhori) .. | Khandesh, Ratnagiri. | Cultivators and domestic servants. | |
| | Kunbi-Vanjari .. | Khandesh, Ahmednagar. | Agriculturists and labourers. | |
| 150 | Kancha Vakkal .. | Dharwar, Kanara .. | Buffalo breeders. | |
| | Kurubar, Kurub .. | Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara. | Shepherds and wool weavers. | |
| | Kurmi .. | Sind .. | Cultivators .. | A profession and not a caste. Kurmi means a cultivator. |
| | **L** | | | |
| | Labana .. | Sukkur, Hyderabad, Panch-Mahals. | Cultivators, landlords. | |
| | Lad .. | Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Ahmednagar. | Traders .. | Also a sub-divisional name of Ahirs, Vanjaris, etc. |
| | Ladak .. | Cutch, Kathiawar .. | Cultivators. | |

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Hindu Intermediate**—contd. | | | |
| **L**—contd. | | | |
| Lakheri .. | Poona .. | Lace-bangle makers and labourers. | |
| Lingayat— | | Traders and cultivators. | |
| Lingayat-Panchamsali .. | | Do. .. | |
| ,, Banajgar .. | | Do. .. | |
| ,, Chette .. | | Do. .. | |
| ,, Shiv Shimpi .. | | Do. .. | |
| ,, Ganager .. | | Oil pressers .. | |
| ,, Kumbhar .. | | Potters .. | |
| ,, Navalgar .. | | Barbers .. | For details as regards origin and endogamous divisions, *see* Enthoven Vol. III, p. 343. |
| ,, Kud Vakalgar .. | | Cultivators .. | |
| ,, Ling Raddi .. | | Do. .. | |
| ,, Malgar .. | | Vegetable sellers .. | |
| ,, Agsar .. | | Washermen .. | |
| ,, Ambi .. | | Fishermen and ferrymen. | |
| ,, Jangam .. | Deccan .. | Religious priests, beggars. | |
| ,, Lokbalaki .. | | Traders. | |
| ,, Havli .. | | .... | |
| ,, Dhul Pavad .. | | Traders. | |
| ,, Shilvant .. | | Do. | |
| ,, Shilabalaki .. | | .... | |
| ,, Banigar .. | | Cotton thread dyers. | |
| ,, Jadar .. | | .... | |
| ,, Hande Guruba .. | | .... | |
| ,, Teli Arer .. | | .... | |
| ,, Sodaru .. | | .... | |
| ,, Nonbar .. | | .... | |
| ,, Virshaiva .. | | Traders .. | They are also known as Pancham. |
| Lodha (Lodin) .. | Ahmedabad, Broach, Kathiawar, Palanpur. | Cultivators, labourers. | |
| Lohar (Luhar), Luwar .. | All over the Presidency. | Blacksmiths .. | An occupational term: Hindu and Muslim. |
| 160 Lonari .. | Deccan .. | Cement makers, charcoal burners. | |
| Londhari .. | .... | .... | *See* Bad-Gujar. |
| **M** | | | |
| Macchi or Machula .. | Gujarat, Thana, Nasik. | Fishermen. | |
| Mahia or Maiya .. | Kathiawar .. | Cultivators, field labourers. | |
| Mailigar .. | Bijapur .. | Gardeners, husbandmen. | |
| Maideo .. | Thar and Parkar .. | Cultivators, cattle breeders. | |
| Mali .. | The whole Presidency. | Gardeners, husbandmen, flower-sellers. | |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Intermediate**—contd. | | | |
| | **M**—contd. | | | |
| | Manyar .. .. | Khandesh-East, Satara, Broach. | Traders in bangles. | |
| | Maratha—Arer .. | The whole of the Presidency. | Soldiers, cultivators and labourers. | The exact significance of the term "Maratha" is subject of dispute. Like "caste", it appears to cover a variety of different cases. |
| | Marecha .. .. | Upper Sind Frontier. | Cloth printers .. | *See* also under Muslims. |
| 170 | Marwadi .. .. | Deccan .. | Traders, money-lenders. | A territorial term—not a caste. They are also Jains. |
| | Masand .. .. | Sind .. | Priests. | |
| | Matgar .. .. | Kanara .. | Cultivators. | |
| | Mathwadi .. .. | Khandesh-West .. | Agriculturists and labourers. | |
| | Mirasi .. .. | Karachi, Hyderabad, Belgaum. | Cultivators. | |
| | Moger, Moghar .. | Kanara .. | Fishermen and traders. | |
| | **N** | | | |
| | Nandor .. .. | Kanara .. | Cultivators. | |
| | Naghori .. .. | North Gujarat .. | Cattle breeders and milkmen. | |
| | Narwekar .. .. | Belgaum .. | Traders. | |
| | Naikwadi .. .. | Deccan, Ratnagiri .. | Cultivators .. | They are Lingayats. |
| 180 | Nangdev .. .. | Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Larkana. | Traders and zamindars. | |
| | Nayer .. .. | Satara, Kanara .. | Cultivators. | |
| | Nhavi, Nai or Nahvi .. | Deccan, Konkan, Sukkur, Panch-Mahals, Thar and Parkar. | Barbers .. | An occupational name. |
| | Nilari (Nirali) or Rangari . | Deccan .. | Dyers. | |
| | **O** | | | |
| | Ojha .. .. | Sukkur, Sind (unspecified). | Government servants, school masters, etc. | |
| | Osthama .. .. | Dharwar .. | Perfumers and red powder makers. | |
| | Otari .. .. | Deccan, Konkan .. | Metal casters. | |
| | **P** | | | |
| | Padamsali .. .. | Sholapur, Ahmednagar | Weavers. | |
| | Pagi .. .. | Kanara, Ahmedabad, Broach. | Ferrymen .. | Also a name for some Kolis in Gujarat and "trackers" in Gujarat and Sind. |
| | Palliwan .. .. | Khandesh-East .. | Traders and cultivators. | |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Intermediate**—contd. | | | |
| | **P**—contd. | | | |
| 190 | Pancholi .. .. | Kathiawar, Ahmedabad. | Cultivators. | |
| | Parit .. .. | Deccan, Konkan .. | Washermen .. | Occupational name. |
| | Patanwadia .. .. | Kaira .. .. | Cultivators, labourers. | A sub-division of Kolis. |
| | Pattsali .. .. | Bijapur, Kanara .. | Silk-thread makers .. | A sub-division of Salis. |
| | Patvekari, Patregar or Pategar. | Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Poona, Thana. | Silk-thread makers and weavers. | |
| | Paware .. .. | Khandesh .. | Agriculturists and labourers. | |
| | Pendhari (Pindari) .. | North Deccan .. | Petty traders and labourers. | |
| | Phulvadhia .. .. | Nawabshah .. | Traders and Government servants. | |
| | Pinjari (Pinjara) Tai Taria. | Gujarat, North Deccan and Sind. | Cotton cleaners .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Popat-Poto .. .. | Nawabshah, Larkana. | Traders. | |
| 200 | Punwari .. .. | Hyderabad .. | Cultivators, Government servants. | |
| | **R** | | | |
| | Rabari .. .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar. | Cattle breeders and graziers. | They claim to be Rajputs. |
| | Raddi .. .. | Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur. | Husbandmen. | |
| | Rajpal .. .. | Larkana .. | Traders. | |
| | Rajput .. .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch, Sind, Deccan. | Landlords and cultivators. | A term, like "Maratha", of vague meaning. |
| | Rangari .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Nilari. |
| | Rana .. .. | Hyderabad .. | Soldiers, zamindars, cultivators. | They are Rajputs. |
| | Rathor .. .. | All Sind Districts .. | Cultivators and landholders. | Do. |
| | Rauwat .. .. | North Gujarat, Kathiawar. | Horse breeders. | |
| | **S** | | | |
| | Sagar .. .. | Kathiawar .. | Cultivators. | |
| 210 | Saitwal, Sai .. .. | Khandesh-East .. | Tailors. | |
| | Sali (Salvi) .. .. | The whole Presidency. | Weavers .. | They should not be confounded with Koshti or Devang. Theirs is an independent caste, though the occupation is the same as that of Koshti or Devang. |
| | Sanghar .. .. | Cutch, Kathiawar .. | Sailors and cultivators. | |
| | Sanghadia .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Kharadi. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Intermediate**—contd. | | | |
| | **S**—contd. | | | |
| | Sarekari .. .. | Kolaba .. .. | Liquor licensees, labourers. | |
| | Sarwan .. .. | Kathiawar, Kaira .. | Camel drivers. | |
| | Satarkar .. .. | Kanara .. | Cultivators and field labourers. | |
| | Sathavara .. .. | Ahmedabad, Broach, Kaira, Kathiawar. | Do. | |
| | Sehwani .. .. | Hyderabad .. | Government servants, traders, cultivators. | Hindus as well as Muslims, a geographical name, not a caste. |
| | Shahani .. .. | Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar. | Traders, cultivators.. | Probably merely a family name of Lohano (Amil). |
| 220 | Sheregar .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Iligar. |
| | Sherugar .. .. | Kanara .. | Cultivators, traders. | |
| | Sheti .. .. | Khandesh-East .. | Do. | |
| | Shilvant .. .. | Khandesh .. | Artists and stone dressers. | |
| | Shilvant Pattar .. | Southern Deccan .. | Gold and silver-smiths. | |
| | Shimpi—Aher Namdeo .. | Deccan and Konkan . | Tailors. | |
| | Shudra or Sudir .. | Kanara, Belgaum .. | Cultivators. | |
| | Sikh .. .. | Sind .. .. | Carpenters, cultivators. | |
| | Suryavanshi Kahatriya .. | All over the Presidency. | Servants, cultivators. | |
| | Sutar (Suthar) .. | Do. .. | Carpenters .. | An occupational name. |
| 230 | Suwar .. .. | Ahmedabad, Kathiawar. | Water suppliers. | |
| | **T** | | | |
| | Tai, Taria .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Pinjari. |
| | Talvada .. .. | Broach .. | Cultivators, field labourers. | |
| | Tambat or Kasar, Twasta Kasar. | Deccan, Konkan .. | Brass and copper-smiths, image makers. | |
| | Tamboli .. .. | Deccan and Gujarat. | Betel-leaf sellers .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Tari .. .. | North Deccan and South Konkan. | Cultivators and boatmen. | |
| | Taruhi .. .. | Khairpur, Sukkur .. | Cultivators, traders. | |
| | Telgu-Banjig .. .. | Dharwar, Belgaum.. | Traders. | |
| | Teli .. .. | Deccan, Konkan, Broach. | Oil pressers .. | An occupational name. May also be Bene-Israel, the oil pressers of which community are called Shanwar Telis. |
| | Thakarda .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Koli of Gujarat. |
| 240 | Thakor .. .. | Sind, Ahmedabad .. | Cultivators. | |
| | Telari .. .. | Khandesh .. | Shepherds and land-holders. | |
| | Thori .. .. | Rewakantha .. | Wooden bedstead makers. | |

