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CENSUS OF INDIA 1941



VOLUME I

INDIA

PART I

TABLES

by

M. W. M. YEATTS, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Census Commissioner for India

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NOTE

This year's volumes show a change in size and get-up from past censuses. The old foolscap size has been abandoned. I had in fact contemplated an even greater departure, but a greater provision for margins necessitated an extension of the original size. The governing point in arriving at the present format was to secure a width of page which would hold in one double sheet the largest table on an all-India basis and a length which would enable the presentation on one sheet of all district details for a province and province/State detail for All-India. The most massive table was No VIII Part I for means of livelihood and this table, therefore, governed the final size.

The eye, on which we rely so much, is usually not trusted to make divisions between columns, etc. It has been given a chance in these tables, from which all lines have been abolished, both here and in provincial and State volumes. Extraneous words, dots, etc., were excised and a uniform colour scheme adopted so that the census volumes of 1941 might present a harmonious and uniform appearance on any shelves on which they are gathered together.

Had the volumes been their usual size there would have been no printing on the face at all. There is no reason why the face of a book should be turned into a title page. The omission would have served both appearance and economy. In order to secure absolute uniformity the position of the lettering on the spine was determined to a fraction of an inch for every line. The spine in the restricted tables is too narrow, and hence the appearance of the legend on the face, but here too it has not been allowed to become merely a title page.

The binding adopted in 1931 for reasons of economy did not do justice to the importance of these publications which it is to be remembered are in a way the silent ambassadors of India all over the world. They are not like departmental blue books, committee reports. Actually even a better standard of binding should be given and I had arranged for this but in view of the restricted tabulation and the need for economy agreed to what is described in press language as style VIII. The volumes should be in future and happier times in style VII. Elegance and efficiency can be combined and should be wherever possible and indeed their combination is one of the marks of successful execution. Incidentally it will often be found that they are both compatible with economy,

M. W. M. YEATTS

INTRODUCTION AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The war has laid its hand on the Indian census as on every other activity of the Indian Government and people. The enumeration was carried out by the recurring feat of organisation and collaboration between census staffs and the people of the country which make the Indian census unique. It was considered however that financial conditions did not permit the completion of the tables and as I write this brief introduction I am no longer, and have not been for a year, a whole-time Census Commissioner. These tables and all the other census publications represent therefore overtime work.

Even had the operations gone their full course the census publications of 1941 would have differed as much from those of previous decades as the methods of enumeration themselves. It seemed to me as far back as 1932 that the old style of omnibus report was out of date and that something of the nature of a synoptic essay which would try to see the country as a whole in respect to some general basic theme was what a census officer could properly attempt to give. There exists, I think, a widespread impression that the main object of the Indian census is anthropological. This was illustrated by a letter from a certain Association which suggested that census comments on anthropology were amateur, should be replaced by the work of trained anthropologists and therefore would I put up the funds accordingly. This approach illustrated in marked fashion the confusion of issues. The first two points are acceptable but the third does not follow at all. The conclusion from the first two is that the census should be freed from the conduct and the cost of operations which it does not control and indeed it would have been to the advantage of anthropological studies in India if this logical separation had been realised sooner. Anthropological interests are among the most highly personal that can be imagined and where this personal predilection does not exist it is foolish to attempt to create it. While in any case even predilection is no good without experience. One unfortunate result of this excessive association of the census with anthropology was to obscure the basic importance of the country-wide determinations which so far the census was the only means of securing; and the tendency to dismiss it as something concerned with the peculiar activities of castes and tribes had, I think, some part in encouraging the inertia regarding the actual machinery whereby a unique operation was carried out. It must also have affected adversely the proper consideration and financing of anthropological work in India. Such work should be carried on year in year out and not forced into the constricted periods of a 10-yearly convulsion.

Consequently I had contemplated instead of the voluminous reports of the past a single essay which would have started with a map prepared under my instructions showing India's forests, irrigation

and water power. With this map as background I proposed to write an essay showing the face of the country as it was and as it might be, and the effects of population movements on these possibilities and of the possibilities themselves on population movements of the future. Perhaps the two poles of the argument could be summed up as power and sustenance, with as the general field the unity of the land against the variety of its divisions and the need for the synoptic view if that unity was to receive its full consideration.

All this has gone, but I had hoped to put out with these tables at least the map referred to which in itself represents a definite addition to knowledge and aid to consideration. The map is ready but the pressure on the Survey of India as a result of 1942 developments made it impossible for printing to be taken up. Consequently these tables must go out lacking the map which however I hope will appear later.

Nor was I alone in having to combine census work with other duties. Mr. Dracup in Bombay carried out most of his tabulation work and other census administration along with the duties of Collector of Satara. Mr. Lambick in Sind was removed for a spell of special duty but along with that contrived to look after his census and in the latter part combined the final operations with the duties of Secretary to the Governor. And in general the census picture from the officers' point of view has been one of continual strain and pressure.

I am all the more therefore in the debt of an excellent team. They differed necessarily in temperament, experience, and equipment for the census charge but to a man they responded to the demands of a census in many ways entirely new, and appreciated the main purposes behind the charges and indeed the general objective of their Census Commissioner. As one of their number said in a letter they felt that in a way it was a crusade on my part and regretted that the crusade had not been allowed to reach its final objective. I went deliberately on the theory of giving each man as much scope for applying his own ideas and initiative as possible within a scheme of objectives set out by myself. This is essential if one is to make the best use of individual talents and experience and the answer to responsibility was nearly always up to all my expectations. There is no use pretending that the administrative side of an Indian census—or of any other all-India operation for that matter—can be meticulously controlled from the centre, any more than an army commander can control the local tactics of his brigadiers, colonels and company officers. Nor for that matter should such control be attempted. I like to think that all these men, while I am afraid wearier for their census effort, are also fortified in themselves and in their capacity.

My predecessor, have stressed the physical strain involved by the census. The 1940-41 effort was no exception. Four superintendents had to go to hospital either during or after their term, three others were seriously run down, and I do not imagine that even the robust Mr Lambick in Sind was without a feeling of physical strain. I myself spent 11 months of the year in constant discomfort and frequent pain and passed most of December in a nursing home following on an operation. Within thirty-six hours of the operation the problems of a difficult census were thrust upon me in my hospital room. Such is the pressure at which the Indian census is run.

Touring is of prime importance for a Census Commissioner, but fate was against me this time, first in my prolonged ill-health in 1940 and second in my sudden transfer to the Supply Department just when I had planned seven weeks' tour. As a result I was unable to visit Assam, Orissa, Central India and the majority of States at all while visits to Madras and Mysore were before enumeration had started or even been finally decided on. In other provinces my visits became a matter of a brief journey to headquarters, very different from what I had contemplated. What should be aimed at is first a conference of the kind held in 1940, with the second-half of the year up to enumeration time more or less constantly occupied by touring.

The Indian administrative services and in particular the Indian Civil Service in their time play many parts and one of the most strenuous, difficult and important is that of Superintendent of a census. Selection is not made on grounds of statistical interest or attainments but on a general basis of administrative ability, and this and drive are really vital. It is a platitude, indeed a truism, that a force is required to overcome inertia, and the circumstances of a Census Superintendent's life in India place him up against the inertia of a decade which has to be removed inside a year. To produce a force of this dimension in such a time implies heavy expenditure of energy and that is why for a Census Superintendent one requires men of, to continue the physical analogy, high potential. It has hitherto succeeded in obtaining them. One of the most attractive features of a Census Commissioner's rather harassed life is to watch the different temperaments of his Superintendents unfolding as they apply themselves to their tasks and to see how differing local conditions directed by men of different types can be brought to serve efficiently a single endeavour. The Superintendents this time covered a wide range of types but to all of them I am most grateful for the way they bent themselves to this most difficult of India's censuses.

Only one among British India Superintendents had previous census experience. This was Mr Dracup in Bombay who from beginning to end coped cheerfully and adequately with that crop of administrative problems which the Western Presidency seems always to throw up. He was relieved this time of

Sind which had its first Census Superintendent and a most competent one in Mr Lambick. Mr Dutch in Bengal had the heaviest load of all for in addition to local excitements and intransigence he was in charge of the despatch of enumeration pads to every tehsil in British India and many in States. His imperturbability and calm represented a great quality in so troubled a post. The Punjab, the other centre of difficulty, was in the excellent hands of Khan Bahadur Sheikh Fazl-i-Haht. The U P is in many ways a focal province and with so many excitements going about its census might have been expected to show the effect. That it did not and that for example its house list record was so close in nearly all cases to the actual count may be set down to the credit of Mr Sahay. Mr Archer in Bihar had already a reputation for his work on the Oraons and bids fair to take up the mantle so worthily worn by many others, e.g., Dr Hutton, my predecessor, and more than I would gladly have seen his contribution to this decade's census literature. Mr R. Madhyani brought attractive qualities of interest and originality to the C P census and Mr Marar coped admirably and cheerfully with the peculiar difficulties of Assam.

Major Gastrell in the south and Mr Scott in the north operated most capably on the western front. The latter, one of the youngest of my team, carried through a notably personal and economical administration. Then in British India comes my own successor in Madras, Mr Elwin, to whom we owe the folding blackboard idea and whose sound administrative judgment in applying the new ideas for this census carried out an ambition of mine in reducing Madras's enumerators from 370,000 to 82,000, a notable achievement. The new Orissa was in the hands of another Madras colleague, for Mr Bell was the special census officer for the Orissa-Telugu areas in Ganjam in 1930-31, and now as then performed his task with sound judgment, self-reliance and the minimum of fuss.

Although among British India Superintendents only one had previous census experience, this was much more strongly represented among the States. Our doyen was Mr S V Mukherjee of Baroda who was conducting his third census. The action of the Baroda Government in putting so skilful and experienced an officer again in charge of the Baroda census was wise, for in a difficult time his knowledge and judgment were of great value not only within his own State. In Mr Rang Lal of Gwalior we had again a veteran to whom we are indebted for an ingenious and extremely cheap method of procuring sorters' pigeon-holes, i.e., by purchase of new bricks which, unaffected by the light weight of census slips, were saleable afterwards for little less than their original value. Mr Rang Lal entered wholeheartedly into the idea of developing the village statistics and has produced for Gwalior a body of information for which the State Government will I am sure be immediately and permanently

grateful. The other States which run their own census without supervision, except of the Census Commissioner himself, were all in good although new hands. Hyderabad was under Mr. Mazhar Husain who being also Director of Statistics had the opportunity of taking a wider field in his immediate view than most census officers, and made good use of it. In Mysore, Mr. Krishna Rao brought keen interest and efficiency to bear on his task. This officer, too, gave full expression to the general objectives I put before Superintendents and has upheld worthily the distinguished traditions of his State. Kashmir had the cheerful and practical Captain Wreford in charge and in his company I spent several very pleasant as well as extremely useful days in that famous State. Travancore had two Superintendents, one of whom Mr. Govinda Pillai was present at my conference in February 1940. The other, Mr. Narayanan Tampi, I unfortunately could not meet till 1942 owing to the enforced cancellation of my 1941 touring. His essay on Travancore should be of great value and interest. Mr. Menon in Cochin brought characteristic Cochin thoroughness to his work and this small but important State of which I have pleasant memories from 1931-32 can always be relied on for exact and conscientious performance.

The Rajputana group as usual was brought together under a Superintendent paid for by the Government of India. This time the post was held by Captain Webb who incidentally is a native of Rajputana, having been born in Bikaner. He made full use of his knowledge and interest in the area and of his abounding energy.

The congeries of States brought together under the name Central India was also, as in previous years, put under an officer of the Central Government. Col. Watts, though handicapped by lack of familiarity with Central Indian conditions or for that matter with India itself, applied himself with diligence to his work and had the great merit of minimum addiction to correspondence.

When he was suggested for duty outside India early in 1941 I agreed to his departure and broke up his charge into four parts handled respectively by the Census officers of Indore, Rewa and Bhopal and by a special appointment for Bundelkhand. Mr. Dube of Holkar State conducted the tabulation of the Malwa agency and one or two contiguous States out of Bhopal agency. Mr. Mahmood Ali Khan of Bhopal directed the tabulation of the remaining States of the Bhopal agency and a former member of Colonel Watts' staff operated as Deputy Superintendent of Bundelkhand. Rewa State did its own tabulation under my direction.

This is really the local way of distributing census responsibility in these areas. Three States are substantial, Indore, Bhopal and Rewa, others dwindle to minor fragments. The small States are closely connected with the larger one round which they are grouped; problems, languages, conditions are similar; a city like Indore acts as a normal

focus, and a rational system would use the big States as the census foci for the smaller. I began this in Central India and suggest its extension for any succeeding census. Much will depend on the quality of the larger States adopted as centres, and this time I did not allot to Rewa any responsibility for minor areas. But we can anticipate as years go on more and more States developing in capacity, and in an undertaking where local knowledge and contacts are so important as the census, we should make the utmost use of them and avoid *ad hoc* creations where possible. Something of course depends on the relations of the States among themselves, and where jealousies or suspicions exist there may be difficulties, but the point is always one deserving the closest investigation.

In any case the experiment in Central India was definitely successful. Mr. Dube in Indore took great trouble and maintained a constant interest in the various changes introduced and made frequent useful suggestions. Bhopal also had previous experience represented in Mr. Mahmood Ali Khan and here also I received excellent support. Rewa State is in many ways less developed, but the other Mr. Dube did his best to attune its individual tempo to census needs and problems. Other excitements in the State probably hampered him at the end and were perhaps mainly responsible for the much slower production there than in Indore or Bhopal. One pleasant feature was the response of these officers to my suggestion for frequent personal consultation. This is a feature to which I attached importance from the first and I was glad to see its successful putting into force on this occasion.

The Western India States remained attached to Bombay. They represent a difficult and varied charge and the best location for these would really be with Beroda whose Census officer could act in relation to the Western India States in the same way as Messrs. Dube and Mahmood Ali in respect of the Malwa and Bhopal agencies, i.e., as responsible to the Census Commissioner and more or less operating in the position of British India Superintendents, all of whom direct also the census of various small States embedded in their territory. Such a change would considerably add to efficiency and would remove a definitely difficult feature from the Bombay charge. It would bring a linguistic unity and association into force, for nearly all these States are Gujarati, and would make traveling, contacts and supervision much easier. After all, if small States are being encouraged to join together for difficult and delicate purposes like police and high courts, they could a fortiori be asked to do so for the important administrative matter of a census in which questions of State sovereignty should play a much smaller part as against the demands of efficiency and the scientific outlook.

I do not intend to burden this brief report with administrative details which will find a fuller discussion elsewhere, but the general point is of such importance that it must be mentioned here.

In any case, these foregoing paragraphs lead up to the first duty of any Census Commissioner namely to express his gratitude and appreciation to those in the country who took extra census duties in their stride and despite difficulties of war, pressure of work and agitations of various kinds, carried through successfully the eighth all-India census, perhaps the most difficult of the whole series. To district officers of all kinds, schoolmasters, railway staff, police and soldiers, private citizens and last but perhaps first of all, the village officers to whom in India everything sooner or later finds its way, I offer my thanks and my congratulations. India owes much to all these men, more perhaps than she is ready to realise or admit. No one who has surveyed the working of this powerful system can fail to have a warm regard for all ranks of the census army and particularly its enumerators, the men who advance to the assault and take the positions. One effect of the radical changes introduced into this census was to diminish the number of enumerators from two millions to one, and to a large extent in rural areas, they are now identical with those fundamentals of the revenue system, the village officers. Even in their reduced numbers, the dimensions of the census infantry are impressive. In so large a body there must be here and there weaker vessels but these weaker vessels were few and India has every reason to be proud of and grateful to this unpaid army, whom the Census Commissioner will always defend as well as lead.

Then comes my own staff. It is characteristic, and illustrative of the nature of India's census, that there was available in Delhi only one member of my predecessor's staff ten years ago, his duftty Mehr-ud-din. Him I engaged and later on promoted to record keeper in the Delhi tabulation and finally to complier. His previous experience was of great value and his work satisfactory throughout. I established some measure of continuity on the ministerial side by bringing up from Madras as my head census assistant Mr. D. Natarajan who worked in my compiling office ten years ago and who through his father takes a census tradition back to 1901. As in 1931 he most worthily upheld that tradition and is by now a repository of extensive knowledge on all aspects of a census, provincial and central. On the financial side I had the skill and experience of Mr. J. N. Beri who handled this side of the office directly under me without any intermediary. The financial side was heavier this time on account of the centralisation of all slip printing and in addition the economy measures I imposed from the first fell mainly on it. Thanks to the quality of these two men, my innovation of running the Census Commissioner's office without any highly paid superintendent was an administrative success as well as an economy. Following my principle of trying to establish a census "cell" in the Government of India I took Mr. Bhatnagar from the Home Department to work purely on the census side under Mr. Natarajan and later on he played a sound and competent part in the compilation of the all-India tables and in the

general operations on this side. The last regular member of my ministerial staff was my stenographer Mr. I. L. Sankaranarayanan. Him too I insisted on taking from the regular Secretariat establishment in order to defeat the dissipation of experience which has been the practice of past decades. The remaining member of my staff had no permanent government niche, Mr. Rahat Ali joined as a general duty clerk but under encouragement polished up the stenography he had once practised and operated as a useful assistant in that heavily worked side of a Census Commissioner's duties. Another element of continuity was added later on in the person of Sheikh Ebrahim, a South Africa-born Indian, who worked as a peon in the Madras census of 1930-32 and later secured employment in the E, H and L Department and the Federal Court, Him I put in charge of the puncher and sorters in the Delhi mechanical tabulation, a post in which he showed ability, diligence and understanding.

Every Census Commissioner has many "press connections", for paper and printing occupy a considerable part in his administrative preoccupations. I have described elsewhere the successful carrying out of one of the big innovations at this census, the pad system and the printing at one press of nearly 400 million enumeration slips, a complete departure from the old practice. Mr. Weakford was the Controller during this critical operation and to him and to Mr. Alymer my thanks are due. At various stages I had recourse to the technical skill of Mr. Trousdill, for example when designing the enumeration pads and the new format of the tables. Mr. Carter in Simla struck out the model covers from designs drawn up in detail by myself and carried out the bulk of the actual printing effort connected with the British India census, for on this occasion, in order to release provincial superintendents as soon as possible, I carried out for them the printing of their tables. To all these officers I am under a deep obligation.

Mr. Mitra who succeeded Mr. Weakford as Controller, was considerably preoccupied with the heavy pressure of wartime printing on his presses but nevertheless found time and opportunity to be invariably helpful.

Thanks to the Central Board of Revenue and in particular to Mr. Sheehy and Mr. Chettur, I was able to carry out the first mechanical tabulation of an Indian census, by doing the Delhi province's operation on the machines of that department.

The cardinal feature of this departure is that no special census machines hired *ad hoc* were in question, it was to be carried out on the ordinary machines and equipment in daily use by the Central Board of Revenue. Messrs. Chastell and Hall of the British Tabulating Machine Company, once this novel aspect was realised, lent their fullest assistance to make it a success.

Had the operations gone the full course I should have had much to do with the Survey of India

Even in a limited course however I found much scope for the assistance of this distinguished department. One of the census production of this year is a map of India showing forests and irrigation designed from the first with a view to the main topic contemplated for my own essay. I have referred elsewhere to the position regarding this map and the essay. The map

represented a new departure, for the material was not lying ready in the survey offices but had to be collected from provinces and States all over the country

In other directions too I had reason to congratulate myself that so competent and willing a department was at hand

The contraction of tabulation and my transfer to other duties removed, as I have remarked elsewhere, any possibility of writing the essay I had in mind. The remarks in the pages below, therefore, represent merely such general comments as I have been able to set down. They are grouped in two sections 'A' and 'B'. 'A' represents general reflections on the census as a whole, as a feature in the administrative life of India and its statistical scene, and tries to bring together in one conspectus the past, the just-past and the future. The object of this section is to draw the attention of the readers of the tables to the unique nature of the Indian census, the importance of preserving that quality and the role of the public in doing so. In Part B I give brief comments on certain particular aspects only two of which, community and "town and country", are represented by or relevant to actual tables. It is for this reason that I have not appended this material to the actual tables and also because of a certain extension in treatment which made a separate presentation preferable.

A—THE INDIAN CENSUS

I—THE RECORD.

The 1931 census coincided with a civil disobedience movement which occasioned a good deal of localised trouble to certain superintendents particularly however in Bombay 1940-41 saw also political influences on the census but in the opposite direction, since whereas the difficulty in 1931 had been to defeat a boycott the difficulty in 1941 was to defeat an excess of zeal.

It can be taken as certain that this single instance operated heavily to secure perhaps the fullest record yet achieved in an Indian census. The whole population was census conscious or at any rate the active part of it. To this extent the public interest was a definite gain and part of the heavy Bombay and Bengal increases is undoubtedly due to under-enumeration in 1931 being overtaken now.

The interest however was not all beneficial and in some areas the communal excitement passed all bounds. A certain degree of communal preoccupation was no doubt inevitable in view of Indian conditions, but it is important that such preoccupation should not disturb the collection of information. It is necessary however to preserve a sense of proportion, and fortunately for India the people are far sounder than a perusal of the press or of speeches would imply.

A census or any other determination must be unaffected by preconceptions or bias if its results are to be acceptable and useful. If for example in an income enquiry there is a suspicion that the furnishers of the basic information have allowed bias to affect the actual returns the result, inevitable and salutary, is that the enquiry is regarded as worthless and its results are used only by biased publicists and command no general authority or acceptance. Possibly it takes a certain quality of education and temperament to understand such a principle in matters in which personal interest is heavily involved, but it is one of the pre-conditions of a functioning democracy. Emotion and passion have their place and it is the man who feels deeply who achieves the greatest results. But in political or any other arguments the use of doubtful or suspect figures is like entering into a fight with a cracked lathi, we can deliver no through blow with it. A properly educated mind can make the distinction between the collection of information and its use, but if that is applied as a test then I am afraid that certain elements in India have some way to go before they can be classed as educated.

From the first I made it clear to all my officers and everyone concerned that our census object was the collection of facts and that while in this effort every citizen was our ally we should never allow a partisan association.

There were two aspects in which communal passion might affect census returns, they were of different importance. Much the more vital was the possibility of an actual influence on the tale of heads.

Here we had in support the general reluctance of the decent man, who is no less numerous in India than elsewhere, to utter the barefaced lie that non-existent persons are present in his house. The punitive section of the Census Act entered also as an aid, for this particular falsehood was one admitting of no shade of interpretation and therefore once proved, punishment was inevitable.

The other aspect was the quality of certain individual answers notably as regards language or script. Here we were dealing with a different phenomenon, for the answer to the mother tongue question is broadly speaking entirely within the citizen's power of control. To prove a false answer in a court would be a matter of great difficulty. Moreover sentimental attachment to Urdu or Hindi as the case may be might and often did lead quite worthy persons to feel that it should be their mother tongue and therefore to return it. Where therefore the Hindi/Urdu controversy entered, the census returns are worthless, and those passionate Hindus or Muslims who thought that by thus influencing the returns they could secure a valid statistical backing for their communal arguments have met the inevitable end of those who seek to corrupt the form of enquiry. The language and script questions have not been tabulated and I make now a recommendation to the Government of India that they be not tabulated even if the suspended operations are resumed.

I suggest further that language and script questions be dropped from any future censuses until such time as the population of India is able to respond properly to a factual enquiry on them. The census can collect and deal only with facts not with preconceptions.

Where Urdu/Hindi was not in question, the language returns are unaffected and can be accepted at once. Even so however I adhere to my recommendation about dropping the language question. The broad dimensions of this distribution of the population are well-known and not likely appreciably to change, and in a limited questionnaire and with limited funds this topic is one that might well give place to new and more important aspects on which information is desired.

To return to the first aspect, the tale of heads, I have already alluded to one important point. Whether from the effects of a long tradition of absolute or bureaucratic government or for other reasons India has tended to look on the census as purely a matter of the government and its staff. There was a tendency in the more communal quarters to look on the census enumerators as the ready tools of faction and to disregard altogether the vastly more critical function of the citizens. This tendency was unsound as well as unjust and received no countenance. I have never found that you develop the best out of men by dis-

trusting them ; my experience has been in exactly the other direction and I am glad to say in this most difficult of censuses the Indian enumerator as a whole responded splendidly to the call. The reduction in enumerators already referred to enabled us to dispense to a greater or less extent according to the region with the less interested, less competent, or less amenable elements and in the result India went forward to this critical enumeration with an improved and competent agency and the quality of the return depended on the citizens.

Over far the greater part of the country and in the entire rural areas the citizens responded and only in localised urban areas in the north were definite corruptions observed. It was notable that the great province of the U P, in many ways a focal unit of India, produced an enumeration record free from any question, alike in the town, and in the countryside. The same of course applies to South India, which seems generally to maintain an even keel than other parts.

I was determined not to put my name, or to allow any of my officers to put his name, to a suspect record and before the enumeration was over instructions for scrutiny and purification were in the hands of the officers concerned. The corruptions referred to were dealt with before the tables were prepared.

I had foreseen the possibilities of acute trouble in certain areas and the changes introduced in the enumeration system while desirable in themselves and representing a notable advance in efficiency and economy also laid their finger on the weakest spot of the old system in a highly charged atmosphere, namely the basing of everything on a so-called one night enumeration which required the free alteration, under circumstances not in any practical sense admitting of check, of an earlier record prepared at leisure. By removing the one-night theory (which in itself had nothing whatever to recommend it in Indian circumstances quite apart from the particular problems caused by communal nervousness) the record became something compiled over a period of days with full opportunities for inspection and check. By relating it as far as possible to ordinary residence and dropping the concept that every visitor of a day must be allowed for, we removed again something which would have lent itself obviously to falsification if a corrupt will existed. Finally in the course of 1940 I prescribed certain extensions of the house list which gave a distribution of the persons in each house by sex and age. One object was to facilitate the indent for slips, another was to provide an ap-

proximate record in the event of war developments rendering the actual enumeration impossible, a third was against the eventuality of a corrupted enumeration. This foresight was justified and in the areas where doubt or suspicion arose it was by a study of the house list that we were able to locate the suspected zones and carry out our purification.

Enumeration was carried out directly on to the slips which were later sorted to produce the tables. This, in itself a major change, meant the removal of the former slip-copying stage at which possibilities of error or alteration existed.

Thus we approached the 1941 enumeration with a much more powerful system than had existed in the past and it was just as well. For I do not believe that any acceptable record could have come in the contentious areas from the one-night operations of the past.

The issue went to show that even in these regions of turmoil and clamour and communal frenzy the citizens were better than their detractors had imagined. Only in one area was no acceptable record possible, but here too we were able to produce a perfectly sound figure of population. Our house lists had given the general dimensions. The vital statistics for this area are of high quality and, a most important fact, are taken by community. Consequently the 1931 figures of community distribution along with the vital statistics and corroborated by the house list gave a sound figure for the population and this has been embodied in the tables.

There then is the record. Despite terrific difficulties a sound determination has been secured and the Government of India and the country owe a great deal to everyone concerned down to the enumerator in his block. I suggest that never again should the census staff be taken for granted. You can take for granted a man you pay but you cannot treat in that manner a man whom you do not pay and on whom you lay extra, and as on this occasion difficult and contentious duties.

India has at her disposal a most powerful informational system if she cares to use and develop it. Over wide areas it means that a reliable officer connected with the administration is in touch with the actual man in the village, and by nursing and developing this system of capillaries an admirable circulation system from extremities to centre could be developed. After this war some of the countries which have spent so much on their censuses may look with longing eyes on India's advanced and enviable position. But that position must itself be safeguarded.

II—THE 1941 OPERATION

The small map* at the beginning will show at a glance the different degrees of tabulation achieved in various parts of India. Where full tabulation has been done it may be taken that an examination of the sample has also been made and the reference to sample examination indicated by the light blue colouration has in view only the areas in which full tabulation was not carried out. The uncoloured region represents those partial tabulation areas where no Province or State-wide examination of the random sample could be done owing to lack of time or other reasons.

The main point which emerges at once is that the great population regions of the Indus and Ganges systems in which nearly half the total population of India lies have only a limited presentation in the census figures. In the U. P., however, although the 1/50 sample has not been examined for the province as a whole, a statistical study of a part of it has been done and the elaborate economic survey covering 12 months rural life approximately over the calendar year 1941, should go a long way to filling up the gaps in that important province. Apart from the Ganges-Jumna valley, however, a good deal of India will find an effective sample representation from the full operations conducted by States, for the map shows that from the extreme south to the extreme north of India, though not from extreme west to extreme East, there is some appreciable element in which the full course has been carried out, and for this India is indebted to the States.

Considering India regionally, the areas of full tabulation amount in some cases to considerably more than a sample. For example the beautiful and characteristic area known as Kerala will have a representation considerably more than 50 per cent while Mysore State in itself represents a good half of the very different but equally attractive Kanarese region. The centrally situated Hyderabad State will represent 25% of the Telugu country though not its coastal tracts, while in addition contributing matter to the Kanarese and Maratha pictures.

The random sample referred to represents another of the Major innovations at this census. Over the whole of India every 50th slip was marked and the original intention had the operations gone their full course was that these slips should be brought together and handled as a separate unit in order to test as fully as possible the validity of a sample in census conditions. It was my intention to apply these tests not only on the political units of India but, where social data were concerned, in which provincial and social frontiers do not coincide, to go on the latter and in fact to use the sample as a means of study of such characteristic social units as Kerala. The truncated operations have of course defeated this but the sample slips have been separately stored and should be available for future study or use by approved persons or bodies. In some cases the form taken by the contracted opera-

tions, e.g., tehsil sorting in Sind, the Punjab and Madras, prevented the sample being run continuously through the large aggregations which otherwise would have been possible, but these variations in method are in themselves of value since they will provide material for estimating the advantages of different bases for the random application. A similar variation value will be afforded by the fact that in one or two States such as Kashmir and Gwalior the sample taken was 1/20.

The main purpose of this innovation was to test a method and although practically nothing of this could be done in British India I have hopes that a considerable degree of scrutiny will be applied in those States proceeding to full tabulation. Even in British India some degree of test was applied in the simple form of sorting the sample for communities and comparing the results with those established by the full sort for community as exposed in Imperial table XIII. The agreement in every case was very close for the major divisions and for example in the Punjab the sample revealed a community distribution differing infinitesimally for the main elements and by considerably less than 1 per cent even for the smaller constituents. So far as the method is concerned there is not the slightest doubt that community distribution for a province could be determined beyond the limits of any necessary accuracy by the sorting of a random sample on this basis. The importance of this for future censuses and their cost is obvious.

It is not possible to give any reasoned account and criticism of the sample since we have been denied the opportunity of completing the tests we had in mind. I can only hope however that this beginning will be taken further and that before the next census whenever it is, the possibilities of using sample methods extensively will have been seriously considered.

The 1941 census operations differed widely in their circumstances, methods, and outcome from those of the previous decades and taken all over must represent the most difficult operation of that long and honourable series. One of the last things to be desired in a census is uncertainty, yet that pursued us to the end. It was not till February 1940 that the Government of India decided whether to have a census at all. A still greater difficulty was caused by the delay in deciding how far to go with tabulation. This decision was not reached until after the enumeration was over. Ordinarily preparations for sorting are made months earlier, buildings are booked, staff earmarked, pigeon-holes, furniture, etc., arranged long before the enumeration date, the object being to guide the enumeration record straight into the designated sorting office, where it will find a responsible officer and his staff awaiting it. A decision reached only after the enumeration is over meant that none of this preparedness could exist and every Superintendent felt the diffi-

culties this brought. Bombay was perhaps the worst sufferer, for it was impossible to retain buildings reserved for sorting offices, but Bengal similarly lost an advantageous and suitable building and the tale was repeated over the whole country. The difficulties did not end there, for the staff question in a truncated tabulation was acute, particularly when no reasonable notice could be given. It was not a question of merely tabulation being uncertain but of its degree being unsettled, no one knew whether there would be any tabulation at all or if so how much and this meant that even tentative preparations could not be made.

In approaching the question of tabulation, the point was how to get the most for the least, or in other words, given a certain sum how to use it to the best advantage. The minimum was fairly clear. All Indian census start by a first hand-sorting for sex and community. This indicated at once the minimum effort worth doing at all and the cheapest practicable course. There was no use in doing anything that did not operate on the whole body of slips by this first sort into all-India recognisable units and thus elicit two of the chief elements in the census, (1) the distribution by sex and minor unit, and (2) by community.

I had reasons for wishing the whole body of slips to be handled. The main one was to enable the random sample to be extracted, so that, whatever happened ultimately to the main body of slips, its 1/50 sample would be in separate existence and at the disposal of any approved authorities who wished to make use of it. Actually I should have liked to sort for the full age and civil condition table which in Indian conditions of defective or non-existent vital statistics and a rapidly growing population is probably the most important of the whole set. And if ever sorting is resumed this should be the one above all others to be done.

It is often more difficult to do a thing partly than to do it in full, and this applies notably to a census. In order to set free provincial officers I took over the task of seeing their tables through the press. This meant that provincial offices were broken up as soon as the tables were ready in manuscript and no officer or staff remained to deal with queries. Queries, however, invariably arise on census tables, for since everything must be congruent, even the slightest difference has to be tracked down and either removed or explained. But with the provincial offices no longer in being these conundrums raised disproportionate difficulties, since the local staffs who could have solved them more or less straight off, were no longer there. Some had to remain unsolved and thus for example the details of the minor elements brought under the term "others" in certain provinces must remain undisclosed.

The administrative methods are dealt with in detail elsewhere and this report need not dwell on them. It must, however, note briefly the general course of the operations followed.

The first point for comment is that this census saw more changes in methods than had previously taken place in the whole 70 years since the census began. The chief was the abolition of the old one-night theory of enumeration and the next was the abolition of the old schedule and the conducting of enumeration straight on to the slip which was later sorted to produce the various tables. Connected with the last was the complete centralisation of printing, the removal of any written language from the enumeration slip and a variety of other connected and consequent changes which produced not only efficiency but substantial economies amounting to over a lakh of rupees despite a war time rise of 30% in paper cost. The first main change enabled us to relate the enumeration far more closely to the existing systems and agencies of the country and brought down the number of enumerators from two million to one, and for British India, from 1½ million to 2/3. The reduction was greatest in Madras and Sind and least in Rajputana and the C.P., and it is significant that efficiency of enumeration was in proportion to the extent of the reduction. The old one-night theory was never more than a theory and like most outworn theories it had reached the point of being a danger. It involved putting the whole record collected during preceding weeks, checked and tested, at the mercy of a single night round and whatever the case in previous censuses, that single night round would have produced impossible consequences in a year of tension like 1941.

The rationale of the census could be summed up therefore as an endeavour to express the whole operation as far as possible in terms of existing divisions, charges and responsibilities and to use the officers operating these as elements in our census generally. In effect an unpaid census has to be based on some such theory and what we did in 1941 was to take this considerably further, and I hope clear the way for a complete expression in 1951.

The form taken by the operations this time followed a double design:

- (1) to meet the undoubted stresses and dangers of an enumeration which I knew would arouse contention;
- (2) to guide the Indian census into more rational channels.

All the changes worked together towards both ends and were designed to that effect. Thus the normal residence basis was impossible under the old one-night theory and its implicit expectation of complete simultaneity. This was linked up with developments in the house list which made that far more of a preliminary census. In turn the whole series of changes produced a position which made the house list yield a population return very close to the actual 1941 figure and moreover one of such merits that the enumeration figure could be set against the house list one and any marked deviation justifiably regarded as requiring explanation. In the less urban areas as might have been

expected the closeness of the two records was pronounced. In Orissa the floating population was proved to represent something negligible. In the focal, more urbanised and in many ways difficult province the U P, the difference between house list and final enumeration only in one case exceeded two per cent. and in many fell below even that low figure. In Assam the population records yielded by the house list and the enumeration were almost invariably in close accord, the difference being less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the few cases where this figure was exceeded, adequate reasons existed, e.g., the regular accession of outsiders to Sylhet in January and February for fishing and the large floating population in Goalpara. In some of the rustic states the difference was as little as one or two individuals.

The house list was taken at a period convenient to the administration and the general circumstances of the province or state. As its name implies it is based on the house. Had enumeration by any ill chance been prevented I could have furnished the Government with a reliable dimensional figure based on this list and I now suggest that the future census taking policy of India base itself on an operation of the house list type and season.

In pursuance of this idea of fullest articulation with the general system and needs of the country, we were on the look out for opportunities to use our census momentum to help on desirable allied enquiries. One measure pressed on Superintendents was wherever possible to encourage and assist provincial governments or other authorities in economic or other surveys to be carried out along with the census and in association with it. We should offer the planning and the direction of the Superintendents while the provincial governments, etc., were invited to assist by contributing staff and in some degree funds. There was no prescription of what should be enquired into; the approach was much more pragmatic. We looked round to see if there was something on which further information, or more information than the census could give was desired, then we tried to work out convenient, practicable and economical methods of doing it. But for the war and the truncated census we should have seen, I think, a considerable development of this and even as it is the achievements are considerable. Quite apart from provincial payment for statistics in which they were interested e.g., when the Governments of Bengal, Bombay and C P expanded a certain amount on caste tabulation, the latter Government also investigated the returns of handloom activity in the census slips. These, however, were on the census record itself. The outside departures were in a way more significant or certainly had a different significance.

Of these the chief was the elaborate economic survey carried out in the United Provinces. The plan was worked out by Mr Sahay and approved by myself and in the main financed by the Provincial Government which put up Rs. 8,000 out of the total amount spent. We contributed

Rs. 2,500 from census funds and in addition of course the planning of the whole enquiry. One important feature of this enquiry is that it was so framed as to continue after the U P census office had been wound up and Mr. Sahay translated to other duties in Delhi. This is a feature to which I attached importance from the first, foreseeing the likelihood of a truncated tabulation or no tabulation at all. Full details will be available from the province, but the essentials can be given here. The scheme covered a year's activity and enquiry. It was based on a random sample of 300 villages of the plains area of the province. The hill and foothill areas are so different that they were omitted. The scheme gave effect to one standing principle, namely of making the utmost use of existing agencies instead of thinking only in terms of expensive *ad hoc* provision. It was carried through, therefore, with men selected from patwaris, rural development organizers, agriculture and cane development employees and schoolmasters. These total about 35,000 in the province, an ample selection base for 300 men to carry out this investigation. Supervision was provided by inspectors chosen from the co-operative, rural development and agricultural development supervisory staff. These men were chosen first and given specialized intensive training. In turn they trained the selected local investigators. The inspectors themselves were under the supervision of the Assistant Registrars of the Co-operative Department while the Registrar, Director of Agriculture, the rural development officer and of course Mr Sahay himself were there to act as higher checking authorities during their tours.

Enquiries were made in relation to each family resident in the random-selected villages. A family represented the same definition as produced the census house, thus introducing at once a link with census procedure. There was no attempt at asking figures for the year since the view was that the ordinary villager could not be expected to give details regarding expenditure and other details for a whole year at once. A monthly visit would have been preferable but convenience compelled a quarterly round.

The information to be produced was net income of rural population, disposal of agricultural produce in rural areas, distribution of land in rural areas for different purposes, distribution of cultivated land in different crops, rates of wages in agricultural occupations in rural areas, size and composition of families resident in rural areas, age distribution of children in families in rural areas and size of agricultural holdings. The collection of material was completed by the close of 1941 and its preparation has been put in skilled statistical hands.

This enquiry should give a comprehensive picture of rural life in the plains area of this important province.

Two questions in particular were put owing to developments this time in the main census. Questions 7 and 8 of the census list bear on fertility and

represent one of the main innovations this year and I think the first time such questions have been asked in any census on a country-wide scale. The two tables will provide for the U P the age and sex distribution of children in the family, the number of married couples, the average number of marriages per male, the survival rate of children, the age at marriage and at first child for women, and children's age at death. Along with this will be the proportion of stillborn children, the sex of the first-born and subsequent sex composition, the number of children born per couple and the birth spacing.

From these we should be able to arrive at an estimate of the specific fertility for this important and representative central block of India. And some approach to genuine fertility rates is a definite desideratum in the conditions of a country like India, dependent mainly on ten-yearly determinations and at present in the midst of a heavy increase. Information will be collected of all children born to the wife, whether still alive or not, entries will be strictly in order of birth, the age of both parents will be given and the sex of every child.

A similar though more restricted enquiry was carried out in Ajmer, and minor studies in Peshawar and one or two other cities. The States also took a prominent part in this effort though I have at the time of writing this brief note no details about their actual performances.

Tabulation for British India was limited to the first main sort. This produced the population distribution by district, tehsil and town and also the main community record. It yielded also material for these useful documents the village statistics. Printing of these is a provincial liability and in the past they had in many areas never got beyond a single manuscript record. These documents however are of great use in administration and I did my utmost to extend this usefulness and to induce more provincial governments and States to print and distribute them. I am glad to acknowledge a ready response and in many areas the village statistics will appear in print for each village and will approximate in varying degrees to a genuine village directory. Madras of course maintains its old and honourable record as a pioneer in this field but this time will be joined by other regions, e.g., Rajputana.

A list illustrating this point of the production of village statistics in the various provinces and as between 1931 and 1941 is shown at the end of this section. Apart from the great general usefulness of these statistics, they have a special census function, namely, to make easier the preparations for the next census. In particular, with a code number and the pad system in mind, it is important to have a useful and reasonably stable tabulation element on which to base estimates. Printed village statistics give this and the material whereby to make the despatched start of block village from the outset.

The extra material recorded this time in the house lists was grouped in two classes according to whether it exposed the circumstances of individual villages

e.g., distance from water-supply, market, school, etc., or whether its interest was more general and descriptive, not requiring individual village detail, e.g., nature of house construction. Information in the first class will appear against the particular village. It had been my intention to deal with the second category by means of a random sample based on every 50th village. The limitation of operations in British India has defeated the second objective but the States proceeding to full tabulation will I hope fill this gap to some extent.

The sanctioned tabulation for British India does not cover caste but even had the full course been taken, there would have been no all-India caste table. Even in 1931 it was severely limited for financial reasons, the time is past for this enormous and costly table as part of the central undertaking and I share Dr Hutton's views expressed ten years ago. With so constricted a financial position and with so many fields awaiting an entry there is no justification for spending lakhs on this detail.

Here and there however provincial or State governments wished a caste record for administrative reasons. This record did not usually go the length of minor detail but generally contemplated only broader sub-divisions. It was made plain from the first that while we were opposed to caste tabulation as a central charge it was quite possible, at the time of community sorting, to take out caste detail provided this were paid for. In the result three provinces, Bengal, Bombay, and C. P. sought and paid for a certain degree of caste sorting. The Bombay requirement was for caste detail by villages and this was provided by Mr Dracup for the remarkably small sum of Rs 24,000 which represents, however, a feat of economy unlikely to be repeated. One or two others, and here and there a city, asked for broad literacy figures or certain other information and this too was provided on payment.

This represents an important departure and one of the most interesting developments of the 1941 census. The central fisc should carry tabulation only of the material required or thought advisable for central purposes, where extra detail is sought for local reasons the census would be ready to assist to the utmost extent in producing it provided payment was made.

An extension was given to this principle where private interests were concerned. Thus persons interested in the Maithili form of Bihari or in the numbers of Maithila Brahmans were told that they could have these figures extracted provided they deposited in advance the estimated cost. This they did.

The elements which the centre must indefeasibly carry are age, means of livelihood, community, civil condition, literacy, birthplace and mother tongue, where it is decided to produce tables on these matters. Anything else, and any developments or extensions

of there should be carried out by the particular interests desiring them. By combining the two in this way convenience and economy can be secured. Elsewhere, and with possibly wearisome iteration, I have stressed the fact that rationalization of the census is overdue. So long as it was regarded as an omnibus in which all seats were free, there was no real selection of passengers. Once a clear decision is taken on, as it were, legitimate passengers and extras, the latter will be confined to those who really want to travel with the result of better use of the accommodation available.

This census has seen the beginning of mechanical tabulation in India. Here again however the departure has taken an individual form. The phoenix system removed every possibility of the exhaustive preliminary enquiries necessary before a departure on an all-India or even provincial scale could be contemplated and indeed but for preliminary enquiries and discussions by myself with the representatives of the companies in 1938-39, it would not have been possible even to get the Delhi experiment started. For in a mechanical tabulation everything must be thought out and prepared beforehand, since the punchers and the machines can only do and be expected to do straightforward mechanical operations. There is no room for improvisation. The essence of my idea was to see whether at least for urban areas the census tables could not be taken out in the spare time of machines already in use by Government departments. The Delhi experiment, conducted against every kind of difficulty, has shown that this is quite possible. Ten years hence there will be many more of these machines in use by Government and consequently more opportunities for putting, at least the big cities' record into cards.

The method meant of course the careful adaptation to census needs of the particular form of card, etc., in use. But for the war we would have used also the machines of the Military Accountant General. The war, however, had so swamped this office with work that it had no spare time. The general attitude towards an innovation was of suspicion as it always is in India, and I am all the more indebted to Mr. Sheehy for his ready response to my request. By careful working out we succeeded in getting 3 records into each C B R card, thus reducing the cost of cards by 2/3. A host of problems presented themselves but one or two general conclusions may be of interest. In many census tables there is as in some cricket elevens, a pronounced tail. This applies particularly in birthplace and mother tongue, where different small items may run far into the 10s, even 100s and

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yet represent only 1 or 2 per cent of the total returns. To save columns and punching a good deal of this can be done by hand-sorting at the time of coding. Coding must be done under the census officer's own direction and instructions. It is cardinal principle in the use of machines that the person desiring the return must be absolutely clear what he wants and take all the decisions regarding it. The machine companies can help in the technique of operations, they can say what their machines can or cannot do, but it is no part of their role to determine objectives. All payments must be on outturn. Actually the C B R machine men are not usually so paid but I insisted on an outturn basis for the census work.

To use a word that has become rather popular in supply circles, the sorting machines represent the bottleneck and it is rare for a comparatively small unit to be balanced in this respect. Hence of course the desirability of erecting a centralized unit which would handle all government mechanical tabulation work, at any rate in one centre. This would mean a far better balance between different instruments and far more economical use of the spare time of machines.

Sorting should be started at the earliest possible moment, as the sorting machines play an important role in verification.

And in general for a fundamental rule we go back to what I have said already. Time and again time, discussion, experiment and re-experiment are here as in other scientific zones the essentials for satisfactory performance and results.

It was difficult to make an estimate for an undertaking of this kind, for which no previous experience existed as a guide since it was the first operation of its kind in India. The number of cards theoretically required could be got at easily and therefore the cost, although the high wastage by the punchers raised the number beyond expectation. The other elements however were unknown and since all staff payments were to be on outturn, this meant a previous fixing of these rates. All over it was a difficult piece of estimating and the figure arrived at was Rs. 7,000, based on the premises that the C B R machines alone could cope with the work. Actually, they did not, and in order to finish off the Delhi tables along with the others we had to take on Hollerith machines at the end on hire. Had time and other circumstances permitted this would not have been necessary. Omitting this however the estimate was only Rs. 228 out.

Provinces and states where the village statistics are printed.

	Whether printed in 1941	Whether printed in 1931	
Madras .	.. Yes	..	. Yes
Bombay .	.. Yes	..	.. No
Bengal .	.. No	..	. No.
U P. ..	.. Yes	..	. No
Punjab ..	.. No	..	.. No
Bihar ..	.. No	..	. No.
C P .	.. Yes	..	.. No.
Assam	.. Yes	..	.. No
N-W F P	.. Yes	..	.. No
Orissa ..	.. Yes	..	.. No
Sind ..	.. No	..	.. No
Baluchistan	.. No	..	.. No
Hyderabad	.. Yes (Urdu & English)	..	.. Yes (Urdu & English)
Mysore ..	.. Yes	..	.. Yes
Barods ..	.. Yes (Gujrati)	..	.. Yes (Gujrati)
Kashmir	.. Yes	..	.. Yes (Urdu)
Gwalior	.. Yes	..	.. No
Travancore	.. Yes	..	.. Yes
Cochin ..	.. Yes	..	.. Yes
Rajputana	.. Yes	..	.. Only Jodhpur Jaisalmer, Kota Kaurah

III—THE SYSTEM AND THE FUTURE

India is apt to take its census for granted, following in this the well-known tendency of mankind to ignore what is near at hand or familiar and concentrate upon the novel or the remote. The peculiar system under which it is administered accentuates this, for the absence of any between-census continuity must encourage the tendency towards "out of sight, out of mind." Beyond and outside India the attitude is very different and in some parts the combination of the mass of the undertaking and its astonishing cheapness induces the description of it as a kind of administrative miracle.

There generally comes some stage however after which taking things for granted is apt to lead to difficulties. This stage has arisen in the case of the Indian census and certain elements in the present position render it advisable that the citizens as well as the Government should devote early and concentrated reflection to what is involved and to the direction they wish this great undertaking to follow.

In other countries, certainly in those with a census history comparable in extent with India's, the census is a central function carried out like other government activities through paid staffs. In India, which incidentally is from this point of view rather a continent than a country, the enumeration, the basic part, is carried out by a multitude of citizens in addition to their other duties and for the greatest part unpaid. Thus accidentally—for there is no trace of design—India has reached the very advanced position of having this enormous operation carried out by the people as a civic duty. And that is the first element that is taken for granted, but it has reached the stage when it must be given some greater reflection if a most powerful as well as a most advanced position is to be maintained.

This first item is peculiar to India. The other is of universal application. That is the cardinal fact that it takes two to make a census, the enumerator and the citizen, and that of these two the role of the latter is the more fundamental and vital. The enumerator broadly is a scribe in any census it is the citizen's answers which are sought and are tabulated. Yet in India one could hear or read pronouncements showing an impression that the census was purely a feature of enumerators and the census staff generally, and that therefore the validity of the record depended solely on them. Actually, to repeat a phrase I used in a broadcast, no census anywhere can rise above the level of the citizens. If there were people on Venus and they had censuses, the same would apply. It applies in England, it applies in America, it applies in every attempt to count the people and record particulars about them, and it is not only a folly but a danger and an injustice if this is not realised. Hence the importance in the Indian census of a full understanding by the citizens of their role.

The system, if that word can be used here, is in brief that every 10 years some officer is appointed to conduct a census and officers to work under him are appointed in each province. The States take corresponding action. These appointments are made at the minimum of time beforehand and within one year questionnaires have to be settled, the whole country divided into enumeration units, a hierarchy of enumeration officers created and trained, millions of schedules or slips printed and distributed over the face of the country, the whole process of enumeration carried out and checked, tabulation then carried out in offices located in any old place that can be found, on make-shift pigeon-holes and furniture and with temporary staffs, rushed through the presses—and then, in the third year the whole system is wound up, the officers and the office staffs are dispersed and India makes haste to discard and forget as soon as possible all the experience so painfully brought together.

Undoubtedly in a census there must be aggregations of staff round about enumeration and tabulation time but this is quite distinct from the question of systematic preparation well in advance. Momentum in the administrative as in the physical world is of the utmost importance and should never lightly be discarded. Continuity is merely another way of expressing momentum. The continuity desiderated is not of officers or staffs but of thought, experiment and preparation. The ad hoc staff of the actual enumeration and tabulation time should come merely as almost automatic expressions of operations evolved long before. One has heard the phrase "the science of administration" and certainly so far as the census is concerned there is much scope for applying the principles of science to actual observation preceded by full and frequently prolonged study, investigation, discussion, and experiment. There is no reason why this should not be done in the All-India census and the results would be striking as regards the work that could be covered and the economies that could be secured.

To begin with, the census should be linked up with other scientific activities of the Government of India. Its determinations are in many ways the base of departmental and other action. They are in essence an act of observation on a continental scale. Consequently, enquiry should be linked up with other statistical investigations of the Government of India and the collecting of information should come under the general direction of those who control such statistical activities. The aegis of the Government of India is essential, for an unpaid enumeration needs the influence and association of every authority it can command. Undoubtedly mere statistical direction would not be enough in itself, for the Indian census is in essence, an enormous and complicated administrative performance,

and experience and judgment must have their place in the scheme. But the economic and statistical and other bearings of the collected data are so important and obvious that the census as a whole should be formally linked up organically with the main statistical system of the country. How this should be done is primarily an administrative matter. Various association possibilities present themselves, but the main point is the end, not the means. If the end is recognised and pursued, the means will to a large extent suggest themselves. The aim is not to keep a particular officer or office in existence, but to keep this integration of the census with the main administrative and informational system of the country a live issue. With this achieved, then what I call the between-census operations would be secured and these in present circumstances are at least as important as the actual enumerations themselves. In fact so far as 1951 is concerned, much more so.

So much for continuity at the top. There is great scope for continuity also at the bottom and from the first one of my injunctions to the Provincial and State Superintendents was to seek every means whereby they could secure this continuity in the most convenient way. I do not advocate and indeed discourage any proposals for permanent census departments as such, what I do suggest as meriting constant and close consideration is a study of the administrative essentials for a census, a comparison of these with the continuing system of the province or State, and a study of how most easily the two could be linked up in a regular association, so that the province or State system in its ordinary operation would throw up automatically the administrative necessities for a census. The field for this is wide and varies in opportunity with the nature of the individual administration, but two main objectives stand out: one for the census itself primarily to produce, the other for the general administration of the province or State. Taken together, the two could provide the basis for any census system. These two are (1) village statistics assembled and printed by tahsils and districts and (2) the vital statistics. The first should be produced by the census, the second drawn up by the day to day administration of the country.

Until such time as the Census is put on a rational basis with ample time allowed for discussion, investigation, etc., the scope for substantial alteration of the questionnaire is not great. Even so however changes of some magnitude were made this time. The whole point is discussed at length elsewhere, but one innovation at least should receive comment in this general account. That is the questions on reproduction. In regard to every married woman in the whole of India two questions were put (1) the number of children born, and (2) her age at the birth of the first child. Actually the questions were three, for the first was extended also to produce information on the number surviving. Had the operations gone their full

course these questions would have been made the starting point for elaborate tests and researches and would moreover have been investigated on the natural region, not on the more or less unnatural province or State. In such matters as fertility, social community matters far more than political association, and for example Kerala for social questions should be treated as one although its component parts are two Indian States, one British district and part of another. The same pronounced individuality does not distinguish Kannada but here too association could be usefully applied and would have been under the originally contemplated scheme.

Undoubtedly there was a wide margin of likely variations in the answers given, individual age could not be considered an element susceptible of final determination in Indian conditions and this would apply with even greater force to such matters as are here discussed. On the other hand the mass involved is such as to compensate in an appreciable degree for the limitations of the individual returns. While my main purpose was frankly, in an ancient phrase from the history of my own country which I used in explaining the point to Provincial and State Superintendents, to bell the cat, this and other information should appear in every birth or death certificate *mutatis mutandis*. If it were there and the vital statistics were brought upto reasonable completeness, any country has its main population record on tap. I was under no illusion as to the zone of error in the replies, my chief concern was to break the ice and force on Governments and people a realisation of the kind of information they ought to have and for which they ought to provide in some more rational and efficient manner than through an All-India census determination.

The questions were asked for the whole country with practically no difficulty and the ice has been effectively broken. It has been shown that these questions can be asked and will be answered. It is now possible for Governments to go ahead and get the information through the proper channels, i.e., the vital statistics, for it must be understood that the inclusion of these questions in the census list this time does not mean that I regard that as the most suitable place for them. I do not, and in this as in other respects the census is a primitive and limited method. Whether Governments will go ahead on this line I do not know, but at any rate the concept of this as a piece of information which Governments require has been effectively put across to the people of India.

One of our main objectives at this census was one might say to turn the phoenix into an accepted and familiar feature instead a periodical and disturbing portent. Of the changes introduced into the actual conduct of the 1941 operations all had a positive justification on their own account but all too were designed to serve this great objective. A Census Commissioner more than most men is required to perform astonishing feats of quick but deep perception for this very reason he should look more than

most men to the future. I have tried to do this by directing the attention of province and State census officers towards the desirability of continuity, inviting suggestions to this end in accordance with the administrative conditions of their province or State, and encouraging them to get these proposals adopted. In this field the best return has come from the States. In some ways of course there was much more scope but it is due to the States to recognise that in general they showed a greater realisation of the desirability of integration than did the British provinces. This applied even in small States and very notably in some of the larger ones. Thus in Rajputana I encouraged Capt. Webb to sketch proposals for preserving some degree of between-census continuity and to get these put before the States. As a result nine out of 24 States have declared themselves ready to give effect to the procedure summed up below.

The main features are to keep the house list permanent by correcting it annually, to make house-numbering permanent and to establish continuity of contact with census problems. The actual detail of application will vary to some extent with the State and its resources and the quality of its administration, but the principles have been accepted. The first point is obvious enough and when in Kisanganhar State, one of those which is going to give effect to the scheme, I pointed out to the State Census officer on a house wall not only the 1931 number but that of 1921 also, all of them different, and asked why they could not at least have been the same. I think the practical illustration had much effect. The third item is not a matter of permanent census establishment but, as I have said so often, of continuing thought and the integration of the census with the general administrative and statistical system of the State or province. These States instead of dropping the census immediately the tables are out, will keep on their officers, as *ex-officio* superintendents of census in addition to their other duties during the between-census years with the responsibility of following up all census points. Among these would come house list maintenance and permanent house numbering. They would have the administrative authority to pursue these and any other matters in which experiment, investigation or administrative action had shown itself necessary or desirable as a result of our 1940-41 experience.

Scientific advance is the result of imagination applied to knowledge and tested by experiment. This is the case in the census as in other fields. We have to conceive the idea, apply it to our knowledge of the conditions, and then test it in practice. The first two stages have been done and the third will I hope be applied in the States I have mentioned. From the results the whole of India should be able to learn much and I trust that such between-census supervising body as exists in India will arrange to secure a regular scrutiny of experience in these States so as to make the best use of it for the States themselves and for the country as a whole.

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Every credit is due to these States, some of them quite small, for taking up this development in methods. Their action deserves acknowledgment and gratitude and I strongly recommend the Government of India to take a sympathetic interest in these experiments. It would help greatly for example if the Resident in his visits were to enquire how the continuity proposals were faring and to assist them with his advice.

Another line in which we have tried to secure an improvement is in vital statistics. Here again Rajputana was the scene of one major endeavour. I sketched out a possible system of birth and death registration and Capt. Webb's enthusiasm got this put before the various State authorities. In essence this suggested a full list of desirable questions in any record particularly as regards birth but the main feature was the attempt to relate vital statistics more to the continuing conditions of the countryside and the particular region, to make it easy for a parent or relative to report and to arouse in him the desire to make such a report. The only solution to the vital statistics problem and that which was applied in the U.S.A. in the last decade to improve the many defective regions there is to make the citizen and especially the parent "vital statistics-conscious". I apologise for this unsightly polysyllable but it does express the idea. Once the Indian parent really feels that a birth certificate is something his child ought to have, he will give the authorities no peace till he gets it. At present the general attitude towards these certificates is from the reverse direction, namely that they are something which for obscure reasons the authorities demand and which they make arrangements to produce by methods of their own adoption. The parent in this is an entirely passive agent and indeed in many cases does not enter at all, for the occurrence of the birth is reported by a chowkidar or other village officer who has heard of it. In any proper system the parent should enter as the all-important person and the corollary to this in a country like India is that his entry should be facilitated to the utmost.

This means the taking of thought and a definite attention directed towards securing the desired end. It will probably mean also more than merely benevolent interest at the centre and this was what both the United States of America and Canada found when they took up the improvement of their vital statistics; it was only when the Centre was prepared to contribute and actively assist in practical measures, that these two great federations were able to get the units moving in the desired direction. Local systems and conditions should be studied in order to see how most conveniently to adapt them to the object in view. Wherever there is a panchayat the possibility of making it the registering authority should be investigated. Honorary registrars could be appointed from retired officers or other suitable persons to whom reports could be made. They could bring counterfoil books on which to make the entries and one foil could be left with the parent as a form of

birth or death certificate after any verification considered necessary. There might be a system of post card reports, postage being franked, and the Central contribution could for example enter in this way. But essentially the point is not this or that method as the best but to have the central idea accepted, namely, that the development of country-wide good vital statistics is an object which should receive continuing thought, direction and practical assistance from the Centre.

No administration needs or could for that matter make use of the last digits in a country's population and no census determination however perfect at the moment could ever hope to give these. For within a few minutes in a country the size of India, the last digit has lost all meaning. In fact we are operating in the region of dimensional numbers and our policy and methods should take account of that important but little realised fact. The sooner governments, municipalities and other bodies realise that dimensions are all that is required and all that can be given, the sooner we shall be able to cut loose from this attachment to digits without significance. The one-night round represented perhaps the most glaring instance of sacrifice to theory but by no means the only one. The halving of the number of enumerators over all India, and for British India the considerably greater reduction, represented entirely the less efficient and amenable elements of the past and went some considerable way towards achieving that important desideratum in an unpaid census, of making the operations as easy as possible for those who have to carry it out.

The one-night theory has gone, but I would take this change even further. There is no likelihood of Government of India ever paying the census enumerators, not unless something approaching a miracle takes place, and that being so they are bound to take further this question of saving the convenience of provinces if they wish the system to continue. And actually on the merits there is no reason why the census of Madras should not be conducted at a different period or the year from that of Northern India, if, as is undoubtedly the case, convenience dictated so. It is only a matter of arrangements worked out in good time to bring this about and to link up a provincial system with the time of the year most convenient for its personnel. Once we are away from the one-night theory we can go on the basis of ordinary residence in which the floating population which forms so menacing an element and problem on a one-night basis is reduced to easily manageable or, as in Orissa, negligible dimensions. It is the resident population we want, not the artificialities of a single night. These artificialities have been less in India than in the countries of the West, where they were enough to defeat any question of a simultaneous system in the United States of America and had created considerable discussion and difficulties in the United Kingdom, but even so they were markedly on the increase.

The problem of India's census is one of dimensions taken along with a fixed low financial roof. In any scientific problem methods are of the highest importance and where the mass is large this importance is enhanced. Actually the ten-yearly convulsion represented by a census is essentially a primitive method and with the development of a better and fuller informational system over the country and with a fuller application of modern methods it should be possible to reduce considerably the extent or violence of this convulsion. I have dealt at length with this and various other points elsewhere but might repeat here a remark made in a broadcast and in a speech to the Indian Statistical Association, namely that the perfect statistic is a by-product, something that comes out inevitably, naturally and more or less unobserved as the side result of some recurring phenomenon in the life of the country. The more naturally your information comes out the less it is liable to be affected by prelections or preconceptions. Wherever possible the specific observations should be first hand and the actual quality of the observation should be itself estimated.

All this needs thought, experiment and discussion and none of these is possible under the present phoenix-like conditions of the Indian census. Continuity in administration is of the highest importance and should be observed even in the case of the census, and indeed one might say particularly in its case because of the longer wave-length. This does not mean a permanent Census Commissioner but some real provision for between-census consideration of the results and experiences of the last census and preparation in good time for its successor. The economy argument is the one used in support of the phoenix system but I myself am convinced that if between-census preparation was observed and proposals made by the Census Commissioner and Superintendents, instead of being thrust into cold storage or not even that, were considered in good time it would be possible to defer the appointment of provincial superintendents for 3 to 6 months, securing thereby an economy which in itself, apart from other consequences would be of the order of a lakh of rupees. The phoenix system is in fact a financial mistake as well as an intellectual crime.

Despite the extreme difficulties of this census we were able to introduce more than one change and to carry out experiments in methods which will be of the greatest value for the future. The principal changes were the non-simultaneous enumeration with the results referred to a central date and time (sunrise on 1st March, 1941) and the cutting out of the entire slip-copying stage of the past.

Another experiment was carried out by the Tonk State at my suggestion and the costing of this has been carefully observed. This experiment used the type of card which contains holes in different places and is sorted by means of a long needle which picks out

only the cards equipped with a particular hole. This system is already in use in certain offices in various parts of the country but this is the first occasion of its use in a census. The results of this experiment should be studied with the greatest care for it may hold great possibilities. It cannot be said that Tonk State was in any way more favoured in the quality of its enumerators than other parts of India, indeed less so. Consequently so far as personnel is concerned, what could succeed there should be practicable anywhere. The cost aspect, related to all-India dimensions instead of those of a small State of tehsil size, will be the matter requiring most careful investigation, but that investigation should certainly be done.

The one-night theory of the past was itself enough to rule out as practicable measures such methods as those and this illustrates how closely the various elements of a census are bound up together. Enumeration methods to a large extent influence possibilities in tabulation.

The Indian census is unique in more ways than one. One way is the fact that although technically a purely central undertaking it is inseparable from the fullest use of province and State organisation and staffs of every kind, and a use which does not contemplate technicalities of debit. If it did the position would be fundamentally altered. Actually our census is an operation deserving in the highest degree that much abused attribute, All-India, for in essence the provinces, States and the whole country put their shoulders to the wheel and carry it through, not without grumbling, not without friction, but on the whole with an acceptance which is enormously to the credit of the country. I do not think this aspect has ever received the recognition which is its due—at least in India.

Apart from this aspect the system is valuable and powerful, and India, if she likes to take thought and integrate her informational system has in some ways an unequalled instrument at hand.

Experience of 1931 showed the obvious dangers of the theoretical consequences of the constitutional separation being pressed excessively and as a result of representations and, I am afraid, a certain amount of persistence on my own part, the Government of India approached the provincial governments in the autumn of 1938 with all the cards on the table, whatever the technical attribution of the census. It was in essence an all-India effort and could be carried on only if the provinces would agree to take their share as in the past. The provinces' response was prompt and satisfactory and thus the 1941 census started out at least with one possible source of expense, difficulty, and misunderstanding removed.

Even as it was, the 1941 census represented a vast amount of pressure and difficulty and although I think that the unique phenomenon of a population itself carrying its census can be repeated, it will not be unless there is timely thought and preparation. Something must be done to ease the pressure on those who take the census for us unpaid, and the changes introduced this time must be taken to their logical

conclusion. I took them as far as was possible with due regard to the novelty of the measures themselves, the lack of any reasonable time for preparation and the not unnatural diffidence of superintendents nearly all of whom were new to census work in any form. And the way is clear I think for the development of a rational system which with minimal or no additional cost—or even possibly a saving—will base the census firmly on the proper agencies operating at the most convenient times.

The cardinal point is and will always remain the fact that our enumerating agency is unpaid and that payment in any serious form is impossible unless the Government of India are prepared to contemplate a global figure for the census in crores instead of lakhs. It is impossible to stress this too much. People and not only the civilian public talk as if the Indian census is something like that in the U.K. or America where enumerators are paid at definite rates, e.g., so much per head. It is not, and the whole operation must be approached from the point of view that it is essential to keep the demands on our unpaid agencies to the minimum, and by our methods and choice of periods, to make those demands as easily borne as possible. The essentials are—

(1) A period enumeration related to the resident population with enumeration of travellers, etc., removed and simultaneous record reduced to a minimum.

(2) The periods need not be at the same time all over India. What suits Madras does not suit North India.

(3) Once we leave the simultaneous fetish and look on India as something like Europe, we see that it would be quite possible to handle the census on the basis of regional convenience. The period enumeration and the resident population basis would remove the only serious difficulties which might have flowed from this change.

(4) With the time of year and the period chosen to suit the fullest application of the natural agencies, such as village officers, patwaris, etc., the census can be based on them.

This would mean that instead of the artificial block the natural unit, i.e., the village, could be made the original census unit, linking straight on to the tehsil, using as intermediary stages other natural groupings, such as the pargana. These are not identical in all provinces, but the whole point is not to pursue a theoretical and artificial uniformity but to work in the most natural way from the agencies already available to us.

(5) The towns will always remain the most difficult element and should receive special consideration from an early stage, in the direction particularly of suitable enumeration staff and proper control of it. What is possible in one town or in one area may not be in another, and local circumstances should be taken carefully into consideration. The removal of the one-night system and the basing of enumeration on normal residence should go very far in the towns to

B—BRIEF NOTES ON PARTICULAR POINTS I—GENERAL

The tables tell their own story and only a brief summary need be given here

India proper has added over 50 millions to its population in ten years. In other words, the mere decade increment is itself greater than the entire population of any European country except Germany or Russia. This was not unanticipated by any means. More than one observer had predicted a population of these dimensions and between-census observation had shown that it was on the way.

Undoubtedly this massive increase must impress forcibly and even come as a shock to those without knowledge of the factors behind it, and one can detect in some of the less instructed utterances a kind of despair as if population increase was a kind of snowball which once started must rush on till some catastrophe arrests its momentum. The true position is very different. Ten years is a long time even to an adult and a kind of minor eternity to youth. But it is less than half a generation and the pulse of life beats, not by the year but by the generation. When one influences reproductive forces one cannot think in decades. When one reduces maternal mortality one does not only preserve so many women in the tale of heads, one also preserves a reproductive force and each woman's contribution is not one, but two, three, four, etc., during the period of her married life. I have touched on this general aspect in a separate note and need only impress here the importance of the organic point of view. When one makes such reductions of maternal or infantile mortality, etc., one has added a reproductive force, which, in Indian conditions, will be applied. Everything that reduces the death rate from diseases which attack persons in youth or the prime of life to some extent performs the same feat.

All this is different in degree from changes which preserve persons of mature years longer in existence, although this effect also is apparent in India. In fact one is not operating in mere addition at all. We are in the realm of differentials and one of my ambitions was to attempt a differential expression of the second degree as a general statement of the Indian population problem at the present day. That possibility has gone, but the point remains that what has happened in India in the last twenty years has been not so much the preserving of life as a large accession of potential.

There are many variables in the reproduction equation and if this were more generally realised what is called the population problem would receive a wider and wider comprehension. Such an outcome is in itself greatly to be desired. Some of the variables are measurable, others are not. If the age at marriage rises we can, given reasonable statistics, measure its effect on population. As public health produces its effects of lowered maternal mortality,

lower death rate from epidemic diseases, lower infantile mortality, etc., we can, again given reasonable statistics, measure them. And in fact the mathematics of large numbers has as one of its most interesting and valuable attributes the power to extend prognostic efforts beyond what would be possible on the limited scale of town or even district. So far the indirect, the intangible forces can be measured only by their effects. In other words if social or economic causes are operating on population growth then their measurement is from their result and we are really deducing causes after they have operated. That is the position in the many and varied discussions of the population problem in the West. The tendencies have been noticed and the effects measured and from the effects we have tried to deduce the operating causes. It would be a great advantage if our social observations could be so extended as to enable us to take these intangible causes before they had operated on the generations. It would be difficult to base such observations entirely on figures, but there are other lines which could be developed and figures would always help, thus a full system of birth, marriage and death registration in India would in itself be a great aid.

This time we have not in India even the age tables to work on, but possibly these will appear later for British India and in any case they will be forthcoming from the major States which here, as in other lines, should offer a most valuable field of information and study to all interested in India's population.

The increase is by no means uniform although a greater figure for the previous decades is practically universal. Rates are noticeably larger in the north than in the south and have two distinct peaks in the extreme west and north-west and in the east. In fact we have in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal two swarming areas. Both are comparatively young from a habitation point of view. The Punjab irrigation is by no means ancient and when applied was applied not to a land with a substantial settled population and long local practice, but to a semi desert. So, as it were, it started from scratch. The Punjab phenomena show themselves this time in Bikaner where the Sikh has followed the water and produced a 40 per cent increase. Similarly in Bahawalpur. Where you have an empty country suddenly presented with the means for filling it, the filling process starts at a high speed. In effect you have an open frontier. America had the open frontier too, although it presented itself there in a different form. In essence, however, the phenomenon was the same, i.e., empty lands suitable for habitation, or in other words for swarming. The difference is that in America the empty lands were suitable from the beginning. In the Punjab they were unsuitable till the water came. Once they were suitable, the human tide flowed.

When the frontier is closed the pace drops rapidly. The same will happen in the Punjab and in India. Frontiers are of many kinds, not only physical but also mental and social, their influence however is always the same.

In East Bengal, we have another kind of new country. From a habitation point of view it is far younger than West Bengal. It has a practically unfailling water supply and the river floods have a healthy and cleansing influence as well. We have, therefore, this land, whose inhabitants taken all over are on a lower level of living than West Bengal multiplying freely while increased capacity proceeds. In other words, their frontier is open too.

India as a geographical unit and as a home of civilization is old, but within that oldness it covers also much that is new, a point which it is important to bear always in mind. Moreover, though old it is not necessarily static and when new circumstances come new effects will follow. The basic point remains that when a country is empty and the means of filling it come, it will be filled.

Another element was present behind the general increase which has some bearing on the differential rates as between North and South India. And indeed, the very existence of these differences squares with past experience which would have indicated them as to be expected. The factor in question is the degree of under-enumeration in 1931.

At that time Mr. Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign was in full swing and all over North India the census, as a governmental activity, incurred hostility as such. In Ahmedabad city, the census could not be taken at all and similar effects were undoubtedly apparent in Surat and other Gujarat areas. Likewise in the larger towns and particularly the cities, where enumeration in any case is always difficult, the risks of assault, intimidation or hostility in 1931 undoubtedly existed and were not such as to encourage unpaid enumerators to absolute thoroughness of discovery. The dimensions of the leak, as it were, are indeterminable, but we have several lines of indication which enable us at least to locate its more prominent appearance. For example, such is the quality of the Indian village staffs and rural population generally that there is no reason to suppose it reached any marked dimensions outside towns except possibly in such areas as Gujarat, and in the South, where heads are harder, it did not enter at all. It was undoubtedly present, however, in the larger towns and other regions in Northern India.

Consequently if the adverse circumstances of 1931 no longer existed, one would expect their removal to show an effect in an apparent greater increase in the

regions where these causes had operated most at the earlier census. In other words, one would look for a larger increase rate for 1931-41 in such places as Ahmedabad, Surat than, say, corresponding cities elsewhere, and in general in North India than in the South. This has been borne out by experience, increase rates in the South are below those in the north, while the present figure for Ahmedabad bears no relation to the 1931 determination.

Much the same influence enters in another way, affecting this time rather the system as a whole than particular disturbing causes. Ten years ago, and indeed at all previous censuses, the people's attitude towards enumeration might be described as passive. In 1941 it was extremely active. In past decades, if someone were left out, the chances were against him taking any trouble to get himself put in. All that was changed in 1941, and we had for example the spectacle of a not particularly wealthy or healthy individual taking a substantial journey to the headquarters of a province in order to assure himself that he had been recorded. Thanks to the acute interest in community figures, practically all communities this time were census-conscious and took pains to see that their houses were in the lists and that they themselves were counted. In other words, the second and predominant item in any census was at work, the citizens wanted to be counted. Unfortunately their anxiety was not always guided by reason or consideration and their enthusiasms created great difficulties for the census staff in certain areas. Nevertheless, the fact remains that an appreciable though undeterminable slack has this time been taken up.

Here again one would expect increase rates to be differentially affected, since in the more efficient areas there would be less slack to be taken up. Thus, by the nature of their administrative systems and general conditions, Madras and Mysore, for example, would leave less room than Bengal for a degree of increase representing the taking up of past slack. The village officer system in the rural tracts of the south and the generally practical nature of the population represented together a more constant efficiency than Bengal or Bihar, with their zamindari systems and less hard-headed populations could offer.

I have no intention of merely translating into words the figures in the tables. The picture afforded by the main and the subsidiary tables, the one giving absolute numbers the others ratios, is there to be read by any one. Had I been able to write my contemplated essay, and set all these increases against the map of India with its forests and irrigation and power, I should have tried to bring together cause and effect and prediction, but must now leave that to some other hands.

II—OTHER AREAS

The census of Portuguese India was taken during 1940. No results have so far been communicated.

In early June, 1940 I received intimation that the French Settlements in India were prepared to proceed with the census at the same time as in British India and in harmony with the Government of India. I arranged therefore for the superintendents in Madras and Bengal to act as liaison officers for the various Settlements.

The French defeat and debacle of June 1940 and the subsequent events introduced considerable difficulties into operations. One indication of this was that the census was taken at different times for North and South India. Chandernagore was able to follow broadly the Bengal timing and procedure but the South India areas were not censused till first July. Probably Chandernagore was less upset by the events of June than the headquarters and the other French areas in the South.

The whole count produced a total for French India of 323,295 against 298,851 in 1936, equivalent to 8 per cent increase over 5 years. The 1931 figure was 286,410 representing an increase of 13% over the between-census period, a rise in excess of that in south India, in which the great bulk of French citizens are found.

An interesting element in these figures is afforded by Chandernagore for which the small table below is given.

	Males	Females
1941	21,287	16,997
1931	15,437	11,825
1921	14,293	11,125

The chief interest of these is the way they confirm the Bengal experience of a pronounced spurt in population during the last decade. Between 1921-31 the increase was only 7 per cent, and in the case of females only about 6 per cent. The 1931-41 increase is of the order of 40 per cent. Chandernagore was not affected by the Bengal excitements and although partially industrial is not so to such an extent as its immediate environs.

Thus we have two census determinations conducted by different agencies and responsible to different and completely independent governments showing the same tale of pronounced increase.

Of India's immediate neighbours Burma, Ceylon and Malaya all at the outset intimated their intention to proceed with the census. Ceylon however later gave up the idea. So also did Malaya. Burma however continued and, unlike British India, proposed to carry through the whole sequence of operations. I was consulted by all three countries on census arrangements, and Burma adopted the ship-enumeration system and various other changes discussed between the Census Superintendent and myself. The most interesting of these was the appearance of two new questions addressed to non-Burmans (1) whether the person in question had brought his family with him (2) how long ago he

had first arrived in Burma. From the answers to these should be obtained much information of peculiar interest to the Government of India. I was approached at the beginning of the operations to insert a question in the all-India list bearing on this point but clearly any practicable enquiry could only come from the Burma end. This was secured through the new questions put in Burma.

The provisional total for Burma was 16.8 millions representing an increase for the decade of over 14½ per cent. Burma therefore parallels its neighbour India in showing a marked increase in the decade rate of growth. Its chief city, Rangoon now tops the half million and increased 25 per cent over the 10 years.

Burma as formerly shows a much even sex ratio than India since the quota of women per thousand men is as high as 962 comparing with 958 for 1931.

The Malaya census time contemplated was the end of June, four months later than that for India. Two interesting departures in view were a query whether an Indian inhabitant's father had been born in Malaya and the number of years he had been resident. Here again valuable information of great interest to India should be secured, if these questions are put when the Malaya enumeration is actually held. It was the intention that the Malaya tabulation should be completely mechanised and presumably this will be given effect to when the census takes place. If so I would strongly recommend that the Government of India should ask Malaya for a report on the success of the innovation, the methods followed, difficulties encountered and solutions applied. I had myself asked for this and had operations gone their full course, the information would have arrived.

Hong Kong took a census on 13th to 15th March 1941. It was carried out through air-raid warden and its main purpose was to discover the number of people for whom provision had to be made. It was taken broadly on a normal residence basis, clearly, for administration purposes, the most suitable for census figures. The primary objective being a head count only, the questionnaire was simple, being confined to race and age in broad groupings which might be described roughly as children, youths, adults and aged people.

The total population discovered was 1.4 millions of whom 7,379 were Indians (3,342 in Hong Kong and 4,037 in Kowloon). Of the Indians in Hong Kong about a third were found in the eastern division. Of these in Kowloon more than half were found in the Tsimshatsui quarter and more than another fourth in the Shamshuipo quarter.

No other information is available of the number of Indians present in other countries at the time of the census and consequently the discussions of former years on this topic are not possible, even had the contraction of operations and diversion to other work not ruled out such further studies in any case.

III—TOWN AND COUNTRY

It is time the urban/rural distinction in India was put on to a firm and uniform basis. The 5,000 minimum is observed fairly strictly in most of the provinces, notably in Madras, but less so in others and some States appear to have the idea that the number of alleged towns is a mark of their advancement. I was informed by one State Superintendent that as four villages had grown "up to over 2,000" he proposed "owing to their commercial and administrative positions and urban aspects", to recognise them as towns. This sort of thing will always appear but in my opinion the census volumes should decline to recognise anything below 5,000 and I have made a beginning this year by taking an urban/rural ratio all over India on this minimum.

India has been so often referred to as a land of villages that the real dimensions of its urban element are apt to be forgotten or not realised at all, and still more the rate of change of that urban element. That rate is high and is itself increasing, and I think it is time that it was realised that India is in for urbanisation on a big scale and that it will affect pronouncedly the really large towns rather than smaller ones. It is urbanisation too with all the drawbacks of lack of control, squatters' freedom and general squalor. It means that the approaches to every city in India are hideously defaced by brick fields, squatter's camps and general riff-raff of all kinds. We hear a lot about ribbon development in the West, but any one driving out of Delhi on any of its roads except that to Karnal can see all the ribbon development he wants—and a good deal more than any person with an aesthetic eye can stand. Perhaps its most repulsive appearance is on the Rohtak road, but the Kutab one must run it hard and the time is not far distant when Mehroli and New Delhi will be joined by an unlovely street, at present they are nearly joined by a series of ludeous brick-fields all along the edge of the road. To approach Lahore in recent years from the air was to have the picture of some spreading sore, while Calcutta gave all the appearance of an octopus except that it had many more than 8 tentacles. One hears a great deal of planning these days and in some mouths the word seems to have been blessed like Mesopotamia or other piece of automatic suggestion. This matter of the spreading town however is one which does call for a plan. A certain degree of untidiness may be part of the price one has to pay for individual freedom and municipal independence, but where industrialism is developing and population growing rapidly it is essential that an accommodation be reached between the individual town or house builder or speculator, and the region as a whole in the sense of the best use and conservation of the land and in fact the fullest harmony between urban and rural.

The number of cities with a hundreded thousand inhabitants or more was 35 in 1931 and is 58 now.

The population living in cities of this size has increased over the decade from 9·1 to 16·5 million, a rise of 81 per cent which is in notable contrast with the 15 per cent increase over the whole country. We have not figures for other classes of towns to compare but indications are that the rate of growth is higher in the larger units.

Many causes are given for this increasing popularity of the cities. One of them of course is industrialisation which—in a complete economy—must tend to produce large aggregations. This is one among many other reasons for desiring a fifty-year plan for the development of India's water power resources. Another, and much more potent reason than is usually realised, is the fact that city life has begun really to appeal to the ordinary middle class or lower middle class Indian, because for the first time accommodation within his means and to his taste has become available. The huge blocks of flats which in less than a decade have completely altered the face of Bombay and parts of Calcutta, with their amenities of running water, electric light and the city features of the tram, the bus, the cinema, etc., have meant that every year sees an increase in the number of persons who seek to pass their retirement or their leisure in a city instead of their former home. The education question is also a powerful influence, for the best education is available only in the cities. Elsewhere it is sometimes not available at all and in a country like India where the middle classes attach so much value to education this is a powerful influence.

Among minor causes suggested, one is the anti-money-lender legislation in the Punjab and elsewhere. One effect of this, it is said, is to make things so difficult for the rural bania that he has realised the most he can from his outstanding debts and moved in to the city to practice there or become a merchant.

Industrialisation has of course its main effect in cities like Calcutta, Bombay, and has largely created Coimbatore as a modern phenomenon. This last-named town is of particular interest because its industrial side is based on electricity, not steam. Advantageously situated on the cotton belt, with an unusually pleasant climate for South India, commanding the famous Paighat Gap, this town was bound to take great development, once power became really accessible. The Pykara water power scheme did that and Coimbatore has never looked back.

The U P shows the largest accretion in numbers to the city category, with the Punjab a good second and over a third of the new names comes from these two provinces. The growth of Rawalpindi was almost visible and not only a reflection of its important position in the military world. Sialkot has a strong industrial aspect, and this of course is entirely responsible for the appearance of Jamshedpur in the 1941 list. The U P has always had more large towns than any other province and makes an interesting comparison in this way with Bengal which though it has seven million more people in it than

the U P, has really only one metropolis—Calcutta, one city, practically suburban to Calcutta, one smallest city in east Bengal, and one new arrival. The U. P. on the other hand has substantial units of urban population all over although tending to be concentrated towards the west, and it might be interesting to follow up the reasons for this difference in behaviour. Part of it would reflect the different ground conditions of the two provinces. Much of Bengal is not suited to the growth of local substantial towns whereas it was bound to have one great port. For an inland province on the other hand where water does not play so marked a part, local centres are of more importance and will tend to be more distributed. There enters here also however the all important question of power. If power is concentrated and not easy of distribution then the huge congregations of a coal economy such as characterise and disfigure England and other western countries are inevitable. Electric power is easily transmitted and distributed production made thereby possible. Here to some extent enters the difference between Bengal's congregation and the United Province's dispersion of cities and if the U. P. grid and a proper use of water power extend we should see a corresponding reflection in the dispersion rather than the concentration of large industrial centres. And in a tropical country such dispersion is even more desirable than it is elsewhere.

This point of urban development in Indian is a fascinating topic that might well receive more atten-

tion than has come its way. The cities of India offer some astonishing phenomena and the contrast between the seaports or a modern growth like Cawnpore, and ancient centres like Delhi and Muttra is of extraordinary interest. Calcutta and Bombay and still more so Karachi are obviously modern and what ever old there is has been overlaid. In any case their effective existence is less than three centuries. The same applies to Madras. As soon as India established close relations over the sea Bombay was bound to become a great communication centre. Likewise somewhere on the Ganges delta and somewhere near the Indus outlet. The choice of Calcutta was largely fortuitous, likewise Madras, and had there been planning, of which we hear so much, in existence two or three hundred years ago, the main ports of the east coast might easily have been elsewhere. Madras as a port is so starkly artificial that anywhere else would have done equally well and many places much better. It is from the accidents of first contacts that we have it where it is. Differences of jurisdiction have had their effects also and one wonders what course Goa would have taken had it formed part of British India. Some towns are the children of communications and taking the latter in its widest sense, we can see how at certain points there must always have been towns while at others there had to be other developments which brought the suitable atmosphere for a city growth. Every country can illustrate this and India more than most.

IV—COMMUNITY

Table XIII gives the community determination. The quality of the record and the difficulties which attended its collection have been discussed already and here we are concerned with the figures themselves. There has been much misunderstanding of the change this time to community and what it implies and some of it I fear is of that kind which does not wish to be dispelled. Actually the point is quite simple. In the past the corresponding table was based on the returns to the question 'religion' but the results were interpreted as if the question had been community. This time the sorting itself was on community and thus the table for the first time really represents this aspect.

In the past the sorting for religion has been accompanied by a degree of caste sorting, complete till 1931 and partial in that year, which produced, though not always in full, figures for those persons of tribal origin who form a large and characteristic part of certain areas and whose presence in these areas indeed led to the appearance of sections 91 and 92 in the Government of India Act and the erection of reserved or partially reserved areas for which Governors had special responsibilities. In 1941, caste sorting on an all-India scale was dropped. But it was only from such details that any figure of the number of persons of tribal origin could be given—or in other words the number of persons for whom these special responsibilities were designed. No reliable figure could come from a sort going on the basis of so-called religion. Yet it was of the highest importance to obtain such a figure and this in itself compelled the basing of our limited returns on the answers to the origin question, not on those of religion.

The religion question itself was unsatisfactory. If the results of the question had been used only as indicating the elements in the population professing a particular approach to unseen things the unsatisfactory nature of parts of the record would not have mattered so much. Unfortunately however as I said above the answers given or attributed to a question on religion were being used unconsciously as the answers to a question on community or origin, a most unscientific position which it was desirable to end. Even in the main communities this had begun to produce problems which prevented themselves 10 years ago in the shape of Hindus or Muslims who particularly wished to be dissociated from Hinduism or Islam as an expression of religion but also wished their membership of the Hindu or Muslim communities ("sub-nationality" was the word used to me by one person) to be recorded. This anxiety illustrated precisely the point made above, that religion return was being used as a community one. The main introduction of error however came where tribes are concerned and here it must be stated at once that the religion returns of previous censuses so far as they relate to these tribes

are worthless. This has its origin in the circumstance that to the ordinary member of a tribe, the word religion has no meaning and is not explainable to him by any ordinary enumerator. And that same enumerator, while he can appreciate the fact that a tribesman may be Christian or Muslim cannot grasp the peculiar manner in which this rather artificial concept of religion presents itself to the tribesman. The attitude of an enumerator in dealing with this difficult question put to an uncomprehending tribesman was inevitably in many cases to treat as Hindu anything which was obviously not Christian or Muslim. The fact is of course that while between Islam or Christianity and other religions there exists as it were a definite wall or fence over which or through which the convert must go, there is nothing between what is usually though vaguely described as animism and the equally vague and embracing concept of Hinduism but a very wide no man's land, and the process by which a tribesman is assimilated to a Hindu is not that of conversion or the acceptance of a particular creed or joining in a definitely marked out section of the population, but a more or less gradual traversing of this no man's land. The traverse may and generally does occupy more than one generation and it would take an expert to say at what period and in which generation more than half the no man's land had been crossed so that one could say that the assimilation was more than half completed. Moreover this is really an individual matter, since in a single village or a single tribal family some members may have from visits to towns etc., acquired a thicker veneer than their relatives who had remained behind. Indeed even an expert anthropologist might find it difficult to determine without some hours or even days' enquiry whether a particular individual, family etc., could be said to have been more than half assimilated to the Hindu community. This very fact shows at once the impossibilities of the census as an agent in such a determination. We are not dealing with paid and skilled investigators, and to expect that our unpaid enumerators could absorb, far less apply, such concepts, is to harbour a dangerous illusion. Our enumerators are busy men. They have not hours to spare on an individual or even a family. They have no expert knowledge and there is no automatic principle or guidance which can be afforded to them. In other cases we can give a few simple rules to help in points of difficulty, for example about birthplace or age, but there is nothing short of a textbook on anthropology that would be of much help in this question of deciding when a person of tribal origin could be described as more than 50 per cent. assimilated. The whole enquiry was unsound, and quite apart from the necessities which made the extraction of a genuine tribal figure desirable it was time this whole question was put on something approaching an exact and scientific basis.

The contraction of the census effort considerably complicated the whole affair. For had our operations gone the full intended course subsidiary sortings would have been done in the possible overlapping regions in order to link up fully with past practice and obtain for example the numbers of tribal Christians and indeed of tribal adherents to other religions, although the value of these returns so far as Hinduism is concerned is low. In some areas this was done. In others however where the limited sorting was carried out in the tahsils, time and financial reasons prevented the Superintendent from carrying out these subsidiary operations. The effect of this was most noticeable in Assam where as it happens we have a lively Christianity and an active tribal social system existing together. Here however the Superintendent at my request gave a brief picture of the Christian position which showed the adherents of that religion as having increased at more than the provincial rate.

This will have shown I hope that there was no question and never was of any persons being transferred from this to that. What has happened is that we have for the first time the community origin, which is a reasonably determinable point, expressed in the tables. No opinion has been expressed on whether the number returned as tribes should be considered as assimilated to Hindus or not. That is not a question on which the census can pronounce. It is a matter of close administrative acquaintance and prolonged local experience, and had the operations gone their full course the Superintendents in the areas concerned would have devoted some space in their essays to precisely this point of how far assimilation could be said to have gone and what its rate was and in fact all the matters which would enable the Government and peoples of the country to view the trends in this particular region. No collection of alleged figures on religion by a census agency could ever be or should ever have been expected to yield this.

One of the first considerations in any scientific undertaking is to examine the conditions of collection of the data it is proposed to present. If in a particular region the proposed enquiry cannot be carried out except with an excessive zone of indeterminacy then the enquiry should be given up, since the handling of indeterminate data requires a strict scientific attitude of objectiveness which cannot be expected from the ordinary citizen whose tendency is to attribute an absolute value to anything presented in figures. This is quite apart from any preconceptions that may be introduced from political or communal interests and anxieties, but where there are present the case for presenting in the tables only matters on which a reasonable determination is possible is enormously stronger.

It is in this light therefore that the community tables and the subsidiaries which give ratios should be examined. Viewed thus, the position emerges

that in British India 64½ per cent of the population are Hindus, 27 Muslims, 1 Indian Christians. Persons of tribal origin represent 5½ per cent. Of this 5½ per cent approximately one twentieth fall within the Christians on a religion basis. The remainder can be regarded as in greater or less degree of assimilation towards the Hindu majority. At one end there is in continued existence a tribal way of life. At the other there is more or less complete assimilation. In between there is every degree in the continuous process represented by the transition. The degree differs for each province and State and as I have stressed, is a matter for local estimation.

"Others" represent 2 per cent and in this omnibus head go all the foreigners and minor elements of the Indian population which do not fall within the main divisions.

The differences of past censuses repeat themselves, thus the Christian element is stronger in Madras than in any other province of British India and has strengthened over the last decade. Omitting the minor provinces, the next is Bombay with less than half the Madras proportion. Bombay is closely followed by the Punjab but it is noticeable that the Christian increase in this last province is much smaller than in the two larger ones. The Assam figure of Christians has been affected as described above by the community classification and on a religion basis the proportion at this census would be about 3½%.

Travancore and Cochin of course from the Christian point of view represent a totally different phenomenon from anywhere else for there we have as it were something that could be called an indigenous Christianity which is indicated by the figures, 32 per cent in Travancore and 29 in Cochin belong to this persuasion.

Persons of tribal origin represent more than a quarter of the population of Assam, a fifth in Orissa and a sixth to a seventh in the Central Provinces and Bihar. In the minor areas they are over one sixth in Ajmer and over one eighth in Coorg. The next figure is 7½%, or say one thirteenth in Bombay.

The Muslim figure can be regarded as practically unaffected by the tribal origin question and here we have the record of gradual increase which previous decades had already presented and for which the reasons have been discussed at some length in the reports of these years. The Bengal component is practically unaltered and the Punjab one increased by about ½ of 1 per cent. The most noticeable rise is in Assam and once again represents migration from Mymensingh and East Bengal generally. The Bihar figure is up by over 1 per cent. Some provinces show a slight drop in the ratio, among them Sind where there is a fall of about 2 per cent, Ajmer of about the same dimensions and Kashmir less than 1 per cent.

The Hindu element, apart from the question of tribal association which has to be considered on the facts of each area as regards the degree of assimila-

tion, shows little change from previous trends. The excision of the very strongly Hindu and tribal regions of Ganjam and Koraput has contributed to the slight apparent drop of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in Madras. In Bengal the difference is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent downwards. Allowing for the tribal classification question therefore one could say that the Hindu-Muslim proportions in Bengal are practically unaltered from 1931. The U. P. shows a slight fall in the proportion of Hindus but here again, where tribal assimilation is probably far advanced, the classing of these with Hindus would produce a figure about $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent below that of 1931. The Bihar, Central Provinces and Assam figures of course bring in the tribal classification and assimilation question in a fairly marked degree but if the religion allocations of 1931 were repeated as basis for community classification the effect would be of a fractional drop in the percentage of Hindus.

In Sind, where the tribal question does not enter, the Hindus have increased 1% as against the Muslim decrease and in Ajmer if the tribal assimilation of 1931 were repeated the Hindus would show an increase of 2 per cent. The conditions of Delhi are those of a city rather than of a province but even here the relative proportions are little disturbed. The same applies to Gwalior and Travancore. In Mysore where no tribes have been returned at all this time as against the fraction of 1 per cent in 1931 the Hindu proportion remains predominant but about $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent below 1931. The Muslim figure has gone up by almost exactly the same amount.

This is merely a very brief summary since the contraction of the census effort rendered any exhaustive study impossible. The general position however could be summed up as that of 100 Indians in All-India, 66 are Hindus, 24 Muslims and 6 of tribal origin. Allowing for that proportion of tribes who may be regarded as more than half assimilated, the Hindu element is over two-thirds. Just under one-fifth of Hindus and one-eighth of the total population belong to the scheduled castes. Indian Christians return one and a half per cent, and allowing for tribal overlap 1.8 per cent. The number of persons of European origin is 135,000 or about one in every three thousand of the population. If the figures for soldiers are left out, this proportion will evidently be heavily reduced.

The politics of a country are its purpose but the administration is its expression. Every political development therefore will in its time produce this administrative expression though the appearance may be long delayed. The difficulties of the 1941 census represent such an appearance. It was inevitable that sooner or later an exaggerated and pathological interest would come to attend on the pro-

duction of the figures which a communal segregation expresses. And when you have a pathological interest in the production of figures you have introduced into them a weakness which may remove all value unless suitable remedies are applied. A census-taker in such conditions is like a dentist operating on a particularly susceptible tooth, only unfortunately one cannot administer a local anaesthetic. The alternative then is for the patient to see clearly what is involved, what conduct on his part is essential for sound treatment and to brace himself to endure it and play his own part worthily. 1941 experience showed that the necessity for such an attitude was inadequately appreciated. If the circumstances of today continue, that is if a community record is desired and if the general attitude of the citizens has not developed towards a deeper understanding of their own role, then it is doubtful whether ten years hence it will be possible, at any rate in certain areas, to take a community record at all. This is a serious matter, but difficulties can only be solved if they are first faced, and in this facing of a difficult situation all the elements in the country have to play their part. The Government's part is to make the census system simple and convenient, based as far as possible on responsible persons, without one-night secretaries or confusions to complicate the record, and in fact by timely and careful study of the administrative means, to make the production of a sound record possible. The part of a citizen and in particular of his leaders is to realise that accurate figures which all parties can take as common ground are their common interest and that therefore they should direct the attitude of their parties or communities towards a full and exact record and eschew every kind of undesirable incitation. With the rural census in the hands of village officers and government servants we should have at least an excellent first start towards a reliable system in the districts. It must be realised however that the towns and particularly the cities offer a different and much more difficult problem. In fact in one way the less spoken about the census the better, for the best statistics are not the result of pressure or convulsion, they appear as an unnoticed phenomenon and we should aim at something of this kind for a demographic record.

Hence the importance I attach to vital statistics. If these were what they should be an enormous step would have been taken towards an almost automatic community record. Similarly the importance of continuity in things like house lists, house numbering etc. With such continuity achieved one could have an approach to a continuing record which again would be of the highest value from the census point of view in the more contentious zones—quite apart from its value in others. Even at this census the preliminary record made in 1940 proved of the utmost value.

V—LITERACY

Literacy is one of the census results which attracts general attention and interest, since here there is room for development and progress is anxiously watched. Matters like mother tongue, birthplace etc., are more or less set in their proportions and the census could dispense with them altogether as a regular feature. Even means of livelihood, which is also in course of development, is in its broad lines more settled.

Literacy is a concept by no means so simple as its one-word title would imply and all that a census can do is indicate very generally the position. It cannot and never could throw any light on quality. No blunt instrument can, nor should it be expected to. Our census question is the ability to read a letter and write the answer. Clearly within this runs the whole gamut from the finest intellects of the country to the artizan who can sign his name and with difficulty put large characters on a postcard. From the census point of view the former are not really of great interest. It is the latter and still more those who cannot even reach this degree who form the real administrative concern. Had the operations gone the full course I meant to do some sample sorting of literacy against means of livelihood, for I imagine that this would yield information of considerable interest. This can be done for Delhi at any time if Government care to put up the money, for it is only a matter of sending the punched cards through a machine. And one of the great merits of mechanical tabulation is that these cross-enquiries can be done at any time whereas the hand-sorting system is inevitably rigid in the sense that no extensions are possible except by fresh sorting of the original material. That however is by the way.

The answer to this census question as to every other depends on the attitude of the citizen. It is not the Census Commissioner's return but the citizen's and there have been suggestions that a desire to claim a non-existent literacy has had some effect. Within limits the enumerator can apply some check, particularly in rural areas, for there he is acquainted with the people in question. He has no time to conduct examinations however and as stated this is a citizen's return but the broad dimensions are not likely to be seriously out. The direction of any error is undoubted. If the figure needs modification it is downwards.

For British India we have only the totalling by the enumerator of returns for his block. These have not been sorted or checked and all that we have therefore is a purely provisional record. We should not have had even this had we not foreseen contracted tabulation and made the departure of providing for a provisional record of literacy also.

The 1/50 random sample taken out all over India here however as elsewhere has helped to shed a little light on the darkness of the British India position as a result of the contracted tabulation. I asked Superintendents to do what-

ever they could in the limited time given them and some were able to sort the sample for literacy. These are Bengal, Bombay, Punjab, Orissa and Sind. The sample was sorted in all cases according to the age groups of the standard table. Baroda State, which also carried out only limited tabulation, added however a sort of the full population on a very broad age grouping, 5 to 50 and 50 & over. At the time of writing this note I have no printed material for any province before me as these have not emerged from the press despite an interval in some cases of many months, and reliance is therefore difficult. Those interested however will be able to study in the record of these provinces the information given by the sample and the sample method itself.

The question was expanded this time to provide for a record of partial literacy, i.e. ability to read only. This was done on a Baroda suggestion and the point is of some interest, for the number of people in India who can read but cannot write is more than is generally realised. The dimensions of this feature of course we cannot give for British India. One Superintendent doubted whether enumerators in reaching their provisional total had always distinguished between the two kinds of literacy, although the instructions were clear enough, and it is possible therefore that these literacy figures may include returns only of partial literacy and to that extent be in excess. Sorting of course would have cleared up this point but until it is done the doubt must remain for British India. The record of States however which have sorted the literacy table does not except in Rajputana indicate any pronounced difference on this account, final literacy running less than one per cent below the provisional figure. The Rajputana variation is much wider, over 8 per cent, and reflects a general lower standard of performance there, apparent in other directions also.

The general tale is of pronounced increase, amounting in the case of India as a whole to 70 per cent over 1931 for the whole population. Of this the male increase is 60 and the female 150. There was of course an enormous field for improvement of female literacy. For the provinces the increase is 80 and for the States 70, with the sex components more or less the same. The most remarkable figures are returned by the Punjab which professes a 140 per cent increase to a present literacy of 13. This figure covers 110 increase for males and no less than 390 per cent for females. One would prefer to wait for a definite sorting based on examination of the slips before further discussion of such phenomenal figures. The record for the U.P. seems *prima facie* more in keeping with general observation and experience. Here the literacy figure is below that of other areas and all major provinces and is still only 8 per cent for the whole population but the decade increase is 80 per cent all over, 70 for men and 170 for women. Even now however the percentage of literacy among women is only 2. Bombay leads the provinces, as it did in 1931 and shows also an increase

of over 100 per cent to produce a 30 per cent literacy for males and 9 per cent for females. Bengal follows with 16 per cent all over, representing 25 for males and 7 for females. I have referred only to total figures and percentages on the total population. These of course are not what we should go on since children from 0-5 should be excluded in any effective discussion of literacy. They can contribute nothing to it and ratios should be based on a net figure which omits them. The contracted tabulation on this occasion has defeated such a purpose.

These figures are left far behind by Travancore and Cochin. These I have grouped together, largely on account of social connection. The result is a literacy figure over the whole population of 45 per cent representing 56 for men and 34 for women. The latter figure is four times the highest from any province of British India. It is true the area is much smaller and that more comparable figures could be produced from representative sections of the provinces but there it remains as a tribute to the people and to the administration and culture of that characteristic part of India.

Mr Narayanan Tampi in Travancore feels that the 1931 record of his State gave too low a figure for literacy and I commend to all interested a study of his excellent synoptic essay. His main argument, with which I agree is that the 1931 Travancore tabulation proceeded on the basis of a definition of literacy (completion of the 4th standard) which altered the general comparison basis. Quite apart from the fact that a substantial number of literates may have acquired their literacy not through a school course at all and the obvious danger that these would be apt to escape the record, or the disturbance of previous practice and that obtaining not only in the State, the conditions of the west coast show this criterion as too severe a test and in fact it illustrates to some extent the danger of trying to use the blunt instrument which is a census for closer elements of subdivision to which it is unsuited. What we ask in the census is the minimum which establishes between men a contact not dependent on the spoken word. We cannot in our census question enter into niceties of detail.

This 1931 criterion was not present in any other determination and Mr Tampi has therefore graduated the figures on an examination of the whole series and produced a revised literacy element for 1931. Thus the 1931-41 increase for the State becomes instead of 97%, 49% and represents more truly the events of the decade.

Quite apart from the value of the literacy figures as indicating any particular quality of educational development or standard, there is no doubt about the pronounced extension of literacy and the development must be welcomed. It has several causes and the most spectacular one, the recent anti-illiteracy drive as it was called which was a feature mainly of the Ganges valley was not the most powerful. The real origin goes back to the previous decade

and it is one of the features of every census that although it deals in ten years, the decade is not the real unit of social development. What we are seeing in 1941 is really the results of the steps taken between 1920 and 1930 to develop schools, recruit teachers and in general strengthen the whole primary education side. The fruits of all this development came in the next decade and have shown themselves now. Had we had the age tables it would probably have been possible to illustrate this effectively from the figures. So far as the anti-illiteracy drive among adults was concerned the quality of literacy attained was probably very low, whereas the changes consequent on the post-1940 developments go much deeper and affect a different layer of the population.

In India as in other countries the great thing is to make people want something. I have already mentioned this in connection with vital statistics but the same applies in literacy. Once a citizen, despite the difficulties of his position, begins really to want literacy either for himself or more probably for his family, this want will make itself expressed. And I think there has been a definite development in this direction. Much of this is due to influences like the wireless. When you have public broadcasts to which people listen it is certain that not all the illiterate listeners will remain content just to be told. Some of them will want to read for themselves and these are the ones who will follow up literacy possibilities. Then there is the other potent influence of the political developments in the country. A democratic system and mainly illiterate population go together and in some ways are very nearly a contradiction. So long as a man cannot read for himself he can form his judgments outside his own field of experience only from what he is told. Hence the enormous power laid in the hands of leaders the bulk of whose followers are uninstructed. It is true that the mass mind can operate in a literate population quite as powerfully as in an illiterate one as we have seen in Germany, but this does not affect the main point that a democratic system based on heads is incompatible with a predominant illiteracy, and some credit must be given I think to a stirring of consciousness among the people themselves that the two features do not go together. Such a stirring is a portent to be welcomed. It is to the man who asks why that the world owes all its developments of science and education, but it is also to that same attitude that the democracy to which we are accustomed has owed its form. The diminution in illiteracy revealed this time will be continued at future censuses and at an accelerating rate and it is probably within the powers of provincial governments by applications of policy to speed up this acceleration itself.

What is done with literacy of course is a very different matter and as I have said elsewhere literacy is only a key. What happens inside the region to which that key gives admittance is the very different question of education.

VI—PUBLIC HEALTH & ALLIED MATTERS

Points to which I had meant to devote a good deal of attention, had the 1941 census followed the usual course, were public health and connected matters. This is no longer in question, but I have secured for these tables copies of a map prepared by the Malana Institute of India*. Every one interested in India should study this map which might well be put on the walls of schools and similar buildings. Delhi knows well what freedom from mosquitoes means in the way of comfort, quite apart from anything else, and if the entire population could be got to resent the mosquito instead of being passive under his (or rather her) attacks, the Public Health Commissioner would gain a great ally. In fact, as I remarked in connection with vital statistics the great point is to get the Indian citizen to want something. Once he really does he will give the authorities no peace till he gets it. Thus if he can be got really to want the mosquito to be removed anti-malarial measures are likely to receive immediately a great increase of understanding and assistance. There is a limit to what can be imposed from above but, broadly speaking, no limit to what can be built from below. I have often thought that if we could personify, as it were, the anti-malaria problem, it would help a good deal to get it across to our simple populations. Disease and, especially, anything to which the wide term fever can be given, is only too apt to be accepted by people as something which is always with us and which must be borne. Whereas if we could get the householder to look on the mosquito as a vulgar and annoying intruder and to resent its presence just as he would resent that of any other unwelcome guest, he would look with greater favour on anything that would enable him to eject this interloper and keep it out in future.

An army, Napoleon said, marches on its stomach, but one could as appropriately say that a nation lives and works on its stomach or, extending the idea, on the processes which supply suitable food and convert it adequately into energy. Thus water-supplies that are scarce or foul introduce at once a weakening factor. Similarly where sanitation is defective and the hookworm abounds you have a large deduction from the potential of a population. Malana and all the rest of the preventable diseases tell in the same way and we realise that in India as in every tropical country or for that matter in any country, the building up of sound public health is the truest economy.

However this may be, the value and interest of this map cannot be questioned and I am glad that the census tables will be able to spread it a little further.

Another point meriting particular attention is the estimation aspect of India's population and I had hoped to go fully into this, to examine the data existing, show what they offered and what they lacked, their zone and direction of variation, and in

fact everything that would throw light on our capacity to indicate the probable growth of India's population, not in the next few years but in the next several decades and indeed generations. Apart from the necessity of the enquiry itself the question is one of great importance for India, for the Commonwealth and for the world. Here and there an occasional fragment of the contemplated treatment will be seen in, for example, the emphasis laid on vital statistics. Perhaps someone else will be granted the time and the opportunity to take this synoptic view of a great issue.

Another fragment is discussed below and starts from a brief note by the Public Health Commissioner for India which he was good enough to give me on three points put to him, namely a summing-up over the last 20 years on

- (a) maternal mortality,
- (b) infantile mortality,
- (c) mortality rates for the main epidemic diseases

Tables prepared by him are given below and also four diagrams for British India.

The general effect can be summed up as a little-changing but high birthrate, a falling deathrate and a markedly dropping infantile deathrate accompany a downward trend in the deathrate from cholera and the continued diminution of plague as a cause of mortality. All these tendencies taken together point in one direction namely a substantial growth-rate in the population. They bear out in fact in a more specific way the general tendency described elsewhere.

The vital statistics in India are not complete and in some cases far from it. Their development however is in the direction of greater fullness and accuracy and consequently variations in the ratios of birth or mortality, etc., due to variations in the quality of the statistics will be only in one direction, i.e., of apparently raising the ratio, since if in one year X births on Y population are reported or discovered and later on $X+A$ births are discovered over the same population owing to improvements in methods, the birth ratio rises apparently from X/Y to $(X+A)/Y$, in each case multiplied by a thousand. Consequently although as the Public Health Commissioner says the downward trend in the deathrate has not reached the extent of technical statistical significance it is justifiable to conclude that such a trend in fact exists.

Where infantile mortality is concerned the fall is significant as the graph shows. When one remembers what a large proportion of deaths actually occur in the first year of life, reduction of infantile mortality from 195 in 1920 to 160 in 1940 represents a substantial accretion to the population.

* The Malana map of India has been omitted from the re print

This can at once be appreciated if one applies the reduction to a birthrate of say 33 per 1,000, on a population of 390 million modified by a deathrate of 22, the result is an annual accretion of the order of 3 lakhs and for the last decade 3 millions, from the single cause of a reduced infantile mortality.

This is of course a highly simplified statement but a full treatment will be found in a note attached to

this report where Mr S Swaroop, Statistician in the Office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, has made a series of ingenious calculations to estimate the probable additions to the population, as a result of the fall in infantile mortality, by the middle of 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1961 respectively. The following figures are reproduced from his note

Source of addition to population	Probable additions at the middle of each census year							
	1931		1941		1951		1961	
	(a)		(b)		(a)		(b)	
Additional saving of infants each year	807,470	3,052,985	3,052,619	5,919,061	6,512,904	8,732,929	10,993,458	
Birth occurring among additional infants saved —								
(i) First generation		21,595	21,595	531,276	531,276	2,382,618	2,391,202	
(ii) Second generation				16	16	11,486	11,486	
Total	807,470	3,074,580	3,074,214	6,450,353	7,044,196	11,127,033	13,399,146	

Thus even if the infant mortality rate continues to be 160 per mille (the figure for 1940) for the next two decades, substantial additions of 6.5 and 11.1 millions are likely to result by 1951 and 1961. If on the other hand, infant mortality should continue to decrease at the same rate as during 1920 to 1940, the corresponding figures will be 7.0 and 13.4 millions respectively.

These figures give some indication of the probable effect on population growth of one aspect of public health activity, *viz.*, the campaign for the saving of infant life, and the nature of the portent exposed for the attention of governments and citizens alike.

Registration of maternal mortality is so limited that a figure cannot be based on country-wide statistics. The Public Health Commissioner however refers me to three specific enquiries conducted by medical men in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay which yielded figures respectively of 16.6, 24.4 and 8.9 per 1,000 total births. The variation is so wide as to call for a certain caution in using the figures, or even in quoting them. Sir John Megaw's enquiry of ten years ago based on questions put to village dispensary doctors all over British India indicated a maternal mortality rate equal to the Calcutta figure above, *i.e.*, 24½ per 1,000. The Public Health Commissioner suggests that it would not be an unreasonable working assumption to take the figure for the country as a whole as being somewhere in the neighbourhood of 20 per 1,000. As soon as we compare this with the figure for England and Wales, 2.9, we see at once the effect on potential of a reduction in this rate. For it is women who represent the reproductive potential since it is they who bear the children. The scope for appreciable reduction of this figure of 20 per 1,000, is obvious even if we leave out of account for the present any question of approximation to figures comparable with that for England and Wales.

Supposing the maternal mortality were reduced by 10 per thousand. We have no age figures unfortunately for this census. So we have no total of married women at the reproductive age to which to apply this concept. Taking however the 1931

figures as giving dimensions at least, we find that the saving in female life per year would be 635 thousand or in a decade over 6 millions. Even if maternal mortality is reduced only by 1 per thousand, 63,600 women would be added to the population in a year or 600,000 in a decade even allowing for the fact that the ordinary deathrate would consequently apply to them. And all these women will be left not only to contribute their own quota of one but the additional elements represented by the children they will bear. If one multiplies the saving of mothers by a reproductive potential we can secure at least an idea of the accretion of population involved. Though every allowance may be made for the approximation of the statistics and every caution observed in their discussion, there remains the incontestable fact of not only a probability but a certainty of increase on this account. Causes precede their effects, the time lag varying with the particular phenomenon. Likewise changes in potential. When you affect the infantile mortality rate you have an immediate straightforward addition and also a deferred addition of the second degree which will operate about 20 years later. When you affect maternal mortality you make the direct addition and in the immediately succeeding years, what I call the second degree of addition also. You also however make what I may call a third degree addition in as much as you create the conditions in which later on the new reproductive sources will operate.

The Public Health Commissioner's figures show that in the 20 years 1920-39 approximately 4 million died from cholera but more than half died in the first half of the decade and only 1/5 in the last quarter. Even as it stands therefore the figures show that taking the 1925-29 rates as a basis something like 500,000 persons fewer died from this disease than in the previous decade. Or in other words, $\frac{1}{2}$ million people were added to our 1941 population, who otherwise would have not lived into it. If the apparent trend of the figures continues one observes immediately the likely effect. Plague has never been in recent years so great destroyer as cholera. But even so the diminution in its ravages represents the saving of a million lives as against the previous ten years, so marked has been the diminution in its lethal effect. Smallpox on the other hand shows a less marked decline and indeed over the last decade no decline at all although the figures are well below the black lustrum 1925-29. Taking however these two diseases, cholera and plague, both endemic to India, we see that going on the 1920-29 figures, the 1929-39 experience represents a saving of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million lives. Remember that no public health statistics are as complete as we should wish them and make all allowances necessary, but even so we see here the effect of protective measures and can realise the greater scope of methods which affect potential as distinct from the more isolated occurrences of a year.

All of this makes a statistical problem as interesting as it is important. The value zone and the figures themselves need most careful determination before one could embark on any elaborate predictive enquiry and the gaps in Indian vital statistics are such as to make this at first sight an undertaking of very speculative value. Given, however, the time and the patience and a full acquaintance with the information that is at hand one could achieve more in the way of predication than is realised. It is particularly important in this sort of enquiry however to have an absolute familiarity with the original data. It is one thing to operate from constants or from figures of established validity within a definite zone, it is a very different matter to operate on figures themselves based on data of varying quality. A figure in itself means nothing, it may be a fact, a reasonable approximation, a guess, an error—or even for that matter a lie. It is very necessary therefore, to be able to attach the proper category to the figures from which we start and into such an estimate enters at once a clear knowledge of how they are obtained. For this knowledge it is necessary to see or note how the basic data are collected, for one of India's additional problems is

that the methods or standards of collection vary widely as between different parts of the sub-continent. Hence the importance of associating a skilled statistical treatment with a profound understanding of the quality of the original data. This applies in any scientific field in the sense that the two must never be divorced although they may be in different hands, but it is particularly important in a problem like that of using highly variable original data to produce efforts of prediction.