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Hindu Intermediate**—concld. | | | |
| T—contd. | | | |
| Tigala .. | Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur. | Cultivators. | |
| Tilgar. | | | |
| Tilvai. | | | |
| Tilvi. | | | |
| Togati Jadar .. | Bijapur, Ramdurg .. | Weavers. | |
| Twasta Kasar .. | .... | .... | *See* Tambat. |
| **U** | | | |
| Uppar .. .. | Southern Deccan .. | Masons. | |
| **V** | | | |
| Vagher .. .. | Kathiawar, Cutch, U. S. Frontier. | Cultivators. | |
| Valand .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Hajam. |
| Vanjha .. .. | Kathiawar .. | Weavers. | |
| 250 Vanhan (Wanhan) .. | Sind .. .. | Grain parchers. | |
| Vava .. .. | .... | .... | The same as Bhadbhunja. |
| Vellala .. .. | .... | .... | The same as Mudliar. |
| Vinkar .. .. | .... | .... | The same as Koshti. |
| Virshiva .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Lingayat. |
| **W** | | | |
| Wadvi .. .. | Nawabshah, Larkana. | Traders. | |
| **Y** | | | |
| Yaklar .. .. | Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar. | Cultivators. | |
| **Hindu Backward.** | | | |
| **A** | | | |
| Advi-Chinchar .. | Deccan .. | Hunters and fowlers. | A wandering and also a criminal tribe. It is doubtful if all these are properly classifiable together. |
| ,, Chanchar. | | | |
| ,, Chigarigar. | | | |
| ,, Chigari-Betgar. | | | |
| ,, Haranshikari, Shikari. | | | |
| ,, Phansepardhi. | | | |
| ,, Pardhi, Raj Pardhi. | | | |
| Adi-baugar .. .. | Belgaum .. | Dyers. | |
| Adodia .. .. | Kathiawar, Ahmedabad. | Sellers of bullocks and buffaloes, etc. | A criminal tribe. |
| Alitkar Saltankar .. | Deccan .. .. | Tanners and traders. | |
| Aradhi .. .. | Do. .. .. | Religious beggars. | |
| Atit .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Bava. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported : where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Backward**—contd. | | | |
| | **B** | | | |
| | Babur .. .. | Sind .. .. | .... | |
| | Badani .. .. | Upper Sind Frontier, Hyderabad. | .... | They are Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Bagri .. .. | Upper Sind Frontier, Larkana, Hyderabad. | Begging. | |
| 10 | Bahurupi .. .. | Deccan, Konkan .. | Strolling actors. | |
| | Bairagi .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Bava. |
| | Bailkambar .. .. | Belgaum .. | .... | |
| | Bajania Dholi .. | Gujarat, Hyderabad . | Musicians, rope-dancers. | A wandering tribe. Both Hindus and Muslims. |
| | Balsantoshi .. .. | Belgaum, Southern Maratha Country, Ahmednagar, Sholapur. | Religious beggars. | |
| | Bamcha .. .. | Broach, Kaira, Mahikantha. | Hunters, fowlers .. | A sub-division of Vaghri. |
| | Bandi .. .. | Kanara .. .. | Prostitutes and domestic servants. | |
| | Barda .. .. | Khandesh .. | Basket makers and cultivators. | |
| | Barcha .. .. | Upper Sind Frontier, Nawabshah. | Labourers .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Baria .. .. | Broach, Kaira, Lunawada State. | Cultivators and labourers. | |
| 20 | Barkar .. .. | Bijapur, Belgaum .. | Labourers, fishermen. | Lingayats. The same as Kabbaligars. |
| | Barmera .. .. | Thar and Parkar, Hyderabad. | Cultivators, labourers, cattle breeders. | |
| | Battal .. .. | Kanara .. | Basket makers. | |
| | Bava, Atit, Bairagi, Gosavi or Gussain, Sadhu. | The whole Presidency. | Beggars, devotees, etc. | The terms given are not really synonymous and are mostly occupational in character. |
| | Bavcha .. .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar.. | Domestic servants, grass cutters and sellers. | |
| | Bazigar .. .. | Sind, Broach .. | Wandering acrobats . | An occupational name. Both Hindus and Muslims. |
| | Beldar .. .. | Deccan, Konkan .. | Earth workers and stone dressers. | " Beldar " in Sind means a man who looks after roads and is applied specially to roadmen employed by local boards : the name in Sind is purely occupational. |
| | Berad (Bedar) .. Byadar. Talwar, Walmiki. Naikmakkalu. | Deccan .. | Dacoits, cultivators, labourers, village servants. | A criminal tribe. |
| | Bestar .. .. | Dharwar .. | Fishermen. | |
| | Betigar .. .. | Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum. | Do. | |
| 30 | Bhagia .. .. | Nawabshah .. | Servants. | |
| | Bhaitia .. .. | Sind .. | Milkmen. | |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Backward**—contd. | | | |
| | **B**—contd. | | | |
| | Bhal .. .. | Karachi, Hyderabad. | .... | |
| | Bhampta .. .. | Deccan, Ratnagiri, Broach. | Pick-pockets and thieves. | A criminal tribe (*see* Enthoven Vol. I, pp. 93 and 99 sqq.) |
| | Uchalya. Takari. Ghantichor. | | | |
| | Bhand .. .. | Kathiawar, Sind .. | Actors, mimes. | |
| | Bharadi, Daure Gosavi .. | Deccan .. .. | Religious beggars. | |
| | Bharaser .. .. | Poona, Karachi .. | Labourers. | |
| | Bhat or Barot .. | All over the Presidency | Genealogists and bards. | |
| | Bhat—Kanjar .. | Sholapur .. | Beggars .. | A wandering tribe. |
| | Bhat .. .. | Deccan, Sind .. | Thieves, agriculturists. | A wandering tribe; both Hindu and Muslim. |
| 40 | Bhavaya or Targala (Tragala). | Gujarat, Kathiawar. . | Actors, mimes. | |
| | Bhavin or Devli .. | Southern Konkan, Belgaum, Bijapur, Broach. | Temple servants, prostitutes. | The females of this caste are known as Bhavins and the males as Devlis. |
| | Bhavia .. .. | Broach, Panch-Mahals. | Actors. | |
| | Bhawa .. .. | Karachi, Hyderabad . | .... | |
| | Bhaya .. .. | Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad. | Private servants. | |
| | Bhil-Dungri .. .. | Hyderabad, Sukkur, Kaira, Poona, Sholapur, Mahikantha. | Cultivators, hunters . | *See* Enthoven Vol. I, pp. 151 sqq. |
| | Bhil Gopal .. .. | | | |
| | ,, Paware. | | | |
| | ,, Konkane. | | | |
| | ,, Dhanka. | | | |
| | ,, Tadvi. | | | |
| | ,, Dubla. | | | |
| | ,, Valvi. | | | |
| | ,, Mavachi. | | | |
| | ,, Gavathi. | West Khandesh, Poona, Nasik, Thana, Surat, Hyderabad. | Do. | |
| | ,, Naira. | | | |
| | ,, Naika. | | | |
| | ,, Kotil. | | | |
| | ,, Mali. | | | |
| | ,, Son. | | | |
| | ,, Aher. | | | |
| | ,, Pimpal. | | | |
| | ,, Barde. | | | |
| | Bhil-Bajirka | | | |
| | ,, Lirga. | | | |
| | ,, Dhidhanta. | | | |
| | ,, Bochia. | | | |
| | ,, Dagra. | | | |
| | ,, Gundi. | Hyderabad .. | Cultivators, hunters, woodmen, labourers. | |
| | ,, Ladhtia. | | | |
| | ,, Mih. | | | |
| | ,, Makhat. | | | |
| | ,, Koli. | | | |
| | ,, Karenda. | | | |

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Hindu Backward**—contd. | | | |
| **B**—contd. | | | |
| Bhil-Mavi .. .. | Panch-Mahals .. | Cultivators, hunters, woodmen, labourers. | |
| „ Dangi. | | | |
| „ Danar. | | | |
| „ Zalia. | | | |
| „ Ninama. | | | |
| „ Bhabhor. | | | |
| „ Damore. | | | |
| „ Bhuria. | | | |
| „ Sangadia. | | | |
| „ Sangodia. | | | |
| „ Bilwar. | | | |
| „ Baria. | | | |
| „ Vahunia or Vaooniya. | | | |
| „ Mohania. | | | |
| „ Kalwara. | | | |
| „ Parghi. | | | |
| „ Meda. | | | |
| „ Dehma. | | | |
| „ Hathila. | | | |
| „ Mani. | | | |
| „ Katara. | | | |
| *Bhil clans in Panch-Mahals.*—Amalia, Ad, Oghad, Kalmi, Kalara, Kalsuva, Kimol, Kisuri, Kochara, Kharadia, Khadia, Khadi, Khant, Ganawa, Garasia, Garwal, Gamar, Gohil, Charopota, Charel, Chikia, Chofda, Chuvan, Pamor, Dindor, Dodiar, Darwadia, Taviad, Dama, Deodhar, Devalia, Nisarta, Palas, Parmar, Panda, Pargi, Parwar, Pandor, Barjod, Bamnia, Bilwal, Budia, Bhadhor, Bhuria, Bhedi, Bhoi, Bhotla, Makawana, Machhor, Makod, Maliwar, Munma, Mandol, Mori, Rathor, Ravat, Roy, Vasania, Vasaiya, Valwai, Vakhla, Vaghela, Satana, Sindgod, Hathila, Hoovor, Hukmi, Helot, Holanki. | | | |
| Bhirole .. | West Khandesh .. | Cultivators, labourers. | |
| 50 Bhisti, Pakhali .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch, Sind. | Water bearers .. | An occupational name. Occupational name from "Pakhal", a skin for holding water. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported : where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Backward**—contd. | | | |
| | **B**—contd. | | | |
| | Bhuk .. | Nawabshah, Hyderabad. | Labourers. | |
| | Bhupar .. | Thar and Parkar .. | Cultivators and cattle graziers. | |
| | Bhute, Bhope .. | Deccan, Ratnagiri .. | Religious beggars. | |
| | Bikak .. | Karachi, Hyderabad. | Labourers. | |
| | Bipera .. | Nawabshah, Hyderabad. | Do. | |
| | Birira .. | Do. .. | Do. | |
| | Bunkar .. | East Khandesh, Sholapur. | Do. | |
| | Burud or Medar Myadara . | Deccan, Konkan .. | Mat and basket makers. | Buruds—Marathi speaking. Medars are Lingayats and Kanarese speaking. |
| | **C** | | | |
| | Chamtha .. | Kathiawar, Ahmedabad. | Grind-stone sellers. | |
| 60 | Charan, Gadhavi .. | Panch-Mahals, Ahmedabad, Sind. | Bards, cultivators, graziers. | Also called Gadhavi, Bahrot, Barath, Baharot and Manjan. |
| | Chhapparband .. | Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum, Sholapur. | Thatchers, coiners .. | A criminal tribe. Both Hindus and Muslims. |
| | Chhara .. | Ahmedabad .. | Thieves, beggars, counterfeiters. | A criminal tribe. Both Hindus and Muslims, called "Ghagaria" or "Petticoat people"; said by Enthoven to be Musalmans but only in name, p. 102, Vol. III. |
| | Chigar .. | Belgaum .. | Hunters .. | A wandering tribe. It is a sub-division of Phanse Pardhi. |
| | Chigarigar .. | .... | .... | *See* Advichinchar. |
| | Chitrakathi .. | Deccan, Thana .. | Picture shownmen, beggars. | An occupational name. |
| | Chodhra .. | Surat .. | Cultivators and field labourers. | Apparently aboriginal tribe of Gujarat classed as "Kaliparaj" by higher castes. |
| | Chuhra .. | Karachi, Nawabshah, Hyderabad. | Sweepers .. | See under Muslims in Sind. |
| | **D** | | | |
| | Dasa or Devdas, Dandigdas Holidas. | Southern Deccan .. | Wandering religious beggars. | They are Lingayats and non-Lingayats. |
| | Daure Gosavi .. | .... | .... | *See* Bharadi. |
| 70 | Davari .. | .... | .... | *See* Joshi. |
| | Depala .. | Kathiawar .. | Domestic servants and petty traders. | Said to be a branch of Lohanos, Enthoven Vol. I, p. 299. |
| | Devadig or Sappalig .. | Kanara .. | Musicians .. | *See* Sappalig. |