Vital statistics are primarily demographic in relevance, although of course their connection with the public health administration is obvious enough, and perhaps their importance from the demographic aspect has been obscured by the tendency to look at them as a purely departmental feature affecting the Public Health Commissioner and provincial Public Health Officers. The population developments in a country of this size are of much more than public health significance however, for in one way or another, the entire administration of the country is conditioned by them. Vital statistics therefore, wherever they are handled in the first place, should be immediately and directly relate also to a central statistical authority which would be in constant touch with their development and be able to integrate them at once with the main statistical system of the country.

This to sum up this brief note the results of an increasingly wide application of preventive medicine to the life of the community will be positive accretions of population and a further lengthening of the span of life for the individual by the control of infectious disease and by the creation of an environment more conducive to healthful living than that which exist at present. These changes will in all probability be accelerated by a wide awakening of the public conscience that is likely to follow the ferment of ideas that the world war has brought into being. The substantial increases in population will create numerous and complex problems for solution and, if the country is to progress satisfactorily on the road of advancement, all thinking men and women should even now begin to turn their minds to an earnest consideration of these problems.

And in fact the population figures of any country should spring from systematic regular collection, not from the ten-yearly convulsions of a census.

With a complete system of vital statistics it should be possible to introduce simplifications and economies in the country-wide enquiry, setting free thereby funds for more useful work, among which would be actual public health measures themselves.

Table I—Birth, death and infantile mortality rates

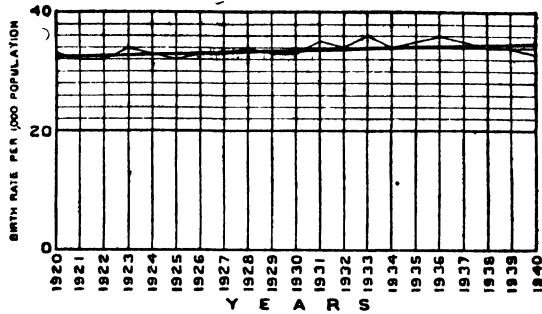
Years	Birth	Death	Infantile mortality
1920 . . .	33	31	196
1921 . . .	32	31	198
1922 . . .	32	24	175
1923 . . .	34	25	176
1924 . . .	33	28	189
1925 . . .	32	24	174
1926 . . .	33	25	189
1927 . . .	33	23	167
1928 . . .	34	24	173
1929 . . .	33	24	178
1930 . . .	33	25	178
1931 . . .	35	25	179
1932 . . .	34	23	169
1933 . . .	36	23	171
1934 . . .	34	25	187
1935 . . .	35	24	164
1936 . . .	36	23	162
1937 . . .	35	22	162
1938 . . .	34	24	167
1939 . . .	34	22	156
1940 . . .	33	22	160

Table II—Death rates for cholera, smallpox and plague

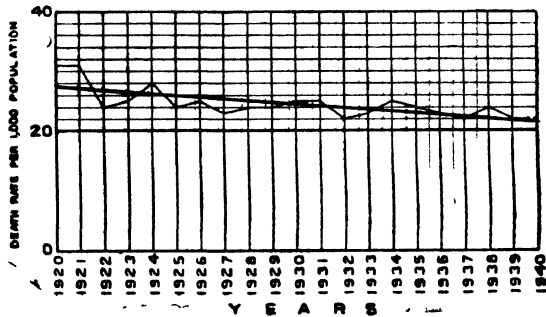
Years	Cholera	Smallpox	Plague
1920 . . .	0.6	0.4	0.4
1921 . . .	1.9	0.2	0.3
1922 . . .	0.5	0.2	0.3
1923 . . .	0.3	0.2	0.9
1924 . . .	1.2	0.2	1.5
1925 . . .	0.5	0.3	0.5
1926 . . .	0.5	0.5	0.8
1927 . . .	1.2	0.5	0.2
1928 . . .	1.4	0.4	0.5
1929 . . .	1.2	0.3	0.3
1930 . . .	1.3	0.3	0.3
1931 . . .	0.9	0.1	0.2
1932 . . .	0.3	0.2	0.2
1933 . . .	0.3	0.4	0.2
1934 . . .	0.8	0.3	0.3
1935 . . .	0.8	0.3	0.1
1936 . . .	0.6	0.4	0.04
1937 . . .	0.4	0.2	0.1
1938 . . .	0.9	0.1	0.05
1939 . . .	0.4	0.2	1.1
1940 . . .	0.3	0.3	0.7

N.B.—Rates (British India) have been calculated on estimated populations for fifteen census years. Burma has been omitted.

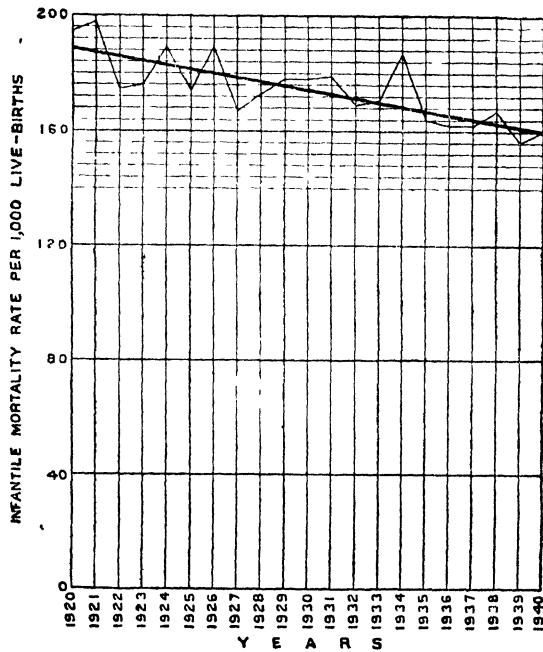
BIRTH RATES FOR BRITISH INDIA 1920-1940



DEATH RATES FOR BRITISH INDIA 1920-1940

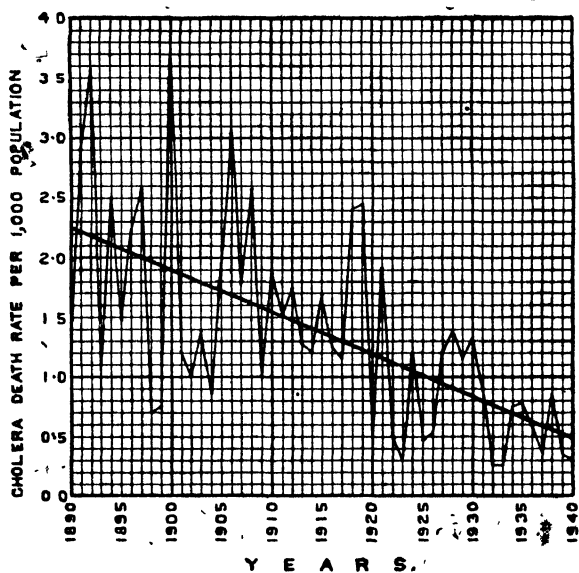


**INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES
FOR BRITISH INDIA
1920-1940**



TREND OF CHOLERA MORTALITY IN BRITISH INDIA

1890-1940



*Note—The equation of the trend line is $Y=2.2544-0.0350 X$
where Y represents the cholera death rate and X the year.
The value of X is zero for 1890 and it increases by unity.*

Note by Mr. Satya Swaroop, Statistician, Office of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, on the probable effect of a decrease in infantile mortality on the future population of India.

In British India the trend of the infantile mortality rate has been definitely downwards during the period 1920-40. This is clearly shown by the diagram on page 38 of the census report. This downward trend has been shown to be significant statistically. This decrease in infantile mortality results in an additional saving of infant life each year and in this note an attempt is made to estimate the probable effect of this saving of life on the future growth of India's population. The figures available for estimating this growth of population relate to British India alone but, by making the assumption that the British Indian rates may reasonably be applied to India as a whole, the increases in population set out in this note by the middle of the census years 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1961 give some idea of population growth for British India and Indian States.

The annual infantile mortality rates for British India are given in column 2 of Table I. These have been smoothed by fitting a straight line by the method of least squares. The expected figure for infantile mortality is shown against each year in column 3 of the same table. The calculations of growth in population are based on these expected values for infant mortality. Column 4 presents the decrease in the rate for each year from that for 1920. If these annual decreases are multiplied by the total live births in each year the additional numbers of infants who survived their first year of life as a result of the declining infantile mortality rate are obtained for successive years.

The populations in British India of areas where registration of vital statistics was in force at the 1921 and 1931 censuses numbered 230,648,533 and 253,614,115 respectively while the corresponding populations for the whole of India, including the Indian States, were 305,730,238 and 338,170,632. In column 5 of table I are shown the annual births recorded in the registration areas of British India and in the next column are given the births for the whole of India obtained by increasing the births in column 5 in proportion to the increase in population. In making these calculations the populations for the registration areas of British India and of India as a whole were estimated to the middle of each year.

The figures set out against each of the years, 1920-1940, in column 7 were obtained by multiplying the annual births in India (column 6) with the decrease in infantile mortality (column 4). These are the additional numbers of infants who survived their first year of life as the result of a continuous fall in infantile mortality.

It is difficult to predict the trend of infantile mortality in the coming years. The abnormal conditions that prevail as a result of the war add an element of uncertainty which makes any guess about the future hazardous. Nevertheless it must be remembered that even the rate of 160 per mille in 1940 was high and that in many countries of the world the rate was below 100 per mille. If this fall in the rate during 1920-40 were to be maintained in the coming years the rate for 1960 would still be as high as 132. The assumption that the infant mortality rate may continue to fall for the next two decades may not therefore prove to be unreasonable. However, in order to avoid the possibility of a wide margin of error if the projected decline in infant mortality did not take place, estimates of the survival of infants during each year from 1941 onwards have been made on two bases, (i) that the fall in infantile mortality recorded during 1920-1940 continued unabated in the next twenty years and (ii) that the rate of 160 per mille during 1940 continued at the same level till 1961.

Estimates of births for the years 1941-61 have also to be made. These were done by fitting a straight line to the figures of column 6 for the years 1920-40 and by projecting it so as to cover the period, 1941-61.

In column 7, beginning with the year 1941 two sets of annual survivors of infants are therefore shown, the set (a) based on the assumption that the infantile mortality rate remains at 160 per mille and the other set (b) based on the idea of a continuous fall in the rate.

In discussing the probable effect of the saving of infant life on the growth of population we have also to take into account the contribution that the female section of these infants will make when they enter their reproductive life. For this purpose we must know the specific fertility rate by age as well as the numbers surviving in each year of the reproductive span of life. Specific fertility rates by age are not available for India because of the omission to record the age of the mother in the birth registration form. Mr. Yeatts has, for the first time in the census history of India, arranged to collect information which would throw some light on the fertility of women in different parts of India. It is understood that an analysis of these data for the whole of India has not yet been undertaken. The compilation of the numbers of children born to married women at individual ages has, however, been carried out for a few randomly selected areas in different provinces. As the fertility rates required for the calculations carried out in this paper should be based on the total female population at each age (married widowed and unmarried) it has not been possible to make use of Mr. Yeatt's figures. In Part IV, Volume XXIV of the 1941 Census Report of Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara, in the section relating to demographic survey, table 10 gives the actual numbers of women returned at each individual age and the children born to them. This information was collected from fifteen villages selected at random in Ajmer-Merwara. Our second table shows in the first three columns the total numbers of females observed at each year of age and the total children born to them. Rates based on the recorded number of children born to the females at each year of age are set out in column 4 of table II. In view of the wide fluctuations in the rates their graduation was essential before they could be further utilised. This graduation presented some difficulty. Different methods of smoothing were employed and satisfactory results were obtained by fitting to these rates a curve of the form, $\log y = \log k + t \log x$ usually called after the name of Gompertz. The extent to which a satisfactory fit has been obtained may be seen from the diagram in which the fitted curve is superposed on the observed rates. The equation of the fitted curve was found to be $\log y = 3.746,6516 - 2.175,476 (0.837,860)t$ where t is taken as zero for age 15 and its value increases by unity for each successive year of age. The expected values of y calculated from this equation are shown in column 5 of table II. These are the total numbers of children born to 1,000 women at individual ages. It is necessary to state here that, in the census report, against each person the age has been recorded only in completed years, the months being left out. The rates therefore show the children born to 1,000 women up to an age approximately half a year more than the age shown in column 5 of table II. Thus against age 24 the figure appearing in column 5 is 2013.56 which means that up to age 24.5 years a thousand women would have had 2013.56 children born to them. First order differences of the series of figures in column 5 are given in the next column and these show the numbers

of children born in any one year to 1,000 women of any particular age. These are the specific fertility rates and have been used for estimating the numbers of children likely to be born to female infants who survive their first year of life.

The number of female infants surviving at each year of the reproductive life must be calculated. The total number of infants who survive their first year of life being known for each year from column 7 of table I, the number of females among them should first be estimated. The sex ratio of males to females at birth was 51,919 to 48,081 during the five years, 1929-1933. These years have been chosen because the year 1931 for which life tables showing rates of survival at different ages are available, falls in the middle of this range. By applying the 1931 life table rate of survival to the male and female infants, it is seen that 39,005 males and 36,910 females reached their first year of life. Therefore females formed 486 per thousand of the total children surviving to age one. The figures in column 7 of table I have therefore been multiplied by 0.486,203 to get the numbers of female infants surviving to their first year of life. These are shown in column 8 of table I. If the number of female infants surviving to age one is taken as 1,000, by the application of the survival rates of the All-India life tables for females (1931), the survivors to each year of life can be calculated. The survivors of 1,000 women at age one are given in column 7 of table II. Starting with 1,000 females at age one, the product of the specific fertility rate at any age with the survivors shown in column 7 for the corresponding age gives approximately the total number of children born in that particular year. These figures are shown in column 8 of table II and can be considered to be the net fertility rates starting with 1,000 females at age one. By the repeated application of these net fertility rates of column 8 (table II) to the series of female infants shown in column 8 of table I the numbers of children born each year

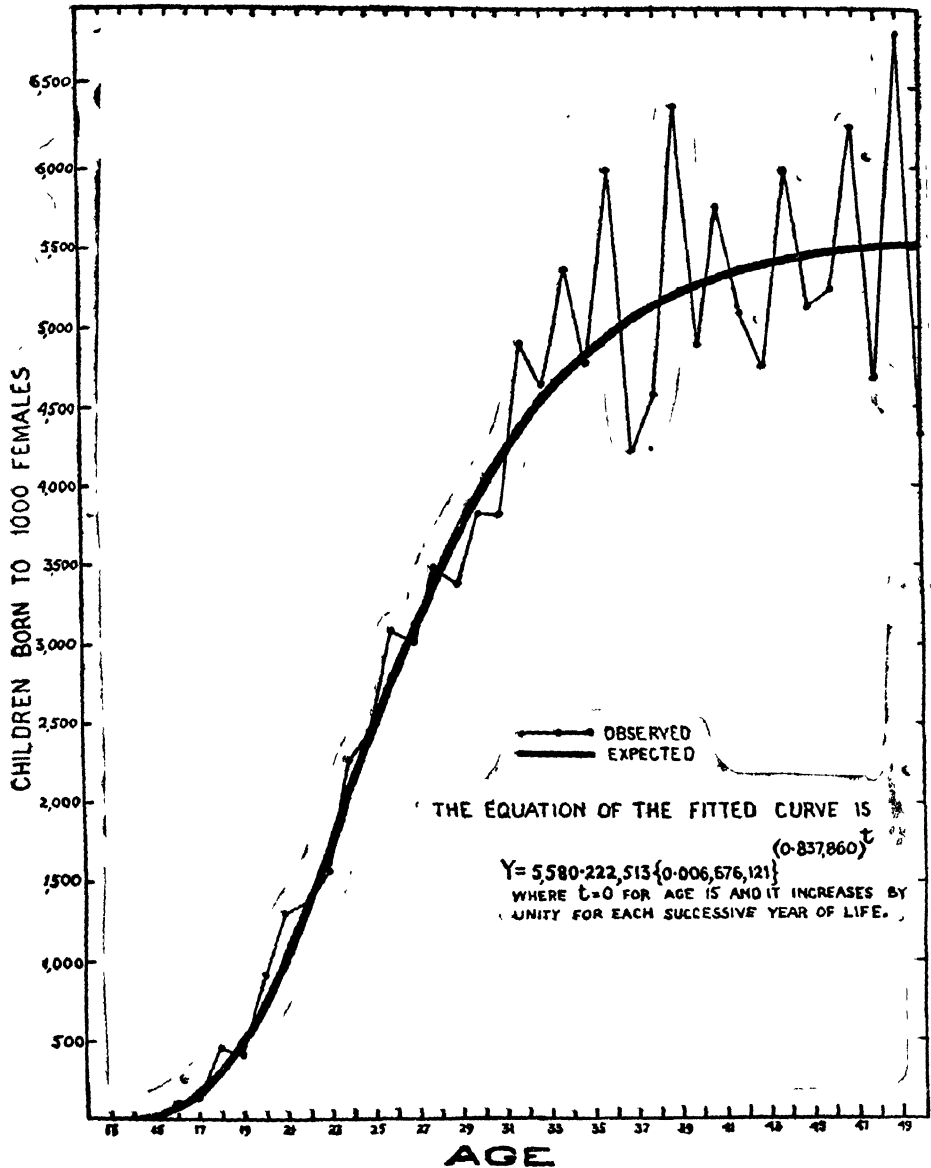
have been calculated and are shown in table III. Thus in 1938 the 1921 group of 6,894 females passing through their age 13 will give birth to a certain number of infants and this number is, as will be seen from table III, 17, ($6,894 \times 2.50 = 17$). In 1934 the 1922 group of 13,640 females will also reach the reproductive age 13 and the births recorded in that year will be contributed by the 1921 group of 6,894 females as well as by the 1922 group. The total number of births in 1934 will therefore be 84, ($6,894 \times 7.24 + 13,640 \times 2.50 = 84$). In each successive year a new group of females will begin to contribute to the births in addition to the ones already engaged in active reproduction. The total numbers of children thus born in each year are shown in column 9 of table I. From 1946 onwards the survivors of the female children among those shown in column 9 of table I will also begin to reproduce themselves. However, the numbers of females surviving to the earlier reproductive ages (13, 14 etc.) are so small that no real contribution by children born to them is made till 1949. The births of this second generation are shown in column 10 of table I. The details are available in table IV.

It remains now to calculate how many of the infants shown in column 7 and of the births in columns 9 and 10 of table I will survive at each of the census years 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1961. These were obtained by applying the 1931 life table rates of survival for males and females separately to the survivors in column 7 and to the births of the first and second generations. The figures are set out in columns 11-19 of table I. The total survivors at each of these census years are shown at the bottom of each series of figures. All these estimates of survivors have been made to the middle of each census year and of the births occurring in each of these census years only half have been counted. The results are shown in table below.

Source of addition to population	Persons likely to be enumerated at the middle of each census year							
	1931	1941		1951		1961		
		(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	
Additional saving of infant each year	897,470	3,052,985	3,052,619	5,919,061	6,512,904	8,732,929	10,063,458	
Births occurring among the additional infants saved —								
(i) First generation		21,595	21,595	531,276	531,276	2,382,618	2,394,202	
(ii) Second generation				16	16	11,486	11,486	
Total	897,470	3,074,580	3,074,214	6,450,353	7,044,196	11,127,033	12,399,146	

It is therefore likely that the decline in infantile mortality during the period 1920-1940 would have added approximately eight hundred thousand persons to the population of India by the middle of 1931 and over 3 millions by the middle of 1941. Looking ahead, if it is postulated that the decrease will continue at the same rate as in 1920-1940 the addition to

the population by the middle of 1951 is likely to be about 7.0 millions and in 1961 about 13.4 millions. If, on the other hand, the infantile mortality rate continues to be 160 per mille (the figure for 1940), the corresponding figures for 1951 and 1961 are likely to be 6.5 and 11.1 millions respectively.



Year	Actual infantile mortality per 1,000 live births	Expected value of the infantile mortality rate	Decrease in rate as compared with the 1920 level	Annual births in the registration areas of British India	Proportional births in the whole of India &c. (including Indian States)	Number of additional infants who reach age one	Number of additional female infants who reach age one	Children born to female infants of col (8) when they reach reproductive stage (1st generation)	Children born to females of the first generation when they reach reproductive stage (2nd generation)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1920	195	189.065		7,532,400	9,979,928				
1921	198	197.030	1.435	7,453,230	9,880,908	14,179	6,884		
1922	175	186.195	2.870	7,369,185	9,775,296	28,055	13,610		
1923	176	184.760	4.705	8,146,076	10,813,066	46,550	22,673		
1924	189	183.325	5.740	8,020,818	10,652,337	61,114	29,728		
1925	174	181.890	7.175	7,850,764	10,432,673	74,854	36,394		
1926	189	180.455	8.610	8,097,125	10,766,143	92,699	45,071		
1927	167	179.020	10.045	8,245,304	10,969,969	110,193	53,576		
1928	173	177.585	11.480	8,602,669	11,452,193	131,471	63,922		
1929	178	176.150	12.915	8,279,339	11,028,302	142,431	69,250		
1930	178	174.715	14.350	8,378,248	11,166,655	160,241	77,910		
1931	179	173.280	15.785	8,814,836	11,755,494	186,560	90,220		
1932	169	171.845	17.220	8,718,620	11,634,052	200,338	97,405		
1933	171	170.410	18.655	9,317,918	12,441,084	232,089	112,842		17
1934	187	168.975	20.090	8,923,169	11,921,060	239,494	116,443		84
1935	164	167.540	21.545	9,290,921	12,430,521	267,667	130,092		774
1936	162	166.105	22.960	9,556,379	12,782,078	293,477	142,689		206
1937	162	164.670	24.395	9,388,467	12,564,876	306,520	149,031		1,565
1938	167	163.235	25.830	9,398,011	12,585,068	325,672	158,051		3,085
1939	156	161.800	27.265	9,346,145	12,522,980	341,439	166,069		5,533
1940	160	160.365	28.700	9,283,832	12,446,803	357,223	173,683		9,182
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1941					13,086,934	375,595	374,863	182,615	182,260
1942					13,237,686	379,922	391,311	184,719	191,229
1943					13,388,438	384,248	411,759	186,823	200,198
1944					13,539,190	388,575	430,207	188,926	200,168
1945					13,689,942	392,901	448,655	191,030	217,137
1946					13,840,094	397,228	467,103	193,133	228,107
1947					13,991,446	401,555	485,551	195,237	236,076
1948					14,142,198	405,881	503,999	197,341	245,046
1949					14,292,950	410,208	522,447	199,444	254,015
1950					14,443,702	414,534	540,895	201,548	262,985
1951					14,594,454	418,861	559,343	203,651	271,954
1952					14,745,206	423,187	577,791	205,755	280,924
1953					14,895,958	427,514	596,239	207,859	289,893
1954					15,046,710	431,841	614,687	209,962	298,863
1955					15,197,462	436,167	633,135	212,066	307,832
1956					15,348,214	440,494	651,583	214,170	316,802
1957					15,498,966	444,820	670,031	216,273	325,77

TABLE I- contl.

Year	Survivors of column (7) to the middle of each census year				Survivors of column (9) to the middle of each census year			Survivors of column (10) to the middle of each census year		
	1931 <i>11</i>	1941 <i>12</i>	1951 <i>13</i>	1961 <i>14</i>	1941 <i>15</i>	1951 <i>16</i>	1961 <i>17</i>	1951 <i>18</i>	1961 <i>19</i>	
1920										
1921	10,713	9,563	7,914	6,448						
1922	21,368	19,212	16,012	12,278						
1923	35,749	32,342	27,143	21,618						
1924	47,423	43,064	36,395	28,450						
1925	58,691	53,102	43,447	35,851						
1926	73,678	66,907	57,308	45,653						
1927	89,180	80,392	69,466	55,747						
1928	109,171	96,869	84,372	68,268						
1929	122,771	105,892	92,903	75,820						
1930	145,946	120,071	106,370	87,382						
1931	92,780	140,197	125,155	103,666						
1932	807,470									
1933		152,384	137,192	114,340						
		178,238	161,248	136,331	10	9	8			
1934		185,751	168,675	142,554	50	45	39			
1935		269,792	190,886	162,462	165	160	129			
1936		233,267	211,822	181,623	434	391	338			
1937		248,068	223,623	193,231	987	875	762			
1938		269,133	239,490	208,616	2,019	1,741	1,559			
1939		294,969	253,847	222,925	3,826	3,147	2,788			
1940		325,354	267,673	237,130	6,970	5,266	4,701			
	(c)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)		
1941	187,798	187,432	283,774	283,221	253,326	262,834	7,134	8,249	7,417	7,417
1942	3,052,985	3,052,619	289,361	299,558	260,172	269,341	21,595	12,235	11,069	11,069
1943			295,692	316,220	266,964	286,078		17,369	15,763	15,763
1944			301,377	333,667	273,673	302,994		23,703	21,567	21,567
1945			308,063	351,779	280,300	320,076	31,399	28,514	28,514	
1946			315,718	371,255	286,706	337,139	40,610	36,668	36,668	
1947			324,980	392,958	292,696	364,235	51,070	46,813	46,813	
1948			337,035	418,610	299,625	371,311	65,163	56,204	56,204	
1949			353,796	450,332	304,974	388,419	82,182	67,612	67,612	2
1950			377,553	492,641	310,617	405,302	106,063	80,134	80,134	5
1951			269,431	279,672	316,463	422,602	81,010	93,689	93,689	9
1952			5,919,061	5,512,904	322,313	446,064	531,276	108,272	108,272	16
1953					326,319	457,895		123,990	123,989	24
1954										8
1955					334,934	476,749		140,747	140,755	112
1956					341,957	496,425		158,761	158,806	217
					350,166	517,841		173,367	178,519	402
1957					359,995	542,259		200,314	200,719	710
1958					372,962	571,698		225,851	226,790	1,215
1959					390,879	606,348		257,303	252,264	2,031
1960					416,950	660,663		302,453	306,315	3,402
1961					231,064	371,912		211,846	216,059	3,304
					8,732,929	10,993,458		2,382,618	2,394,202	11,498

TABLE II

Age	Total females at each age	Total children born to females in col 2	Total children born per thousand females	Expected values of total children per 1,000 females	First order differences of column 5. <i>Specific fertility rates</i>	Survivors of 1,000 females at age one	Children born each year to life table female population with 1,000 females at age one	Children born to life table female population with 1,000 females at age zero
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	121	.	.	1 12	.	.	.	.
13	74	.	.	4 44	3 32	75,402	2 50	1 92
14	68	.	.	14 13	9 69	74,698	7 24	5 56
15	88	1	11	37 25	23 12	73,935	17 09	13 12
16	77	8	104	83 43	46 68	73,082	34 11	26 19
17	35	5	143	165 75	81 82	72,130	59 02	45 30
18	63	30	476	293 14	127 39	71,094	90 57	69 52
19	27	11	407	472 65	179 51	69,988	125 64	96 45
20	197	179	909	705 30	232 65	68,823	160 12	122 92
21	16	21	1,313	986 32	281 02	67,611	190 00	145 86
22	75	104	1,347	1,306 32	320 00	66,359	212 35	163 01
23	23	36	1,565	1,653 09	346 77	65,076	225 66	173 23
24	34	77	2,265	2,013 56	360 47	63,768	229 86	176 46
25	219	535	2,443	2,375 43	361 87	62,419	225 95	173 45
26	41	127	3,098	2,728 23	352 80	61,003	215 54	165 46
27	19	57	3,000	3,063 86	335 63	59,733	200 48	153 90
28	37	130	3,514	3,376 66	312 80	58,362	182 56	140 14
29	21	71	3,381	3,663 20	286 54	56,981	163 27	125 34
30	230	879	3,822	3,921 92	258 72	55,591	143 83	110 41
31	16	61	3,813	4,152 70	230 78	54,193	125 07	96 01
32	48	235	4,896	4,356 49	203 79	52,789	107 58	82 58
33	11	51	4,636	4,534 91	178 42	51,380	91 67	70 37
34	13	70	5,385	4,690 02	155 11	49,965	77 50	59 49
35	140	668	4,771	4,824 06	134 04	48,545	65 07	49 95
36	13	78	6,000	4,939 31	115 25	47,121	54 31	41 69
37	9	38	4,222	5,037 99	98 68	45,693	45 09	34 61
38	12	55	4,583	5,122 19	84 20	44,263	37 27	28 61
39	5	32	6,400	5,193 82	71 63	42,829	30 68	23 55
40	188	917	4,878	5,254 60	60 78	41,396	25 16	19 31
41	14	81	5,786	5,306 08	51 48	39,968	20 58	15 80
42	22	112	5,091	5,349 60	43 52	38,552	16 78	12 88
43	4	19	4,750	5,386 33	36 73	37,151	13 65	10 48
44	4	24	6,000	5,417 30	30 97	35,766	11 08	8 50
45	92	474	5,152	5,443 39	26 09	34,402	8 98	6 89
46	9	47	5,222	5,465 35	21 96	33,062	7 26	5 57
47	7	44	6,286	5,483 81	18 46	31,746	5 86	4 50
48	13	61	4,692	5,499 33	15 52	30,456	4 73	3 63
49	7	48	6,857	5,512 37	13 04	29,194	3 81	2 92
50	182	788	4,330	5,523 31	10 94	27,960	4 06	2 35

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TABLE

CHILDREN BORN EACH YEAR DURING THE REPRODUCTIVE LIFE OF

Year in which the in- fants survived	Number of female in- fants surviving their first year of life	Year													
		1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1921	6,894		17	50	118	235	407	624	866	1,104	1,310	1,464	1,556	1,585	1,558
1922	13,640			34	99	233	465	805	1,235	1,714	2,184	2,592	2,896	3,078	3,135
1923	22,633				57	164	387	772	1,336	2,050	2,844	3,624	4,300	4,806	5,107
1924	29,728					74	215	508	1,014	1,755	2,692	3,735	4,760	5,648	6,313
1925	36,394						91	263	622	1,241	2,148	3,296	4,573	5,827	6,915
1926	45,071							113	326	770	1,537	2,660	4,082	5,663	7,217
1927	53,576								134	388	916	1,827	3,162	4,852	6,731
1928	63,922									160	463	1,092	2,180	3,773	5,789
1929	69,250										173	501	1,183	2,362	4,087
1930	77,910											195	564	1,331	2,658
1931	90,220												226	653	1,512
1932	97,405													244	705
1933	112,842														282
1934	116,443														
1935	130,092														
1936	142,689														
1937	149,031														
1938	158,051														
1939	166,009														
1940	173,683														
	(a)	(b)													
1941	182,615	182,260													
1942	184,719	191,229													
1943	186,823	200,198													
1944	188,926	209,168													
1945	191,030	218,137													
1946	193,133	227,107													
1947	195,237	236,076													
1948	197,341	245,046													
1949	199,444	254,015													
1950	201,548	262,985													
1951	203,651	271,954													
1952	205,755	280,924													
1953	207,859	289,893													
1954	209,962	298,863													
1955	212,066	307,832													
1956	214,170	316,802													
1957	216,273	325,771													
1958	218,376	334,741													
1959	220,480	343,710													
1960	222,584	352,680													
1961	224,688	361,649													

Total 17 84 274 706 1,565 3,085 5,533 9,182 14,367 20,985 30,482 39,822 52,030

III

THOSE FEMALE INFANTS WHO SURVIVE THEIR FIRST YEAR OF LIFE

of birth

1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1,486	1,382	1,259	1,126	992	862	742	632	534	449	374	311	257	212	173	142
3,082	2,940	2,735	2,490	2,227	1,962	1,706	1,467	1,250	1,037	888	741	615	508	418	343
5,202	5,114	4,878	4,537	4,132	3,695	3,255	2,831	2,435	2,075	1,754	1,473	1,229	1,021	844	694
6,708	6,833	6,717	6,498	5,960	5,427	4,854	4,276	3,718	3,198	2,725	2,304	1,934	1,615	1,340	1,108
7,728	8,213	8,361	8,223	7,814	7,296	6,644	5,942	5,235	4,552	3,915	3,336	2,821	2,368	1,977	1,641
8,563	9,571	10,171	10,360	10,184	9,715	9,036	8,228	7,359	6,483	5,637	4,849	4,132	3,493	2,933	2,448
8,579	10,179	11,377	12,090	12,315	12,105	11,543	10,741	9,781	8,747	7,706	6,701	5,764	4,911	4,152	3,486
8,031	10,235	12,145	13,574	14,425	14,693	14,443	13,778	12,815	11,670	10,437	9,194	7,995	6,877	5,880	4,954
6,272	8,701	11,088	13,158	14,705	15,627	15,918	15,647	14,926	13,883	12,642	11,306	9,960	8,661	7,450	6,348
4,598	7,056	9,739	12,475	14,803	16,544	17,581	17,908	17,604	16,793	15,619	14,223	12,720	11,206	9,744	8,382
3,077	5,325	8,171	11,335	14,446	17,142	19,158	20,359	20,738	20,385	19,446	18,087	16,471	14,730	12,976	11,284
1,665	3,322	5,749	8,822	12,238	15,596	18,507	20,684	21,980	22,390	22,009	20,995	19,528	17,782	15,903	14,010
817	1,928	3,849	6,660	10,220	14,177	18,068	21,440	23,962	25,464	25,938	25,497	24,322	22,623	20,600	18,424
291	843	1,990	3,972	6,872	10,546	14,630	18,645	22,124	24,727	26,277	26,766	26,310	25,098	23,344	21,258
	325	942	2,223	4,437	7,678	11,782	16,345	20,830	24,717	27,625	29,357	29,903	29,394	28,040	26,081
		357	1,083	2,439	4,867	8,422	12,923	17,927	22,847	27,111	30,300	32,199	32,798	32,241	30,755
			373	1,079	2,547	5,083	8,796	13,498	18,724	23,863	28,316	31,617	33,630	34,256	33,674
				395	1,144	2,701	5,391	9,328	14,315	19,858	25,307	30,030	33,562	35,666	36,330
					415	1,202	2,837	5,663	9,798	15,035	20,837	26,581	31,542	35,252	37,462
						434	1,257	2,968	5,924	10,251	15,730	21,922	27,810	33,000	36,892
							457	1,322	3,121	6,229	10,778	16,539	22,944	29,240	34,697
								462	1,337	3,157	6,301	10,902	16,730	23,208	29,577
									467	1,353	3,193	6,373	11,026	16,921	23,472
										472	1,368	3,229	6,444	11,150	17,111
											478	1,383	3,265	6,516	11,275
												483	1,398	3,301	6,588
													488	1,414	3,337
														493	1,429
															499

80,889 81,987 90,588 118,859 136,713 162,068 185,714 210,534 266,459 263,133 250,321 317,768 345,149 372,136 398,418 423,691

TABLE IV (Second Generation)

CHILDREN BORN EACH YEAR TO THE FEMALE BIRTHS OF THE FIRST GENERATION WHEN
THEY REACH REPRODUCTIVE LIFE

Year in which children of the first generation were born	Total children born of the (first generation)	Female births of the first generation	Year of birth of the second generation																		
			1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
1933	17	8						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
1934	84	40				1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	6			
1935	274	132				1	2	3	6	9	13	16	19	22	23	23	23	22			
1936	706	339				1	2	4	9	15	24	33	42	49	55	59	60	59			
1937	1,565	752					1	4	10	20	34	52	73	92	110	123	130	133			
1938	3,085	1,483						3	8	19	39	67	103	143	182	216	242	257			
1939	5,533	2,660							5	15	35	70	120	185	257	327	388	434			
1940	9,182	4,415								8	25	58	116	200	307	426	543	644			
1941	14,267	6,860									13	38	90	180	311	477	662	843			
1942	20,986	10,090										19	56	132	264	457	701	973			
1943	29,482	14,175											27	79	186	371	642	985			
1944	39,822	19,147												37	106	251	501	867			
1945	52,039	25,021														48	139	328			
1946	66,099	31,781															61	177			
1947	81,967	39,411																76			
1948	99,583	47,881																			
Total						3	6	17	42	91	189	360	654	1,127	1,857	2,938	4,481	6,607			

VII—AGE DISTRIBUTION AMONG WOMEN

The limited tables produced this time give the sex distribution and show the continuance of the old phenomenon of a deficiency of women, greater in the north, less in the south, with equality of numbers here and there attained in the latter region. I have no time to add to the volume of speculation on the causes of this particular phenomenon which would merit a monograph in itself. One of the most important elements for this consideration would be a full age record and that of course we lack. There is far more to this question than merely the actual count. Nothing is ever single in the world of human causation and this matter of female defect is not separable from a wide range of considerations which begin in public health and end in social custom, covering, for example, such features as maternal mortality, early marriage and prohibition of widow remarriage.

Censuses go in decades, but the decade is a quite artificial period, much less natural than the year. Consequently in discussions of sex or age-distribution one has to go back, and look forward, by much more than one or even two ten-year periods. As I remarked elsewhere the pulse of reproduction beats by the generation. This concept is at the base of the various reproductive ratios evolved by Kuczynski and others which are presumably well-known and need not be further described here beyond the comment that they take their origin from the ineluctable fact that children are born only to women and only to women within a certain span of years, reproductive possibilities therefore can be directly related to the numbers of women present at different times within that span.

In the brief discussion below, the object of which is to show the pre-1940 evidence indicating the likelihood of 1941 showing an augmented increase rate, I have made use of a paper by Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, Deputy Public Health Commissioner, whose work in vital statistics and population problems generally is so well-known. The absence of age-sorting has of course prevented any extension of the tables for 1941.

I—Proportion of women at each age group per 10,000 females for successive censuses

Age	1931	1921	1911	1901
All ages	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
15—19	938	815	826	835
20—24	985	881	930	892
25—29	868	885	909	895
30—34	756	833	835	851
35—39	595	565	556	557
40—44	505	621	631	652
45—49	389	346	338	339

Taking the child-bearing period for a woman to be 15—49 the figures show at once that the 1931 census population was more favourable for growth than that of the three previous records. The difference is particularly noticeable in the first ten years of the reproductive span when fertility is greatest

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Out of 10,000 women of all ages 1923 were aged between 15 and 24, perhaps the most favourable time of all for reproduction. The 1921 figure was 1696, 1911—1756. The percentage of difference over 1921—31 for this class is 16 per cent.

Marriage is more general in India than in Western countries but even so the proportion of married women at these ages is relevant—

II—Proportion of married women at different age periods per thousand women at the same ages

Age	1931	1921	1911	1901
15—20	818	771	15—40	777
20—25	886	877		876
25—30	869	863		859
30—35	824	797		793
35—40	703	727	40 and over	722
40—45	627	599		584
45—50	473	527		

Here again we see that the numbers of married women in the reproductive span are greater in 1931 for every section except over 35. This in itself is a revealing point. We have no figures for India showing the differential fertility rates by age periods but it is practically certain, and figures from all countries bear it out, that the earlier years and 15—25 particularly are markedly more fertile than the later ones in the reproductive span.

We have no reproduction ratios for India since we have not the data to construct them but if accurate fertility rates calculated for other countries are applied to the tables below we can see dimensionally at least the accretions that might be expected to flow from the age distribution indicated in them. Dr. Raja did this for Swedish fertility rates and produced the tables below—

	1931	1921	1911	1901
For Table I	1,721	1,649	1,685	1,676
For Table II	1,681	1,646		1,642

Without pressing comparisons too far one may say that the figures indicate an increased productivity for 1941 over 1931 of between 5·6 per cent. The all-India increase rate for 1921—31 was 10·6, that for 1931—41, 15, a concordance of some interest.

An examination of the life tables has some light to throw also on this point. A female child in 1931 had 1·86 years greater expectation of life than in 1911. This circumstance too enters into the reproductive possibilities.

A consideration of straight age groupings in the significant ages is given in the small table below—

III—Proportion of females per 10,000 females at specific age periods for different censuses

Age	1931	1921	1911	1901
All ages	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
10—14	1,124	1,081	997	1,082
5—9	1,280	1,494	1,383	1,382

The higher quota for 10 to 14 would have entered the reproductive period in 1941 and thus represents an element tending towards increased fertility for the decade 1931—41. On the other hand the 5—9 quota for 1931 is markedly lower than that for 1921 which means that the element aged 15—19 would be proportionately weaker in 1941. The influence of this would be a diminished figure for 1941—51 since this group is just towards entering upon its reproductive period. It would have been interesting to have the age tables available for 1941 to follow up this point. The Public Health Commissioner's reports show specific mortality rates for women and relevant elements are extracted below and given for the same important age groupings—

	1921	1931	1940
10—14	10 34	6 60	5 8
5—9	13 81	10 50	9 3

The decline in both is marked but more so for the 10 to 14 group. This of course ties in with the life table expectations but is of specific application for this second age group. In all figures derived from vital statistics something has to be allowed for their

incompleteness in India. The dimensions are such however and the care applied in their treatment, that trends of this kind can be given a significance going beyond any disturbing effects from the quality of the vital statistics themselves. *

Absence of the age figures for 1941 has rendered any elaborate discussion impossible but if this age tabulation is done the corresponding groupings thus discussed above will be of the highest importance and will presumably receive the close attention of all those interested in the figures—who should include everyone interested in the future of India. This very general discussion is enough I think to show that there would be some ground for a view that in 1931 the reproductive position in India was more favourable than it had been in the past and may indeed have been at a peak. If so the marked increase which our figures show was to be expected. This discussion may also have helped to show the interest as well as importance of the whole topic and how much could be done by good vital statistics to illumine administrative and political problems and policies.

TABLES
I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

1 The figures relate to all the provinces and states in India. They do not relate to those portions outside the British Administration

A census was taken in the French establishments in India which yielded the following result —

	Males	Females	Total
Pondicherry	103,172	101,481	204,653
Karaikal	29,184	31,371	60,555
Chandernagore	21,287	16,997	38,284
Mahe	6,451	7,641	14,092
Yanam	2,822	2,889	5,711
Total	162,916	160,379	323,295

2 Burma and Aden are no longer part of India. Figures for these areas are therefore not given

3 Two new Provinces Orissa and Sind have been formed since the last census, Orissa out of portions of Madras, Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces Sind was a division in Bombay at the last census Figures for the two new provinces are given separately Figures for Panth Piploda, which is British territory, are also given separately

4 The classification and designation of the Indian states have undergone a change since the last census The present administrative classification has been adopted for the all-India tables, and states or state groups have been arranged alphabetically

For convenience of enumeration each provincial census superintendent was allotted the states within or adjoining his province and made responsible for tabulation of the figures for these states. The figures for these states appear in the respective provincial volume For Rajputana and Central India separate volumes are published The figures for Western India in view of the restricted tabulation have hewever been brought within the Bombay volume

5 The Survey of India furnished the latest areas for all provinces and states except the Western India States and these areas have been adopted in this table For Western India States the areas are those locally determined

The Survey of India do not take out areas for units smaller than districts In provincial volumes the areas furnished by the Survey are adopted in the Imperial Table but in the Provincial Table, where statistics are given for units smaller than the district, the areas locally available have been adopted There is therefore occasionally some difference between the areas given in these volumes in Imperial Table I and Provincial Table I

6 A town is a place of not less than 5,000 inhabitants possessing definite urban characteristics All municipalities and cantonments are included under towns In some cases places with a population of less than 5,000 inhabitants have also been treated as towns The urban population when only places with 5,000 inhabitants and over are treated as towns is 47,796,248 and the urban rural ratio 1 7

7 Formerly a simplified form of schedule was used in Baluchistan tribal areas This time the standard enumeration pad and standard census questionnaire were applied

8 This census has seen the extension of enumeration into the trans-border areas of the North-West Frontier Province. In the past only the population of the British posts in these areas was enumerated At this census enumeration covered the whole of Swat and Chitral States, two of the eight tehsils of Dir State, the whole of the Malakand protected area and Kurram tehsil in the Kurram Agency

For these areas the all-India standard questionnaire was not adopted and only the following six simple questions were asked —

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| (1) Name | (3) Sex | (5) Civil condition |
| (2) Age | (4) Tribe | (6) Means of livelihood |

A special pad was designed for this enumeration The report and tables are printed in an appendix to the North-West Frontier provincial volume

In portions of the trans-border areas where there was no enumeration, an estimate of the population has been made The enumerated and the estimated populations are given below —

	Persons	Males	Females
Total	2,377,599	1,256,706	1,120,893
Enumerated	753,261	418,960	334,301
Estimated	1,624,338	837,746	786,592

9 A separate enumeration was made during the autumn of 1940 of the Powindahs whose annual incursion over the western frontiers of India is a feature of these parts The results of this have been published in a separate volume

10. With the help of the Commerce Department information regarding the number of persons employed in ships on the High Seas during the census period was obtained from the various marine officers The total population and the population for the various provinces from which the returns were received are given below —

	Population
Total	32,969
Madras	238
Bombay	10,052
Bengal	22,618
Sind	61

11. "Madras States" in this and other tables covers the states of Pudukottai, Banganapalle and Sandur. Agencies and tribal areas in N-W F P. are shown in N-W F P. States and Agencies. "U P. States" covers Benares and Rampur states

I—AREA, HOUSES AND

Province or State	Area in square miles	Towns	Villages	Occupied houses		
				Total	In towns	In villages
INDIA	1,581,410	2,703	655,892	76,085,345	9,599,251	66,486,094
PROVINCES	865,446	1,724	459,391	57,655,715	7,091,203	50,564,512
Madras	126,166	407	35,430	9,636,792	1,463,646	8,173,146
Bombay	76,443	185	21,472	4,456,644	969,176	3,487,468
Bengal	77,442	149	84,213	11,141,080	1,110,088	10,030,992
U P	106,247	445	102,388	10,925,077	1,305,299	9,619,778
Agra	82,176	367	79,971	8,004,425	1,070,344	6,934,081
Oudh	24,071	78	23,417	2,920,652	234,955	2,685,697
Punjab	99,089	202	35,269	5,397,958	753,056	4,644,802
Bihar	69,745	88	68,869	6,962,035	418,421	6,543,614
Bihar	42,633	63	48,255	5,430,595	301,461	5,129,134
Chota Nagpur	27,112	25	20,614	1,531,440	116,960	1,414,480
C P and Berar	98,575	119	38,985	3,474,861	495,410	2,979,451
C P	80,766	76	33,280	2,710,640	373,219	2,337,421
Berar	17,809	43	5,705	764,221	122,191	642,030
Assam	54,951	30	33,560	2,006,741	57,917	1,948,824
N-W F P	14,263	28	2,826	548,473	80,320	468,153
Orissa	32,198	17	26,653	1,882,950	65,628	1,816,722
Sind	48,136	26	6,583	814,315	179,039	635,276
Ajmer-Merwara	2,400	5	706	90,686	27,608	63,078
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	.	182	5,637	..	5,637
Andamans	2,508	.	111	3,909	.	3,909
Nicobars	635	.	71	1,728	.	1,728
Baluchistan	54,456	12	1,637	92,443	17,588	74,855
Coorg	1,593	2	301	32,949	2,337	30,612
Delhi	574	9	305	186,612	145,670	40,942
Panth Piploda	25	.	12	1,162	.	1,162
STATES AND AGENCIES	715,964	979	196,501	18,378,630	2,508,048	15,871,582
Assam	12,408	2	3,030	144,738	24,535	120,203
Baluchistan	79,546	5	2,189	73,923	3,137	70,786
Baroda	6,236	64	2,896	618,014	169,558	448,456
Bengal	9,408	8	9,464	408,489	9,821	398,668
Central India	62,047	11	23,357	1,582,049	206,795	1,375,263
Chhattisgarh	37,687	18	13,236	755,028	31,820	721,208
Cochin	1,493	15	273	242,697	40,923	201,774
Deccan (and Kolhapur)	10,870	56	2,939	584,458	108,412	476,046
Gujarat	7,352	13	4,020	293,087	31,266	261,821
Gwalior	26,008	46	10,559	832,256	125,465	706,791
Hyderabad	82,313	138	22,360	3,875,328	479,779	3,395,549
Kashmir including Feudatories	82,258	39	8,740	764,424	67,983	696,441
Kashmir	60,903	39	8,603	751,603	67,983	683,620
Frontier Areas in Gilgit	12,355	.	137	12,821	.	12,821
Madras	1,602	13	502	102,224	19,645	82,579
Mysore	29,458	108	16,349	1,457,889	269,557	1,188,332
N-W F P	24,986	.	.	.	.	.
Orissa	18,151	9	11,854	618,620	13,314	605,306
Punjab	38,146	75	12,008	1,055,753	135,906	919,847
Punjab Hill	11,375	8	6,325	215,985	6,487	209,498
Rajputana	132,559	156	32,392	2,377,060	337,151	2,039,909
Sikhm	2,745	.	99	23,264	.	23,264
Travancore	7,662	46	3,906	1,097,357	119,866	977,491
U P	1,760	11	2,193	190,418	27,533	162,885
Western India	37,894	78	7,816	1,066,570	277,095	789,475

POPULATION

Population								
Persons			Males			Females		
Total 8	Urban 9	Rural 10	Total 11	Urban 12	Rural 13	Total 14	Urban 15	Rural 16
388,997,955	49,696,053	339,301,902	201,025,726	27,387,637	173,638,089	187,972,229	22,308,416	165,663,813
295,808,722	37,546,830	258,261,892	153,020,166	21,035,640	131,984,526	142,788,556	16,511,190	126,277,366
49,341,810	7,864,883	41,476,927	24,567,143	3,946,466	20,619,677	24,784,667	3,918,417	20,866,250
20,849,840	5,412,169	15,437,671	10,817,333	3,034,630	7,782,653	10,032,507	2,377,489	7,655,018
60,306,525	5,938,776	54,367,749	31,747,395	3,764,776	27,982,619	28,559,730	2,174,000	26,385,730
55,020,617	6,855,268	48,165,349	28,860,214	3,802,609	25,057,605	26,160,403	3,052,659	23,107,744
40,906,147	5,708,793	35,197,354	21,517,324	3,165,822	18,351,502	19,388,823	2,542,971	16,845,852
14,114,470	1,146,475	12,967,995	7,342,890	636,787	6,706,103	6,771,580	509,688	6,261,892
28,418,819	4,358,964	24,059,855	15,383,656	2,532,195	12,851,461	13,035,163	1,826,769	11,208,394
36,340,151	1,966,219	34,373,932	18,224,428	1,069,830	17,154,598	18,115,723	866,389	17,229,334
28,823,802	1,460,412	27,363,390	14,412,301	792,923	13,619,378	14,411,501	667,489	13,744,012
7,516,349	495,807	7,020,542	3,812,127	276,907	3,535,220	3,704,222	218,900	3,485,322
18,813,584	2,093,767	14,719,817	8,430,282	1,096,948	7,333,334	8,383,322	996,819	7,386,483
13,208,718	1,480,393	11,728,325	6,593,376	777,294	5,816,082	6,615,342	703,099	5,912,243
3,604,866	613,374	2,991,492	1,836,906	319,654	1,517,252	1,767,960	293,720	1,474,240
10,204,733	280,622	9,924,111	5,382,795	175,307	5,207,488	4,821,958	105,315	4,716,623
3,038,067	552,193	2,485,874	1,651,214	332,765	1,318,449	1,386,853	219,428	1,167,425
8,728,544	320,801	8,407,743	4,218,121	168,411	4,049,710	4,510,423	152,390	4,358,033
4,535,008	891,703	3,643,305	2,494,190	499,974	1,994,216	2,040,818	391,729	1,649,089
583,693	214,098	369,595	307,172	116,051	191,121	276,521	98,047	178,474
33,768	.	32,768	21,458	.	21,458	12,310	.	12,310
21,316	.	21,316	14,872	.	14,872	6,444	.	6,444
12,452	.	12,452	6,586	.	6,586	5,866	.	5,866
501,631	100,463	401,168	294,516	74,476	220,040	207,115	25,987	181,128
168,726	11,218	157,508	92,347	6,331	86,016	76,379	4,887	71,492
917,939	695,686	222,253	535,236	414,821	120,415	382,703	280,865	701,838
5,287	.	5,287	2,666	.	2,666	2,601	.	2,601
63,189,233	12,149,223	51,040,010	48,005,560	6,351,987	41,653,563	45,183,673	5,797,226	39,386,447
725,655	124,706	600,949	357,951	60,907	297,044	367,704	63,799	303,905
356,204	13,597	342,607	192,026	7,411	184,615	164,178	6,186	157,992
2,855,010	719,272	2,135,738	1,472,609	378,712	1,094,197	1,382,101	340,560	1,041,541
2,144,829	52,795	2,092,034	1,107,216	31,560	1,075,656	1,037,613	21,235	1,016,378
7,508,427	880,444	6,628,983	3,854,781	470,492	3,384,289	3,651,646	409,952	3,241,694
4,050,000	152,395	3,897,605	2,013,870	70,762	1,937,108	2,036,130	75,633	1,960,497
1,422,875	267,816	1,155,059	696,889	134,951	561,938	725,986	132,865	593,121
2,785,428	518,081	2,267,347	1,405,571	266,449	1,139,122	1,379,857	251,632	1,128,225
1,458,702	121,846	1,336,856	755,388	62,759	692,629	703,314	59,087	644,227
4,006,159	549,976	3,456,183	2,116,568	294,282	1,822,286	1,889,591	255,691	1,633,897
16,338,534	2,194,294	14,144,240	8,346,775	1,132,126	7,214,649	7,991,759	1,062,168	6,929,591
4,021,616	144,435	3,877,181	2,129,872	231,382	1,898,490	1,891,744	183,053	1,708,691
3,945,090	414,435	3,530,655	2,089,045	231,382	1,857,663	1,856,045	183,053	1,672,992
76,526	.	76,526	40,827	.	40,827	35,699	.	35,699
498,764	96,599	402,155	243,166	47,426	195,740	255,588	49,173	206,415
7,329,140	1,346,206	5,982,934	3,763,318	703,121	3,060,197	3,565,822	643,055	2,922,737
2,377,599	.	2,377,599	1,256,706	.	1,256,706	1,120,893	.	1,120,893
3,023,731	61,931	2,961,800	1,488,724	31,667	1,457,057	1,535,007	30,264	1,504,743
5,653,554	675,365	4,978,189	2,996,809	376,913	2,619,896	2,506,745	298,452	2,208,293
1,080,644	28,845	1,051,799	569,998	16,743	553,255	520,646	12,102	508,544
13,670,208	1,941,697	11,728,511	7,169,527	1,020,160	6,149,367	6,500,681	921,537	5,579,144
121,520	.	121,520	63,289	.	63,289	58,231	.	58,231
6,070,018	691,025	5,378,993	3,045,102	350,873	2,694,229	3,024,916	340,152	2,684,764
928,470	144,168	784,302	481,177	76,942	404,235	447,293	67,226	380,067
4,904,156	1,153,730	3,750,426	2,477,528	580,559	1,897,569	2,426,228	573,371	1,852,857

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

(a) *Persons per 1,000 houses and Houses per 100 square miles*

Province or State	Persons per 1,000 houses		Houses per 100 square miles	
	1941	1931	1941	1931
INDIA	5,116	4,965	4,808	3,930
PROVINCES	5,131	4,993	6,662	5,957
Madras	5,120	5,100	7,638	6,490
Bombay	4,678	5,030	5,830	4,631
Bengal	5,413	5,100	14,387	12,000
U P	5,036	4,800	10,283	9,500
Punjab	5,265	4,800	5,447	4,750
Bihar	5,220	5,317	9,982	8,763
C P and Berar	4,839	5,000	3,525	2,740
Assam	5,085	4,900	3,652	2,820
N. W F P	5,539	4,980	3,845	3,602
Orissa	4,637		5,846	
Sind	5,569	5,217	1,692	1,540
Ajmer Merwara	6,436	4,600	3,779	4,510
Andamans & Nicobars	5,990	5,200	179	180
Baluchistan	5,426	5,200	170	120
Coorg	5,121	5,000	2,068	2,100
Delhi	4,919	4,600	32,511	24,200
Panth Piploda	4,447		4,648	
STATES AND AGENCIES	5,070	4,919	2,567	2,320
Assam	5,014	5,192	1,166	1,034
Baluchistan	4,819	5,200	93	120
Baroda	4,620	4,340	7,504	6,900
Bengal	5,251	5,146	4,342	3,708
Central India	4,745	4,600	3,040	2,780
Chhattisgarh	5,364	5,565	2,003	
Coch'n	5,864	5,800	16,252	14,020
Deccan (and Kolhapur)	4,766		5,383	
Gujarat	4,977		3,986	
Gwalior	4,814	4,600	3,200	2,910
Hyderabad	4,216	4,400	4,708	4,010
Kashmir including Feudatories	5,261	5,400	929	790
Kashmir	5,249	5,426	1,075	946
Frontier Ilakas and Gilgit	5,969	5,614	104	78
Madras ..	4,879		6,381	
Mysore ..	5,027	5,000	4,949	4,475
Orissa ..	4,888		3,408	
Punjab	5,213	4,700	2,768	3,060
Punjab Hill	5,060		1,899	
Rajputana	5,751	4,700	1,793	1,850
Sikkim	5,224	4,100	848	960
Travancore	5,531	5,500	14,322	12,200
U P ..	4,876		10,819	
Western India ..	4,598	4,670	2,815	16

(ii) *Proportion of Sexes*

Province or State <i>1</i>	Females per 1,000 males	
	1941 <i>2</i>	1931 <i>3</i>
INDIA	935	940
PROVINCES	933	940
Madras	1,009	1,021
Bombay	927	929
Bengal	899	924
U P	906	902
Punjab	847	831
Bihar	994	993
C P and Berar	994	999
Assam	896	900
N-W F P	840	843
Orissa	1,069	1,087
Sind	818	782
Ajmer Merwara	900	892
Andamans & Nicobars	574	495
Baluchistan	703	717
Coorg	827	803
Delhi	715	722
Panth Piploda	976	968
STATES AND AGENCIES	941	
Assam	1,027	1,038
Baluchistan	855	855
Biroda	938	942
Bengal	937	944
Central India	947	948
Chhattisgarh	1,011	1,016
Cochin	1,042	1,043
Deccan (and Kolhapur)	982	976
Gujarat	931	928
Gwalior	893	887
Hyderabad	957	959
Kashmir including Feudatories	888	881
<i>Kashmir</i>	<i>888</i>	<i>881</i>
<i>Frontier Illaqs in Gilgit</i>	<i>874</i>	<i>871</i>
Madras	1,051	1,079
Mysore	949	955
N-W F P	892	863
Orissa	1,031	1,042
Punjab	836	824
Punjab Hill	913	927
Rajputana	907	908
Sikkim	920	967
Travancore	993	987
U P	930	925
Western India	979	974

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS

The population enumerated at previous censuses has been corrected as far as possible in order to allow for subsequent inter-provincial transfers. The adjustments in the 1931 population consequent on such transfers are detailed below :—

Province or State	Population as given in Table II of 1931	Adjusted 1931 population	Increase or decrease	Detail of transfers
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
Madras	46,740,107	44,205,243	—2,534,864	To Orissa
Bombay	21,930,601	17,992,053	—3,938,548	To Sind, 3,887,070, Aden, no longer part of India, 51,478
Bengal	60,114,002	50,115,548	+1,546	From Bihar, 2,086, 3 villages to Assam, 540
U P	48,408,763	48,408,482	—281	To Punjab due to fluvial action 12, to Bihar due to deluvion 269
Punjab	23,580,852	23,580,864	+12	From U P due to fluvial action
Bihar	37,677,576	32,367,909	—5,309,667	To Orissa 5,306,142, four villages to Kharsawan State 1,708, to Bengal 2,086, from U P due to deluvion action 269
C P	15,507,723	15,323,058	—184,665	To Orissa
Assam	8,622,251	8,622,791	+540	Three villages from Bengal
Orissa		8,025,671	+8,025,671	From Madras, Bihar and Central Provinces
Sind		3,887,070	+3,887,070	From Bombay
Ajmer-Merwara	560,292	506,964	—53,328	118 villages to Mewar and Marwar States
Baroda	2,443,007	2,448,283	+5,276	Pethapur State from Bombay States
Bombay States	4,468,396		—4,468,396	To Decan (and Kolhapur) 2,457,971, to Gujarat 1,265,078, to Baroda 5,276, to Punjab States 227,183, to Rajputana 291,543, to Western India 221,345
Eastern States	8,108,557	8,094,749	—13,808	Makrai State to Central India 15,516, from Bihar to Kharsawan State 1,708
Central India	6,632,790	6,648,306	+15,516	Makrai State from Eastern States.
Deccan (and Kolhapur)		2,457,971	+2,457,971	From Bombay States
Gujarat		1,265,078	+1,265,078	From Bombay States
Punjab States	4,910,005	5,486,761	+576,756	Khairpur State from Bombay States 227,183, Tehri-Garhwal from U P States 349,573
Rajputana	11,225,712	11,570,583	+344,871	118 villages from Ajmer-Merwara 53,328, Danta (26,172) and Palampur (265,371) states from Bombay States
U P States	1,206,070	856,497	—349,573	Tehri-Garhwal to Punjab States
Western India	3,999,250	4,220,595	+221,345	From Bombay States

2 As mentioned in the flyleaf to Table I states were reclassified during the decade. The figures for 1931 and previous censuses give the population of the states as reclassified

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS—*contd.*

Year	Persons	Variation	Net variation (1891—1941)	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA							
1891	278,446,248			142,724,026		136,722,222	
1901	283,872,359	+4,426,111		144,595,722	+1,871,696	139,276,637	+2,554,415
1911	303,012,598	+19,140,239		155,123,705	+10,527,989	147,888,893	+8,612,256
1921	305,693,063	+2,680,465		157,208,661	+2,084,958	148,484,400	+595,507
1931	338,119,154	+32,426,091		171,305,977	+17,097,314	166,813,177	+15,328,777
1941	388,997,955	+50,878,801	+109,551,707	201,025,726	+29,719,749	187,972,229	+24,159,052
PROVINCES—							
1891	212,970,616			108,348,026		104,622,590	
1901	220,604,988	+7,634,322		112,045,421	+3,697,395	108,559,517	+3,936,927
1911	231,603,872	+10,998,934		118,200,046	+6,154,625	113,203,826	+4,644,309
1921	233,560,944	+1,957,072		119,988,315	+1,588,269	113,572,629	+368,803
1931	256,757,818	+23,196,874		132,332,397	+12,394,082	124,375,421	+10,802,792
1941	295,808,722	+39,050,904	+82,838,106	153,020,166	+20,637,769	142,788,556	+18,413,135
MADRAS—							
1891	33,732,664			16,675,275		17,057,389	
1901	36,258,955	+2,526,291		17,886,159	+1,211,184	18,372,496	+1,315,107
1911	39,129,111	+2,870,156		19,282,573	+1,396,114	19,846,538	+1,474,042
1921	40,126,512	+997,401		19,855,554	+572,781	20,291,758	+444,620
1931	44,205,243	+4,078,731		21,877,362	+2,042,008	22,327,881	+2,063,723
1941	49,341,810	+5,136,637	+15,609,116	24,557,113	+2,679,761	24,784,697	+2,456,786
BOMBAY—							
1891	15,985,427			8,194,561		7,790,866	
1901	15,819,405	-666,022		7,798,635	-395,876	7,520,720	-270,146
1911	16,138,666	+317,261		8,287,493	+488,718	7,849,263	+328,543
1921	16,012,342	-126,324		8,301,310	+13,907	7,711,032	-138,231
1931	17,992,053	+1,979,711		9,322,604	+1,021,294	8,669,449	+978,417
1941	20,849,840	+2,857,787	+4,864,413	10,817,333	+1,494,729	10,032,507	+1,363,058
BENGAL—							
1891	39,097,023			19,801,100		19,295,623	
1901	42,149,154	+3,052,131		21,492,042	+1,690,642	20,657,112	+1,361,489
1911	45,491,056	+3,341,902		23,369,152	+1,877,110	22,121,904	+1,464,792
1921	46,703,702	+1,212,616		23,155,289	+786,137	22,548,413	+426,502
1931	50,115,548	+3,411,846		26,042,503	+2,887,214	24,073,045	+1,524,645
1941	60,206,525	+10,090,977	+21,209,502	31,747,395	+5,704,892	28,559,130	+4,486,089
U P —							
1891	46,501,064			21,101,212		22,399,852	
1901	47,312,031	+810,967		24,429,126	+327,914	22,882,905	+483,053
1911	46,806,203	-505,828		24,451,002	+24,876	22,355,201	-530,704
1921	45,374,658	-1,431,545		23,787,120	-666,882	21,587,538	-761,663
1931	48,408,482	+3,033,824		25,441,815	+1,657,725	22,966,637	+1,376,099
1941	56,020,617	+7,612,132	+8,519,573	28,860,214	+3,417,369	26,160,403	+3,196,766
AGRA—							
1891	33,850,263			17,610,485		16,239,778	
1901	31,178,992	-2,671,271		17,560,997	-549,488	16,617,995	-378,217
1911	31,248,327	+69,335		17,569,370	+88,373	16,278,918	-339,047
1921	32,208,116	+959,789		17,488,529	-880,850	15,719,617	-559,331
1931	35,613,593	+3,405,477		18,504,971	+1,016,442	16,808,532	+1,088,915
1941	40,906,117	+5,292,644	+7,055,884	21,517,324	+2,712,353	19,388,823	+2,580,201
ODISH—							
1891	12,650,801			6,190,727		6,160,074	
1901	12,233,039	-417,762		6,568,129	+377,402	6,264,910	+101,836
1911	12,551,876	+318,837		6,484,023	-84,106	6,073,253	-191,657
1921	12,166,512	-385,364		6,298,591	-185,532	5,867,921	-203,332
1931	12,794,979	+628,467		6,639,874	+341,283	6,155,105	+287,184
1941	14,114,470	+1,319,491	+1,163,669	7,312,850	+673,076	6,771,580	+616,475

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS—*contd.*

Year	Persons	Variation	Net Variation (1891-1941)	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PUNJAB—							
1891	18,652,614			<i>10,056,695</i>		<i>8,595,919</i>	
1901	19,942,715	+1,290,101		<i>10,734,532</i>	+677,837	<i>9,208,183</i>	+612,264
1911	19,579,047	- 363,668		<i>10,770,985</i>	+ 36,453	<i>8,808,062</i>	- 400,121
1921	20,585,778	+1,106,431		<i>11,306,507</i>	+535,522	<i>9,278,971</i>	+570,909
1931	23,580,864	+2,855,386		<i>12,880,517</i>	+1,574,010	<i>10,700,317</i>	+1,321,376
1941	28,418,819	+4,837,955	+9,766,205	<i>15,383,656</i>	+2,503,139	<i>13,035,163</i>	+2,334,816
BIHAR							
1891	28,200,818			<i>13,778,733</i>		<i>14,422,085</i>	
1901	28,250,853	+50,035		<i>13,768,263</i>	- 10,470	<i>14,482,590</i>	+60,505
1911	29,347,372	+1,096,519		<i>14,378,357</i>	+610,094	<i>14,969,015</i>	+486,425
1921	29,023,240	-324,132		<i>14,108,087</i>	+29,730	<i>14,915,153</i>	- 353,862
1931	32,367,060	+3,344,069		<i>16,313,137</i>	+1,335,010	<i>16,124,782</i>	+1,509,629
1941	36,340,151	+3,973,212	+8,139,333	<i>18,221,128</i>	+1,981,301	<i>18,119,723</i>	+1,990,911
BIHAR -							
1891	<i>23,573,519</i>			<i>11,501,686</i>		<i>12,071,863</i>	
1901	<i>23,351,919</i>	- 221,600		<i>11,559,792</i>	<i>141,964</i>	<i>11,992,227</i>	- 79,636
1911	<i>23,713,581</i>	+341,635		<i>11,601,895</i>	+212,173	<i>12,111,689</i>	+149,462
1921	<i>23,311,771</i>	-371,813		<i>11,579,412</i>	-22,483	<i>11,792,359</i>	-349,330
1931	<i>25,725,683</i>	+2,413,912		<i>12,895,729</i>	+1,316,317	<i>12,829,954</i>	+1,037,595
1941	<i>28,823,802</i>	+3,098,119	+5,250,053	<i>14,412,301</i>	+1,516,572	<i>14,411,501</i>	+1,581,547
CHOTA NAGPUR—							
1891	<i>4,627,269</i>			<i>2,277,017</i>		<i>2,350,222</i>	
1901	<i>4,898,901</i>	+271,635		<i>2,408,571</i>	+131,494	<i>2,490,363</i>	+140,111
1911	<i>5,603,788</i>	+704,884		<i>2,776,562</i>	+367,921	<i>2,827,326</i>	+336,963
1921	<i>5,611,469</i>	+77,681		<i>2,828,075</i>	+52,213	<i>2,822,794</i>	- 4,532
1931	<i>6,612,226</i>	+990,757		<i>3,371,998</i>	+548,123	<i>3,291,288</i>	+472,031
1941	<i>7,516,349</i>	+904,123	+2,889,080	<i>3,812,127</i>	+461,729	<i>3,704,222</i>	+409,394
C.P. & BERAR -							
1891	12,946,195			<i>6,521,365</i>		<i>6,424,830</i>	
1901	11,832,115	-1,114,080		<i>5,863,177</i>	- 657,918	<i>5,979,668</i>	445,162
1911	13,753,993	+1,921,878		<i>6,851,820</i>	+989,833	<i>6,905,713</i>	+926,045
1921	13,741,952	-17,041		<i>6,867,706</i>	+14,126	<i>6,874,246</i>	-31,467
1931	15,353,058	+1,581,106		<i>7,671,112</i>	+803,436	<i>7,651,916</i>	+777,679
1941	16,813,584	+1,460,526	+1,367,389	<i>8,130,282</i>	+459,140	<i>8,683,302</i>	+731,386
C.P. -							
1891	<i>10,018,704</i>			<i>5,029,539</i>		<i>5,019,165</i>	
1901	<i>9,089,099</i>	-929,605		<i>4,469,117</i>	- 560,392	<i>4,619,932</i>	-399,213
1911	<i>10,701,831</i>	+1,612,732		<i>5,302,666</i>	+833,519	<i>5,399,165</i>	+779,213
1921	<i>10,666,636</i>	- 35,195		<i>5,301,832</i>	-834	<i>5,364,804</i>	-31,361
1931	<i>11,881,220</i>	+1,214,584		<i>5,911,563</i>	+609,731	<i>5,969,657</i>	+604,853
1941	<i>13,208,718</i>	+1,327,498	+3,160,014	<i>6,593,376</i>	+681,843	<i>6,615,342</i>	+646,685
BERAR -							
1891	<i>2,897,491</i>			<i>1,491,826</i>		<i>1,405,665</i>	
1901	<i>2,754,016</i>	-143,475		<i>1,391,300</i>	- 97,526	<i>1,359,716</i>	-45,919
1911	<i>3,057,162</i>	+303,146		<i>1,550,614</i>	+156,314	<i>1,506,548</i>	+146,832
1921	<i>3,075,316</i>	+18,154		<i>1,565,874</i>	+15,260	<i>1,509,442</i>	+2,894
1931	<i>3,111,838</i>	+36,522		<i>1,579,579</i>	+13,705	<i>1,632,259</i>	+472,817
1941	<i>3,604,866</i>	+493,028	+707,375	<i>1,836,906</i>	+257,327	<i>1,767,960</i>	+85,701
ASSAM -							
1891	5,364,240			<i>2,765,954</i>		<i>2,598,295</i>	
1901	5,726,337	+362,097		<i>2,945,376</i>	+182,631	<i>2,777,761</i>	+179,466
1911	6,579,281	+852,944		<i>3,401,579</i>	+453,003	<i>3,177,702</i>	+399,941
1921	7,459,657	+880,376		<i>3,888,158</i>	+486,579	<i>3,571,499</i>	+393,797
1931	8,622,751	+1,163,134		<i>4,537,490</i>	+649,332	<i>4,085,301</i>	+513,802
1941	10,204,733	+1,581,942	+4,840,493	<i>5,382,795</i>	+845,305	<i>4,821,938</i>	+736,637

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS— *contd.*

Year	Persons	Variation	Net variation (1891—1941)	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N W F P—							
1891	1,857,519			1,007,653		849,866	
1901	22,041,534	+184,015		1,105,709	+98,056	935,825	+85,959
1911	1,96,933	+155,399		1,182,102	+76,393	1,014,831	+79,006
1921	2,251,340	+54,407		1,229,316	+47,214	1,022,024	+7,193
1931	2,425,076	+173,736		1,315,818	+86,502	1,109,258	+87,234
1941	3,038,667	+612,991	+1,180,548	1,651,214	+335,396	1,386,853	+277,595
ORISSA—							
1891	6,709,813			3,306,361		3,403,452	
1901	7,127,077	+417,264		3,473,926	+167,565	3,653,151	+249,699
1911	7,582,382	+455,285		3,653,044	+179,118	3,929,318	+276,167
1921	7,361,414	-230,948		3,475,345	-174,699	3,873,069	-56,249
1931	8,025,671	+674,257		3,845,564	+367,219	4,180,107	+307,038
1941	8,728,544	+702,873	+2,018,731	4,218,121	+372,557	4,510,423	+330,316
SIND—							
1891	2,375,100			1,570,423		1,304,677	
1901	3,120,910	+335,810		1,761,790	+191,367	1,449,120	+144,443
1911	3,513,435	+302,525		1,939,324	+177,534	1,574,111	+124,991
1921	3,279,377	-234,058		1,837,265	-102,059	1,442,112	-131,999
1931	3,887,070	+607,693		2,180,954	+343,689	1,706,116	+264,004
1941	4,535,008	+647,938	+1,659,908	2,494,190	+313,236	2,040,818	+334,702
AJMER-MERWARA—							
1891	482,246			256,453		225,793	
1901	426,127	-56,119		224,672	-31,781	201,455	-24,338
1911	449,232	+32,105		239,068	+14,396	210,164	+8,709
1921	446,842	-2,390		244,523	+5,455	202,319	-7,845
1931	506,964	+60,122		268,384	+23,861	238,580	+36,261
1941	582,693	+76,729	+101,447	307,172	+38,788	276,521	+37,941
ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS—							
1891	1,609			13,375		2,234	
1901	24,649	+9,040		18,695	+5,320	5,954	+3,720
1911	26,459	+1,810		19,570	+875	6,889	+935
1921	27,086	+627		20,793	+1,223	6,293	-596
1931	29,463	+2,377		19,702	-1,091	9,761	+3,458
1941	33,768	+4,305	+18,159	21,158	+1,756	12,310	+2,549
ANDAMANS—							
1891	15,609			13,375		2,234	
1901	18,138	+2,529		15,158	+1,783	2,980	+746
1911	17,611	-497		14,737	-421	2,904	-76
1921	17,814	+173		15,551	+814	2,263	-641
1931	19,223	+1,409		14,258	+1,293	4,965	+2,702
1941	21,316	+2,093	+5,707	14,872	+614	6,444	+1,479
NICOBARS—							
1901	6,511			3,537		2,974	
1911	8,818	+2,307		4,833	+1,296	3,985	+1,011
1921	9,272	+451		5,242	+409	4,030	+45
1931	10,240	+968		5,444	+202	4,796	+766
1941	12,452	+2,212		6,586	+1,142	5,866	+1,070
BALUCHISTAN							
1901	382,106			219,523		162,583	
1911	414,412	+32,306		239,181	+19,658	175,231	+12,648
1921	420,648	+6,236		255,014	+15,833	165,634	-9,597
1931	462,568	+42,860		270,004	+14,990	193,504	+27,870
1941	501,631	+38,123		294,516	+24,512	207,115	+13,611

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS—*contd*

Year	Persons	Variation	Net variation (1891—1941)	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COORG—							
1891	173,055			95,907		77,148	
1901	180,607	+7,552		100,258	+4,351	80,349	+3,201
1911	174,976	—5,631		97,279	—2,979	77,697	—2,652
1921	163,838	—11,138		89,501	—7,778	74,337	—3,360
1931	163,327	—511		90,575	—1,074	72,752	—1,585
1941	168,726	+5,399	—4,329	92,347	+1,772	76,379	+3,627
DELHI—							
1891	373,136			200,514		172,622	
1901	405,819	+32,683		217,921	+17,407	187,898	+15,276
1911	413,851	+8,032		230,865	+12,944	182,986	+4,912
1921	488,452	+74,601		281,777	+50,912	206,675	+23,689
1931	636,246	+147,794		369,497	+87,720	266,749	+60,074
1941	917,939	+281,693	+544,803	535,236	+165,739	382,703	+115,954
PANTH PIPLODA—							
1891	4,093			2,154		1,939	
1901	3,544	—549		1,797	—357	1,747	—192
1911	4,483	+939		2,282	+485	2,201	+451
1921	4,406	—77		2,250	—32	2,156	—45
1931	4,545	+139		2,309	+59	2,236	+80
1941	5,267	+722	+1,174	2,666	+357	2,601	+365
STATES & AGENCIES—							
1891	66,475,623			34,376,000		32,099,632	
1901	63,267,421	—3,208,211		32,550,301	—1,825,699	30,717,120	—1,382,512
1911	71,408,726	+8,141,305		36,723,659	+4,173,358	34,685,067	+3,967,947
1921	72,132,119	+723,393		37,220,348	+496,689	34,911,771	+226,704
1931	81,631,336	+9,229,217		41,923,581	+4,703,233	39,437,755	+4,525,984
1941	93,189,233	+11,827,897	+26,713,601	48,005,560	+6,031,979	45,183,673	+5,745,918
ASSAM—							
1901	401,074			195,686		205,388	
1911	481,753	+80,679		237,337	+41,651	244,416	+39,028
1921	531,118	+49,365		261,348	+24,011	269,770	+25,354
1931	625,606	+94,488		306,927	+45,579	318,679	+48,909
1941	725,656	+100,049		357,951	+51,024	367,704	+49,025
BALUCHISTAN—							
1901	428,641			225,997		202,643	
1911	420,291	—8,349		227,238	+1,241	193,053	—9,590
1921	378,977	—41,314		205,986	—21,252	172,991	—20,062
1931	405,109	+26,132		218,410	+12,424	186,699	+13,708
1941	356,204	—48,905		192,026	—26,384	164,178	—22,521
BARODA—							
1891	2,422,731			1,256,594		1,166,137	
1901	1,958,445	—464,286		1,011,473	—245,121	964,972	—219,165
1911	2,036,736	+78,291		1,053,000	+46,527	978,736	+31,764
1921	2,131,755	+95,019		1,103,153	+45,158	1,208,597	+49,861
1931	2,448,283	+316,528		1,260,461	+157,303	1,187,822	+159,225
1941	2,855,010	+406,727	+432,279	1,472,909	+212,448	1,382,101	+194,279
BENGAL—							
1891	1,248,548			639,933		608,615	
1901	1,350,682	+102,134		697,143	+57,210	653,539	+44,924
1911	1,551,783	+201,101		800,938	+103,795	750,845	+97,306
1921	1,661,240	+99,457		851,462	+50,524	799,778	+48,933
1931	1,982,939	+211,699		958,540	+107,078	964,399	+104,621
1941	2,144,829	+281,890	+896,281	1,107,216	+148,676	1,037,613	+133,214

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS—*contd*

Year	Persons	Variation	Net variation (1891—1941)	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CENTRAL INDIA—							
1891	10,150,428*			5,310,771		4,839,657	
1901	5,444,480			2,758,714		2,685,766	
1911	6,144,799	+700,319		3,113,408	+354,694	3,031,391	+345,625
1921	6,010,948	—133,851		3,076,093	—37,315	2,934,855	—96,536
1931	6,643,781	+632,813		3,411,029	+334,936	3,232,732	+297,877
1941	7,506,427	+862,666		3,854,781	+443,752	3,651,646	+418,914
CHHATTISGARH—							
1891	2,352,632			1,188,206		1,164,426	
1901	2,246,506	—106,126		1,118,109	—70,097	1,128,397	—36,029
1911	2,929,804	+681,298		1,455,694	+337,585	1,474,110	+345,713
1921	2,964,380	+34,576		1,472,852	+17,158	1,491,528	+17,418
1931	3,548,338	+583,958		1,760,328	+287,376	1,788,110	+296,582
1941	4,050,000	+501,662	+1,697,368	2,013,870	+253,642	2,036,130	+248,020
COCHIN—							
1891	722,906			361,904		361,002	
1901	812,025	+89,119		405,200	+43,296	406,825	+45,823
1911	918,110	+106,085		457,342	+52,142	460,768	+53,943
1921	979,080	+60,970		482,959	+25,617	496,121	+35,353
1931	1,205,016	+225,936		589,813	+106,854	615,203	+119,082
1941	1,422,875	+217,859	+699,969	696,889	+107,076	725,986	+110,783
DECCAN (& KOLHAPUR)—							
1891	2,288,043			1,154,227		1,133,816	
1901	2,255,327	+32,716		1,132,727	—21,500	1,122,600	+11,216
1911	2,212,793	—42,534		1,111,336	—21,391	1,101,457	+21,143
1921	2,155,062	+57,731		1,089,521	—21,815	1,065,541	—35,916
1931	2,457,971	+302,909		1,244,130	+154,609	1,213,841	+148,300
1941	2,785,428	+327,457	+497,385	1,405,571	+161,441	1,379,857	+166,016
GUJARAT—							
1891	1,102,428			566,357		536,071	
1901	793,246	—309,182		406,295	—160,062	386,951	—149,120
1911	1,014,261	+221,015		519,407	+113,112	494,854	—107,903
1921	1,069,148	+54,887		550,410	+31,003	518,738	+23,884
1931	1,265,078	+195,930		636,041	+105,631	629,037	+90,299
1941	1,458,702	+193,624	+356,274	755,388	+99,347	703,314	+94,277
GWALIOR—							
1901	3,073,651			1,612,623		1,461,028	
1911	3,235,303	+161,652		1,699,808	+87,185	1,535,495	+74,467
1921	3,193,176	—42,127		1,695,355	—4,453	1,497,821	—37,674
1931	3,523,070	+329,894		1,867,031	+171,676	1,656,039	+158,218
1941	4,006,159	+483,089		2,116,568	+249,537	1,889,591	+233,552
HYDERABAD—							
1891	11,537,040			5,873,129		5,663,911	
1901	11,141,142	—395,898		5,673,629	—199,500	5,467,513	—196,398
1911	13,374,676	+2,233,534		6,797,118	+1,123,489	6,577,558	+1,110,045
1921	12,471,770	—902,906		6,345,071	—452,047	6,126,699	—450,859
1931	14,426,148	+1,964,378		7,370,010	+1,024,939	7,066,138	+939,439
1941	16,338,534	+1,902,386	+4,801,494	8,346,775	+976,765	7,991,759	+926,621
KASHMIR & FEUDATORIES—							
1891	2,543,952			1,353,229		1,190,723	
1901	2,905,578	+361,626		1,542,057	+188,828	1,363,521	+172,798
1911	3,158,126	+252,548		1,674,367	+132,310	1,483,759	+120,238
1921	3,320,518	+162,392		1,757,122	+82,765	1,563,396	+79,637
1931	3,646,243	+325,725		1,938,338	+181,216	1,707,905	+144,509
1941	4,081,616	+435,373	+1,477,664	2,129,872	+191,534	1,891,744	+188,839

* Includes Gwalior.

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS—*contd.*

Year	Persons	Variation	Net variation (1891—1941)	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4		6	7	8
KASHMIR—							
1891	2,543,952	.	..	1,353,229		1,190,723	
1901	2,905,578	+361,626		1,542,057	+188,828	1,363,521	+172,798
1911	3,103,691	+198,113		1,645,089	+103,032	1,458,602	+95,081
1921	3,259,527	+155,836		1,724,581	+79,492	1,534,946	+76,344
1931	3,581,699	+322,172		1,903,848	+179,267	1,677,851	+142,905
1941	3,945,090	+363,391	+1,401,138	2,089,045	+185,197	1,856,045	+178,194
FRONTIER ILLAQAS IN GILGIT—							
1911	54,435	.		29,278		25,157	
1921	60,991	+6,556	..	32,541	+3,263	28,450	+3,293
1931	64,544	+3,553		34,490	+1,949	30,054	+1,604
1941	76,526	+11,982		40,827	+6,337	35,699	+5,645
MADRAS—							
1891	419,980	.		201,657		218,323	
1901	423,904	+3,924		202,683	+1,026	221,221	+2,898
1911	464,756	+40,852		223,053	+20,370	241,703	+20,482
1921	475,170	+10,414		229,409	+6,356	245,761	+4,058
1931	458,495	-21,675		218,146	-11,263	235,349	+10,412
1941	498,754	+40,259	+78,774	243,166	+25,020	255,588	+20,239
MYSORE—							
1891	4,943,604	.		2,483,451		2,460,153	
1901	5,539,399	+595,795		2,797,024	+313,573	2,742,375	+282,222
1911	5,806,193	+266,794		2,934,621	+137,597	2,871,572	+129,197
1921	5,978,892	+172,699		3,047,117	+112,496	29,31,775	+60,203
1931	6,557,302	+578,410		3,353,963	+306,846	3,203,339	+271,564
1941	7,329,140	+771,838	+2,385,536	3,763,318	+409,355	3,565,822	+362,483
N-W. F. P.—							
1901	83,962	.		53,608		30,354	
1911	1,622,094	+1,538,132		864,876	+811,268	757,218	+726,864
1921	2,825,136	+1,203,042		1,517,791	+652,915	1,307,345	+580,127
1931	2,259,288	-565,848		1,212,347	-305,444	1,046,941	-260,404
1941	2,377,599	+118,311		1,256,706	+44,359	1,120,893	+73,952
ORISSA—							
1891	1,838,811	.	..	925,511		913,300	
1901	2,077,339	+238,528		1,038,484	+112,973	1,038,855	+125,555
1911	2,389,892	+312,553		1,183,789	+145,305	1,206,103	+167,248
1921	2,296,631	-93,261	..	1,122,592	-61,197	1,174,039	-32,064
1931	2,683,472	+386,841		1,314,130	+191,538	1,369,342	+195,303
1941	3,023,731	+340,259	+1,184,920	1,488,724	+174,594	1,535,007	+165,665
PUNJAB—							
1891	3,828,924	.		2,090,728		1,738,196	
1901	4,031,404	+202,570		2,199,928	+109,200	1,831,566	+93,370
1911	3,837,810	-193,684		2,125,157	+74,771	1,712,653	-118,913
1921	4,006,630	+168,820		2,211,155	+85,995	1,795,475	+82,822
1931	4,496,928	+490,298		2,465,369	+254,214	2,031,559	+236,084
1941	5,503,554	+1,006,626	+1,674,630	2,996,809	+531,440	2,506,745	+475,186
PUNJAB HILL—							
1891	804,209	.		422,641		381,568	
1901	861,102	+56,893	..	452,074	+29,433	409,028	+27,460
1911	899,591	+38,489	..	467,837	+15,750	431,761	+22,733
1921	920,951	+21,360		478,312	+10,512	442,609	+10,848
1931	989,833	+68,882		511,686	+35,344	476,147	+33,538
1941	1,090,844	+100,811	+286,435	562,948	+50,312	520,646	+44,499

II—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS—*condd.*

Year	Persons	Variation	Net variation (1891—1941)	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
RAJPUTANA—							
1891 ..	12,516,029	..	..	6,615,475	..	5,900,554	..
1901	10,143,066	—2,372,963	..	5,321,888	—1,293,587	4,821,173	—1,079,376
1911	10,822,952	+689,886	..	5,667,128	+345,240	5,156,824	+335,646
1921	10,144,117	—679,835	..	5,340,198	—326,930	4,803,919	—352,905
1931	11,570,583	+1,426,466	..	6,063,592	+723,394	5,506,991	+703,072
1941 ..	13,670,208	+2,099,625	+1,154,179	7,169,527	+1,105,935	6,500,681	+983,690
SIKKIM —							
1891 .	30,458	..	..	15,742	..	14,716	..
1901	59,014	+28,556	..	30,795	+15,053	28,219	+13,503
1911 .	87,920	+28,906	..	45,059	+14,264	42,861	+14,642
1921	81,721	—6,199	..	41,492	—3,567	40,229	—2,632
1931 .	109,898	+28,087	..	55,825	+14,333	53,983	+13,754
1941 ..	121,520	+11,712	+91,062	63,289	+7,464	58,231	+4,248
TRAVANCORE—							
1891 .	2,557,732	..	..	1,290,415	..	1,267,321	..
1901 .	2,952,157	+394,421	..	1,490,165	+199,750	1,461,992	+194,671
1911 ..	3,428,975	+486,818	..	1,731,363	+241,198	1,697,612	+235,620
1921 ..	4,006,062	+577,087	..	2,022,553	+301,190	1,973,509	+275,897
1931 ..	5,095,973	+1,089,911	..	2,565,073	+532,520	2,530,900	+557,391
1941 ..	6,070,018	+974,045	+3,512,282	3,045,102	+480,029	3,024,916	+494,016
U.P. —							
1891 ..	938,708	..	..	484,170	..	454,535	..
1901 .	894,569	+44,136	..	458,763	—25,407	435,806	—18,729
1911 .	889,055	—5,514	..	460,847	+2,084	428,208	—7,598
1921 ..	816,467	—72,588	..	424,732	—36,115	391,735	—36,473
1931 ..	856,467	+40,030	..	444,854	+20,122	411,613	+19,908
1941 ..	928,470	+71,973	—10,235	481,177	+36,323	447,293	+35,650
WESTERN INDIA—							
1891 ..	4,228,468	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 .	3,380,619	—837,849	..	1,725,238	..	1,663,383	..
1911 ..	3,689,053	+289,434	..	1,867,943	+142,707	1,821,110	+146,727
1921	3,728,170	+43,117	..	1,883,630	+15,687	1,839,540	+27,430
1931 ..	4,220,595	+497,425	..	2,135,638	+252,008	2,084,957	+245,417
1941 ..	4,904,156	+683,561	+675,683	2,477,028	+342,290	2,426,228	+341,271

SUBSIDIARY TABLE*Variation and Density*

Province or State <i>1</i>	Percentage Variation					Density				
	1931-41 <i>2</i>	1921-31 <i>3</i>	1911-21 <i>4</i>	1901-11 <i>5</i>	1901-41 <i>6</i>	1941 <i>7</i>	1931 <i>8</i>	1921 <i>9</i>	1911 <i>10</i>	1901 <i>11</i>
INDIA	+15 0	+10 6	+0 9	+6 7	+37 0	246	213	193	191	179
PROVINCES	+15 2	+9 9	+0 8	+5 0	+34 1	341	296	269	267	254
Madras	+11 6	+10 4	+2 5	+7 9	+36 1	391	350	318	309	287
Bombay	+15 9	+12 4	-0 8	+5 3	+36 1	272	235	209	211	200
Bengal	+20 3	+7 3	+2 8	+8 0	+43 1	779	627	584	569	529
U P	+13 7	+6 9	-3 1	-1 1	+16 3	518	456	427	441	445
Punjab	+20 5	+13 9	+5 6	-1 8	+42 5	287	238	209	198	201
Bihar	+12 3	+11 5	-1 1	+2 9	+28 6	521	464	416	421	405
C P & Berar	+9 7	+11 5	-0 1	+16 2	+42 0	170	156	139	139	120
Assam	+18 3	+15 6	+13 4	+14 9	+78 2	186	157	136		
N-W F P	+25 2	+7 7	+2 5	+7 6	+48 8	213	179	168	164	152
Orissa	+8 8	+9 2	-3 0	+6 4	+22 5	271	249	228	235	221
Sind	+16 7	+18 5	-6 7	+9 4	+41 2	94	81	68	73	67
Ajmer-Merwara	+15 1	+13 5	-0 5	+5 4	+36 9	243	211	166	187	178
Andamans and Nicobars	+14 6	+8 8	+2 4	+7 3	+37 0	11	9	9	8	8
Baluchistan	+8 2	+10 2	+1 5	+8 5	+31 3	9	9	8	8	7
Coorg	+3 3	-0 3	-6 4	-3 1	-6 6	106	103	103	111	114
Delhi	+44 3	+30 3	+18 0	+2 0	+126 2	1,599	1,110	852	722	708
Panth Piploda	+15 9	+3 2	-1 7	+26 5	+48 6	211	182			
STATES AND AGENCIES	+14 5	+12 8	+1 0	+12 9	+47 3	130	114	101	100	88
Assam	+15 9	+17 8	+10 2	+20 1	+80 9	58	50	43	39	32
Baluchistan	12 1	+6 9	-9 8	-1 9	-16 9	4	5	5	5	5
Baroda	+16 6	+14 9	+4 6	+4 0	+45 8	345	299	260	249	240
Bengal	+15 1	+8 5	+9 0	+14 9	+58 8	228	197	174	164	143
Central India	+13 0	+10 5	-2 2	+12 9	+37 9	144	127	116	118	105
Chhattisgarh	+14 1	+19 7	+1 2	+30 4	+80 3	108	94	79	78	60
Cochin	+18 1	+23 1	+6 6	+13 1	+75 2	953	807	656	615	544
Deccan (& Kolhapur)	+13 3	+14 1	-2 6	-1 9	+23 5	257	226	191	204	208
Gujarat	+15 3	+18 4	+5 4	+27 9	+83 9	198	172	145	138	108
Gwalior	+13 7	+10 3	-1 3	+5 2	+30 3	154	135	123	124	114
Hyderabad	+13 2	+15 8	-6 8	+20 0	+46 6	198	175	151	162	135
Kashmir & Feudatories	+10 3	+9 8	+5 1	+8 7	+38 4	49	44	40	38	35
Kashmir	+10 1	+9 8	+5 0	+6 8	+35 1	56	51	47	44	42
Frontier Illaqs in Gilgit	+18 6	+3 8	+12 0			6	5	5	4	
Madras	+9 9	-4 5	+2 2	+9 6	+17 7	311	283	297	290	265
Mysore	+11 8	+9 7	+3 0	+4 8	+32 3	249	224	203	197	188
N-W F P	+5 1	+20 0	+74 2	+1,831 9	+2,731 8	95	90	114	65	3
Orissa	+12 7	+16 9	-3 9	+15 0	+45 6	166	148	126	132	115
Punjab	+22 4	+12 2	+4 4	-4 8	+36 5	144	118	105	101	106
Punjab Hill	+10 2	+7 5	+2 4	+4 5	+26 7	96	87	81	79	76
Rajputana	+18 1	+14 2	-6 3	+6 7	+34 8	103	87	77	82	76
Sikim	+10 7	+34 4	-7 1	+49 0	+105 9	44	40	30	32	21
Travancore	+19 1	+27 2	+16 8	+16 2	+105 6	792	665	523	448	385
U P	+8 4	+4 9	-8 2	-0 6	+3 8	528	487	464	505	508
Western India	+16 2	+10 7	+1 2	+8 5	+44 6	129	111	98	97	89

III—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

The agencies and tribal areas of the N-W F. P. are excluded in this table. Consequently there are certain differences between this table and table I.

2. All places treated as towns for Tables I and V are treated as separate towns for this table also.

3. In the districts in which a revenue and cadastral survey has been carried out the mauza or survey village has been taken as the census village ; elsewhere the residential village or independent group of houses bearing a separate name, small outlying hamlets being ordinarily treated as part of the residential village to which they relate.

4 For the purpose of this table the floating population is shown separately from the population gathered under columns 5, 7, 9, etc. This element however is included in town populations for the purposes of Tables IV and V and hence slight differences in total.

III—TOWNS AND VILLAGES

(N=Number)

Province or State	Total No of in- habited towns & villages	Popu- lation	Under 500		500—1,000		1,000—2,000		2,000—5,000	
			N		N		N		N	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA	658,595	386,620,356	450,902	94,245,207	1,3,911	56,962,295	57,408	79,296,974	22,151	63,369,017
PROVINCES	461,115	295,808,722	300,690	65,897,173	93,981	68,272,975	45,233	62,741,612	17,913	51,248,645
Madras	35,837	49,341,810	12,465	3,120,232	9,228	6,899,963	8,203	12,253,684	4,929	14,756,214
Bombay	21,657	20,849,840	11,481	2,822,887	5,562	3,958,687	3,093	4,205,491	1,217	3,568,190
Bengal	81,362	60,306,525	51,307	11,229,274	18,092	12,750,420	9,696	13,616,683	4,551	12,740,659
United Provinces	102,833	55,020,617	68,810	15,335,898	23,441	16,205,811	8,101	10,878,729	2,121	5,818,652
Agra	79,338	40,906,147	55,186	11,789,493	16,533	11,430,922	5,675	7,647,882	1,595	4,383,692
Oudh	23,495	14,114,470	13,624	3,546,405	6,558	4,774,889	2,426	3,230,838	526	4,41,60
Punjab	35,471	28,418,819	19,161	5,164,426	9,669	6,251,568	5,167	6,944,671	1,751	4,348,295
Bihar	68,967	36,340,151	47,956	10,301,671	12,836	8,561,246	5,814	7,664,622	2,081	5,923,586
Bihar	48,318	28,823,802	31,316	6,928,098	9,859	6,849,014	4,964	6,826,837	1,924	5,486,629
Chota Nagpur	20,639	7,516,349	16,620	3,373,573	2,977	2,012,232	850	1,127,785	157	436,957
C P and Berar	39,104	16,813,584	30,096	6,245,834	6,453	4,602,760	1,969	2,619,319	458	1,287,855
C P	33,356	13,208,718	26,421	5,594,430	5,109	3,469,456	1,438	1,909,206	305	858,963
Berar	5,748	3,604,866	3,672	891,404	1,344	933,304	531	710,113	153	428,892
Assam	33,590	10,204,733	27,967	4,714,599	4,098	2,834,634	1,241	1,642,349	259	698,820
N-W F P.	2,854	3,038,067	1,498	429,874	618	453,494	445	575,745	223	714,718
Orissa	26,670	8,728,544	21,685	3,851,817	3,597	2,461,707	1,175	1,567,148	191	498,764
Sind	6,609	4,535,008	5,885	2,177,135	493	819,392	132	319,053	70	211,388
Ajmer-Merwara	711	583,893	171	108,797	150	104,313	59	79,812	27	82,739
Andamans & Nicobar	182	33,768	165	17,192	12	7,533	4	4,808	1	4,111
Andamans	111	21,316	105	12,224	3	2,527	2	2,351	1	4,111
Nicobars	71	12,452	60	4,968	9	5,006	2	2,457		
Baluchistan	1,649	501,631	1,432	182,500	142	97,908	54	72,749	16	51,359
Coorg	303	168,728	176	55,422	99	68,717	25	30,610	2	6,125
Delhi	314	917,939	147	40,289	88	62,541	54	74,923	16	41,070
Panth Piplodo	12	5,267	8	1,346	3	2,396	1	1,625		
STATES AND AGENCIES—	197,480	80,811,624	150,212	28,348,634	29,930	20,689,320	12,175	16,558,662	4,238	12,150,372
Assam	3,032	725,655	2,747	832,952	200	137,413	69	89,664	13	35,761
Baluchistan	2,194	356,204	2,074	221,806	78	52,661	29	19,873	13	39,981
Baroda	2,960	2,855,010	1,401	371,588	844	600,265	478	633,916	187	53,853
Bengal	9,472	2,144,329	8,463	1,262,292	811	534,117	171	234,742	23	63,525
Central India	23,428	7,506,427	19,955	3,587,273	581	1,721,599	665	980,234	174	484,214
Chhattisgarh	13,248	4,650,00	11,169	2,191,787	1,749	1,183,943	338	436,721	36	90,329
Cochin	288	1,422,875	7	2,378	10	9,712	42	67,132	147	500,348
Deccan (& Kolhapur)	2,995	2,785,328	1,997	348,098	825	534,504	506	697,855	225	660,554
Gujarat	4,033	1,458,702	3,299	623,183	582	406,190	163	219,196	41	115,072
Gwalior	10,605	4,006,159	8,719	1,721,763	1,324	906,457	430	564,232	115	327,031
Hyderabad	22,498	16,338,534	12,250	2,944,946	5,887	4,627,683	3,143	4,258,714	1,040	2,812,897
Kashmir including Fetlatores	8,779	4,021,616	6,456	1,366,381	1,485	1,628,768	631	850,465	154	411,153
Kashmir	8,642	3,945,090	6,410	1,344,742	1,455	1,608,392	613	827,230	150	399,817
Frontier Illaqs in Gilgit	137	76,526	85	21,639	30	20,316	18	23,235	4	11,326
Madras	515	498,754	204	49,449	155	112,004	111	152,664	38	107,454
Mysore	16,457	7,329,140	12,743	2,664,380	2,604	1,783,207	848	1,125,274	210	593,907
Orissa	11,863	3,023,731	10,458	1,759,530	1,102	744,124	251	338,448	42	112,716
Punjab	12,083	5,563,554	8,958	1,440,537	1,915	1,405,484	885	1,200,228	276	803,503
Punjab Hill	6,333	1,060,644	5,856	657,203	403	302,290	57	74,828	14	37,717
Rajputana	32,548	13,670,208	25,747	4,974,425	4,497	3,113,878	1,661	2,275,256	514	1,441,242
Sikkim	99	121,520	32	9,759	26	18,756	26	38,761	13	40,913
Travancore	3,952	6,070,018	1,271	277,460	788	585,387	991	1,427,083	739	2,205,500
U. P.	2,204	928,470	1,697	375,676	411	279,614	71	90,433	18	45,959
Western India	7,894	4,964,156	5,350	1,166,218	1,653	1,157,415	619	833,328	206	566,674

CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

P=Population)

5,000—10,000		10,000—20,000		20,000—50,000		50,000—100,000		100,000 & over		Floating population unclassified
N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
3,017	20,562,870	733	10,040,410	321	9,608,688	95	6,173,325	57	15,037,185	394,385
2,388	16,288,691	538	7,346,282	255	7,678,652	76	4,890,323	43	13,126,728	306,533
800	5,876,276	128	1,803,466	57	1,611,352	21	1,376,467	6	1,547,620	96,586
203	1,352,522	63	885,688	25	827,667	8	514,763	5	2,693,944	
544	3,550,116	107	1,358,915	47	1,435,876	14	893,371	4	2,797,540	27,671
217	1,440,768	78	1,048,759	43	1,288,179	11	695,302	11	2,275,504	33,024
182	1,198,305	65	877,860	32	1,000,054	10	640,087	10	1,920,944	16,908
35	242,463	13	170,899	11	288,125	1	55,215	1	354,560	16,116
224	1,451,833	53	724,615	34	1,071,341	5	315,387	7	1,618,962	27,781
222	1,438,996	43	565,242	14	360,061	8	505,087	3	429,640	..
199	1,273,217	37	478,592	10	257,961	7	442,525	2	280,929	..
23	165,779	6	86,650	4	102,100	1	62,762	1	148,711	
71	484,558	35	469,189	15	434,354	5	292,720	2	442,184	4,816
46	308,852	19	289,041	10	306,859	3	168,185	2	442,184	1,542
25	175,701	16	210,148	5	127,495	2	124,535			3,274
15	101,948	7	109,339	3	81,575	..				21,469
53	340,490	8	103,174	8	289,805			1	130,967	
12	77,527	6	61,342	3	105,633	1	74,281			315
16	123,719	7	103,399	2	49,073	2	129,212	2	521,348	80,689
1	8,245	1	17,804	1	36,720			1	147,253	
										124
										103
										21
3	18,531			2	64,476					13,108
1	7,102									750
4	25,044	2	35,350	1	23,140	1	93,733	1	521,840	
631	4,264,179	195	2,694,128	66	1,929,036	19	1,282,992	14	2,810,459	88,052
1	5,149			1	24,990	1	99,716			110
32	202,96	11	157,632	6	166,967			1	151,746	1,778
2	16,660	2	33,693							19,717
35	232,849	10	134,720	6	175,372	1	75,228	1	202,570	2,278
10	64,144	5	62,359	1	20,327					410
55	368,772	24	315,422	1	46,262	2	109,925			2,924
31	217,671	8	110,376	2	67,236	1	90,921			12,213
4	25,851	3	40,259	1	34,941					
15	103,051	9	114,338	1	21,972	1	80,709	1	164,488	2,200
100	659,632	27	388,540	7	209,680	3	197,283	1	739,159	..
9	64,103	3	37,239			1	50,879	1	201,278	11,910
9	64,103	3	37,239			1	50,379	1	201,273	11,910
5	80,021	1	11,829	1	34,188					1,145
35	249,025	10	148,537	3	81,364			4	691,159	2,287
10	68,913									
28	198,083	12	169,230	8	208,338	1	69,708			8,463
3	17,625									972
63	578,663	23	383,595	13	359,480	2	113,791	3	429,878	
2	13,332									
132	875,115	24	310,424	4	146,825	2	106,903	1	127,365	7,956
5	31,504	1	12,953			1	89,322			9
34	241,720	17	262,984	11	331,094	3	199,107	1	102,836	13,780

SUBSIDIARY TABLE*Distribution of the population between towns and villages*

Province or State	Population per		Number per 1,000 in		Number per 1,000 of urban population in towns with a population of				Number per 1,000 of rural population in villages with a population of			
	Town	Village	Towns	Villages	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
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>
INDIA	18,335	517	128	872	633	172	156	39	47	176	493	284
PROVINCES	21,791	564	127	873	681	165	131	23	54	190	500	256
Madras ..	19,324	1,171	159	841	587	227	281	5	106	356	463	75
Bombay	29,414	719	260	740	742	151	96	11	60	226	531	183
Bengal	39,857	546	99	901	859	92	46	3	77	234	483	206
U P	15,405	470	125	875	626	147	157	70	8	111	563	318
Punjab	21,579	682	153	847	679	141	158	22	92	144	549	215
Bihar	22,230	499	54	946	645	217	127	11	39	172	489	300
C P & Berar	17,594	378	124	876	575	223	184	13	6	86	477	431
Assam	9,052	296	28	972	288	343	247	122	5	67	452	476
N-W F P	19,721	879	182	818	645	234	111	10	128	285	414	173
Orissa	18,871	315	97	963	621	225	154		4	60	478	458
Sind	34,250	553	197	803	747	134	94	25	17	53	319	611
Ajmer-Merwara	42,820	524	367	633	859	84	38	19		213	498	289
Andamans and Nicobars		186		1,000						122	367	511
Baluchistan	8,372	245	200	800		633	148	219	14	76	440	470
Coorg	5,609	523	66	934			634	366		13	633	354
Delhi	77,298	729	758	242	918	51	29	2	23	185	611	181
Panth Piploda		439		1,000					..		744	256
STATES AND AGENCIES	12,372	412	130	870	486	194	235	85	25	143	472	360
Assam	12,407	198	172	828	1,000				9	58	378	535
Baluchistan	2,719	157	38	962				1,000		77	272	651
Baroda	11,239	737	252	748	437	239	251	73	5	226	593	176
Bengal	6,599	221	25	975		638	157	205	4	25	367	604
Central India	12,228	284	117	883	516	153	265	66		64	394	542
Chhattisgarh	8,466	295	38	962	134	409	385	72	2	20	416	562
Cochin	17,834	4,231	188	812	589	245	135	31	504	427	67	2
Deccan (& Kolhapur)	9,251	772	186	814	309	205	323	163	28	254	564	154
Gujarat	9,373	333	84	916	286	331	237	146		73	462	465
Gwalior	11,702	327	137	863	442	238	202	118		76	426	498
Hyderabad	15,901	633	134	866	522	177	301			206	586	208
Kashmir & Feudatories	10,626	424	103	897	623	88	75	214	8	89	523	380
Kashmir Frontier Ilakas in Gilgit	10,626	410	105	895	623	88	75	214	8	88	522	382
		559		1,000						143	569	283
Madras	7,431	801	195	807	354	122	262	262	12	205	660	123
Mysore	12,465	366	184	816	574	110	172	144	3	67	484	446
Orissa	6,881	250	20	980			938	62	2	37	366	595
Punjab	9,005	402	123	877	409	248	213	130	12	143	541	299
Punjab Hill	3,006	168	26	974			611	389		25	356	619
Rajputana	12,447	360	142	858	455	197	235	73	5	121	470	424
Sikkim		1,227		1,000					110	337	473	80
Trivancore	15,022	1,378	114	886	502	277	167	54	170	404	374	52
U P	13,106	357	155	845	619	90	219	72		49	472	479
Western India	14,791	479	235	765	531	227	196	46	14	145	531	318

IV—CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891

This table gives figures only for cities. A city is a town with not less than 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures for towns with a population of 50,000 persons and over will be found in Table V.