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Hindu Backward**—contd. | | | |
| **D**—contd. | | | |
| Devli .. | .... | .... | *See* Bhavin. |
| Dhirj .. | Nawabshah, Hyderabad. | Labourers. | |
| Dhodia .. | Surat, Thana, Karachi. | Cultivators .. | Those recorded at Karachi must be immigrants from Gujarat. |
| Dhoki .. | Nawabshah, Hyderabad. | Labourers and haris. | |
| Dholi .. | .... | .... | *See* Bajania. |
| Dhukkar .. | Nawabshah, Hyderabad. | Labourers and haris. | |
| Dombari .. | .... | .... | *See* Kolhati. |
| 80 Dombdasari .. | Dharwar .. | Labourers. | |
| Doshkar .. | .... | .... | *See* Joshi. |
| Dubla .. | Surat, Thana, Broach. | Field labourers .. | 20 sub-divisions of Dublas are given by Enthoven, Vol. I, p. 342. One of the Kaliparaj races of Gujarat. |
| Durgmurgi .. | Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur. | Religious beggars .. | Synonym for Kanarese Berads. |
| **E** | | | |
| Ekothia .. | Dharwar .. | Labourers .. | One of the sub-divisions of Haranshikaris. |
| **F** | | | |
| Fakir .. | Throughout the Presidency. | Begging .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. An occupational name. |
| Fudgudi .. | Thana .. | Committers of petty offences. | A criminal tribe. |
| Futgi .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Do. |
| Fatada .. | .... | .... | *See* Pavaiya. |
| **G** | | | |
| Gadhavi .. | .... | .... | *See* Charan. |
| 90 Gahilro, Gauhir .. | Thar and Parkar .. | Labourers. | |
| Gamta (Gamit) .. | Surat, West Khandesh. | Field labourers .. | Enthoven gives "Gamati" as a minor Musalman caste in Gujarat; like Kasbati, *see* Vol. III, p. 104. |
| Gandharap .. | Gujarat .. | Musicians. | |
| Gedar .. | Karachi .. | Labourers. | |
| Gend .. | Sind .. | Do. | |
| Ghadashi .. | Deccan, Ratnagiri .. | Musicians. | |
| Ghantichor .. | .... | .... | *See* Bhampta. |
| Gharuk .. | Hyderabad .. | Labourers. | |
| Gharwali .. | Karachi, Hyderabad. | Do. | |
| Ghati .. | Thana, Broach, Hyderabad. | Do. , domestic servants. | A territorial term; subdivision of Nhavi, Chambhar and Kumbhar. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Backward**—contd. | | | |
| | **G**—contd. | | | |
| 100 | Ghisadi .. | Deccan, Thana, Ratnagiri. | Wandering blacksmiths. | Speak corrupt Gujarati: name supposed to come from Marathi "Ghine" to rub. |
| | Gidbidki .. | .... | .... | *See* Joshi. |
| | Gir .. | Nawabshah .. | Beggars .. | Immigrants from Kathiawar. |
| | Gondhali, Pichati .. | Deccan and Konkan. | Wandering religious minstrels. | |
| | Golla (Gol) .. | Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, West Khandesh, Ahmedabad. | Cowherds, medicine sellers, beggars, snake charmers. | Also called "Gopal" in Belgaum. |
| | Gond .. | Surat, Nasik .. | Cowherds .. | A Central Provinces tribe. Immigrants. |
| | Gondalig .. | Bijapur, Belgaum .. | Beggars. | |
| | Gopal .. | Dharwar, Bijapur, Kanara. | Cultivators, blanket (kambli) makers, tumblers, beggars. | A wandering tribe. |
| | Gosavi .. | .... | .... | *See* Bava. |
| | Gunigan .. | Ratnagiri .. | Musicians. | |
| 110 | Gurira .. | Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar. | Cultivators, tailors and beggars. | |
| | Gusain .. | .... | .... | *See* Bava. |
| | **H** | | | |
| | Halalkhor .. | Belgaum, Bijapur .. | Scavengers .. | Hindus as well as Muslims: used also as synonymous with "Bhangi". |
| | Harnia .. | Kaira, Broach .. | Sharpeners of razors and knives. | |
| | Harj Kalyan .. | Nawabshah, Hyderabad. | Labourers. | |
| | Harkatya .. | Dharwar .. | Do. .. | One of the sub-divisions of Haranshikari. |
| | Helav .. | Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur. | Religious beggars and prostitutes. | They are Lingayats. |
| | Hijda .. | .... | .... | *See* Pavaiya. |
| | Holida .. | .... | .... | *See* Dasa. |
| | Hulsavar (Halsar) .. | Belgaum, Dharwar.. | Labourers. | |
| 120 | Husseini Brahman .. | .... | .... | *See* Sahadeo Joshi; seems to be a minor Muslim caste. |
| | **J** | | | |
| | Jaga .. .. | Thar and Parkar .. | Cultivators. | |
| | Jagaria .. .. | Cutch, Broach, Hyderabad. | Temple ministrants. | |
| | Jagiasi .. .. | Sind .. | Religious beggars. | |
| | Jajak .. .. | Do. .. | Priests. | |
| | Jajik .. .. | Sukkur, Nawabshah. | Drummers. | |
| | Jajuk .. .. | Nawabshah .. | Beggars. | |
| | Jakhro (Jakhrejo) .. | Do. .. | Cultivators. | |
| | Jalgar .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Zarekari. |
| | Jarejo .. .. | Thar and Parkar .. | Cultivators .. | Rajputs (Chandra-Vanshi). |
| 130 | Jato .. .. | Sind .. | Tanners or leather workers. | |

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported : where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Hindu Backward**—contd. | | | |
| J—contd. | | | |
| Jatigar .. .. | Bijapur, Belgaum .. | Strolling actors. | |
| Jhandahora .. .. | Hyderabad, Nawabshah. | Odd jobbers. | |
| Jhangum .. .. | Nawabshah .. | Beggars. | |
| Jogi (Jogal) .. .. | Throughout the Presidency. | Wandering beggars, black stone vessel makers. | It appears to be a religious order of Hindus and not a caste. |
| Jogtin .. .. | Deccan .. | Religious beggars. | |
| Johari (Javeri) .. | Do. .. | Beadsellers, labourers, sellers of petty articles. | |
| Joshi or Pingle .. Budbudki. Davari Doshgar Gidbadki. Kudbude. | Deccan, Konkan .. | Wandering fortune-tellers. | They should not be confounded with Sahadeo Joshi. |
| K | | | |
| Kahar .. .. | Deccan, Sind .. | Fishermen, palanquin bearers, domestic. | Called also Bundeli Bhois and "Duri"; claim to have come from Bundelkhand in times of Aurangzeb. |
| Kaikadi (Main) .. Sub— Pamlar. Pagmorti Sod. Modikar. Korva. Korcha. | Deccan, Thana .. | Wandering, basket making, thieves and prostitutes. | A criminal tribe. *See* Enthoven Vol. II, p. 126 sqq. |
| 140 Kalbu .. .. | Southern Deccan .. | Fishing, committing petty offences. | |
| Kalla Kammar .. | Belgaum, Bijapur .. | Blacksmiths .. | A wandering tribe. Firstly occupational name. Kamer means "Lohar" in Kanarese. |
| Kanjari .. .. | Poona, Belgaum, Ahmednagar. | Wandering beggars, making weavers' brushes. | Speak Gujarati and worship "Pirs". Neither Hindus nor Musalmans. There are, however, Muslim Kanjaris in Sind. |
| Kanuh .. .. | Nawabshah, Hyderabad. | Labourers. | |
| Kapadi .. .. | Cutch, Palanpur .. | Religious beggars and cultivators. | |
| Karia .. .. | Nawabshah, Hyderabad. | Blacksmiths. | |
| Karkarmundi .. | Belgaum .. | Beggars .. | A sub-caste of Berads who force people to give them alms by torturing themselves. |
| Kashikapadi .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Tirmal. |
| Katabu .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Kiliket. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported : where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Backward**—contd. | | | |
| | **K**—contd. | | | |
| | Kathori .. .. | Thana .. | Agriculturists and labourers in charcoal kilns, etc., hunters. | |
| 150 | Katiar .. .. | Do. .. | Do. | |
| | Katkari (Main) .. | Nasik, Thana, Kolaba, West Khandesh, Sholapur. | Catechu makers, field labourers, labourers in charcoal kilns. | Also known as Kathodi or Kathodia. A criminal tribe probably of Bhil origin. *See* Enthoven Vol. II, pp. 170 sqq. |
| | Sub-divisions :— | | | |
| | Son or Thoratha. | | | |
| | Dhor or Dhed. | | | |
| | Sidya (Sidhi). | | | |
| | Nihawar. | | | |
| | Varap. | | | |
| | Kattai .. .. | Northern Deccan .. | Leather workers .. | Immigrants from Upper India in Moghul times. |
| | Kavalettinavaru .. | Belgaum .. | Beggars .. | Perhaps Kavahttu—sub-division of Berads. |
| | Khala .. .. | Broach, Hyderabad . | Tile turners. | |
| | Khangar .. .. | East Khandesh .. | Weavers. | |
| | Khati .. .. | Thar and Parkar .. | Dyers and washermen. | |
| | Khava .. .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch. | Domestic servants .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. Name applied to personal servants of Rajput chiefs in Giras. |
| | Kiliket or Katabu .. | Southern Deccan .. | Wandering leather picture exhibitors. | Also called Chhatri. |
| | Kodiyar .. .. | Dharwar .. | Labourers .. | Also one of the sub-castes of Haranshikaris. |
| 160 | Kolhati or Dombari .. | Deccan, Thana .. | Wandering tumblers, acrobats and prostitutes. | Called Dombaris in Kathiawar and Kolhatis in Ahmednagar. |
| | Koli-Konkana .. | Nasik, Thana, Thar and Parkar. | Labourers and fishermen. | *See* Enthoven Vol. II, pp. 243 sqq. Koli is a vague term covering a number of tribes of status inferior to Kunbis or cultivators. Gujarati Kolis are a criminal tribe. |
| | „ Gujarati. | | | |
| | „ Kashti. | | | |
| | „ Vagher. | | | |
| | Koli-Mahadeo .. | Konkan, Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar. | Labourers and fishermen. | Mahadeo Kolis are a criminal tribe. |
| | „ Malhar. | | | |
| | „ Dongar. | | | |
| | Korbya .. .. | Dharwar .. | Labourers .. | Also a sub-caste of Haranshikaris. |
| | Korava, Korar, Korchar, Korgar, Kori, Kormar, Kunchikorva. | Deccan .. | Musicians, basket makers, thieves, hunters, cattle breeders, carriers. | They are immigrants from Mysore. Korva has three sub-divisions (*a*) Sanadi Korva, musicians, (*b*) Pagamortigad (Pagam—day, tigad—thief), i.e., a daylight thief, (*c*) Namartigad (Namar—night), i.e. a night thief. They are a criminal tribe. |
| | Kori .. .. | Sind .. | Weavers and fishermen. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Kuchria .. .. | Do. .. | Beggars, thieves .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. A wandering tribe. |
| | Kudbude .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Joshi or Pingle. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Backward**—contd. | | | |
| | **L** | | | |
| | Lakshmir .. .. | Nawabshah, Hyderabad. | Cultivators. | |
| | Lamani (Lamania) .. | Deccan and Gujarat . | Carriers and cultivators. | A criminal tribe. *See* Enthoven Vol. II, p. 331 sqq. |
| 170 | Larai .. .. | Nawabshah, Hyderabad. | Cultivators and labourers. | Probably territorial name, from "Lar". |
| | Luhanio .. .. | Hyderabad .. | Salt sellers. | |
| | Lund .. .. | Sind .. | Beggars, cultivators. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | **M** | | | |
| | Madari .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Garudi. |
| | Machula .. .. | Nawabshah, Hyderabad. | Prostitutes and procurers. | |
| | Mahajir .. .. | Thar and Parkar .. | Cultivators. | |
| | Mahind .. .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Rajputs. |
| | Miral .. .. | Poona .. | Religious beggars. | |
| | Makhar .. .. | Thar and Parkar .. | Cultivators .. | Rajputs. |
| | Manbhav .. .. | Deccan .. | Religious beggars. | |
| 180 | Mangela or Mang. | Thana, Surat, Khandesh. | Labourers, scavengers, musicians. | Called Madig in Kanara and Mangela in Gujarat. Maratha Mangs are called simply Mangs. |
| | Mangela called Tandels and Dhivars. | Thana, Surat, Broach, Jawhar. | Fishermen, labourers. | |
| | Mangria .. .. | Thar and Parkar, Sukkur, Nawabshah. | Cultivators. | |
| | Marich .. .. | Hyderabad, Sukkur . | Dancers and prostitutes. | |
| | Mavacha .. .. | Kaira, West Khandesh. | Agriculturists and labourers. | In West Khandesh they are immigrants from Kaira. |
| | Mazvi Sikh .. .. | Sind .. | Scavengers. | |
| | Me .. .. | Cutch .. | Hunters, fowlers, leaf-net weavers. | |
| | Medar, Myadar .. | .... | .... | *See* Burud. |
| | Menghwar .. .. | Thar and Parkar, Sind generally. | Cultivators and leather workers. | |
| | Miana .. .. | Cutch, Mahikantha.. | Cultivators and labourers. | |
| | Mochi .. .. | Gujarat, Sind, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Thana, Belgaum. | Leather workers and shoemakers. | Hindus as well as Muslims. *See* Enthoven Vol. II, pp. 56 sqq. |
| 190 | Modikar .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Garudi. |
| | Moranjhria .. .. | Karachi, Hyderabad . | Cultivators. | |
| | Murli or Vaghya .. | Deccan, Konkan .. | Religious beggars .. | The females of this caste are known as Murlis and the males as Vaghyas. |
| | **N** | | | |
| | Nabha .. .. | Thar and Parkar .. | Cultivators. | |
| | Naikmakkalu .. | .... | Do. .. | *See* Berad. |
| | Naikda .. .. | Gujarat, West Khandesh. | Field labourers and wood cutters. | In West Khandesh they are immigrants from Gujarat. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported : where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Backward**—contd. | | | |
| | **N**—contd. | | | |
| | Nandiwale .. .. | Kolaba, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona. | Wandering religious beggars. | |
| | Nanga .. .. | Sind .. | Beggars. | |
| | Nangar .. .. | Thar and Parkar .. | Cultivators .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Nangraj .. .. | Nawabshah, Hyderabad. | Do. | |
| 200 | Nat .. | Gujarat, Cutch .. | Wandering tumblers and acrobats. | Hindus as well as Muslims. Immigrants from Marwar. |
| | Nath .. .. | Ahmedabad, Kathiawar, East Khandesh. | Wandering religious beggars. | *See* Jogi. |
| | Navaling .. .. | Bijapur .. | Barbers. | |
| | **O** | | | |
| | Od or Odh .. .. <br> „ Rathor. <br> „ Suneta. <br> „ Tuher. | All over the Presidency. | Earth workers and stone dressers. | Hindus as well as Muslims. Also known as Wodde, Waddar, Vaddar and Orh. They are the same as Beldar. *See* Enthoven Vol. II, pp. 138 sqq. |
| | **P** | | | |
| | Padharia .. .. | Ahmedabad .. | Grass cutters and sellers. | |
| | Padiar .. .. | Kanara .. | Prostitutes. | |
| | Padti .. .. | Kanara and Goa .. | Cultivators, salt makers, day-labourers. | Have Kanarese and Konkani and exogamous sub-divisions. |
| | Pahlwan .. .. | East Khandesh .. | Wrestlers .. | A profession and not a caste. May be Hindu or a Muslim. |
| | Pangul .. .. | Deccan .. .. | Wandering religious beggars. | The word means "cripple". |
| | Pardhi (or Shikari) .. | .... | .... | *See* Advichinchar (literally forest wanderers). |
| 210 | Panura .. .. | Nawabshah, Hyderabad. | Cultivators, labourers. | |
| | Parka .. .. | Thar and Parkar, Hyderabad. | Do. | |
| | Patelia .. .. | Kaira, Panch-Mahals, Broach. | Husbandmen .. | Also a sub-division of Kolis—synonym for Talabda. |
| | Patra Davaru .. | Dharwar Bijapur .. | Prostitutes. | |
| | Patharwat or Kallukutig.. | Deccan, Thana, Karnatak. | Stone dressers. | |
| | Pavaiya, Fatada, Hijda .. | Deccan, Gujarat .. | Religious beggars and songsters. | Eunuchs recruited from Hindus and Muslims. |
| | Phudgi .. .. | Thana .. | Labourers .. | Supposed to be connected with European gipsies owing to similarity of vocabulary. |
| | Phansepardhi. | .... | .... | *See* Advichinchar. |
| | Pimpla .. .. | Dharwar .. .. | Labourers. | |
| | Pirajpoto .. .. | Thar and Parkar .. | Cultivators .. | One of the sub-divisions of Haranshikaris. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported : where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Backward**—contd. | | | |
| | **P**—contd. | | | |
| 220 | Pomla .. .. | Gujarat .. | Basket makers, tumblers. | One of the tribes practising "couvade". Language resembles Telugu and must be immigrants from South India. |
| | **R** | | | |
| | Rachevar .. .. | Deccan .. | Acrobats and tumblers. | Immigrants from Mysore. |
| | Raekari .. .. | Thana .. | Fishermen .. | Called "Gal Bhois" because they fish with hooks and not with nets. |
| | Ramoshi .. | Deccan .. | Village watchmen and thieves, now have taken to cultivation. | A criminal tribe. *See* Enthoven Vol. II, pp. 297 sqq. |
| | Rathor .. .. | Sind .. | Cultivators and land-holders. | |
| | Rawalia (Raval) .. | The whole Presidency. | Tape weavers, bards, beggars. | |
| | **S** | | | |
| | Sahadeo Joshi, Husseini Brahman. | Deccan, Hyderabad. | Fortune-tellers and beggars. | They are probably immigrants from Ajmer. |
| | Salat .. .. | Gujarat .. | Stone dressers .. | Hindus and Muslims. |
| | Sangar .. .. | Southern Deccan, Poona, Ahmednagar. | Blanket and wool weavers. | |
| | Sanjogi .. .. | Larkana, Hyderabad. | Cultivators .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. Seems to be an occupational caste of religious ascetics, who have taken to cultivation. |
| 230 | Sanyasi .. .. | The whole Presidency. | Ascetics .. | An occupational name, not a caste. |
| | Sappalig or Devdig .. | Kanara .. | Musicians and cultivators. | Also name of sub-division of Vaghris. |
| | Sarania .. .. | Panch-Mahals, Broach, Surat, Kathiawar. | Knife grinders. | |
| | Sarodi or Dakoji .. | Kolaba .. | Fortune-tellers .. | A wandering tribe from Berar. |
| | Sarvade .. .. | Ratnagiri .. | Wandering fortune-tellers. | |
| | Sarandya .. .. | Dharwar .. | Labourers, hunters .. | One of the Haranshikaris. |
| | Sendhava .. .. | Kaira .. | Rope and basket makers, labourers. | |
| | Shastragokar .. .. | Belgaum .. | Medicine sellers and beggars. | |
| | Shikari .. .. | Sind .. | Sweepers .. | Recruited from both Hindus and Muslims. Also synonym for Pardhi in Presidency proper. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported : where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Backward**—contd. | | | |
| | **S**—contd. | | | |
| | Shikalgar .. .. | Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Poona. | Knife grinders, beggars. | Also a trade term. |
| 240 | Shinde .. .. | Konkan .. | Cultivators and labourers. | They are said to be the progeny of Maratha males and females belonging to other castes. Also a surname. |
| | Siyal .. .. | Khairpur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Nawabshah. | Do. .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Solangi .. .. | Thar and Parkar .. | Do. | |
| | Sudagadsiddaru .. | Belgaum, Dharwar.. | Wandering jugglers and beggars. | |
| | Suler .. .. | Belgaum Kanara, Bijapur. | Prostitutes. | |
| | Suthria .. .. | Sind .. | Mendicants. | |
| | **T** | | | |
| | Tadvi-Bhil .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Bhil. |
| | Takari .. .. | Deccan .. | Stone hand-mill makers and chisellers. | A wandering tribe, also a synonym for Bhampta. |
| | Talavia .. ... | .... | .... | *See* Dubla. |
| | Talvar .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Berad. |
| 250 | Taukari .. .. | Thana .. | Stone dressers. | |
| | Thakar .. .. | Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Sawantwadi, Sholapur. | Wandering showmen, beggars, cultivators and labourers. | *See* Enthoven Vol. III, p. 374 sqq. |
| | Thakur .. .. | Northern Konkan, Deccan, Thar, and Parkar, Ahmedabad. | Field labourers .. | Also a title used by Rajput and Koli landlords. *See* Enthoven Vol. III, pp. 376 sqq. |
| | Thukur Har .. .. | Nawabshah .. | Beggars. | |
| | Tirigar .. .. | North Gujarat .. | Husbandmen .. | They were formerly arrow makers, but as there is no demand or arrows, now they have given up the occupation and have turned to field labour. |
| | Tirmali Kashikapadi .. | Khandesh, Ahmednagar. | Religious beggars .. | Speak Telugu and live in tents outside villages. Beg by showing decked-out bullocks from door to door. Also sell sacred threads and rosaries. |
| | **U** | | | |
| | Uchale .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Bhampta. |
| | Udasi .. .. | Sind .. | Religious beggars. | |
| | Ulro .. .. | Khairpur, Hyderabad. | Cultivators, labourers. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported : where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Backward**—contd. | | | |
| | **V** | | | |
| | Vaddar (Vaddari) (Main).. | | | |
| | Sub-divisions— | | | |
| | Vaddar-Kall. | | | |
| | ,, Manu. | Deccan, Thana .. | Earth workers and stone dressers. | A criminal tribe. They are same as " Odhs ". |
| | ,, Bandi. | | | |
| | ,, Ghatti. | | | |
| | ,, Gadi. | | | |
| 260 | Vadi .. .. | Kathiawar, Palanpur. | Snake charmers and jugglers. | A wandering tribe. |
| | Vaghri .. .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch, Hyderabad. | Hunters, fowlers, cultivators, mixed labourers. | A criminal tribe. *See* Enthoven Vol. III, pp. 399 sqq. Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Vaghya .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Murli. |
| | Vaidu .. .. | Deccan, Thana .. | Wandering medicine sellers. | A wandering tribe, live in tents and camp outside villages. |
| | Vaiti .. .. | Thana .. | Fishermen .. | Believed to be degraded section of Son Kolis. |
| | Vajantri .. .. | Belgaum .. | Musicians .. | An occupational term. Both Hindus and Muslims. |
| | Valhar .. .. | Southern Maratha Country. | Beggars .. | Seem to be a division of Kunbis. |
| | Vanjari (Vanjara) .. | | | |
| | ,, Lad. | Deccan, Thana, Gujarat. | Carriers and cultivators. | |
| | ,, Lahange. | | | |
| | Varli .. .. | Thana, Nasik, Jawhar, Khandesh. | Forest labourers and cultivators. | *See* Enthoven Vol. III, pp. 445 sqq. |
| | Vasudev .. .. | Deccan, Thana .. | Wandering religious beggars. | Resemble Maratha Kunbis in religious and social customs. |
| 270 | Vasuva or Vasava .. | Khandesh .. | Cultivators and labourers. | They are a sub-caste of Bhils. |
| | Vir .. .. | Poona .. | Religious beggars. | |
| | **Z** | | | |
| | Zarekari, Jalgar, Dhuldhoya. | Deccan, Gujarat .. | Goldsmiths, dust and refuse washers and cleaners. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | **Hindu Depressed.** | | | |
| | **A** | | | |
| | Ager, Agaria .. .. | Kanara .. | Salt makers, palm leaf umbrella makers, cultivators and labourers. | |