2 There are 58 cities in India and 23 of these are new. These are shown in italics.

IV—CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891

City	Province or State	Persons	Variation	Net Variation 1891—1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL—								
1891		5,837,384						
1901		6,218,956	+379,572					
1911		6,665,933	+448,977		3,871,757		2,794,176	
1921		7,741,374	+1,075,441		4,584,832	+713,075	3,156,542	+362,366
1931		9,140,115	+1,398,741		5,247,119	+762,347	3,792,936	+636,394
1941		16,533,141	+7,393,026	+10,695,757	9,650,568	+4,303,389	6,882,573	+3,089,637
Calcutta Bengal								
1891		744,249			482,035		262,214	
1901		921,380	+177,131		606,091	+124,056	315,289	+53,075
1911		1,013,143	+91,763		677,103	+71,612	335,140	+20,151
1921		1,046,300	+33,157		703,284	+25,581	343,016	+7,576
1931		1,163,771	+117,471		792,192	+89,208	371,279	+28,263
1941		2,108,891	+945,120	+1,364,642	1,152,352	+539,870	653,529	+285,250
Bombay Bombay—								
1891		821,764			518,093		303,671	
1901		776,006	-45,758		479,786	-38,307	296,220	-7,451
1911		979,445	+203,439		640,288	+160,502	339,157	+42,937
1921		1,175,914	+196,469		771,132	+131,044	404,582	+65,425
1931		1,161,383	-14,531		747,381	-23,951	414,002	+9,420
1941		1,489,883	+328,500	+668,119	942,453	+195,072	547,130	+133,428
Madras Madras—								
1891		452,518			225,817		226,701	
1901		509,346	+56,828		256,730	+30,913	252,616	+25,915
1911		518,680	+9,314		266,465	+9,735	252,195	-421
1921		526,911	+8,251		276,107	+9,642	250,801	-1,321
1931		647,230	+120,319		341,223	+65,116	306,007	+55,203
1941		777,481	+130,251	+324,963	407,502	+66,279	369,979	+63,972
Hyderabad Hyderabad—								
1891		145,039			216,324		198,715	
1901		448,466	+303,427		232,295	+15,971	216,171	+17,456
1911		500,823	+52,157		258,454	+26,159	242,169	+25,998
1921		404,187	-96,436		208,795	-49,659	195,392	-46,777
1931		466,894	+62,707		247,623	+38,828	219,271	+23,879
1941		739,159	+272,265	+324,120	384,780	+137,157	354,379	+135,108
Lahore Punjab—								
1891		176,854			104,710		72,144	
1901		202,964	+26,110		119,996	+15,286	82,968	+10,824
1911		228,687	+25,723		143,249	+23,253	85,438	+2,470
1921		281,781	+53,094		179,350	+36,101	102,431	+16,993
1931		429,747	+147,966		274,587	+95,237	155,160	+52,729
1941		671,659	+241,912	+494,805	420,832	+146,245	250,827	+95,667
Ahmedabad Bombay—								
1891		144,451			74,130		70,321	
1901		181,774	+37,323		94,879	+20,749	86,895	+16,574
1911		214,000	+32,226		115,502	+20,623	98,498	+11,603
1921		270,775	+56,775		153,274	+37,772	117,501	+19,003
1931		310,000	+39,225		166,935	+13,661	143,065	+25,564
1941		591,267	+281,267	+446,816	344,688	+177,753	246,579	+105,514
Delhi Delhi—								
1891		189,648			103,223		86,425	
1901		206,534	+16,886		113,054	+9,831	93,480	+7,055
1911		229,144	+22,610		130,775	+17,721	98,369	+4,889
1921		248,259	+19,115		143,679	+12,904	104,580	+6,211
1931		347,539	+99,280		203,869	+60,190	143,670	+39,090
1941		521,849	+174,310	+332,201	302,748	+98,879	219,101	+75,431

IV—CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891—*contd*

City	Province or State	Persons	Variation	Net variation 1891—1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cawnpore	U. P.							
1891		184,048						
1901		202,797	+8,749		114,573		88,224	
1911		178,557	-24,240		103,316	-11,257	75,241	+12,983
1921		216,436	+37,879		129,764	+26,448	86,672	+11,431
1931		240,755	+27,319		143,872	+14,108	99,883	+13,211
1941		487,324	+243,569	+293,276	296,416	+152,544	190,908	+91,025
Amritsar	Punjab							
1891		138,706			78,786		57,980	
1901		162,429	+25,663		93,199	+14,413	69,230	+11,250
1911		152,756	-9,673		88,879	-4,320	63,877	-5,353
1921		160,218	+7,462		95,106	+6,227	65,112	+1,235
1931		264,840	+104,622		158,985	+63,879	105,855	+40,743
1941		391,010	+126,170	+254,244	229,199	+70,214	161,811	+55,956
Lucknow	U. P.							
1891		264,953						
1901		256,239	-8,714		136,853		119,586	
1911		252,114	-4,125		110,558	+3,005	111,556	8,030
1921		240,566	-11,548		135,613	4,945	104,953	-6,603
1931		274,658	+34,093		179,458	+23,845	115,201	+10,248
1941		387,177	+112,518	+122,224	223,416	+63,958	163,761	+48,560
Howrah	Bengal							
1891		113,608			70,477		46,129	
1901		157,594	+43,986		99,904	+29,427	57,690	+11,561
1911		179,006	+21,412		114,566	+14,662	64,440	+6,750
1921		195,301	+16,295		128,472	+13,906	66,829	+2,389
1931		224,873	+29,572		145,120	+16,648	79,753	+12,924
1941		379,292	+154,419	+262,686	246,959	+101,839	132,333	+52,580
Farachi	Sind							
1891		98,195			57,350		40,839	
1901		108,644	+10,449		62,779	+5,423	45,865	+5,026
1911		140,511	+31,867		82,026	+19,247	58,485	+12,620
1921		201,691	+61,180		121,565	+39,539	80,126	+21,641
1931		247,791	+46,100		145,052	+23,487	102,739	+22,613
1941		359,492	+111,701	+261,297	201,940	+56,888	157,552	+54,813
Nagpur	Central Provinces & Berar							
1891		117,014			60,640		56,374	
1901		127,734	+10,720		66,255	+5,615	61,479	+5,105
1911		101,415	-26,319		53,696	-12,559	47,719	-13,760
1921		145,193	+43,778		77,906	+24,210	67,287	+19,568
1931		215,165	+69,972		116,403	+38,497	98,762	+31,475
1941		301,967	+86,792	+184,943	159,352	+42,949	142,605	+43,843
Agra	U. P.							
1891		188,662						
1901		188,022	+19,360		99,903		88,119	
1911		185,449	-2,573		101,335	+1,432	84,114	-4,005
1921		185,532	+83		104,051	+2,716	81,481	-2,633
1931		229,764	+44,232		127,736	+23,685	102,028	+20,547
1941		284,149	+54,385	+115,487	156,302	+28,566	127,847	+25,819
Benares	U. P.							
1891		223,375						
1901		213,079	-10,296		110,782		102,297	
1911		208,804	-9,275		105,815	-4,967	97,989	-4,808
1921		198,447	-5,357		106,158	+343	92,289	-5,700
1931		206,315	+6,868		114,551	+8,393	90,764	-1,525
1941		263,100	+57,785	+39,725	147,765	+33,214	115,335	+24,571

IV—CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891—*contd*

City	Province or State	Persons	Variation	Net Variation 1891—1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Amahabad	U. P.—							
1891	..	175,246						
1901	..	172,032	—3,214		91,762		80,270	
1911	..	171,897	—335		96,208	+4,446	75,489	—4,781
1921	..	157,220	—14,477		89,663	—6,545	67,557	—7,932
1931	..	183,914	+26,694		104,162	+14,499	79,752	+12,195
1941	..	260,630	+76,716	+85,384	148,533	+44,371	112,097	+32,345
Poona	Bombay—							
1891	..	126,296			66,850		59,446	
1901	..	120,543	—5,753		61,645	—5,205	58,898	—548
1911	..	128,630	+6,087		67,119	+5,474	59,511	+613
1921	..	183,713	+37,083		87,242	+20,123	76,471	+16,960
1931	..	198,078	+34,365		107,542	+20,300	90,536	+14,065
1941	..	258,197	60,119	+131,901	136,732	+29,190	712,465	+30,929
Bangalore	Mysore—							
1891	..	80,285			40,873		39,412	
1901	..	69,447	—10,838		35,964	+4,909	33,483	—5,929
1911	..	88,651	+19,204		45,997	+10,033	42,654	+9,171
1921	..	118,556	+29,905		63,911	+17,914	54,645	+11,991
1931	..	172,357	+53,801		91,680	+27,769	80,677	+26,032
1941	..	248,334	+75,977	+168,049	131,340	+39,660	116,994	+36,317
Madura	Madras—							
1891	..	87,428			43,880		43,548	
1901	..	105,984	+18,556		52,667	+8,787	53,317	+9,769
1911	..	134,130	+28,146		67,091	+14,424	67,039	+13,722
1921	..	138,894	+4,764		70,289	+3,198	68,605	+1,566
1931	..	182,018	+43,124		91,676	+21,387	90,342	+21,737
1941	..	239,144	+57,126	+151,716	120,596	+28,920	118,548	+28,206
Dacca	Bengal—							
1891	..	81,585			41,795		36,790	
1901	..	89,783	+8,148		49,871	+5,076	39,962	+3,072
1911	..	108,551	+18,818		63,091	+13,220	45,460	+5,598
1921	..	119,450	+10,899		67,333	+4,242	52,117	+6,657
1931	..	138,518	+19,068		79,365	+12,032	59,153	+7,036
1941	..	213,218	+74,700	+131,633	123,156	+43,791	90,062	+30,909
Sholapur	Bombay—							
1891	..	61,915			31,734		30,181	
1901	..	75,288	+13,373		38,163	+6,429	37,125	+6,944
1911	..	61,345	—13,943		31,891	6,272	29,454	—7,671
1921	..	119,581	+58,236		63,115	+31,224	56,466	+27,012
1931	..	144,654	+25,073		76,837	+13,722	67,817	+11,351
1941	..	212,620	+67,966	+150,705	111,470	+34,633	101,150	+33,333
Srinagar	Kashmir—							
1891	..	118,960						
1901	..	122,618	+3,658					
1911	..	124,240	+1,622		66,994		57,246	
1921	..	139,620	+15,280		75,152	+8,158	64,468	+7,122
1931	..	173,573	+34,053		94,793	+19,641	78,780	+14,412
1941	..	207,787	+34,212	+88,827	112,460	+17,667	95,327	+16,547
Indore	Central India—							
1891	..	92,329			52,427		39,902	
1901	..	99,880	+7,551		51,045	+1,618	45,835	+5,933
1911	..	57,285	—42,595		31,840	—22,205	25,445	—20,390
1921	..	107,948	+50,663		61,409	+29,569	46,539	+21,094
1931	..	147,100	+39,152		84,918	+23,509	62,182	+15,643
1941	..	203,695	+56,595	+111,366	115,298	+30,380	88,397	+26,215

IV—CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891—*contd*

City	Province or State	Persons	Variation	Net variation 1891—1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bareilly	U. P.—							
1891		122,837						
1901		133,167	+10,330		70,933		62,234	
1911		123,462	- 3,705		70,601	- 332	58,861	- 3,373
1921		129,459	- 3		71,230	+629	58,229	- 632
1931		141,031	+14,572		79,389	+8,159	61,642	+6,413
1941		192,888	+48,657	+69,851	105,928	+26,559	86,740	+22,098
Lashkar	Gwalior—							
1891		128,601			69,928		58,673	
1901		138,575	+9,974		74,132	+4,204	64,443	+5,770
1911		84,458	-54,117		46,601	-27,531	37,857	-26,586
1921		113,684	+29,226		63,612	+17,011	50,072	+12,215
1931		1,69,949	+14,265		70,851	+7,239	56,098	+6,026
1941		182,492	+55,513	+53,891	99,576	+28,685	82,956	+26,888
Rawalpindi	Punjab—							
1891		73,795			51,013		22,782	
1901		87,863	+13,893		57,519	+6,476	30,169	+7,417
1911		86,483	- 1,205		57,151	68	29,032	-1,137
1921		101,142	+14,659		70,180	+12,729	30,962	+1,900
1931		113,884	+18,142		75,971	+5,791	43,313	+12,351
1941		181,139	+61,885	+107,374	114,901	+38,933	66,265	+22,952
Jubbulpore	Central Provinces & Berar—							
1891		84,682			45,045		39,637	
1901		90,533	+5,851		46,989	+1,944	43,544	+3,907
1911		100,851	+10,118		56,035	+9,046	44,616	+1,073
1921		103,793	+3,142		61,754	+5,719	47,039	+2,423
1931		124,332	+17,589		69,258	+7,504	55,124	+8,085
1941		178,339	+53,957	+93,657	102,979	+33,701	75,380	+20,256
Jaipur	Rajputana—							
1891		165,187			88,336		76,851	
1901		166,567	+1,380		88,166	-170	78,401	+1,550
1911		143,408	-23,069		75,158	-13,008	68,340	-10,061
1921		120,607	-16,891		68,694	-6,464	57,913	-10,427
1931		150,579	+23,972		82,215	+13,551	68,534	+10,421
1941		175,810	+25,231	+10,623	93,479	+11,234	82,331	+13,997
Patna	Bihar—							
1891		165,192			82,008		83,184	
1901		134,785	-30,407		67,038	-14,970	67,747	-15,437
1911		138,153	+3,368		70,811	+3,803	65,312	-2,435
1921		110,523	-28,630		59,903	-10,938	50,620	-14,682
1931		145,432	+34,909		83,537	+23,634	61,895	+11,275
1941		175,706	+30,274	+10,514	99,313	+15,776	76,393	+14,498
Sina'	Bombay—							
1891		103,697			55,751		52,946	
1901		119,306	+10,609		61,653	+5,902	57,653	+4,707
1911		114,838	-4,468		59,034	+2,019	55,254	-2,419
1921		117,434	+2,596		61,711	+2,077	55,723	+489
1931		98,936	-18,498		52,958	-8,753	45,978	-9,745
1941		171,443	+72,507	+62,746	90,305	+37,317	81,138	+35,160
Meerut	U. P.—							
1891		119,805						
1901		118,539	-1,266		65,822		52,717	
1911		116,631	-1,908		66,542	+720	50,089	-2,628
1921		122,609	+5,978		71,816	+5,274	50,793	+704
1931		136,709	+14,100		80,073	+8,257	56,636	+5,843
1941		169,290	+32,581	+49,485	98,829	+18,756	70,461	+13,825

IV—CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891—*contd*

City	Province or State	Persons	Variation	Net variation 1891—1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Trichinopoly	Madras—							
1891		90,809			44,080		46,729	
1901		104,721	+14,112		57,215	+7,135	53,506	+6,977
1911		123,512	+18,791		61,560	10,345	61,952	+8,446
1921		120,422	-3,090		60,574	-986	59,848	-2,104
1931		142,843	+22,421		72,997	+12,423	69,846	+9,998
1941		159,566	+16,723	+68,597	81,370	+8,373	78,196	+8,350
Bangalore C&M	Mysore—							
1891		100,081			50,189		49,892	
1901		88,599	-10,482		45,122	-5,067	44,477	-5,415
1911		100,834	+11,235		51,752	+6,630	49,082	+4,005
1921		118,940	+18,106		61,576	+9,824	57,364	+8,282
1931		134,113	+15,173		69,409	+7,833	64,704	+7,342
1941		158,426	+24,313	+58,345	82,870	+13,461	75,556	+10,850
Baroda	Baroda—							
1891		116,420			62,871		53,549	
1901		103,790	-12,630		56,009	-6,862	47,781	-5,768
1911		99,345	-4,445		53,616	-2,393	45,729	-2,052
1921		94,712	-4,633		51,555	-2,061	43,157	-2,572
1931		112,860	+18,148		62,744	+11,189	50,116	+6,959
1941		150,301	+40,441	+36,881	84,666	+21,922	68,635	+18,519
Mysore	Mysore—							
1891		74,048			36,691		37,357	
1901		68,111	-5,937		34,328	-2,363	33,783	-3,574
1911		71,806	+3,195		36,112	+1,784	35,194	+1,411
1921		83,951	+12,645		43,783	+7,671	40,168	+4,974
1931		107,142	+23,191		56,772	+12,989	50,370	+10,202
1941		150,540	+43,398	+76,192	78,967	+22,195	71,573	+21,203
Jamshedpur	Bihar—							
1911		5,672			3,380		2,292	
1921		57,360	+51,688		35,385	+32,005	21,975	+19,683
1931		83,738	+26,378		51,137	+15,752	32,601	+10,626
1941		148,711	+64,973		86,871	+35,734	61,840	+29,239
Ajmer	Ajmer-Merwara—							
1911		86,222			47,354		38,868	
1921		113,512	+27,290		67,597	+20,243	45,915	+7,047
1931		119,624	+6,012		66,014	-1,583	53,510	+7,595
1941		147,258	+27,734		79,898	+13,884	67,360	+13,880
Multan	Punjab—							
1891		74,562			41,953		32,609	
1901		87,394	+12,832		49,328	+7,375	38,066	+5,457
1911		99,243	+11,849		56,280	+6,952	42,963	+4,897
1921		84,806	-14,437		48,180	-8,100	36,626	-6,337
1931		119,457	+34,651		68,119	+19,939	51,338	+14,712
1941		142,768	+23,311	+68,206	79,320	+11,201	63,448	+12,110
Moradabad	U. P.—							
1891		72,876						
1901		75,082	2,206		38,492		36,590	
1911		81,118	+6,036		43,353	+4,861	37,765	+1,175
1921		82,671	+1,553		44,685	+1,332	37,986	+221
1931		110,568	+27,891		61,346	+16,661	49,216	+11,230
1941		142,414	+31,852	+69,538	76,895	+15,549	65,519	+16,303

IV—CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891—*contd.*

City	Province or State	Persons	Variation	Net variation 1891—1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Saalkot	Punjab—							
1891		55,087	.		31,456		23,631	.
1901	..	57,356	+2,869	..	31,614	+158	26,342	+2,711
1911		64,869	+6,913		38,130	+6,516	26,739	+397
1921		70,619	+5,750		41,025	+2,895	29,594	+2,855
1931		100,973	+30,354		59,894	+18,869	41,079	+11,458
1941		138,348	+37,375	+83,261	79,417	+19,519	58,935	+17,866
Jullundur	Punjab—							
1891		66,202	.		37,471		28,731	
1901		67,785	+1,533		37,299	—172	30,436	+1,705
1911		69,318	+1,583		39,816	+2,517	29,502	—934
1921		71,008	+1,690		40,593	+777	30,415	+913
1931		89,030	+18,022		51,119	+10,526	37,911	+7,496
1941		135,283	+46,254	+69,081	79,730	+28,611	55,553	+17,642
Kolar Gold Fields	Mysore—							
1891		21,111	.		13,323		10,788	
1901		70,874	+46,763		39,810	+26,487	31,064	+20,276
1911		83,743	+12,869		40,521	+6,711	37,222	+6,158
1921		87,382	+3,939		47,487	+966	40,195	+2,973
1931		85,103	-2,579		45,051	-2,436	40,052	—143
1941		133,859	+43,756	+109,748	70,428	+25,377	63,431	+23,379
Peshawar	N. W. F. P.—							
1891		63,079	.					
1901		73,343	+10,264					
1911		74,082	+719		40,993		31,069	
1921		79,427	+5,365		45,384	+4,391	34,043	+974
1931		87,440	+8,013		50,151	+4,767	37,289	+3,246
1941		130,937	+43,527	+67,888	76,650	+26,499	54,317	+17,028
Coimbatore	Madras—							
1891		46,383	.		22,238		24,145	
1901		53,080	+6,697		25,913	+3,675	27,167	+3,022
1911		47,007	-6,073		23,399	-2,514	23,608	-3,559
1921		65,788	+18,781		33,417	+10,018	32,371	+8,763
1931		95,198	+29,410		49,880	+16,463	45,318	+12,947
1941		130,348	+35,150	+83,965	67,651	+17,771	62,697	+17,379
Salem	Madras—							
1891		67,710	.		32,860		31,850	
1901		70,621	+2,911		34,337	+1,477	36,284	+1,434
1911		59,153	-11,468		29,232	-5,105	29,921	-6,363
1921		52,244	-6,909		26,418	-2,814	25,826	-4,095
1931		102,179	+49,935		51,786	+25,368	50,393	+24,567
1941		129,702	+27,523	+61,992	66,074	+14,288	63,628	+13,235
Trivandrum	Tranvancore—							
1891		27,887	.		14,707		13,180	
1901		57,882	+29,995		29,992	+15,285	27,890	+14,710
1911		63,561	+5,679		32,292	+2,300	31,269	+3,379
1921		72,784	+9,223		37,344	+5,052	35,440	+4,171
1931		96,016	+23,232		49,392	+12,048	46,624	+11,184
1941		128,365	+32,349	+100,478	65,644	+16,252	62,721	+16,097
Bikaner	Rajputana—							
1891		50,513	.		24,979		25,534	
1901		53,075	+2,562		26,709	+1,730	26,366	+832
1911		55,898	+2,751		28,275	+1,566	27,551	+1,185
1921		69,410	+13,584		36,712	+8,437	32,698	+5,147
1931		85,927	+16,517		45,832	+9,120	40,095	+7,397
1941	..	127,226	+41,299	+76,713	69,875	+24,043	57,351	+17,256
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IV—CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891—*contd.*

City	Province or State	Persons	Variation	Net variation 1891—1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Hyderabad</i>	<i>Sind—</i>							
1891		54,568						
1901		64,790	+10,221					
1911		69,140	+4,350		37,204		31,936	
1921		73,851	+4,811		40,518	+3,314	33,433	+1,497
1931		96,021	+22,070		53,339	+12,821	42,682	+9,249
1941		127,521	+31,500	+72,952	69,637	+16,298	57,884	+15,202
<i>Jodhpur</i>	<i>Rajputana—</i>							
1891		80,406			41,663		38,742	
1901		79,109	—1,296		40,043	—1,620	39,066	+324
1911		79,756	+647		41,838	+1,795	37,918	—1,148
1921		73,480	—6,276		39,747	—2,091	33,733	—4,185
1931		94,736	+21,256		52,165	+12,418	42,571	+8,838
1941		126,842	+32,106	+46,437	68,815	+16,650	58,027	+16,456
<i>Cachout</i>	<i>Madras—</i>							
1891		66,078			34,507		31,571	
1901		76,981	+10,903		39,986	+5,479	36,995	+5,424
1911		78,417	+1,436		40,680	+694	37,737	+742
1921		82,334	+3,917		42,527	+1,847	39,807	+2,070
1931		99,273	+16,939		51,030	+8,503	48,243	+8,436
1941		126,352	+27,079	+60,274	63,998	+12,968	62,354	+14,111
<i>Bhatpara</i>	<i>Bengal—</i>							
1891		14,135			9,173		4,962	
1901		21,540	+7,405		13,978	+4,805	7,562	+2,600
1911		50,414	+28,874		34,739	+20,761	15,675	+8,113
1921		65,609	+15,195		45,723	+10,984	19,886	+4,211
1931		84,975	+19,366		60,134	+14,411	24,841	+4,955
1941		117,044	+32,069	+102,909	78,162	+18,028	38,882	+14,041
<i>Koel-Algarh</i>	<i>U. P.—</i>							
1891		62,925						
1901		72,084	+9,159		39,188		32,896	
1911		66,344	—5,740		37,297	—1,891	29,047	—3,849
1921		66,963	+619		38,034	+737	28,929	—118
1931		83,878	+16,915		48,264	+10,230	35,614	+6,685
1941		112,655	+28,777	+49,730	63,822	+15,558	48,833	+13,219
<i>Ludhiana</i>	<i>Punjab—</i>							
1891		46,334			25,506		20,828	
1901		48,649	+2,315		26,829	+1,323	21,820	+992
1911		44,170	—4,479		25,517	—1,312	18,653	—3,167
1921		51,880	+7,710		30,273	+4,756	21,607	+2,954
1931		68,586	+16,706		40,032	+9,759	28,554	+6,947
1941		111,639	+43,053	+65,305	65,061	+25,029	46,578	+18,024
<i>Shahjahanpur</i>	<i>U. P.—</i>							
1891		78,522						
1901		76,458	—2,064		38,175		38,283	
1911		71,778	—4,680		36,789	—1,386	34,989	—3,294
1921		72,616	+838		38,125	+1,336	34,491	—498
1931		83,764	+11,148		45,246	+7,121	38,518	+4,027
1941		110,163	+26,399	+31,641	62,068	+16,822	48,095	+9,577
<i>Saharanpur</i>	<i>U. P.—</i>							
1891		63,194						
1901		66,254	+3,060		35,692		30,562	
1911		62,850	—3,404		35,416	—276	27,434	—3,129
1921		62,261	—589		36,040	+624	26,221	—1,213
1931		78,656	+16,394		45,282	+9,242	33,373	+7,152
1941		108,263	+29,608	+45,069	62,591	+17,309	45,672	+12,299

IV—CITIES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891—*concl'd.*

City	Province or State	Persons	Variation	Net variation 1891--1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Gaya</i>	Bihar—							
1891	.	80,383		.	40,893		39,490	..
1901	.	71,238	—9,095		36,553	—4,340	34,735	—4,765
1911	.	49,921	—21,367		26,310	—10,243	23,611	—11,124
1921	.	67,562	+17,641		37,336	+11,026	30,226	+6,615
1931	.	83,005	+20,443		50,625	+13,289	37,380	+7,154
1941	.	105,223	+17,218	+24,840	53,480	+7,855	46,743	+9,363
<i>Jhansi</i>	.. U. P.—							
1891	.	53,779						..
1901	.	55,724	+1,945		29,778		25,946	..
1911	.	76,126	+20,402		41,568	+11,790	34,558	+8,612
1921	.	74,861	—1,265		42,161	+593	32,700	—1,868
1931	.	93,112	+18,251	.	51,232	+9,071	41,880	+9,180
1941	.	103,254	+10,142	+49,475	55,640	+4,408	47,614	+5,734
<i>Bhavnagar</i>	.. W. I.—							
1891	.	57,653		.	..	..		..
1901	.	56,442	—1,211		29,745		26,697	.
1911	.	60,694	+4,252		31,869	+2,124	28,825	+2,128
1921	.	59,392	—1,302		30,785	—1,084	28,607	—218
1931	.	75,594	+16,202		39,894	+9,109	35,700	+7,093
1941	.	102,851	+27,257	+45,198	54,400	+14,506	48,451	+12,751

V—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES

In the past this table showed the distribution of urban population by religions. The table now shows distribution by communities .

2 Details are given in the table for all towns with a population of 50,000 and over in each province or state. For towns of less than 50,000 only the total figure for the province or state is given.

3 The towns are arranged by provinces or states ; and, under each province or state, according to population

4 In Bengal a large number of Hindus failed to return their caste and it could not therefore be decided whether they belonged to the Scheduled castes or other Hindus They have been separately shown in the Bengal tables but for all India tables they have been included in Other Hindus The numbers of such persons are given below .—

								Male	Females
Bengal	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	1,573,036	922,146
British territory			..	.	.	..	..	1,567,381	917,803
Cooch Behar			..	..	..	..	..	314	235
Tripura .	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	5,331	4,108

V—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH

District or State 1	Town, municipality, suburb, cantonment, etc. 2	Hindus						
		Population		Scheduled Castes		Others		
		Males 3	Females 4	Males 5	Females 6	Males 7	Females 8	
INDIA		27,387,637	22,308,416	1,991,452	1,795,482	15,975,771	12,864,340	
British Territory		21,085,640	16,511,190	1,571,970	1,388,828	12,257,419	9,586,004	
MADRAS		3,946,466	3,918,417	370,837	371,937	2,775,299	2,750,800	
Class I		807,191	755,402	73,345	68,876	663,150	628,495	
Madras	Madras	Corpn	407,502	369,079	53,298	50,040	271,232	246,470
Madras	Madras	M	120,508	118,544	5,401	4,237	99,043	98,674
Tirichinopoly	Tirichinopoly	M	31,770	78,106	4,438	4,366	53,278	50,511
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	M	67,651	62,607	5,491	5,220	49,745	46,766
Salem	Salem	M	66,074	63,628	4,242	4,003	53,269	51,348
Malabar	Calicut	M	63,998	62,354	975	920	45,783	34,727
Class II		701,722	709,457	47,056	48,623	512,459	511,145	
Kistna	Bezwada	M	44,443	41,741	5,167	5,111	31,720	29,620
Guntur	Guntur	M	41,114	42,485	1,071	968	27,767	29,385
South Kanara	Mangalore	M	40,880	40,189	1,017	968	19,374	19,062
Tinnevely	Tuticorin	M	38,262	37,332	1,903	1,623	25,645	24,475
East Godavari	Oceanada	M	37,791	37,349	2,281	3,278	32,428	31,127
Chingleput	Conjeyaram	M	37,272	37,303	525	1,145	34,093	34,542
East Godavari	Rajahmundry	M	37,081	37,483	3,125	3,311	30,675	30,781
North Arcot	Vellore	M	36,138	35,364	2,867	2,931	22,516	22,065
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	M	35,680	34,583	7,217	2,967	28,534	27,820
Tanjore	Tanjore	M	34,165	34,737	1,703	1,703	26,711	26,787
Tanjore	Kumbakonam	M	32,921	34,087	916	931	28,973	30,020
West Godavari	Ellore	M	31,718	33,193	2,708	2,981	24,366	25,374
Tinnevely	Tinnevely	M	29,107	31,769	1,828	1,924	22,765	24,710
South Arcot	Cuddalore	M	30,459	30,173	4,004	4,210	23,796	23,256
Kistna	Bandar (Masulipatam)	M	29,832	29,314	1,483	1,303	23,617	23,121
Nellore	Nellore	M	29,220	28,095	1,462	1,410	18,579	18,322
Madras	Dindigul	M	28,666	27,709	2,092	2,114	17,799	17,216
Bellary	Bellary	M	28,269	28,479	3,749	3,619	15,904	15,904
Malabar	Palghat	M	26,975	28,185	1,505	1,561	19,162	20,217
Tanjore	Negapatam	M	26,134	26,803	1,694	1,766	17,317	17,158
Vizagapatam	Vizianagaram	M	25,715	26,034	3,061	3,314	20,925	21,283
Classes III—VI		2,437,553	2,462,523	249,707	254,438	1,699,690	1,710,630	
BOMBAY		3,084,680	2,877,489	231,563	206,415	1,925,381	1,499,023	
Class I		1,620,666	1,093,172	136,348	112,969	1,015,477	677,023	
Bombay	Bombay	Corpn	942,453	547,430	67,737	67,815	674,645	324,753
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	M	344,688	246,679	41,888	32,483	207,842	144,596
Poona	Poona	M	135,795	121,159	10,369	10,399	104,282	93,237
Sholapur	Sholapur	M	106,825	96,806	12,683	12,474	71,970	63,725
Surat	Surat	M	96,305	81,138	3,969	3,998	66,748	60,713
Class II		260,000	237,702	14,567	14,336	163,457	145,002	
Dharwar	Hubli	M	49,705	46,007	2,721	2,753	29,792	27,756
Bombay Suburban	Bandra	M	40,231	31,578	2,602	2,401	18,870	13,052
Bilgaum	Belgaum	M	30,196	28,123	825	824	22,069	20,314
Dharwar	Gadag (Bettgeri)	M	29,217	27,066	1,139	1,215	20,894	19,190
Broach & Panchmahals	Broach	M	29,240	26,570	1,767	1,647	19,617	18,369
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	M	27,456	26,737	1,707	1,806	18,351	17,555
West Khandesh	Dhulia	M	27,428	25,880	2,206	2,177	17,897	16,732
Nasik	Nasik	M	26,825	25,361	1,510	1,523	20,667	19,804
Class III—VI		1,153,916	1,046,515	80,563	73,110	746,447	674,388	
BENGAL		2,764,778	2,174,000	183,141	119,148	2,485,272	1,465,476	
Class I		1,900,639	917,806	57,156	21,811	1,305,372	667,008	
Calcutta	Calcutta	Corpn	1,452,362	676,529	41,384	13,844	999,920	485,364
Howrah	Howrah	M	245,329	132,333	3,040	3,040	195,254	105,774
Dacca	Dacca	M	123,416	90,062	2,201	1,674	74,305	52,153
24 Parganas	Patpara	M	78,162	38,882	7,248	3,363	45,893	24,317
Class II		562,103	331,228	27,425	20,016	355,345	210,698	
Chittagong	Chittagong	M	61,697	30,604	1,566	1,428	25,921	12,258
Midnapur	Kharagpur	M	48,754	38,461	5,033	4,799	30,801	23,904
24 Parganas	Garden Reach	M	55,763	29,425	1,837	1,401	24,358	10,298
24 Parganas	South Suburban	M	38,088	27,411	3,126	2,024	28,112	20,733
Burdwan	Burdwan	M	38,050	24,860	2,613	1,606	28,013	17,016
Bakarganj	Barnal	M	39,917	21,399	881	468	25,815	14,047
24 Parganas	Tollygunge	M	38,498	22,096	2,285	1,439	26,471	15,243
24 Parganas	Tittagach	M	30,600	17,816	1,398	646	26,772	12,786
Dacca	Narayanganj	M	45,700	20,377	1,566	972	15,181	8,418
Burdwan	Asanol	M	33,211	22,586	1,659	1,093	20,966	13,288
Hooghly	S rampore	M	34,424	20,915	1,880	1,108	27,614	17,823
24 Parganas	Baranagar	M	33,717	20,734	1,883	1,372	25,369	16,485
Myemensingh	Myemensingh	M	34,520	16,430	235	114	28,629	13,668
Howrah	Bally	M	34,213	16,184	1,463	651	23,128	12,591
Classes III—VI		1,302,035	924,966	98,590	77,321	824,555	577,142	

POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES

Muslims		Indian Christians		Jains		Sikhs		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7 705,814	6,104,386	616,794	584,337	318,596	231,783	370,345	236 944	409,065	341,138
6,004,232	4,569,338	414,727	385,994	156,315	126,220	307,053	193,591	321,229	261,216
575 290	560,766	200,198	205,022	3,954	2,534	153	98	20,945	21,790
112,188	96 843	48,389	49,935	1,221	826	72	40	8,222	8,377
52,638	43 664	22,488	23,272	1,154	674	47	19	6,045	6,431
9 141	8 854	6,120	6 319	19	6			472	468
13,776	12,740	9 241	9,807	37	32	8		590	7 0
6,400	5,269	4,843	4,888	39	42	14	15	319	517
7,007	6 582	1,406	1,554	9	2	3	6	38	43
23 226	22,354	3 789	4,055	67	70			168	188
92 078	87,984	46 344	48,771	561	262	11	6	3,214	3,556
5 703	5,119	1,685	1,734					168	157
8 098	8,113	3,543	4 010	19	5			46	36
9 539	8,668	10 787	10 417	12	9			151	35
1 796	1,656	8 392	8 805					656	791
1 956	1,773	975	975	54	18	4	2	93	176
2,348	1,286	207	291	96	93			3	6
1,877	1,752	1,160	1,390					217	219
9 425	8 901	1 201	1,294	55	34	2		41	59
1 948	1,719	1,449	1,570	11	2			511	505
2,582	2,581	1,604	2,145	98	87			1,127	1,234
1 909	1,912	1 017	1 150	72	52	1		3	2
3 073	3 624	947	1,199					24	22
4 761	3,671	717	958	1				5	6
1 515	16,144	998	1,021	22	16	4	4	30	32
3,828	3,642	897	869					9	19
6,272	6,010	18 57	2 247	18				32	40
1,709	3,334	4 848	5 677					18	18
8,953	8,493	1,214	1,193	100	43			106	230
5 674	5,634	617	761	3	3			4	9
5,438	6 255	1 685	1,594						
1,465	1,437	204							
771 64	379 869	107,125	106 3 6	2 053	1,346	70	52	9,479	9,81
564,280	429,690	98,028	77,964	71,889	54,174	5,568	1,724	117,888	99,879
242,618	173,937	36 990	30 141	41,591	30,854	2,630	992	72,232	68 226
171 136	89,182	47 339	30 610	21,372	11 969	1 790	820	58,234	51 741
6 660	47 611	4 650	3,817	10 900	14 015	794	212	4 435	4 776
14 903	11,927	3 078	2 958	2,115	1 377	274	135	1 514	1 119
19,303	18 042	1,249	1 251	1 279	1,080	4	5	345	300
19,496	18 145	484	525	2 725	2 473	9		7 874	7,284
55,047	49,088	13,917	14,001	4,947	4,227	215	106	7,949	7,742
14 234	13,033	1,827	1,744	541	413	6	2	384	306
6 532	4,360	9,113	8,881	539	322	131	67	2,354	2 475
6,782	5,279	251	304	1,200	1,190	1	1	68	122
6,023	6,526	753	678	324	219			84	68
8,401	7,576	298	251	388	365	11	2	3,358	3,370
4,842	4,564	1,307	1,598	1,179	1,076	41	24	120	114
5,535	5,735	150	179	616	449	6	1	1,118	1,007
3,698	3,415	218	327	200	193	19	9	453	290
247,275	215,865	27,121	24,812	22,001	19,093	2 721	626	37,683	33 471
1,001,212	528,620	17,542	15,253	5,699	3,137	9,988	4,384	61,922	48,180
488,239	192,604	9,371	8,129	4,442	2,290	6,537	2,558	29,522	24,528
373,844	123,601	8,739	7,072	4,419	2,270	6,069	2,387	26,967	21,301
43,144	22,054	342	262	23	20	400	157	1,473	1,036
16,097	35,996	189	160			39	14	725	165
24,554	10,863	81	35			29		357	304
161,088	90,364	3,978	28,229	249	89	1,992	1,218	9,025	6,084
32,088	15,586	115	135	5		315	147	1,687	1,030
7,988	5,570	1,306	1,130	64	29	1,069	732	2,465	2,228
20,055	17,521	26	33			178	52	309	116
9,995	3,107	409	418			91	59	345	170
6,211	4,632	44	40	40	8	39	18	1,093	550
12,273	5,947	899	26					49	11
6,431	4,769	169	159			58	38	685	461
11,242	4,271	71	57			14	11	103	46
18,707	10,804	20	18	55	10	4		107	85
8,792	6,701	547	500			110	66	1,327	933
4,684	1,768	144	100	13	7	39	10	250	99
6,186	2,688	146	96			3	2	130	91
7,241	4,224	60	103	11	5	31	4	16	22
9,097	5,780	28	14	61	26	44	19	299	203
348 585	345,658	4,193	4,296	1,008	758	1,459	658	23,876	19,210

V—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH

District or State	Town, municipality, suburb, cantonment, etc.	Hindus						
		Population		Scheduled Castes		Others		
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
UNITED PROVINCES		3,802,509	3,052,659	410,908	250,722	1,908,281	1,441,548	
Class I		1,238,176	938,341	127,654	99,468	639,451	461,327	
Cawnpore	Cawnpore	M	240,538	157,865	37,220	25,369	131,346	83,247
Lucknow	Lucknow	M	200,623	153,937	19,412	16,237	100,559	72,831
Agra	Agra	M	141,453	115,915	21,290	17,907	68,965	55,068
Benares	Benares	M	142,344	113,400	9,070	6,873	90,228	68,264
Allahabad	Allahabad	M	138,484	107,742	17,650	14,716	75,285	55,404
Barcilly	Barcilly	M	98,556	81,970	3,583	3,062	49,583	34,867
Moradabad	Moradabad	M	76,895	65,519	2,558	2,146	25,791	21,462
Meerut	Meerut	M	65,935	51,247	4,290	4,026	28,698	20,017
Aligarh	Koil Aligarh	M	63,822	48,813	6,187	5,747	25,528	19,159
Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur	M	58,825	46,992	2,667	2,220	21,839	17,078
Saharanpur	Saharanpur	M	60,701	44,921	3,767	2,565	21,629	13,931
Class II		443,307	357,790	49,594	44,446	232,485	175,689	
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	M	44,592	40,668	4,039	5,004	25,084	20,626
Muttra	Muttra	M	42,359	34,357	2,886	2,645	30,551	24,349
Jhansi	Jhansi	M	39,322	36,252	7,625	7,829	21,165	18,931
Mirzapur	Mirzapur c m Bindhya, chal	M	36,896	34,048	4,791	4,825	24,012	21,824
Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad cum Fatch garh	M	32,697	27,483	2,644	2,308	20,046	16,748
Dehradun	Dehradun	M	34,500	22,683	4,028	2,875	17,550	11,121
Moradabad	Amroha	M	27,830	28,127	1,290	1,169	6,289	5,887
Fyzabad	Fyzabad cum Ajodhya	M	33,485	21,730	2,883	2,545	23,756	12,963
Cawnpore	Juhi notified area	M	34,710	19,382	9,874	6,457	18,732	9,312
Moradabad	Samhal	M	28,176	25,711	1,532	1,582	6,468	5,578
Etawah	Etawah	M	24,659	24,435	4,222	3,712	14,736	12,349
Meerut	Meerut	Cantt	32,894	19,214	2,682	2,221	14,296	8,608
Budaun	Budaun	M	27,787	24,290	1,398	1,215	9,820	7,569
Classes III—VI		2,071,126	1,706,528	233,360	206,518	1,016,345	804,527	
PUNJAB		2,532,195	1,825,769	65,007	52,812	879,661	607,777	
Class I		966,649	658,030	9,269	7,232	284,512	185,405	
Lahore	Lahore	M	392,693	239,443			104,032	67,317
Amritsar	Amritsar	M	228,287	161,294	3,839	2,973	82,225	54,249
Multan	Multan	M	73,722	59,544	672	541	28,320	22,809
Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi	M	69,529	48,646	739	371	22,100	16,288
Sialkot	Sialkot	M	65,464	51,509	1,018	801	12,246	9,303
Ludhiana	Ludhiana	M	65,061	46,578	1,491	1,107	19,031	13,070
Jullundur	Jullundur	M	61,903	49,066	1,710	1,439	16,538	12,279
Class II		225,061	149,715	6,294	4,313	82,211	53,154	
Gujranwala	Gujranwala	M	47,188	37,757	195	157	13,785	10,228
Lyalpur	Lyalpur	M	42,823	27,107	982	684	10,775	11,637
Ambala	Ambala	Cantt	39,687	22,732	2,152	1,734	19,241	11,469
Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi	Cantt	40,079	16,781	1,769	877	11,989	5,636
Lahore	Kasur	M	29,133	22,968	1,128	940	4,803	3,812
Jhang	Jhang Maghiana	M	28,251	21,800	65	41	12,818	10,362
Classes III—VI		1,347,485	1,018,944	49,444	40,767	512,938	369,218	
BIHAR		1,069,830	886,389	84,697	82,189	688,906	547,163	
Class I		244,664	151,976	11,901	12,696	159,094	116,356	
Patna	Patna	M	99,313	76,393	7,814	6,765	66,015	49,227
Samghatsum	Jamshedpur	M	86,871	61,840	2,414	1,937	53,732	36,937
Gaya	Gaya	M	68,480	46,743	4,673	3,994	39,347	30,232
Class II		279,450	226,123	21,097	20,266	169,449	133,575	
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	M	52,225	41,029	4,222	3,702	32,645	23,961
Barbhang	Barbhang	M	37,537	31,666	3,719	3,593	28,690	18,400
Monghyr	Monghyr	M	33,668	26,426	2,706	2,223	23,806	20,150
Baran	Chapra	M	29,697	25,445	2,127	2,285	21,245	17,204
Patna	Bihar	M	28,273	26,278	2,166	2,100	15,809	14,224
Ranchi	Ranchi	M	29,160	25,018	737	861	13,294	10,480
Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	M	31,414	22,595	2,866	2,568	20,724	15,780
Shahabad	Arrah	M	28,466	24,666	2,554	2,634	18,537	15,456
Classes III—VI		524,716	475,290	45,699	49,227	369,366	297,392	

POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES—contd.

Muslims		Indian Christians		Jains		Sikhs		Others	
Males 9	Females 10	Males 11	Females 12	Males 13	Females 14	Males 15	Females 16	Males 17	Females 18
1,387,324	1,185,089	31,943	19,197	26,188	23,484	28,070	16,204	21,995	16,410
492,153	402,768	7,590	6,693	8,749	8,334	6,485	4,277	6,029	5,424
67,903	46,126	1,746	1,567	494	423	1,292	603	537	470
75,841	61,640	2,247	2,250	377	325	1,270	747	957	907
46,177	38,556	21	24	3,084	3,129	580	476	1,336	715
41,268	36,899	458	226	131	119	336	173	853	846
42,601	34,814	1,120	1,003	218	187	292	246	1,418	1,372
44,444	43,085	122	100	492	499	303	276	29	81
46,647	40,370	1,361	1,086	131	118	113	59	294	278
31,317	25,730	80	118	1,039	1,074	515	223	26	59
29,555	22,127	59	41	897	785	1,211	989	315	386
33,933	27,245	6	9	180	250	190	180	10	10
32,542	26,176	370	269	1,706	1,475	423	245	274	260
147,744	128,672	2,998	2,848	2,124	1,834	3,520	2,111	4,542	2,190
15,257	14,209	52	44	2	5	17	19	141	151
8,189	6,816	104	232	207	143	109	234	313	18
9,419	8,391	485	586	215	149	33	26	380	327
7,558	6,543	61	48	57	44	73	50	344	414
8,845	7,915	146	170	94	96	284	143	38	43
10,247	6,370	762	720	437	373	913	612	563	612
10,939	20,830	155	99	167	40	102	102	3	3
6,764	6,172	47	23	23	22	3	5	9	9
5,634	3,304	160	135	11	2	261	151	38	21
19,979	18,397	160	128	20	14	22	6	5	6
8,898	7,619	48	47	555	531	193	288	7	9
11,077	6,799	366	280	456	415	1,327	313	2,700	578
15,938	15,007	452	336			178	162	1	1
747,322	653,649	11,355	9,656	15,315	13,266	16,065	9,816	11,364	8,796
1,316,305	974,330	36,812	31,564	15,612	13,822	200,508	137,113	18,295	9,351
562,338	393,592	15,353	13,196	4,102	3,349	78,196	53,234	2,879	2,072
257,381	161,213	11,027	9,147	668	327	18,653	11,190	632	249
105,740	77,656	1,234	1,247	506	439	34,707	24,223	346	297
42,847	34,646	157	141	252	213	1,235	939	239	171
30,782	19,784	859	621	647	553	14,581	10,982	21	47
45,135	37,722	1,671	1,548	1,397	1,303	3,984	2,783	3	43
40,610	29,563	231	365	331	274	3,219	2,654	139	145
39,814	32,708	174	127	301	240	1,827	1,063	1,409	1,210
108,738	71,995	4,554	3,806	1,573	1,257	20,718	13,814	3,923	1,400
25,472	20,432	964	929	753	590	6,006	5,010	10	11
14,341	8,662	1,609	1,418	25	9	6,161	4,736	130	81
14,071	7,897	459	267	608	387	2,667	679	589	299
19,366	6,741	1,270	819	46	55	3,392	1,832	3,147	907
21,469	17,856	225	337	236	216	1,235	799	47	28
14,079	10,427	27	12	6		1,267	958		
645,179	609,243	16,905	14,562	9,937	9,216	101,559	70,065	11,491	5,873
236,869	203,794	5,641	5,615	1,331	1,073	6,602	4,095	46,391	42,400
52,431	40,062	1,946	1,737	285	244	4,341	3,160	11,610	10,671
24,758	19,406	242	421	72	49	174	122	238	403
15,022	9,678	1,539	1,136	51	64	4,124	3,022	9,980	9,076
12,701	10,978	165	130	162	131	43	16	1,380	1,212
69,335	62,938	804	727	485	374	104	76	9,176	8,117
14,572	12,885	273	186	56	54		20	457	191
10,637	9,565	60	86			19	12	12	10
6,968	6,535	21	31	70	58	7		121	129
6,274	5,873	18	26	24	56	8		1	1
10,376	9,917	..	7					23	30
8,506	8,895	167	123	42	49	37	35	8,375	7,625
7,523	6,056	124	120			22	4	156	127
6,889	6,262	141	148	293	157		5	31	4
18,653	209,744	2,891	3,161	561	455	1,546	859	25,699	23,652

V—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH

				Hindus					
				Population		Scheduled Castes		Others	
District or State 1	Town, municipality, suburb, cantonnement, etc 2			Males 3	Females 4	Males 5	Females 6	Males 7	Females 8
Nagpur Jubbulpore	..	M	M	C P. and BERAR					
				1,096,948	993,819	133,963	132,996	711,104	644,685
				234,890	207,294	33,609	32,671	149,440	129,915
				159,352	142,605	26,915	26,548	104,087	92,096
				75,538	64,689	6,694	6,123	35,353	37,819
				153,073	139,642	17,409	17,640	93,647	84,106
				33,399	29,165	4,198	4,143	20,400	17,388
				33,016	28,956	2,860	2,783	22,091	18,950
				32,488	30,977	3,758	4,089	22,587	21,246
				27,956	26,031	1,403	1,327	14,352	13,532
Akola Amraoti Raipur Nimar Saugor	.	M	M	20,220	24,513	5,184	5,318	14,217	13,010
				703,930	649,883	82,945	82,637	468,017	430,664
				175,307	105,315	14,149	10,570	111,967	63,772
				175,307	105,315	14,149	10,570	111,967	63,772
				332,765	219,428			82,906	51,816
				76,650	54,317			9,597	6,949
				76,650	54,317			9,597	6,949
				256,115	165,111			73,009	44,867
				168,411	152,390	19,067	20,135	124,969	108,978
				41,590	32,701	3,972	3,991	30,367	21,730
Peshawar	..	M	M	41,590	32,701	3,972	3,991	30,367	21,730
				126,821	119,689	15,115	16,114	94,602	87,248
				499,974	391,729	12,240	10,412	280,054	227,023
				271,577	215,436	7,829	7,145	147,124	115,714
				201,940	157,552	5,943	5,538	99,010	73,392
				69,637	57,884	1,886	1,907	48,114	43,322
				70,531	56,631	1,023	824	45,661	39,639
				37,580	28,886	594	446	25,031	20,396
				32,951	29,795	429	378	20,630	19,243
				157,866	117,612	3,388	2,443	87,269	71,670
Karachi Hyderabad	.	M	M	AJMER-MERWARA					
				116,051	98,047			70,975	61,638
				79,898	67,360			46,781	40,432
				79,898	67,360			46,781	40,432
				36,153	30,637			24,194	21,206
				74,476	25,987	3,174	1,296	23,999	7,337
				47,476	25,937	3,174	1,296	23,999	7,337
				6,331	4,837	341	232	3,807	3,048
				6,331	4,837	341	232	3,807	3,048
				414,821	280,865	42,743	31,462	185,135	115,908
Delhi	..	M	M	DELHI					
				302,748	219,101	30,837	23,948	124,870	84,405
				302,748	219,101	30,837	23,948	124,870	84,405
				58,229	35,504	5,609	3,512	32,719	18,736
				58,229	35,504	5,609	3,512	32,719	18,736
				53,844	26,260	6,247	3,992	27,646	12,662
				6,351,997	5,797,226	419,732	403,634	3,718,362	3,378,342
				60,907	63,799	140	81	50,676	53,345
				47,443	52,268			44,873	49,693
				47,443	52,268			44,873	49,693
Manipur	..	M	M	BALUCHISTAN					
				7,411	6,186	31	24	592	441
				7,411	6,186	31	24	592	441
				378,712	340,560	22,829	22,218	279,763	249,364
				83,927	63,399	3,920	3,601	64,144	52,149
				83,927	63,399	3,920	3,601	64,144	52,149
				294,785	272,161	18,709	18,617	215,609	197,711
				83,927	63,399	3,920	3,601	64,144	52,149
				83,927	63,399	3,920	3,601	64,144	52,149
				294,785	272,161	18,709	18,617	215,609	197,711

POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES

Muslims		Indian Christians		Jains		Sikhs		Others	
Males 9	Females 10	Males 11	Females 12	Males 13	Females 14	Males 15	Females 16	Males 17	Females 18
209,630	183,335	12,061	12,063	17,989	16,229	5,152	1,801	7,049	5,708
40,889	34,795	3,694	3,810	2,779	2,337	1,174	794	3,295	3,002
21,892	16,354	2,224	2,180	1,240	978	488	359	2,506	2,090
19,007	16,441	1,470	1,610	1,539	1,359	686	405	789	912
37,192	33,949	1,040	1,049	3,073	2,379	287	185	130	94
7,972	6,965	138	145	567	449	77	60	47	35
7,400	6,072	58	64	553	497	24	14	23	16
5,078	4,709	519	561	334	272	135	65	47	35
11,928	10,975	40	41	199	116	53	39	1	1
5,114	4,648	255	278	1,420	1,245	18	7	12	7
131,239	114,591	7,327	7,164	12,137	11,313	3,691	852	3,624	2,612
41,121	25,802	1,151	1,025	1,824	1,128	611	255	4,484	2,768
41,121	25,502	1,151	1,025	1,824	1,123	611	255	4,484	2,768
217,609	148,668	3,015	2,145			28,119	15,280	4,016	1,310
61,614	42,996	625	514			4,733	3,431	41	37
61,614	42,996	625	514			4,733	3,431	41	37
155,355	105,672	2,390	1,631			21,386	11,459	3,975	1,282
16,858	16,142	2,434	2,738	24	19	79	39	4,860	4,288
5,408	5,939	977	1,313	18	15	27	11	423	411
5,408	5,430	977	1,313	18	15	27	11	423	411
11,110	10,912	1,457	1,476	6	4	54	28	4,437	3,377
184,343	138,426	6,710	5,825	1,922	1,558	7,572	4,353	7,133	4,832
102,822	51,576	4,766	3,920	1,771	1,449	3,730	2,313	3,525	3,354
81,106	68,219	4,619	3,774	1,65	1,418	2,944	1,840	3,493	3,330
18,666	13,317	147	146	6		786	468	24	24
27,559	17,368	126	100			1,062	614	100	116
10,866	7,246	121	94			875	558	93	106
11,693	10,082	5	6			187	76	7	10
59,952	39,223	1,518	1,305	151	109	2,780	1,461	3,508	1,162
35,331	28,510	2,708	2,482	4,574	4,145	508	299	1,655	973
27,721	22,199	2,167	2,023	222	2,029	375	262	613	415
27,721	22,199	2,167	2,023	2,221	2,029	375	262	613	415
7,610	6,111	541	459	2,351	2,116	133	37	1,322	558
34,766	13,076	1,504	893	7		8,485	2,439	2,541	946
34,766	13,076	1,504	893	7		8,485	2,439	2,541	946
1,627	1,092	508	470	12	12			88	83
1,627	1,092	508	470	12	12			36	33
161,657	116,158	4,472	4,157	5,880	4,910	10,230	5,557	4,794	3,028
133,830	100,816	2,037	1,340	5,258	4,370	5,530	3,469	336	253
133,830	100,816	2,037	1,810	5,258	4,370	5,530	3,469	336	253
13,368	8,015	1,445	1,187	298	290	2,658	1,616	2,132	2,148
13,368	8,015	1,445	1,187	298	290	2,658	1,616	2,132	2,148
14,409	7,527	990	1,130	304	250	2,042	472	2,259	627
1,701,392	1,535,048	202,067	198,343	162,281	155,563	63,287	43,353	84,836	79,923
2,270	1,690	304	112	111	78	228	84	7,268	8,409
1,147	1,173	105	36	111	78	27	15	1,185	1,273
1,147	1,173	105	36	111	78	27	15	1,185	1,273
1,123	517	99	76			211	69	6,083	7,136
6,718	5,651	11	12			61	56	8	2
6,713	5,651	11	12			61	56	3	2
59,448	51,690	2,613	1,558	11,881	11,536	366	158	2,642	3,556
12,995	10,263	559	663	1,510	1,333	135	70	364	715
12,995	10,263	559	663	1,510	1,333	135	70	364	715
46,453	41,427	1,154	896	10,351	10,188	231	88	2,278	3,231

*Represents total Christians Separate figures for Indian Christians were not taken
M(22611)

V—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY WITH

District or State 1	Town, municipality suburb, cantonment, etc 2	Hindus					
		Population		Scheduled Castes		Others	
		Males 3	Females 4	Males 5	Females 6	Males 7	Females 8
	BENGAL ..	31,560	21,225	1,835	1,295	24,443	16,478
	Classes III—VI	31,560	21,235	1,835	1,295	24,443	16,478
	CENTRAL INDIA .	470,492	409,953	55,548	52,276	266,788	227,324
	Class I	115,298	88,397	15,563	13,595	71,444	53,101
Indore	Indore	115,298	88,397	15,563	13,595	71,444	53,101
	Class I	40,466	34,762	4,963	4,702	8,759	7,291
Bhopal	Bhopal	40,466	34,762	4,963	4,702	8,759	7,291
	Classes III—VI	314,728	286,793	35,022	33,979	186,585	166,942
	CHHATTISGARH	76,762	75,633	11,332	11,786	52,415	51,197
	Classes III—VI	76,762	75,633	11,332	11,786	52,415	51,197
	COCHIN	124,951	132,865	4,248	4,581	67,584	66,234
	Class II	66,768	54,162	1,113	977	24,019	22,646
Trichur	Trichur	28,574	28,950	803	763	11,483	13,330
Cochin Kanayannur	Mattancherry	28,194	25,212	310	214	10,536	9,716
	Classes III—VI	78,243	78,703	3,135	3,054	43,565	43,588
	DECCAN (AND KOLHAPUR)	266,449	261,622	16,463	16,870	169,028	166,627
	Class II	49,556	43,476	2,627	2,392	33,714	34,092
Kolhapur	Kolhapur	49,556	43,476	2,627	2,392	33,714	34,092
	Classes III—VI	216,893	208,156	13,826	14,478	160,368	152,735
	GUJARAT	62,759	59,087	3,258	3,227	26,465	23,951
	Classes III—VI	62,759	59,087	3,258	3,227	26,465	23,951
	GWALIOR	294,282	265,694			214,449	184,673
	Class I	61,100	52,618			45,691	39,213
Gird	Lashkar	61,100	52,618			45,691	39,213
	Class II	39,447	33,282			27,471	22,895
Ujjain	Ujjain	39,447	33,282			27,471	22,895
	Classes III—VI	193,735	169,794			181,257	122,665
	HYDERABAD .	1,132,126	1,062,108	135,317	124,905	523,718	494,636
	Class I	384,780	354,379	50,172	50,278	137,092	128,281
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	384,780	354,379	50,172	50,278	137,092	128,281
	Class II	103,082	93,201	10,765	10,501	44,672	43,463
Warangal	Warangal	48,036	44,772	5,530	5,350	28,347	26,134
Gulbarga	Gulbarga	27,820	24,922	2,538	2,444	9,452	8,173
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	27,417	23,507	2,088	2,707	10,833	9,056
	Classes III—VI	644,264	614,588	74,380	73,526	337,954	322,895
	KASHMIR	231,382	183,053	1,052	848	71,292	51,850
	Class I	112,460	95,327	17	9	23,870	19,130
Anantnag	Srinagar	112,460	95,327	17	9	23,870	19,130
	Class II	29,817	20,562	566	429	17,237	12,352
Jammu	Jammu	29,817	20,562	566	429	17,237	12,352
	Classes III—VI	89,105	67,164	469	410	50,285	20,394
	MADRAS	47,426	46,178	4,566	4,702	25,961	27,743
	Classes III—VI	47,426	46,173	4,566	4,702	25,961	27,743
	MYSORE	703,121	643,085	98,869	94,587	425,109	396,554
	Class I	363,605	327,554	65,016	62,002	203,280	179,977
Bangalore	C & M Station	82,870	175,556	16,223	16,223	29,688	25,107
Bangalore	Bangalore	131,340	116,994	11,189	10,894	96,210	87,229
Mysore	Mysore	78,967	71,573	7,884	7,128	64,285	49,087
Kolar Gold Fields	K G F	70,428	63,431	29,706	28,257	21,100	18,394
	Classes III—VI	339,516	315,531	33,873	32,535	231,529	216,757
	ORISSA	31,667	30,294	4,381	4,570	24,636	23,192
	Classes III—VI	31,667	30,294	4,381	4,570	24,636	23,192
	PUNJAB	376,913	298,462	17,768	15,193	139,917	106,517
	Class II	40,923	28,927	1,414	1,140	14,351	10,466
Patiala	Patiala	40,923	28,927	1,414	1,140	14,351	10,466
	Classes III—VI	335,990	269,535	16,354	14,053	125,566	96,051
	PUNJAB HILL	16,743	12,102	1,252	974	10,241	7,012
	Classes III—VI	16,743	12,102	1,252	974	10,241	7,012
	RAJPUTANA	1,020,160	921,537			693,809	620,468
	Class I	212,169	197,709			155,594	133,236
Jaipur	Jaipur	93,479	82,331			85,068	82,013
Bikaner	Bikaner	69,875	57,351			52,744	42,111
Marwar	Jodhpur	68,815	58,027			47,482	39,112
	Class II	60,643	53,148			37,480	33,019
Mewar	Udaipur	32,173	27,475			18,409	16,053
Alwar	Alwar	38,470	25,673			18,981	16,066
	Classes III—VI	727,348	670,680			497,465	464,233

POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES—*contd*

Muslims		Indian Christians		Jains		Sikhs		Others	
Males 9	Females 10	Males 11	Females 12	Males 13	Females 14	Males 15	Females 16	Males 17	Females 18
4,799	3,237	81	68	369	140	1		32	17
4,799	3,237	81	68	369	140			32	17
120,825	107,648	2,580	2,501	18,604	11,352	1,224	671	9,913	8,170
21,289	16,283	718	840	4,240	3,219	651	374	1,393	985
21,289	16,283	718	840	4,240	3,219	651	374	1,393	985
25,584	21,755	197	213	653	578	107	87	203	136
25,584	21,755	197	213	653	578	107	87	203	136
74,962	69,610	1,665	1,448	8,711	7,555	466	210	8,317	7,049
5,832	5,561	1,180	1,280	685	574	115	79	5,508	5,256
5,832	5,561	1,180	1,280	685	574	115	79	5,508	5,256
14,468	12,750	47,319	47,601	181	174	4	2	2,152	2,293
9,227	3,097	21,278	21,301	175	171	1	1	875	969
1,245	1,185	19,014	13,653			1	1	28	68
7,942	6,092	8,294	7,068	175	171			847	911
5,236	4,633	23,021	26,100	6	3	3	1	1,277	1,324
36,611	28,659	3,587	3,324	9,272	7,990	18		226	182
4,563	3,898	569	675	3,064	2,414	9		10	5
4,563	3,898	569	675	3,064	2,414	9		10	5
37,448	32,741	2,718	2,649	6,398	5,576	9		216	177
13,121	12,394	426	326	1,694	2,068	92	39	6,468	7,102
13,121	12,394	426	336	1,694	2,018	92	39	7,563	7,102
64,970	56,838	483	477	11,944	10,213	604	296	1,862	1,646
14,177	12,446	146	152	907	713	101	62	78	32
14,177	12,446	146	152	907	713	101	62	78	32
10,698	9,440	138	99	974	776	58	38	104	34
10,698	9,440	138	99	974	776	58	38	104	34
40,095	36,502	199	226	10,059	5,724	445	198	1,650	1,579
438,096	396,397	19,039	18,474	4,585	4,074	2,238	1,674	14,079	13,606
183,266	161,649	10,103	10,187	651	510	657	545	2,809	2,929
183,266	161,649	10,103	10,187	651	510	657	545	2,809	2,929
40,265	36,396	1,908	1,790	625	479	477	202	470	373
12,493	11,688	1,236	1,188	23	27	69	63	29	22
16,176	13,884	159	192	152	136	21	11	131	7
12,596	10,820	513	410	350	316	387	128	60	7
809,564	197,352	7,023	6,497	3,409	3,035	1,129	927	10,800	10,306
151,622	126,105	928	799	425	378	4,851	3,005	1,119	1,068
87,439	75,531	50	55	8	1	943	469	133	132
87,439	75,531	50	55	8	1	943	469	133	132
9,751	6,169	517	440	412	372	1,322	813	12	7
9,751	6,169	517	440	412	372	1,322	813	12	7
54,442	43,405	361	304	5	6	2,536	1,723	967	923
5,844	5,721	1,024	982	17	4	2	3	22	18
5,844	5,721	1,024	982	17	4	2	3	22	18
119,886	103,467	36,378	36,639	5,251	3,830	163	57	7,645	8,001
55,096	46,750	30,315	30,701	2,347	1,493	134	47	7,417	7,764
18,902	16,578	12,501	12,909	497	332	122	40	4,876	5,367
16,178	13,849	4,287	4,433	1,035	599	2	4	439	448
13,709	12,180	2,428	2,587	455	294	10	3	246	314
6,307	4,103	11,099	10,772	390	268			1,856	1,637
64,590	57,717	6,063	5,938	2,904	2,337	29	10	229	237
632	544	68	79	51	48	14	5	1,884	1,826
632	544	68	79	51	48	14	5	1,884	1,826
166,297	126,316	428	319	2,085	1,790	49,964	35,081	1,468	1,268
14,845	11,371			77	69	10,048	5,846	138	145
14,845	11,371			77	69	10,048	5,846	138	145
150,452	125,045	423	319	2,008	1,721	39,906	29,235	1,281	1,091
4,445	3,598	40	26	196	155	548	330	21	7
4,445	3,598	40	26	196	155	548	330	21	7
246,960	225,153	1,760*	1,773*	57,441	56,878	2,531	1,658	17,689	13,787
57,543	49,911	141	857	12,207	12,071	581	279	2,203	1,355
27,868	24,596	185	249	4,646	4,114	146	95	1,908	1,264
12,619	10,331	163	119	3,968	4,629	327	113	64	48
17,056	14,984	403	489	3,593	3,328	108	71	178	43
18,624	15,880	111	147	4,354	4,100	34	46	3,839	1,937
7,618	6,560	67	75	3,677	3,470	7	10	2,305	1,307
8,006	7,320	44	72	677	630	28	35	734	650
178,794	161,368	898	769	40,880	43,507	1,915	1,334	12,427	10,475