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Hindu Depressed**—contd. | | | |
| **B** | | | |
| Bhambhi .. .. | North Gujarat .. | Leather workers. | |
| Bhangi .. .. | | | |
| Olgana. | | | |
| Halalkhor. | All over the Presidency. | Scavengers .. | They are Hindus as well as Muslims. *See* Enthoven Vol. I, pp. 104 sqq. |
| Lalbegi. | | | |
| Landge-shirole | | | |
| **C** | | | |
| Chalawadi .. .. | Ramdurg, Bijapur, Dharwar, Belgaum. | Village watchmen and menials, beggars. | They are Holars. Name of the headman of the Holars also, who settles caste disputes. |
| Chambhar (Chamar), Mochigar, Chamgar, Dohar, Samgar, Rohidas. | All over the Presidency. | Leather workers and shoemakers. | *See* Enthoven Vol. I, pp. 250 sqq. |
| Chena Dasaru .. | Sind (unspecified) .. | Zamindars .. | Some of them have returned themselves as Muslims. Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| Chuhar (Chuhra) .. | Do. | Sweepers .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| **D** | | | |
| Dakaleru .. .. | .... | .... | A sub-division of Kanarese Mangs. |
| Dhed, Meghwal, Menghwal, Ganeshia, Rishia. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind. | Village servants, field labourers, cultivators. | |
| 10 Dhor .. .. | Deccan, Thana .. | Tanners and leather workers. | Enthoven gives eight endogamous divisions (Vol. Part I. p. 336). They buy skins from Mahars. |
| **G** | | | |
| Ganeshia .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Dhed: synonym for Meghwal. |
| Garode .. .. | .... | .... | A sub-division of Holiyas. |
| **H** | | | |
| Halsar (Haslars), Halsavars. | Kanara .. | Village watchmen and menials. | |
| Holiya or Holar .. | Deccan, Kanara, Sukkur. | Village watchmen and leather workers. | |
| **K** | | | |
| Khalpa .. .. | Gujarat .. | Leather workers, tanners. | |
| Kolgha or Kolcha .. | Surat, Sukkur .. | Agriculturists .. | The Sukkur reporting must be due to immigration, if correct; primitive tribes found chiefly in the States, south-east of Surat. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Hindu Depressed**—contd. | | | |
| | **K**—contd. | | | |
| | Koli, Dhor .. .. | Thana, Kolaba .. | Labourers and fishermen. | |
| | Kotegar, Metri .. | Kanara, Bijapur .. | Sweepers. | |
| | **M** | | | |
| | Mahar or Mhar, Parwari .. | Deccan, Konkan, Sind. | Village watchmen and menials. | In reality an assembly of tribal units, not one tribe. *See* Enthoven Vol. II, pp. 401 sqq., which gives thirteen synonyms for Mahars, inclusive of Parwaris recorded in the Census. |
| 20 | Mahar or Mhar-Pari .. | Satara .. .. | Musicians. | |
| | „ „ Somvanshi. | Do. .. .. | Village servants and agriculturists. | |
| | Mang (Madig) .. | Deccan, Konkan .. | Village servants, cultivators, leather workers, rope and basket makers. | A criminal tribe (*see* Mangs, Mangela). |
| | Mang Garudi .. .. | Deccan, Thana .. | Labourers, beggars, pick-pockets. | A criminal tribe having no fixed place of habitation. |
| | Meghwal or Menghwal .. | .... | .... | *See* Dhed. |
| | Metri .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Kotegar. |
| | Mukri .. .. | Kanara.. .. | Lime makers and field labourers. | Sometimes called Habbe Gaudas (old Gaudas) employed by Havig Brahmins in spice gardens and often bound to labour for terms of years. |
| | **P** | | | |
| | Pendya Mang.. .. | Khandesh .. | .... | A wandering and also a criminal tribe, one of the sub-divisions of Mangs. |
| | **S** | | | |
| | Shindhawa or Shenwa .. | Rewakantha, Palanpur, Kaira and Broach. | Village watchmen and menials. | |
| | Sochi .. .. | Sind .. .. | Shoemakers .. | An occupational name. They are same as Mochis, except the Mochis of Gujarat who are "touchables". |
| | **T** | | | |
| 30 | Timaliya .. .. | Surat .. .. | Smiths and basket makers. | |
| | Turi .. .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar . | Drummers and cultivators (during the rains). | |

| Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported : where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| **Hindu Depressed**—contd. | | | |
| **V** | | | |
| Vitholia (Vitolana) .. Kotwalia. Ghancha. | Surat, West Khandesh. | Bamboo splitters and basket makers. | |
| **W** | | | |
| Wankar .. .. | Rewakantha, Broach, Panch-Mahals. | Weavers, farmers. | |
| Wansfoda .. .. | Kaira, Broach, Surat. | Basket makers .. | Also synonym for Burud. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Muslims.** | | | |
| | **A** | | | |
| 1 | Agasa, Madival .. | Karnatak Districts and Kanara. | Washermen .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Atari (Atar) .. .. | Deccan .. | Perfumers .. | Do. |
| | **B** | | | |
| | Bahurupi .. .. | Deccan, Konkan .. | Strolling actors .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Bajania or Dholi .. | Gujarat .. | Musicians and rope-dancers, etc. | A wandering tribe. |
| | Bandhara, Galiara .. | Do. .. | Calendrers and dyers. | |
| | Bhadbhunja or Bhad-bhunjavala. | Gujarat, Poona, Ahmednagar. | Grain parchers and parched rice sellers. | A wandering tribe. |
| | Bhampta .. .. Uchlya. Takari. Ghantichor. | Deccan, Gujarat .. | Pick-pockets and thieves. | A criminal tribe. Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Bhand .. .. | Broach Kathiawar.. | Actors, mimes. | |
| | Bhangi .. .. Olgana. Halalkhor. | Gujarat, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur. | Sweepers .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| 10 | Bhavsar or Chippa .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch. | Calendrers, dyers, calico-printers. | Hindus as well as Muslims. Hindu converts. |
| | Bhisti, Pakhali .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch, Ahmednagar. | Water bearers. | |
| | Bohori (Bohora) .. | All over the Presidency. | Traders .. | *See* Enthoven Part I, p. 197 sqq. The main divisions are Shia; trading, and Suni; cultivating. Shia Bohoras have five sub-divisions, viz. Alia, Daudi, Jafari, Naojoshi and Sulaimani. |
| | **C** | | | |
| | Chhapparband .. | Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum, Sholapur. | Coiners; thatch-makers. | A criminal tribe. Also Hindus. The name is really occupational covering two types of occupation. |
| | **D** | | | |
| | Dhavad .. .. | Satara, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar. | Blacksmiths, agriculturists and labourers. | |
| | Dhobi .. .. | Throughout the Presidency. | Washermen .. | An occupational name. Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | **F** | | | |
| | Fakir .. .. | Throughout the Presidency. | Beggars .. | An occupational name. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Muslims**—contd. | | | |
| | **G** | | | |
| | Garasia, Girasia .. .. | Kaira, Broach, Banas-Kantha. | Cultivators .. | Also Hindus. They are also called Molesalams. |
| | Garudi .. .. | Gujarat, Deccan, Kanara. | Jugglers, snake charmers. | Both Hindus and Muslims. A wandering tribe. |
| | Madari. | | | |
| | Modikar. | | | |
| | Gavandi Chunar .. | Deccan, Konkan .. | Masons .. | Both Hindus and Muslims. |
| 20 | Ghadshi .. .. | Deccan, Ratnagiri .. | Musicians .. | Do. |
| | Ghanchi .. .. | Gujarat, West Khandesh. | Oil pressers and sellers. | Do. An occupational name. |
| | **H** | | | |
| | Hajam .. .. | All over the Presidency. | Barbers .. | An occupational name. The term is applied to Muslim barbers. |
| | Halalkhor .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Bhangi. |
| | Hijda .. .. | .... | .... | *See* Pavaiya. |
| | **J** | | | |
| | Jatigar .. .. | Bijapur, Belgaum, .. | Strolling actors, dealers in horses and buffaloes. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Jingar, Dhigvan .. | Deccan .. | Saddlers, general artisans. | Do. |
| | **K** | | | |
| | Kachari .. .. | Ahmednagar, Nasik, West Khandesh. | Glass bangle makers. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Kachhi .. .. | Poona, Belgaum, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Broach. | Fruit sellers and traders. | Do. |
| | Kadia .. | Gujarat, Banas-Kantha and West Khandesh. | Masons, artisans .. | Do. |
| 30 | Kalal or Kalan .. | Gujarat, Deccan .. | Meat sellers, liquor licencees. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Kalavant .. .. | Sholapur, Poona, Belgaum, Southern Konkan, Kanara. | Dancers, singers .. | Do. The females of this caste are called Kalavants and males Gans. |
| | Kanjari .. .. | Poona, Belgaum, Ahmednagar. | Wandering beggars.. | Both Hindus and Msulims. |
| | Kasai or Kasabi .. | Deccan, Gujarat .. | Butchers, cultivators. | Do. An occupational name. |
| | Kharvi, Kharva .. | All coastal districts.. | Fishermen, sellers and rope makers. | Do. |
| | Khava .. .. | Gujarat, Kathiawar, Cutch. | Domestic servants .. | Do. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Muslims**—contd. | | | |
| | **K**—contd. | | | |
| | Khoja .. .. | Broach, Surat, Ahmedabad, Bombay City, Thana, Khandesh, Sind. | Traders, cultivators; on first arrival in Gujarat were said to be parched gram sellers, fuel sellers, old embroidery men, and brick layers. | *See* Enthoven Vol. II, pp. 217 sqq. There are several divisions of Khoja given by Enthoven. The Khojas are Shia Ismailites by religion. |
| | Kotegar, Metri, Kotvlia .. | Kanara, Bijapur .. | Sweepers .. | Both Hindus and Muslims. |
| | Kumbhar .. .. | The whole Presidency. | Potters .. | Both Hindus and Muslims. An occupational name. |
| | **L** | | | |
| | Lohar (Luhar), Luwar .. | All over the Presidency. | Blacksmiths .. | Both Hindus and Muslims. An occupational name. |
| | **M** | | | |
| 40 | Makrani .. .. | Nasik .. | Cultivators and field labourers. | Immigrants from Makran. A territorial name. |
| | Malik .. .. | Broach .. | Zamindars, cultivators. | Do. |
| | Manyar .. .. | East Khandesh, Nasik, Satara, Broach. | Bangle sellers .. | Both Hindus and Muslims. |
| | Mochi .. .. | Gujarat .. | Leather workers and shoemakers. | Do. An occupational name. |
| | Moghul .. .. | All over the Presidency. | Zamindars, cultivators, servants, etc. | Two classes are—(1) Persian Moghuls in Cambay and Surat, and (2) Indian Moghuls all over the Presidency. |
| | Molesalam .. .. | Broach, Rewakantha. | Landlords, cultivators. | |
| | Momin .. .. | Ahmednagar, Nasik . | Weavers. | |
| | **N** | | | |
| | Naghori .. | North Gujarat .. | Cattle breeders and milkmen. | Both Hindus and Muslims. |
| | Nahal .. | East Khandesh .. | Labourers .. | Do. |
| | Naikwadi .. | Deccan, Ratnagiri .. | Cultivators .. | Do. |
| 50 | Nat, Nath .. | Gujarat, Cutch .. | Wandering tumblers and acrobats. .. | Do. |
| | Nilari or Rangari .. | Deccan .. | Dyers .. | Do. |
| | **O** | | | |
| | Od, Odh .. | Gujarat .. | Earth workers and stone dressers. | Do. |
| | **P** | | | |
| | Pahlwan .. | East Khandesh .. | Wrestlers .. | Both Hindus and Muslims. A functional term rather than a caste. |

| | Caste, Tribe or Race. | Areas for which reported: where there are blanks, information has not been received. The list is not exhaustive. | Traditional or habitual occupation. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | **Muslims**—contd. | | | |
| | **P**—contd. | | | |
| | Pathan .. | Throughout the Presidency. | Money-lenders and servants. | A racial name. |
| | Patharwat or Kallukutig.. | Deccan .. | Stone dressers .. | Both Hindus and Muslims. |
| | Patwekari, Patvegar or Pategar. | Karnatak, Poona and Thana. | Silk thread makers and weavers. | Do. |
| | Pavaiya, Fatada, Hijda .. | All over the Presidency. | Beggars. | |
| | Pendhari (Pindari) .. | North Deccan .. | Petty traders and labourers and dealers in horses. | Both Hindus and Muslims. |
| | Pinjari (Pinjara), Tai Taria. | Deccan, Ratnagiri, Gujarat. | Cotton cleaners .. | Do. |
| | **R** | | | |
| 60 | Rangari .. | .... | .... | *See* Nilari. |
| | Rohilla .. | East Khandesh, Sholapur. | Money-lenders. | |
| | **S** | | | |
| | Salat .. | Gujarat .. | Stone dressers .. | Both Hindus and Muslims. |
| | Sayad .. | The whole Presidency. | Zamindars, cultivators, labourers, etc. | |
| | Shaikh .. | Do. .. | Do. .. | Properly used in India means a Hindu convert to Islam. *See* Muslims in Sind. |
| | Shiddi .. | Ratnagiri, Kanara .. | Cultivators and beggars. | Of Abyssinian origin or admixture. *See* Appendix A. |
| | Shikalgar .. | Belgaum, Ahmednagar. | Knife grinders and beggars. | Mostly converts. |
| | Suler .. | Karnatak Districts .. | Prostitutes .. | Do. |
| | Sutar or Suthar .. | The whole Presidency. | Carpenters .. | Do. |
| | **T** | | | |
| | Tadvi .. | East Khandesh .. | Selling firewood and grass collected from the forest. | Mostly converts. |
| 70 | Tambat or Kasar .. | Deccan, Konkan .. | Brass and coppersmiths. | Do. An occupational term. |
| | Tamboli .. | Deccan, Gujarat .. | Betel-leaf sellers .. | Do. |
| | Teli .. | Deccan, Konkan, Broach. | Oil pressers and sellers. | Do. An occupational term. |
| | **V** | | | |
| | Vora (Vohra) .. | Eastern Kathiawar, Ahmedabad, Broach. | Cultivators. | |
| | **Z** | | | |
| | Zarekari, Jalgar, Dhuldhoya. | Deccan, Gujarat .. | Goldsmiths, dust and refuse washers and cleaners. | Mostly Hindu converts. |

## APPENDIX F—CASTE INDEXES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

### PART III—MUSLIM CASTES, TRIBES AND RACES IN SIND.

| | Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **A** | | | | |
| 1 | Abasi .. | VIII | All over Sind .. | Beggars—religious ministrants, etc. | There are two such sub-tribes, one of Sayads, and one of Kalhoros. Those in Upper Sind are usually called "Serai". |
| | Abro .. | V & VI | Do. .. | .... | .... |
| | Achu .. | VI | Larkana .. | .... | .... |
| | Aghim, Agham .. | V or IX | Hyderabad and Shikarpur. | .... | Probably Sammat but not clearly identified. |
| | Agri .. | IX | Karachi .. | Salt workers .. | .... |
| | Agro .. | VI | Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Larkana, Karachi, Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Ahir .. | X | Hyderabad and Larkana. | Cowherds, husbandmen, carpenters and goldsmiths. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Airi .. | IX | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Aklani .. | ? | Hyderabad and Karachi. | .... | .... |
| 10 | Alamzai .. | II | Upper Sind Frontier. | .... | .... |
| | Alawai Sayad .. | VIII | Sind .. | .... | One of the Pathan sub-tribes. |
| | Almani .. | I | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | A section of Sayads. |
| | Alawi (Ulawi) .. | VIII | Nawabshah, Sukkur and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Amalak (Malik) .. | IX | Nawabshah .. | .... | .... |
| | Amdani .. | I | Thar and Parkar, Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Amil .. | IX | Sind .. | No specialised occupation. | Occupational name: generally applied to a section of Lohano: chiefly in Hyderabad, Sind. *See* note—Lohano. Mostly Hindu. *See* under Hindus. |
| | Amro .. | VI | Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Ansari .. | VIII | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | Arab .. | VIII | Karachi and Hyderabad. | Butchers and labourers. | .... |
| 20 | Aradhin .. | X | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | Probably Hindu immigrant in origin. *See* Hindu castes. |
| | Arain .. | V | Hyderabad, Upper Sind. | .... | .... |
| | Arani .. | ? | Hyderabad .. | .... | Is this the "Ariani" mentioned in the "Shah jo Risalo" a tribe from Kech Makran, Baloch ? |

| | Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **A**—contd. | | | | |
| | Arbani .. | I | Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier. | .... | .... |
| | Arijo, Arejo .. | VI | Hyderabad, Sukkur, Larkana and Nawabshah. | .... | .... |
| | Arisar .. | VI | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Ari-poto .. | VI | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Arora .. | V | Sind .. | Traders .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. See separate note on Arora and Lohano. |
| | Arotho .. | ? | Thar and Parkar.. | .... | Probably Hindu immigrant in origin. |
| | Atrani .. | I | Sukkur .. | .... | A Baloch sub-tribe. |
| 30 | Awari .. | V | Sukkur and U.S.F. | .... | .... |
| | **B** | | | | |
| | Babar .. | IV | Sind .. | .... | Also "Paro" of Pattan Shiranis. |
| | Babrani .. | ? | Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | Probably "Sammat" from Babars with Baloch nomenclature. |
| | Babro .. | IX | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Bachro .. | VI | Hyderabad .. | Tailors .. | .... |
| | Badani .. | I | Hyderabad, Larkana and U. S. Frontier. | .... | .... |
| | Badinpoto .. | VI | Hyderabad and Karachi. | .... | .... |
| | Bagdi (probably Bagri, Waghri). | X | Nawabshah .. | .... | Hindus as well as Muslims. Immigrants from South. |
| | Baghar .. | IX | Karachi .. | .... | .... |
| | Bagrani .. | I | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| 40 | Bagri (Waghri) .. | X | Upper Sind Frontier. | Beggars and committers of crimes. | .... |
| | Bahalkani .. | I | Hyderabad, Sukkur and U. S. Frontier. | .... | .... |
| | Bahrani .. | I | Hyderabad, Larkana, Nawabshah and Karachi. | Camelmen .. | .. |
| | Bahir .. | I | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Bahiriara .. | X (?) | Do. do. .. | .... | Probably Hindu immigrant in origin. |
| | Bahlim .. | X (?) | Hyderabad .. | .... | Do. do. |
| | Bail .. | IX | Karachi .. | .... | .... |
| | Bajari .. | X (?) | Hyderabad .. | .... | Probably Hindu immigrant in origin. |
| | Bajkani .. | I | Hyderabad and U. S. Frontier. | .... | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Bajir .. | IX | Hyderabad, Thar Parkar. | .... | See separate note. |
| 50 | Bakhrani .. | I | Hyderabad and U. S. Frontier. | .... | .... |

| Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **B**—contd. | | | | |
| Baladi .. | I | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| Balal .. | IX | Do. .. | .... | .... |
| Baleshahi .. | VII | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| Baloch (Main) or Baroch. | I | Sind, especially U. S. Frontier, Larkana and Karachi Districts. | .... | This includes a very large number of tribes and sub-tribes (see below). See also Dames and the Baluchistan and Punjab Census reports passim. The Baloch tribes are found all over Sind and have affected the nomenclature of servile tribes (Class IV) and Sammat tribes (Class VI), many of which have taken names on the Baloch model, e.g. Babrani, Bukerani. The disentangling of these complications is work requiring prolonged scientific and much local enquiry. In the Upper Sind Frontier district the Baloch tribes still preserve much of their tribal organisation. But the further south one goes, the more one finds the tribal organisation disintegrating. Sammat tribes have tended to imitate the Baloch tribal organisation, even to the extent of claiming the existence of the jirga system, and headship vested in a "sardar". The Nawabshah, Hyderabad, Karachi and Thar Parkar districts show clearly the effect of Baloch custom on the organisation of non-Baloch tribes, mostly Sammat in origin. The Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts, which contain large numbers of immigrants from the Hindu countries of Jaisalmir, Rajputana and Cutch, show this feature most clearly. |
| **Baloch Sub-tribes.** | | | | |
| Abnani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Admani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Alani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Alkhani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Almani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Amdani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Amrani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Arbani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Badani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Baghdar .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Bagrani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Bahrani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Bahalkani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Bajkani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Bajhani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Bakhrani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Balachani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Baliani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Baladi .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Bangwar .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Bangnani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Banglani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Bhand .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Bhurgri .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Bhutani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Bijarani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Bozdar .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Brahmani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Bugti .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Buldi, Buledhi, Burdi. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Bula .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Bulani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Chambani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Chandani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Chandio .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Chang or Changa. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Chavlani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Chhalgri (Chalgri). | .. | .... | .... | |
| Chukh .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Chutiani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Dahani .. | .. | .... | .... | |
| Dalwani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Dasti or Dashti.. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Derkhani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Dinari .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |

| Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **B**—contd. | | | | |
| Dombki .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Dorani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Dostalani (Khoso). | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Drishak .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Durwani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Dodai .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Fouzani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Gabol .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Gadahi .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Gadani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Gadiwan .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Gahiani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Gajani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Giloi .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Gishkani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Golat .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Gondar .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Gopang .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Gorchani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Gorshani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Guhramani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Gulrani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Gungani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Gupchani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Gurgej, Gurgez .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Gurmani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Hadwar .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Hajijo .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Haidarani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Hajano .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Hajan-Burdi .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Hisbani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Hizwani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Hot .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Isani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Jafri .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Jagirani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Jakhrani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Jalani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Jalbani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Jalalani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Jamali .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Jamani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Januri .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Jar .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Jarwar .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Jatoi .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Jiandani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Jiskani, Jistkani or Jaskani. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Jogiani Khoso .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Jokhio .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Jorkhani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Kaheri or Quaheri. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Kaloi .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |

| Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **B**—contd. | | | | |
| Katru .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Kambram .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Kambrani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Kanrani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Kapri .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Karmati .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Karri .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Karukani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Katpal or Katpat. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Katohar .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Kharu or Kharos. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Khatiam .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Khimani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Khingani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Khorkhani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Khoso (with many sub-divisions.) | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Khuhawar .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Khushalani Gadahi. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Khushkh .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Kolachi or Kulachi. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Korai .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Laghari .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Lahrejo .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Langhani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Lanjwani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Lashari .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Liskani .. | .. | .... | .... | *See* separate note. |
| Lodhani Gadahi .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Lohar-Burdi .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Lorani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Lolani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Lund .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Magsi .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Mahwani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Makrani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Malkani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Mandnani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Mandwani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Mangnani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Manjhani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Mari .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Marphani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Mashori .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Mastoi .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Maswani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Mazari .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Mirarani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Mirani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Mirlani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Mirwani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Mirozai .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Majani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |

| Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **B**—contd. | | | | |
| Mugheri .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Muridani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Mutani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Nidwani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Nizamani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Noriani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Norkhani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Notkani, Nodhakani, Nutakani. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Nuhani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Nundani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Phanani Khoso .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Pitafi .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Rahejo .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Ramezai .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Rind .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Rodhanani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Rustamani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Sabirani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Sabzoi .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Sahrani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Sajrani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Sanani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Siahphad .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Sonhero .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Shahani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Shabkori .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Shahanksoto .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Shambani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Shar .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Sholani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Suhriani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Sundrani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Surkhani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Talpur .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Tangiani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Tart .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Teghani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Thag .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Thoro .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Umrani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Wahindani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Wahdani .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Zardari .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Zarkhansi .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Zaur .. | .. | .... | .... | .... |
| Banbal .. | IV | Sukkur and U. S. Frontier. | .... | .... |
| Bandoja .. | X (?) | Karachi .. | .... | Probably Hindu immigrant in origin; not identifiable, perhaps servile. |
| Bangu .. | (?) | Nawabshah .. | Camel drivers, cultivators, etc. | .... |
| Bangulani .. | I | All over Sind .. | .... | .... |

| | Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **B**—contd. | | | | |
| | Bangwar .. | II | U. S. Frontier. Sind generally. | .... | .... |
| 60 | Bapar .. | VI | Upper Sind Frontier. | .... | .... |
| | Bapro .. | IX | Karachi and Hyderabad. | Camel loaders, cultivators, etc. | .... |
| | Baprani (Babrani).. | (?) | Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Karachi. | .... | *See* Babrani above. |
| | Bharan .. | VI | Sukkur .. | .... | .... |
| | Bareho .. | VI | Karachi, Hyderabad and Larkana. | .... | .... |
| | Bareho Barfat .. | VI | Karachi, Hyderabad and Nawabshah. | .... | .... |
| | Barmero .. | VI | Thar and Parkar.. | .... | .... |
| | Bawa .. | X | Sind .. | Beggars .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Bazigar .. | VII & X | Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Larkana. | Wandering acrobats. | .... |
| | Beldar .. | X | Sind .. | Earthworkers and stone dressers. | Hindus as well as Muslims; probably immigrants from south. |
| 70 | Bhabro (Babro) .. | IX | Do. .. | Traders .. | Both Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Bhacho .. | IX | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Bhachro .. | IX | Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Bhagat .. | V | Nawabshah and Larkana. | .... | Probably Hindu converts. There is also a tribe known as Bhagat in Shahpur, which may perhaps be the same as this. |
| | Bhagio, Bhambho.. | VII & VI | Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Larkana. | Cattle owners .. | Probably occupational, meaning cattle owners. |
| | Bhambhro .. | VI | Sukkur, Nawabshah, Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Bharo .. | IV | Upper Sind Frontier or Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Bhan .. | VI | Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Larkana. | Drummers and cultivators, etc. | .... |
| | Bandh .. | IV | Sukkur, Hyderabad and Larkana. | Actors, mimes, cultivators, etc. | Bandhs and Bhands must not be confused together. (See also under Hindus.) |
| | Bhand .. | I | Sind generally .. | .... | .... |
| 80 | Bhanejo .. | VI | Nawabshah .. | .... | .... |
| | Bhangaro .. | ? | Upper Sind Frontier. | .... | Not identifiable. |
| | Bhangi, Olgana, Halalkhor. | VII | Sind .. | Scavengers .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. Probably Hindu converts. |
| | Bhangrio .. | ? | Karachi, Hyderabad and Larkana | .... | Not identifiable. |
| | Bhat or Barot .. | VII | Larkana .. | Bards, Geneologists. | Probably Hindu converts or a functional term. |

| | Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **B**—contd. | | | | |
| | Bhat .. | VII | Sind .. | Wandering thieves, priests and agriculturists. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Bhati, Bhatti .. | VI | Nawabshah, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Larkana. | .... | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Bhawa .. | X | Karachi .. | .... | .... |
| | Bhayo .. | IX | Karachi, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. | .... | Hindu converts. |
| | Bheda .. | ? | Hyderabad .. | .... | Probably Hindu immigrants in origin. |
| 90 | Bhinjo .. | VI | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Bhisti, Pakhali .. | VII | Sind .. | Water bearers .. | .... |
| | Bhanr .. | IX | Nawabshah .. | .... | .... |
| | Bhaunrio .. | VI | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Bhughio or Bughio. | VI | Hyderabad, Sukkur and Nawabshah. | .... | .... |
| | Bhuk .. | V | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Bhurgri .. | I | Sukkur, Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Bhurih .. | ? | Do. .. | .... | Not identifiable. |
| | Bhurino .. | ? | Do. .. | .... | Do. |
| | Bhuso .. | IX | Hyderabad and Khairpur. | .... | .... |
| 100 | But (Bhut ?) .. | V | Sind .. | .... | From Sadikabad in Bahawalpur: seems to have Baluchi section, and Jat section. The latter is said to intermarry with Abro, but to be of Bhatti origin. |
| | Bhutto .. | V | Do. .. | .... | .... |
| | Bihan .. | V & VI | Hyderabad, Karachi and Nawabshah. | .... | .... |
| | Bijarani .. | I | Nawabshah, Sukkur and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Bikak (or perhaps Bukak). | IX | Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | Bikak an Hindu in origin: *see* Hindu castes. |
| | Bipera .. | X | Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Larkana. | .... | Hindu immigrants in origin: *see* Hindu castes. |
| | Buhar .. | V | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Buriro .. | V | Do. .. | .... | .... |
| | Birohi or Brahui (see below). | III | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | Bodhari .. | V | Do. .. | .... | .... |
| 110 | Bodho .. | IV | Nawabshah .. | .... | .... |

| Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **B—concld.** | | | | |
| Bhoi .. | X | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | Boatmen and fishermen. | Immigrant Hindu in origin (*see* Hindu castes). |
| Bohoro .. | X | Sind generally .. | .... | .... |
| Boreno .. | ? | Hyderabad .. | .... | Probably immigrant Hindu in origin. |
| Bore-poto .. | VI | Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar. | .... | .... |
| Bozdar .. | I | Sukkur, Hyderabad, Larkana and Khairpur. | .... | .... |
| Bozikgai .. | III | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| Brahmani .. | IV | Hyderabad, Jacobabad. | .... | .... |
| Brahui— | | | | |
| Main Divisions : | | | | |
| (i) Sarwan .. | | | | |
| (ii) Jhalvan .. | | | | |
| (iii) Mengal .. | | | | |
| (iv) Pandrani .. | | | | |
| (v) Mahamsen .. | .. | .... | Sind .. | .... |
| (vi) Chanal .. | | | | |
| (vii) Acharuti .. | | | | |
| (viii) Bozki .. | | | | |
| (ix) Aisari .. | | | | |
| (x) Langh .. | | | | |
| (xi) Pandrani .. | | | | |
| (xii) Bangulzai .. | | | | |
| Buch .. | V, VI | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| 120 Bughio .. | IX (?) | .... | .... | .... |
| Bughorni .. | ? | Larkana .. | .... | May be mistake for Bagrani Baloch. |
| Bugti .. | I | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| Bubuk .. | VI | Hyderabad and Karachi. | .... | .... |
| Buhro .. | .. | Larkana .. | .... | .... |
| Bukero .. | VI | Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | Not identifiable. |
| Bumro (Bhumro) .. | (?) | Do. .. | .... | .... |
| Bunglai .. | (?) | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | May be mistake for Bangulzai Brahui. |
| Bungwar .. | (?) | Do. .. | .... | Not identifiable. |
| Buro or Barai Baran. | X (?) | Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | Probably Hindu immigrant in origin. |
| 130 Burdi .. | I | All over Sind .. | .... | .... |
| Burfat .. | VI | Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | Section of Numrio. |
| Burhani .. | ? | Do. .. | .... | Not identifiable. |
| Buriro or Buraro .. | V | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| **C** | | | | |
| Cad .. | ? | Larkana .. | .... | This is an impossible name ; unidentifiable ; may be mistake for Kazi, Kadi. |

| | Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **C**—contd. | | | | |
| | Chabri .. | X (?) | Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier. | .... | Chabria is Nukh of Vani. |
| | Chacho .. | VI (?) | Larkana .. | .... | Probably Sammat. |
| | Chachar or Chhachhar. | VI | Upper Sind Frontier, Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Sukkur. | .... | An Arain class in the Punjab. |
| | Chachik .. | IX | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Chahvan .. | VI | Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar. | .... | Hindu converts. |
| 140 | Chajjan, Chijjan .. | VI | Sukkur, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier. | Shepherds .. | .... |
| | Chhalgiri .. | IV | Larkana, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier. | .... | Also Baluch. |
| | Chambhar (Chamar). (i) Chamgar (ii) Samgar. (iii) Mochigar. | VII | Sind .. | Leather workers and shoe-makers. | Hindus as well as Muslims, immigrants from the South. |
| | Chabo .. | VI | Do. .. | .... | .... |
| | Chinar .. | V | Hyderabad and Sukkur. | .... | .... |
| | Chand .. | VI | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Chandio .. | I | Sukkur, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. | Carpenters, cultivators, etc. | .... |
| | Chang or Changio.. | I | Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Karachi. | .... | .... |
| | Changejo .. | VI | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Chanesar .. | VI | Sukkur and Nawabshah. | .... | .... |
| 150 | Chapru .. | X (?) | Karachi and Nawabshah. | .... | Probably Hindu immigrants in origin: may be occupational. |
| | Charan .. | X | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Chhajani .. | VI | Larkana .. | .... | .... |
| | Chijan .. | VI | Sukkur, Hyderabad and Larkana. | .... | .... |
| | Chino .. | VI | Nawabshah and Larkana. | .... | .... |
| | Choliani .. | ? | Hyderabad, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier. | .... | Perhaps mistake for Chutiani—part of Khoso. |
| | Choro .. | VI | Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Chori .. | IX | Karachi .. | .... | .... |
| | Chuhar or Chuhro.. | X | Sind .. | Sweepers .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |

| | Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **C**—concld. | | | | |
| | Chuto .. | VI | Karachi, Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | **D** | | | | |
| 160 | Dabal .. | ? | Nawabshah .. | .... | Unidentifiable. |
| | Dabar .. | ? | Do. .. | .... | Do. |
| | Dabgar (Bazgar) .. | X | Sind .. | Drum makers .. | Probably immigrants. |
| | Dabri .. | ? | Nawabshah .. | .... | .... |
| | Daudpoto .. | VI | Hyderabad and Nawabshah. | .... | .... |
| | Dahani .. | I | Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier. | .... | .... |
| | Dahar .. | VI | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | Dahiri .. | VI | Do. .. | .... | .... |
| | Dahoto .. | VI | Hyderabad, Larkana and Khairpur. | .... | .... |
| | Dahraj .. | VI | Larkana and Nawabshah. | .... | .... |
| 170 | Dahri .. | VI | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Dahejo .. | VI | Hyderabad, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. | .... | Are also found in Punjab (Jhelum). |
| | Dakhan, Drakhan.. | VI, VII | Sukkur, Larkana and Hyderabad. | Carpenters .. | .... |
| | Dal .. | VI | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Dalipoto .. | VI | Do. .. | .... | .... |
| | Dalwani .. | I | Do. .. | .... | Unidentifiable. |
| | Damal .. | ? | Nawabshah .. | .... | Do. |
| | Dengar .. | ? | Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah. | .... | Do. |
| | Dari .. | ? | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Darkun .. | ? | Khairpur State .. | .... | Perhaps mistake for Drakhan (VI). |
| 180 | Darotho .. | ? | Do. .. | .... | Unidentifiable. |
| | Darrhi .. | ? | Do. .. | .... | Do. |
| | Dasro .. | IX | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Dasti .. | I | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | Daur, Daunr .. | IX | Nawabshah and Sukkur. | .... | .... |
| | Daurio .. | IX | Hyderabad and Khairpur State. | .... | .... |
| | Dayar .. | ? | Sukkur, Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | Unidentifiable. |
| | Dedo .. | VI | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Dedar .. | IX | Sukkur .. | .... | .... |
| | Depar or Deparjo .. | VI | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| 190 | Desar .. | VI | Karachi, Thar and Parkar. | .... | .... |

| | Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **D—contd.** | | | | |
| | Dero .. | VI | Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Larkana. | .... | .... |
| | Detho .. | VI | Nawabshah, Khairpur and Sukkur. | .... | .... |
| | Dhagrio .. | ? | Hyderabad and Khairpur State. | .... | Unidentifiable. Dagra is a section of Sind Bhils. |
| | Dhalot .. | ? | Do. .. | .... | Do. |
| | Dhamuch .. | VI | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Dharejo .. | VI | Khairpur, Nawabshah, Sukkur and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Dhari .. | VI | Nawabshah .. | .... | .... |
| | Dhirj .. | VI | Nawabshah, Thar and Parkar. | .... | .... |
| | Dhobi .. | VII | Sind .. | Washermen .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| 200 | Dhoki .. | IX | Nawabshah, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Larkana. | .... | .... |
| | Dhukar .. | IX | Nawabshah and Sukkur. | .... | Perhaps mistake for Daur, Daunr (Sammat). |
| | Dhunru .. | ? | Do. .. | .... | .... |
| | Dinari .. | IV | Nawabshah and Larkana. | Camelmen and cultivators, etc. | Also sub-tribe of Baloch. |
| | Dingona .. | X (?) | Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar. | .... | Probably Hindu immigrant in origin. |
| | Dodo, Dodai .. | I | Larkana .. | .... | .... |
| | Dodejo or Dodjo .. | VI | Nawabshah and Khairpur. | .... | .... |
| | Dogar .. | IX | Nawabshah and Larkana. | .... | .... |
| | Dohat .. | VI | Thar and Parkar.. | .... | Claim Rajput origin. Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Dombari (perhaps Domb). | X | Nawabshah .. | Wandering tumblers, acrobats. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| 210 | Dombki— | I | Upper Sind Frontier and Sukkur. | .... | .... |
| | Main Sub-divisions : | | | | |
| | (1) Talani. | | | | |
| | (2) Golata. | | | | |
| | (3) Giloi. | | | | |
| | (4) Bozdar. | | | | |
| | (5) Gabol. | | | | |
| | (6) Gishkori. | | | | |
| | (7) Jiskani. | | | | |
| | (8) Lund. | | | | |
| | Dondan .. | ? | Khairpur State .. | .... | .... |
| | Dongejo .. | ? | Nawabshah .. | .... | Perhaps from Dhaung (*see* below). |
| | Dul .. | ? | Do. .. | .... | Perhaps mistake for Dal. |
| | Dorath .. | VI | Thar and Parkar.. | .... | A Thari tribe. |
| | Doshgar .. | X | Nawabshah .. | .... | Hindu Backward in origin. |
| | Dudi .. | VII | Larkana .. | .... | .... |
| | Duhio .. | ? | Nawabshah .. | .... | Unidentifiable. |
| | Dulo .. | ? | Do. .. | .... | Do. |

| | Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **D**—concld. | | | | |
| | Dung (Dhang) .. | IX (?) | Nawabshah .. | .... | Dhaung is place name in Sukkur District. |
| 220 | Dangar .. | VI | Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar. | .... | .... |
| | Durani .. | I | Sukkur .. | .... | .... |
| | **F** | | | | |
| | Fakir .. | VII | All over Sind .. | Beggars .. | Both Hindus as well as Muslims. A functional term not a caste. |
| | Fakirani .. | ? | Hyderabad .. | Servants .. | May be "Paro" of some tribe, or perhaps Baloch appellation for tribe claiming origin from a Fakir. |
| | Faruki .. | VIII | Nawabshah and Sukkur. | .... | .... |
| | **G** | | | | |
| | Gabol .. | I | All over Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | Gado .. | IV | Karachi, Hyderabad and Larkana. | .... | Name is also applied to Abyssinian halfcastes. |
| | Gadani .. | I | Sukkur and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Gaho .. | VI | Hyderabad and Karachi. | .... | .... |
| | Gahejo .. | VI | Nawabshah, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Larkana. | .... | .... |
| 230 | Gahi .. | VII | Hyderabad .. | Grass-cutters and sellers. | Occupational name. |
| | Gahilro, Gahelro, Ghelro. | VI | Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar. | .... | They claim Rajput origin. |
| | Gajan .. | VI | Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Galeh .. | ? | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Galiaro .. | VI (?) | Do. .. | .... | Probably mistake for Golaro (VI). |
| | Gamgauda, Gam Naik. | X | Do. .. | .... | Immigrants from South. |
| | Gundro .. | IX | Karachi .. | Fishermen and cultivators. | Division of Muhano. |
| | Ganjan .. | X (?) | Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | Probably of Hindu immigrant origin. |
| | Ganotar .. | X (?) | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | Do. do. |
| | Gari .. | X (?) | Sukkur .. | .... | .... |
| 240 | Gauhir .. | X | Hyderabad and Khairpur State. | .... | Of Hindu immigrant origin (*see* Hindu castes). |
| | Gend .. | X | Hyderabad and Nawabshah. | .... | Do. do. |
| | Ghalu, Ghal .. | V | Hyderabad and Karachi. | .... | .... |

| | Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **G—contd.** | | | | |
| | Ghalrio .. | VI (?) | Hyderabad .. | .... | Perhaps mistake for Gahilro. |
| | Ghanchi .. | VII | All over Sind .. | Oil-pressers and sellers. | Probably immigrants from Gujarat. Hindus as well as Muslims but in Sind generally Muslims. |
| | Ghanghro .. | VI | Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Larkana. | .... | .... |
| | Ghandichor .. | X | Hyderabad .. | Pick-pockets and thieves. | A criminal tribe, the same as the Bhampta of the Deccan: Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Ghotano .. | VI | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Ghoto .. | VI | Upper Sind Frontier, Hyderabad and Sukkur. | .... | .... |
| | Ghoravari .. | IX (?) | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | There is taluka called Ghorabari in Karachi district, otherwise unidentified. |
| 250 | Ghamro .. | VI | Upper Sind Frontier, Hyderabad and Sukkur. | .... | .... |
| | Ghutika .. | X (?) | Hyderabad .. | .... | Probably of Hindu immigrant origin. |
| | Gidbidki .. | X | Hyderabad .. | Wandering fortune-tellers. | Hindu converts. Immigrant from Deccan who are the same as Joshi or Pingale. |
| | Ghilzai .. | II | Sukkur .. | .... | One of the Pathan tribes. |
| | Gir .. | V | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | Beggars .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. A functional term. |
| | Girni .. | X | Hyderabad .. | Weavers and Government servants. | .... |
| | Godo or Gudo .. | IX | Larkana and Sukkur. | .... | .... |
| | Godai .. | ? | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | Unidentifiable. |
| | Gohoti .. | VI | Hyderabad .. | .... | Perhaps from place name "Gahot." |
| | Golo .. | IV | U. S. Frontier .. | .... | .... |
| 260 | Golaro .. | VI | Hyderabad and Karachi. | .... | .... |
| | Golla (Gol) .. | X | Sukkur .. | Cowherds .. | Probably originally immigrants. Hindus and Muslims (*see* Hindu castes). |
| | Gopang .. | I | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | Gorahi .. | ? | Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | Unidentifiable. |
| | Gorchani .. | I | Nawabshah, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar. | .... | .... |
| | Gorho .. .. | ? | Nawabshah .. | .... | Unidentifiable. |
| | Gubchani .. | ? | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | Probably immigrants. Hindus and Muslims or perhaps Baloch in origin. |

| | Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **G**—concld. | | | | |
| | Gujar .. | V | Hyderabad, generally. | .... | .... |
| | Gujarani .. | V | U. S. Frontier .. | .... | .... |
| | Gulandag .. | VII | Hyderabad .. | Tailors and Government servants. | .... |
| 270 | Gulri .. | ? | Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | Not identifiable. |
| | Gumbral .. | X (?) | Nawabshah .. | .... | Probably of Hindu immigrant origin. |
| | Gurmani .. | I | Karachi .. | .... | .... |
| | Gun .. | IX | Larkana .. | .... | .... |
| | Gondar .. | I | Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Gungani .. | I | Karachi .. | .... | .... |
| | Gurgez .. | I | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | **H** | | | | |
| | Hazam, Ghainjo, Rat, Umrani, Valand. | VII | Sind .. | Barbers .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Hajano .. | IV | Do. .. | .... | .... |
| | Hajipoto .. | VI | Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Sukkur. | .... | .... |
| 280 | Hakro .. | VI | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | Halo .. | VI | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Halani .. | VI | Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur. | .... | .... |
| | Haleli .. | VI | Upper Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | Halepoto .. | VI | Larkana, Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Sukkur. | .... | .... |
| | Hamali .. | VI | Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Hamathi .. | X | Do. .. | .... | .... |
| | Hamirani .. | IX | Hyderabad .. | Book-binders .. | Probably "Paro" of some tribe or Sammat tribe taking Baloch nomenclature. |
| | Hamirpoto .. | VI | Do. .. | .... | .... |
| | Hasani Sayad .. | VIII | Sind .. | .... | One of the Sâyads. A Awan tribe of Central Asia. |
| 290 | Hasanjo .. | VI | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Hashmani .. | ? | Hyderabad .. | .... | Probably "Paro" of some tribe. |
| | Hassula .. | ? | Larkana .. | .... | Unidentifiable. |
| | Hatar .. | ? | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | Physicians, Zamindars, etc. | .... |
| | Hatipoto .. | IX (?) | Do. .. | .... | Probably Sammat but not identified; perhaps Sindhi settled Hatis of Hindu immigrant origin (*see* Hindu castes). |
| | Himaiti .. | X | Karachi .. | .... | Of Hindu immigrant origin. |

| | Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **H—contd.** | | | | |
| | Himali .. | VI | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Hingoro, Hingorjo .. | VI | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | Hizwani .. | I | Upper Sind Frontier. | .... | .... |
| | Hot .. | I | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| 300 | Hothi .. | VI | Sukkur .. | .... | .... |
| | Hulio .. | VI | Karachi, Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Larkana. | .... | .... |
| | Hussaini Sayad .. | VIII | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | **I** | | | | |
| | Isani .. | I | Hyderabad .. | Carpenters, Government servants. | .... |
| | Isanpoto .. | VI | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | **J** | | | | |
| | Jaffri .. | I | Hyderabad, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. | .... | .... |
| | Jago .. | VI | Karachi .. | .... | They claim Rajput origin as being Parmars. They are Hindu converts. |
| | Jagirani .. | I | Larkana, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier. | .... | .... |
| | Jagsi .. | VI | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Jahejo .. | VI | Do. .. | .... | Unidentifiable. |
| 310 | Jajhan .. | ? | Do. .. | .... | Probably Hindu immigrants in origin (*see* Hindu castes). |
| | Jajri .. | X | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Jajuho .. | ? | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | Unidentifiable. |
| | Jajuk (Jajak) .. | IX | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | Drummers; also (elsewhere) barbers. | Normally Hindus. |
| | Jakhro, Jakhrejo .. | VI | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | Jakhrani .. | I | Sukkur, Karachi and Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier. | .... | .... |
| | Jalalani .. | I | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Jalbani .. | I | Sukkur, Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Jamali .. | I | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | Jamrio .. | VI | Nawabshah .. | .... | But may be Serai. |
| 320 | Janwari .. | IX | Nawabshah and Larkana. | .... | .... |
| | Jaro .. | VI | Hyderabad, Karachi and Nawabshah. | .... | Also sub-division of Baluch. |

| | Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **J—contd.** | | | | |
| | Jar .. | I | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Janbaz .. | X (?) | Nawabshah .. | .... | Must be Hindu immigrant in origin. |
| | Jarakashpoto .. | VI | Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar. | .... | .... |
| | Jarejo .. | VI | Karachi .. | .... | .... |
| | Jarwar .. | I | Sind .. | Carpenters, cultivators, etc. | .... |
| | Jat or Jatt .. | VI | Sind .. | .... | *See* separate note. |
| | Jatoi .. | I | Do. .. | .... | .... |
| | Jalani .. | I | Do. .. | .... | .... |
| 330 | Jerwar .. | I | Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Sind generally. | .... | .... |
| | Jesar .. | VI | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Jeso .. | VI | Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar. | .... | .... |
| | Jethrio .. | VI | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Jhangango .. | .. | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Jhendial, Jhendil .. | VI | Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Larkana. | .... | .... |
| | Jhinjho, Jhanjho or Junjo. | VI | Hyderabad and Larkana. | .... | .... |
| | Jhirik or Jhiruk .. | VI | Hyderabad, Karachi. | .... | .... |
| | Jhulan .. | VI | Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Sukkur. | .... | .... |
| | Jio .. | VI | Karachi .. | .... | .... |
| 340 | Jiandani .. | I | Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar. | .... | .... |
| | Jilani or Gilani .. | I & VIII | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | Jirio .. | VI | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Jiskani, Jaskani .. | I | Sukkur and Hyderabad. | .... | A sub-division of Dombki. |
| | Joganand .. | IX | Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Upper Sind Frontier. | Mendicants .. | Hindu converts (from Punjab). |
| | Jokhio .. | VI | Karachi, Hyderabad and Nawabshah. | .... | .... |
| | Joyo .. | V & VI | Larkana, Sind generally. | .... | .... |
| | Juj .. | ? | Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Larkana. | .... | Unidentifiable. |
| | Juno .. | VI | Sind generally .. | .... | .... |
| | Junejo .. | VI | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | **K** | | | | |
| 350 | Kabuli .. | II | Hyderabad .. | .... | Immigrants from Kabul—a territorial term. |

| | Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | K—contd. | | | | |
| | Kachelo .. | V | Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | Immigrants from Cutch. |
| | Kachi .. | X | Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | Do. |
| | Kachhio .. | VII & X | Do. .. | Fruit and vegetable sellers. | Immigrants from Cutch. |
| | Kahar .. | IX | Hyderabad and Sukkur. | Fishermen, domestic servants. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Kaheri .. | VIII | Hyderabad and Nawabshah. | .... | .... |
| | Kahio .. | ? | Karachi .. | .... | Unidentifiable. |
| | Kaisar-poto .. | II | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Kake-sayad .. | VIII | Do. .. | .... | .... |
| | Kako .. | VI | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| 360 | Kake-poto .. | VI | Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Sukkur. | .... | .... |
| | Kalai .. | VII | Do. .. | Tinsmiths, etc. .. | .... |
| | Kalari or Kaleri .. | IV | Sukkur and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Kelati .. | III | Do. .. | .... | Territorial name. |
| | Kalhoro .. | V | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | Kalu .. | VI | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Kalro .. | V | Do. .. | .... | .... |
| | Kalwar .. | IX | Upper Sind Frontier. | .... | .... |
| | Kamangar .. | IV | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Kamboani .. | IV | Upper Sind Frontier. | .... | .... |
| 370 | Kamejo .. | VI | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Kamalo .. | ? | Hyderabad .. | .... | Unidentifiable. |
| | Kandal .. | ? | Do. .. | .... | Do. |
| | Kandhar .. | IX | Sukkur, Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Larkana. | .... | Sub-division of Muhano. |
| | Kandani .. | IX | Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Kandro .. | IX | Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Kanhar .. | IX | Sukkur .. | .... | .... |
| | Kanadan, Konad .. | IX | Hyderabad, Karachi. | .... | .... |
| | Kanero .. | V | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Karai or Korai .. | I | Sind generally .. | .... | .... |
| 380 | Karan .. | IX | Thar and Parkar | .... | .... |
| | Kario .. | VI | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Karmati .. | I | Karachi, Thar and Parkar. | .... | Perhaps named from Karmat in Makran; in which case territorial name. |
| | Kasai .. | VII | Sind .. | Butchers .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Kathor .. | IX | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |

| | Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **K—contd.** | | | | |
| | Katiar .. | VI | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Katbal, Katpar Katbor. | VIII | Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier. | .... | .... |
| | Kaurejo .. | V | Sind generally .. | .... | .... |
| | Kazak .. | X (?) | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | Probably Hindu immigrant in origin. |
| | Kaheri .. | VIII | Sukkur and Hyderabad. | Beggars, labourers, etc. | .... |
| 390 | Khabrothi Sayad .. | VIII | Nawabshah .. | .... | Said to be a section of the Sayads, an Awan tribe. |
| | Khaki .. | VII | Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Sukkur. | Dyers .. | An occupational term. |
| | Kharkar .. | ? | Sukkur .. | Labourers .. | Unidentifiable. |
| | Khaskheli .. | IV | Hyderabad .. | .... | Also called Khitmatgar in certain parts. |
| | Khati .. | VI, VII | Larkana and Hyderabad. | Washermen, cultivators, etc. | (Serai ?) |
| | Khatiam .. | I | Sukkur .. | .... | Perhaps also Serai. |
| | Khabar .. | II | Sukkur, Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Kharo .. | V | Nawabshah .. | .... | .... |
| | Khizmatgar (*see* Khaskheli). | IV | Hyderabad in general. | .... | .... |
| | Khodo .. | ? | Do. .. | .... | Unidentifiable. |
| 400 | Khojo, Khwajo .. | X | Hyderabad and Larkana. | Dealers in hides, cultivators. | .... |
| | Khokhar .. | V & VI | Sind .. | .... | *See* separate note. |
| | Khur .. | V | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Khoram .. | IX | Thar and Parkar .. | .... | .... |
| | Khoso .. | I | Sind .. | .... | There are many sub-divisions of Khosos, e.g. Jarwani, Bakhrani, Bighani, Jarwar Chutiani. |
| | Khuharo .. | VI | Upper Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | Khuhawar .. | V | Sukkur and Larkana. | .... | .... |
| | Khuhro .. | VI | Larkana .. | .... | .... |
| | Khujego .. | ? | Hyderabad .. | .... | Unidentifiable. |
| | Khushk .. | I | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| 410 | Khushero .. | .. | Hyderabad .. | .... | Unidentifiable. |
| | Khurchi (Khichhi) | V | Larkana and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Kili .. | IX | Hyderabad and Nawabshah. | .... | Probably Sammat. |
| | Kinio .. | IX (?) | Hyderabad and Lower Sind. | .... | .... |
| | Kitio .. | VI | Middle and Lower Sind. | .... | .... |
| | Kirar .. | IX | Middle and Lower Sind. | .... | .... |
| | Kolachi .. | I | Sind generally .. | Labourers .. | .... |
| | Kori .. | IX | Sind .. | Weavers .. | *See* separate note. |
| | Kosh .. | I | Upper Sind Frontier, Sukkur. | .... | .... |
| | Kotiro .. | VI | Thar and Parkar .. | .... | They claim to be Rajput Rathods, by origin. |

| | Caste, Race or Tribe. | Tentative classification of origin. | The area for which they have been reported. (The list is not exhaustive.) | Occupation, where not wholly agricultural or pastoral. (Most of the Sind Muslim tribes are agriculturists.) | Special remarks in particular cases. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | **K**—concld. | | | | |
| 420 | Kourejo .. | VI | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Kuchrio .. | V | Nawabshah .. | Beggars and thieves. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Kumbhar .. | VII | Sind .. | Potters .. | Do. do. |
| | Kumbrani .. | IV | Sukkur .. | .... | .... |
| | Kureshi .. | VIII | All over Sind .. | Zamindars, etc. .. | .... |
| | **L** | | | | |
| | Labano .. | X | Sukkur, Hyderabad and Larkana. | .... | *See* separate note. |
| | Laboch .. | ? | Nawabshah .. | .... | Probably of Hindu immigrant origin. |
| | Ladani Sayad .. | VIII | Sukkur, Thar and Parkar. | .... | .... |
| | Laghari .. | I | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | Lakho .. | V | Hyderabad and Upper Sind. | .... | .... |
| 430 | Lajar .. | IX (?) | Nawabshah .. | .... | Probably the same as Lanjar. |
| | Lak .. | V | Larkana and Nawabshah. | .... | .... |
| | Lakho or Lakhan .. | V & VI | Sind .. | Fishermen .. | .... |
| | Lakhiar .. | VI | Hyderabad, Larkana and Sukkur. | .... | .... |
| | Lakhiari Sayad .. | VIII | Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Lakhmir .. | VI | Nawabshah and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Lakhtiar .. | VI | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |
| | Lalejo .. | VI | Hyderabad and Sukkur. | .... | .... |
| | Langha (Manghanhar). | VI & IV | Sind .. | Drummers .. | .... |
| | Lanjwani .. | IV | Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier. | .... | .... |
| 440 | Lanja, Lanjar .. | IX | Thar and Parkar, Sukkur, Karachi and Hyderabad. | .... | .... |
| | Larik .. | VI | Mostly Upper Sind. | .... | Larkana is supposed to take its name from the Lariks. |
| | Larai .. | VI | Sukkur, Hyderabad and Nawabshah. | .... | .... |
| | Larho .. | IX | Karachi .. | .... | Said to be fisher folk from Makran. |
| | Lashari .. | I | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | Lohar, Luhar or Luwar. | VII | Do. .. | Blacksmiths .. | Hindus as well as Muslims. |
| | Lolai .. | I | Sind .. | .... | .... |
| | Lorer .. | VI | Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar. | .... | .... |
| | Lutar .. | IX | Hyderabad .. | .... | .... |

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