*Represents total Christians Separate figures for Indian Christians are not available

V—TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALY WITH POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES—concd

District or State 1	Town, Municipality, Suburb, Cantonment etc 2		Hindus							
			Population		Scheduled Castes		Others		Muslims	
			Males 3	Females 4	Males 5	Females 6	Males 7	Females 8	Males 9	Females 10
TRAVANCORE			350,873	340,152	10,919	10,667	210,640	205,932	41,993	39,843
Southern Division	Class I		65,644	62,721	1,619	1,521	48,546	47,226	4,332	3,685
	Trivandrum	M	65,644	62,721	1,619	1,521	48,546	47,226	4,332	3,685
	Class II		55,628	52,362	671	636	31,986	29,809	10,569	10,140
Central Division	Alleppey	M	30,136	26,197	139	117	13,517	11,224	8,599	7,885
Southern Division	Nagercoil	M	25,492	26,165	532	519	18,469	18,585	1,970	2,255
Classes III—VI			229,601	225,069	8,629	8,310	130,108	128,897	26,992	26,018
UNITED PROVINCES			76,942	67,226	2,635	2,316	20,150	17,859	53,670	47,123
Rampur	Class II		47,311	42,011	1,002	926	7,755	6,849	38,412	34,114
	Rampur		47,311	42,011	1,002	926	7,755	6,849	38,412	34,114
	Classes III—VI		29,631	25,215	1,633	1,390	12,395	10,510	15,258	13,009
Western India			580,359	573,371	27,529	26,934	360,599	344,709	148,086	157,453
Bhavnagar	Class I		54,400	48,461	3,045	2,606	38,901	34,221	7,971	7,293
	Bhavnagar		54,400	48,451	3,054	2,606	38,901	34,221	7,971	7,293
	Class II		93,541	88,036	3,312	3,580	55,948	51,412	26,626	25,776
Navanagar	Jamnagar		36,306	35,282	975	1,002	21,828	20,400	10,113	10,661
Junagadh	Junagadh		31,220	26,891	1,057	1,445	16,269	13,702	12,120	10,741
Rajkot	Rajkot		26,315	25,863	1,180	1,133	17,851	17,310	4,393	4,384
Classes III—VI			432,118	436,884	20,663	20,748	265,750	259,076	113,489	124,384

			Indian Christians		Jains		Sikhs		Others	
			Males 11	Females 12	Males 13	Females 14	Males 15	Females 16	Males 17	Females 18
TRAVANCORE			84,834	81,218	41	21	1		2,545	2,471
Southern Division	Class I		10,847	10,071	4				296	218
	Trivandrum	M	10,847	10,071	4				296	218
	Class II		12,107	11,491	31	14			264	272
Central Division	Alleppey	M	7,651	6,769	30	14			200	188
Southern Division	Nagercoil	M	4,456	4,722	1				64	84
Classes III—VI			61,880	59,656	6	7	1		1,985	1,981
UNITED PROVINCES			206	194	104	71	106	90	72	73
Rampur	Class II		46	45	83	60	12	17	1	
	Rampur		46	45	83	60	12	17	1	
	Classes III—VI		160	149	21	11	93	73	71	73
Western India			795	671	42,064	42,429	102	63	1,184	1,112
Bhavnagar	Class I		170	146	3,935	3,840	9	9	360	336
	Bhavnagar		170	146	3,935	3,840	9	9	360	336
	Class II		170	163	7,104	6,960	42	25	139	120
Navanagar	Jamnagar	.	81	85	3,229	3,075	18	14	62	55
Junagadh	Junagadh	.	79	73	995	856	24	11	76	63
Rajkot	Rajkot	..	10	5	2,880	3,029	.	.	1	2
Classes III—VI			455	362	31,025	31,629	51	29	686	656

SUBSIDIARY TABLES(1) *Number per 1,000 of total population and of each main community who live in towns*

Province or State	Number per 1,000 who live in town				
	Population	Hindus	Muslims	Indian Christians	Jains
1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIA	129	128	150	199	414
PROVINCES	127	120	133	247	489
Madras	159	146	293	203	215
Bombay	259	233	533	519	471
Bengal	98	169	46	296	794
U P	125	90	306	313	483
Punjab	153	213	141	141	770
Bihar	54	53	93	456	520
C P & Berar	125	125	501	500	405
Assam	27	48	19	58	444
N - W F P	181	745	131	951	
Orissa	37	40	226	196	309
Sind	197	431	101	910	112
Ajmer-Merwara	367	352	710		463
Baluchistan	200	802	109	910	
Coorg	66	57	185	226	706
Dellu	758	661	911	822	954
STATES & AGENCIES	134	124	256	143	385
Assam	172	318	125	12	940
Baluchistan	38	111	36	575	
Baroda	252	262	497	389	499
Bengal	25	43	21	262	875
Central India	117	103	519	652	435
Chhattisgarh	38	58	375	217	583
Cochin	188	158	249	235	1,000
Deccan (& Kolhapur)	186	168	410	384	206
Gujarat	84	100	440	181	710
Gwalior	137	115	512	710	420
Hyderabad	134	97	395	174	348
Kashmir & Feudatories	103	155	90	561	882
Kashmir	62	99	35	543	880
Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit	61	905	59	1,000	
Madras	194	185	382	96	1,000
Mysore	184	153	460	741	276
Orissa	20	26	82	64	1,000
Punjab	123	152	131	107	566
Punjab Hill	26	19	172	351	782
Rajputana	142	127	364		340
Travancore	14	124	188	85	1,000
U P	155	66	368	122	833
Western India	235	187	509	472	397

(ii) *Communities of Urban and Rural Population.*

Province or State	Per 10,000 of urban population					Per 10,000 of rural population				
	Hindus	Muslims	Indian Christians	Jains	Others	Hindus	Muslims	Indian Christians	Jains	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INDIA	6,585	2,779	242	121	273	6,534	2,322	144	25	915
PROVINCES	6,606	2,816	213	75	390	6,428	2,665	95	11	801
Madras	7,970	1,452	515	8	55	8,808	664	384	6	138
Bombay	7,136	1,892	325	232	415	8,222	581	105	91	1,001
Bengal	7,145	2,576	55	15	209	3,829	5,789	14		368
U P	5,998	3,752	60	72	118	8,657	1,214	24	10	95
Punjab	3,681	5,256	157	68	838	2,471	5,788	174	4	1,553
Bihar	7,172	2,253	67	12	506	7,303	1,244	4	1	1,448
C P. & Berar	7,760	1,877	116	163	94	7,683	266	16	34	2,011
Assam	7,144	2,385	77	105	289	4,043	3,401	30	4	2,516
N-W F P.	2,434	6,626	94		846	185	9,746	1		68
Orissa	8,515	1,032	163	1	289	7,802	136	25		2,038
Sind	5,941	3,620	135	39	265	1,922	7,920	3	1	154
Ajmer Merwara	6,194	2,982	242	407	175	6,598	705	16	274	2,407
Andamans & Nicobars						2,496	2,370	774		4,360
Baluchistan	3,564	4,762	239	1	1,434	220	9,749	6		25
Coorg	6,621	2,424	872	21	62	7,830	762	164	1	1,253
Delhi	5,389	3,993	124	165	339	8,652	1,222	84	23	19
STATES & AGENCIES	6,522	2,624	329	282	223	7,140	1,187	304	70	1,298
Assam	8,359	318	25	15	1,283	3,762	461	426		5,411
Baluchistan	800	9,693	17		90	253	9,746	1		
Baroda	7,997	1,545	50	335	93	7,584	527	26	110	1,753
Bengal	8,344	1,522	28	96	10	4,631	1,740	2		3,627
Central India	6,837	2,595	58	283	227	7,034	319	4	49	1,694
Chhattisgarh	8,316	708	168	83	725	5,336	46	26	4	4,588
Cochin	5,306	1,615	3,490	13	167	6,535	710	2,646		100
Deccan & (Kolhapur)	8,688	1,441	128	345	8	5,130	243	26	12	4,589
Gujarat	6,366	2,694	63	323	1,214	9,143	474	47	205	41
Gwalior	7,257	2,243	18	403	79	8,866	340	1	89	704
Hyderabad	5,870	3,776	171	39	144	8,500	898	126	11	465
Kashmir & Feudatories	3,020	6,677	42	19	242	1,887	7,768	3		352
Kashmir Frontier Illaqs in Gilgit	8,200	1,196	125	67	412		1,000			
	143	9,797	4		146					
Madras	8,588	1,197	208	2	5					
Mysore	7,615	1,658	645	67	5	9,463	438	43	40	10
N-W F P.										
Orissa	9,169	190	23	16	602	8,041	25	8		1,929
Punjab	4,167	4,466	11	87	1,269	3,695	3,783	12	6	2,504
Punjab Hill	6,753	2,788	23	122	314					
Rajputana	6,769	2,431	18	598	184	7,677	704	1	192	1,426
Sikkim						3,776	7	3	11	6,215
Travancore	6,341	1,183	2,416	1	59	5,771	655	3,352		241
U P	2,945	6,991	28	12	24	7,710	2,203	38		49
Western India	6,585	2,648	13	732	22	8,824	786	5	342	43

XIII—COMMUNITY

This table shows the distribution of the population by communities. In the past the distribution was by religion. Distribution by religion came up always against the difficulty of distinguishing between tribal religion and Hinduism in regard to which figures in the past have never been satisfactory. It was considered preferable therefore to establish the total of persons of tribal origin in the community table and leave to administrative decisions the always difficult question of how far these should be classed under other heads for other purposes.

The table also shows Indian Christians specifically whereas formerly they were merged amongst Christians.

2. "Aryas" and "Brahmos" are included under "Other Hindus".

3. This census saw a considerable extension of actual enumeration in the North-West Agency and tribal areas beyond the administered border. This is described in the flyleaf to Table I. The simplified questions put did not cover community as such, only tribe, but it may be taken that the number of persons affected, viz., 706,994 is Muslim.

A population figure for the remainder was, as at past censuses, reached by estimate. No specific community information is therefore available. Here too however the conditions of the region indicate that the whole number, viz., 1,624,338 can be regarded as Muslim.

The two together represent the difference between the totals in columns 2, 3 and 4 of the table and the total population of India recorded in Table I and elsewhere.

If a community attribution of these is made, the Muslim figures of columns 11, 12 and 13 for States and agencies and for all India become as below:—

States and Agencies	Per sons	Ma'es	Females
All India	14,930,923	7,891,293	7,099,632
	91,339,428	49,587,583	44,799,845

4. In Bengal a large number of Hindus failed to return their caste and it could not therefore be decided whether they belonged to the Scheduled castes or other Hindus. They have been separately shown in the Bengal tables but for all India tables they have been included in Other Hindus. The numbers of such persons are given below:—

	Persons	Males	Females
Bengal	6,942,743	3,856,141	3,086,602
British territory	6,895,417	3,830,651	3,064,766
Cooch Behar	2,659	1,524	1,135
Tripura	44,667	23,966	20,701
Sikkim	294	163	131

5. In some Provinces figures have been extracted for tribes who have returned Christianity. The figures are given below:—

	Persons	Males	Females
Bengal	56,507	29,678	26,829
Bihar	343,330	169,915	173,415
C P & Berar	148	78	70
Orissa	30,584	15,278	15,306
Cooch Behar and Tripura States	3,573	1,847	1,726
Orissa States	79,647	36,090	43,557
Rajputana	1,394		

In Assam the Superintendent has estimated that the number of tribal Christians is 319,000.

6. In Kashmir State members of tribes have been classified according to religion returned. In the all India table they have been classified as tribes. This has led to different figures for the State and for all India.

7. Ad-Dharmis are shown separately in the Punjab tables. They are included under "Others" in the all India table. The figures for Ad-Dharmis included under "Others" are given below:—

	Persons	Males	Females
Punjab	343,685	185,418	158,267
Punjab States	5,892	3,343	2,639
Punjab Hill States	186	115	81

8. The distribution by communities of the 32,969 persons employed in the ships on the High Seas during the census period is given below:—

	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Chinese	Jews	Buddhists	Parsees
TOTAL	2,255	25,634	5,044	2	1	1	32
Madras	67	127	42	2	.	.	.
Bombay	1,132	5,567	3,321	.	.	.	32
Bengal	1,052	19,892	1,672	.	1	1	..
Sind	4	48	9	..	..	..	..

Province or State	Population			Hindus					
				Scheduled Castes			Others		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
*INDIA	386,666,623	199,812,860	186,853,763	48,813,180	24,789,092	24,024,088	206,117,326	106,304,124	99,813,202
Provinces	295,808,728	153,020,166	142,789,566	39,920,807	20,273,903	19,646,814	150,860,146	77,901,832	72,988,814
Madras	49,241,810	24,557,143	24,784,667	8,068,498	4,023,098	4,045,394	34,731,230	17,288,774	17,442,556
Bombay	20,849,840	10,817,333	10,032,507	1,855,148	934,725	920,123	14,700,242	7,612,006	7,088,236
Bengal	60,806,625	31,747,395	28,559,130	7,378,970	3,844,115	3,534,855	17,680,054	9,560,053	8,120,001
U P	55,020,617	28,860,214	26,160,403	11,717,168	6,020,268	5,696,800	34,094,511	17,987,631	16,106,880
Agra	40,906,147	21,517,324	19,383,823	3,018,803	1,120,289	1,898,514	25,889,857	13,690,522	12,190,335
Oudh	14,114,470	7,342,890	6,771,589	3,698,355	1,899,979	1,798,376	8,204,654	4,297,109	3,907,545
Punjab	28,418,819	15,383,676	13,035,163	1,248,635	662,019	586,616	6,301,737	3,450,582	2,851,165
Bihar	36,240,151	18,224,428	18,115,723	4,340,379	2,133,058	2,207,321	22,173,890	11,207,891	10,965,999
Bihar	28,923,802	14,412,301	14,411,501	3,919,619	1,918,840	2,000,779	18,977,433	9,564,954	9,412,479
Chota Nagpur	7,516,349	3,812,127	3,704,222	420,760	214,218	206,542	3,196,437	1,642,937	1,553,520
C P and Berar	16,813,584	8,430,282	8,387,302	3,051,418	1,510,424	1,540,989	9,880,583	4,977,743	4,902,840
C P Berar	13,208,718	6,693,376	6,611,342	2,359,836	1,164,922	1,194,914	7,697,268	4,312,826	3,794,442
	3,604,866	1,836,906	1,767,960	692,577	345,492	346,975	2,293,315	1,164,917	1,108,398
Assam	10,204,733	5,382,705	4,821,938	676,291	359,115	317,176	5,536,932	1,901,736	1,635,176
N W F P	3,088,067	1,651,214	1,386,883				180,821	109,283	71,048
Orissa	8,728,544	4,219,121	4,510,423	1,238,171	605,625	642,646	5,594,635	2,863,141	2,911,394
Sind	4,656,008	2,491,190	2,040,818	191,634	102,967	88,667	1,036,282	571,065	407,227
Ajmer Merwara	684,698	307,172	276,621				576,481	186,484	179,997
Andamans & Nicobars	33,768	21,458	12,310				8,427	5,769	2,658
Andamans	21,316	14,472	6,444				8,420	5,762	2,658
Nicobars	12,452	6,986	5,866				7	7	
Baluchistan	501,631	294,616	207,115	5,102	3,630	1,472	89,521	29,600	9,921
Baluchistan	168,726	92,947	76,379	26,740	15,164	10,576	105,013	55,660	49,353
Delhi	917,909	535,236	382,703	122,693	69,396	83,797	444,832	262,493	182,039
Panipth Piploda	5,267	2,666	2,601	981	489	492	3,745	1,901	1,844
*States and Agencies	90,857,801	49,792,694	44,065,207	8,892,373	4,515,190	4,377,274	55,227,180	28,402,292	26,824,888
Assam	775,655	367,951	367,704	285	172	93	327,462	163,906	163,556
Baluchistan	256,204	102,016	104,178	65	40	25	9,706	5,212	4,494
Barda	2,555,010	1,472,009	1,342,101	220,794	114,497	116,299	1,963,460	1,017,149	946,311
Bergal	2,144,889	1,107,216	1,137,613	269,779	141,127	128,652	744,013	391,684	351,319
Central India	7,606,427	3,874,781	3,611,646	1,027,009	521,399	505,700	4,831,804	2,488,355	2,343,049
Chhattisgarh	4,650,000	2,611,470	2,506,190	483,132	239,240	243,892	1,705,470	843,500	861,970
Cochin	1,425,775	664,119	725,866	161,154	69,613	71,541	755,758	364,678	361,080
Daman and Diu	2,785,428	1,405,571	1,179,857	306,898	155,814	154,064	2,186,132	1,102,907	1,082,225
Kolhapur									
Gujarat	1,453,702	755,988	701,314	55,304	28,429	26,775	707,407	368,029	339,378
Gondal	4,066,169	2,116,568	1,889,591				8,463,510	1,843,485	1,620,825
Hyderabad	16,838,534	8,346,775	7,991,770	2,938,040	1,486,231	1,441,809	10,382,005	5,304,313	5,078,610
Kashmir and Jammu	4,021,616	2,112,872	1,914,144	113,464	60,772	62,692	694,085	369,082	325,033
Kashmir	3,945,090	2,052,015	1,856,045	113,464	60,772	62,692	694,011	369,937	324,971
Frontier Regions	76,526	40,827	35,699				74	45	27
Madras	498,754	243,166	235,589	83,784	41,135	42,599	368,868	176,874	186,994
Mysore	7,329,140	3,703,113	3,561,822	1,406,087	722,605	683,462	5,281,563	2,701,521	2,580,042
N W F P	46,367	23,849	24,227				17,310	16,061	649
Orissa	8,023,731	4,088,724	4,557,007	852,088	174,073	178,015	1,788,335	879,365	908,970
Punjab	5,505,554	2,906,809	2,506,745	849,902	183,752	160,210	1,505,996	811,268	694,728
Punjab Hill	1,090,844	560,998	520,616	238,774	124,816	113,958	786,526	408,805	377,721
Rajputana	13,679,208	7,169,517	6,590,681				10,817,805	5,422,681	4,895,124
Sikim	121,530	63,289	58,281	76	72	4	45,812	23,839	21,973
Tamil Nadu	6,070,718	3,045,102	3,024,916	895,952	109,140	106,811	8,146,447	1,566,550	1,579,897
U P	928,470	481,177	447,293	152,927	76,554	70,373	494,242	254,600	236,642
Western India	4,904,156	2,477,928	2,162,218	868,039	179,950	179,089	3,711,136	1,888,956	1,822,180

* See paragraph 3 in Preface

COMMUNITY

Christians											
Muslims			Indian Christians			Anglo-Indians			Others		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
92,058,096	48,376,717	43,681,379	6,040,665	3,069,780	2,970,875	140,422	71,584	69,028	1,462	83,459	52,063
79,398,503	41,698,290	37,700,213	3,245,706	1,655,982	1,589,724	113,936	58,452	55,484	122,788	75,751	47,037
3,896,463	1,924,406	1,972,046	2,001,082	996,511	1,004,571	28,661	13,962	14,699	17,535	8,826	8,709
1,530,288	1,040,318	880,050	525,612	180,372	158,440	14,084	7,573	6,459	22,840	14,221	8,419
23,008,494	17,180,563	16,824,371	110,923	56,025	53,908	31,619	16,024	15,705	23,967	17,704	10,373
8,616,308	4,427,948	3,989,060	121,327	68,970	62,357	13,383	7,255	6,128	15,131	9,282	5,849
6,231,062	3,296,182	2,934,380	120,549	63,218	57,331	11,905	6,502	5,403	13,141	8,052	5,089
2,136,246	1,131,066	1,054,180	10,778	5,752	5,026	1,478	753	725	1,990	1,230	760
16,217,242	8,738,185	7,479,057	496,088	261,487	224,551	5,891	3,209	2,622	13,012	9,400	3,612
4,716,314	2,338,393	2,377,921	24,693	12,005	12,688	5,063	2,996	2,967	4,023	2,318	1,704
4,168,470	2,052,833	2,115,637	12,651	6,424	7,227	2,386	1,170	1,216	2,175	1,281	894
547,844	265,660	262,284	12,042	6,531	5,461	3,377	1,826	1,751	1,847	1,037	810
783,697	410,531	373,166	49,260	24,156	24,104	4,538	2,303	2,235	5,771	3,416	2,315
445,528	236,682	211,846	42,135	20,991	21,144	4,335	2,219	2,117	5,276	3,192	2,084
333,269	173,849	161,320	6,125	3,165	2,960	203	118	85	495	224	271
3,443,479	1,815,613	1,626,806	37,750	19,925	17,825	634	364	270	2,426	1,408	1,018
2,788,797	1,499,806	1,288,991	5,426	3,209	2,217	837	503	334	4,828	3,709	917
146,301	70,977	75,324	26,584	12,999	13,585	789	347	442	317	171	146
3,208,325	1,763,998	1,444,327	12,232	7,430	6,802	2,731	1,416	1,315	4,246	3,273	973
89,899	49,132	40,767	3,895	1,999	1,896	1,005	541	464	883	453	430
8,005	5,584	2,421	1,032	850	182	100	46	54	1,481	899	598
7,738	5,361	2,377	1,023	847	181	93	44	54	470	305	165
267	223	44	4	3	1	2	2		1,011	694	417
488,630	247,848	191,682	2,633	1,635	998	263	160	103	3,106	2,291	815
14,730	9,081	5,649	3,309	1,894	1,415	80	443	37	52	25	27
304,971	176,477	128,494	10,494	5,502	1,992	3,408	1,648	1,760	3,573	2,465	1,108
251	130	121	216	113	103						
12,659,593	6,678,427	5,981,166	2,784,959	1,413,808	1,381,151	26,456	12,942	13,544	12,674	7,706	41,966
31,662	16,185	15,477	25,913	12,950	12,963	136	88	48	325	178	147
346,251	186,609	159,582	40	21	19				14	12	2
228,610	117,322	106,288	9,182	4,865	4,317	150	83	67	160	105	55
372,113	198,215	173,898	564	312	252	8	3	5	18	6	13
469,550	232,142	207,708	7,583	3,923	3,659	546	311	215	1,298	817	421
28,773	14,590	14,183	11,820	5,789	6,031	325	170	155	63	42	20
109,183	55,397	53,791	399,294	198,442	200,952	9,268	4,807	5,051	350	306	44
182,036	91,862	90,174	17,236	8,555	8,681	96	52	44	211	113	98
58,000	30,858	27,142	4,215	2,254	1,961	29	15	14	93	51	42
240,903	127,346	113,557	1,352	695	657	107	54	53	155	78	78
2,097,475	1,080,265	1,017,210	215,980	110,224	105,756	3,660	1,833	1,827	824	428	396
3,073,640	1,627,058	1,446,482	3,079	1,676	1,404	7	4	3	423	209	214
3,997,113	1,885,293	1,410,820	3,077	1,675	1,402	7	4	3	421	207	214
76,427	40,766	35,662	2		2				2	2	
20,263	14,863	15,400	20,906	10,244	10,562	26	17	19	12	10	2
465,230	258,166	227,064	96,580	50,436	48,144	9,929	4,176	4,753	5,244	2,687	2,657
28,088	20,766	1,302	871	464	107	13	11	2	1,827	1,810	17
14,225	7,364	6,991	3,246	1,188	1,111	88	34	24	44	25	19
3,261,469	1,226,309	1,026,160	6,96	3,803	3,149	142	77	66	266	138	127
48,678	26,029	30,649	188	113	76	16	7	9	66	27	39
1,267,941	684,821	613,020	4,245	2,240	2,105	1,018	501	517	578	329	249
82	77	6	34	17	17	4	3	1	9	5	4
494,150	220,391	213,859	1,968,491	992,309	966,182	1,264	634	590	456	245	241
975,636	146,046	127,680	3,851	1,744	1,537	3			22	12	20
900,440	296,797	308,653	3,106	1,626	1,479	121	59	62	137	78	59

M629HD

Province or State	Sikhs			Jains			Pariaes		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	23	24	25	26	28	28	29	30	31
INDIA	5,691,447	3,142,410	2,549,037	1,449,286	750,945	698,341	114,890	58,248	56,642
Provinces	4,185,097	2,291,239	1,873,858	578,372	313,286	285,106	101,968	52,043	49,325
Madras	418	253	165	30,186	15,890	14,256	389	211	188
Bombay	8,011	6,044	1,967	266,231	145,472	120,759	86,270	43,487	42,803
Bengal	16,281	11,369	4,912	11,126	7,259	3,867	2,519	1,485	1,044
U P—	252,446	130,493	101,952	102,768	55,113	47,655	1,875	847	528
Agra	226,006	126,462	99,534	100,764	54,014	46,750	1,193	737	456
Oudh	6,349	4,031	2,318	2,004	1,099	905	182	110	72
Punjab	3,757,401	2,049,289	1,708,112	38,233	20,351	17,882	4,327	2,219	2,108
Bihar	13,213	7,863	5,350	4,602	2,629	1,973	547	402	145
Bihar	3,204	1,912	1,292	2,860	1,745	1,115	197	104	33
Chota Nappur	10,009	6,951	4,058	1,742	884	558	350	238	112
C P and Berar	14,996	9,565	5,431	84,563	44,036	40,557	2,014	1,090	924
C P	12,766	8,350	4,386	62,546	32,613	29,933	1,730	931	799
Berar	2,230	1,185	1,045	22,047	11,423	10,624	284	159	126
Assam	3,464	3,243	1,221	6,639	4,206	2,433	2	2	
N W F P.	57,939	34,641	23,298	1	1		24	14	10
Orissa	222	145	87	189	87	52	13	12	1
Sind	31,011	18,564	12,447	3,687	2,047	1,640	8,838	1,936	1,902
Ajmer Merwara	867	547	320	18,327	9,953	8,832	289	147	152
Andamans & Nicobars	744	492	252						
Andamans	744	492	252						
Nicobars									
Baluchistan	11,918	9,232	2,696	7	7		75	53	22
Coorg				84	18	16	12	6	6
Delhi	16,157	10,449	5,658	11,267	6,134	5,149	284	152	132
Panah Piploda				62	27	35			
States and Agencies	1,526,350	851,171	675,179	870,914	437,679	433,235	12,922	6,205	6,717
Assam	381	277	104	201	120	81			
Baluchistan	126	70	56				1	1	
Baroda	566	400	166	46,898	23,746	23,120	6,930	3,025	3,050
Bengal	28	20	8	582	441	141	11	7	49
Central India	2,731	1,795	936	57,374	30,740	26,634	996	527	469
Chhattisgarh	507	286	221	2,158	1,157	1,001	28	18	10
Cochin	9	5	4	355	181	174	34	21	13
Deccan (and Kolhapur)	22	20	2	84,226	44,219	40,007	26	16	10
Gujarat	162	136	46	5,540	2,792	2,748	1,122	624	498
Gwalior	2,343	1,440	902	52,714	28,470	24,244	193	111	82
Hyderabad	5,230	2,939	2,391	24,853	13,182	11,670	1,974	905	979
Kashmir and Feudatories	65,903	34,779	31,124	910	490	420	29	17	12
Kashmir	65,882	34,764	31,113	910	490	420	29	17	12
Frontier Illaqs in Gilgit	21	15	6						
Madras	5	2	3	21	17	4			
Mysore	269	187	82	32,853	17,638	15,220	401	197	204
N W F P.	4,472	4,122	350	1	1				
Orissa	158	108	47	99	51	48	2	2	
Punjab	1,342,686	747,641	695,044	6,844	3,600	3,184	33	24	9
Punjab Hill	17,739	9,826	7,013	449	251	198	2		
Rajputana	81,896	46,554	35,342	341,768	169,559	172,229	387	217	170
Sikkim	1	1		7	5	2			
Travancore	31	18	13	62	41	21	1		
U P	781	388	348	210	124	86	1	1	
Western India	289	187	83	212,796	100,798	112,003	751	402	349

COMMUNITY—concd

Buddhists			Jews			Tribes			Others		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
232,003	119,663	112,335	22,480	11,464	11,016	25,441,439	12,813,198	12,623,291	403,877	222,351	187,526
167,418	86,513	80,900	19,327	9,878	9,451	16,713,256	8,401,290	8,311,966	371,403	201,639	169,764
1,072	642	430	191	149	42	562,029	282,241	279,788	4,043	2,190	1,853
1,423	1,086	747	14,471	7,350	7,121	1,914,293	819,527	794,771	7,882	5,170	2,712
146,560	74,011	72,549	2,778	1,396	1,382	1,889,389	976,552	912,837	6,905	4,049	2,856
5,478	2,899	2,579	80	51	29	259,422	149,488	139,934	1,281	609	562
2,245	1,230	1,015	65	45	20	289,244	149,409	139,835	1,223	662	561
3,233	1,669	1,564	15	6	9	178	79	99	8	7	1
247	152	95	27	19	8						
694	449	235	197	122	75	5,065,647	5,516,302	2,539,345	346,029	186,684	159,345
195	153	42	189	114	75	1,734,423	863,711	870,712			
459	290	193	8	8		3,321,224	1,652,591	1,668,633			
70	60	10	295	156	123	2,937,334	1,446,802	1,490,562			
63	53	10	276	150	126	2,661,959	1,310,418	1,353,541			
7	7		9	6	3	273,405	136,384	137,021			
8,144	4,550	3,594	9	2	7	6,484,996	1,271,061	1,213,935	4,967	2,550	2,417
25	14	11	71	34	37						
454	239	215	3	2	1	1,721,006	854,476	866,530			
111	103	8	1,082	530	552	3,319	20,861	15,938			
6	4	2	59	31	28	91,472	47,839	43,633			
2,903	2,124	779				11,076	5,694	5,382			
2,818	2,061	757									
55	63	22				11,076	5,694	5,382			
43	39	4	19	11	8	3	2	1	11	8	3
33	17	16				19,723	10,439	9,284			
150	124	26	55	23	32	12	6	6	335	319	16
64,590	33,155	31,435	3,153	1,588	1,565	8,728,238	4,411,908	4,316,325	38,474	20,712	17,768
173	105	68				339,137	164,000	175,137			
46	46		1	1							
7,786	4,171	3,565	47	26	21	373,207	191,646	181,561	2	1	1
4	4		5	2	3	761,023	372,219	378,803			
			77	40	37	1,187,716	575,188	562,528			
11	6	5	2	1	1	1,817,712	909,071	908,641			
6	2	4	1,528	785	743	5,183	2,690	2,503			
9	4	5	854	406	443	8,678	4,672	4,106	20	12	8
									4	1	3
7	7		5	4	1	626,892	322,188	304,704	13	8	5
			6	4	2	245,068	124,876	120,191	3	3	
115	74	41	30	12	8	678,149	347,221	330,928	109	57	52
40,696	20,268	20,428	11	2	9	29,374	15,501	13,873	95	15	80
40,696	20,268	20,428	11	2	9	29,374	15,501	13,873	95	15	80
1		1				8	4	4			
11,400	756	653	64	29	35	9,406	4,903	4,502	21	17	4
			5	5							
1,404	727	697	8	4	4	864,914	425,833	439,081			
597	323	274	13	5	7	779	467	312	37,828	20,342	17,486
10	10								196	115	81
15	9	6	47	20	27	1,624,488	842,596	781,892			
13,267	6,612	5,675	1	1		63,206	32,657	30,549			
15	9	7	371	196	178	183,682	65,570	67,112	105	99	6
14	14					3,404	1,692	1,712			
14	8	6	89	45	44	17,311	9,025	8,186	78	42	36

Subsidary(i) *Distribution of the main*

Number per 10,000 of the

Province or State 1	HINDUS					MUSLIMS				
	1941 2	1931 3	1921 4	1911 5	1901 6	1941 7	1931 8	1921 9	1911 10	1901 11
INDIA	6,593	6,824	6,841	6,931	7,034	2,381	2,216	2,174	2,126	2,122
PROVINCES	6,450	6,518	6,589	6,688	6,835	2,684	2,469	2,407	2,351	2,324
Madras	8,674	8,831	8,864	8,889	8,914	790	707	671	662	643
Bombay	7,940	8,709	7,657*	7,585*	7,651*	921	884	1,974*	2,046*	2,026*
Bengal	4,155	4,304	4,327	4,480	4,660	5,473	5,487	5,399	5,274	5,158
U P	8,326	8,450	8,464	8,504	8,532	1,530	1,484	1,428	1,411	1,411
Punjab	2,657	2,684	3,084	3,297†	3,873†	5,707	5,656	5,533	5,485†	5,325†
Bihar	7,296	8,231	8,282	8,223	8,333	1,298	1,132	1,085	1,063	1,061
C P and Berar	7,692	8,601	8,353	8,261	8,320	466	440	405	406	421
Assam	4,129	5,720	5,433	5,418	5,578	3,373	3,196	2,896	2,810	2,689
N-W F P	594	590	666	546	629	9,179	9,181	9,162	9,286	9,221
Orissa	7,828					168				
Sind	2,712	2,612				7,075	7,283			
Ajmer-Merwara	6,450	7,755	7,326	7,750	9,777	1,540	1,734	2,055	1,616	1,510
Andamans & Nicobars	2,496	2,586	3,254	3,578	3,758	2,370	2,280	1,515	1,731	1,707
Baluchistan	889	894	869	622	643	8,750	8,744	8,731	9,106	9,150
Coorg	7,749	8,939	7,733	7,939	7,849	873	844	795	751	756
Delhi	6,179	6,285	6,417			3,322	3,253	2,904		
Panth Piploda	8,973					477				
STATES AND AGENCIES	7,057	7,771	7,742	7,778	7,769	1,393	1,347	1,343	1,331	1,376
Assam	4,516	4,362	5,994	5,816	5,996	436	393	455	419	365
Baluchistan	274	302	334	282	342	9,721	9,696	9,663	9,643	9,658
Baroda	8,985	8,809	8,193	8,349	7,922	783	748	763	791	845
Bengal	4,722	6,593	6,752	6,900	6,985	1,735	3,210	3,070	3,009	2,885
Central India	7,805	8,823	8,688			586	568	553		
Chhattisgarh	5,448					71				
Cochin	6,304	6,477	6,599	6,706	6,826	767	729	702	696	671
Deccan (and Kolhapur)	8,947					654				
Gujarat	5,228					398				
Gwalior	8,645	9,286	8,807			601	580	555		
Hyderabad	8,147	8,435	8,545	8,693	8,860	1,294	1,063	1,041	1,032	1,037
Kashmir and Feudatories	2,008	2,019	2,016	2,183	2,371	7,712	7,728	7,675	7,594	7,416
Kashmir	2,047					7,667				
Frontier Illaqs in Gilgit	10					9,987				
Madras	8,974	6,400	6,642	6,903	7,111	607	692	667	654	684
Mysore	9,123	9,174	9,168	9,199	9,206	662	608	570	542	523
N-W F P	3,741	2,939	4,563	1,984		4,770	4,970	3,917	7,095	
Orissa	7,079					47				
Punjab	3,372					4,091				
Punjab Hill	9,401					428				
Rajputana	7,540	8,533	8,296	8,311	8,327	949	953	915	936	952
Sikkim	3,776	4,287	6,673	6,674	6,491	7	10	3	5	
Travancore	8,836	6,152	6,865	6,687	6,895	715	693	675	661	646
U. P.	6,970	7,883	7,819	7,008	6,962	2,947	2,090	2,149	2,961	3,026
Western India	4,137	8,119	8,077	7,914		1,355	1,364	1,377	1,412	

*Includes

†Includes

Tables*Communities by Provinces and States*

population

CHRISTIANS					JAINS					SIKHS				
1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
163	179	150	124	99	37	36	37	40	45	147	124	103	96	75
119	142	123	102	82	19	17	18	19	21	141	118	96	89	68
415	380	322	288	268	6	7	6	7	7	..	..	..	..	..
180	167	137*	119*	112*	127	111	111*	108*	123*	4	11	4*	6*	1*
28	36	31	29	25	2	2	3	1	1	3	2	..	1	..
29	42	44	38	22	19	14	15	16	18	42	10	3	3	3
178	176	159	99†	33†	13	15	17	20†	21†	1,322	1,299	1,109	1,048†	746†
10	91	76	57	51	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	..
35	33	30	25	23	50	50	49	50	56	9	3	1	2	2
40	235	168	99	61	7	3	5	3	3	3	3	1	1	1
36	51	47	30	25	..	..	..	..	..	191	175	125	138	125
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	39	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	68	47	..	..	..
99	124	112	108	78	323	348	372	405	418	15	6	4	18	6
774	496	586	214	197	..	..	..	..	25	220	220	144	172	150
120	174	159	121	116	..	1	..	..	..	238	181	182	128	85
204	210	194	203	204	2	5	12	6	6	..	..	..	..	..
191	267	273	..	..	124	84	96	..	..	176	101	57	..	..
410	..	..	..	..	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
312	307	250	200	182	96	101	104	114	136	133	141	126	122	99
364	746	105	4	2	3	3	3	3	..	5	4	1	..	..
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	4	..
33	30	35	35	39	164	198	203	214	247	2	2	..	1	..
3	29	22	3	4	3	5	6	7	5	..	..	..	..	..
13	16	15	..	..	76	76	74	..	..	4	2	1	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2,879	2,779	2,682	2,539	2,441	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	..	..	..	..	302	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	3	5	..	..	131	128	122	..	..	6	2	2	..	..
135	105	50	41	21	15	15	15	16	18	3	4	2	3	4
9	6	5	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	164	139	119	100	89
9	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	167	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
418	2,900	2,664	2,399	2,174	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
154	133	119	103	90	45	45	35	30	25	..	..	..	..	..
521	923	607	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	967	1,168	892	823	..
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
13	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	2,440	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	163	..	..	..	..
4	5	5	4	3	247	268	284	316	349	..	37	9	9	2
4	25	45	32	23	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3,229	3,149	2,928	2,636	2,362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	24	22	21	6	2	2	2	4	2	8	1	..	..	..
5	4	3	4	..	434	509	535	564	..	..	..	..	..	..

Sind
Delhi
Meerut

(i) *Distribution of the main Communities by Provinces and States—concd.*

Number per 10,000 of the population

Province or State.	TRIBES					OTHERS				
	1941 27	1931 28	1921 29	1911 30	1901 31	1941 32	1931 33	1921 34	1911 35	1901 36
INDIA	658	236	309	328	292	20	385	386	353	333
PROVINCES	565	113	280	301	250	22	493	487	450	420
Madras	114	75	137	154	168	1				
Bombay	775	72	64*	87*	38*	53	56	53*	49*	49*
Bengal	313	105	181	161	105	26	64	59	54	51
U P	53					1		46	28	14
Punjab						123	171	98	51†	2†
Bihar	1,391	544	553	644	554			2	1	
C P and Berar	1,747	872	1,160	1,254	1,176	1	1	2	2	2
Assam	2,435	825	1,479	1,652	1,652	13	18	18	17	16
N-W F P										
Orissa	1,972									
Sind	81	1				11	15			
Ajmer-Merwara	1,567	27	96	79		6	6	35	24	11
Andamans & Nicobars	3,280	3,379	3,387	3,670	3,326	860	1,039	1,114	635	837
Baluchistan		1				3	5	59	23	6
Coorg	1,169		1,265	1,099	183	3	2	1	2	2
Delhi						8	10	253		
Panth Piploda	22									
STATES AND AGENCIES	861	316	415	425	445	13	17	20	20	13
Assam	4,674	4,491	3,433	3,768	3,632	2	1	9		5
Baluchistan										
Baroda	1,307	184	767	568	903	25	29	39	42	44
Bengal	3,501	14	36	7	39	36	149	114	74	82
Central India	1,515	514	666			1	1	3		
Chhattisgarh	4,444									
Cochin	36		4	46	48	11	13	12	13	14
Deccan (and Kolhapur)	31					3				
Gujarat	4,298					8				
Gwalior	612		507			1	1	2		
Hyderabad	415	377	345	214	59	1	1	2	1	1
Kashmir and Feudatories	3					102	106	183	119	122
Kashmir Frontier	5					103				
Ilakaas in Gilgit										
Madras		4	24	41	77		3	3	3	4
Mysore						16	39	108	126	156
N-W F. P.						1		21		
Orissa	2,860					5				
Punjab	1					70				
Punjab Hill						2				
Rajputana	1,199	204	488	422	366	61		3	2	1
Sikkim	5,201	2,453				1,011	3,225	3,278	3,289	3,481
Travancore	219	6	3	46	95	1		1		2
U. P.	37							8	6	4
Western India	35	2	5	4		2	2	3	102	

*Includes Sind.

†Includes Delhi.

(ii) *Christians—Percentage variation.*

Province or State	Percentage variation				
	1931—1941	1921—1931	1911—1921	1901—1911	1901—1941
INDIA	+5.9	+32.7	+22.7.	+32.1	+127.6
PROVINCES	-1.4	+29.9	+21.3	+33.9	+94.8
Madras	+15.4	+29.9	+14.2	+16.3	+97.1
Bombay	+25.3	+19.8	+13.7	+11.0	+63.3
Bengal	-7.6	+22.8	+14.8	+21.7	+56.2
U. P.	-22.0	+2.3	+13.1	+74.5	+55.3
Punjab	+21.7	+26.0	+73.3*	+200.0*	+684.5
Bihar	-89.6	+33.5	+12.2	+35.4	-78.8
C. P. and Berar	+15.8	+31.6	+5.9	+169.3	+115.4
Assam	-79.88	+88.7	+98.5	+85.1	+86.5
N.-W. F. P.	-10.8	+18.6	+107.1	+27.4	+106.5
Orissa	+185.2	+18.4	+2.5	+39.0	+380.8
Sind	+33.5	+29.0	+7.5	+39.6	+158.5
Ajmer-Merwara	-16.8	+25.6	+1.8	+46.3	+55.8
Andamans & Nicobars	+78.9	-7.9	+180.2	+16.5	+437.7
Baluchistan	-25.4	+20.4	+31.6	+26.3	+49.1
Coorg	+0.5	+7.6	-10.4	-3.5	-6.6
Delhi	+2.9	+27.5	.	.	.
Panth Piploda	.	..	.	.	.
STATES AND AGENCIES	+16.6	+38.3	+25.2	+28.9	+188.9
Assam	-43.5	.	.	..	..
Baluchistan	+260.0	.	-73.0	.	.
Baroda	+30.7	-2.1	+3.0	-6.3	+23.4
Bengal	-89.4	+42.8	+32.8	-1.9	-72.9
Central India	-8.6	+15.6	+14.4†	+15.5†	.
Chhattisgarh	-79.2	.	.	.	.
Cochin	+22.3	+27.5	+12.7	+17.6	+106.6
Deccan (and Kolhapur)	+38.8	+42.7	+44.0	+1.2	+450.8
Gujarat	+75.2	+12.6	+40.9	+99.1	+308.8
Gwalior	+34.8	-27.3	.	.	.
Hyderabad	+45.6	+141.6	+15.4	+136.1	+858.9
Kashmir and Feudatories	+55.1	+38.5	+67.6	+131.0	+731.5
Kashmir	+55.7	+37.8	+67.7	+130.8	+730.6
Frontier Illaqs in Gilgit	-63.6	+1,000.0	.	..	.
Madras	+7.1	+1.4	+11.2	+16.7	+29.1
Mysore	+28.9	+22.6	+19.3	+19.5	+125.44
N.-W. F. P.	-43.7	.	.	.	.
Orissa	-96.7	+61.9	+20.3	+1,195.4	-17.6
Punjab	+92.4	+17.8	+171.5	+127.9	+1,246.2
Punjab Hill	-5.6	+28.8	-25.5	+87.4	+69.8
Rajputana	+2.8	+17.7	+15.4	+49.8	+109.1
Sikkim	-82.9	-25.4	+29.8	+111.1	-65.2
Travancor	+22.2	+36.8	+29.8	+29.6	+181.1
U. P.	+15.9	+15.9	+41.9	+267.6	+601.1
Western India	-80.7	+30.1	-15.2	..	..

* Includes Delhi.

† Includes Gwalior.

XIV—VARIATION IN POPULAR OF SELECTED TRIBES

This table is confined to tribes. In some cases it has not been possible owing to the formation of new provinces etc , to allot a figure for the strength of a tribe at the previous census, in such cases **no variation** figures have been given.

XIV.—VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES

Tribe	Province or State	Persons			Males			Females		
		1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation
Agariya	United Provinces	39,811	69,141	-29,330	21,315	34,271	-12,956	18,496	34,870	-16,374
	Bihar	2,799			1,468			1,331		
	Chhattisgarh	5,228			2,515			2,713		
	United Provinces (States)	3,157		+3,157	1,612		+1,612	1,545		+1,545
Aberia	United Provinces	24,215	23,094	+1,161	12,771	11,992	+779	11,474	11,092	+382
Ahom	Assam	300,214	249,434	+50,780	157,743	129,989	+27,754	142,471	119,445	+23,026
Anih	Hyderabad	19,313	6,100	+13,213	9,732	2,800	+6,932	9,581	3,300	+6,281
	C P and Berar	65,188	58,519	+6,639	32,344	29,820	+2,524	32,844	28,729	+4,115
Angami	Assam	52,080	48,702	+3,378	26,375	24,727	+1,648	25,705	23,975	+1,730
Ao	Assam	40,063	32,771	+7,292	19,332	15,184	+4,148	20,731	17,587	+3,144
Aranadan	Madras	489	60	+429	235	33	+202	254	27	+227
Asur	Bihar	4,358	2,024	+2,364	2,301	1,169	+1,142	2,087	865	+1,222
	Chhattisgarh	176			80			96		
Badaga	Madras	59,017	43,075	+15,942	27,971	21,819	+6,152	28,076	21,256	+6,820
Bagata	Madras	19,536	10,963	+8,573	9,914	5,186	+4,558	5,592	5,577	+4,015
	Orissa	1,095			485			610		
Bahelia	United Provinces	14,037	43,447	-31,410	7,360	25,491	-18,131	6,677	22,456	-16,279
	United Provinces (States)	38	1,735	-1,697	26	889	-863	12	816	-834
Baiga	Bihar	54			39			15		
	C P and Berar	32,158	37,388	-4,928	16,311	18,435	-2,124	15,817	18,651	-2,804
	Central India	51,423	35,813	+15,610	25,941	17,893	+8,048	25,482	17,920	+7,562
	Chhattisgarh	5,811	401	+5,410	3,023	268	+2,815	2,788	193	+2,595
	Hyderabad	18			10			8		
Baloch (Blooch)	Sind	718,797	427,969	+320,929	407,927	238,528	+169,299	340,970	189,341	+151,629
	Baluchistan	132,516	114,150	+18,366	70,971	62,677	+8,294	61,545	51,473	+10,072
	Baluchistan (States)	105,080	113,696	-8,616	56,672	61,175	-4,503	48,508	52,521	-4,113
	Punjab (States)	46,112	21,673	+24,439	25,405	11,657	+13,748	20,707	10,016	+10,691
Banjara	Bihar	255		+255	67		+67	188		+188
	Central India	2,672	2,390	+282	1,461	1,348	+113	1,211	1,042	+169
	Chhattisgarh	927			507			420		
Bivcha	Bombay	1,445	785	+660	725	418	+307	720	367	+353
	Baroda	1,501	1,189	+315	754	573	+181	747	613	+134
Bawaria	United Provinces	9,068	15,956	-6,888	5,005	8,363	-3,358	4,613	7,593	-3,530
Bedia	Bihar	31,813			16,242			15,581		
	Central India	893			421			472		
	Chhattisgarh	382			175			207		
	United Provinces	5,833	-12,398	-6,565	2,839	5,633	-2,794	2,994	6,765	-3,771
Bharia Bhuma	Orissa	19,685			9,920			9,765		
	Central India	9,212	8,237	+975	4,533	4,062	+471	4,679	4,175	+504
Bharia	Central India	19,198			9,496			9,702		
Bhil etc.	Bombay	588,578	391,338	+177,240	286,444	197,357	+89,087	282,132	193,979	+88,153
	C P and Berar	29,570	37,325	-755	14,900	15,242	-342	14,670	15,083	-413
	Sind	82,118	67,963	+14,155	44,401	39,772	+4,629	37,717	28,191	+9,526
	Ajmer Merwara	8,572			4,494			4,078		
	Hyderabad	18,021	15,052	+2,969	9,085	7,551	+1,534	8,936	7,501	+1,435
	Baroda	63,033	54,542	+8,491	32,404	27,789	+4,615	30,629	26,753	+3,876
	Central India	521,911	393,124	+158,787	264,570	189,605	+80,965	257,341	179,519	+77,822
	Gujarat	188,899	155,400	+33,499	96,582	79,425	+17,157	92,317	75,975	+16,342
	Gwalior	98,264	86,571	+11,693	50,030	43,682	+6,348	48,224	42,889	+5,335
	Rajputana	749,748			383,804			365,944		
	Western India	1,558	1,762	-204	789	905	-116	769	857	-88
Bhilala	Central India	237,165	193,775	+43,390	119,999	98,289	+21,710	117,166	95,486	+21,680
	Gwalior	42,686	38,465	+4,231	21,730	19,431	+2,299	20,966	19,024	+1,932
Birjhar	C. P. and Berar	45,608	54,608	-8,995	22,320	20,961	+4,641	23,288	27,642	-4,354

XIV—VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES—*contd.*

Tribe <i>1</i>	Province or State <i>2</i>	Persons			Males			Females		
		1941 <i>3</i>	1931 <i>4</i>	Variat on <i>5</i>	1941 <i>6</i>	1931 <i>7</i>	Variation <i>8</i>	1941 <i>9</i>	1931 <i>10</i>	Variation <i>11</i>
Ehagta	Bihar	75,965	66,209	+9,756	38,119	33,401	+4,718	37,846	32,808	+5,038
	Orissa (States)	2,503			1,119			1,384		
	Chhattisgarh	85			42			43		
Ehoksa	United Provinces	274	7,618	-7,344	144	4,060	-3,916	130	3,558	-3,428
Ehotia	Bengal	7,868			4,286			3,522		
	Sikkim	13,174			6,780			6,394		
Bhuinhar	Bihar	5,478			2,804			2,674		
	Chhattisgarh	15,811			7,836			7,975		
	Orissa (States)	2,702			1,286			1,416		
Bhumij	Bihar	152,892	158,801	-5,609	75,887	79,195	-3,308	77,105	79,406	-2,301
	Orissa (States)	17,834	91,246	-73,412	8,384	45,018	-36,634	9,450	46,228	-36,778
	Chhattisgarh	12			12					
Bunjia	Bihar	5,317	5,330	-13	2,610	2,611	-1	2,707	2,719	-12
	Orissa (States)	3,261			1,633			1,628		
	Chhattisgarh	4,483			2,311			2,169		
Burhor	Bihar	2,469	2,350	+149	1,724	1,217	+507	775	1,133	-358
	Orissa (States)	54			4			50		
	Chhattisgarh	202			111			91		
Birja	Bihar	2,075	1,550	+525	1,098	796	+302	977	754	+223
	Chhattisgarh	1			1					
Erahu	Sind	82,326	71,610	+10,716	44,575	41,012	+3,563	37,791	30,598	+7,193
	Baluchistan	34,815	26,741	+8,074	19,330	15,231	+4,099	15,485	11,510	+3,975
	Baluchistan (States)	98,521	125,847	-32,326	51,392	68,297	-16,905	42,129	57,550	-15,421
Chakma	Bengal	106,100			55,440			50,730		
	Bengal (States)	19,449			10,093			9,356		
Chenchu	Madras	8,995	7,773	+1,222	4,519	4,010	+509	4,446	3,763	+683
	Hyderabad	3,865	2,264	+1,601	1,819	1,090	+729	2,016	1,174	+842
	Madras (States)	8			4			4		
Chero	Bihar	19,337	17,908	+1,431	9,512	8,963	+549	9,875	8,938	+887
	Chhattisgarh	9,036			4,505			4,531		
Chodhra	Bombay	49,453	42,555	+6,898	25,301	21,566	+3,735	24,152	20,989	+3,163
	Baroda	43,205	38,786	+4,419	22,041	19,953	+2,089	21,164	18,834	+2,330
	Gujarat	3,827	2,153	+1,674	1,952	1,511	+1,381	1,895	1,602	+293
Damai	Bengal	8,222	7,931	+2,517	4,393	4,059	+1,445	3,823	3,872	+1,072
	Sikkim	2,226			1,105			1,121		
Dhanak (Dhanka)	Bombay	1,675	2,299	-624	849	1,430	-581	826	869	-44
	Baroda	2,903	3,457	-554	1,483	1,805	-322	1,420	1,653	-232
	Gujarat	17,280	30,468	-13,178	8,977	17,973	-8,996	8,103	12,483	-4,182
Dhanwar	Bihar	84			31			53		
	Chhattisgarh	1,347	1,791	-444	780	904	-124	567	887	-320
	Orissa (States)	1,013			554			458		
Dhodia	Bombay	107,480	91,522	+15,958	53,588	45,353	+8,235	53,892	46,169	+7,723
	Baroda	32,448	26,132	+6,316	16,694	13,268	+3,426	15,754	12,864	+2,890
	Gujarat	14,942	18,276	-3,334	7,664	6,904	+760	7,278	11,372	-4,094
Dharhi, King- haria and Pawaria	United Provinces	2,068	13,989	-11,921	943	7,023	-6,080	1,125	6,966	-5,841
Dombo	Madras	20,668	14,001	+6,667	12,324	7,002	+5,322	8,344	6,999	+1,345
	Orissa	104,243	75,192	+29,051	51,766	37,408	+14,358	52,477	37,784	+14,693
Dubia & Tala- via etc.	Bombay	157,400	120,806	+36,593	79,586	61,350	+18,236	77,814	59,455	+18,359
	Baroda	38,864	12,894	+25,770	19,427	6,446	+12,981	19,237	6,448	+12,789
	Gujarat	4,994	1,308	+3,616	2,519	666	+1,853	2,405	643	+1,762
Dussadh	United Provinces	77,456	73,522	+3,934	38,938	36,902	+2,036	38,518	36,620	+1,898
Dyandra	Hyderabad	17			13			4		
Erakala	Hyderabad	41,315	55,267	-14,542	20,895	29,851	-8,956	20,420	28,006	-5,586
Eravala	Cochin	642	541	+101	335	271	+64	307	270	+37

XIV—VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES—*contd.*

Tribe 1	Province or State 2	Persons			Males			Females		
		1941 3	1931 4	Variation 5	1941 6	1931 7	Variation 8	1941 9	1931 10	Variation 11
Gadaba	Madras	14,033	26,573	-12,540	7,066	12,979	-5,913	6,967	13,594	-6,627
	Orissa	34,315	31,017	+3,298	17,223	15,449	+1,774	17,092	15,568	+1,524
Gamit or Gamia	Bombay	11,824	9,426	+2,198	5,913	4,778	+1,135	5,711	4,648	+1,063
	Baroda	69,271	59,213	+10,058	35,617	30,239	+5,378	33,654	28,974	+4,680
	Gujarat	3,664	2,451	+1,213	1,945	1,284	+661	1,719	1,167	+552
Garo	Assam	226,273	193,473	+32,800	113,747	97,611	+16,136	112,526	95,862	+16,664
Gawari	Hyderabad	4,036			1,791			2,245		
Ghasi	Bihar	41,513	42,233	-720	20,501	21,497	-996	21,012	20,736	+276
Gidhia	United Provinces	598	377	+221	305	206	+99	293	171	+122
Girasia (Grasia)	Rajputana	51,349			26,828			24,521		
Gond	Madras	495			255			240		
	Bombay	1,030	545	+485	503	282	+221	527	263	+264
	United Provinces	120,691	121,579	-888	60,553	62,230	-1,677	60,138	59,349	+789
	Bihar	26,931	18,238	+8,693	13,284	9,329	+3,955	13,647	8,959	+4,688
	C P & Berar	2,068,179	1,891,835	+176,344	1,015,705	921,488	+94,217	1,052,474	970,347	+82,127
	Orissa	134,864	82,804	+52,060	66,311	40,623	+25,688	68,553	42,181	+26,372
	Hyderabad	142,026	113,280	+28,746	71,890	57,048	+14,842	70,136	56,232	+13,904
	Central India	92,755	282,397	-189,642	46,257	139,955	-93,698	46,198	142,142	-95,944
	Chhattisgarh	420,263	427,769	-7,506	205,112	211,745	-6,633	215,151	216,024	-873
	Bengal (States)	12,866	11,519	+1,347	6,327	5,679	+648	6,539	5,840	+699
	Orissa (States)	177,500	164,396	+13,104	87,084	79,839	+7,245	90,116	84,557	+5,559
	U P (States)	3,404	1,262	+2,142	1,692	763	+929	1,712	499	+1,213
	Bihar	9,135	5,682	+3,453	4,466	2,836	+1,630	4,669	2,816	+1,853
	Orissa (States)	1,188			52			136		
Gujar	N-W F P	114,746	95,423	+19,323	62,195	53,162	+9,033	52,551	42,261	+10,290
Gululia	Bihar	725			420			305		
Gurung	Bengal	16,665	20,472	+4,686	8,556	9,829	+3,066	8,109	10,643	+1,620
	Sikkim	8,493			4,339			4,151		
Habura	United Provinces	2,168	1,916	+252	1,104	1,054	+50	1,064	862	+202
	Bengal	7,762	14,334	-6,572	3,946	8,154	-4,208	3,816	6,180	-2,364
Ho	Bihar	349,645	301,158	+48,487	169,932	144,140	+25,792	179,713	157,018	+22,695
	Orissa (States)	34,092	37,669	-3,577	14,706	17,884	-3,178	19,386	19,785	-399
Jat	N-W F P	43,041	62,774	-19,733	25,316	38,045	-12,729	17,725	24,729	-7,004
	Sind	84,372			46,260			38,112		
	Baluchistan	20,111	14,704	+5,407	11,073	8,267	+2,806	9,038	6,437	+2,601
	Baluchistan (States)	47,206	62,453	-15,247	25,851	33,960	-8,109	21,355	28,493	-7,138
	Punjab (States)	8,340			4,649			3,691		
Jatapu	Madras	56,651	33,177	+23,474	27,337	16,434	+10,903	29,314	16,743	+12,571
	Orissa	16,960	60,658	-43,696	8,938	30,706	-22,368	8,022	29,930	-21,328
Juang	Orissa	17,032			8,342			8,690		
Kachari	Assam	428,733	342,297	+86,436	220,887	176,261	+44,626	207,846	166,036	+41,810
Kadan	Madras	644	491	+153	335	215	+120	309	276	+33
	Cochin	565	267	+298	306	148	+158	259	119	+140
Kami	Bengal	19,580	20,967	+3,772	10,105	11,398	+1,338	9,475	9,599	-1,234
	Sikkim	5,189			2,631			2,558		
Kanikkaran	Travancore	7,527	6,659	+868	4,061	3,525	+536	3,466	3,134	+332
Kanjar	United Provinces	10,175	24,126	-13,951	5,375	12,913	-7,538	4,800	11,213	-6,413
	United Provinces (States)	13	100	-87	10	44	-34	3	56	-53
Karimpalan	Madras	4,242	2,807	+1,435	2,314	1,502	+812	1,928	1,305	+623

XIV—VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES—*contd*

Tribe 1	Province or State 2	Persons			Males			Females		
		1941 3	1931 4	Variation 5	1941 6	1931 7	Variation 8	1941 9	1931 10	Variation 11
Karmali	Bihar	10,902	8,632	+2,270	5,527	4,852	+675	5,375	3,780	+1,595
Katkari	Bombay	64,275	74,069	-9,794	32,638	37,941	-5,303	31,637	36,128	-4,491
	Deccan	4,895	3,722	+1,173	2,624	1,887	+737	2,271	1,835	+436
Kattunayakan	Madras	1,520	1,581	-61	772	750	+22	748	831	-83
Kawar	Bihar	5,029			3,301			1,728		
	C P & Berar	106,077	111,203	-5,126	52,127	54,456	-2,329	53,950	56,747	-2,797
	Chhattisgarh	145,656	157,136	-11,480	72,677	78,935	-6,258	72,979	78,201	-5,222
Khanger	United Provinces	22,589	24,082	-1,513	11,250	12,225	-975	11,319	11,857	-538
	Bihar	286			139			127		
Kharia	Bihar	88,777	85,360	+3,417	43,885	42,654	+1,231	44,892	42,706	+2,186
	Orissa	10,783	7,310		5,448	3,521		5,335	3,789	
	Chhattisgarh	8,726			4,522			4,204		
	Orissa (States)	46,474			23,328			23,146		
	Bengal (States)	12,939	11,573	+1,366	6,515	5,732	+783	6,424	5,841	+583
Kharwar	Bihar	77,702	64,570	+13,132	40,100	32,692	+7,408	37,602	31,878	+5,724
	Chhattisgarh	41,755			22,501			19,254		
	Orissa (States)	313			165			148		
Khas	Bengal	255	11,339	-11,021	131	5,859	-5,710	121	5,450	-5,311
	Sikkim	33			15			18		
Khasi	Assam	192,919	171,957	+20,962	93,595	83,717	+9,878	99,324	88,240	+11,084
Khetauri	Bihar	20,708	26,787	-6,079	9,423	12,655	-3,232	11,285	14,132	-2,847
Kokna	Bombay	69,181	15,437	+53,744	45,981	7,967	+38,014	43,200	7,470	+35,730
	Baroda	10,025	7,952	+2,073	5,360	4,137	+1,163	4,725	3,815	+910
	Gujarat	20,611	11,078	+9,533	10,360	6,009	+4,351	9,901	5,669	+4,232
Kol	United Provinces	76,737	76,848	-111	36,316	38,933	-2,617	40,421	37,915	+2,506
	C P & Berar	93,944	83,228	+10,716	46,638	41,127	+5,511	47,306	42,101	+5,205
	Central India	32,073	202,249	-168,173	16,241	99,736	-83,495	15,835	100,513	-84,678
Kolam	Hyderabad	746		-746	436		+310	310		+310
	C P & Berar	36,595	31,763	+4,832	18,322	15,987	+2,335	18,271	15,776	+2,495
Kolgha	Baroda	1,245	991	+254	632	472	+160	613	519	+94
Koli and Dagri	Bombay	66,555	108,106	-41,551	33,743	53,816	-20,073	32,812	51,290	-18,478
	C P & Berar	43,323	43,130	+193	22,001	21,996	+5	21,322	21,134	+188
	Sind	101,456	60,562	+40,894	53,697	34,833	+18,864	47,759	25,674	+22,085
	Hyderabad	237			125			112		
Kolloh	Orissa (States)	108,954			54,127			54,827		
	Chhattisgarh	631			314			317		
Kond	Madras	54,539	42,507	+12,032	24,303	21,096	+3,207	20,236	21,411	-8,175
	Orissa	436,260	353,935	+82,325	209,968	174,333	+35,635	216,292	179,602	+46,690
	Chhattisgarh	183,103	173,594	+9,509	88,703	83,972	+4,731	91,409	89,622	+1,787
	Orissa (States)	71,002	54,771	+16,231	35,041	26,375	+8,666	35,961	27,986	+7,975
Konda Dora	Madras	98,747	65,894	+32,853	49,579	33,199	+16,380	49,168	32,475	+16,693
	Orissa	6,281	3,310	+2,971	3,190	1,542	+1,648	3,091	1,718	+1,373
Konyak	Assam	9,744	9,493	+251	4,690	4,533	+157	5,054	4,940	+114
Kora	Bihar	15,745	21,134	-5,389	8,643	11,261	-2,618	7,702	9,873	-2,171
	Orissa (States)	17,685			8,702			8,983		
Korvi	Hyderabad	4,456	3,315	+1,141	2,289	2,151	+138	2,167	1,164	+1,003
Korwa (Korku)	United Provinces	2,919	504	+2,415	1,539	213	+1,316	1,360	261	+1,099
	C P & Berar	184,019	167,397	+16,622	92,705	83,313	+9,392	91,313	84,084	+7,229
	Central India	18,700	17,815	+885	9,514	8,909	+605	9,186	8,906	+280
Kota	Madras	952	1,121	-169	485	562	-77	467	559	-92
Koya	Madras	95,633	77,928	+17,705	47,899	38,655	+9,244	47,734	39,273	+8,461
	Orissa	27,891			14,072			13,819		
	Hyderabad	31,094	33,638	-2,544	15,913	18,217	-2,304	15,181	15,421	-240
Kudiya	Madras	3,491	3,497	-6	1,863	1,775	+88	1,628	1,722	-94
	Coorg	413	549	-136	222	270	-48	191	279	-88
Kudubi	Madras	11,985	12,011	-26	6,064	5,975	+89	5,821	6,036	-215
Kuki	Bengal	3,589	18,592	-11,481	1,824	8,898	-6,066	1,765	7,694	-5,929
	Bengal (States)	1,522			983			534		
	Assam	84,479	91,690	-7,211	40,716	45,005	-4,289	43,763	46,685	-2,922
Kuravan	Travancore	99,209	85,295	+13,914	48,236	45,949	+2,287	50,973	49,346	+1,627

XIV—VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES—*contd.*

Tribe <i>1</i>	Province or State <i>2</i>	Persons			Males			Females		
		1941 <i>3</i>	1931 <i>4</i>	Variation <i>5</i>	1941 <i>6</i>	1931 <i>7</i>	Variation <i>8</i>	1941 <i>9</i>	1931 <i>10</i>	Variation <i>11</i>
Kurichchan	Madras	12,131	7,112	+5,019	6,224	3,585	+2,639	5,907	3,527	+2,380
Kuruman	Madras	2,944	10,447	-8,203	1,279	5,560	-4,281	965	4,887	-3,922
Lalung	Assam	51,308	43,448	+7,860	25,967	21,607	+4,350	25,351	21,841	+3,510
Lambadi	Hyderabad	401,125	300,466	+100,659	207,015	153,856	+53,159	194,110	140,610	+47,500
Lasa	Baluchistan	166	44	+122	87	25	+62	79	19	+60
	Baluchistan (States)	33,900	31,768	+2,132	17,756	16,610	+1,146	16,144	15,158	+986
Lopcha	Bengal	12,520	25,780	-737	6,413	12,999	-127	6,077	12,781	-610
	Sikkim	12,523			6,429			6,094		
Lhota	Assam	19,374	18,228	+1,146	9,471	8,950	+521	9,903	9,278	+625
Limbu	Bengal	19,201	28,179	+3,811	9,808	14,688	+1,910	9,393	13,191	+1,931
	Sikkim	12,819			6,790			6,029		
Lohra	Bihar	46,555			23,100			23,755		
	Orissa (States)	6,234			3,229			3,095		
	Chhattisgarh	1,795			1,227			568		
Lushai	Assam	142,302	114,158	+28,144	68,181	53,859	+14,322	74,121	60,299	+13,822
Mahli	Bihar	60,385	55,412	+4,973	31,149	28,132	+3,017	29,236	27,280	+1,956
	Orissa (States)	2,128			1,061			1,367		
	Chhattisgarh	774			251			523		
Malapantaram	Travancore	176	187	-11	94	110	-16	82	77	+5
Malar	Bihar	2,942			1,495			1,447		
	Chhattisgarh	944			495			449		
	Orissa (States)	92			50			42		
Malasar	Madras	16,612	5,101	+5,501	5,377	2,405	+2,972	5,225	2,696	+2,529
Malayan and Malayarayan	Cochin	5,611	3,185	-174	1,556	1,645	-89	1,455	1,510	-55
	Travancore	2,739	3,182	-443	1,416	1,606	-190	1,323	1,576	-253
Mal Paharia	Bihar	40,498	37,437	+3,061	23,491	18,729	+4,762	17,007	18,708	-1,701
Mangar	Bengal	24,513	28,236	-75	12,934	14,304	-1,519	11,579	13,912	-2,944
	Sikkim	3,648			1,889			1,759		
	Bihar	534			110			424		
Maria	Orissa (States)	1,706			892			814		
	C P & Berar	39,553	34,986	+4,567	19,750	17,239	+2,511	19,803	17,747	+2,056
Marathi	Madras	37,485	33,992	+3,493	18,853	16,937	+1,916	18,632	17,055	+1,577
Paulik	Bihar	835			459			376		
Mavchi	Bombay	40,878	31,043	+9,835	20,913	15,717	+5,196	19,965	15,326	+4,639
	Baroda	350	919	-569	229	510	-281	121	409	-288
	Gujarat	979	1,369	-390	530	743	-213	449	626	-177
Mathula	Hyderabad	3,489			1,852			1,637		
Mech	Bengal	11,798	9,984	+1,814	6,093	5,423	+670	5,703	4,561	+1,144
Mco (Mina)	Ajmer-Merwara	5,454			3,012			2,442		
	Rajputana	759,400			398,632			360,738		
Merat	Ajmer-Merwara	19,018			9,973			9,045		
	Rajputana	8,969			4,972			3,987		
Mikir	Assam	149,746	129,797	+19,949	77,108	66,045	+11,063	72,638	63,752	+8,886
Miri	Assam	106,950	85,088	+21,912	54,857	43,669	+11,188	52,093	41,369	+10,724
Mru	Bengal	14,584	7,404	+7,180	7,574	3,934	+3,640	7,010	3,470	+3,540
Munda	Bengal	101,479	108,688	-7,207	52,787	56,725	-3,938	48,692	51,961	-3,269
	Bihar	519,743	467,720	+52,023	256,939	229,606	+27,333	262,804	238,114	+24,690
	Orissa	10,537	10,619	-82	5,085	5,160	-75	5,452	5,459	-7
	Bengal (States)	1,669	1,448	+221	886	782	+104	783	666	+117
	Chhattisgarh	6,438			3,196			3,242		
	Orissa (States)	61,003	65,370	-4,367	27,872	32,235	-4,363	33,131	33,135	-4

XIV—VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES—*contd.*

Tribe	Province or State	Persons			Males			Females		
		1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Muthuvan	Travancore	1,931	1,301	+630	979	649	+330	952	652	+300
Naga	Assam	280,370	268,308	+12,067	137,250	131,546	+5,704	143,120	137,757	+5,363
Nagesia	Bihar	15,098	12,598	+2,490	7,804	6,335	+1,469	7,284	6,263	+1,021
	Chhattisgarh	33,650			16,713			16,937		
	Orissa (States)	71,124			35,434			35,690		
Nat	United Provinces	41,209	58,239	-17,030	21,490	29,918	-8,428	19,719	28,321	-8,602
	United Provinces (States)	689	925	-236	373	530	-157	316	395	-79
Nayak	Bombay	69,348	55,598	+13,742	34,877	27,709	+7,168	34,471	27,887	+6,584
	Baroda	16,276	11,802	+4,474	8,484	6,053	+2,431	7,792	5,749	+2,043
	Gujarat	35,973	30,773	+5,100	18,441	15,414	+3,027	17,432	15,359	+2,073
	Western India (States)	78	20	+58	66	18	+48	12	2	+10
Nayadi	Cochin	175	152	+23	77	76	+1	98	76	+22
	Travancore	75	144	-69	39	64	-25	36	80	-44
Nicotarese	Andamans & Nicobars	11,076	9,789	+1,287	5,694	5,079	+615	5,382	4,710	+672
Newar	Bengal	14,529	16,451	+2,264	7,708	9,045	+864	6,821	7,406	+1,400
	Sikim	4,186			2,201			1,985		
Oraon	Bengal	240,483	228,161	+12,322	127,404	122,094	+5,310	113,079	106,067	+7,012
	Bihar	638,490	552,688	+85,802	304,106	270,518	+33,588	334,384	282,170	+52,214
	Orissa	7,020	7,231	-211	3,423	3,516	-93	3,597	3,715	-118
	Chhattisgarh	164,731	140,981	+23,750	83,851	71,733	+12,148	80,880	69,248	+11,602
	Orissa (States)	72,202			35,095			37,107		
Paharia	Bihar	9,572			4,878			4,694		
Pahira	Bihar	480	140	+340	299	74	+225	181	66	+115
Paliyan	Travancore	591	483	+108	285	266	+19	306	217	+89
Pan	Bihar	3,107	11,105	-7,998	1,505	5,799	-4,085	1,602	5,515	-3,913
	Chhattisgarh	38,921	50,945	-12,024	14,655	25,655	-11,000	24,266	25,290	-1,024
	Orissa (States)	10,245			4,915			5,330		
Pano	Madras	622	146	+476	319	73	+246	203	73	+130
	Orissa	61,833	56,942	+4,891	31,187	29,116	+2,071	30,616	27,826	+2,790
	Orissa (States)	161			75			86		
Pardhan	Bihar	626			396			230		
	C P & Berar	121,494	115,813	+5,681	60,066	56,500	+3,566	61,428	59,313	+2,115
	Hyderabad	6,388	7,172	-784	3,339	3,833	-494	3,019	3,539	-520
	Chhattisgarh	444	1,256	-812	230	602	-372	214	654	-440
Parhaya	Bihar	10,134	10,382	-248	5,412	5,386	+26	4,722	4,996	-274
	Chhattisgarh	3,941			1,950			1,891		
Pasi	United Provinces	1,589,516	1,459,940	+129,576	816,438	746,127	+70,311	773,078	713,813	+59,265
	United Provinces (States)	16,262	13,785	+2,477	7,892	6,777	+1,115	8,370	7,008	+1,362
Pateha-Patha	Bombay	23,213	75	+23,138	11,981	42	+11,939	11,232	33	+11,199
Parja-Poroja	Madras	14,458	22,888	-8,430	7,720	11,396	-3,676	6,738	11,492	-4,754
	Orissa	145,717	123,010	+22,707	72,577	61,193	+11,384	73,140	61,817	+11,323
Rabha	Assam	84,289	69,154	+15,115	43,598	35,616	+7,982	40,671	33,538	+7,133
Rawat	Ajmer-Merwara	58,428			30,360			28,068		
	Rajputana	55,032			28,330			26,702		
Rengma	Assam	4,968	6,329	-1,361	2,338	3,151	-813	2,630	3,178	-548
Saharia	United Provinces	7,494	14,113	-6,619	3,661	7,122	-3,461	3,833	6,991	-3,158
	Central India	3,402	2,675	+727	1,686	1,361	+325	1,716	1,314	+402
Sansia	United Provinces	974	888	+88	523	471	+52	451	415	+36
	Central India	24,065	18,031	+6,034	12,192	9,250	+2,942	11,873	8,781	+3,092
	Gwalior	104,116	76,219	+27,897	53,115	38,745	+14,370	51,001	37,474	+13,527
Sansi	Kashmir	1,665	184	+1,531	856	78	+778	809	56	+753

XIV—VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED TRIBES—*conold.*

Tribe 1	Province or State 2	Persons			Males			Females		
		1941 3	1931 4	Variation 5	1941 6	1931 7	Variation 8	1941 9	1931 10	Variation 11
Santal	Bengal	829,251	796,858	+32,369	421,598	401,606	+19,992	407,427	395,050	+12,377
	Bihar	1,534,443	1,380,730	+153,916	763,617	692,121	+71,496	771,029	688,609	+82,420
	Orissa	22,379	18,518	+5,861	11,076	7,873	+3,203	11,303	8,645	+2,658
	Chhattisgarh	4,958			2,440			2,518		
	Bengal (States) Orissa (States)	282,642 58,616	258,948	+23,794	139,952 38,739	127,732	+12,220	142,690 29,837	131,116	+11,574
Sarki	Bengal	4,069	3,677	+658	2,227	2,045	+325	1,842	1,632	+333
	Sikkim	266			143			123		
Saunta	Bihar	188			104			84		
Sauria Paharia	Bihar	58,654	50,891	-1,237	28,870	30,555	-1,685	29,784	29,336	+448
Saora	Madras	14,696	58,267	-43,571	7,850	29,498	-21,648	6,846	28,769	-21,923
	Bihar	2,754	762	+1,992	1,347	418	+929	1,407	344	+1,063
	C P & Berar	43,010	67,116	-24,106	21,140	32,948	-11,808	21,870	34,168	-12,298
	Orissa	248,933	349,600	-100,667	122,102	171,222	-49,120	126,831	178,378	-51,547
	Chhattisgarh Orissa (States)	35,811 51,499			17,670 23,794			18,171 27,705		
Sema	Assam	35,741	37,322	-1,581	17,277	18,542	-1,265	18,464	18,780	-316
Shin	Kashmir	5,823	14,139	-8,316	3,076	7,126	-4,050	2,747	7,013	-4,266
Sholagar	Madras	4,463	2,957	+1,506	2,266	1,400	+866	2,197	1,557	+640
Sunuwar	Bengal	5,373	5,217	+752	2,994	2,563	+739	2,379	2,654	-135
	Sikkim	596			308			288		
Synteng	Assam	63,741	60,573	+3,168	30,170	29,122	+1,048	33,571	31,451	+2,120
Thakur	Pombay	97,795	98,476	-681	51,528	51,578	-50	46,267	46,898	-631
	Deccan	1,204	1,403	-199	622	732	-110	582	671	-89
Tharu	United Provinces	23,331	31,583	-9,202	11,402	16,720	-5,318	10,979	14,863	-3,884
	Bihar	38,982	37,338	+1,644	21,154	19,154	+2,000	17,828	18,184	-356
Tipara	Bengal	37,352	203,069	-164,668	19,142	105,243	-85,512	18,210	97,826	-79,156
	Bengal (States)	1,049			589			460		
Toda	Madras	630	597	+33	342	340	+2	288	257	+31
Turi	Bihar	71,277	53,379	+17,898	35,175	26,624	+8,551	36,102	26,755	+9,347
	Western India	563	609	-46	270	296	-26	293	313	-20
Ullatan	Cochin	647	778	-131	331	375	-44	316	403	-87
	Travancore	4,987	5,121	-134	2,463	2,242	+221	2,524	2,879	-355
Valvi	Bombay	7,303	4,006	+3,297	3,616	1,392	+2,224	3,687	2,614	+1,073
	Baroda	591	132	+459	310	74	+236	281	58	+223
Varli	Bombay	142,294	136,091	+6,203	71,909	68,817	+3,092	70,385	67,274	+3,111
	Baroda	226	368	-142	138	203	-65	88	165	-77
	Gujarat	10,984	9,678	+1,311	5,736	5,043	+693	5,248	4,630	+618
Vasawa	Bombay	16,525	5,787	+10,738	8,299	3,001	+5,298	8,226	2,786	+5,440
	Baroda	26,035	17,527	+8,508	13,397	8,886	+4,511	12,638	8,641	+3,997
Vetan	Travancore	11,667	11,737	-70	6,029	5,919	+110	5,638	5,818	-180
Vettuvan	Travancore	2,367	1,322	+1,045	1,230	621	+609	1,137	701	+436
Yanadi	Hyderabad	169			85			84		
Yashkun	Kashmir	21,886	36,160	-14,274	11,569	19,091	-7,522	10,317	17,069	-6,752

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC.

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq miles	Population				Percentage of Variation		Density	
		1941			1931	1931-41	1921-31	1941	19
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MADRAS	126,166	49,341,810	34,557,143	24,784,667	44,205,243	+11.8	+10.4	391	350
Vizagapatam	9,107	3,945,944	1,877,932	1,968,012	3,484,703	+10.4	+9.5	422	382
Agency	3,116	221,437	111,938	109,499	215,346	+2.7	+11.3	71	69
Plains	5,991	3,624,507	1,765,994	1,858,513	3,269,357	+10.9	+9.9	605	546
Godavari East	6,322	2,181,863	1,076,265	1,085,598	1,920,582	+12.8	+14.2	342	304
Agency	3,675	271,569	136,213	135,353	240,529	+12.9	+18.4	74	65
Plains	2,647	1,890,294	940,052	950,242	1,680,053	+12.5	+11.2	714	660
Godavari West	2,434	1,380,068	687,572	692,516	1,223,056	+12.8	+16.3	567	518
Kistna	3,469	1,444,294	734,885	709,409	1,254,268	+15.2	+15.9	413	374
Guntur	5,795	2,277,283	1,155,926	1,121,357	2,035,660	+11.9	+12.5	393	354
Nellore	7,942	1,617,026	812,149	804,877	1,486,222	+8.8	+7.3	204	187
Cuddapah	5,923	1,056,507	541,055	515,452	949,397	+11.3	+6.9	178	160
Kurnool	7,634	1,146,260	579,688	566,562	1,024,961	+11.8	+12.0	150	135
Bellary	5,714	1,051,235	534,665	516,570	969,774	+8.1	+12.5	184	170
Anantapur	6,734	1,171,419	603,991	567,428	1,050,411	+11.5	+9.9	174	156
Madras	30	777,481	407,502	369,979	947,230	+20.1	+22.8	25,916	22,318
Chingleput	3,074	1,823,955	927,355	896,600	1,655,115	+10.2	+10.9	593	535
Chittoor	5,951	1,632,385	835,368	797,027	1,447,103	+12.8	+9.4	274	215
North Arcot	4,671	2,577,540	1,291,692	1,283,848	2,268,989	+13.7	+13.2	552	498
Salem	7,073	1,869,226	1,438,456	1,430,770	2,433,972	+17.9	+14.0	406	345
Coimbatore	7,121	2,809,648	1,408,982	1,400,666	2,445,064	+14.9	+11.3	395	345
South Arcot	4,205	2,608,753	1,309,554	1,299,199	2,455,507	+6.3	+5.8	620	583
Tanjore	3,738	2,563,375	1,247,065	1,316,310	2,385,920	+7.4	+2.4	686	638
Trichinopoly	4,329	2,194,061	1,083,435	1,110,656	1,944,315	+12.8	+0.5	506	449
Madurai	4,883	2,446,601	1,211,923	1,234,678	2,164,677	+13.0	+9.4	501	443
Ramanathapuram	4,851	1,979,643	948,475	1,031,168	1,838,965	+7.7	+7.0	408	382
Tinnevely	4,342	2,244,543	1,090,998	1,153,545	2,046,907	+9.7	+7.3	515	473
Nilgiris	989	309,709	112,870	96,839	169,330	+23.9	+33.8	212	172
Malabar	5,790	2,929,425	1,901,404	2,028,021	3,533,944	+11.2	+14.0	679	610
South Kanara	4,045	1,523,516	735,936	787,580	1,372,241	+11.0	+10.0	377	341
BOMBAY	76,443	20,846,840	10,817,333	10,032,507	17,992,053	+15.9	+12.4	272	235
Bombay City	30	1,489,883	942,453	547,430	1,161,383	+29	-1	49,663	38,713
Northern Division	14,068	5,276,593	2,775,441	2,501,152	4,239,876	+24	+9	375	301
Ahmedabad	3,879	1,372,171	750,102	622,069	999,763	+37	+12.2	354	260
Ahmedabad City	20	591,267	341,688	246,579	310,000	+152	-13	29,593	15,500
Broach & Panch Mahals	3,198	924,527	478,221	446,306	788,696	+17	+15	289	247
Kaira	1,617	914,957	482,686	432,271	741,650	+23	+4	571	458
Surat	1,695	881,058	442,321	438,737	693,613	+27	+3	510	409
Thana	3,526	932,733	478,780	453,953	942,136	+11	+11	264	238
Bombay Suburban	153	251,147	143,331	107,816	174,013	+44.3	+14	1,641	1,137

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC.

Distribution by communities									
Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males 11	Females 12	Males 13	Females 14	Males 15	Females 16	Males 17	Females 18	Males 19	Females 20
21,711,873	21,487,790	1,974,431	1,972,013	993,511	1,031,571	282,241	279,783	42,113	40,312
1,709,574	1,797,650	13,790	15,332	10,446	10,057	142,956	143,967	1,166	1,006
40,252	39,423	103	304	312	320	71,270	69,451	1	1
1,669,322	1,758,227	13,687	15,028	10,134	9,737	71,686	74,516	1,165	1,095
989,144	998,271	16,315	16,486	19,403	19,714	50,883	50,649	520	478
82,362	81,713	1,697	1,713	3,512	3,366	48,639	48,561	3	3
906,782	916,558	14,618	14,773	15,891	16,348	2,244	2,088	517	475
627,569	635,312	14,523	14,805	42,791	40,480	987	1,012	1,002	907
626,623	665,589	38,881	37,841	6,865	65,569	171	174	345	236
911,983	885,273	92,359	90,639	150,650	143,718	1,125	1,121	409	506
711,803	704,375	60,408	59,596	39,753	40,493	10	5	175	408
441,634	421,812	75,831	71,427	23,503	22,132	8	11	79	40
441,918	432,371	88,026	85,131	46,710	46,108	2,981	2,897	53	50
471,874	455,196	56,747	55,958	4,820	4,371	293	255	931	793
538,479	505,638	60,995	57,540	3,790	3,506	3	1	824	744
324,530	296,519	52,138	43,064	22,488	23,272	2		7,844	7,126
879,067	854,213	23,877	19,429	21,691	20,713	20	19	2,700	2,225
777,744	742,987	50,205	46,695	6,928	6,980			391	345
1,180,826	1,170,690	66,960	87,557	20,738	20,603			5,168	5,198
1,185,519	1,379,509	60,509	38,507	11,999	12,353	2	4	397	397
1,127,891	1,124,102	38,008	35,161	34,972	33,621	6,319	6,121	1,792	1,661
1,229,638	1,229,823	42,713	41,406	33,924	33,737			3,220	3,213
1,122,716	1,176,291	78,308	92,106	44,253	46,166	110	103	1,678	1,614
983,338	1,006,965	45,300	46,368	53,146	55,659	10	14	1,741	1,650
1,109,182	1,113,916	53,989	52,799	47,417	46,885	5	1	1,030	1,077
839,691	898,138	62,103	81,241	47,588	51,685			93	104
897,013	937,240	67,217	77,733	125,636	137,273	83	78	1,049	1,221
57,078	45,688	10,062	7,499	11,062	9,957	32,058	60,893	2,610	2,802
1,195,712	1,282,911	649,363	688,397	36,685	38,367	17,728	16,638	1,886	1,708
531,706	576,441	104,880	109,229	67,853	71,152	26,487	25,825	5,010	4,933
3,546,731	3,008,369	1,020,318	880,050	180,372	158,440	819,527	794,771	230,385	190,587
642,382	378,368	171,136	80,182	47,539	30,610	3,925	681	77,471	57,589
1,909,629	1,701,165	303,134	257,904	63,765	59,918	442,965	431,138	55,948	51,027
609,827	510,978	101,015	77,516	6,232	5,113	4,873	3,867	28,155	24,605
249,420	177,078	68,660	47,641	4,650	3,817	3,120	2,624	18,838	15,419
259,997	236,610	74,224	69,606	4,008	3,634	135,986	132,631	4,006	3,825
414,932	368,877	46,605	42,571	15,151	15,069	2,748	2,413	3,250	3,341
229,771	230,086	39,117	37,134	1,586	1,430	161,201	159,374	10,646	10,763
302,552	287,162	24,227	19,723	18,299	17,606	130,404	126,726	3,298	2,746
92,550	87,512	17,946	11,354	18,489	17,066	7,753	6,137	6,593	5,747

END

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq miles	Population				Percentage of variation		Density	
		1941			1931	1931-41	1921-31	1941	1931
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BOMBAY—contd.									
<i>Central Division</i>	37,296	8,197,393	4,167,704	4,029,689	7,193,113	+11	+31	219	192
Ahmednagar	6,646	1,142,229	580,063	562,166	988,208	+16	+35	172	148
East Khandesh	4,598	1,327,722	673,828	653,894	1,206,035	+10	+12	289	262
West Khandesh	5,320	912,214	463,291	448,923	771,794	+18	+20	171	145
Nasik	5,922	1,113,901	569,804	544,097	1,000,048	+11	+20	188	168
Poona	5,347	1,359,408	700,140	659,268	1,169,798	+16	+16	254	229
Satara	4,891	1,327,249	657,642	669,607	1,179,712	+13	+15	271	241
Sholapur	4,572	1,014,670	522,936	491,734	877,520	+16	+18	222	193
<i>Southern Division</i>	25,049	5,835,971	2,931,735	2,954,236	5,397,681	+9	+10	235	217
Belgaum	4,527	1,225,428	630,174	595,254	1,076,701	+14	+13	270	237
Bijapur	5,704	975,982	497,157	478,825	869,820	+12	+9	171	152
Dharwar	4,576	1,201,016	616,486	584,530	1,102,677	+9	+6	261	240
Kanara	3,961	441,157	224,470	216,687	417,835	+6	+4	111	105
Kolaba	2,212	668,922	331,594	337,328	628,721	+6	+12	309	284
Ratnagiri	4,069	1,373,466	631,854	741,612	1,302,527	+5	+13	343	320
BENGAL									
<i>British Territory</i>	77,442	60,308,525	31,747,395	28,559,130	50,115,548	+20 3	+7 3	779	627
<i>Burdwan Division</i>	14,135	10,287,369	5,378,888	4,908,481	8,647,189	+19 0	+7 4	728	611
Burdwan	2,705	1,896,732	998,825	891,907	1,575,699	+20 0	+9 8	699	582
Birhum	1,743	1,048,317	524,517	523,800	947,554	+10 6	+11 3	601	513
Bankura	2,646	1,289,640	651,881	637,759	1,111,721	+16 0	+9 0	487	420
Midnapur	5,274	3,190,647	1,631,673	1,558,974	2,799,093	+14 0	+5 0	605	530
Hooghly	1,206	1,377,729	738,561	639,168	1,114,255	+23 7	+3 2	1,142	923
Howrah	561	1,490,304	833,431	656,873	1,098,867	+35 6	+10 2	2,657	1,941
<i>I residency Division</i>	16,402	12,817,987	7,105,911	5,711,176	10,110,433	+26 8	+7 0	781	616
24-Parganas	3,696	3,536,386	1,943,365	1,593,021	2,746,837	+28 7	+10 5	957	743
Cuttack	34	2,108,891	1,452,362	656,529	1,163,771	+81 2	+11 7	62,026	34,228
Nadia	2,879	1,759,846	909,133	850,713	1,529,632	+15 0	+2 3	611	531
Mirshadabad	2,063	1,640,530	824,483	816,047	1,370,677	+19 6	+12 0	795	665
Jessore	2,925	1,828,216	957,876	870,340	1,671,164	+9 4	+3 0	625	571
Khulna	4,805	1,943,218	1,018,692	924,526	1,828,352	+19 3	+10 7	404	338
<i>Rajshahi Division</i>	19,612	12,041,465	6,283,339	5,757,126	10,669,512	+12 8	+2 7	613	543
Rajshahi	2,526	1,571,750	821,113	750,637	1,386,519	+13 3	+4 6	622	548
Dinajpur	3,953	1,926,833	1,018,509	908,324	1,762,113	+9 3	+2 6	487	415
Jalpaiguri	3,050	1,098,513	591,294	498,219	983,929	+10 7	+5 0	357	322
Darjeeling	1,192	376,369	199,891	176,478	319,635	+17 7	+13 0	316	268
Rangpur	3,606	2,877,347	1,509,437	1,368,410	2,594,065	+10 9	+3 7	798	719
Bogra	1,475	1,260,463	648,299	612,164	1,121,954	+12 3	+3 6	855	760
Pabna	1,836	1,705,072	875,524	829,548	1,445,654	+17 9	+3 7	929	787
Malda	2,004	1,232,618	619,272	613,346	1,055,643	+16 8	+4 1	615	526
<i>Dacca Division</i>	15,493	16,683,714	8,611,852	8,071,862	13,915,435	+19 9	+8 2	1,077	897
Dacca	2,738	4,222,143	2,161,718	2,060,425	3,447,388	+22 4	+8 7	1,542	1,259
Mymensingh	6,156	6,023,758	3,137,571	2,886,187	5,130,362	+17 4	+6 1	979	833
Feni	2,821	2,888,803	1,481,081	1,407,722	2,938,635	+20 4	+6 4	1,024	850
Bakarganj	3,783	3,549,010	1,831,482	1,717,528	2,939,050	+20 8	+2 9	938	776
<i>Chittagong Division</i>	11,765	8,471,890	4,367,405	4,110,485	6,772,979	+25 2	+13 7	721	576
Tippera	2,531	3,860,139	1,999,447	1,890,692	3,056,390	+26 3	+13 3	1,525	1,207
Noakhali	1,658	2,217,402	1,143,174	1,074,228	1,708,719	+29 9	+15 9	1,337	129
Chittagong	2,569	2,153,296	1,093,962	1,059,334	1,797,038	+19 8	+11 5	838	699
Chittagong Hill	5,007	247,053	130,822	116,231	212,922	+16 0	+22 9	49	42

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC.—*contd.*

Distribution by communities									
Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males 11	Females 12	Males 13	Females 14	Males 15	Females 16	Males 17	Females 18	Males 19	Females 20
3,448,115	3,355,244	280,203	255,451	44,992	43,434	337,915	329,913	50,479	45,647
463,421	479,362	31,875	29,457	25,413	25,279	20,608	20,538	8,746	7,530
560,088	544,921	76,055	72,447	857	823	30,789	30,265	5,999	5,438
253,540	244,574	24,905	23,419	1,237	1,110	180,471	177,248	3,138	2,572
438,563	422,164	36,347	31,986	2,749	2,637	85,112	82,168	7,033	5,142
614,551	590,782	40,406	30,580	10,343	9,403	18,999	17,836	18,841	10,667
619,191	632,848	25,168	24,422	2,078	2,477	509	505	10,096	9,355
468,761	440,593	45,407	43,140	1,715	1,705	1,427	1,353	5,626	4,943
2,540,605	2,573,882	285,845	286,513	21,076	24,478	34,722	33,039	40,487	36,324
538,992	509,562	56,697	53,526	4,624	4,769	870	804	28,991	26,593
431,702	416,081	62,596	60,044	676	667	494	514	1,689	1,519
511,179	487,003	92,764	86,340	5,435	5,044	719	665	6,389	5,448
196,908	188,821	17,428	17,772	9,273	9,432	125	72	726	590
280,843	283,457	16,581	16,749	552	451	31,858	30,312	1,760	1,359
536,981	683,958	39,779	52,082	3,506	4,115	656	642	932	815
13,404,168	11,654,856	17,180,568	1,824,871	56,925	53,998	976,522	912,837	129,187	112,568
4,254,670	3,870,515	748,887	680,613	5,295	4,816	360,557	346,172	9,379	6,365
736,604	657,216	176,659	160,006	1,080	1,600	80,578	70,777	3,304	2,308
344,082	342,354	113,275	141,035	163	181	36,905	37,179	92	51
545,597	532,962	28,813	26,751	657	559	76,779	77,467	38	20
1,375,945	1,306,018	124,507	122,662	2,039	1,755	125,537	127,088	2,645	2,021
587,270	512,274	113,239	98,778	328	215	36,946	32,554	718	347
665,172	519,691	162,314	133,991	523	466	2,812	1,107	2,565	1,618
3,883,637	2,999,580	3,100,756	2,610,598	27,767	25,225	52,260	46,975	41,491	28,798
1,277,765	1,032,231	623,089	525,091	10,905	9,918	27,480	23,005	4,126	2,176
1,032,304	499,208	373,844	123,691	8,759	7,672	1,298	300	36,157	25,568
339,847	318,103	55,931	521,076	5,511	5,238	6,588	6,083	256	213
346,173	339,814	461,614	463,133	210	184	12,821	13,317	665	599
371,327	346,752	580,177	521,536	516	541	2,658	2,320	198	191
513,221	464,472	502,101	457,071	1,866	1,672	1,415	1,260	89	51
1,954,599	1,719,210	3,891,449	3,636,663	4,671	4,617	404,591	372,138	28,089	24,493
175,280	153,950	609,441	563,844	651	515	35,255	32,003	446	325
417,487	357,135	506,636	460,610	759	689	93,212	89,680	415	210
302,936	248,711	136,145	115,315	1,245	1,344	148,163	131,133	2,805	1,716
96,147	82,349	5,513	3,612	1,244	1,355	73,811	67,490	23,176	21,672
430,044	372,805	1,068,387	986,799	221	168	9,944	8,256	841	382
100,073	87,459	540,399	517,503	134	152	7,445	6,942	248	108
197,781	186,374	674,286	639,682	158	127	3,596	3,310	103	55
235,251	230,427	350,642	349,303	199	267	33,125	33,324	55	25
2,405,904	2,215,733	6,145,516	5,798,656	18,497	18,577	33,752	31,646	8,183	7,250
698,682	661,450	1,452,806	1,388,455	7,167	8,679	2,535	1,494	528	347
695,654	600,984	2,409,927	2,254,921	1,358	964	30,230	29,492	402	126
514,451	491,787	960,836	910,500	4,784	4,765	813	550	197	120
497,117	461,512	1,321,947	1,245,080	5,188	4,169	174	110	7,056	6,667
905,353	849,818	3,293,955	3,098,336	655	763	125,392	115,906	42,045	45,663
456,560	423,400	1,540,610	1,435,291	207	221	819	705	1,251	1,075
211,596	200,665	930,986	872,951	2,2	303	20	14	340	295
233,653	224,421	817,283	737,900	195	200	3,361	2,967	39,470	43,826
3,549	1,332	5,076	2,194	21	39	121,192	112,200	984	466

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq miles	Population				Percentage of variation		Density	
		1941			1931				
		Persons 3	Males 4	Females 5	Persons 6	1931-41 7	1921-31 8	1941 9	1931 10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UNITED PROVINCES	106,247	55,020,617	28,860,214	26,180,403	48,408,482	+13 7	+8 9	518	456
Agra Province	12,176	40,906,147	21,517,324	19,388,823	35,613,503	+14 9	+7 2	498	436
Meerut Division	9,230	5,716,451	3,112,183	2,604,268	4,907,620	+16 5	+8 9	619	531
Dehra Dun	1,202	266,214	161,928	104,316	230,247	+15 6	+8 5	222	194
Saharanpur	2,134	1,179,613	655,328	524,315	1,043,920	+13 0	+11 4	553	489
Muzaffarnagar	1,682	1,056,759	578,973	477,786	894,682	+18 1	+12 7	638	541
Meerut	2,323	1,898,822	1,026,093	870,489	1,601,918	+18 4	+6 9	816	699
Bulandshahr	1,889	1,317,223	689,861	627,362	1,138,873	+15 9	+6 6	697	595
Agra Division	8,646	5,326,768	2,889,832	2,436,936	4,498,246	+18 4	+7 5	616	520
Aligarh	1,940	1,372,641	744,867	627,774	1,171,745	+17 1	+10 4	708	602
Muttra	1,447	806,992	439,625	367,367	668,074	+20 8	+7 9	558	461
Agra	1,861	1,359,774	697,971	591,803	1,048,316	+23 0	+13 4	693	567
Mainpuri	1,679	872,801	474,182	398,419	749,633	+16 4	+0 2	550	445
Etah	1,719	984,760	533,187	451,573	860,478	+14 4	+3 7	573	501
Rohilkhand Division	10,865	6,195,996	3,337,046	2,858,950	5,556,105	+11 5	+6 5	570	511
Bareilly	1,591	1,176,197	637,181	539,016	1,072,379	+9 7	+5 8	739	679
Bijnor	1,869	910,223	481,672	428,551	835,469	+8 9	+12 8	487	466
Budaun	1,994	1,162,322	626,601	535,721	1,010,457	+15 0	+3 6	583	503
Moradabad	2,288	1,473,151	788,262	684,889	1,284,103	+14 7	+7 1	644	561
Saharanpur	1,770	983,385	539,697	443,688	904,844	+8 7	+5 7	556	513
Pilibhit	1,353	490,718	263,633	227,085	448,893	+9 3	+4 0	363	333
Allahabad Division	10,102	6,014,813	3,212,658	2,802,155	5,016,352	+19 9	5 0	595	496
Farrukhabad	1,642	1,553,377	511,270	444,107	877,392	+8 9	+4 5	582	534
Etawah	1,669	1,532,264	481,771	401,493	748,005	+18 4	+1 7	529	442
Cannepore	2,372	1,556,247	875,667	680,580	1,212,253	+28 4	+5 5	656	512
Fatehpur	1,621	806,941	415,808	391,136	688,789	+17 2	+5 5	498	419
Allahabad	2,798	1,812,931	928,142	884,839	1,491,913	+21 5	+6 2	648	524
Jhansi Division	10,553	2,553,492	1,319,479	1,231,013	2,244,895	+13 7	+8 7	241	212
Jhansi	3,606	773,002	399,648	373,354	690,413	+12 0	+13 8	214	191
Jalaun	1,591	482,384	253,288	229,096	427,722	+13 2	+5 1	303	275
Hamirpur	2,443	575,538	293,744	281,794	1,062,639	+14 5	+8 0	236	206
Banda	2,913	722,568	372,799	349,769	1,257,771	+15 5	+6 4	248	218
Benares Division	9,460	5,545,257	2,793,347	2,751,910	4,778,650	+16 0	+7 5	586	505
Benares	1,094	1,218,629	631,071	587,558	1,016,378	+19 9	+6 8	1,114	930
Muzaffarpur	4,322	899,629	449,585	450,344	788,409	+14 1	+8 9	208	180
Jaunpur	1,555	1,387,439	682,200	705,239	1,236,071	+12 2	+7 0	892	797
Ghazipur	1,306	985,380	499,776	485,604	1,284,971	+19 4	+5 6	755	634
Balhar	1,183	1,053,880	530,715	523,165	912,821	+15 4	+9 9	822	710
Gorakhpur Division	9,563	7,972,108	4,049,621	3,922,487	7,217,162	+10 5	+7 3	833	857
Gorakhpur	4,524	3,993,574	2,007,609	1,955,609	3,567,561	+11 1	+9 2	876	787
Basti	2,822	2,185,641	1,125,302	1,060,339	2,078,024	+5 2	+7 9	775	737
Azamgarh	2,217	1,822,893	916,710	906,183	1,571,577	+16 0	+2 8	822	710
Kumaon Division	13,757	1,581,262	803,158	778,104	1,394,473	+13 4	+7 9	114	101
Naini Tal	2,627	291,861	171,225	120,636	277,283	+5 3	+0 1	111	102
Almora	5,502	687,286	341,977	345,309	583,302	+17 8	+10 0	125	108
Garhwal	5,628	602,115	289,956	312,159	533,885	+12 8	+10 0	107	95

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS ETC—*contd.*

Distribution by communities									
Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
24,007,899	21,803,770	4,427,770	3,939,060	63,970	62,357	149,488	139,934	208,609	165,282
17,810,811	16,097,849	3,296,182	2,934,880	63,218	57,331	149,409	130,835	197,704	158,928
2,245,803	1,875,267	776,038	657,396	10,675	9,579	24	46	79,643	61,980
129,681	83,966	25,846	15,580	1,530	1,265			4,871	3,505
421,245	334,051	217,607	178,680	1,242	1,052			15,234	10,532
400,147	327,175	166,815	140,704	1,985	1,674			10,026	8,233
753,006	638,748	239,247	205,136	5,329	4,957			28,511	21,648
541,724	491,327	126,523	117,296	589	631	24		21,001	18,062
2,499,571	2,107,178	335,928	283,551	16,882	15,394	33	46	37,418	30,767
624,635	527,175	101,773	84,608	6,479	5,555		1	12,020	10,435
392,350	328,917	43,726	35,692	1,233	1,245			2,516	1,513
577,294	488,047	107,064	92,723	1,351	1,157			12,262	9,876
445,361	373,325	23,919	20,740	2,475	2,265			2,427	2,089
459,931	389,714	59,646	49,788	5,384	5,172	33	45	8,193	6,854
2,344,806	1,978,802	913,917	812,446	22,353	20,341	25	32	55,945	47,322
449,674	372,856	177,068	157,217	3,837	3,166	11	17	6,591	5,766
297,118	257,433	174,914	162,212	778	791	6	5	8,856	8,110
498,804	423,496	111,973	98,195	8,220	7,643			7,604	6,387
449,335	385,049	300,329	267,029	8,131	7,317	7	10	30,460	25,454
442,407	362,922	94,947	78,931	650	771	1		1,692	1,064
207,468	177,046	54,686	48,862	737	623			742	559
2,791,232	2,437,595	394,034	341,511	6,625	5,767	9,539	9,600	11,228	7,688
442,512	385,330	65,898	56,509	1,781	1,478	23	24	1,056	766
449,697	373,790	28,426	24,808	797	657	62	81	2,789	2,155
752,150	590,429	116,255	89,137	2,240	1,979	603	480	4,419	2,555
366,274	341,354	49,182	49,467	134	119	128	113	110	8
780,599	746,692	134,293	125,590	1,673	1,534	8,723	8,902	2,854	2,122
1,217,828	1,139,909	79,493	73,770	1,245	1,264	13,372	13,067	7,541	6,007
362,266	340,927	22,857	19,718	988	951	6,380	6,114	7,157	5,617
233,682	210,954	16,215	14,922	42	69	3,283	3,078	66	7
270,763	259,140	18,979	18,482	125	158	3,709	3,875	168	14
351,117	328,888	21,442	20,648	90	86			150	14
2,481,465	2,443,662	235,816	232,808	1,795	1,544	70,920	70,741	3,351	3,151
547,374	510,287	71,020	65,109	818	569	10,630	10,522	1,229	1,071
399,960	401,113	26,453	25,043	238	284	21,247	22,136	1,682	1,707
620,357	641,817	59,963	61,603	97	64	1,674	1,679	119	
444,152	429,325	44,416	45,170	213	230	10,812	10,799	123	
469,622	461,120	33,969	35,878	399	397	26,527	25,605	198	
3,464,452	3,362,676	527,263	511,374	1,486	1,418	55,463	46,283	957	7
1,733,054	1,697,600	218,408	211,925	1,225	1,178	54,276	44,800	646	4
925,448	872,198	199,635	187,963	100	86	43	40	76	3
805,950	792,878	109,220	111,486	161	154	1,144	1,443	235	2
765,654	752,760	33,693	22,024	2,157	2,024	33	20	1,621	1,291
141,423	100,234	27,918	19,031	907	721			977	6
338,915	342,555	1,995	1,553	791	890			276	3
285,316	349,71	3,780	1,440	459	413	33	20	368	3

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq miles	Population				Percentage of Variation		Density	
		1941		1931		1931-41	1921-	1941	1931
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UNITED PROVINCES—contd.									
OUDH	24,071	14,114,470	7,342,890	6,771,580	12,794,979	+10 3	+5 2	586	531
<i>Lucknow Division</i>	<i>12,002</i>	<i>6,530,932</i>	<i>3,470,314</i>	<i>4,060,618</i>	<i>5,866,543</i>	<i>+11.5</i>	<i>+5 2</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>487</i>
Lucknow	976	949,728	522,050	427,678	787,472	+20 6	+8 7	973	814
Unao	1,762	959,542	506,155	453,387	855,700	+12 1	+4 5	545	479
Rae Bareilly	1,765	1,064,804	539,177	525,627	974,127	+9 3	+4 0	603	557
Sitapur	2,207	1,293,554	689,290	604,264	1,167,139	+10 9	+7 1	586	520
Hardoi	2,320	1,299,279	665,792	573,487	1,127,626	+9 9	+4 0	534	485
Khen	2,972	1,024,025	476,850	476,175	944,479	+8 4	+3 4	345	318
<i>Fyzabad Division</i>	<i>12,069</i>	<i>7,583,538</i>	<i>3,872,576</i>	<i>3,710,962</i>	<i>6,938,436</i>	<i>+9 3</i>	<i>+5 1</i>	<i>628</i>	<i>574</i>
Fyzabad	1,710	1,319,425	662,026	657,399	1,204,789	+9 5	+2 8	772	699
Gonda	2,827	1,719,64	884,308	835,336	1,576,003	+9 1	+7 0	608	555
Bahraich	2,654	1,240,569	649,502	591,067	1,133,348	+9 3	+6 7	457	431
Sultanpur	1,699	1,100,388	537,762	562,606	1,051,284	+4 7	+4 7	648	614
Partabgarh	1,457	1,041,024	529,690	511,334	906,233	+14 9	+6 0	714	628
Bara Banki	1,722	1,162,508	609,288	553,220	1,063,779	+9 3	+3 3	675	606
PUNJAB	99,089	23,418,819	15,383,656	13,035,163	23,580,864	+20 5	+13 9	287	238
<i>Ambala Division</i>	<i>14,750</i>	<i>4,695,462</i>	<i>2,529,025</i>	<i>2,166,437</i>	<i>4,077,577</i>	<i>+7 2</i>	<i>+6 5</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>296</i>
Hissar	5,213	1,006,700	536,691	470,018	899,479	+11 9	+10 1	193	172
Rohatak	2,246	956,399	500,085	456,314	805,621	+18 7	+4 3	426	326
Gurgaon	2,234	851,458	453,445	398,013	740,175	15 0	+8 5	381	330
Karnal	3,126	994,575	542,885	451,690	852,614	+16 7	+2 9	318	273
Ambala	1,851	847,745	471,458	376,287	742,902	+14 1	+9 0	442	395
Simla	80	38,576	24,461	14,115	36,786	+4 9	+18 8	482	460
<i>Jullundur Division</i>	<i>18,992</i>	<i>5,438,581</i>	<i>2,926,076</i>	<i>2,512,505</i>	<i>4,606,446</i>	<i>+18 0</i>	<i>+10 1</i>	<i>286</i>	<i>242</i>
Kangra	9,979	899,377	470,257	429,120	801,312	+12 2	+4 6	90	83
Hoshiarpur	2,195	1,170,323	621,331	548,992	1,032,187	+13 4	+11 3	533	475
Jullundur	1,334	1,127,190	606,203	520,987	943,721	+19 4	+14 7	845	713
Ludhiana	1,399	818,615	446,892	371,723	672,494	+21 7	+18 5	585	481
Ferozepore	4,085	1,423,078	781,393	641,683	1,156,732	+23 0	+5 3	355	283
<i>Lahore Division</i>	<i>12,203</i>	<i>7,218,001</i>	<i>3,971,206</i>	<i>3,246,795</i>	<i>5,879,075</i>	<i>+22 9</i>	<i>+16 4</i>	<i>591</i>	<i>481</i>
Lahore	2,595	1,695,375	967,851	727,524	1,378,570	+22 9	+22 0	653	527
Amritsar	1,572	1,413,876	776,782	637,094	1,117,485	+26 5	+20 2	899	711
Gurdaspur	1,846	1,153,511	622,825	530,686	970,898	+18 8	+13 9	625	526
Faisalkot	1,576	1,190,497	642,435	548,062	979,617	+21 5	+11 6	755	622
Gujranwala	2,311	912,234	498,521	413,713	736,138	+23 9	+18 1	395	319
Sheikhpura	2,303	862,508	462,792	389,716	696,367	+22 4	+19 5	370	303
<i>Faisalpindi Division</i>	<i>21,381</i>	<i>4,700,958</i>	<i>2,498,034</i>	<i>2,202,924</i>	<i>3,914,849</i>	<i>+18 1</i>	<i>+13 1</i>	<i>219</i>	<i>186</i>
Gujrat	2,266	1,104,952	589,693	515,259	922,427	+19 8	+11 9	488	410
Shahpur	4,770	998,921	536,561	462,360	821,490	+21 6	+14 1	209	172
Jhelum	2,774	629,658	324,333	305,325	541,076	+16 4	+13 4	227	195
Rawalpindi	2,022	785,231	425,372	359,859	634,357	+23 7	+11 4	368	314
Attock	4,148	675,875	356,580	319,295	583,960	+15 8	+14 0	163	142
Mianwali	5,401	506,321	265,495	240,826	411,539	+23 0	+14 9	94	76
<i>Multan Division</i>	<i>31,763</i>	<i>6,365,817</i>	<i>3,459,315</i>	<i>2,906,502</i>	<i>5,102,917</i>	<i>+24 7</i>	<i>+22 4</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>161</i>
Montgomery	4,204	1,329,103	721,256	607,847	999,772	+32 9	+45 8	316	226
Lyallpur	3,522	1,396,305	752,409	643,896	1,166,702	+19 7	+20 2	396	368
Jhang	3,415	821,631	442,931	378,700	664,833	+23 6	+14 0	241	193
Multan	5,653	1,484,333	812,805	671,528	1,159,549	+28 0	+32 1	263	202
Muzaffargarh	5,605	712,849	387,765	325,084	591,375	+20 5	+4 0	127	105
Dera Ghazi Khan	9,364	881,360	319,495	261,855	491,044	19 4	+5 0	66	56
Biloch Trans- frontier tract		40,248	22,664	17,592	29,042	..	..	..	..

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC—*contd*

Distribution by communities									
Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christian		Tribes		Others	
Males 11	Females 12	Males 13	Females 14	Males 15	Females 16	Males 17	Females 18	Males 19	Females 20
6,197,088	5,705,921	1,131,066	1,054,180	5,752	5,028	79	99	8,905	6,354
2,960,365	2,613,087	498,940	439,431	4,138	3,110	2	5	6,869	4,685
393,734	323,175	120,775	99,247	3,132	2,772	2	5	4,407	2,679
457,532	411,124	48,512	42,153	17	59			64	51
486,616	473,513	51,348	50,940	35	44			1,178	1,140
576,374	503,325	112,109	100,310	231	218			576	411
587,646	504,595	77,728	68,541	232	230			186	131
458,463	397,355	88,468	78,260	461	287			458	273
3,236,723	3,092,834	632,126	611,719	1,614	1,616	77	94	2,036	1,669
582,233	579,251	79,308	77,762	149	125	73	84	263	177
718,270	672,198	165,397	162,469	284	279			357	390
500,635	455,443	148,093	135,014	67	49			707	561
469,913	492,062	67,747	70,433	18	82	4	10	50	29
466,287	444,825	62,365	65,472	1,002	1,003			36	34
499,385	449,055	109,216	103,609	64	78			623	478
4,112,601	3,437,771	8,788,185	7,479,057	261,487	224,551			2,271,383	1,893,784
1,670,463	1,429,020	704,398	613,738	5,383	4,958			148,781	113,721
317,483	305,193	151,559	133,649	594	641			37,055	30,535
409,428	371,046	85,712	80,857	501	525			4,444	3,885
299,681	260,817	151,252	134,740	693	764			1,819	1,692
366,255	299,781	163,116	141,230	677	546			12,837	10,133
229,783	180,550	147,402	121,597	2,673	2,219			91,600	71,921
17,833	11,633	5,357	1,665	245	263			1,026	654
1,044,425	906,377	1,008,057	869,685	13,367	11,917			860,227	724,526
437,579	400,900	23,333	19,916	293	297			9,052	8,007
247,815	220,410	200,821	179,938	3,175	2,885			169,520	145,759
109,524	88,636	269,673	240,131	3,180	2,791			223,826	189,429
92,223	74,455	164,586	137,896	670	963			189,413	158,410
157,284	121,976	349,644	291,804	6,049	4,982			268,416	222,921
680,442	520,620	2,299,500	1,900,158	180,856	156,633			810,408	669,384
173,342	111,009	584,405	444,367	36,163	31,523			173,941	141,625
126,360	90,418	358,113	299,582	13,319	12,011			278,990	235,083
152,148	131,044	318,305	271,618	27,034	23,228			125,338	104,796
124,281	106,833	396,986	342,232	39,677	34,169			81,491	64,828
60,150	47,737	349,916	292,790	32,427	27,953			56,028	45,233
44,161	33,579	291,775	250,569	32,236	27,749			94,620	77,819
230,263	184,407	2,124,381	1,895,760	12,980	9,871			130,410	112,886
45,675	38,968	505,430	440,179	2,831	1,560			35,757	34,752
54,406	46,302	448,704	387,214	6,872	5,818			86,579	23,026
22,286	18,593	288,769	274,264	352	378			12,926	12,090
49,367	33,106	333,593	294,600	2,459	1,755			39,963	30,400
25,680	17,510	319,107	292,021	291	213			11,602	9,551
32,859	29,928	228,778	207,482	175	149			3,683	3,267
487,008	397,347	2,601,949	2,199,716	48,901	41,172			321,557	268,267
107,891	83,291	494,216	424,348	13,152	10,949			105,997	89,259
92,395	69,900	467,556	409,962	27,835	23,859			164,623	140,175
68,101	61,690	367,701	311,035	398	346			6,731	5,629
135,547	107,440	629,762	528,149	7,391	5,879			40,105	30,060
47,660	42,887	336,641	279,433	121	97			3,343	2,667
35,324	32,069	283,411	229,267	4	42			756	177
90	70	22,562	17,522					2	

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq miles	Population				Percentage of variation		Density	
		1941		1931		1931-41	1921-31	1941	1931
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR	69,745	38,340,151	18,224,428	18,115,723	32,387,909	+12.3	+11.5	521	484
<i>Patna Division</i>	<i>11,338</i>	<i>7,265,950</i>	<i>3,681,976</i>	<i>3,583,974</i>	<i>6,228,425</i>	<i>+16.6</i>	<i>+12.3</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>549</i>
Patna	2,164	2,162,008	1,119,510	1,042,498	1,846,474	+17.1	+17.1	999	893
Gaya	4,766	2,775,361	1,386,759	1,388,602	2,388,462	+16.2	+10.9	582	507
Shahabad	4,408	2,328,581	1,175,707	1,152,874	1,993,489	+16.8	+9.9	528	456
<i>Tarhut Division</i>	<i>12,594</i>	<i>11,959,827</i>	<i>5,869,567</i>	<i>6,090,260</i>	<i>10,739,543</i>	<i>+11.3</i>	<i>+7.1</i>	<i>949</i>	<i>853</i>
Saran	2,669	2,860,537	1,374,154	1,486,383	2,486,787	+15.0	+6.3	1,072	927
Champaran	3,553	2,387,569	1,213,074	1,184,495	2,145,637	+11.7	+10.6	675	608
Muzaffarpur	3,025	3,244,651	1,584,279	1,660,372	2,941,025	+10.3	+6.8	1,072	969
Darbanga	3,347	3,457,070	1,698,060	1,759,010	3,166,094	+9.1	+8.7	1,033	916
<i>Bhagalpur Division</i>	<i>18,701</i>	<i>9,598,025</i>	<i>4,860,758</i>	<i>4,737,267</i>	<i>8,757,715</i>	<i>+9.5</i>	<i>+11.1</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>468</i>
Monghyr	3,975	2,564,544	1,284,084	1,280,460	2,287,1534	+12.1	+12.7	645	582
Bhagalpur	4,248	2,408,879	1,225,853	1,183,026	2,234,632	+7.8	+9.9	567	529
Purnea	4,998	2,390,105	1,229,411	1,160,694	2,185,671	+9.3	+8.2	478	440
Santal Parganas	5,480	2,234,497	1,121,410	1,113,087	2,050,258	+8.9	+14.3	408	376
<i>Chota Nagpur Division</i>	<i>27,112</i>	<i>7,516,349</i>	<i>3,812,127</i>	<i>3,704,222</i>	<i>6,612,226</i>	<i>+13.1</i>	<i>+17.5</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>245</i>
Hazaribagh	7,016	1,751,339	879,543	871,796	1,517,357	+15.4	+18.8	250	216
Ranchi	7,159	1,675,413	835,689	839,724	1,587,149	+6.9	+17.4	231	221
Palamau	4,901	912,734	457,372	455,362	818,738	+11.5	+11.6	186	167
Manbhum	4,131	2,032,146	1,057,486	974,660	1,810,890	+12.2	+16.9	492	442
Singbhum	3,905	1,144,717	582,037	562,680	928,094	+23.1	+22.4	293	240
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR	98,875	16,813,584	8,430,282	8,383,302	15,323,058	+9.7	+11.5	170	156
CENTRAL PROVINCES	80,766	13,208,718	6,583,376	6,615,342	11,881,220	+11.2	+11.3	164	147
<i>Jubbulpore Division</i>	<i>25,730</i>	<i>3,691,112</i>	<i>1,876,995</i>	<i>1,814,117</i>	<i>3,344,776</i>	<i>+10.4</i>	<i>+7.3</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>129</i>
Saugor	6,761	939,068	474,394	464,674	850,157	+10.5	+4.3	139	126
Jubbulpore	3,919	910,603	469,550	441,053	773,811	+17.7	+3.8	232	198
Mandla	5,115	504,580	251,188	253,392	445,766	+13.1	+15.3	99	88
Hoshangabad	5,707	823,585	417,994	405,591	808,111	+1.8	+9.2	144	142
Nimar	4,228	513,276	263,869	249,407	466,931	+9.9	+17.7	121	110
<i>Nagpur Division</i>	<i>27,294</i>	<i>3,924,985</i>	<i>1,976,649</i>	<i>1,948,336</i>	<i>3,589,266</i>	<i>+9.3</i>	<i>+14.5</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>132</i>
Betul	3,885	438,342	218,801	219,541	406,252	+7.8	+11.7	113	104
Chhindwara	7,933	1,034,040	514,242	519,798	987,004	+6.9	+15.0	130	122
Wardha	2,435	519,330	262,617	256,713	516,286	+0.5	+11.3	213	212
Nagpur	3,836	1,059,989	542,132	517,857	1,376,475	+12.7	+18.6	276	245
Chanda	9,205	873,284	438,857	434,427	768,695	+14.9	+15.0	95	82
<i>Chhattisgarh Division</i>	<i>27,742</i>	<i>5,592,621</i>	<i>2,739,732</i>	<i>2,852,889</i>	<i>4,947,178</i>	<i>+13.1</i>	<i>+12.1</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>128</i>
Bhandara	3,580	983,225	479,216	484,009	824,496	+16.9	+14.8	269	228
Balghat	3,614	634,350	313,856	320,494	561,602	+12.9	+9.8	176	158
Raipur	8,205	1,516,686	77,279	779,407	1,368,681	+10.9	+9.0	186	167
Bilaspur	7,513	1,549,509	761,005	788,504	1,376,475	+12.6	+12.0	206	183
Drug	4,830	928,861	448,376	480,475	817,924	+13.5	+8.0	192	173
BERAR	17,809	3,604,886	1,836,906	1,767,960	3,441,838	+4.7	+11.9	202	194
Amraoti	4,715	988,524	507,920	480,604	941,604	+4.9	+13.7	210	201
Akola	4,093	907,742	463,948	443,794	878,362	+3.5	+10.2	222	214
Buldana	3,763	820,862	416,314	404,548	766,584	+7.0	+8.9	218	204
Yeshwantpur	5,238	887,738	448,724	439,014	857,298	+3.5	+14.5	169	144

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC—*contd.*

Distribution by communities									
Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13,340,949	13,173,320	2,338,393	2,377,921	12,005	12,688	2,514,302	2,539,345	16,779	12,449
3,187,420	3,065,162	340,757	364,135	1,287	1,844	149,470	150,534	3,042	2,299
991,472	918,280	118,271	116,930	551	716	7,429	5,293	1,787	1,279
1,123,615	1,098,688	135,069	158,278	248	449	127,297	130,735	530	452
1,072,333	1,048,194	87,417	88,927	488	679	14,744	14,506	725	568
5,035,585	5,196,020	808,642	872,116	2,284	2,526	22,253	19,125	803	473
1,194,032	1,283,838	170,550	193,142	140	72	9,157	9,157	275	174
996,860	972,479	203,180	201,254	1,625	1,934	11,327	8,759	82	69
1,383,040	1,433,812	199,479	225,318	323	312	1,163	873	274	97
1,461,653	1,505,891	235,433	252,402	196	208	606	376	172	133
3,260,789	3,152,076	903,434	879,386	1,873	2,857	691,988	701,053	2,694	1,895
1,129,083	1,115,487	126,005	138,406	197	420	27,928	25,493	871	654
1,029,760	993,006	141,553	137,972	621	493	53,556	51,323	363	227
672,084	635,279	501,226	474,822	202	263	55,164	49,692	735	638
429,862	408,304	134,650	128,186	833	1,676	555,340	574,545	725	376
1,857,155	1,760,062	285,560	262,284	6,781	5,461	1,652,591	1,668,633	10,240	7,782
531,956	527,659	105,787	103,597	1,125	526	239,213	239,040	1,462	974
214,570	207,930	39,649	38,072	387	452	580,485	592,657	598	613
253,147	250,599	42,723	42,549	271	163	161,175	161,911	56	120
637,051	576,850	72,049	60,185	2,252	2,243	344,347	333,739	1,787	1,603
220,431	197,024	25,352	17,881	2,546	2,077	327,371	341,226	6,337	4,472
6,488,167	6,443,829	410,531	378,166	24,156	24,104	1,446,802	1,490,562	60,628	51,911
4,977,748	4,989,356	236,682	211,846	20,991	21,144	1,310,418	1,353,541	47,537	39,455
1,330,437	1,284,769	114,913	98,529	7,532	7,042	391,654	397,701	32,409	26,076
395,617	387,814	22,384	20,660	1,145	983	40,478	41,629	14,770	13,588
335,693	318,813	38,447	28,711	3,226	2,763	82,227	84,731	9,957	6,035
96,234	95,423	3,627	3,439	439	777	150,401	153,698	487	455
333,265	323,244	18,984	16,884	948	928	61,685	61,936	3,112	2,599
169,628	159,475	31,471	28,835	1,824	1,991	56,863	55,707	4,083	3,399
1,457,736	1,428,491	80,482	73,019	5,005	4,991	422,643	432,296	10,783	9,539
129,699	129,672	4,277	4,003	395	455	83,615	84,614	815	797
295,016	294,135	21,871	20,681	913	917	193,998	201,783	2,444	2,282
224,510	218,713	10,817	9,897	188	157	25,499	26,349	1,603	1,597
465,141	446,748	35,781	30,764	2,744	2,667	33,176	33,295	5,290	4,383
343,370	339,223	7,736	7,674	765	795	86,355	86,255	631	480
2,189,575	2,276,096	41,287	40,298	8,404	9,111	496,121	523,544	4,345	3,840
412,599	416,126	9,253	8,502	234	310	55,586	58,587	544	484
238,221	242,605	6,230	6,240	478	489	68,221	70,472	706	688
587,919	622,128	11,492	11,135	4,110	4,053	132,360	140,900	1,398	1,191
607,039	626,838	10,391	10,304	2,534	3,018	140,161	147,519	880	825
343,797	368,399	3,921	4,117	1,048	1,241	98,793	106,066	817	672
1,810,419	1,454,473	173,949	181,320	3,165	2,980	136,384	137,021	13,089	12,166
419,988	397,292	51,486	47,379	1,661	1,503	31,725	31,485	3,060	2,945
390,539	374,844	52,889	48,997	651	534	15,242	15,214	4,627	4,205
361,935	363,093	40,677	37,962	470	592	9,967	9,882	3,265	3,029
337,967	329,244	28,797	26,992	383	331	79,450	80,440	2,137	2,007

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq miles	Population			Percentage of variation		Density		
		1941			1931				
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons		1941	1931	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ASSAM	54,951	10,204,733	5 382,795	4,821,939	8,622,791	+18 3	+15 6	186	157
<i>Surma Valley and Hill Division</i>	24,124	4,218,875	2,190,921	2,027,954	3,708,047	+14 1	+7 2	500	438
Cachar	3,862	641,181	337,791	303 480	570,531	+12 3	+7 5	266	150
Sylhet	5,478	3,116,602	1,624 816	1,491,786	2,724,342	+12 6	+7 2	569	497
Khasi and Jaintia Hills (British)	2,353	118,665	60,718	57,947	109,928	+14 6	+19 2	45	47
Naga Hills	4,289	189,641	93,831	95,810	178,844	+6 0	+12 6	44	42
Lushai Hills	8,142	152,786	73,855	78,931	124,404	+22 8	+26 4	19	15
<i>Assam Valley Division</i>	26,947	5,919,228	3,156,087	2,763,141	4,855,451	+21 9	+21 7	219	180
Goalpara	3,969	1,014,285	539,437	474,848	883,288	+14 8	+15 8	256	222
Kamrup	3,840	1,264,200	673,403	590,797	976,748	+29 4	+27 9	329	254
Darrang	2,804	736,791	394,414	342,377	584,817	+26 0	+22 6	263	206
Nowgong	3,898	710,800	379 911	330,889	562,581	+26 4	+41 3	182	144
Sibsagar	5,128	1,074,741	570,591	504,150	933,326	+15 2	+13 4	210	182
Lakhimpur	4,156	894,842	485,151	409,691	723,783	+23 6	+23 5	215	171
Garó Hills	3,152	223,569	113,180	110,389	190,911	+17 1	+6 6	71	61
<i>Sadiya Frontier Tract</i>	3,309	60,118	31,998	28,120	51,531	+10 2	+29 2	18	17
<i>Balpara Frontier Tract</i>	571	6,512	3,789	2,723	4,762	+36 7	+40 4	11	9
N-W. F. P.	14,263	3,038,067	1,651,214	1,386,853	2,425,076	+25 2	+7 7	213	179
Hazara	3,000	796,230	427,326	368,904	670,117	+18 8	+7 7	265	223
Mardan	1,098	506,539	270,072	236,467	974,321	+39 4	+7 4	461	369
Peshawar	1,547	851,833	475,554	376,279	236,273	+22 4	+10 3	551	87
Kohat	2,707	289,404	157,041	132,363	270,301	+9 4	+9 6	175	159
Bannu	1,695	295,930	158,557	137,373	270,301	+8 7	+5 1	71	79
Dera Ismail Khan	4,216	298,131	162,664	135,467	1,687,490	+11 26	+12 6	241	217
ORISSA	32,198	8,728,544	4,218,121	4,510,423	8,025,671	+8 8	+9 2	271	249
Cuttack	4,571	2,431,427	1,166 901	1,264,526	2,317,165	+4 9	+6 6	536	511
Balasore	2,194	1,029,430	508 511	520 899	990,600	+3 9	+1 0	501	252
Puri	2,451	1,101,939	531,494	570,445	1,035,154	+6 2	+8 8	442	435
Sanbalpur	5,419	1,182,622	580,808	601,814	1,065,610	+11 0	+11 0	249	225
Ganjam	7,688	1,855,284	864,850	990,414	1,687,490	+11 26	+12 6	241	217
<i>Plans Agency</i>	3,315	1,392,188	637,148	755,040	1,226,974	+13 5	+14 3	420	370
<i>Agency</i>	4,273	463,076	227,702	235,374	440,516	+5 1	+8 2	106	100
Koraput	9,875	1,127,862	565,527	562,335	949,652	+18 8	+17 8	115	96
SIND	48,136	4,535,008	2,494,190	2,040,818	3,887,070	+16 7	+18 5	94	81
Dadu	7,370	389,380	212,428	176,952	338,394	+15 0	+17 2	53	46
Hyderabad	4,470	758,748	417,684	341,064	662,924	+14 5	+15 6	170	148
Karachi	8,357	713,900	400,465	313,435	588,976	+21 2	+20 0	83	70
Larkana	2,857	511,208	276,440	234,768	448,657	+13 9	+16 0	179	157
Nawabshah	3,908	584,178	321,001	263,177	496,612	+17 6	+18 6	149	127
Sukkur	5,550	692,556	377,556	315,000	623,758	+11 0	+22 2	125	112
Thar Parkar	13,649	581,004	322,465	258,539	468,040	+24 1	+18 0	43	34
Upper Sind Frontier	1,969	304,034	166,151	137,883	259,709	+17 1	+21 3	154	132
AJMER-MERWARA	2,400	583,693	307,172	276,521	506,964	+15 1	+13 4	243	211
ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS	3,143	33,768	21,458	12,310	29,463	+14 6	+8 8	11	9
<i>Andamans</i>	2,508	21,316	14,872	6,444	19,223	+10 9	+7 8	8	7
<i>Nicobars</i>	635	12,452	6,586	5,866	10,240	+21 6	+10 4	19	16

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC—*contd*

Distribution by communities

Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males 11	Females 12	Males 13	Females 14	Males 15	Females 16	Males 17	Females 18	Males 19	Females 20
2,280,871	1,952,352	1,815,613	1,626,866	19,925	17,825	1,271,061	1,213,935	15,325	10,960
735,367	659,347	1,108,019	1,019,235	3,353	3,110	340,407	343,139	3,775	3,123
120,728	105,088	122,196	110,754	1,881	1,863	92,660	85,604	236	171
601,796	517,718	984,066	908,051	1,381	1,209	36,229	33,678	1,314	1,130
8,677	4,062	1,301	254	88	32	50,164	53,403	488	196
2,690	1,508	369	162	3	6	90,690	94,076	79	58
1,476	971	87	14			70,664	76,378	1,628	1,568
1,513,074	1,284,341	706,978	607,322	16,293	14,185	908,438	849,226	11,301	7,767
167,239	138,984	248,332	220,592	133	136	123,165	114,828	568	308
374,303	322,246	195,760	171,762	583	455	102,021	95,905	736	429
189,509	158,249	65,662	55,333	3,374	2,993	135,348	125,400	521	402
156,325	132,026	134,610	115,503	2,129	1,920	85,753	80,772	1,094	668
943,577	299,614	29,038	22,731	8,102	7,166	187,812	172,956	2,062	1,683
274,144	226,892	28,100	16,479	1,971	1,815	174,821	160,409	6,115	4,096
7,977	6,330	5,476	4,922	1		99,518	98,956	208	181
10,743	7,763	568	296	264	222	20,200	19,774	223	65
1,687	901	48	13	15	8	2,016	1,796	23	5
109,283	71,038	1,499,806	1,288,991	3,209	2,217			38,916	24,607
19,389	10,878	402,855	353,149	178	136			4,904	4,741
6,513	4,164	256,361	227,214	212	164			6,986	4,925
33,452	17,760	422,333	347,256	2,012	1,385			17,757	9,878
11,753	5,774	141,201	125,023	384	212			3,703	1,354
16,844	14,627	137,679	119,969	255	212			3,779	2,565
21,332	17,835	139,377	116,380	168	108			1,787	1,144
3,278,686	3,554,040	70,977	75,324	12,999	13,585	854,476	868,530	1,003	944
1,103,924	1,195,644	33,881	38,681	1,369	1,710	27,300	27,980	427	511
474,772	487,265	18,032	17,892	835	807	14,857	14,900	45	25
503,759	540,827	12,792	13,127	621	691	14,122	15,433	200	167
462,027	477,650	2,695	2,515	2,628	2,658	113,245	118,850	213	141
647,542	765,062	2,134	1,807	2,468	2,453	122,648	221,039	58	53
604,413	722,067	1,998	1,751	1,092	1,117	29,598	30,060	47	45
43,129	42,995	136	56	1,376	1,336	183,050	190,979	11	8
86,642	87,592	1,443	1,102	5,078	5,266	472,304	468,328	60	47
674,032	558,894	1,768,998	1,444,327	7,430	5,802	20,861	15,958	27,869	18,837
31,066	27,306	180,756	149,235	45	29	84	70	477	312
132,992	112,857	281,577	226,043	267	223	416	353	2,432	1,588
127,959	94,638	252,471	204,564	6,326	4,984	472	412	13,237	8,837
48,652	42,410	226,903	191,640	20	29			865	680
75,517	64,911	241,210	195,204	120	92	765	561	3,389	2,409
105,119	90,389	269,274	222,360	148	129	46	5	2,969	2,167
136,580	110,916	161,996	130,029	496	304	19,078	14,557	4,315	2,733
16,147	12,517	149,811	125,252	8	12			185	102
186,484	179,897	49,132	40,767	1,999	1,896	47,839	43,693	11,718	10,228
5,769	2,658	5,584	2,421	850	182	5,694	5,382	3,561	1,667
5,762	2,653	5,361	2,377	847	181			2,902	1,228
7		223	44	3	1	5,694	5,382	659	439

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq miles	Population				Percentage of variation		Density		
		1941			1931	1931-41	1921-31	1941	1931	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
BALUCHISTAN	54,456	501,631	294,518	207,115	463,508	+8.2	+10.2	9	9	
Quetta Pishin	5,310	156,289	100,057	56,232	149,760	+4.4	+9.2	29	31	
Loralai	7,375	83,685	47,107	36,578	86,087	-2.8	+4.4	11	11	
Zhob	10,478	61,499	37,416	24,083	57,963	+6.1	+2.3	6	6	
Bolan	407	6,009	4,286	1,723	4,688	+28.2	-3.8	15	13	
Chagaz	19,429	29,250	16,304	12,946	22,005	+32.9	+3.1	2	1	
Sibi	11,457	164,899	89,346	75,553	143,005	+15.3	+21.0	14	13	
DELHI	574	917,939	535,236	382,703	636,246	+44.3	+30.3	1,599	1,100	
COORG	1,593	168,728	92,347	76,379	163,327	+8.3	-0.3	106	103	
STATE AND AGENCIES—										
Assam	12,408	725,655	357,951	367,704	625,606	+15.9	+17.8	58	50	
Mamrupur	8,620	512,069	249,183	262,886	445,806	+14.9	+16.0	59	52	
Khasi	2,788	213,588	108,768	104,818	180,000	+10.0	+22.3	56	47	
Baluchistan	79,546	356,204	192,026	164,178	405,109	-12.1	+6.9	4	5	
Kalat	53,995	253,305	138,590	114,715	318,743	-20.5	+6.1	5	6	
Karan	18,508	33,832	17,007	16,825	23,358	+44.8	-15.8	2	1	
Las Bela	7,043	69,067	36,429	32,638	63,008	+9.6	+24.3	10	9	
Baroda	8,176	2,855,010	1,472,099	1,382,101	2,448,283	+16.6	+14.9	345	299	
Bengal	9,404	2,144,829	1,107,216	1,037,613	1,862,939	+15.1	+8.5	228	179	
Cooch-Behar	1,321	640,842	340,981	299,861	590,896	+8.4	-0.2	486	448	
Tripura	4,049	513,010	272,025	240,985	382,450	+34.1	+25.6	126	92	
Mayurbhanj	4,034	990,977	494,210	496,767	899,603	+11.39	-17.94	245		
Central India	52,072	7,511,694	3,857,447	3,654,247	6,648,306	+13.0	+10.5	144	127	
Indore	9,934	1,513,966	784,134	729,832	1,325,089	+14.2	+14.6	152	133	
Rewa	12,830	1,820,445	913,672	906,773	1,587,445	+14.6	+13.2	140	122	
Bhopal	6,921	795,322	409,915	375,407	729,955	+7.6	+5.3	113	105	
Dewas S	866	89,352	46,038	43,314	76,748	+16.4	+8.3	199	177	
Dewas J		83,669	43,261	40,408	77,086	+8.5	+5.3			
Khulchpur		48,642	25,633	23,009	45,583	+6.7	+13.8			
Narsinggarh		731	125,178	65,233	59,945	+13,873	+9.9			+12.2
Rajgarh		926	148,609	77,993	70,616	134,891	+2.5			+17.5
Ajagarh		788	96,566	49,498	47,098	85,955	+12.4			+1.3
Baoni		122	25,256	13,295	11,961	19,132	+24.2			-3.0
Baraundha		228	17,306	9,181	8,125	16,071	+7.6			+0.9
Bijawar		980	120,990	63,525	57,465	115,852	+4.3	+3.6		
Charkhari	785	123,594	64,289	59,305	120,351	+2.6	-2.4			
Chhatarpur	1,170	184,720	95,981	88,739	161,267	+14.5	-3.1			
Datia	846	174,072	91,573	82,499	158,834	+8.7	+7.8			
Maihar	412	79,558	39,510	40,048	68,991	+13.3	+3.6			
Nagod	532	87,911	44,040	43,871	74,589	+17.8	+9.3			
Orehha	1,999	363,405	189,170	174,235	314,661	+15.4	+10.4			
Panna	2,580	231,170	119,295	111,875	212,130	+8.9	+7.3			
Samthar	189	38,279	19,800	18,479	33,367	+14.9	+0.2			
Alirajpur	849	112,764	57,813	54,941	101,963	+10.5	+14.1			
Barwani	1,189	176,666	89,321	87,345	141,110	+25.2	+17.4			
Dhar	1,798	253,210	128,420	124,790	243,430	+4.0	+5.9			
Jaora	601	116,863	60,212	56,741	100,166	+16.7	+16.7			
Jhabua	1,265	178,327	90,759	87,568	145,552	+22.5	+17.4			
Ratlam	687	126,117	64,312	61,805	107,321	+17.5	+25.5			
Sailana	300	40,228	20,335	19,893	35,223	+14.2	+29.4			
Sitamaiu	191	33,461	17,383	16,078	28,422	+17.7	+6.0			
Rest of Central India	1,978	295,814	153,412	142,402	255,729	+15.7	+12.6			
India										
Khanadkhana (Gwalior Residency)	101	20,124	10,444	9,680	17,670	+13.9	+5.8	296	260	

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC—*contd.*

Distribution by communities

Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males 11	Females 12	Males 13	Females 14	Males 15	Females 16	Males 17	Females 18	Males 19	Females 20
33,230	11,393	247,848	191,082	1,635	998			11,803	3,642
22,290	6,339	67,182	46,106	1,446	850			9,139	2,917
2,023	1,016	44,017	35,256	63	56			1,005	160
3,593	693	32,780	23,207	48	30			995	153
657	293	3,460	1,352	16	6			153	72
746	458	15,442	12,422		1			116	65
3,921	2,504	84,967	72,739	63	55			395	255
331,889	235,336	176,477	128,494	5,502	4,992			21,368	13,881
70,824	59,929	9,081	5,649	1,894	1,415	10,439	9,284	109	102
164,078	163,649	16,185	15,477	12,920	12,993	164,000	175,137	768	448
147,932	155,704	14,716	14,846	12,814	12,913	73,520	79,285	201	138
16,146	7,945	1,469	631	106	80	90,480	95,852	567	310
5,252	4,519	186,669	159,582	21	19			84	58
4,318	3,653	134,198	111,010	18	13			56	39
54	45	16,953	16,780						
880	821	35,518	31,792	3	6			28	19
1,131,644	1,062,600	117,322	106,288	4,865	4,317	191,646	181,561	27,432	27,335
531,921	480,921	198,215	173,898	312	252	372,219	378,803	4,649	3,739
210,121	184,827	129,034	113,650	100	87	1,283	1,152	443	145
184,119	163,633	66,087	57,483	175	141	17,474	16,159	4,170	3,569
137,581	132,461	3,094	2,765	37	24	353,462	361,492	36	25
3,011,684	2,851,355	232,272	207,829	4,036	3,762	575,194	562,534	34,261	28,767
559,349	519,178	67,313	58,874	2,003	1,801	142,627	139,975	12,842	10,004
842,196	836,900	19,941	19,103	89	51	50,684	50,624	762	695
311,889	285,865	58,992	50,878	243	248	35,661	35,308	3,630	3,108
39,626	37,474	4,653	4,201	111	96	1,181	1,141	467	402
34,937	32,598	5,312	4,845	23	21	2,610	2,598	379	346
24,177	21,647	619	632	3		806	728	8	2
58,553	53,920	2,892	2,484	10	4	3,608	3,399	170	138
71,613	64,685	3,947	3,617	3	7	2,305	2,184	125	103
42,268	40,324	1,485	1,288			5,317	5,120	408	366
11,605	10,497	1,660	1,436	13	16	15	9	2	3
7,623	6,581	63	48			1,495	1,496		
58,758	52,943	1,444	1,241	7	3	2,563	2,558	813	720
60,497	55,717	2,915	2,750	3		721	722	153	116
89,779	82,727	3,720	3,502	95	97	2,038	2,098	349	315
87,506	78,793	3,470	3,230	10	11	442	370	145	95
30,274	30,654	1,269	1,203	1	2	7,949	8,174	17	15
37,654	37,656	1,206	1,163	2	1	5,150	5,019	28	32
173,564	159,651	4,598	4,253	11	7	7,817	7,565	3,180	2,760
100,266	93,611	2,692	2,536	20	18	15,123	14,727	1,094	983
18,075	16,948	1,479	1,316			232	206	14	9
4,260	3,978	1,432	1,260	373	342	51,652	49,275	90	86
31,457	30,578	4,210	4,177	51	58	53,177	52,190	426	342
70,216	68,380	9,363	8,611	159	124	46,876	46,106	1,806	1,569
46,700	43,659	9,836	9,687	60	60	2,310	2,211	1,300	1,124
11,717	11,378	1,452	1,208	10	73	76,388	73,862	1,192	1,047
34,357	32,645	7,349	6,407	430	425	19,245	19,768	2,931	2,560
10,543	10,233	694	614	7	4	8,623	8,667	468	375
15,380	14,319	997	870	25	24	570	509	411	356
117,337	109,296	6,964	6,090	274	269	28,049	25,925	788	822
9,896	9,120	285	286	.	..		..	263	274

XVI.—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq miles	Population			Percentage of variation	Density			
		1941				1931			
		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	1931 41	1921-31	1941
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATES AND AGENCIES—contd									
Chhattisgarh	37,688	4,050,000	2,013,870	2,036,130	3,548,293	+14 1	+19 7	108	94
Bastar	13,701	633,888	316,731	317,157	524,721	+20 7	+12 9	46	40
Changbhakar	899	21,266	10,951	10,315	23,322	- 8 8	+ 6 0	23	25
Chhuikhadan	153	32,731	15,800	16,931	31,668	+ 3 3	+21 2	214	207
Jashpur	1,955	223,612	112,768	110,844	193,698	+15 4	+25 6	114	99
Kalahandi	3,559	597,940	293,369	304,571	513,716	+16 4	+23 0	167	144
Kanker	1,413	149,471	73,848	75,623	136,101	+9 8	+ 8 9	106	95
Kawardha	794	77,284	37,410	39,874	72,820	+6 1	+17 9	97	91
Khairagarh	931	173,713	84,199	89,514	157,400	+14 7	+26 9	187	169
Korea	1,647	126,874	65,918	60,956	90,886	+39 5	+14 7	78	55
Nandgaon	872	202,973	98,132	104,841	182,380	+11 3	+24 3	233	209
Patna	2,530	632,220	312,783	319,437	566,924	+11 5	+14 6	249	224
Raigarh	1,444	312,643	154,575	158,068	277,589	+12 7	+14 9	217	187
Sakti	137	54,517	26,690	17,827	48,489	+12 4	+16 7	398	351
Sarangarh	541	140,785	68,830	71,955	128,967	+9 2	+ 9 5	261	239
Surguja	6,067	551,752	281,974	269,778	501,839	+9 9	+32 8	91	82
Udaipur	1,045	118,331	59,892	58,439	97,738	+21 0	+37 4	133	93
Cochin	1,493	1,422,875	696,889	725,986	1,205,016	+18 1	+23 1	953	807
Deccan and Kolhapur	10,870	2,785,428	1,405,571	1,379,857	2,457,971	+13 3	+14 1	257	226
Kolhapur	3,219	1,092,046	554,938	537,108	957,137	+14 0	+14 8	339	298
Akalkot	473	109,903	53,615	50,288	92,805	+13 2	+13 9	230	486
Bhor	910	165,961	77,008	78,953	141,546	+10 1	+ 8 5	171	153
Aunth	488	88,723	46,856	41,867	76,507	+15 9	+18 5	182	153
Jamkhadi	522	126,272	64,412	61,830	114,270	+10 5	+12 9	242	214
Janjira	326	103,557	47,486	56,071	98,296	+ 5 3	+12 2	318	303
Jath	972	107,036	55,094	51,942	91,099	+17 4	+10 2	110	93
Kurundwad (Sr)	200	52,552	26,723	25,829	44,204	+18 8	+14 0	263	249
Kurundwad (Jr)	126	46,609	23,448	22,961	39,583	+17 7	+15 4	370	311
Mudhol	350	72,447	36,438	36,009	62,932	+15 3	+ 4 4	207	173
Miraj (Sr)	368	108,547	55,671	52,876	93,938	+15 5	+13 7	295	274
Miraj (Jr)	194	46,285	23,597	22,698	40,684	+13 7	+17 3	239	145
Phaltan	391	71,473	36,114	35,359	58,761	+21 5	+35 7	183	148
Ramdurg	166	40,114	20,187	19,927	35,454	+13 1	+ 4 2	242	213
Sangli	1,146	293,381	149,975	143,406	258,442	+13 4	+16 7	256	232
Wadi	12	2,022	1,043	979	1,704	+18 6	+21 0	168	142
Savanur	70	22,440	11,561	10,879	20,320	+10 4	+20 7	321	290
Sawantwadi	937	252,050	121,175	130,875	230,589	+ 9 3	+11 6	269	269
Gujarat	7,352	1,468,702	755,388	703,314	1,265,078	+15 3	+18 4	198	172
Jawhar	308	65,126	33,581	31,545	57,261	+13 7	+15 3	211	185
Lunawada	419	105,318	53,707	51,611	95,162	+10 6	+14 4	251	245
Rajpipla	1,515	249,032	128,816	120,216	206,114	+20 8	+22 3	164	136
Balasamor	195	61,151	31,526	29,625	52,525	+16 4	+20 2	314	277
Baria	810	189,062	97,657	91,405	159,429	+18 5	+16 1	233	197
Bansda	212	54,735	28,150	26,585	48,839	+12 0	+21 7	258	227
Cambay	392	96,592	50,721	45,871	87,761	+10 6	+22 3	247	235
Chota Udepur	894	162,177	84,028	78,149	144,640	+12 1	+15 0	181	186
Dharampur	719	123,326	63,674	59,652	112,031	+10 0	+17 7	172	156
Sachin	49	26,231	13,101	13,130	22,107	+18 6	+10 7	535	526
Sant	390	94,257	48,371	45,886	83,531	+12 8	+17 7	242	212
Surgana	131	18,292	9,768	8,524	15,245	+19 9	+ 2 2	139	42
Dang	667	40,498	21,928	18,570	33,748	+20 0	+37 8	61	34
Rest of Agency	651	172,905	90,360	82,545	146,685	+26 5	+17 0	266	210

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC.—*contd.*

Distribution by communities									
Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,082,740	1,105,862	14,590	14,183	5,789	6,031	909,071	908,641	1,680	1,413
75,060	74,900	1,022	1,010	1,331	1,350	239,189	239,781	129	116
3,702	2,906	36	17	4	3	7,209	7,389		
13,400	14,320	402	481	3	1	1,925	2,071	70	58
28,293	28,478	995	987	19	11	82,445	81,366	16	2
200,515	206,934	368	367	97	102	92,327	97,103	62	65
25,255	25,843	376	384	18	15	48,159	49,313	40	38
30,214	32,248	515	578	8	15	6,578	6,935	55	98
68,923	79,285	1,278	1,330	65	74	13,620	8,544	313	281
35,559	31,352	1,694	1,634	13	3	28,602	27,928	50	39
77,119	82,198	1,443	1,394	240	298	18,896	20,610	434	341
245,216	248,547	682	615	3,737	3,943	62,852	66,093	296	239
104,713	106,672	1,225	985	46	55	48,462	50,251	129	105
19,740	20,421	221	227	6	2	6,721	7,175	2	2
68,414	71,540	163	190	193	151	58	72	2	2
69,017	64,161	4,013	3,813	1	3	208,903	201,780	40	21
16,600	16,057	157	171	8	5	43,125	42,200	2	6
434,251	462,689	55,397	53,791	198,442	200,952	2,660	2,503	6,119	6,041
1,255,751	1,236,279	91,862	90,174	8,555	8,681	4,572	4,106	44,831	40,617
498,793	484,951	25,517	24,098	3,621	3,410	89	95	26,988	24,554
45,482	42,688	7,768	7,269	5	5	11	11	349	315
72,417	74,871	991	926	14	12	3,279	2,893	307	2,251
44,368	39,893	2,163	1,897	11	1	14	12	300	124
65,629	53,269	7,433	7,263	146	143			1,334	1,155
38,470	45,109	7,531	9,565	13	9	1,065	1,027	387	361
51,427	48,409	3,476	3,371	2	2	10	7	175	153
21,961	21,326	2,757	2,633	88	68	11	8	1,906	1,794
19,077	18,804	2,700	2,664	134	97	3	3	1,474	1,393
33,448	33,189	2,701	2,752	3			9	79	59
45,736	43,482	6,658	6,397	719	665	7	11	2,551	2,321
21,406	20,627	1,438	1,420	51	35			702	616
34,434	33,865	1,008	901	53	33	11	6	608	554
18,082	18,189	1,782	1,719	4	2			19	17
130,487	125,240	11,359	10,746	567	644	32	13	7,530	6,963
993	935	30	24					20	20
7,476	7,068	4,043	3,793	5	3			37	15
115,475	124,364	2,507	2,796	3,119	3,652	13	11	61	52
896,453	866,153	30,858	27,142	2,254	1,961	322,188	304,704	3,630	3,354
7,771	6,937	281	269	11	4	25,378	24,314	40	21
50,777	48,683	2,816	2,830	13	7			101	91
33,255	29,693	5,008	4,271	783	668	89,192	85,151	578	433
27,904	26,148	3,101	3,009	160	166	308	235	53	67
56,896	53,389	1,803	1,320	109	102	38,766	36,538	83	56
3,925	3,560	77	492	22	10	23,440	22,340	186	183
42,085	37,661	6,368	5,936	456	374	79	90	1,733	1,810
61,393	57,413	2,500	1,866	111	91	19,843	18,645	181	134
12,148	11,094	895	771	7	10	50,507	47,686	117	91
8,272	8,477	1,513	1,515	17	13	3,142	2,997	157	128
18,690	17,197	1,382	1,139	48	46	28,189	27,447	62	57
8,848	7,814	93	61	..		807	633	90	16
5,938	5,023	72	23	200	177	15,690	13,332	28	15
58,556	53,064	4,349	3,640	317	293	26,847	25,296	291	252

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq. miles	Population.			Percentage of variation	Density			
		1941				1931	1941	1931	
		Persons	Males	Females					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATES AND AGENCIES—contd									
Gwalior	26,387	4,006,159	2,116,568	1,889,591	3,523,070	+13 7	+10 3	154	135
Hyderabad	82,313	16,338,534	8,346,775	7,991,759	14,436,148	+13 2	+15 8	198	175
Kashmir (including Feudatories).	82,258	4,021,616	2,129,872	1,891,744	3,646,243	+10 3	+9 8	49	44
Kashmir	69,903	3,945,090	2,089,045	1,856,045	3,581,699	+10 1	+9 8	56	51
Frontier Illaqa in Gilgit.	12,355	76,526	40,827	35,699	64,544	+18 6	+5 8	6	5
Madras	1,602	498,754	243,166	255,588	453,495	+9 9	—4 5	311	283
Pudukottai	1,185	438,348	212,592	225,756	400,694	+9 4	—6 1	370	340
Bangalore	259	44,592	22,554	22,038	39,218	+13 7	+6 8	171	151
Sandur	158	15,814	8,020	7,794	13,583	+16 4	+16 4	100	86
Mysore	29,458	7,329,140	3,763,318	3,565,822	6,557,302	+11 8	+9 7	249	224
Orissa States	18,151	3,023,731	1,488,724	1,535,007	2,683,472	+12 7	+16 9	166	148
Athgarh	163	55,498	27,521	27,977	50,148	+10 7	+18 4	340	307
Talchar	388	86,432	43,859	42,573	69,702	+24 0	+36 6	223	179
Nilgiri	263	73,109	36,261	36,848	68,594	+6 6	+5 0	274	268
Keonjhar	3,200	529,786	263,475	266,311	460,699	+14 9	+21 3	165	143
Pal Lahara	450	34,130	16,877	17,253	37,974	+18 0	+17 5	76	62
Athmalik	723	72,785	36,577	36,188	64,272	+13 2	+7 5	101	88
Dhenkanal	1,428	324,212	157,931	166,281	284,328	+14 0	+21 5	227	196
Hindol	291	58,505	28,283	30,222	48,896	+19 7	+26 3	201	167
Narsinghpur	204	48,448	23,933	24,515	40,878	+18 5	+23 8	237	200
Baramba	143	52,924	25,931	26,993	46,898	+13 4	+20 9	370	326
Tigra	46	26,331	12,864	13,467	24,822	+6 1	+27 0	573	539
Khandpara	229	87,341	41,718	45,623	77,929	+12 0	+21 5	386	340
Nayagarh	563	161,409	76,158	85,251	142,406	+13 3	+15 9	287	253
Ranpur	204	51,366	23,788	27,578	47,711	+7 1	+15 5	252	233
Daspalla	556	53,833	26,238	27,595	43,402	+26 3	+28 0	97	73
Baudh	1,156	146,175	72,722	73,453	135,248	+8 0	+8 7	127	117
Bamra	1,974	178,277	88,046	90,231	151,047	+18 0	+12 1	90	77
Raurakhol	857	38,185	19,129	19,056	35,710	+6 9	+14 3	45	41
Sonepur	948	243,873	123,397	125,476	237,920	+4 6	+4 8	262	251
Bonai	1,280	92,537	46,016	46,521	80,186	+15 4	+17 6	72	62
Gangpur	2,477	396,171	197,280	200,891	356,674	+11 6	+15 3	161	157
Seraikela	446	154,344	76,075	78,769	143,525	+7 8	+24 6	332	308
Kharsawan	157	50,580	24,645	25,935	44,805	+12 8	+15 2	322	275
Punjab	38,146	5,503,554	2,996,809	2,506,745	4,496,928	+22 4	+12 2	144	118
Dujana	91	30,666	15,281	15,385	28,216	+8 7	+9 2	337	310
Pataudi	53	21,520	11,106	10,414	18,873	+14 0	+4 3	406	356
Loharu	226	27,892	14,669	13,223	23,338	+19 5	+13 2	123	103
Mandi	1,139	332,593	121,005	111,588	207,465	+12 2	+12 1	204	182
Suket	392	71,092	38,222	32,870	58,408	+21 7	+7 5	181	149
Kapurthala	645	378,380	202,155	176,225	316,757	+19 5	+11 4	487	529
Malerkotla	165	88,109	48,127	39,982	83,072	+6 1	+3 4	534	503
Farakot	637	199,283	108,396	90,887	164,364	+21 2	+9 1	313	258
Chamba	3,127	168,908	88,729	80,179	146,870	+15 5	+3 5	54	47
Patiala	5,942	1,936,259	1,066,105	870,154	1,625,520	+19 1	+8 4	326	274
Jind	1,299	361,812	193,004	168,808	324,676	+11 4	+5 4	279	200
Nabha	947	340,044	184,493	155,551	287,574	+18 0	+9 2	359	304
Bahawalpur	17,494	1,841,209	737,474	603,735	984,612	+36 2	+26 0	77	60
Khairpur	5,989	306,787	168,043	137,744	227,183	+25 6	+17 6	51	37

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC—*contd*

Distribution by communities									
Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males 11	Females 12	Males 13	Females 14	Males 15	Females 16	Males 17	Females 18	Males 19	Females 20
1,933,485	1,629,325	127,346	113,557	695	657	124,875	120,191	30,167	25,361
6,789,546	6,520,499	1,080,265	1,017,210	110,224	105,756	347,221	330,928	19,519	17,308
429,854	377,695	1,627,058	1,446,482	1,675	1,404	15,501	13,873	55,784	52,290
429,809 45	377,666 29	1,586,293 40,765	1,410,820 35,662	1,675	1,402 2	15,501	13,873	55,767 17	52,284 6
218,009	229,593	14,863	15,400	10,244	10,562	4	4	46	29
195,067	207,011	8,087	8,888	9,419	9,838			19	19
16,382	16,118	5,346	5,197	817	716	4	4	5	3
6,560	6,464	1,400	1,315	8	8	..		22	7
3,424,126	3,262,504	258,166	227,064	50,436	48,144	4,903	4,502	25,655	23,608
1,053,438	1,086,985	7,364	6,991	1,138	1,111	425,833	439,081	951	839
23,821	24,116	127	134	185	173	3,360	3,524	28	20
41,284	40,070	180	102	44	29	2,320	2,353	31	19
29,735	30,505	18	36	54	57	6,454	6,250		
187,400	189,662	857	783	105	90	75,092	75,765	21	13
11,234	11,640	11	7	1	1	5,631	5,605		.
29,147	28,857	56	53	1	3	7,173	7,276		
135,822	142,644	473	402	13	14	21,612	23,220	11	1
26,476	28,332	52	64	2	1	1,753	1,825		
22,744	24,386	73	79	3	4	1,111	1,046	2	
23,278	24,324	125	110	6	10	2,031	2,081	491	468
11,557	12,204	285	313	1	1	811	740	210	209
39,885	43,673	67	33	2	1	1,763	1,915	1	1
71,801	80,902	441	387	16	19	3,877	3,941	23	2
23,202	25,836	216	225		1	1,370	1,516		
20,959	22,125	37	22	5	8	5,237	5,440		
61,514	61,856	81	93	10	7	11,116	11,497	1	
51,534	52,267	156	134	473	486	35,884	37,312		2
14,669	14,637	20	20		2	4,440	4,397		
116,403	118,157	277	298	12	14	6,647	6,956	57	51
17,645	17,945	112	79	130	119	28,129	28,278	1	
47,627	47,688	2,152	2,381	55	51	147,399	150,876	47	35
36,088	36,381	1,042	831	16	13	38,909	41,528	20	16
10,413	9,778	506	507	5	7	13,714	15,640	7	3
995,020	860,938	1,225,309	1,026,150	3,803	3,149	467	312	772,210	616,196
11,917	11,810	3,364	3,575						
9,228	8,500	1,818	1,837	5	4			55	73
12,704	11,219	1,959	2,001	.				6	3
116,180	109,277	2,377	1,951	2				446	360
37,605	32,369	487	397	.				130	104
33,710	27,836	113,405	100,349	876	767			54,164	47,273
13,005	10,474	17,951	15,930	65	50			17,106	13,628
12,289	9,482	32,716	28,636	130	110			62,261	52,669
81,633	73,847	6,504	5,814	78	72			514	446
324,486	273,002	236,973	199,566	758	654			503,888	396,932
142,064	126,295	26,988	23,984	85	49			23,877	18,480
77,839	68,591	37,492	32,881	125	88			69,037	53,991
94,326	74,676	602,730	496,084	1,621	1,321			38,797	31,654
26,044	23,560	140,545	113,145	58	34	467	312	929	699

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq miles	Population				Percentage of variation		Density	
		1941			1931				
		Persons	Males	Females		1931-41	1921-31	1941	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATES AND AGENCIES—contd									
Punjab Hill	11,375	1,060,644	569,998	520,646	989,833	+10 2	+7 5	96	87
Kalsia	188	67,393	37,329	30,064	59,848	+12·6	+4 3	358	318
Sirmoor	1,091	156,026	85,837	70,189	148,568	+5 0	+5 8	143	143
Bilaspur	453	110,336	56,935	53 401	100,994	+9 3	+3 1	244	223
Tehri Garhwal	4,516	397,369	201,084	196,285	349,573	+13 7	+9 8	88	84
Other States	5,127	359,520	188,813	170,707	330,850	+8 7	+7 9	70	67
Rajputana	132,559	13,670,208	7,169,527	6,500,681	11,570,563	+18 1	+14 2	103	87
Abu	6	4,680	2,600	2,080	4,532	+3 2	+25 7	780	755
Alwar	3,158	823,055	435,411	387,644	749,751	+9 8	+6 9	256	237
Banswara	1,606	258,760	129,471	129,289	225,106	+15 0	+18 3	161	140
Bharatpur	1,978	575,625	310,340	265 285	486,954	+18 2	—1 9	291	246
Bikaner	23,181	1,292,938	695,767	597,171	936,218	+38 1	+41 9	56	36
Bundi	2,205	249,374	130,038	119,336	216,722	+15 1	+15 9	113	98
Danta	347	31,110	16,218	14,892	26,172	+18 9		90	75
Dholpur	1,173	286,901	158,538	128,363	254,986	+12 5	+10 8	244	217
Dungarpur	1,460	274,282	139,241	135,041	227,544	+20 5	+20 2	188	156
Jaipur	15,610	3,040,876	1,595,067	1,445,809	2,631,775	+15 5	+12 5	195	168
Jaisalmer	15,980	93,246	51,589	41,657	76,255	+22 3	+12 7	6	4
Jhalawar	824	122,299	63,613	58,686	107,890	+13 4	+12 2	148	130
Karauli	1,227	152,413	82,999	69,414	140,525	+8 5	+5 1	124	114
Kushengarh	837	104,127	54,600	49,527	85,744	+21 4	+10 3	124	102
Kotah	5,714	777,398	403,501	373,897	685,804	+13 4	+8 8	136	120
Kushalgarh Chiefsrup	340	41,153	20,785	20,368	35,564	+15 7	+22 0	121	104
Lawa (Estate)	20	2,808	1,474	1,334	2,790	+0 6	+23 3	149	139
Marwar	36,120	2,555,904	1,339,464	1,216,440	2,134,828	+19 7	+15 4	71	59
Mewar	13,170	1,926,698	992,073	934,625	1,611,392	+19 6	+14 5	146	122
Palanpur	1,794	315,855	162,202	153,653	285,371	+19 0	+11 6	176	147
Partabgarh	873	91,967	46,667	45,300	76,539	+20 2	+14 1	105	87
Shahpura	405	61,173	31,551	29,622	54,233	+13 8	+12 7	151	133
Sirohi	1,988	233,879	120,476	113,403	216,528	+8 0	+16 0	118	109
Tonk	3 543	353,687	185,842	167,845	317,360	+11·4	+10·2	139	124

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC.—*contd.*

Distribution by communities									
Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
533,621	491,679	26,029	20,649	112	76	.		10,236	8,942
16,562	13,304	13,830	11,219	33	22			6,904	5,519
80,388	65,811	4,131	3,243	15	16	..		1,303	1,119
55,832	52,543	830	668	3	2			270	188
199,931	195,409	1,100	845	4	1	.	..	49	30
180,908	164,612	6,138	4,674	57	35		..	1,710	1,386
5,422,681	4,895,124	684,821	613,020	2,240	2,105	842,596	781,892	217,189	208,540
1,477	1,141	465	337	22	20	552	513	84	69
284,081	255,288	117,827	103,507	48	82	30,889	27,541	2,566	2,226
36,799	37,723	3,720	3,643	47	51	86,505	85,689	2,400	2,183
243,961	205,190	57,670	52,626	147	105	6,640	5,795	1,922	1,629
533,678	458,923	99,830	85,493	130	125	708	633	61,421	51,997
96,603	89,460	6,145	5,631	17	8	24,626	21,928	2,647	2,309
8,548	7,740	1,535	1,433	1		5,961	5,561	173	158
140,560	112,884	9,850	8,659	17	39	6,943	5,819	1,168	962
51,406	51,156	4,743	4,325	8	3	80,001	76,586	3,083	2,971
1,393,307	1,170,494	128,834	120,382	344	363	155,015	138,883	17,568	15,687
34,484	28,263	15,425	12,031	.		1,268	1,021	412	340
54,852	50,586	4,955	4,645	28	30	2,534	2,355	1,244	1,070
59,554	49,660	4,182	3,618	6	10	19,050	15,950	207	176
48,000	43,707	4,055	3,530	13	11	1,042	984	1,490	1,295
318,150	295,569	27,982	25,499	553	463	53,553	49,685	3,263	2,681
2,370	2,414	488	410	.		17,579	17,262	348	282
1,291	1,152	54	46			63	74	66	62
1,117,402	1,007,199	113,335	100,816	418	496	51,517	44,405	56,792	68,524
687,709	646,736	33,549	30,300	213	159	230,669	219,982	39,933	37,448
131,829	124,314	15,774	15,377	31	22	8,174	7,500	6,394	6,410
21,835	21,100	2,346	2,127	22	21	19,970	19,512	2,494	2,540
26,867	25,287	1,521	1,393		.	2,409	2,254	754	688
85,138	79,777	3,820	3,293	162	89	21,209	21,477	7,147	8,709
142,780	129,422	26,717	24,899	13	8	12,719	10,481	3,613	3,034

XVI—SUMMARY FIGURES OF PROVINCES

District or State	Area in sq miles	Population				Percentage of variation		Density	
		1941			1931				
		Persons	Males	Females		1931-41	1921-31	1941	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATES AND AGENCIES—continued									
Sikkim	2,745	121,520	63,239	58,281	109,808	+10.7	+34.4	44	40
Travancore	7,662	6,070,018	3,045,102	3,024,916	5,095,973	+19.1	+27.2	792	665
U. P.	1,760	928,470	481,177	447,293	856,487	+8.4	+4.9	528	487
Rampur	894	477,042	258,421	218,621	465,225	+2.5	+2.6	534	521
Benares	866	451,428	222,756	228,672	391,272	+15.4	+7.8	521	450
Western India	37,894	4,904,156	2,477,928	2,426,228	4,220,595	+16.2	+10.7	129	111
Bhavnagar	2,961	618,429	318,409	300,020	800,274	+23.6	+17	209	169
Dhrangadhra	1,167	94,417	48,038	46,379	88,961	+6.1	+0.6	84	77
Dhrol	283	33,617	16,901	16,716	27,639	+31.6	+17	119	98
Gondal	1,024	244,514	122,740	121,774	205,948	+18.7	+23	239	201
Idar	1,668	307,798	154,210	153,588	262,660	+17.2	+16	185	158
Jafraabad	53	13,837	6,717	7,120	12,083	+14.5	+10	261	228
Porbandar	642	146,648	74,193	72,455	115,673	+26.7	+14	228	182
Radhanpur	1,150	67,691	34,557	33,134	70,530	—4	+4	59	61
Palitana	300	76,432	39,499	36,933	62,150	+22.9	+7	255	207
Nawanagar	3,791	504,006	253,584	250,422	409,192	+23.1	+19	132	108
Lunbdi	244	44,024	22,389	21,635	40,088	+9.8	+13	128	117
Vijayanagar	135	13,942	7,547	6,395	8,495	+64.1	+45	103	63
Morvi	823	141,761	72,192	69,569	113,023	+25.4	+24	172	130
Rajkot	282	102,951	52,280	50,671	75,540	+36.2	+24	365	268
Wadhwan	242	50,915	25,784	25,131	42,802	+19.5	+12	210	181
Wankaner	417	54,965	28,258	26,707	44,259	+24.1	+20	132	106
Cutch	8,461	500,800	238,825	261,975	514,307	—2.6	+6	69	62
Junagadh	3,337	670,719	342,774	327,945	545,152	+23	+17	201	163
Western Kathi- war Agency	2,552	435,858	219,817	216,041	381,731	+14.1	+11	171	159
Eastern Kathi- war Agency	2,845	323,019	165,650	157,369	282,468	+14	+12	114	102
Sabar Kantha Agency	5,408	457,813	233,564	224,249	417,922	+9.6	+6.1	84	77

AND STATES BY DISTRICTS, ETC.—*conold.*

Distribution by communities									
Hindus		Muslims		Indian Christians		Tribes		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
23,911	21,977	77	8	17	17	32,657	30,549	6,627	5,682
1,785,690	1,776,709	220,291	213,859	992,309	968,182	65,570	67,112	1,242	1,054
331,154	316,015	146,045	127,590	1,744	1,537	1,692	1,712	542	449
129,706	108,205	126,730	108,728	1,737	1,518			258	170
201,448	207,810	19,315	18,852	17	19	1,692	1,712	284	279
2,068,906	2,000,269	296,787	303,853	1,626	1,479	9,025	8,196	101,584	112,641
279,242	262,564	25,910	24,443	200	176	340	318	12,717	12,519
43,751	41,917	2,520	2,537	29	16	75	89	1,663	1,820
14,607	14,306	1,912	2,025	1				381	385
99,611	97,080	19,185	20,715	16	19	.	..	3,923	3,960
146,481	145,867	5,555	5,530	316	331	.		1,868	1,860
5,745	6,110	972	1,010			.	.	..	.
66,836	64,376	6,705	7,330	54	37	14	11	534	701
28,514	27,149	4,328	4,194	10	4	267	252	1,438	1,535
34,096	31,835	2,912	2,768	10		85	88	2,396	2,242
208,711	261,760	31,948	34,707	81	85	1	2	12,843	13,868
19,096	18,335	2,260	2,283	9	9		.	1,024	1,008
2,550	2,130	220	105			4,552	3,957	235	203
62,252	59,918	6,649	6,307	19	12	32	29	3,240	3,303
43,385	41,875	5,458	5,370	13	9	115	98	3,309	3,319
21,389	20,563	1,509	1,545	1		44	49	2,841	2,974
18,777	17,643	7,954	7,859	18	13		.	1,509	1,192
153,555	164,236	57,268	59,730	37	16	723	710	27,242	37,283
274,420	259,901	64,068	63,746	117	83	56	56	4,113	4,159
186,035	178,971	29,237	32,461	160	161	58	54	4,307	4,394
146,037	138,473	11,062	10,639	411	399	147	128	7,993	7,730
13,816	205,260	9,135	8,349	124	109	2,516	2,345	7,973	8,186

